

离瓣寄生化学成分的研究

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摘要 从离瓣寄生*Helixanthera parasitica*的叶中分得4种结晶。经理化性质及光谱分析鉴定为没食子酸乙酯(I)、没食子酸(II)、槲皮甙(III)、5,7,3',4'-四羟基黄烷(5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavan, IV)。IV为一新的黄烷化合物。

关键词 离瓣寄生 没食子酸乙酯 没食子酸 槲皮甙 5,7,3',4'-四羟基黄烷

离瓣寄生*Helixanthera parasitica* Lour.为桑寄生科植物。茎、叶入药,有祛风湿等功效^[1]。其化学成分未见报道。本文对离瓣寄生进行了化学成分研究,从叶中分得4种结晶,经理化性质及光谱分析,鉴定为没食子酸乙酯(I)、没食子酸(II)、槲皮甙(III)、5,7,3',4'-四羟基黄烷(5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavan, IV)。均为首次从该植物中分得,IV为一新的黄烷化合物。层析检查叶中尚含有d-儿茶素。文献报道没食子酸有抑制流感病毒,消炎作用^[2,3]。槲皮甙有降压、止血及抗病毒等作用^[4,5]。黄烷类有抗细菌、霉菌的活性,药理实验证明尚有CNS的中度抑制作用^[6]。

晶IV为肉白色结晶,mp200~201℃, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 64.5 (C_{1.10}, MeOH)$ 。三氯化铁-铁氰化钾反应深蓝色,香草醛-浓盐酸反应红色,指示为儿茶素衍生物。IR cm^{-1} : 3370(羟基) 1624, 1527(苯环), 1477, 1556(亚甲基), 1246(醚键)。UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm: 230, 27₈。¹HNMR δ : 2.12(2H, m, C_{3a}, b-H), 2.67(2H, m, C_{4a}, b-H)为2组亚甲基信号, 4.82(1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz)为苯甲醚系统的次甲基信号,UV及¹HNMR均符合黄烷类特征^[6]。5.87(1H, d, J=2Hz), 5.99(1H, d, J=2Hz), 6.72(1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz), 6.81(1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.92(1H, d, J=2Hz)提示5,7,3',4'位有取代。7.90, 7.95, 8.02, 8.19有4个能被D₂O交换的OH质子,由此推断4个OH分别连在A环的5,7位, B环的3',4'位。EI-MSm/z: 274为分子离子峰,139,136为RDA裂解的A片和B片离子,符合黄烷类裂解途径^[6]。¹³CNMR在大于170ppm的范围内无碳的信号,表明该化合物中无羰基,综上确定晶IV的结构为5,7,3',4'-四羟基黄烷。其结构式和质谱裂解途径见图。

1 仪器和试剂

熔点用电热熔点测定器测定,未校正。UV用Shimadzu-250型;IR用Nicolet FT-IR 205XB型仪。KBr压片;NMR用Bruker Ac-E200型仪;MS用Finnigan4510型仪,旋光度用Perkin-Elmer241型仪;聚酰胺为中国人民解放军八三三〇五部队701厂产品;聚酰胺薄膜为浙江黄岩县实验厂产品;展开剂a)95%乙醇,b)甲醇-丁酮-乙酰丙酮(10:5:1);显色剂为1%三氯化铁-1%铁氰化钾(1:1);糖液PC检查,展开剂B-A-W(4:1:5)B-P-W(6:4:3),显色剂为苯胺-邻苯二甲酸。离瓣寄生采自福建省南靖县金沙乡,寄主为龙眼树。

