

# 互叶醉鱼草中的环烯醚萜甙

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**摘要** 从互叶醉鱼草地上部分分出3个环烯醚萜甙类化合物。经化学和光谱方法测定结构为6-O-cinnamoylcatalpol (I)、specioside (II)和6-O-cis-p-coumaroylcatalpol (III)。其中化合物III为首次从自然界发现。

**关键词** 互叶醉鱼草 6-O-cinnamoylcatalpol specioside 6-O-cis-p-coumaroylcatalpol

互叶醉鱼草 *Buddleja alternifolia* Maxim. 为马钱科醉鱼草属植物, 分布于内蒙古、山西、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海(东部)等省区, 生长在海拔1800m左右的河岸边<sup>[1]</sup>。可作园林绿化植物, 花、叶可杀虫。关于该植物的化学成分未见有文献报道。本文首次报道从该植物的地上部分分到3个环烯醚萜甙类化合物, 经化学和光谱方法测定它们的结构为: 6-O-cinnamoylcatalpol (I)、specioside (II)和6-O-cis-p-coumaroylcatalpol (III)。

化合物III为白色粉末, FAB-MS  $m/z$ : 509[M+H]<sup>+</sup>。综合分析MS、<sup>1</sup>H及<sup>13</sup>CNMR推定分子式为C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O<sub>12</sub>。<sup>1</sup>HNMR示有一糖的端基质子信号(4.58, 1H, d, J = 7.7Hz), 说明该甙键为β-构型。C<sub>7</sub>'位和C<sub>8</sub>'位为顺式双键质子(6.94, 1H, d, J = 12.9Hz和5.85, 1H, d, J = 12.9Hz)。肉桂酰基芳环为对位取代(6.77, 2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz和7.66, 2H, d, J = 8.6Hz)。<sup>13</sup>CNMR示有酯基(165.91), C<sub>1</sub>化学位移及C<sub>3</sub>与C<sub>4</sub>差值, 说明6位是β-氧取代。根据以上分析, 推定该化合物为6-O-cis-p-coumaroylcatalpol, 系首次从自然界发现。化合物I~III的化学结构式见图。

## 1 仪器和材料

熔点(未校正)用北京第三光学仪器厂X<sub>4</sub>型显微熔点仪测定。核磁共振谱用BrukerAM-400型仪测定, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>为溶剂, TMS作内标。质谱用VG ZAB-HS型仪测定。薄层层析硅胶G、柱层析硅胶(160~200目)均为青岛海洋化工厂出品。柱层析聚酰胺为解放军83305部队701厂产品, 聚酰胺薄膜为浙江黄岩四青生化材料厂产品。互叶醉鱼草地上部分1991-07采自甘肃省兰州市。

## 2 提取和分离

取互叶醉鱼草地上部分5.5kg, 用丙酮回流提取得丙酮浸膏315g。将浸膏进行硅胶柱层析, 用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、丙酮、甲醇进行洗脱。丙酮洗脱部分经硅胶柱层析, 氯仿-甲醇(7:1)洗脱, 得化合物I 200mg。继用氯仿-甲醇(4:1)洗脱得II和III的混合物180mg。混合物经聚酰胺多次层析以25%乙醇水洗脱, 得化合物II 35mg。化合物III分纯后, 溶液状态在室温下易变成II和III的混合物。分离后立即减压回收溶剂, 得到30mg。II和III的比例约为(1:2)。

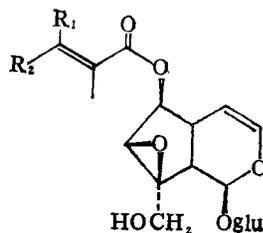


图 化合物I~III化学结构式

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| I   | R <sub>1</sub> = H                                 | R <sub>2</sub> = -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>    |
| II  | R <sub>1</sub> = H                                 | R <sub>2</sub> = -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH |
| III | R <sub>1</sub> = -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OH | R <sub>2</sub> = H                                 |

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### 3 结构测定

化合物 I: 白色针晶, mp188~190°C (甲醇)。FAB-MSm/z: 493[M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 331(貳元+1)。<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ: 2.40~2.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>-H, C<sub>9</sub>-H), 3.02~3.45(m, glc-H), 3.46 (1H, brs, C<sub>7</sub>-H), 3.71 (1H, d, J=13.0Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 3.92 (1H, d, J=13.0Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 4.61 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz, glc-C<sub>1</sub>'-H), 4.93 (1H, d, J=5.4Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H), 5.05 (1H, d, J=6.0Hz, C<sub>4</sub>-H), 5.11 (1H, d, J=9.1Hz, C<sub>1</sub>-H), 6.41 (1H, d, J=6.0Hz, C<sub>3</sub>-H), 6.74 (1H, d, J=16.0Hz, C<sub>8</sub>"-H), 7.2 (1H, d, J=16.0Hz, C<sub>7</sub>"-H), 7.43~7.75(5H, m, 芳环氢)<sup>[2,3]</sup>。<sup>13</sup>CNMR 见表。

