

箭叶淫羊藿化学成分研究

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摘要 从箭叶淫羊藿 *Epimedium sagittatum* 中分到了3个化合物: β -谷甾醇, β -谷甾醇葡萄糖甙及一新黄酮化合物——箭叶素。经波谱分析和化学反应测定其结构为5-羟基-6, 7-二甲氧基-3', 4'-亚甲二氧基黄酮。

关键词 箭叶淫羊藿 箭叶素 5-羟基-6, 7-二甲氧基-3', 4'-亚甲二氧基黄酮

箭叶淫羊藿 *Epimedium sagittatum* Maxim. 系小檗科淫羊藿属植物, 习用于补肾壮阳, 具益精作用^[1]。其化学成分已报道的有黄酮类如: icariin^[2,3], des-o-methyl-icariin^[4,5], 化合物B, icariside^[3], epimedoside A^[6], epimedoside B 及C^[7], epimedoside D 及E^[8]。木质体类如: 化合物A[(一)-olivil], 化合物B、C及D等4个结晶^[9], 还有广玉蓝碱^[5]。

本文研究箭叶淫羊藿的脂溶性部分, 分得 β -谷甾醇, β -谷甾醇葡萄糖甙及一个新黄酮化合物I。

化合物I的结构测定: 黄色针晶, mp 254~256.5°C (230°C有升华现象), $C_{18}H_{14}O_7$ (M^+ 342), TLC_{R_f}值0.45 (石油醚-乙醚2:1), 高浓度乙醇溶液对FeCl₃反应呈污绿色。UV $\lambda_{max}^{CHCl_3}$ nm: 245 (237sh), 280, 338为黄酮类特征吸收。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3060, 2835, 2700~2500, 1620 (缩合羰基), 1600, 1550 (芳环)。在红外光谱上未见典型羰基吸收峰, 而在2835 cm⁻¹以下出现弱的小峰, 这说明系C₆-OH与C₄=O缩合时所出现的羟基吸收峰, 氧氯化锆试验阳性 (浅黄色), 加柠檬酸退色也证明C₆-羟基的存在。

¹H NMR (ppm) δ 3.92及3.96, s, 各3个H为OCH₃ $\times$ 2。6.92, J=8.5, C₅'-H; 7.45, dd, J=8.5, 2.5, C₆'-H及7.3, d, J=2.5, C₂'-H。以上3个H为B环上ABX型的结构。6.53, s, C₃-H; 6.54, s, C₈-H或C₆-H; 6.98, s, 2H (为亚甲二氧基上的峰CH₂< $\begin{smallmatrix} O \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ O \end{smallmatrix}$)。在红外光谱中亦出现930 cm⁻¹, 1330 cm⁻¹, 1040 cm⁻¹峰。亚甲二氧基的连接位置由质谱裂解碎片而决定。(A-CH₃)⁺m/z为181及B环碎片为146, 而知连接在B环3', 4'位上 (见图)。2个甲氧基在A环上的位置推定, 根据文献^[9,10]黄酮类的质谱研究, 当C₅-OH, C₆, 7-二甲氧基或C₅, 7, 8-三甲氧基时, $M^+ > (M-15)^+$, 而C₅-OH, C₇, 8-二甲氧基及C₅, 6, 7-三甲氧基时, $M^+ < (M-15)^+$ 。化合物I的MS m/z: M^+ 342 (100%), 327 ($M-15$)⁺ (85.9%), 故在A环上应有C₅-OH, C₆, 7-二甲氧基存在, 在此结构中8位未被取代, Gibb's试剂呈阳性反应, 至此可以决定化合物I的结构为5-羟基-6, 7-二甲氧基-3', 4'-亚甲二氧基黄酮, 化学结构式见图。

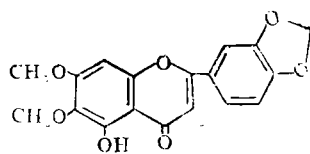
化合物I尚未见文献报道, 为一新黄酮化合物, 命名为: 箭叶素 (sagittin)。

1 仪器

熔点用Kofler微量熔点测定仪, 温度未校正。红外光谱用Perkin-Elmer 377型仪测定。质谱用MAT 111型仪测定。

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化合物 I
M⁺ 342 (100%)

