



3 α -HYDROXY-OLEANENE TYPE TRITERPENE GLYCOSYL ESTERS FROM LEAVES OF *ACANTHOPANAX SPINOSUS**

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Key Word Index—*Acanthopanax spinosus*; Araliaceae; triterpenoid saponin; triterpene glycosyl ester; 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid; 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-23-oxo-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid; 3 α ,20 α ,23-trihydroxy-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid; 3 α , 30-dihydroxy-23-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid; spinogenin; spinoside.

Abstract—Four novel 3 α -hydroxy-oleanane type triterpene oligoglycosyl esters, spinoside C2, C3, C6 and C7, were isolated from the leaves of *Acanthopanax spinosus*. The structures were established to be 28-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl esters of 3 α ,30-dihydroxy-23-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid, 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid, 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-23-oxo-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid and 3 α ,20 α ,23-trihydroxy-30-nor-olean-12-en-28-oic acid. © 1997 Published by Elsevier Science Ltd

INTRODUCTION

In previous papers [1, 2], we reported on the isolation and the structure elucidation of six new 3 α -hydroxy-oleanane type triterpene oligoglycosyl esters named spinosides D1, D2, D3, C1, C4 and C5 from the leaves of *Acanthopanax spinosus* MiQ. Further investigation led to the isolation of four new analogues. This paper deals with the structure elucidation of these four new saponins.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The crude saponin mixture obtained from the leaves as described in the Experimental was repeatedly subjected to chromatography to give seven compounds, 1–7. Compounds 1, 4 and 5 were identical with spinosides C1, C5 and C4 [2].

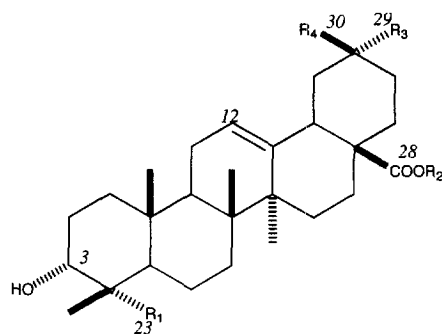
The new saponin 2 was named spinoside C2. Its molecular formula was established as C₄₈H₇₆O₁₉ by FAB mass spectroscopy and elemental analysis. On acid hydrolysis, 2 gave glucose (Glc) and rhamnose (Rha) (identified by TLC and GC) as sugar components. These properties of 2 were exactly the same as those of 5 (28-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl

ester of 3 α ,29-dihydroxy-23-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid). On comparison of the ¹³C NMR spectrum of 2 with that of 5, the only differences were those for the chemical shifts due to the carbons around C-20 in the E ring, although their multiplicities were still the same as those of 5. In addition, the ¹H signal ascribable to H-18 (δ 3.31) in 2 showed *dd*, *J* = 8.0, 10.4 Hz. This suggested distortion of the E-ring due to the hydroxylation not of the equatorial methyl group (C-29) but of the axial methyl group (C-30). Thus 2 appeared to be the C-20 epimer of 5. To simplify the structure elucidation, 2 was hydrolysed with crude hesperidinase to give spinogenin C2 (2a) as aglycone along with a partially hydrolysed product (spinogenin C2 monoglucosyl ester (2b)). The assumed substructure, a 30-hydroxy substituted oleanane-type triterpene, has been reported previously as queretaroic acid (3 β ,30-dihydroxy-olean-12-en-28-oic acid) [3]. The ¹³C signals due to the CDE ring moiety of 2a were superimposable on those of queretaroic acid. Since 2a had the same ABC ring moiety as spinogenin (C4) (5a), the structure of 2a was established to be 3 α ,30-dihydroxy-23-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid. Thus spinoside C2 (2) was determined as 28-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester of 3 α ,30-dihydroxy-23-oxo-olean-12-en-28-oic acid.

