

UV/VIS spectral properties of novel natural products from Turkish lichens

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ABSTRACT. UV/VIS spectral characteristics of three new biologically active natural products, isolated from Turkish lichens, have been investigated in solvents of various polarity and proton donating ability. The effect of the solvent on spectral characteristics has been estimated. Quantum chemical calculations with the optimization of molecular geometry were done with the full-valent semiempirical methods AM1 and PM3 for conformational analysis and in order to discuss the charge distributions and dipole moments in the ground and in the excited states.

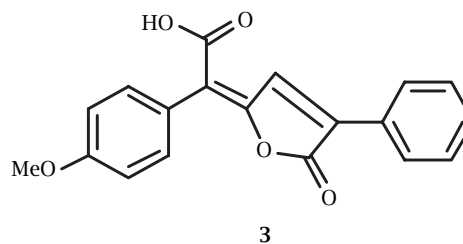
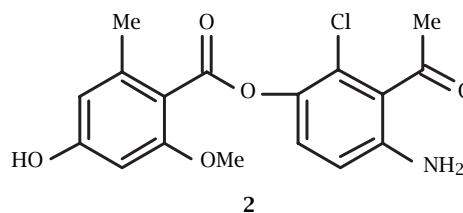
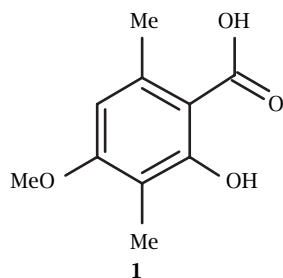
1. INTRODUCTION

Lichens have in great variety metabolic products, some of which appear to occur naturally only in lichens and others are also present in higher plants and fungi. Some known secondary metabolites of lichens are depsides, depsidones, benzoxazine, benzofurane, usnic acid and antraquinone derivatives [1-6]. Because of their metabolites, lichens are widely used as commercially in perfume dye and drug industry [7-11]: about 60 lichen species are present in some different types of commercial drugs such as antimicrobial, anticancer, antiallergen, immunological and expectoral [12-15].

The practical usage in pharmaceutical industry arises the importance on studies of physico-chemical and spectral properties of the isolated compounds from lichens, e.g., the knowledge on the spectral properties of isolated compounds could facilitate their biochemical analysis [16].

We already reported the molecular structure justification of the three compounds (1, 2, 3) isolated from Turkish lichens *Pseudevernia furfuracea*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Letharia vulpina*, respectively, [17].

In this report we wish to present the results of our studies on UV/VIS spectral properties of the above-mentioned compounds 1, 2, 3.



2. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

2.1. Materials. The separation, identification and purification of compounds 1, 2, 3 were described earlier [17]. The organic solvents used were all of spectrophotometric grade and were used as supplied from Fluka.

2.2. Spectroscopic measurements. The electronic absorption spectra were measured using Jasco V-530 UV/VIS spectrophotometer.

2.3. Theoretical calculations. Semi-empirical calculations were performed using the original AM1 [18], PM3 [19], ZINDO/S [20] parametrisations (included in HYPER Chem package). Restricted Hartree-Fock (RHF) formalism was used.

AM1 method is known to have better parameterization in comparison with PM3 for geometry optimization, though, intramolecular hydrogen-bonding is

better parameterized for PM3. ZINDO/S was used for calculations of the UV/VIS spectra because this method was specially parameterized for electronic spectroscopy.

The calculations were carried out with full ground state geometry optimization without any assumption of symmetry: Polak-Ribiere (conjugate gradient) geometry optimization algorithm was used with convergence cut-off criterion 0.1 kcal/mol.

Excited state calculations were conducted by means of single point calculations (closed shell, singles) of the structures with already optimized ground state geometry: CI matrix with 3 HOMO's and 3 LUMO's has been used.

Mulliken charges [21] were used to discuss the dipolar moments.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Absorption properties. In Tables 1, 2, 3 the absorption wavelengths of the compounds **1**, **2**, **3** are presented. Figures 1, 2, 3 show the absorption spectra of **1**, **2**, **3** in various solvents with different polarity and proton donating ability.

Absorption spectra of **1**, **2**, **3** in the region 200–450 nm consist of four bands of π - π^* nature, the n - π^* absorption bands are hidden by the more intense long-wavelength π - π^* bands.

The absorption spectra of compound **1** could be considered as the spectra of substituted *ortho*-hydroxybenzoic acid. Such chromophoric fragments could be distinguished in **1**: benzoic acid (λ^1_{\max} 227 nm, $\log \epsilon$ 4.15; λ^2_{\max} 267 nm, $\log \epsilon$ 3.25), phenol (λ^1_{\max} 215 nm, $\log \epsilon$ 4.0; λ^2_{\max} 273 nm, $\log \epsilon$ 3.25), toluene (λ_{\max} 262 nm, $\log \epsilon$ 2.48) [22]. The donor substituents shifted the spectra of the above chromophoric fragments to long-wavelength region. Molecular extinction coefficients for compound **1** (see inscription under Table 1) are much greater than those for the reference compounds (benzoic acid, phenol), i.e., hyperchromic effect is observed with the introduction of donor substituents into phenyl ring of benzoic acid.

