

New Pyrone and Quinoline Alkaloid from *Almeidea rubra* and their Trypanocidal Activity

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O estudo da fração acetato de etila do extrato metanólico das folhas de *Almeidea rubra* A. St.-Hil. (Rutaceae) permitiu o isolamento de duas substâncias inéditas: 4-metoxi-6-[2-(metilamino)fenil]-2H-piran-2-ona e acetato de *rel*-(7*R*,8*R*)-8-[(*E*)-3-hidroxi-3-metil-1-butenil]-4,8-dimetoxi-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]quinolin-7-ila; e dos alcalóides arborinina, *N*-metil-1-hidroxi-3-metoxiacridona, esquimianina, cocusagina, isodutaduprina, isoesquimianina e isococusagina. Através da análise dos dados espectroscópicos foram estabelecidas as estruturas químicas das substâncias isoladas sendo que para os alcalóides inéditos tais dados são descritos pela primeira vez. Além disso, os ensaios biológicos sobre as formas tripomastigotas do *Trypanosoma cruzi* das substâncias isoladas mostraram que elas possuem atividade tripanocida moderada.

The investigation of the ethyl acetate fraction of methanol extract from leaves of *Almeidea rubra* A. St.-Hil. (Rutaceae) afforded two new compounds 4-methoxy-6-[2-(methylamino)phenyl]-2H-pyran-2-one and *rel*-(7*R*,8*R*)-8-[(*E*)-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butenyl]-4,8-dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-*b*]quinoline-7-yl acetate, along with the known compounds arborinine, *N*-methyl-1-hydroxy-3-methoxyacridone, skimmianine, kokusagine, isodutaduprine, isoskimmianine, and isokokusagine. Their structures were established based on their spectral data, and for the new compounds these data are described herein. Additionally, these compounds were assayed on the tripomastigote forms of *Trypanosoma cruzi* showing moderate trypanocidal activity.

Keywords: *Almeidea rubra*, Rutaceae, alkaloids, trypanocidal activity

Introduction

The genus *Almeidea* belongs to Rutaceae family and is widely distributed in Brazil. Data about the secondary metabolites of this genus are available. From *Almeidea guyanensis* was isolated *C*-arabinosyl flavones, 2- and 4-quinolones, and flavone *C*-glycosides.¹ We have previously reported the isolation of triterpenoids, acridone, 2-quinolone, and furoquinoline alkaloids, and a new tetrahydrofuroquinoline alkaloid from *A. coerulea* and *A. rubra*² besides steroids, one sesquiterpene, one cromone, and one flavone.³

Chagas' disease (American Trypanosomiasis) is caused by the flagellate protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi*, affecting more than 18 million people in Latin America.⁴ Its treatment is still a challenge and new less toxic and more effective drugs are necessary.

As a part of our search for new trypanocidal compounds and our studies on the chemistry of Rutaceae, a new specimen of *Almeidea rubra* A. St.-Hil. was investigated. Thus, here we report the isolation, identification and characterization of two new substances (**1** and **2a**) and seven known compounds (**3-9**) from methanol extract of leaves of this plant, in addition to their trypanocidal activities.

Results and Discussion

The investigation of the ethyl acetate fraction of

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methanol extract from leaves of *A. rubra* afforded two new compounds (**1** and **2a**) and known compounds (Figure 1) arborinine (**3**), *N*-methyl-1-hydroxy-3-methoxyacridone (**4**),⁵ skimmianine (**5**),⁶ kokusagine (**6**),⁷ isodutaduprine (**7**),⁸ isoskimmianine (**8**), and isokokusagine (**9**), which were identified through comparison of their NMR spectral data with the literature.

