

王 枣 子 化 学 成 分 的 研 究

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摘要 从王枣子中分得3个结晶,经鉴别为毛叶醇(I)、齐墩果酸(II)和 β -谷甾醇(III)。本文详细报道晶I的化学反应,并衍变为已知化合物,确定其结构,其中I和II系首次从本植物中分得。

关键词 王枣子 毛叶醇 齐墩果酸 化学成分

王枣子 *Rabdosia amethystoides* (Benth) C. y. Wu et Hsuan 为唇形科香茶菜属植物,我省宿县地区民间作为家庭必备的清热、解毒的良药。为了寻找该药的抗菌、消炎有效成分,我们对其进行了深入研究。前报报道了3个具有抗菌活性的二萜成分王枣子甲素、乙素和丙素^[1],现又分得3个结晶成分,经鉴定为毛叶醇(I)、齐墩果酸(II)和 β -谷甾醇(III),I和II系首次从本植物中分得。

晶I: 熔点275~277℃, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 150^\circ$ [C, 0.2, 氯仿-甲醇(3:1)], 分子式 $C_{20}H_{30}O_{40}$ IR_{v_{max}}: 1660 cm^{-1} (非共轭, C=CH₂), ¹H NMR δ 5.19, 5.48 (各1H, s, >C=CH₂), 以上数据表明结晶I具有非共轭的环外亚甲基部分结构。晶I的¹H NMR δ 1.10 (9H, s) 表明有3个叔甲基, 另外¹H NMR显示3个与羟基同碳的质子信号: δ 4.35 (1H, dd, J=14.0, 5.0 Hz), 4.85 (1H, s) 和6.00 (1H, brs)。晶I经乙酰化得三乙酰化物(2), MS 460 (M⁺), ¹H NMR δ 2.08, 2.12, 2.16 (各3H, s, 3×OAc) 证明有3个羟基。晶I三乙酰化物的¹³C NMR表明晶I分子中存在3个甲基, 5个亚甲基, 6个次甲基, 3个四取代碳, 2个烯碳和1个酮碳原子。表明晶I应属ent-16-kaurene型二萜类化合物。

晶I garryfoline-cuauchichicine重排得(3), 其¹H NMR与晶I相比, C₁₅-H和C₁₇-2H信号消失, 代之出现C₁₈-CH₃信号(δ 1.15), IR呈现1740 cm^{-1} , C₁₅位羟基吸收峰, 由于C_{7 α} -OH与C_{14 β} -OH存在分子内氢键, 不被Jones试剂氧化, 只有C_{15 β} -OH氧化为酮基, 因此晶I经Jones试剂氧化转变为已知二萜王枣子乙素(4), 该反应(见图)不仅证明3个羟基分别为C_{7 α} -OH, C_{14 β} -OH和C_{15 β} -OH, 而且进一步确证了晶I的结构为(1)。与文献报道的毛叶醇为同一化合物^[2]。

1 仪器

熔点用Leitz Wetzlak显微熔点仪测定, 未校正。紫外光谱用QV-50型仪测定。红外光谱用Perkin-Elmer型仪测定。¹H和¹³C核磁共振谱用WH-90型仪测定, 以TMS为内标。质谱用JEOLD-300型仪测定。

2 提取与分离

10kg王枣子叶粉末, 用90%乙醇加热回流提取, 提取液减压浓缩至小体积, 加乙醇至含醇量为90%, 用5%活性炭加热回流脱色, 过滤, 回收溶剂殆尽, 用醋酸乙酯溶解浸膏, 醋酸乙酯液经5%碳酸钠振摇后, 水洗, 干燥, 减压回收溶剂得浸膏200g, 取此浸膏100g, 用5kg硅胶柱层析, 以氯仿和氯仿-丙酮(9:1, 8:2, 7:3)分段收集, 在氯仿部分得结晶III(1g)和结晶II(1g), 在氯仿-丙酮(7:3)部分得结晶I(0.3g)。

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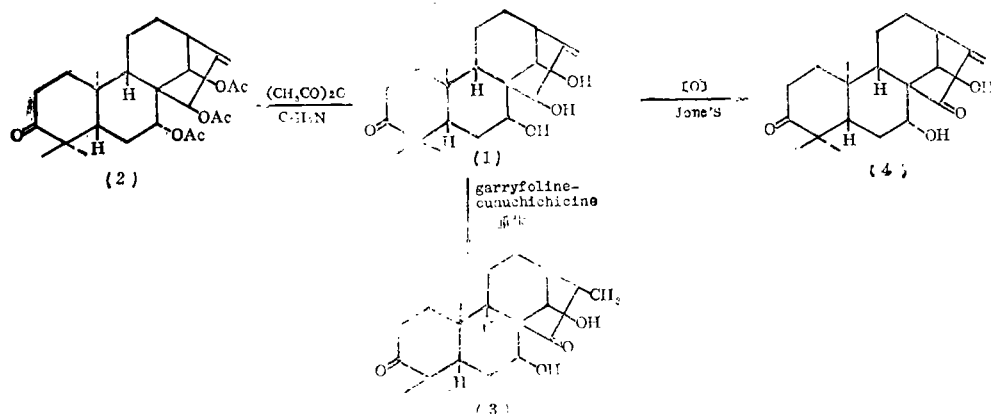


