



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, **14**, 12147

## Discovery of new triterpene glycosides from *Dendrobium officinale* with their $\alpha$ -glucosidase and $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory activity†

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Received 26th February 2024

Accepted 8th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ra01483a

rsc.li/rsc-advances

### Introduction

The plant *Dendrobium officinale* Kimura & Migo (Orchidaceae family, Vietnamese name Lan Thác Hộc) is an epiphytic herb that grows on large tree branches or on moist cliffs. The flat stem has longitudinal grooves divided into many segments, the stem is narrow, the tip is thicker, and the colour is light yellow. Short leaves with sheaths. The flowers are pink or white and pink, growing in short clusters between fallen leaves. The fruit is long and diamond shaped. This plant is distributed in the countries with tropical and subtropical climates such as China, Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam. This plant has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for thousands of years used to protect the liver, treat cancer, gastritis, enhance immunity, stimulate digestion, reduce blood sugar and blood fat.<sup>1,2</sup> In Vietnam, *D. officinale* has been found in the mountains and forests of Vinh Phu, Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Da Nang, Gia Lai, Lam Dong provinces. The previous studies reported terpenoids,<sup>3</sup> bibenzyl derivatives,<sup>1–7</sup> polysaccharides,<sup>8–15</sup> are the main components of this plants. Some of which exhibited anti-tumor,<sup>7,14,15</sup> anti-inflammatory activities<sup>8–13</sup> and alleviates type 2 diabetes mellitus.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, the whole plants of *D. officinale*

were selected for further study. This paper reported the isolation, structural identification of thirteen triterpene glycosides (1–13), including seven undescribed compounds (1–7) and their anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase activities *in vitro*.

### Experimental

#### General experimental procedures

The optical rotations were measured on a Jasco P2000 polarimeter. IR spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer SpectrumTwo FTIR spectrometer. The NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance 600 MHz FT-NMR spectrometer. The HR-ESI-MS were measured on a SCIEX X500 QTOF or Agilent 6530 QTOF system. The semi-preparative HPLC was performed on an Agilent 1260 infinity II system including binary pump, auto-sampler, DAD detector, and YMC J'sphere ODS-H80 (20 × 250 mm, 4  $\mu$ m) HPLC column. Mobile phases were an isocratic system of methanol/water or acetonitrile/water at flow rate of 3 mL min<sup>-1</sup>. Thin layer chromatography was performed on pre-coated plates with silica gel or reversed phase C18 (RP18). Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (40–63  $\mu$ m) or RP18 (150  $\mu$ m) as adsorbents.

#### Plant material

Plant samples, *Dendrobium officinale* Kimura & Migo, were collected in Tam Dao, Vinh Phuc province, Vietnam during April 2022 and identified by Dr Nguyen The Cuong, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, VAST. Voucher specimen (NCCT-P160) was kept at the Institute of Marine Biochemistry, VAST.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: HR-ESI-MS, 1D, and 2D-NMR spectra of new compounds of new compounds would be found. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ra01483a>



## Extraction and isolation

Dried powdered *D. officinale* whole plants (8.1 kg) was ultrasonically extracted with MeOH at 40 °C for three times (each, 20 L, 2 h) to obtain MeOH residue (300 g). This was suspended with 5.0 L of water and then successively partitioned with *n*-hexane, EtOAc to give *n*-hexane (DO1, 100 g), EtOAc (DO2, 28 g), and water-soluble extracts (DO3, 160 g). These fractions were screened for their anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase activities *in vitro* at the concentration of 200  $\mu$ g mL<sup>-1</sup>. Fraction DO3 showed significant anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (71.2%) and anti  $\alpha$ -amylase (68.0%) activity. Therefore, this fraction was selected for further study. The DO3 fraction was run on a Diaion (HP-20) column using MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1/4, 1/1, 3/4, and 1/0, each 3 L) as eluent to give four fractions, DO3A (45.6 g), DO3B (32 g), DO3C (27.0 g), and DO3D (18.5 g), respectively. Fraction DO3B (32 g) was isolated on an RP18 column eluting with MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (3/1) to get five fractions, DO3B1–DO3B5. Fraction DO3B2 (5.7 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (3/1) to get three fractions, DO3B2A–DO3B2C. Fraction DO3B2B (212 mg) was isolated on HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 35% in water to get two compounds **10** (22.5 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 35.19 min) and **11** (20.3 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 32.17 min). Fraction DO3B2C (183 mg) was purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 25% to get compound **12** (15.5 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 59.31 min). Fraction DO3B4 (6.1 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (4/1) to get four fractions, DO3B4A–DO3B4D. Fraction DO3B4B (248 mg) was purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 35% to get two compounds, **8** (51.0 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 34.00 min) and **9** (23.4 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 43.46 min). Fraction DO3B4C (176 mg) was purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 31% to get two compounds, **5** (16.5 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 37.70 min) and **6** (15.2 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 25.53 min). Fraction DO3C (27.1 g) isolated on an RP18 column eluting with MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (4/1) to get four fractions, DO3C1–DO3C4. Fraction DO3C2 (2.7 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (5/1) to get six fractions, DO3C2A–DO3C2F. Fraction DO3C2B (178 mg) was purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>OH 70% in H<sub>2</sub>O to get compound **1** (15.8 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 45.56 min). Fraction DO3C2C (157 mg) was purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>OH 70% in H<sub>2</sub>O to get compound **2** (7.0 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 35.10 min). Fraction DO3C3 (1.9 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (6/1) to get three fractions, DO3C3A–DO3C3C. Fraction DO3C3B (217 mg) was chromatographed on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 25% to get two compounds, **3** (18.2 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 23.81 min) and **4** (17.0 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 40.29 min). Fraction DO3D (18.5 g) isolated on an RP18 column eluting with MeOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (5/1) to get four fractions, DO3D1–DO3D4. Fraction DO3D2 (2.9 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (7/1) and then purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>CN 25% to get compound **7** (19.0 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 43.37 min). Fraction DO3D3 (1.8 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (8/1) and then purified on the HPLC using CH<sub>3</sub>OH 75% in H<sub>2</sub>O to get compound **13** (20.1 mg, *t*<sub>R</sub> = 38.5 min).

**Dendrocinaoside A (1).** Colourless powder; mp 216–218 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -31.6 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 220, 245, 331 nm. IR (KBr)

$\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3404, 2939, 1755, 1649, 1464, 1388, 1175, 1064; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1227.5586 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>88</sub>O<sub>24</sub>Na]<sup>+</sup>, 1227.5585,  $\Delta$  = +2.3 ppm); *m/z*: 1205.5728 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>89</sub>O<sub>24</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1205.5739,  $\Delta$  = -0.9 ppm). <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 1.

**Dendrocinaoside B (2).** Colorless powder; mp 207–208 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -43.5 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 220, 245, 335 nm. IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3422, 2942, 1732, 1639, 1460, 1390, 1228, 1063; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1223.5854 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>91</sub>O<sub>25</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1223.5844,  $\Delta$  = +0.8 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 1.

**Dendrocinaoside C (3).** Colorless powder; mp 212–214 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -28.0 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 230, 315 nm. IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3414, 2939, 1730, 1642, 1548, 1467, 1391, 1376, 1254, 1170, 1074; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1221.6071 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>93</sub>O<sub>24</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1221.6051,  $\Delta$  = +1.6 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 1.

**Dendrocinaoside D (4).** Colorless powder; mp 221–223 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -33.8 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ : 219, 245, 300, 330 nm. IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3444, 2939, 1731, 1751, 1698, 1634, 1456, 1259, 1170, 1075; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1235.5839 [M - H]<sup>-</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>91</sub>O<sub>25</sub>]<sup>-</sup>, 1235.5855,  $\Delta$  = -1.3 ppm), *m/z*: 1271.5568 [M + <sup>35</sup>Cl]<sup>-</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>92</sub>O<sub>25</sub><sup>35</sup>Cl]<sup>-</sup>, 1271.5521,  $\Delta$  = -4.2 ppm), *m/z*: 1273.5563 [M + <sup>37</sup>Cl]<sup>-</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>92</sub>O<sub>25</sub><sup>37</sup>Cl]<sup>-</sup>, 1273.5592,  $\Delta$  = -2.3 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 1.

