

椭圆叶花锚的利胆有效成分分离与鉴定

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摘要: 目的 通过药理实验确定椭圆叶花锚利胆作用的有效部位, 并对其进行成分分离与鉴定。方法 采用胆管引流法试验椭圆叶花锚的利胆作用, 并确定了有效部位。再利用硅胶柱色谱、ODS、葡聚糖凝胶等色谱手段分离, 通过 ¹H-NMR、¹³C-NMR 等波谱技术确定化合物的结构。结果 从椭圆叶花锚利胆有效部位分离得到了9个化合物, 分别为2,3,5-trimethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (1)、2,3,4,5-etramethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (2)、1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone (3)、2,3,4,5,7-pentamethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (4)、2,3,4,7-etramethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (5)、木犀草苷 (6)、木犀草素 (7)、齐墩果酸 (8)、熊果酸 (9)。结论 其中化合物3为首次从椭圆叶花锚中分得。

关键词: 椭圆叶花锚; 化学成分; 利胆作用

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Isolation and identification of cholanesis active ingredients from *Halenia elliptica*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the chemical constituents from *Halenia elliptica*, which have been confirmed choleresis effect.

Methods Biliary drainage method was used to test the choleresis effect of *H. elliptica* and the compounds were identified. The compounds were isolated by chromatography (silica gel, ODS, and HPLC) and identified on the basis of physicochemical constants and spectral analysis (¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR). **Results** Nine sesquiterpenoids were isolated and their structures were identified as 2,3,5-trimethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (1), 2,3,4,5-etramethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (2), 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone (3), 2,3,4,5,7-pentamethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (4), 2,3,4,7-etramethoxy-1-O-primeverosyloxyxanthone (5), cinaroside (6), luteolin (7), anolic acid (8), and ursolic acid (9). **Conclusion** Compound 3 is isolated from *H. elliptica* for the first time.

Key words: *Halenia elliptica* D. Don; chemical constituents; choleresis effect

龙胆科 Gentianaceae 花锚属植物全球有 80 余种, 分布在北半球及南美, 其中已进行有关植化研究的只有 4 种: 花锚 *Halenia corniculata* (L.) Cornaz、椭圆叶花锚 *H. elliptica* D. Don、*H. cornpanulata* 和 *H. asclepiadea* G. Don。我国有该属植物两种, 为花锚和椭圆叶花锚^[1]。椭圆叶花锚蒙名为希赫日-地格达, 味苦, 性平, 清热、利胆、退黄、治伤, 治黄

疸、头痛、发烧、伤热、脉热^[2]。藏药名为甲地然果, 性味苦、寒, 清热利湿, 平肝利胆。用于急性黄疸型肝炎、胆囊炎、头晕头痛、牙痛^[3]。在我国, 该属植物药用历史较长, 故具有很高的药理研究价值, 值得进一步深入研究。本实验采用胆管引流法确定椭圆叶花锚的利胆有效部位, 再利用硅胶柱色谱、ODS、葡聚糖凝胶等色谱技术对其利胆有效部

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位进行分离,并鉴定化合物的结构,分别为 2,3,5-trimethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone (1)、2,3,4,5-etramethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone (2)、1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone (3)、2,3,4,5,7-pentamethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone (4)、2,3,4,7-etramethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone (5)、木犀草苷 (6)、木犀草素 (7)、齐墩果酸 (8)、熊果酸 (9)。

1 仪器与试药

Bruker AV-400 核磁共振仪,Agilent-LC-MSD-Trap-SL 质谱仪;凝胶柱色谱:ToyopearlHW-40C (Tosoh);氘代试剂 (ALDRICH 公司);UV6000LP HPLC (天津兰博实验仪器设备有限公司);柱色谱和薄层色谱用硅胶均系青岛海洋化工厂生产,所用试剂均为分析纯。

2 药理实验

取自然干燥的椭圆叶花锚 5.0 kg,粉碎后用 95% 乙醇加热回流提取 3 次,每次 2 h。提取液减压浓缩,得浸膏 400 g,浸膏加水混悬后,分别用石油醚、醋酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,得石油醚提取物 53 g,醋酸乙酯提取物 180 g,正丁醇提取物 140 g。乙醇提取物和醋酸乙酯部分进行利胆实验,采用胆管引流法,阳性对照药为熊去氧胆酸,结果阳性药和醋酸乙酯部位均能明显增加大鼠胆汁流量,椭圆叶花锚醇提取物作用较弱。故确定醋酸乙酯部分为利胆有效部位。

3 利胆有效成分的提取与分离

提取分离方法如药理实验所述,得到的醋酸乙酯部分经硅胶柱色谱分离,用二氯甲烷和甲醇系统梯度洗脱,等份收集,获得 5 个流份,再用硅胶和凝胶柱色谱反复纯化得到 9 个纯品。

