

Chemical Studies on Crude Drug Processing. VIII.¹⁾ On the Constituents of *Rehmanniae Radix*. (2): Absolute Stereostructures of Rehmaglucin C and Glutinoside Isolated from Chinese *Rehmanniae Radix*, the Dried Root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* LIBOSCH.

Isao KITAGAWA,^a Youichi FUKUDA,^a Toshio TANIYAMA,^a and Masayuki YOSHIKAWA^{*,b}

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Osaka University,^a 1-6 Yamada-oka, Suita, Osaka 565, Japan and Kyoto

Pharmaceutical University,^b 5 Nakauchi-cho, Misasagi, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto 607, Japan.

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A full account of the structure elucidation of an iridoid lactone, rehmaglucin C, and a chlorinated tricyclic iridoid glucoside, glutinoside, is presented. Rehmaglucin C (10) and glutinoside (11) were isolated from Chinese *Rehmanniae Radix*, the dried root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* LIBOSCH. from China, called Kan-jio in Japanese. The absolute stereostructures 10 and 11 have been determined on the basis of chemical and physicochemical evidence which included application of the exciton chirality method for the allylic benzoyl derivative.

Key words *Rehmanniae Radix*; iridoid lactone; iridoid glucoside; rehmaglucin C; glutinoside; exciton chirality method

During the course of our chemical characterization studies on the processing of *Rehmanniae Radix*,^{2,3)} we have been investigating the chemical constituents of Chinese *Rehmanniae Radix* (Kan-jio in Japanese), the dried root of *Rehmannia glutinosa* LIBOSCH. (Scrophulariaceae). We have so far isolated four iridoids named rehmaglutins A (7), B (8), C (10), and D (9) from the less polar fraction of Chinese *Rehmanniae Radix*, and reported the absolute stereostructures of rehmaglutins A (7), B (8) and D (9).^{1,4)} In continuing studies of the water-soluble portion of Chinese *Rehmanniae Radix*, we isolated a chlorinated

iridoid glucoside, glutinoside (11),⁵⁾ three ionone glucosides, rehmaionosides A,⁶⁾ B,⁶⁾ and C,⁶⁾ and a monoterpene glucoside, rehmapicroside,⁶⁾ together with six known iridoid glycosides, catalpol (1), leonuride (2), monomelittoside (3), melittoside (4), rehmannioside D (5) and dihydrocornin (6).³⁾

This paper presents a full account of the isolation of the glycosides and the structure elucidation of rehmaglucin C (10) and glutinoside (11).⁷⁾

Rehmaglucin C (10) Rehmaglucin C (10) was obtained as a colorless oily substance. The chemical ionization mass