**Dendrocinaoside E (5).** Colorless powder; mp 198–199 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -45.2 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (nm): terminal absorption at 190–240 nm; IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3441, 2943, 1715, 1645, 1069; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1075.5679 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>53</sub>H<sub>87</sub>O<sub>22</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1075.5684,  $\Delta$  = -0.5 ppm), *m/z*: 1097.5476 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>53</sub>H<sub>86</sub>O<sub>22</sub>Na]<sup>+</sup>, 1097.5503,  $\Delta$  = -2.5 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 2.

**Dendrocinaoside F (6).** Colorless powder; mp 192–194 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -31.0 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (nm): terminal absorption at 190–240 nm; IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3412, 2937, 1737, 1645, 1457, 1389, 1066; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 1061.5553 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>85</sub>O<sub>22</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1061.5527,  $\Delta$  = +2.5 ppm), *m/z*: 1083.5373 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>84</sub>O<sub>22</sub>Na]<sup>+</sup>, 1083.5347,  $\Delta$  = +2.4 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 2.

**Dendrocinaoside G (7).** Colorless powder; mp 194–196 °C.  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ : -46.8 (c 0.1, MeOH); UV (MeOH)  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  (nm): terminal absorption at 190–250 nm; IR (KBr)  $\nu$  cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3415, 2942, 1715, 1612, 1456, 1418, 1078; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 929.5128 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>47</sub>H<sub>77</sub>O<sub>18</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 929.5105,  $\Delta$  = +2.5 ppm), *m/z*: 951.4913 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, (calcd for [C<sub>47</sub>H<sub>76</sub>O<sub>18</sub>Na]<sup>+</sup>, 951.4913,  $\Delta$  = -1.7 ppm); <sup>1</sup>H- and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR data were shown in the Table 2.

## Acid hydrolysis of compounds 1–7

Acid hydrolysis of compounds 1–7 were the same as described in previous reports<sup>16,17</sup> and referred to ESI.†

## $\alpha$ -Glucosidase and $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory assay

The  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory assay protocols are the same as described in previous reports<sup>18,19</sup> and referred to ESI.†



Table 1  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectral data for 1–4

1			2			3			4		
No.	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (mult., $J$ in Hz)									
1	39.8	0.97 (m)/1.63 (m)	39.7	0.97 (m)/1.63 (m)	39.7	0.97 (m)/1.62 (m)	39.7	0.96 (m)/1.62 (m)	39.7	0.96 (m)/1.62 (m)	
2	27.0	1.70(m)/1.86 (m)	27.0	1.70(m)/1.85 (m)	26.9	1.70(m)/185 (m)	27.0	1.70(m)/1.85 (m)	27.0	1.70(m)/1.85 (m)	
3	90.8	3.12 (dd, 12.0, 4.2)	90.8	3.13 (dd, 12.0, 4.2)	90.8	3.12 (dd, 12.0, 4.8)	90.8	3.12 (dd, 12.0, 4.2)	90.8	3.12 (dd, 12.0, 4.2)	
4	40.8	—	40.7	—	40.7	—	40.7	—	40.7	—	
5	56.9	0.72 (br d, 11.4)	57.5	0.76 (br d, 11.4)	57.0	0.75 (br d, 11.4)	57.0	0.75 (br d, 12.0)	57.0	0.75 (br d, 12.0)	
6	19.3	1.37 (m)/(1.49)	19.3	1.37 (m)/1.50 (m)	19.3	1.37 (m)/1.50 (m)	19.3	1.35 (m)/1.48 (m)	19.3	1.35 (m)/1.48 (m)	
7	33.9	1.29 (m)/1.48 (m)	33.9	1.30 (m)/1.48 (m)	33.9	1.30 (m)/1.48 (m)	33.9	1.29 (m)/1.46 (m)	33.9	1.29 (m)/1.46 (m)	
8	40.1	—	40.1	—	40.1	—	40.1	—	40.1	—	
9	49.0	1.58 (m)	49.0	1.58 (m)	49.0	1.60 (m)	49.0	1.58 (m)	49.0	1.58 (m)	
10	37.9	—	37.9	—	37.9	—	37.9	—	37.9	—	
11	24.6	1.90–1.92 (m)	24.6	1.90–1.92 (m)	24.7	1.90–1.92 (m)	24.6	1.90–1.92 (m)	24.6	1.90–1.92 (m)	
12	124.3	5.34 (t, 3.0)	124.2	5.31 (t, 3.0)	124.2	5.28 (t, 3.6)	123.9	5.28 (t, 3.6)	123.9	5.28 (t, 3.6)	
13	144.2	—	144.0	—	144.8	—	144.8	—	144.8	—	
14	42.9	—	42.9	—	42.8	—	42.9	—	42.9	—	
15	28.9	1.13 (m)/1.80 (m)	28.9	1.10 (m)/1.78 (m)	29.0	1.10 (m)/1.78 (m)	28.9	1.08 (m)/1.77 (m)	28.9	1.08 (m)/1.77 (m)	
16	24.2	1.85 (m)/2.17 <sup>a</sup>	24.1	1.77(m)/2.12 (td, 13.2, 3.6)	24.0	1.77(m)/2.07 (td, 13.2, 2.4)	24.0	1.72 (m)/2.05 (td, 13.2, 3.0)	24.0	1.72 (m)/2.05 (td, 13.2, 3.0)	
17	48.5	—	47.9	—	48.4	—	48.3	—	48.3	—	
18	48.4	2.75 (dd, 13.8, 4.8)	44.7	2.81 (dd, 13.8, 4.2)	41.4	2.90 (dd, 13.2, 4.2)	41.8	2.90 (dd, 13.2, 3.6)	41.8	2.90 (dd, 13.2, 3.6)	
19	42.6	2.10 (dd, 13.8, 4.6)	47.6	1.47 <sup>a</sup> 2.00 (t, 13.8)	41.4	1.11 <sup>a</sup> 1.83 (t, 13.8)	41.4	1.12 <sup>a</sup> 1.83 (t, 13.4)	41.4	1.12 <sup>a</sup> 1.83 (t, 13.4)	
20	149.6	—	71.3	—	36.8	—	36.8	—	36.8	—	
21	30.9	2.15 <sup>a</sup> 2.24 (td, 13.2, 3.6)	35.6	1.51 (m)/1.65 (m)	29.5	1.18 (m)/1.52 (m)	29.3	1.18 (m)/1.50 (m)	29.3	1.18 (m)/1.50 (m)	
22	38.5	1.55 (m)/1.91 (m)	39.8	1.67 (m)/1.75 (m)	32.6	1.65 (m)/1.74 (m)	32.6	1.65 (m)/1.74 (m)	32.6	1.65 (m)/1.74 (m)	
23	28.5	0.95 (s)	28.5	0.93 (s)							
24	16.9	0.73 (s)	16.9	0.73 (s)	16.9	0.72 (s)	16.9	0.72 (s)	16.9	0.72 (s)	
25	16.1	0.95 (s)	16.0	0.95 (s)	16.0	0.93 (s)	16.0	0.94 (s)	16.0	0.94 (s)	
26	17.8	0.80 (s)	18.0	0.80 (s)	17.8	0.79 (s)	17.8	0.79 (s)	17.8	0.79 (s)	
27	26.3	1.18 (s)	26.2	1.18 (s)	26.3	1.17 (s)	26.3	1.17 (s)	26.3	1.17 (s)	
28	177.3	—	177.6	—	178.0	—	178.0	—	178.0	—	
29	—	—	—	—	74.2	3.21 (s)	74.3	3.21 (s)	74.3	3.21 (s)	
30	107.5	4.64 (br s) 4.65 (br s)	25.0	1.25 (s)	19.7	0.95 (s)	19.7	0.95 (s)	19.7	0.95 (s)	
3-O-Arabinose			3-O-Arabinose			3-O-Arabinose			3-O-Arabinose		
1'	105.2	4.49 (d, 7.8)	105.2	4.49 (d, 7.2)	105.2	5.49 (d, 7.2)	105.2	5.48 (d, 7.8)	105.2	5.48 (d, 7.8)	105.2
2'	74.2	5.15 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	74.2	5.15 (dd, 9.0, 7.2)	74.2						
3'	72.8	3.76 (dd, 9.0, 3.0)	72.8	3.76 (br d, 9.0)	72.8						
4'	70.2	3.88 (br s)	70.2	3.87 (br s)	70.2						
5'	67.1	3.62 (d, 12.0) 3.92 (dd, 12.0, 2.4)	67.1	3.61 (br s, 12.0) 3.92 (br d, 12.0)	67.1	3.61 (br s, 12.0) 3.92 (br d, 12.0)	67.1	3.61 (br s, 11.4) 3.92 (br d, 11.4)	67.1	3.61 (br s, 11.4) 3.92 (br d, 11.4)	67.1
28-O-Glucose			28-O-Glucose			28-O-Glucose			28-O-Glucose		
1''	95.9	5.32 (d, 7.8)	95.8	5.34 (d, 7.8)	95.8	5.35 (d, 7.8)	95.8	5.35 (d, 7.8)	95.8	5.35 (d, 7.8)	95.8
2''	73.8	3.33 <sup>a</sup>	73.8	3.33 <sup>a</sup>	73.8	3.34 <sup>a</sup>	73.9	3.34 <sup>a</sup>	73.9	3.34 <sup>a</sup>	73.9
3''	78.2	3.40 <sup>a</sup>	78.2								
4''	71.0	3.40 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	3.40 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	3.40 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	3.42 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	3.42 <sup>a</sup>	71.0
5''	78.1	3.52 (m)	78.1	3.52 (m)	78.2	3.52 (m)	78.1	3.52 (m)	78.1	3.52 (m)	78.1
6''	69.4	3.78 <sup>a</sup> 4.08 (d, 12.0, 1.8)	69.5	3.80 <sup>a</sup> 4.09 (d, 12.0, 1.8)	69.4	3.82 <sup>a</sup> 4.09 (d, 12.0, 1.8)	69.4	3.82 <sup>a</sup> 4.09 (br d, 12.0)	69.4	3.82 <sup>a</sup> 4.09 (br d, 12.0)	69.4
6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose		
1'''	104.2	4.41 (d, 7.8)	104.3	4.41 (d, 7.8)	104.2	4.42 (d, 7.8)	104.2	4.43 (d, 7.8)	104.2	4.43 (d, 7.8)	104.2
2'''	75.3	3.24 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.3	3.24 <sup>a</sup>	75.3	3.24 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.3	3.25 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.3	3.25 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.3
3'''	76.7	3.48 (t, 9.0)	76.7								



