



ISSN 2278-4136
ISSN 2349-8234
JPP 2014; 3 (1): 149-154
Received: 04 -04-2014
Accepted: 30-04-2014

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New Phenolic, triterpenic and steroidal constituents from the fruits of *Cuminum cyminum* L.

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ABSTRACT

Cuminum cyminum L. (Family: Apiaceae) is a small annual herb with slender, angular branched stem cultivated as a spice throughout the world. Its fruits are used to treat dyspepsia, insomnia, cold, fever, gastrointestinal, gynecological and respiratory disorders, toothache, diabetes, hypertension and epilepsy. Phytochemical analysis of the methanolic extract of the fruits of *C. cyminum* led to the isolation of a fatty acid ester identified as *n*-tricosanyl *n*-octadec-9-enoate (**1**) and five terpenic and steroidal constituents characterized as 1,4,5,8-tetrahydroxynaphthyl geranil-10'-al 1'-oate (**2**), lanost-5,20 (22)-dien-3 α -olyl *n*-docosanoate (**3**), labdan-6 α ,16,20-triol-16-(10',11'-dihydroxy anthraquinone-2'-oate) (**4**), stigmast-5-en-3 β -O-D-arabinopyranosyl-2'-benzoate (**5**) and lanost-5,24-dien-3 β -ol 3 β -O-D-arabinopyranosyl-2'-*n*-octadec-9', 12''-dienoate (**6**). The presence of these phytoconstituents are reported for the first time in *C. cyminum* fruits and their structures have been established on the basis of spectral data analysis.

Keywords: *Cuminum cyminum*, fruits, methanolic extract, terpenic constituents, steroidal glycoside, aliphatic ester.

1. Introduction

Cuminum cyminum L. (Family Apiaceae), known as cumin, is a small annual herb with slender, angular branched stem. The plant is indigenous to Egypt and Syria and one of the most cultivated popular spices throughout the world. It thrives well from 9 to 26 °C and is intolerant to long periods of dry heat and frost. Cumin seeds resemble caraway seeds, but are slightly smaller having oblong shape, thicker in the middle, compressed laterally with nine ridges and yellow-brown in colour. Cumin is the second most popular spice in the world after black pepper. It is added in some Dutch cheeses, traditional bread in France, Brazilian cuisine, chili powder, sofrito, garam masala, curry powder, cuisines, baharat and other preparations of food of the Middle East, India, Cuba and Mexico. Cumin is spread on the meat along with other common seasonings. The cumin seeds are considered as carminative, analgesic, eupptic, antispasmodic, astringent, used to treat digestive disorders, cough, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, morning sickness, colic, dyspeptic headache and bloating and to improve liver function [1-3]. A mixture of powdered cumin seeds, honey, salt and butter is applied to alleviate pain from scorpion bites [2, 4]. The seeds contained a volatile oil mainly composed of monoterpene hydrocarbons, oxygenated mono- and sesqui- terpenes, fatty acids, aldehydes, ketones and esters. The major compounds occurring in cumin are cuminaldehyde, limonene, α - and β -pinenes, 1,8-cineole, *o*- and *p*-cymenes, α - and γ -terpinenes, safranal and linalool [5-9]. The other components present in the cumin are monoterpene, flavone, 2-C-methyl-D-erythritol, sesquiterpene lactone and alkyl glycosides, amino acids, fatty acids and aromatic compounds [10-17]. Several nutrients, e.g., vitamins, amino acids, protein, minerals, starch, sugars, tannins, phytic acid and dietary fiber components have also been reported in cumin seeds [18, 19]. The present paper describes the isolation and characterization of the chemical constituents from the seeds of *C. cyminum* of Delhi region.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 General

Melting points were determined on a Perfit apparatus without correction. The IR spectra were measured in KBr pellet on a Bio-Red FT-IR spectrometer. Ultraviolet (UV) spectra were obtained in methanol with a Lambda Bio 20 spectrometer. The ¹H (400 MHz) and ¹³C (100 MHz) NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectropin spectrometer using TMS as an

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internal standard. ESI MS analyses were performed on a JEOL SX 102/Da-600 instrument equipped with direct inlet probe system. Column chromatography separations were carried out on silica gel (Merck, 60–120 mesh, Mumbai, India). Precoated silica gel plates (Merck, Silica gel 60 F254) were used for analytical thin layer Chromatography and visualized by exposure to iodine and UV radiations.

2.2. Plant materials

The dried seeds of *C. cyminum* were obtained from a local market of Khari Baoli, Delhi and authenticated by Dr. H.B. Singh, Scientist, Herbarium Section, National Institute of Science and Information Resources (CSIR), New Delhi. A voucher specimen (No. NISCAIR/ RHMD/2010-11/1465/63) is deposited in the herbarium.

2.3. Preparation of extract

The fruit powder of *C. cyminum* (1 kg) was extracted exhaustively in a Soxhlet apparatus with methanol for 72 hr. The methanolic extract was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain dark brown viscous mass (11.3%). A small portion of the extract was analyzed chemically to determine the presence of different chemical constituents.

