

刺莓果鞣质类化学成分研究

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摘要 从刺莓果中分得10个化合物, 经理化常数测定和光谱分析鉴定为木麻黄素(casuarictin, I)、1, 2, 3, 6-四氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖(1, 2, 3, 6-tetra-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, II)、1, 2, 3, 4, 6-五氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖(1, 2, 3, 4, 6-penta-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, III)、龙芽草素(agrimoniin, IV)、金樱子素D(laevigatins D, V)、金樱子素F(laevigatins F, VI)、刺莓果素M₁(davuriciin M₁, VII)、刺莓果素D₁(davuriciin D₁, VIII)、刺莓果素D₂(davuriciin D₂, IX)和刺莓果素T₁(davuriciin, T₁, X)。

关键词 刺莓果 刺莓果素M₁ 刺莓果素D₁ 刺莓果素D₂ 刺莓果素T₁

刺莓果为蔷薇科植物山刺莓 *Rosa davurica* Pall. 的果实, 产于全国许多省区, 其中以东北地区资源最为丰富、产量最大。民间用于消化不良、气滞腹泻、胃痛、月经不调等^[1]。近年来, 对刺莓果的研究表明, 它具有多方面的生理活性, 是一种有开发利用价值的保健抗衰老天然药物。本文对其化学成分进行了研究, 从中分得10个化合物, 它们是木麻黄素(casuarictin, I)、1, 2, 3, 6-四氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖(1, 2, 3, 6-tetra-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, II)、1, 2, 3, 4, 6-五氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖(1, 2, 3, 4, 6-penta-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, III)、龙芽草素(agrimoniin, IV)、金樱子素D(laevigatins D, V)、金樱子素F(laevigatins F, VI)、刺莓果素M₁(davuriciin M₁, VII)、刺莓果素D₁(davuriciin D₁, VIII)、刺莓果素D₂(davuriciin D₂, IX)和刺莓果素T₁(davuriciin T₁, X)。

1 仪器和材料

刺莓果采自哈尔滨郊区。正相HPLC采用Waters M-4液相色谱仪, 柱为Zorbax SIL (4.6×150mm); 检测波长: 280nm; 温度: 室温; 流速: 2.5ml/min; 流动相: 环己烷-甲醇-四氢呋喃-甲酸(55:33:11:1)+草酸450mg/L; 反相HPLC采用Shimadzu LC-6A液相色谱仪, 柱为Lichrospher Rp-18 (4×250mm); 检测波长: 280nm; 温度: 40℃; 流动相: H₃PO₄ (0.05mol/L)-KH₂PO₄ (0.05mol/L)-EtOH-EtOAc (42.5:42.5:10:5), 流速: 1.0ml/min。

2 提取与分离

刺莓果1.4kg, 破碎用70%丙酮提取, 提取液40℃真空浓缩后, 分别用乙醚、乙酸乙酯多次萃取。取乙酸乙酯萃取物15g, 经Toyopearl HW-40凝胶柱层析, 含水甲醇、丙醇等溶剂洗脱, 通过HPLC作为检测手段, 合并流份。再经多次Toyopearl HW-40、Sephadex LH-20、MCI柱层分离。在60%甲醇洗脱液中分得I和II; 70%乙醇洗脱液中分得III和VII; 含丙酮的甲醇洗脱液中分得V、VI、VIII、IX和X。

3 鉴定

化合物I: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{+12.5^\circ\text{C}}$ (c, 1.28, MeOH)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm(log ϵ): 204(4.97), 274(4.30)。HPLC(正相): Rt 3.7min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 7.18(2H, s, galloyl×1), 6.65, 6.55, 6.47, 6.38(1H, s,

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HHDP $\times 2$), 6.22(d, J=9Hz, C₁-H), 5.18(t, J=9Hz, C₂-H), 5.45(dd, J=9, 10Hz, C₃-H), 5.17(t, J=10Hz, C₄-H), 4.50(dd, J=7, 10Hz, C₅-H), 5.30(dd, J=7, 13Hz, C₆-H), 3.88(d, J=13Hz, C_{6'}-H)。与标准品光谱数据一致, 确定化合物I为木麻黄素。

化合物II: 浅黄色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{+41}$ (c, 0.30, MeOH)。HPLC(正相): Rt 3.0min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 7.14, 7.07, 7.06, 6.96(2H, s, galloyl $\times 4$), 6.12(d, J=8.5Hz, C₁-H), 5.45(dd, J=8.5, 10Hz, C₂-H), 5.65(t, J=10Hz, C₃-H), 4.07(t, J=10Hz, C₄-H), 4.12(dd, J=2, 10Hz, C₅-H), 4.64(dd, J=2, 12.5Hz, C₆-H), 4.48(dd, J=5, 12.5Hz, C₆-H)。与标准品图谱对照确定化合物II为1, 2, 3, 6-四氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖。

