

龙头乌头的生物碱成分研究

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摘要 从云南丽江地区产龙头乌头中一共分离到8个二萜生物碱,经鉴定为查斯马宁、滇乌碱、龙头乌头碱甲、乙和黑乌弱碱、查斯马可宁定、德索灵和德靠辛。后4种为首次从该植物中分离到。

关键词 龙头乌头 查斯马可宁定 德索灵 黑乌弱碱 德靠辛

龙头乌头是毛茛科乌头属植物,早期从其块根中分离得到4个二萜类成分^[1],现进一步研究又分得4个成分,经光谱及物理,化学性质等研究证明为:黑乌弱碱(foresaconitine, I)、查斯马可宁定(chasmaconitine, II)、德索灵(delsoline, III)和德靠辛(deleosine, IV),是首次从龙头乌头中分离出的二萜生物碱。本文首次报道了4个成分的DE-PT谱。

1 材料和仪器

实验所用植物块根采自云南省丽江地区。PHMK型显微熔点测定仪(西德产),未校正。红外光谱用IR-450型分光光度计(KBr压片)测定;紫外光谱用UV-210A型分光光度计;¹H-NMR、¹³C-NMR谱均用BRUCKER AM-400脉冲傅立叶变换核磁共振波谱仪测定,CDCl₃作溶剂,TMS作内标。薄层层析用中性氧化铝G硬板,展开系统用:石油醚-乙醚(1:1),乙醚-甲醇(99.5:0.5),改良碘化铯钾试剂显色。

2 提取和分离

8.4kg龙头乌头根粉,用10%氨水浸润,放置4h,加苯12000ml浸泡4d,过滤;重复浸泡3次后,合并滤液,抽干,残留物用1%HCl溶解,滤去不溶物,滤液用氯仿萃取3次,合并氯仿液,加氨水还原为游离生物碱,分去碱水层,氯仿液减压抽干,得组分A41g;提取A后酸水层加氨水到pH12,析出沉淀,用氯仿萃取数次合并,抽干得组分B13g。

组分A41g,溶于75ml氯仿,与100g氧化铝(中性)拌样上柱,乙醚-石油醚(1:2)洗脱得第1部分1.6g和第2部分2.2g,第1部分再用氧化铝柱,石油醚-乙醚(1:2)洗脱得碱II 417mg;第2部分用中性氧化铝柱,石油醚-乙醚(1:3)洗脱得碱I 20mg和碱VI 335mg。

组分B13g,溶于25ml氯仿,与40g氧化铝拌样上柱,用乙醚-甲醇(99.5:0.5)洗脱,得碱III 1.2g,碱IV 80mg和碱V 120mg。

3 鉴定

碱I:白色针晶, C₃₅H₄₉NO₆, (M⁺627), mp158~160°C (MeOH)。IR_v^{KBr}_{max} cm⁻¹: 1725 (C=O), 1605、1509 (CH), 849 (C-C)。UV(MeOH)λ_{max} nm(logε): 258 (4.27), 202 (4.33)。¹H-NMR δ ppm: 1.0413 (3H, t, J=7.2, NCH₂CH₃), 1.3527 (3H, s, OCOCH₃), 3.1370, 3.2271, 3.2487, 3.4336 (8H, s, 4×-OCH₃),

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3.8186 (3H, s, Ar-OCH₃), 5.0113 (1H, t, J=4.8, C₁₄-H), 6.689, (2H, d, J=8.9, C₃',₅'-H), 7.987 (2H, d, J=8.8, C₂',₆'-H)。¹³C-NMR见表。以上均与文献报道值相吻合^[2]。

