

朝鲜淫羊藿化学成分的研究

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摘要 从小檗科植物朝鲜淫羊藿 *Epimedium koreanum* 的地上部分分得8个成分,经化学和光谱方法分析分别鉴定为胡萝卜甙(Ⅰ)、淫羊藿甙(Ⅱ)、淫羊藿次甙-C(Ⅲ)、金丝桃甙(Ⅳ)、槲皮素(Ⅴ)、淫羊藿次甙-I(Ⅵ)、宝藿甙-I(Ⅶ)和淫羊藿素(Ⅷ)。

关键词 小檗科 朝鲜淫羊藿 黄酮

朝鲜淫羊藿 *Epimedium koreanum* Nakai 为《中国药典》收载的常用中药淫羊藿的主要品种之一。本品以地上部分入药,具有补肾壮阳、祛风除湿等功效,主治阳痿不举、小便淋沥、腰膝无力等^[1]。前人先后对其进行过较为细致的化学研究工作,已经得到淫羊藿甙(icariin),淫羊藿次甙-A(epimedoside-A)^[2,3], epimedin A, B, C^[4,5], epimedokoreanoside I, II^[6], 2''-O-rhamnosylkariside A和2''-O-rhamnosylkarisid II^[7]。本文报道从其95%乙醇提取物中经聚酰胺、硅胶和Sephadex LH-20等多种柱层析技术分离、纯化得到8个化合物,根据化学和光谱方法鉴定为胡萝卜甙(daucosterol, I)、淫羊藿甙(icariin, II)、淫羊藿次甙-C(epimedoside-C, III)、金丝桃甙(hyperoside, IV)、槲皮素(quercetin, V)、淫羊藿次甙-I(icariside-I, VI)、宝藿甙-I(baohuoside-I, VII)和淫羊藿素(icaritin, VIII)。其中除甙II、III和VII外均为首次从该植物中发现。

1 材料和仪器

X-4型显微熔点测定仪(温度计未校正); Pekin-Elmer 983G型红外光谱仪; Philips PYE unican PU8800型紫外光谱仪; ZAB-HS型质谱仪; YG-20-253型质谱仪; Varian-300型核磁共振仪(内标为TMS)。柱层析聚酰胺为湖南省澧县一中试剂厂生产;聚酰胺薄膜为浙江省黄岩化学试验厂生产; Sephadex LH-20为瑞典Pharmacia公司生产;展开剂(1)氯仿-甲醇(20:1, 10:1, 5:1)(2)乙酸乙酯-丙酮-水(25:5:1);氯仿-甲醇-丙酮(10:2:0.5)。

2 提取与分离

朝鲜淫羊藿的干燥地上部分56kg,用乙醇回流提取3次,将提取物浓缩,得干浸膏8.5kg。取4kg干浸膏用热水溶解过滤,分成水溶和水不溶部分,水溶部分依次用石油醚(60~90°C)、二氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,浓缩,其中乙酸乙酯部分(191g)以硅胶拌样,经聚酰胺柱层析及硅胶柱层析,用氯仿-甲醇系统梯度洗脱,重结晶或Sephadex LH-20柱层析纯化,得I 1100mg, II 2300mg、III 400mg、IV 4000mg、V 15mg、VI 370mg、VII 1800mg和VIII 20mg。

3 鉴定

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I: 白色粉末状结晶, mp307℃ (分解), Molish反应出现棕色环, TLC 检查 R_f 值与胡萝卜甙标准品一致。

II: 黄色针状结晶, mp223~225℃, Molish反应出现棕色环, TLC检查 R_f 值与标准淫羊藿甙一致。UV, IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, MS数据和文献值吻合^[8]。

III: 黄色粉末状结晶, mp290~294℃, Molish反应出现棕色环, TLC检查 R_f 值与标准淫羊藿次甙-C一致。UV, IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, MS数据和文献值吻合^[9]。