Table 1 (Contd.)

6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose		
4'''	79.6	3.56 (t, 9.0)	79.7	3.56 <sup>a</sup>		79.7	3.55 (t, 9.0)		79.6	3.55 (t, 9.0)	
5'''	76.8	3.30 (m)	76.9	3.31 (m)		76.9	3.31 (m)		76.9	3.31 (m)	
6'''	61.9	3.67 (dd, 11.4, 4.2) 3.84 (dd, 11.4, 1.8)	61.9	3.67 <sup>a</sup> 3.82 <sup>a</sup>		61.9	3.67 <sup>a</sup> 3.82 <sup>a</sup>		61.9	3.67 (dd, 11.4, 5.4) 3.83 <sup>a</sup>	
4'''-O-Rhamnose			4'''-O-Rhamnose			4'''-O-Rhamnose			4'''-O-Rhamnose		
1''''	102.9	4.86 (d, 1.2)	103.0	4.86 (d, 1.2)		103.0	4.85 (d, 1.2)		103.0	4.86 (d, 1.2)	
2''''	72.4	3.86 (dd, 3.0, 1.2)	72.4	3.85 <sup>a</sup>		72.4	3.85 <sup>a</sup>		72.4	3.85 <sup>a</sup>	
3''''	72.2	3.66 (dd, 9.0, 3.0)	72.2	3.65 <sup>a</sup>		72.2	3.65 <sup>a</sup>		72.2	3.64 <sup>a</sup>	
4''''	73.8	3.43 (t, 9.0)	73.8	3.43 <sup>a</sup>		73.8	3.4 <sup>a</sup>		73.8	3.43 <sup>a</sup>	
5''''	70.7	3.98 (m)	70.7	3.98 <sup>a</sup>		70.7	3.97 <sup>a</sup>		70.7	3.98 <sup>a</sup>	
6''''	17.8	1.29 (d, 6.6)	17.8	1.29 (d, 6.6)		17.8	1.28 (d, 6.6)		17.8	1.29 (d, 6.6)	
Caffeoyl			Caffeoyl			Coumaroyl			Caffeoyl		
1''''	127.8	—	127.8	—		127.0	—		127.8	—	
2''''	115.1	7.05 (d, 1.8)	115.0	7.05 (d, 1.8)		131.1	7.46 (d, 8.0)		115.1	7.05 (d, 1.8)	
3''''	146.9	—	146.9	—		117.0	6.83 (d, 8.0)		146.8	—	
4''''	149.4	—	149.6	—		161.7	—		149.6	—	
5''''	116.7	6.80 (d, 7.8)	116.6	6.80 (d, 8.0)		117.0	6.83 (d, 8.0)		116.6	6.80 (d, 8.0)	
6''''	122.9	6.95 (dd, 7.8, 1.8)	122.9	6.95 (dd, 8.0, 1.8)		131.1	7.46 (d, 8.0)		122.9	6.95 (dd, 8.0, 1.8)	
7''''	147.1	7.58 (d, 15.6)	147.1	7.58 (d, 16.2)		146.8	7.65 (d, 15.6)		147.1	7.58 (d, 16.2)	
8''''	115.4	6.29 (d, 15.6)	115.5	6.29 (d, 16.2)		115.3	6.35 (d, 15.6)		115.5	6.29 (d, 16.2)	
9''''	168.6	—	168.6	—		168.6	—		168.6	-	

<sup>a</sup> Overlapped signal.

## Results and discussion

The whole part methanol extract of *D. officinale* was separated into *n*-hexane, EtOAc, and water-soluble fractions. The water portion was isolated on a Diaion HP20 column chromatography, then on silica gel or ODS reversed phase, and further purified by semipreparative HPLC to afford thirteen pentacyclic triterpene glycosides (**1–13**).

The known saponins were identified to be yemuoside YM14 (8),<sup>20</sup> yemuoside YM11 (9),<sup>20</sup> 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl-oleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester (10),<sup>21</sup> 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl-29-hydroxyoleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester (11),<sup>22</sup> 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl-serratagenic acid 28-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester (12),<sup>23</sup> 3-*O*- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 3)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 2)- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl-oleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester (13)<sup>24</sup> by comparisons of their physical and NMR data with those reported in the literature. New saponins **1–7** differed from above known ones by either containing additional coumaroyl, caffeoyl, and sugar moiety or loss of methyl group at C-20 in the oleanane-type backbone.