2.4. Isolation of phytoconstituents

The viscous dark brown mass was adsorbed on silica gel (60-120 mesh) for column chromatography, after being dissolved in a little quantity of methanol for preparation of a slurry. The slurry (200 g) was air dried and subjected to chromatography over a silica gel column packed in petroleum ether. The column was eluted successively with petroleum ether, mixture of petroleum ether and chloroform (9:1, 3:1, 1:1, and 1:3), chloroform and the mixture of chloroform and methanol (99:1, 97:3, 95:5, 92:8, 9:1, 3:1, 1:1, 1:3). Various fractions were collected separately and matched by TLC to check the homogeneity. Similar fractions having the same R_f values were combined and crystallized. The isolated compounds were recrystallized to get the following compounds:

2.5. *n*-Tricosanyl oleate (1)

Elution of column with petroleum ether furnished colorless powder of **1**, recrystallized from acetone–methanol (1:1), 133.5 mg (0.154% yield), R_f 0.57 (petroleum ether); m.p. 151-155 °C; UV λ_{max}: 251 nm; IR ν_{max} (KBr): 2923, 2823, 2852, 1736, 1608, 1463, 1677, 1240, 1070, 840, 719 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 5.37 (1H, m, H-9), 5.30 (1H, m, H-10), 3.77 (2H, t, J=6.0 Hz, H₂-1'), 2.31 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz, H₂-2), 2.23 (2H, m, H₂-8), 2.05 (2H, m, H₂-11), 1.60 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.37 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.35 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.32 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.30 (20 H, brs, 10 x CH₂), 1.28 (36H, brs, 18 x CH₂), 0.89 (3H, t, J=6.3 Hz, CH₃-18), 0.85 (3H, t, J= 6.1 Hz, CH₃-23'); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 173.45 (C-1), 129.83 (C-9), 121.05 (C-10), 63.04 (C-1'), 31.65 (CH₂), 29.34 (25 x CH₂), 29.27 (3 x CH₂), 29.03 (3 x CH₂), 22.78 (CH₂), 15.26 (CH₃-18), 13.01 (CH₃-23'); +ve TOF MS m/z (rel.int.): 604 [M]⁺ (C₄₁H₈₀O₂) (1.3), 281 (43.8), 265 (11.6), 239 (8.7).

2.6. Tetrahydroxynaphthyl geranilan-10'-al 1'-oate (2)

Elution of the column with petroleum ether-chloroform (3:1) yielded pale yellow crystals of **2**, recrystallized from acetone-methanol (1:1), 6.8 mg (0.06 % yield); R_f 0.72 (petroleum ether-chloroform, 3:1); m.p. 89-92°C; UV- λ_{max} (MeOH): 205, 249, 292 nm (log ε 1.3, 1.6, 5.7); IR ν_{max} (KBr): 3386, 3231, 2928, 2871, 1721, 1680, 1637, 1575, 1461, 1306, 1213, 1169, 1054, 839 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.92 (1H, d, J=6.8 Hz, H-10'), 7.83 (1H, d,

J=8.0 Hz, H-2), 7.42 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-7), 7.37 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz, H-3), 7.21 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-6), 2.87 (1H, m, H-3'), 2.30 (2H, d, J= 7.2 Hz, H₂-2'), 1.83 (1H, m, H-7'), 1.67 (2H, m, H₂-4'), 1.51 (2H, m, H₂-5'), 1.28 (2H, m, H₂-6), 1.27 (3H, d, J=7.0 Hz, Me-8'), 1.23 (3H, d, J=7.0 Hz, Me-9'); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 156.45 (C-1), 116.18 (C-2), 125.85 (C-3), 151.74 (C-4), 149.13 (C-5), 125.76 (C-6), 128.08 (C-7), 145.09 (C-8), 126.18 (C-9), 1334.58 (C-10), 169.28 (C-1'), 34.05 (C-2'), 33.91 (C-3'), 31.52 (C-4'), 29.67 (C-5'), 25.85 (C-6'), 33.68 (C-7'), 22.71 (C-8'), 22.86 (C-9'), 192.85 (C-10'); +ve FAB MS m/z (rel.int.): 360 [M]⁺ (C₂₀H₂₄O₆) (6.2), 191 (11.8), 169 (16.7).

