

的抗HBV活性。从化合物单体水平证明药用植物空心莲子草具有抗HBV活性,同时,为了进一步阐明该药用植物的药效作用物质基础,还需对其进行系统的化学成分研究和体内作用机制的深入探讨。

**致谢:**武汉大学生命科学院病毒学教育部重点实验室测试化合物的抗HBV活性。

#### References:

- [1] Jiangsu New Medical College. *Dictionary of Chinese Materia Medica* (中药大辞典) [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1977.
- [2] Wuhan Research Collaboration Group on *Alternanthera philoxeroides*. Experimental study and clinical application of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* preparations [J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs* (中草药), 1978, 2: 28-33.
- [3] Yang Z Q, Zhang M Y, Liu J J, et al. Extraction of effective parts of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb. and its antiviral effect [J]. *China J Chin Mater Med* (中国中药杂志), 1989, 14(8): 488-490, 511-512.
- [4] Qu C F, Yang Z Q, Xiang J M. *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Mart.) Griseb protection against fetal epidemic hemorrhagic fever virus infection in suckling mice [J]. *China J Chin Mater Med* (中国中药杂志), 1993, 18(5): 304-305, 320.
- [5] Zhang S M, He Y S, Tabba H D, et al. Inhibitor against the human immunodeficiency virus in aqueous extracts of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* [J]. *Chin Med J*, 1988, 101(11): 861-866.
- [6] Hou W, Li J J, Wang X, et al. Griseb therapy for Hantaan virus infection in suckling mice [J]. *Med J Wuhan Univ* (武汉大学学报:医学版), 2005, 26(1): 111-113.
- [7] Jiang W L, Luo X L, Kuang S J. Effects of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* Griseb against Dengue virus in vitro [J]. *J Military Med Univ* (第一军医大学学报), 2005, 25(4): 454-456.
- [8] Deng R L, Zhu J Y, Xu H T, et al. Study of inhibitory effect of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* on influenza viruses [J]. *Chin J Microbiol Immun* (中华微生物学和免疫学杂志), 1984, 4(3): 173-176.
- [9] Fan Y Q, Wu Q H, Wang X M, et al. An experimental study of protective effect of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* on hepatic injury induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> [J]. *Prog Pharm Sci* (药学进展), 2004, 28(1): 36-38.
- [10] Lin Q H. Immunopharmacological investigation of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* [J]. *Chin J Exp Clin Immunol* (中国实验临床免疫学杂志), 1991, 3(3): 39-42.
- [11] Wang J Z, Wang F P. Chmical study of *Rabdossia goetsa* [J]. *Nat Prod Res Dev* (天然产物研究与开发), 1998, 10(3): 15.
- [12] Lin Y P, Qiu M H, Li Z R, et al. New triterpenoid glycosides from *Hemsleya penzianensis* var. *gulinensis* [J]. *Acta Bot Yunnan* (云南植物学报), 2003, 25(2): 235-240.
- [13] Qi N X, Jia S P, Hao Z F, et al. Isolation and identification of the chemical constituents of radix from *Achyranthes bidentata* [J]. *Chin J Med Chem* (中国药物化学杂志), 2005, 15(3): 162-166.
- [14] Antonio G G, José A G, Angel G R, et al. 4, 5-dihydroblumenol A, a new nor-isoprenoid from *Perrottetia multiflora* [J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1994, 57(3): 400-402.
- [15] Hitoshi T, Takeshi N, Kazuhiko I, et al. A phenolic amide from *Actinodaphne longifolia* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1989, 28(9): 2516-2517.
- [16] Slatkin D, Knapp J, Schiff P, et al. Steroids of *Cannabis sativa* root [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1975, 14(2): 580.
- [17] Fu G M, Yu B Y, Zhu D N. Studies on the chemical constituents of *Euphorbia ebracteolata* [J]. *J China Pharm Univ* (中国药科大学学报), 2003, 34(4): 377-379.
- [18] Wang N, Wang J H, Cheng J, et al. Chemical constituents of *Pyrrosia petiolosa* (Christ) Ching [J]. *J Shenyang Pharm Univ* (沈阳药科大学学报), 2003, 20(6): 425-427, 438.
- [19] Sells M A, Chen M L, Acs G, et al. Production of hepatitis B virus particles in HepG<sub>2</sub> cells transected with cloned hepatitis B virus DNA [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 1987, 84(4): 1005-1006.