Compound **1** (Fig. 1) had a molecular formula,  $C_{61}H_{88}O_{24}$ , as determined by the sodium adductive ion  $[M + Na]^+$  at  $m/z$  1227.5586 (calcd for  $[C_{61}H_{88}O_{24}Na]^+$ , 1227.5558) and proton adductive ion  $[M + H]^+$  at  $m/z$  1205.5728 (calcd for  $[C_{61}H_{89}O_{24}]^+$ ,

1205.5739) in the HR-ESI-MS. The IR spectrum of **1** suggested the presence of hydroxy ( $3404\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), carbonyl ( $1755\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), aromatic ring and olefinic double bond ( $1649\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and C–O–C ( $1064\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) functional groups. The  $^1H$ -,  $^{13}C$ -NMR, and HSQC spectra of **1** showed signals corresponding to five quaternary methyl groups [ $\delta_C/\delta_H$ : 28.5 (C-23)/0.95 ( $H_3$ -23), 16.9 (C-24)/0.73 ( $H_3$ -24), 16.1 (C-25)/0.95 ( $H_3$ -25), 17.8 (C-26)/0.80 ( $H_3$ -26), 26.3 (C-27)/1.18 ( $H_3$ -27)], two double bonds [ $\delta_C$  124.3 (CH, C-12)/ $\delta_H$  5.34 ( $t, J = 3.0\text{ Hz}$ ) and  $\delta_C$  144.2 (C, C-13)] and [ $\delta_C$  149.6 (C, C-20) and  $\delta_C$  107.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>, C-30)/ $\delta_H$  4.64 and 4.65 (each 1H, br s)], one *trans*-caffeooyl group [ $\delta_H$  7.05 (d, 1.8 Hz), 6.80 (d, 7.8 Hz), 6.95 (dd, 7.8, 1.8 Hz), 7.58 (d, 15.6 Hz), and 6.29 (d, 15.6 Hz)] and  $\delta_C$  168.6 (C=O), four sugar moieties [ $\delta_C$  105.2/ $\delta_H$  4.49 (d, 7.8 Hz, H-1'),  $\delta_C$  95.9/ $\delta_H$  5.32 (d, 7.8 Hz, H-1''),  $\delta_C$  104.2/ $\delta_H$  4.41 (d, 7.8 Hz, H-1'''),  $\delta_C$  102.9/ $\delta_H$  4.86 (d, 1.2 Hz, H-1''')], and a carboxylate group [ $\delta_C$  177.3, C-28]. The NMR data of **1** were similar to the corresponding data of compound **8** (yemuoside YM14)<sup>20</sup> except the additional signals due to the caffeooyl group (Table 1). The aglycone of **1** was indicated to be 29-noroleana-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid and the sugar moieties, 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester and 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -arabinopyranosyl, were indicated by HSQC, COSY, and HMBC correlations as shown in Fig. 2, in comparison with the corresponding NMR data of compound **8** (yemuoside YM14).<sup>20</sup> The caffeooyl moiety linked to C-2' of the arabinose sugar as confirmed by  $^1H$ - $^1H$  COSY cross peak of H-1' ( $\delta_H$  4.49)/H-2' ( $\delta_H$  5.15) and HMBC correlation from H-2' ( $\delta_H$  5.15) to C-9'''' ( $\delta_C$  168.6). The HMBC correlations from  $H_3$ -27 ( $\delta_H$  1.18) to C-13 ( $\delta_C$



Table 2  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectral data for 5–7

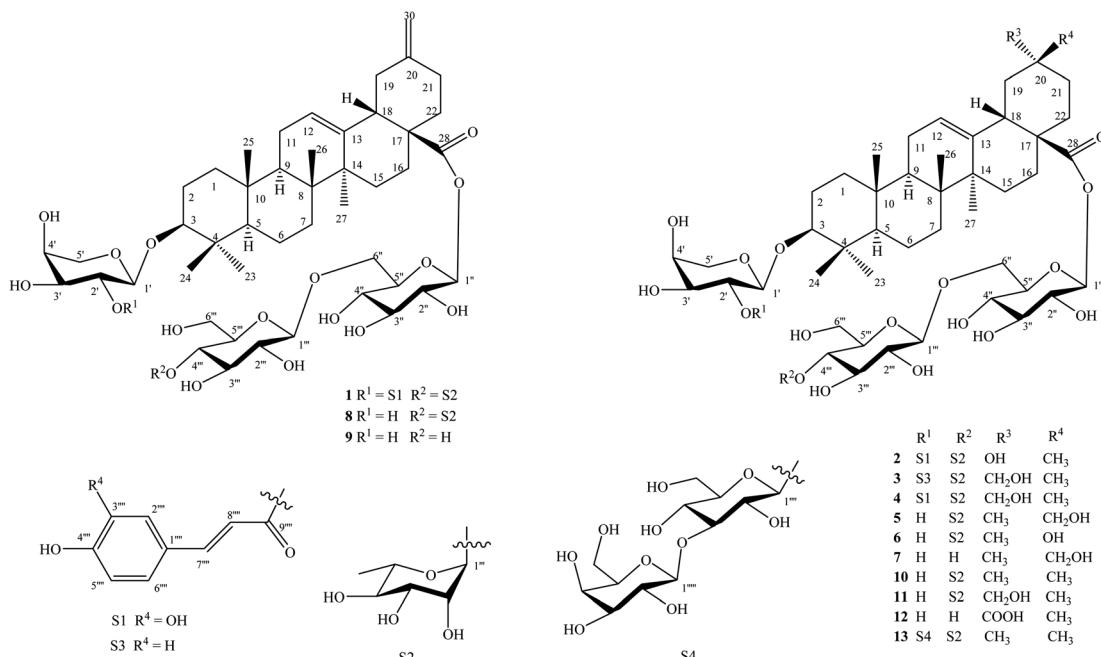
5			6			7		
No.	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (mult., $J$ in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (mult., $J$ in Hz)	$\delta_{\text{C}}$	$\delta_{\text{H}}$ (mult., $J$ in Hz)		
1	39.8	0.99 (m)/1.63 (m)	39.8	0.98 (m)/1.64 (m)	39.78	0.98 (m)/1.64 (m)		
2	27.0	1.72 (m)/1.87 (m)	27.0	1.72 (m)/1.86 (m)	27.0	1.70 (m)/1.87 (m)		
3	90.7	3.15 (dd, 11.4, 4.2)	90.7	3.16 (dd, 11.4, 4.2)	90.7	3.15 (dd, 11.4, 4.2)		
4	40.7	—	40.8	—	40.8	—		
5	57.1	0.80 (br d, 11.4)	57.1	0.80 (br d, 11.4)	57.1	0.80 (br d, 11.4)		
6	19.4	1.43 (m)/1.56 (m)	19.4	1.43 (m)/1.56 (m)	19.4	1.42 (m)/1.55 (m)		
7	33.9	1.33 (m)/1.52 (m)	33.9	1.33 (m)/1.52 (m)	34.0	1.33 (m)/1.50 (m)		
8	40.1	—	40.2	—	40.2	—		
9	49.0	1.60 (m)	49.0	1.60 (m)	49.0	1.59 (m)		
10	37.9	—	38.0	—	37.9	—		
11	24.6	1.92–1.94 (m)	24.6	1.90–1.92 (m)	24.6	1.90–1.93 (m)		
12	124.0	5.31 (t, 3.6)	123.8	5.34 (t, 3.0)	123.9	5.29 (t, 3.0)		
13	144.6	—	144.6	—	144.8	—		
14	42.9	—	42.9	—	42.9	—		
15	28.9	1.10 (m)/1.78 (m)	28.9	1.10 (m)/1.80 (m)	28.9	1.10 (m)/1.80 (m)		
16	24.3	1.76 (m)/2.10 (td, 13.2, 3.0)	23.8	1.74 (m)/2.04 (td, 13.2, 3.0)	24.1	1.73 (m)/2.07 (td, 13.8, 2.4)		
17	49.0	—	47.7	—	48.4	—		
18	41.9	2.85 (dd, 13.2, 4.2)	41.5	3.09 (dd, 13.8, 4.2)	41.8	2.91 (dd, 13.8, 4.2)		
19	42.5	1.40 <sup>a</sup> /1.62 <sup>a</sup>	46.1	1.47 <sup>a</sup> 1.84 (t, 13.8)	41.4	1.11 <sup>a</sup> 1.83 (t, 13.8)		
20	36.1	—	69.8	—	36.8	—		
21	29.9	1.31 (m)/1.52 (m)	34.1	1.50 (m)/1.56 (m)	29.3	1.19 (m)/1.50 (m)		
22	32.8	1.58 (m)/1.72 (m)	32.5	1.57 (m)/1.94 (m)	32.5	1.66 (m)/1.74 (m)		
23	28.6	1.06 (s)	28.6	1.06 (s)	28.6	1.06 (s)		
24	17.0	0.87 (s)	17.0	0.88 (s)	17.0	0.87 (s)		
25	16.1	0.98 (s)	16.2	0.98 (s)	16.1	0.98 (s)		
26	17.9	0.82 (s)	18.0	0.84 (s)	17.9	0.83 (s)		
27	26.3	1.19 (s)	26.3	1.17 (s)	26.3	1.19 (s)		
28	178.1	—	178.0	—	178.0	—		
29	28.0	0.92 (s)	31.5	1.20 (s)	74.3	3.21 (s)		
30	66.3	3.45 <sup>a</sup> /3.54 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	19.6	0.95 (s)		
3-O-Arabinose			3-O-Arabinose			3-O-Arabinose		
1'	107.1	4.30 (d, 6.6)	107.1	4.30 (d, 6.6)	107.1	4.30 (d, 6.6)		
2'	72.8	3.59 (dd, 9.0, 6.6)	72.8	3.59 (dd, 9.0, 6.6)	72.8	3.58 (dd, 9.0, 6.6)		
3'	74.3	3.52 <sup>a</sup>	74.3	3.52 <sup>a</sup>	74.3	3.53 <sup>a</sup>		
4'	69.5	3.82 (br s)	69.5	3.82 (br s)	69.5	3.82 (br s)		
5'	66.3	3.53 <sup>a</sup> 3.84 <sup>a</sup>	66.3	3.53 <sup>a</sup> 3.84 <sup>a</sup>	66.3	3.53 <sup>a</sup> 85 (dd, 9.6, 2.4)		
28-O-Glucose			28-O-Glucose			28-O-Glucose		
1''	95.8	5.35 (d, 7.8)	96.1	5.32 (d, 7.8)	95.8	5.38 (d, 7.8)		
2''	73.9	3.35 <sup>a</sup>	73.8	3.36 <sup>a</sup>	73.8	3.35 <sup>a</sup>		
3''	78.2	3.40 <sup>a</sup>	78.2	3.43 <sup>a</sup>	78.2	3.43 <sup>a</sup>		
4''	71.1	3.42 <sup>a</sup>	71.1	3.43 <sup>a</sup>	71.0	3.44 <sup>a</sup>		
5''	78.0	3.52 (m)	78.0	3.52 (m)	77.8	3.54 (m)		
6''	69.6	3.78 (dd, 12.0, 5.4) 4.10 (dd, 12.0, 1.8)	69.8	3.78 (dd, 12.0, 5.4) 4.10 (dd, 12.0, 1.2)	69.6	3.78 (dd, 11.4, 5.4) 4.10 (dd, 11.4, 1.8)		
6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose			6''-O-Glucose		
1'''	104.4	4.41 (d, 7.8)	104.6	4.39 (d, 7.8)	104.7	4.37 (d, 7.8)		
2'''	75.3	3.25 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.3	3.25 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)	75.2	3.22 (dd, 9.0, 7.8)		
3'''	76.7	3.48 (t, 9.0)	76.8	3.48 (t, 9.0)	78.0	3.37 (t, 9.0)		
4'''	79.6	3.54 <sup>a</sup>	79.8	3.54 <sup>a</sup>	71.6	3.31 <sup>a</sup>		
5'''	76.9	3.31 (m)	76.9	3.33 (m)	78.0	3.27 (m)		
6'''	62.0	3.68 (dd, 11.4, 5.4) 3.82 <sup>a</sup>	62.0	3.68 (dd, 11.4, 5.4) 3.82 <sup>a</sup>	62.0	3.69 (dd, 12.0, 6.6) 3.87 (dd, 12.0, 1.8)		



