

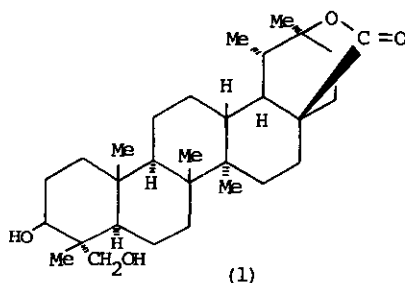
## THE ISOLATION AND STRUCTURE OF NAHAGENIN

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ABSTRACT: — The isolation and structure of a new saponin, nahagenin (1), from the medicinal plant *Fagonia indica* Linn is presented.

*Fagonia indica* Linn<sup>1</sup> (zygophyllaceae) is a small spiny undershrub which is widely distributed in Pakistan. An aqueous decoction of the leaves and young twigs is a popular remedy for the treatment of various skin lesions. The plant is claimed to be a remedy for cancer in its early stages and preliminary pharmacological tests of aqueous extracts on mice have shown some anti-cancer activity.<sup>2</sup> An Ames mutagenicity test has also indicated marginal activity.<sup>3</sup> Prior investigations have revealed triterpenoids,<sup>4-6</sup> carbohydrates, saponins,<sup>7</sup> alkaloids,<sup>8</sup> sapogenins,<sup>9-13</sup> fatty acids<sup>14</sup> and amino acids.<sup>15</sup> We now wish to report the isolation of a new sapogenin, nahagenin (1).



The crude saponins, obtained from the ethanolic extract of the aerial parts of the fresh plants, were hydrolysed with 20% ethanolic HCl to afford the corresponding sapogenins. Silica gel chromatography with elution by pet. ether, pet. ether- $\text{CHCl}_3$ ,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , and finally  $\text{CHCl}_3$ -MeOH afforded two crystalline compounds which were further purified by crystallization. The first of these nahagenin (1), m.p. 290°C, analyzed for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_4$  and this was confirmed by high resolution mass spectrometry ( $m/z = 472.3540$  meas, 472.3552 for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_4$ ). Major peaks in the MS occurred at  $m/z$  of 454, 436, 424, 409, 395 and 261. The IR spectrum ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ) showed peaks at  $1740\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $3460\text{ cm}^{-1}$  suggesting a  $\delta$ -lactone and hydroxy groups. The substance readily afforded a diacetate ( $m/z = 556$ ) but was found to be remarkably inert to attempted hydrolysis of the lactone.

The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR showed no olefinic protons. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz) confirmed the presence of thirty carbons and chemical shifts and multiplicities are given

