

## TEULAMIFIN B, A NEO-CLERODANE DITERPENOID FROM *TEUCRIUM LAMIIFOLIUM* AND *T. POLIUM*

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**Key Word Index**—*Teucrium lamifolium*, *Teucrium polium*, Labiatae, neo-clerodane derivatives, teulamifin B, 19-deacetylteuscorodol, teucroxide

**Abstract**—From the aerial parts of *Teucrium lamifolium* and *T. polium*, a neo-clerodane diterpenoid, teulamifin B has been isolated, besides the previously known diterpenoids 19-deacetylteuscorodol and teucroxide. The structure of teulamifin B [15,16-epoxy-6 $\beta$ ,12S,18-trihydroxy-neo-cleroda-3,13(16),14-trien-20,19-olide] was established by chemical and spectroscopic means and by correlation with 19-deacetylteuscorodol.

### INTRODUCTION

In previous communications, we reported the isolation of teuscordin, teufin, montanin C, 19-acetylgnaphalin, iso-teufidin [1] and 12-epiteupolin II [2] as diterpenoid constituents of *T. lamifolium*. In this communication, we report the isolation and structural determination of a new diterpenoid, teulamifin B(1) which has been isolated from the same plant as well as from *T. polium* (var. *polium*), besides the previously described diterpenoids 19-deacetylteuscorodol [3] and teucroxide [4].

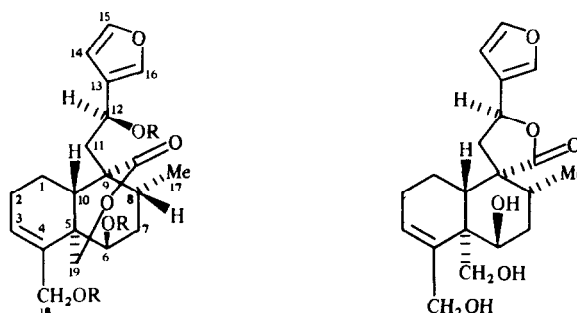
### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Teulamifin B(1) had a molecular formula of  $C_{20}H_{26}O_6$ , from the elemental analysis and mass spectroscopy. Its IR spectrum was consistent with the presence of a furan ring ( $3140, 1500, 875\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), a  $\delta$ -lactone ring ( $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and hydroxyl groups ( $3430, 3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Its  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra (Tables 1 and 2) supported the structure 1. However its mp ( $207\text{--}209^\circ$ ) as well as some of the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR parameters were markedly different from these recently reported [3] for teubotrin (mp  $110\text{--}114^\circ$ ), a diterpenoid isolated from *T. botrys* and possessing the same structure, with C-12 stereochemistry unknown.

As expected, the IR,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and mass spectral parameters of teulamifin B(1) and teubotrin [3] were very similar. Significant differences in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR chemical shifts (1.5–3 ppm) were observed for the carbon adjacent to the C-12 chiral centre as well as for the olefinic C-3 and C-4.

A final proof that teulamifin B(1) has the structure and absolute configuration depicted in formula 1 was obtained by sodium hydroxide treatment [5] of 19-deacetylteuscorodol (3) [3] which yielded a compound identical in all respects (mp, mmp  $[\alpha]_D$ , IR,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and MS) with natural teulamifin B.

Acetylation of teulamifin B(1) yielded the triacetate (2) which showed very similar spectral parameters to those of teubotrin triacetate [3].



- 1 R = H  
 2 R = Ac

3

### EXPERIMENTAL

Mps uncorr.,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR at 250.1 MHz and 50 MHz, respectively with TMS as int. standard. Plant materials of *T. lamifolium* were collected in July 1984 near Malko Tırnovo, while those of *T. polium* were collected in July 1982 near Plovdiv.

**Extraction and isolation of the diterpenoids from *T. lamifolium*.** Dried and finely powdered *T. lamifolium* aerial parts (1.28 kg) were extracted as described in previous papers [1, 2]. The  $\text{CHCl}_3$  extract (6 g) was chromatographed over silica gel column (110 g, Merck N 7734, deactivated with 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). Elution with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH mixture and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH (99:1) gave teulamifin B(1), (100 mg) and 19-deacetylteuscorodol (3) (210 mg) [3]. Further elution with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -MeOH (97:3) yielded teucroxide (240 mg) [4]. Teulamifin B(1) on recrystallization from  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ -petrol showed mp  $207\text{--}209^\circ$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} -49.3^\circ$  ( $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ , c 0.23), IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}\text{ cm}^{-1}$  3430, 3300, 2980, 2940, 1700, 1480, 1180, 1120, 1040, 875. EIMS (direct inlet 70 eV,  $m/z$  (rel. int.)) 362  $[\text{M}]^+$  (60), 344  $[\text{M}-\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (15), 326  $[\text{M}-2\text{H}_2\text{O}]^+$  (10), 314 (8), 296, (6), 95, (80), 91, (70), 41,

(100). Found: C, 66.00, H, 7.38.  $C_{26}H_{26}O_9$  requires: C, 66.28, H, 7.23%.  $^1H$  NMR and  $^{13}C$  NMR see Table 1 and 2

**Isolation of teulamifin B(1) from T polium** The chromatographic fractions obtained before elution of montanin E[6] were evaporated to dryness and the residue (320 mg) was chromatographed on a silica gel column (Merck No. 7734, deactivated with 10%  $H_2O$ , 160 g), eluted with  $CHCl_3$ -MeOH (98:2) to give teulamifin B (90 mg) and 19-deacetylteuscorodol (38 mg) [3].