4 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.67 (1H, dd, $J=7.9, 1.6$ Hz), 7.45 (1H, dd, $J=8.0, 1.6$ Hz), 7.34 (1H, t, $J=7.9$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, s), 3.98~3.78 (3H, s), 4.94 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 148.5 (C-1), 139.1 (C-2), 159.2 (C-3), 97.3 (C-4), 153.8 (C-4a), 144.7 (C-4b), 147.9 (C-5), 115.7 (C-6), 123.7 (C-7), 116.5 (C-8), 112.3 (C-8a), 175.1 (C-9), 109.0 (C-9a), 104.2 (C-1'), 73.2 (C-2'), 76.4 (C-3'), 69.4 (C-4'), 76.5 (C-5'), 67.9 (C-6'), 103.4 (C-1''), 74.0 (C-2''), 76.4 (C-3''), 69.8 (C-4''), 65.4 (C-5''), 3 个甲基信号 δ 60.9, 56.8, 56.2。该化合物波谱数据与文献数据对照基本

一致^[4],故鉴定化合物 1 为 2,3,5-trimethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone。

化合物 2: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.63 (1H, dd, $J=7.9$ Hz, H-8), 7.44 (1H, dd, $J=7.9$ Hz, H-6), 7.33 (1H, t, $J=7.9$ Hz, H-7), 4.95 (1H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz, H-1'), 4.00, 3.96, 3.94, 3.78 (4×3H, s, 2, 3, 4, 5-OMe), 2.90~5.10 (10 H, m, sugar protons); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 147.1 (C-1), 137.5 (C-2), 152.3 (C-3), 142.6 (C-4), 144.2 (C-4a), 144.7 (C-4b), 148.2 (C-5), 116.5 (C-6), 123.9 (C-7), 116.1 (C-8), 122.2 (C-8a), 175.4 (C-9), 111.2 (C-9a), 104.2 (C-1'), 74.0 (C-2'), 76.4 (C-3'), 69.8 (C-4'), 76.3 (C-5'), 68.2 (C-6'), 103.5 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 76.3 (C-3''), 69.4 (C-4''), 65.4 (C-5''), 4 个甲基信号 δ 61.5, 61.4, 61.3, 56.8。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[5],故鉴定化合物 2 为 2,3,4,5-etramethoxy-1-*O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone。

化合物 3: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 11.98 (1H, s, 1-OH), 11.38 (1H, s, 8-OH), 7.22 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.70 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz, H-7), 6.53 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-4), 6.34 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, H-2), 3.94 (3H, s, 5-OMe), 3.88 (3H, s, 3-OMe); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 162.8 (C-1), 97.9 (C-2), 167.4 (C-3), 93.1 (C-4), 154.1 (C-4a), 139.8 (C-4b), 145.4 (C-5), 109.3 (C-6), 102.8 (C-7), 157.7 (C-8), 120.2 (C-8a), 184.6 (C-9), 108.1 (C-9a), 两个甲氧基信号 δ 57.3, 56.0。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[6],故鉴定化合物 3 为 1,8-dihydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyxanthone。

化合物 4: 黄色粉末。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 2.8~5.1 (12 H, m, 糖上质子), 4.91 (1H, d, $J=1.9$ Hz, H-1'), 3.83, 3.86, 3.96, 3.98, 4.04 (each 3H, s, 5×OCH₃), 7.04 (1H, d, $J=3.2$ Hz, H-6), 7.04 (1H, d, $J=3.2$ Hz, H-8); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 147.0 (C-1), 137.5 (C-2), 152.0 (C-3), 142.5 (C-4), 144.1 (C-4a), 140.1 (C-4b), 149.3 (C-5), 106.3 (C-6), 155.7 (C-7), 96.0 (C-8), 122.1 (C-8a), 110.8 (C-8b), 175.0 (C=O), 104.2 (C-1'), 73.9 (C-2'), 76.3 (C-3'), 69.8 (C-4'), 76.3 (C-5'), 68.2 (C-6'), 103.5 (C-1''), 73.1 (C-2''), 76.3 (C-3''), 69.4 (C-4''), 65.3 (C-5''), 55.6, 56.7 (2×MeO), 61.2, 61.3, 61.4 (3×MeO)。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[7],故鉴定化合物 4 为 2,3,4,5,7-pentamethoxy-1-*O*-

