

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF *Zanthoxylum armatum*. II

Su-bei Tan, Tao Guo,* Xiao-feng Tang,
Tong-tong Song, and Ya Wang

Zanthoxylum armatum DC., a common wild species in the genus *Zanthoxylum*, is distributed mainly in southeast and southwest of China and cultivated in some areas of China. *Z. armatum* is a famous traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for treatment of acute appendicitis and abdominal pain. Its whole plant has the smell of *Z. bungeanum* (called Huajiao in China). The hemp, bitter, and spicy parts of *Z. armatum* are more powerful than that of *Z. bungeanum*. Among fruit, leaf, peel, and stem of *Z. armatum*, the spicy taste of peel is the strongest. The fruit of *Z. armatum* is also widely used as seasoning in East Asia and as a substitute for *Z. bungeanum* at Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi in China. Modern pharmacological studies demonstrated that *Z. armatum* possessed antispasmodic [1], analgesic and anti-inflammatory [2], antimicrobial, antioxidant, antidiabetic [3], antitumor [4], hepatoprotective [5], and anthelmintic [6] activities. Previous phytochemical investigations has led to the isolation of various compounds [7–9] such as amides, alkaloids, flavonoids, coumarins, lignans, triterpene, and phenylpropanoid glycoside.

The roots and stems of *Z. armatum* were collected from Nanning, Guangxi Province of China in 2014. Dried stems of *Z. armatum* (20 kg) were extracted with 95% ethanol (50 L × 3) at room temperature. The combined EtOH solvent was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 680 g of residue. The residue was then suspended in water and partitioned successively with petroleum ether, EtOAc, and *n*-BuOH. The EtOAc-soluble extract (9.4 g) resulted in the isolation of seventeen compounds. The structures of all isolated compounds were determined by a combination of spectroscopic methods (MS, ¹H and ¹³C NMR) and comparison with the literature. The compounds were identified as isodecarine (**1**), phillygenin (**2**), syringaresinol (**3**), de-4'-*O*-methylyangambin (**4**), eudesmin (**5**), allocryptopine (**6**), escholidine perchlorate (**7**), (+)-pinoresinol-di-3,3-dimethylallyl ether (**8**), planispine A (**9**), dictamnine (**10**), (–)-fargesin (**11**), (+)-fargesin (**12**), kobusin (**13**), 6-acetyldihydrochelerythrine (**14**), 8-acetyldihydrofagaridine (**15**), 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-(1,2,3-trihydroxypropyl)-benzene (**16**), and demethylchelerythrine (**17**). All the isolated compounds consisted of nine lignans, seven alkaloids, and one phenol. Among them, compounds **2**, **7**, and **16** were first isolated from Rutaceae. Compounds **6**, **8**, **14**, and **15** were first isolated from *Z. armatum*.

Phillygenin (2). White crystals, C₂₁H₂₄O₆. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J/Hz): 6.93–6.83 (6H, m, H-2, 2', 5, 5', 6, 6'), 4.87 (1H, d, J = 5.3, H-7), 4.44 (1H, d, J = 5.3, H-7'), 4.13 (1H, dd, J = 9.4, 1.2, H-9'a), 3.91 (3H, s, 3-OMe), 3.90 (3H, s, 3'-OMe), 3.88 (3H, s, 4-OMe), 3.85 (2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 3.33 (2H, m, H-8, 9a), 2.91 (1H, m, H-8'). ESI-MS *m/z* 395.2 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₁H₂₄O₆Na) [10].

Allocryptopine (6). Light yellow crystals, C₂₁H₂₃NO₅ [11].