IV: 黄色粉末状结晶, mp233~235℃, Molish反应出现棕色环, HCl-Mg粉反应呈玫瑰红色, FeCl_3 反应呈墨绿色。UV λ_{max} nm: 358, 300 (sh), 254 (MeOH); 408, 324, 270 (NaOMe); 396, 300 (sh), 266 (AlCl_3); 398, 360, 300, 266 (AlCl_3/HCl); 366, 300 (sh), 266 (NaOAc); 376, 296 (sh), 260 (NaOAc/ H_3BO_3)。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 3400, 1650, 1600, 1500, 1380, 1200。IV点样于硅胶板上经盐酸处理^[10], 展开后与随行的标准品 β -D-半乳糖 R_f 值一致。FAB-MS (m/z): 465 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$), 203 ($\text{M}-162 + \text{H}$)。 ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300MHz) δ ppm: 12.62 (1H, s, $\text{C}_5\text{-OH}$), 10.86, 9.72, 9.15 (各1H, s, $3\times\text{OH}$), 7.66 (1H, dd, $J=9\text{Hz}$, 2.1Hz, $\text{C}_8'\text{-H}$), 7.52 (1H, d, $J=2.1\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2'\text{-H}$), 6.88 (1H, d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_5'\text{-H}$), 6.40 (1H, d, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_3\text{-H}$), 6.19 (1H, d, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 5.37 (1H, d, $J=8.8\text{Hz}$, Gal- $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 75MHz) δ ppm: 156.11 (C_2), 133.36 (C_3), 177.28 (C_4), 161.04 (C_5), 98.60 (C_6), 163.91 (C_7), 93.42 (C_8), 156.11 (C_9), 103.86 (C_{10}), 121.88 (C_1'), 115.86 (C_2'), 144.66 (C_3'), 148.29 (C_4'), 115.08 (C_5'), 120.98 (C_6'), 101.73 (Gal- C_1), 71.16 (Gal- C_2), 73.14 (Gal- C_3), 67.78 (Gal- C_4), 75.78 (Gal- C_5), 60.11 (Gal- C_6)。推定IV为3, 5, 7, 3', 4'-五羟基黄酮-3-O- β -D-吡喃半乳糖甙。

V: 黄色粉末状结晶, mp315~317℃, HCl-Mg粉反应呈玫瑰红色。 FeCl_3 反应呈墨绿色。UV λ_{max} nm: 370, 296, 254, (MeOH); 422, 328, 270, 282 (sh) (NaOMe); 436, 268 (AlCl_3); 426, 358, 300 (sh), 264 (AlCl_3/HCl); 374, 270 (sh), 254 (NaOAc); 386, 260 (NaOAc/ H_3BO_3)。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 3360, 3280, 1650, 1600, 1500, 840。EI-MS (m/z): 302 (M^+), 274, 229, 153, 137, 106, 89, 69。TLC检查 R_f 值与标准品一致。

VI: 黄色针状结晶, mp252, 254℃, Molish反应出现棕色环, HCl-Mg粉反应呈玫瑰红色。UV λ_{max} nm: 370, 326, 270, 252 (sh) (MeOH); 414, 258 (NaOMe); 430, 356, 304 (sh), 266 (AlCl_3); 430, 304 (sh), 266 (AlCl_3/HCl); 372, 320, 268 (NaOAc); 370, 324, 268 (NaOAc/ H_3BO_3)。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} : 3400, 1650, 1600, 1580, 1500, 835。VI点样于硅胶板上, 经浓盐酸处理后^[10], 与随行的标准 β -D-葡萄糖 R_f 值一致。FAB-MS (m/z): 531 ($\text{M}^+ + \text{H}$), 369 ($\text{M}^+ - 162 + \text{H}$) 可证明只有一个葡萄糖。 ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 300MHz) δ ppm: 12.42 (1H, s, $\text{C}_5\text{-OH}$), 9.60 (1H, s, $\text{C}_3\text{-OH}$), 8.13 (2H, d, $J=8.7\text{Hz}$, C_2' , $\text{C}_6'\text{-H}$), 7.12 (2H, d, $J=8.7\text{Hz}$, C_3' , $\text{C}_5'\text{-H}$), 6.59 (1H, s, $\text{C}_6\text{-H}$), 5.00 (1H, d, $J=7.2\text{Hz}$, Glu- $\text{C}_1\text{-H}$), 5.19 (1H, t, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, $\text{C}_2''\text{-H}$), 3.84 (3H, s, $\text{C}_4'\text{-OMe}$), 1.76 (3H, s, $\text{C}_4''\text{-H}$), 1.63 (3H, s, $\text{C}_5''\text{-H}$)。 ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 75MHz) δ ppm: 146.74 (C_2), 136.03

