

核桃揪叶化学成分研究

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摘要 从核桃揪叶中分出6个成分,经鉴定为二十九烷醇、二十八烷醇-2、 β -谷甾醇、胡桃醌、3-甲氧基-7-甲基胡桃醌、琥珀酸。除胡桃醌外其余5种成分系首次分出。

关键词 核桃揪 胡桃醌 3-甲氧基-7-甲基胡桃醌

核桃揪 *Juglans mandshurica* Maxim. 主要分布在东北海拔300~800m的沟谷两岸及山麓湿润沃土地带。资源丰富,采收方便。该树的青果皮、枝皮可药用,具有抗菌、消炎、抗癌等作用^[1,2]。为扩大药源,我们对核桃揪叶的化学成分进行了系统的研究。从中分出6个单体,经理化定性和光谱分析确定其结构为:二十九烷醇、二十八烷醇-2、 β -谷甾醇、胡桃醌、3-甲氧基-7-甲基胡桃醌和琥珀酸等。除胡桃醌外,其余5个成分为首次报道。琥珀酸经实验有抑制脱朴异构酶的作用(另文报道)。

1 提取和分离

1.1 提取:核桃揪叶(由吉林省长白山药物研究所提供)2kg,加乙醇5倍量,水浴回流提取4h,滤出,再加入乙醇4倍量回流提取2h,再提2次,共提4次。合并4次提取液,回收乙醇,得浓缩液约1500ml,备用。

1.2 中性氧化铝柱粗分离:大柱(12×65cm)1500g中性氧化铝,干法装柱,将250ml浓缩液用95%乙醇稀释一倍,加入柱顶。以95%乙醇洗脱,按色带接收,回收乙醇后得黄、红、浅黄、绿、黑绿5部分。

1.2.1 黄色部分的分离:18g黄色液体拌30g粗硅胶,干后行硅胶柱(4.5×80cm)层析,石油醚洗脱,再以乙醚-石油醚及氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱。共接收46个流份。TLC检查合并第1~5流份,回收溶剂后为无色液体;第6~10流份为黄色液体。这2部分经气质联用分析主要为烯烃类与烷烃类化合物。第11~12流份回收溶剂后放置,析出白色簇晶,抽滤,于石油醚-乙醚(9:1)中重结晶,抽滤,得晶I。第16~17流份回收溶剂放置,析出白色片晶,抽滤,进一步分离纯化得白色鳞片状结晶,为晶II。抽出片晶后的母液与第18流份合并,浓缩放置,又析出针晶,抽滤,粗针晶溶于乙醚中,再行硅胶小柱(1.0×30cm,300目硅胶7g)层析,以石油醚-乙醚梯度洗脱,每10ml为1流份,共接收9个流份。TLC检查后合并相同流份,回收溶剂,放置,在第5~8流份中析出大针晶,抽滤得晶III。

1.2.2 红色部分的分离:经定性试验氧化铝柱红色部分洗脱液中含有醌类化合物,以制备TLC(20×15cm)分离,石油醚-乙醚(75:25)展开,共25块板。在自然光下刮取上黄、中间和下橙黄3部分。分别以氯仿洗脱,回收氯仿,TLC检查,将中间部分合于下黄中,放置,各析出橙红色针晶,抽滤,重结晶,得晶IV和晶V。

前述硅胶大柱的第43~46流份,有淡黄色固体析出,抽滤。TLC检查后继续进行硅胶柱层析(4.5×65cm,60目硅胶300g,干法装柱),柱顶上样,以 CHCl_3 -MeOH梯度洗脱,50ml为1流份,共接收36个流份。TLC检查合并相同部分,回收溶剂。第17~22流份放置,析出较多短针晶,抽滤,在 CHCl_3 -MeOH(7:3)中重结晶,抽滤得晶VI。

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2 鉴定

晶 I: 白色簇晶, mp 80~82°C, 易溶于氯仿、乙醚等有机溶剂中, 不溶于水。MS m/z: 423 (M-H), 406 (M-H₂O), 378 (M-CH₂CH₂-H₂O), 297, 278, 157, 125, 111, 97, 83, 69, 57, 43。呈脂肪裂解特征。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3320 (OH), 2918, 2850, 1468, 1343, 1134, 1090, 1086, 858, 721。由以上数据分析应为二十九烷醇。

晶 II: 白色鳞片状结晶, mp 74~76°C, 易溶于石油醚、乙醚等, 不溶于水。MS m/z: 392 (M-18), 364 (M-2×CH₂-H₂O), 350, 336, 322, 308, 294, 280, 266, 252, 238, 224, 210, 196, 181, 167, 153, 139, 125, 111, 97, 83, 69, 57, 43, 递减 14 个质量单位。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3313 (OH), 2919, 2849, 1466, 1408, 1378, 1061, 722。根据质谱裂解规律和 IR 图谱分析, 晶 II 应为二十八烷醇-2。

晶 III: 白色针晶, mp 137~139°C, 易溶于氯仿等有机溶剂, 难溶于水和甲醇。L-B 反应阳性, 其 MS、IR 与文献^[3]的 β -谷甾醇一致, 并与已知 β -谷甾醇进行 TLC, R_f 值相同, 混合熔点不下降, 故确证为 β -谷甾醇。

晶 IV: 橙黄色针晶, mp 153~154°C, 易溶于氯仿、乙醚中, 也易溶于碱水中呈紫红色。有挥发性和升华性。MS m/z: 173 (M⁺), 158, 146, 120。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3431 (OH), 3038, 2922, 1642, 1601, 1457, 1375, 1311, 1245, 1204, 1176, 1068, 1031, 872, 829, 723, 698 与胡桃醌红外图谱一致^[4], 故鉴定为胡桃醌。

晶 V: 橙黄色针晶, mp 208~209°C, 易溶于氯仿、乙醚和碱水溶液中, 微溶于热水。有挥发性和升华性。MS m/z: 218 (M⁺), 174, 134, 121, 63, 51。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ nm: 248, 290, 421。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3371 (OH), 3059, 1665, 1637, 1597, 1451, 1380, 1347, 1244, 1158, 1111, 1073, 1017, 926, 876, 770, 751, 709。¹H NMR: 2.44 (3H), 3.93 (3H), 6.16 (1H), 7.11 (1H), 7.52 (1H), 11.80 (1H)。四谱均与 3-甲氧基-7-甲基胡桃醌一致^[5]。故鉴定为 3-甲氧基-7-甲基胡桃醌。

晶 VI: 类白色短针晶, mp 187~189°C, 易溶于水且呈酸性。MS m/z: 118 (M⁺), 90, 74, 73, 62, 56, 45。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3441, 3022, 2931, 2655, 2541, 1693 (COOH), 1419, 1310, 1203, 922, 638, 585。与文献^[6]中琥珀酸图谱一致, 故鉴定为琥珀酸。

致谢: 质谱、红外、紫外、核磁等光谱由南开大学测试中心和元素研究所测定。

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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