2.7. Lanostdienyl docasanoate (3)

Elution of the column with chloroform gave colorless crystals of **3**, recrystallized from acetone- methanol (1:1), 7.5 mg (0.09% yield); R_f: 0.56 (chloroform); m.p. 111-114 °C; UV- λ_{max}: 210 nm (log ε 4.8); IR ν_{max} (KBr): 2925, 2851, 1724, 1655, 1443, 1381, 1250, 1088, 722 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 5.37 (1H, m, H-6), 5.10 (1H, m, H-22), 4.50 (1H, dd, J = 4.5, 5.0 Hz, H-3β), 1.98 (3H, brs, Me-21), 2.20 (2H, m, H₂ - 2'), 1.31 (60H, m, 28 x CH₂, 4 x CH), 1.27 (3H, brs, Me-29), 1.25 (3H, brs, Me-28), 1.19 (3H, brs, Me-30), 1.17 (3H, brs, Me-19), 0.96 (3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, Me-27), 0.93 (3H, brs, Me-18), 0.91 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, Me-26). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 35.25 (C-1), 29.02 (C-2), 78.55 (C-3), 38.45 (C-4), 141.83 (C-5), 121.51 (C-6), 29.36 (C-7), 42.52 (C-8), 50.83 (C-9), 37.36 (C-10), 21.15 (C-11), 26.73 (C-12), 45.08 (C-13), 50.11 (C-14), 32.32 (C-15), 30.29 (C-16), 51.86 (C-17), 16.71 (C-18), 18.36 (C-19), 136.15 (C-20), 22.58 (C-21), 123.79 (C-22), 27.81 (C-23), 39.61 (C-24), 28.17 (C-25), 23.62 (C-26), 24.93 (C-27), 26.13 (C-28), 28.36 (C-29), 15.78 (C-30), 169.69 (C-1'), 34.50 (C-2'), 31.25 (C-3'), 29.62 to 24.81 (C-4' to C-20'), 22.41 (C-21'), 14.18 (C-22'). +ve FAB MS m/z: 748 [M]⁺ (C₅₂H₉₂O₂) (17.8), 425 (11.6), 339 (8.3), 323 (56.1).

2.8. Trihydroxy labdanyl anthraquinone (4)

Elution of the column with chloroform-methanol (19:1) afforded brown colored mass of **4**, recrystallized from chloroform-methanol (19:1), 6.9 mg (.05% yield); R_f value: 0.42 (chloroform- methanol, 19:1); m.p. 83-85° C; UV λ_{max} (MeOH): 209, 258, 310 nm (log 5.3, 2.6, 1.3); IR ν_{max} (KBr): 3415, 3386, 3270, 2927, 2855, 1731, 1607, 1513, 1455, 1379, 1212, 1171, 1052 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): 7.86 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-9'), 7.48 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz, H-1'), 7.46 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 8.1 Hz, H-3'), 7.31 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz, H-4'), 7.29 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H-8'), 3.77 (2H, brs, H₂=16), 3.38 (1H, ddd, J=6.5, 4.3, 5.3 Hz, H-6β), 3.32 (2H, d, J=8.5 Hz, H₂-20), 2.85 (1H, d, J=5.3 Hz, H-5α), 2.68 (1H, m, H₂-1a), 2.60 (1H, m, H₂-1b), 2.01 (1H, m, H₂-2a), 1.57 (2H, m, H-8, H-13), 1.55 (1H, m, H-9), 1.53 (2H, m, H₂-2b, H₂-3a), 1.43 (1H, m, H₂-7a), 1.41 (2H, m, H₂-12a, H₂-14a), 1.38 (2H, m, H₂-11a, H₂-7b), 1.36 (1H, m, H₂-11b), 1.34 (2H, m, H₂-3b, H₂-14b), 1.31 (3H, brs, Me-19), 1.29 (1H, m, H₂-12b), 1.27 (3H, brs, Me-17), 1.25 (3H, d, J=7.0 Hz, Me-18), 0.95 (3H, t, J=7.0 Hz, Me-15); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 31.52 (C-1), 29.32 (C-2), 28.43 (C-3), 42.08 (C-4), 48.16 (C-5), 67.71 (C-6), 31.52 (C-7), 30.57 (C-8), 50.82 (C-9), 37.13 (C-10), 29.38 (C-11), 28.79 (C-12), 32.11 (C-13), 23.04 (C-14), 14.69 (C-15), 63.71 (C-16), 22.64 (C-17), 17.04 (C-18), 24.92 (C-19), 62.47 (C-20), 128.01 (C-1'), 143.51 (C-2'), 127.75 (C-3'), 126.89 (C-4'), 139.22 (C-5'), 174.61 (C-6'), 136.85 (C-7'), 126.40 (C-8'), 124.20 (C-9'), 154.20 (C-10'), 153.51 (C-11'), 136.68 (C-12'), 192.54 (C-13'), 129.65 (C-14'), 173.36 (C-15'); +ve TOF MS m/z (rel.int.): 592 [M]⁺ (C₃₅H₄₄O₈) (2.3), 325 (9.8), 283 (14.2), 267 (11.6).

