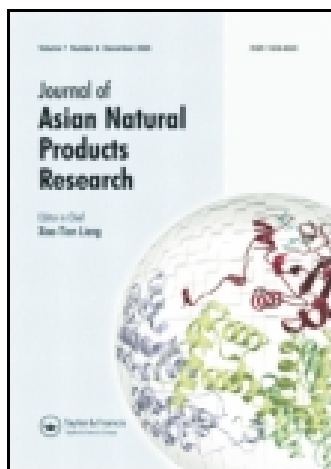


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Two new sesquiterpenoid glycosides from *Nicotiana tabacum*

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Two new sesquiterpenoid glycosides from *Nicotiana tabacum*

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Two new sesquiterpenoid glycosides, nicotabalactonecoside (**1**) and nicotabadiolcoside (**2**), along with four known terpenoids (**3**–**6**) were isolated from the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*. The structures of compounds **1** and **2** were determined as dihydrodeacetylphytuberin-2-one 11-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside and 1,2-dehydro-4-epieremophil-9-ene-11,12-diol 12-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside by extensive spectroscopic analyses (HR-ESI-MS, UV, IR, 1D, and 2D NMR) and chemical method. Compound **1** is an unusual phytuberin-type sesquiterpenoid with a 6/5/5 tricyclic system.

Keywords: nicotabalactonecoside; nicotabadiolcoside; sesquiterpenoids; *Nicotiana tabacum*

1. Introduction

Phytuberin represents an unusual tricyclic sesquiterpenoid with a 6/5/5 fused system. So far, only three additional cases of this type of sesquiterpenoid, named phytuberol, 2 β -methoxydihydrophytuberol, and 2 α -methoxydihydrophytuberol, have been reported from *Nicotiana tabacum* since its initial isolation from microbially infected potato [1–5]. The leaves of *N. tabacum* are well-known raw materials in tobacco production, and its aerial parts are also used for sedative, anesthetic, diaphoretic, and emetic purposes in Chinese folk medicines [6]. *Nicotiana* plants are rich in sesquiterpenoids including eudesmane, vatispirane, monocyclofarnesane, and eremophilane types [7,8]. Our chemical investigation on *N. tabacum* afforded two new sesquiterpenoid glycosides, nicotabalactonecoside (**1**) and nicotabadiolcoside (**2**), along with four known terpenoids, 9-*O*- β -D-glucoside of 3-hydroxy-7,8-didehydro- β -ionol (**3**) [9], β -amyryn palmitate

(**4**) [10], lupeol palmitate (**5**) [11], and (24*R*)-cycloartane-3 β ,24,25-triol 3-*O*-palmitate (**6**) [12] (Figure 1). Their structures were determined based on extensive spectroscopic analyses and chemical method. Compound **1** is an important precursor for the understanding of the biogenesis of phytuberin-type sesquiterpenoids, and compounds **4**–**6** were isolated from *N. tabacum* for the first time.

2. Results and discussion

Nicotabalactonecoside (**1**) had a molecular formula of C₂₁H₃₄O₉ with five degrees of unsaturation by means of positive HR-ESI-MS which exhibited a quasi-molecular ion peak at *m/z* 453.2047 [M + Na]⁺. Its IR spectrum exhibited hydroxyl (3417 cm⁻¹), ester (1737 cm⁻¹), and C—O—C (1149, 1118, and 1035 cm⁻¹) groups. Acid hydrolysis of compound **1** yielded a D-glucose moiety which was evidenced from its [α]_D value of +51.0 (c, 0.06, MeOH). Four methyls [δ _H 1.52,

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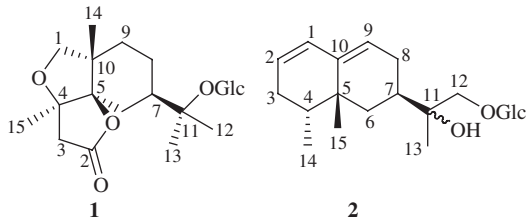


Figure 1. The structures of compounds **1** and **2**.

1.36, 1.35, and 1.00 (each 3H, s)] and one anomeric proton (4.99, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz) were observed in its ^1H NMR spectrum. Besides a set of signals due to a β -D-glucosyl group, its ^{13}C NMR (DEPT) data (Table 1) exhibited four methyls, five methylenes, one methine, and five quaternary carbons. The NMR data of its aglycone part (Table 1) were similar to

those of deacetylphytuberin except that one double bond [δ_{H} 6.41 and 4.64 (each 1H, d, $J = 2.8$ Hz); δ_{C} 146.2 and 104.4] in deacetylphytuberin was replaced by one carbonyl group (174.4) and one methylene [δ_{H} 2.90 and 2.79 (each 1H, d, $J = 18.5$ Hz); δ_{C} 44.0], and the chemical shift of C-11 was down-fielded from 72.2 in deacetylphytuberin to 78.8 in compound

Table 1. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectral data of compounds **1** and **2** (δ in ppm, J in Hz).

