

*Solanum persicum* Willd [1] was collected in July, 1972, in the village of Makhmudkende, Nakhichevan ASSR. The air-dry mass of the leaves was extracted with 5%  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  and the alkaloids were precipitated with 25% ammonia. The precipitate was washed with 1% aqueous ammonia to neutrality, reextracted by the method described, and dried at 70–80°C. The dry residue was extracted in a Soxhlet apparatus with methanol. After concentration under vacuum, and standing, the methanolic extract deposited the total crystalline glycoalkaloids (0.8%). By TLC on a fixed layer of silica gel [KSK; solvent ethyl acetate–ethanol (20:10); spots revealed with Dragendorff's reagent] the total glycosidic alkaloids were shown to contain two substances. The chromatographic separation of these compounds [2] yielded two individual substances with the compositions  $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{73}\text{O}_{16}\text{N}$  (I), mp 276–278°C,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -58^\circ$  (c 0.62; pyridine),  $R_f$  0.51; and  $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{73}\text{O}_{15}\text{N}$  (II) with mp 301–303°C,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -97.2^\circ$  (c 0.51;  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ),  $R_f$  0.73.

The acid hydrolysis of these compounds gave the same aglycone with mp 200–201°C,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} -91.7^\circ$  (c 0.72;  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ), which showed no depression of the melting point with solasodine. The IR spectra of these compounds were also identical.

Analysis of the carbohydrate fraction of the glycoalkaloids after hydrolysis [3] showed that substance (I) contained one mole of D-glucose, one mole of D-galactose, and one mole of L-rhamnose, and substance (II) contained one mole of D-glucose and two moles of L-rhamnose.

The absence of a depression of the melting points of samples with the authentic materials and the identity of the IR spectra of the respective compounds enabled them to be identified, respectively, as solasonine and solamargine [4, 5].

## LITERATURE CITED

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V. L. Komarov Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaidzhan SSR. Translated from *Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii*, No. 1, p. 109, January–February, 1974. Original article submitted June 18, 1973.

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