2.9. β-Sitosterol 3-O-arabinobenzoate (5)

Elution of the column with petroleum ether – chloroform (1:3) gave colorless crystal of **5**; recrystallized from acetone-methanol, 3.5mg 0.04 % yield); R_f value: 0.45 (petroleum ether- chloroform, 1:3); m.p. 131-133 °C; UV- λ_{max} : 203, 251 nm (log ϵ 5.3, 1.8); IR ν_{max} (KBr): 3384, 3260, 2921, 2851, 1734, 1638, 1510, 1458, 1379, 1037, 881, 717 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 7.28 (1H, dd, $J=2.6, 8.0$ Hz, H-2''), 7.26 (1H, $J=2.2, 7.5$ Hz, H-6''), 7.24 (1H, m, H-3''), 7.22 (1H, m, H-5''), 7.20 (1H, m, H-4''), 5.36 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 5.2$ Hz, H-6), 5.30 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-1'), 4.60 (1H, brm, $w_{1/2}=18.3$ Hz, H-3 α), 4.57 (2H, brs, H₂-5'), 4.17 (1H, dd, $J=7.2, 6.3$ Hz, H-2'), 3.96 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.42 (1H, m, H-4'), 1.01 (3H, brs, Me-19), 0.95 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz, Me-21), 0.89 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, Me-26), 0.87 (3H, d, $J=6.1$ Hz, Me-27), 0.83 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, Me-29), 0.67 (3H, brs, Me-18), 2.91-1.09 (29H, m, 11 x CH_2 , 7 x CH); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 37.16 (C-1), 31.68 (C-2), 71.05 (C-3), 42.11 (C-4), 141.87 (C-5), 121.02 (C-6), 30.91 (C-7), 31.28 (C-8), 51.26 (C-9), 36.30 (C-10), 21.09 (C-11), 39.73 (C-12), 42.66 (C-13), 56.80 (C-14), 24.61 (C-15), 28.73 (C-16), 56.17 (C-17), 11.84 (C-18), 19.42 (C-19), 36.06 (C-20), 18.67 (C-21), 33.49 (C-22), 26.80 (C-23), 45.91 (C-24), 29.75 (C-25), 19.25 (C-26), 19.72 (C-27), 28.76 (C-28), 11.05 (C-29), 104.81 (C-1'), 75.86 (C-2'), 68.58 (C-3'), 67.75 (C-4'), 65.92 (C-5'), 138.57 (C-1''), 129.57 (C-2''), 127.76 (C-3''), 126.35 (C-4''), 125.92 (C-5''), 129.46 (C-6''), 169.05 (C-7''); 650 [M]⁺ (C₄₁H₈₂O₆) (2.5), 413 (15.8).

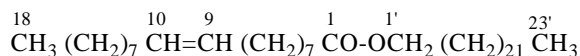
2.10. Lanostdienyl arabinolinoleiate (6)

Elution of the column with chloroform-methanol (99:1) yielded colorless crystals of **6**, recrystallized from acetone-methanol (1:1), 4.9 mg (0.04% yield); R_f 0.49 (chloroform-methanol, 1:99); m.p. 77-81°C; UV λ_{max} (MeOH): 205, 242 nm (log ϵ 4.7, 1.3); IR ν_{max} (KBr): 3517, 3385, 2926, 2855, 1731, 1646, 1456, 1381, 1229, 1149, 1037, 723 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): δ 5.33 (1H, m, H-6), 5.24 (1H, m, H-24), 3.74 (1H, dd, $J=4.5, 9.3$ Hz, H-3 α), 1.82 (3H, brs, Me-26), 1.75 (3H, brs, Me-27), 1.26 (3H, brs, Me-29), 1.23 (3H, brs, Me-28), 1.18 (3H, brs, Me-30), 1.12 (3H, brs, Me-19), 0.98 (3H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz, Me-21), 0.91 (3H, brs, Me-18), 5.21 (1H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz, H-1'), 4.34 (1H, dd, $J=7.5, 6.8$ Hz, H-2'), 4.02 (2H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H₂-5'), 3.98 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.44 (1H, m, H-4'), 2.09 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz, H₂-2''), 5.20 (1H, m, H-9''), 5.17 (1H, m, H-10''), 5.08 (1H, m, H-12''), 4.98 (1H, m, H-13''), 2.80 – 1.27 (44H, m, 20 x CH_2 , 4 x CH), 0.89 (3H, t, $J=6.2$ Hz, Me-18''); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 35.15 (C-1), 28.76 (C-2), 76.02 (C-3), 38.30 (C-4), 142.81 (C-5), 118.78 (C-6), 29.24 (C-7), 42.47 (C-8), 50.65 (C-9), 37.23 (C-10), 21.11 (C-11), 26.75 (C-12), 44.58 (C-13), 49.81 (C-14), 31.28 (C-15), 31.03 (C-16), 51.75 (C-17), 16.67 (C-18), 18.34 (C-19), 36.52 (C-20), 18.77 (C-21), 36.49 (C-22), 24.26 (C-23), 125.43 (C-24), 139.86 (C-25), 23.61 (C-26), 24.89 (C-27), 26.04 (C-28), 28.34 (C-29), 15.73 (C-30), 103.78 (C-1'), 81.17 (C-2'), 72.58 (C-3'), 67.04 (C-4'), 62.80 (C-5'), 172.03 (C-1''), 34.81 (C-2''), 31.83 (C-3''), 29.16 (C-4''), 29.28 (C-5''), 29.26 (C-6''), 29.31 (C-7''), 32.56 (C-8''), 128.22 (C-9''), 120.05 (C-10''), 46.81 (C-11''), 122.85 (C-12''), 115.82 (C-13''), 33.16 (C-14''), 29.30 (C-15''), 29.28 (C-16''), 22.89 (C-17''), 14.17 (C-18''); +ve FAB MS m/z (rel.int.): 821 [M + H]⁺ (C₅₃H₈₉O₆) (1.3).

