2-Hydroxyconvirensic acid, a new depsidone from the lichen *Sulcaria sulcata*

John A. Elix and Judith H. Wardlaw Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 0200, Australia

Walter Obermayer Institut für Botanik, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz, Holteigasse 6, A–8010 Graz, Austria

Abstract: A new depsidone, 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid, has been detected in a chemical race of the lichen *Sulcaria sulcata*, and the structure confirmed by partial organic synthesis.

The lichen Sulcaria sulcata (Lev. apud Jacqem.) Bystrek ex Brodo & D. Hawksw. (Parmeliaceae) is well known for its chemical diversity, and has recently been shown to exhibit at least six major chemical races (Obermayer & Elix 2002). In a continuation of our chemotaxonomic investigations of this species (Elix *et al.* 1999, Elix *et al.* 2000), we have recently encountered the new lichen metabolite 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (3), together with its congenors virensic acid (1) and 2-hydroxyvirensic acid (2) in chemical race 3 (Figure 1).

Materials and Methods

Authentic material of 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (3) was synthesized in the following manner. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (42 mg, 0.20 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-hydroxyvirensic acid (2) (15 mg, 0.04 mmol) in anhydrous dioxane (14 ml), and the mixture stirred and heated at 80°C for 20 hours. The dioxane was then evaporated under reduced pressure, the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate and the solution washed in turn with dilute sulfuric acid, water (×2) and dried (MgSO₄). Evaporation of the solvent afforded 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (8.0 mg, 53%) as a colourless solid. ¹H n.m.r. (CD₃COCD₃) δ 2.18, 2.30, 2.70, 3s, ArMe; 5.13, s, CH₂. Mass spectrum m/z 273 (24%0, 231, (23), 200 (26), 172 (39), 142 (41), 137 (25), 132 (31), 129 (28), 121 (27), 119 (25), 115 (23), 111 (24), 109 (31), 107 (30), 105 (57), 104 (43) and 91 (100). Standard TLC R_F values: R_F (A) 0.05; R_F (B') 0.22; R_F (C) 0.04; R_F (G) 0.28. Standard HPLC: R_T 18.2 min.; R_I 0.20.

Chromatography

Natural compounds were characterized by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) according to the methods standardized for lichen products (Culberson 1972, Elix & Ernst-Russell 1993), and by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with retention index values (R_I) calculated from benzoic acid and solorinic acid controls (Elix *et al.* 2002, Feige *et al.* 1993). The HPLC was coupled to a photodiode array detector for ultraviolet spectroscopic comparisons. By this means, the ultraviolet spectra observed for the various components eluting in the HPLC chromatogram were recorded and computer-matched against a library of ultraviolet spectra recorded for authentic metabolites under identical conditions. In the present case, the correlation of ultraviolet spectra of the synthetic depsidone (3) with that of the lichen metabolite was greater than 99.9%.

Lichen Material

Sulcaria sulcata (Lev. apud Jacqem.) Bystrek ex Brodo & D. Hawksw.

China. *Tibet*, prov. Xizang, Nyainqêntanglha Shan, 360 km E of Lhasa, near bend of the river Tsangpo, N side of Gyala Peri: •5 km S of Tongjug village, 29°56'N, 94°54'E, 3350 m, on dead *Salix, W. Obermayer 06848*, 18.viii.1994 (GZU); •9 km S

6

AUSTRALASIAN LICHENOLOGY 52, January 2003

of Dongjug village, 29°54'N, 94°52'E, 3200–3500 m, on Prunus in Rhododendron-Abies forest, W. Obermayer 06462, 20.viii.1994 (GZU).

Discussion and Results

We have now confirmed the co-occurrence of atranorin and the depsidones (1)-(3) in a chemical race of *Sulcaria sulcata*. Although the depsidones virensic acid (1) and 2-hydroxyvirensic acid (2) are known lichen metabolites (Elix *et al.* 2000, Huneck & Yoshimura 1996), 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (3) has not hitherto been recorded as occurring in nature. Comparisons were conducted between the synthetic depsidone (3) and the total acetone extracts from the several specimens of *Sulcaria sulcata* by TLC in four independent solvent systems and HPLC coupled to a photodiode array detector for ultraviolet spectroscopic comparisons. By this means, extracts of *Sulcaria sulcata* (chemical race 3) were shown to contain atranorin (minor), virensic acid (1) (minor), 2-hydroxyvirensic acid (2) (major) and 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (3) (minor) (Figure 2).

Acknowledgments

We thank the Australian Research Council for their financial support of this work. The expedition by W.O. to southeastern Tibet was kindly financed by the Austrian Science Fund, project number P09663-BIO.

References

Culberson, CF (1972): Improved conditions and new data for the identification of lichen products by a standardized thin-layer chromatographic method. Journal of Chromatography 72, 113–125.

- Elix, JA; Ernst-Russell, KD (1993): A Catalogue of Standardized Thin-Layer Chromatographic Data and Biosynthetic Relationships for Lichen Substances, (2nd ed.), Australian National University, Canberra.
- Elix, JA; Wardlaw, JH; Archer, AW; Obermayer, W (1999): 2-Methoxypsoromic acid, a new lichen depsidone from *Pertusaria* and *Sulcaria* species. *Australian Journal of Chemistry* 52, 717–719.
- Elix, JA; Wardlaw, JH; Obermayer, W (2000): 2-Hydroxyvirensic acid, a new depsidone from the lichen Sulcaria sulcata. Australian Journal of Chemistry 53, 233-235.
- Elix, JA; Wardlaw, JH; Liu, X-W (2002): A new depsidone from the lichen family Parmeliaceae. Australasian Lichenology **51**, 4-6.
- Feige, GB; Lumbsch, HT; Huneck, S; Elix, JA (1993): The identification of lichen substances by a standardized high-performance liquid chromatographic method. Journal of Chromatography 646, 417–427.

Huneck, S; Yoshimura, I (1996): Identification of Lichen Substances. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York.

Obermayer, W; Élix, JA (2002): Notes on chemical races in *Sulcaria sulcata* from southeastern Tibet and adjacent regions. *Bibliotheca Lichenologica* (in press).

7



Figure 1. Structure of depsidones present in Sulcaria sulcata, chemical race 3.



Figure 2. HPLC of methanol extract of *Sulcaria sulcata* (chemical race 3) [W. Obermayer 06848 (GZU)]; R_T 18.2 min = 2-hydroxyconvirensic acid (3); R_T 23.2 min = 2-hydroxyvirensic acid (2); R_T 25.8 min = virensic acid (1); R_T 29.4 min = atranorin.