## 云南红豆杉心木的化学成分研究

陈雪英<sup>1,2</sup>, 梁敬钰<sup>1\*</sup>

(1. 中国药科大学 天然药物化学教研室, 江苏 南京 210009; 2. 杭州民生药业集团有限公司, 浙江 杭州 310011)

**摘要:**目的 进一步了解云南红豆杉心木部位的化学成分。**方法** 云南红豆杉心木的乙醇提取物, 经用萃取、硅胶柱色谱、凝胶柱色谱等方法分离, 从其氯仿萃取部位分离鉴定得18个化合物, 采用波谱解析(UV、IR、ESI-MS、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR)等方法确定其结构。**结果** 这18个化合物分别为12个紫杉烷: 2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 7 $\beta$ , 9 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$ , 13 $\alpha$ -六乙酰氧基-4(20), 11-紫杉二烯(I)、紫杉素(II)、紫杉-4(20), 11-二烯-2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$ -三乙酰氧基-14 $\beta$ , 2-甲基丁基(III)、10 $\beta$ -羟基-2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 14 $\beta$ -三乙酰氧基-4(20), 11-紫杉二烯(IV)、1-去羟基巴卡亭V(V)、巴卡亭N(VI)、巴卡亭VI(VII)、7, 9-去乙酰基巴卡亭VI(VIII)、10-去乙酰基云南红豆杉素(IX)、1 $\beta$ -乙酰氧-5-去乙酰基巴卡亭I(X)、巴卡亭I(XI)、taxuchin A(XII); 4个木脂素: 开环异落叶松树脂素(XIII)、 $\alpha$ -conidendrin(XIV)、异紫杉脂素(XV)、落叶松脂醇(XVI); 2个其它化合物: 肌醇甲醚(XVII)、 $\beta$ -谷甾醇(XVIII)。其中化合物I、V、VI、XI、XII、XVI为心木部位首次分得的成分。**结论** 云南红豆杉心木部位的化学成分同云南红豆杉其他部位有一定的差异, 但就红豆杉属而言没有什么差异。

**关键词:** 云南红豆杉; 心木; 二萜; 木脂素

**中图分类号:** R284.1

**文献标识码:** A

**文章编号:** 0253-2670(2007)07-0979-04

收稿日期: 2006-10-15

作者简介: 陈雪英(1974—), 女, 福建福州人, 博士, 主要从事天然活性成分研究和新药开发。 E-mail: xueyingc2001@yahoo.com.cn

\* 通讯作者 梁敬钰 Tel: (025)85391289 Fax: (025)83353855 E-mail: jyliang@publicl.ptt.js.cn

## Chemical constituents in heartwood of *Taxus yunnanensis*

CHEN Xue-ying<sup>1,2</sup>, LIANG Jing-yu<sup>1</sup>

(1. Department of Phytochemistry, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210009, China; 2. Hangzhou Minsheng Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd., Hangzhou 310011, China)

**Abstract:** Objective To intensively investigate the chemical constituents in the heartwood of *Taxus yunnanensis* Cheng et L. K. Fu. Methods The heartwood was extracted with ethanol, the ethanol extract was subjected to the extraction with methylene trichloride, which was submitted to chromatography on silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 column to isolate some compounds. And their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectral analysis (UV, IR, ESI-MS, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR). Results The compounds were identified as 2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 7 $\beta$ , 9 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$ , 13 $\alpha$ -hexaacetoxy-4(20), 11-taxadiene (I), taxusin (II), taxa-4(20), 11-diene-2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$ -triacetoxy-14 $\beta$ , 2-methybutyrate (III), 10 $\beta$ -hydroxy-2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 14 $\beta$ -triacetoxy-4(20), 11-taxadiene (IV), 1-dehydroxybaccatin IV (V), baccatin IV (VI), baccatin VI (VII), 7, 9-deacetyl baccatin VI (VIII), 10-deacetyl taxuyannine (IX), 1 $\beta$ -acetoxy-5-deacetyl-baccatin I (X), baccatin I (XI), taxuchin A (XII), secoisolariciresinol (XIII),  $\alpha$ -conidendrin (XIV), isotaxiresinol (XV), lariciresinol (XVI), sequoitol (XVII),  $\beta$ -sitosterol (XVIII). Among them compounds I, V, VI, XI, XII, XVI were obtained from the heartwood of *T. yunnanensis* for the first time. Conclusion The chemical constituents in the heartwood differ from the other parts of *T. yunnanensis*, but there is little difference within the species of *Taxus* L.