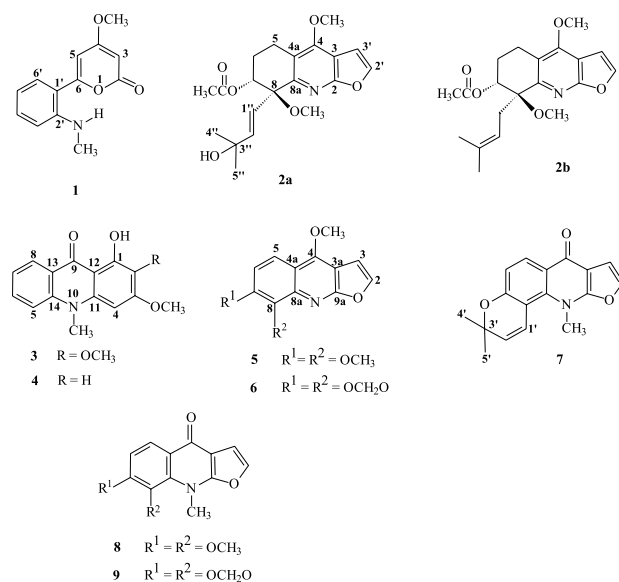


Figure 1. Compounds isolated from *Almeidea rubra*.

Compound **1** was isolated as a yellow powder and its structure was determined by analysis of NMR and LRMS.

The ¹H NMR spectrum of **1** showed aromatic protons at δ 7.33 (2H, m), and 6.70 (2H, m), assigned to H-4', H-6', and H-3', H5', respectively. Two olefinic protons (H-3 and H-5) appeared at δ 5.49, and 6.23 (d, *J* 2.2 Hz) assigned to an 2-pyrone by comparison with a styryl-2-pyrone described by Pizzolatti *et al.*,⁹ besides broad *N*-H and *N*-CH₃ signals at δ 5.36, and 2.87. Furthermore, a singlet at δ 3.85 (3H) revealed the presence of the methoxyl group in the molecule.

The ¹³C NMR spectrum of **1** showed 13 carbons, distinguished as 5 quaternaries (δ 171.7, 164.0, 162.8, 147.6, 116.0), 4 aromatics (δ 132.3, 129.2, 116.4, 111.2), 2 ofelinics (δ 100.1, 87.3), 1 methoxyl (δ 55.9), and 1 *N*-methyl carbon (δ 30.4). The analysis of ¹³C NMR and HSQC spectrum allowed us to attribute undoubtedly all chemical shifts to methyl, vinyl, and aromatic carbons/hydrogens of **1** (Table 1).

The assignments of quaternary carbons were possible from observed correlations in the HMBC spectrum. The chemical shift of C-2' was deduced from ³*J* correlation between *N*-CH₃ hydrogens (δ 2.87) and one carbon at δ 147.6. C-4 (δ 171.7) was assigned through ³*J* correlation between the lowerfield carbon and methoxyl hydrogens (δ 3.85). Furthermore, C-6 (δ 162.8) and C-1' (δ 116.0) were determined through ²*J*-³*J* correlation to H-5 (δ 6.23). Finally, through the ²*J* correlation between H-3 (δ 5.49) and a carbonyl carbon at δ 164.0 was attributed C-2.

All these results allowed us to propose the structure 4-methoxy-6-[2-(methylamino)phenyl]-2*H*-pyran-2-one for compound **1**, which is described for the first time in the literature and represents a new class of compounds formed by the reaction of anthranilic acid and two acetyl/malonyl-CoA units.

Single crystal X-ray diffraction established undoubtedly the structure of **1** as a derivative of anthranilic acid (Figure 2).

