

小叶丁香化学成分的研究 (I)

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摘要:目的 对小叶丁香 *Syringa pubescens* 的化学成分进行研究。方法 采用硅胶柱色谱进行分离纯化, 通过光谱分析鉴定其化学结构。结果 首次从小叶丁香的乙醇提取物中分得 4 个化合物, 并鉴定为橄榄苦苷 (oleuropein, I)、10-羟基橄榄苦苷 (10-hydroxyoleuropein, II)、oleoside-11-methyl ester (III) 及 2-(3,4-二羟基苯基)乙醇 [2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethanol, IV]。结论 4 种化合物均为首次从该种植物中分得的裂环环烯醚萜苷类化合物。

关键词: 小叶丁香; 丁香属; 木犀科; 裂环环烯醚萜苷; 橄榄苦苷

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Studies on chemical constituents of *Syringa pubescens* (I)WU Ming-jian^{1,2}, ZHAO Tian-zeng², ZHANG Hai-yan², YIN Wei-ping³, FU Jing-guo⁴

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Abstract Object A study on the chemical constituents of *Syringa pubescens* Turcz. was carried out. **Methods** The constituents were isolated and repeatedly purified on silica gel column chromatography. They were identified and structurally elucidated by spectral analysis. **Results** Four compounds were obtained. They were oleuropein (I), 10-hydroxyoleuropein (II), oleoside-11-methyl ester (III) and 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethanol (IV). **Conclusion** All of them are secoiridoid glycosides isolated for the first time from this plant.

Key words *Syringa pubescens* Turcz.; *Syringa* L.; Oleaceae; secoiridoid glycosides; oleuropein

小叶丁香 *Syringa pubescens* Turcz. 又名巧玲花、雀舌花、毛丁香, 为木犀科丁香属植物, 分布于河南、河北、陕西、山西、甘肃等地, 生长在海拔 800~2 400 m 山地、沟内或崖石上^[1]。民间用其花、果实泡茶饮用, 有消炎、镇咳、治疗肝炎和肝硬化之疗效。但至今未被药典收录, 亦未见有关化学成分的报道。我们首次对小叶丁香的化学成分进行了研究, 从中分离并鉴定出多种化合物, 本文报道属于裂环环烯醚萜苷类结构的橄榄苦苷 (I)、10-羟基橄榄苦苷 (II)、oleoside-11-methyl ester (III) 及芳醇类的 2-(3,4-二羟基苯基)乙醇 (IV), 均首次从该种植物中分离得到。据文献^[2~6]报道, I 具有抗菌、消炎、抗病毒、抗氧化、抗癌、降血糖作用, 且毒性很低, 小鼠 1 g/kg 未见死亡。

1 仪器和试剂

MS HP990196 (FABMS-G); IR PE-580B; UV: Shimadzu UV2100; ¹H NMR ¹³C NMR 和 2D NMR Burkert DPX 400; 柱色谱和薄层色谱用硅胶均为青岛海洋化工厂生产。

小叶丁香采自河南省嵩县车村镇南山坡, 经河南农业大学朱长山教授鉴定为小叶丁香 *S. pubescens* Turcz.

2 提取和分离

取小叶丁香花和果实用 75% 乙醇浸泡后回流提取, 回流液离心并减压浓缩得浸膏 A; 浸膏 A 加去离子水溶解后离心, 用乙酸乙酯-环己烷萃取, 分出水层并用正丁醇萃取, 将正丁醇层减压浓缩得浸膏 B; 用硅胶拌样, 经多次硅胶柱层析, 得化合物 I~IV。