图 晶 I 的化学反应

3 鉴定

晶 I: 无色片状结晶, mp 275~277°C, 分子式 $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$ (高分辨质谱测定, 334.2119, 计算值: 334.21439), $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$: 3300, 1700, 1660, 1460, 1100, 900, 880 cm^{-1} . $^1\text{H NMR}$ ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$) δ : 1.10 (9H, s, $3 \times \text{CH}_3$), 2.95 (1H, brs, $\text{C}_{13\alpha}\text{-H}$), 4.35 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 5.0 \text{ Hz}$, $\text{C}_{7\beta}\text{-H}$), 4.85 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{14\alpha}\text{-H}$), 5.19, 5.48 (各 1H, brs, $\text{C}_{17}\text{-2H}$), 6.00 (1H, brs, $\text{C}_{15\alpha}\text{-H}$), 4.70 (1H, br, OH), 6.95 (1H, br, OH)。

晶 I 乙酰化, 取晶 I 50mg, 加无水吡啶-醋酐室温下乙酰化, 放置过夜, 在 N_2 气流下减压抽干, 得白色粉末 (2), 经薄层检查为纯化合物。 $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 1740, 1700, 1660, 1250, 1235, 900. $^1\text{H NMR}$ ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$) δ : 1.00, 1.10, 1.20 (各 3H, s, $3 \times \text{CH}_3$), 2.08, 2.12, 2.16 (各 3H, s, $3 \times \text{OAc}$), 2.80 (1H, br.s, $\text{C}_{13\alpha}\text{-H}$), 5.05 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 5.0 \text{ Hz}$, $\text{C}_{7\beta}\text{-H}$), 5.26, 5.35 (各 1H, s, $\text{C}_{17}\text{-2H}$), 5.95 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{14\alpha}\text{-H}$), 6.20 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{15\alpha}\text{-H}$)。 $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$) δ : 38.39 (C_1), 32.98 (C_2), 214.90 (C_3), 47.13 (C_4), 51.31 (C_5), 26.18 (C_6), 74.18 (C_7), 54.10 (C_8), 49.56 (C_9), 38.39 (C_{10}), 17.45 (C_{11}), 33.60 (C_{12}), 46.25 (C_{13}), 73.30 (C_{14}), 75.49 (C_{15}), 150.80 (C_{16}), 113.02 (C_{17}), 27.2 (C_{18}), 20.94 (C_{19}), 18.32 (C_{20}), 169.56, 169.83, 170.35, 20.50, 20.94, 21.00 ($3 \times \text{OAc}$)。 $\text{MS } m/z$: 460 (M^+), 418 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{COCH}_3$), 400 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{HOAc}$), 340 ($\text{M}^+ - 2 \times \text{HOAc}$), 280 ($\text{M}^+ - 3 \times \text{HOAc}$)。

晶 I 的甲醇-盐酸反应: 取晶 I 21mg, 加甲醇 6ml, 氯仿 2ml, 浓盐酸 6ml, 水浴加热回流 2h, 放冷, 室温通 N_2 气减压抽去溶剂, 残渣用甲醇重结晶得针状结晶 15mg (3), mp 257~259°C, $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 3250 (OH), 1740 (五元环酮), 1710 (六元环酮), 1470, 1385, 1375, 1120, 1080. $^1\text{H NMR}$ ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$) δ : 1.00 (3H, s, CH_3), 1.05 (6H, s, $2 \times \text{CH}_3$), 1.15 (3H, d, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, $\text{C}_{18}\text{-CH}_3$), 4.50 (1H, m, $\text{C}_{7\beta}\text{-H}$), 4.95 (1H, s, $\text{C}_{14\alpha}\text{-H}$)。 $\text{MS } m/z$: 334 (M^+), 316 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 196 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{A 环}$), 138 (A 环)。

晶 I 的氧化: 取晶 I 80mg 溶于丙酮, 在冰浴搅拌下, 滴加 Jones' 试剂, 加甲醇破坏剩余氧化剂, 加水稀释, 减压抽去有机溶剂, 有结晶析出, 用甲醇重结晶得无色针晶 (4), mp 218~219°C, $\text{UV } \lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ nm 231 ($\epsilon = 3390$), $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 3235, 1725, 1705, 1648, 1250, 1126, 1080, 945, 720, $\text{MS } m/z$: 332 (M^+), $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 1.08 (6H, s, $2 \times \text{CH}_3$)

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℃, 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Ⅰ150mg, 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℃, 元素分析C₃₂H₅₀O₄, 计算值(%): C77.06, H10.11, 实验值(%): C77.04, H10.51。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}, ₆-H), 2.67 (2H, m, C_{4a}, ₆-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, C₆'-H), 6.81 (1H, d, J=8Hz, C₅'-H), 6.92 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₂'-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 (C₁'), 114.04 (C₂'), 145.57 (C₃'), 145.23 (C₄'), 115.63 (C₅'), 118.27 (C₆')。

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-儿茶素对照均可可见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