Saponin 3 was named spinoside C3. Its *M*, was shown to be 928 by FAB mass spectroscopy, and the molecular formula was established as C₄₇H₇₆O₁₈ by elemental analysis. It gave Glc and Rha on acid

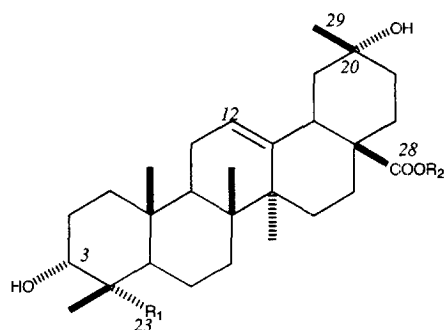
* Part 3 in the series. For parts 1 and 2 see refs [1, 2].

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R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
1: CH ₃	S	CH ₂ OH	CH ₃
2: CHO	S	CH ₃	CH ₂ OH
4: CH ₂ OH	S	CH ₂ OH	CH ₃
5: CHO	S	CH ₂ OH	CH ₃

S: α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl
 Glc: β -D-glucopyranosyl



R ₁	R ₂
3: CH ₃	S
3a: CH ₃	H
3b: CH ₃	Glc
6: CH ₂ OH	S
6a: CH ₂ OH	H
6b: CH ₂ OH	Glc
7: CHO	S
7a: CHO	H

hydrolysis. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **3** was similar to that of **2**, indicating that **3** contained the same ester linked sugar chain, α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl, as **2** and an oleanene type triterpenoid as the aglycone. On comparison of the ^{13}C NMR signals of **3** with those of **2**, they were found to be in good agreement for the oligoglycosyl moiety and the aglycone, except for the signals due to the E ring which included a signal due to a trisubstituted alcoholic carbon (δ 69.6, *s*). To establish the structure, **3** was hydrolysed in the same way as **2** to give spinogenin C3 (**3a**) and a partially hydrolysed product (**3b**). The molecular formula of **3a** was determined as $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_4$ by HR-FAB mass spectroscopy and **3a** was revealed to be a *nor*-triterpene carboxylic acid. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **3a** contained six tertiary methyl signals and the signals ascribable to H-3 β (δ 3.59, *s*), H-12 (δ 5.54, *t*-like) and H-18 (δ 3.33, *dd*) [1]. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **3a** showed good agreement with that of **2a**, except for the signals due to the E ring carbons. The tertiary alcoholic carbon signal at δ 69.9 in the E ring was assigned to C-20 and the orientation of the hydroxyl group was α based on the following results. The ^{13}C NMR signal at δ 69.9 showed long range H-C correlation with one of the methylene proton signals at δ 2.39 (1H, *dd*) and a tertiary methyl proton signal at δ 1.55 (3H, *s*) in the HMBC spectrum; the ^1H NMR signal at δ 2.39 was assigned to H-19, which showed correlation with H-18 (δ 3.33) in the ^1H - ^1H COSY spectrum. The tertiary methyl proton signal at δ 1.55 was assigned to H₃-29 since a long range H-C correlation was observed between this signal and the signal due to C-21 (δ 36.3, *t*) and C-19 (δ 47.9, *t*) in the HMBC spectrum. The orientation of this methyl

group was determined to be β -axial since an NOE was shown between the H₃-29 signal and the H-18 signal. On the other hand, the ^{13}C NMR signals of the CDE ring moiety in **3a** were not superimposable on those of pfameric acid (3 β ,16 β ,20 β -trihydroxy-30-*nor*-olean-12-en-28-oic acid) [4] but mubenoside A (3 β ,20 α -dihydroxy-30-*nor*-olean-12-en-28-oic acid 3-*O*-[β -D-xylopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- α -L-arabinopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)] β -D-glucopyranoside) [5]. Accordingly, **3a** was characterized as a 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-30-*nor*-olean-12-en-28-oic acid and **3** as 28-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester of 3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-30-*nor*-olean-12-en-28-oic acid.