**Key words:** *Taxus yunnanensis* Cheng et L. K. Fu; heartwood; diterpenes; lignan

云南红豆杉 *Taxus yunnanensis* Cheng et L. K. Fu 产于云南西北部及西部、四川西南部与西藏东南部,生于2 000~3 500 m 高山地带,安徽黄山地区海拔1 000~2 000 m 的丘陵,不丹、缅甸北部也有分布。自1990年张宗平等<sup>[1]</sup>报道其化学成分以来,各国学者对其进行了广泛的研究,到目前为止已从云南红豆杉的各个部位分离得到紫杉烷二萜100多个。红豆杉是珍稀保护植物,红豆杉植物中,心木所占的重量比最大。为了进一步了解云南红豆杉心木部位的化学成分,本实验对研究很少的云南红豆杉心木进行化学成分研究,从中分得18个化合物,并应用波谱解析和理化鉴定方法鉴定了它们的结构。

### 1 仪器、试剂及材料

双目镜显微镜熔点测定仪;Perkin-Elemer 983型红外光谱仪(KBr压片);PE-241 MC型旋光仪;Bruker ACF-300(<sup>1</sup>H-NMR, 300 MHz)及Bruker ACF-500(<sup>13</sup>C-NMR, 125 MHz), TMS为内标;VG型质谱仪。

所用薄层色谱硅胶、柱色谱硅胶和高效GF<sub>254</sub>薄层板为青岛海洋化工厂生产;所有试剂均为分析纯。

实验药材为云南红豆杉的干燥心木,原植物由云南省保山林业局庞士高工程师采集并鉴定。

### 2 提取与分离

云南红豆杉的心木10 kg,粉碎后用75%乙醇

提取,浓缩所得浸膏用石油醚和氯仿依次萃取,其氯仿部位再通过硅胶柱色谱、凝胶柱色谱、重结晶等方法共分得18个化合物:I(15 mg), II(30 mg), III(20 mg), IV(20 mg), V(20 mg), VI(15 mg), VII(20 mg), VIII(150 mg), IX(60 mg), X(20 mg), XI(20 mg), XII(20 mg), XIII(1 g), XIV(0.2 g), XV(0.5 g), XVI(50 mg), XVII(0.1 g), XVIII(10 mg)。

### 3 结构鉴定

化合物I:无色结晶,mp 207~209 °C。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2 977, 2 940, 1 747, 1 441, 1 375, 1 026, 942。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 1.98(m, overlap, H-1), 5.55(1H, dd, J=6.9, 2.2 Hz, H-2), 3.24(1H, d, J=6.9 Hz, H-3), 5.32(1H, dd, J=6.9, 2.2 Hz, H-5), 1.99(1H, m, overlap, H-6 $\beta$ ), 1.78(1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 5.45(1H, dd, J=11.5, 5.3 Hz, H-7), 5.93(1H, d, J=10.6 Hz, H-9), 6.19(1H, d, J=10.6 Hz, H-10), 5.98(1H, t, J=8.5 Hz, H-13), 2.57(1H, ddd, J=15.0, 9.5, 9.5 Hz, H-14 $\beta$ ), 1.51(1H, dd, J=14.9, 8.4 Hz, H-14 $\alpha$ ), 1.79(3H, s, H-16), 1.19(3H, s, H-17), 2.22(3H, s, H-18), 1.04(3H, s, H-19), 5.41(1H, s, H-20a), 4.85(1H, s, H-20b), 2.26, 2.12, 2.07, 2.05, 2.04, 2.01(6×3H, s, 6×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 48.77(C-1), 70.18(C-2), 42.79(C-3), 169.86(C-

4), 75.70(C-5), 34.64(C-6), 69.68(C-7), 46.89(C-8), 75.70(C-9), 71.24(C-10), 132.82(C-11), 137.09(C-12), 70.43(C-13), 27.70(C-14), 37.38(C-15), 27.70(C-16), 31.36(C-17), 15.03(C-18), 13.57(C-19), 118.78(C-20), 21.50, 21.15, 21.15, 21.03, 20.68, 20.49(6×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>), 170.15, 169.94, 169.54, 169.54, 169.49, 169.11(6×OAc-C=O)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[2]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为2 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,7 $\beta$ ,9 $\alpha$ ,10 $\beta$ ,13 $\alpha$ -六乙酰氧基-4(20),11-紫杉二烯。