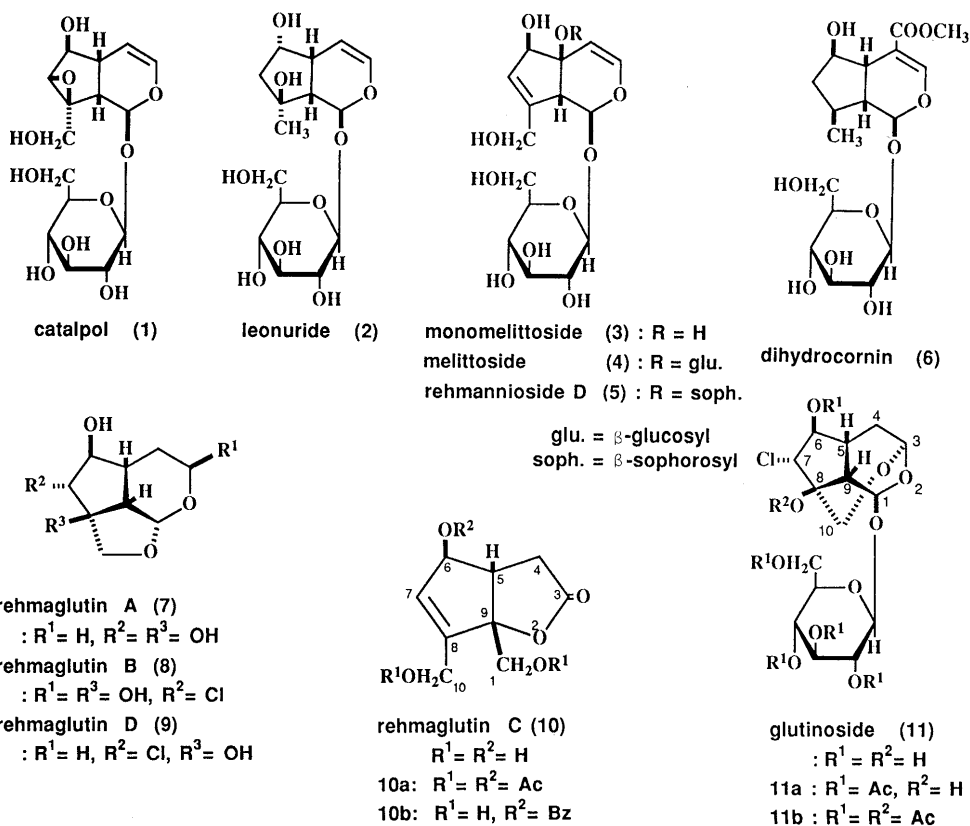


Chart 1

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

spectrum (CI-MS) of **10** showed the quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 201 ($M+H$)⁺ together with fragment ion peaks assignable to ($M+H-H_2O$)⁺ (m/z 183) and ($M+H-2H_2O$)⁺ (m/z 165). The high-resolution mass (high MS) measurement of **10** revealed the molecular formula of rehmaglucin C to be $C_9H_{12}O_5$. The infrared (IR) spectrum of **10** featured strong absorptions at 3340 and 1758 cm^{-1} due to hydroxyl groups and a γ -lactone group, respectively. The proton and the carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H- and ¹³C-NMR) spectra of **10** showed the presence of one secondary hydroxyl group [δ 4.52 (br s, 6-H), δ_C 81.0 (6-C)], two primary hydroxyl groups [δ 3.70, 3.89 (both d, $J=11.4$ Hz, 1-H₂), 4.19 (br s, 10-H₂), δ_C 59.0 (1-C), 65.8 (10-C)] and a trisubstituted olefin moiety [δ 5.98 (br d, $J=2.0$ Hz, 7-H), δ_C 134.7 (7-C), 147.4 (8-C)].

The ¹H-NMR spectrum of the triacetate (**10a**), prepared by acetylation of **10** with acetic anhydride and pyridine, was assigned as shown in Table 1 on the basis of detailed decoupling experiments. Based on the comparisons of the ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR data (Table 3) for **10a** with those for **10**, rehmaglucin C (**10**) was assumed to be the iridoid lactone derivative having 1,10-primary hydroxyl groups, a 6-secondary hydroxyl group and a 7,8-olefin moiety. Furthermore, the relative configuration of **10a** was clarified by nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) experiments as

depicted in Fig. 1.

In order to elucidate the absolute configuration of rehmaglucin C (**10**), the allylic benzoate method⁸⁾ was applied to 6-*O*-benzoylrehmaglucin C (**10b**), which was prepared from **10** through the following procedures: i) monomethoxytritylation of **10** with *p*-anisylchlorodiphenylmethane (MMTrCl) in pyridine to protect the 1,10-primary hydroxyl groups, ii) benzylation with benzoyl chloride in pyridine and then iii) removal of the monomethoxytrityl groups with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol-tetrahydrofuran (THF). The ultraviolet (UV)

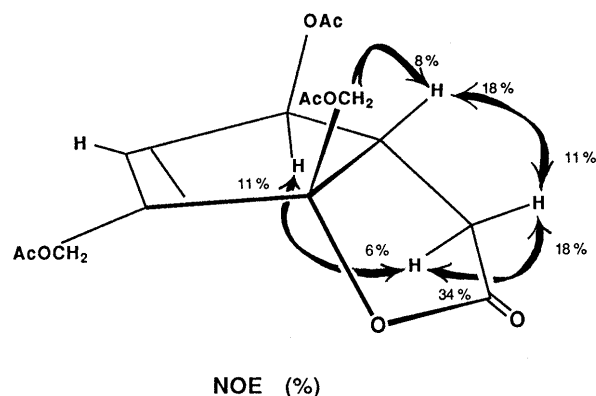


Fig. 1. NOE Correlations for **10a**

Table 1. ¹H-NMR Data^{a)} for **10a**, **12**, **12a** and **12b**

	10a	12	12a	12b
H-1	4.25 (d, $J=11.8$) 4.47 (d, $J=11.8$)	4.93 (br s)	5.02 (br s)	5.08 (br s)
H-3		4.48 (t, $J=6.2$)	4.34 (t, $J=5.3$)	4.36 (t, $J=5.2$)
H-4	2.65 (dd, $J=5.1, 18.8, \alpha$ -H) 3.05 (dd, $J=11.1, 18.8, \beta$ -H)	1.62—2.09	1.60—1.80	1.65—1.79
H-5	2.86 (ddd, $J=1.8, 5.1, 11.1$)	2.05—2.30	2.30—2.50	2.60—3.00
H-6	5.35 (br s)	— ^{b)}	4.95 (d, $J=10.2$)	4.54 (d, $J=9.7$)
H-7	6.07 (dd, $J=2.0$)	4.08 (dd, $J=1.8, 10.3$)	4.30 (dd, $J=1.3, 10.2$)	4.74 (br d, $J=9.7$)
H-9		2.44 (br d, $J=9.0$)	2.30—2.50	2.60—3.00
H-10	4.76 (dd, $J=2.0, 13.3$) 4.80 (dd, $J=2.0, 13.3$)	3.72 (dd, $J=1.8, 10.2, \beta$ -H) 4.25 (d, $J=10.2, \alpha$ -H)	3.77 (dd, $J=1.3, 10.0, \beta$ -H) 4.31 (d, $J=10.0, \alpha$ -H)	3.89 (dd, $J=1, 10.0, \beta$ -H) 4.62 (d, $J=10.0, \alpha$ -H)

a) The spectrum of **10a** was measured at 500 MHz in $CDCl_3$ and those of **12**, **12a** and **12b** at 90 MHz in $CDCl_3$. Chemical shifts are in δ and J values are in Hz. b) The signal due to 6-H overlapped the signal of the methoxyl methyls.