The new saponins, **6** and **7**, were named spinoside C6 and C7, respectively. Their molecular compositions were determined to be $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{76}\text{O}_{19}$ and $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{74}\text{O}_{19}$, respectively, by elemental analysis and FAB mass spectroscopy. On comparison of the ^{13}C NMR spectra of **6** and **7** with those of **3**, **4** and **5**, the signals due to the C/D/E ring carbons and those of the sugar moiety were the same as those of **3**, and the signals due to A/B ring carbons were superimposable on those of **4** and **5**, respectively. On reduction with sodium borohydride in ethanol, **7** gave an alcohol which was identified as **6**, showing that **6** was the alcohol corresponding to the aldehyde **7**. In the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of the aglycone of **6** (**6a**), prepared in the same way as above, the signals due to the A/B rings were the same as those of 3-*epi*-hederagenin [1] and those due to the C/D/E rings were the same as those of **3a**. Therefore, **6** and **7** were characterized as 28-*O*- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl esters of 3 α ,23,20 α -trihydroxy-30-*nor*-olean-12-ene-28-oic acid and

3 α ,20 α -dihydroxy-23-oxo-30-*nor*-olean-12-en-28-oic acid, respectively. The names, spinogenins C6 (**6a**) and C7 (**7a**) are now proposed for the aglycones of **6** and **7**, respectively. Saponins **6** and **7** are the C-23 oxidation products of **3**.

It has been shown that the leaves of *A. spinosus* are abundant in 3 α -hydroxy-oleanane type triterpene glycosyl esters having no sugar chain at the C-3 hydroxyl group. Recently, saponins having a β -hydroxyl group at C-3 in their aglycone have been obtained in small amounts from the leaves of this plant.

EXPERIMENTAL

General. ^1H NMR: 500 MHz; ^{13}C NMR: 125 MHz; GC (TMSi derivatives with FID; glass column (3 mm $\times$ 2.1 m) packed with 5% OV-17 at 155 $^\circ$); TLC: silica gel 60F₂₅₄ (Merck), developed by CHCl_3 -MeOH-H₂O (6:4:1). The solvents used for spectral determination were: $\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$ -TMS (NMR); MeOH ($[\alpha]_D$); unless otherwise stated. CC: silica gel 60 (Merck), Chromatorex ODS (Fuji-Silysia) and Sephadex LH-20 (Pharmacia). The solvent systems for CC were all homogeneous.

Plant material. The plant was collected at Fujiyoshida City (Yamanashi Pref.), Japan, in May 1994 and was identified by one of the authors (S. Isoda). A specimen has been deposited in the Herbarium of this Institute.

Extraction and separation. The dried leaves (3.0 kg) were extracted with MeOH. After removal of the solvent by evapn, the combined extracts (456 g, 15.2%) were chromatographed on highly porous polymer resin (DIAION HP-20, Mitsubishi Chem. Ind. Co. Ltd.) eluted with H₂O, MeOH and Me₂CO, successively. The MeOH eluate (185 g, 6.2%) was chromatographed on silica gel CC (CHCl_3 -MeOH-H₂O 10:5:1) to give four frs, I (86.7 g, 2.9%), II (44.8 g, 1.5%), III (12.8 g, 0.04%) and IV (31.6 g, 1.1%), in order of elution. Fr. II (20 g) was chromatographed on LH-20 CC to give two frs, IIa (13.2 g, 0.99%) and IIb (6.0 g, 0.45%). Fr. IIa was chromatographed on silica gel CC (CHCl_3 -MeOH-H₂O 10:5:1) to give four frs, IIa-1 (0.73 g, 0.05%), IIa-2 (6.36 g, 0.47% = spinoside C fr.), IIa-3 (4.32 g, 0.32% = spinoside D fr.) and IIa-4 (1.63 g, 0.12%). Fr. IIa-2 was chromatographed on ODS CC (MeOH-H₂O 1:1 and 3:2) to give 17 frs (Fr. 1-17) in order of elution. Frs 12, 10 and 8 gave **1** (1.12 g, 0.08%), **5** (458 mg, 0.034%) and **4** (350 mg, 0.026%) by evapn of solvents, respectively. Fr. 11 (952 mg, 0.071%) was sepd by ODS CC (32% and 28% aq. MeCN) to give **2** (216 mg, 0.016%) and **3** (670 mg, 0.05%). Fr. 9 (151 mg, 0.011%) was composed of **4** and **5**. Fr. 7 (457 mg, 0.034%) was sepd by ODS CC (26% aq. MeCN) to give **6** (170 mg, 0.013%). Fr. 6 (179 mg) was purified with ODS CC (24% aq. MeCN) to give **7** (107 mg, 0.0080%). The purity of all compounds was checked by HPLC with UV detection (210 nm) as follows. Condition A; Col-

