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The leaves of *Plantago major* var. asiatica Linn. (Asian variety of rippleseed plantain) collected in June, 1975, in the environs of Khabarovsk were exhaustively extracted with methanol. The methanolic extract was concentrated and was treated successively with carbon tetrachloride, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, and water-saturated butanol. By chromatography on a polyamide sorbent, the ethyl acetate fraction yielded three flavonoids.

Substance (I) formed yellow crystals with mp 340-344°C, R_f 0.75 [Silufol, chloroform-methanol (9:1) system]. Substance (I) was identified by UV and NMR spectroscopy and a chromatographic comparison with an authentic sample as apigenin.

Substance (II) formed lemon-yellow crystals with mp 265-268°C, $R_{\rm f}$ 0.44 (cellulose, 40% acetic acid system). The hydrolysis of substance (II) with 5% H_2SO_4 and with emulsin formed luteolin and glucose.

Substance (III) formed yellow crystals with mp 250-252°C, $R_{\rm f}$ 0.44 (cellulose, 40% acetic acid system). It was hydrolyzed by β -glucuronidase to luteolin and glucuronic acid.

On the basis of UV and NMR spectroscopy and enzymatic hydrolysis and a chromatographic comparison with authentic samples, substances (II) and (III) were characterized as luteolin 7-0- β -D-glucoside and luteolin 7-0- β -D-glucosiduronic acid.

This is the first time that apigenin, luteolin 7-0- β -D-glucoside, and luteolin 7-0- β -D-glucosiduronic acid have been isolated from the Asiatic variety of the rippleseed plantain.

LITERATURE CITED

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