3 鉴定

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化合物 I : 淡黄色透明胶状物, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 14.7^\circ$ (H₂O), UV $\lambda_{\max}^{\text{MeOH}}$ (nm): 282.0, 231.5 IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3400, 1730, 1705, 1630, 1520, 1440, 1280, 1200 FAB-MS *m/z*: 541 [M+1]⁺, 361, 287, 225, 193, 181, 167, 165, 153, 151, 137 (100%), 136 ¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 400 MHz): δ 5.91 (1H, s, H-1), 7.47 (1H, s, H-3), 3.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 4.0 Hz, H-5), 2.39 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 9.6 Hz, H-6a), 2.70 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 4.0 Hz, H-6b), 6.01 (1H, q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-8), 1.64 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-10), 3.67 (3H, s, OMe), 4.87 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1'), 3.41~3.45 (3H, m, H-2', 4', 5'), 3.55 (1H, t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-3'), 3.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.6, 6.0 Hz, H-6'a), 3.87 (1H, d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, H-6'b), 4.07 (1H, dt, *J* = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, H-1''a), 4.18 (1H, dt, *J* = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, H-1''b), 2.74 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-2''), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-4''), 6.74 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 6.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, H-8'') ¹³C NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 100 MHz): δ 94.3 (C-1), 154.1 (C-3), 108.7 (C-4), 31.1 (C-5), 40.4 (C-6), 171.6 (C-7), 124.0 (C-8), 129.8 (C-9), 13.3 (C-10), 167.1 (C-11), 51.4 (OMe), 100.1 (C-1'), 74.1 (C-2'), 77.2 (C-3'), 70.9 (C-4'), 77.4 (C-5'), 62.3 (C-6'), 65.9 (C-1'), 34.6 (C-2''), 130.0 (C-3''), 116.5 (C-4''), 145.4 (C-5''), 144.1 (C-6''), 115.8 (C-7''), 120.7 (C-8'') 以上数据与文献中 oleuropein 的数据^[7,8]比较对照, 鉴定为 oleuropein, NMR 数据解析见文献^[9]。

化合物 II : 白色固体粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 157.30^\circ$ (MeOH), ¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 400 MHz): δ 5.94 (1H, s, H-1), 7.51 (1H, s, H-3), 3.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 9.6 Hz, H-5), 2.43 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 14.8 Hz, H-6a), 2.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 14.8 Hz, H-6b), 6.13 (1H, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-8), 4.06 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 6.8 Hz, H-10a), 4.09 (1H, *J* = 7.6, 6.8 Hz, H-10b), 3.68 (3H, s, OMe), 4.85 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1'), 3.87 (1H, d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, H-6'), 4.13 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-1''), 2.76 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-2''), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-4''), 6.74 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 6.57 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, H-8'') ¹³C NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 100 MHz): δ 93.4 (C-1), 153.2 (C-3), 108.0 (C-4), 30.4 (C-5), 39.6 (C-6), 170.7 (C-7), 128.9 (C-8), 129.2 (C-9), 57.8 (C-10), 166.8 (C-11), 50.4 (OMe), 99.5 (C-1'), 73.4

(C-2'), 70.3 (C-4'), 76.6, 76.8 (C-3', C-5' 数据可互换), 61.7 (C-6'), 65.0 (C-1''), 33.9 (C-2''), 130.6 (C-3''), 116.1 (C-4''), 144.6 (C-5''), 143.4 (C-6''), 115.0 (C-7''), 119.9 (C-8'') 以上数据与文献中的数据^[10,11]比较, 鉴定为 10-hydroxyoleuropein

化合物 III: 无色固体粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 52.1^\circ$ (c, 0.96 MeOH) IR $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm⁻¹: 3400, 2923, 1735, 1691, 1581, 1404, 1308, 1084 FAB-MS 404 [M⁺] ¹H NMR (D₂O, 400 MHz): δ 5.89 (1H, s, H-1), 7.48 (1H, s, H-3), 3.92 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-5), 3.68 (3H, s, COOMe), 2.54 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.6, 4.8 Hz, H-6a), 2.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.6, 9.6 Hz, H-6b), 6.01 (1H, q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-8), 1.66 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 10-Me), 4.88 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1') ¹³C NMR (D₂O, 100 MHz): δ 95.6 (C-1), 154.5 (C-3), 110.1 (C-4), 31.5 (C-5), 44.3 (C-6), 180.7 (C-7), 124.7 (C-8), 129.5 (C-9), 13.5 (C-10), 170.1 (C-11), 52.5 (OMe), 100.2 (C-1'), 73.3 (C-2'), 77.1, 76.3 (C-3', 5' 数据可互换), 70.1 (C-4'), 61.2 (C-6'), 以上数据与文献数据比较^[12,13], 鉴定化合物 III 为 oleoside-11-methyl ester