化合物III: 浅黄色粉末, HPLC(反相): Rt 3.6min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 7.15, 7.10, 7.05, 7.00, 6.97(2H, s, galloyl $\times 5$), 6.29(d, J=8.5Hz, C₁-H), 5.61(dd, J=8.5, 9.5Hz, C₂-H), 6.00(t, J=9.5Hz, C₃-H), 5.65(t, J=9.5Hz, C₄-H), 4.57~4.53(m, C₅, C₆-H $\times 2$), 4.32(dd, J=5, 12.5Hz, C_{6'}-H)。与标准品图谱对照确定化合物III为1, 2, 3, 4, 6-五氧-没食子酰- β -D-葡萄糖。

化合物IV: 浅棕色粉末, UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm(log ϵ): 222(5.12), 260(4.75)。HPLC(正相): Rt 9.8min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 6.33, 6.34, 6.43, 6.54, 6.59, 6.60, 6.64, 6.65(以上1H, s, valoneoyl $\times 1$, HHDP $\times 3$), 7.40(d, J=2Hz), 6.92(d, J=2Hz), 7.31, (以上DHDG $\times 1$), 6.55(d, J=3.5Hz, C₁-H), 5.36(dd, J=3.5, 9.5Hz, C₂-H), 5.46(t, J=9.5Hz, C₃-H), 5.16(t, J=9.5Hz, C₄-H), 4.50(br, dd, J=6, 9.5Hz, C₅-H), 5.24(dd, J=6, 13Hz, C₆-H), 3.69(d, J=13Hz, C₆-H), 6.58(d, J=3.5, C_{1'}-H), 5.38(dd, J=3.5, 9.5Hz, C_{2'}-H), 5.56(t, J=9.5Hz, C_{3'}-H), 5.21(t, J=9.4Hz, C_{4'}-H), 4.67(br, dd, J=6, 9.5Hz, C_{5'}-H), 5.32(dd, J=6, 13Hz, C_{6'}-H), 3.80(d, J=13Hz, C_{6'}-H)。与标准品图谱对照确定化合物IV为龙芽草素。

化合物V: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{+11.2}$ (c, 0.5, MeOH)。HPLC(正相): Rt 8.2min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 6.35, 6.42, 6.43, 6.59, 6.58, 6.62, 6.61, 6.64, 6.71, 6.68(HHDP $\times 3$, α , β), 7.22, 7.20, 7.35, 7.34, 6.85, 6.83(DHDG $\times 1$, α , β), 5.33(d, J=4Hz, C₁-H), 4.78(dd, J=4, 10Hz, C₂-H), 4.17(t, J=10Hz, C₃-H), 4.86(t, J=10Hz, C₄-H), 4.43(ddd, J=2, 6, 10Hz, C₅-H), 5.12(dd, J=6, 12Hz, C₆-H), 3.92(dd, J=2, 12Hz, C_{6'}-H)(α -anomer), 4.53(d, J=8Hz, C₁-H), 4.92(dd, J=8, 10Hz, C₂-H), 3.86(t, J=10Hz, C₃-H), 4.88(t, J=10Hz, C₄-H), 3.86(ddd, J=1, 4, 10Hz, C₅-H), 5.14(dd, J=4, 12Hz, C₆-H), 3.76(brd, J=12Hz, C_{6'}-H)(β -anomer), 6.51(d, J=3.5Hz, C₁-H), 5.35(dd, J=3.5, 10Hz, C₂-H), 5.55(t, J=10Hz, C₃-H), 5.17(t, J=10Hz, C₄-H), 4.58(ddd, J=1, 6, 10Hz, C₅-H), 5.24(dd, J=6, 13Hz, C₆-H), 3.77(brs, J=13Hz, C_{6'}-H), 与标准品光谱对照, 确定化合物V为金樱子素D。

化合物VI: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{+108}$ (MeOH), HPLC(正相): Rt 6.8min。¹HNMR(500MHz, acetone-d₆) δ ppm: 6.76, 6.63, 6.60, 6.57, 6.41, 6.34(1H,

s, HHDP $\times 3$), 7.26 (1H, s), 7.38, 6.88 (各1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$) (DHDG), 6.53 (d, $J=4\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 5.35 (dd, $J=4, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$), 5.54 (t, $J=10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 5.16 (t, $J=10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 4.62 (dd, $J=7, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$), 5.26 (dd, $J=7, 13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 2.76 (d, $J=13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$), 6.27 (d, $J=3.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 3.78 (dd, $J=3.5, 1.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$), 3.77 (t, $J=10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 4.79 (t, $J=10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 4.25 (dd, $J=6, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$), 5.08 (dd, $J=6, 13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 3.62 (d, $J=13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$), 与标准光谱数据一致, 确定化合物Ⅵ为金樱子素F。

