

## Chemotaxonomic Survey of Anthraquinones and Pre-anthraquinones in Roots of *Aloe* Species

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**Key Word Index**—*Aloe*; Aloioideae; Asphodelaceae; roots; anthraquinones; pre-anthraquinones; chemotaxonomy.

**Abstract**—Root samples from 172 species of *Aloe* were surveyed by TLC and HPLC for the presence of anthraquinones and pre-anthraquinones. With the exception of the three species of the series *Serrulatae*, 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinones (chrysophanol and asphodelin) were detected in all the species sampled. Compounds derived through the 1-methyl-8-hydroxyanthraquinone pathway, i.e. aloesaponarin I, aloesaponarin II and laccaic acid D-methyl ester, together with their corresponding pre-anthraquinones were detected in 129 species. The results also show that isoeleutherol is a useful chemotaxonomic character for the series *Saponariaeae*.

### Introduction

The leaves of *Aloe* species elaborate various phenolic compounds, including anthrone-C-glycosides, phenylpyrone derivatives and chromones (Reynolds, 1985). Due to their diversity and sporadic distribution, these compounds have so far been of limited taxonomic value. In a survey of 32 tropical African species of *Aloe*, the root constituents showed indications that they could be of chemotaxonomic value in the genus *Aloe*, especially at the supraspecific level (Dagne *et al.*, 1994). The root compounds appear to be totally different from those of the leaves, and also seem more conservative. We have now examined the overall chemical pattern of the subterranean metabolism within the genus *Aloe* by surveying the roots of a large number of species chosen to represent all the major infrageneric groups.

### Materials and Methods

**Plant materials.** Fresh root samples from 172 species of *Aloe* were collected from various sources as listed in Table 1, but mainly from the National Botanical Institute, Pretoria, South Africa. Voucher numbers or collecting localities are indicated in Table 1. Abbreviations are as follows: gardens of the National Botanical Institute at Pretoria (NBI), Kirstenbosch in Cape Town (NBG), Betty's Bay (HPBG), Nelspruit (LBG) and Worcester (KBG); Johannesburg Botanic Garden (JBG).

**Procedures.** A microcomputer controlled liquid chromatographic system (Beckman Module 126) connected to a photodiode array detector (Beckman Module 168) monitoring at  $275 \pm 35$  nm (channel A) and  $365 \pm 20$  nm (channel B) was used. The samples were analysed with a Phenomenex Spherisorb 3 ODS 2 column ( $C_{18}$  reverse phase, 3  $\mu$ m particle size,  $100 \times 4.6$  mm i.d.; flow rate 1 ml  $\text{min}^{-1}$ ; 20  $\mu$ l sample loop). The solvent system comprised a 10–100% non-linear gradient of A in B. A: MeCN; B: MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O; 45:55 ( $R_f$  values: 1 = 12.2; 2 = 5.12; 3 = 3.27; 4 = 7.45; 5 = 7.96; 6 = 4.86; 7 and 8 = 2.63; 9 = 5.14). Compounds with similar  $R_f$  values easily separate in the TLC systems described below.

Fresh roots were rapidly air-dried. The powdered roots (ca 1 g) were extracted by cold percolation in acetone for 12 h. After removal of the solvent, the crude extracts were taken up in MeCN and passed through  $C_{18}$  cartridges to remove substances of high  $R_f$ . Samples were dissolved in a MeCN/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1) mixture and injected into the HPLC system. The crude extracts were also analysed by TLC using the following solvent systems: CHCl<sub>3</sub>/petrol (1:1), CHCl<sub>3</sub>/EtOAc (1:1) and benzene/petrol/EtOAc (1:2:1) on silica gel (Merck) plates. Chromatographic zones were detected under UV light (254 and 366 nm). Identification of compounds was

