

云南石仙桃化学成分的研究[△]

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摘要 从兰科植物云南石仙桃 *Pholidota yunnanensis* Rolfe 中首次分离出3个三萜类和1个甾醇类成分, 经理化常数和光谱分析, 分别鉴定为cyclopholidone (I), cyclopholidonol (II), 25-methylenecycloartanyl p-hydroxy-trans-cinnamate (III) 和β-谷甾醇, 其中III为一新成分, 命名为pholidotanin。

关键词 云南石仙桃 三萜 pholidotanin

云南石仙桃系兰科植物 *Pholidota yunnanensis* Rolfe 的全草, 具有养阴、清肺、利湿、消痰之功效^[1]。作者发现, 在我国的云南、贵州、四川等地, 有大量的云南石仙桃以商品名“有瓜石斛”或“石斛”等作为石斛代用品而销往全国各地, 两者的混用现象日趋严重^[2, 3]。有关云南石仙桃的研究报道甚少, 且其化学成分从未见报道, 因此我们对云南石仙桃进行了化学成分研究。

作者从贵州产云南石仙桃的乙醚部分, 经硅胶柱层析分离得到3个三萜类成分和1个甾醇类成分, 经理化常数和各种光谱分析, 分别鉴定为cyclopholidone (I), cyclopholidonol (II) 和β-谷甾醇 (IV)。

结晶III为一白色针状结晶, mp202~204℃, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 45.6^\circ$ (c, 0.19, 氯仿), 由结晶III的UV、IR、¹H-NMR和MS分析, 其与文献报道的24-methylenecycloartanyl p-hydroxy-trans-cinnamate (V) 的光谱数据基本一致^[4], 但两者的¹³C-NMR略有不同, 侧链上C₂₄~C₂₇化学位移有较大区别。而结晶III与化合物I和化合物II的侧链¹³C-NMR数据^[6]一致(表), 说明结晶III侧链上的双键应该在C₂₅位上, 因此鉴定结晶III为25-methylenecycloartanyl p-hydroxy-trans-cinnamate是一新的化合物, 命名为pholidotanin, 其结构式见图。

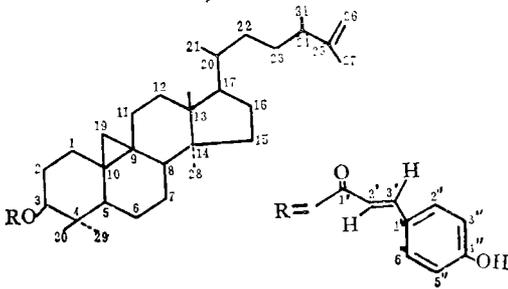


图 晶III的化学结构式

表 晶III和化合物I, II, V侧链¹³CNMR谱化学位移比较(CDCl₃)

碳	晶III	I	II	V
22	30,960	30.9	30.8	35.16
23	37,406	37.5	37.4	31.48
24	38,731	38.8	38.7	157.10
25	152,412	152.2	152.3	33.97
26	109,269	109.2	109.3	22.15
27	19,390	19.6	19.4	22.02

1 仪器和材料

熔点用ENH Innbruck显微熔点仪测定, 未校正; 旋光用PE-241型旋光测定仪测定;

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红外光谱用PE1710FTIR型红外光谱仪测定, KBr压片; 紫外光谱用岛津UV-3000型紫外光谱仪测定, 质谱用ZAB-2F型质谱仪测定, 核磁共振光谱用Bruker AC-P200型和Bruker AM-500型核磁共振仪测定, TMS为内标。

云南石仙桃采自贵州安顺, 品种经鉴定无误。薄层层析和柱层析所用硅胶, 均为青岛海洋化工厂产品。

2 提取和分离

云南石仙桃粉末5kg, 用乙醚浸泡24h, 渗漉并浓缩成浸膏, 硅胶柱层析分离, 石油醚-乙醚梯度洗脱, 经反复分离得到4个结晶(I~IV)。

3 鉴定

晶I: 白色片状结晶, mp 142~145°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 73.7^\circ$ (c, CHCl₃)。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3042, 2950, 2860, 1720 (C=O), 1635, 1450, 1380, 888 (C=CH₂)。UV λ_{max}^{EtOH} nm (log ϵ): 210 (3.12), 280 (1.41, sh)。EIMS m/z (%): 424 (M⁺, 37.10), 409 (M⁺-Me, 17.68), 367 (6.55), 340 (7.83), 313 (15.50), 285 (M-C₁₀H₁₈, 35.14), 189 (8.95), 161 (13.84), 149 (20.09), 133 (19.79), 107 (39.65), 55 (100.00)。¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 0.3115和0.5834 (各1H, AB_q, C₁₈-H₂), 0.8565 (3H, d, C₂₀-CH₃), 0.9605 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.9909 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.1027 (6H, s, 2×CH₃), 1.6612 (3H, C₂₅-CH₃), 4.6370和4.7043 (2H, 各d, =CH₂)。以上数据均与化合物cyclopholidone一致^[5]。

