

斑纹芦荟的化学成分研究

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摘要 从斑纹芦荟叶中分得4个结晶, 鉴定为芦荟大黄素(I)、芦荟苦素(II)、异芦荟苦素(III)、2,5-二甲基-8-C-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-7-羟基对氧萘酮(IV)。II和IV为首次从本植物中分得。

关键词 斑纹芦荟 芦荟大黄素 芦荟苦素 异芦荟苦素 2,5-二甲基-8-C-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-7-羟基对氧萘酮

斑纹芦荟 *Aloe vera* L. var. *Chinesis* (Haw.) Berg. 系百合科植物, 又名油葱、象鼻草、龙角、乌七等。我国广东、广西、福建、四川等地均有栽培。性味苦涩、寒。具泻火、通经、杀虫、解毒作用, 用于治疗白浊、尿血、经闭、烫伤、痈肿等。芦荟制剂在国内、外用于眼科、内科、外科、妇科、口腔科、皮肤科、儿科及老年病。芦荟提取物亦广泛用于化妆品、防紫外线辐射等^[1]。药理实验表明: 芦荟制剂具有治疗肝炎作用^[2]及抗肿瘤作用^[3]。研究工作者从其同属植物中检出18种微量元素, 11种游离氨基酸, 21种有机酸以及糖蛋白、维生素、缓激肽、蒽醌类、酚类、甙类、糖类等70余种成分, 并分得抗癌物质芦荟素A^[4]。斑纹芦荟未见有化学成分研究的报道。

我们将斑纹芦荟叶汁浸膏, 经溶剂提取, 处理, 硅胶柱层析, 得到4个结晶, 经理化常数测定, 光谱数据分析, 确证为芦荟大黄素(aloe-emodin, I)、芦荟苦素(aloesin, II)^[5]、异芦荟苦素(isoaloesin, 2-acetonyl-6-C-β-D-glucopyranosyl-7-hydroxy-5-methyl-chromone, III)和2,5-二甲基-8-C-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-7-羟基对氧萘酮(2,5-dimethyl-8-C-β-D-glucopyranosyl-7-hydroxy-chromone, IV)。化合物I~IV的化学结构式见图。

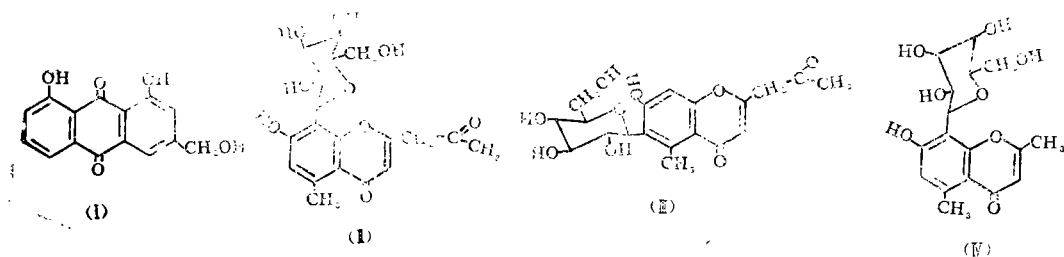


图 化合物I~IV的化学结构式

1 仪器和材料

熔点测定用Leitz显微熔点测定仪(未校正); 质谱用Varian MAT-311型仪(70eV, 直接进样); ¹HNMR用Varian EM-360型仪及F_x-90Q仪, DMSO为溶剂, TMR为内标; ¹³CNMR用F_x-90Q仪, 22.63MHz, DMSO为溶剂, TMS为内标, 采用DEPT+COM法; IR用日本岛津IR-27G型仪(KBr压片); UV用Perkin-Elmer 554型仪(乙醇为溶剂); 薄层层析及柱层析用硅胶均采用青岛海洋化工厂产品。植物原料采自广西平南县, 原植物经本所方鼎副研究员鉴定。

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2 提取和分离

取斑纹芦荟叶27kg,压榨取汁,低温浓缩至干,得粗膏700g。粗膏用4~5倍量水煮3次,滤过,合并水液,放冷后依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取。所得乙酸乙酯部位69.2g,经硅胶柱层析,用石油醚-乙酸乙酯(8:2)洗脱,得晶I;正丁醇部位183.5g,经硅胶柱层析,用不同比例氯仿-甲醇洗脱,得晶II,收率1%;晶III,收率0.03%;晶IV,收率0.15%。

