

SCUTELLARIN FROM SORBARIA SORBIFOLIUM

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By column chromatography on a column of polyamide sorbent (elution with 40% ethanol) we have isolated from the leaves of Sorbaria sorbifolium (Ural false-spirea) in the Khekhtsirskii reserve (Khabarov territory) a substance (I) of flavonoid nature, $C_{21}H_{18}O_{20} \cdot H_2O$ with mp 218–220° C, λ_{max} 335, 286 m μ . The hydrolysis of substance I with 10% sulfuric acid in the presence of acetic acid yielded an aglycone which, from its melting point, R_f value and the absence of a depression of the melting point in a mixture with an authentic sample, was identified as scutellarein. Glucuronic acid was detected in the mother liquor after the separation of the aglycone and neutralization with alkali to pH 5 by paper chromatography.

On the basis of the constants given, the products of hydrolysis, and a direct comparison with an authentic sample, substance I was identified as scutellarin (scutellarein 7-glycuronide) [1].

The sample of scutellarin was obtained from V. A. Bandyukova (Pyatigorsk).

REFERENCE

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PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS OF HEDYSARUM NEGLECTUM

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By the separation on a Kapron column of a purified ethanolic extract of the herb Hedysarum neglectum we have isolated four individual phenolic compounds.

The first substance was identified as the xanthone derivative mangiferin (hedysaride) [1].

On the basis of their physicochemical constants, the products of acid and enzymatic hydrolysis, their IR and UV spectra with ionizing and complex-forming agents, and a comparison of the molecular rotations of glycosides with those of the corresponding phenyl glycosides, the other substances were identified as polystachoside (quercetin 3- β -L-arabofuranoside) [2], hyperoside [3], and quercetin 3- α -L-rhamnofuranoside [4].

REFERENCES

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