The absorption spectra of **2** are additive and should be considered in the light of the spectra of the hydroxybenzoic acids and their derivatives. Substituents clearly exert bathochromic effects [22].

The absorption spectra of compound **3** originated from the presence of the two chromophoric fragments: 1,4-diphenyl-*trans-trans*-butadiene-1, 3 and *trans, trans*-muconic acid [22].

Intensive conformational search was conducted for **1**, **2**, **3**. We started the calculations from different starting geometries and, for each compound, the geometry search converged to one of the two most stable conformers, designated as **I** and **II** (see Figures 4, 5, 6; Table 4). Other possible conformers were neglected,

because the rotation of the peripheral methyl groups could not affect the absorption spectra considerably.

The conformers **I** have greater ground state dipole moment values, calculated with AM1 and PM3 parameters, than corresponding values for conformers **II** (see Table 4), calculated with the same parameters. Thus, with growth of solvent polarity, the conformers **I** will be more favorable in comparison with the corresponding conformers **II**.

Quantum-chemical calculations of UV/VIS spectra for compounds **1**, **2**, **3** in vacuum were made with the use of AM1, PM3, ZINDO/S parameters. The results of the calculations are presented in Table 5.

In order to check the validity of 3×3 CI matrix for excited state calculations, a few calculations with CI matrix 5×5 were made, but no considerable difference in results of both calculations was noticed. For this reason, the majority of the excited state calculations was performed with the usage of 3×3 CI matrix.

The comparison of the calculated spectra with the experimental ones shows that the best coincidence of the experimental and calculated UV/VIS data is observed when ZINDO/S parameters are used in order to calculate spectra of **1**, when AM1 and PM3 parameters are used in order to calculate spectra of **2**, and, when AM1 and ZINDO/S parameters are used in order to calculate spectra of compound **3**.

In general, the tendencies in calculated oscillator strength ratio's for calculated absorption bands of **1**, **2**, **3** (Table 5) qualitatively agree with the corresponding ratio's of molar extinction coefficients for λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 bands of **1**, **2**, **3** (see inscriptions under Tables 1, 2, 3). The only exception is observed for long-wavelength bands of compound **3**: the calculated oscillator strength ratio for $\lambda_1 \sim 370$ nm and $\lambda_2 \sim 286$ nm is not in accordance with the corresponding ratio of molar extinction coefficients (see inscription under Table 3).

According to the calculations of UV/VIS spectra of **1**, **2**, **3** in vacuum (Table 5), the long-wavelength absorption bands of the conformers **I** are shifted to higher energies in comparison with the corresponding absorption bands of the conformer **II**.

By the growth of solvent polarity, short-wavelength shifts in the absorption maxima are observed (up to 5, 6, 10 nm for **1**, **2**, **3**, respectively, see Tables 1, 2, 3 and Figures 1, 2, 3). This fact could be caused by such possibilities: (a) probably, in polar solvents the energies of the conformers **I** and **II**, calculated for **1**, **2**, **3** in vacuum (Table 4), will change because of solvation, and, perhaps, the energy difference between **I** and **II** will increase because of the greater solvent stabilization of the more polar conformers **I**, hence, conformational equilibria between **I** and **II** will be shifted in the direction of **I** for which, as shown by the calculations (AM1, PM3, ZINDO/S; see Table 5), the positions of the long-wavelength maxima are slightly shifted to higher energies; (b) the dipole moments of the some conform-

Table 1. UV/VIS spectroscopic data* of compound 1 in solvents with different polarities and hydrogen bonding abilities.

Solvent	ϵ	n	λ^1_{abs}	λ^2_{abs}	λ^3_{abs}	λ^4_{abs}
Tetrachloromethane	2.24	1.4574	307	266	-	-
Benzene	2.28	1.5011	306	-	-	-
Toluene	2.38	1.4961	306	-	-	-
Chloroform	4.70	1.4459	305	266	-	-
Ethyl acetate	6.02	1.3723	304	267	-	-
Tetrahydrofuran	7.6	1.4076	304	266	237	214
Dichloromethane**	8.90	1.4242	303	265	227	-
<i>Iso</i> -propanol	18.3	1.3747	303	266	226	-
Methanol	32.63	1.3286	303	268	219	-
Acetonitrile***	36.2	1.3441	302	268	217	-
Dimethylformamide	36.7	1.4303	302	268	-	-

*Here ϵ and n —dielectric permeability and refractive index of the solvent; $\lambda^{1-4}_{\text{abs}}$ —are the positions of the maxima in the absorption spectra (nm).

**Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 9300$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 28500$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 31700$;

***Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 9500$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 30500$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 104700$.

Table 2. UV/VIS spectroscopic data* of compound 2 in solvents with different polarities and hydrogen bonding abilities.

Solvent	ϵ	n	λ^1_{abs}	λ^2_{abs}	λ^3_{abs}
Tetrachloromethane	2.24	1.4574	312	-	-
Benzene	2.28	1.5011	312	-	-
Toluene	2.38	1.4961	311	-	-
Chloroform	4.70	1.4459	310	270	242
Ethyl acetate	6.02	1.3723	309	268	-
Tetrahydrofuran	7.6	1.4076	309	-	-
Dichloromethane**	8.90	1.4242	309	270	237
<i>Iso</i> -propanol	18.3	1.3747	303	268	214
Methanol	32.63	1.3286	303	268	209
Acetonitrile***	36.2	1.3441	306	270	214
Dimethylformamide	36.7	1.4303	306	268	-

*Here ϵ and n —dielectric permeability and refractive index of the solvent; $\lambda^{1-3}_{\text{abs}}$ —are the positions of the maxima in the absorption spectra (nm).

**Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 15600$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 32400$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 330500$;

***Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 16700$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 29100$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 230100$.

Table 3. UV/VIS spectroscopic data* of compound 3 in solvents with different polarities and hydrogen bonding abilities.

Solvent	ϵ	n	λ^1_{abs}	λ^2_{abs}	λ^3_{abs}	λ^4_{abs}
Tetrachloromethane	2.24	1.4574	379	278	-	-
Benzene	2.28	1.5011	379	-	-	-
Toluene	2.38	1.4961	378	-	-	-
Chloroform	4.70	1.4459	377	275	249	-
Ethyl acetate	6.02	1.3723	376	275	-	-
Dichloromethane**	8.90	1.4242	374	275	237	-
<i>Iso</i> -propanol	18.3	1.3747	371	279	235	206
Methanol	32.63	1.3286	370	277	232	207
Acetonitrile***	36.2	1.3441	369	279	238	209

*Here ϵ and n —dielectric permeability and refractive index of the solvent; $\lambda^{1-4}_{\text{abs}}$ —are the positions of the maxima in the absorption spectra (nm).

**Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 21900$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 96120$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 24100$;

***Molecular extinction coefficients were calculated to be: $\epsilon_1(\lambda^1_{\text{abs}}) = 32100$; $\epsilon_2(\lambda^2_{\text{abs}}) = 34900$; $\epsilon_3(\lambda^3_{\text{abs}}) = 36200$;

$\epsilon_4(\lambda^4_{\text{abs}}) = 38900$.

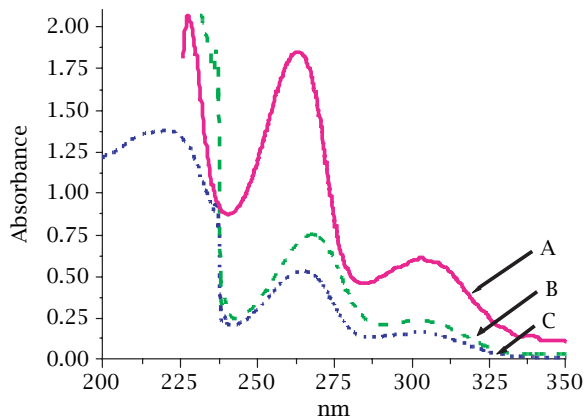


Figure 1. Absorption spectra of compound 1: A- in dichloromethane, B- in acetonitrile, C- in *iso*-propanol.

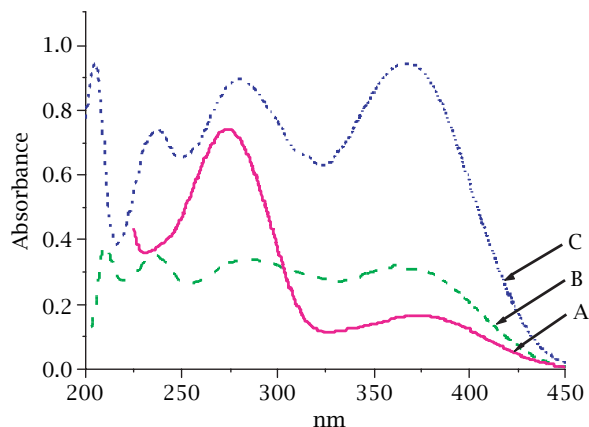


Figure 3. Absorption spectra of compound 3: A- in dichloromethane, B- in acetonitrile, C- in *iso*-propanol.