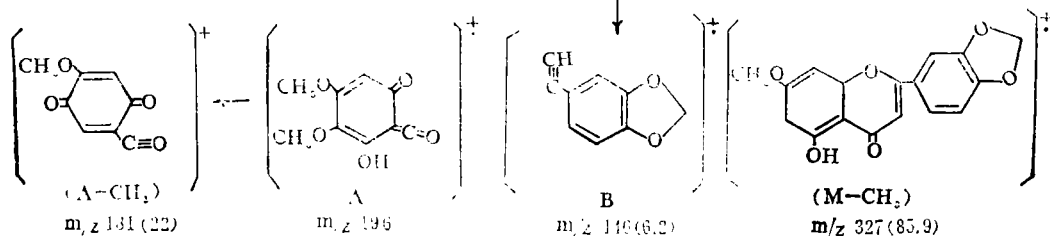


图 化合物 I 的化学结构式及质谱裂解碎片

2 提取和分离

箭叶淫羊藿 3kg (去除根部分), 用 92% 乙醇冷浸提取 4 次, 合并提取液, 减压浓缩成糖浆状, 加水, 分成水溶与水不溶 2 部分。水不溶部分加稀乙醇除去叶绿素, 稀乙醇浓缩, 得 16g 糖浆状物。经硅胶 H 柱低压柱层析, 氯仿, 氯仿-丙酮梯度洗脱分别得 β-谷甾醇, β-谷甾醇葡萄糖甙以及一新黄酮化合物 I。

3 鉴定

β-谷甾醇 (12mg): 丙酮中重结晶呈针状晶体。mp 136~137℃。与已知样品共 TLC, R_f 值及显色均一致。

β-谷甾醇葡萄糖甙 (16mg): 氯仿-甲醇混合溶剂中重结晶呈细针状晶体, mp 280~282℃。与已知样品共 TLC, R_f 值及显色均一致。

新黄酮化合物 I (24mg): MS m/z (%): 342 (M⁺, 100), 341 (M⁺-1, 19), 327 [(M-CH₃)⁺, 85.9], 325 [(M-OH)⁺, 9.8], 313 [(M-CHO)⁺, 20.4], 311 [(M-CH₃O)⁺, 6.8], 299 [(M-CH₃CO)⁺, 19.7], 296 [(M-CH₂O₂)⁺, 17], 181 [(A-CH₃)⁺, 22], 153 [(A-CH₃CO)⁺, 36.6], 146 (B, 6.3), 146 (192.2), 125 [(A-CH₃COCO)⁺, 5.4]。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Sagittate Epimedium

(*Epimedium sagittatum*)

Wu Qinli, Zhao Yanqing, Li Zhulian

From *Epimedium sagittatum* Maxim, three compounds were isolated. They are β -sitosterol, β -sitosterolglucoside and a new flavone compound I. By spectroscopic and chemical methods, I was elucidated as 5-hydroxy-6, 7-dimethoxy-3', 4'-methylene-dioxyflavone.

(Original article on page 451)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Korean Epimedium(*Epimedium koreanum*)

Li Wenkui, Zhang Ruyi, Xiao Peigen

Eight compounds were isolated from the aerial parts of *Epimedium koreanum* Nakai. Their structures were identified as daucosterol(I), icariin(II), epimedeside-C(III), hyperoside(IV), quercetin(V), icariside I(VI), baohuoside-I(VII) and icaritin(VIII) by physico-chemical properties and UV, IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and MS. Among them I, IV, V, VI, and VII were isolated from the plant for the first time.

(Original article on page 453)

Analysis and Preparation of γ -Linolenic Acid from Seed Oil of Common

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)

Sun Qiliang

GC-MS analysis showed that seed oil of *Borago officinalis* contains up to 20.01% γ -linolenic acid. Urea fractionation-vacuum distillation separation allowed us to obtain fractions of methyl- γ -linolenate of 92.8% purity at a yield of 50%.

(Original article on page 456)

Determination of Flavonoids in Leaf Extract Preparations of Ginkgo

(*Ginkgo biloba*) by HPLC

Liu Songqing, Tang Xianzhe, Ma Wenxiu, et al

Quantitative HPLC method was developed for the determination of flavonoids in extract preparations of leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* L. YWG-C₁₈ column was used with a mobile phase of methanol-water-glacial acetic acid (40:57.5:2.5, V/V) and detected at 254nm. The flow rate was 1.0ml/min. Ten Peaks were observed. Rutin was used as external standard and the calibration curve was linear over the range of 0.5~2.5 μg ($r=0.9996$). The extraction recovery was 104.2% (RSD=3.3%). Compared with the results of chemical colorimetric analysis, the method has a better reproducibility and more information about the flavonoids in *G. biloba* can be obtained.

(Original article on page 461)

Comparative Study on the Extraction Process for the Preparation of Maxingshigan Pill

He Qun, Luo Jiying, Deng Qingping

Influence of extraction process on the quality of Maxingshigan pills was studied. Guided by the amount of ephedrine in the extraction as determined by dual wavelength TL-