

# C-Glycosylflavones from Aerial Parts of *Mimosa pudica*

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*Mimosa pudica* L. (Mimosaceae) is a herbal plant from the American continent, now widespread in all tropical regions and around the Mediterranean Sea (1). In the traditional pharmacopoeia of La Réunion, its trunks, leaves, and roots are mentioned as a calming remedy against sleeplessness, spasms, and convulsions of children (2). Former reports state that it contains the toxic alkaloid mimosin and actin-like turgorins responsible for the typical leaf-folding movement of *M. pudica* (3). Its commercial interest lies in its leather-treating tannins (4). We report here the isolation and identification of two C-glycosylflavones from the aerial parts of this species: 2"-O-rhamnosylorientin and 2"-O-rhamnosylisoorientin.

Dried plant material (1.4 kg), collected in Port Vila, Vanuatu (where a voucher specimen was deposited under Chanel SAM N° 755, Herbar Port Vila PVNH), was extracted successively with cyclohexane, ethyl acetate, and methanol. The methanol extract was partitioned between water and *n*-butanol saturated with water. A solid layer was precipitated from the butanol layer by addition of ether. The solid was subjected to repeated column chromatography on normal silica gel and reversed phase silica gel (RP-8) to give 35 mg of 2"-O-rhamnosylorientin and 27 mg of 2"-O-rhamnosylisoorientin.

The structural elucidation has been realized by means of FAB mass, UV, <sup>1</sup>H-, and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, COSY 45°, and *J*mod spectroscopy and by comparison with literature data (5). Otherwise, acid hydrolysis afforded rhamnose and a mixture of orientin and isoorientin identified by TLC in comparison to authentic samples. All these results confirm the structure of the two C-glycosylflavones.

This is the first report of C-glycosylflavones in *Mimosa* species. Copies of the original spectra and details concerning the isolation process can be obtained from the author of correspondence.

## References

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