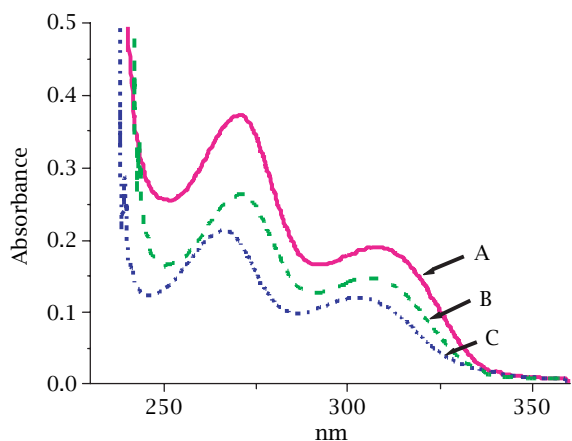


Figure 2. Absorption spectra of compound 2: A- in dichloromethane, B- in acetonitrile, C- in *iso*-propanol.

ers of **1**, **2**, **3** in excited state is lower than the corresponding dipole moments in ground state. Increasing solvent polarity stabilizes the ground state to a greater degree than the electronically excited state and, the absorption spectrum tends to shift to shorter wavelength with the increasing solvent polarity [23].

In order to elucidate whether the latter possibility occurs, quantum-chemical calculations with AM1 [18] and with PM3 [19] parameters were used to estimate the excited state dipole moments of comp. **1**, **2**, **3** (see Table 4).

As could be seen from the Table 4, the values of the excited state dipole moment μ_e for conformer **II** of compound **1** (as calculated with PM3), for conformer **I** of compound **2** (as calculated with AM1 and PM3) and for conformer **II** of compound **3** (as calculated with PM3), are greater than the corresponding values of ground state dipole moment μ_g , calculated with the

use of the same parameters. In general, the changes of the dipole moments on excitation are not considerable.

In contrast to solvent polarity, which affects the position of the long-wavelength absorption band of **1**, according to the data presented in Table 1, solvent H-bond donating and H-bond accepting ability have practically no influence on the position of the long-wavelength maximum in absorption spectra of comp. **1**.

The blue (short-wavelength) shifts of long-wavelength absorption maxima are observed in proton-donating solvents, such as *iso*-propanol or methanol, for compound **2** (see Table 2). According to the quantum chemical calculations (see Figure 5) electronic density redistributes from amino group to carbonyl group on excitation. Taking into account this fact, one could explain that the blue shifts of long-wavelength absorption maxima of compound **2** in proton donating solvents caused by the interaction of hydrogen-bond donor solvents with unshared valence electron pairs of the amino group. The latter is charge donor in the excited state. This interaction prevents the charge transfer from the amino group to carbonyl group in an excited state, and, consequently destabilizes the charge-transfer excited state relative to the ground state, so that the absorption spectra tend to shift to higher energies with increasing hydrogen-bond donor capacity of the solvent [23].

According to the quantum chemical calculations for compound **3** (see Figure 6), electronic density redistributes to lactone carbonyl group on excitation. Taking into account this fact, one could expect long-wavelength shift of absorption maxima of compound **3** in proton donating *iso*-propanol and methanol caused by the interaction of hydrogen-bond donor solvents with unshared valence electron pairs of the lactone carbonyl group, which is charge acceptor in the excited state.

