Biologically Active Constituents of Leaves and Roots of
Aloe arborescens var. natalensis

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Aloe Plant (Liliaceae), Biologically Active Substances, Inhibitory Activity on Gastric Juice Secretion

Several biologically active substances, such as aloenin (1), magnesium lactate, aloe-emodin (4), barbaloin (5), and succinic acid, were found to be contained in the leaf juice of Aloe arborescens Mill. var. natalensis Berger, which has widely been used in domestic medicines. Aloenin (1) and magnesium lactate were elucidated to exhibit an inhibitory action on the gastric juice secretion of rats. Various constituents other than the above bioactive substances were found in the leaves and the roots of the plant.

The chemical constituents of the plants of Aloe species used widely in domestic medicines have been investigated by several groups of workers1–16, and the anthraquinone derivatives of the constituents have been reported to be effective as a peptic or a laxative1,2. In this country, Aloe arborescens Mill. var. natalensis Berger (Japanese name: Kidachiro-kai or Kidachiariaoe) has traditionally been used as the materials for folk remedies for gastro-intestinal disturbances, burns, insect bites, athlet's foot, and etc. We recently isolated a new bitter glucoside, named aloenin (1), as a major constituent from the leaf juice of this plant, and elucidated its structure8,10,14,17 and biosynthetic pathway18. Nishioka et al., on the other hand, found 2'-O-feruloylaloesin (2)12, 2''-O-p-coumaloylaloesin (3)12, and aloearbo-naside9 in the leaves of the plant; the last compound was identified with aloenin (1). Since chemical constituents other than these compounds, 1, 2, and 3, have not been examined yet with the Aloe arborescens, we have now investigated the constituents of the leaves and the roots to clarify whether the Aloe plants contain the biologically active substances which are effective for the folk remedies materials.

Results and Discussion

The leaves of the Aloe plant were minced and squeezed to give a green juice and a residue. We isolated eight constituents from the leaf juice on chromatographic separation, and identified them as aloenin (1)17, 2'-O-feruloylaloesin (2)12, aloesin (6)6, succinic acid, D-glucose, and magnesium lactate. Although the anthraquinone derivatives, (4) and (5), and aloesin (6) have been reported to be present in other Aloe species1–6, this has not been the case for Aloe arborescens. The dry-incinerated sample of the leaf juice was further found to contain the metal ions composed mainly of potassium and sodium atoms on spectroscopic analyses. In addition, a methanol extract of the leaf residue consisted of n-alkanes, n-triacontanol, n-dotriacontanol, sitosterol, free fatty acids, and fatty acid methyl esters. On the other hand, a methanol extract of the roots was found to be composed of n-alkanes, aloe-emodin (4), sitosterol, 1-linoleyl monoglyceride, fatty acids, fatty acid methyl esters, 3-O-β-D-glucopyranosylsitosterol, D-glucose, and magnesium lactate.

Since the leaf materials of the Aloe plant are frequently used as the folk remedies materials for gastro-intestinal disturbance, an effect of the constituents on the gastric juice secretion was tested following Shay's method19. As the result, aloenin (1)
and magnesium lactate were proved to exhibit the inhibitory activity on the gastric juice secretion, as shown in Table I. Here, we wish to point out that a substance, named aloenin, with an inhibitory action on histidine decarboxylase has been reported to be isolated from "Cape Aloe" \(^{16}\), but it has remained unidentified. However, it has now been found that the substance should be magnesium lactate on the ground of complete agreement of its infrared spectrum with that of magnesium lactate. In conclusion, it is fascinating to note that the leaves of Aloe arborescens were found to contain aloenin (1) and magnesium lactate which both exhibit an inhibitory activity on the gastric juice secretion and the latter an inhibitory action on histidine de­carboxylase, aloemodin (4) and barbaloin (5) which are used in the laxatives, and succinic acid which is effective for arthritis and rheumatic fever in a combination with salicylate.

### Experimental

Mps were determined by means of a hot plate and are uncorrected. GLC analyses were performed on an instrument attached with FID and a column (2 m × 3 mm) packed with 10% PEGS or 2% SE-30 on Celite (60~80 mesh) and 2% OV-17 on Chromosorb AW-DMCS (80~100 mesh).

#### Extraction and isolation.

After cuttings of the lateral buds (ca. 5 cm long) of the Aloe plant had been planted and then cultivated on pots for 3~4 years, the leaves (3.7 kg) were collected in late April, minced mechanically and squeezed on a three fold gauze to give a green leaf juice. The leaf juice containing the leaves of lateral buds (ca. 5 cm long) of the Aloe plant had been planted and then cultivated on pots for 3~4 years, the leaves (3.7 kg) were collected in late April, minced mechanically and squeezed on a three fold gauze to give a green leaf juice. The leaf juice containing the leaves of Aloe arborescens (1). m.p. 145~147 °C (lit. \(10\) 145~147 °C); \([\alpha]_D^{20} = 26.8^\circ\) (c 2.2, MeOH); IR (KBr) \(\nu_{\max } = 3400, 1713, 1640, 1605, 1560\) cm\(^{-1}\); PMR (Acetone-d\(_6\)) \(\delta 2.19\) (s, arom. Me), 3.86 (s, OMe), 5.47 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, > C = CH - ), 6.15 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, > C = CH - ), 6.45 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, arom. H), 6.62 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, arom. H); UV (EtOH) \(\lambda_{\max } = 232\) nm (log \(\varepsilon = 3.87\)), 245 (3.81), 307 (3.91); direct comparision (co-TLC, IR, PMR, UV, and mmp).