表 碱 I ~ IV 的¹³CNMR

C位 (Dcpt)	I	II	III	IV
1	85.03	CH 84.91	CH 72.61	CH 72.57
2	26.40	CH ₂ 26.24	CH ₂ 27.14	CH ₂ 27.47
3	34.80	CH ₂ 35.76	CH ₂ 29.30	CH ₂ 29.23
4	39.21	C 39.21	C 31.40	C 37.51
5	49.22	CH 49.52	CH 43.93	CH 43.95
6	82.83	CH 83.65	CH 90.44	CH 90.01
7	44.92	CH 49.04	CH 87.75	C 87.98
8	85.86	C 85.56	C 78.40	C 77.91
9	49.44	CH 45.06	CH 45.04	CH 45.23
10	43.95	CH 40.99	CH 37.71	CH 45.20
11	50.33	C 50.14	C 49.31	CH 48.70
12	28.96	CH ₂ 34.84	CH ₂ 30.46	CH ₂ 29.51
13	39.08	CH 74.80	C 43.29	CH 39.33
14	75.34	CH 78.81	CH 84.48	CH 75.60
15	37.86	CH ₂ 39.08	CH ₂ 33.43	CH ₂ 34.30
16	83.44	CH 83.04	CH 82.91	CH 83.98
17	61.60	CH 61.84	CH 65.91	CH 66.10
18	80.40	CH ₂ 80.33	CH ₂ 77.31	CH ₂ 77.31
19	53.78	CH ₂ 53.60	CH ₂ 57.23	CH ₂ 56.98
N-CH ₂	48.99	CH ₂ 49.04	CH ₂ 50.19	CH ₂ 50.23
CH ₃	13.40	CH ₃ 13.34	CH ₃ 13.51	CH ₃ 13.51
1-OMe	56.50	CH ₃ 55.97	CH ₃ —	—
6-OMe	57.77	CH ₃ 57.68	CH ₃ 57.90	CH ₃ 57.21
16-OMe	55.93	CH ₃ 58.61	CH ₃ 56.19	CH ₃ 56.16
18-OMe	59.06	CH ₃ 59.00	CH ₃ 58.98	CH ₃ 58.91
(14')-OMe	55.37	CH ₃ —	(14) 57.28	CH ₃ —
O=C	166.07	C 166.38	C —	—
C ₆ H ₅ -1'	123.03	C 130.25	C —	—
2',6'	131.68	CH 129.62	CH —	—
3',6'	113.68	CH 128.40	CH —	—
4'	163.33	C 132.93	CH —	—
O=C	169.67	C 169.67	C —	—
CH ₃	21.74	CH ₃ 21.45	CH ₃ —	—

碱 II: 无色方晶, C₃₄H₄₇NO₉ (M⁺613), mp181~182°C (MeOH); IR_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3520 (-OH), 1710 (C=O), 1450 (-CH), 1358 (-CN), 1275 (-C-O), 1010 (C-C), 710 (-CH)。UV (MeOH) λ_{max} nm (logε): 230 (4.18), 201 (4.13)。¹H-NMR δ ppm: 1.0459 (3H, t, J=7.1, NCH₂CH₃), 1.2139 (3H, s, OCOCH₃), 3.0870, 3.1988, 3.2191, 3.4097 (8H, s, 4×-OCH₃), 4.855 (1H, d, J=4.9, C₁₄-H), 7.4015 (2H, t, J=7.8, C₃',₅'-H), 7.502 (1H, t, J=6.0, C₄'-H), 8.013 (2H, d, J=7.2, C₂',₆'-H)。¹³C-NMR见表。以上均

