A flavonoid and a sterylglucoside were isolated from the stembark of Albizzia julibrissin. Their structures were elucidated as 7, $3^{\prime}, 4^{\prime}$-trihydroxyflavone and $\alpha$-spinastery1-Dglucoside respectively. Both compounds were found to be inactive in antifertility. However, a triterpenoid saponin composed of acacic acid and 3 sugars, namely glucose, rhamnose and fucose, isolated from the butanolic fraction exhibits a strong uterotonic activity.



Fig. I IR spectrum of Compound I


Fig. II Gas chromatograph of Compound II
CONDITION : column OV-1 (60-80 mesh), temperature; injector 190',
detector (FID) $200^{\circ}$, column $170^{\circ}$, Ghart speed $1 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{min}$, carrier gas $\left(\mathrm{N}_{2}\right) 45 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / \mathrm{min}$


Fig. III Mass spectrum of Compound II

$A=$ glucose standard
$B=$ Liquid II $\left(R_{f} 0.23\right)$
Solvent system

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{MeOH}-\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}-\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{CO}-\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH} \quad 5: 2: 2: 3 \mathrm{v} . / \mathrm{v} \\
& \text { (lower layer) } \\
& \text { The spots turned into dark brown } \\
& \text { when heated with } 50 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4^{\circ}}
\end{aligned}
$$



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Fig. IV TLC of Liquid II and glucose standard

$A=$ raffinose
$B=\beta$-methyl-D-xylose
$C=$ rhamnose
$D=$ fucose
$E=$ arabinose
$F=x y 1 o s e$
$G=$ mannose
H = ribose
$I=$ glucose
$J=$ Liquid $I I\left(R_{f} 0.15\right)$
Solvent system :
$\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}-\mathrm{MeOH}-\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} 52: 25: 8 \mathrm{v} . / \mathrm{v}$. (lower layer). The spots appeared after spraying $50 \% \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$
and heating.

Fig. V TLC of Liquid II and suger standards


Fig. VI GLC of Liquid II and glucose standard.
CONDITION : column OV-2 (60-80 mesh), temperature; injector $190^{\circ}$
detector (FID) $200^{\circ}$, column $170^{\circ}$, chart speed $1 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{min}$, carrier gas $\left(\mathrm{N}_{2}\right) 45 \mathrm{~cm}^{3} / \mathrm{min}$


Fig. VII UV spectra of Compound IV in MeOH


Fig. VIII UV spectra of Compound IV in EtOH




Fix. $X \quad{ }^{1}$ H-NMR splitting pattern of Compound IV


Fig. XI ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$-NMR spectrum of Compound IV

| 176.6 | C-4 | 122.2 | C-1' | 42.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 163 | C-2 | 118.2 | C-6' | 41.5 |
| 162.8 | C-7 | 116.2 | C-5' | 40.6 |
| 157.6 | C-9 | 116. | C-10 | 39.6 |
| 149.1 | C-4' | 114.6 | C-6 | 38.5 |
| 145.8 | C-3' | 113.2 | C-2' | 37.2 |
| 126.2 | C-5 | 104.8 | C-3 | 36.2 |
|  |  | 102.5 | C-8 |  |



Fig. XII Mass spectrum of Compound IV


Fig. XIII Mass spectrum of Compound V