The crystal structure of compound **1** shows the presence of two independent molecules per asymmetric unit (Figure 2). The main conformational difference between both independent molecules is centered in the dihedral angle between the least square planes that pass through the aromatic rings in each molecule. The value of this angle in molecule 1 is 33.58(8)° and in molecule 2 is 34.79(8)°. The crystal structure also shows the presence of one intramolecular interaction in each molecule. These interactions are slightly different due to the conformation

Table 1. NMR spectral data (CDCl₃, 9.8 T) of substance **1** isolated from *Almeidea rubra*

Carbon	δ_c	HSQC	δ_H (¹ <i>J</i> _{C-H})	² <i>J</i> _{C-H}	HMBC	³ <i>J</i> _{C-H}
2	164.0					
3	87.3		5.49 d (<i>J</i> 2.2 Hz)	171.7, 164.0		100.1
4	171.7					
5	100.1		6.23 d (<i>J</i> 2.2 Hz)	171.7, 162.8		116.0, 87.3
6	162.8					
1'	116.0					
2'	147.6					
3' and 5'	116.4, 111.2		6.70 m	147.6, 132.3, 129.2		116.0
4' and 6'	132.3, 129.2		7.33 m			162.8, 147.6
4-OCH ₃	55.9		3.85 s			171.7
2'-NCH ₃	30.4		2.87 s			147.6
2'-NH	-		5.36 br s			

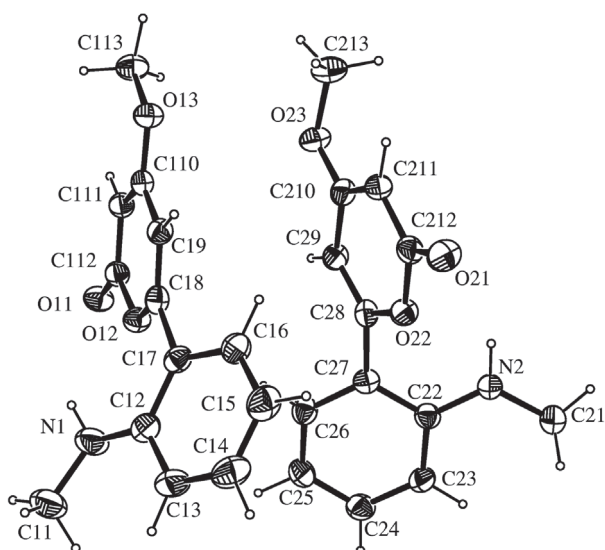


Figure 2. ORTEP-3 diagram of compound 1.

changes. The analyses of the crystal packing show the presence of four intermolecular interactions of the type C-H...O that give rise to the formation of chains along the (101) direction. These chains are connected with the chain just above and below it through three intermolecular interactions of the N-H...O type.

The quinoline and acridine alkaloids, which are widely distributed in Rutaceae, arise from combination of anthranilic acid and acetate/malonate.¹⁰ In these cases, the cyclization takes place by nucleophilic attack of nitrogen atom to the carboxyl carbon. However, compound 1 should be formed by the nucleophilic attack of the oxygen atom to the carboxyl carbon, giving rise an α -pyrone.

We have previously reported the isolation of the new tetrahydrofuroquinoline alkaloid **2b** (Figure 1) from *A. coerulea*.² Reinvestigation of *A. rubra* afforded an alkaloid **2a** whose spectral data seem to be very similar to those of **2b**. This alkaloid was isolated as a white powder and identified by NMR and LRMS. The molecular formula $C_{20}H_{25}NO_6$ of **2a** was defined by elemental analysis.

In the ¹H NMR spectrum of **2a** were observed a pair of doublets (J 2.6 Hz) at δ 7.58 and 6.97, and a singlet at δ 4.30, which indicate that **2a** was a tetrahydrofuroquinoline alkaloid. The signals at δ 2.78, 2.20, and 2.01, assigned to H-5, and H-6, respectively, confirmed that **2a** had a reduced furoquinoline ring.

¹H NMR spectrum of **2a** also showed two singlets at δ 3.14, and 2.03, and a group of signals at δ 6.06 (d, J 16.1 Hz), 5.69 (d, J 16.1 Hz), 1.34 (s), and 1.31 (s), which indicated the presence of the 3-hydroxy-2-isopentenyl substituent. Through the spectral data comparison, it was established that **2a** distinguished from **2b** by the presence of 3-hydroxy-2-isopentenyl substituent instead of γ,γ -dimethylallyl moiety.

