## KAMOLONE FROM THE ROOTS OF

Ferula kopetdaghensis

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Continuing a study of the coumarins of the above-named plant, from the ethereal fraction after the elimination of the galbanic acid [1] we have isolated another lactone, with the composition  $C_{24}H_{32}O_4$ ,  $M^+$  382, mp 189-190°C (methanol),  $[\alpha]_0^{18} + 63^\circ$  (c 1.0; chloroform),  $R_f$  0.21 [petroleum ether—ethyl acetate (5:1) system]. From its chemical composition and UV spectrum [244, 255, and 327 nm (log  $^{\epsilon}$  3.64, 3.38, and 4.29, respectively)] it belongs to the 7-hydroxycoumarin derivatives. Its IR spectrum contains absorption bands at (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1733 (carbonyl of an  $\alpha$ -pyrone), 1617, 1562 (aromatic nucleus), 2990, 2965, 2940, and 1380-1360 (C-methyl groups), and 1713 (carbonyl group of a saturated ketone). Acid hydrolysis of the lactone gave umbelliferone  $C_9H_6O_3$  with mp 229-231°C (from water), which was identified by the absence of a depression of the melting point in a mixture with 7-hydroxycoumarin.

Consequently, the coumarin isolated is an ether of umbelliferone and a sesquiterpene ketone with the composition  $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$ . The presence of an oxo group in it was confirmed by the formation of a 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone with mp 247-248°C. From the compositions and melting points of the substance and its phenylhydrazone, and also from its IR and PMR spectra, it was identified as kamolone, isolated previously from Ferula penninervis Rgl. et Schmalh. [2, 3]. Thus, Ferula kopetdaghensis is the second plant in which kamolone has been detected.

## LITERATURE CITED

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