

大花红景天化学成分的研究

军事医学科学院放射医学研究所(北京 100850)

彭江南*

马成禹

葛泳潮

摘要 从大花红景天中分离得到5个结晶,经光谱及理化性质鉴定为:草质素-7-O- α -L-鼠李糖甙(rhodionin, I),草质素-7-O-(3''- β -D-葡萄糖基)- α -L-鼠李糖甙(rhodiosin, II),酪醇(tyrosol, III),红景天甙(salidroside, IV),没食子酸(gallic acid, V)。

关键词 大花红景天 红景天甙 rhodionin rhodiosin

红景天为藏族用药,藏名为“扫罗玛尔布”。其性味甘、涩、寒,用于活血止血,清肺止咳。治疗肺炎咳嗽、咯血咳血、妇女白带,外用治跌打损伤、烫火烧伤^[1,2]。近年研究表明红景天具有强壮、抗缺氧、抗寒冷、抗疲劳、抗微波辐射及兴奋大脑和脊髓的作用。可以提高体力和脑力劳动的工作效率,延缓机体衰老,防治老年疾病等功能^[3]。大花红景天 *Rhodiola crenulata* SH.Fu 为红景天的一种,我们通过动物试验发现其具有较好的抗缺氧抗疲劳作用。王曙等^[7]曾报道大花红景天中含有红景天甙、酪醇、大花红景天素、焦倍酸、没食子酸、 β -谷甾醇等6种成分。我们对其化学成分进行了研究,从中分离鉴定出5个化合物:草质素-7-O- α -L-鼠李糖甙(rhodionin, I),草质素-7-O-(3''-O- β -D-葡萄糖基)- α -L-鼠李糖甙(rhodiosin, II),酪醇(tyrosol, III),红景天甙(salidroside, IV),没食子酸(gallic acid, V)。其中I和II是在国产红景天中首次发现的草质素类黄酮化合物,此类黄酮是红景天中另一类有效的成分,且更具特征性,仅在数种红景天属植物中发现。

1 仪器和试剂

熔点用XT4型显微熔点测定仪测定(温度计校正);紫外用Hitachi-755型仪测定;质谱用MAT-711型质谱仪测定;核磁共振谱用JNM-GX400仪测定,TMS为内标;薄层析和柱层析硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂生产;聚酰胺粉为湖南澧县试剂厂生产。药材采自西藏林芝,原植物经作者鉴定,中科院西北植物研究所付坤俊研究员审核。

2 提取和分离

大花红景天(2kg)以70%EtOH回流,减压蒸馏收尽乙醇,顺次以石油醚、氯仿、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取。取乙酸乙酯部分16g,以聚酰胺250g进行柱层析,以水、10%,20%,30%,40%的EtOH梯度洗脱。每份150ml,按份收集。合并第5~6份,以氯仿结晶,得到晶III;合并第43~55份,以甲醇结晶得到晶II;合并第72~90份得到晶I;合并第18~22份,丙酮结晶得到晶V。水洗脱部分,经硅胶柱层析氯仿-甲醇(8:2)洗脱,得到晶IV。

3 鉴定

晶I:黄色结晶(丙酮-氯仿),mp261~263℃。HCl-Mg反应阳性,示为黄酮类化合物。Molish反应阳性,示为甙类。常法酸水解后,所得糖经硅胶TLC及纸层析鉴定为鼠李糖。紫外光谱及加位移试剂后的变化见表1。¹H-NMR(acetone-d₆) δ : 8.1 δ (2H, d, J=9.2, C_{2'}, 5'-H), 6.96(2H, d, J=9.2, C_{3'}, 4'-H), 6.60(1H, s, C₆-H), 5.55(1H, d, J=1.8, C_{1''}-H), 4.09(1H, dd, J=1.8/3.7, C_{2''}-H), 3.90(1H,

*Address: Peng Jiangnan, Institute of Radiation Medicine, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing

dd, 3.7/9.2, C₃''-H), 3.64 (1H, dd, J=6.1/9.2, C₈''-H), 3.45 (1H, t, J=9.2, C₄''-H), 1.17 (3H, d, J=6.1, C₅''-H)。以上数据与文献报道的草质素-7-O-α-L-鼠李糖甙 (rhodionin) [4]一致。¹³C-NMR (acetone-d₆) 见表2, 其值与按文献方法[5]计算值相符, 进一步证明晶I为rhodionin。

表1 紫外光谱 (nm)

	晶II	晶I
MeOH	222 245 272 329 382	222 246 274 330 380
NaOMe	246 272 400 (unstable)	246 272 400 (unstable)
NaOAc	272 330 382	274 330 386
NaOAc/H ₃ BO ₃	272 330 384	274 330 380
AlCl ₃	264 280 367 440	264 282 365 444
AlCl ₃ /HCl	264 280 367 440	264 282 365 444

表2 ¹³C-NMR化学位移 (δ, ppm)

