A177 Flavonol-glycosides from *Anthyllis barba-jovis*

L.Pistelli, G. Scapecchi and C. Noccioli
Dipartimento di Chimica Biorganica e Biofarmacia, Università di Pisa, I-56126, Pisa, Italy.

Anthyllis barba-jovis L. (Leguminosae) is a perennial shrub with woody branches, silver sericeous leaves and pale-yellow flowers in terminal heads. It's an indigenous plant in the Mediterranean area, where it grows on the steep cliffs near the sea (1,2).
Some species of this genus are used as natural dyes and in traditional medicine as astringent and cicatrizant remedies (3,4). Several species of this genus have been chemically investigated, giving aliphatic and aromatic acids, terpenoids, steroids, carbohydrates and especially flavonoids, but they are no phytochemical reports on *A. barba-jovis* (5).
As a part of our work on isolation and identification of constituents of Italian Leguminosae plants, the aerial parts of *A. barba-jovis*, collected on the coasts near Livorno (Italy) in april 1999, were investigated. Air-dried plant material was extracted in a Soxhlet apparatus with *n*-hexane, chloroform and methanol in order. The chromatographic analysis of the chloroformic extract led to the isolation of two coumarins, scopoletin and scoparone. From the methanolic extract were obtained a novel flavonol-triglycoside, named barbajovine (kaempferol 3-*O*-(β-D-glucopyranosyl(1→2)-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl)-7-*O*-α-L-rhamnopyranoside), together with five known flavonols and D-pinitol, a taxonomic marker of Leguminosae family. The structural elucidation of all compounds was based on their ^{1}H and ^{13}C-NMR spectral data, bidimensional experiments and confirmed by MS analysis.

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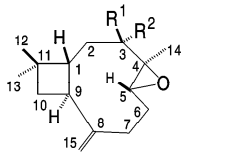
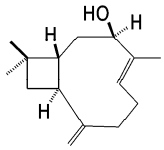
A178 Six new sesquiterpenes from a Taiwanese Gorgonian coral *Subergorgia suberosa*

Jyh-Horng Sheu [a], *Guey-Horng Wang* [a], *Atallah F. Ahmed* [a,b]
[a] Department of Marine Resources, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Kaohsiung 80424, Taiwan. [b] Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura 35516, Egypt.

In the course of our study of biologically active secondary metabolites from marine organisms, we have undertaken the chemical investigation of a gorgonian coral *Subergorgia suberosa*. The study has led to the isolation of four new caryophyllene-type sesquiterpenes, suberosols A-D (**1**-**4**), and two new subergane-based sesquiterpenes, subergorgiol (**5**) and 2β-acetoxysubergorgic acid (**6**). Metabolite **3** was shown to exhibit significant activity against the growth the P-388 (murine lymphocytic leukaemia) and HT-29 (human colon adenocarcinoma) cancer cells with ED_{50} of 2.1 and 2.3 μg/mL, respectively. Also, sequiterpene **4** has been found to display significant cytotoxicity toward P-388 and HT-29 cells with ED_{50} of 3.3 and 3.8 μg/mL, respectively.





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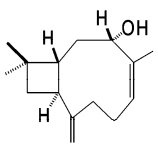

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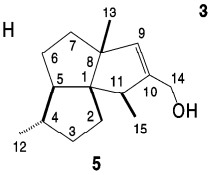

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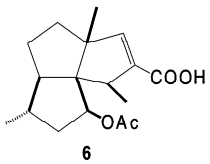

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