表 化合物 I~Ⅲ的<sup>13</sup>CNMR数据  
(100MHz, ppm, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

| 碳位 | I      | II     | III    |
|----|--------|--------|--------|
| 1  | 92.99  | 92.96  | 91.06  |
| 3  | 141.14 | 141.08 | 139.45 |
| 4  | 101.59 | 101.64 | 103.30 |
| 5  | 35.10  | 35.05  | 34.89  |
| 6  | 79.52  | 79.17  | 78.50  |
| 7  | 58.15  | 58.17  | 58.00  |
| 8  | 65.72  | 65.63  | 65.59  |
| 9  | 41.79  | 41.75  | 41.73  |
| 10 | 58.55  | 58.42  | 58.38  |
| 1' | 97.90  | 97.84  | 97.31  |
| 2' | 73.41  | 73.27  | 73.25  |
| 3' | 77.42  | 77.35  | 77.04  |
| 4' | 70.28  | 70.13  | 70.10  |
| 5' | 76.43  | 76.25  | 76.32  |
| 6' | 61.39  | 61.24  | 61.19  |
| 1" | 133.91 | 124.99 | 125.35 |
| 2" | 128.91 | 130.43 | 132.40 |
| 3" | 128.44 | 115.71 | 114.85 |
| 4" | 130.60 | 159.68 | 159.76 |
| 5" | 128.44 | 115.71 | 114.85 |
| 6" | 128.91 | 130.43 | 132.40 |
| 7" | 145.31 | 145.54 | 143.74 |
| 8" | 117.51 | 113.52 | 114.63 |
| 9" | 166.20 | 166.58 | 165.91 |

J=13.3Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 4.58(1H, d, J=7.7Hz, glc-C<sub>1</sub>'-H), 4.83 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H), 5.02 (1H, d, J=5.8Hz, C<sub>4</sub>-H), 5.09 (1H, d, J=9.0Hz, C<sub>1</sub>-H), 5.85 (1H, d, J=12.9Hz, C<sub>8</sub>"-H), 6.42 (1H, d, J=5.8Hz, C<sub>3</sub>-H), 6.77 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, C<sub>3</sub>"-H和C<sub>5</sub>"-H), 6.94 (1H, d, J=12.9Hz, C<sub>7</sub>"-H), 7.66 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, C<sub>2</sub>"-H和C<sub>6</sub>"-H)。<sup>13</sup>CNMR 见表。

致谢: 本院中草药教研室赵汝能教授鉴定原植物。兰州大学分析测试中心代测<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, FAB-MS。

化合物 II: 白色粉末, FAB-MSm/z: 506[M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 347(貳元+1)。<sup>1</sup>HNMR (400MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ: 2.40~2.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>-H, C<sub>9</sub>-H), 3.03~3.45(m, glc-H), 3.66 (1H, brs, C<sub>7</sub>-H), 3.77 (1H, d, J=12.6Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 3.92 (1H, d, J=12.6Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 4.62 (1H, d, J=7.8Hz, glc-C<sub>1</sub>'-H), 4.97 (1H, d, J=5.2Hz, C<sub>6</sub>-H), 5.01 (1H, d, J=5.9Hz, C<sub>4</sub>-H), 5.10 (1H, d, J=9.1Hz, C<sub>1</sub>-H), 6.45 (1H, d, J=5.9Hz, C<sub>3</sub>-H), 6.53 (1H, d, J=16.3Hz, C<sub>8</sub>"-H), 6.85 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, C<sub>3</sub>"-H和C<sub>5</sub>"-H), 7.67 (2H, d, J=8.6Hz, C<sub>2</sub>"-H和C<sub>6</sub>"-H), 7.72(1H, d, J=16.3Hz, C<sub>7</sub>"-H)<sup>[4]</sup>。<sup>13</sup>CNMR 见表。

化合物 III: 白色粉末, FAB-MSm/z: 509[M+H]<sup>+</sup>, 347(貳元+1)。<sup>1</sup>HNMR(400MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ: 2.40~2.60 (2H, m, C<sub>5</sub>-H, C<sub>9</sub>-H), 3.03~3.45 (m, glc-H), 3.65 (1H, brs, C<sub>7</sub>-H), 3.72 (1H, d, J=13.3Hz, C<sub>10</sub>-H), 3.92 (1H, d,

