

伸梗獐牙菜的甙类成分

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摘要 从伸梗獐牙菜的乙醇提取物中分得7个甙类成分,经化学和波谱方法,确定它们的结构分别为2'-间羟基苯甲酰獐牙菜甙(2'-m-hydroxybenzoylsweroside, I),獐牙菜苦甙(swertiamarin, II), (+)-hydroxyinoresinol-1-O- β -D-glucoside (III), 8-O- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,5-三羟基吡酮(8-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1,3,5-trihydroxyxanthone, IV), 8-O- β -D-葡萄糖-1,5-二羟基-3-甲氧基吡酮(8-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1,5-dihydroxy-3-methoxyxanthone, V), 2- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,6,7-四羟基吡酮(2- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1,3,6,7-tetrahydroxyxanthone, VI), 4- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,6,7-四羟基吡酮(4- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1,3,6,7-tetrahydroxyxanthone, VII)。该7个甙类成分均系首次从本植物中分得。

关键词 伸梗獐牙菜 吡酮 裂环烯醚萜甙 木脂素

伸梗獐牙菜 *Swertia elongata* S.W.Liou dt T.N.He 为龙胆科獐牙菜属植物。獐牙菜属植物民间常用于治疗肝炎、胆囊炎、结膜炎、骨髓炎、痢疾等疾病,其中以治疗黄胆肝炎和病毒性肝炎疗效尤为显著。我们在进行抗病毒筛选过程中,发现伸梗獐牙菜的乙醇提取物对抗乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原(HBsAg)有高效。2个分部位对抗I型单纯疱疹病毒(HSV-1)初筛有效。为此我们对其各部位进行了成分分离,共得到19个化合物,其中12个为吡酮甙元(另文报道),7个为甙类化合物。今报道7个甙类化合物的提取分离及结构鉴定。

伸梗獐牙菜的乙醇提取物,以石油醚、乙醚、醋酸乙酯及正丁醇依次萃取,所得醋酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取物经多次硅胶柱层析得化合物I~VII。其化学结构式见图。

化合物IV:UV呈典型的吡酮吸收(252, 274, 330nm)。质谱示分子量为422,基峰m/z 260(甙元)。其乙酰化物的质谱M⁺为m/z 716,说明分子中含7个可酰化羟基。¹H和¹³C谱可推测C₈或C₁位的羟基被甙化,糖为D-葡萄糖并与 β -键与甙元连接,甙元上另2个羟基分别取代在C₃和C₅位上。根据文献报道^[1],糖若取代在C₁位或C₈位上,则其邻、对位碳的化学位移较甙元向低场移动。由化合物IV的碳谱可知葡萄糖连于C₈位上的羟基。由此确定化合物IV的结构为8-O- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,5-三羟基吡酮^[2]。

化合物V的质谱显示分子量为436,甙元为274,较化合物IV的分子量多14,推测可能为一甲氧基取代。其氢谱和碳谱亦显示有一甲氧基取代,其它羟基取代及糖的位置均与IV相同。氢谱的NOE差谱显示照射-OCH₃, C₂及C₄位的氢增益18%,故确定甲氧基取代的位置为C₃位。由此确定化合物V为8-O- β -D-葡萄糖-1,5-二羟基-3-甲氧基吡酮。

1 仪器和材料

熔点用Reichert显微熔点仪测定,温度未校正。紫外光谱用HP8452 A型紫外光谱仪测定,红外光谱用Perkin-Elmer 683型红外光谱仪测定,核磁共振谱用Perkin-Elmer R₃₂ FT-80和Bruker MSL-300型核磁共振仪测定,质谱用Varian Mat 212型质谱仪测定。

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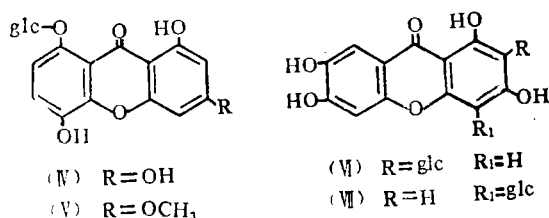
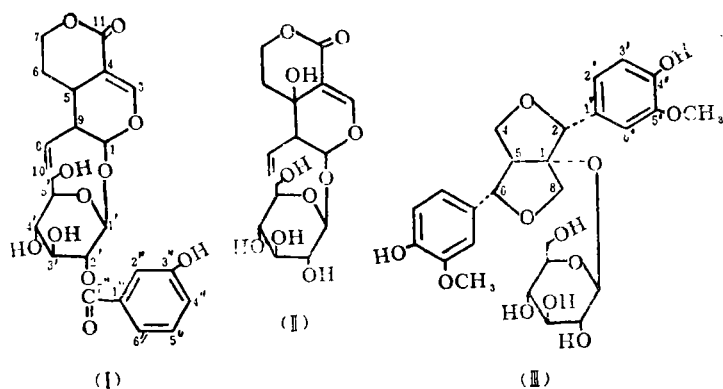