Table 2. ¹H-NMR Data for **11a** and **11b** at 500 MHz (in $CDCl_3$)

	11a	11b
H-1	5.55 (d, $J=1.6$)	5.55 (d, $J=1.7$)
H-3	5.32 (d, $J=2.9$)	5.34 (d, $J=2.9$)
H-4	2.16 (dd, $J=2.9, 15.4, \alpha$ -H) 1.98 (dd, $J=9.7, 15.4, \beta$ -H)	2.17 (dd, $J=2.9, 14.2, \alpha$ -H) 1.99 (dd, $J=10.1, 14.2, \beta$ -H)
H-5	2.22 (ddd, $J=3.0, 9.7, 10.2$)	2.26 (ddd, $J=2.8, 10.1, 10.3$)
H-6	4.93 (dd, $J=3.0, 7.8$)	4.91 (dd, $J=2.8, 8.0$)
H-7	4.28 (d, $J=7.8$)	5.30 (d, $J=8.0$)
H-9	2.66 (br d, $J=10.2$)	3.51 (br d, $J=10.3$)
H-10	3.67 (d, $J=12.2, \beta$ -H) 4.07 (d, $J=12.2, \alpha$ -H)	3.87 (dd, $J=1.8, 13.0, \beta$ -H) 4.26 (d, $J=13.0, \alpha$ -H)
H-1'	4.94 (d, $J=7.7$)	4.93 (d, $J=7.7$)
H-2'	4.99 (dd, $J=7.7, 8.9$)	4.98 (dd, $J=7.7, 9.0$)
H-3'	5.22 (dd, $J=8.9, 10.1$)	5.22 (dd, $J=9.0, 10.1$)
H-4'	5.11 (dd, $J=9.7, 10.1$)	5.11 (dd, $J=10.1, 9.7$)
H-5'	3.73 (ddd, $J=2.1, 4.0, 9.7$)	3.73 (ddd, $J=1.9, 3.9, 9.7$)
H-6'	4.13 (dd, $J=2.1, 13.2$) 4.31 (dd, $J=4.0, 13.2$)	4.14 (dd, $J=1.9, 13.2$) 4.32 (dd, $J=3.9, 13.2$)

Table 3. ¹³C-NMR Data for Rehmaglucin C (**10**), the Triacetate (**10a**), Glutinoside (**11**), and the Derivatives (**11a**, **11b**, **13**, **12**, **12a**, **12b**)

	10 ^{a)}	10a ^{a)}	12 ^{a)}	12a ^{a)}	12b ^{a)}	11 ^{b)}	11a ^{b)}	11b ^{b)}	13 ^{b)}
C-1	59.0	60.5	104.9	104.6	104.7	94.6	94.8	94.8	94.3
C-3	177.0	175.2	107.8	107.5	107.5	92.6	93.5	93.1	93.1
C-4	35.4	34.8	32.8	32.4	32.5	33.9	33.5	33.8	29.4
C-5	50.5	47.6	40.1	38.6	38.4	35.5	33.5	33.8	29.8
C-6	81.0	83.4	75.3	79.3	80.0	84.3	86.4	86.2	61.8
C-7	134.7	133.2	79.9	71.6	67.0	75.6	70.3	64.5	58.6
C-8	147.4	145.1	86.1	85.9	91.0	79.3	79.1	86.0	79.3
C-9	99.6	94.9	57.8	57.7	55.8	47.5	47.4	43.1	47.5
C-10	65.8	66.7	73.9	73.5	71.9	61.9	62.1	59.9	64.4
C-1'						98.6	96.5	96.3	98.5
C-2'						74.2	71.5	71.8	74.3
C-3'						77.9	73.2	73.3	77.8 ^{c)}
C-4'						70.9	68.9	69.0	70.9
C-5'						77.9	72.3	72.5	77.9 ^{c)}
C-6'						61.9	62.1	62.0	61.5

Measured at 22.5 MHz in a) d_6 -acetone or b) pyridine- d_5 . Chemical shifts are in δ_C . c) The assignments may be interchanged.

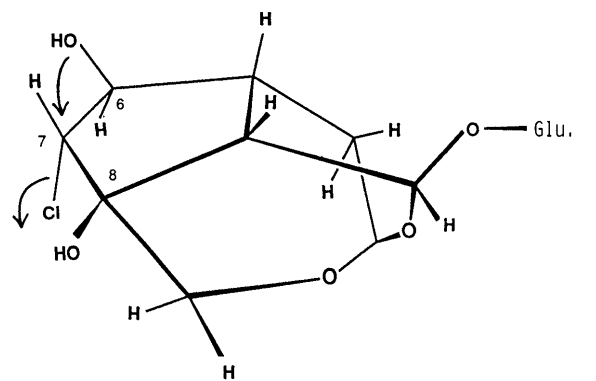
and IR spectra of **10b** showed the presence of the benzoyl group, and the ^1H -NMR spectrum exhibited a signal due to the benzyloxy-bearing methine proton [δ 5.64 (brs, 6-H)]. The circular dichroism (CD) spectrum of **10b** gave a negative first Cotton curve ($[\theta]_{228} - 9500$), which indicated the $6S$ configuration of **10b**. Thus, the absolute stereostructure of rehmaglutin C (**10**) was determined to be as shown.

