

UPON 'PHYSALIN L' ISOLATED FROM *PHYSALIS MINIMA*

MASAO KAWAI, BUNSHO MAKINO, HATSUO YAMAMURA and YASUO BUTSUGAN

Department of Applied Chemistry, Nagoya Institute of Technology, Gokiso-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466, Japan

(Received in revised form 27 March 1996)

**Key Word Index**—*Physalis minima*; Solanaceae; artefact; 16,24-cyclo-13,14-secosteroid; physalin.

**Abstract**—5 $\alpha$ -Ethoxy-6 $\beta$ -hydroxy- and 6 $\beta$ -ethoxy-5 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B were derived from the corresponding 5 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ - and 5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ -epoxides, respectively, by acid treatment in ethanol. The 5 $\alpha$ -ethoxy derivative was isolated as an artefact from *Physalis alkekengi*, while other workers isolated the 6 $\beta$ -ethoxy compound as a constituent of *P. minima* and mistakenly named it as physalin L, which had already been assigned to (25*S*)-3,4-didehydro-2,3,25,27-tetrahydrophysalin A. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the 6 $\beta$ -ethoxy derivative prepared by us, however, did not agree with the reported data. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

## INTRODUCTION

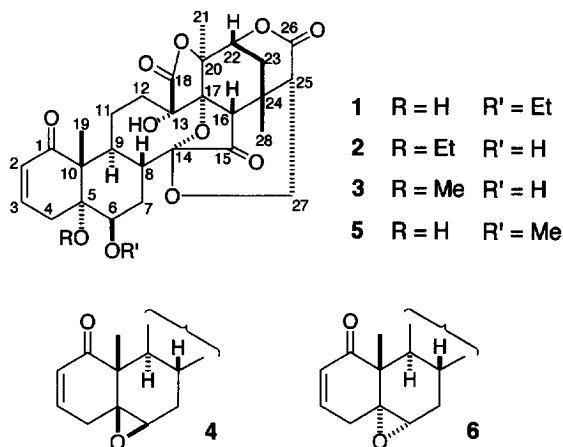
Physalins are 16,24-cyclo-13,14-secosteroidal constituents of *Physalis* plants. In the course of our study on the constituents of *P. alkekengi* var. *francheti* (Japanese name: Hōzuki), physalins A–C and L–S were isolated and their structures determined unambiguously [1–3]. Row *et al.* [4, 5] described the isolation of physalins D–K from *P. angulata* and *P. lancifolia*, although some of the reported structures were found incorrect and had to be revised [6]. Recently, Sen and Pathak [7] reported the isolation from *P. minima* of a new compound named 'physalin L' possessing the structure 6 $\beta$ -ethoxy-5 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (1). However, the name 'physalin L' had been assigned by us previously to (25*S*)-3,4-didehydro-2,3,25,27-tetrahydrophysalin A isolated from *P. alkekengi* var. *francheti* [2]. Therefore, we claim that compound 1 should not be called physalin L. We obtained a regioisomer of 1, namely, 5 $\alpha$ -ethoxy-6 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (2), as an artefact during the isolation of physalins from *P. alkekengi* var. *francheti*. In this report we describe the compounds 1 and 2.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the chloroform extracts of epigeal parts of *P. alkekengi* var. *francheti*, a new compound, 2 ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{11}$ ), was isolated in 0.014% yield along with the known components, physalins A–C, F, and N. The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 2 taken in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  solution indicated the presence of an ethoxyl group ( $\delta$  3.03 and 3.22 for  $\text{OCH}_2$  and 0.90 for  $\text{CH}_3$ ) in addition to three tertiary methyls ( $\delta$  1.15, 1.16 and 1.81), a conjugated enone ( $\delta$  5.72 and 5.64) and an  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}$  group ( $\delta$  3.59

