1,1,4,7-Tetramethyldecahydro-1H-cyclopropa[e]azulen- 7-ol from the Stembark Chisocheton pentandrus

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Short Note

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Abstract: A new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid, namely dehydrosphatulenol (1), has been isolated from the stembark of Chisocheton pentandrus. The chemical structure of 1 was characterized on the basis of spectroscopic evidences including mainly one dimension and two dimension Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, and Mass Spectroscopy as well as through a comparison with those related compounds previously reported.

Keywords: aromadendrane Chisocheton pentandrus; Meliaceae; sesquiterpenoid

1. Introduction

Chisocheton plants have been known to be a rich source of secondary metabolites including various sterols, limonoids, terpenoids, and alkaloids with biologically properties such as antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic, and antiplasmodial agents [1–4]. In our previous research for novel cytotoxic constituents from Indonesia Chisocheton, we isolated and described limonoids, dysobinol from the seed C. macrophyllus [5], pentandricine from stem bark C. pentandrus [6], four new apo-euphane-type triterpenoid from the bark of C. patens [1] and a triterpenoid from C. cumingianus and C. celebicus [7,8]. In the further search for anticancer candidate compounds from C. pentandrus, we found a new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid, 43 mely dehydrospatulenol (1) from the stembark of C. pentandrus. In this communication, the isolation and structural determination of the new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid are described.

2. Results



Extraction and Isolation

The dried stem bark of C. pentandrus (3.8 kg) was extracted with MeOH at room temperature to give a crude MeOH extract (560 g) are resolvent was removed. The crude MeOH extract (560 g) was partitioned between n-hexane and present to give the n-hexane fraction (96.6 g) after evaporation of the solvent. The n-hexane soluble fraction was separated by column chromatography (CC) using gradient n-hexane/EtOAc to give eight fractions (A–H). Fraction A (3.3 g) was separated by medium pressure

pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) on silica using isocratic of MeOH:H₂O (8:2) to give 12 liquid 8 omatography (MPLC) on silica using isocratic of MeOH:H₂O (8:2) to give 12 subfr 34 ns subfractions (A1–12). Subfraction A9 (1.5 g) was subjected to column chromatography (CC) using (A1–12). Subfraction A9 (1.5 g) was subjected to column chromatography (CC) using CH 2Cl₂ to give CH₂Cl₃ to give CH₂Cl₃ to give CH₂Cl₃ to give CH₃Cl₄ to give CH₂Cl₃ to give CH₃Cl₄ to give CH₂Cl₃ to give CH₃Cl₄ to give CH₄C

Dehydrosphatulenol (1), colorless oil, [a] 0 o +7.2 (c, 0.17, CH OH), 1H NMR (CDCI, 500 MHz), Dehydrosphatulenol (1), colorless oil, [2] 2303 +7.2 (c, 0.17, CH33OH), 1H NMR (CDCI33, 500 MHz), 1H NMR (CDCI33, 125 MHz), C(ppm), see Table 1. HR-TOFMS m/z 223.2064 [M + H]+ see Table 1. 13C NMR (CDCl3, 125 MHz), C (ppm), see Table 1. HR-TOFMS m/z 223.2064 [M + H]+ (calcd. for C15H26O, m/z 222.2084). (calcd. for C₁₅H₂₆O, m/z 222.2084).

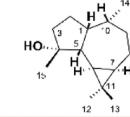


Figure 1. Chemical structure of compound 1.

Figure 1. Chemical structure of compound 1.