Glutinoside (11) Glutinoside (**11**), obtained as a hygroscopic white powder, was shown to possess a chlorine atom by the positive Beilstein test. The secondary ionization mass spectrum (SI-MS) of **11** showed pairs of isotope ion peaks at m/z 399 and 401 due to $(M+H)^+$, at m/z 421 and 423 due to $(M+Na)^+$ and at m/z 491 and 493 due to $(M+H+\text{glycerol})^+$. The high SI-MS measurement for the quasimolecular ion peak $(M+H)^+$ of **11** revealed the molecular formula to be $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClO}_{10}$. The ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data for **11** suggested the presence of two acetal groups [δ 5.23, 5.63 (both brs, 3, 1-H), δ_{C} 94.6, 92.6 (1, 3-C)], one secondary and one tertiary hydroxyl group [δ_{C} 84.3, 79.3 (6,8-C)], and the β -D-glucopyranosyl moiety.

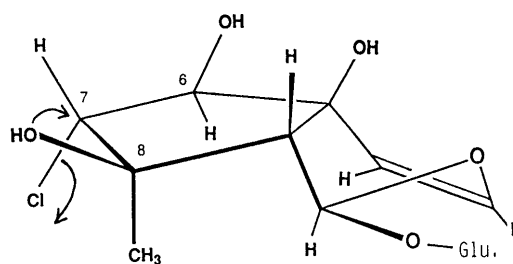
Ordinary acetylation of **11** gave the pentaacetate (**11a**) and the hexaacetate (**11b**). Detailed ^1H -NMR decoupling experiments enabled us to make complete assignments of the signals of **11a** and **11b** (Table 2). Comparisons of the ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data (Table 3) for **11**, **11a** and **11b** with those for rehmaglutins A (**7**), B (**8**) and D (**9**) indicated the presence of 6,8-dihydroxyl groups and a 7-chloro substituent in the tricyclic iridoid skeleton.

Methanolysis of **11** with 9% HCl-dry methanol at room temperature yielded methyl glucopyranoside and the acetal (**12**), which provided the monoacetate (**12a**) and the diacetate (**12b**) by ordinary acetylation. Comparisons of the ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data (Tables 1, 3) for **12**, **12a** and **12b** with those for rehmaglutin B (**8**) and D (**9**) led us to presume the structure **12**, having 6,8-dihydroxyl groups, a 7-chloro group and a 1,10-oxide ring.⁹⁾ Finally,

methanolysis of catalpol (**1**) under the same reaction conditions as described for the methanolysis of **11** gave **12** in 35% yield together with several minor products. On the other hand, treatment of **11** with 10% aqueous HCl provided rehmaglutin B (**8**) in 54% yield. Based on this evidence, glutinoside (**11**) has been assumed to be the tricyclic iridoid glucopyranoside having 6,8-dihydroxyl groups and a 7-chloro residue.



glutinoside (i)

Glu : β -D-glucopyranosyl

linalioside (ii)

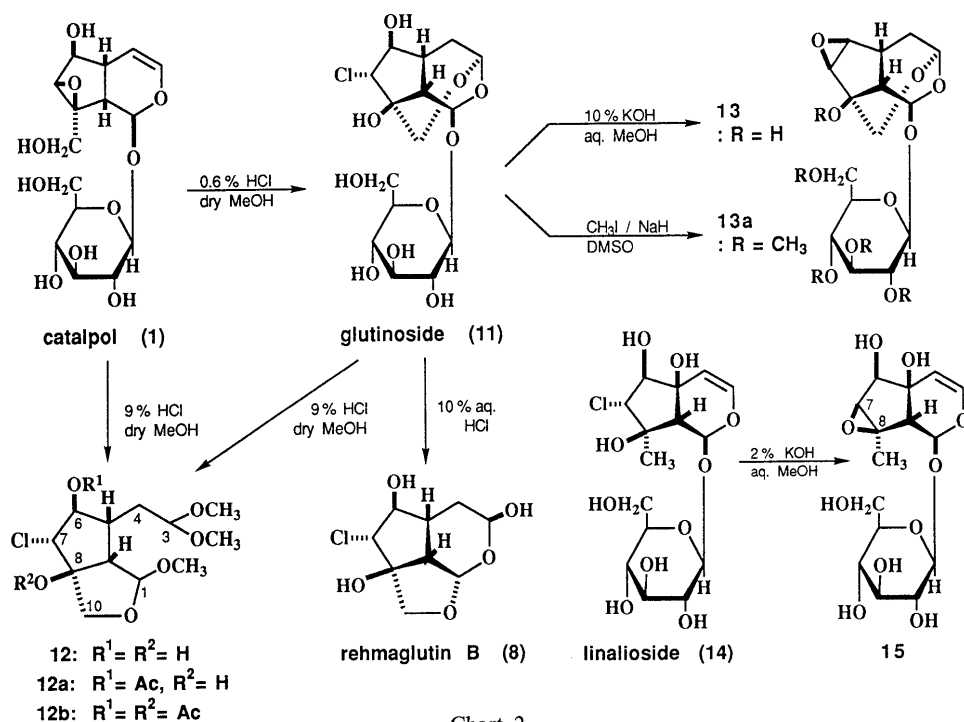
Fig. 2. Conformations of Glutinoside (**11**) and Linalioside (**14**)