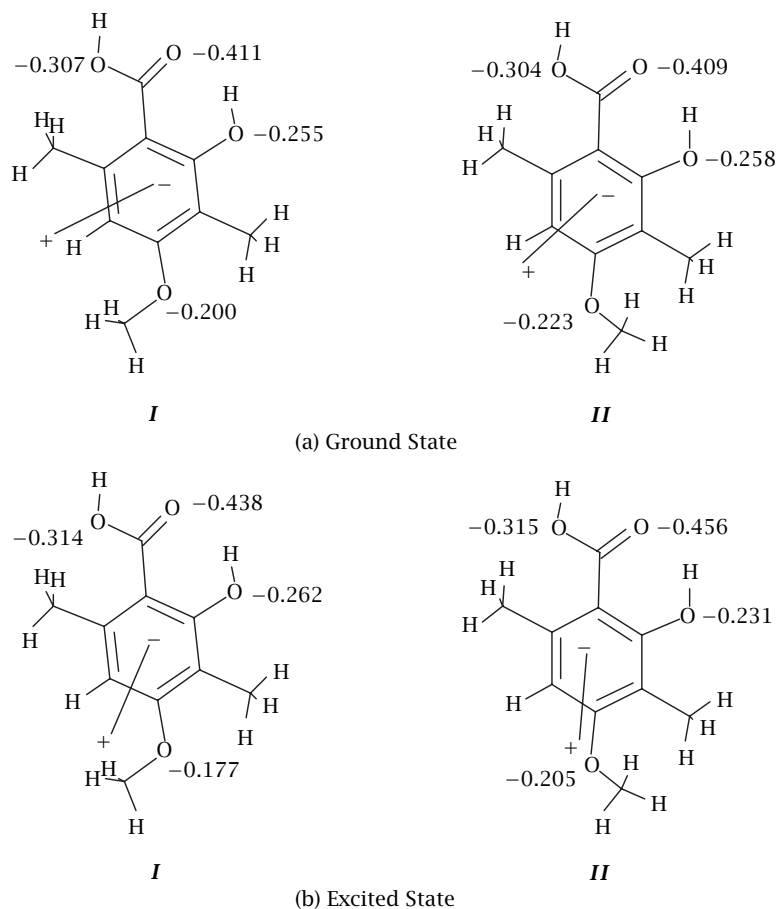


Figure 4. Calculated by AM1 method charge distribution and dipole moment directions in S_0 (a) and in S_1 (b) electronic state of the most stable conformers (I and II) of compound 1 in vacuum.

Nevertheless, no spectral shifts of the long-wavelength band of compound 3 are observed in polar proton-donating *iso*-propanol and methanol in comparison with polar aprotic acetonitrile (see Table 3).

Probably, the expected long-wavelength shift is compensated by the short-wavelength shift of absorption maxima, the latter is caused by the interaction of hydrogen-bond donor solvents with unshared valence electron pairs of methoxy group, which is charge donor in the excited state.

It should be noted that absorption spectrum of comp. 3 in dichloromethane solution differs from the absorption spectra of the same compound in the other solvents used: i.e., the ratio of intensities of the bands λ_1 and λ_2 (see Figure 3, Table 3) is different from the corresponding ratios for the other solvents used. Such anomalous behavior of comp. 3 in dichloromethane solution will be the subject for the future study.

Fluorescence is known to be a powerful tool for pharmaco-chemical analysis, provided that analyte is fluorescent [23].

Unfortunately, all the studied compounds are non-fluorescent in all the solvents used (the roughly estimated quantum yields are very low $\sim 10^{-3}$).

For comp. 1, provided that the presence of methyl substituents in phenyl ring do not suppress the hydroxy group acidity on excitation, the fluorescence quenching could be linked with the excited state intramolecular proton transfer (ESIPT) of the 2-hydroxy proton to the carbonyl oxygen followed by radiationless decay and fast back proton transfer [24].

Otherwise, if the presence of methyl substituents in phenyl ring of 1 suppress the hydroxy group acidity on excitation, and, the ESIPT does not occur, efficient intersystem crossing (with the participation of singlet or triplet states of $n\pi^*$ nature, introduced into the system by the presence of the carbonyl group) could be considered as the possible cause of the fluorescence quenching of 1.

Few cases of the ESIPT with amino group as proton-donor are reported in literature [24, 25], though, one of such cases is the ESIPT in 2-amino-3-naphthoic acid