(C₃), 176.28 (C₄), 159.95 (C₅), 97.38 (C₆), 160.44 (C₇), 107.96 (C₈), 152.55 (C₉), 104.38 (C₁₀), 122.27 (C_{1'}), 129.21 (C_{2'}), 114.01 (C_{3'}), 158.37 (C_{4'}), 114.01 (C_{5'}), 129.21 (C_{6'}), 21.47 (C_{1''}), 123.28 (C_{2''}), 131.00 (C_{3''}), 25.50 (C_{4''}), 17.97 (C_{5''}), 55.37 (C_{4'}-OMe), 100.38 (Glu-C₁), 73.33 (Glu-C₂), 76.55 (Glu-C₃), 69.63 (Glu-C₄), 77.10 (Glu-C₅), 60.63 (Glu-C₆)。推定Ⅶ为3, 5, 7-三羟基-4'-甲氧基-8-异戊烯基黄酮-7-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖甙。

Ⅶ: 黄色针状结晶, mp 207~209℃, Molish反应出现棕色环, TLC检查R_f值与标准宝藜甙-I一致。UV, IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, MS数据和文献值吻合^[11]。

Ⅷ: 黄色针状结晶, mp 227~229℃, HCl-Mg粉反应呈玫瑰红色, FeCl₃反应呈墨绿色。UVλ_{max}nm: 372, 320, 270 (MeOH); 424, 330 (sh), 286 (NaOMe); 430, 350, 310 (sh), 270 (AlCl₃); 430, 350, 310 (sh), 270 (AlCl₃/HCl); 378, 320, 272 (NaOAc); 370, 326, 270 (NaOAc/H₃BO₃), IRν_{max}^{KBr}cm⁻¹: 3300, 1640, 1600, 1560, 1510, 840。EI-MS (m/z): 368 (M⁺), 353, 313, 300, 165, 135, 104。 ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300MHz) δppm: 13.34 (1H, s, C₅-OH), 10.71 (1H, s, C₇-OH), 9.44 (1H, s, C₃-OH), 8.10 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, C_{2'}, 6'-H), 7.10 (2H, d, J=8.7Hz, C_{3'}, 5'-H), 6.29 (1H, s, C₆-H), 5.16 (1H, t, J=6.7Hz, C_{2''}-H), 3.83 (3H, s, C_{4''}-OMe), 3.41 (2H, d, J=6.7Hz, C_{1''}-H), 1.73 (3H, s, C_{4''}-H), 1.61 (3H, s, C_{5''}-H)。 ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 75MHz) δppm: 145.96 (C₂), 135.81 (C₃), 175.94 (C₄), 160.27 (C₅), 97.67 (C₆), 161.02 (C₇), 105.56 (C₈), 153.42 (C₉), 102.95 (C₁₀), 122.33 (C_{1'}), 129.00 (C_{2'}), 113.93 (C_{3'}), 157.86 (C_{4'}), 113.93 (C_{5'}), 129.00 (C_{6'}), 55.23 (C_{4''}-OMe), 21.21 (C_{1''}), 123.50 (C_{2''}), 130.83 (C_{3''}), 25.41 (C_{4''}), 17.83 (C_{5''})。由此推定Ⅷ为3, 5, 7-三羟基-4'-甲氧基-8-异戊烯基黄酮。

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征 订 启 事

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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-