3. Results and discussion

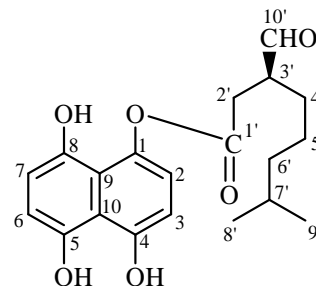
Compound **1**, named *n*-tricosanyl oleate, was obtained as a colorless powder from petroleum ether eluants. It exhibited characteristic IR absorption bands for ester (1736 cm^{-1}), unstauration (1608 cm^{-1}) and long aliphatic chain (719 cm^{-1}). Its mass spectrum showed a molecular ion peak at m/z 604 corresponding to the molecular formula of a fatty acid ester C₄₁H₈₀O₂. The ion peaks arising at m/z 265 [CH₃ (CH₂)₇CH=CH

(CH₂)₇-CO]⁺, 239 [M-265] and 281 [CH₃ (CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₇-COO]⁺ indicated that oleic acid was esterified with a C₂₃ aliphatic alcohol. The 1H NMR spectrum of **1** showed two one-proton multiplets at δ 5.37 and 5.30 assigned to vinyl H-9 and H-10 proton, respectively. A two-proton triplet at δ 3.77 ($J=6.0$ Hz) was ascribed to oxygenated methylene H₂-1' proton. The other methylene proton resonated from δ 2.31 to δ 1.28. Two three-proton triplets at δ 0.89 ($J=6.3$ Hz) and 0.85 ($J=6.1$ Hz) were accounted to the terminal C-18 and C-23' primary methyl protons, respectively. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of compound **1** displayed signals for ester carbon at δ 173.45 (C-1), vinylic carbons at δ 129.83 (C-9) and 121.05(C-10), oxygenated methylene carbon at δ 63.04 (C-1'), other methylene carbons in the range of δ 31.61-22.78, and methyl carbons at δ 15.26 (Me-18) and 13.01(Me-23'). On the basis of the above account the structure of **1** has been characterized as *n*-tricosanyl *n*-octadec-9-enoate.



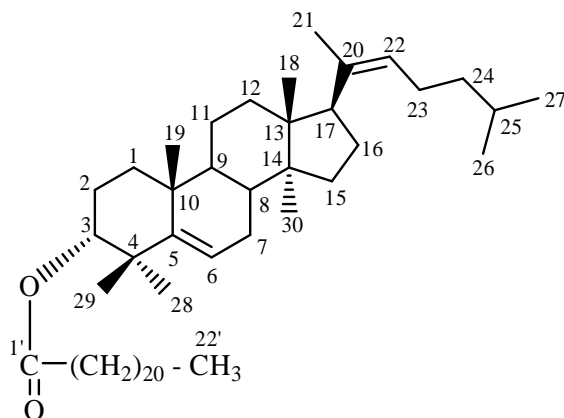
n-Tricosanyl oleate (**1**)

Compound **2**, designated as Tetrahydroxynaphthyl geranilan-10'-al-1'-oate, was obtained as pale yellow crystals from petroleum ether-chloroform (3:1) eluants. Its UV absorption maxima at 249 and 292 nm indicated aromatic nature of the molecule. It showed IR absorption bands for hydroxyl groups (3386, 3231 cm^{-1}), ester function (1702 cm^{-1}), aldehydic group (1680 cm^{-1}) and aromatic ring (1637, 1575, 1054 cm^{-1}). On the basis of mass and ^{13}C NMR spectra, the molecular ion peak of **2** was determined at m/z 360 consistent with the molecular formula of a naphthyl ester, C₂₀H₂₄O₆. The ion peaks arising at m/z 191, 169 [CO – O fission]⁺ suggested that a C₁₀ unit was linked to a tetrahydroxy naphthyl ring. The 1H NMR spectrum of **2** exhibited four one-proton doublets at δ 7.83 ($J=8.0$ Hz), 7.42 ($J=8.5$), 7.37 ($J=8.0$ Hz) and 7.21 ($J=8.5$ Hz) assigned correspondingly to ortho-coupled aromatic H-2, H-7, H-3 and H-6 protons. A two-proton doublet at δ 2.30 ($J=7.2$ Hz) and two one-proton multiplets at δ 2.87 and 1.83 were ascribed to methylene H₂-2' attached to the ester group and to methine H-3' and H-7' protons, respectively. The other methylene protons appeared as two-proton multiplets at δ 1.67, 1.51 and 1.28. Two three-proton doublets at δ 1.27 ($J=7.0$ Hz) and 1.23 ($J=7.0$ Hz) and a one-proton doublet at δ 9.92 ($J=6.8$ Hz) were due to secondary C-8' and C-9' methyl and C-10' aldehydic protons, respectively. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2** displayed signals for ester carbon at δ 169.28 (C-1'), aldehydic carbon at δ 192.85 (C-10'), aromatic carbons between δ 156.45 – 116.18, methyl carbons at δ 22.71 (C-8') and 22.88 (C-9') and methylene and methine carbons between δ 34.05 – 25.85. On the basis of the foregoing discussion, the structure of **2** has been elucidated as 1,4,5,8-tetrahydroxynaphthyl geranilan-10'-al-1'-oate. This is a new naphthyl ester.