#### Identification of the compounds. Aloenin (1), m.p. 145~147 °C (lit. \(10\) 145~147 °C); \([\alpha]_D^{20} = 26.8^\circ\) (c 2.2, MeOH); IR (KBr) \(\nu_{\max } = 3400, 1713, 1640, 1605, 1560\) cm\(^{-1}\); PMR (Acetone-d\(_6\)) \(\delta 2.19\) (s, arom. Me), 3.86 (s, OMe), 5.47 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, > C = CH - ), 6.15 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, > C = CH - ), 6.45 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, arom. H), 6.62 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, arom. H); UV (EtOH) \(\lambda_{\max } = 232\) nm (log \(\varepsilon = 3.87\)), 245 (3.81), 307 (3.91); direct comparision (co-TLC, IR, PMR, UV, and mmp).
Aloe-emodin (4), m.p. 220−221 °C (decomp.) (lit.1 216−219 °C); IR(KBr) νmax 3400, 1670, 1620 cm−1; PMR(C6D6) δ 5.00 (s, −CH2−OH) and 7.1−7.6 (m, arom. H); UV(MeOH) λmax 253 nm (log ε 4.65), 288 (4.28), 432 (4.24); direct comparison (co-TLC, IR, UV, and mmp).

Barbaloin (5). m.p. 148−149 °C (decomp.) (lit.1 216−219 °C); [α]D 420 (M-H2O). IR(KBr) νmax 3300, 1050 cm−1; PMR(CDC13) δ 5.03 (s, −CH2OH) and 7.1−7.6 (m, arom. H); UV(MeOH) λmax 216 nm (log ε 3.80), 269 (3.95), 298 (4.00), 360 (4.03); direct comparison (co-TLC, IR, PMR, UV, and mmp).

Aloe-sin (6). m.p. 142−144 °C (lit.6 143−144 °C); [α]D 330 +59.2° (c 0.23, EtOH); IR(KBr) νmax 3300, 1715, 1662, 1596 cm−1; UV(MeOH) λmax 216 nm (log ε 4.30), 250 (4.15), 254 (4.20), 298 (4.00); PMR(Acetone-d6) δ 2.20 (s, arom. Me), 3.26 (s, −CO−Me); direct comparison (co-TLC, IR, PMR, UV, and mmp). Aloe-emodin (4), m.p. 220−221 °C (decomp.) (lit.1 216−219 °C); [α]D 420 (M-H2O). IR(KBr) νmax 3300, 1650, 1620 cm−1; PMR(Acetone-d6) δ 5.03 (s, −CH2OH) and 7.1−7.6 (m, arom. H); UV(MeOH) λmax 253 nm (log ε 4.65), 288 (4.28), 432 (4.24); direct comparison (co-TLC, IR, UV, and mmp).

n-Triacontanol. m.p. 82−83 °C; IR(KBr) νmax 3000, 2929, 2165, 1715, 1650, 1600 cm−1; UV(MeOH) λmax 200 nm (log ε 4.30), 300 (4.20); PMR(Acetone-d6) δ 2.20 (s, arom. Me), 3.26 (s, −CO−Me); direct comparison (co-TLC, IR, PMR, UV, and mmp).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Acid</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
<th>Roots</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free acid [%]</td>
<td>Methyl ester [%]</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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nes. The n-alkane compositions of the alkane fractions on determination by means of GLC were as follows: for the leaf alkanes, C\textsubscript{12} (0.7% in total alkanes), C\textsubscript{12} (0.8), C\textsubscript{14} (0.5), C\textsubscript{15} (1.6), C\textsubscript{16} (3.3), C\textsubscript{17} (1.7), C\textsubscript{18} (1.7), C\textsubscript{19} (2.4), C\textsubscript{20} (2.8), C\textsubscript{21} (3.0), C\textsubscript{22} (3.2), C\textsubscript{23} (8.4), C\textsubscript{24} (0.7), C\textsubscript{25} (2.8), C\textsubscript{26} (1.3), C\textsubscript{27} (1.1), C\textsubscript{28} (0.2), C\textsubscript{29} (22.7), C\textsubscript{30} (0.1), C\textsubscript{31} (20.3), and C\textsubscript{32} (6.5) and for the root alkanes, C\textsubscript{12} (0.4), C\textsubscript{13} (9.7), C\textsubscript{14} (1.9), C\textsubscript{15} (10.6), C\textsubscript{16} (1.4), C\textsubscript{17} (8.5), C\textsubscript{18} (1.9), C\textsubscript{19} (10.9), C\textsubscript{20} (1.2), C\textsubscript{21} (9.1), C\textsubscript{22} (0.7), C\textsubscript{23} (7.3), C\textsubscript{24} (0.6), C\textsubscript{25} (2.9), C\textsubscript{26} (1.3), C\textsubscript{27} (0.1), C\textsubscript{28} (0.1), C\textsubscript{29} (12.3), C\textsubscript{30} (0.1), C\textsubscript{31} (8.1), and C\textsubscript{32} (2.8).

An inhibitory action of several components on the gastric acid secretion. An inhibitory action of several components, such as given in Table I, on the gastric juice secretion was tested following Shay’s method\textsuperscript{19}. Male rats of Donryu strain 130 ~ 170 g in body weight were used for the bioassay. The volume and pH of the gastric juice secreted during 4 hr after oral administration of the samples through a gastro-tube are shown in Table I.

The authors are thankful to the Sankyo Pharmacy Co., Ltd., for the bioassay, to Professor I. Nishioka of the Kyushu University for a gift of the samples of 2\textsuperscript{\textprime}O-feruloylaloesin and 2\textsuperscript{\textprime}O-p-coumaloylaloesin, and to Dr. M. Soeda of Research Institute of Japan Defense Agency for a gift of the sample of aloe-ulcin.

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