Chart 2

Alkaline treatment of **11** with 10% aqueous KOH under reflux afforded the 6 β ,7 β -epoxide (**13**) in 53% yield. Previously, we reported that mild alkaline treatment of linalioside (**14**), isolated from the root of *Linaria japonica*, provided the 7 β ,8 β -epoxide derivative (**15**).¹⁰ However, the alkaline treatment of **11** under the same reaction conditions as those reported for **14** gave no product, and the starting **11** was recovered. Based on a comparison with the conformations of **11** and **14** using Dreiding models, as shown in Fig. 2, it was presumed that the deformed conformation (i) of **11** caused by the 3,10-oxide ring favored attack of the 6 β -hydroxyl group, while the conformation (ii) of **14** favored attack of the 8 β -hydroxyl group. Methylation of **11** with CH₃I/DMSO/NaH¹¹ furnished the penta-*O*-methyl derivative (**13a**), which yielded methyl 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-methylglucopyranoside upon methanolysis. Finally, the absolute stereostructure of glutinoside (**11**) was substantiated by chemical correlation with catalpol (**1**). Namely, treatment of **1** with 0.6% HCl-dry methanol at room temperature provided **11**, formed *via* cleavage of the 7,8-epoxide ring and acetal formation between C-3 and C-10. Thus, the structure of glutinoside (**11**) was determined to be as shown.

Experimental

The instruments used to obtain physical data and the experimental conditions for chromatography were the same as described in our previous paper.¹⁾

Isolation of Rehmaglutin C (10) Rehmaglutin C (**10**) was isolated as described in our previous paper.¹⁾ Rehmaglutin C (**10**): colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -51.4° ($c=0.71$, MeOH). High MS: Found 200.069. Calcd for C₉H₁₂O₅ (M⁺) 200.069. IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{film}}$ cm⁻¹: 3340, 1758. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 3.70, 3.89 (1H each, both d, $J=11.4$ Hz, 1-H₂), 4.19 (2H, brs, 10-H₂), 4.52 (1H, brs, 6-H), 5.98 (1H, brd, $J=ca.$ 2 Hz, 7-H). ¹³C-NMR: see Table 3. CI-MS m/z (%): 201 [(M+H)⁺, 12], 183 [(M+H-H₂O)⁺, 100], 165 [(M+H-2H₂O)⁺, 86].

Isolation of Glutinoside (11), Catalpol (1), Leonuride (2), Monomelittoside (3), Melittoside (4), Rehmannioside D (5), Dihydrocornin (6), Rehmanniosides A, B, and C, and Rehmapicroside The glycoside mixture (43 g), obtained from Chinese Rehmanniae Radix (3 kg) as reported previously,¹⁾ was fractionated by reversed-phase silica gel column chromatography [Bondapak C₁₈ 500 g, H₂O, H₂O-MeOH (10:1 $\rightarrow$ 5:1 $\rightarrow$ 2:1) as the eluent] to furnish four fractions. Evaporation of the solvent from each fraction under reduced pressure gave fr. 1 (24.1 g, eluted by H₂O), fr. 2 [8.2 g, H₂O-MeOH (10:1)], fr. 3 [2.1 g, H₂O-MeOH (5:1)] and fr. 4 [2.7 g, H₂O-MeOH (2:1)].

Fraction 1 (24.1 g) was subjected to normal-phase column chromatography [SiO₂ 500 g, CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (65:35:10), using the lower phase] to give glutinoside (**11**, 1.50 g), catalpol (**1**, 1.05 g) and monomelittoside (**3**, 28 mg). Fraction 2 (8.2 g) was subjected successively to normal-phase column chromatography [SiO₂ 500 g, CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (6:4:1)] and reversed-phase silica gel column chromatography [Bondapak C₁₈, 100 g, H₂O-MeOH (10:1)] to give leonuride (**2**, 78 mg), melittoside (**4**, 562 mg), rehmannioside D (**5**, 920 mg) and dihydrocornin (**6**, 27 mg). Fraction 3 (2.1 g) was purified by normal-phase column chromatography [SiO₂ 100 g, CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (6:4:1)] to give rehmapicroside (50 mg). Fraction 4 (2.7 g) was purified by normal-phase column chromatography [SiO₂ 100 g, CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (65:35:10), lower phase] to afford rehmannioside C (14 mg) and a mixture of rehmanniosides A and B, which was further purified by HPLC (Zorbax ODS, H₂O-MeOH) to give rehmannioside A (55 mg) and B (171 mg).