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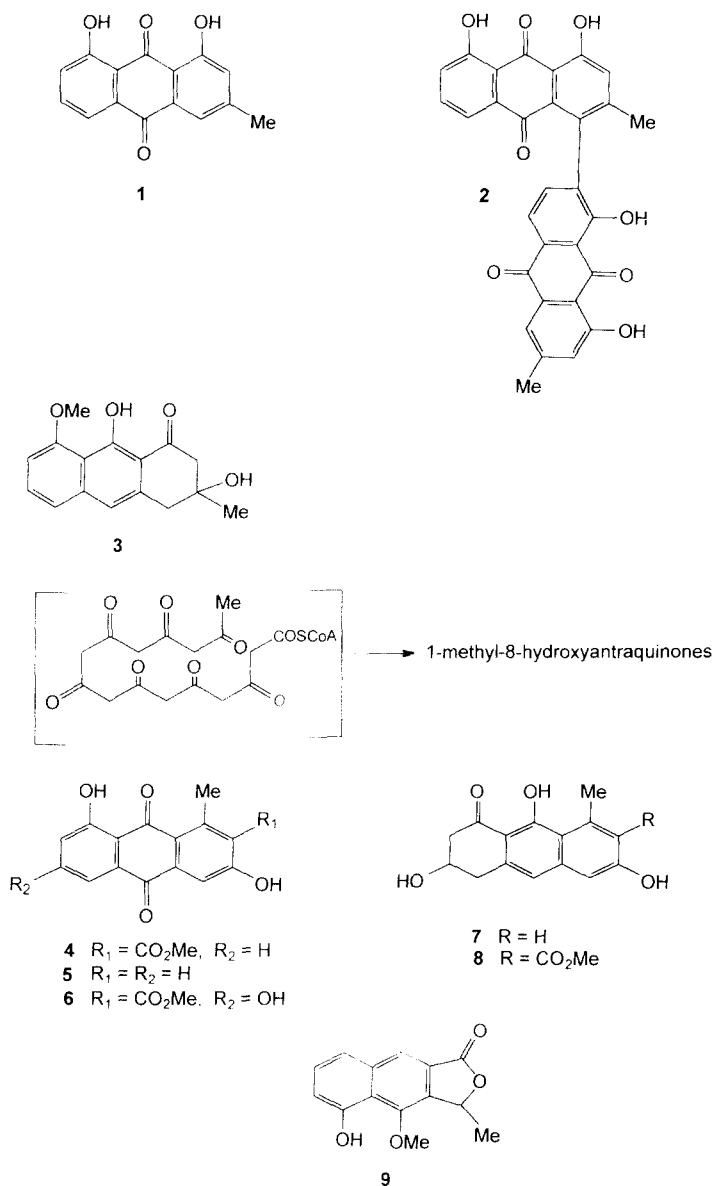


FIG. 1. CHEMICAL STRUCTURES OF LIPOPHILIC ANTHRANOID AGLYCONES.

achieved by direct TLC and HPLC ( $R_f$ , UV-VIS spectrum) comparison with reference compounds (as used in Dagne *et al.*, 1994).

## Results

Root samples from 172 *Aloe* species were analysed for the presence or absence of lipophilic anthranoid aglycones (anthraquinones and pre-anthraquinones). Chryso-phanol (1), asphodelin (2) and aloechryson (3) represent the 1,8-dihydroxy-anthraquinone pathway, while aloesaponarin I (4), aloesaponarin II (5), laccic acid D-methyl ester (6), aloesaponol I (7) and aloesaponol II (8) represent the 1-methyl-8-hydroxyanthraquinone pathway. The distribution of these compounds in the analysed *Aloe* species are summarised in Table 1.