0.60			
C Cδc c δH (ΣH.,Hmult(SH,,mult)=H:	z).,J= Hz)		
1		39.7	1.72 (1H, m) 52 1.72 (1H, m)
1.15	2 2	29.1 1.15 29.1	
1.68 (1H, m)	3	27.0	(1H, m)
3 7.8 1.59 (1H, m)	3	37.8	1.59 (1H, m)
76.6	4	76.6 58.2	1.69 (HLm)
5 58.2 6	5	22.3	1.69 (1H, m) 0.10 (1H, t, 9.3)
6	7	22.3	0.10 (1H, t, 9.3)
7		28.6	0.51 ddd, 6.0, 9.6)
1.52	8_	18.8	(1F1,2R) m)
8		18.8	1.49 .52 (1H, m)
	——9	² 5.54 ₄₀	,.49m)(1H, m)
9 10		25.8	1.85
10 11 18.438.5			-1.85 (1H, m)
12 11		16.3	0.88 (3H, s)
	12 13	16.3 16.1	0.88 (3H, s) 0.88 (3H, s) 0.84 (3H, d, 6.8)
13	15	28.7	0.92 (3H, s)
	14	16.1	0.84(3H, d, 6.8)
3. Discussion	15	32.1	1.04 (3H, s)

Compound 1 was obtained as a colorless oil with [α]D230 +7.2 (c, 0.17, CH3OH) and the High

Resolution 41 ne of Flight-Mass Spectroscopy (HRTOF-MS) spectra showed a p7 udomolecular ion peak at 223.2064 [M + H]-, corresponding to the molecular formu 2 3 C H O (calculated m/z 222.2084). Compound 1 was ot 2 ned as

peak at 223.2064 [M + H]-, corresponding to the molecular formul 23 C H O (calculated *m/z* 222.2084). Compound 1 was of 2 ned as a colorless oil with []D +7.2 (15c, 0.36.17, CH3OH) and the High The iH NMR spectrum of 1 showed four methyls at 8 0.82 (3H, *d*, *J* = 6.82 Hz, Me-14), 0.88 (3H, *s*, Me-Resolutio 40 ne of Flight-Mass Spectroscopy (IRTOF-MS) spectra showed a pseudomolecularion 12(0.02 oil r, Me-13), and-104 (3Hz, Me-15), each 3Hz four methylene proton at 8it 1.15 and 1.88 (3Hz, Me-12), 1.29 and 1.52 (2Hz, Mz, H-8), 1.49 and 1.54 (2Hz, Mz, H-9), 1.45 and 1.59 (2Hz, Mz, H-3), five The H NMR spectrum of 1 sh 38 d four methyls at H 0.82 (3Hz, d, J = 6.82 Hz, Me-14), 0.88 (3Hz, s, methine protons at 8 0.01 (1Hz, J) = 9.3 Hz, H-6), 0.51 (1Hz, ddd, J = 6.05 and 9.6 Hz, H-7 of 47 m, Me-12), 0.92 (3Hz, s, Me¹²-13), and 1.65 (1Hz, Mz, Me-15), each 3Hz, four methylene 6 otton at H 1.15 and 1.68 Hz, Me-15), 1.49 and 1.54 (2Hz, Mz, H-9), 1.45 and 1.59 (2Hz, Mz, H-3), five

Enhancement by Polarization Transfer (DEPT) spectra revealed 15 carbon resonances due to two sp3 quaternary carbons at δc 18.4 (C-11) and 76.6 (C-4) and five sp₃ methines at δc 22.3 (C-6), 28.6 (C-7),

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methine protons at H 0.01 (1H, t, J = 9.3 Hz, H-6), 0.51 (1H, ddd, J = 6.05 and 9.6 Hz, H-7), 1.69 (1H, m, H-5), 1.72 (1H, m, H-1), and 1.85 (1H, m, overlap, H-10). The Molbank Enhancement 2019, 2019 by x C NMR (Table 1) and Distortionless Polarization Transfer (DEPT) spectra revealed 15 carbon resonances due to two 3 sp of 3 5

quaternary carbons at C 18.4 (C-11) and 76.6 (C-4) and five sp 3 methines at C 22.3 (C-6), 28.6 (C-7), 38.5 38.5 (C-10), 39.7 (C-1), and Se.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 8c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 8c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 3 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 1), and 58.2 (C - 5). In addition, there were four sp meth 4 ne at 6c 18.8 (C - 8), 25.8 (C - 10), 39.7 (C - 10),