Catalpol (**1**) was shown to be identical with an authentic sample which was isolated previously from Japanese Rehmanniae Radix²⁾ by mixed melting point determination, and TLC [CHCl₃-MeOH-H₂O (6:4:1), *n*-BuOH-AcOH-H₂O (4:1:1)], IR (KBr), and ¹H-NMR (CD₃OD) comparisons. Leonuride (**2**), monomelittoside (**3**), melittoside (**4**), rehmannioside D (**5**) and dihydrocornin (**6**) were identified by comparing their physical data with reported values. In order to confirm these identifications, the acetylated derivatives of the iridoid glycosides were

prepared under the same acetylation conditions as those reported, and identified. Leonuride (**2**)^{12,13}: IR (KBr), ¹H- (pyridine-*d*₅) and ¹³C-NMR (D₂O, pyridine-*d*₅); leonuride hexaacetate (prepared from **2**)^{12,13}: mp 172–174°C, $[\alpha]_D$, ¹H- (CDCl₃) and ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃); monomelittoside (**3**)¹⁴: IR (KBr), ¹H- (D₂O) and ¹³C-NMR (D₂O); melittoside (**4**)¹²: IR (KBr), ¹H- (D₂O) and ¹³C-NMR (D₂O); melittoside decaacetate (prepared from **4**)¹²: IR (CCl₄), ¹H- (CDCl₃) and ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃); rehmannioside D (**5**)¹²: IR (KBr), ¹H- (D₂O) and ¹³C-NMR (D₂O); rehmannioside D tridecaacetate (prepared from **5**)¹²: IR (CCl₄), ¹H- (CDCl₃) and ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃); dihydrocornin (**6**): $[\alpha]_D$, IR (KBr), ¹H-NMR (D₂O, pyridine-*d*₅) and ¹³C-NMR (pyridine-*d*₅); dihydrocornin pentaacetate (prepared from **6**)¹⁴: IR (CCl₄), ¹H- (CDCl₃) and ¹³C-NMR (pyridine-*d*₅).

Glutinoside (**11**): Hygroscopic amorphous powder, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -79.2° ($c=2.49$, MeOH). High SI-MS: Found 399.106. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₄³⁵ClO₁₀ (M+H)⁺ 399.106. IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3388, 2922, 1047. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ : 5.23 (1H, brs, 3-H), 5.48 (1H, d, $J=7.4$ Hz, 1'-H), 5.63 (1H, brs, 1-H). ¹³C-NMR: see Table 3. SI-MS (Xe⁺, glycerol matrix) m/z : 399, 401 (M+H)⁺, 421, 423 (M+Na)⁺, 491, 493 (M+H+glycerol)⁺.

Acetylation of Rehmaglutin C (10) A solution of **10** (10 mg) in pyridine (1.0 ml) was treated with Ac₂O (1.0 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (19°C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 12 h, then poured into ice-water. The whole was extracted with AcOEt. The AcOEt extract was washed with 2N HCl, water, aqueous saturated NaHCO₃ and brine, and then dried over MgSO₄. The AcOEt layer was concentrated under reduced pressure to give **10a** (16 mg).

10a: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -42.6° ($c=0.82$, MeOH). High-MS: Found 326.102. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₈O₈ (M⁺) 326.100. IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ cm⁻¹: 1775, 1739, 1235. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.08, 2.11, 2.13 (3H each, all s, CH₃CO $\times$ 3), and other signals as given in Table 1. NOE (%): as shown in Fig. 1. ¹³C-NMR (22.5 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 21.1 (2C), 21.3, 171.0 (3C) and other data as given in Table 3; (CDCl₃): 20.7 (q, CH₃CO $\times$ 2), 20.8 (q, CH₃CO), 34.0 (t, 4-C), 46.6 (d, 5-C), 59.3 (t, 1-C), 65.5 (t, 10-C), 82.0 (d, 6-C), 94.9 (s, 9-C), 131.8 (d, 7-C), 143.6 (s, 8-C), 170.1 (s, CH₃CO $\times$ 2), 170.5 (s, CH₃CO), 174.3 (s, 3-C).

Conversion of Rehmaglutin C (10) to 10b A solution of **10** (4 mg) in pyridine (1.5 ml) was treated with MMTrCl (32 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (22°C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 48 h. It was then treated with BzCl (0.025 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (23°C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 8 h. This mixture was poured into ice-water and the whole was extracted with AcOEt. The AcOEt extract was washed with 2N HCl, aqueous saturated NaHCO₃, and brine, then dried over MgSO₄. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gave a product, which was dissolved in MeOH (1.5 ml)-THF (0.7 ml), and the solution treated with *p*-TsOH $\cdot$ H₂O (trace). The reaction solution was stirred at room temperature (24°C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 1 h and then poured into ice-water. The whole was extracted with AcOEt and the AcOEt extract was worked up in the same manner as described above to give a product, which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, CHCl₃-MeOH (20:1)] to furnish **10b** (2 mg).

10b: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ -82.4° ($c=0.10$, MeOH). High-MS: Found 304.097. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆O₆ (M⁺) 304.095. UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm (ϵ): 231 (6700). CD (MeOH): $[\theta]_{228\text{nm}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ -9500 (neg. max.). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ cm⁻¹: 3400, 2920, 1769, 1713, 1599. ¹H-NMR: (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 3.58, 3.65 (1H each, both d, $J=11.3$ Hz, 1-H₂), 4.30 (2H, brs, 10-H₂), 5.64 (1H, brs, 6-H), 6.15 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, 7-H), 7.53–7.62 (3H, m), 7.97–8.08 (2H, m). CI-MS m/z (%): 305 [(M+H)⁺, 22], 183 [(M+H-C₆H₅COOH)⁺, 26].

