Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids from Echium rauwolfii and Echium horridum (Boraginaceae)

Assem El-Shazly^{a,b}, M. Abdel-All^a, Andreas Tei^b, and Michael Wink^b

^a Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Zagazig University, Egypt ^b Institut für Pharmazeutische Biologie der Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 364, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

Z. Naturforsch. **54c**, 295–300; received December 17, 1998/February 12, 1999

Echium rauwolfii, Echium horridum, Boraginaceae, Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids, Capillary GLC Echimidine was isolated from Echium rauwolfii and Echium horridum and identified by MS, ¹H- and ¹³C NMR as a major alkaloid. In addition, structures of 12 minor alkaloids were inferred from GLC and GLC-MS analyses: 7-angeloylretronecine, 7-tigloylretronecine,

lycopsamine, 7-acetyllycopsamine, uplandicine, 7-angeloyllycopsamine, 7-tigloyllycopsamine, tigloyl isomer of echimidine, 7-angeloyl-9-(2-methylbutyryl)retronecine, 7-tigloyl-9-(2-methylbutyryl)retronecine, 7-angeloyl-9-(2,3-dihydroxybutyryl)retronecine, and 7-tigloyl-9-(2,3dihydroxybutyryl)retronecine. Both species had similar alkaloid profiles. Alkaloid extracts exhibited antibacterial effects with a MIC of 1.7 mg/ml in E. coli. Microscopic examination of E. coli treated with different subtoxic alkaloid concentrations (13-52 µg/ml) revealed extensive filamentation.

Reprint request to Prof. Dr. M. Wink. Fax: 06221-54 4884. E-mail: michael.wink@urz.uni-heidelberg.de