Analysis of HSQC correlations and literature data² allowed us to attribute undoubtedly chemical shifts to methyl, methylene, vinyl, furanyl hydrogen/carbon of **2a** (Table 2).

The assignments of quaternary carbons of **2a** were made from observed correlations in the HMBC spectrum. The chemical shift of C-4 was deduced from ³ J correlation between methoxyl hydrogens at C-4 (δ 4.30) and one carbon at δ 158.2. The correlation of the other methoxyl hydrogens (δ 3.14) and one carbon at δ 79.7 determined

Table 2. NMR spectral data (CDCl₃, 9.8 T) of alkaloid **2a** isolated from *Almeidea rubra*

Carbon	δ_c	HSQC	δ_H (¹ J_{C-H})	² J_{C-H}	HMBC	³ J_{C-H}
2	162.7					
3	105.2					
4	158.2					
4a	117.6					
5	19.5		2.78 m	117.6, 23.5	158.2, 150.0, 72.6	
6	23.5		2.20, 2.01 m	72.6, 19.5	117.6, 79.7	
7	72.6		5.43 dd (J 8.5, 2.9 Hz)	79.7	170.3, 126.9, 19.5	
8	79.7					
8a	150.0					
2'	142.9		7.58 d (J 2.6 Hz)		162.7, 105.2	
3'	104.6		6.97 d (J 2.6 Hz)	142.9, 105.2	162.7	
1''	126.9		6.06 d (J 16.1 Hz)		70.8	
2''	141.1		5.69 d (J 16.1 Hz)	70.8	79.7, 29.6, 29.5	
3''	70.8					
4'' and 5''	29.6, 29.5		1.34, 1.31 s	70.8	141.1	
4-OCH ₃	58.5		4.30 s		158.2	
8-OCH ₃	51.3		3.14 s		79.7	
-OOCCH ₃	170.3					
-OOCCH ₃	21.2		2.03 s		170.3	

C-8. C-4a was assigned through correlation between the carbon at δ 117.6 and H-5, and H-6 (δ 2.78, and 2.01). H-5 also correlated to C-8a (δ 150.0). Furthermore, methyl hydrogens at δ 1.34, and 1.31, correlated with an oxygenated carbon at δ 70.8, establishing C-3". Finally, the correlation between furanyl hydrogens (δ 7.58, and 6.97) and quaternary carbons at δ 162.7, and 105.2 determined C-2, and C-3, respectively.

The close similarity between the chemical shifts observed for carbons of reduced furoquinoline ring when compared with the model compound 7-*O*-acetylhaplophyllidine (**2b**)² led us to suggest a *trans* relationship between the 7-acetoxy and 8-methoxy groups. Alkaloid **2a**, *rel*-(7*R*,8*R*)-8-[(*E*)-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butenyl]-4,8-dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofuro [2,3-*b*]quinoline-7-yl acetate, is described for the first time in the literature, and the occurrence of tetrahydrofuroquinoline alkaloid such as **2a** and **2b** seems to be restricted to the genera *Almeidea* and *Haplophyllum* of Rutaceae family.^{2,11}

In order to improve the therapy of Chagas disease, we have been studying species of the order RUTALES (Rutaceae, Meliaceae, Simaroubaceae, Burseraceae, and Cneoraceae) aiming to isolate hit compounds that could be used in the development of new antichagasic drugs.

Compounds described in this paper were isolated from an active fraction of *A. rubra* (62.9% lysis – percent reduction of the parasite number) on the tripomastigote forms of *T. cruzi*.¹² Their *in vitro* trypanocidal actions are shown on Table 3. Three of them (**7-9**) could not be assayed due to their instability.