umn: L-column ODS (4.6 mm I.D. $\times$ 250 mm; Chemical Inspection and Testing Institute), Mobile phase: MeOH-H₂O 3:2, 0.7 ml min⁻¹, R_f s: **1** (19.3 min), **2** (15.0 min), **3** (13.0 min), **4** (10.6 min), **5** (9.4 min), **6** (8.2 min), **7** (7.5 min). Condition B; Column: ODS 80TM (7.6 mm I.D. $\times$ 300 mm; TOSOH), Mobile phase: 32% aq. MeCN, 2.5 ml min⁻¹, R_f s: **2** (14.1 min), **3** (12.8 min), **6** (6.7 min).

Spinoside C2 (2). Powder: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -17.8 $^\circ$ (c 1.00); FABMS (negative) m/z : 955 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 485 $[\text{M}-(\text{Glc-Glc-Rha})-\text{H}]^-$; $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{76}\text{O}_{19} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 57.02, H, 8.17, Found C, 57.13, H, 8.20; ^1H NMR δ : 0.91 (3H, s, H-25), 1.08 (3H, s, H-24), 1.11 (3H, s, H-26), 1.12 (3H, s, H-30), 1.18 (3H, each s, H-27), 1.67 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, Rha H-6), 3.31 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 10.4 Hz, H-18), 3.99 (1H, s, H-3), 4.95 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, outer Glc H-1), 5.42 (1H, *t*-like, H-12), 5.83 (1H, s, Rha H-1), 6.21 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, inner Glc H-1), 9.95 (1H, s, H-23); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinoside C3 (3). Powder: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -21.6 $^\circ$ (c 1.00); FABMS (negative) m/z : 927 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 457 $[\text{M}-(\text{Glc-Glc-Rha})-\text{H}]^-$; $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{76}\text{O}_{18} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 60.17, H, 8.27, Found C, 60.20, H, 8.59; ^1H NMR δ : 0.86 (3H, s, H-24), 0.93 (3H, s, H-25), 1.08 (3H, s, H-26), 1.12 (3H, s, H-27), 1.17 (3H, s, H-23), 1.42 (3H, s, H-30), 1.67 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, Rha H-6), 3.20 (1H, dd, J = 14.3, 4.3 Hz, H-18), 3.64 (1H, s, H-3), 4.94 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, outer Glc H-1), 5.47 (1H, *t*-like, H-12), 5.82 (1H, s, Rha H-1), 6.22 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, inner Glc H-1); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinoside C6 (6). Powder: $[\alpha]_D^{27}$ -16.7 $^\circ$ (c 0.75); FABMS (negative) m/z : 943 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 473 $[\text{M}-(\text{Glc-Glc-Rha})-\text{H}]^-$; $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{76}\text{O}_{19} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 57.53, H, 8.22, Found C, 57.50, H, 8.22; ^1H NMR δ : 0.73 (3H, s, H-24), 0.93 (3H, s, H-25), 1.10 (6H, s, H-26 and H-27), 1.42 (3H, s, H-30), 1.64 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, Rha H-6), 3.18 (1H, dd, J = 14.4, 3.7 Hz, H-18), 3.88 (1H, s, H-3), 4.93 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, outer Glc H-1), 5.45 (1H, *t*-like, H-12), 5.77 (1H, s, Rha H-1), 6.19 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, inner Glc H-1); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinoside C7 (7). Powder: $[\alpha]_D^{27}$ -25.2 $^\circ$ (c 1.03); FABMS (negative) m/z : 941 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 471 $[\text{M}-(\text{Glc-Glc-Rha})-\text{H}]^-$; $\text{C}_{47}\text{H}_{74}\text{O}_{18} \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ requires C, 57.13, H, 7.97, Found C, 57.26, H, 8.06; ^1H NMR δ : 0.93 (3H, s, H-25), 1.08 (3H, s, H-24), 1.11 (3H, s, H-26), 1.12 (3H, s, H-27), 1.43 (3H, s, H-30), 1.66 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, Rha H-6), 3.21 (1H, dd, J = 14.1, 4.3 Hz, H-18), 3.98 (1H, s, H-3), 4.95 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, outer Glc H-1), 5.48 (1H, *t*-like, H-12), 5.83 (1H, s, Rha H-1), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, inner Glc H-1), 9.94 (1H, s, H-23); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