Acetylation of Glutinoside (11) Giving 11a and 11b A solution of **11** (140 mg) in pyridine was treated with Ac₂O (3.0 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (18°C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 3 h, then poured into ice-water. The whole was extracted with AcOEt. Work-up of the AcOEt extract in the usual manner gave a product (213 mg), which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 10 g, benzene-acetone (8:1)] to furnish **11a** (195 mg) and **11b** (18 mg).

11a: mp 185–186°C (colorless prisms from MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -18.5° ($c=0.81$, CHCl₃). Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₃₃ClO₁₅: C, 49.31; H, 5.46; Cl, 5.85. Found: C, 49.34; H, 5.46; Cl, 5.34. IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ cm⁻¹: 3483, 2940, 1755, 1036. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.01, 2.10, 2.11 (3H each, all s), 2.03 (6H, s) (OAc $\times$ 5) and other signals as given in Table 2. ¹³C-NMR (22.5 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ : 20.4 (CH₃CO $\times$ 5), 169.7, 170.1, 170.3, 170.7, 170.8 (CH₃CO $\times$ 5) and other data as given in Table 3. SI-MS (Xe⁺, glycerol matrix) m/z : 609, 611 (M+H)⁺, 701, 703

(M + H + glycerol)⁺.

11b: mp 150–153 °C (colorless prisms from MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –34.4° (c = 1.60, CHCl₃). *Anal.* Calcd for C₂₇H₃₅ClO₁₆: C, 49.81; H, 5.42; Cl, 5.45. Found: C, 49.93; H, 5.47; Cl, 5.27. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{CCl}_4}$ cm^{–1}: 2942, 1750, 1036. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.01, 2.08 (3H each, both s), 2.03, 2.11 (6H each, both s) (CH₃CO × 6) and other signals as given in Table 2. ¹³C-NMR (22.5 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ : 20.4 (5C), 21.6 (CH₃CO × 6), 169.5, 169.7, 170.0, 170.2, 170.3, 170.6 (CH₃CO × 6) and other data as given in Table 3.

Methanolysis of Glutinoside (11) A solution of **11** in 9% HCl-dry MeOH (1.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature (18 °C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 4 h. After cooling, it was neutralized with Ag₂CO₃ and the product was shown by TLC [CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (65:35:10, lower phase), *n*-BuOH–AcOH–H₂O (4:1:5, upper phase)] to contain methyl glucoside. The reaction mixture was then filtered to remove the inorganic material and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to yield a product (22 mg). A small part (2 mg) of the product was dissolved in pyridine (0.1 ml) and the solution was treated with *N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)-trifluoroacetamide (0.2 ml) for 1 h, then analyzed by GLC to identify trimethylsilyl (TMS) derivatives of methyl glucopyranoside [GLC: 5% silicone SE-30 on Uniport HP (60–80 mesh); 3 mm × 2 m glass column; column temperature 170 °C; N₂ flow rate 40 ml/min; TMS-methyl glucoside 10 min 33 s, 11 min 28 s]. The product (20 mg) was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, CHCl₃–MeOH (50:1)] to furnish **12** (6 mg).

12: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +31.8° (c = 1.24, MeOH). High-MS: Found 265.084. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₈ClO₅ (M⁺ – OCH₃) 265.084. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ cm^{–1}: 3411, 2929, 1068. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 3.29 (6H, s), 3.31 (3H, s), (OCH₃ × 3) and other signals as given in Table 1. ¹³C-NMR: (22.5 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 53.4, 54.3, 55.1 (OCH₃ × 3) and other data as given in Table 3. CI-MS m/z (%): 297 (1), 299 (0.3) (M + H)⁺, 265 (100), 267 (34) (M + H – CH₃OH)⁺, 233 (98), 235 (34) (M + H – 2CH₃OH)⁺.

Acetylation of 12 A solution of **12** (16 mg) in pyridine (0.5 ml) was treated with Ac₂O (0.5 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature (18 °C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 5 h, then poured into ice-water. The whole was extracted with AcOEt. Work-up of the AcOEt extract in the usual manner gave the product (20 mg), which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, *n*-hexane–AcOEt (2:1)] to furnish **12a** (8 mg) and **12b** (11 mg).

12a: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +40.7° (c = 0.79, MeOH). High-MS: Found 307.096. Calcd for C₁₃H₂₀ClO₆ (M – OCH₃)⁺ 307.095. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{CCl}_4}$ cm^{–1}: 3444, 2934, 1748, 1230, 1040. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 2.09 (3H, s, CH₃CO), 3.28, 3.29, 3.31 (3H each, all s, OCH₃ × 3) and other signals as given in Table 1. ¹³C-NMR (22.5 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 21.3 (CH₃CO), 53.8, 54.6, 55.2 (OCH₃ × 3), 171.4 (CH₃CO) and other data as given in Table 3. CI-MS m/z (%): 307 (24), 309 (8) (M + H – CH₃OH)⁺, 275 (7), 277 (3) (M + H – 2CH₃OH)⁺.

