

金银花化学成分的研究[△]

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摘要 从金银花 *Lonicera japonica* 中又分得4个黄酮类化合物, 分别鉴定为木犀草素-7-O- α -D-葡萄糖甙 (luteolin-7-O- α -D-glucoside, I), 木犀草素-7-O- β -D-半乳糖甙 (luteolin-7-O- β -D-galactoside, II), 槲皮素-3-O- β -D-葡萄糖甙 (quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucoside, III), 金丝桃甙 (hyperoside, IV), 均为首次从金银花中获得。

关键词 金银花 木犀草素-7-O- β -D-半乳糖甙 槲皮素-3-O- β -D-葡萄糖甙 金丝桃甙

金银花为忍冬科植物忍冬 *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. 的干燥花蕾, 为中医常用药^[7]。药理试验证明有抑菌、解热、抗炎、抗生育、增强人体免疫等多种功能^[2,3]。有人对其抗菌疗效的氯原酸及其含量进行了研究^[4]。尚未见金银花化学成分的全面报道。我们从中分出10个单体化合物, 本文报道4个黄酮类化合物的结构鉴定。它们是: 木犀草素-7-O- α -D-葡萄糖甙 (luteolin-7-O- α -D-glucoside, I), 木犀草素-7-O- β -D-半乳糖甙 (luteolin-7-O- β -D-galactoside, II), 槲皮素-3-O- β -D-葡萄糖甙 (quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucoside, III), 金丝桃甙 (hyperoside, IV), 均为首次从金银花中获得。

1 仪器和材料

熔点测定用 X₁ 型显微熔点测定仪(温度计未校正); 紫外光谱用岛津 UV-3000 型仪测定; 红外光谱用岛津 IR-435 型仪测定, KBr 压片; ¹HNMR、¹³CNMR 用 Varian-VXR300 型仪测定, 内标为 TMS; 质谱用 ZAB-HS 型仪测定。层析用硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂出品; 微晶纤维素为上海试剂二厂生产; 聚酰胺为上海警备区后勤部生产。

2 提取和分离

金银花的乙醇提取物, 用正丁醇萃取, 回收正丁醇, 聚酰胺柱层析, 以水-乙醇梯度洗脱, 30% 乙醇洗脱部分, 经硅胶柱层析, 以 CHCl₃-MeOH 梯度洗脱, TLC 检查, 按相近色点合并, 得 11 个组分。各组分再经聚酰胺、纤维素柱层析并纯化得到化合物 I~IV。

3 鉴定

化合物 I: 淡黄色结晶, mp(EtOH): 236~238°C, 分子式 C₁₂H₂₀O₁₁。HCl-Mg 反应红色, 锆-枸橼酸反应, 加酸后黄色减退。FAB-MSm/z: 449 [M+H]⁺, 471 [M+Na]⁺。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3350(OH), 1660(C=O), 1600, 1495(Ar)。UV λ_{max} nm: 256, 268 (sh), 350 (MeOH); 260, 294 (sh), 400 (MeOH+NaOMe), 269, 294 (sh), 358, 386 (MeOH+AlCl₃/HCl); 273, 300 (sh), 328, 425 (MeOH+AlCl₃); 259, 293, 405 (MeOH+NaOAc); 259, 372 (MeOH+NaOAc/H₃BO₃)。¹HNMR (DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 12.97(1H, s, C₅-OH), 10.02(1H, d, J=3.3Hz, C₄'-OH), 9.43(1H, d, J=4.2Hz, C₃'-OH), 7.45(1H, dd, J=2.1, 8.06Hz, C₆'-H), 7.41(1H, d, J=2.1Hz, C₂'-H), 6.90(1H, d, J=8.1Hz, C₅'-H), 6.77(1H, d, J=2.1Hz, C₈-H), 6.74(1H, d, J=1.5Hz, C₃-H), 6.43(1H, d, J=1.8Hz, C₆-H), 5.42(1H, d, J=

