

广西前胡的化学成分研究[△]

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摘要 首次从前胡属新种广西前胡*Peucedanum guangxiense*根的脂溶性部分首次分得5个化合物,经理化常数和光谱分析,鉴定为白花前胡丁素〔(+)-praeruptorin B, Pd-Ⅰ, I), 珊瑚菜素(phellopterin, Ⅱ),异欧前胡素(isoimperatorin, Ⅲ),佛手柑内酯(bergapten, Ⅳ)和 β -谷甾醇(V)。

关键词 广西前胡 白花前胡丁素 异欧前胡素 珊瑚菜素

广西前胡*Peucedanum guangxiense* Shan et Sheh是1986年报道发现伞形科前胡属的一个新种^[1]。分布于广西壮族自治区靖西县和武鸣县等地,生长在海拔300m左右的石灰质山坡疏灌木丛下或石隙中,喜腐殖质土壤。当地居民俗称为“土防风”或“石川芎”,以其根入药,治疗感冒、头痛等症。有关广西前胡的化学研究,迄今尚未见报道。为澄清前胡的植物来源与质量研究,开发广西中草药植物资源,今对其根的化学成分进行了研究。

广西前胡根的酯溶性部分经柱层析分得5个化合物结晶。其中晶I为主成分,含量约万分之5,紫外灯下显蓝紫色荧光,异羟肟酸铁试验阳性,经光谱分析确定为白花前胡丁素(Pd-Ⅰ)。Nishino等曾报道^[2],该化合物能强烈抑制癌促进剂TPA(12-O-tetradecan-ol-phorbol-13-acetate)所导致的磷脂的磷酸化作用,从而能抑制癌细胞的生长和代谢。

晶Ⅱ质谱m/z: 232的峰(基峰)但经核磁共振谱分析,其结构应为分子量的300的珊瑚菜内酯。据Saiki等报道^[3],该化合物分子结构中的异戊烯醚支链在电子的轰击下,异戊烯基极易脱落而得不到相应的分子离子峰,首次从本属植物中分到珊瑚菜内酯。

1 材料和仪器

广西前胡生药1987-01采自广西靖西县魁墟乡,原植物由本所中药室郑学忠、赖茂祥同志鉴定。熔点用Wetzlar显微熔点测定仪测定,温度计未经校正;Wzz-1型自动指示旋光仪;Perkin-Elmer 554型紫外分光光度计;Shimadzu 470型红外分光光度计,溴化钾压片;MAT 311A型质谱仪;EM360型核磁共振仪,TMS为内标;柱层析和薄层层析硅胶系青岛海洋化工厂产品。

2 提取和分离

广西前胡根粗粉750g用95%乙醇加热回流提取3次,合并提取液,减压回收乙醇得浸膏。加适量水将浸膏搅匀后用醋酸乙酯萃取得脂溶性部分。经硅胶柱层析以石油醚-醋酸乙酯为混合溶剂梯度洗脱,先后得结晶I~V。

3 鉴定

晶I: 无色针状, mp 173~175℃(石油醚-醋酸乙酯), $[\alpha]_D^{30} + 41.5$ (c, 0.12,

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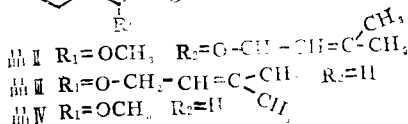
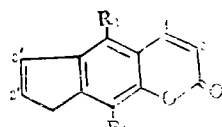
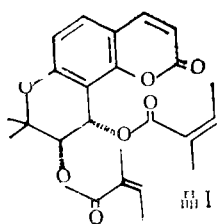


图 化合物 I ~ IV 化学结构

CHCl_3), 异羟肟酸铁反应阳性。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ nm: 216 (sh), 254, 300, 321; IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 2980, 1725, 1645, 1600, 1483, 1454, 1374, 1231, 1150, 1048, 899, 846, 770; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (60 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.46 (6H, s, $>\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.86 (6H, s, $\text{COC}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$),

1.92 (6H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{COC}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 5.39 (1H, d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3'-\text{H}$), 6.13 (1H, m, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{COC}=\text{CH}$), 6.64 (1H, d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_4'-\text{H}$), 6.74 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, C_6-H), 7.36 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, C_5-H), 7.58 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, C_4-H); MS m/z (%): 426 (4), 327 (13), 311 (17), 229 (100), 213 (20), 128 (13), 83 (82), 55 (65)。综上分析与文献对照^[4, 5], 确定晶 I 为白花前胡丁素。

晶 II: 浅黄色针状, mp 101~103°C (石油醚-醋酸乙酯), 异羟肟酸铁反应阳性。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ nm: 222, 240, 248, 268, 312; IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 2965, 1734, 1664, 1601, 1471, 1426, 1349, 1206, 1142, 1083, 997, 939, 892, 814, 741; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (60 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.66 (6H, s, $=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 4.19 (3H, s, C_5-OCH_3), 4.87 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$), 5.55 (1H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$), 6.31 (1H, d, $J=10\text{Hz}$, C_3-H), 7.05 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2'-\text{H}$), 7.69 (1H, d, $J=2\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3'-\text{H}$), 8.21 (2H, d, $J=10\text{Hz}$, C_4-H); MS m/z (%): 232 (100), 217 (49), 202 (11), 189 (7), 174 (7), 161 (4), 145 (4), 69 (9)。综上分析与文献对照^[3, 6], 确定晶 II 为珊瑚菜内酯。