No.	δ_{H}		δ_{C}	
	1	2	1	2
1 α	3.53, d, 8.4	5.90, dd, 9.8, 2.2	76.9, t	129.3, d
1 β	3.59, d, 8.4			
2		5.33–5.37, m	174.4, s	123.6, d
3 α	2.90, d, 18.5	1.67, dd, 18.4, 5.0	44.0, t	33.0, t
3 β	2.79, d, 18.5	2.47, d, 18.4		
4		1.48–1.52, m	88.1, s	40.6, d
5			97.2, s	38.0, s
6 α	2.26–2.30, m	1.76–1.79, m	29.6, t	39.1, t
6 β	1.86–1.89, m	1.28, t, 13.1		
7	1.91–1.94, m	1.72–1.75, m	45.5, d	42.7, d
8 α	1.39–1.43, m	1.67–1.69, m	21.5, t	27.8, t
8 β	1.61–1.65, m			
9 α	1.29–1.33, m	5.66, d, 7.2	34.3, t	127.1, d
9 β	1.78, d, 12.5			
10			45.0, s	141.0, s
11			78.8, s	74.9, s
12	1.36, s	3.89, d, 10.4 3.30, d, 10.4	23.6, q	76.9, t
13	1.35, s	1.04, s	24.8, q	20.8, q
14	1.00, s	0.82, d, 6.8	16.6, q	18.0, q
15	1.52, s	1.02, s	25.0, q	31.3, q
1'	4.99, d, 7.5	4.19, d, 7.8	98.7, d	104.9, d
2'	3.94–3.96, m	3.22, dd, 9.1, 7.8	75.4, d	75.2, d
3'	3.94–3.96, m	3.24–3.28, m	78.6, d	78.0, d
4'	4.17–4.21, m	3.20–3.23, m	71.6, d	71.6, d
5'	4.23–4.27, m	3.29–3.33, m	78.2, d	78.0, d
6'	4.35, dd, 12.0, 2.0 4.32, dd, 12.0, 5.1	3.83, dd, 11.8, 2.2 3.62, dd, 11.8, 5.0	62.8, t	62.7, t

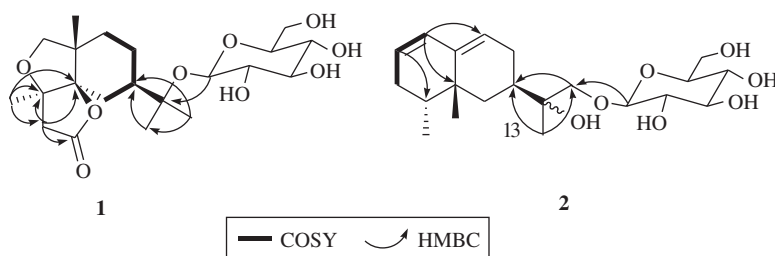


Figure 2. The key ^1H – ^1H COSY and HMBC correlations of compounds **1** and **2**.

1 [2]. The above analyses were confirmed by the HMBC correlations of H-15 (δ_{H} 1.52)/C-3 (δ_{C} 44.0), C-4 (88.1), and C-5 (97.2), and H-3 (2.90 and 2.79)/C-2 (174.4), C-4 (88.1), and C-5 (97.2). In addition, the HMBC correlation from H-1' (δ_{H} 4.99) to C-11 (δ_{C} 78.8) indicated the β -D-glucosyl group attached at C-11 (Figure 2). The ROESY correlation of H-6 β (δ_{H} 1.86–1.89)/H-15 (1.52) and the undetected ROESY correlations of H-6 α (δ_{H} 2.26–2.30)/H-14 and H-6 β (1.86–1.89)/H-14 (1.00) indicated that C-6 and C-15 were situated to the same face of the tetrahydrofuran ring, while C-14 was directed to the opposite face (Figure 3) suggesting the same stereochemistry with deacetylphytuberin (Figure 1). Thus, the structure of compound **1** was characterized as dihydrodeacetylphytuberin-2-one 11-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside, and named as nicotabactonecoside.