and 4.27 for  $\text{CH}_2$  and 2.88 for CH) commonly found in physalin B and the related physalins. The presence of an axially oriented secondary hydroxyl ( $\delta$  4.94, *d*, *J* = 3 Hz for OH and 3.82, *br s*, for CH), along with a tertiary hydroxyl group ( $\delta$  5.54) and absence of alkenic protons other than those of the enone group, suggested the 5 $\alpha$ -ethoxy-6 $\beta$ -hydroxy-2-en-1-one structure as the AB-ring moiety of 2. The 5 $\alpha$ -configuration was based on the negative Cotton effect ( $[\theta]_{333} - 3000$ ) indicating *trans*-junction of the A/B-rings. In fact, the IR and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of 2 resembled those of the corresponding 5 $\alpha$ -methoxyl compound, namely, physalin I (3) [5]. Conversion of 5 $\beta$ ,6 $\beta$ -epoxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (physalin F, 4) [4] into 2 by HCl–ethanol treatment unambiguously established the structure of 2 as 5 $\alpha$ -ethoxy-6 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B. Since chloroform, which we used as the solvent for extraction, contained ethanol (0.5%) as a stabilizer, it is reasonable to assume that 2 is an artefact formed from the epoxide 4 during extraction and/or isolation procedures. When acetone was used instead of chloroform to extract physalins, compound 2 was not detected in the extracts, but an acetone adduct of physalin C, namely 27-acetonyl-25,27-dihydrophysalin C, mp 191–193°,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} - 136^\circ$  (*c* 0.1, acetone), was isolated in 0.007% yield.

Since the structure 1 described by Sen and Pathak [7] as 'physalin L' is a regioisomer of 2, the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of these compounds are expected to resemble each other. The reported chemical shifts of the  $\text{CH}_2$  protons at the C-27 position ( $\delta$  3.75 and 3.99), however, differ significantly from those of 2, physalin B, and other related physalins ( $\delta$  3.57–3.63 and 4.25–4.29). The corresponding methoxyl compound, 5 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-6 $\beta$ -methoxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (5), prepared from the 5 $\alpha$ ,6 $\alpha$ -epoxide (physalin J, 6) [4], also



exhibited reasonable spectra ( $\delta$  3.58 and 4.26,  $\text{CH}_2$ -27). The compound possessing structure **1** was then synthesized by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ -ethanol treatment of **6**. As expected the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of synthetic **1** ( $\delta$  3.58 and 4.25,  $\text{CH}_2$ -27) was closely similar to that of **5** and therefore markedly different from the data reported by Sen and Pathak [7]. However, for the 2,3-dihydro derivative of **1**, the spectrum reported by them was comparable to that of our synthetic sample.

#### EXPERIMENTAL

Mps are uncorr. IR spectra were taken with KBr discs, UV and CD spectra were obtained in MeOH solns, NMR spectra were measured in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  solns at 400 or 200 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and 100 MHz for  $^{13}\text{C}$ .

