

# 云南甘草化学成分的研究<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要** 继前文,从云南甘草 *Glycyrrhiza yunnanensis* 的氯仿提取部分又分出6个化合物。经理化常数和光谱分析,分别鉴定为:后莫紫檀素 (hemopterocarpin, I)、美迪紫檀素 (medicarpin, II)、芒柄花素 (formononetin, III)、4'-甲氧基-4-羟基查耳酮 (4'-methoxy-4-hydroxy chalcone, IV)、云南甘草皂甙元B (glyyunnasapogenin B, V),均为首次从云南甘草中分得。此外还分得了 $\beta$ -谷甾醇 (VI)。

**关键词** 云南甘草 4'-甲氧基-4-羟基查耳酮 后莫紫檀素 美迪紫檀素

前文,<sup>[1]</sup>由云南甘草EtOAc提取部分分得4个黄酮类化合物,从稀醇提取部分分出2个新皂甙。今由云南甘草氯仿提取部分分出6个化合物,分别鉴定为:后莫紫檀素 (I),美迪紫檀素 (II),芒柄花素 (III),4'-甲氧基-4-羟基查耳酮 (IV),云南甘草皂甙元B (V), $\beta$ -谷甾醇 (VI)。化合物V为首次以游离三萜形式得自该植物,化合物II、III为首次从云南甘草中获得,化合物I、IV为首次从甘草属中发现。本文报道该6个化合物结构鉴定。化合物I, II的化学结构式见图。

## 1 仪器和试剂

熔点用X.显微熔点仪测定,温度计未校正。UV光谱用Shimadzu UV260紫外分光光度仪测定。IR光谱用Perkin-Elmer983型仪测定,KBr压片。核磁共振谱用JEOL FX90Q和BRUKER AM-500型仪测定。柱层析和薄层层析硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品。

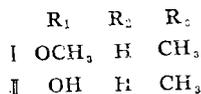
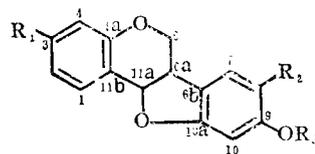
## 2 提取和分离

将云南甘草粗粉6.75kg,用95%乙醇渗漉,得乙醇提取物589g,用温蒸馏水捏溶,得不溶部分171g。水溶部分及水不溶部分,

分别用石油醚、氯仿、乙酸乙酯等萃取,依次得到氯仿提取物C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>。

提取物C<sub>1</sub> (7.7g)用CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH (MeOH0%~50%)经硅胶柱层析,收集流份,每份500ml。流份1经硅胶柱层析用石油醚-氯仿 (20:1~3:1)梯度洗脱,再经硅胶薄层制备,以石油醚-氯仿1:4作展开剂,得化合物I (10mg);流份2~3,经硅胶反复柱层析,以石油醚-氯仿及石油醚-氯仿-乙酸乙酯梯度洗脱,得化合物II (60mg);流份4~6,用MeOH重结晶得化合物III (20mg);流份32~42,经硅胶柱层析,以石油醚-氯仿-乙酸乙酯梯度洗脱,得化合物IV (15mg)和化合物V (20mg)。

提取物C<sub>2</sub> (7g)经2次硅胶柱层析,以CHCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH 100:1~5:1梯度洗脱,得化合物VI (30mg)。



Kushenin OH OCH<sub>3</sub> II

图 化合物 I、II 的化学结构式

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### 3 鉴定

化合物 I: 无色片状结晶, mp 87~88°C, UVλ<sub>max</sub><sup>MeOH</sup> nm: 287.0, 243.2. EI-MS m/z: 284 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 283, 161 (a), 148 (e or d). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (90 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δppm: 3.80, 3.82 (各3H, s, 2×OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.67~3.57 (2H, m, C<sub>6ax</sub>, <sub>6a</sub>-H), 4.30~4.12 (1H, m, C<sub>6a</sub>-H), 5.56, 5.49 (1H, d, J=6.4Hz, C<sub>11a</sub>-H), 6.46 (1H, dd, J=8.9, 2.1 Hz, C<sub>8</sub>-H), 6.49 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 6.52 (1H, d, J=2.3Hz, C<sub>4</sub>-H), 6.66 (1H, dd, J=8.6, 2.3Hz, C<sub>2</sub>-H), 7.17 (1H, d, J=8.9 Hz, C<sub>7</sub>-H), 7.47 (1H, d, J=8.6Hz, C<sub>1</sub>-H). <sup>13</sup>CNMR数据见表。以上光谱数据与文献<sup>[2~4]</sup>报道的后莫紫檀素的数据基本一致。