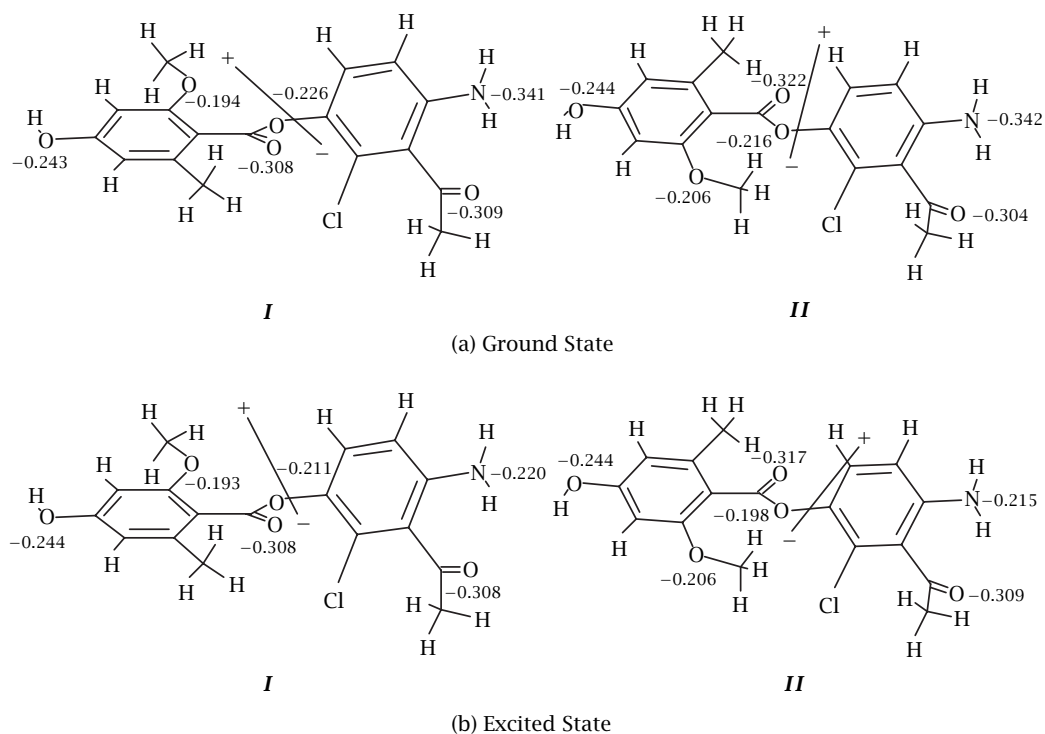


Figure 5. Calculated by AM1 method charge distribution and dipole moment directions in S_0 (a) and in S_1 (b) electronic state of the most stable conformers (I and II) of compound 2 in vacuum.

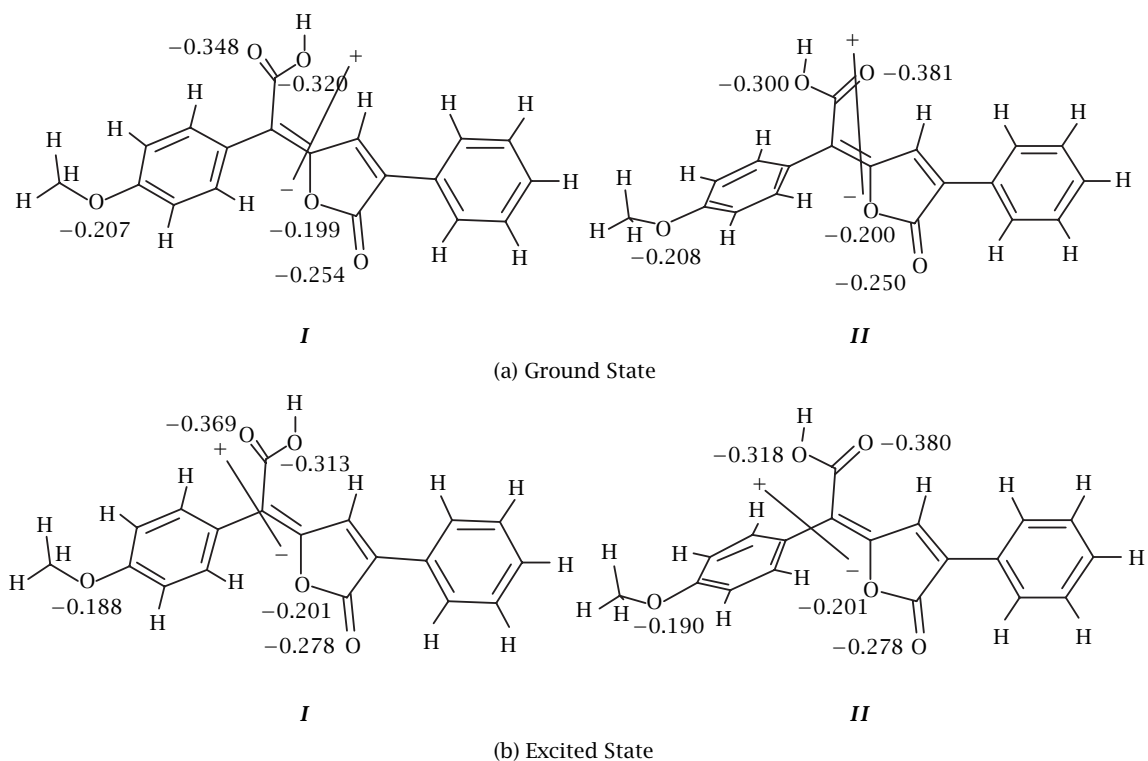


Figure 6. Calculated by AM1 method charge distribution and dipole moment directions in S_0 (a) and in S_1 (b) electronic state of the most stable conformers (I and II) of compound 3 in vacuum.

Table 4. Relative heats of formation* (H_f , kcal/mol), total energy** (E_T , kcal/mol) and dipole moments (μ , Debye) for S_0 and S_1 states of the most stable conformers of **1**, **2**, **3** in vacuum calculated with AM1 and PM3 parameters.