C位	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
晶I	151.6	135.8	176.4	144.5	98.3	150.1	127.6	147.4	104.6
晶II	151.8	136.2	176.8	144.9	98.8	150.0	127.6	148.1	104.7
C位	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	1''	2''	3''
晶I	121.8	129.1	115.4	159.4	115.4	129.8	99.5	69.9	70.1
晶II	122.4	130.4	116.0	159.7	116.0	130.4	99.6	70.0	80.9
C位	4'''	5'''	6'''	1'''	2'''	3'''	4'''	5'''	6'''
晶I	71.7	69.9	17.9						
晶II	70.3	69.4	18.4	105.3	74.3	76.5	70.9	76.9	61.3

晶II: 黄色针晶 (甲醇), mp231~233℃, HCl-Mg反应阳性。常法酸水解后, 所得糖经TLC及纸层析检识为鼠李糖和葡萄糖。紫外光谱见表1。¹H-NMR(DMSO-d) δ: 11.89 (1H, s), 10.14 (1H, s), 9.48 (1H, s), 8.88 (1H, s), 8.15 (2H, d, J=8.9, C₂',₆'-H), 6.95 (2H, d, J=8.9, C₃',₅'-H), 6.61 (1H, s, C₅-H), 5.55 (1H, br.s, C₁''-H), 4.51 (1H, d, J=7.7, C₁''-H), 4.20 (1H, br.s, C₂''-H), 4.05 (1H, br.d, J=9.0, C₃''-H), 3.70~3.13 (8H, m), 1.14 (3H, d, J=6.0, C₆''-H)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) 见表2, 以上数据说明晶II较晶I多一分子葡萄糖, 且连在鼠李糖上, 但由于鼠李糖碳2、3、4化学位移相近, 从碳谱难于确定连接位置。晶II用醋酐-吡啶常法乙酰化, 得乙酰化物晶I_a, ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 7.84 (2H, d, J=9.2), 7.40 (2H, d, J=9.2), 7.32 (1H, s), 5.96 (1H, br.s, C₁''-H), 5.36 (1H, br.d, C₂''-H), 5.29 (1H, t, J=9.8, C₄''-H), 5.05 (1H, d, J=7.9, C₁''-H), 4.89 (2H, dd, J=9.8/11.6, C₅''-H), 4.72 (1H, t, J=9.8, C₄''-H), 4.10 (1H, m, C₁''-H), 4.03 (1H, dd, J=3.6/9.8, C₃''-H), 3.98 (1H, br.d, J≈3.8, C₁''-H), 3.67 (1H, dd, J=6.1/9.0, C₅''-H), 2.98 (1H, m, C₅''-H), 1.01 (1H, d, J=6.1, C₆''-H), 3.30, 2.53, 2.32, 2.31 (4 aromatic CH₃ COO-), 2.99, 2.93, 1.99, 1.97, 1.93 (6 aliphatic CH₃ COO-), 与晶

Ⅱ 比较鼠李糖C₃-H未向低场位移, 葡萄糖应接在鼠李糖3位上。因此确定晶Ⅱ为草质素-7-O-(3''-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl)-α-L-rhamnoside即rhodiosin, 与文献^[4]报道的rhodiosin数据一致。

晶Ⅲ: 无色针晶(氯仿), mp91~91.5℃。三氯化铁反应显兰色。¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 7.04(2H, d, J=8.5), 6.74(2H, d, J=8.5), 3.76(2H, t, J=6.7), 2.75(2H, t, J=3.6)。EI-MS m/z(%): 138(21, M⁺), 107(100, M⁺-CH₂OH), 91(1.7), 77(17.2), 73(5.1), 65(1.7), 53(3.1), 40(18.4)。以上数据与理化性质和文献报道的酪醇^[6]一致, 因此晶Ⅲ为酪醇(tyrosol)。

晶Ⅳ: 白色针晶(乙醇-氯仿), mp160~162℃。三氯化铁反应阳性。常法酸水解得到甙元TLC与酪醇一致, 糖TLC及PC和葡萄糖一致。¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ: 9.15(1H, s, Ar-OH), 7.04(2H, d, J=8.1), 6.63(2H, d, J=8.1), 4.16(1H, d, J=7.4), 2.95~3.91(8H, m), 2.73(2H, m)。EI-MS m/z: 300(M⁺), 163(糖基), 138(甙元), 122(100), 107, 85, 69。以上理化性质及光谱与红景天甙(salidroside)一致^[6], 晶Ⅳ与红景天甙对照品TLC的R_f也相同, 因此晶Ⅳ为红景天甙。

