Studies on Orchidaceae Alkaloids

XXXIV.* The Absolute Configuration of Cryptostyline I, II, and III, three 1-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolines from Cryptostylis fulva Schlr.

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The occurrence of three optically active 1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines in Cryptostylis fulva Schlr. has been reported.² Two papers have appeared dealing with the absolute configuration of these alkaloids. Kametani et al.³ compared the CD curve of cryptostyline III with that of 1R-phenyl-2-methyl-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, and concluded that the alkaloid has the R-configuration. Brossi and Teitel have recently determined the absolute configuration of cryptostyline I,

H₃CO

$$R_1 = H$$
, $R_2 = R_3 = O - CH_2 - CH_3$
 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = O - CH_3$
 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = O - CH_3$
 $R_2 = R_3 = O - CH_3$

II, and III by CD and an X-ray investigation of the hydrobromide of the enantiomer of cryptostyline II. Their studies indicated that the alkaloids have the S-configuration.

In this communication an X-ray diffraction investigation of the methiodide of cryptostyline I (IV) is reported.

The crystal structure of IV was determined by the X-ray single crystal technique using an automatic Siemens diffractometer. The methiodide ² (IV) crystallises from ethanol in the orthorhombic space group $P2_12_12_1$ with four molecules per asymmetric unit. The cell dimensions are $a=18.093\pm 1$ Å, $b=11.940\pm 1$ Å, and $c=9.227\pm 1$ Å. The absolute configuration of IV was established by studying the anomalous dispersion effect of CuKa radiation by the iodine atoms, including an examination of the Bijvoet pairs. The difference in the R-values for the two enantiomers was 2 %. This analysis indicates that the cryptostylines have the S-configuration. This assignment is in accordance with that of Brossi and Teitel 4 but in conflict with that of Kametani et al.3 Full details of the X-ray diffraction investigation has been published.5

It appears from the work on cherylline 6,7 and the cryptostylines 4 that a β -(S)-configuration is connected with two negative Cotton effects at $\simeq 290$ nm and 210 nm, respectively. This is also consistent with the results from studies on some lignans 8 (4-aryltetralins) where, however, only the long wavelength band was recorded.

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