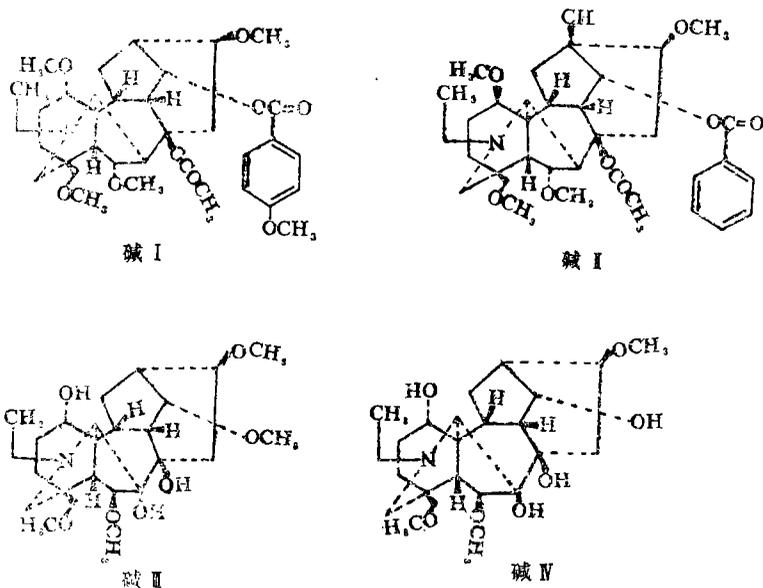


图 碱I ~ IV的化学结构式

碱 II: 无色方晶, $C_{25}H_{41}NO_7$ (M^+467), mp 216~218°C (MeOH); IR_v $\frac{KBr}{max} cm^{-1}$: 3520 (-OH), 2950 (-CH), 1390 (-CN), 1100 (C-C)。 ^1H-NMR δ ppm: 1.0378 (3H, t, J=7.2, NCH_2CH_3), 1.6175 (1H, d, J=4.4, C_5-H), 1.9119 (2H, q, J=3.7, $C_{12}-H$), 1.8182 (1H, s, $C_{17}-H$), 2.9449 (1H, d, J=4.9, C_8-H), 3.68 (1H, s, -OH), 3.2776, 3.4034 (6H, s, $2 \times -OCH_3$), 3.3008 (6H, s, $2 \times -OCH_3$)。 $^{13}C-NMR$ 见表。以上均与标准品的数据^[4]相吻合。

碱 IV: 无色菱晶, $C_{24}H_{39}NO_7$, (M^+453), mp 201~203°C (MeOH); IR_v $\frac{KBr}{max} cm^{-1}$: 3940 (-OH), 2940 (-CH), 1450 (-CH), 1100 (C-C)。 ^1H-NMR δ ppm: 1.031 (3H, t, J=7.2, $-NCH_2CH_3$), 1.6335 (1H, d, J=5.6, C_5-H), 2.3863 (2H, s, $C_{18}-H$), 1.801 (1H, s, $C_{17}-H$), 3.2635 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.2989 (6H, s, $2 \times -OCH_3$), 4.0324 (1H, q, J=4.8, $C_{14}-H$)。 $^{13}C-NMR$ δ ppm 见表。以上均与文献报道的标准品数据^[5]相吻合。

以上4个二萜生物碱的结构式见图。

致谢: 本实验光谱数据由昆明植物研究所仪器组测定; 植物种名由本所分类室闵天禄先生定名。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Analysis of Oleanolic Acid with Laser Raman Spectroscopy

Wu Lianzhong, Ke Chuizhong, et al

Raman bands of oleanolic acid were measured with laser Raman spectroscopy, and compared with that obtained from IR spectroscopy. It was found that the corresponding characteristic bands of oleanolic acid can be identified in both spectroscopy.

(Original article on page 227)

Studies on the Alkaloids of Longtouwutou (*Aconitum longtounens*)

Chen Jianwen, Luo Shide

Four diterpenoid alkaloids were isolated from *Aconitum longtounens* T. L. Ming grown in Lijiang of Yunnan Province, for the first time. They were identified as foresaconitine, chasmaconitine, desolone and delcosine by physical constants and spectral data.

(Original article on page 228)

Studies on the Chemical Components of Common Leafy Flower

(*Phyllanthus urinaria*)

Li Ruisheng, Wang Sanyong, Zhang Weihua

10 crystalline compounds have been isolated from *Phyllanthus urinaria* Linn., collected from Guangzhou. They were identified as triacontanol (II), stigmaterol (III), lupo-20 (29)-ene-3 β -ol (IV), dotriacontanoic acid (V), succinic acid (VI) and β -stigmaterol-3-O- β -D-glucoside (VII). Their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectral data of IR MS, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR and other chemical methods. The other four are pending further identification.

(Original article on page 231)

Studies on the Preparation of Machixian Oral Liquid

Zhou Jing, Tian Guijie, Fu Jingwei, et al

Machixian Oral liquid was made from *Portulaca oleracea* L. Pharmacologic studies proved that it can obviously inhibit blood platelet aggregation and showed hypolipemia activity. A comprehensive investigation of the preparation was studied and a practical quality control was devised to ensure its therapeutic effect.

(Original article on page 239)

Determination of Tween-80 CMC in Chinese Herbal Medicine Injections by Ultraviolet Spectrophotometry

Chen Zhenjiang, Jiang Yue, Ye Wenzhen

Ultraviolet spectrophotometry was used to determine Tween-80 critical micelle concentration (CMC) in different Chinese herbal medicine injections. Studies on the concentration of iodine solution and wavelength suitable for the determination were carried out. This method is quick and accurate and can be used for the quality control of such preparation.

(Original article on page 242)