**化合物Ⅱ:**无色结晶,mp 129~130℃。IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[3]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为紫杉素。

**化合物Ⅲ:**无色结晶,mp 105~107℃;ESI-MS *m/z*: 564[M+NH<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup>; IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2 964, 2 934, 1 736, 1 645, 1 456, 1 373, 1 236, 1 014; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(DMSO, 300 MHz)  $\delta$ : 1.75(1H, brs, H-1), 5.25(1H, dd, *J*=2.1, 7.4 Hz, H-2), 2.85(1H, d, *J*=6.4 Hz, H-3), 5.20(1H, brs, H-5), 1.75(2H, m, overlap, 2×H-6), 1.22(1H, brd, *J*=12.7 Hz, H-7a), 1.85(1H, m, H-7b), 2.42-2.23(3H, overlap, H-9a, 2', 13b), 1.64(1H, overlap, H-9b), 5.96(1H, dd, *J*=5.5, 12.0 Hz, H-10), 2.75(1H, dd, *J*=9.2, 19.1 Hz, H-13a), 4.84(1H, dd, *J*=4.8, 9.1 Hz, H-14), 1.59(3H, s, 16-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.20(3H, s, 17-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.04(3H, s, 18-CH<sub>3</sub>), 0.78(3H, s, 19-CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.26(1H, s, H-20a), 4.80(1H, s, H-20b), 1.51, 1.40(2H, m, H-3'), 0.82(3H, t, *J*=7.4 Hz, H-4'), 1.05(3H, d, *J*=6.9 Hz, H-5'), 2.12, 2.01, 1.95(3×3H, s, 3×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR(DMSO, 75 MHz)  $\delta$ : 58.85(C-1), 69.75(C-2), 40.13(C-3), 142.09(C-4), 77.47(C-5), 28.41(C-6), 33.06(C-7), 39.02(C-8), 43.32(C-9), 69.42(C-10), 134.68(C-11), 134.41(C-12), 39.24(C-13), 69.25(C-14), 36.80(C-15), 25.09(C-16), 31.43(C-17), 20.42(C-18), 21.95(C-19), 116.67(C-20), 174.69(C-1'), 41.51(C-2'), 26.21(C-3'), 11.18(C-4'), 16.26(C-5'), 21.40, 21.01, 20.96(3×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>), 169.43, 169.09, 169.02(3×OAc-C=O)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[4]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为紫杉-4(20),11-二烯-2 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,10 $\beta$ -三乙酰氧基-14 $\beta$ ,2-甲基丁基。

**化合物Ⅳ:**无色结晶,mp 184~186℃。IR、ESI-MS、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[5]</sup>对照基

本一致,故该化合物鉴定为10 $\beta$ -羟基-2 $\alpha$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,14 $\beta$ -三乙酰氧基-4(20),11-紫杉二烯。

**化合物Ⅴ:**无色结晶,mp 234~236℃。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1 742, 1 373, 1 240, 1 229, 1 016。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 300 MHz)  $\delta$ : 5.56(1H, d, *J*=6.2 Hz, H-2), 2.87(1H, d, *J*=5.8 Hz, H-3), 4.99(1H, d, *J*=8.9 Hz, H-5), 5.52(1H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-7), 5.92(1H, d, *J*=11.2 Hz, H-9), 6.14(1H, d, *J*=10.2 Hz, H-10), 5.92(1H, overlap, H-13), 1.79(3H, s, H-16), 1.13(3H, s, H-17), 1.96(3H, s, H-18), 1.54(3H, s, H-19), 4.50(1H, d, *J*=7.9 Hz, H-20a), 4.20(1H, d, *J*=7.8 Hz, H-20b), 2.16, 2.16, 2.09, 2.07, 2.02, 2.02(6×3H, s, 6×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[3]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为1-去羟基巴卡亭Ⅳ。

**化合物Ⅵ:**无色结晶,mp 234~236℃。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[6]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为巴卡亭Ⅳ。

**化合物Ⅶ:**无色结晶,mp 229~231℃。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[7]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为巴卡亭Ⅵ。