晶 III: 无色颗粒状, mp 106~108°C (乙醇), 异羟肟酸铁反应阳性。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ nm: 222, 249, 258, 267, 308; IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 2905, 1721, 1616, 1574, 1539, 1448, 1369, 1344, 1316, 1276, 1198, 1156, 1119, 1090, 1069, 967, 893, 835, 743; $^1\text{H NMR}$ (60 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 1.66, 1.73 (各 3H, s, $=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 4.93 (2H, d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$), 5.59 (1H, t, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{O}-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$), 6.28 (1H, d, $J=10\text{Hz}$, C_3-H),

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取供试品液10 μ l点于硅胶G板上,并在两边各点10 μ l、20 μ l的苦参碱标准品液,按实验条件展开,测定苦参碱含量,结果见表。

7 加样回收率试验

精密吸取一定量的一洗消液,分别定量加入苦参碱对照品,以未加对照品的一洗消为对照,按样品测定的方法测定苦参碱的含量,结果回收率为100.38%,CV=0.93%。

8 讨论

用薄层扫描法测定了一洗消中苦参碱的含量,此法样品处理简便,迅速,结果准确,精密度好,可作为一洗消的质量控制标准。

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表 一洗消中苦参碱的含量测定结果

批号	含量(mg/ml)	CV(%)	n
930104	2.41	2.0	3
930412	2.11	1.8	3
930614	2.56	2.5	3
930716	2.54	2.4	3
930805	2.75	1.6	3

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7.02 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₂'-H), 7.19 (1H, br, s, C₈-H), 7.33 (1H, d, J=2Hz, C₃'-H), 8.23 (1H, d, J=10Hz, C₄-H); MS m/z (%): 270 (2), 202 (100), 174 (33), 145 (4), 118 (4), 89 (4), 69 (46)。综上分析与文献对照^[7,8]确定晶Ⅱ为异欧前胡素。

晶Ⅳ: 无色针状, mp 185~187℃ (乙醇)。异羟肟酸铁反应阳性。UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ nm, 221, 249, 267, 310; IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3140, 3010, 1725, 1622, 1575, 1465, 1353, 1213, 1155, 1119, 895, 833, 756; MS m/z (%): 216 (100), 201 (33), 188 (11), 173 (62), 145 (27), 89 (16)。综上分析与文献^[9]及Sadtlter红外标准图谱^[10]对照,确定晶Ⅳ为佛手柑内酯。

晶Ⅴ: 白色片状, mp 139~141℃ (石油醚-醋酸乙酯), 薄层层析与 β -谷甾醇标准品处同一位置, 混合熔点不下降。由此确定晶Ⅴ为 β -谷甾醇。

致谢: 本所仪器室代测各种光谱。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Indian Mockstrawberry

(*Duchesnea indica*)

Peng Jiangnan, Lu Yunru and Chen Dechang

Nine compounds were isolated from *Duchesnea indica* (Andr) Focke which was used as an anticancer herb in traditional Chinese medicine. They were identified as fumaric acid (I), fumaric acid monomethyl ester (II), daucosterol (III), brevifolin (IV), kaempferitrin (V), pomolic acid (VI), ursolic acid (VII), euscaphic acid (VIII) and β -sitosterol (IX). The former six compounds were obtained for the first time from the genus *Duchesnea* Smith and brevifolin was obtained for the first time from family *Rosaceae*.

(Original article on page 339)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Guangxiqianhu

(*Peucedanum guangxiense*)

Huang Ping, Lu Chunqiong, Lai Maoxiang, et al

Five compounds isolated from the root of *Peucedanum guangxiense* Shan et Shen were identified as (+)-praeruptorin B, isoimperatorin, phellopterin, bergapten and β -sitosterol respectively on the basis of physical and chemical properties and spectral data.

(Original article on page 342)

Studies on Effective Composition of Pinecone IV. Determination of Acid Polysaccharides in Polysaccharides of Cone of Korean Pine (*Pinus koraiensis*)

Li Haozhi, Guo Tiejun, et al

Acid polysaccharides in pinecone were determined quantitatively by sulfuric acid-carbazole colorimetry and the influence of amount of sulfuric acid carbazole, reaction temperature and time for color-reaction were investigated. The maximum absorption was found to be at 520nm. The absorbance was a linear function of concentrations between 0 and 7 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ acid polysaccharides ($r=0.9999$, $n=7$). Analytical recovery was 91.0%~99.8%. RDS was 1.3%~2.3% ($n=6$). The minimum detectable concentration was 0.05 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

(Original article on page 347)

Quantitative Determination of Paeoniflorin in Paeonialbiflosides by HPLC

Qian Yanan, Liu Xinshun, et al

Quantitative determination of paeoniflorin in paeonialbiflosides by HPLC was described. The average recovery was found to be 101.08%, and relative standard deviations (RSD) 1.90%. The calibration curve was linear in the range from 2.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ to 10.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ with $r=0.9999$. It was shown that the method is convenient, sensitive and with good reproducibility.

(Original article on page 349)