

尖山橙枝叶化学成分研究

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摘要: 目的 研究尖山橙 *Melodinus fusiformis* 枝叶非生物碱部位的化学成分。方法 采用柱色谱进行分离, 通过理化性质和光谱数据鉴定结构。**结果** 从尖山橙枝叶甲醇提取物的醋酸乙酯部位分离得到 28 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 oleanderolide (1)、麦珠子酸 (2)、 3β -acetoxyup-20(29)-ene (3)、11, 12-去氢乌索酸内酯 (4)、齐墩果内酯 (5)、24R-乙基-5 α -胆甾烷- 3β , 6 α -二醇 (6)、(+)-松脂酚 (7)、8 α -羟基松脂酚 (8)、番木鳖昔 A (9)、紫云英昔 (10)、 α -tocopherol (11)、butyl isobutyl phthalate (12)、11-羟基柳叶水甘草碱 (13)、(+)-voaphylline (14)、丁香树脂酚 (15)、(+)-1-羟基丁香树脂酚 (16)、(+)-fraxiresinol (17)、1-(4-hydroxy-3, 5-dimethoxyphenyl)-hexahydro-1H-cyclopentafuran-4-ol (18)、(\pm)-acyloxy enone (19)、2-羟基苯甲酸 (20)、邻苯二甲酸二丁酯-N, N-二乙基-2-羟基苯甲酰胺 (21)、6-羟基吲哚 (22)、1, 3-二油酸甘油酯 (23)、邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 (24)、双(2-乙基丁基)对苯二甲酸酯 (25)、(6Z, 8E, 17E)-icosa-6, 8, 17-trien- α -ol (26)、 β -谷甾醇 (27)、乌索酸 (28)。**结论** 尖山橙化学成分复杂多样, 所分离的成分中有 26 个化合物 (1~12, 15~28) 为首次从该植物中获得。

关键词: 尖山橙; 麦珠子酸; 11, 12-去氢乌索酸内酯; 番木鳖昔 A; 11-羟基柳叶水甘草碱

中图分类号: R284.1 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 0253-2670(2012)04-0653-05

Chemical constituents in twigs and leaves of *Melodinus fusiformis*

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Abstract: Objective To study the chemical constituents from non-alkaloid fraction in the extract from twigs and leaves of *Melodinus fusiformis*. **Methods** The chemical constituents were separated and purified with chromatographic techniques and their structures were elucidated on the basis of spectral analysis, as well as the chemical properties. **Results** A total of 28 compounds were obtained from ethyl acetate fraction of the methanolic extract from twigs and leaves of *M. fusiformis* and were identified as oleanderolide (1), alphitolic acid (2), 3β -acetoxyup-20(29)-ene (3), 11, 12-dehydroursoic acid lactone (4), oleanolic lactone (5), 24R-ethyl-5 α -cholestane- 3β , 6 α -diol (6), (+)-pinoresinol (7), 8 α -hydroxypinoresinol (8), loganin A (9), astragalin (10), α -tocopherol (11), butyl isobutyl phthalate (12), 11-hydroxytabersonine (13), (+)-voaphylline (14), syringaresinol (15), (+)-1-hydroxysyringaresinol (16), (+)-fraxiresinol (17), 1-(4-hydroxy-3, 5-dimethoxyphenyl)-hexahydro-1H-cyclopentafuran-4-ol (18), (\pm)-acyloxy enone (19), 2-hydroxybenzoic acid (20), *N, N*-diethyl-2-hydroxybenzamide (21), 6-hydroxyindol (22), 1, 3-diolein (23), dibutyl phthalate (24), bis-(2-ethylhexyl)-terephthalate (25), (6Z, 8E, 17E)-icosa-6, 8, 17-trien- α -ol (26), β -sitosterol (27), and ursolic acid (28). **Conclusion** The types of chemical composition in *M. fusiformis* are complex and diverse. Twenty-six compounds (1—12 and 15—28) reported in this study are obtained from this plant for the first time.

Key words: *Melodinus fusiformis* Champ. ex Benth.; alphitolic acid; 11, 12-dehydroursoic acid lactone; loganin A; 11-hydroxytabersonine

尖山橙 *Melodinus fusiformis* Champ. ex Benth., 又名竹苞、苞皮黄、鸡腿果、石芽枫, 为夹竹桃科山橙属植物, 主要分布在我国广东、广西、贵州和四川等地, 生于海拔 300~1 400 m 山地疏林中或山

坡路旁、山谷水沟旁; 全植物供药用, 具有活血、祛风、补肺、治疗风湿性心脏病等多种作用^[1]。已有研究从尖山橙中分离得到了 15 个生物碱类化合物^[2]。为深入了解尖山橙的化学成分, 本课题组对

收稿日期: 2011-08-11

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该植物非生物碱部分进行了系统的化学研究。由植物枝叶甲醇提取物的醋酸乙酯部位共分离鉴定了28个化合物,包括三萜、甾体、木脂素、环烯醚萜、黄酮、酚性成分、油脂类成分等,由于植物提取物经简单酸碱处理,部分生物碱难以分离彻底,分离得到的化合物中还包括吲哚生物碱类成分。其中有26个化合物(1~12、15~28)为首次从该植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