Table 3. Trypanocidal activity of compounds isolated from *Almeidea rubra*

Compound	Concentration ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) x Lysis %			IC ₅₀ (mmol/L)
	500	250	100	
1	74.10	45.08	27.23	1.271
2a	58.93	44.20	28.12	0.977
3	57.99	42.39	24.00	1.231
4	45.60	43.20	31.20	2.600
5	65.17	30.35	25.44	1.455
6	58.38	57.13	46.58	0.5596

The results showed that all of compounds had moderate trypanocidal actions and kokusagine (**6**) was the most active one. Probably, they are responsible by the activity of the *A. rubra* fraction.¹² However, they could not be considered good prototype for the development of new antichagasic drugs, mainly when their activities are compared with crystal violet and some lignans also isolated from other Rutaceae.¹³

Experimental

General experimental procedures

The ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and 2D correlation spectra were obtained in CDCl₃ using either Bruker DRX-200 and ARX-400 NMR spectrometers, and using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard.

Low resolution EIMS were recorded on GC-17A, GCMS-QP5000 Shimadzu.

Plant material

The leaves of *Almeidea rubra* A. St.-Hil. were collected in May 2000 in Espírito Santo State, southeast of Brazil. The plant material was identified by Dr. José Rubens Pirani from the Department of Botany, University of São Paulo (Brazil) and the voucher herbarium specimen (Pirani *et al.* 4746) was deposited at the Herbarium of that Department.

Extraction and isolation

Dried leaves (313.5 g) were extracted first with hexane and then with MeOH at room temp. Part of the methanol extract (15.9 g) was submitted to VLC on silica gel 60 (70-230 mesh) using a hexane-CH₂Cl₂-EtOAc-MeOH gradient, to yield the corresponding fractions (ALFMH, ALFMD, ALFMA, ALFMM). The fraction ALFMA (3.3208 g) was submitted to column chromatography over silica (silica gel 230-400 mesh, 410 x 43 mm i.d., stepwise with a hexane-EtOAc-MeOH gradient) to give eleven fractions.

The second fraction (ALFMA2; 0.6302 g) was chromatographed on silica gel column (230-400 mesh, 358 x 31 mm i.d.) and eluted with solvents of increasing polarity (hexane:AcOEt 8:2→MeOH) to afford ten fractions. Through column chromatography over sephadex LH-20 (492 x 32 mm i.d., eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 1:1) from the fraction five (ALFMA2,5; 103.6 mg) was obtained four fractions. Then, the second fraction (ALFMA2,5,2; 68.0 mg) was subjected to column chromatography over silica gel (230-400 mesh, 394 x 32 mm i.d., stepwise with a CH₂Cl₂→MeOH gradient) to give four fractions. The third fraction (ALFMA2,5,2,3; 36.0 mg) was chromatographed on sephadex LH-20 column (492 x 32 mm i.d.) and eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (1:1) to afford six fractions. Through column chromatography over silica gel (230-400 mesh, 394 x 32 mm i.d., stepwise with a CH₂Cl₂→MeOH gradient) of the fraction five (ALFMA2,5,2,3,5; 14.3 mg) was isolated the alkaloid **2a** (2.6 mg).

Fraction four (ALFMA4; 178.1 mg) was chromatographed on sephadex LH-20 column (492 x 32 mm i.d.)

and eluted with MeOH to afford five fractions. Through column chromatography over sephadex LH-20 (492 x 32 mm i.d., eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 1:1) of the third fraction (ALFMA4,3; 59.9 mg) was obtained the alkaloid **5** (ALFMA4,3,7; 2.5 mg) and eight fractions. Then, the fourth fraction (ALFMA4,3,4; 2.3 mg) was subjected to column chromatography over sephadex LH-20 (332 x 25 mm i.d., eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 1:1) to give three fractions. Further purification of the fraction two (ALFMA4,3,4,2; 2.0 mg) on preparative planar silica plate with hexane:EtOAc (8:2) afforded alkaloid **6** (1.6 mg). Through column chromatography over sephadex LH-20 (492 x 32 mm i.d., eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH) of the fraction five (ALFMA4,3,5; 21.5 mg) was isolated the compound **1** (14.7 mg).

