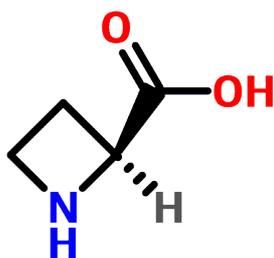


## L-Azetidine 2-carboxylic acid



L-Azetidine carboxylic acid

$C_4H_7NO_2$

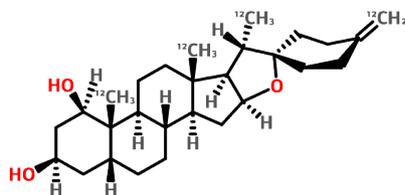
[2133-34-8]

Mol. wt 101.11

Occurs in the rhizome and fresh foliage of many Liliaceous plants, including Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*, and squill, *Drimys maritima*; it occurs in sugar beet, *Beta vulgaris* (Chenopodiaceae), *Delonix regia* (Leguminosae), and other plants.

Larvicide, microbial growth retardant, e.g., in *Escherichia coli*, and causes development aberration in chick embryos. These effects are thought to be due to competitive inhibition of proline uptake and incorporation, with particular reference to collagen synthesis.

## Convallamarogenin



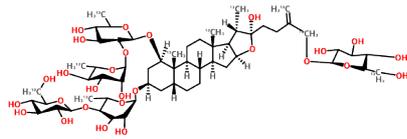
$C_{27}H_{42}O_4$

[16683-27-5]

Mol. wt 430.63

Obtained by acid hydrolysis of convallamaroside (q.v.), which is present in the roots of *Convallaria majalis* (Liliaceae).

# Convallamaroside



## Convallamarin

$C_{57}H_{94}O_{27}$

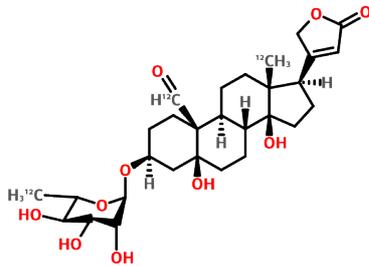
[52591-05-6]

Mol. wt 1211.36

Occurs in the roots of *Convallaria majalis* (Liliaceae).

Strong haemolytic activity.

# Convallatoxin



Cardenolide

**Strophanthidin 3-O- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnoside; Convallaton; Corglykon; Korglykon**

$C_{29}H_{42}O_{10}$

[508-75-8]

Mol. wt 550.65

The major cardiac glycoside from the flowers and leaves of the lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*, found also in star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (both Liliaceae) and in *Antiaris toxicaria* (Moraceae).

Very toxic to vertebrates (minimum lethal dose intravenously in frogs 0.3 mg/kg body-weight). It is used as a cardiotonic.