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# Alasmontamine A, A First Tetrakis Monoterpene Indole Alkaloid from *Tabernaemontana elegans*

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#### ABSTRACT



A novel tetrakis monoterpene indole alkaloid, alasmontamine A (1) consisting of bis-vobtusine-type skeletons, was isolated from the leaves of *Tabernaemontana elegans*. The structure including the relative stereochemistry was elucidated on the basis of spectroscopic data. Alasmontamine A (1) exhibited moderate cell growth inhibitory activity against HL-60 cells.

*Tabernaemontana elegans* Stapf is a member of the Apocynaceae family that occurs in tropical or subtropical regions including Indonesia, Malaysia, and Africa. Traditionally, the roots have been used as a remedy for pulmonary diseases in Africa.<sup>1</sup> *Tabernaemontana* species so far have been shown to produce various skeletal types of indole alkaloids, including iboga-type alkaloids such as ibogamine,<sup>2</sup> aspidosperma-type alkaloids such as taberhanine,<sup>3</sup> and vobasinyl-ibogan bisindole alkaloids such as conodiparine A.<sup>4</sup> Recently, we isolated a new type of bisindole alkaloids as biscarpamontamines A and B from

*T. sphaerocarpa.*<sup>5</sup> In our search for structurally and biogenetically interesting alkaloids from tropical plants found in Indonesia, a first tetrakis monoterpene indole alkaloid, alasmontamine A (1) consisting of tetrakis aspidosperma-type skeletons, was isolated from the leaves of *T. elegans*, together with vobtusine<sup>6</sup> and vobtusine lactone.<sup>7</sup> In this paper, we describe the isolation and structure elucidation of the new alkaloid, alasmontamine A (1).

Alasmontamine A (1),<sup>8,9</sup> yellow amorphous solid,  $[\alpha]^{27}_{\rm D}$ -311 (*c* 1.0, MeOH), showed molecular formula, C<sub>84</sub>H<sub>91</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, which was determined by HRESITOFMS [*m*/*z* 

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702.3415 (M + H)<sup>2+</sup>,  $\Delta$  +0.3 mmu]. IR absorptions (3440 and 1670 cm<sup>-1</sup>) implied the presence of NH and/or OH, and conjugated ester carbonyl functionalities. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, HMQC, and HMBC spectra revealed 84 carbon signals due to 18 sp<sup>2</sup> and 12 sp<sup>3</sup> quaternary carbons, 15 sp<sup>2</sup> and 10 sp<sup>3</sup> methines, 27 sp<sup>3</sup> methylenes, and 2 methyl groups (303 K by 600 MHz cryo probe). Among them, 8 sp<sup>3</sup> methylenes ( $\delta_{\rm C}$  55.0;  $\delta_{\rm H}$  4.11, and 4.26,  $\delta_{\rm C}$  48.6;  $\delta_{\rm H}$ 2.37 and 2.88,  $\delta_C$  51.6;  $\delta_H$  2.31 and 3.09,  $\delta_C$  50.7;  $\delta_H$  3.71 and 3.83,  $\delta_C$  53.5;  $\delta_H$  3.82 and 3.92,  $\delta_C$  48.6;  $\delta_H$ 2.37 and 2.88,  $\delta_C$  51.6;  $\delta_H$  2.31 and 3.09, and  $\delta_C$  45.2;  $\delta_{\rm H}$  3.19, and 4.73), 1 sp<sup>2</sup> methine ( $\delta_{\rm C}$  158.7;  $\delta_{\rm H}$  7.68), 4 sp<sup>3</sup> methines ( $\delta_C$  76.2;  $\delta_H$  4.49,  $\delta_C$  64.7;  $\delta_H$  2.80,  $\delta_C$  72.1;  $\delta_{\rm H}$  4.29,  $\delta_{\rm C}$  64.7;  $\delta_{\rm H}$  2.79), 7 sp<sup>2</sup> quaternary carbons ( $\delta_{\rm C}$ 161.4, 144.8, 168.2, 136.1, 158.7, 144.7, and 136.9), and 2 sp<sup>3</sup> quaternary carbons ( $\delta_{\rm C}$  93.6 and 93.2) were ascribed to those bearing a nitrogen atom. Since 18 out of 44 elements of unsaturation were accounted for, 1 was inferred to possess 26 rings.

