Studies on the Constituents of Artemisia annua
Part II

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Key Word Index:
Artemisia annua L.; Compositae; Qinghaosu; Qinghaosu I–V; Qinghao acid; Flavones; Alkanol; Scopoletin; Essential oil.

Abstract
The present paper is a continuation of our study on the Chinese traditional herb Artemisia annua L. [1–5], describing several additional constituents: qinghaosu IV and V (V, VII), qinghao 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 qinghaosu (I) [1–4], a peroxidic lactone with unique structure. Other constituents include qinghaosu-I–III (II–IV), a flavonol (VI), scopoletin 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 stereochemical 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 C15H22O5. Hydroxy and lactonic carbonyl groups can be inferred from its IR spectrum (3450, 1728 cm−1). The 1H NMR spectrum displayed the following features: δ 0.95 (d, J = 6 Hz, 10-CH3), 1.20 (d, J = 6, 11-CH3), 1.65 (s, 4-CH3), 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 δ 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)3 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-CH3, δ 0.95 → 0.96 → 1.16 → 1.16; for 11-CH3, 1.20 → 1.42 → 2.20 → 2.40; for 4-CH3, 1.54 → 1.55 → 1.74 → 1.75; and for H-C-5, 5.55 → 5.75 → 6.20 → 6.40. Qinghaosu IV (V) gave the corresponding shifts: 10-CH3, δ 1.04 → 1.46 → 1.77 → 2.15; 11-CH3, 1.27 → 1.99 → 2.60 → 3.42; 4-CH3, 1.65 → 3.93 → 5.74 → 7.25; H-C-5, 5.70 → 6.91 → 8.06 → 9.18. The marked shifts for 4-CH3 and H-C-5 in compound V are compatible only with an OH group at position-3, and the W1/2 6 Hz) of the H-C-3 multiplet (hence equatorial) indicates an α-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 1H NMR 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].

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Chrysosplenol (6a) has very similar UV and 1H NMR 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 the following facts. Methylation gave the hexamethyl ether, identical with an authentic specimen. The UV spectrum showed two methyl groups at <δ 0.85 (d) and 1.36 (s), and terminal methylene protons at 5.56 (s) and 16.16 (s). The carboxylic hydrogen at C-5 (δ 3.82) is a doublet eith J = 3, hence should be in cis relationship with the hydroxyl 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 biogenous considerations.

We also isolated a straight chain fatty alcohol, m.p. 74–76°, characterized by its IR and 1H NMR spectra. The MS peak at m/e 392 (M-18)[11] showed it to be octacosanol (C28H57OH), probably contaminated by some C30 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 C26 alcohol. UZUBELEN et al. [12] reported the isolation of a C26 alcohol from the same species, using elemental analysis as the main evidence. Since C26 and C28 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. 1H NMR spectra were taken with CDCl3 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 showed only a 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 (m), 2825 (m), 1445 (m), 1400 (w), 1380 (w), 1320 (w), 1274 (m), 1185 (m), 1170 (w), 1140 (m), 1080 (m), 1050 (m), 1015 (m), 970 (m), 940 (w), 920 (m), 865 (1), 765 (7), 715 (w).

Compounds Vla, 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, were obtained qinghao acid (VIII), a fatty alcohol and chrysosplenol (Vla) respectively.

The non-acidic fraction from ether as mentioned above was concentrated, mixed with polyamide powder and percolated with 47% ethyl alcohol. After stripping of solvent, the residue was extracted again with ether and the crude extract was chromatographed on a column. Qinghaosu V came down when the mixed solvent was 9:1 proportion.

Qinghaosu V

The crude material was twice recrystallized from ethyl alcohol. MS, m/e (%): 250 (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).

Acknowledgements

We thank Prof. T. J. MABBY of the University of Texas at Austin for a sample of eupatrin. Liu Hongming of the Sichuan Institute of Chinese Materia Medica for the sample of 3,4-diethoxybenzoic acid obtained on alkali fusion of chrysosplenol (identical IR with our sample) and our analytical colleagues for the recorded spectra.

References


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