3 鉴定

晶I:橙红色针状结晶(乙醇重结晶), $C_{16}H_{10}O_6$,mp218~220℃,IR $\nu_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$:3350,1200,1090,1060,1035(Ar-OH,Ar-CH₂OH);2915,2850(-CH₂),1670,1625(C=O);1580,1540,1455,870,755(Ar-)。MS m/z:270(M⁺),241,212,195,138(基峰),121,93,77。UV $\lambda_{max}^{EtOH}nm(log\epsilon)$:228,254(4.30),278,287(3.98),431(4.03)(文献^[6]值225,258,279,287,430)。¹HNMR(δ ppm):4.56(s,-CH₂OH),11.82,11.89(2H,Ar-OH,加重水交换消失),7.20~7.30(2H,Ar-H),7.65~7.76(3H,m,Ar-H)。以上数据均与芦荟大黄素相符,由此可以确证。

晶II:白色细针状结晶(乙醇重结晶),mp146~147℃,[α]_D²⁵26.8(c,0.5,EtOH), $C_{19}H_{22}O_9$,MS m/z:394,376,1152,358,340,304,298,246(M-148),245(M-149,基峰),232,203,163,115,91,77。UV $\lambda_{max}^{EtOH}nm(log\epsilon)$:216,245(4.31),252(4.34),295(4.06),340(sh),IR $\nu_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$:3350,1078,1020,980,960(-OH),950,850,750(-pyranose),1710,1150(R-C=O),1645(4-pyrone),1260(C-O-C),1590,1570,1550,1495(Ar-),2915,2850,1445(-CH₂),1375(-CH₃)。 ¹H,¹³CNMR数据见表1,2。

晶III用醋酐-吡啶常法乙酰化,用硅胶H柱纯化,石油醚-氯仿重结晶,得白色细针状结晶,mp114~116℃,与文献^[7~9]值一致,由以上数据可确证III为芦荟苦素。

晶IV:白色丝状结晶(乙醇重结晶),mp214~215°(分解),[α]_D²⁵-57.6°(c,0.46,H₂O); $C_{19}H_{22}O_9$ 。MS m/z:393(M-1),376,1189,359,245(M-1-148),244(M-1-149,基峰),232,203,163,115,91,57,42。UV $\lambda_{max}^{EtOH}nm(log\epsilon)$:216,246(4.14),

表1 化合物II、III和Aloesin的¹HNMR
光谱数据(ppm,90MHz,在DMSO中)

质子位置	II	III	aloesin
3	6.08,s	6.09,s	6.12
5	2.64,s	2.65,s	2.67
6	/	6.67,s	6.69
7	10.14,s	10.49,s	10.20
8	6.57,s	/	/
9	4.00,s	3.99,s	3.79
11	2.24,s	2.22,s	2.25
糖上质子	5.55,5.42,d.	4.76,5.42,d.	4.71,d
C1-H	J=4.0	J=9.0	J=90
糖上质子	3.2~3.81,m	3.0~3.78,m	3.2~4.8m
	br	br	

253(4.20),266(sh),300(3.87),336(sh);IR $\nu_{max}^{KBr}cm^{-1}$:3425,3250,1200,1100,1060,1010(-OH及Ar-OH),1715(R-C=O),1660,1650(4-pyrone),1594,1570,1560,810,870(Ar-),1375(-CH₃),2925,2850,1455(-CH₂),1260(C-O-C),910,845,765(-pyranose),¹H及¹³CNMR数据见表1,2。

Wessely-Moser重排:取0.1gIII加2mol/LHCl100ml,摇溶后回流2h,放冷,用乙酸乙酯、正丁醇依次提取,正丁醇

部位水洗后,浓缩至干,用薄层制备法得结晶,乙醇重结晶后得针状结晶, mp_{213~214}℃,与天然品Ⅲ进行TLC对照, R_f值一致, IR、MS谱数据与天然品相同,用同样方法亦可将Ⅲ转化为Ⅱ。从而证实Ⅲ为Ⅱ的同分异构体,命名为异芦荟苦素。

晶Ⅳ:白色细针状结晶, mp_{240~241}℃, MS m/z: 352 (M⁺), 334, 299, 282, 271, 268, 254, 232, 223, 219, 218, 203, 190, 178, 163, 149, 72, 42。 IR_{ν_{max}^{KBr}} cm⁻¹: 3300, 1080, 1020 (—OH), 953, 850, 760 (—pyranose), 1650 (4—