**Isolation of 5 $\alpha$ -ethoxy-6 $\beta$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (2).** Air-dried epigeal parts (1.33 kg) of *P. alkekengi* var. *francheti* cultivated in Japan were defatted with hexane and kept in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  under dark at room temp. for 1.5 months. The  $\text{CHCl}_3$  extract was subjected to repeated silica gel CC using  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -MeOH and benzene-AcOEt as eluents. In addition to physalins B (1.42 g), C (28 mg) and F (**4**) (2.46 g) and a mixt. of physalins A, N and O, the new compound **2** (83 mg) was isolated as needles from MeOH, mp 224–226°;  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$   $-88^\circ$  ( $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ;  $c$  0.15). IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3420, 1790, 1770, 1745, 1670, 1175, 1085, 1065. UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 222 nm ( $\log \epsilon$  = 3.89). CD  $[\theta]$ :  $-3000$  (333 nm),  $-11500$  (240 nm).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR:  $\delta$  0.90 ( $t$ ,  $J$  = 7 Hz,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ), 0.97 ( $m$ , H-11 $\beta$ ), 1.15 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -19), 1.16 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -28), 1.48 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 17, 10 Hz, H-12 $\beta$ ), 1.66 ( $td$ ,  $J$  = 12, 3 Hz, H-7 $\alpha$ ), 1.80 ( $m$ , H-11 $\alpha$ ), 1.81 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -21), 1.83 ( $m$ , H-7 $\beta$ ), 1.92 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 14, 2 Hz, H-23S), 2.10 ( $m$ , H-12 $\alpha$ ), 2.10 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 14, 4 Hz, H-23R), 2.18 ( $td$ ,  $J$  = 12, 3 Hz, H-8), 2.34 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 21, 5 Hz, H-4 $\alpha$ ), 2.78 ( $s$ , H-16), 2.88 ( $d$ ,  $J$  = 4 Hz, H-25), 2.94 ( $br d$ ,  $J$  = 21 Hz, H-4 $\beta$ ), 3.03 ( $quint$ ,  $J$  = 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.22 ( $quint$ ,  $J$  = 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.27 ( $m$ , H-9), 3.59 ( $d$ ,  $J$  = 13 Hz, H-27R), 3.82 ( $br s$ , H-6 $\alpha$ ), 4.27 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 13, 4 Hz, H-27S), 4.56 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 4, 2 Hz, H-22), 4.94 ( $d$ ,  $J$  = 3 Hz, HO-6), 5.54 ( $s$ , HO-13), 5.72 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 10,

3 Hz, H-2), 6.64 ( $ddd$ ,  $J$  = 10, 5, 2 Hz, H-3).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR:  $\delta$  13.5 (C-19), 15.5 ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ), 21.1 (C-21), 24.5 (C-28), 24.6 (C-11), 25.7 (C-12), 26.9 (C-7), 27.7 (C-4), 29.7 (C-9), 30.5 (C-24), 31.3 (C-23), 38.0 (C-8), 49.4 (C-25), 54.1 (C-16 or 10), 54.2 (C-10 or 16), 56.3 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{Me}$ ), 60.5 (C-27), 66.7 (C-6), 76.3 (C-22), 78.8 (C-13), 80.4 (C-20 or 17), 80.5 (C-17 or 20), 81.3 (C-5), 106.8 (C-14), 127.6 (C-2), 141.7 (C-3), 167.3 (C-26), 171.8 (C-18), 204.5 (C-1), 209.8 (C-15). HR-EIMS  $m/z$ : 572.2299  $[\text{M}]^+$  ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{11}$  requires 572.2258).

**Synthesis of 2 from physalin F (4).** A mixt. of **4** (162 mg), conc. HCl (1 ml) and EtOH (25 ml) was stirred at room temp. for 40 min. Usual work-up and silica gel CC, using  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -MeOH, yielded **2** (81 mg, 46%), which was indistinguishable from that obtained from the plant as described above.

