

DEHYDROPLEILOCARPINE ALKALOIDS FROM *KOPSIA PROFUNDA*

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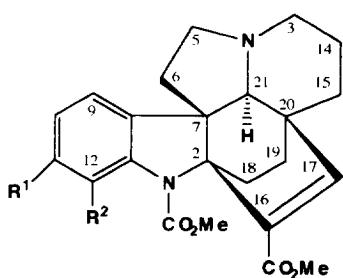
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**Key Word Index**—*Kopsia profunda*; Apocynaceae; indole alkaloids.

**Abstract**—Several new alkaloids of the pleiocarpine type, namely *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-12-hydroxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine, *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-11,12-methylenedioxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine *N* (4) oxide and *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-12-methoxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine *N* (4) oxide, in addition to *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-11,12-methylenedioxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine, *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-12-methoxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine and kopsinine have been isolated from the leaves and stem of *Kopsia profunda*.

## INTRODUCTION

As part of our studies on Malaysian *Kopsia* species [1-7] we investigated the alkaloidal composition of *Kopsia profunda* Markgraf and reported the presence of *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-11,12-methylenedioxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine (**1**) and *N*<sub>1</sub>-methoxycarbonyl-12-methoxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine (**2**) as the major alkaloids present in the stem extract. We now report the full alkaloidal composition of the stem as well as leaf extracts including the occurrence of several new alkaloids (**3-5**). The alkaloidal composition of the leaf and stem was found to be similar, both leaf and stem ethanol extracts gave alkaloids **1-6** although the relative yields of the various alkaloids in the stem and leaf extracts are different (see Experimental). *N*<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-12-hydroxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine (**3**) is a new alkaloid, differing from **1** and **2** in the nature of the aromatic substituent. The mass spectrum of **3** shows  $[M]^+$  at *m/z* 410 consistent with the molecular formula  $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_5$ , i.e. where an OMe function has been



	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>
1	O — CH <sub>2</sub> — O	
2	H	OMe
3	H	OH
4	O — CH <sub>2</sub> — O,	N(4) — O
5	H	OMe
		N(4) — O

replaced by OH when compared with **2** ( $C_{24}H_{28}N_2O_5$ ). This is confirmed by the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum which showed that the aromatic methoxy signal is now absent and has been replaced by a singlet attributable to a phenolic OH at  $\delta$  10.83 (disappears on deuteration). The presence of an OH function is further supported by the observation of a broad absorption band in the IR spectrum at  $ca$   $3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and by the presence of only three aromatic protons in the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum (Table 1). The coupling pattern of the aromatic protons ( $\delta$  6.82, *d*,  $J = 7\text{ Hz}$ , H-9; 7.00, *t*,  $J = 7\text{ Hz}$ , H-10; 6.79, *d*,  $J = 7\text{ Hz}$ , H-11), taken with the observed aromatic carbon resonances (Table 2), support the assignment of **3** as the 12-hydroxy congener of **1** and **2**. Compounds **4** and **5** coeluted on column chromatography and could not be resolved by preparative TLC since the  $R_f$ s were similar in a variety of solvent systems tested. Eventually **4** and **5** were separated by repeated fractional recrystallization (diethyl ether-acetone) and were readily deduced to be the *N*-oxides of the alkaloids **1** and **2**, respectively, from the spectral data, in particular the characteristic downfield shifts of the carbon resonances for carbons 3,5 and 21 when compared to those of **1** and **2**. Further confirmation was provided by the ready reduction (ferrous sulphate) of **4** and **5** to **1** and **2**, respectively. Alkaloids **1-5** are members of the small group of dehydropleiocarpine alkaloids, of which only kopsidasine[8] and kopsijasmine [9] represent previously known examples.