Comp.	Conformer	AM1					PM3				
		S_0			S_1		S_0			S_1	
		H_f	E_T	μ_g	H_f	μ_e	H_f	E_T	μ_g	H_f	μ_e
1	I	0	-62909.0	3.68	83.0	3.91	4.94	-58689.3	3.43	87.69	3.80
	II	2.76	-62906.2	1.80	85.28	2.36	0	-58694.3	2.42	82.45	2.11
2	I	0	-105593.3	4.25	94.87	3.70	0	-97033.1	4.31	102.0	3.77
	II	1.52	-105591.7	0.85	94.06	1.13	3.57	-97029.5	0.55	96.58	1.75
3	I	0	-97438.3	3.21	81.02	3.19	0	-90705.2	2.83	87.32	3.01
	II	0.31	-97438.0	2.91	80.91	3.86	0.15	-90705.1	2.80	91.69	2.54

*Here, heat of formation for the most stable conformer for each compound was taken as zero.

Presented only for S_0 states of the conformers **I and **II**.

and its methyl ester [25]. Taking into account this fact, one could suggest that fluorescence quenching of **2** is caused by the excited state proton transfer of 2-amino proton to the carbonyl group followed by efficient non-radiative deactivation in phototautomer form.

On the other hand, another cause of the observed fluorescence quenching of **2** could be efficient intersystem crossing.

In compound **3** there is no possibility for the ESIPT, but another two possibilities of fluorescence quenching occur: (i) intersystem crossing; (ii) fast rotation around double bond to a perpendicular minimum of the S_1 state followed by surface crossing to S_0 surface. The second possibility seems less probable: fast rotation around double bond is usually linked with ethylene-like cis-trans photoisomerisation [26], but, according to experimental results for compound **3**, no spectral changes were noticed after a long-time irradiation with the use of UV/VIS lamp (the light source of Jasco spectrophotometer).

Thus, the possibility of the effective quenching processes with the participation of singlet or triplet states of $n\pi^*$ nature, introduced into the molecules **1**, **2**, **3** by the presence of the carbonyl groups, could exist for all the studied compounds.

If the lowest-lying transitions of organic substance are of $\pi\text{-}\pi^*$ type such a substance usually have relatively high fluorescence quantum yield. When a heteroatom is involved in the π -system an $n\pi^*$ transition may be the lowest-lying transition. This opens the possibility for radiationless deactivations of the lowest singlet excited state via the efficient intersystem crossing (ISC) of $S(n\pi^*)\text{-}T(\pi\pi^*)$ or $S(\pi\pi^*)\text{-}T(n\pi^*)$ type. According to El-Sayed rule [27], the rate of ISC between the singlet and triplet states of the different orbital nature exceeds that for the states of the identical orbital nature up to several orders of magnitude. Owing to this circumstance, the ISC between $n\pi^*$ and $\pi\pi^*$ states successfully compete with the radiative depopulation of S_1^* energetic level.

This explains the low fluorescence quantum yields of many molecules in which the lowest excited state is $n\pi^*$ in nature. This is the case for most of the azo compounds and some compounds containing carbonyl groups and nitrogen heterocycles (with pyridine-type nitrogens) [28].

Many aromatic aldehydes and ketones (e.g., benzophenone, anthrone, 1- and 2-naphthaldehyde) have a low-lying $n\pi^*$ excited state and thus exhibit low fluorescence quantum yields, as explained above. The dominant de-excitation pathway is intersystem crossing (whose efficiency has been found to be close to 1 for benzophenone) [29].

According to the absorption spectra of **1**, **2**, **3** (see Figures 1, 2, 3 and Tables 1, 2, 3), the $S(n\pi^*)$ levels of **1**, **2**, **3** are found to be higher in energy than corresponding $S(\pi\pi^*)$ levels ($n\pi^*$ absorption bands of **1**, **2**, **3** are hidden by the more intense long-wavelength $\pi\pi^*$ bands). Thus, probably, the quenching of the fluorescence for **1**, **2**, **3** is caused by $S(\pi\pi^*)\text{-}T(n\pi^*)$ intersystem crossing. Though, to prove this, additional future study appears to be necessary.

As it was mentioned above, in cases where the lowest excited states of carbonyl-containing compounds are of the $n\pi^*$ type (usually, such cases are observed in non-polar/ non-hydrogen bonding solvents), no fluorescence takes place. However, if $\pi\pi^*$ states of carbonyl-containing compounds lies only slightly higher than $n\pi^*$ states, the increase of solvent polarity or hydrogen-bonding ability could change the arrangement of the $n\pi^*$ and $\pi\pi^*$ levels and, hence, rather intense fluorescence can be observed in polar or in protic solvents.

The solvent may not only change the arrangement of the singlet $n\pi^*$ and $\pi\pi^*$ levels, but also promotes the vibrational spin-orbital interaction between the lowest $S(\pi\pi^*)$ and the higher $S(n\pi^*)$ level with subsequent transition to the triplet level. This vibrational interaction is more probable in hydrocarbon solvents. In polar solvents, such interaction is insignificant, and, as

Table 5. Singlet-state transition excitation energies (λ , nm) and corresponding oscillator strength values (f) calculated for conformers **I** and **II** of compounds **1**, **2**, **3** in vacuum.