A comparison of the NMR data of 1 with a ledol isolated from Renealmia chrysotrycha [9] revealed A comparison of the NMR data of 1 with a ledol isolated from Renealmia chrysotrycha [9] revealed that the structures of the compound are closely related. The main difference was the position of an that the 21 octures of the compound are closely related. The main di erence was the position 21 on oxygenated sp3 quaternary carbon. In order to clarify the position of the hydroxyl group, oxygenated sp quaternary carbon. In order to clarify the position of the hydroxyl group, oxygenated sp quaternary carbon. In order to clarify the

32 Multiple Bond Correlation (HMBC) and H- H Corelated Spectroscopy (COSY) experimer 77 were experiments were conducted and the results are shown in Figure 2 and supplementary materials. The conducted and the results are shown in Figure 2 and Supplementary Materials. The HMBC spectrum HMBC spectrum of 1 showed correlation from the proton signal of Me- 15 (a) 1.04) and methylene of 1 showed correlation from the proton signal of Me-15 (H 1.04) and methylene proton at C 1.45 to proton at & 2.53 to governated sp. quaternary carbon C-14 (& 31.00), indicating that a tertiary alcohol oxygenated sp. quaternary carbon C-14 (C 74.60), indicating 10 a tertiary alcohol was located at C-4. was located at C-4. The HMBC spectrum also showed correlations of proton methine H-6 doublet multiplicity signal at δH 0.82 (H-14) was spectrum, a proton methyl with doublet multiplicity signal at H 0.82 (H-14) was correlated with

correlated with methine carbon C -10, indicating a secondary methyl located at 1 C-10. The iH-iH COSY methine carbon C-10, indicating a secondary methyl speaked at C-10. The iH- H COSY spectrum of the compound showed correlation in H1-H2, H1-H10, H5-H6, H6-H7, H7-H8, of the isolated compound showed correlation in H1-H2, H1-H10, H5-H6, H6-H7, H7-H8, H6-H9, H8-H9, H

and H14-H10, supporting the presence of an aromadendrane structure in 1.

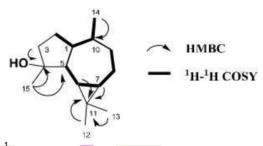


Figure 2. Selected 1 H-1H Corelated Spec 50 copy (COSY) and Heteronuclear Multiple Bond Correlation Figure 2. Selected ¹H-¹H Corelated Spectroscopy (COSY) and Heteronuclear Multiple Bond (HMBC) correlations for 1. Correlation (HMBC) correlations for 1.

The ring-junction between cycloheptane and cyclopropane is cis. This was confirmed by the ~9 Hz The ring-junction between 3 cycloheptane and cyclopropane is cis. This was confirmed by the ~9 vicinal coupling constant (JHH) of H-6 and H-7 from the experimental data and literature [9]. In the

Hz vicinal coupling constant (3J HH) of H-6 and H-7 from the experimental data and literature [9]. In Nuclear Overhauser E ect-one dimension (NOE-1D) spectrum, there was correlation between H-6 the Nuclear Overhauser Effect- one dimension (NOE-1D) spectrum, there

was correlation between H-with H-7. In addition, there are also correlation between H-6 with CH3-14 and CH3-13 when the signal H-6 was irradiated. As there was no correlation signal in the NOE-1D spectrum between CH3-14

signal for was irradiated. As there was no correlation signal in the NOE-1D spectrum between CH₃-with H-1 and H-5 with H-5, this indicates that the configured to methine H-1 and H-5 is cis to each

14 with H-1 and H-5 with H-5, this indicates that the configuration of methine H-1 and H-5 is dis to other. The proton CH3-15 showed no NOE interaction with H-5, this indicates the stereochemistry

each other. The proton CHs- 15 showed no NOE interaction with H- 5, this indicates the of CH3-15 at the -side of the molecule. Based on the literature, another argument and the side of the molecule.

stereochemistry of CH₃-15 at the β-side of the molecule. Based on the literature, another sesquiterpenoid was isolated from Chisocheton penduliflorus [10], compound 1 was determined as a aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid was isolated from Chisocheton penduliflorus [10], compound 1 new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid, 1,1,4,7-tetramethyldecahydro-1H- cyclopropa[e]azulen-7-ol, was determined as a new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid, 1,1,4,7-tetramethyldecahydro-1H-namely dehydrospathulenol (1). cyclopropa[e]azulen-7-ol, namely dehydrospathulenol (1).