The gross structure of **1** was elucidated by analyses of 2D NMR data including  ${}^{1}\text{H}{-}{}^{1}\text{H}$  COSY, HOHAHA, HSQC, and HMBC spectra in CD<sub>3</sub>OD at 313 K by using a 920 MHz NMR spectrometer (Figure 1). Each pair of the observed  ${}^{1}\text{H}$ 



Figure 1. Selected 2D NMR correlations for alasmontamine A (1).

and <sup>13</sup>C NMR signals seemed to be due to each half moiety (parts A and B) of a dimeric compound. In part A, connectivities of C-9–C-12, C-18 to C-19, C-3'–C-15', C-5' to C-6', C-9'–C-11', C-18'–C-19', and C-17'–C-22' were deduced from <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>1</sup>H COSY and HOHAHA correlations. In the HMBC spectrum, long-range <sup>1</sup>H–<sup>13</sup>C correlations

(9) Alasmontamine A (1): yellow amorphous solid;  $[\alpha]^{27}{}_{D} - 311$  (*c* 1.0, MeOH); IR (KBr)  $\nu_{max}$  3440, 2940, 1670, and 1630 cm<sup>-1</sup>; UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{max}$  365 ( $\epsilon$  17 800), 329 (20 400), 295 (19 700), 259 (17 700), and 218 (55 400) nm; CD (MeOH)  $\lambda_{max}$  373 ( $\theta$  -22 100), 338 (-13 100), 325 (-17 900), 295 (4 500), 280 (4 100), 265 (13 600), 250 (5 600), and 225 (33 100) nm; <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (Table 1); ESIMS (pos.) *m/z* 702 (M + H)<sup>2+</sup>; HRESITOFMS *m/z* 702.3415 (M + H)<sup>2+</sup>, calcd for C<sub>84</sub>H<sub>92</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>12</sub> 1404.6824.

indicated that part A possessed a 12'-O-demethylvobtusinetype framework with an iminium functionality at C-5 ( $\delta_{\rm C}$ 168.2). The presence of an iminium carbon (C-5) was elucidated by HMBC correlations for H<sub>2</sub>-6 and H-21 to C-5. In addition, the <sup>13</sup>C signals at 6- and 21-positions around the iminium functionality were observed at lower field due to deshielding effects (Table 1) compared with those of vobtusine. The relative configurations at C-7, 15, 20, 21, 7', 15', 16', 20', and 21' in part A were based on NOESY correlations of H-9 and H-19a/H-21, H-15/H<sub>2</sub>-17, H-9' and H-18'b/H-21', and H-16'/H-19'b, while the 3,3'-spirobipiperidine (C-3, 14, 15, 20, 21, N, 2', 16', 22', 23', and N) ring adopted a boat—chair conformation that was supported by NOESY correlations as shown in Figure 2. Furthermore the



Figure 2. Selected NOESY correlations around two spiro carbons (C-14 and C-14') in parts A and B of 1.

 $\beta$ -configuration of the OH group at C-2' was deduced from the upfield chemical shift of C-6' ( $\delta_{\rm C}$  30.6) by the  $\gamma$ -gauche effect.<sup>6,7</sup>

On the other hand, detailed analyses of the HMBC spectrum of 1 indicated that part B possessed a 12'-O-



Figure 3. Selected NOESY correlations and the relative stereochemistry for alasmontamine A (1).

<sup>(8)</sup> The leaves of *T. elegans* collected at Alas Purwo, Indonesia in 2007 were extracted with MeOH, and the extract was partitioned between EtOAc and 3% tartaric acid. The aqueous layer was adjusted at pH 9 with saturated Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> aq and extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>. CHCl<sub>3</sub>-soluble alkaloidal materials were subjected to a silica gel column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) twice followed by an LH-20 column (CHCl<sub>3</sub>/MeOH) to afford alasmontamine A (1, 0.0005%) together with known alkaloids, vobtusine<sup>6</sup> and vobtusine lactone.<sup>7</sup>

