

Historical Aspects of Antitumor Compounds from Plants, Including Homoharringtonine (Omacetaxine mepesuccinate, Synribo[™])

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USDA





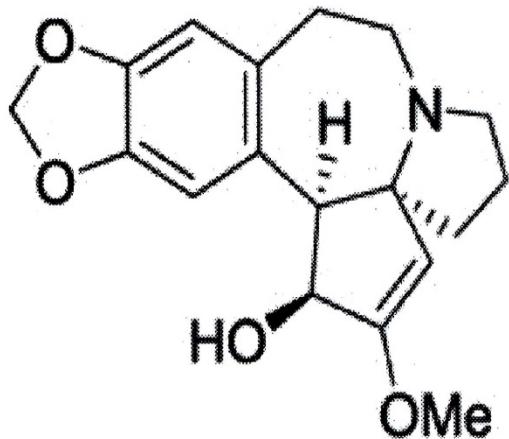
SESBANIA DRUMMONDII



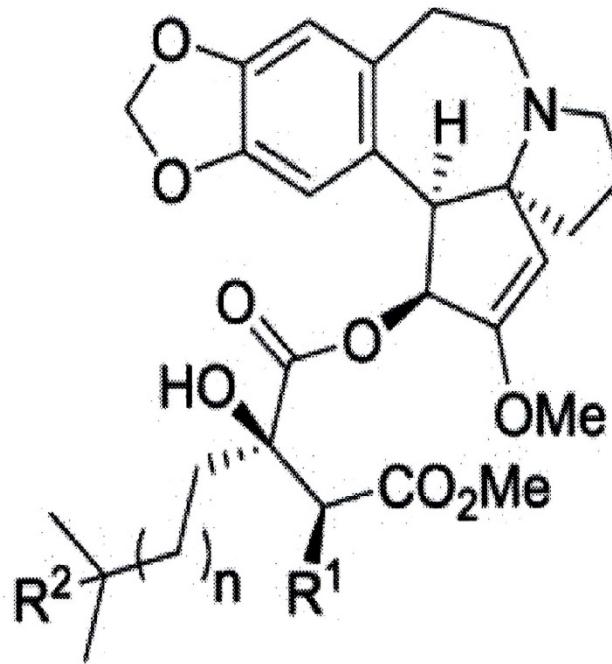
TREWIA NUDIFLORA



CEPHALOTAXUS HARRINGTONIA



Cephalotaxine



Harringtonine : $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OH$, $n = 1$

Isoharringtonine : $R^1 = OH$, $R^2 = H$, $n = 1$

Homoharringtonine : $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OH$, $n = 2$

