We have isolated a mixture of acidic substances from the epigeal part of Artemisia scotina Nevski [1]. Chromatography of this mixture on silica gel [benzene-methanol ( $9: 1$ )] gave a substance with the composition $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{3}, \operatorname{mp~} 173^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Its IR spectrum $-3000-2500,1700$, and a characteristic band of medium intens ity at $945 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ - shows the presence of a COOH group in it. A double bond appears in the spectrum at $1630 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ and a methylene group adjacent to the carboxy group at $1412 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. An absorption band at $3440 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ is due to a hydroxy group. The substance dissolves in bicarbonate solution, ethanol, methanol, and acetone, and with diazomethane it forms a methyl ester. The ester is not acetylated by acetic anhydride (in pyridine) which shows the presence of a tertiary hydroxy group in the substance. All the physicochemical properties of the compound isolated show that it is a sesquiterpene hydroxy acid, and from its constants it corresponds to vachanic acid [2,3]. A mixture with an authentic sample gave no depression of the melting point, and their IR spectra were identical.

This is the first time that vachanic acid has been isolated from Artemisia scotina.

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