Table 1. <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMI	R Data of	Alasmontamine	A (1)	in CD <sub>3</sub> OD
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unit A			unit B				
position	${\delta_{\mathrm{H}}}^a$	${\delta_{\mathrm{C}}}^b$	$\mathrm{HMBC}^{a}$	position	${\delta_{ m H}}^a$	$\delta_{\mathrm{C}}{}^{b}$	$\mathrm{HMBC}^{a}$
2		161.4	6b, 17b	2"		158.7	17″
3a	4.11 (1H, d, 13.6)	55.0	22'b, 23' <sup>b</sup>	3‴a	3.82 (1H, m)	53.5	$5^{\prime\prime}, 15^{\prime\prime}, 22^{\prime\prime\prime}, ^{b}23^{\prime\prime\prime}$
3b	4.26 (1H, d, 13.6)			3‴b	3.92 (1H, m)		
5		168.2	6a,° 6b, 21, 5″ °	5"	7.68 (1H, s)	158.7	3",° 21"
6a	2.76 (1H, m)	48.7		6″a		104.6	6a,° 5″, 21″ °
6b	2.95 (1H, d, 18.6)			6″b			L
7		$52.4^{a,c}$	6, 21	7″		60.9	5", 9", 21" "
8		134.9	6a, <sup>o</sup> 6b, 10, 12, 21	8″		135.4	10", 12", 21"
9	7.56 (1H, m)	$122.6^{a,c}$	11	9″	7.26 (1H, d, 7.3)	124.4	11″
10	6.91 (1H, dd, 7.5, 7.2)	122.8	12	10"	7.11 (1H, dd, 7.3, 7.3)	123.4	12"
11	7.19 (1H, dd, 7.4, 7.2)	130.0	9	11"	7.33 (1H, dd, 7.6, 7.3)	131.2	9." 1.0"
12	6.96 (1H, d, 7.4)	111.1	10	12"	7.02 (1H, d, 7.6)	111.6	10″
13		144.8	9, 11	13″		144.7	9", 11"
14		$41.8^{a,c}$	22'b, 23'b'	14″		39.8	3",° 15",° 22"b,° 23"b°
15	2.79 (1H, s)	87.3	17,° 18b, 19b,° 22'b°	157	3.46 (1H, s)	87.1	3"b, 18", 22"b, 23"a
16		92.6	17	16″		98.4	17"
17a	0.72 (1H, d, 16.2)	31.1		17″a	2.36 (1H, d, 14.5)	28.2	15",° 19"b,° 21" °
17b	2.51 (1H, d, 16.2)		- <b>-</b> <i>b</i>	17″b	2.66 (1H, dd, 14.5, 1.6)		a out b
18a	3.83 (1H, m)	69.2	$15^{o}$	18″a	3.75 (1H, m)	64.3	19"b <sup>o</sup>
18b	4.05 (1H, dd, 8.4, 8.4)			18″b	3.75 (1H, m)		
19a	1.56 (1H, 11.7, 11.7, 11.7)	35.8	$15,^{o} 17,^{o} 21^{o}$	19″a	1.43 (1H, ddd, 12.8, 8.5, 4.3)	37.0	17"b,° 18",° 21" °
19b	1.62 (1H, m)		the hard sol hash	19‴b	1.60 (1H, m)		u - o u b
20		50.8	15,° 17, 18b, 19b,°21°	20''		49.1	17", 19" "
21	4.49 (1H, s)	76.2	3b, 15, <sup>o</sup> 17	21''	4.29 (1H, s)	72.1	3"b, 5", 15", 17", 19" °
22		169.1	17b, 23	22"	a aa (a <b>t</b> t )	168.6	17", 23"
23	3.78 (3H, s)	51.7		23"	3.69 (3H, s)	51.9	
2'		$93.6^{a,c}$	6'b, 22'b,° 23'b	2‴		$93.2^{a,c}$	17‴a, 22‴a, 22‴b,° 23‴b
3′a	2.37 (1H, m)	$48.6^{a,c}$	15'	3‴a	2.37 (1H, m)	$48.6^{a,c}$	15‴
3′b	2.88 (1H, m)			3‴b	2.88 (1H, m)		
5′a	2.31 (1H, m)	$51.6^{a,c}$	6′b	5‴a	2.31 (1H, m)	$51.6^{a,c}$	6‴b
5′b	3.09 (1H, m)			5‴b	3.09 (1H, m)		
6'a	1.20 (1H, m)	$30.6^{a,c}$		6‴a	1.21 (1H, m)	$31.4^{a,c}$	
6′b	2.74 (1H, m)			6‴b	2.75 (1H, m)		
1		57.0	6'b, 9'			56.0 <sup><i>a</i>,c</sup>	6‴b, 9‴
8′		136.6	10'	8‴		135.9	10""
9'	6.65 (1H, d, 7.7)	116.3	11'	9‴	6.83 (1H, d, 7.5)	115.9	11‴
10'	5.85 (1H, dd, 7.9, 7.7)	121.6	~	10'''	6.35 (1H, dd, 7.6, 7.5)	120.9	o <i>'''</i>
11'	6.22 (1H, d, 7.9)	116.5	9.	11'''	6.41 (1H, d, 7.6)	118.9	9
12'		142.0	10'	12'''		142.0	10 <sup>'''</sup>
13	1.05 (111)	136.1	9, 11, 23 a, 23 b <sup>o</sup>	13	1.05 (111)	136.9	9 <sup></sup> , 11 <sup></sup> , 23 <sup></sup> a, 23 <sup></sup> b <sup>o</sup>
14 a	1.95(1H, m)	25.5		14 a	1.95(1H, m)	25.5	
14 D	1.99(1H, m)	oo Fac	10/1	14 D	1.99(1H, m)	00 59.0	10///
15	3.54 (1H, prt, 2.6)	80.5 <sup>,-</sup>	18 b	10	3.51(1H,  prt, 2.7)	80.5 <sup>,-</sup>	18 D
10	$2.20$ (1 $\Pi$ , $\Pi$ ) 1.07 (1 $\Pi$ , $h_{red}$ , 19.0)	$\frac{31.2}{21.0a.c}$		10	$1.99(1\Pi, \Pi)$	02.0 00.1 <i>a.c</i>	22
17 a	1.07 (1H,  brd, 12.9)	31.6		17 a	0.97(1H, d, 11.6)	32.1	
10/2	$1.90(1\Pi, 00, 12.9, 12.9)$	CE 10.0		10///-	$2.00(1\Pi, \Pi)$	CA 00.0	
10 a 10%	$4.01 (1\Pi, 000, 10.1, 8.0, 3.0)$	00.1		18 a	$3.94 (1\Pi, 000, 9.9, 8.0, 3.2)$	04.8	
100	$4.23 (1\Pi, aaa, 10.1, 8.1, 8.0)$	20 00.0	107-6	18 0	$4.10(1\Pi, 000, 9.9, 8.2, 7.9)$	9.0 0a.c	10/10-0
19 a 10%	2.07 (111, 11) 2.50 (111, 11, 11, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	30.8	18.0	19 a	$1.74 (1\Pi, ddd, 10.5, 9.2, 9.4)$	30.2	18 0
19 0	2.59 (111, ddd, 11.8, 8.0, 5.6)	10 99.0		19 0	2.56 (III, ddd, 10.5, 7.9, 5.2)	10 10.0	1011 h 1011 h
20	9.90(111 -)	40.3		20	9.70(111 -)	46.1	16 ,º 19 bº
41 99'-	$2.00 (1\Pi, S)$ 1 40 (1H brd 12.0)	04.1 m		41 99///-	$2.13 (1\Pi, S)$ 1 67 (1H brd 14.4)	96.0	9" b 99" b
22 a 2071	1.49 (111, Dru, 13.0)	29.3		22 a	$1.07$ (1 $\Pi$ , Dru, 14.4)	0.06	ə, 2ə D
22 D 22'a	2.10 (11, 00, 13.0, 12.8) 2.71 (111 d 14.9)	50.7	15 99%	22 D 99‴2	$2.20(1\Pi, 00, 14.0, 14.4)$ 2 10(1H dd 145 16)	15.9	15" 99" ab
20 a 99%	$3.71(1\Pi, U, 14.2)$ $3.92(1\Pi, m)$	50.7	10, 22 a	20 a 99‴h	4.72 (1H, uu, 14.0, 1.0)	40.4	10,42 a
20 D	0.00 (111, 111)	,		20 D	7.10 (III, III)		
<sup>a</sup> Rec	orded at 313 K by 920 MHz N	IMR. <sup><i>p</i></sup> Re	ecorded at 303 K by 600	) MHz cryo	probe NMR. <sup>c</sup> Assigned by H	SQC or H	IMBC.

