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Isolation and relative stereochemistry of lippialactone, a new antimalarial compound from *Lippia javanica*

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ABSTRACT

The aerial parts of *Lippia javanica* were investigated for biologically active chemical compounds present in them. Chromatographic separation of the ethyl acetate extract of the aerial parts yielded a new antimalarial α-pyrone, lippialactone (**2**). Lippialactone is active against the chloroquine-sensitive D10 strain of *Plasmodium falciparum* with an IC_{50} value of 9.1 μg/mL, and is also mildly cytotoxic. The relative stereochemistry of lippialactone was determined by molecular modeling based on the determination of the relative configuration by quantum mechanical GIAO ^{13}C chemical shift calculations.

1. Introduction

As part of our ongoing search for biologically active metabolites from traditional medicinal plants from the Venda area [1,2], we investigated the constituents of *Lippia javanica*, a woody shrub of up to 2 m in height, belonging to the Verbenaceae family. *L. javanica* is commonly used in South Africa against various chest ailments, influenza, measles, rashes, stomach problems and headaches [3], depending on the traditional healer, and is therefore known as 'fever tea' or 'musudzungwane' in Tshivenda. Its essential oil (containing up to 75% piperitenone) has been found to have good insect repellent activity and has antibacterial and antiplasmodial activities [4]. In Zimbabwe and Malawi it is used mainly as a nerve tonic [5].

2. Experimental

2.1. General experimental procedures

Silica gel (0.063–0.2 mm) was used as stationary phase and mixtures of hexane and ethyl acetate were used as mobile phase in the chromatographic separations. Silica gel preparative thin layer chromatography plates packed were used to isolate major components of the fractions from the minor ones. Thin layer chromatography plates were visualized under UV light (240 nm) or by spraying with an anisaldehyde visualizing reagent, made up by mixing 250 mL ethanol, 2.4 mL concentrated sulfuric acid and 6 mL anisaldehyde. NMR spectroscopic measurements were done using a 300 MHz Bruker spectrometer, with $CDCl_3$ or DMSO-d_6 as solvent and TMS as an internal standard.

2.2. Method

The plant material of *L. javanica* was harvested in Thathe Vondo village, Limpopo Province of South Africa. About 529 g green plant material was collected and used for this study, and a voucher specimen deposited with the Venda Herbarium.

2.2.1. Extraction of plant material

Leaves and stalks of *L. javanica* were dried to a total mass of 160 g, ground to a fine powder, and extracted with ethyl acetate for about 48 h using a Soxhlet extractor. The materials were allowed to cool to room temperature. Solid material developed

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in the process. The material was then filtered and the filtrate evaporated to yield a dark green residue of 9.1 g.

The residue was redissolved in 100 mL ethyl acetate and washed twice with 30-mL portions of 2 N aqueous HCl, followed by two 30-mL portions of 10% (m/v) aq. $NaHCO_3$ to remove acidic and basic substances. The organic layer was washed twice with 20-mL portions of water. Approximately 250 mg of anhydrous sodium sulfate was added to the ethyl acetate solution and the mixture was allowed to stand for several minutes with occasional swirling. After filtration the solvent was removed using a rotary evaporator, yielding 2.8 g solid neutral material.

2.2.2. Purification and identification of extract

The residue (2.8 g) was chromatographed on silica gel (Merck, 200 g) and eluted with a hexane–EtOAc gradient. The fractions eluted with hexane, hexane–EtOAc (90:10), and hexane–EtOAc (80:20) gave phytosterols, with stigmasterol as the major component. The fractions eluted with hexane–EtOAc (70:30) and hexane–EtOAc (60:40) were further purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Merck, 50 g) eluting with hexane–EtOAc (60:40), and finally by preparative TLC with hexane–EtOAc (70:30) to yield a fraction containing 40 mg lippialactone (**2**) as orange, waxy, thick oil. NMR spectroscopic data are summarized in Table 1.

2.3. Antiplasmodial assays

A chloroquine-sensitive strain of *Plasmodium falciparum* (D10) was continuously cultured [6] and parasite lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH) activity was used to measure parasite viability [7]. Chloroquine diphosphate served as a positive control and was made up in Millipore water and diluted in medium to the required concentrations. 1 mg/mL stock solutions of the plant extracts were made up in methanol (MeOH) and water, and were diluted in complete medium on the day of the experiment. The highest concentration of MeOH that the parasites were exposed to was 0.5%, which had no measurable effect on parasite viability. The antiplasmodial assays were performed in duplicate on a single occasion as described elsewhere [8]. The 50% inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) values were obtained from the dose–response curve, using non-linear dose–response curve fitting analyses with GraphPad Prism v.3.00 software.

