

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ALKALOID EXTRACT ISOLATED FROM *HYLOTELEPHIUM SPECTABILE* (BOREAU) *H. OHBA* X *TELEPHIUM* (L.) *H. OHBA* AERIAL PARTS

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There are many motives to study alkaloids within Crassulaceae family, such as chemotaxonomic consideration of an alkaloid distribution and evaluation of their biological potential. Taxa that have been recognized as sources of these secondary metabolites (pyrrolidine and piperidine alkaloid type) are dominantly from genus *Sedum* (*Sedum* acre-group), and one species from *Echeveria* DC. (*E. venezuelensis*). Data on alkaloids from *Sedum telephium* (syn. *H. telephium*) aroused interest for further alkaloid investigation within the genus *Hylotelephium* H. Ohba. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate and characterize other plant source of alkaloids from the same genus. An alkaloid extract (AE-HS) was isolated from fresh aerial parts of a cultivated hybrid *H. spectabile* x *telephium*. The chemical composition of AE-HS was determined by GC-MS (gas chromatography – mass spectrometry) method. Eight components were identified, which make up 91.8%. The most present component of AE-HS is γ -crotonolactone (78,6%) followed by 3-methyl-2-butenal (8,6%) and (*E*)-coniferyl alcohol (2,8%). Nicotine was identified as an only one alkaloid in the AE-HS (0,4%). Beside many non-alkaloid compounds, previous study found six alkaloids in AE of *S. telephium* (~7%), which implies differences respecting our results. Additionally, there is limited distribution of alkaloids within other genera of the family, and belonging to the same genus does not mean a uniform qualitative composition. Surely, further analyses of AEs of *Hylotelephium* taxa would shed light on the alkaloid pattern of distribution.