

芫花条化学成分的研究

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摘要 从芫花 *Daphne genkwa* 条的乙酸乙酯可溶部分中分到3个结晶性化合物,借助于波谱分析手段推断出Ⅰ为西瑞香素(daphnoretin),Ⅱ为daphnodorin B。

关键词 芫花条 瑞香科 西瑞香素 daphnodorin B

瑞香科植物芫花 *Daphne genkwa* Sieb. et Zucc. 的枝条俗称“芫花条”,芫花条与绿豆组成抗风湿疼痛中成药“消络痛”的主要处方,对某些因风湿而引起的关节疼痛具有一定的疗效。为了进一步研究芫花条的药用价值,作者对其乙酸乙酯可溶部分的成分进行了研究,从中分离到3个结晶性化合物,利用波谱分析确定了其中2个的结构,化合物Ⅰ为西瑞香素(daphnoretin),据报道它对实验小鼠营养性血流量有明显的改善作用^[1],并具有抗肿瘤活性^[1]。Ⅱ为daphnodorin B。

Ⅱ为细丝状结晶,在紫外光下具有香豆素所特有的强烈蓝色荧光,UVλ_{max}^{OH}nm: 225, 265, 328, 342,提示有香豆素母核的特征吸收,加NaOMe后: 239, 286, 320, 405;加AlCl₃和AlCl₃/HCl光谱图相同;提示在C₇位有羟基。元素分析和质谱M⁺352求出分子式为C₁₈H₁₂O₇,¹H-NMR显示有8个芳香质子存在,提示Ⅱ为二取代的双香豆素,氢谱的3.8ppm和碳谱的56.0ppm均证实有一个甲氧基存在。质谱的裂解规律进一步证实双香豆素母核和取代基的存在^[2](见图)。Ⅱ的¹H-NMR谱的化学位移值与偶合关系支持上述结构,¹³C-NMR化学位移值(见表)与文献^[2]报道的西瑞香素完全符合。

化合物Ⅱ为黄色粉末,盐酸-镁粉反应不变色,紫外光下无明显荧光。UVλ_{max}^{OH}nm:

308.8和末端吸收,提示不具有常见黄酮类化合物的由桂皮酰基系统电子跃迁所产生的I带。IRν_{max}^{KBr}cm⁻¹: 3303, 1636, 1599, 1508,示有羟基、缔合的羰基和苯环存在。¹H-NMRδppm: 12.40, 11.12, 10.40, 9.62, 9.58和9.20有6个酚羟基的单峰存在,变温实验由27°升至80°时,它们均消失。对7.25至6.64范围内的复杂偶合的芳香质子区进行双照射实验,找到了偶合关系: 7.25与6.72(4H, d, J=9Hz); 6.84与6.64(4H, d, J=9Hz)分别是2个对二取代苯环上AB系统的4个质子; 6.62(1H, s, C₆-H), 5.62(2H, s, C₇'', 9''-H), 5.03(1H, d, J=5.2Hz, C₃-OH, 变温实验消失), 4.58(1H, d, J=

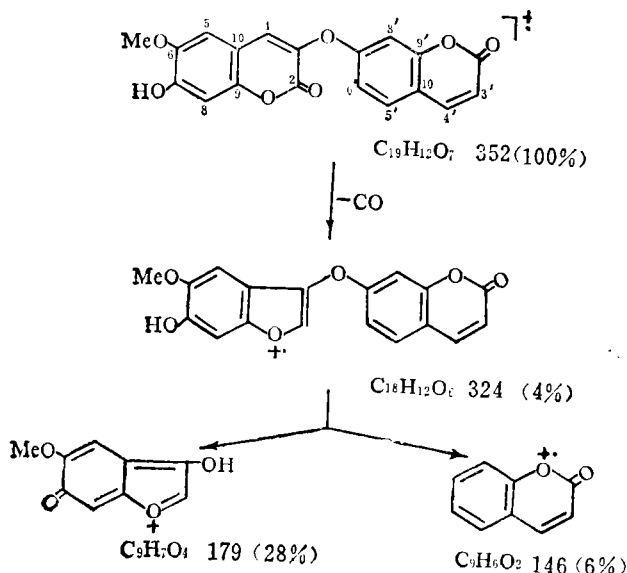


图1 化合物Ⅱ的质谱裂解规律

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7.4Hz, C₂-H), 3.70 (1H, m, C₃-H), 2.70(1H, dd, J = 16.6, 5.68Hz, C_{4a}-H), 2.50 (1H, dd, J = 16.6, 8.7Hz, C_{4b}-H)。以上数据与文献^[3]报道的daphnodorin B相同, ¹³CNMR化学位移值(表)也相同。Ⅱ的质谱仅得到了其M⁺ - 18峰524。其化学结构式见图2。