化合物 IV: 淡黄色固体粉末 ¹H NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 400 MHz): δ 3.65 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-1), 2.64 (2H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-2), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-4), 6.71 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7), 6.53 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, H-8) ¹³C NMR (CD₃COCD₃, 100 MHz): δ 64.0 (C-1), 39.6 (C-2), 131.8 (C-3), 116.7 (C-4), 145.5 (C-5), 143.9 (C-6), 115.7 (C-7), 120.9 (C-8), 由以上数据鉴定化合物 IV 为 2-(3,4-二羟基苯基)乙醇

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藏药花锚中新化学成分的鉴定

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摘要: 目的 分离并鉴定高原植物椭圆叶花锚 *Halenia elliptica* 全草中的化学成分。方法 采用元素分析 (EA)、核磁共振波谱 (NMR)、质谱 (MS)、红外光谱 (IR)、紫外光谱 (UV)、差示扫描量热 (DSC) 等分析方法, 测定其理化常数和波谱数据, 鉴定其化学结构。结果 确证从椭圆叶花锚中所得到的两种针状结晶化合物, 分别为 1-羟基-3, 7, 8-三甲氧基呋喃酮 (1-hydroxy-3, 7, 8-trimethoxyxanthone) 和 1, 7-二羟基-3, 8-二甲氧基呋喃酮 (1, 7-dihydroxy-3, 8-dimethoxyxanthone)。结论 上述两种呋喃酮衍生物为首次从藏药花锚中分离得到。

关键词: 藏药; 椭圆叶花锚; 呋喃酮; 化学结构鉴定

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Identification of new chemical constituents of Tibetan medicinal herb *Halenia elliptica*

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Abstract **Object** To separate and characterize the chemical constituents of a plateau plant *Halenia elliptica* D. Don. **Methods** Elemental analysis (EA), ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR, MS, FTIR and UV spectrometry, as well as DSC were employed. **Results** Two needle-shaped crystal chemical constituents obtained from *H. elliptica* were confirmed to be 1-hydroxy-3, 7, 8-trimethoxyxanthone and 1, 7-dihydroxy-3, 8-dimethoxyxanthone, respectively. **Conclusion** This is the first time for these two chemical constituents to be separated from this Tibetan medicinal plant.

Key words Tibetan medicinal herb; *Halenia elliptica* D. Don; xanthone; identification of chemical structure

龙胆科植物椭圆叶花锚 *Halenia elliptica* D. Don. 分布于青藏高原, 是一种常用藏药, 又称“藏茵陈”。民间全草入药, 甘苦、寒, 清热解毒、凉血止血, 治肝炎、脉管炎、外伤出血。对慢性胆囊炎和急性黄疸型肝炎有明显的疗效^[1]。20世纪 80年代初, 对花锚化学成分分离和鉴定工作已有报道, 并已从中分离和确定 6 种呋喃酮衍生物^[2]。近几年来, 我们在对该植物所含化学成分的研究中, 又提取和分离得到两种结晶物质。应用元素分析、核磁共振波谱、质谱、

傅里叶变换红外光谱、紫外光谱、熔点测定等方法, 确定它们分别为具有图 1(a) 和 (b) 所示结构的呋喃酮衍生物。经文献检索, 以前尚未见过有关从藏药花锚中分离出上述两种呋喃酮衍生物的报道。

1 实验部分

1.1 实验仪器: NETZSCH DSC 204 差示扫描量热仪 (升温速率 10℃/min, 检测气氛: N₂); Elementar Vario EL CHN S-O 元素分析仪; VG ZAB-HS 双聚焦磁质谱仪, FAB 快原子轰击源, 基体: 间硝基苯甲

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