NaBH_4 reduction of 7. A soln of **7** (23 mg) and NaBH_4 (30 mg) in EtOH (5 ml) was stirred for 17 hr at room temp. After decomposition of excess of the reagent with Me₂CO (1 ml), the mixt. was deionized with Amberlite MB-3 and coned *in vacuo* to give the reduction product (13 mg) which was identical to **6** by co-TLC and NMR spectra.

Enzymatic hydrolysis of 2, 3 and 6. A soln of **2** (109 mg) and crude hesperidinase (105 mg, Sigma Co. Ltd.)

Table 1. ^{13}C NMR signals of the compounds in pyridine- d_5

C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2a	2b	3a	3b	6a
1	33.6	32.8	33.6	33.5	32.8	33.3	32.8	32.8	32.8	33.6	33.6	33.4
2	26.3	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.4	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.5
3	75.1	72.6	75.1	75.6	72.6	75.0	72.6	72.7	72.7	75.2	75.2	75.7
4	37.9	52.3	37.8	40.8	52.4	40.5	52.3	52.4	52.4	37.9	37.9	40.7
5	49.3	43.9	49.3	43.8	43.9	43.5	43.8	43.9	43.9	49.3	49.3	53.6
6	18.7	21.1	18.6	18.5	21.1	18.3	21.0	21.1	21.1	18.6	18.6	18.4
7	33.1	32.7	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	33.3	33.2	32.7
8	40.1	40.5	40.1	40.1	40.5	39.9	40.5	40.4	40.5	40.0	40.1	39.9
9	47.9	47.8	47.9	48.2	47.8	47.9	47.7	47.8	47.8	48.1	47.9	48.0
10	37.5	36.7	37.5	37.4	36.8	37.2	36.7	36.8	36.7	37.5	37.5	37.3
11	23.8	23.7	23.7	24.0	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.8	23.8
12	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.1	122.8	123.0	122.9	122.5	122.8	122.8	123.1	122.7
13	144.3	144.1	143.6	144.4	144.4	143.6	143.7	144.9	144.2	144.4	143.6	144.4
14	42.2	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.2	43.2
15	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.3	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.3	28.2	28.3
16	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.5	24.1	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.8
17	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.6	47.5	47.0	47.1	46.7	47.0	46.8	47.1	46.7
18	41.1	41.3	44.0	41.2	41.2	43.9	44.1	41.7	41.4	44.4	44.2	44.4
19	41.0	41.6	47.8	41.1	41.0	47.6	47.7	42.0	41.6	47.9	47.9	48.1
20	36.4	35.7	69.6	36.4	36.4	69.6	69.5	35.9	35.7	69.9	69.6	69.9
21	28.9	29.4	35.9	28.9	28.9	35.7	35.9	29.6	29.4	36.3	36.0	36.2
22	32.0	32.3	34.4	32.1	32.0	34.3	34.5	33.0	32.3	35.2	34.5	35.2
23	29.3	209.4	29.3	71.3	209.5	71.0	209.3	209.3	209.3	29.3	29.3	71.3
24	22.7	14.8	22.7	18.3	14.9	18.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	22.7	22.7	18.2
25	15.6	15.6	15.5	16.1	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.8
26	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.5
27	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.2	26.2	25.8	25.9	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.9	26.0
28	176.6	176.6	176.4	176.8	176.7	176.4	176.4	180.3	176.5	180.0	176.3	180.0
29	73.6	28.2	25.6	73.8	73.7	25.4	25.6	28.4	28.3	25.7	25.6	25.7
30	19.7	65.4	—	19.8	19.7	—	—	65.6	65.4	—	—	—
Glc-1	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.6	95.7		95.7		95.8	
2	73.8	73.8	73.8	74.0	73.8	73.6	73.7		74.1		74.1	
3	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.4	78.6		78.9		78.9	
4	70.7	70.9	70.8	70.7	70.7	70.5	70.7		71.1		71.2	
5	77.9	77.9	77.9	78.0	78.0	77.8	77.9		79.3		79.3	
6	69.2	69.4	69.3	69.2	69.2	69.1	69.3		62.2		62.3	
Glc-1	104.8	105.1	104.9	104.8	104.8	104.7	105.0					
2	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.3	75.3	75.2					
3	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.4					
4	78.2	78.4	78.3	78.2	78.3	78.3	78.4					
5	77.1	77.2	77.1	77.2	77.1	77.0	77.2					
6	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.1	61.2					
Rha-1	102.7	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.7					
2	72.5	72.8	72.7	72.6	72.7	72.4	72.5					
3	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.7	72.7	72.3	72.4					
4	73.9	74.0	74.0	73.8	74.0	73.7	73.9					
5	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.3					
6	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.5					