- 4. Materials and Methods
- 4. Materials and Methods
- 4.1 20 eneral Experimental Procedures
- 4.1. General Experimental Procedures

The optical rotation was measured with an Autopol IV automatic polarimeter. The mass spectraThewasopticalmeasuredrotation withasmeasurWaterd withXevoanQTOFMSAutopol IV(Wautomaticters/Milford, polarimeterMA, USA). The .massNMR spectradat was measured with a Water X QTOFMS (Waters, Milford, MA, USA). NMR data were recorded on a Bruker Topspin spectrometer at 600 MHz for 1H and 150 MHz for 13C using Tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard (Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA). Medium performance liquid chromatography was undertaken using a Buchi Pump Controller C-610, Buchi Pump Modules C-605 with FLH-R10030B SiliCycle column-ISO04 (Siliasepm, Buchi, Swizerland). Silica gel 60 was used for

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were recorded on a Bruker Topspin spectrometer at 600 MHz for H and 150 MHz for C using Tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard (Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA). Medium performance liquid chromatography was undertaken using a Buchi Pump Controller C-610, Buchi Pump Modules C-605 with FLH-R10030B SiliCycle column-ISO04 (Siliasep , Buchi, Swizerland). Silica gel 60 was used for column chromatography (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). This layer chromatography plates were precoated with silica gel GF254 (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, 0.25 mm) and detection was achieved by spraying with 10% H2SO4 in EtOH, followed by heating and irradiation under UV—Vis light at wavelengths of 254 and 364 nm.

4.2. Plant Material

The stem bark of C. pentandrus was collected in Halimun Salak Mountain National Park, Sukabumi, West Java Province, Indonesia. The plant was identified by the sta of the Bogoriense Herbarium, Bogor, Indonesia. A voucher specimen (MSF-G01) was deposited at the herbarium.

5. Conclusions

A new aromadendrane-type sesquiterpenoid, namely, dehydrospathulenol (1), was isolated from the stembark of Chisocheton pentandrus. This examination confirms that Chisocheton pentandrus is pable of producing sesquiterpenoid-type compounds.

Supplementary Mater 45s: The following are available online, Figure S1: H-NMR Spectrum of 1 (500 MHz in CDCl3), Figure S2: C-NMR Spectrum of 1 (in CDCl3), Figure S2: DEPT-135 Spectrum of 1 (in CDCl3),

Figure S4: HSQC Spectrum of 1, Figure S5: HMBC Spectrum of 1, Figure S6: H-H-COSY Spectrum of 1, Figure S7: NOE-1D Spectrum of 1 (500 MHz in CDCl3), Figure S8: HRESI-TOF-MS Spectrum of 1, Figure S9: TLC profile of 1.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, K.A.; Data curation, D.G.K.; Formal analysis, M.H.H.; Investigation, M.S.F.; Methodology, N.; Supervision, U.S.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

