



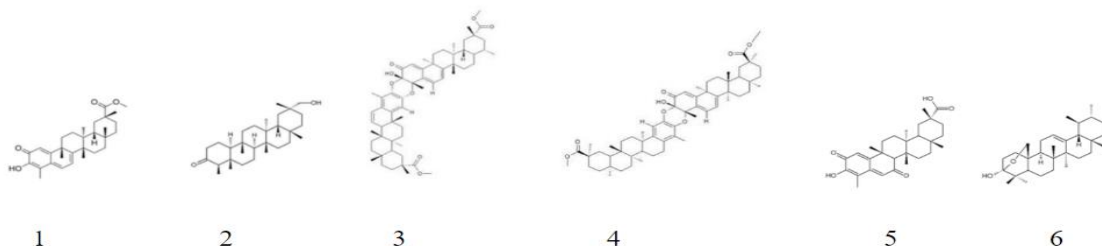
*Phytochemical study of the hexane–ethyl ether extract from the roots of **Salacia grandifolia***

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The Celastraceae family is considered an abundant source of quinonemethide triterpenes, natural compounds associated with various biological activities, such as antiangiogenic, antitumor, antiviral, and anti-inflammatory.¹ This class of compounds is regarded as a chemical marker of the Celastraceae family and is found in the roots. The species *Salacia grandifolia* belongs to the Celastraceae family and can be found in areas of the Atlantic Forest in Brazil. However, there are no records of phytochemical studies on the roots of this species. To isolate chemical constituents from the roots, 1 kg of dried plant material was used. The extract was prepared using a 1:1 mixture of hexane and ethyl ether in a Soxhlet apparatus. During partial solvent removal in a rotary evaporator, an orange solid precipitated and was filtered under vacuum. The supernatant, referred to as EHER (hexane-ether extract from the roots), was used for this study. Successive chromatographic purifications by silica gel column and preparative layer chromatography resulted in the isolation of the following compounds: pristimerin (**1**, 449.0 mg), 3-oxo-29-hydroxyfriedelane (**2**, 7.4 mg), escutinin α A (**3**, 15.9 mg), escutinin α B (**4**, 3.0 mg), dispermoquinone (**5**, 2.0 mg), and a new compound, lantanol (**6**, 4.1 mg). The structures of the compounds were determined by ¹H and ¹³C NMR analyses, in comparison with data available in the literature. The structure of the new compound was elucidated through 2D NMR, including HSQC, HMBC, COSY, and NOESY experiments.



Keywords: Dimeric triterpenoids, Celastraceae, Lantanol

References: ¹ Santos, J. P. dos; Coelho, W. X. O.; Vieira-Filho, S.A.; Pereira, R.C.G.; Sousa, G.F. de; Gouveira, V.A.; Sabino, A. de P.; Evangelista, F.C.G.; Takahashi, J.A.; Moura, M.A.F.; Almeida, F.B.; Duarte, L.P Química Nova, 2020, 43, 558-567.

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