**6 $\beta$ -Ethoxy-5 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5,6-dihydrophysalin B (1).** This compound was prepd from **6** as described above for the synthesis of **2** from **4** using EtOH and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Needles from EtOH, mp 171–175°;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$   $-86^\circ$  ( $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ;  $c$  0.16). IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3430, 1780, 1760, 1735, 1665, 1170, 1135, 1100, 1080, 1065. UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 224.5 nm ( $\log \epsilon$  = 3.85). CD  $[\theta]$ :  $-5700$  (333),  $-7600$  (237),  $+5300$  (212 nm).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR:  $\delta$   $ca$  0.96 ( $m$ , 11 $\beta$ ), 1.06 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -19), 1.12 ( $t$ ,  $J$  = 7 Hz,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ), 1.16 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -28), 1.44 ( $br dd$ ,  $J$  = 16, 9 Hz, H-12 $\beta$ ), 1.81 ( $s$ ,  $\text{H}_3$ -21), 2.80 ( $s$ , H-16), 2.87 ( $d$ ,  $J$  = 4 Hz, H-25), 3.06 ( $br d$ ,  $J$  = 20 Hz, H-4 $\beta$ ), 3.15 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 10.5, 7.5 Hz, H-9), 3.20 ( $br s$ , H-6 $\alpha$ ), 3.27 ( $dq$ ,  $J$  = 9.5, 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.55 ( $dq$ ,  $J$  = 9.5, 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.58 ( $d$ ,  $J$  = 13.5 Hz, H-27R), 4.25 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 13.5, 4 Hz, H-27S), 4.57 ( $br s$ , H-22), 4.43 ( $s$ , HO-5), 5.70 ( $dd$ ,  $J$  = 10, 2 Hz, H-2), 5.83 ( $s$ , HO-13), 6.62 ( $ddd$ ,  $J$  = 10, 4.5, 1.5 Hz, H-3). HR-EIMS  $m/z$ : 572.2246  $[\text{M}]^+$  ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{11}$  requires 572.2258).

**6 $\beta$ -Ethoxy-5 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-2,3,5,6-tetrahydrophysalin B.** This compound was prepd in 92% yield by catalytic hydrogenation of **1** (50 mg) in THF (5 ml) with atmospheric  $\text{H}_2$  over Pd-C (25 mg). Needles from MeOH- $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ , mp 193–197°;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$   $-70^\circ$  ( $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ;  $c$  0.14). IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3420, 2980, 2945, 2880, 1780, 1750, 1685, 1170, 1135, 1090, 1065.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR:  $\delta$  1.11 ( $t$ ,

$J = 7$  Hz,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ), 1.14 (*s*,  $\text{H}_3$ -19), 1.14 (*s*,  $\text{H}_3$ -28), 1.80 (*s*,  $\text{H}_3$ -21), 2.10 (*dd*,  $J = 14.5$ , 3.5 Hz, H-23*R*), 2.81 (*s*, H-16), 2.88 (*d*,  $J = 4$  Hz, H-25), 3.10 (*dd*,  $J = 11$ , 8 Hz, H-9), 3.17 (*br s*, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 3.27 (*dq*,  $J = 9.5$ , 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.58 (*dq*,  $J = 9.5$ , 7 Hz,  $\text{OCHH}'\text{Me}$ ), 3.58 (*d*,  $J = 13.5$  Hz, H-27*R*), 4.24 (*dd*,  $J = 13.5$ , 4 Hz, H-27*S*), 4.28 (*s*, HO-5), 4.58 (*br s*, H-22), 5.65 (*s*, HO-13). HR-EIMS  $m/z$ : 574.2472  $[\text{M}]^+$  ( $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_{11}$  requires 574.2414).

## REFERENCES

1. Matsuura, T., Kawai, M., Nakashima, R. and Butsugan, Y. (1970) *J. Chem. Soc. (C)* 664.
2. Kawai, M., Matsuura, T., Kyuno, S., Matsuki, H., Takenaka, M., Katsuoka, T., Butsugan, Y. and Saito, K. (1987) *Phytochemistry* **26**, 3313.
3. Makino, B., Kawai, M., Kito, K., Yamamura, H. and Butsugan, Y. (1995) *Tetrahedron* **51**, 12529, and the references cited therein.
4. Row, L. R., Sarma, N. S., Reddy, K. S., Matsuura, T. and Nakashima, R. (1978) *Phytochemistry* **17**, 1647.
5. Row, L. R., Reddy, K. S., Sarma, N. S., Matsuura, T. and Nakashima, R. (1980) *Phytochemistry* **19**, 1175, and the references cited therein.
6. Makino, B., Kawai, M., Yamamura, H. and Butsugan, Y. (1995) *J. Nat. Prod.* **58**, 1668.
7. Sen, G. and Pathak, H. D. (1995) *Phytochemistry* **39**, 1245.