Chemical Examination of *Acacia leucophloea* Willd.

M. K. VALSAKUMARI and N. SULOCHANA*

Department of Chemistry, Regional Engineering College, Trichy-620 015

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ACACIA leucophloea Willd. (Mimosoidae) is a moderate-sized tree found in dry forest tracts of Peninsula and Punjab plains. The bark of the tree is used in bronchitis, biliousness and also for tanning purpose[1].

Fresh flowers of *A. leucophloea* were extracted and fractionated in the usual way[2]. The ether fraction indicated the presence of four aglycones which were separated by ppc and subjected to pc, uv, ^{1}H and ^{13}C nmr spectral studies.

The most polar component was characterised as myricetin by comparison with an authentic sample. The next less polar one was identified as quercetin by pc, uv and ^{1}H nmr spectral studies. The third component was identified as 3′-hydroxy-7-methoxy-isoflavone by pc, uv, colour reactions and ^{13}C nmr

spectral studies. The least polar fraction has been characterised as apigenin from its comparison with an authentic sample. A yellow solid (m.p. 250–52°) that separated was investigated. The chemical and spectral (uv, ^{1}H and ^{13}C nmr) studies suggested it to be apigenin-8-*C*-glucoside which was further confirmed by comparison with an authentic sample.

References

1. "The Wealth of India", Raw Materials, C. S. I. R., New Delhi, 1948, Vol. I, p. 16.
2. K. R. MARKHAM, "Techniques of Flavonoid Identification", Academic, New York, 1982.