



Triterpene saponins from *Silene gallica* collected in North-Eastern Algeria

Sara Bechkri, Abdulmagid Alabdul Magid, Charlotte Sayagh, Djemaa Berrehal, Dominique Harakat, Laurence Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, Zahia Kabouche, Ahmed Kabouche

► To cite this version:

Sara Bechkri, Abdulmagid Alabdul Magid, Charlotte Sayagh, Djemaa Berrehal, Dominique Harakat, et al.. Triterpene saponins from *Silene gallica* collected in North-Eastern Algeria. *Phytochemistry*, 2020, 172, pp.112274. 10.1016/j.phytochem.2020.112274 . hal-02490507

HAL Id: hal-02490507

<https://hal.univ-reims.fr/hal-02490507>

Submitted on 9 Sep 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Triterpene saponins from *Silene gallica* collected in North-eastern Algeria

Sara Bechkri^{a,b}, Abdulmagid Alabdul Magid^b, Charlotte Sayagh^b, Djemaa Berrehal^a, Dominique Harakat^b, Laurence Voutquenne-Nazabadioko^b, Zahia Kabouche, Ahmed Kabouche^{a,*}

^a*Université des frères Mentouri-Constantine 1, Département de chimie, Laboratoire d'Obtention des Substances Thérapeutiques (LOST), Campus Chaabet-Ersas, 25000 Constantine, Algeria*

^b*Université de Reims Champagne Ardenne, CNRS, ICMR UMR 7312, 51097 Reims, France*

*** Corresponding author.**

E-mail address: ahmedkabouche6@gmail.com (A. Kabouche)

Abstract

Eleven previously undescribed triterpene saponins, named silenegallisaponin A-K (**1-11**), were isolated from the aerial parts of *Silene gallica* L. Their structures were elucidated by analysis of 1D- and 2D-NMR spectroscopic data and mass spectrometry (HR-ESI-MS). The saponins comprised caulophyllogenin, echinocystic acid, or quillaic acid substituted at C-3 by a β -D-glucuronic acid or β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucuronopyranoside and at C-28 by a β -D-fucopyranose substituted at C-2 by β -D-glucose and at C-3 by a β -D-glucose or a β -D-quinovose.

Keywords: *Silene gallica*, Caryophyllaceae, triterpene saponins.

1. Introduction

The genus *Silene*, belonging to the family Caryophyllaceae, contains more than 700 species mainly distributed in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere of Eurasia and America, but also in Africa (Mamadalieva et al., 2014). The genus consists mainly of herbaceous plants and, more rarely, small shrubs or subshrubs (Mamadalieva et al., 2014). Phytochemical investigations of the genus *Silene* have led to the isolation of several phytoecdysteroids (Mamadalieva et al., 2014), triterpene saponins (Gaidi et al., 2002), benzenoids, flavonoids (Darmograi et al., 1977), anthocyanins, N-containing compounds (Dötterl et al., 2005), sterols, and vitamins (Arnetoli et al., 2008; Eshmirzaeva et al., 2005). The abundance and widespread occurrence of triterpene saponins are typical features of the family Caryophyllaceae. Previous investigations of *Silene* plants led to isolation of approximately 52 triterpenoid saponins (Böttger and Melzig 2011; Mamadalieva et al., 2014). *Silene gallica* L., native to central Europe, is an annual species growing to 0.4 m in height (Asai and Fujimoto, 2010). To our knowledge, saponins have not been isolated from *S. gallica* however, ten cyclic fatty acyl glycosides were previously reported from the glandular trichome exudate (Asai and Fujimoto, 2010). Here, we report the isolation and structure elucidation of eleven undescribed triterpene saponins from the aerial parts of *S. gallica* L. Their structures were elucidated by spectroscopic methods including 1D- and 2D-NMR experiments (^1H , ^{13}C , HSQC, HMBC, COSY, ROESY), in combination with HR-ESI-MS.

2. Results and discussion

A ethanol/water (80/20 v/v) extract of the aerial part of *S. gallica* was suspended in H_2O and partitioned successively with petroleum ether, CHCl_3 , EtOAc and *n*-BuOH. The *n*-BuOH-soluble fraction was purified by repeated chromatography on normal and reversed phase RP-18 silica gel yielding eleven triterpenoid saponins (**1-11**).

Compound **1** exhibited, in the HR-ESI-MS (positive ion mode), a quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 1157.5367 $[M+Na]^+$, consistent with the molecular formula $C_{54}H_{86}O_{25}$. The presence of six tertiary methyl groups (δ_H 0.72, 0.79, 0.91, 0.97, 1.02, and 1.37) and one tri-substituted olefinic proton (δ_H 5.32, t, $J=3.7$ Hz, H-12) in the 1H -NMR spectrum (Table 1) and six sp^3 carbons combined with data from ^{13}C -NMR spectrum (six sp^3 at δ_C 12.0, 15.2, 16.5, 23.7, 26.0, and 32.4 31.9 with and two sp^2 olefinic carbons (δ_C 121.9 and 143.5) in the ^{13}C -NMR indicated that compound **1** possesses an olean-12-ene skeleton (Lehbili et al., 2018 Boutaghane et al., 2013). Furthermore, signals for one oxygenated methylene (δ_C 63.3/ δ_H 3.29 and 3.63), two oxygenated methines (δ_C 82.0/ δ_H 3.66, and δ_C 72.7/ δ_H 4.78) and one carboxyl group (δ_C 175.7) were observed in ^{13}C -NMR and 1H -NMR spectra. Through an extensive 2D-NMR study, the aglycone was identified as $3\beta,16\alpha,23$ -trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid, commonly named caulophyllogenin, which is in good agreement with literature data (Table 1) (Matsuo et al., 2009). The chemical shift values of C-3 (δ_C 82.0) and C-28 (δ_C 175.7) suggested that the saponin was a bisdesmosidic glycoside with saccharide units attached to these positions (Lehbili et al., 2017 and 2018). The HMBC spectrum showed cross-peaks between H-16 signal with C-14, C-15, C-17, C-18 and C-22, thus unambiguously locating the hydroxyl group at C-16 (δ_C 72.7). The 16α -configuration of hydroxyl group was evident from the small J values of H-16 and H-15 ($J=3.5$ Hz), characteristic of an equatorial proton (Lehbili et al., 2017). Moreover, ROESY correlation was observed between Me-26 (δ_H 0.79) and H-16 β -oriented-while no one was observed between Me-27 (δ_H 1.37) and H-16 confirming that H-16 had β -configuration. The α -configuration of H-3 (δ_H 3.66) was indicated by the coupling constants of proton H-3 with the protons H-2 ($J=12.5$ and 5.0 Hz), characteristic of an axial proton. This assumption was confirmed by the ROESY correlation between H-3 (δ_H 3.66)/H-5 (δ_H 1.26) and H-5/H-9 (δ_H 1.70) α -oriented. Furthermore, an HMBC cross-peak of δ_{H-24} 0.72 with δ_{C-23} 63.3 and a ROESY cross-peak between H-3 and H₂-23 (δ_H 3.29, 3.63) suggested the location of the primary alcoholic function at C-23.

The presence of four sugar moieties in **1** was evidenced by the ^1H NMR spectrum which displayed ~~four~~ their anomeric protons at δ_{H} 4.48, 4.63, 4.88, and 5.38, giving correlations with ~~four~~ the corresponding anomeric carbons at δ_{C} 104.5, 103.9, 102.3, and 92.6, respectively in the HSQC spectrum. A β -D-glucuronopyranose unit (glcA) was identified starting from the anomeric proton at δ_{H} 4.48 (d, $J=7.8$ Hz), and characterized by a five spin system possessing large coupling constants ($J \geq 7.8$ Hz) in the COSY spectrum and by a carbonyl (C-6) resonating at δ_{C} 171.3 coupled with H-5 (δ_{H} 3.81, d, $J=9.1$ Hz) and H-4 (δ_{H} 3.52, t, $J=9.3$ Hz) of the same sugar in the HMBC. The ^{13}C -NMR signals of the glucuronic acid of **1** were fully determined in the HSQC experiments and revealed it to be in terminal position as summarized in Table 2 (Alabdul Magid et al., 2006). In the same manner, two β -D-glucopyranose units in terminal positions were identified starting from their anomeric protons (glc1, $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.88, d, $J=8.0$ Hz; glc2, $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.63, d, $J=7.5$ Hz) and according to the large coupling constants ($J_{\text{H-1,H-2}}, J_{\text{H-2,H-3}}, J_{\text{H-3,H-4}}, J_{\text{H-4,H-5}} \geq 7.5$ Hz) and their carbon chemical shift values (Table 2) (Boutaghane et al., 2018). The last sugar unit was identified as β -D-fucopyranose (fuc) ($\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 5.38, d, $J=8.2$ Hz) based on the large coupling constants $J_{\text{H-1,H-2}}$ and $J_{\text{H-2,H-3}} (\geq 8.2$ Hz) and the small coupling constant between H-3 and H-4 ($J=3.0$ Hz) and the doublet methyl proton signal at δ_{H} 1.27 (d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-6), as summarized in Table 2 (Voutquenne-Nazabadioko et al., 2013). The β -D-fucopyranose unit was found to be substituted ~~in~~ at the C-2 (δ_{C} 73.3) and C-3 (δ_{C} 84.0) positions (Table 2). The anomeric configurations (β) were determined by the $J_{\text{H-1,H-2}}$ coupling constants and the comparison of ^{13}C -NMR data with those in the literature (Table 2) (Agrawal, 1992). The steric series (D) were determined after acid hydrolysis of the saponin mixture (see experimental). The rOe interactions observed in the ROESY spectrum between H-1, H-3 and H-5 of each sugar unit confirmed the α -axial orientation of these protons and the β -anomeric configuration. Complete assignments of the proton and carbon resonances of all the sugars were achieved by extensive 1D and 2D NMR analyses (Table 2). The sequence and the attachment of each saccharide were determined by analysis of HMBC and ROESY spectra. The cross-peaks observed in the HMBC spectrum between H-1-glc1/C-2-fuc, H-1-glc2/fuc-C-3, and H-1-fuc/aglycone-C-28