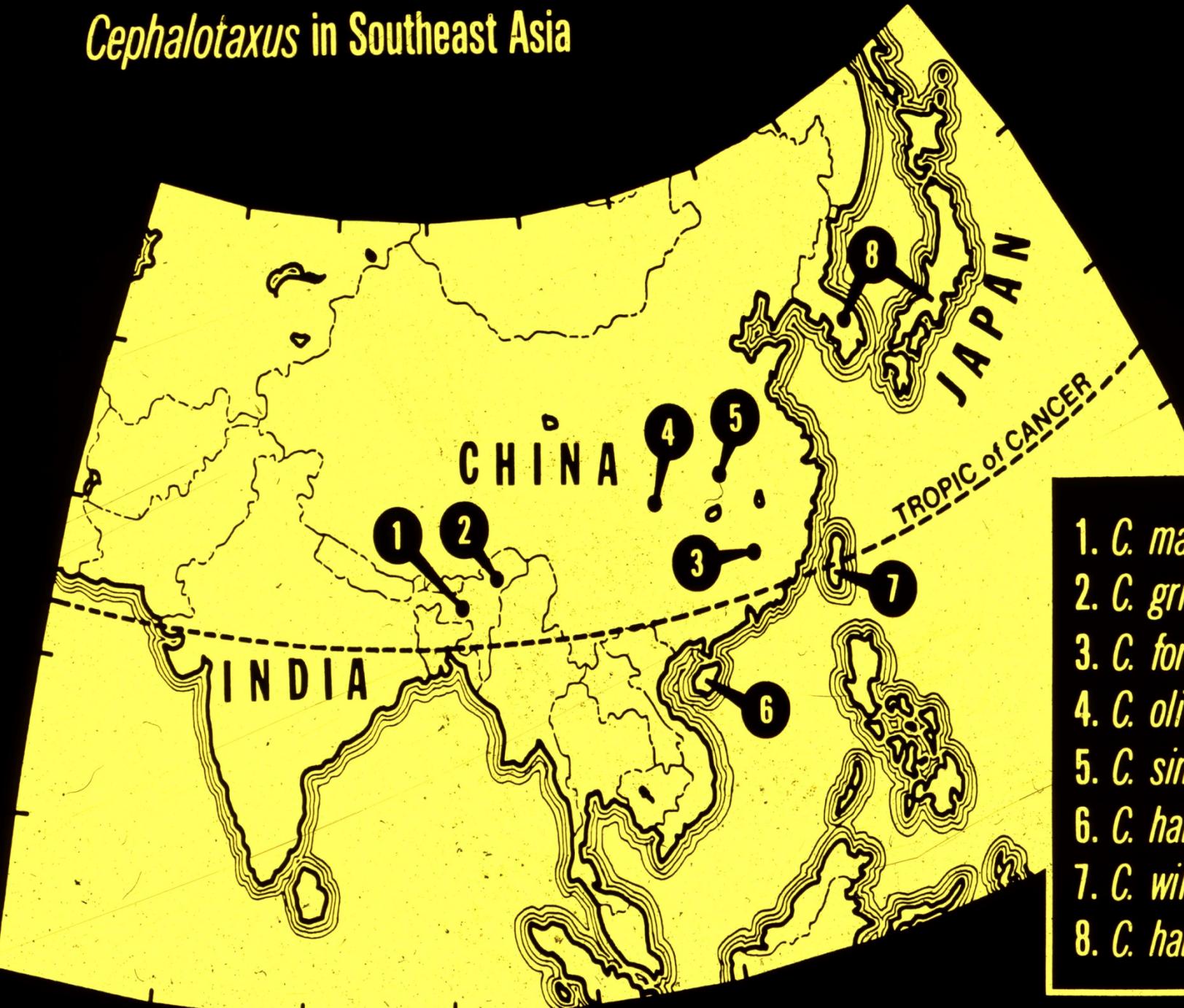
Deoxyharringtonine : $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = H$, $n = 1$

Activity of *Cephalotaxus* Alkaloids Against P388 Leukemia*

Alkaloid	Dose	Survivors	Survival Time	T/C × 100
	mg/kg		Days (T/C)	
Harringtonine	1.0	6/6	36.5/9.0	405
Isoharringtonine	7.5	6/6	24.5/9.0	272
Homoharringtonine	1.0	6/6	30.5/9.0	338
Deoxyharringtonine	2.0	6/6	18.0/10.0	180

