

them had practically the same values of the constants as our compound: d_4^{20} 0.8948, n_D^{20} 1.5099, $[\alpha]_D -163.75$ [5, 6].

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SESQUITERPENE LACTONES OF *Jurinea suffruticosa*

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The leaves and anthodia of *Jurinea suffruticosa* Rgl. [1] collected in the Chimkent province were exhaustively extracted with chloroform. The resin obtained was dissolved in small amount of ethanol and the solution was diluted with water to an ethanol concentration of 35%. The precipitate that deposited was filtered off, and the filtrate was extracted with chloroform. The material obtained after the evaporation of the chloroform was chromatographed on a column of alumina with elution successively by benzene and benzene-acetone (95:5, 9:1, and 8:2).

The fractions eluted by benzene-acetone (95:5) yielded a crystalline compound (I) with the composition $C_{19}H_{29}O_7Cl$ having mp 195-197°C (ethanol). The IR spectrum of (I) had absorption bands at (cm^{-1}) 1740 (γ -lactone carbonyl and ester group); 1665, 1650, 1630 (C=C bond), and 3460 (OH group). Elution with benzene-acetone (9:1) gave substance (II) with the composition $C_{15}H_{29}O_4$, mp 136-138°C (ethyl acetate-hexane). The IR spectrum of (II) showed absorption bands at (cm^{-1}) 1745 (γ -lactone carbonyl), 1650 (C=C bond), and 3250, 3560 (OH group).

From its composition, properties, the results of a comparison of IR and PMR spectra, and a mixed melting point, (I) was identified as acroptilin [2]. Substance (II) proved to be salonitenolide [3]. This is the first time that acroptilin has been isolated from plants from the genus *Jurinea*.

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