The alkaloids arborinine (**3**) (43.2 mg), isodutaduprine (**7**) (25.6 mg), and isoskimmianine (**8**) (28.8 mg) were crystallized in MeOH from fraction six (ALFMA6; 104.5 mg), seven (ALFMA7; 317.3 mg) and nine (ALFMA9; 120.5 mg), respectively.

The other alkaloid isokokusagine (**9**) (32.1 mg) was purified on sephadex LH-20 (492 x 32 mm i.d., eluted with MeOH) from fraction eight (ALFMA8; 90.3 mg), and the alkaloid **4** (3.2 mg) was obtained from fraction three (148.8 mg).

4-methoxy-6-[2-(methylamino)phenyl]-2H-pyran-2-one (**1**)

Yellow powder; elemental analysis (Found: C, 68.0432; H, 5.565904; N, 6.11885. Calc. for C₁₅H₁₃NO₃: C, 67.53; H, 5.63; N, 6.06%); UV λ_{\max} /nm (CH₂Cl₂): 240, 250, 283, 303, 332, 371; IR ν_{\max} /cm⁻¹: 2920, 2855, 1719, 1630, 1557, 1401, 1010 (film); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): Table 1; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): Table 1; EIMS *m/z*: 231, 200, 199, 104, 77.

Rel-(7R,8R)-8-[(E)-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-butenyl]-4,8-dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-b]quinoline-7-yl acetate (**2a**)

White powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -8.7^\circ$ (*c* 0.15, CH₂Cl₂); elemental analysis (Found: C, 61.76958; H, 7.457999; N, 4.316954. Calc. for C₂₀H₂₅NO₆: C, 64.00; H, 6.67; N, 3.73%); IR ν_{\max} /cm⁻¹: 2922, 2855, 1741, 1579, 1371, 1327, 1244, 1093, 1017 (film); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): Table 2; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): Table 2; EIMS *m/z*: 226, 266, 326.

Single crystal X-ray analysis

Low temperature X-ray diffraction data collection was

performed at 120(2) K, on an Enraf-Nonius Kappa-CCD diffractometer equipped with an Oxford Cryosystem liquid N₂ device, using graphite-monochromated MoK α radiation (0.71073 Å). Data were collected up to 50° in 2 θ , with a redundancy of 4. The final unit cell parameters were based on all reflections. Data collections were made using the COLLECT program;¹⁴ integration and scaling of the reflections were performed with the HKL Denzo-Scalepack system of programs.¹⁵ No absorption corrections were applied.

The structure was solved by direct methods with SHELXS-97.¹⁶ The model was refined by full-matrix least squares on F² with SHELXL-97.¹⁷ All the hydrogen atoms were set isotropic and freely refined. The programs SHELXL-97,¹⁷ and ORTEP-3¹⁸ were used within WinGX¹⁹ to prepare materials for publication. Atomic coordinates, bond lengths and angles, and thermal parameters have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.

The supplementary crystallographic data have been sent in electronic format to the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, as CIF file No. CCDC 242119. These can be obtained free of charge by contacting the CCDC (12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html; deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

Trypanocidal activity *in vitro*

As described by Ambrozin *et al.*,¹² the bioassays were carried out using blood of infected Swiss albino mice, which was collected by cardiac puncture at the peak of parasitemic infection (7th day of infection for Y strain of *T. cruzi*). The infected blood was diluted with healthy mice blood to achieve a concentration of 2.10⁶ forms/mL. Solutions of the compounds were prepared by dissolving in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). The activities of substances were evaluated at 500, 250, and 100 μ g/mL.

The bioassays were performed in triplicate on titration microplates (96 wells) which contained 400 μ L mixture/well. The plates were incubated at 4 °C, and the number of parasites counted after 24 h, following the method described by Brener.²⁰

Infected blood with the same volume of DMSO was used as control, and gentian violet to a concentration of 250 μ g/mL was used as positive control.

The activity is expressed as percent reduction of the parasite number (lysis) and IC₅₀ values were calculated using the program GraphPad Prims v.3.0.

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