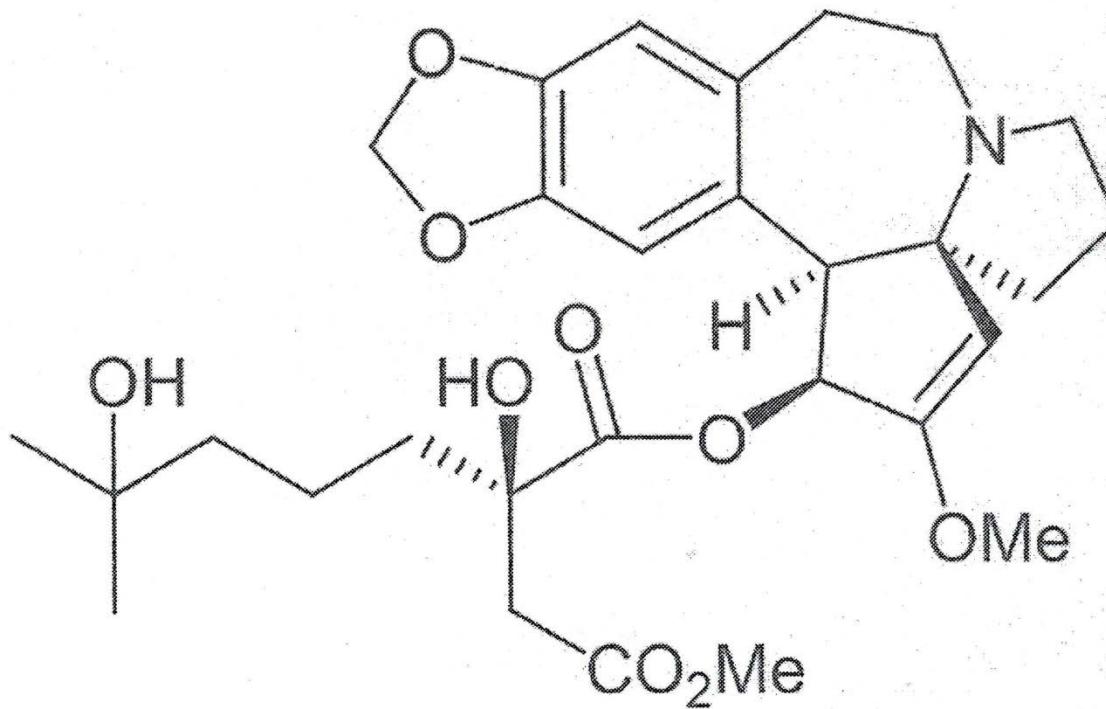
* CCNSC data for maximum T/C dose.

Cephalotaxus in Southeast Asia



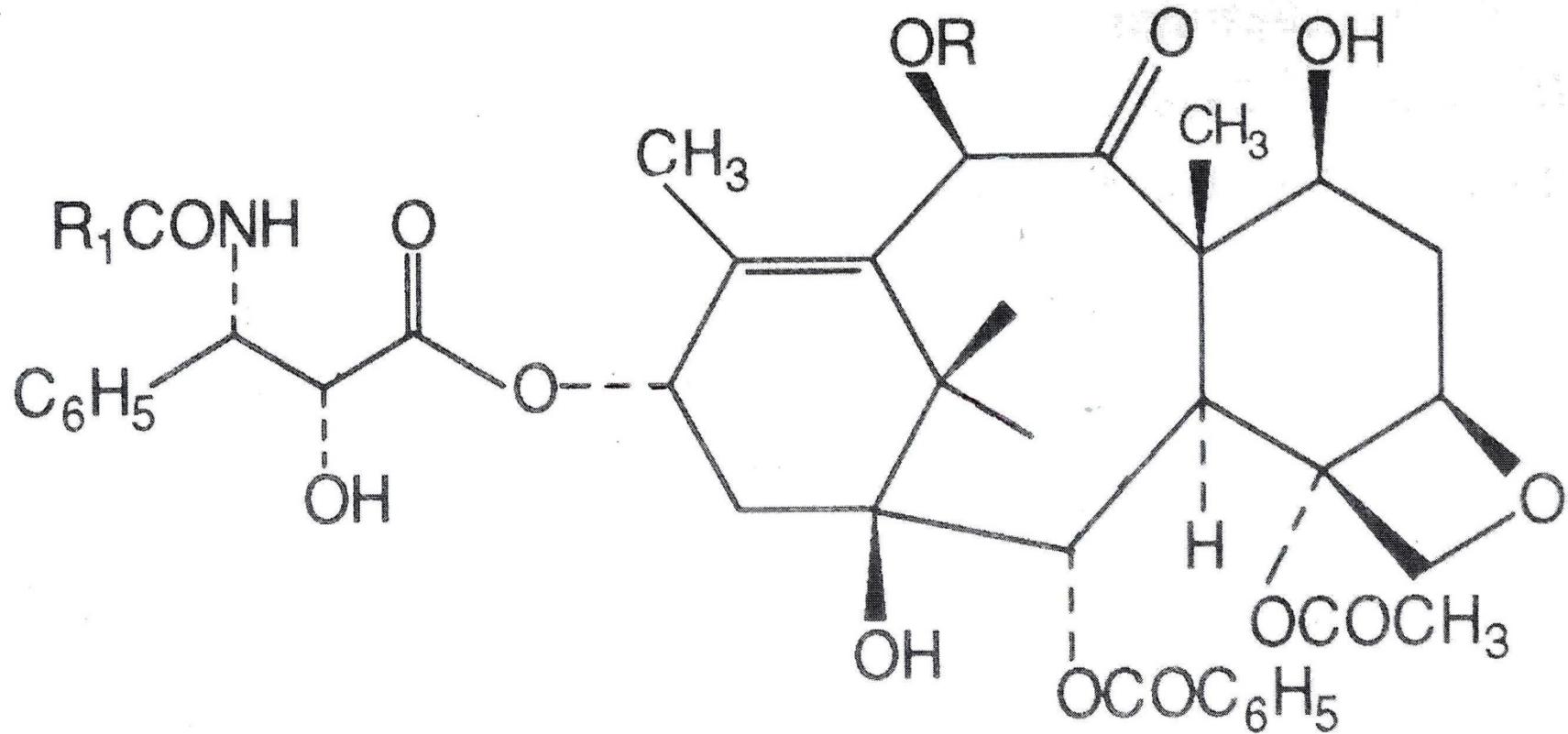
1. *C. mannii*
2. *C. griffithii*
3. *C. fortunei*
4. *C. oliveri*
5. *C. sinensis*
6. *C. hainanensis*
7. *C. wilsoniana*
8. *C. harringtonia*