indicated that a β -D-fucopyranose disubstituted at C-2 and C-3 positions by two β -D-glucopyranose units was linked to C-28 of caulophyllogenin. The glycosylation at C-3 of the aglycone was confirmed as a β -D-glucuronopyranose moiety, through HMBC correlation of H-1-glcA to C-3-caulophyllogenin. In addition, ROESY correlations, confirming the interglycosidic linkage of the trisaccharide and the point of attachment of glcA at the C-3 of the aglycone, were observed between H-1-glcA/H-3-aglycone, H-1-glc1/H-2-fuc, and H-1-glc2 /H-3-fuc. Based on the above spectral data, the structure of **1** was identified as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin A (Fig. 1).

Compound **2** gave, in the positive HR-ESI-MS, a quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 1199.5454 [$M+Na$]⁺ (calcd for C₅₆H₈₈O₂₆Na, 1199.5462), suggesting the presence of a supplementary acetyl group (42 amu) compared to compound **1**. The structural analysis revealed that the NMR signals of the aglycone part of **2** were superimposable to those of **1** (Table 1). The ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR data of the sugar portion of **2** were closely comparable to those of **1**, except for the signals of the glucose moiety (glc1) and the presence of an additional signals for of an acetyl group (δ_H 2.14 and δ_C 19.8, CH₃) and 171.4 (CO) (Table 2). The β -D-glucopyranose (glc1) possessed a deshielded proton H-3 at δ_H 4.92, indicating the linkage of the acetyl group. This was readily confirmed by the HMBC correlation between H-3-glc1 and the carbonyl signal (δ_C 171.4) of the acetyl group. Full assignments of the proton and carbon resonances of the aglycone and the sugar parts were achieved by analysis of the COSY, HSQC, HMBC, and ROESY spectra (Tables 1 and 2). The sequence and the attachment of the saccharide units in **2** were confirmed as in **1** by HMBC and ROESY experiments. On the basis of the above analysis, the structure of **2** was established as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[3-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin B (Fig. 1).

Compound **3** displayed in the positive HR-ESI-MS a quasimolecular ion peak [$M+Na$]⁺ at m/z 1137.4926 (calcd for C₅₀H₇₈O₂₁Na, 1037.4933), suggesting the lack of one hexose unit compared to

2. Furthermore, the appearance of three pair of anomeric proton and carbon signals in the ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra (Table 2) confirmed the presence of three sugar units. Comparison of the ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR values and the analysis of the HMBC and ROESY correlations showed that **2** and **3** contained the same aglycone (Table 1). The detailed analysis of the 2D-NMR spectra led to the identification of caulophyllogenin as aglycone, an acetyl group (ac), and three sugar units: a terminal β -D-glucuronopyranose (glcA), a β -D-glucopyranose (glc), and a β -D-fucopyranose (fuc). The HMBC spectrum of **3** showed long-range correlations between H-3-glc/C-1-ac, H-1-glc/C-2-fuc, H-1-fuc/C-28-aglycone, H-1-glcA/C-3-aglycone. These findings led to the assignment of compound **3** as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*-[3-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin C (Fig. 1).

Compound **4** gave in the positive HR-ESI-MS a quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 1199.5455 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{26}\text{Na}$, 1199.5462) in agreement with a molecular formula of $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{26}$ which was an isomeric with compound **2**. Inspection of the spectroscopic data indicated that saponin **4** had the same aglycone (caulophyllogenin) and glycoside parts as saponin **2** (fuc: $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 5.40, glcA: $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.48, glc1: $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.93, glc2: $\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.61) and an acetyl group (Table 2). The ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data of the sugar portion of **4** were closely comparable to those of **2**, except for the signals of the glucose moiety (glc1). Glc1 possessed a deshielded protons H₂-6 (δ_{H} 4.35 and 4.389) indicating the position of the acetyl group. These results suggested that compound **4** is a regioisomer of **2** with the acetate attached to C-6-glc1 rather than to C-3-glc1 (Table 2). This was confirmed by the HMBC correlation between H₂-6-glc1 and the carbonyl signal (δ_{C} 172.3) of the acetyl group. The sequence and the attachment of the saccharide chains in **4** were confirmed as in **2** by HMBC and ROESY experiments. Thus, the structure of compound **4** was established as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[6-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin D (Fig. 1).

Compound **5** exhibited in the positive HR-ESI-MS a quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 1183.5502 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{25}\text{Na}$, 1183.5512), suggesting one oxygen less than that of **2**. Comparison

of the ^{13}C -NMR data of **5** to those of **2** and analysis of the 2D-NMR spectra of **5** showed that both possessed a glcA at C-3 and the trisaccharide chain glc(1 \rightarrow 3)-[3-*O*-acetyl-glc(1 \rightarrow 2)]-fuc- at C-28 of the aglycone (Table 2). The difference was the absence of the hydroxymethylene group (-CH₂OH-23) of the aglycone. An extra methyl moiety was detected in **5** (δ_{H} 1.08). The HMBC spectrum revealed proper correlations for this methyl group with C-4 (δ_{C} 38.8), C-5 (δ_{C} 55.7), C-3 (δ_{C} 89.6), as well as C-24 (δ_{C} 15.6). The chemical shifts values for all protons and carbons of the aglycone moiety (Table 1) were in accordance with the literature data of echinocystic acid (3 β ,16 α -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid) (Lehbili et al., 2017), which was further confirmed by COSY, HSQC, HMBC and ROESY experiments on **5**. Consequently, the structure of **5** was concluded to be 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl echinocystic acid 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[3-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin E (Fig. 1).

Compound **6** had a molecular formula of C₅₆H₈₆O₂₆ according to the HR-ESI-MS quasi molecular ion peak at m/z 1197.5298 [M+Na]⁺ (calcd for C₅₆H₈₆O₂₆Na, 1197.5305). The 2D-NMR analysis showed that compounds **5** and **6** differed only in the aglycone part at C-23 position (Tables 1 and 2). The methyl group CH₃-23 signals (δ_{H} 1.08, δ_{C} 27.1) in **5** was replaced by an aldehyde function (δ_{H} 9.44, δ_{C} 207.5) in **6**. Full assignments of the proton and carbon resonances of the aglycone and the sugar parts were achieved by analysis of the COSY, HSQC and HMBC spectra (Tables 1 and 2). The triterpene skeleton of **6** was thus determined as the known quillaic acid (3 β ,16 α -dihydroxy-23-oxoolean-12-en-28-oic acid) (Takahashi et al., 2016). The sequence and the attachment of the saccharide units in **6** were confirmed as in **5** by an HMBC and ROESY experiments. Thus, the structure of **6** was elucidated as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl quillaic acid 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[3-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin F (Fig. 1).

Compound **7** showed, in the positive HR-ESI-MS, a quasimolecular ion peak at m/z 1319.5870 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd C₆₀H₉₆O₃₀Na, 1319.5884). Comparison of the NMR data of **7** with **1** and detailed analysis of the 2D-NMR spectra showed that they possessed the same saccharide and aglycone

(caulophyllogenin) pattern but with the presence of one supplementary sugar moiety in **7** (Tables 3 and 4). Analysis of COSY and HSQC spectra, allowed assignment of this additional monosaccharide as a terminal β -D-galactopyranose unit (gal) ($\delta_{\text{H-1}}$ 4.57, d, $J=7.8$ Hz; $\delta_{\text{C-1}}$ 104.0), characterized by the large coupling constants $J_{\text{H-1,H-2}}$ and $J_{\text{H-2,H-3}}$ (>7.8 Hz) and the small coupling constant between H-3 and H-4 ($J_{\text{H-3,H-4}}=3.4$ Hz) as summarized in Table 4 (Lehbili et al., 2018). The deshielded signals of C-3-glcA (δ_{C} 84.9) indicated that galactopyranose moiety was attached to C-3 of the glucuronopyranose unit. This was confirmed by the HMBC correlation between H-1-gal and C-3-glcA. Thus, the structure of **7** was established as 3-*O*- β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin G (Fig. 1).

