

表2 化合物Ⅱ、Ⅲ¹³C-NMR数据Table 2 ¹³C-NMR data of compounds Ⅱ and Ⅲ

碳位	Ⅱ	Ⅲ	碳位	Ⅱ	Ⅲ
1	40.256	42.596	glu 2	82.906	83.038
2	33.069	37.849	glu 3	76.090	75.670
3	78.159	78.316	glu 4	71.475	71.294
4	39.402	40.223	glu 5	77.747	77.640
5	141.925	141.933	glu 6	62.829	62.681
6	122.779	122.771	glu 1'	105.225	104.779
7	38.492	39.467	glu 2'	75.645	75.093
8	33.011	33.036	glu 3'	77.681	76.140
9	51.703	50.360	glu 4'	71.706	71.384
10	37.866	38.467	glu 5'	77.813	78.035
11	21.967	21.934	glu 6'	62.689	62.170
12	30.704	32.937	glu 1''		105.307
13	42.563	50.286	glu 2''		74.632
14	57.992	58.091	glu 3''		76.807
15	27.753	30.769	glu 4''		71.599
16	23.162	23.995	glu 5''		77.879
17	58.964	59.706	glu 6''		62.764
18	12.720	12.696	Fr 2	105.810	93.620
19	19.866	19.882	Fr 3	80.772	81.068
20	71.475	71.079	Fr 4	78.349	79.280
21	25.231	25.206	Fr 5	83.054	83.788
glu 1	101.433	101.623			

1-123]⁺, 765[M-1-162-H₂O]⁺, 641[803-162-H₂O]⁺, 可以推断出其含有4个糖, 水解后, 经TLC鉴别为葡萄糖和果糖。¹³C-NMR数据见表2。

初步推定出其结构为白薇正苷C。

化合物N: 白色粉末, mp 50~52℃; MS⁺; 十七烷基酸: 270(M⁺), 256, 241, 227, 57, 43; 十八烷基酸: 284(M⁺), 256, 239, 227, 57, 43; 十九烷基酸: 298(M⁺), 284, 269, 255, 241, 227, 57, 43; 二十烷基酸: 312(M⁺), 284, 269, 255, 241, 227, 57, 43; 二十二烷基酸: 340(M⁺), 297, 283, 255, 241, 227, 57, 43 白色粉末为十七~二十二烷基酸类混合物。

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姜味草的化学成分研究

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姜味草 *Micromeria biflora* Benth. 为唇形科植物, 全草具有类似生姜的气味, 故称姜味草。本品始载明朝《滇南本草》, 是云南常用中草药, 资源丰富, 能温中散寒、理气止痛, 嫩枝叶作药茶还可预防感冒^[1,2]。有关文献报道含有挥发油^[3,4], 为进一步开发利用云南丰富的姜味草资源, 本实验研究了其非挥发性部分的化学成分。从姜味草全草的乙醇提取物中, 用硅胶柱色谱分离得到6个成分, 分别鉴定为β-香树脂醇(β-amyrin, I)、齐墩果酸(oleanolic acid, II)、5-去甲基槲黄素(5-demethylnobiletin, III)、百里香素(thymonin, IV)、β-谷甾醇(β-sitosterol, V)、胡萝卜苷(daucosterol, VI)。所有成分均是从姜味草

中首次分离得到。

1 仪器和材料

熔点用柳本显微熔点仪测定。IR用BR-FTS-135红外光谱仪测定, KBr压片。ESI-MS用VG Autospec 3000质谱仪测定。NMR用Brucker AM-400核磁共振仪测定, TMS内标。色谱用硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品。药材采于云南石林, 经张庆芝副教授鉴定为唇形科植物姜味草 *M. biflora* 全草。

2 提取与分离

姜味草3 kg, 粉碎, 95%乙醇回流提取3次, 减压回收溶剂得浸膏270 g。浸膏以水分散, 用少量的

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石油醚脱脂,然后用醋酸乙酯萃取,回收溶剂得浸膏 115 g,经硅胶柱色谱分离,以环己烷-醋酸乙酯、氯仿-甲醇系统梯度洗脱,得到化合物 I ~ VI。

3 结构鉴定

β -香树脂醇(I):白色针晶(甲醇),mp 194~196 °C。MS (m/z):426(M^+),411,247,218(100),203,189,135,121,69,57。IR $_{\max}^{KBr}$ cm^{-1} :3 232,1 628,1 606,1 512,1 450,1 281,1 229,1 067。其 1H -NMR及 ^{13}C -NMR数据与文献报道一致^[5]。

齐墩果酸(II):白色针晶(甲醇),mp >300 °C。MS (m/z):456(M^+),438,423,395,248(100),233,208,190,133。IR $_{\max}^{KBr}$ cm^{-1} :3 360,2 940,1 695,1 460,1 375,1 310,1 265,1 225,1 030,990。与齐墩果酸对照品 TLC、IR、MS 一致。

5-去甲基橘黄素(III):浅黄针晶(甲醇),mp 145~146 °C。MS (m/z):388(M^+),387,373(100),359,345,211,183,162,147,137。IR $_{\max}^{KBr}$ cm^{-1} :3 440,1 655,1 560,1 340,1 280,1 100,1 050。其 1H -NMR及 ^{13}C -NMR数据与文献报道一致^[6]。

百里香素(IV):浅黄针晶(甲醇),mp 221~222 °C。MS (m/z):360(M^+),345(100),197,169,151,

148。IR $_{\max}^{KBr}$ cm^{-1} :3 430,2 846,1 660,1 598,1 584,1 380,1 285,840。其 1H -NMR及 ^{13}C -NMR数据与文献报道一致^[7]。

β -谷甾醇(V):无色片晶,mp 139~140 °C,与对照品 TLC、IR 一致。

胡萝卜苷(VI):白色粉末,mp 280~285 °C,与对照品 TLC、IR 一致。

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综合分析研究,为由于遗传上的差异性造成的道地药材和非道地药材质量差异的研究、以及优质中药材种质的筛选和育种栽培研究提供信息资源。

3.6 复方制剂中单味药材的检出:中药复方制剂中单味药材的检出,用传统的鉴别方法时常难以奏效,如果获得大量的不同药材的特异性 DNA 探针,便可以此为基础制备出高通量中草药 gDNA 芯片即可达到鉴别的目的。

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