离瓣寄生叶1.3kg用乙醇回流提取,浓缩得浸膏,用饱和食盐水热溶,水液依次用乙醚,

2 提取和分离

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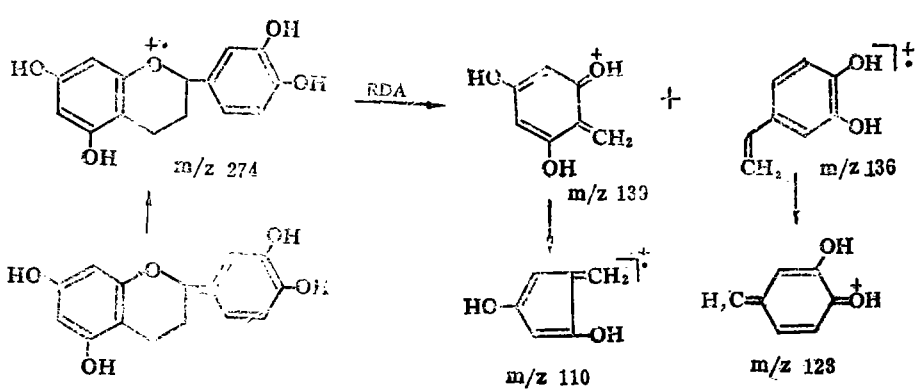


图 晶IV的化学结构和主要碎片

乙酸乙酯萃取,两者TLC检查组成基本相同。取乙醚部分用聚酰胺柱层析,乙醇-水梯度洗脱从30%乙醇洗脱液得晶I,95%乙醇洗脱液得晶II、晶III、晶IV。

3 鉴定

晶I:为白色针晶(H_2O),mp157~157.5℃。水液呈中性,三氯化铁-铁氰化钾反应深蓝色。UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm:274。IR cm^{-1} :3294,1707,1620,1534,1316 $\bar{}$,1255,1199,1041。 1H NMR(acetone- d_6) δ :1.32(3H,t,- CH_3),4.25(2H,q- CH_3),7.12(2H,s, $C_{2,6}$ -H)。EI-MS m/z :198(M^+),183($M-CH_3$),170($M-C_2H_4$),153($M-OC_2H_5$),125($M-COOC_2H_5$),107(125- H_2O)。以上数据均与文献^[2]没食子酸乙酯一致。

酸水解:晶I加6% HCl 室温放置8h,得白色析出物,水重结晶,mp250~251℃,IR与已知品没食子酸一致,故晶I鉴定为没食子酸乙酯。

晶II:为白色针晶(H_2O),mp250~251.5℃。水液pH3~4,显色反应同晶I。UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm:268。 1H NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ :6.95(2H,s, $C_{2,6}$ -H)。EI-MS m/z :170(M^+),153,125,107,79。IR与已知品没食子酸一致,混合熔点不下降。故晶II鉴定为没食子酸。

晶III:为黄色针晶,mp178.5~181℃。盐酸-镁粉反应红色,Molish反应阳性示为黄酮甙化合物。UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm:256,265(sh),350;270,326,394(NaOMe);275,302(sh),432($AlCl_3$);272,300(sh),352,396($AlCl_3+HCl$);274,324(sh),374(NaOAc),260,366(NaOAc+ H_3BO_3)。IR cm^{-1} :3272,1656,1598,1498,1201,1169与文献^[7]槲皮甙一致,并与已知品槲皮甙混合熔点不下降。酸水解,甙元鉴定为槲皮素,糖液PC鉴定为L-鼠李糖。故晶III鉴定为槲皮甙。

晶IV:为肉白色结晶,mp200~201℃, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +64.5°(C,1.10,MeOH)。易溶于甲醇,乙醇,可溶于热水。三氯化铁-铁氰化钾反应深蓝色,香草醛-浓盐酸反应红色。IR cm^{-1} :3370,1624,1527,1477,1456,1246,1147,1060。UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm:230,278。

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1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 3.02 (1H, m, C_{13a}-H), 4.10 (1H, dd, J=10.0, 5.5Hz, C_{7β}-H), 4.82 (1H, br. s, C_{14a}-H), 5.38, 6.06 (各1H, s, C₁₇-2H), 以上光谱数据与王枣子乙素一致, 其薄层析R_f一致, 混合熔点不下降。

晶 I: 白色簇状针晶 (甲醇), mp 302~304°C, 分子式C₃₀H₄₈O₃ [高分辨质谱实测值 456.3638 (M⁺), 计算值 456.3603]。晶 I 的 IR 与齐墩果酸完全一致, 混合熔点不下降。