质谱由VG Auto Spec—3000质谱仪测定,电离条件为70 eV; ¹H与¹³C-NMR由Bruker AM—400核磁共振波谱仪测定(TMS为内标)。柱色谱硅胶材料、薄层色谱板硅胶G和GF₂₅₄均为青岛海洋化工厂生产。10%硫酸甲醇溶液处理后烘烤显色或碘蒸气熏蒸显色。

实验所用尖山橙枝叶于2006年采自云南省西畴县小河沟保护区,由中国科学院广西植物研究所邓德山研究员鉴定为尖山橙 *Melodinus fusiformis* Champ. ex Benth.,植物标本存放于中国科学院昆明植物研究所。

2 提取与分离

尖山橙干燥枝叶10 kg,粉碎后用甲醇冷浸提取,共提取3次,提取液蒸干后用醋酸乙酯萃取,最后由醋酸乙酯部分得浸膏165 g。适量粗硅胶拌样后经200~300目硅胶柱色谱,氯仿-丙酮混合溶剂梯度洗脱(1:0、20:1、15:1、10:1、5:1、1:1、0:1),在TLC的检测下合并相同组分得8个组分A-H。

组分A(氯仿):经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-醋酸乙酯),得到化合物11(20 mg)。组分B(氯仿-丙酮20:1):大量晶体及不溶物析出,经氯仿-丙酮重结晶和滤过后得化合物27(1.9 g)和28(6.5 g)。组分C(氯仿-丙酮10:1):经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮)和反相硅胶柱色谱(甲醇-水),结合重结晶等方法最终得到化合物3(22 mg)、24(52 mg)和25(36 mg)。组分D(氯仿-丙酮10:1):经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮)和反相硅胶RP-18柱色谱(甲醇-水),结合重结晶等方法最终得到化合物1(7 mg)、4(21 mg)、5(18 mg)和7(6 mg)。组分E(氯仿-丙酮5:1):经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮,氯仿-甲醇)和反相硅胶RP-18柱色谱(甲醇-水),结合重结晶等方法最终得到化合物2(24 mg)、8(10 mg)、13(4 mg)、14(5 mg)、16(23 mg)、

17(19 mg)和26(8 mg)。组分F(氯仿-丙酮1:1):经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮,氯仿-甲醇)和反相硅胶RP-18柱色谱(甲醇-水),结合重结晶等方法最终得到化合物6(10 mg)、12(131 mg)、18(5 mg)、19(7 mg)和21(3 mg)。组分G(氯仿-丙酮1:1):经硅胶柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇)和反相硅胶RP-18柱色谱(甲醇-水),结合重结晶等方法最终得到化合物15(24 mg)、20(25 mg)、22(26 mg)和23(16 mg)。组分H(氯仿-丙酮0:1):经RP-18硅胶柱色谱(甲醇-水),大量晶体析出,结合重结晶等方法得到化合物9(40 mg)和10(24 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1: C₃₀H₄₈O₄,无色晶体(丙酮)。¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ: 1.68 (1H, ddd, *J* = 11.0, 3.5, 3.5 Hz, H-1α), 0.95 (1H, m, H-1β), 1.58 (1H, m, H-2α), 1.55 (1H, m, H-2β), 3.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.5, 4.5 Hz, H-3), 0.74 (1H, m, H-5), 1.51 (1H, m, H-6), 1.55 (1H, m, H-7β), 1.26 (1H, m, H-7α), 1.54 (1H, m, H-9), 2.03 (1H, m, H-11α), 1.51 (1H, m, H-11β), 3.79 (1H, brs, H-12), 2.04 (1H, m, H-15β), 1.19 (1H, m, H-15α), 2.22 (1H, ddd, *J* = 13.5, 13.5, 5.5 Hz, H-16β), 1.22 (1H, m, H-16α), 2.06 (1H, m, H-18), 2.00~2.06 (1H, m, H-19), 1.39 (2H, m, H-21), 1.67 (2H, m, H-22), 0.94 (3H, s, H-23), 0.74 (3H, s, H-24), 0.87 (3H, s, H-25), 1.10 (3H, s, H-26), 1.34 (3H, s, H-27), 0.88 (3H, s, H-29), 0.94 (3H, s, H-30); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ: 39.5 (C-1), 27.5 (C-2), 78.4 (C-3), 38.5 (C-4), 55.9 (C-5), 17.4 (C-6), 34.9 (C-7), 42.5 (C-8), 44.1 (C-9), 36.0 (C-10), 28.5 (C-11), 76.9 (C-12), 91.3 (C-13), 42.9 (C-14), 29.1 (C-15), 22.2 (C-16), 43.6 (C-17), 52.4 (C-18), 38.9 (C-19), 32.0 (C-20), 33.8 (C-21), 26.9 (C-22), 27.8 (C-23), 16.0 (C-24), 15.4 (C-25), 18.0 (C-26), 18.9 (C-27), 179.7 (C-28), 33.1 (C-29), 23.0 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[3],故鉴定化合物1为oleanderolide。