Multiplicities were established by DEPT experiments.

Assignments were confirmed by the combination of the 2D NMRs (^1H - ^1H -COSY, HMBC, HMQC and NOESY) and the corresponding ref.

in H_2O (15 ml) was incubated for 14 days at 37° . The reaction mixt. was passed through an ODS CC eluted with H_2O and MeOH successively. The MeOH eluate (73 mg) was purified over silica gel CC eluted with CHCl_3 -MeOH- H_2O (30:10:1) to give **2a** (28 mg) and **2b** (16 mg). In the same way, **3** (112 mg) gave **3a** (35

mg) and **3b** (12 mg), and **6** (93 mg) gave **6a** (37 mg) and **6b** (trace).

Spinogenin C2 (2a). Powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24} + 22.1^\circ$ (c 0.31, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$); FABMS (positive) m/z : 525.2968 $[\text{M} + \text{K}]^+$, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_5\text{K}$ requires: 525.2982, 487 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$, ^1H NMR δ : 0.89 (3H, s, H-25), 1.02 (3H, s, H-24), 1.08

(3H, *s*, H-26), 1.19 (3H, *s*, H-29), 1.24 (3H, *s*, H-27), 2.47 (1H, *d*, $J = 11.3$ Hz, H-5), 3.43 (1H, *dd*, $J = 12.2$, 6.1 Hz, H-18), 3.89 (1H, *d*, $J = 10.4$ Hz, H-30a), 3.98 (1H, *d*, $J = 10.4$ Hz, H-30b), 4.00 (1H, *s*, H-3), 5.50 (1H, *t-like*, H-12), 9.98 (1H, *s*, H-23); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinogenin C2 monoglucosyl ester (2b). Powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27} -1.0^\circ$ (*c* 0.80); FABMS (negative) m/z : 647 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 485 $[\text{M}-\text{Glc}-\text{H}]^-$; ^1H NMR δ : 0.90 (3H, *s*, H-25), 1.07 (3H, *s*, H-24), 1.12 (3H, *s*, H-26), 1.14 (3H, *s*, H-29), 1.19 (3H, *s*, H-27), 3.34 (1H, *dd*, $J = 9.5$, 9.2 Hz, H-18), 3.78 (1H, *d*, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-30a), 3.81 (1H, *d*, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-30b), 4.00 (1H, *s*, H-3), 4.01 (1H, *ddd*, $J = 2.5$, 4.3, 9.5 Hz, Glc H-5), 4.17 (1H, *dd*, $J = 8.3$, 8.9 Hz, Glc H-2), 4.25 (1H, *dd*, $J = 9.2$, 8.9 Hz, Glc H-3), 4.34 (1H, *dd*, $J = 9.2$, 9.5 Hz, Glc H-4), 4.38 (1H, *dd*, $J = 4.3$, 12.2 Hz, Glc H-6a), 4.43 (1H, *dd*, $J = 2.5$, 12.0 Hz, Glc H-6b), 5.44 (1H, *t-like*, H-12), 6.30 (1H, *d*, $J = 8.3$ Hz, Glc H-1), 9.95 (1H, *s*, H-23); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinogenin C3 (3a). Powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{26} +1.3^\circ$ (*c* 0.20, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$); FABMS (negative) m/z : 457 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (positive) m/z : 497.3022 $[\text{M}+\text{K}]^+$, $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_4\text{K}$ requires: 497.3034; ^1H NMR δ : 0.87 (3H, *s*, H-24), 0.90 (3H, *s*, H-25), 1.03 (3H, *s*, H-26), 1.13 (3H, *s*, H-27), 1.21 (3H, *s*, H-23), 1.55 (3H, *s*, H-29), 2.39 (1H, *dd*, $J = 13.7$, 14.4 Hz, H-19 α), 3.33 (1H, *dd*, $J = 14.4$, 4.6 Hz, H-18), 3.59 (1H, *s*, H-3), 5.54 (1H, *t-like*, H-12); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinogenin C3 monoglucosyl ester (3b). Powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{27} +5.8^\circ$ (*c* 0.84); FABMS (negative) m/z : 619 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 457 $[\text{M}-\text{Glc}-\text{H}]^-$; ^1H NMR δ : 0.86 (3H, *s*, H-24), 0.92 (3H, *s*, H-25), 1.10 (3H, *s*, H-26), 1.14 (3H, *s*, H-27), 1.19 (3H, *s*, H-23), 1.42 (3H, *s*, H-29), 2.35 (1H, *dd*, $J = 13.8$, 14.1 Hz, H-19 α), 3.24 (1H, *dd*, $J = 13.8$, 4.0 Hz, H-18), 3.59 (1H, *s*, H-3), 4.03 (1H,

ddd, $J = 2.2$, 4.0, 9.2 Hz, Glc H-5), 4.19 (1H, *dd*, $J = 8.9$, 8.0 Hz, Glc H-2), 4.27 (1H, *dd*, $J = 8.9$, 8.9 Hz, Glc H-3), 4.34 (1H, *dd*, $J = 9.2$, 8.9 Hz, Glc H-4), 4.40 (1H, *dd*, $J = 4.0$, 11.9 Hz, Glc H-6a), 4.47 (1H, *dd*, $J = 2.2$, 11.9 Hz, Glc H-6b), 5.50 (1H, *t-like*, H-12), 6.33 (1H, *d*, $J = 8.0$ Hz, Glc H-1); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

Spinogenin C6 (6a). Powder; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{26} +24.6^\circ$ (*c* 0.71, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$); FABMS (negative) m/z : 473 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (positive) m/z : 513.2959 $[\text{M}+\text{K}]^+$, $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_5\text{K}$ requires: 513.2982; ^1H NMR δ : 0.76 (3H, *s*, H-24), 0.92 (3H, *s*, H-25), 1.04 (3H, *s*, H-26), 1.16 (3H, *s*, H-27), 1.54 (3H, *s*, H-29), 2.38 (1H, *dd*, $J = 14.1$, 14.1 Hz, H-19 α), 3.33 (1H, *dd*, $J = 14.1$, 4.0 Hz, H-18), 3.66 (1H, *d*, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-23a), 3.85 (1H, *d*, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-23b), 3.91 (1H, *s*, H-3), 5.55 (1H, *t-like*, H-12); ^{13}C NMR: Table 1.

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