TABLE 1—CONTINUED

Groups and species	Voucher number/locality	Major Compounds (see list below)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Series 10. Saponariae										
<i>A. davyana</i> Schönl.	W Pretorius N.R. 1	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
	W Pretorius N.R. 2	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
	W Pretorius N.R. 3	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. dyeri</i> Schönl.	NBI 22354	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. fosteri</i> Pillans	NBI 27132	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
<i>A. grandidentata</i> Salm-Dyck	NBI 23900	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
<i>A. greathedii</i> Schönl.	NBI 31777	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. greenii</i> Bak.	ex hort. JBG	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. keithii</i> Reynolds	NBI 22498	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. longibracteata</i> Pole Evans	ex hort. NBI	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
<i>A. maculata</i> All.	Stanford	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	—
<i>A. parvibracteata</i> Schönl.	NBI 29663	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. transvaalensis</i> O. Kuntze	NBI 21715	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	+	+
<i>A. umfoloziensis</i> Reynolds	NBI 22712	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. zebrina</i> Bak.	NBI 31404	+	+	—	+	—	+	+	+	+
	NBI 21123	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	+
Tropical Africa Group 6										
<i>A. dumetorum</i> Mathews & Brandham	NBI 20537	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. lateritia</i> Engl.	NBI 20827	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>A. swynnertonii</i> Rendle	NBI 31788	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Tropical Africa Group 4										
<i>A. hemmingii</i> Reynolds	NBI 11170	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
<i>A. jacksonii</i> Reynolds	NBI 31542	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
	NBI 29541	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—
<i>A. jucunda</i> Reynolds	NBI 544	+	+	+	+	—	+	+	+	—
<i>A. peckii</i> Bally & Verdoorn	ex hort. JBG	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
<i>A. somaliensis</i> W. Watson	NBI 11169	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
	NBI 29599	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Tropical Africa Group 5										
<i>A. dorotheae</i> Berger	NBI 17305	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. schliebenii</i> Lavranos	NBI 17388	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Series 11. Paniculatae										
<i>A. buhrii</i> Lavranos	ex hort. JBG	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. karasbergensis</i> Pillans	NBI 24382	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+
	ex hort. JBG 1	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
	ex hort. JBG 2	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
<i>A. reynoldsii</i> Letty	NBG 498/58	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>A. striata</i> Haw.	Wolwefontein	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Graaff-Reinet	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coegakop	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	ex hort. JBG	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Series 12. Superpositae										
<i>A. pretoriensis</i> Pole Evans	NBI 28431	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
<i>A. thorncroftii</i> Pole Evans	NBI 28651	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	—
Series 13. Asperifoliae										
<i>A. asperifolia</i> Berger	NBI 29753	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
<i>A. claviflora</i> Burchell	Strydenburg 1	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
	Strydenburg 2	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
	Strydenburg 3	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
<i>A. corallina</i> Verdoorn	NBI 20079	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
<i>A. dewinterii</i> Giess	ex hort. NBG	+	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—
<i>A. falcata</i> Bak.	Vanrhynsdorp 1	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
	Vanrhynsdorp 2	+	+	—	+	—	—	+	+	—
	Vanrhynsdorp 3	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
<i>A. pachygaster</i> Dinter	NBI 24258	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
<i>A. namibensis</i> Giess	NBI 28193	+	+	—	+	+	—	+	+	—
<i>A. viridiflora</i> Reynolds	NBI 28700	+	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
Series 14. Hereroenses										
<i>A. hereroensis</i> Engl. var. <i>hereroensis</i>	NBI 28966	+	+	+	+	—	—	+	+	—