Compound **8** exhibited, in the positive HR-ESI-MS, a molecular ion at m/z 1361.5981 [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$] $^{+}$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{98}\text{O}_{31}\text{Na}$, 1361.5990), suggesting a supplementary acetyl unit compared to compound **7**. The ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR data of compound **8** were closely comparable to those of **7** except for the signals of β -D-glucopyranose unit (glc1) and the presence of one acetyl group (δ_{H} 2.18; δ_{C} 19.8, 172.3) (Tables 3 and 4). The glc1 possessed two deshielded protons H₂-6 (δ_{H} 4.35, 4.39), indicating the position of the acetyl group. This was confirmed by the HMBC correlation between H-6-glc1 and the carbonyl signal of the acetyl group. Assignments of all proton and carbon resonances of **8** were completed by extensive analysis of the 2D-NMR spectra (Tables 3 and 4). The HMBC correlations showed that the sugars were attached in the same way in both saponins **7** and **8**. Consequently, the structure of **8** was concluded to be 3-*O*- β -D-galactopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[6-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin H (Fig. 1).

Compound **9** exhibited, in the positive HR-ESI-MS, a molecular ion peak at m/z 1183.5503 [$\text{M}+\text{Na}$] $^{+}$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{25}\text{Na}$, 1183.5512), suggesting a supplementary deoxyhexose unit compared to saponin **3**. The ^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR resonances of the aglycone of **9** matched well with the signals of **3** indicating the same aglycone and one acetyl group for both compounds. The ^1H -

NMR spectrum of **9** showed indeed the occurrence of four anomeric signals at δ_H 4.59, 5.04, and 5.40. Complete assignments of each sugar were achieved by extensive 1D- and 2D-NMR analyses, allowing the identification of one β -glucuronopyranose, one β -fucopyranose, and one β -glucopyranose units, as in **3**. The fourth sugar unit (δ_{H-1} 4.59 d, $J=7.6$ Hz) was identified as terminal β -quinovopyranose unit (qui) as ascertained from the analysis of 2D-NMR spectra, based on the large coupling constants between $J_{H-1,H-2}$, $J_{H-2,H-3}$, $J_{H-3,H-4}$, $J_{H-4,H-5}$ ($J \geq 7.6$ Hz) and the doublet methyl proton signal at δ_H 1.28 (d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-6), as summarized in Table 4 (Pertuit et al. 2014). The deshielded signals of C-3-fuc (δ_C 83.9) indicated that the additional quinovopyranose moiety was attached to C-3 of the fucopyranose unit. A HMBC cross-peak between the signals of H-1-glcA (δ_H 4.48) and C-3-aglycone (δ_C 82.0) confirmed the presence of a β -D-glucuronopyranosyl unit linked at C-3 of the aglycone. The sequence of the trisaccharide chain at C-28 was established by the HMBC cross-peaks between H-1-fuc (δ_H 5.40)/C-28 (δ_C 175.6), H-1-glc (δ_H 5.04)/C-2-fuc (δ_C 73.1), H-1-qui/C-3-fuc, and H-3-glc (δ_H 4.91)/C-1-Acetyl (δ_C 171.4). Therefore, compound **9** was identified as 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-quinovopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[3-*O*-acetyl- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin I (Fig. 1).

Compound **10** showed, in the positive HR-ESI-MS, a molecular ion peak at m/z 1141.5413 $[M+Na]^+$ (calcd for $C_{54}H_{86}O_{24}Na$, 1141.5407). The 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra of **10** displayed many similarities with those of **9**, especially for the resonances assigned to caulophyllogenin and β -glucuronopyranosyl, β -fucopyranosyl, β -glucopyranosyl and β -quinovopyranosyl units. However, those attributed to the acetyl group were absent (Tables 3 and 4). The identities of the monosaccharides were determined by detailed analysis of the 2D-NMR spectra. An HMBC experiment made clear all interglycosidic connectivities showing correlations between H-1-glcA (δ_H 4.48)/C-3-aglycone (δ_C 81.9), H-1-fuc (δ_H 5.38)/C-28-aglycone (δ_C 175.7), H-1-glc (δ_H 4.63)/C-32-fuc (δ_C 83.7), and H-1-qui (δ_H 4.89)/C-23-fuc (δ_C 73.4). Consequently, the structure of compound **10** was concluded to be 3-*O*- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-

quinovopyranosyl-(1→3)-[β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin J (Fig. 1).

Compound **11** had the molecular formula $C_{60}H_{96}O_{29}$, deduced from the molecular ion peak, observed in its HR-ESI-MS at m/z 1303.5925 $[M+Na]^+$ (calcd for $C_{60}H_{96}O_{29}Na$, 1303.5935), suggesting a supplementary hexose unit compared to saponin **10**. The 1D-NMR, COSY, TOCSY, HSQC, HMBC and ROESY spectra of **11** compared with those of **10** revealed that they share the same trisaccharide sequence at C-28 of the caulophyllogenin [β -D-~~gle~~qui-(1→3)-[β -D-~~qui~~glc-(1→2)]- β -D-fuc-], and differed only by the saccharide chain at C-3, which was identified by comparison of NMR spectra of **11** and **7** as the disaccharide β -D-gal-(1→3)- β -D-glcA- (Tables 3 and 4). Assignments of all proton and carbon resonances of **11** were achieved by analysis of the 2D NMR spectra (Tables 3 and 4). Thus, the structure of **11** was established as 3-*O*- β -D-galactopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucuronopyranosyl caulophyllogenin 28-*O*- β -D-~~gluco~~quinovopyranosyl-(1→3)-[β -D-~~quino~~veglucopyranosyl-(1→2)]- β -D-fucopyranoside, named silenegallisaponin K (Fig. 1).

3. Conclusions

Plants of the genus *Silene* have proved to be a rich source of triterpenoid saponins with oleanane type skeleton. Approximately 52 triterpenoid saponins were isolated from 9 *Silene* species till date: *S. jensseensis* (Lacaille-Dubois et al., 1997), *S. vulgaris* (Bouguet-Bonnet et al., 2002; Glensk et al., 1999; Larhsini et al., 2003), *S. fortunei* (Gaidi et al., 2002; Lacaille-Dubois et al. 1999), *S. rubicunda* (Fu et al., 2005; Wu et al., 2014 and 2015), *S. brahuica* (Sadikov et al., 2000), *S. viridiflora* (Simon et al., 2009), *S. viscidula* (Xu et al., 2010 and 2012; Liao et al., 2013), *S. cucubalus* (Larhsini et al., 2003), and *S. armeria* (Takahashi et al., 2016). Most of them are based on oleanolic acid skeleton with C-23 exhibiting different degrees of oxidation (CH_3 , CHO or $COOH$) and a hydroxyl group or a ketone group at C-16. A β -D-glucuronic acid linked to C-3 and a β -D-fucose linked to C-28 of the aglycone, seems to be typical for this genus. For the first time,

eleven previously undescribed triterpenoid saponins (**1-11**) were isolated from the aerial plant of *Silene gallica* L. These bisdesmosidic saponins contain saccharide moieties at C-3 and C-28 and their aglycones were identified as caulophyllogenin ($3\beta,16\alpha,23$ -trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid) for compounds **1-4**, **7-11**, echinocystic acid ($3\beta,16\alpha$ -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid) for compound **5**, and quillaic acid ($3\beta,16\alpha$ -dihydroxy-23-oxoolean-12-en-28-oic acid) for compound **6**. The sugar moiety linked at C-3 was a β -D-glucuronic acid (**1-11**), substituted at C-3 by a β -D-galactose in only for compounds **7-8** and **11**. The other one linked to C-28 was determined as β -D-fucose substituted at C-2 by free or acylated β -D-glucoses at position 3 or 6 for all compounds. However, the fucose was substituted at C-3 by the glucose (**1-2** and **4-8**) or by the quinovose (**9-11**). Furthermore, according to the literature the present study confirms that saponins of *Silene* identified as $3\beta,16\alpha$ -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid with different degrees of oxidation of C-23 (CH_3 , CH_2OH , CHO , COOH) and linked at C-3 by a β -D-glucuronic acid and at C-28 by a β -D-fucose are the predominant saponin pattern, as far as they represent 46 compounds, including the herein described ones, among 63 of these specialized metabolites reported until now. Thus, they can be considered as a chemotaxonomic marker for the genus *Silene*. The unusual echinocystic and caulophyllogenin acids were previously reported in the Caryophyllaceae family (Böttger and Melzig, 2011 ; Koz et al., 2010; Timité et al., 2011). It is very interesting to note that saponins isolated from *S. gallica* provide new features with others types of aglycones such as caulophyllogenin and echinocystic, described for the first time in this genus. In addition, the presence, in our plant, of quinovose moiety attached to the β -D-fucose was previously reported only from *Silene rubicunda* but it was linked at C-4 of the fucose (Wu et al., 2015). Compounds **9-11** with caulophyllogenin and quinovose moiety at C-3 of fucose could be considered as chemotaxonomic markers of this species.