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4.2Hz, α -D-葡萄糖C_{1''}-H)。¹³CNMR(DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 181.7(C₄), 164.3(C₂), 162.7(C₇), 160.9(C₅), 156.8(C₉), 149.7(C_{4'}), 145.7(C_{3'}), 121.3(C_{1'}), 119.1(C_{6'}), 115.9(C_{5'}), 113.4(C_{2'}), 105.2(C₁₀), 103.1(C₃), 99.8(C_{1''}), 99.4(C₈), 94.6(C₈), 77.1(C_{5''}), 76.3(C_{3''}), 73.1(C_{2''}), 69.5(C_{4''}), 60.6(C_{6''})。按Harborne纸色谱方法与标准品对照检查有葡萄糖^[5]。需要指出的是, 化合物I之所以确定为 α -葡萄糖甙主要依据为: 文献^[6]报道, 在¹³CNMR中, α -型连接的吡喃葡萄糖端基碳的化学位移为97~101ppm, β -型连接的为103~106ppm, 而化合物I的端基碳的化学位移为99.8ppm, 故推断化合物I中的葡萄糖为 α -构型。在¹HNMR中, 文献^[7]报道, D-葡萄糖 β -甙键J_{1,2} = 6~8Hz, α -甙键的J_{1,2} = 4Hz, 化合物I实测C_{1''}-H的J_{1,2} = 4.2Hz, 接近文献报道的 α -构型数值, 而距 β -构型的数值相差较大。另有文献^[8]报道, 单葡萄糖甙的IR光谱中, 在770, 780cm⁻¹处有较强的吸收端, 在I的IR光谱中也可明显见到, 故确定I为木犀草素-7-O- α -D-葡萄糖甙。

化合物I: 淡黄色结晶, mp179~181°C(EtOH)。分子式为C₂₁H₂₀O₁₁, HCl-Mg粉反应红色, Molish反应阳性。FAB-MS m/z: 449[M+H]⁺, 487[M+K]⁺。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3388(OH), 1657(C=O), 1602, 1495(Ar)。UV λ_{max} : 254, 267(sh), 350(MeOH); 264, 392(MeOH+NaOMe); 272, 300(sh), 425(MeOH+AlCl₃); 274, 295(sh), 360, 388(MeOH+AlCl₃/HCl); 260, 390(MeOH+NaOAc); 260, 370(MeOH+NaOAc/H₃BO₃)。¹HNMR(DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 12.99(1H, s, C₅-OH), 10.05(1H, s, C_{4'}-OH), 9.45(1H, s, C_{3'}-OH), 7.46(1H, d, J=8.8Hz, C_{6'}-H), 7.43(1H, s, C_{2'}-H), 6.91(1H, d, J=8.06Hz, C_{5'}-H), 6.80(1H, s, C₈-H), 6.76(1H, s, C₃-H), 6.46(1H, s, C₆-H), 5.09(1H, d, J=6.6Hz, β -半乳糖C_{1''}-H)。¹³CNMR(DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 181.9(C₄), 164.5(C₂), 162.9(C₇), 161.2(C₅), 156.9(C₉), 149.9(C_{4'}), 145.8(C_{3'}), 121.4(C_{1'}), 119.2(C_{6'}), 116.0(C_{5'}), 113.6(C_{2'}), 105.4(C₁₀), 103.2(C₃), 99.9(C_{1''}), 99.5(C₈), 94.7(C₃), 77.2(C_{5''}), 76.4(C_{3''}), 73.2(C_{2''}), 69.5(C_{4''}), 60.6(C_{6''})。按Harborne纸色谱法与标准品对照检查有半乳糖^[5]。I确定为5, 3', 4'-三羟基黄酮-7-O- β -D-半乳糖甙。

化合物II: 黄色粉末结晶, mp188~190°C(EtOH)。分子式C₂₁H₂₀O₁₂。HCl-Mg反应阳性, 锆-枸橼酸反应, 加酸后黄色减退。FAB-MS m/z: 465(M+H)⁺, 487(M+Na)⁺。IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3390(OH), 1660(C=O), 1600, 1496(Ar)。UV λ_{max} nm: 259, 295(sh), 357(MeOH); 270, 325(sh), 407(MeOH+NaOMe); 274, 308(sh), 430(MeOH+AlCl₃); 270, 300, 360, 400(MeOH+AlCl₃/HCl); 272, 320, 392(MeOH+NaOAc); 262, 377(MeOH+NaOAc/H₃BO₃)。¹HNMR(DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 12.66(1H, s, C₅-OH), 10.88(1H, s, C₇-OH), 9.75(1H, s, C_{4'}-OH), 9.24(1H, s, C_{3'}-OH), 7.60(1H, dd, J=7.3, 2.2Hz, C_{6'}-H), 7.59(1H, d, J=2.2Hz, C_{2'}-H), 6.85(1H, d, J=8.8Hz, C_{5'}-H), 6.41(1H, d, J=1.5Hz, C₈-H), 6.21(1H, d, J=2.2Hz, C₆-H), 5.48(1H, d, J=7.3Hz, β -D-葡萄糖C_{1''}-H)。¹³C-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 177.24(C₄), 163.88(C₇), 161.05(C₅), 156.14(C₂), 155.97(C₉), 148.27(C_{4'}), 144.64(C_{3'}), 133.21(C₃), 121.50(C_{6'}), 121.07(C_{1'}), 116.08(C_{5'}), 115.09(C_{2'}), 103.95(C₁₀), 100.72(C_{1''}),

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Preliminary Studies on Transforming Wild Tibetan Hellebore (*Helleborus thibetanus*) into Cultivated Variety

Yang Yongjian, Qi Yinde

Ecological characteristics and biological specific feature of *Helleborus thibetanus* Franch. were briefly described and cultivation technique to transform the wild plant into its cultivated variety was studied to provide a basis for the protection and exploitation of the wild resource of *H. thibetanus*.