Table 1
NMR data for lippialactone (**1**).

Atom	δ_H (ppm), multiplicity	*J*, Hz	δ_C (ppm), multiplicity
1	–		163.69 S
2	5.99 ddd	9.8, 2.3, 1.6	121.56 D
3	6.82 ddd	9.8, 5.2, 3.6	144.42 D
4	2.38 m		29.57 T
5	4.82 ddd	9.3, 5.7, 5.7	77.50 D
6	5.62 dd	15.5, 5.7	131.15 D
7	5.69 dd	15.5, 6.5	128.33 D
8	2.29 m		33.92 T
9	5.10 m		70.46 D
10	5.04 m		74.19 D
11	5.04 m		68.77 D
12	1.16 d	6.2	16.39 Q
OAc	–		170.10 S
	2.07 s		20.97 Q
	2.04 s		20.83 Q
	2.00 s		20.59 Q

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Isolation and structure elucidation

Plant material of *L. javanica* was harvested in Thathe Vondo village, Limpopo Province. The leaves and stalks were dried, ground to a fine powder, and extracted with ethyl acetate for 48 h using a Soxhlet extractor. The solid material that formed on cooling was removed by filtration and filtrates were evaporated to give a dark residue (9.1 g) that was redissolved in ethyl acetate. Washing successively with dilute acid and sodium bicarbonate solution produced 2.8 g of neutral material. Repeated chromatography as described in the Experimental section yielded a fraction containing 40 mg lippialactone (**1**).

Lippialactone **1** was unstable and decomposed before optical rotation and IR data could be obtained. However, the structure was established from the data obtained from one and two dimensional ^1H and ^{13}C NMR experiments (see Table 1). Lippialactone **1** ($C_{18}H_{24}O_8$) is a new α-pyrone isolated from the dried leaves of *L. javanica*. The proton connectivity pattern was determined by analysis of the proton–proton coupling constants and the correlations observed in the ^1H–^1H COSY spectrum. The signals of the proton-bearing carbon atoms were correlated with specific proton resonances in a ^1H–^{13}C COSY experiment. The subsequent analysis of the two- and three-bond (^1H, ^{13}C) correlations in a 2D HMBC experiment allowed the assignment of the structure (**1**) for lippialactone (Fig. 1).

^1H NMR spectrometry proved invaluable in the structure determination of lippialactone (**1**). Proton 2-H resonates at δ 5.99 and is coupled to 3-H ($J = 9.8$ Hz), indicative of a *cis* olefinic function adjacent to a carbonyl group. Proton 2-H is also coupled by long-range coupling to the two protons attached to C-4 ($J_{2,4ax} = 2.3$; $J_{2,4eq} = 1.6$).

The deshielding of 3-H relative to 2-H at δ 6.82 is typical of a proton attached to the β-carbon of an α,β-unsaturated carbonyl chromophore. The signal for 3-H appears as a double doublet of doublets from its coupling to 2-H and also to 4_{ax}-H and 4_{eq}-H. The allylic protons at C-4 are not equivalent and exhibit typical geminal coupling ($J_{4ax,4eq} = 10$–15 Hz) and a coupling to 2-H, to 3-H, and to 5-H. These two protons therefore resonate as a complex multiplet with chemical shift around δ 2.38. A similar, complex multiplet resonating at δ 2.29 points to a second methylene group. These methylene protons resonate in the ^{13}C NMR spectrum at δ 29.6 and 33.9, respectively, as shown by the

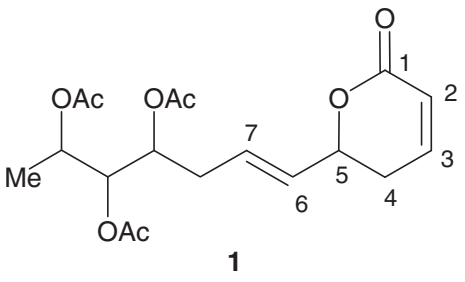

Fig. 1. Chemical structure of lippialactone (**1**).