Homoharringtonine

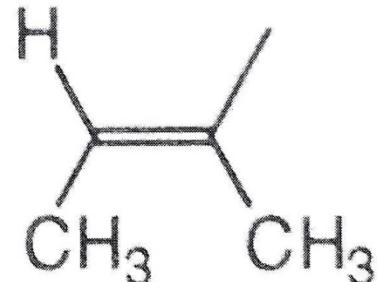
**NSC 141633, CAS number 26833-87-4,
HHT, sHHT, Omacetaxine mepsuccinate,
Synribo**



Taxol $R = \text{Ac}$, $R_1 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$

Cephalomannine

$R = \text{Ac}$, $R_1 =$



Antitumor Alkaloids from *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*: Structure and Activity.
Powell, R. G.; Weisleder, D.; Smith, C. R., Jr. *J. Pharm. Sci.* 1972, **61**, 1227-1230.

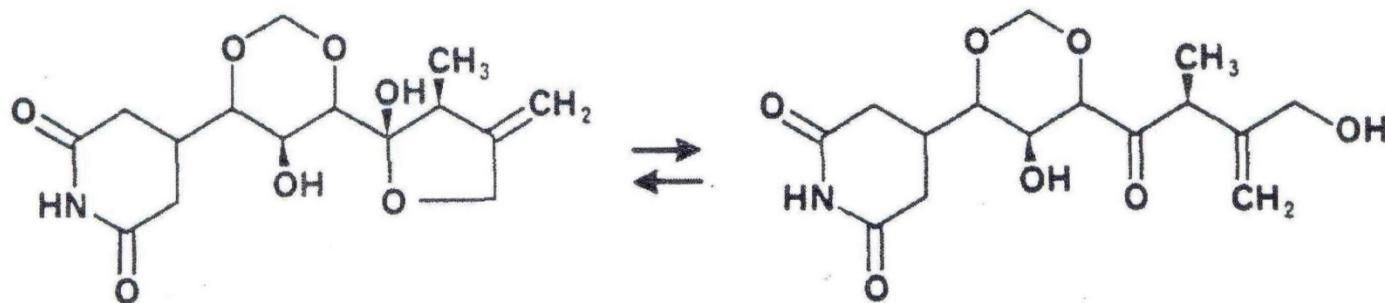
Isolation of Antitumor Alkaloids from *Cephalotaxus harringtonia*. Powell, R. G.;
Rogovin, S. P.; Smith, C.R., Jr. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Prod. Res. Dev.* 1974, **13**, 129-132.