图 化合物 I ~ VII 的化学结构式

生药由中科院西北植物所提供并鉴定品种。

2 提取和分离

伸梗樟牙菜 3.415 kg, 用乙醇加热回流提取 4 次, 回收醇得流浸膏加入稀醇 (约 25%) 搅匀, 置分液漏斗中依次用石油醚、乙醚、醋酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取。醋酸乙酯萃取物 (20.0 g) 进行硅胶低压柱层析, 以氯仿-甲醇混合溶剂梯度洗脱, 每 100 ml 为一流份, 共收集 25 流份。将 4~5 流份中析出的固体滤出, 乙醇重结晶数次得晶 I。第 9~10 流份的析出物再进行低压柱层析, 在氯仿-甲醇 5:1 洗脱流份中得晶 II 和晶 III。18~20 流份中的析出物再行硅胶低压柱层析, 在氯仿-甲醇 4:1 洗脱流份中得晶 VI。正丁醇萃取物 (14.1 g) 进行硅胶低压柱层析, 以氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱, 每 50 ml 为一流份, 第 17~21 流份得晶 V, 第 32~41 流份得晶 IV, 第 52~70 流份得晶 VII。

3 鉴定

晶 I 为白色针晶, mp 136~138°C, IR_{v_{max}} cm⁻¹: 3400, 2900, 1725, 1696, 1618, 1590, 1310, 1270, 990, 840。FAB-MS m/z: 501 (M⁺+Na), 479 (M⁺+H)。EI-MS m/z: 478 (M⁺), 283, 197, 121, 93, 65。¹H NMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 1.10~1.52 (2H, m, C₆-H), 2.51 (1H, brt, J=7 Hz, C₉-H), 2.70~3.07 (1H, m, C₅-H), 3.68~3.95 (1H, m, C₅'-H), 4.00~4.29 (2H, m, C₇-H), 4.32~4.69 (2H, m, C₃'、4'-H), 4.82~5.29 (3H, m, C₈, 10-H), 5.46 (1H, d, J=8.5 Hz, C₁'-H), 5.57 (1H, d, J=6.5 Hz, C₁-H), 7.20~7.86 (5H, m, C₂'', 4'', 5'', 6''-H, C₃-H)。¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: (C₁~C₁₁) 95.5, 150.8, 104.8, 27.3, 24.2, 67.5, 131.9, 41.2, 120.5, 163.4。(C₁'~C₆') 95.5, 77.8, 74.1, 70.5, 73.8, 61.0。(C₁''~C₇'') 131.1, 115.8, 157.5, 119.8, 129.6, 120.4, 165.3。以上光谱数据与文献^[3]报道的 2'-间羟基苯甲酰樟牙菜甙的一致。

晶Ⅰ为白色粉末, mp103~104℃, $UV\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 230。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3420, 2920, 1705, 1695, 1620, 1475, 1235, 1160, 950, 790。FAB-MS m/z: 375 (M⁺+H), 213 (M⁺+H-glc), 195 (M⁺+H-glc-H₂O)。¹HNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 2.96 (1H, d, J=9.5Hz, C₆-H), 5.28 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz, C₁'-H), 5.00~5.22 (3H, m, C₃, 10-H), 5.90 (1H, brs, C₁-H), 7.87 (1H, brs, C₈-H)。¹³CNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 165.0, 152.2, 132.8, 120.5, 109.7, 99.1, 97.6, 79.1, 78.4, 74.6, 71.4, 64.5, 64.1, 62.5, 50.8, 32.9。以上光谱数据与文献^[4]报道的獐牙菜苦甙一致。