12b: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +49.1° (c = 1.03, MeOH). High-MS: Found 349.103. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₂ClO₇ (M – OCH₃)⁺ 349.105. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{CCl}_4}$ cm^{–1}: 2950, 1747, 1228, 1040. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 2.07, 2.10 (3H each, both s, CH₃CO × 2), 3.29, 3.30, 3.33 (3H each, all s, OCH₃ × 3) and other signals as given in Table 1. ¹³C-NMR (22.5 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 21.2, 21.9 (CH₃CO × 2), 53.9, 54.7, 55.4 (OCH₃ × 3), 170.9, 171.3 (CH₃CO × 2) and other data as given in Table 3.

Methanolysis of Catalpol (1) Giving 12 A solution of **1** (70 mg) in 9% HCl-dry MeOH (2.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature (18 °C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 12 h, then neutralized with Ag₂CO₃ and filtered. After removal of the solvent from the filtrate under reduced pressure, the product was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, CHCl₃–MeOH (50:1)] to furnish **12** (20 mg), which was shown to be identical with an authentic sample, which had previously been prepared by methanolysis of glutinoside (**11**), by TLC [CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (7:3:1, lower phase), CHCl₃–MeOH (10:1), benzene–acetone (3:1)], IR (CHCl₃) and ¹H-NMR (acetone-*d*₆) comparisons.

Conversion of Glutinoside (11) to Rehmaglutin B (8) A solution of **11** (32 mg) in 10% aqueous HCl (2.0 ml) was stirred at room temperature (19 °C) for 22 h, then neutralized with Dowex 1 × 2 (OH[–] form), and the resin was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a product (36 mg), which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, CHCl₃–MeOH (10:1)] to furnish **8** (10 mg), which was shown to be identical with authentic rehmaglutin B, which had been isolated previously from Chinese Rehmanniae Radix, by TLC

[CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (7:3:1, lower phase), CHCl₃–MeOH (10:1), benzene–acetone (2:1)], IR (KBr) and ¹H-NMR (acetone-*d*₆) comparisons.

Alkaline Treatment of Glutinoside (11) A solution of **11** (160 mg) in MeOH (10 ml) was treated with 20% aqueous KOH (10 ml) and heated under reflux for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with Dowex 50W × 8 (H⁺ form) and the resin was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a product (198 mg), which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 2 g, CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (65:35:10, lower phase)] to furnish **13** (77 mg).

13: mp 139–140 °C (colorless prisms from CHCl₃–MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –46.2° (c = 0.87, MeOH). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₅H₂₂O₁₀ · 2H₂O: C, 45.23; H, 6.58. Found: C, 45.99; H, 6.51. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{–1}: 3400, 2920, 1073. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, D₂O) δ : 5.20 (1H, brs, 3-H), 5.48 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1-H). ¹³C-NMR: see Table 3.

A solution of **11** (20 mg) in 2% KOH–aqueous MeOH (5 ml) was heated at 40 °C for 1 h, neutralized with Dowex 50W × 8 (H⁺ form), then filtered. After removal of the solvent from the filtrate, the product was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 500 mg, CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (65:35:10, lower phase)] to recover **11** (12 mg), which was identical with authentic glutinoside by TLC [CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (6:4:1), *n*-BuOH–AcOH–H₂O (4:1:1)] comparison.

Methylation of Glutinoside (11) A solution of **11** (13 mg) in DMSO (1.0 ml) was treated with dimethyl carbanion (4 ml) and the mixture was stirred at 18 °C under an N₂ atmosphere for 1 h. It was then treated with CH₃I (4 ml) with stirring in the dark for 12 h. The reaction mixture was poured into ice-water and the whole was extracted with AcOEt. The AcOEt extract was washed with 10% aqueous Na₂S₂O₃, and saturated saline, then dried over MgSO₄. Work-up of the AcOEt phase in the usual manner gave a product (15 mg) which was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, benzene–acetone (10:1)] to furnish **13a** (13 mg).

13a: Colorless oil, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ –12.4° (c = 0.80, CHCl₃). *Anal.* Calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₁₆: C, 55.55; H, 7.46. Found: C, 55.27; H, 7.57. IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{CCl}_4}$ cm^{–1}: 2930, 1101. ¹H-NMR (90 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ : 3.32, 3.41, 3.48, 3.52, 3.57 (3H each, all s, OCH₃ × 5), 4.67 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1'-H), 5.24 (1H, t, J = 1.1 Hz, 3-H), 5.42 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1-H).

Conversion of Catalpol (1) to Glutinoside (11) A solution of **1** (50 mg) in 0.6% HCl-dry MeOH (1.2 ml) was stirred at room temperature (19 °C) under an N₂ atmosphere for 12 h, then neutralized with Dowex 1 × 2 (OH[–] form), and the resin was removed by filtration. After removal of the solvent from the filtrate under reduced pressure, the product (58 mg) was purified by column chromatography [SiO₂ 1 g, CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (6:4:1)] to give **11** (30 mg), which was shown to be identical with authentic glutinoside by TLC [CHCl₃–MeOH–H₂O (6:4:1), *n*-BuOH–AcOH–H₂O (4:1:1)], IR (KBr), ¹H-NMR (pyridine-*d*₅) and ¹³C-NMR (pyridine-*d*₅) comparisons.

References and Notes

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