Comp.	AM1						PM3						ZINDO/S molecular geometry optimized by							
	I			II			I			II			I			II				
	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f	λ	f		
1	352.5	0.043	353.6	0.068	349.6	0.037	352.8	0.091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	326.3	0.049	322.8	0.022	315.0	0.049	310.5 ^b	0.004	330.9	0.123	331.9	0.125	330.9	0.123	333.1	0.124	330.9	0.123	333.1	0.124
	235.9	1.047	234.8	1.114	252.1 ^b	0.004	232.7	0.783	296.8 ^b	0.001	291.0 ^b	0.002	296.8 ^b	0.001	297.0 ^b	0.001	296.8 ^b	0.001	297.0 ^b	0.001
	230.8	0.558	227.0	0.407	236.6	0.930	226.2	0.625	264.7	0.351	259.9	0.357	264.7	0.351	256.6	0.339	264.7	0.351	256.6	0.339
	211.8 ^b	0.0327	215.7 ^b	0.0004	230.1	0.733	214.1	0.020	231.8	0.324	229.1	0.213	231.8	0.324	228.1	0.090	231.8	0.324	228.1	0.090
	199.6	0.372	205.4	0.582	207.0	0.204	208.3	0.669	213.4	0.597	213.5	0.678	213.4	0.597	215.1	0.785	213.4	0.597	215.1	0.785
2	309.8	0.262	315.4	0.26	287.2	1.235	305.8	0.277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	290.3	1.234	288.8	1.282	268.1	0.051	287.9	1.176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	267.6	0.194	265.9	0.223	254.8	0.198	264.4	0.113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	253.3	0.297	252.7	0.231	250.8	0.470	251.2	0.361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	205.3 ^b	0.006	196.3 ^b	0.008	196.4 ^b	0.002	193.5 ^b	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	378.1	1.416	380.4	1.268	345.4	1.356	326.1	1.163	370.8	1.342	372.5	1.194	330.8	1.385	323.1	1.140	330.8	1.385	323.1	1.140
3	287.5	0.164	295.2	0.220	276.2	0.195	282.7	0.226	286.0	0.200	300.0	0.189	272.8	0.202	285.3	0.321	272.8	0.202	285.3	0.321
	258.5	0.080	262.8	0.078	254.8	0.103	250.0	0.063	264.0	0.084	270.8	0.105	256.8	0.135	247.2	0.059	256.8	0.135	247.2	0.059
	239.9	0.346	238.7	0.364	241.5	0.318	222.8	0.286	259.8	0.167	247.3	0.265	253.2	0.218	245.3	0.027	253.2	0.218	245.3	0.027
	234.0	0.093	231.3	0.101	230.2	0.095	217.1	0.039	232.2	0.163	228.3	0.324	227.9	0.048	224.7	0.335	227.9	0.048	224.7	0.335
	175.6	0.245	177.1	0.285	183.8	0.299	187.7	0.228	198.2	0.187	199.0	0.127	202.6	0.139	214.3	0.149	202.6	0.139	214.3	0.149
	155.4 ^b	0.028	158.3	0.028	167.5 ^b	0.034	173.7	0.056	179.5	0.134	194.8	0.230	189.9	0.352	196.8	0.174	189.9	0.352	196.8	0.174
153.3	0.106	153.3	0.111	156.2	0.102	166.5	0.022	175.4	0.096	178.8	0.077	169.3	0.128	176.7 ^b	0.026	169.3	0.128	176.7 ^b	0.026	
-	-	131.6 ^b	0.0004	-	-	151.9 ^b	0.015	147.4 ^b	0.002	149.3 ^b	0.0004	159.6 ^b	0.022	156.0	0.029	159.6 ^b	0.022	156.0	0.029	

^acalculated data for compound **2** are absent because ZINDO/S method has no parameterization for chlorine atom [20].^bassigned to S(n π *) transition.

a result—the fluorescence intensity is higher [30]. This fact is considered as the another reason for the increase of fluorescence quantum yield of the compounds, containing $n\pi^*$ -levels, with increase of solvent polarity [30].

Nevertheless, unfortunately, in case of compounds **1**, **2**, **3** the fluorescence emission remains very low even in polar solvents (dichloromethane, acetonitrile).

4. CONCLUSION

The UV/VIS spectral properties of the compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, isolated from Turkish lichens *Pseudevernia furfuracea*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Letharia vulpina*, respectively, have been conducted. It has been found that the absorption spectra of all the three compounds shift hypsochromically with the growth of the solvent polarity.

UV/VIS spectral results can be enlightening for monitoring of the above compounds at pharmacological analysis.

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