primeverosyloxyxanthone。

化合物 **5**: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ : 7.62 (1H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz, H-5), 7.42 (1H, dd, $J=9.2, 3.2$ Hz, H-6), 7.51 (1H, d, $J=3.2$ Hz, H-8), 4.89 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-1'), 3.83, 3.86, 3.95, 4.04 (each 3H, s, $4\times\text{OCH}_3$), 2.8~5.1 (12H, m, 糖上质子); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ : 147.3 (C-1), 137.3 (C-2), 152.4 (C-3), 142.5 (C-4), 144.4 (C-4a), 149.1 (C-4b), 119.3 (C-5), 124.3 (C-6), 155.8 (C-7), 105.8 (C-8), 121.8 (C-8a), 110.9 (C-8b), 104.2 (C-1'), 74.0 (C-2'), 76.3 (C-3'), 69.8 (C-4'), 76.3 (C-5'), 68.2 (C-6'), 103.5 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 76.4 (C-3''), 69.4 (C-4''), 65.4 (C-5''), 175.2 (C=O), 55.7, 61.3, 61.4, 61.7 ($4\times\text{OCH}_3$)。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[7], 故鉴定化合物 **5** 为 2,3,4,7-*etramethoxy-1-O*-primeverosyloxyxanthone。

化合物 **6**: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.99 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.44 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz, H-2'), 7.40 (1H, dd, $J=2.3, 8.5$ Hz, H-6'), 6.88 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-5'), 6.78 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-1'), 3.16-3.72 (6H, m, sugar protons); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ : 181.8 (C-4), 164.5 (C-2), 162.9 (C-7), 161.1 (C-5), 113.3 (C-2'), 105.5 (C-10), 102.9 (C-3), 99.9 (C-1''), 99.5 (C-6), 94.7 (C-8), 77.1 (C-5''), 76.4 (C-3''), 73.1 (C-2''), 69.5 (C-4''), 60.6 (C-6'')。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物 **6** 为木犀草苷。

化合物 **7**: 黄色针晶。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.98 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.42 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz, H-2'), 7.40 (1H, dd, $J=2.3, 8.2$ Hz, H-6'), 6.88 (1H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-5'), 6.67 (1H, s, H-3), 6.45 (1H, $J=2.1$ Hz, H-8), 6.19 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz, H-6); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz) δ : 182.1 (C-4), 164.6 (C-2), 164.3 (C-7), 161.9 (C-9), 157.7 (C-5), 150.2 (C-3'), 146.2 (C-4'), 121.9 (C-6'), 119.4 (C-1'), 116.4 (C-5'), 113.8 (C-2'), 104.1 (C-10), 103.3 (C-3), 99.3 (C-6), 94.3 (C-8)。该化合物波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[9], 故鉴定其为木犀草素。

化合物 **8**: 白色结晶粉末。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.14, 1.00, 0.96, 0.88, 0.86, 0.84, 0.71 (each 3H, s, $7\times\text{CH}_3$); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 143.8 (C-13), 124.5 (C-12), 76.8 (C-3), 38.4 (C-1), 27.7 (C-2), 38.6 (C-4), 55.7 (C-5), 18.9 (C-6), 32.3

(C-7), 39.9 (C-8), 47.9 (C-9), 37.1 (C-10), 23.8 (C-11), 41.4 (C-14), 27.5 (C-15), 23.7 (C-16), 48.1 (C-17), 40.9 (C-18), 46.0 (C-19), 30.6 (C-20), 33.4 (C-21), 32.6 (C-22), 28.6 (C-23), 15.5 (C-24), 15.1 (C-25), 17.3 (C-26), 26.0 (C-27), 33.3 (C-29), 23.0 (C-30)。以上数据与文献对照基本一致^[10-11], 故鉴定化合物 **8** 为齐墩果酸。

化合物 **9**: 白色结晶粉末。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 5.11 (1H, br s, H-12), 3.01 (1H, dd, $J=10.3$ Hz, H-3), 2.11 (1H, d, $J=1.0$ Hz, H-18), 1.05, 0.88, 0.87, 0.74, 0.69 (each 3H, s, $5\times\text{CH}_3$); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 178.1 (C-28), 138.1 (C-13), 124.5 (C-12), 76.8 (C-3), 38.3 (C-1), 27.2 (C-2), 38.4 (C-4), 54.8 (C-5), 18.2 (C-6), 32.9 (C-7), 39.9 (C-8), 47.3 (C-9), 36.6 (C-10), 23.0 (C-11), 41.7 (C-14), 27.5 (C-15), 24.0 (C-16), 47.1 (C-17), 52.5 (C-18), 39.5 (C-19), 38.6 (C-20), 30.2 (C-21), 36.5 (C-22), 28.4 (C-23), 16.1 (C-24), 15.4 (C-25), 17.1 (C-26), 23.3 (C-27), 17.0 (C-29), 21.1 (C-30)。以上数据与文献对照基本一致^[10], 故鉴定化合物 **9** 为熊果酸。

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