化合物Ⅶ: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} -58^\circ$ (c, 1.0, MeOH)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm ($\log \epsilon$): 220 (4.88), 254 (4.73)。HPLC (反相): Rt 8.12min。FAB-MS (negative) m/z: 1235 (M-H^-) ($\text{C}_{55}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{34}$, 1236)。 ^1H NMR (500MHz, acetone- d_6) δ ppm: 7.56 (1H, s), 7.29 (1H, s, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 6.86 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$), 以上sanguisorboyl; 6.63, 6.50, 6.33, 6.28 (1H, s, $2\times\text{HHDP}$), 6.04 (1H, d, $J=8.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 5.04 (1H, t, $J=8.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$), 5.33 (1H, dd, $J=8.5, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 5.08 (1H, t, $J=10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 4.38 (1H, ddd, $J=1.5, 7.0, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$), 5.27 (1H, dd, $J=7, 13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 3.78 (1H, dd, $J=15, 13\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$)。与文献^[2]报道的光谱数据对照, 确定化合物Ⅶ为刺莓果素M₁。

化合物Ⅷ: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} -64^\circ$ (c, 1.0, MeOH)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm ($\log \epsilon$): 222 (4.96), 288 (4.54)。HPLC (反相): Rt 6.8min。FAB-MS (negative) m/z: 567 (M-H^-) ($\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_{44}$)。 ^1H NMR (500MHz, acetone- d_6) δ ppm: 7.15 (2H, s, galloyl $\times 1$), 7.21, 6.68, 6.60, 6.50, 6.45, 6.42, 6.21 (以上1H, s, valoneoyl $\times 1$, $2\times\text{HHDP}$), 6.15 (1H, d, $J=8.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 5.21 (1H, dd, $J=8.5, 9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$), 5.40 (1H, dd, $J=9.5, 10\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 5.13 (1H, dd, $J=10, 11\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 4.20 (1H, ddd, $J=11.0, 6.0, 1.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$), 5.23 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 13.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 3.75 (1H, d, $J=13.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 5.60 (1H, d, $J=8\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1'\text{-H}$), 3.56 (1H, dd, $J=8.0, 10.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2'\text{-H}$), 3.74 (1H, t, $J=10.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3'\text{-H}$), 4.84 (1H, t, $J=10.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4'\text{-H}$), 4.04 (1H, brdd, $J=6.0, 10.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5'\text{-H}$), 5.18 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 13.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$), 3.74 (1H, brd, $J=13.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$)。与文献^[3]报道的光谱数据对照, 确定化合物Ⅷ为刺莓果素D₁。

化合物Ⅸ: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +40^\circ$ (c, 1.0, MeOH)。HPLC (反相): Rt 12.37min。FAB-MS m/z: 2037 (M-H^-) ($\text{C}_{89}\text{H}_{53}\text{O}_{57}$)。 ^1H NMR (500MHz, acetone- d_6) δ ppm: 7.27 (1H, s); 7.35 (1H, d, $J=2.0\text{Hz}$), 6.86 (1H, d, $J=2.0\text{Hz}$), 以上DHDG $\times 1$; 7.11, 6.62, 6.59, 6.60, 6.53, 6.42, 6.37, 6.33, 6.23 (1H, s, HHDP $\times 3$, valoneoyl $\times 1$), 6.54 (1H, d, $J=4.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 5.33 (1H, dd, $J=4.0, 9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2\text{-H}$), 5.47 (1H, t, $J=9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 5.12 (1H, t, $J=9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 4.48 (1H, br, dd, $J=6.0, 9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5\text{-H}$), 5.19 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 13.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 3.66 (1H, d, $J=13.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 6.45 (1H, d, $J=4.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_1'\text{-H}$), 5.31 (1H, dd, $J=4.0, 9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2'\text{-H}$), 5.52 (1H, t, $J=9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3'\text{-H}$), 5.10 (1H, t, $J=9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4'\text{-H}$), 4.57 (1H, brdd, $J=6.0, 9.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5'\text{-H}$), 5.12 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 13.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$), 3.67 (1H, d, $J=13.0\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$)。与文献^[3]报道的光谱数据一致, 确认化合物Ⅸ为刺莓果素D₂。