On October 26, 2012, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Synribo® (omacetaxine mepesuccinate) to treat adults with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML)

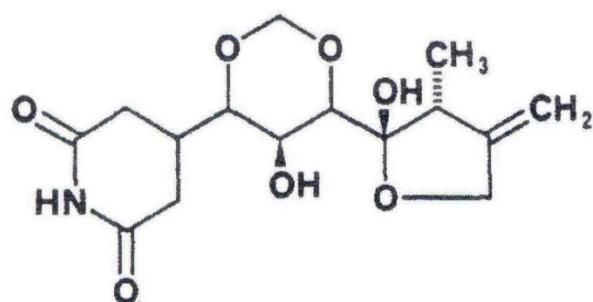
Homoharringtonine and Omacetaxine for Myeloid Hematological Malignancies.
Lu, S.; Wang, J. *J. J. Hematol. Oncol.* 2014, **7**:2
(<http://www.jhoonline.org/content/7/1/2>)

Cephalomannine: A New Antitumor Alkaloid from *Cephalotaxus mannii*. Powell,
R. G.; Miller, R. W.; Smith, C. R., Jr. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* 1979, **3**, 102-104.

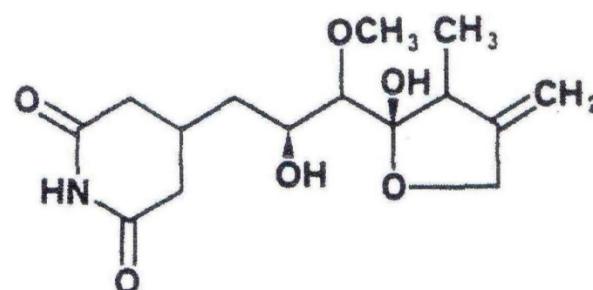
Antileukemic Alkaloids from *Taxus wallichiana* Zucc. Miller, R. W.; Powell, R. G.;
Smith, C.R., Jr.; Arnold, E.; Clardy, J. *J. Org. Chem.* 1981, **46**, 1469-1474.