4. Experimental

4.1. General experimental procedures

Optical rotations were measured in MeOH using a Perkin-Elmer 341 Polarimeter. ^1H -, ^{13}C -NMR and 2D-NMR measurements were recorded in CD_3OD on a Bruker Avance III 600 spectrometer (^1H at 600 MHz and ^{13}C at 150 MHz) equipped with a 5 mm TCI cryoprobe. 2D-NMR experiments were performed using standard Bruker microprograms (TopSpin 3.5 software). HR-ESI-MS analysis was conducted using a Micromass Q-TOF micro instrument. Flash chromatography was carried out on a Grace Reveleris system equipped with dual UV and ELSD detection using Grace® cartridges (Silica gel or RP- C_{18}). HPLC separations were performed on a Dionex apparatus equipped with an ASI-100 autosampler, an Ultimate 3000 pump, a STH 585 column oven, a diode array detector UVD 340S and a Chromeleon software. A prepacked RP- C_{18} column (Phenomenex 250 x 10 mm, Luna 5 μ) was used for semi-preparative HPLC. The eluting mobile phase consisted of H_2O with TFA (0.0025%) and CH_3CN with a flow rate of 5 mL/min and the chromatogram was monitored at 205 and 210 nm. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out using silica gel 60 F_{254} pre-coated aluminium plates (0.2 mm, Merck). After developing with solvent systems, spots were visualized by spraying with 50% H_2SO_4 followed by heating.

4.2. Plant material

The aerial parts of *Silene gallica* were collected from Djebel El-Ouahch, Constantine (North-Eastern Algerian (GPS: x=6.671694, y=36.394611, z=888 m) in May 2016, and identified by Mr. Kamel Kabouche. A voucher specimen (LOST Sg.05/16) has been deposited at the herbarium of LOST Laboratory, University frères Mentouri-Constantine, Algeria.

4.3. Extraction and isolation

The dried aerial part of *S. gallica* (1 Kg) was macerated in 80% EtOH (3×5 L, 24h) at room temperature. After filtration, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the EtOH extract was diluted with H_2O (700 mL), then successively extracted with petroleum ether (PE), chloroform, ethyl acetate, and *n*-butanol (3×300 mL, each). After evaporation of the solvents, 4 g of PE, 0.8 g of CHCl_3 , 2.3 g of EtOAc and 33.2 g of *n*-BuOH extracts were obtained. A part of *n*-BuOH extract

(10.80 g) was subjected to vacuum liquid chromatography over silica gel (9 cm x 5.5 cm) eluted with the system CH₂Cl₂-MeOH-H₂O (95:5:0, 9:1:0, 8:2:0, 7:3:0, 7:3:0.5, 6:4:0.7, 1:1:0, 0:1:0) to obtain 8 fractions B1-B8, respectively. The combined fraction B6-7 (1.54 g) was fractionated by flash chromatography over silica gel, eluted by a gradient system of 20% to 50% of MeOH in CH₂Cl₂, in 40 min to afford 17 sub-fractions. Fraction B6-7-₁₃ (220 mg) was submitted to a flash chromatography over RP-C₁₈, eluted by a gradient system of 20%-80% MeOH, in 30 min. Sub-fractions B6-7-₁₃[₄₆₋₅₀] (18.9 mg) was purified by semi-prep. HPLC using a gradient (30-50% CH₃CN, in 15 min) to give compounds **3** (1.5 mg, *t_R* 8.5 min) and **6** (1.5 mg, *t_R* 7.8 min) whereas the purification of the B6-7-₁₃[₅₅₋₆₀] (24 mg) in the same condition gave compounds **5** (3.6 mg, *t_R* 8.7 min) and **9** (6.9 mg, *t_R* 10.1 min). Fraction B6-7-₁₄ (158 mg) was flash chromatographed over RP-C₁₈, eluted with MeOH:H₂O (35%-80% MeOH, in 24 min). Sub-fraction B6-7-₁₄[₁₅₋₁₆] (35 mg) was purified by semi-prep HPLC eluted by gradient system 30%-43% CH₃CN, in 15 min to yield compound **2** (4.6 mg, *t_R* 7.3 min). The purification by semi-prep HPLC of B6-7-₁₆ (80 mg) using a gradient from 30% to 45% CH₃CN, in 20 min led to compound **4** (9.1 mg, *t_R* 11.4 min). Fraction B6-7-₁₇ (288 mg) was submitted to a flash chromatography over RP-C₁₈, eluted by a gradient system of 20-80% MeOH, in 30 min. Sub-fraction B6-7-₁₇[₅₆₋₆₀] (35 mg) was purified by semi-prep HPLC using a gradient from 30% to 45% CH₃CN, in 15 min, to afford compounds **1** (11.2 mg, *t_R* 7.6 min), **7** (1.6mg, *t_R* 6.8 min) and **8** (2.9 mg, *t_R* 9.2 min). Sub-fraction B6-7-₁₇[₆₆₋₇₈] (43 mg) was also purified by semi-prep HPLC using a gradient from 30% to 45% CH₃CN, in 15 min, to yield compounds **10** (6.5 mg, *t_R* 11.0 min) and **11** (1.8 mg, *t_R* 10.6 min).

4.3.1. *Silenegallisaponin A (I)*

Amorphous white powder; [α]_D²⁵ -9.4 (c 0.93, MeOH); ¹H (600 MHz, CD₃OD) and ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 1157.5367 [M+Na]⁺ (calcd for C₅₄H₈₆O₂₅Na, 1157.5356).

4.3.2. *Silenegallisaponin B (2)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -9.2 (*c* 0.38, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1199.5454 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{26}\text{Na}$, 1199.5462).

4.3.3. *Silenegallisaponin C (3)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -13.3 (*c* 0.12, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1037.4926 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{78}\text{O}_{21}\text{Na}$, 1037.4933).

4.3.4. *Silenegallisaponin D (4)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -10.7 (*c* 0.75, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1199.5455 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{26}\text{Na}$, 1199.5462).

4.3.5. *Silenegallisaponin E (5)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.7 (*c* 0.3, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1183.5502 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{25}\text{Na}$, 1183.5512).

4.3.6. *Silenegallisaponin F (6)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -5 (*c* 0.12, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 1 and 2. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1197.5298 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{86}\text{O}_{26}\text{Na}$, 1197.5305).

4.3.7. *Silenegallisaponin G (7)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -6 -13.1 (*c* 0.13, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 3 and 4. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1319.5870 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{96}\text{O}_{30}\text{Na}$, 1319.5884).

4.3.8. *Silenegallisaponin H (8)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.5 (*c* 0.24, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 3 and 4. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1361.5981 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{98}\text{O}_{31}\text{Na}$, 1361.5990).

4.3.9. *Silenegallisaponin I (9)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -10.2 (*c* 0.57, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 3 and 4. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1183.5503 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{56}\text{H}_{88}\text{O}_{25}\text{Na}$, 1183.5512).

4.3.10. *Silenegallisaponin J (10)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -9.6 (*c* 0.54, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 3 and 4. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1141.5413 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{86}\text{O}_{24}\text{Na}$, 1141.5407).

4.3.11. *Silenegallisaponin K (11)*

Amorphous white powder; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.3 (*c* 0.15, MeOH); ^1H (600 MHz, CD_3OD) and ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) data; see Tables 3 and 4. HR-ESI-MS m/z 1303.5925 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{60}\text{H}_{96}\text{O}_{29}\text{Na}$, 1303.5935).

4.4. Acid hydrolysis

An aliquot of the saponin-containing fraction (100 mg of fraction B6-B7) was treated with 2 N TFA (trifluoroacetic acid, aqueous solution, 15 mL) at 90 °C for 6 h. After extraction with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL x 3), the water-soluble layer was evaporated to dryness (56.7 mg). The sugars were first analyzed by TLC over silica gel (CH₃COOEt:CH₃COOH:CH₃OH:H₂O, 65:25:15:15). The sample was purified by preparative Si gel TLC using the same eluent as for the standards to afford glucose [14 mg, R_f = 0.48], galactose [4 mg, R_f = 0.43], fucose [3.5 mg, R_f = 0.52], quinovose [2.0 mg, R_f = 0.62], and glucuronic acid [1.8 mg, R_f = 0.10] (1,8 mg). The absolute configurations of these sugars were determined as D by measurement of the optical rotation of each purified monosaccharide.