晶Ⅱ为无色粉末, mp182~184℃, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 25.1° (EtOH)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 233.0, 281.5。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3420, 2930, 1710, 1620, 1520, 1275, 1080, 1040, 830。FAB-MS m/z: 559 (M⁺+Na), 575 (M⁺+K)。EI-MS m/z: 536 (M⁺), 373, 207, 163, 151, 137, 131。¹HNMR (CD₃OD) δ ppm: 3.60~4.56 (4H, m, C₄, 8-H), 3.72 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.75 (3H, s, OCH₃), 6.56~6.97 (6H, m, 芳氢)。¹³CNMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 55.9, 55.9, 59.0, 61.1, 70.1, 70.1, 72.6, 73.5, 77.4, 77.4, 85.3, 87.8, 67.5, 98.8, 110.2, 114.0, 114.5, 115.5, 118.7, 121.6, 127.6, 131.9, 146.2, 146.3, 147.0, 147.8。以上光谱数据与文献^[5]报道的 (+)-hydroxyinoresinol-1-O- β -D-glucoside 一致。

晶Ⅳ为淡黄色针晶, mp234~235℃, $UV\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 252, 274, 330。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3500, 1650, 1615, 1580, 1500, 1280, 1160, 1070, 1030, 880。EI-MS m/z: 422 (M⁺), 404, 386, 368, 350, 260, 231。¹HNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 4.25~4.65 (m, C₂', 6'-H), 5.35 (1H, d, J=6.5Hz, C₁'-H), 6.39 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₂-H), 6.58 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₄-H), 7.28 (1H, d, J=8Hz, C₆-H), 7.53 (1H, d, J=8Hz, C₇-H), 13.48 (1H, brs, C₁-OH)。¹³CNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 182.1, 167.4, 164.5, 157.8, 151.0, 146.2, 142.8, 121.9, 114.0, 113.2, 105.7, 104.0, 99.5, 94.6, 79.0, 77.6, 75.2, 71.5, 62.6。

Ⅴ5mg, 按常法乙酰化, 得乙酰化物, 为淡黄色针晶。mp215~217℃。EI-MS m/z: 716 (M⁺), 673, 601, 386, 344, 302, 260。

Ⅴ8mg, 甲醇溶解后用1mol/L盐酸调至pH=1, 水浴回流30min, 放冷析出黄色沉淀, 滤取, 乙醇重结晶, 取晶体与1,3,5,8-四羟基吡酮同薄层层析, R_f值及呈色情形一致。滤液水浴浓缩后薄层层析与葡萄糖斑点一致。

晶Ⅴ为黄色针晶, mp220~222℃。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 254, 276, 326。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3400, 2920, 1710, 1640, 1580, 1490, 1280, 1160, 1080, 880。FAB-MS m/z: 495 (M⁺+Na), 475 (M⁺+K)。EI-MS m/z: 274 (基峰), 246, 245, 244, 231, 217, 202。¹HNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 3.68 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.35~4.53 (m, 糖上质子), 5.50 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₁'-H), 6.28 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₂-H), 6.55 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₄-H), 7.45 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₆-H), 7.67 (1H, d, J=9Hz, C₇-H), 13.50 (1H, brs, C₁-OH)。¹³CNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 182.4, 167.0, 164.2, 157.4, 151.1, 146.4, 142.9, 122.1, 113.9, 113.1, 106.0, 104.8, 97.9, 92.3, 79.5, 77.9, 75.4, 71.4, 62.8, 56.0。

Ⅴ7.5mg, 1mol/L盐酸水解, 方法同前, 甙元与已知1,5,8-三羟基-3-甲氧基吡酮同

薄层层析, R_f 值及显色行径一致。糖鉴定为D-葡萄糖。

晶Ⅵ为淡黄色针晶, mp256°C (dec)。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 242, 258, 316, 364。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3500~3100, 1650, 1620, 1585, 1510, 1255, 1190, 890, 880。FAB-MSm/z: 445 (M⁺+Na), 423 (M⁺+H)。EI-MS m/z: 422 (M⁺), 404, 386, 368, 350, 260, 244。¹HNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 4.10~5.17 (m, 糖上质子), 5.75 (1H, d, J=8Hz, C_{1'}-H), 6.66 (1H, s, C₄-H), 7.19 (1H, s, C₅-H), 8.12 (1H, s, C₈-H), 14.68 (1H, s, OH)。¹³CNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 180.1, 165.7, 165.1, 163.0, 157.3, 151.8, 145.2, 112.8, 109.0, 108.5, 103.1, 102.5, 94.0, 82.7, 80.4, 75.2, 72.4, 71.8, 62.7。