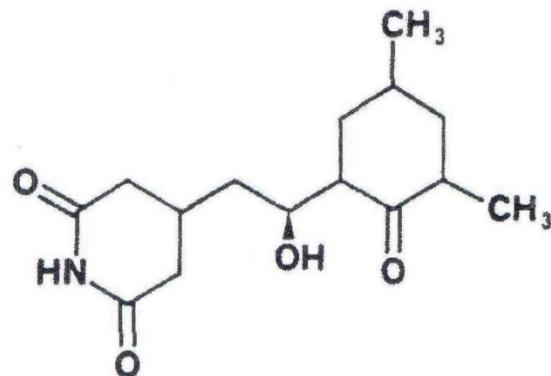
Sesbanimide A



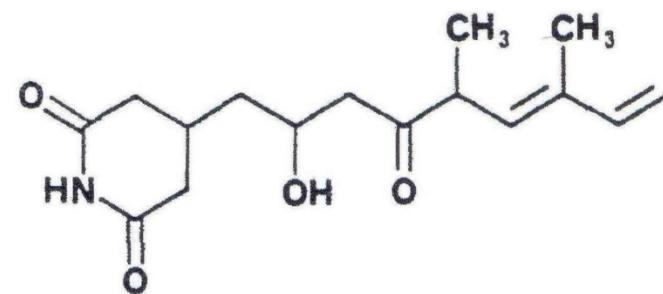
Sesbanimide B



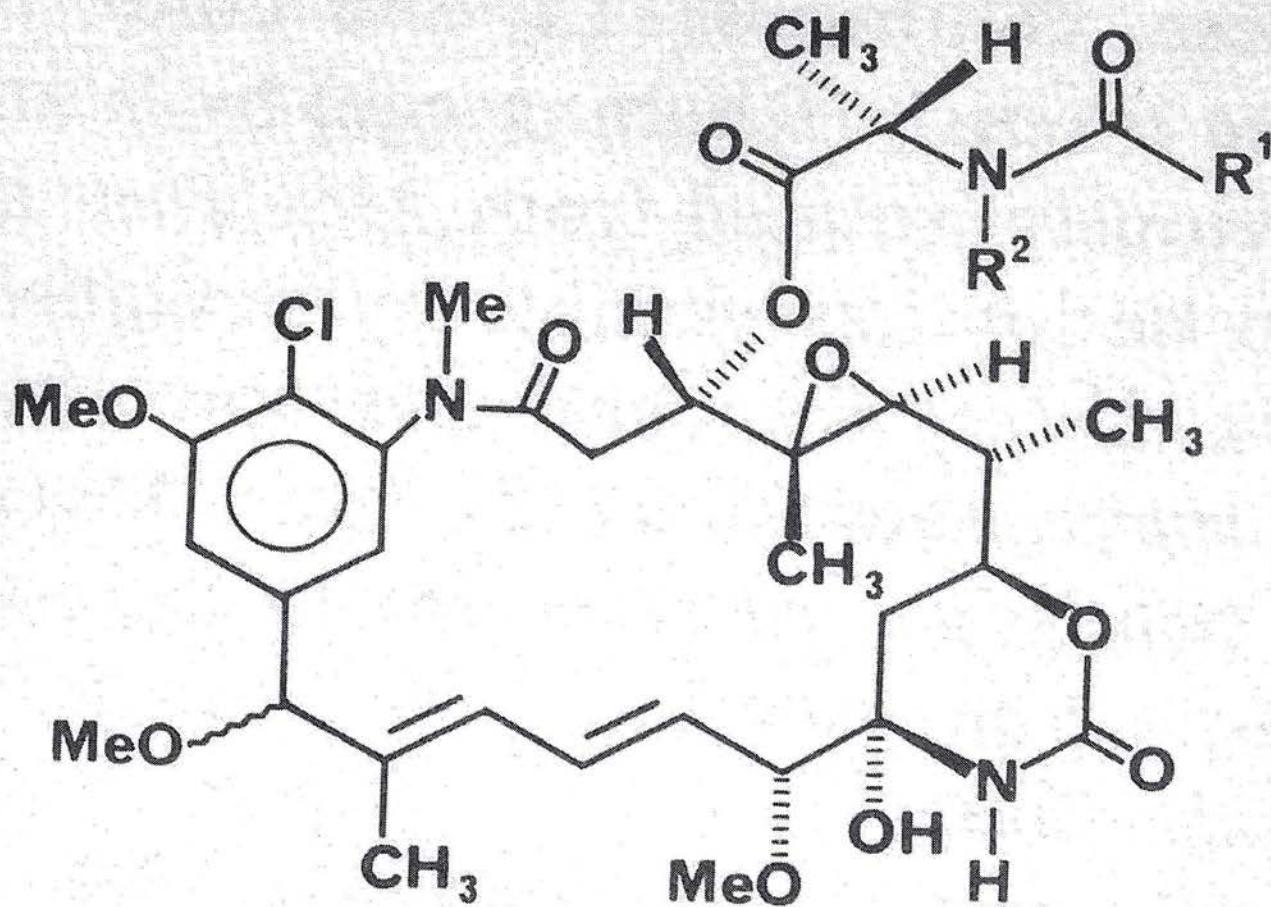
Sesbanimide C



Cycloheximide



Streptimidone



Trewiasine, $R^1 = \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$; $R^2 = \text{CH}_3$

Dehydrotrewiasine, $R^1 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$; $R^2 = \text{CH}_3$

Demethyltrewiasine, $R^1 = \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$; $R^2 = \text{H}$

SUMMARY

Plant seeds can be rich sources of potential antitumor active compounds.

Thorough literature searches and accurate botanical identifications are essential before beginning studies of plant collections. (*Cephalotaxus Mannii* collection re-identified as *Taxus wallichiana* as an example)

Voucher specimens are critical to confirm identity of original samples and to assist in recollections. GPS coordinates as to location of the collection should also be reported.

Possibility of endophytes should be considered.