TABLE 1—CONTINUED

Groups and species	Voucher number/locality	Major Compounds (see list below)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. hereroensis</i> Engl. var. <i>lutea</i> Berger	NBI 28198	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
Subsect. C. Grandes										
Series 15. Percrassae (Tropical Africa Group 16)										
<i>A. classenii</i> Reynolds	NBI 19948	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. ruspoliana</i> Bak.	NBI 20554	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Series 16. Vereae (Tropical Africa Group 9)										
<i>A. barbadensis</i> Mill. (= <i>A. vera</i> L.)	NBI 28905	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
	NBI 28585	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. bargalensis</i> Lavranos	NBI 16949	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. esculenta</i> Leach	NBI 27823 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
	NBI 27823 2	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
<i>A. massawana</i> Reynolds	ex hort. NBI	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. molederana</i> Lavranos & Glen	NBI 11194	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. metallica</i> Engl. & Gilg.	NBI 11764	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. tomentosa</i> Defflers	NBI 21758	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. trichosantha</i> Berger	NBI 11217	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
	NBI 11175	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Madagascar Group 5										
<i>A. bulbiflora</i> H. Perr. var. <i>pauliana</i> Reynolds	NBI 19936	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. suarezensis</i> H. Perr.	ex hort. NBI	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 10										
<i>A. abyssicola</i> Lavranos & Billaidi.	NBI 15813	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. inamara</i> Leach	ex hort. NBI	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. mendesi</i> Reynolds	NBI 11992	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. pendens</i> Forskal	NBI 29546	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. veseyi</i> Reynolds	NBI 29544	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Series 17. Latebracteatae										
<i>A. lutescens</i> Groenewald	ex hort. NBI	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. wickensii</i> Pole Evans	NBI 247/71	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
Series 18. Tropicales										
Tropical Africa Group 17										
<i>A. microdonta</i> Chiov.	NBI 13501	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. schelpei</i> Reynolds	ex hort. van Wyk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Series 19. Aethiopicae										
<i>A. chabaudii</i> Schönl.	NBI 26383	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. suffulta</i> Renolds	ex hort. NBG	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 8										
<i>A. mzimbana</i> Christian	NBI 29709	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<i>A. rivae</i> Bak.	NBI 19399	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 13										
<i>A. bella</i> Rowley	NBI 31546	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. forbesii</i> Balf. fil.	ex hort. NBI	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. perryi</i> Bak.	NBI 11360	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. sheilae</i> Lavranos	ex hort. JBG	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Series 20. Cernuae										
Madagascar Group 6										
<i>A. capitata</i> Bak. var. <i>gneissicola</i> H. Perr.	NBI 16218	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Subsect. <i>D. prolougatae</i>										
Series 21. Macrifoliae										
<i>A. ciliaris</i> Haw.	Olifantskop ex hort. G.F. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NBI 10674	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. commixta</i> Berger	NBI 29455	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. pearsonii</i> Schönl.	ex hort. NBG	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NBI 29382	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 1—CONTINUED

Groups and species	Voucher number/locality	Major Compounds (see list below)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. tenuior</i> Haw.	ex hort. G.F. Smith	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. tidmarshi</i> (Schonl.) Muller	ex hort. G.F. Smith	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Series 25. Mitriformes										
<i>A. arenicola</i> Reynolds	NBG 509/66	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. comptonii</i> Reynolds	Perdepoort	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kogmanskloof 1	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kogmanskloof 2	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kogmanskloof 3	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NBI 29356	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. dabenorisan</i> a Van Jaarsveld	NBG 1232/82	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. distans</i> Haw.	ex hort. NBG	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. meyerii</i> Van Jaarsveld	ex hort. NBG	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. mitriformis</i> Mill.	Du Toit's Kloof 1	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Du Toit's Kloof 2	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Du Toit's Kloof 3	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsect. <i>E. magnae</i>										
Series 26. Comosae										
<i>A. comosa</i> Marloth & Berger	Pakhuis Pass 1	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
	Pakhuis Pass 2	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
	Pakhuis Pass 3	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Series 27. Purpurascetes										
<i>A. framesii</i> L. Bol.	NBI 29271A	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. gariepensis</i> Pillans	NBI 29275	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. khamiensensis</i> Pillans	Skuinshoogte Pass 1	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Skuinshoogte Pass 2	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Skuinshoogte Pass 3	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. microstigma</i> Salm-Dyck	Strykhoogte Pass 1	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Strykhoogte Pass 2	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Strykhoogte Pass 3	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. succotrina</i> Lam.	ex hort. NBG	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
	ex hort. HPBG	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
	Stanford	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
	Table Mountain 1	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Table Mountain 2	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Series 28. Arborescentes										
<i>A. arborescens</i> Mill.	Storm's River 1	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
	Storm's River 2	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Storm's River 3	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Kaapschehoop	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. mutabilis</i> Pillans	Witpoortjie	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. pluridens</i> Haw.	Tipper's Creek	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. vanbalenii</i> Pillans	ex hort. De Nysschen	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 19										
<i>A. cameronii</i> Hemsley	NBI 15231	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. deserti</i> Engl.	NBI 20801	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. hendrickxii</i> Reynolds	NBI 31418	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. kedongensis</i> Reynolds	NBI 11210	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. lepida</i> Leach	NBI 29599	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. morijensis</i> Carter & Brandham	NBI 29540	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. squarrosa</i> Bak.	NBI 11192	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. zanzibarica</i> Milne-Readhead	NBI 24749	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
Series 29. Principales										
<i>A. speciosa</i> Bak.	Olifantskop	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Herbertsdale	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fort Brown	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Soutpansnek	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 5—ANGUALOE										
<i>A. alooides</i> (H. Bol.) V. Druiten	The Bonnet	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
	NBI 22336	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-
<i>A. castanea</i> Schonl.	Blydepoort	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-