晶II: 白色针状结晶, mp 168~170°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 22.4^\circ$ (c, 0.4, CHCl₃)。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3410 (OH), 3040, 2920, 2870, 1635, 1460, 1380, 1045, 888 (C=CH₂)。EIMS m/z (%): 440 (M⁺, 4.83), 425 (M-Me, 5.91), 422 (M-H₂O, 13.00), 407 (M-15-18, 8.67), 314 (4.68), 301 (M-侧链C₁₀H₁₈, 4.33), 283 (3.55), 189 (4.73), 175 (9.40), 133 (9.85), 125 (11.42), 107 (17.23), 83 (84.25), 55 (100.00)。¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 0.1368和0.3864 (每组1H, AB_q, J = 3.8Hz, C₁₈-H₂), 0.8738 (3H, d, C₂₀-CH₃), 0.8950 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.9678 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.0335 (6H, 2×CH₃), 1.0617 (3H, CH₃), 1.7927 (3H, s, C₂₅-CH₃), 3.2206 (1H, m, C₃-H), 4.6623和4.7216 (各1H, brs, =CH₂)。 ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 14.378, 17.719, 18.490, 19.125, 19.389, 23.596, 24.668, 25.155, 27.012, 27.216, 27.497, 28.069, 29.600, 29.691, 30.794, 32.808, 34.805, 35.360, 36.620, 37.416, 38.724, 43.356, 44.610, 45.317, 46.837, 48.910, 52.108, 76.661, 109.259, 152.411。以上数据与化合物cyclopholidonol一致^[5]。

晶III: 白色针状结晶, mp 202~205°C, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 45.6^\circ$ (c, 0.19, CHCl₃)。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3420 (OH), 3040, 1695 (C=O), 1630, 1605, 1580, 1518, 1385, 1165, 980, 888 (C=CH₂), 850。UV λ_{max}^{EtOH} nm (log ϵ): 210 (4.06), 228 (sh), 312 (4.15)。CIMS m/z (%): 587 (M⁺+1, 9.38), 586 (3.88), 423 (87.10), 407 (8.79), 339 (5.05), 299 (6.41), 285 (10.77), 283 (12.02), 203 (13.83), 147 (76.93), 135 (23.30), 121 (29.79)。¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ : 0.1533和0.4050 (各1H, AB_q, C₁₈-2H), 0.8665~1.6890 (7×CH₃), 3.9295 (s, C₃-H), 4.6640和4.7235 (各1H, =CH₂), 7.6103和6.2936 (各1H, d, J = 16Hz, 反式双键), 7.4230和6.9169 (各2H,

d, $J = 8\text{Hz}$)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ : 31.924 (C_1), 27.168 (C_2), 80.727 (C_3), 40.151 (C_4), 48.366 (C_5), 21.105 (C_6), 28.434 (C_7), 47.269 (C_8), 20.320 (C_9), 26.260 (C_{10}), 26.011 (C_{11}), 35.365 (C_{12}), 45.327 (C_{13}), 48.907 (C_{14}), 32.837 (C_{15}), 27.018 (C_{16}), 52.091 (C_{17}), 17.745 (C_{18}), 29.694 (C_{19}), 36.620 (C_{20}), 18.493 (C_{21}), 30.960 (C_{22}), 37.406 (C_{23}), 38.731 (C_{24}), 152.412 (C_{25}), 109.269 (C_{26}), 19.390 (C_{27}), 19.143 (C_{28}), 14.463 (C_{29}), 25.560 (C_{30}), 27.372 (C_{31}), 166.389 (C_1'), 115.841 (C_2'), 144.676 (C_3'), 127.715 (C_1''), 129.887 (C_2'' , C_6''), 115.751 (C_3'' , C_5''), 156.496 (C_4'')。根据以上数据, 鉴定晶Ⅲ为 25-methylenecycloartanyl p-hydroxy-trans-cinnamate^[4, 5], 命名为 pholidotanin, 是一新的化合物。

