Studies on the Constituents of Artemisia annua
Part II

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Abstract
The present paper is a continuation of our study on the Chinese traditional herb Artemisia annua L. [1—5], describing several additional constituents: quinghaosu IV and V (V, VII), quinghao acid (VIII) [6], chrysosplenol (VIa) [7] and a paraffinic alcohol; V, VII and VIII are compounds with unreported structures.

Introduction
A number of our earlier papers have been devoted to studies of chemical constituents isolated from Artemisia annua L. (Compositae), the most notable constituent being the antimalarial quinghaosu (I) [1–4], a peroxicid lactone with unique structure. Other constituents include quinghaosu-I-III (II-IV), a flavonol (VI), scapoletin and a few terpenes from the essential oil [5].

This paper deals with the isolation and characterization of V, VIa, VII, VIII and a paraffinic alcohol.

It is pertinent here to point out the close steriochemical kinship among the previously established structures I–IV. They all belong to the amorphane series (IX) [9], which has a cis decalin skeleton with the isopropyl group trans to the hydrogen on the ring juncture. Compounds I and IV are further distinguished by the presence of a modified seven-membered A-ring as the result of insertion of an extra ether oxygen.

1 For Part I, see ref. 5.
Results and Discussion

Qinghaosu-IV (V) is a colourless crystalline compound with m.p. 172–173°. MS molecular weight 282 (M+) agreed with C_{15}H_{22}O_{5}. Hydroxy and lactonic carbonyl groups can be inferred from its IR spectrum (3450, 1728 cm^{-1}). The $^1$HNMR spectrum displayed the following features: $\delta$ 0.95 (d, J = 6 Hz, 10-CH_{3}), 1.20 (d, J = 6, 11-CH_{3}), 1.65 (s, 4-CH_{3}), 3.20 (m, H-C-11), 3.60 (br, H-C-3), 5.60 (s, H-C-5) and an exchangeable OH group at 1.88. Except for the two signals at $\delta$ 1.88 and 3.60, the NMR spectra of IV and V are almost superposable, thus leading to the conclusion that the extra oxygen of V is in the form of a hydroxyl group with only four possible places (C-2, 3, 8 and 9) for its accommodation. Eu(fod), was used for its allocation. Addition of successive aliquots of the shift reagent gave rise to linear changes of chemical shifts. In the case of qinghaosu III (IV), we have for 10-CH_{3}, $\delta$ 0.95 $\rightarrow$ 0.96 $\rightarrow$ 1.16 $\rightarrow$ 1.16; for 11-CH_{3}, 1.20 $\rightarrow$ 1.42 $\rightarrow$ 2.20 $\rightarrow$ 2.40; for 4-CH_{3}, 1.54 $\rightarrow$ 1.55 $\rightarrow$ 1.74 $\rightarrow$ 1.75; and for H-C-5, 5.55 $\rightarrow$ 5.75 $\rightarrow$ 6.20 $\rightarrow$ 6.40. Qinghaosu IV (V) gave the corresponding shifts: 10-CH_{3}, $\delta$ 1.04 $\rightarrow$ 1.46 $\rightarrow$ 1.77 $\rightarrow$ 2.15; 11-CH_{3}, 1.27 $\rightarrow$ 1.99 $\rightarrow$ 2.60 $\rightarrow$ 3.42; 4-CH_{3}, 1.65 $\rightarrow$ 3.93 $\rightarrow$ 5.74 $\rightarrow$ 7.25; H-C-5, 5.70 $\rightarrow$ 6.91 $\rightarrow$ 8.06 $\rightarrow$ 9.18. The marked shifts for 4-CH_{3} and H-C-5 in compound V is compatible only with an OH group at position-3, and the W_{1/2} 6 Hz) of the H-C-3 multiplet (hence equatorial) indicates an $\alpha$-orientation for the OH group (axial). The structure of IV has been firmly established by its preparation from qinghaosu (I) by catalytic hydrogenation [5].

Chrysosplenol (6a) has very similar UV and $^1$HNMR spectra to eupatin (3, 5, 3'-triOH, 6, 7, 4'-triOMe) [7]. However, large discrepancies in m.p. of the acetates (155—157°; 219—221° for eupatin acetate) led us to a direct comparison of their IR spectra which also displayed conspicuous differences. The structure of chrysosplenol (VIa) was confirmed by its preparation from qinghaosu (I) by catalytic hydrogenation [5].