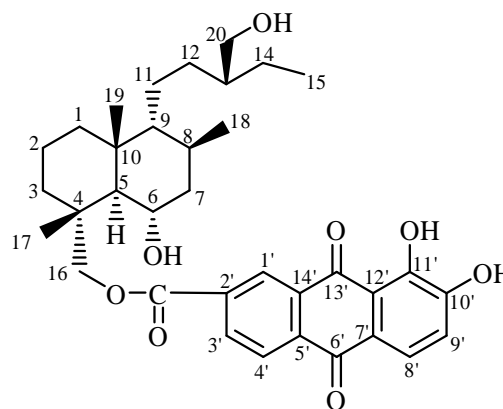
Tetrahydroxynaphthyl geranilan-10'-al-1'-oate (**2**)

Compound **3**, designated as lanostdienyl docosanoate, was obtained as a colourless crystalline mass from chloroform eluents. It responded positively to Liebermann-Buehard test for triterpenoids and showed distinctive IR absorption bands for ester function (1724 cm^{-1}), unsaturation (1655 cm^{-1}) and long aliphatic chain (722 cm^{-1}). On the basis of mass and ^{13}C NMR spectral data, the molecular ion peak of **3** was determined at m/z 748 consistent with the molecular formula of a triterpenic ester $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{92}\text{O}_2$. The ion peaks arising at m/z 425 $[\text{M} - 323]^+$, 323 $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{CO}]^+$ and 339 $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{COO}]^+$ suggested that a C_{22} fatty acid was esterified with a triterpenol. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **3** showed two one-proton multiplets in the deshielded region at δ 5.37 and 5.10 assigned to vinylic H-6 and H-22 protons, respectively. A one-proton double doublet at δ 4.50 with coupling interactions of 4.5 and 5.0 Hz was ascribed to β -oriented oxygenated methine H-3 proton. A three-proton broad singlet at δ 1.98 was due to C-21 methyl protons located on the vinylic C-20 carbon. Five three-proton broad singlets at δ 1.27, 1.25, 1.19, 1.17 and 0.93 and two three-proton doublets at δ 0.96 ($J = 6.2\text{ Hz}$) and 0.91 ($J = 6.3\text{ Hz}$) were associated correspondingly to tertiary C-29, C-28, C-30, C-19, C-18 and secondary C-27 and C-26 methyl protons. A three-proton triplet at δ 0.76 ($J = 6.5\text{ Hz}$) was due to primary C-22' methyl protons. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum **3** exhibited signals for ester carbon at δ 169.69 (C-1'), vinylic carbons at δ 141.83 (C-5), 121.51 (C-6), 136.15 (C-20) and 123.79 (C-22), oxygenated methine carbon at δ 78.55 (C-3) and methyl carbons from δ 28.36 to 14.18. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectral data of the triterpenic skeleton of **3** were compared with the reported data of lanostenes [20-22]. On the basis of spectral data analysis, the structure of **3** has been established as lanost-5,20 (22)-dien-3 α -olyl *n*-docosanoate. This is a new triterpenic ester.

Lanostdienyl-*n*-docosanoate (**3**)

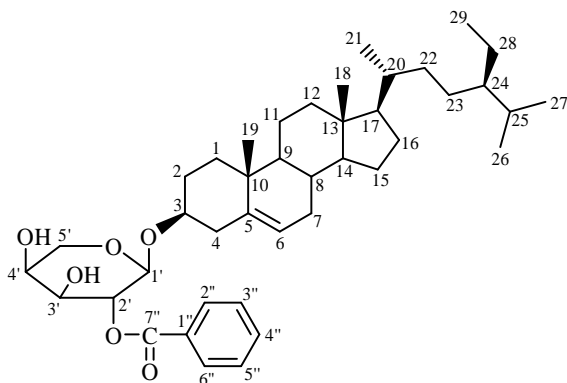
Compound **4**, named trihydroxy labdanyl anthraquinone, was obtained as a brown coloured mass from chloroform-methanol (19:1) eluents. It gave positive tests for phenols and had UV absorption maxima at 258 and 310 nm for anthraquinones. Its IR spectrum exhibited characteristic absorption bands for hydroxyl groups (3415 , 3386 , 3270 cm^{-1}), ester function (1731 cm^{-1}) and aromatic ring (1607 , 1513 , 1052 cm^{-1}). On the basis of mass and ^{13}C NMR spectra, the molecular ion peak of **4** has been established at m/z 592 consistent with the molecular formula of an anthraquinone unit linked to C_{20} compound, $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_8$. The ion peaks arising at m/z 267 $[\text{C}_{15} - \text{O fission}]^+$, 325 $[\text{M} - 267]^+$ and 283 $[\text{C}_{16} - \text{O fission}]^+$ indicated that dihydroxy anthraquinone unit was linked with the diterpenoid. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **4** exhibited four one-proton doublets at δ 7.48 ($J = 2.0\text{ Hz}$), 7.31 ($J =$