**化合物Ⅷ:**无色结晶,mp 216~218℃;IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[8]</sup>对照基本一致,故该化合物鉴定为7,9-去乙酰基巴卡亭Ⅵ。

**化合物Ⅸ:**无色结晶,mp 127~130℃。ESI-MS *m/z*: 828.3[M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 844.2[M+K]<sup>+</sup>, 804.3[M+H]<sup>-</sup>, 840.3[M+Cl]<sup>-</sup>, 840.3[M+CH<sub>3</sub>COO]<sup>-</sup>。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 447, 1 735, 1 707, 1 647, 1 543, 1 516, 1 454, 1 379, 1 269, 1 068, 707。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR  $\delta$ : 5.68(1H, d, *J*=7.0 Hz, H-2), 3.90(1H, d, *J*=7.1 Hz, H-3), 4.92(1H, brd, *J*=7.8 Hz, H-5), 2.56(1H, ddd, *J*=14.5, 9.4, 6.5 Hz, H-6 $\beta$ ), 1.84(1H, m, overlap, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 4.21(1H, d, *J*=8.6 Hz, H-7), 5.19(1H, s, H-10), 6.19(1H, t, *J*=8.6 Hz, H-13), 2.28(2H, dd, *J*=8.8, 3.6 Hz, H-14), 1.13(3H, s, 16-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.24(3H, s, 17-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.75(3H, s, 18-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.81(3H, s, 19-CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.30(1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-20a), 4.20(1H, d, *J*=8.6 Hz, H-20b), 4.67(1H, brs, H-2'), 5.57(1H, brd, *J*=7.7 Hz, H-3'), 2.20(2H, t, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-5'), 1.58(2H, m, H-6'), 1.25(4H, m, overlap, H-7', 8'), 0.84(3H, t, *J*=6.7 Hz, H-9'), 6.29(1H, d, *J*=8.2 Hz, 3-NH), 7.40~7.32(5H, m, 3'-Ph-H), 8.11(2H, dd, *J*=7.82, 1.4 Hz, 2-o-Bz), 7.61(1H, t, *J*=

7.3 Hz, 2-p-Bz), 7.50(2H, t,  $J=7.5$  Hz, 2-m-Bz), 2.34(3H, s, 4-OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[9]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为10-去乙酰基云南红豆杉素。

化合物X: 无色结晶(P/E), mp 229~231 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[10]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为1β-乙酰氧-5-去乙酰基巴卡亭I。

化合物XI: 无色结晶, mp 298~300 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[8]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为巴卡亭I。

化合物XII: 无色结晶, mp 265~267 °C。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 512, 1 740, 1 374, 1 228, 1 031。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 1.76(1H, overlap, H-1), 5.58(1H, d,  $J=3.3$  Hz, H-2), 2.95(1H, d,  $J=3.7$  Hz, H-3), 4.22(1H, t,  $J=3.0$  Hz, H-5), 2.13(1H, m, overlap, H-6β), 1.76(1H, m, overlap, H-6α), 5.49(1H, dd,  $J=12.1, 4.3$  Hz, H-7), 6.01(1H, d,  $J=10.9$  Hz, H-9), 6.18(1H, d,  $J=11.1$  Hz, H-10), 5.89(1H, dt,  $J=8.2, 1.4$  Hz, H-13), 2.75(1H, ddd,  $J=15.0, 9.4, 9.4$  Hz, H-14β), 1.44(1H, dd,  $J=15.2, 6.8$  Hz, H-14α), 1.72(3H, s, H-16), 1.13(3H, s, H-17), 2.25(3H, s, H-18), 1.25(3H, s, H-19), 3.53(1H, d,  $J=5.2$  Hz, H-20a), 2.28(1H, d,  $J=5.2$  Hz, H-20b), 2.22, 2.12, 2.08, 2.04, 1.973, 1.966(3×3H, s, 6×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 47.85(C-1), 69.96(C-2), 39.05(C-3), 58.57(C-4), 77.60(C-5), 31.15(C-6), 68.95(C-7), 46.50(C-8), 75.53(C-9), 71.13(C-10), 134.45(C-11), 137.97(C-12), 70.21(C-13), 28.79(C-14), 38.35(C-15), 26.94(C-16), 31.28(C-17), 15.17(C-18), 13.69(C-19), 49.62(C-20), 21.49, 21.30, 21.25, 20.93, 20.75, 20.52(6×OAc-CH<sub>3</sub>), 170.04, 169.67, 169.60, 169.10, 168.99, 168.14(6×OAc-C=O)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[11]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为taxuchin A。