(Original article on page 596)

The Propagation of Fiveleaf *Gynostemma* (*Gynostemma pentaphyllum*) by Leaf Cutting in Autumn

Huang Tianfang

In autumn *Gynostemma pentaphyllum* propagated by leaf cutting can root quickly and have a high survival rate. Covered with plastic film, they can live through the winter, and then grow quickly and sturdily when the weather getting warmer in the early spring of the following year. At the end of April, the first crop of *G. pentaphyllum* can be harvested and supply sufficient materials for cutting in large area in May. The results showed that the annual output of stems-leaves of *G. pentaphyllum* propagated by leaf cutting is 2.99 times as much as that by stem cutting in the same year.

(Original article on page 598)

Analysis and Identification of Bezoar of Horse (*Equus caballus orientalis*)

Wu Dekang, Gong Yijiang et al

Various properties of the raw drug Horse Bezoar were studied by microscopic observation, X-ray phase analysis, thermal analysis, elementary analysis and solubility test. Results showed that Horse Bezoar mainly contains magnesium ammonium phosphate as well as some magnesium-phosphorus stones.

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3.98(C₂"), 69.82(C₄"), 60.87(C₆")。按Harborne纸色谱方法与标准品对照检查有葡萄糖。Ⅱ确定为5, 7, 3', 4'-四羟基黄酮醇-3-O-β-D-葡萄糖甙, 即陆地棉甙。

化合物Ⅳ: 黄色粉状结晶, mp_{219~222}°C(EtOH), 分子式C₂₁H₂₀O₁₂。HCl-Mg反应阳性。FAB-MS m/z: 465(M+H)⁺, 487(M+Na)⁺。以上数据及¹H, ¹³CNMR谱与文献^[9,10]报道的金丝桃甙完全一致。

致谢: 山东省药品检验所何心亮主任药师代为进行品种鉴定。

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ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Shellfish Pricklyash

(*Zanthoxylum dissitum*)

Tang Jun, Zhu Wei, Tu Zhiben

Eight crystalline compounds were isolated from the stem of *Zanthoxylum dissitum* Hemsl. for the first time. Seven of them were identified as dictamnine (I), γ -fagarine (II), skimmianine (III), 4-methoxy-1-methyl-2-quinolone (IV), haplopin (V), β -sitosterol (VI) and daucosterol (VII) on the basis of spectral data. The eighth was a mixed long-chain fatty (VIII) (mainly $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$).

(Original article on page 563)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Maoruixiang (*Daphne odora*)

Wang Weiwèn, Zhou Bingnan, Wang Chengrui

Four compounds were isolated from the root of *Daphne odora* sp. Their structures were identified by chemical and spectroscopic methods as daphnoretin, daphneticin, D(-)-lariciresinol and β -sitosterol.

(Original article on page 566)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of Japanese Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera japonica*)

Gao Yumin, Mu Huijun, et al

Four flavonoids were isolated for the first time from *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. Their structures were identified by spectroscopic (IR, UV, 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and MS) and chemical methods as luteolin-7-O- α -D-glucoside (I), luteolin-7-O- β -D-galactoside (II), quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucoside (III) and hyperoside (IV).

(Original article on page 568)

On the Quality Standard of Huichunzhibao Oral Liquid (HZOL)

Guo Tao, Jin Baofeng, et al

Huichunzhibao oral liquid (HZOL) is a traditional Chinese herb preparation composed of *Panax ginseng*, Hairy Antler (*Cervus nippon* Temminck) and *Epimedium brevicornum* Maxim. The active principle of each component was identified by TLC and icariin, the main active principle of *E. brevicornum* was determined quantitatively by HPLC. The method was found to be accurate, sensitive and reproducible with average recovery 98.97% and RSD = 1.53 (n = 3).

(Original article on page 572)

Effect of Monoammonium Glycyrrhizinate on

Ascorbic Acid and Lead Complex

Shao Wei, Wang Chunxiang, Mi Guangtai, et al

Stability constant of ascorbic acid and lead complex was measured by pH potentiometry at different temperatures and concentrations of monoammonium glycyrrhizinate (MG). At a concentration of 5.0×10^{-4} mol/L and at biological condition, $\lg k_1 = 8.72$ and $\lg k_2 =$