晶Ⅳ: 白色针状结晶, mp 137~139°C, 其红外、质谱光谱数据均与 β -谷甾醇标准品对照一致, 且两者混合熔点不下降。

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三种贝母种子休眠解除的适温测定

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贝母属的种子存在胚后熟引起的不同程度休眠, 使生产上的播期难于掌握适度, 作者曾在贝母种子休眠与萌发的研究中〔李志亮, 等. 中草药, 1987, 18(1): 29〕指出: 不同种的贝母种子具有不同休眠特性, 若给予相应的温度条件, 就可打破休眠, 甚至使秋播的当年出苗, 达到再长一季的目的。

湖贝、皖贝、午贝分别来自湖北、安徽、河南 3 省的产区, 拟通过变温与恒中、低温的处理, 以探究该 3 种贝母种子休眠解除的最佳温度, 其结果简述如下:

湖贝种子在变温 15~5°C、15~10°C、室温和恒温 15°C 条件下处理, 解除休眠的时间长达 200d 以上, 萌发不集中, 效应差; 但在恒低温 10°C 处理, 解除休眠时间为 87d, 萌发率高而且萌发集中,

效应好。

皖贝种子在变温 20~10°C、15~10°C 的条件下处理, 解除休眠时间为 112d, 萌发较集中; 而在恒低温 10°C 条件下处理, 解除休眠时间为 77d, 显然比变温处理的天数少。

午贝种子在变温 15~10°C、恒低温 10°C 的条件下处理, 解除休眠的时间为 73~74d, 其中以恒低温 10°C 的效应最好, 萌发集中; 恒中温 15°C 处理的种子萌发时间长, 萌发不集中, 效应差。

综上所述, 3 种贝母种子经过变温、恒温处理, 都以恒低温 10°C 处理的效果较理想, 解除休眠时间短, 萌发率高, 而且萌发集中, 为种子处理的技术操作带来了方便, 提高了工效, 说明恒低温 10°C 为湖贝、皖贝、午贝的种子休眠解除的适温。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Yunnan Pholidota

(*Pholidota yunnanensis*)

Ma Xuemei, Li Manfei and Zhang Qingrong

Triterpenoids and a sterol were isolated from *Pholidota yunnanensis* Rolfe for the first time. They were identified as cyclopholidone (I), cyclopholidonol (II), hexacosyl alcohol (III), 25-methylene cycloartanyl p-hydroxy-trans-cinnamate (V) and β -sitosterol on the basis of physical and spectral data. Among them, V is a new compound, and named as pholidotanin.

(Original article on page 59)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Common

Macrocarpium (*Cornus officinalis*)

Xu Lizhen, Li Huiying, Tian Lei, et al

Ten compounds isolated from *Cornus officinalis* Sieb. et Zucc. were identified as ursolic acid (I), 5, 5'-di- α -furaldehydic dimethyl ether (II), 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (III), gallic acid (IV), 3, 5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (V), loganin (VI), 7-O-methylmorroniside (VII), 7-dehydrologanin (VIII), β -sitosterol (IX), and dehydromorroniaglycone (X) on the basis of physicochemical constants and spectral analysis. X was found from nature for the first time and named as dehydromorroniaglycone. II, III and VII were also isolated for the first time from *cnruceac*.

(Original article on page 62)

Determination of Bis-(5-formyl-furfuryl)-ether and 2,4-Dihydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methyl-acetophenone in the Root of Yuexiandaji (*Euphorbia ebracteolata*) by HPLC

Zhao Kuijun, Xu Guojun, Jin Rongluan, et al

An HPLC method for the quantitative analysis of bis(5-formyl-furfuryl)-ether and 2, 4-dihydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methyl-acetophenone in Chinese drug, Langduc (*Euphorbia ebracteolata*) was developed. The solvent system used was methanol-water-10% acid (45:55:2) (adjusted to pH 5.4 by 10% ammonia) on ODS column at 280nm. Tetrahydropalmatine was used as an internal standard. The operation can be completed in 30min. This method is sensitive, simple and accurate with good reproducibility. It can be applied to the quality control of the crude drug of *E. ebracteolata*.

(Original article on page 66)

Studies on the Use of "Yangyinshengji" Film as Wound Dressing

Guo Zhi, Meng Gen, Zheng Yongyi

"Yangyinshengji" Film is a modernized wound dressing prepared by incorporating carboxymethyl cellulose into the traditional Chinese powdery prescription for nourishing the "Yin" and promoting tissue regeneration. When used as dressing in dermabrasive wound of