表2 化合物Ⅰ、Ⅱ和aloesin的¹³CNMR数据 (ppm, 22.63MHz, 在DMSO中)

C位	Ⅲ	Ⅱ	aloesin	C位	Ⅲ	Ⅱ	aloesin
2	160.3,s	160.8,s	160.6	12	22.2,q	22.8,q	22.5
3	112.6,d	112.7,d	112.3	C ₁ a	155.8,s	158.1,s	157.6
4	178.4,s	179.2,s	178.4	C ₄ a	114.3,s	115.0,s	114.6
5	139.6,s	140.8,s	140.2	C ₁ '	77.5,d	73.8,d	73.5
6	117.0,s	116.7,d	116.4	C ₂ '	74.8,d	71.5,d	71.1
7	160.3,s	159.9,s	159.4	C ₃ '	80.5,d	78.9,d	78.6
8	106.9,d	112.2,s	110.8	C ₄ '	68.4,d	70.6,d	70.4
9	47.2,t	47.9,t	47.6	C ₅ '	80.5,d	81.6,d	81.3
10	202.7,s	203.0,s	202.3	C ₆ '	63.8,t	61.8,t	61.4
11	30.0,q	30.1,q	29.8				

pyrone), 1596, 1496 (—Ar), 1380 (CH₃), 2900, 2850, 1450 (—CH₂)。用Ⅱ照上法用酸处理, 硅胶H薄层层析分离可得Ⅳ, IR, mp, TLC R_f值与天然品一致。由EI-MS m/z: 352 (M⁺), 推得分子式为C₁₇H₂₀O₈, 与Ⅱ进行MS, IR对比分析, Ⅳ较Ⅱ少一个 —C≡^O/_{CH₃}基, 余均类同。当Ⅱ用矿酸处理时, 除得到Ⅲ外, 尚可得到Ⅳ, 可能是发生Wessely-moser重排反应时, 同时发生脱—C≡^O/_{CH₃}基反应所致。由以上光谱数据和化学反应, 证明Ⅳ的结构为2,5-二甲基-8-C-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-7-羟基对氧萘酮。

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(1993-07-03收稿)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of the Leaves of Chinese Aloe

(*Aloe vera* var *Chinensis*)

Yuan Axing, Kang Shuhua, Qin Ling, et al

Four compounds isolated from the leaves of *Aloe vera* L. var. *Chinensis* (Haw.) Berg. in the province of Guangxi have been identified. One of them was a new natural product, namely iso-aloesin, whose structure was established as 2-acetyl-6-C- β -D-glucopyranosyl-7-hydroxy-5-methyl-chromone. The other three were aloe-emodin, aloesin and 2,5-dimethyl-8-C- β -D-glucopyranosyl-7-hydroxy-chromone.

(Original article on page 339)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Kuhonggu (*Russula rosacea*)(I)

Wang Huaibin, Xu Weishen, et al

Two sterols were isolated from the methanolic extract of the fungus, *Russula rosacea* (Bull) Gray em. Fr. for the first time. They were identified respectively as (22E, 24S)-24-methyl-5 α -cholesta-7,22-diene-3 β , 5, 6 β -triol (I) and (22E, 24S)-24-methyl-5 α -cholesta-7, 22-diene-3 β , 5, 6 β , 9-tetraol (II) by spectral analysis. II exhibits high antitumor activity in vitro.

(Original article on page 342)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of the Stems and Leaves of Thunberg

Fritillary (*Fritillaria thunbergii*)

Yan Mingming, Jin Xiangqun, Xu Dongming

Six compounds, syringaresinol (I), 2,5-dimethoxy-1,4-benzoquinone (II), β -sitosterol (III), verticine (IV), verticinone (V) and solanidine (VI) were isolated from the aerial parts of *Fritillaria thunbergii* Miq. Their structures were determined by spectral data and chemical evidences. I and II were obtained from the *Fritillaria* L. for the first time.

(Original article on page 344)

Comparative Analysis on the Quality Between Regenerated Bark of Eucommia

(*Eucommia ulmoides*) and Primitive Bark

Meng Qin, Wu Xiaolin, Cao Guihua

The characteristic feature, tissue structure and chemical composition of primitive bark and one to four years regenerated bark of *Eucommia ulmoides* were compared, and the contents of elastic rubber thread, chlorogenic acid and ethanolic extract of the two barks were determined. Results showed that regenerated bark is of the same quality as primitive bark.

(Original article on page 350)