Supporting Information

HR-ESI-MS and 1D and 2D NMR spectra of **1-11**

Acknowledgements.

The authors are grateful to MESRS Algeria for the Profas grant to Ms Sara Bechkri, to CNRS, Conseil Regional Champagne Ardenne, Conseil General de la Marne, Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR) in France, and to the PLANET CPER project for financial support.

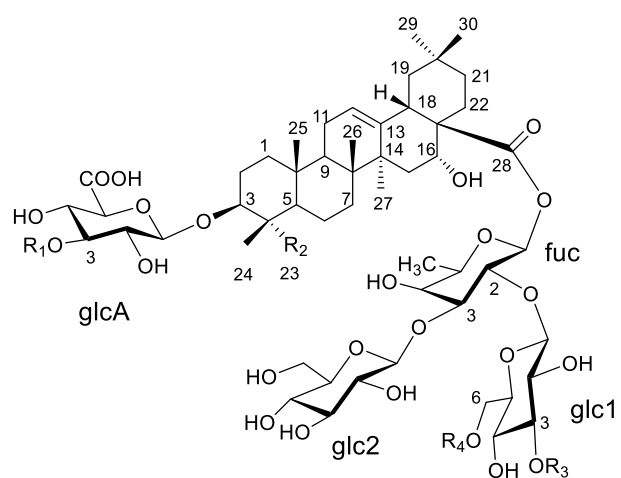
References

- Agrawal, P.K., 1992. NMR Spectroscopy in the structural elucidation of oligosaccharides and glycosides. *Phytochemistry* 31, 3307-3330.
- Alabdul Magid, A., Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Renimel, I., Harakat, D., Moretti, C., Lavaud, C., 2006. Triterpenoid saponins from the stem bark of *Caryocar villosum*. *Phytochemistry* 67, 2096-2102.
- Arnetoli, M., Montegrossi, G., Buccianti, A., Gonnelli, C., 2008. Determination of organic acids in plants of *Silene paradoxa* L. by HPLC. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 56, 789–795.
- Asai, T., Fujimoto, Y., 2010. Cyclic fatty acyl glycosides in the glandular trichome exudate of *Silene gallica*. *Phytochemistry* 71, 1410-1417.

- Böttger, S., Melzig, M.F., 2011. Triterpenoid saponins of the Caryophyllaceae and Illecebraceae family. *Phytochem. Lett.* 4, 59-68.
- Bouguet-Bonnet, S., Rochd, M., Mutzenhardt, P., Henry, M., 2002. Total assignment of ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of three triterpene saponins from roots of *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke. *Magn. Reson. Chem.* 40, 618-621.
- Boutaghane, N., Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Harkat, D., Simon, A., Kabouche, Z., 2013. Triterpenoid saponins of *Genista ulcina* Spach. *Phytochemistry* 93, 176–181.
- Boutaghane, N., Alabdul Magid, A., Abedini A., Cafolla, A., Djeghim, H., Gangloff, S.C., Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Kabouche, Z., 2019. Chemical constituents of *Genista numidica* Spach aerial parts and their antimicrobial, antioxidant and antityrosinase activities. *Nat. Prod. Res.* 33, 1734-1740.
- Darmograi, V., 1977. Flavonoids of plants of the genera *Silene* and *Otites* adans, family Caryophyllaceae. *Chem. Nat. Compd.* 13, 102–103.
- Dötterl, S., Wolfe, L.M., Jürgens, A., 2005. Qualitative and quantitative analyses of flower scent in *Silene latifolia*. *Phytochemistry* 66, 203–213.
- Eshmirzaeva, N.E., Khidyrova, N.K., Khodzhaeva, M., Mezhlumyan, L.G., Shakhidoyatov, K.M., 2005. Chemical Composition of *Silene viridiflora*. *Chem. Nat. Compd.* 41, 451–453.
- Gaidi, G., Miyamoto, T., Laurens, V., Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., 2002. New acylated triterpene saponins from *Silene fortunei* that modulate lymphocyte proliferation. *J. Nat. Prod.* 65, 1568-1572.
- Glensk, M., Wray, V., Nimtz, M., Schöpke, T., 1999. Silenosides A-C, triterpenoid saponins from *Silene vulgaris*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 62, 717-721.
- Fu, H., Koike, K., Li, W., Nikaido, T., Lin, W., Guo, D., 2005. Silenorubicosides A-D, triterpenoid saponins from *Silene rubicunda*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 68, 754-758.
- Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., Hanquet, B., Cui, Z.H., Lou, Z.C., Wagner, H., 1995. Acylated triterpene saponins from *Silene jennisseensis*. *Phytochemistry* 40, 509-514.

- Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., Hanquet, B., Cui, Z.H., Lou, Z.C., Wagner, H., 1997. Jenisseensosides C and D, biologically active acylated triterpene saponins from *Silene jenisseensis*. *Phytochemistry* 45, 985-990.
- Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., Hanquet, B., Cui, Z.H., Lou, Z.C., Wagner, H., 1999. A new biologically active acylated triterpene saponin from *Silene fortunei*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 62, 133-136.
- Larhsini, M., Marston, A., Hostettmann, K., 2003. Triterpenoid saponins from the roots of *Silene cucubalus*. *Fitoterapia* 74, 237-241.
- Lehbili, M., Alabdul Magid, A., Kabouche, A., Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Abedini, A., Morjani, H., Sarazin, T., Morjani, H., Gangloff, S.C., Kabouche, Z., 2017. Oleanane-type triterpene saponins from *Calendula stellata*. *Phytochemistry* 144, 33-42.
- Lehbili, M., Alabdul Magid, A., Kabouche, A., Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Morjani, H., Harkat, D., Kabouche, Z., 2018. Triterpenoid saponins from *Scabiosa stelatta* collected in the North-eastern Algeria. *Phytochemistry* 150, 40-49.
- Liao, C., Zhao, B., Wang, X., Liu, C., Xu, G., Liu, S., Zhang, X., Wang, X., 2013. Isolation and characterization of chemical constituents from the roots of *Silene viscidula* Franch. *Asian J. Chem.* 25, 10311-10314.
- Mamadalieva, N.Z., Lafont, R., Wink, M., 2014. Diversity of secondary metabolites in the genus *Silene* L. (Caryophyllaceae)-Structures, distribution, and biological properties. *Diversity* 6, 415-499.
- Matsuo, Y., Watanabe, K., Mimaki, Y., 2009. Triterpene glycosides from the underground parts of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 72, 1155-1160.
- Pertuit, D., Avunduk, S., Mitaine-Offer, A.C., Miyamoto, T., Tanaka, C., Paululat, T., Delemasure, S., Dutartre, P., Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., 2014. Triterpenoid saponins from the roots of two *Gypsophila* species. *Phytochemistry* 102, 182-188.
- Sadikov, Z.T., Saatov, Z., Girault, J.P., Lafont, R., 2000. Sileneoside H, a New Phytoecdysteroid from *Silene brahuica*. *J. Nat. Prod.* 63, 987-988.

- Simon, A., Toth, N., Gabor, K., Zoltan, G., Groska, J., Bathori, M., 2009. Ecdysteroids from *Silene viridiflora*. *Helv. Chim. Acta* 92, 753-761.
- Takahashi, N., Li, W., Koike, K., 2016. Oleanane-type triterpenoid saponins from *Silene armeria*. *Phytochemistry* 129, 77-85.
- Tan, N., Zhou, J., Zhao, S., Cheng, C., 1996. Rubicunosides B, C, D-three new triterpenoids saponins with acetylated saccharides from *Silene rubicunda*. *Acta. Chim. Sin.* 54, 722-728.
- Timité, G., Mitaine-Offer, A.C., Miyamoto, T., Tanaka, C., Mirjolet, J.F., Duchamp, O., Lacaille-Dubois, M.A., 2011. Unusual oleanane-type saponins from *Arenaria montana*. *Phytochemistry* 72, 503-507.
- Voutquenne-Nazabadioko, L., Gevrenova, R., Borie, N., Harakat, D., Sayagh, C., Weng, A., Thakur, M., Zaharieva, M., Henry, M., 2013. Triterpenoid saponins from the roots of *Gypsophila trichotoma* Wender. *Phytochemistry* 90, 114-127.
- Wu, Q., Tu, G.Z., Fu, H.Z., 2014. A new triterpenoid saponin from *Silene rubicunda* Franch. *J. Chin. Pharm. Sci.* 23, 246-250.
- Wu, Q., Tu, G.Z., Fu, H.Z., 2015. Silenorubicoside E-I, five new triterpenoid saponins isolated from *Silene rubicunda* Franch. *Mag. Reson. Chem.* 53, 544-550.
- Xu, W., Wu, J., Zhu, Z., Sha, Y., Fang, J., Li, Y., 2010. Pentacyclic triterpenoid saponins from *Silene viscidula*. *Helv. Chim. Acta* 93, 2007-2014.
- Xu, W., Fang, J., Zhu, Z., Wu, J., Li, Y., 2012. A new triterpenoid saponin from the roots of *Silene viscidula*. *Nat. Prod. Res.* 26, 2002-2007.