Nicotabadiolcoside (**2**) showed a molecular formula of $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_7$ with five degrees of unsaturation by its positive HR-

ESI-MS which provided a quasi-molecular ion peak at m/z 421.2190 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$. Its UV spectrum showed the presence of a conjugated double bond [λ_{max} (log ϵ): 234 (4.38) nm], and IR spectrum exhibited hydroxyl (3425 cm^{-1}), double bond (1630 cm^{-1}), and C–O–C (1076 and 1032 cm^{-1}) groups. Acid hydrolysis of compound **2** provided a D-glucose moiety which was approved by its $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}$ value of $+50.6$ ($c = 0.09$, MeOH). Three methyls (δ_{H} 1.04, s; 1.02, s; and 0.82, d, $J = 6.8\text{ Hz}$), three olefinic protons (5.90, dd, $J = 9.8$ and 2.2 Hz ; 5.66, d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$; and 5.33–5.37, m) and anomeric proton (4.19, d, $J = 7.8\text{ Hz}$) were revealed by its ^1H NMR data (Table 1). Besides one β -D-glucosyl group, three methyls, four methylenes, five methines, and three quaternary carbons were displayed in its ^{13}C NMR (DEPT) spectrum. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of its aglycone part were similar with those of 4-epieremophil-9-ene-11,12-diol (**2a**) except that two methylenes (δ_{C} 31.9,

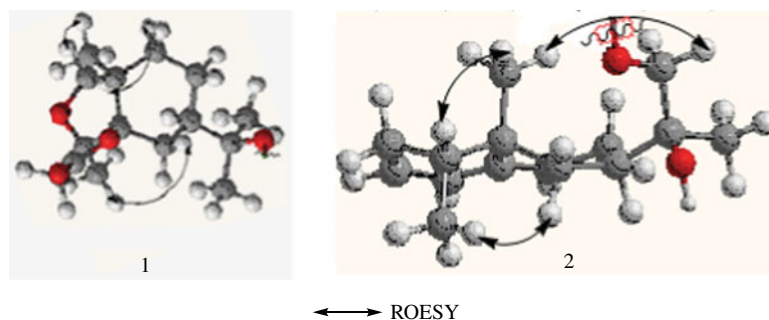


Figure 3. The key ROESY correlations of compounds **1** and **2**.

C-1 and 22.4, C-2) in **2a** were changed to be a pair of olefinic carbons (129.3 and 123.6) in **2**, together with the obvious down-fielded shift of C-12 from 68.5 in **2a** to 76.9 in **2** [13]. The above analyses suggested a double bond between C-1 and C-2 in **2** and the glucosyl group attached to C-12, which was confirmed by COSY correlations of H-1 (δ_{H} 5.90)/H-2 (5.33–5.37)/H-3 α (1.67) and HMBC correlations of H-1' (δ_{H} 4.19)/C-12 (δ_{C} 76.9), H-9 (5.66)/C-1 (129.3), and H-1 (5.90)/C-3 (33.0), C-5 (38.0), and C-10 (141.0). The ROESY correlations of H-4 (δ_{H} 1.48–1.52)/H-15 (1.02)/H-6 β (1.28), H-15 (1.02)/H-12 (3.89 and 3.30), and H-14 (0.82)/H-6 α (1.76–1.79) indicated that the configuration of **2** was identical with 4-epieremophil-9-ene-11,12-diol. Therefore, the structure of compound **2** was elucidated as 1,2-dehydro-4-epieremophil-9-ene-11,12-diol 12-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside, and named as nicotabadiolcoside.

The analog of compound **1**, phytuberin lactone, was an important precursor for the synthesis of phytuberin [2,5]; however, phytuberin lactone and its analogs have not been reported from natural resources. Thus, the first isolation of nicotabalactonecoside (**1**) as natural product was significant for understanding the biogenesis of phytuberin-type sesquiterpenoids.

Compounds **1–6** were assayed on HEK293 cell line *in vitro* for the agitating activities on 5-HT_{2C} receptor using serotonin hydrochloride (5-HT) as the positive control [14] and did not display agitating activities at the concentration of about 0.75 mM.

3. Experimental

3.1 General experimental procedures

Optical rotations were measured on a Jasco model 1020 polarimeter (Horiba, Tokyo, Japan). UV spectrum was recorded using a Shimadzu UV-2401A spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). IR spectra were carried out on a Bio-Rad

FTS-135 spectrometer (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). NMR spectra were obtained on an Advance III 600 NMR or Bruker DRX-500 spectrometer (Bruker, Bremerhaven, Germany) using TMS as the internal standard. HR-ESI-MS data were obtained using a Shimadzu LC-MS-IT-TOF mass spectrometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). Semi-preparative HPLC was conducted on a Waters Alliance 2695 with a reversed-phase (RP) C₁₈ column (9.4 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μ m; Agilent, Santa Clara, CA, USA). Silica gel (200–300 mesh; Qingdao Makall group Co., Ltd, Qingdao, China), Sephadex LH-20 (Amersham Bioscience, Uppsala, Sweden), MCI CHP 20P (Mitsubishi Chemical Institute, Tokyo, Japan), and C₁₈ (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) were applied to column chromatography (CC).

