Fuente: www.fitoterapia.net

B099 Mentzeliol - a new compound from *Mentzelia chilensis* Gay "Cordillera Negra"

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Decoctions of the aerial parts of *Mentzelia* sp. (Loasaceae), well known in Peruvian traditional medicine as *angua - raté*, are used as cicatrizant of gastric ulcers and for dyspeptic disorders (1,2). The wild growing and cultivated plant material obtained from Pamparomas, Departamento Ancash, and traded as *anguaraté* is here provisionally called *Mentzelia chilensis* Gay "Cordillera Negra", since the taxonomy of *Mentzelia* sp. in Peru has not yet been completely resolved (3). Previously we identified mentzeloside **1** as an antiinflammatory compound in *M. chilen - sis* (4). Continuing our phytochemical investigations we now isolated from the MeOH extract of the stems the C9-iridoids 5-OH-mentzeloside (scabroside) **2** and 11-β-D-Glucosyl-epoxydecaloside **3**, as well as a new natural compound, mentzeliol **4**. The latter was isolated by VLC on a cyclohexyl-RP-phase column and semipreparative HPLC on a polar endcapped reversed phase column. Structure elucidation using 1- and 2-dimensional NMR spectroscopy as well as GC-MS analysis revealed that **4** was (*1R*, 2S*, 3S**)-4-(hydroxymethyl)-3-(1-hydroxyprop-2-en-2-yl)-cyclopent-4-en-1,2-diol, a new natural compound which we designated as mentzeliol. **2** was previously identified only in *Deutzia* sp. (5), **3** in *Mentzelia* sp. (6). By TLC **4** could be detected in both, roots and stems of *M. chilensis*. Further investigations are in progress to clarify the role of **4** in the chemical taxonomy of *Mentzelia* sp. of Peru as well as its biological properties regarding the traditional use of *anguaraté*.

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B100 Five new medicagenic acid saponins from the roots of *Muraltia ononidifolia*

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In continuing our studies on the genus *Muraltia* (Polygalaceae) (1), we isolated five new triterpene saponins **1-5** from the ethanolic extract of the roots of *Muraltia ononidifolia* E. Mey which is an herbaceous plant indigenous to Southern Africa. The crude saponin mixture was fractionated by column chromatography over Sephadex LH-20 and repeated medium-pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) over normal Silica gel, followed by semi-preparative HPLC on a reversed phase (C18) column yielding five pure compounds. Their structures were elucidated mainly by 600 MHz NMR analysis including 1D and 2D-NMR spectroscopy (COSY, TOCSY, NOESY, HSQC, HMBC) and FAB-MS as 3-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-medicagenic acid-28-*O*-β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→3)-β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→4)-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside (**1**), 3-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-medicagenic acid-28-*O*-β-D-xylopyranosyl-(1→4)-[β-D-apiofuranosyl-(1→3)]-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside (**2**), 3-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-βD-glucopyranosyl-medicagenic acid-28-*O*-βD-xylopyranosyl-(1→4)-[βD-apiofuranosyl-(1→3)]-αL-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside (**3**), 3-*O*-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-medicagenic acid-28-*O*-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside (**4**) and 3-*O*β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-medicagenic acid (**5**), respectively.

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