Table 2 (Contd.)

4'''-O-Rhamnose		4'''-O-Rhamnose
1'''	102.9	4.87 <sup>a</sup>
2'''	72.4	3.86 <sup>a</sup>
3'''	72.3	3.66 <sup>a</sup>
4'''	73.8	3.42 <sup>a</sup>
5'''	70.7	3.98 (m)
6'''	17.9	1.29 (d, 6.6)

<sup>a</sup> Overlapped signal.

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1–13 isolated from the stems of *D. officinale*.

144.2) and from H<sub>2</sub>-30 ( $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 4.64 and 4.65) to C-19 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 42.6)/C-20 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 149.6)/C-21 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 30.9) indicated the location of double bonds at C-12/C-13 and C-20/C-30. The small *J* value (1.2 Hz) of an rhamnose anomeric proton at  $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 4.86 suggested  $\alpha$ -form of this glycosidic linkage, and the large *J* values (7.8 Hz) of the glucose anomeric protons at  $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 5.32 and 4.41 suggested  $\beta$ -form of these glycosidic linkages, while the large *J* values (7.8 Hz) of the arabinose anomeric proton at  $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 4.49 indicated  $\alpha$ -form of this glycosidic linkage.<sup>20</sup> The *trans*-configuration of the caffeoyl moiety was evidenced by large *J* value of the olefinic protons (15.6 Hz). In addition, proton H-3 ( $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 3.12) showed NOESY correlation with H-5 ( $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 0.77) suggesting alpha/axial orientation of H-3 (Fig. 3). Acid hydrolysis of **1** yielded D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-rhamnose which were identified by comparison with authentic samples (D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-rhamnose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Consequently, the structure of **1** was established to be 3-O-[(2-*trans*-caffeooyl)- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl]-29-noroleana-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid 28-

$\alpha$ -D-*rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-*glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-*glucopyranosyl* ester and named as dendrocinaoside A.**

Compound **2** had a molecular formula, C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>90</sub>O<sub>25</sub>, as determined by the proton adductive ion at *m/z* 1223.5854, (calcd for [C<sub>61</sub>H<sub>91</sub>O<sub>25</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1223.5844), indicating 17 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum of **2** suggested the presence of hydroxy (3422 cm<sup>-1</sup>), carbonyl (1732 cm<sup>-1</sup>), aromatic ring and olefinic double bond (1639 cm<sup>-1</sup>), and C–O–C (1063 cm<sup>-1</sup>) functional groups. The NMR data of **2** were very similar to those of **1** except for the absence of C-20/C-30 double bond signals and the additional signals of one quaternary methyl group [ $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 25.0 (C-30)/ $\delta$ <sub>H</sub> 1.25 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-30) and one oxygenated quaternary carbon at  $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 71.3 (C-20). The HMBC correlations from H-30 to C-19 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 47.6, CH<sub>2</sub>)/C-20 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 71.3, C)/C-21 ( $\delta$ <sub>C</sub> 35.5, CH<sub>2</sub>) were observed. These data suggested that the  $\Delta^{20(30)}$  double bond was replaced by one hydroxy group at C-20 of the 29-noroleanolic acid aglycone. In addition, the caffeoyl, the sugar moieties 28- $\alpha$ -rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-*glucopyranosyl* ester and 3-O- $\alpha$ -arabinopyranosyl were identified by