TABLE 1—CONTINUED

Groups and species	Voucher number/locality	Major Compounds (see list below)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. sessiliflora</i> Pole Evans	NBI 24959	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<b>Section 6—PACHYDENDRON</b>										
Subsect. Ortholophae										
<i>A. africana</i> Mill.	Suurberg 1	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Suurberg 2	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Suurberg 3	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. angelica</i> Pole Evans	ex hort. KBG	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. ferox</i> Mill.	Heidelberg 1	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Heidelberg 2	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Moerasrivier	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Graaff-Reinet	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Queenstown	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Aliwal North	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. marlothii</i> Berger subsp. <i>marlothii</i>	Elandshoogte 1	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
	Elandshoogte 2	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. marlothii</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i> Glen & Hardy	NBI 29767	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. petricola</i> Pole Evans	Nelspruit 1	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Nelspruit 2	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. reitzii</i> Reynolds	Bethal distr.	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. rubroviolacea</i> Schweinf.	NBI 15816	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. rupestris</i> Bak.	ex hort. LBG	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. thraskii</i> Bak.	ex hort. JBG	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 14										
<i>A. globuligemma</i> Pole Evans	Ohrigstad 1	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
	Ohrigstad 2	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. inermis</i> Forsk.	NBI 10254	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-
	NBI 31417	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. mawii</i> Christian	NBI 31505	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. scabrifolia</i> Newton & Lavranos	NBI 20798	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. secundiflora</i> Engl.	NBI 17379	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Tropical Africa Group 18										
<i>A. gracilicaulis</i> Reynolds & Bally	NBI 13500	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>A. helidrana</i> Lavranos	NBI 31545	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>A. munchii</i> Christian	Chimanimani	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. rupicola</i> Reynolds	NBI 27178	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. volkensis</i> Engl.	JBG 88/5/1358	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+
<b>Section 7—DRACALOE</b>										
<i>A. dichotoma</i> Masson	ex hort. KBG	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NBI 29322	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. pillansii</i> L. Guthrie	ex hort. KBG	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. ramosissima</i> Pillans	NBG 1121/70	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NBI 29276	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Section 8—ALOIDENTRON</b>										
<i>A. barberae</i> Dyer	ex hort. LBG	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>A. eminens</i> Reynolds & Bally	ex hort. NBI	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Section 9—SABAEALOE</b>										
<i>A. sabaea</i> Schweinf.	JBG 88/5/261	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Section 10—KUMARA</b>										
<i>A. plicatilis</i> (L.) Mill.	Goudini 1	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Goudini 2	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Goudini 3	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar Group 8										
<i>A. acutissima</i> H. Perr.	NBI 5372	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>A. antandroi</i> (R. Decary) H. Perr.	NBI 14685	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-