**Acetylation of teulamifin B(1)**  $Ac_2O$ -pyridine treatment of 1

(38 mg) in the usual manner gave the triacetate (2) (38 mg), as a colourless resin. IR  $\nu_{max}^{CHCl_3}$   $cm^{-1}$ : 2940, 1735 (br), 1450, 1380, 1250 (br), 1020, 880.  $^1H$  NMR see Table 1. EIMS (70 eV),  $m/z$  (rel. int.): (direct inlet) 488  $[M]^+$  (3), 446  $[M-C_2H_2O]^+$  (20), 428 (30), 326 (15), 43  $[MeCOO]^+$  (100).

**Preparation of teulamifin B(1) from 19-deacetylteuscorodol (3)** 19-Deacetylteuscorodol (3), (70 mg) dissolved in MeOH (4 ml) was added to a 2% soln of NaOH and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hr and then extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The extract was

Table 1  $^1H$  NMR spectral data of compounds 1, 2 and 3 (TMS as int. standard)\*

H	1 (Pyridine- $d_5$ ) <sup>†</sup>	1 (CDCl <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>†</sup>	2 (CDCl <sub>3</sub> )	3 (Pyridine- $d_5$ )
1 $\alpha$	1.56 m		1.48 m	2.15 m
1 $\beta$	2.84 m		2.40 m <sup>‡</sup>	1.93 m <sup>‡</sup>
2 $\alpha$	2.12 m <sup>‡</sup>		2.05 m <sup>‡</sup>	2.26 m
2 $\beta$	2.32 m		2.20 m	2.26 m
3	5.93 m	6.01 t	5.96 m	6.02 t
6 $\alpha$	4.75 m	4.29 m	5.17 t	5.09 m <sup>‡</sup>
7 $\alpha$	1.97 m		1.70 m	2.60 m <sup>‡</sup>
7 $\beta$	2.12 m		1.70 m	1.93 m <sup>‡</sup>
8 $\beta$	3.07 m		2.22 dd	2.60 m <sup>‡</sup>
10 $\beta$	3.55 dd	2.79 dd	2.40 m <sup>‡</sup>	2.76 dd
11A	2.70 dd	2.24 dd	2.40 m <sup>‡</sup>	2.50 d
11B	2.96 dd		2.62 dd	2.50 d
12	5.32 dd	4.92 dd	6.06 dd	5.59 t
14	6.75 m	6.45 m	6.44 t	6.62 m
15	7.63 t	7.39 m	7.40 t	7.69 t
16	7.78 m	7.42 m	7.46 m	7.84 m
Me-17	1.04 d	0.87 d	0.87 d	1.13 d
18A	4.76 s	4.11 br s	4.24 d	4.78 d
18B	4.76 s	4.11 br s	4.52 d	4.96 d
19A	4.41 d	4.21 d	4.30 d	4.42 d
19B	4.71 d	4.39 d	4.45 d	5.04 d
OAc			2.05 s(6H) 2.08 (3H)	
1 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$	13.0	13.4		12.6
1 $\beta$ , 10 $\beta$	2.2	2.7		2.5
2 $\alpha$ , 3	3.8	3.6		3.3
2 $\beta$ , 3	<1	3.6		3.3
6 $\alpha$ , 7 $\alpha$			2.6	
6 $\alpha$ , 7 $\beta$	-		2.6	
7 $\alpha$ , 8 $\beta$	12.8	-	13.0	-
7 $\beta$ , 8 $\beta$	4.2		4.2	-
8 $\beta$ , 17	6.7		6.7	6.2
11A, 11B	15.8	15.5	16.2	-
11A, 12	9.7	9.4	9.8	8.8
11B, 12	2.3	2.3	3.5	8.8
14, 15	1.4		1.6	1.5
15, 16	1.4		1.6	1.5
18A, 18B			12.6	11.3
19A, 19B	12.0	12.2	12.8	11.1

\*Spectral parameters were obtained by first order approximation. All assignments were confirmed by double resonance experiments.

<sup>†</sup>The spectrum of 1 in pyridine- $d_5$  is better resolved, some parameters in  $CDCl_3$  are reported for comparison purposes with teubotrin [4].

After treatment of 1 with trichloroacetylisocyanate in  $CDCl_3$  the  $>NH$  singlets of the resulting tricarbamate were observed at  $\delta$  8.47, 8.59 and 8.96 ppm. The corresponding signals for the tricarbamate of 3 (in  $CDCl_3$ ) were at  $\delta$  8.53, 8.57 and 8.81 ppm.

<sup>‡</sup>Overlapped signal.

Table 2  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR chemical shifts of compound (in pyridine- $d_5$ )

C	$\delta$	C	$\delta$
1	20.9(2)*	11	37.9(2)
2	25.6(2)	12	62.1(1)
3	129.4(1)	13	132.6(0)
4	140.8(0)	14	109.4(1)
5	42.0(0)	15	143.4(1)
6	70.0(1)	16	138.6(1)
7	37.0(2)	17	16.8(3)
8	30.9(1)	18	64.5(2)
9	50.4(0)	19	75.5(2)
10	36.9(1)	20	173.5(0)

\* Number of attached protons determined by the DEPT method

washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , recrystallized from  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ -petrol to yield pure **1**

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