## EXPERIMENTAL

*Plant material.* Collected from Terengganu, Malaysia, and voucher specimens (KL3636) are deposited at the Herbarium, Department of Chemistry, University of Malaya and at Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

**Extraction and isolation.** Extraction of plant material was carried out in the usual manner which has been described previously [1]. The alkaloids were isolated by

Table 1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectral data for 1–5 (270 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

H	1	2	3	4	5
3	2.96–3.06 <i>m</i> 2.96–3.06 <i>m</i>	2.91–3.04 <i>m</i> 2.91–3.04 <i>m</i>	3.00–3.10 <i>m</i> 3.00–3.10 <i>m</i>	3.72–3.90 <i>m</i> 3.54 <i>td</i> (13, 4)	3.75–3.84 <i>m</i> 3.55 <i>td</i> (13, 4)
5	2.40–2.62 <i>m</i> 2.66 <i>t</i> (8)	2.32–2.58 <i>m</i> 2.62 <i>t</i> (8)	2.40–2.60 <i>m</i> 2.69 <i>t</i> (8)	3.00–3.26 <i>m</i> 3.00–3.26 <i>m</i>	3.03–3.24 <i>m</i> 3.03–3.24 <i>m</i>
6	1.54–1.72 <i>m</i> 2.40–2.62 <i>m</i>	1.60–1.72 <i>m</i> 2.32–2.58 <i>m</i>	1.58–1.96 <i>m</i> 2.40–2.60 <i>m</i>	2.25–2.50 <i>m</i> 2.57 <i>dd</i> (14, 7)	2.44 <i>ddd</i> (14, 12, 8) 2.67 <i>dd</i> (14, 8)
9	6.75 <i>d</i> (7.5)	6.85 <i>dd</i> (7.5, 1.5)	6.82 <i>d</i> (7)	7.68 <i>d</i> (8)	7.84 <i>d</i> (7)
10	6.52 <i>d</i> (7.5)	6.92 <i>t</i> (7.5)	7.00 <i>t</i> (7)	6.59 <i>d</i> (8)	7.04 <i>t</i> (7)
11	—	6.74 <i>dd</i> (7.5, 1.5)	6.79 <i>d</i> (7)	—	6.86 <i>d</i> (7)
14	1.18–1.37 <i>m</i> 1.75–1.94 <i>m</i>	1.10–1.30 <i>m</i> 1.76–1.90 <i>m</i>	1.10–1.34 <i>m</i> 1.58–1.96 <i>m</i>	1.80–2.14 <i>m</i> 1.80–2.14 <i>m</i>	1.75–2.08 <i>m</i> 1.75–2.08 <i>m</i>
15	1.54–1.72 <i>m</i> 1.75–1.94 <i>m</i>	1.44–1.58 <i>m</i> 1.76–1.90 <i>m</i>	1.58–1.96 <i>m</i> 1.58–1.96 <i>m</i>	1.44–1.76 <i>m</i> 1.80–2.14 <i>m</i>	1.35–1.70 <i>m</i> 1.75–2.08 <i>m</i>
17	6.83 <i>s</i>	6.76 <i>s</i>	6.86 <i>s</i>	6.58 <i>s</i>	6.56 <i>s</i>
18	1.43 <i>td</i> (13, 3)	1.36 <i>td</i> (13, 3)	1.43 <i>td</i> (13, 3)	1.66–1.76 <i>m</i>	1.35–1.70 <i>m</i>
	2.03 <i>dt</i> (13, 3)	1.96 <i>dt</i> (13, 3)	1.99–2.14 <i>m</i>	1.80–2.14 <i>m</i>	1.75–2.08 <i>m</i>
19	1.18–1.37 <i>m</i> 1.18–1.37 <i>m</i>	1.10–1.30 <i>m</i> 1.10–1.30 <i>m</i>	1.10–1.34 <i>m</i> 1.10–1.34 <i>m</i>	1.44–1.76 <i>m</i> 1.44–1.76 <i>m</i>	1.35–1.70 <i>m</i> 1.35–1.70 <i>m</i>
21	3.24 <i>s</i>	3.16 <i>s</i>	3.32 <i>s</i>	3.63 <i>s</i>	3.62 <i>s</i>
–OCH <sub>2</sub> O–	5.92 <i>d</i> (1.5) 5.95 <i>d</i> (1.5)	—	—	5.96 <i>brs</i>	—
Ar-OMe	—	3.78 <i>s</i>	—	—	3.85 <i>s</i>
Ar-OH	—	—	10.83 <i>s</i>	—	—
OMe	3.73 <i>s</i>	3.68 <i>s</i>	3.75 <i>s</i>	3.78 <i>s</i>	3.78 <i>s</i>
OMe	3.77 <i>s</i>	3.72 <i>s</i>	3.82 <i>s</i>	3.82 <i>s</i>	3.82 <i>s</i>