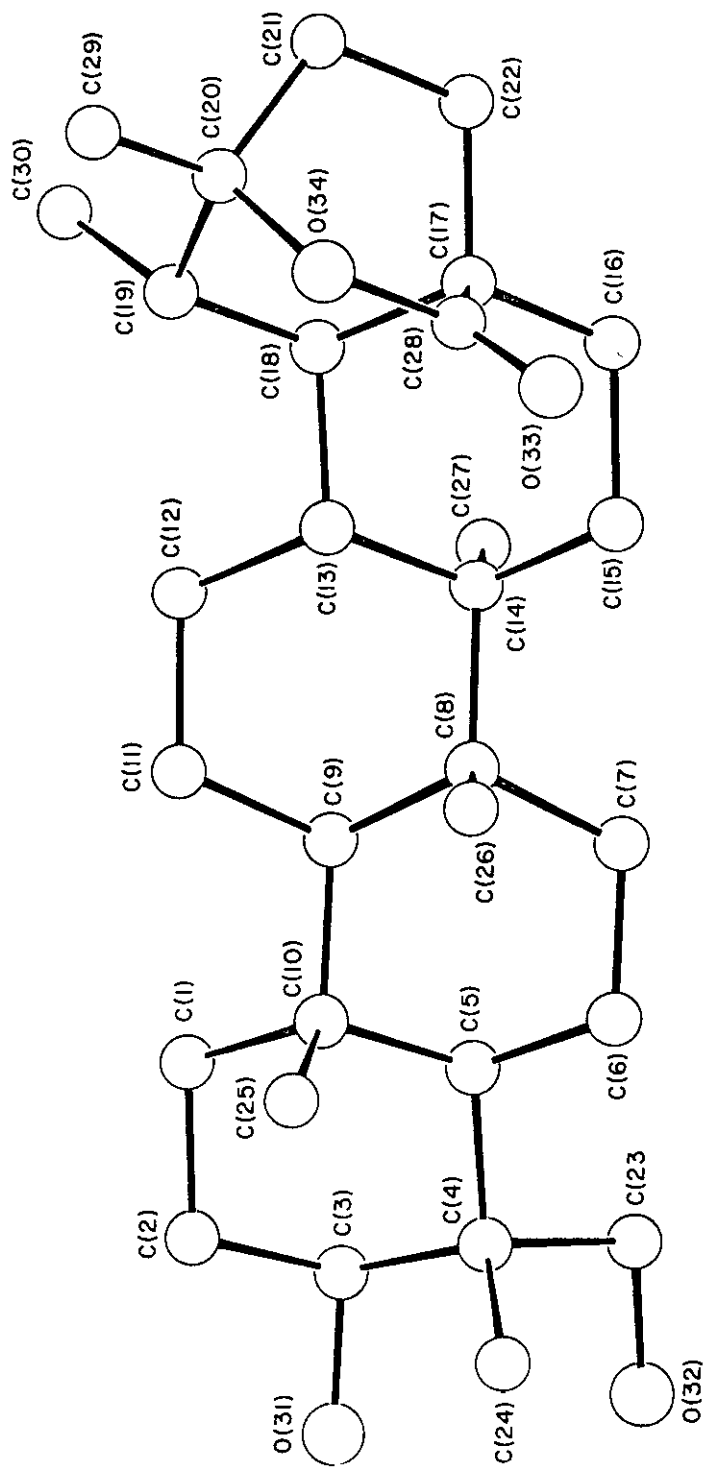


Figure 1. A computer generated perspective drawing of naphagenin. Hydrogens are omitted for clarity.

in Table 1. The carbon atoms in the A and B rings were readily recognized by comparison with corresponding signals of known pentacyclic triterpenoids.<sup>16</sup> Six quaternary centers and six methyl groups were also identified. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR displayed a resonance at  $\delta$  177.29 for the carbonyl carbon and three resonances at  $\delta$  84.27(s), 76.54(d) and 71.92(dd) for the oxygen bearing carbons C(20), C(3) and C(23) respectively.

An unambiguous structure determination was carried out by a single crystal x-ray diffraction analysis. Crystals of nahagenin formed in the monoclinic system with  $a = 12.370(2)$ ,  $b = 6.7688(8)$ ,  $c = 15.832(2)\text{\AA}$  and  $\beta = 100.28(1)^\circ$ . All unique diffraction maxima with  $2\theta \leq 114^\circ$  were collected on an automated four-circle diffractometer with variable speed,  $1^\circ$   $\omega$ -scans. Of the 1972 reflections surveyed, 1509 (77%) were judged observed ( $|F_o| \geq 3\sigma(F_o^2)$ ) after correction for Lorentz, polarization and background effects. The structure was solved by a multiscan weighted tangent formula approach with five special and one general reflection forming the variable starting set.<sup>17</sup> Fullmatrix least-squares refinements with anisotropic nonhydrogens and fixed isotropic hydrogens have converged to a standard crystallographic residual of 0.0585.<sup>18</sup> Figure 1 is a computer generated perspective drawing of the final x-ray model.

As expected nahagenin is a pentacyclic triterpene with a  $\delta$ -lactone added to the E ring. All of the carbocyclic rings are joined in a trans-anti fashion. In general bond distances and angles agree well with general accepted values.<sup>18</sup> Preliminary studies on the saponins present indicate that nahagenin is a genuine aglycone of the parent saponin, the structure of which is currently under investigation.

TABLE - I

Carbon	Chemical Shift(s)	Multiplicity	Carbon	Chemical Shift(s)	Multiplicity
C(1)	38.51	d, d	C(16)	25.15	t
C(2)	27.28	t	C(17)	42.06	s
C(3)	76.54	d	C(18)	50.51	d
C(4)	41.86	s	C(19)	48.37	d
C(5)	49.99	d	C(20)	84.27	s
C(6)	18.35	t	C(21)	41.98	t(?)
C(7)	32.22	t	C(22)	33.68	t
C(8)	40.51	s	C(23)	71.92	d, d
C(9)	42.83	d	C(24)	11.30	q
C(10)	37.05	s	C(25)	15.69	q
C(11)	20.96	t	C(26)	16.63	q
C(12)	27.05	t	C(27)	23.98	q
C(13)	27.59	d	C(28)	177.29	s
C(14)	41.08	s	C(29)	14.26	q
C(15)	26.87	t	C(30)	23.98	q

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