

## GERMACRAN-5,14,6,12-DIOLIDES FROM *MIKANIA URTICIFOLIA*

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**Key Word Index**—*Mikania urticifolia*; Eupatorieae; Compositae; mikanolide analogues; sesquiterpene lactones; geranylnerol derivative.

**Abstract**—The aerial parts of *Mikania urticifolia* gave, in addition to the known sesquiterpene dilactones mikanolide, deoxymikanolide and miscandenin and a known geranylnerol derivative, the new substance anhydroscandenolide.

### INTRODUCTION

In continuation of our study of Argentine *Mikania* species we have examined *M. urticifolia* Hook. et Arn., a species characteristic of the Chaco phytographical province, whose distribution ranges from southern Bolivia to the province of Córdoba and the western region of Entre Ríos. Isolated were mikanolide (1), the main secondary metabolite, deoxymikanolide (2), miscandenin (3) a new dilactone 4 and the geranylnerol derivative 5. The structure and stereochemistry of 4 were deduced by comparing its <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (Table 1) with the spectra of other such dilactones and spin decoupling which established the sequences C-1 through C-3 and C-5 through C-9 as well as the attachment of the α-methylene-γ-lactone function to 6-7.

The new dilactone anhydroscandenolide (4) may be a precursor of 1 en route from scandenolide (6). Dilactones of the mikanolide type are common constituents of members of the *M. scandens* complex [1–3] and diterpene 5 has been isolated previously from *M. periplocifolia* [2] which is also a member of the complex.

### EXPERIMENTAL

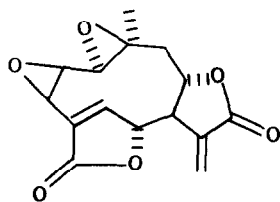
Aerial parts (1.1 kg) of *M. urticifolia* collected in March 1984 in the La Calera district, Departamento de Colón, Córdoba, Argentina, and identified by Dr Luis Ariza, Museo Botánico, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, were extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The usual work-up [4] gave 7.7 g of gum which was chromatographed on 250 g of silica gel packed in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, 100 ml fractions being collected as follows: Frs 1–4 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), 7–10 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 19:1), 11–15 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 9:1), 16–20 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 4:1), 21–25 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 7:3), 26–30 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 3:2), 31–35 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 2:3), 36–40 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>–MeOH 3:2), 41–45 (MeOH). Frs 16–20 after prep. TLC (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 4:1) gave 70 mg of 1 [5, 6]; frs 33–37 on rechromatography (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>–Me<sub>2</sub>CO, 4:1) afforded 78 mg of 5 [2]. Frs 41–45 (4.69 g) gave a positive test for alkaloids. Although fractionation and purification of the gum yielded traces of three basic substances, identification by spectroscopic means could not be achieved.

A second collection of *M. urticifolia* (March 1986, 1.25 kg) from the same location was extracted with MeOH by percolation at room temp. The combined extracts were evapd at red press. The residue was agitated with a 15% soln of citric acid, allowed to stand at room temp for 24 hr and filtered. The clear filtrate was washed with *n*-hexane; the hexane washings after drying and evapn yielded a syrup which on standing overnight in Et<sub>2</sub>O deposited 800 mg of solid. The remaining extract after evapn of solvent afforded 1.33 g of gum. CC of the solid material (silica gel, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> containing increasing amounts of Me<sub>2</sub>CO) afforded 385 mg of 1, 50 mg of a 1:1 mixture of 1 and 4, 11 mg of 4, 39 mg of a mixture of 3 and 4 and 90 mg of 3 [5, 6]. The gummy material after CC (silica gel, *n*-heptane containing increasing amounts of EtOAc) yielded 7.6 mg (after recrystallization from MeOH) of a 1:1 mixture of 1 and 3 [5, 7]. The aq. layer again gave a positive test for alkaloids but again no identifiable material.

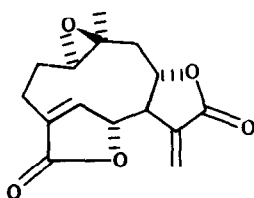
Anhydroscandenolide (4), mp 73–75°; IR ν<sub>CHCl<sub>3</sub></sub> cm<sup>–1</sup> 1766; prep. CIMS *m/z* 275 [M + 1]<sup>+</sup> (100%, only peak stronger than 5%).

Table 1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of compound 4 (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 270 MHz)

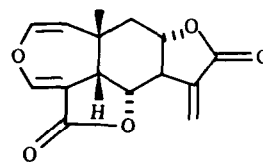
H	4
1	3.76 <i>br d</i> (2)
2	6.14 <i>br d</i> (10.5, 2)
3	6.54 <i>dq</i> (10.5, 2)
5	7.46 <i>br d</i> (2)
6	5.43 <i>dt</i> (5, 2)
7	3.30 <i>dddd</i> (11, 5, 3.5, 3)
8	4.68 <i>ddd</i> (11, 10.5, 6)
9a	2.35 <i>dd</i> (14, 6)
9b	2.20 <i>dd</i> (14, 10.5)
13a	6.50 <i>d</i> (3.5)
13b	6.08 <i>d</i> (3)
14	1.18 <i>s</i> (3p)



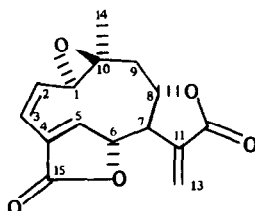
1



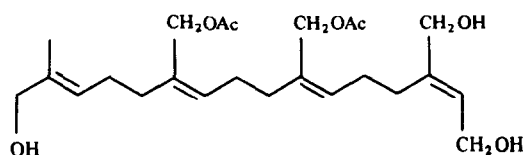
2



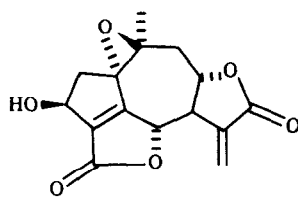
3



4



5



6

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