



BIOTRANSFORMATION OF LIGNANS: *META-O*-DEMETHYLATION OF (–)-MAGNOFARGESIN IN *SPODOPTERA LITURA*

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Abstract—Biotransformation of (–)-magnofargesin in *Spodoptera litura* larvae has been investigated. (–)-Magnofargesin was *O*-demethylated, at the *meta*-position of its 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl group, to (–)-3-*O*-demethylmagnofargesin. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

INTRODUCTION

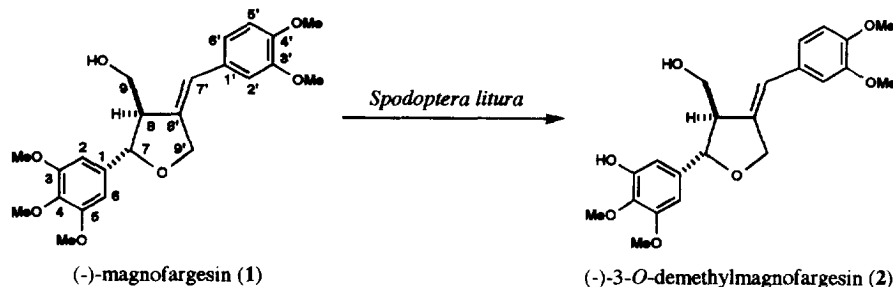
We have been investigating the biotransformation of lignans and neolignans. Thus it was revealed that the first metabolic reaction of 7,9',7'',9-bisepoxylignans such as (+)-magnolin in mammal (rat) [1], insect (*Spodoptera litura* larvae) [2] and a fungus (*Aspergillus niger*) [3] was the same *O*-demethylation at the *para*-position of their aryl groups. In addition, 7,7'-epoxylignans such as (+)-veraguensin were also *O*-demethylated at *para*-position by *A. niger* [4]. This report deals with biotransformation of (–)-magnofargesin (1) [5], a member of the 7,9'-epoxylignans, by *S. litura* larvae.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The faeces of (–)-magnofargesin-administered larvae were collected and extracted with CHCl₃ and EtOAc. The sole metabolic product **2** was detected on TLC and GC (conversion rate: 40%). The combined organic layer was chromatographed on a SiO₂ gel column. The

metabolic product **2** was recrystallized from ether and 15 mg was isolated.

The metabolic product **2** had a molecular formula C₂₂H₂₆O₇ ([M]⁺ *m/z* 402.1674 Δ 0.5 mmu), which was one CH₂ mass unit less than **1**, established by HRMS and NMR data. The specific rotation showed that **2** was the (–)-form. The infrared spectrum contained a wide hydroxyl band at 3439 cm^{–1}. The mass spectrum of **2** showed two assignable ions at *m/z* 220 [M – ArCO]⁺ (Ar = 7-aryl group) and 189 [220 – CH₂OH]⁺. Those ions were contained in the mass spectrum of **1**. The NMR spectra of **2** were similar to those of **1** except for the existence of a hydroxyl group and the disappearance of a methoxyl group. The previous results for the biotransformation of 7,9',7'',9-bisepoxylignans and 7,7'-epoxylignans reminded us that the regioselective *O*-demethylation at *para*-position also occurred in this 7,9'-epoxylignan. However, ¹H NMR signals for H-2 and 6 shifted at δ 6.58 and 6.62, respectively, while H-2 and 6 of **1** shifted at δ 6.63. Detailed analysis of NMR and DEPT spectra showed that **2** possesses a 4,5-dimethoxy-3-hydroxyphenyl group. All these spec-



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tral data show that **2** is (–)-3-*O*-demethylmagnofargesin.

Biotransformation of (–)-magnofargesin (**1**) by *S. litura* larvae afforded the single metabolite, (–)-3-*O*-demethylmagnofargesin (**2**). No glycoside of **2** was obtained while glucosides were obtained when 7,9',7',9-bisepoxylignans such as (+)-magnolins were transformed by this insect [9]. Furthermore, **2** is a new lignan differ from the naturally occurring lignan in possessing a phenolic hydroxyl group in the *meta*-position of the aromatic ring [6]. Biological evaluation of **2** is underway.

