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STEROID SAPOGENINS OF THE LEAVES OF *Yucca aloifolia*

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The sum of the steroids sapogenins from the leaves of *Yucca aloifolia* (aloe yucca) introduced into the Sukhumi Botanical Gardens was obtained by the direct hydrolysis of the saponins in the raw material [1]. On recrystallization from methanol, the combined material yielded 1% of tigogenin. The mother liquor remaining after the separation of the tigogenin was subjected to adsorption chromatography on alumina. The column was washed successively with petroleum ether, benzene, and benzene-chloroform. Petroleum ether and benzene eluted smilagenin, tigogenin, and hecogenin, which have been isolated previously from this plant [2]. The benzene-chloroform fractions yielded two sapogenins. One of them melted at 265-268°C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} -77^\circ$ (c 1.00; chloroform); mp of the diacetate 243-244°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -98^\circ$ (c 1.00; chloroform). The IR of the spectra of the genin and the diacetate correspond to those of gitogenin and its acetate [3]. On the basis of the results obtained and a chromatographic comparison of authentic samples, this substance was identified as gitogenin.

The second compound had mp 273-275°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20} -45^\circ$ (c 1.00; chloroform), mp of the diacetate 153-155°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -39^\circ$ (c 1.00; chloroform). By a comparison of the IR spectra [3, 4] and also from the results of NMR spectral analysis of the genin and its diacetate, the substance was identified as chlorogenin.

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