(下转第271页)

据报道<sup>[25]</sup>,从四川产虫草分离的中国拟青霉*Pacilomyces sinensis* sp.nov CN80—2菌株和蝙蝠蛾被孢霉*Morlieriella hepialichenet lu* sp.nov;从青海产虫草中分离出的中国头孢菌*Cephalosporium sinensis* sp.nov及蝙蝠蛾拟青霉Cs—4虫草菌株。对人工培养的虫草真菌菌丝与天然虫草进行了药化、药理对比试验已有很多报道<sup>[26,27]</sup>。化学方面认为氨基酸、甾醇、糖醇、生物碱、有机酸、维生素等化学成分很近似<sup>[28,29]</sup>。药理对比试验认为:对豚鼠离体支气管具有显著的扩张作用,有雄性激素样和肾上腺皮质激素样作用<sup>[30]</sup>。人工发酵提取物有抗缺氧、增加心脏和脑组织对<sup>86</sup>Rb的摄取,降低血清胆固醇、镇静、抗菸碱、抗流涎及抗炎等多种作用。还有增强免疫功能及抗肿瘤作用<sup>[4,26,31~34]</sup>。

上述研究表明:凉山虫草、霍克斯虫草、秦巴蛹虫草、新疆虫草、甘肃虫草、香棒虫草等,均为各省寻求的同属品种,都认为可代替正品虫草,但还未看到国家医药管理局批准列入正品的资料。

人工培养的虫草菌,虽有的已形成药品出售。但从冬虫夏草中分离出多种不同的真菌,说明冬虫夏草真菌复杂,现没有足够的证据说明人工培养的虫草菌能完全代表冬虫夏草。从研究资料提出的论点,认为多种氨基酸是冬虫夏草具有强壮、滋补作用的物质基础之一。氨基酸的药理作用分析也证实了这一点。这一思路在寻找代用品中值得重视。

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# ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

## Iridoids from Fountain Butterflybush (*Buddleja alternifolia*)

Li Chong, Zhang Chengzhong, and Yao Hua

Three iridoids were isolated from the aerial parts of *Buddleja alternifolia* Maxim. Their structures were identified by chemical reactions and spectral analysis. They were 6-O-cinnamoylcatalpol (I), specioside (II) and 6-O-cis-p-coumaroylcatalpol (III). III was discovered from nature for the first time.

(Original article on page 227)

## Studies on the Chemical Constituents of the Pilose Antler of Red

Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

Yang Xiuwei and Bai Yunpeng

Sixteen compounds have been isolated from ethanol extract of the pilose antler of *Cervus elaphus* Linnaeus. On the basis of chemical evidence and spectral data, they were identified as cholesteryl myristate (I), cholesteryl oleate (II), cholesteryl palmitate (III), cholesteryl stearate (IV), cholesterol (V), cholest-5-en-3 $\beta$ -ol-7-one (VI), cholest-5-en-3 $\beta$ , 7 $\alpha$ -diol (VII), cholest-5-en-3 $\beta$ , 7 $\beta$ -diol (VIII), uracil (IX), hypoxanthine (X), creatinine (XI), nicotinic acid (XII), urea (XIII), p-hydroxybenzaldehyde (XIV), p-hydroxybenzoic acid (XV) and uridine (XVI).

(Original article on page 229)

## Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Largesepal

*Rabdosia* (*Rabdosia macrocalyx*)

Gao Youheng, Li Guangyi, Yu Kaifu, et al

Six compounds were isolated from the dried leaves and tender branches of *Rabdosia macrocalyx* (Dunn) Hara. Their structures were identified as excisanin A, excisanin B, rabdolonin B, ursolic acid,  $\beta$ -sitosterol and palmitic acid.

(Original article on page 232)

## Lignans Contents of *Kadsura* (*Kadsura*) Medicinal Plants

Chen Daofeng, Weng Qiang and Shi Dawen

Total lignans in the stems and roots of 8 species of *Kadsura* were determined by colorimetric method. The recoveries of interiorin, reference compound added to *K. heteroclita* and *K. interior* were 96.7% and 97.9% respectively. Total lignans contents of *kadsura* medicinal plants vary with species, medicinal parts and sex. Higher lignans contents were found in the root and the female plants. The highest and the lowest were 4.926% in the root of *K. lancilimba* and 0.34% in the stems of *K. angustifolia* respectively.

(Original article on page 238)