8.1 Hz), 7.29 ($J = 8.5\text{ Hz}$) and 7.86 ($J = 8.5\text{ Hz}$), assigned to aromatic meta-coupled H-1', and ortho-coupled H-4', H-8' and H-9' protons, respectively. A one-proton double doublet at δ 7.46 with coupling interactions of 2.0 and 8.1 Hz was ascribed to ortho-, meta-coupled H-3' proton. A one-proton triple doublet at δ 3.38 ($J=6.5, 4.3, 5.3\text{ Hz}$), a broad singlet at δ 3.70 and a doublet at δ 3.32 integrating for two protons each were attributed correspondingly to β -oriented carbinol H-6, oxygenated methylene H₂-16 and hydroxymethylene H₂-20 protons. Two three-proton broad singlets at δ 1.27 and 1.31, a three-proton doublet at δ 1.25 ($J = 7.0\text{ Hz}$) and a three-proton triplet at δ 0.95 ($J = 7.0\text{ Hz}$) were associated with the tertiary C-17 and C-19, secondary C-18 and primary C-15 methyl protons, respectively of labdane-type diterpenoid. The other methine and methylene protons resonated in the range of δ 2.85 - 1.29. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **4** exhibited signals for keto carbons at δ 192.54 (C-13') 174.61 (C-6'), ester carbon at δ 173.36 (C-15'), aromatic carbons from δ 154.20 to 124.20 oxygenated methylene carbons at δ 63.71 (C-16) and 62.47 (C-20), carbinol carbon at δ 67.71 (C-6) and methyl carbons at δ 14.69 (C-15), 22.64 (C-17), 17.04 (C-18) and 24.92 (C-19). The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR values of labdanyl unit of **4** were compared with those of the related diterpenes [23,24]. On the basis of the foregoing account the structure of **4** has been established as labdan-6 α ,16,20-triol-16-(10',11'- dihydroxy anthraquinone -2'-oate). This is a new labdane type diterpene linked with an anthraquinone moiety.

Trihydroxy labdanyl anthraquinone (**4**)

Compound **5**, named β -sitosterol 3-O-arabinobenzoate, was obtained as a colorless crystalline mass from petroleum ether-chloroform (1:3) eluents. It gave positive tests for glycosides and showed characteristic absorption bands for hydroxyl groups (3384 , 3260 cm^{-1}), ester function (1734 cm^{-1}), unsaturation (1638 cm^{-1}) and aromaticity (1510 , 1037 cm^{-1}). On the basis of mass and ^{13}C NMR spectra, the molecular weight of **5** was established as m/z 650 consistent to the molecular formula of a steroidal glycosidic ester, $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_6$. The ion peak arising at m/z 413 due to removal of the glycosidic chain indicated that β -sitosterol unit was linked as an aglycone to the sugar unit. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **5** displayed five deshielded signals as one-proton double doublets at δ 7.28 ($J = 8.0, 2.6\text{ Hz}$) and 7.26 ($J = 7.5, 2.2\text{ Hz}$) and three one-proton multiplets at δ 7.24, 7.22 and 7.20 assigned to five aromatic protons. A one-proton double doublet at δ 5.36 with coupling interactions of 6.0 and 5.2 Hz was ascribed to vinylic H-6 proton. A one-proton broad multiplet at δ 4.60 with half width of 18.3 Hz was accounted to oxygenated methine H-3 α proton. Two three-proton broad singlets at δ 0.67 and 1.01, four three-proton doublets at δ 0.95 ($J=6.3\text{ Hz}$), 0.89 ($J=6.2\text{ Hz}$), 0.87 ($J=6.1\text{ Hz}$) and 0.83