化合物XIII: 无色方晶, mp 105~107 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[12]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为开环异落叶松脂素。

化合物XIV: 无色结晶, mp 229~231 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[12]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为 $\alpha$ -conidendrin。

化合物XV: 无色结晶, mp 171~173 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[12]</sup>对

照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为异紫杉脂素。

化合物XVI: 白色针状结晶, mp 167~169 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[13, 14]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为落叶松脂醇。

化合物XVII: 无色结晶, mp 232~234 °C。ESI-MS、IR、<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR数据与文献报道<sup>[15]</sup>对照基本一致, 故该化合物鉴定为肌醇甲醚。

化合物XVIII: 无色针晶, mp 140~142 °C。TLC以浓硫酸-香草醛显色呈红色斑点。与 $\beta$ -谷甾醇对照品TLC对照, R<sub>f</sub>值及显色行为一致, 且混合斑点为一个点; 再将其与 $\beta$ -谷甾醇对照品混合后测熔点, 混合熔点不下降。因此该化合物确定为 $\beta$ -谷甾醇。

#### References:

- [1] Zhang Z P, Jia Z J. Taxanes from *Taxus yunnanensis* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1990, 29(11): 3673-3675.
- [2] Xiang W, Zhang H J, Sun H D, et al. Studies on chemical constituents of root of *Taxus yunnanensis* [J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs* (中草药), 1999, 30(Suppl): 46-48.
- [3] Kingston D G I. *Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products* [M]. New York: Spring-Verlog, 1993.
- [4] Topcu G, Sultana N, Akhtar F, et al. Taxane diterpenes from *Taxus baccata* [J]. *Nat Prod Lett*, 1994, 4(2): 93-100.
- [5] Hu S H, Tian X F, Zhu W H, et al. Microbial transformation of taxoids: selective deacetylation and hydroxylation of 2 $\alpha$ , 5 $\alpha$ , 10 $\beta$ , 14 $\beta$ -tetraacetoxy-4(20), 11-taxadiene by the fungus *Cunninghamella echinulata* [J]. *Tetrahedron*, 1996, 52: 8739-8746.
- [6] Rojas A C, Marcano D D, Mendez B, et al. Carbon-13 NMR spectra of taxane-type diterpenes: oxiranes and oxetanes [J]. *Org Magn Resonance*, 1983, 21(4): 257-260.
- [7] Min Z D, Jiang H, Liang J Y. Studies on the taxane diterpenoids of the heartwood from *Taxus mairei* [J]. *Acta Pharm Sin* (药学学报), 1989, 24(9): 673-677.
- [8] Zamir L O, Nedea M E, Belair S, et al. Taxanes isolated from *Taxus canadensis* [J]. *Tetrahedron Lett*, 1992, 33(36): 5173-5176.
- [9] Zhang H J, Takeda Y, Matsumoto T, et al. Taxol related diterpenes from the roots of *Taxus yunnanensis* [J]. *Heterocycles*, 1994, 38(5): 975-980.
- [10] Liang J Y, Min Z D, Mizuno M, et al. Two taxane diterpenes from *Taxus mairei* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1988, 27(11): 3674-3675.
- [11] Zhang S X, Lee C T L, Chen K, et al. Structure and stereochemistry of taxuchin A, a new 11(15 $\rightarrow$ 1) abeo-taxane type diterpene from *Taxus chinensis* [J]. *J Chem Soc Chem Commun*, 1994, 1561-1562.
- [12] Jiang H. Studies on chemical constituents of *Taxus mairei* [A]. *Dissertation of Master Degree of China Pharmaceutical University* (中国药科大学硕士论文) [D]. Nanjing: China Pharmaceutical University, 1988.
- [13] Fonseca S F, Nielsen L T, Roveda E A. Lignans of *Araucaria angustifolia* and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR analysis of some phenyltetralin lignans [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1979, 18(10): 1703-1708.
- [14] Cui Y L, Mu Q, Hu C Q. Studies on the phenylpropanoids from *Caragana rosea* [J]. *Nat Prod Res Dev* (天然产物研究与开发), 2003, 15(2): 277-283.
- [15] Pao G H. Studies on chemical constituents of root of *Taxus yunnanensis* [A]. *Dissertation of Master Degree of China Pharmaceutical University* (中国药科大学硕士论文) [D]. Nanjing: China Pharmaceutical University, 1999.