水杨梅化学成分的研究

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关键词 水杨梅 三萜皂甙 三萜酸 色酮

水杨梅Adina rubella Hance是茜草科水团花属植物,其茎,叶,花,泉, 根 均 可 入 药。具抗菌,治牙痛,湿疹,外伤出血等功效[1],但化学成份未见报道。我们对该植物的根进行了比较详细的研究。本文先报道其中8个化合物的提取分离和结构鉴定。

化合物 I: 其波谱具明显的乌索烷类型三萜酸特征,表现在: IR显示2500 ~ 3100 cm $^{-1}$ 强宽峰,1680cm $^{-1}$ 附近有2个强的羰基吸收,提示存在羧基。在1408,1382,1359,1329,1282,1255cm $^{-1}$ $^{-1$

化合物 **I**: **IR**, **E**IMS, **NMR**均显示乌索酸类型化合物的特征吸收,与化合物 **I** 比较,仅是¹**HNMR**上无3位质于信号,质谱 Δ^{12} 特征碎片(m/z : 205, 206)表明A环失去2个质子, ¹⁸**CNMR**上多一羰呈信号在 δ^{2} 16.1,其数据与文献⁽⁴⁾比较,确证允合物 **I** 应为 3-oxo-urs-12-ene-27,28-dioic acid。

化合物 N: FABMS显示655 (M+Na) 和633 (M+1),IR, ¹HNMR均有乌索酸 及糖的特征吸收。酸水解后,甙元经海层层析及IR证明为化合物 I。糖与标准品为照证明为L-鼠李糖。 ¹HNMR上,鼠李糖甲基在 δ 1.65 (d, J=5.1Hz),端层质子在 δ 5.15,呈宽单峰。 ¹³CNMR糖部分数据亦与 α -L-吡喃鼠李糖吻合,C₈产生甙化位移 Δ 0=10.2ppm,表明糖连结在甙元C₈的氧原子上。其数据与文献[6]一致,证实该化合物为quinovic acid-3 β -O- α

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-L-rhamnopyranoside.

此外还分得noreugenin(V)[77],7-O- β -D-glucosyl-noreugenin(V)[77],东莨菪内酯(W)[89和胡萝卜甙(W), V, W, W数据与文献一致。W通过IR及薄层层析与标准品对照得以证实。

1 仪器

Buchi-510熔点测定仪(温度计未较正), Jacso, Dip-181旋光测定仪, Perkin Elmer 599B型红外光谱仪, BruckerA M-400, AM-300型核磁共振仪, MAT 711型质谱仪。

2. 提取和分离

水杨梅根(购自上海市药材公司,由本室黄秀兰副教授鉴定)5kg,用95%的乙醇渗漉,合并渗漉液,减压浓缩至小体积,依次用石油醚,乙醚,乙酸乙酯,正丁醇分配得5个部位。乙醚部位(107g),进行硅胶(200~300目)柱层析,用氯仿一甲醇梯度洗脱(氯仿,19:1,14:1,9:1,4:1,1:1,甲醇)得 I(19:1), I(氯仿), I(4:1), V(氯仿), II(4:1), 又复硅胶低压层析得 IV。乙酸乙酯部位(143.5g)用硅胶(200~300目)柱层析,洗脱液同上,得 VI(4·1),VII(14:1)。

化合物 I: 无色菱晶(乙醇),mp291 ~292℃,分子式 $C_{30}H_{46}O_{5}$, $IRv_{ma}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$: 3600,3560,3420,3040,2980,2920,2860,2640,1692,1680,1640,1450,1408,1382,1371,1359,1329,1290,1282,1255。 $EIMS(m/z):486(M^+)$,468,441,425,314,301,287,277,260,233,215,208,207,190(基峰),175,161,147,135,119。 $^1HNMR(C_5-D_5N)$ 8 ppm:6.00(1H,brs),3.26(1H,dd,10.2Hz,2.6),2.79(1H,d),1.2),1.20(3H,d,5.7),1.18