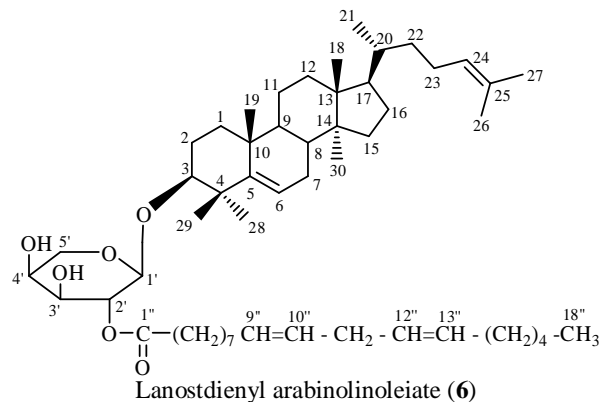
($J=6.5$ Hz) were associated correspondingly to tertiary C-18 and C-19, secondary C-21, C-26 and C-27 and primary C-29 methyl protons, all attached to saturated carbons. A one-proton doublet at δ 5.30 ($J = 7.2$ Hz) was due to anomeric H-1' proton. The other sugar protons appeared as a one-proton double doublet at δ 4.17 ($J = 7.2, 6.3$ Hz), two one-proton multiplets at δ 3.96 and 3.42 and a two-proton broad singlet at δ 4.57. The other methine and methylene protons resonated from δ 2.91 to 1.09. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **5** exhibited signals for aromatic carbons from δ 138.57 to 125.92, ester carbon at δ 169.05 (C-7''), vinylic carbons at δ 141.87 (C-5) and 121.02 (C-6), oxygenated methine carbon at δ 71.05 (C-3), anomeric carbon at δ 104.81 (C-1'), other sugar carbons from δ 73.86 to 65.92 and steroidal carbons between δ 56.80-11.05. The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectral data of the steroidal nucleus were compared with other stigmastene- type molecules [25-27]. The presence of H-2 signal in the deshielded region at δ 4.17 and C-2' signal at δ 75.86 suggested location of the phenyl ester at C - 2'. On the basis of these evidences the structure **5** has been formulated as stigmast-5-en-3 β -O-D-arabinopyranosyl-2'-benzoate. This is a new steroidal glycosidic ester.



β -Sitosteryl-3-O β -D-arabino-2'-benzoate (**5**)

Compound **6**, named lanostdienyl arabinolinoleiate, was obtained as a colorless crystalline mass from chloroform- methanol (99:1) Eluants. It gave positive tests for glycosides and had IR absorption bands for hydroxyl groups ($3517, 3385\text{ cm}^{-1}$), ester function (1731 cm^{-1}), unsaturation (1646 cm^{-1}) and long aliphatic chain (723 cm^{-1}). On the basis of mass and ^{13}C NMR spectra, the molecular ion peak of **6** was determined at m/z 821 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ consistent with the molecular formula of a tetracyclic triterpenic glycosidic ester $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{89}\text{O}_6$. The ^1H NMR spectrum of **6** exhibited six one-proton deshielded multiplets at δ 5.33, 5.24, 5.20, 5.17, 5.08 and 4.98 assigned to vinylic H-6, H-24, H-9'', H-10'', H-12'' and H-13'' protons, respectively. A one-proton double doublet at δ 3.74 with coupling interactions of 4.5 and 9.3 Hz was ascribed to α -oriented oxygenated H-3 methine proton. Seven three-proton broad singlets at δ 1.82, 1.75, 1.26, 1.23, 1.18, 1.12 and 0.91 were ascribed to C-26 and C-27 methyl protons located on the vinylic C-25 carbon and to tertiary C-29, C-28, C-30, C-19 and C-18 methyl protons, respectively. A three- proton doublet at δ 0.98 ($J=6.8$ Hz) and a three-proton triplet at δ 0.89 ($J=6.2$ Hz) were associated with correspondingly to secondary C-21 and primary C-18'' methyl protons. A two-proton triplet at δ 2.09 ($J = 6.6$ Hz) was due to C-2''methylene protons adjacent to the ester group. The other methine and methylene protons appeared from δ 2.80 to 1.27. A one-proton doublet at δ 5.21 ($J = 7.5$ Hz) was accounted to anomeric H-1' proton. The other sugar protons appeared in the range of δ 4.34 - 3.44. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **6** showed signals for vinylic

carbons from δ 142.81 to 115.82, ester carbon at δ 172.03 (C - 1''), oxygenated methine carbon at δ 76.02 (C-3), anomeric carbon at δ 103.78 (C-1'), other sugar carbons between δ 81.17 - 62.8 and methyl carbons in the range of δ 28.34 -14.17. The shifting of H-2' signal as a double doublet at δ 4.34 ($J = 7.5, 6.8$ Hz) in the deshielded region in the ^1H NMR spectrum and C-2' at 81.17 in the ^{13}C NMR spectrum suggested the location of the ester linkage at C - 2'. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectral data of the triterpenic skeleton of **6** were compared with the reported data of lanostenes [20-22]. On the basis of spectral data analyses, the structure of **6** has been elucidated as lanost-5, 24-dien-3 β -ol 3 β -O-D- arabinopyranosyl-2'-n - octadec -9'', 12''-dienoate. This is a new lanostenyl glycosyl ester.



Lanostdienyl arabinolinoleiate (**6**)

4. Conclusion

Phytochemical investigation of a methanolic extract of the fruits of *Cuminum cyminum* on subjection to silica gel column chromatography led to the isolation of a variety of chemical constituents including acyl and phenolic esters, triterpenoids and a steroidal glycosidic ester. All the compounds are isolated from the fruits for the first time.

5. Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the Head, SAIF, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow for recording mass spectral data of the compounds.

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