demethylvobtusine type framework with an enamine on C-5" and C-6". HMBC correlations for H-3"b and H-5" to C-21"  $(\delta_C 72.1)$ , H<sub>2</sub>-3" and H-21" to C-5"  $(\delta_C 158.7)$ , and H-5" and H-21" to C-3"  $(\delta_C 53.5)$  supported connections among C-3", 5", and 21" through a nitrogen atom. And H-5", H-9", and H-21" to C-7"  $(\delta_C 60.9)$ , and H-5" and H-21" to C-6"  $(\delta_C 104.6)$  revealed the presence of an enamine on C-5" and C-6". The relative configurations at C-7", 14", 15", 20", 21", 7"', 15"'', 16"'', 20"'', and 21"'' in part B were the same as corresponding ones of part A. However, the conformation of the 3,3'-spirobipiperidine (C-3", 14", 15", 20", 21", N, 2"'', 16"'', 22"'', 23"'', and N) ring in part A was different from that in part B. NOESY correlations of H<sub>2</sub>-3"/H-16"'', H-3"a/H-21", H-15"/H-22"''b and H-23"''a, and H-22"''b/H- 23<sup>'''</sup>a suggested the chair—chair conformation of a 3,3'spirobipiperidine ring in part B. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR chemical shifts of part B except for an enamine moiety were in good agreement with those of vobtusine which also possessed a chair—chair conformation assigned by X-ray analysis.<sup>5</sup> The connection of C-5 and C-6" between parts A and B was provided by HMBC correlations for H-5" to C-5 and H-6a to C-6".

