FLAVONOIDS OF THE SEEDS OF SOME SPECIES OF

THE FAMILY Cruciferae

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Continuing a study of the seeds of plants of the family Cruciferae [1, 2], by the chromatography on Kapron of an extract of Diplotaxis tenuifolia D.C. (slimleaf wallrocket) with elution by mixtures of chloroform and ethanol and then aqueous ethanol, we have isolated a compound with the composition $C_{28}H_{32}O_{17}$, mp 209-211°C (from methanol), $[\alpha]_D = 56^\circ$ (c 0.1; methanol), R_f 0.64 and 0.24 in the solvent systems 15% CH₃COOH and BAW (4:1:5), respectively. Qualitative reactions [3] and investigations of UV and IR spectra [4, 5] show that the substance is a flavonol glycoside with the carbohydrate component at C_3 . On the basis of the optical density of the glycoside and its aglycone (E_{1}^{40} cm = 250) it may be assumed that the glycoside isolated is a bioside [6]. The products of acid hydrolysis with 5% H₂SO₄ were found to contain isorhamnetin and D-glucose. On hydrolysis with 0.04 N HCl, an intermediate substance appeared coinciding in the fluorescence of its spots and its R_f values with isorhamnetin 3-O-D-glucoside. This bioside underwent enzymatic cleavage with rhamnodiastase, which characterizes it as isorhamnetin 3-O-gentiobioside. Isorhamnetin derivatives have also been found in the seeds of Erysimum canescens Roth. (hoary erysimum), and quercetin derivatives both in the plants mentioned and in <u>E</u>. cheiranthoides L. (treacle erysimum), Capsella bursa pastoris Medic. (shepherd's purse), Lepidium perfoliatum L. (clasping pepperweed), and Syrenia cana Neilr.

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