	R₁	R₂	R₃	R₄
1	H	CH ₂ OH	H	H
2	H	CH ₂ OH	Ac	H
4	H	CH ₂ OH	H	Ac
5	H	CH ₃	Ac	H
6	H	CHO	Ac	H
7	gal	CH ₂ OH	H	H
8	gal	CH ₂ OH	H	Ac

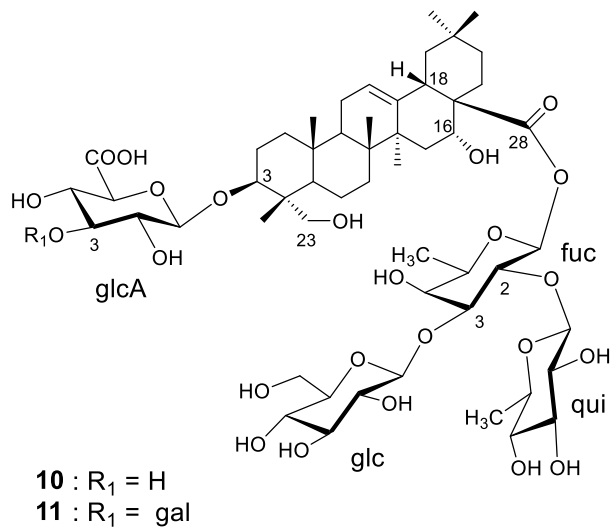
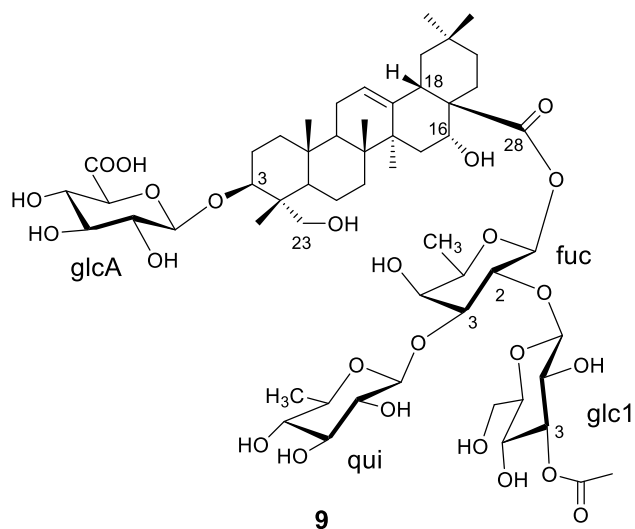
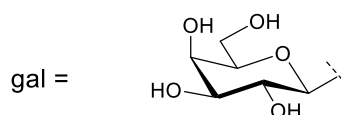
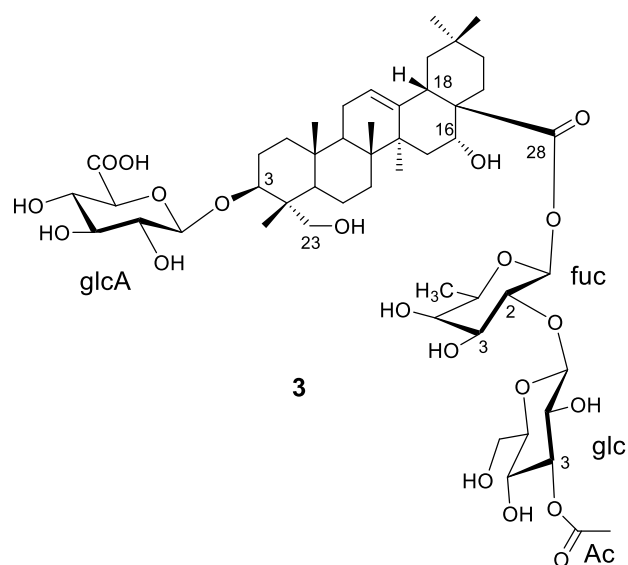


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of compounds **1-11** isolated from *Silene gallica*.

Table 1¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data of the aglycone moieties of compounds **1–6** in CD₃OD.^{a, b}

1			2		3		4		5		6	
	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H
1	38.2	1.01, m	38.2	1.02, m	38.2	1.02, m	38.1	1.00, m	38.4	1.03, m	37.8	1.18, m
2	25.0	1.65	24.9	1.63, m	24.9	1.64, m	25.0	1.64, m	25.6	1.63	24.2	1.71, td (13.6, 3.4)
		1.78		1.78, m		1.76, m		1.72, m		1.80		
		1.89		1.97, m		1.98		1.91		1.90		2.04
3	82.0	3.66, dd (12.5, 5.0)	81.0	3.67, dd (11.5, 4.7)	81.0	3.69, dd (12.1, 4.3)	81.9	3.67, dd (12.0, 4.3)	89.6	3.20, dd (11.7, 4.3)	81.3	3.98, dd (11.7, 4.3)
4	42.5	–	42.5	–	42.5	–	42.5	–	38.8	–	55.0	–
5	46.8	1.26	46.8	1.28	46.9	1.28, br d (12.9)	46.9	1.27	55.7	0.82, br d (12.3)	47.4	1.38
6	17.4	1.39	17.5	1.42, td (12.1, 3.6)	17.6	1.43, td (12.5, 3.5)	17.5	1.40	18.0	1.46, td (12.3, 3.5)	20.0	0.98
7	32.4	1.51	32.4	1.52, br d (12.3)	32.3	1.55, br d (11.5)	32.4	1.52, m	33.0	1.60	32.2	1.59
		1.33		1.37, m		1.32		1.39, m		1.32		
		1.68		1.68		1.68		1.56, td (12.5,3.3)		1.58, m		
8	39.5	–	39.5	–	39.5	–	39.5	–	39.5	–	39.8	–
9	46.8	1.70	46.9	1.72, br t (9.3)	46.8	1.73, t (13.3)	46.8	1.72, br t (10.0)	46.8	1.68, br t (9.3)	46.7	1.80
10	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.5	–	35.6	–
11	23.1	1.91	23.1	1.91	23.1	1.90	23.1	1.89	23.1	1.91	23.0	1.95
12	121.9	1.93	121.9	1.93	122.0	1.92	122.0	1.91	122.0	1.93	121.7	1.97
		5.32, t (3.7)		5.32, t (3.3)		5.32, t (3.5)		5.31, t (3.5)		5.32, t (3.1)		5.33, t (3.5)
		143.5		143.5		–		143.7		–		143.5
13	143.5	–	143.5	–	143.4	–	143.7	–	143.5	–	143.6	–
14	41.2	–	41.1	–	41.2	–	41.2	–	41.1	–	41.1	–
15	35.5	1.32	35.7	1.33	35.6	1.35	35.4	1.33	35.7	1.32	35.8	1.31
16	72.7	1.79	72.7	1.80	72.8	1.81, dd (14.5, 3.5)	73.1	1.93	72.7	1.80, dd (15.0, 3.6)	72.7	1.79
		4.78, t (3.5)		4.78, t (3.4)		4.72, t (3.5)		4.62, br s		4.78, t (3.5)		4.77, br s
		48.6		–		48.5		–		47.5		–
18	40.6	2.98, dd (14.3, 4.0)	40.5	2.99, dd (14.5, 4.2)	40.6	2.99, dd (14.4, 4.0)	40.5	2.99, dd (13.5, 4.2)	40.5	2.99, dd (14.4, 4.1)	40.4	2.99, dd (13.3, 4.0)
19	46.3	1.08, dd (12.7, 3.2)	46.3	1.08, dd (13.0, 3.1)	46.3	1.08, dd (14.1, 3.6)	46.3	1.05, m	46.3	1.08, m	46.2	1.09, dd (13.3, 5.2)
20	30.0	2.28, t (13.8)	29.9	2.27, t (13.4)	29.9	2.26, t (14.1)	29.9	2.30, br t (13.5)	29.9	2.27, t (13.9)	29.9	2.28, t (13.5)
		–		–		–		–		–		–
		35.0		1.16, m		35.0		1.16, br d (12.7)		34.9		1.17, m
22	29.9	1.91	30.0	1.92	29.9	1.91	30.7	1.91	29.9	1.93	30.3	1.95
		1.70		1.70		1.71		1.69		1.69		1.69, td (13.5, 3.7)
		2.01, dt (14.0, 3.7)		2.02, dt (13.8, 3.9)		2.00		1.94		2.02, tddt (13.2, 3.5)		2.01, m
23	63.3	3.29, d (11.5)	63.4	3.28, d (11.7)	63.4	3.24, d (11.7)	63.4	3.30, d (12.0)	27.1	1.08, s	207.5	9.44, s
24	12.0	3.63, d (11.5)	12.1	3.65, d (11.7)	12.1	3.64, d (11.7)	12.0	3.64, d (12.0)	15.6	3.64, d (12.0)	8.9	1.12, s
		0.72, s		0.79, s		0.72, s		0.73, s		0.88, s		1.03, s
		15.2		1.02, s		15.2		1.01, s		15.2		1.02, s
26	16.5	0.79, s	16.6	0.79, s	16.6	0.80, s	16.5	0.78, s	16.5	0.79, s	16.4	0.79, s
27	26.0	1.37, s	26.0	1.38, s	26.0	1.38, s	25.9	1.40, s	25.9	1.37, s	25.9	1.39, s
28	175.7	–	175.6	–	175.7	–	175.7	–	175.6	–	175.5	–
29	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s
30	23.7	0.97, s	23.7	0.97, s	23.8	0.97, s	23.5	0.97, s	23.6	0.97, s	23.5	0.97, s

^a Overlapped signals are reported without designated multiplicity.^b in ppm, *J* in parentheses in Hz.