EXPERIMENTAL

Isolation of (–)-magnofargesin. (–)-Magnofargesin (**1**) was prepared from *Magnolia fargesii* by previously reported methods [5].

Table 1. NMR spectral data for (–)-3-*O*-demethylmagnofargesin (**2**)

Position	¹ H	¹³ C
1		135.0
2	6.54 (<i>d</i> , <i>J</i> = 2)	105.9
3		149.3
4		137.5
5		152.5
6	6.64 (<i>d</i> , <i>J</i> = 2)	102.0
7	4.82 (<i>d</i> , <i>J</i> = 6)	82.0
8	2.97 (<i>m</i>)	55.0
9	3.82 (<i>dd</i> , <i>J</i> = 11, 5)	62.9
	3.95 (<i>dd</i> , <i>J</i> = 11, 6)	
1'		139.3
2'	6.70 (<i>d</i> , <i>J</i> = 2)	111.5
3'		148.9
4'		148.2
5'	6.88 (<i>d</i> , <i>J</i> = 8)	111.2
6'	6.72 (<i>dd</i> , <i>J</i> = 8, 2)	120.7
7'	6.39 (<i>dd</i> , <i>J</i> = 2, 2)	121.7
8'		129.9
9'	4.75 (<i>ddd</i> , <i>J</i> = 14, 2, 2)	70.1
	4.91 (<i>dd</i> , <i>J</i> = 14, 2)	
OMe		
4	3.86 (<i>s</i>) ^a	60.9
5	3.88 (<i>s</i>) ^a	55.9
3'	3.90 (<i>s</i>)	55.9
4'	3.90 (<i>s</i>)	55.9
9-OH	1.66 (<i>br s</i>)	
ArOH	5.77 (<i>s</i>)	

¹H NMR recorded at 270.1 MHz in CDCl₃, *J* in hertz, and TMS as internal standard.

¹³C NMR at 67.8 MHz in CDCl₃, TMS as internal standard.

^aInterchangeable.

Insect and cultivation conditions. Fifty larvae of *S. litura* were grown at 25°, and fed a commercial artificial diet (Insecta LF, Nihon Nosan Kogyo) until larvae had been transformed into the third instar. After the third instar, larvae were fed an artificial diet: kidney bean (wet) 100 g, agar 4.5 g, H₂O 180 ml.

Administration of 1 to larvae. Fifty larvae (fourth to fifth instar) were fasted for 2 days before administration of **1** (224 mg). (–)-Magnofargesin (**1**) was incorporated into the artificial diet (100 g) using cellulose powder as an inert carrier and fed to larvae. After eating the artificial diet containing **1** (2 days), they were fed the artificial diet furthermore.

Isolation of metabolite 2 from faeces. Faeces were collected for 4 days, extracted by CHCl₃ (100 ml × 3) and then EtOAc (100 ml × 2), and evaporated under reduced pressure. The combined extract (283 mg) of **1** administered-larvae faeces was separated into acidic (30 mg), phenolic (127 mg) and neutral (116 mg) portions in the usual way. Then the phenolic portion was subjected to SiO₂ CC repeatedly to give a metabolite **2** (15 mg). No metabolic products were detected from acidic and neutral portion by TLC and GC-MS.

GC-MS analysis. The combined extract of **1** administered-larvae faeces was analyzed by GC-MS. Analysis was carried out using a capillary column: HP-5MS (cross linked 5% Ph Me silicone 0.25 mm i.d. × 30 m). Programming from 150° to 315° at 4° min^{–1} and then held at 315°. The flow rate of carrier gas (He) was 1 ml min^{–1}. (–)-Magnofargesin (**1**) was detected at *R*_t: 38.78 min.

(–)-3-*O*-Demethylmagnofargesin (**2**). Powder. *R*_f: 39.36 min. HRMS *m/z*: 402.1674 ([M]⁺, calcd for C₂₂H₂₆O₇: 402.1679). EIMS *m/z* (rel. int.): 402 ([M]⁺, 60), 220 (60), 202 (20), 190 (21), 189 (100), 181 (10), 161 (25). [α]_D²⁰ – 45.77° (CHCl₃; *c* 0.2). IR *ν*_{max} cm^{–1}: 3439, 2935, 1596, 1516, 1464, 1261, 1239, 1026. NMR: Table 1.

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