Table 2.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectral data for 1–5 (67.8 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

C	1	2	3	4	5
2	71.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.6
3	47.2	47.2	47.1	64.3	64.3
5	50.2	50.2	50.0	64.7	64.7
6	38.7	37.8	38.2	35.9	35.1
7	62.8	63.4	62.9	63.1	63.6
8	133.9	140.7	140.1	133.6	138.0
9	115.0	114.9	117.7	119.1	118.4
10	103.7	124.5	126.7	104.4	125.0
11	148.7	112.8	113.3	149.3	113.6
12	124.1	148.7	145.5	123.5	147.5
13	134.9	134.9	134.8	137.0	136.9
14	16.1	16.1	16.0	20.6	20.5
15	25.7	25.8	26.0	24.7	24.8
16	— <sup>a</sup>	130.1	126.1	131.1	129.6
17	143.2	143.2	143.6	138.7	138.6
18	33.8	33.8	33.7	32.2	32.1
19	32.1	31.9	32.0	31.6	31.6
20	38.2	37.9	38.7	40.7	40.5
21	69.3	69.4	68.9	84.1	83.5
–OCH <sub>2</sub> O–	100.4	—	—	100.6	—
ArOMe	—	56.5	—	—	56.5
OMe	51.8	51.8	51.9	52.3	52.2
OMe	52.5	52.2	53.3	52.7	52.5
CO <sub>2</sub> Me	165.9	165.9	166.0	165.4	165.3
NCO <sub>2</sub> Me	153.3	153.8	156.0	153.4	153.9

<sup>a</sup>Not observed.

CC, prep. TLC and HPLC on silica gel. Solvent systems used for CC were  $\text{CHCl}_3$  with increasing MeOH gradient and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  with increasing EtOAc gradient. Solvent systems used for prep. TLC and HPLC were  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ –EtOAc (5:1) and 3% MeOH– $\text{CHCl}_3$ , respectively. The yields (g  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) of the alkaloids isolated were as follows: stem alkaloids, 1 (0.095), 2 (0.056), 3 (0.009), 4 (0.023), 5 (0.036) and 6 (0.023); leaf alkaloids, 1 (0.225), 2 (0.102), 3 (0.025), 4 (0.125), 5 (0.10) and 6 (0.6).

**N<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-12-hydroxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine (3).**  $[\alpha]_D$  – 121° ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; *c* 0.04). UV (EtOH),  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  nm ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 218 (3.98), 248 (3.61), 290 (3.13). EIMS (probe) 70 eV, *m/z* (rel. int.): 410 [ $\text{M}^+$ ] (100), 374 (3), 351 (6), 329 (3), 218 (3), 143 (7), 138 (5), 109 (6) and 107 (5). HREIMS, [ $\text{M}^+$ ] found 410.1826, calcd for  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$  410.1842.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: see Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

**N<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-11,12-methylenedioxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine N (4) oxide (4).**  $[\alpha]_D$  – 125° ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; *c* 0.06). UV (EtOH),  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  nm ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 224 (4.29), 245 (3.88), 290 (2.97). FABMS nitrobenzylalcohol (NBA), *m/z*: found 455.14 [ $\text{MH}^+$ ] calcd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}$  455.18.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: see Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

**N<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-12-methoxy- $\Delta^{16,17}$ -kopsinine N (4) oxide (5).** Mp 244–245°.  $[\alpha]_D$  – 163° ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; *c* 0.15). UV (EtOH),  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  nm ( $\log \epsilon$ ): 217 (4.42), 250 (3.99), 288 (3.30). FABMS (NBA) *m/z* found 441.16 [ $\text{MH}^+$ ] calcd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{H}$  441.20.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: see Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

*N<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-11,12-methylenedioxy-Δ<sup>16,17</sup>-kopsinine (1)* [1].  $[\alpha]_D = -180^\circ$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>; *c* 0.17).

*N<sub>1</sub>-Methoxycarbonyl-12-methoxy-Δ<sup>16,17</sup>-kopsinine (2)* [1].  $[\alpha]_D = -75^\circ$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>; *c* 0.23).

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