Table 2¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data in CD₃OD of the sugar moieties of compounds **1-6**.^{a,b}

1			2		3		4		5		6	
	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H
GlcA-												
1	104.5	4.48, d (7.8)	103.9	4.46, d (7.8)	103.9	4.45, d (7.9)	104.4	4.48, d (7.8)	105.6	4.40, d (7.8)	103.2	4.22, d (7.8)
2	73.8	3.25, dd (8.9, 7.8)	73.7	3.24-6, t (8.8)	73.7	3.25, t (8.2)	73.7	3.21, t (8.8)	73.9	3.26, t (8.7)	73.7	3.14 3, t (7.8)
3	76.3	3.38, t (8.9)	76.6	3.39, t (8.9)	76.7	3.38	76.3	3.39, t (8.9)	76.3	3.37, t (8.7)	76.8 3	3.33
4	71.8	3.52, t (9.3)	72.2	3.50-46, t (9.1)	72.2	3.45, t (8.9)	71.9	3.50, t (9.1)	71.9	3.51, t (9.0)	72.2	3.44 3, t (9.5)
5	75.1	3.81, d (9.1)	75.2	3.78, d (9.1)	76.7-75.2	3.69-3.78	75.2	3.78, d (9.1)	76.5	3.75	76.2	3.42
6	171.3	—	172.1	—	171.7	—	172.1	—	171.1	—	172.1	—
Fuc-												
1	92.6	5.38, d (8.2)	92.4	5.40, d (8.2)	92.6	5.35, d (8.2)	92.5	5.40, d (8.2)	92.4	5.40, d (8.3)	92.4	5.40, d (8.3)
2	73.3	4.08, dd (9.4, 8.2)	73.1	4.11, dd (9.6, 8.2)	74.7	4.03, dd (9.4, 8.2)	73.3	4.11, dd (9.6, 8.2)	73.1	4.11, dd (9.7, 8.3)	73.0	4.14 0, dd (9.5, 8.3)
3	84.0	3.88, dd (9.9, 3.0)	84.2	3.87, dd (10.0, 3.1)	74.3	3.78, dd (9.6, 3.5)	84.3	3.87, dd (10.0, 3.1)	84.2	3.87, dd (9.7, 3.1)	84.2	3.87, dd (9.5, 3.0)
4	71.3	3.95, d (3.0)	71.4	3.95, d (3.1)	71.8	3.62, d (3.5)	71.2	3.95, d (3.1)	71.4	3.95, d (3.1)	71.4	3.95, d (3.0)
5	71.2	3.78, m	71.3	3.78, m	71.5	3.74, m	71.1	3.78, m	71.3	3.78, m	71.3	3.79
6	15.2	1.27, d (6.4)	15.1	1.28, d (6.4)	15.2	1.27, d (6.4)	15.2	1.28, d (6.4)	15.1	1.27, d (6.4)	15.1	1.27, d (6.4)
Glc1												
1	102.3	4.88, d (8.0)	101.9	5.03, d (8.0)	102.3	4.88 d (8.0)	102.1	4.93, d (8.0)	101.9	5.03, d (8.1)	101.8	5.03, d (8.1)
2	74.5	3.13, t (8.5)	72.9	3.26-7, t (8.0)	72.7	3.36	74.4	3.15, t (8.0)	73.0	3.27, t (9.5)	73.0	3.25, dd (9.3, 8.1)
3	77.0	3.36, t (8.5)	78.3	4.92	77.9	4.94	76.8	3.38, t (8.3)	78.3	4.93	78.3	4.90, t (9.3)
4	69.7 70.5	3.32-3.30	68.7	3.47, t (9.0)	68.7	3.45, t (9.0)	70.9	3.22, t (9.3)	68.7	3.48, t (9.4)	68.7	3.44, t (9.3)
5	76.5	3.30	76.2	3.38 m	76.4	3.37	73.9 8	3.51, m	76.2	3.38	76.2	3.36
6	61.6	3.77, dd (12.0, 5.1) 3.93, dd (12.0, 1.8)	61.4	3.79, dd (12.4, 5.9) 3.93, dd (12.4, 1.8)	61.4	3.77, dd (12.0, 5.6) 3.93, dd (12.0, 1.8)	64.3	4.35, dd (11.7, 2.0) 4.38 9, dd (11.7, 5.2)	61.4	3.78 3.93, dd (12.5.,2.2)	61.4	3.79, dd (12.1, 6.4) 3.92, dd (12.1, 1.8)
Ac-CH ₃												
COO			19.8	2.14, s	19.8	2.14, s	19.8	2.17, s	19.8	2.18, s	19.8	2.12, s
			171.4	—	171.2	—	172.3	—	171.3	—	171.4	-
Glc2												
1	103.9	4.63, d (7.5)	104.0	4.61, d (7.2)			104.0	4.61, d (7.2)	104.0	4.60, d (7.2)	104.0	4.60, d (7.0)
2	73.9	3.32	74.0	3.34-2			73.8 9	3.34 3	74.0	3.32	74.0	3.31
3	76.8	3.31	76.8	3.32 3			76.8	3.32 5	76.8	3.33	76.3-8	3.32
4	70.5-69.7	3.30-3.32	69.6	3.33			69.8	3.33 4	69.6	3.32	69.6	3.31
5	76.5	3.28-3.30	76.5	3.34 0			76.5	3.34 1	76.5	3.29	76.5	3.28
6	60.9	3.70, dd (12.0, 5.0) 3.85, dd (12.0, 1.7)	60.9	3.70, dd (12.4, 5.1) 3.85, dd (12.4, 1.8)			60.9	3.70, dd (12.4, 5.1) 3.85, dd (12.4, 1.8)	60.9	3.69 dd (12.1,5.1) 3.85 dd (12.1,1.9)	60.9	3.69 dd (12.0, 5.0) 3.85 (12.0, 1.9)

^a Overlapped signals are reported without designated multiplicity.^b in ppm, *J* in parentheses in Hz.

Table 3¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data of the aglycone moieties of compounds **7–11** in CD₃OD.^{a,b}