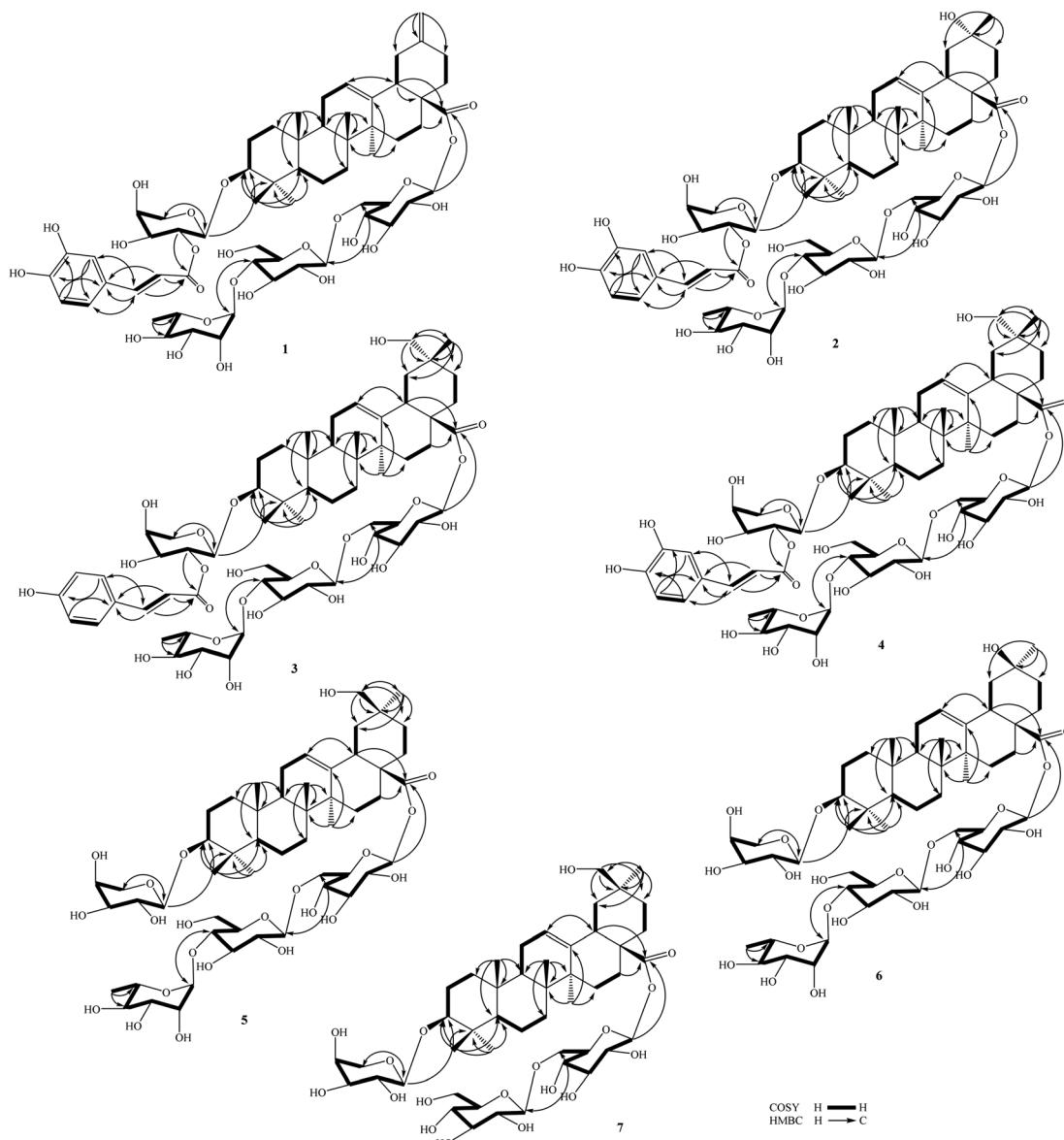


Fig. 2 Key HMBC and COSY correlations of compounds 1–7.

comparison the NMR data with those of **1** (Table 1) and further confirmed by HSQC, COSY, and HMBC correlations (Fig. 2). The HMBC correlations from H-2' to C-9<sup>''''</sup> (C=O), from H-1' to C-3, from H-1<sup>'''</sup> rha to C-4<sup>'''</sup>, from H-1<sup>'''</sup> to C-6<sup>''</sup>, and from H-1<sup>''</sup> to C-28 were observed. The large  $^3J_{2,3}$  value (12.0 Hz) of H-3 together with the NOE cross peak of H-3/H-5 indicated alpha/axial orientation of H-3. In addition, The large  $^3J_{18,19}$  value (13.8 Hz) and H<sub>3</sub>-30 ( $\delta_H$  1.25) showed NOE cross peak with H-18 ( $\delta_H$  2.81) confirmed beta/axial orientations of H-18 and the methyl group at C-20 (or 20 $\alpha$ -hydroxy group) (Fig. 3). The low  $J$  value for rhamnose H-1<sup>'''</sup> proton (1.2 Hz) indicated an  $\alpha$ -form, and high  $J$  values for the two glucose anomeric protons H-1<sup>''</sup> and H-1<sup>'''</sup> (7.8 Hz) suggested  $\beta$ -forms for the glycosidic linkages. In addition, the high  $J$  value for arabinose H-1' proton (7.2 Hz) suggested  $\alpha$ -form of this glycosidic linkage. Acid hydrolysis of **2** yielded D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-rhamnose which were

identified by comparison with authentic samples (D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-rhamnose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Thus, compound **2** was determined to be 3-O-[(2-trans-caffeoyl)- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl]-20 $\alpha$ -hydroxy-29-noroleanolic acid 28-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside B.

The molecular formula of **3** was determined to be C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>92</sub>O<sub>24</sub> from the pseudo molecular ion peak [M + H]<sup>+</sup> at *m/z* 1221.6071 (calcd for [C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>93</sub>O<sub>24</sub>]<sup>+</sup>, 1221.6051), indicating 17 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum of **3** suggested the presence of hydroxy, carboxylate, aromatic ring, double bond, and C–O–C functionalities. The <sup>13</sup>C NMR of **3** displayed 62 carbons, comprising 30 from an oleanolic acid aglycone, 9 from a coumaroyl moiety, and 23 from four sugar moieties.<sup>16</sup> The NMR data for **3** closely resembled those of compound **2** (Table 1), with

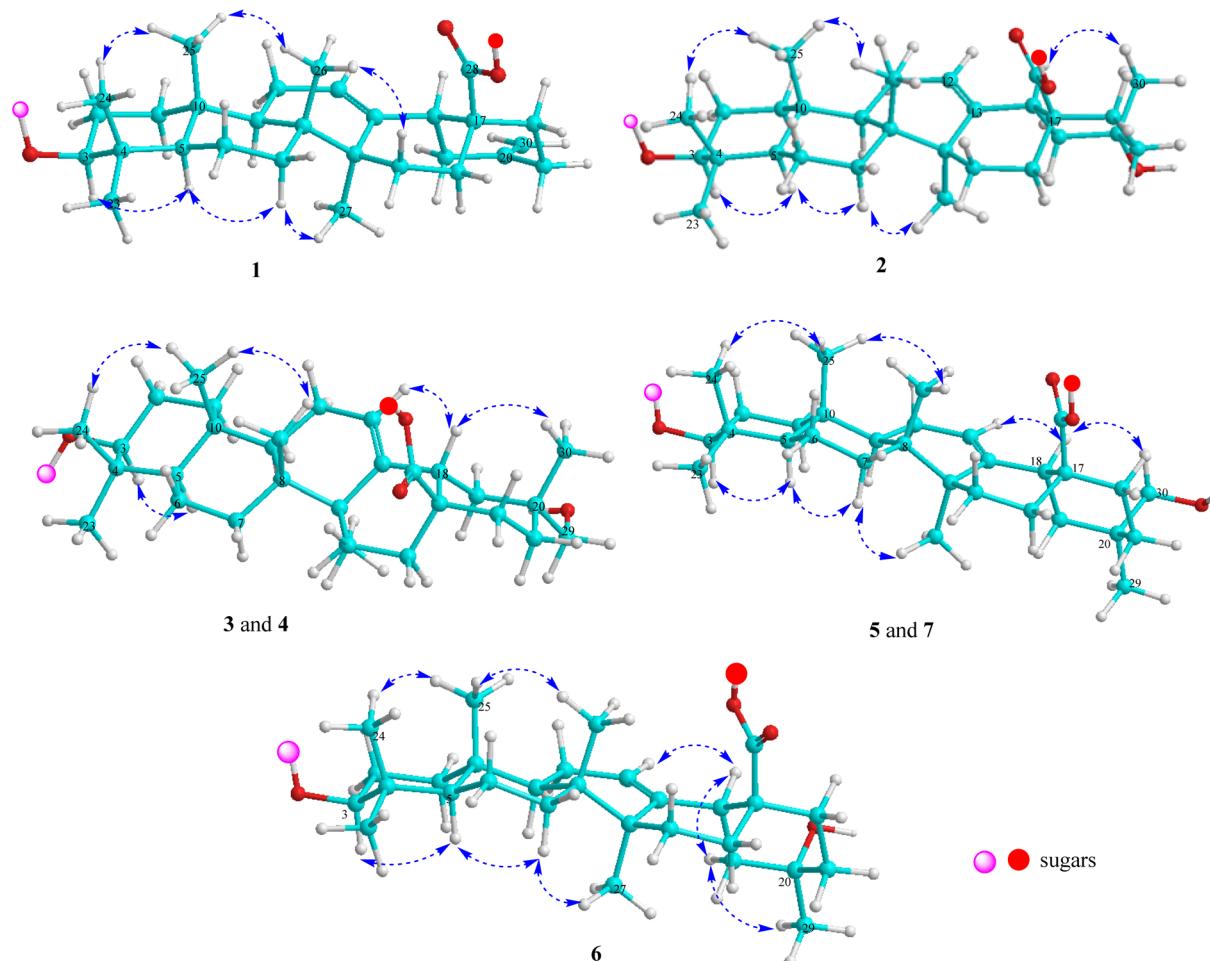


Fig. 3 Important NOESY correlations of compounds 1–7.