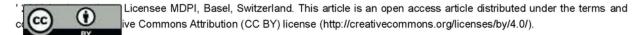
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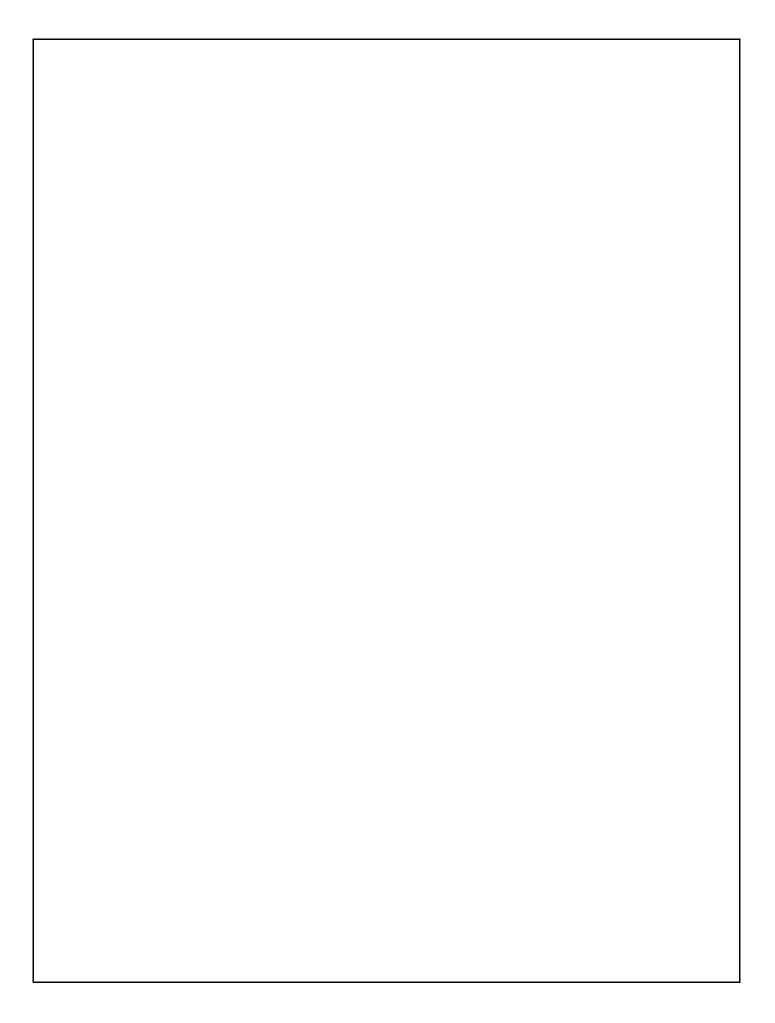
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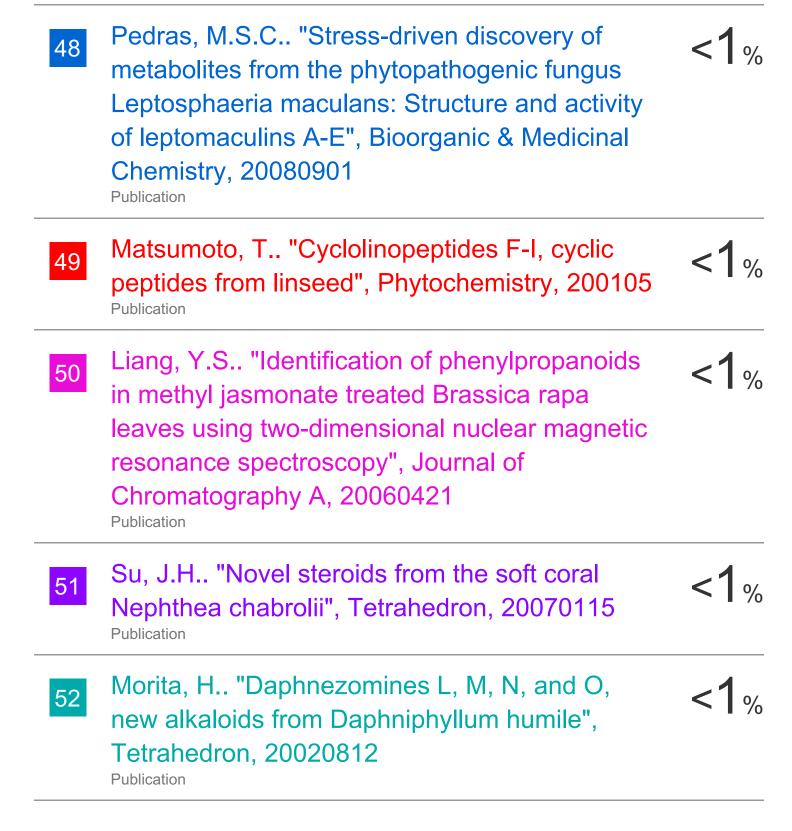
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