7			8		9		10		11	
	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H
1	38.2	1.01	38.1	1.01, m	38.1	1.01, m	38.2	1.00	38.2	1.01, m
		1.63, m		1.63		1.63, m		1.63, m		1.63, m
2	24.9	1.77	24.9	1.78	25.0	1.77, m	25.0	1.78, m	24.9	1.78
		1.94		1.92		1.90, m		1.90, m		1.92, m
3	81.4	3.68 dd (12.0, 4.5)	81.5	3.67, dd (12.3, 4.7)	82.0	3.66, dd (12.0, 4.1)	81.9	3.66, dd (12.1, 4.1)	81.4	3.68, dd (12.1, 4.1)
4	42.5	–	42.5	–	42.5	–	42.5	–	42.5	–
5	46.8	1.26	46.7	1.26, m	46.8	1.27	46.8	1.27	46.7	1.25, m
6	17.4	1.40	17.5	1.39	17.5	1.41, m	17.4	1.39, m	17.5	1.39, m
		1.52		1.51		1.52, m		1.52, m		1.52, m
7	32.4	1.33	32.4	1.33	32.4	1.33	32.4	1.32	32.0	1.33
		1.68		1.68		1.69		1.66		1.68
8	39.5	–	39.4	–	39.5	–	39.5	–	39.5	–
9	46.9	1.70, t (9.9)	46.9	1.72, t (10.3)	46.8	1.71	46.8	1.70	46.2	1.70, t (10.3)
10	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.3	–	36.3	–
11	23.1	1.91	23.1	1.90	23.1	1.91	23.1	1.91	23.1	1.90
		1.92		1.92		1.93		1.93		1.92
12	121.9	5.31, t (3.9)	122.0	5.31, t (3.1)	121.9	5.32, t (3.1)	121.9	5.32, t (3.5)	121.9	5.32, t (3.5)
13	143.5	–	143.7	–	143.5	–	143.5	–	143.5	–
14	41.2	–	41.2	–	41.2	–	41.2	–	41.2	–
15	35.0	1.32	35.4	1.32	35.7	1.33	35.5	1.33	35.5	1.33
		1.80, dd (14.7, 3.5)		1.83, dd (14.1, 3.5)		1.80, dd (15.1, 3.6)		1.79, dd (15.2, 3.3)		1.78, dd (11.5, 3.5)
16	72.7	4.77, t (3.8)	73.0	4.62, br s	72.7	4.77, t (3.2)	72.7	4.77, t (3.5)	72.7	4.77, t (3.5)
17	48.5	–	48.5	–	48.5	–	48.5	–	48.5	–
18	40.6	2.98, dd (14.2, 4.2)	40.5	2.99, dd (14.0, 4.0)	40.5	2.99, dd (14.5, 4.1)	40.6	2.98 dd (14.5, 4.3)	40.6	2.98, dd (14.2, 4.6)
19	46.3	1.08, m	46.3	1.08, m	46.3	1.08, m	46.3	1.08 m	46.3	1.08, m
		2.28, t (13.5)		2.30, t (13.0)		2.28, t (13.5)		2.26 t (13.4)		2.28, t (13.9)
20	29.8	–	29.9	–	29.9	–	29.9	–	29.8	–
21	35.1	1.15, m	35.1	1.16, m	35.0	1.17, m	35.0	1.17, m	35.0	1.16, m
		1.91		1.95		1.92		1.92		1.93
22	30.7	1.69	30.7	1.69	30.0	1.69		1.69	29.8	1.69
		1.99, dt (14.2, 4.4)		1.94		2.01	29.9	2.01		2.01
23	63.5	3.28, d (11.5)	63.5	3.28, d (11.5)	63.3	3.29, d (11.6)	63.3	3.29, d (11.6)	63.5	3.28, d (11.4)
		3.64, d (11.5)		3.64, d (11.5)		3.65, d (11.6)		3.64, d (11.6)		3.64, d (11.4)
24	12.0	0.72, s	12.0	0.72, s	12.0	0.73, s	12.0	0.72, s	12.0	0.72, s
25	15.2	1.01, s	15.2	1.01, s	15.2	1.01, s	15.2	1.01, s	15.2	1.01, s
26	16.5	0.79, s	16.5	0.78, s	16.6	0.79, s	16.6	0.79, s	16.6	0.79, s
27	26.0	1.38, s	25.9	1.40, s	26.0	1.38, s	26.0	1.38, s	25.9	1.38, s
28	175.7	–	175.6	–	175.6	–	175.7	–	175.7	–
29	31.7	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s	31.9	0.91, s
30	23.7	0.97, s	23.5	0.97, s	23.7	0.97, s	23.7	0.97, s	23.7	0.97, s

^a Overlapped signals are reported without designated multiplicity.^b in ppm, *J* in parentheses in Hz.,

Table 4¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data in CD₃OD of the sugar moieties of compounds **7-11**.^{a,b}

	7		8		9		10		11	
	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H	δ_C	δ_H
glcA-										
1	103.7	4.52, d (7.9)	103.8	4.53, d (7.8)	104.5	4.48, d (7.9)	104.4	4.48, d (7.8)	103.6	4.52, d (7.9)
2	72.7	3.46, t (8.0)	73.1	3.46, t (8.0)	73.7	3.25, t (8.2)	73.7	3.25, dd (9.0, 8.1)	73.2	3.46, t (8.2)
3	84.9	3.64, dd (9.9, 8.0)	85.2	3.63, t (8.5)	76.3	3.39, t (8.5)	76.4	3.39, t (9.0)	85.0	3.64, t (8.5)
4	70.5	3.61	70.9	3.61	71.8	3.52	71.9	3.51, t (9.0)	70.5	3.64
5	75.5	3.70	75.5	3.58	75.3	3.80	75.2	3.79	75.9	3.58
6	171.3	—	171.1	—	171.3	—	172.1	—	171.1	—
gal										
1	104.0	4.57, d (7.8)	104.1	4.56, d (7.8)					104.0	4.57, d (7.7)
2	71.4	3.63, t (8.1)	71.5	3.63, t (8.1)					71.4	3.63, t (8.5)
3	73.3	3.52, dd (9.6, 3.4)	73.3	3.52, dd (9.7, 3.0)					73.3	3.52, dd (9.2, 3.3)
4	69.1	3.81, d (3.4)	69.0	3.81, d (3.0)					69.1	3.88, d (3.3)
5	75.9	3.58	75.9	3.57					75.9	3.58
6	61.3	3.68	61.3	3.69					61.3	3.68
		3.80		3.80						3.80
fuc-										
1	92.6	5.37, d (8.3)	92.4	5.40, d (8.2)	92.4	5.40, d (8.2)	92.6	5.38, d (8.3)	92.6	5.37, d (8.3)
2	73.3	4.08, dd (9.6, 8.3)	73.3	4.01, dd (9.5, 8.2)	73.1	4.10, dd (9.7, 8.2)	73.4	4.07, dd (9.7, 8.3)	73.4	4.07, dd (9.6, 8.3)
3	84.0	3.88, dd (9.6, 3.3)	84.3	3.88, dd (9.5, 3.0)	83.9	3.84, dd (9.7, 3.1)	83.7	3.85, dd (9.7, 3.0)	83.8	3.87, dd (9.6, 3.2)
4	71.3	3.95, d (3.3)	71.2	3.95, d (3.0)	71.7	3.88, d (3.0)	71.6	3.88, d (3.0)	71.6	3.88, d (3.2)
5	71.1	3.78, m	71.1	3.78, m	71.2	3.79, m	71.1	3.79, m	71.1	3.78, m
6	15.2	1.27, d (6.4)	15.1	1.27, d (6.4)	15.2	1.27, d (6.4)	15.2	1.27, d (6.4)	15.1	1.27, d (6.4)
sugar at 2-fuc		glc		glc		glc		glc		glc
1	102.3	4.90, d (8.1)	102.1	4.89, d (7.9)	101.9	5.04, d (8.1)	102.3	4.89, d (8.1)	102.3	4.90, d (8.1)
2	74.4	3.14, t (8.6)	74.4	3.15, t (9.0)	73.0	3.26, dd (9.4, 8.1)	74.5	3.13, dd (8.7, 8.3)	74.2	3.13, t (8.4)
3	77.0	3.35	76.8	3.37, t (9.5)	78.3	4.91	77	3.35	76.8	3.34
4	69.8 70.5	3.32	70.8	3.23, t (9.4)	68.7	3.47, t (9.4)	70.5	3.30 m	70.5	3.31
5	76.5	3.30	73.8	3.50	76.2	3.37, m	76.5	3.31	76.5	3.31
6	61.5	3.77, dd (11.7, 4.7)	64.2	4.35, dd (11.7, 1.6)	61.4	3.80	61.6	3.78	61.6	3.78
		3.91, dd (11.7, 1.7)		4.39, dd (11.7, 7.1)		3.93, dd (11.2, 2.0)		3.92, dd (12.3m 1.5)		3.92, dd (12.3, 1.8)
Ac-CH ₃			19.8	2.18, s	19.8	2.14, s				
COO			172.3	—	171.4	—				
sugar at 3-fuc		glc		glc		qui		qui		qui
1	103.9	4.63 d (7.5)	103.9	4.63, d (7.1)	103.9	4.59, d (7.6)	103.8	4.63, d (7.5)	103.8	4.63, d (7.1)
2	73.9	3.31	73.9	3.34 2	74.3	3.33	74.2	3.32	73.9	3.31
3	76.8	3.32	76.8	3.32-3	76.6	3.30, t (8.4)	77.0 76.6	3.30	76.6	3.30, t (8.4)
4	70.5 69.8	3.30	69.7	3.30 4	75.1	3.02, t (9.0)	70.5 75.5	3.02, t (9.0)	75.5	3.03, t (9.1)
5	76.5	3.28	76.5	3.28 30	72.0	3.34	76.5 72.0	3.34 m	72.0	3.34
6	60.8	3.70, dd (12.1, 4.9)	60.9	3.70, dd (12.1, 4.9)	16.8	1.28, d (6.4)	61.6 16.8	1.28 d (6.4)	16.8	1.28, d (6.4)
		3.85, dd (12.1, 1.8)		3.85, dd (12.1, 1.8)						

^a Overlapped signals are reported without designated multiplicity.^b in ppm, *J* in parentheses in Hz.