3.2 Plant material

The leaves of *N. tabacum* were collected from Luliang County, Yunnan Province, China, and identified as *N. tabacum* Linn. by Prof. Dr Li-Gong Lei, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences. The specimen (No. 2011-09-16) was stored in the Laboratory of Antivirus and Natural Medicinal Chemistry, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

3.3 Extraction and isolation

The dried leaves (3.5 kg) were extracted using 90% EtOH (72 h each, 201 \times 3 times) at room temperature and partitioned between EtOAc and H₂O. The EtOAc fraction (615 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column (3.0 kg, 18.0 cm \times 70 cm) using H₂O–MeOH–CHCl₃ (0:0:100, 0:5:95, 0:10:90, 2:20:80, v/v/v) as the eluent to give Frs 1–8. Fr 5 (29.5 g) was fractionated by a MCI CHP 20P gel column (310 g, 4.0 cm \times 40 cm) eluted with MeOH–H₂O (20:80, 40:60, 60:40, 80:20, 100:0) to

produce Frs 5.1–5.5. Fr 5.3 (3.2 g) was separated on a silica gel CC (100 g, 4.0 cm × 50 cm) eluted with H₂O–MeOH–CHCl₃ (0:10:90, 1.0:15:85) to obtain Frs 5.3.1–5.3.6. Fr 5.3.6 (40 mg) was applied to HPLC on an RP C₁₈ column eluted with MeCN–H₂O (20:80, ν = 4 ml/min) to generate compounds **1** (3 mg, t_R : 11.3 min) and **3** (2 mg, t_R : 9.6 min). Fr 5.3.3 (500 mg) was applied to HPLC on an RP C₁₈ column eluted with MeOH–H₂O (70:30, ν = 3 ml/min) to give **2** (5 mg, t_R : 24 min). Fr 8 (15 g) was fractionated by a MCI CHP 20P gel column (100 g, 2.54 cm × 40 cm) eluted with MeOH–H₂O (20:80, 40:60, 60:40, 80:20, 100:0) to yield Frs 8.1–8.5. Fr 8.1 (5.5 g) was subjected to a silica gel CC (20 g, 1.5 cm × 40 cm) using CHCl₃–petroleum ether (PE, 10:90) as the eluent to generate **4** (9 mg) and **5** (44 mg). Fr 3 (40 g) was chromatographed on a MCI CHP 20P gel column (310 g, 4.0 cm × 40 cm) eluted with MeOH–H₂O (60:40, 80:20, 100:0) to provide Frs 3.1–3.4. Fr 3.3 (300 mg) was submitted to a silica gel CC (20 g, 1.5 cm × 40 cm) eluted with EtOAc–PE (10:90) to obtain **6** (22 g).

3.3.1 Nicotabactonecoside (**1**)

White powder, $[\alpha]_D^{16}$ – 11.4 (c = 0.46, MeOH); IR (KBr) ν_{\max} : 3417, 1737, 1464, 1384, 1149, 1118, 1035 cm^{–1}; for ¹H (600 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (150 MHz) spectral data in pyridine-*d*₅, see Table 1; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 453.2047 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₁H₃₄O₉Na, 453.2095).

3.3.2 Nicotabadiolcoside (**2**)

White powder, $[\alpha]_D^{16}$ + 67.8 (c = 0.25, MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{\max} (log ϵ): 234 (4.38) nm; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} : 3425, 1630, 1377, 1076, 1032 cm^{–1}; for ¹H (500 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (125 MHz) spectral data in CD₃OD, see Table 1; HR-ESI-MS:

m/z 421.2190 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₁H₃₄O₇Na, 421.2197).

3.3.3 Acid hydrolysis and sugar identification

Compound **1** (1.0 mg) was treated with 1.0 M HCl (MeOH–H₂O, 1:1, 1 ml) on a boiling water bath for 2 h, and neutralized by NaHCO₃ and partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and H₂O. The H₂O part was purified on a silica gel CC (8 g, 1.0 cm × 40 cm) eluted with H₂O–MeOH–CHCl₃ (3:30:70) to give glucose (0.2 mg). Acid hydrolysis of compound **2** (1 mg) by the same method of **1** gave glucose (0.3 mg). The glucoses from compounds **1** and **2** were determined to be D-glucoses by their optical rotations $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ + 51.0 (c = 0.06, MeOH) and + 50.6 (c = 0.09, MeOH), respectively.

Acknowledgments

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