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From the epigeal part of *Senecio vernalis* Waldst. et Kit. (family *Asteraceae*) collected in the Karelian district in the period of full flowering by extraction with 5% sulfuric acid solution in the presence of zinc dust and subsequent purification [1], we have obtained the total alkaloids in an amount of 0.2%.

TLC on KSK silica gel (mobile phase, methanol) gave two spots revealed by Dragendorff's reagent: with R_f 0.20 and 0.50. The combined alkaloids were separated into their components by column chromatography on silica gel L 100/160 μ . Two bases were obtained: the first in an amount of 3.3 g with mp 126-127°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -45.9° (c 1%; chloroform), λ_{max} 217 nm (log ϵ 3.9), and the second, 1.2 g, mp 217-218°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -128.1° (c 1%; chloroform), λ_{max} 218 nm (log ϵ 3.9).

The melting points of mixtures of the alkaloids isolated with authentic samples of platiphylline and seneciphylline, respectively, showed no depression.

By chromatographing the combined alkaloids in a fixed layer of silica gel and by colorimetry [2] we determined total platiphylline and seneciphylline contents. It was found that platiphylline made up 70% and seneciphylline 29.9% of the combined alkaloids.

We are the first to have isolated the alkaloids platiphylline and seneciphylline from the epigeal part of *Senecio vernalis*.

LITERATURE CITED

1. N. G. Larionov, S. I. Kocherga, and B. A. Kriyut, *Khim-farm. Zh.*, 14, No. 3, 78 (1980).
2. V. E. Dauksha, "The isolation of alkaloids from *Senecio platyphillus* and *S. rhombophyllus*," Author's abstract of Candidate's dissertation, L'vov (1971).