Ⅵ 3mg按常法乙酰化得淡黄色针晶, mp142~144°C。EI-MS m/z: 758 (M⁺), 716, 673, 631, 597, 260。

由Ⅵ的¹H, ¹³CNMR数据确定它的结构为2- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,6,7-四羟基吡喃^[7]。

晶Ⅶ为淡黄色针晶, mp257~259°C。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm: 242, 258, 316, 366。IR ν_{max} cm⁻¹: 3375, 1650, 1620, 1494, 1405, 1300, 1195, 1030, 895, 830。EI-MSm/z: 404 (M⁺+H₂O), 386, 360, 350, 260, 244, 228, 216。¹HNMR (C₅D₅N) δ ppm: 4.15~5.15 (m, 糖上质子), 5.75 (1H, d, J=7.5Hz, C_{1'}-H), 6.52 (1H, s, C₂-H), 7.08 (1H, s, C₅-H), 8.00 (1H, s, C₈-H), 14.4 (1H, s, OH)。

Ⅶ 2.5mg用醋酐吡啶按常法乙酰化得乙酰化物。EI-MSm/z: 758 (M⁺), 716, 673, 631, 597, 260。

由Ⅶ的¹H, ¹³CNMR数据确定它的结构为4- β -D-葡萄糖-1,3,6,7-四羟基吡喃^[7]。

致谢: 光谱数据由本院分析室测定, 300兆核磁共振谱由上海计划生育研究所盛宛云同志帮助测定。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Pedate

Pinellia (*Pinellia pedatisecta*)

Qin Wenjuan, Ma Libin, et al

From the alkaloid extraction of rhizoma of *Pinellia pedatisecta* schott, seven compounds were isolated and identified by chemical and spectroscopic methods. They are L-prolyl-L-alanine anhydride (XXV), 3-acetamino-2-piperidone (XXVI), adenosine (XXVII), L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl anhydride (XXVIII), L-tyrosyl-L-alanine anhydride (XXIX), pedatisectine D (XXX), pedatisectine E (XXXI). All above compounds were obtained from this plant for the first time, among which XXX and XXXI are new compounds.

(Original article on page 3)

Studies on the Glucoside Constituents of Shengengzhangyacai

(*Swertia elongata*)

Kong Deyun, Jiang Yi, Yao Ying, et al

Swertia elongata S. W. Lioa dt T. N. He (*Gentianaceae*) has been found to be effective in the treatment of liver disease. The present investigation resulted in the isolation and structure elucidation of four xanthone glycoside, two secoiridoid glycosides and a lignan glycoside in the plant. According to the chemical transformation, spectral (UV, IR, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, MS) properties and comparison with reference samples, the structures of four xanthone glycosides were established as, 4- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1, 3, 6, 7-tetrahydroxyxanthone (VII), 2- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1,3,6, 7-tetrahydroxyxanthone (VI), 8-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1, 3, 5-trihydroxyxanthone (IV) and 8-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-1, 5-dihydroxy-3-methoxyxanthone (V). The structures of two secoiridoid glycosides were identified as swertiamarin (II) and desacetylcentapicrin (I). The structure of lignan glycoside was identified as (+) hydroxypinoresinol-1- β -D-glucoside (III).

(Original article on page 7)

Studies on the Active Constituents and Their Contents of stem and Leaf of Qianhu by RP-HPLC

Li Yi, Kong Lingyi

Chemical constituents of the aerial parts of Qianhu were compared with those present in the roots by RP-HPLC. It was found that the constituents in aerial parts of *Peucedanum praeruptorum* are similar and higher in content than that in the roots. So it is possible that the aerial parts can be used instead of the roots of the plant. But the chemical constituents in the aerial parts and the roots of *P. decursivum* are quite different, rendering it impossible to use the aerial parts instead of the roots of the plant.

(Original article on page 11)

Studies on Processing Adhesive Rehmannia (*Rehmannia glutinose*)

I. Extraction, Separation, Identification and Assay of 5-Hydroxymethyl-Furfural

Liu Mei li, Bai Mei, Bai Rongzhi, et al

In the study on Processing of Dihuang, a traditional Chinese drug composed of the