Qinghaosu V (VII) has m.p. 125–126°, and a formula of C_{15}H_{22}O_{5} from MS data. IR data (3420, 1700, 1630 cm^{-1}) showed the presence of OH and $\pi$, $\beta$-unsaturated lactone functionalities. The $^1$HNMR spectrum showed two methyl groups at $\delta$ 0.85 (d) and 1.36 (s), and terminal methylene protons at 5.56 (s) and 16.16 (s). The carbinylic hydrogen at C-5 ($\delta$ 3.82) is a doublet with $J = 3$, hence should be in cis relationship with the hydrogen on the ring juncture (C-6). Further studies have been thwarted by scanty supply of material, and the structure as shown by VII is thus tentatively proposed, leaning heavily on biogenic considerations.

We also isolated a straight chain fatty alcohol, m.p. 74–76°, characterized by its IR and $^1$HNMR spectra. The MS peak at m/e 392 (M-18) [11] showed it to be octacosanol (C_{28}H_{57}OH), probably contaminated by some C_{30} alcohol (ca. 5 %) as evidenced by a tiny peak at m/e 420. Further fragmentations of interest involved successive losses of 28 units from m/e 392, giving peaks at m/e 364 and 336. The last mentioned peak however was stronger than usual [11], indicating the possible contamination by a C_{26} alcohol. ULUBELEN et al. [12] reported the isolation of a C_{26} alcohol from the same species, using elemental analysis as the main evidence. Since C_{26} and C_{28} alcohols cannot be adequately differentiated by elemental analysis, there is room for the possibility of their sample being also octacosanol.

Experimental

Melting points were not corrected. IR spectra were taken with KBr discs on an IR-S spectrometer. $^1$HNMR spectra were taken with CDCl_{3} solutions on WH-90, with TMS as the internal standard. MS were recorded with MM70–70H spectrometer.

Plant Material

Artemisia annua L. is a regular commodity, available in practically all warehouses for Chinese herbs. However, there might well be variations in chemical constituents with different localities, which were therefore specified below.

Silica gel columns and plates were used and eluted with the mixed solvent of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate in individually specified proportions.
**Qinghaosu-IV**

Plant material from Sichuan Province was extracted with petroleum ether and the solvent removed. The crude extract was chromatographed. Qinghaosu-IV displayed only one single spot on TLC (1:1 mixed solvent, 2% phosphomolybdic acid spray). It was purified by recrystallization from ethanol. MS, m/e (%): 282 (M+, 5), 238 (1), 222 (75), 207 (3), 204 (11), 194 (9), 178 (14), 166 (18), 150 (23), 137 (14), 122 (5), 107 (11), 93 (11), 81 (9), 74 (4), 69 (7), 55 (15), 43 (100). IR (cm\(^{-1}\)): 3450 (s), 2950 (s), 2580 (m), 1465 (m), 1240 (m), 1345 (w), 1260 (m), 1220 (w), 1185 (m), 1170 (w), 1160 (m), 1080 (m), 1050 (m), 1015 (m), 970 (m), 940 (w), 920 (m), 865 (w), 765 (w), 75 (w).

Compounds VIa, VIII and the fatty alcohol were isolated from the plant material of the Beijing area. The ethereal extracts were shaken with 2% aqueous sodium hydroxide, which upon acidification gave the crude acid fraction. From the chromatographic fractions with 95.5%, 85.15% and 65.35% solvent compositions, we obtained qinghaosu acid (VIII), a fatty alcohol and chrysosplenol (Via) respectively.

The non-acidic fraction from ether as mentioned above was concentrated, mixed with polyamide powder and percolated with ethyl alcohol. The light yellow crystals obtained were an oil. 'HNMR: 0.85 (d, J = 6.5, 3-H), 1.25 (s, 4-CH\(_3\)), 5.50 (br, H-C-3), 3.80 (d, J = 3.7, CH\(_2\)OH), 4.19 (br, H-C-5).

The fatty alcohol Crude product as one spot on TLC (9:1 mixed solvent, 2% vanillin). MS, m/e (%): 392 (9), 378 (2), 364 (22), 350 (2), 336 (14), 322 (2), 308 (4), 294 (3), 280 (3), 266 (3), 252 (4), 238 (4), 224 (4), 210 (5), 196 (6), 182 (6), 167 (11), 153 (14), 137 (21), 125 (37), 111 (58), 97 (97), 83 (100), 69 (75), 57 (92), 43 (75).

**Qinghaosu V**

The crude material was twice recrystallized from ethyl alcohol. MS, m/e (%): 403 (M+, 24), 235 (7), 233 (6), 232 (15), 217 (7), 208 (18), 192 (18), 180 (15), 177 (10), 174 (8), 161 (11), 147 (15), 135 (16), 134 (12), 133 (13), 121 (15), 119 (15), 107 (26), 105 (19), 95 (27), 93 (27), 91 (31), 84 (13), 82 (23), 81 (28), 79 (28), 77 (20), 71 (35), 67 (25), 65 (10), 55 (32), 53 (30), 43 (100).

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**References**


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