化合物X: 浅棕色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{+68} (c, 1.0, \text{MeOH})$ 。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm (log ϵ): 205 (5.40), 275 (4.73)。HPLC (反相): Rt 7.20min。FAB-MS m/z: 2501 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^- (\text{C}_{109}\text{H}_{74}\text{O}_{70})$ 。 ^1H NMR (500MHz, acetone- d_6) δ ppm: 7.27 (1H, s), 7.36 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 以上 DHDG $\times 1$; 6.18, 6.33, 6.40, 6.42, 6.53, 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.62, 6.68, 7.22 (以上 1H, s, HHDP $\times 4$, valoneoyl $\times 1$), 6.54 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz, C₁-H), 5.33 (1H, dd, J=4.9, 5.0Hz, C₂-H), 5.47 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 10.0Hz, C₃-H), 5.12 (1H, t, J=10.0Hz, C₄-H), 4.47 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 10.0Hz, C₅-H), 5.19 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 13.0Hz, C₆-H), 3.66 (1H, d, J=13.0Hz, C₆-H), 6.45 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz, C₁'-H), 5.35 (1H, dd, J=4, 9.5Hz, C₂'-H), 5.52 (1H, dd, J=9.5, 10.0Hz, C₃'-H), 5.13 (1H, t, J=10.0Hz, C₄'-H), 4.57 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 10.0Hz, C₅'-H), 5.14 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 13.0Hz, C₆'-H), 3.68 (1H, d, J=13.0Hz, C₆'-H), 5.58 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz, C₁''-H), 3.52 (1H, t, J=8.5Hz, C₂''-H), 3.70 (1H, dd, J=8.5, 9.5Hz, C₃''-H), 4.82 (1H, t, J=9.5Hz, C₄''-H), 4.02 (1H, dd, J=6.5, 6.0Hz, C₅''-H), 5.15 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 13.0Hz, C₆''-H), 3.72 (1H, d, J=13Hz, C₆''-H)。与文献^[3]报道的光谱数据对照, 确定化合物X为刺莓果素T₁。

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(1992-06-30收稿)

白凤胶囊治疗吞酸性溃疡病

河北医学院邯郸分院 (056002) 杨子江

1 方药组成

千年陈石灰煅30g, 枯矾15g, 食碱7.5g, 鸡内金30g

2 制法用法

上药共研极细面, 装0.5胶囊内即成白凤胶囊。每次2~4粒, 每天3次, 温开水送下。

3 病例举要

李××, 男, 45岁, 工人。1992-11-08就诊。

自诉胃脘胀满, 烧心疼痛, 噯腐吞酸。舌淡, 苔白腻, 脉弦滑。X光上消化道造影提示为十二指肠球部溃疡。服上药每次4粒, 每天3次, 1d见效。3d症状全部消失, 改为每次2粒, 服半月后而告痊愈。

通过20多年的中医临床应用白凤胶囊治疗吞酸性溃疡病96例, 收到了良好效果, 特报道于此, 望同道给以验证。

(1993-05-24收稿)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Components of Daguoyoumateng (*Mucuna macrocarpa*)

Hu Wangyun, Luo Shide, and Cai Jianxun

Seven compounds were isolated from the stems of *Mucuna macrocarpa* Wall. (*Fabaceae*). On the basis of spectral data and chemical reactions, their structures were elucidated as lupenone (I), friedelin (II), β -sitosterol (III), $\Delta^{6,22}$ -stigmasten-3 β -ol (IV), tetracosanoic acid 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (V), pentacosanoic acid 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (VI), hexacosanoic acid 2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (VII). VI is a new compound, while V and VII were obtained from nature for the first time.

(Original article on page 59)

The Isolation and Identification of Toxic Alkaloids from Yellowflower Crazyweed (*Oxytropis ochrocephala*)

Meng Xiezhong, Hu Xiangqun, Zhang Ruming, et al

Four quinolizidine alkaloids were isolated from the total alkaloid of the aerial part of *Oxytropis ochrocephala*. They were identified by UV, IR, EI-MS and physico-chemical properties as thermopsine, anagyrine, lupanine and sparteine. All of them were isolated for the first time from this plant.

(Original article on page 61)

Studies on the Tannin Constituents of Dahurian Rose (*Rosa davurica*)

Jin Zhexiong and Piao Yingai

Ten compounds were isolated from the fruit of *Rosa davurica* Pall.. They were elucidated by spectroscopic and chemical methods as casuarictin, 1,2,3,6-tetra-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, 1,2,3,4,6-Penta-O-galloyl- β -D-glucose, agrimoniin, laevigatins D, laevigatins F, davuriciin M₁, davuriciin D₁, davuriciin D₂ and davuriciin T₁.

(Original article on page 64)

Quantitative Determination of Sarsasapogenin in "Antiviral Oral Liquid" by Double-Wavelength TLC Scanner

Zhang Guogang, Xu Suixu, Zhou Mi, et al

Sarsasapogenin in "antiviral oral liquid" made by different factories was determined quantitatively by double-wavelength TLC scanner. The method is simple, accurate, sensitive, and reproducible. The average recovery was 102.8%, coefficient of variation was 3.7%, and coefficient of correlation was 0.9997. Results showed that this method is suitable for the quality control of "antiviral oral liquid".

(Original article on page 69)