表 化合物 『, I , II , II 的 ¹ 3 C N M R 数据

| 4% | 17, 12, 17, 11, | | , H , 17 C | これがい数据 | |
|----|-----------------|--------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| C位 | I | II | Ш | IV | DEPT |
| 1 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 38.9 | CH ₂ |
| 2 | 26.2 | 34.2 | 26.4 | 25.6 | $CH_{\mathfrak{l}}$ |
| 3 | 77.8 | 216.1* | 90.6 | 88.0 | $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{H}$ |
| 4 | 39.1 | 47.0 | 40,6 | 38.6 | C |
| 5 | 55.5 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 55.8 | CH |
| 6 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 19.1 | 18 3 | CH_2 |
| 7 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 37.8 | 37.3 | CH_2 |
| 8 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 39.8 | C |
| 9 | 47.1 | 46.3 | 47.9 | 46.9 | CH |
| 10 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 36.9 | C |
| 11 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 23.1 | CH₂ |
| 12 | 128.8 | 128.6 | 130.4 | 128.7 | CH |
| 13 | 133.9 | 134.2 | 133.7 | 133.9 | C |
| 14 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 57.27 | 56.6 | C |
| 15 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 26.2 | CH, |
| 16 | 25.3 | 26.9 | 26.4 | 25.3 | CH_2 |
| 17 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 49.0 | 48.5 | C |
| 18 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 55.4 | 54.7 | CH |
| 19 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 40.0 | 37.5 | CH |
| 20 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.3 | 39.2 | CH |
| 21 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 30.4 | CH ₂ |
| 22 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 37.5 | 36.7 | CH, |
| 23 | 28.4 | 26.9 | 19.1 | 27.8 | CH ₃ |
| 24 | 16.5 | 21.4 | 28.5 | 16.6 | CH ₃ |
| 25 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 16.3 | CH_3 |
| 26 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.5 | CH, |
| 27 | 177.8 | 177.7 | 179.0 | 177.8 | C |
| 28 | 179.9 | 179.9 | 181.6 | 180.0 | C |
| 29 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 17.1 | 18.6 | CH, |
| 30 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.2 | CH_3 |
| 1 | | | 106.5 | 104.1 | CH |
| 2 | | | 75.5 | 72.7 | CH |
| 3 | | | 78.1 | 72.2 | CH |
| 4 | | | 71.5 | 73.9 | CH |
| 5 | | | 77.4 | 69.6 | СН |
| | | | | | |

溶剂 C₅D₆N C₅D₅N CD₅OD C₅D₆N

(3H, s), 1.03(3H, s), 0.98(3H, s), 0.89(3H, s), 0.78(3H, d, 6.0)。
¹³CNMR见表。

化合物 I: 无色菱晶 (乙醇), mp286~287℃, 分子式: C₃₀H₄₄O₅。 IR v ^{KBr}_{max} c m ⁻¹:

^{*}为季碳

3400, 3045, 2980, 2940, 2920 (br), 2860, 2800, 2630, 1705, 1682, 1625, 1455, 1400, 1385, 1370, 1360, 1310, 1280, 1255, 1230, 1200。 EIMSm/z: 484 (M⁺), 466, 440, 425, 379, 278, 260, 233, 206 (基峰), 205。 1HNMR (C_5D_6N) ppm: 6.00 (1H, br), 1.15 (3H, d, 5.9), 1.10 (3H, s), 0.97 (3H, s), 0.89 (3H, s), 0.86 (3H, s), 0.80 (3H, d, 5.9). $^{13}CNMR$ 见表。

化合物 I: 白色粉末,mp263~264℃,分子式: $C_{30}H_{55}O_{10}$ 。 $IRv_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$: 3400(br),2940,2870,2630,1705,1690,1635,1450,1380,1370,1350,1328,1290,1250,1230,1200~1030(br)。 FABMS: 671(M+Na),649(M+1)。 ¹HNMR (CD₃ OD) ppm: 5.45(1H, m),4.13(1H, d, 7.8),3.67(1H, dd, 1.9, 12.3),3.48(1H, dd, 5.2, 11.9),3.10(4H, overlape),0.89(3H, s),0.82(3H, s) 0.72(9H, s),0.66(3H, s)。 ¹²CNMR见表。

化合物 N: 白色粉末(含水甲醇),mp260~263℃,分子式 $C_{58}H_{56}O_{9}$, $IRv_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$: 3420 (br), 2960, 2920, 2860, 1690, 1685, 1650, 1635, 1455, 1420, 1385, 1370, 1360, 1200~1030 (br)。 FABMS, 655 (M+Na), 633 (M+1), 588。 HNMR $(C_{5}-D_{5}N)$ ppm; 6.00 (1H, m), 5.15 (1H, s), 4.48 (1H, s), 4.42 (2H, m), 4.27 (2H, m), 2.98 (1H, dd, 11.7, 1.3), 2.79 (1H, d, 11.4), 1.65 (3H, d, 5.1), 1.21 (3H, d, 6.0), 1.12 (3H, s), 0.85 (3H, s), 0.80 (3H, d, 6.4), 0.71 (6H, s)。 ¹³CNMR见表。

化合物 V_1 : 白色菱晶(乙醇)。mp: $239\sim240$ V_0 分子式: $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$ $IRv_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$: 3340, 1670, 1620, 1585, 1510,1140 \sim 1000 (br)。 $UV(\lambda_{nax}$, nm): 228, 240, 249, 256, 285, 316。 EIMS (m/z): $354(M^+)$, 193, 192, 164, 163, 152, 136, 124. ¹HNMR (C_5D_5N) ppm: 6.86 (1H, d, 1.6), 6.81 (1H, d, 1.6), 6.08 (1H, s), 5.77 (1H, d, 7.7), 4.55 (1H, d, 11.9), 4.40 \sim 4.32 (4H, overlape), 4.20 (1H, m), 2.02 (3H, s)。

化合物 I 的乙酰化: 化合物 I (5mg) 用吡啶-乙酐乙酰化, 其产物为 无 色 结 晶. mp: $276\sim277$ ℃.