Finally, the relative stereochemistry between parts A and B in **1** was elucidated by the combination of Monte Carlo (MC) search<sup>10</sup> in MacroModel program<sup>11</sup> and NOESY correlations. A total of 3000 MC steps were performed to confirm the reproducibility of calculation results. After the MC conformational search, each of the resulting conforma-

Scheme 1. Plausible Biogenetic Path for Alasmontamine A (1)



tions was subjected to the energy-minimization calculation by MMFF94s force field.<sup>12</sup> Low-energy conformers belonged to two separate clusters.

The lowest energy one (1234.59 kJ/mol) had an *M* rotation at the C-5–C-6" axis, and the other one had a *P* rotation (1251.76 kJ/mol) that corresponded with the solution conformer as shown below. Since the latter only satisfied the NOESY correlations of H-10'/H-19"'', H-19'/H-10"'', and H-19'/H-11"'', the relative stereochemistry of **1** was assigned as Figure 3. The allylic proton signal for H-17a was shifted to higher field ( $\delta_{\rm H}$  0.72) as compared with that of H-17"a ( $\delta_{\rm H}$  2.36). This can be explained by the anisotropic effect of the benzene ring (C-8" – C-13") as shown in a computer generated 3D drawing (Figure 3).

Alasmontamine A (1) consisting of bis-vobtusine type skeletons is a novel tetrakis monoterpene indole alkaloid from nature. A plausible biogenetic pathway for alasmontamine A (1) is proposed as shown in Scheme 1. Tetrakis monoterpene indole skeleton might be formed through an iminiumenamine coupling (C-5–C-6) of two vobtusine-type skeletons **A** and **B**, which might be produced through Polonovski-type reaction<sup>13</sup> from the *N*-oxide of 12'-*O*-demethylvobtusine. Formation of alasmontamine A (1) might occur through further oxidation, which was accompanied by enamine formation as shown in Scheme 1.

Alasmontamine A (1) showed moderate cell growth inhibitory activity against HL-60 cells (IC<sub>50</sub> 31.7  $\mu$ M).

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**Supporting Information Available:** 1D and 2D NMR spectra for compound **1**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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<sup>(11)</sup> Molecular modeling experiments employed Macromodel 9.1 equipped with the Maestro 7.5 graphical interface (Schrödinger, LLC, New York, NY, 2005) installed on a Linux Red Hat 9.0 system, and were performed using the MMFF94s force field.

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