B125 New sterol glycosides from *Ajuga salicifolia*

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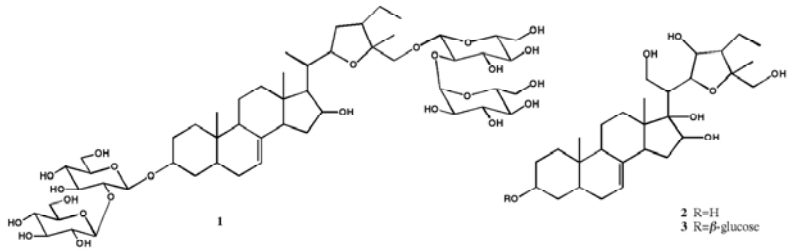
In the flora of Turkey the genus *Ajuga* L. is represented by 11 species (1) some of which are traditionally used in wound healing, as diuretic as well as against diarrhea and high fever (2). Previously we reported the isolation and structure elucidation of ionone and iridoid glycosides (3), and novel sterol glycosides (4) from the aerial parts of *Ajuga salicifolia*, collected from Ankara. Further investigations on the dichloromethane extract of the title plant by VLC (silica gel, RP-18), subsequent CC (silica gel), and HPLC (RP-18) resulted in the isolation of three new sterol glycosides (1-3). The structures of the compounds were elucidated by one and two dimensional NMR techniques (^{1}H, ^{13}C, ^{13}C/DEPT, DQF-COSY, HMBC, HSQC, HSQC-TOCSY, ROESY) and high resolution mass spectrometry.



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B126 Quinolizidine alkaloids from the curare plant *Clathrotropis glaucophylla*

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Clathrotropis is a small genus of the Fabaceae family, with 6 species endemic to the tropical South America. *C. glaucophylla* Cowan was collected in the rainforests of the upper Orinoco in Venezuela in 1999 during ethnobotanical fieldwork among the Yanomami Amerindians. The ethnobotanical investigation has revealed that *C. glaucophylla* is of great importance among the Yanomami, the seeds playing a significant role in alimentation, and the bark being used as ingredient of curare arrow poison.
A new quinolizidine alkaloid, (–)-13α-hydroxy-15α-(1-hydroxyethyl)-anagyrine ((–)-clathrotropine), was isolated from the alkaloid extract of *C. glaucophylla* bark, together with eleven known quinolizidine alkaloids: (–)-lupanine, (–)-6α-hydroxylupanine, (+)-5,6-dehydrolupanine, (–)-anagyrine, (–)-thermopsine, (–)-baptifoline, (–)-epibaptifoline, (–)-rhombifoline, (–)-tinctorine, (–)-cytisine and (–)-N-methylcytisine. The isolation and structure elucidation have been performed with the aid of chromatographic (TLC, HPLC and CC) and spectroscopic (UV and 1D/2D NMR) methods, and mass spectrometry.
It is known that quinolizidine alkaloids have toxicological and pharmacological activities. They interact with ACh receptors as agonists and some inhibit Na^+ and K^+ channels, which might lead to respiratory paralysis and ventricular arrest at high dosis (1,2). This suggests that *C. glaucophylla* is an active component in the curare. To our knowledge this is the first time quinolizidine alkaloids have been isolated from an arrow poison ingredient. It is also the first report on *Clathrotropis* species being used in arrow poison.

References: 1. Wink, M. (1998) Alkaloids: Biochemistry, Ecology, and Medical Applications. Plenum Press. New York and London. **2.** Kinghorn, A.D. and Balandrin, M.F. (1984) Alkaloids: Chemical and Biological Perspectives. John Wiley & Sons, New York.