the exception of additional signals for one oxygenated methylene group at C-20 [ $\delta_{\text{C}}$  74.2/ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.21 (2H, s)] and a caffeoyl group was replaced by a coumaroyl group (Table 1). The sugar moieties, 3-O- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl and 28-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester were identified. The observed HMBC correlations from H-7 $''''''$  and H-8 $''''''$  to C-9 $''''''$ , from H-2' to C-9 $''''''$ , and from H-1' to C-3 indicated the coumaroyl group linked to C-2' of the arabinose sugar, and this sugar linked to C-3 of the aglycone by an ether linkage. Protons H-1 $''''$  ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  4.85), H-1 $''$  ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  4.42), and H-1' ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  5.35) showed HMBC correlations with C-4 $''''$  ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  79.6), C-6 $''$  ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  69.4), and C-28 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  178.0), respectively, confirming rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucopyranosyl moiety, which linked to C-28 by an ester linkage. The hydroxy group was at C-29 as determined by HMBC correlations from H-30 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  0.95) to C-19 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  41.4)/C-20 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  36.8)/C-21 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  29.5)/C-29 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  74.2), from H-29 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  3.21) to C-19/C-20/C-21/C-30 ( $\delta_{\text{C}}$  19.7), and from NOESY cross peak between H-18 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  2.90) and H-30 ( $\delta_{\text{H}}$  0.95) (Fig. 2 and 3). All the  $^3J_{1,2}$  values of the anomeric protons were remarkably like those of 1 and 2 (Table 1) suggesting the same form of glycosidic linkages. Acid hydrolysis of 3 yielded D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-rhamnose, which were identified by comparison with authentic samples (D-glucose, L-arabinose, and L-

rhamnose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Thus, compound 3 was determined to be 3-O-[(2-trans-coumaroyl)- $\alpha$ -L-arabinopyranosyl]-29-hydroxyoleanolic acid 28-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside C.

The molecular formula of 4 was determined to be  $\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{92}\text{O}_{25}$  from the pseudo molecular ion peak  $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$  at  $m/z$  1235.5839 (calcd for  $[\text{C}_{62}\text{H}_{91}\text{O}_{25}]^-$ , 1235.5855), indicating 17 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum of 4 suggested the presence of hydroxy, carboxylate, aromatic ring, double bond, and C–O–C functionalities. The  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, HSQC, and HMBC spectra of 4 were almost similar to those of 3 except for the coumaroyl signals were replaced by caffeoyl signals with the presence of additional signals for an aromatic ABX coupled proton system [ $\delta_{\text{H}}$  7.05 (d, 1.8 Hz), 6.80 (d, 8.0 Hz), and 6.95 (dd, 8.0, 1.8 Hz)] (Table 1). The hydroxy group was at C-29 as determined by HMBC correlations from H-30 to C-19/C-20/C-21/C-29 and from H-29 to C-19/C-20/C-21/C-30 along with NOESY cross peak from H-18 to H-30. H-3 proton was alpha/axial orientation as evident by the high  $^3J_{2,3}$  value (12.0 Hz) along with NOESY cross peak between H-3 and H-5. The *trans*-configuration of the coumaroyl group was indicated by high  $J$  value (16.2 Hz) of the double



bond. All the  $^3J_{1,2}$  values of the anomeric protons were terribly like those of **1–3** (Table 1) suggesting the same form of glycosidic linkages. Acid hydrolysis of **4** yielded *D*-glucose, *L*-arabinose, and *L*-rhamnose, which were identified by comparison with authentic samples (*D*-glucose, *L*-arabinose, and *L*-rhamnose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Thus, compound **4** was determined to be 3-*O*-[(2-*trans*-caffeoyl)- $\alpha$ -*L*-arabinopyranosyl]-29-hydroxyoleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside D.

Compound **5** (Fig. 1) has a molecular formula,  $C_{53}H_{86}O_{22}$ , as determined by its HR-ESI-MS (found  $m/z$  1075.5679 [ $M + H$ ] $^+$ ), (calcd for  $[C_{53}H_{87}O_{22}]^+$ , 1075.5684,  $\Delta = -0.5$  ppm), found  $m/z$  1097.5476 [ $M + Na$ ] $^+$ , (calcd for  $[C_{53}H_{86}O_{22}Na]^+$ , 1097.5503,  $\Delta = -2.5$  ppm), indicating 11 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum of **5** supported the presence of hydroxy ( $3441\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), carbonyl ( $1715\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), aromatic ring ( $1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and C–O–C ( $1069\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) functional groups. The NMR spectra of **5** were like those of **4** except for the absence of the caffeoyl group signals. The oxygenated methylene group was located at C-20 identified by HMBC correlation from its protons ( $\delta_H$  3.45) and the neighbour methyl protons ( $\delta_H$  0.92) to C-19/C-20/C-21. However, the carbon chemical shifts for the oxygenated methylene group ( $\delta_C$  66.3) and methyl group ( $\delta_C$  28.0) were quite different from those of **4** ( $\delta_C$  74.3 and 19.7, respectively) suggesting 30-hydroxy group in **5**. This was further confirmed by NOESY cross peak between H-18 ( $\delta_H$  2.85) and H-30 ( $\delta_H$  3.45). Proton H-3 was axial orientation as indicated by NOESY cross peak between H-3 and H-5, along with the high  $^3J_{2,3}$  value (11.4 Hz) of H-3. In the HMBC spectrum, H-1' correlated to C-3, H-1'' correlated to C-28, H-1''' correlated to C-6'', and H-1'''' correlated to C-4''' confirming 3-*O*-arabinopyranosyl and 28-*O*-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)-glucopyranosyl moieties. All the  $^3J_{1,2}$  values of the anomeric protons were similar to those of **1–4** (Table 1) suggesting the same form of glycosidic linkages. Acid hydrolysis of **5** yielded *D*-glucose, *L*-arabinose, and *L*-rhamnose, which were identified by comparison with authentic samples (*D*-glucose, *L*-arabinose, and *L*-rhamnose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Thus, compound **5** was determined to be 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-arabinopyranosyl-30-hydroxyoleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside E.

The molecular formula of **6** was  $C_{52}H_{84}O_{22}$  determined from its HR-ESI-MS (found  $m/z$  1061.5553 [ $M + H$ ] $^+$ , (calcd for  $[C_{52}H_{85}O_{22}]^+$ , 1061.5527,  $\Delta = +2.5$  ppm), found  $m/z$  1083.5373 [ $M + Na$ ] $^+$ , (calcd for  $[C_{52}H_{84}O_{22}Na]^+$ , 1083.5347,  $\Delta = +2.4$  ppm)), indicating 11 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum of **6** suggested the presence of hydroxy ( $3412\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), carbonyl ( $1737\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), aromatic ring ( $1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), and C–O–C ( $1066\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) functional groups. The NMR spectra of **6** were closely related to those of compound **2** except for the absence of the caffeoyl group signals (Tables 1 and 2). The arabinose ( $\delta_C$  107.1, 72.8, 74.3, 69.5, and 66.3), a rhamnose ( $\delta_C$  102.9, 72.4, 72.2, 73.8, 70.7, and 17.9), and two glucose sugars were identified. These sugar moieties and their glycosidic linkages were suggested to be like

those of compounds **1–5** determined by HSQC, COSY, HMBC spectra (Fig. 2), along with  $^3J_{1,2}$  values of the anomeric protons and acid hydrolysis results. The hydroxy group was at C-20 confirmed by HMBC correlation from H-29 to C-19/C-20/C-21. The carbon chemical shift of the methyl group at C-20 ( $\delta_C$  31.5) in **6** was vast different from that in **2** ( $\delta_C$  25.0). This evidence suggested 20 $\alpha$ -hydroxy in **6** instead of 20 $\beta$ -hydroxy in **2**. This was further confirmed by NOESY cross peaks between  $H_{\text{alpha/axial}-19}$  ( $\delta_H$  1.84, dd,  $J = 13.8, 13.8\text{ Hz}$ ) and  $H_{3-29}$  ( $\delta_H$  1.20). Thus, compound **6** was determined to be 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-arabinopyranosyl]-20 $\beta$ -hydroxy-29-noroleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 4)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside F.