TABLE 1—CONTINUED

Groups and species	Voucher number/locality	Major Compounds (see list below)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. divaricata</i> Berger	NBI 30617	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. millotii</i> Reynolds	NBI 14657	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Madagascar Group 9										
<i>A. vaombe</i> Decorse & Poisson	NBI 16245	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>A. suzannae</i> R. Decary	NBI 16980	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UNGROUPED</b>										
<i>A. ambigens</i> Chiov.	NBI 31335 (Somalia)	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>A. juvenna</i> Brandham & S. Carter	ex hort. NBG	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	-
	ex hort. NBI	+	+		+	+	-	+	+	-

Compounds: 1, chrysophanol; 2, asphodeline; 3, aloechryson; 4, aloesaponarin I; 5, aloesaponarin II; 6, laccaic acid D-methyl ester; 7, aloesaponol I; 8, aloesaponol II; 9, isoeleutherol.

## Discussion

The 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinones chrysophanol (1) and asphodeline (2) were detected in nearly all root samples analysed (Table 1) and also in 32 species studied earlier (Dagne *et al.*, 1994), indicating that they are characteristic constituents of the subterranean metabolism in *Aloe*. A notable exception is the series *Serrulatae* (*A. dinteri*, *A. variegata* and *A. sladeniana*), where the 1,8-dihydroxyanthraquinone pathway is totally absent. The morphological isolation of this distinctive group of aloes is therefore supported by the chemical evidence. Chrysophanol and asphodeline have been reported from other genera of Asphodelaceae (Rheede Van Oudtshoorn, 1964; Beaumont *et al.*, 1985). Aloechryson (3) occurs sporadically in different groups.

It is interesting to note the almost universal presence of the 1-methyl-8-hydroxyanthraquinone pathway, confirming our earlier observation in 32 tropical African *Aloe* species (Dagne *et al.*, 1994). Exceptions are discussed below. The five compounds associated with this pathway occur in 129 of the 172 species investigated. Within the Asphodelaceae *sensu* Dahlgren *et al.*, 1985, the three anthraquinones aloesaponarin I (4), aloesaponarin II (5) and laccaic acid D-methyl ester (6) as well as the two pre-anthraquinones aloesaponol I (7) and aloesaponol II (8), are presently known only from the genus *Aloe* and these compounds may be useful for phylogenetic interpretations at the suprageneric level (Smith and van Wyk, 1991).

The sporadic absence of the 1-methyl-8-hydroxyanthraquinone pathway in unrelated groups within the genus *Aloe* strongly suggests that the pathway has been secondarily lost more than once. Only the series *Rhodacanthae*, *Serrulatae*, *Macrofoliae*, *Mitriformes*, *Principales* and the four tree aloe sections (*Dracoaloe*, *Aloidendron*, *Sabaealoe* and *Kumara*) show a total absence of the pathway. Other species lacking these compounds include *A. reynoldsii*, *A. striata*, *A. mendesii*, *A. rupestris*, *A. dorotheae*, *A. schliebenii*, *A. bella*, *A. gracilicaulis*, *A. munchii*, *A. rupicola* and *A. suzannae* (see Table 1).

Isoeleutherol (9) proved to be a chemotaxonomic marker for the maculate aloes, as was suggested in the earlier survey (Dagne *et al.*, 1994). The compound was detected in all 17 species of the series *Saponariaeae* analysed in this study. In *A. maculata* (*A. saponaria*), isoeleutherol occurs as a glucoside (Yagi *et al.*, 1977). Only three species with isoeleutherol do not belong to the series *Saponariaeae*, namely *A. karasbergensis* (isoeleutherol detected in one of three samples), *A. volkensii* and *A. zanzibarica*. Despite these rare exceptions, isoeleutherol is still a useful chemical marker for the maculate aloes and is indeed the only known example of a chemical compound being of diagnostic value at the infrageneric level in *Aloe*.



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