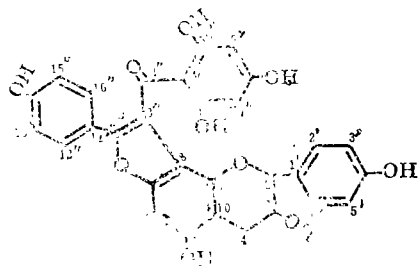


图2 化合物Ⅱ的化学结构式

1 仪器与试剂

熔点用X₁型显微熔点仪测定,温度未校正。紫外光谱用岛津UV-265FW仪测定。红外光谱用P-E FT-IR1720仪测定,溴化钾压片。质谱用Finigan MAT-212仪测定。核磁共振谱用JEOL-90Q仪测定。硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品,聚酰胺粉吸附剂为自制。

2 提取和分离

茺花条乙酸乙酯提取物37g(山东淄博人民药厂提供),用800g聚酰胺吸附剂进行柱层析,用水和不同浓度乙醇依次洗脱纯化,得到黄棕色结晶(M)20g。取其中2.5g用200g硅胶H进行干柱层析,CHCl₃-Me₂CO(2:3)展开,割取可见光下黄色段部分,95%乙醇洗脱,回收乙醇后再用30%乙醇重结晶2次,得Ⅱ0.4g。

取结晶(M)3.2g经3次硅胶干柱层析,用CHCl₃-95%EtOH-HCOOH(6:2:0.1)展开,割取紫外光下显蓝色荧光、氨薰变亮部分,乙醇洗脱,回收乙醇后,10%乙醇重结晶,得淡棕色固体约0.1g为Ⅰ。

黄棕色结晶(M)经硅胶制备TLC分离,EtOAc-C₆H₆(6:9)展开,刮取紫外光下显蓝色荧光、氨薰变绿部分,乙醇洗脱,回收乙醇后,95%乙醇重结晶,得Ⅱ,收率近10%。

3 鉴定

Ⅱ为淡黄色细丝状结晶,mp245~248℃。难溶于常见有机溶剂和水。在紫外光下显强

表 化合物Ⅰ、Ⅱ的¹³CNMR化学位移值(DMSO-d₆, δppm, TMS内标)

碳位	Ⅰ	Ⅱ
2	159.3(s)	80.4(d)
3	135.6(s)	66.3(d)
4	129.9(d)	28.4(t)
5	109.7(d)	153.4(s)
6	145.5(s)	89.6(d)
7	147.1(s)	141.3(s)
8	103.8(d)	106.0(s)
9	150.3(s)	152.4(s)
10	11.41(s)	103.2(s)
1'		129.0(s)
2'	159.3(s)	127.1(d)
3'	113.5(d)	114.3(d)
4'	143.3(d)	157.2(d)
5'	129.3(d)	114.3(d)
6'	113.0(d)	127.1(d)
7'	156.0(s)	
8'	102.6(d)	
9'	154.7(s)	
10'	114.1(s)	
MeO-	56.0(q)	
2''		146.7(s)
3''		117.1(s)
4''		194.2(s)
5''		105.9(s)
6''		164.2(s)
7''		94.4(d)
8''		165.4(s)
9''		94.4(d)
10''		164.2(s)
11''		121.3(s)
12''		126.5(d)
13''		115.4(d)
14''		156.1(s)
15''		115.5(d)
16''		126.5(d)

烈蓝光, 氮薰变绿。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 225 (sh), 265, 328, 342; 加MeONa后: 239, 286, 320, 405; 加AlCl₃和AlCl₃/HCl后光谱图相同。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3302, 2917, 2850, 1704, 1609, 1578, 1532。MSm/z: 352 (M⁺), 234, 179, 146。¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, TMS内标) δ ppm: 8.00 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₄'-H), 7.82 (1H, s, C₄-H), 7.65 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₆'-H), 7.20 (1H, s, C₈-H), 7.13 (1H, s, C₅-H), 7.10 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₆'-H), 6.84 (1H, s, C₈'-H), 6.36 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₃'-H), 3.80 (3H, s, MeO-), ¹³C-NMR值见表。