化合物 II: 无色片状结晶, mp 127.5~

表 I 和 II 的 <sup>13</sup>CNMR 数据

128.5°C, UVλ<sub>max</sub><sup>MeOH</sup> nm: 286, 231; IRν<sub>max</sub><sup>KBr</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3403, 1618, 1596, 1493, 1466, 1446, 1083, 1029, 847. EI-MS m/z: 270 (M<sup>+</sup>), 269, 255, 161, 148 (c or d), 147 (a or b), 135, 134. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (90MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δppm: 3.85 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>O), 3.62~3.72 (2H, m, C<sub>6ax</sub>, <sub>6a</sub>-H), 4.48~4.18 (1H, m, C<sub>6a</sub>-H), 5.59 (1H, d, J=6.4Hz, C<sub>11a</sub>-H), 6.54 (1H, dd, J=8.9, 2.1Hz, C<sub>8</sub>-H), 6.55 (1H, d, J=2.1Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 6.61 (1H, d, J=2.4Hz, C<sub>4</sub>-H), 6.66 (1H, dd, J=8.5, 2.4Hz, C<sub>2</sub>-H),

C位	I	II	kushenin <sup>[9]</sup>
1	131.8	132.2	133.0
2	109.1	109.8	110.6
3	161.1	157.0	159.7
4	101.6	103.7	104.0
4a	160.7	160.6	157.8
6	66.5	66.5	67.2
6a	39.6	39.5	41.3
6b	119.1	119.1	118.0
7	124.6	124.7	110.5
8	106.4	106.5	142.8
9	161.2	161.1	148.8
10	96.9	96.9	98.8
10a	156.6	156.7	155.2
11a	79.0	79.0	79.0
11b	112.3	112.6	113.2
OCH <sub>3</sub>	55.3, 55.4	55.5	55.7

7.25 (1H, d, J=8.9Hz, C<sub>7</sub>-H), 7.52 (1H, d, J=8.5Hz, C<sub>1</sub>-H). <sup>13</sup>CNMR数据见表。以上光谱数据与文献<sup>[5]</sup>报道的美迪紫檀素相一致。

化合物 III: 白色粉末, mp 246~248°C, UVλ<sub>max</sub><sup>MeOH</sup> nm: 302, 248. IRν<sub>max</sub><sup>KBr</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3129, 2979, 1636 (C=O), 1607 (C=C). EI-MS m/z: 268 (M<sup>+</sup>), 267 (M-1), 253 (M-CH<sub>3</sub>), 225 (M-CH<sub>3</sub>-CO), 132 (B<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>), 117 (B<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup>-CH<sub>3</sub>), <sup>1</sup>H NMR [90 MHz, (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO] δppm: 3.91 (3H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub>), 7.03 (1H, d, J=1.5Hz, C<sub>8</sub>-H), 7.08 (1H, dd, J=1.5, 9.0Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H), 7.14 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz, C<sub>3'</sub>, <sub>5'</sub>-H), 7.66 (2H, d, J=9.0Hz, C<sub>2'</sub>, <sub>6'</sub>-H), 8.25 (1H, d, J=9.0Hz, C<sub>5</sub>-H), 8.14 (1H, s, C<sub>2</sub>-H)。以上光谱数据与文献<sup>[6]</sup>报道的芒柄花素的数据相一致。

化合物 IV: 黄色针晶, mp 176~178°C, UVλ<sub>max</sub><sup>MeOH</sup> nm: 370.4, 311.6, 231.0 (MeOH); 427.0, 310.0 (NaOMe), 365.2, 309.8 (AlCl<sub>3</sub>), 365.2, 309.8 (AlCl<sub>3</sub>/HCl), 384.4, 311.8 (NaOAc), 371.4, 312.4, 272.6 (sh) (NaOAc/H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>)。IR ν<sub>max</sub><sup>KBr</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3431 (OH), 2918, 1637 (C=O), 1570 (C=O), 1340, 1125, 834. EI-MS m/z: 253 (M<sup>+</sup>-H), 239 (M-CH<sub>3</sub>), 121 (A<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>), 77. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (90 MHz,