晶 I 的乙酰化物: 取晶 I 150mg, 用无水吡啶-醋酐, 常法乙酰化, 用甲醇重结晶得白色簇状针晶 130mg, mp 255~258°C, 元素分析 C₃₂H₅₀O₄, 计算值 (%): C 77.06, H 10.11, 实验值 (%): C 77.04, H 10.51。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3400, 2940, 1735, 1700, 1640, 1460, 1365, 1245 (-OAc), 1175, 1160, 1025, 与齐墩果酸的乙酰化物的 IR 一致, 其薄层析 R_f 值相同, 混合熔点不下降, 从而进一步证明晶 I 为齐墩果酸。

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¹H NMR (acetone-d₆, TMS 内标) δ: 2.12 (2H, m, C_{3a, b}-H), 2.67 (2H, m, C_{4a, b}-H), 4.82 (1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz, C₂-H), 5.87 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₆-H), 5.99 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₈-H), 6.72 (1H, dd, J=2, 8Hz, C_{6'}-H), 6.81 (1H, d, J=8Hz, C_{5'}-H), 6.92 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C_{2'}-H), 7.90 (1H, s), 7.95 (1H, s), 8.02 (1H, s), 8.19 (1H, s) 加 D₂O 后消失。EI-MS m/z: 274 (M⁺), 139 (A₁+H), 136 (B₁), 131, 123, 110, 77。 ¹³C NMR (acetone-d₆) δ: 77.94 (C₂), 19.87 (C₃), 28.64 (C₄), 157.43 (C₆), 95.72 (C₈), 157.19 (C₇), 95.68 (C₈), 156.82 (C₉), 101.57 (C₁₀), 134.53 (C_{1'}), 114.04 (C_{2'}), 145.57 (C_{3'}), 145.23 (C_{4'}), 115.63 (C_{5'}), 118.27 (C_{6'})。

4 d-儿茶素的层析检查

乙醚部分作聚酰胺薄膜及 PC 检查。PC 展开剂为水及 15% 醋酸。显色剂 a) 1% 三氯化铁-铁氰化钾水液 (1:1), b) 1% 香草醛水液-浓盐酸 (1:2)。用标准品 d-儿茶素对照均可查见 R_f 值一致的斑点。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Libanjisheng

(*Helixanthera parasitica*)

Li Liangqiong, Li Meirong , Feng Wentao

Four compounds were isolated from the leaves of *Helixanthera parasitica*. They were identified as ethyl gallate (I), gallic acid (II), quercitrin (III) and 5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavan (IV) on the basis of chemical properties and spectral data. Compound IV is a new flavan.

(Original article on page 283)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Wangzaozi

(*Rabdosia amethystoides*)

Wang Xianrong, Wang Hongping , Li Youwen

Three compounds were isolated from the leaves of *Rabdosia amethystoides* (Benth) C.Y. Wu et Hsuan. They were identified as rabdosinaiol (I), oleanolic acid (II), β -sitosterol (III) on the basis of chemical reactions and spectral data. Compounds I and II were isolated for the first time from this plant.

(Original article on page 285)

Determination of Berberine in Processed Amur Corktree

(*Phellodendron amurense*) by HPLC

Wang Jingzhu, Chen Dingyi , Su Yingying

A HPLC method for the determination of berberine⁺ in *Phellodendron amurense* processed by four different procedures has been established. The method is simple, specific and accurate. The recovery is 102.7% and coefficient of variation is 0.69%.

(Original article on page 293)

UV Second Derivative Spectrophotometric Determination of

Synthetic Decanoyl Acetaldehyde in Compounded

Chinese Medicinal Prescriptions

Jiang Xinmin, Yan Zhengyu , Yan Xueqin

UV second derivative spectrophotometry was used for the analysis of compounded Chinese medicinal prescription in order to eliminate interference from prescription base. Amplitude D and ΔA were taken as the quantitative informations. Synthetic decanoyl acetaldehyde in compounded Chinese medicinal prescription were determined by two methods. The Correlation coefficients of the standard curve were found to be 0.9994 and 0.9996, the mean recovery to be 98.10% and 96.31%.

(Original article on page 296)

On the Quality of Danshen Injection and Compound Danshen Injection

Yuan Lu, Su Guilan , Hu Guanshi

Active constituents in Danshen and Compound Danshen injections were determined by UV