晶Ⅴ: 白色针晶(丙酮), mp252~253℃, 三氯化铁反应呈深绿色。经EI-MS、¹H-NMR、¹³CNMR等光谱数据推定晶Ⅴ为没食子酸。

致谢: 光谱由本院仪器中心测定。

参 考 文 献

- 1 西藏自治区卫生局, 等。西藏常用中草药。拉萨: 西藏人民出版社, 1973. 74
- 2 《全国中草药汇编》编写组。全国中草药汇编。下册。北京: 人民卫生出版社, 1978. 282
- 3 Kurkin V A, et al. Pharm Charm J (Eng Transl), 1986, 20(10): 1231
- 4 Zapsachnaya G G, et al. Chem Nat Compd (Eng Transl), 1983(1): 21
- 5 王宪楷, 等。天然药物化学。北京: 人民卫生出版社, 1985. 305
- 6 Salonde R T, et al. J Am Chem Soc, 1976, 98(10): 3007
- 7 王 曙, 等。药学报, 1992, 27(2): 117

(1993-10-11收稿)

黄 花 岛 衣 中 松 萝 酸 的 研 究

吉林省中医中药研究院(长春 130021) 高继山 严铭铭 徐东铭

黄花岛衣属菌藻共生的植物体。学名*Cetraria pinastri* (Scop) Rohi。主要分布在吉林、黑龙江、内蒙古、西藏、陕西(Paradi E. Mutation Res, 1981, 88: 175)。国内未见其成分报道。为了开发利用其资源, 我们从该植物中分出结晶I, 含量为7.2%, 鉴定为松萝酸。

1 提取和分离

净选黄花岛衣10g, 烘箱烘干, 用乙酸乙酯回流提取2h至提取液无色。回收试剂, 得黄色粉状残渣, 然后用氯仿溶解, 过滤, 放置。得黄色粗结晶, 将此粗结晶用TLC制备结晶I。展开剂: 正丁醇-乙酸乙酯-水(4:1:4)。

2 鉴定

结晶I为黄色斜方棱柱结晶, mp203~205℃, UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} nm(ϵ): 282(22800), 233(30200), IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 2900~3100, 1690($\alpha\beta$ -不饱和酮), 1640~1610(-COCH₃), 1540, 1284(-COCH₃)。TLC鉴别, 展开剂: 正丁醇-乙酸乙酯-水(4:1:4), 展开, 挥散展开剂, 置烘箱中110℃烘30min, 喷显色剂, 于蓝色背景上显黄色斑点, 样品与标准品R_f值一致。显色剂为0.5%溴酚蓝乙醇溶液。

结晶I UV, R_f值, IR, mp测定均与标准品一致。因此可确定结晶I为松萝酸。

(1993-07-06收稿)

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of *Sargentodoxa yvinea*

(*Sargentodoxa cuneata*)

Miao Kangli, Zhang Jianzhong, Wang Feiyin, et al

Six compounds were isolated from the EtOH extract of stems of *Sargentodoxa cuneata*. They were identified as β -sitosterol (I), β -daucosterol (II), madasiatic acid (III), acanthoside D (IV), sargencuneside (V), and sucrose (VI) on the basis of chemical and spectral analyses. Among them, V is a new compound.

(Original article on page 171)

A Study on Polysaccharide of the Hongshier (*Umbilicaria hypococeinea*)

Ding Dongning, Yan Baoqi, et al

UMH polysaccharide was isolated and purified with alcohol precipitation from hot water extract of *Umbilicaria hypococeinea* Lian. By Sephadex G-150 column chromatography, UMH was shown to be a single homogeneous substance, sugar content 90.4%. By gas chromatography analysis, UMH was composed of glucose, mannose and glucuronic acid, their molecule ratio was about 45:1:9. Its mean molecular weight was estimated to be 40×10^4 . IR analysis, periodate oxidation and Smith degradation showed that the main chain of UMH is composed, of $\alpha(1 \rightarrow 6)$ and $(1 \rightarrow 4)$ linkage, and was an acidic hetro-saccharide.

(Original article on page 175)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents Bigflower Rhodiola (*Rhodiola crenulata*)

Peng Jiangnan, Ma Chengyu, Ge Yongchao, et al

Five compounds were isolated from the rhizome and roots of *Rhodiola crenulata* S.H.Fu. They were identified as rhodionin (I), rhodiosin (II), tyrosol (III), salidroside (IV) and gallic acid (V), respectively, by UV, MS, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopic and chemical reactions.

(Original article on page 177)

Determination of Glycyrrhizic Acid and Chlorogenic Acid by HPLC

Rong Zhifen, Zhang Weiqing, Hu Wenjie, et al

A method for the determination of glycyrrhizic acid and chlorogenic acid in Chinese medicinal preparation by Rp-HPLC-UV was described. Mobile phase: methanol (0.5% HAc) : H_2O (0.5% HAc); C_{18} column and external standard was used.

(Original article on page 181)

Quantitative Determination of Borneol in Yuqingan Liquid

Wei Xiaoshu

Borneol in Yuqingan liquid was determined quantitatively by GC. The sample was first extracted by ethyl acetate and component determined by two types of column packed with 10% OV-17 and 10% PEG-20M/chromosorb WHP respectively. N-tetradecane was used as an