化合物 I,IV的水解: II,IV各10mg分别加入5ml无水乙醇和10% H₂SO₄(5ml),回流,减压抽去乙醇,加水稀释得白色沉淀。以水洗净,乙醇重结晶,熔点,红外,薄层层析表明两者甙元均为化合物 I。分别合并水液,加BaCO₃中和,离心沉降,取上面清液浓缩后纸层 析,以BAW,PhOH2种溶剂系统在新华一号滤纸上展开,与标准品

图 化合物 【~】【的化学结构式

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醚20m1, 放量24h。加乙醚重量置水浴上加热回流提取4h至生物碱提尽。把提浓移至分液漏斗中,容器用少量乙醚洗涤。洗液并入分液漏斗中,加盐酸液(0.5mol/L)振摇 提取 5 次(20、10、10、10、10ml),合并酸液,滤过。滤液加氢氧化钠试液使呈碱性,加 氯化钠饱和,用乙醚振摇型取5次(20、10、10、10ml),合并乙醚液,用氯化钠饱和溶液洗涤 3 次,每次5ml,合并洗液,再用乙醚10ml振摇提取,合并前后2次乙醚液(中国药典,1990.289)。乙醚液中加盐酸液(0.5mol/L)30ml振摇提取,静置使分层,分取酸液,乙醚液再用水提 3 次每次5ml,合并滚滚与水液,置水浴上加热,除去微量乙醚,放冷,以氢氧化钠调pH6~7,移至100ml用瓶中加水至刻度,即得样品溶液。

- 2.5 样品溶液的测定:取样品液1ml加茚三酮试液1ml,水浴加热10min,迅即放冷,移入10ml量瓶中加水至刻度,测定图谱,波长526.8nm处的振幅值为6.213,代入回归方程得出浓度为6.3(μg/ml),麻黄粗粉中所含麻黄碱量为3.15mg/g(0.315%)。
- **2.6** 回收率试验,取麻黄粗粉2.00**g**加入定量的盐酸麻黄碱标准品。依2.4、2.5项下操作。结果回收率为 \overline{x} 98.75%,**RSD**为0.16%。

3 讨论

- 3.1 实验证明盐酸麻黄碱的浓度在4~24 μ 8/ml间与一阶导 数 光谱($\Delta\lambda=20$ nm, $\lambda_{max}=526.8$ nm)的振 幅值呈良好的线性(r=0.9999),方法稳定性考查也 较 理 想(回 收率 $\bar{x}=98.75\%$,RSD=0.16%,n=6)。
- 3.2 本实验麻黄碱的提取分离方法基本上是依照中国药典1990版麻黄项下含量 测 定条目中的过程进行的, 加之所用仪器、试剂都较为普通, 故卜实验有实际意义。

(1994-12-06收稿)

(上掛第287頁)

对照,苯胺邻苯二甲商盐显色。型,型上的糖分别为D-葡萄糖和L-鼠李糖。化合物 I ~ ▼ 的化学结构式见图。

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(1993-12-26收稿)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Antifertility Chemical

Constituents of Balsampear (Momordica charantia)

Chang Fenggang, Li Jianmei

A protein was isolated by DEAE—cellulose Chromatography and ultracentrifuge from the fruits of Momordica charantia L., and identified by chemical and polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis methods. The molecular weight was 34 000, isoelectric point pH 8.4, N-c-nd amino acid was leucine. It was composed of 17 kinds of amino acids. The protein has been shown to have antifertility action in male rats.

(Original article on Page 281)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents

from the Root of Thinleaf Adina (Adina rubella)

He Zhisheng, Fang Shiyue, Xu Chuanfeng

Eight compounds were isolved from the roots of Algarabella Hance. They were identified as quinovic acid(I), 3-oxo-urs-12-ene-27, 28-dioic acid (II), quinovic acid-3β-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(II), quinovic acid-3β-O-x-L-rhamnop/ranoside(IV), noreugenin (V), 7-O-β-D-glucosyl-noreugenin(VI), scopo letin(VII), daucosterol(VIII), by means of spectral analysis and reactions, II, II and IV are isolated from the genus adina for the first time.

(Original article on page 285)

Chemical Constituents of Traditional

Chinese Drug Shunk Bugbane (Cimicifuga foetida)

Li Congjun, Chen Dihua, Xiao Peigen

Ten constituents have been isolated from the rhizomes of Cimicifuga foetida L..Based on spectral evidence and by direct comparison with authentic samples, they were identified as isoferulic acid(I), 3-acetylcaffeic acid(I), caffeic ester glucoside(II), cimifugin(IV), cimifugin glucoside(V), 6-isoinosine(VI), cimidahurine(VII), cimidahurinine(VII), D-glucose (IX) and sucrose(X).

(Original article on page 288)

Determination of the Trace Elements

Ox-gallstong from Three Sources with EDAX

Ye Yucong, Chen Qinge

Nine samples of OX-gallstong have been studied by scanning electron microscope and energy dispersive X-ray specific mater. The determinative results indicated that calculus of Bos taurus domesticus Gmelin contained ten trace elements (Na, K, Ca, Mg, Zn, Fe, Cu, P, Cl, S), calculus of B. grunniens L. contained eight trace elements (Na, K, Ca, Fe, Cu,