■为黄色粉末状结晶, mp215~217℃ (dec)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 308.8, 加MeONa后为330.0; 加AlCl₃和AlCl₃/HCl为314.4, 且光谱图相同; 加NaOAc后308.4, 加NaOAc/H₃BO₃后312.6。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3306, 1636, 1599, 1508。¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, TMS内标) δ ppm: 12.40, 11.12, 10.40, 9.62, 9.58, 9.20 (6H, s, 酚-OH×6), 7.25 (2H, d, J=8Hz, C₁₂'', 16''-H), 6.84 (2H, d, J=8Hz, C₂'', 8''-H), 6.72 (2H, d, J=8Hz, C₁₃'', 15''-H), 6.64 (2H, d, J=8Hz, C₃'', 6''-H), 6.62 (1H, s, C₆-H), 5.68 (2H, s, C₇'', 9''-H), 5.03 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz, C₃-OH), 4.58 (1H, d, J=7.4Hz, C₂-H), 3.70 (1H, m, C₅-H), 2.70** (1H, dd, J=16.2, 5.68Hz, C₄-H), 2.50** (1H, dd, J=16.2Hz, 8.7Hz, C_{4b}-H)。(**用CD₃OD为溶剂测定在DMSO-d₆中测不到)。MSm/z: 524 (M⁺-18), 372, 242, 107, 94, 44。¹³C-NMR值见表。

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《中药拉丁语》公开发售

由南京中医学院秦明珠副教授编著的《中药拉丁语》, 于1993年12月由东南大学出版社正式出版发行。该书是一本介绍中药拉丁语基础知识的专业书籍, 内容包括语音、语法、中药命名规则及中药拉丁名辨析等。该书内容丰富, 条理清楚, 叙述明确, 对药检部门执行药典, 药厂开发新产品具有重要参考价值, 对医药教学单位中药专业的教学以及中药科研单位也有一定的参考价值。(王玉玺)

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Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Pricklyfruit Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza pallidiflora*)

Kan Yuming, Zhao Haibao, Liu Xunhong, et al

Forty-two compounds (I~XXXXII) were isolated from the root and rhizome of *Glycyrrhiza pallidiflora* Maxim.. Three (III, VIII, X) of them were elucidated by spectroscopic and chemical methods as homopterocarpin (III), 3 β -hydroxy-oleana-11, 13(18)-diene-30-oic acid (VIII) and soyasapogenol B (X), III and X were isolated for the first time from *G. pallidiflora* Maxim., VIII is a new compound, named glypallidifloric acid.

Studies of the chemical structure of the other thirty-nine components are in progress.

(Original article on page 3)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Lilac Daphne(*Daphne genkwa*)

Ma Tianbo, Liu Sizhen, Xu Guoyong, et al

Three crystalline compounds were isolated from the ethyl acetate soluble part of stem of *Daphne genkwa*. Two of them were identified by spectrum analysis, as daphnoretin (II) and daphnodorin B (III).

(Original article on page 7)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Leaves of Manchurian Walnut (*Juglans mandshurica*)

Wu Naiju, Chen Hongying and Wang Zhenguo

Six compounds were isolated from the leaves of *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim.. They were characterized by their physico-chemical properties and spectral data as: nonacosanol, 2-octacosanol, β -sitosterol, juglone, 3-methoxy-7-methyljuglone, butanedioic acid. Except juglone, this seemed to be the first reported isolation of the other five compounds from the title plant to date.

(Original article on page 10)

Studies on the Gas Chromatographic Retention Index of Volatile Component of Nutgrass Galingale (*Cyperus rotundus*)

Jin Zhizhu, Qu Ying and Lin Yong

GC retention index of volatile component of *Cyperus rotundus* was studied by capillary Gas Chromatography, and the standard Gas Chromatographic diagram and GC retention index spectrum, which provide a new identification method for traditional Chinese medicine was established. This method may be used to differentiate the genuine *C. rotundus* from other false or confusion products. The average CV (%) of RI from 37 sets of *C. rotundus* from three different producing areas were 0~0.24. The method possesses well accuracy, comparability and