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据文献<sup>[11]</sup>报道, 麦角甙, 肉苁蓉甙A、C, 具有对抗悬吊应激负荷所致雄性小鼠性功能及学习行为低下作用, 海胆甙则对性行为低下有对抗作用, 从肉苁蓉中分离和鉴定这些成分, 在一定程度上揭示了这味古老中药滋补强壮作用的物质基础。

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$\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ ppm: 3.95 (3H, s,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ), 6.48 (2H, d,  $J=9.0\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}_3'$ ,  $5'$ -H), 6.93 (2H, d,  $J=9.0\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}_5$ ,  $6$ -H), 7.62 (1H, d,  $J=16\text{Hz}$ ,  $\alpha$ -H), 7.66 (2H, d,  $J=9.0\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}_2$ ,  $6$ -H), 8.01 (2H, d,  $J=9.0\text{Hz}$ ,  $\text{C}_2'$ ,  $6'$ -H), 8.10 (1H, d,  $J=16\text{Hz}$ ,  $\beta$ -H)。以上光谱数据与文献<sup>[7]</sup>报道的4'-甲氧基-4-羟基-查耳酮的数据相一致。

化合物V: 无色沙晶, mp287~289°C,  $\text{IR}_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}} \text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3523, 3244 (OH), 1695 ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ )。EI-MS  $m/z$ : 487 ( $\text{M}^+-\text{H}$ ), 264 (a), 249, 246, 231, 224 (b)。 $^1\text{H}$ NMR [90MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ]  $\delta$ ppm: 0.82, 0.91, 0.92, 1.12, 1.13, 1.16 (各3H, s, 6  $\times$   $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.24 (1H, m,  $\text{C}_{3\alpha}$ -H), 3.82, 3.96 (2H, ABsys, q-like,  $\text{C}_{24}$ - $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ), 3.80 (1H, t-like,  $\text{C}_{21\beta}$ -H), 5.28 (1H, brs,  $\text{C}_{12}$ -H)。 $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR [500MHz,  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ ]  $\delta$ ppm: 79.5 ( $\text{C}_3$ ), 122.2 ( $\text{C}_{12}$ ), 144.0 ( $\text{C}_{13}$ ), 71.0 ( $\text{C}_{21}$ ), 35.0 ( $\text{C}_{22}$ ), 28.0 ( $\text{C}_{29}$ ), 178.0 ( $\text{C}_{30}$ )。以上光谱数据与文献<sup>[8]</sup>报道云南甘草皂甙元B一致。

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# ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

## Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Malay Licorice

(*Glycyrrhiza yunnanensis*)

Gao Dongying, Zhang Ruyi

Six compounds were isolated from *Glycyrrhiza yunnanensis*, on the basis of physico-chemical properties and spectroscopic analysis, their structures were identified as homopterocarpin (I), medicarpin (II), formononetin (III), 4'-methoxy-4-hydroxy chalcone (IV), glyyunnansapogenin B (V) and  $\beta$ -sitosterol (VI). I~V are found for the first time in this species,

(original article on page 507)

## Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Desertliving Cistanche

(*Cistanche deserticola*)

Xu Wenhao, Qiu Shengxiang, Zhao Jihong, et al

Three phenylethanoid glycosides cistanoside B, C, H and a lignan liriiodendrin were isolated from *Cistanche deserticola* for the first time. Their structures were identified on the basis of chemical and spectral evidences,  $\beta$ -sitosterol, daucosterol, 8-epiloganic acid, acteoside, manitol, 2'-acetylacteoside, echinacoside and cistanoside A were also isolated.

(Original article on page 509)

## Appraisal of Processed Toxic Chinese Herbal Medicine by Fuzzy Mathematics

Sun Hongxiang and Zhang Haiyan

A mathematical model was established according to fuzzy clustering analysis and weighted synthetic order of arrangement for the comprehensive appraisal of processed toxic Chinese herbal medicine. Six criteria of seven differently processed *Radix phytolacca* were analysed to illustrate the efficacy of this model.

(Original article on page 514)

## Studies on the Quality standard of Multicomponent Dibiling

Zhao Shujie, Li Lingling, Wang Baoqin

The Quality Standard of Multicomponent Dibiling, a nose drop for nasitis was studied. The presence of garlic, cassia and ephedra were demonstrated by TLC and the amounts of All-icin in the preparation was determined by HPLC. The method is simple, rapid and accurate. Average recovery (n=6) was 101.41% and CV% was 1.76.

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