Escholidine Perchlorate (7). Light yellow crystals, C₂₀H₂₂NO₄⁺. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J/Hz): 7.16 (1H, s, H-1), 7.14 (1H, s, H-4), 6.97 (1H, d, J = 8.5, H-11), 6.73 (1H, d, J = 8.1, H-12), 6.52 (1H, d, J = 12.6, H-8a), 6.41 (1H, d, J = 12.6, H-8b), 5.94 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 5.58 (1H, d, J = 12.7, H-14), 3.78 (2H, m, H-6), 3.76 (3H, s, OMe), 3.62 (1H, m, H-13), 3.47 (1H, t, J = 7.2, H-13), 3.01 (3H, s, NCH₃), 2.81 (2H, s, H-5). ESI-MS *m/z* 341.0 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₂₃NO₄) [12].

(+)-Pinoresinol-di-3,3-dimethylallyl Ether (8). Colorless oil, C₃₀H₃₈O₆ [13].

6-Acetyldihydrochelerythrine (14). Yellow needle crystals, C₂₄H₂₃NO₅ [14].

8-Acetyldihydrofagaridine (15). Light yellow crystals, C₂₃H₂₁NO₅ [15].

1,2,3-Trihydroxy-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propane (16). White solid, C₁₀H₁₂O₅. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J/Hz): 6.85 (1H, d, J = 1.4, H-2'), 6.81 (1H, dd, J = 7.9, 1.4, H-6'), 6.78 (1H, d, J = 7.9, H-5'), 5.95 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 4.71 (1H, d, J = 3.7, H-1), 4.23 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 6.7, H-3a), 3.87 (1H, dd, J = 9.1, 3.3, H-3b), 3.05 (1H, m, H-2). ESI-MS *m/z* 213.1 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₁₀H₁₃O₅) [16].

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 81360476).

REFERENCES

1. S. N. Gilani, K. Arif-ullah, and A. H. Gilani, *Phytother. Res.*, **24**, 553 (2010).
2. T. Guo, Y. X. Deng, H. Xie, C. Y. Yao, C. C. Cai, S. L. Pan, and Y. L. Wang, *Fitoterapia*, **82**, 347 (2011).
3. F. Mehmood, M. Aurangzeb, F. Manzoor, and S. Fazal, *Asian J. Chem.*, **25**, 10221 (2013).
4. K. P. Devkota, J. Wilson, C. J. Henrich, J. B. McMahon, K. M. Reilly, and J. A. Beutler, *J. Nat. Prod.*, **76**, 59 (2013).
5. L. Ranawat, J. Bhatt, and J. Patel, *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, **127**, 777 (2010).
6. V. Kumar, R. Eswara, C. Urvashi, S. G. E. Reddy, U. Chauhan, N. Kumar, and B. Singh, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, **30**, 689 (2016).
7. T. Guo, H. Xie, Y. X. Deng, and S. L. Pan, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, **26**, 859 (2012).
8. T. Guo, X. F. Tang, J. Chang, and Y. Wang, *Nat. Prod. Res.*, **31** (1), 16 (2017).
9. T. Guo, T. T. Song, X. F. Tang, S. B. Tan, Y. Wang, and Y. Q. Wang, *Chem. Nat. Compd.*, **54**, 998 (2018).
10. G. B. Messiano, L. Vieira, M. B. Machado, L. M. X. Lopes, S. A. De Bortoli, and J. Zukerman-Schpector, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, **56**, 2655 (2008).
11. D. H. Liu, T. C. Zhang, J. X. Liu, D. L. Di, and Y. Dangm, *Chin. Trad. Med.*, **42**, 1505 (2011).
12. S. Chudik, R. Marek, P. Seckarova, M. Necas, J. Dostal, and J. Slavik, *J. Nat. Prod.*, **69**, 954 (2006).
13. I. S. Chen, T. L. Chen, Y. L. Chang, C. M. Teng, and W. Y. Lin, *J. Nat. Prod.*, **62**, 833 (1999).
14. P. G. Waterman and S. A. Khalid, *Biochem. Syst. Ecol.*, **9**, 45 (1981).
15. X. L. Wang, Y. Y. Ma, K. Y. Ding, and L. S. Ding, *Chin. Herb. Med.*, **41**, 340 (2010).
16. M. A. A. Rahman and S. S. Moon, *Arch. Pharm. Res.*, **30**, 1374 (2007).