Compound **7** had a molecular formula of  $C_{47}H_{76}O_{18}$ , as determined by its HR-ESI-MS (found  $m/z$  929.5128 [ $M + H$ ] $^+$ ), (calcd for  $[C_{47}H_{77}O_{18}]^+$ , 929.5105,  $\Delta = +2.5$  ppm), found  $m/z$  951.4913 [ $M + Na$ ] $^+$ , (calcd for  $[C_{47}H_{76}O_{18}Na]^+$ , 951.4924,  $\Delta = -1.7$  ppm)), indicating 10 degrees of unsaturation. The IR spectrum suggested the presence of hydroxy, carboxylate, double bond, and ether functional groups. The NMR data of **7** were closely related to those of compound **5** except for the absence of rhamnose moieties. For the aglycone of **7**, one  $\Delta^{12}$ -double bond [ $\delta_C$  123.9/ $\delta_H$  5.29 (*t*, 3.0 Hz) and  $\delta_C$  144.8], the oxygenated methylene group [ $\delta_C$  74.3/ $\delta_H$  3.21 (2H, *s*)], one methine carbinol group ( $\delta_C$  90.7/ $\delta_H$  3.15 (dd, 11.4, 4.2 Hz)], and six quaternary methyl groups were identified (Table 2). In addition, three anomeric protons at  $\delta_H$  4.30, 5.38, and 4.37 showed HSQC corrections with carbons at  $\delta_C$  107.1, 95.8, and 104.7, respectively, suggesting one arabinose and two glucose sugars. In the HMBC spectrum, H-1' correlated with C-3, H-1''' correlated with C-6'', and H-1'' correlated with C-28 confirming the arabinose linked to C-3, one glucose linked to C-6 of the remaining glucose, which linked to C-28 by an ester linkage. The high  $^3J_{1,2}$  values of the anomeric protons at  $\delta_H$  4.30 ( $J = 6.6\text{ Hz}$ ), 5.38 ( $J = 7.8\text{ Hz}$ ), and 4.37 ( $J = 7.8\text{ Hz}$ ) suggesting  $\alpha$ -form of the arabinosyl linkage and  $\beta$ -form of the glucosyl linkages. H-3 proton was axial orientation as supported by the high  $^3J_{2,3}$  value (11.4 Hz) of H-3 at  $\delta_H$  3.15, and by NOESY cross peak from H-3 to H-5. In addition, H-18 showed NOESY cross peak with  $H_{3-30}$  ( $\delta_H$  0.95) indicating this methyl group was beta/axial orientation (or 29-hydroxy group). Acid hydrolysis of **7** yielded *D*-glucose and *L*-arabinose, which were identified by comparison with authentic samples (*D*-glucose and *L*-arabinose, Sigma-Aldrich) *via* thin-layer chromatography, and from the positive sign of the optical rotations. Thus, compound **7** was determined to be 3-*O*- $\alpha$ -*L*-arabinopyranosyl-29-hydroxyoleanolic acid 28-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 6)- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranosyl ester and named as dendrocinaoside G.

In the digestive system,  $\alpha$ -amylase and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase are two important enzymes that hydrolyse starch yielding oligosaccharide and finally glucose. Inhibition of  $\alpha$ -amylase and/or  $\alpha$ -glucosidase slow down the hydrolysis processes which are helpful to reduce levels of glucose in the blood. The  $\alpha$ -amylase and/or  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors therefore could be lead compounds for new drug developments in the treatment of type 2 diabetes. Therefore, compounds **1–13** were screened for both anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase activities at the concentration of 200  $\mu\text{M}$  (Table S1 $\dagger$ ). Acarbose, an antidiabetic drug, was used as



Table 3  $\alpha$ -Glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibitory effects of 1–13

Compounds	Inhibition (IC <sub>50</sub> , $\mu$ M)	
	$\alpha$ -Glucosidase	$\alpha$ -Amylase
1	31.3 $\pm$ 2.2	52.1 $\pm$ 2.3
2	37.7 $\pm$ 1.7	45.3 $\pm$ 1.9
3	33.1 $\pm$ 1.5	56.4 $\pm$ 2.0
4	33.8 $\pm$ 1.6	36.5 $\pm$ 1.8
5	105.1 $\pm$ 2.8	>200
6	99.6 $\pm$ 3.4	135.2 $\pm$ 3.3
7	148.1 $\pm$ 2.5	>200
8	40.5 $\pm$ 1.9	44.5 $\pm$ 2.3
9	42.4 $\pm$ 2.5	39.8 $\pm$ 2.5
10	107.7 $\pm$ 2.9	>200
11	136.5 $\pm$ 3.7	148.6 $\pm$ 4.2
12	>200	127.4 $\pm$ 3.1
13	>200	166.5 $\pm$ 3.7
Acarbose <sup>a</sup>	47.1 $\pm$ 1.4	145.7 $\pm$ 2.2

<sup>a</sup> Acarbose was used as a positive control.

a positive control in both tests. Compounds 1–11 showed anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase activity and compounds 1–4, 6, 8, 9, 11–13 showed anti  $\alpha$ -amylase activity with inhibitory percentages over 50%. Therefore, further evaluation of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase inhibition of these compounds were assayed to determine their IC<sub>50</sub> values. The results (Table 3) indicated that compounds 1–4, 8, and 9 potentially inhibited both anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (IC<sub>50</sub> values: 31.3  $\pm$  2.2 to 42.4  $\pm$  2.5  $\mu$ M) and anti  $\alpha$ -amylase (IC<sub>50</sub> values: 36.5  $\pm$  1.8 to 56.4  $\pm$  2.0  $\mu$ M) activities, which were lower than that of the positive control, acarbose, showing IC<sub>50</sub> values of 47.1  $\pm$  1.4  $\mu$ M (anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase) and 145.7  $\pm$  2.2  $\mu$ M (anti  $\alpha$ -amylase). These results suggested that 29-noroleana-12,20(30)-dien-28-oic acid framework and the presence of the caffeoyl or coumaroyl moieties may play significant role in anti  $\alpha$ -glucosidase and  $\alpha$ -amylase activities of the isolated saponins, and further study on anti-diabetes of this plant should be continued.

## Conclusions

The bio-guided fractionation study on the whole plants of *Dendrobium officinale* led to the isolation of thirteen saponins, including seven new compounds namely dendrocinaosides A–G. Their chemical structures were determined by spectroscopic methods, including NMR spectroscopy and HRESIMS analysis. Compounds 1–4, 8, and 9 potentially inhibited  $\alpha$ -glucosidase (IC<sub>50</sub> values from 31.3  $\pm$  2.2 to 42.4  $\pm$  2.5  $\mu$ M) and  $\alpha$ -amylase (IC<sub>50</sub> values from 36.5  $\pm$  1.8 to 56.4  $\pm$  2.0  $\mu$ M), which were lower than that of the positive control, acarbose.

## Author contributions

PH Yen, PV Kiem, BH Tai, contributed to research idea and writing; DTT Hang, LDT Lam, DT Dung, DT Trang, DTH Yen, NH Hoang, PTT Huong, NV Dung, NA Bang, ND Duy contributed to isolation; PH Yen, PV Kiem, BH Tai contributed to structure elucidation and bioassay.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

This research is supported by Vietnam Ministry of Science and Technology under grant number ĐTDLCN.65/22.

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