化合物2: C₃₀H₄₈O₄,无色晶体(甲醇)。¹H-NMR(400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 3.66 (1H, ddd, *J* = 4.5, 9.5, 11.5 Hz, H-2), 2.77 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 2.31 (1H, ddd, *J* = 3.5, 12.5, 12.5 Hz, H-13), 1.65 (1H, t, *J* = 11.5 Hz, H-18), 2.99 (1H, m, H-19), 0.96 (3H, s, H-23), 0.76 (3H, s, H-24), 0.89 (3H, s, H-25), 0.90 (3H, s, H-26), 0.99 (3H, s, H-27), 4.88 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-29α), 4.66 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-29β), 1.45

(3H, s, H-30); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 47.0 (C-1), 67.2 (C-2), 82.0 (C-3), 39.1 (C-4), 55.6 (C-5), 18.6 (C-6), 34.2 (C-7), 40.7 (C-8), 50.6 (C-9), 38.1 (C-10), 21.7 (C-11), 25.9 (C-12), 38.6 (C-13), 42.2 (C-14), 30.1 (C-15), 32.8 (C-16), 55.9 (C-17), 49.2 (C-18), 47.0 (C-19), 150.7 (C-20), 29.3 (C-21), 36.9 (C-22), 29.2 (C-23), 17.5 (C-24), 17.9 (C-25), 16.2 (C-26), 14.4 (C-27), 177.6 (C-28), 110.7 (C-29), 19.4 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[4], 故鉴定化合物2为麦珠子酸。

化合物3: C₃₂H₅₂O₂, 无色晶体(氯仿)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.60 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 4.46 (1H, dq, J = 1.0, 2.5 Hz), 4.44 (1H, m), 2.03, 1.67, 1.02, 0.90, 0.85, 0.80, 0.77, 0.71 (各 3H, s); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.3 (C-1), 23.6 (C-2), 80.8 (C-3), 37.7 (C-4), 55.3 (C-5), 18.1 (C-6), 34.1 (C-7), 40.7 (C-8), 50.2 (C-9), 37.0 (C-10), 20.8 (C-11), 25.0 (C-12), 37.7 (C-13), 42.3 (C-14), 27.1 (C-15), 35.3 (C-16), 43.5 (C-17), 48.9 (C-18), 48.5 (C-19), 151.7 (C-20), 29.3 (C-21), 39.1 (C-22), 27.5 (C-23), 16.4 (C-24), 16.7 (C-25), 16.1 (C-26), 14.4 (C-27), 18.3 (C-28), 109.1 (C-29), 19.3 (C-30), 171.8 (C-31), 21.2 (C-32)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[5], 故鉴定化合物3为3 β -acetoxylup-20(29)-ene。

化合物4: C₃₀H₄₆O₃, 无色结晶(氯仿)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.52 (1H, d, J = 10.2 Hz, H-12), 5.95 (1H, d, J = 10.3 Hz, H-11), 3.21 (1H, dd, J = 4.3, 11.1 Hz, H-3), 1.16, 1.05, 0.94, 0.91, 0.78 (各 3H, s, H-23, 24, 25, 26, 27); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.9 (C-1), 27.7 (C-2), 78.8 (C-3), 38.1 (C-4), 54.8 (C-5), 17.6 (C-6), 31.3 (C-7), 40.2 (C-8), 45.0 (C-9), 38.1 (C-10), 128.8 (C-11), 133.4 (C-12), 89.7 (C-13), 38.2 (C-14), 30.8 (C-15), 22.8 (C-16), 43.7 (C-17), 53.0 (C-18), 30.2 (C-19), 31.2 (C-20), 32.5 (C-21), 25.5 (C-22), 28.8 (C-23), 16.1 (C-24), 14.9 (C-25), 17.9 (C-26), 18.9 (C-27), 179.9 (C-28), 33.1 (C-29), 25.5 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[6], 故鉴定化合物4为11, 12-去氢乌索酸内酯。

化合物5: C₃₀H₄₈O₃, 无色结晶(氯仿)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 3.25 (1H, dd, J = 4.7, 11.4 Hz, H-3), 2.31 (1H, d, J = 13.7 Hz, H-18), 1.10, 1.06, 0.99, 0.97, 0.96, 0.92, 0.80 (各 3H, s, H-23~27, 29, 30); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.1 (C-1), 27.7

(C-2), 78.7 (C-3), 38.8 (C-4), 54.5 (C-5), 17.5 (C-6), 31.0 (C-7), 37.7 (C-8), 49.5 (C-9), 34.2 (C-10), 18.6 (C-11), 34.0 (C-12), 87.5 (C-13), 43.2 (C-14), 31.0 (C-15), 23.6 (C-16), 50.7 (C-17), 52.7 (C-18), 31.4 (C-19), 31.0 (C-20), 32.5 (C-21), 26.6 (C-22), 26.7 (C-23), 17.2 (C-24), 15.1 (C-25), 17.5 (C-26), 18.8 (C-27), 179.4 (C-28), 34.3 (C-29), 19.1 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[7], 故鉴定化合物5为齐墩果内酯。

化合物6: C₂₉H₅₂O₂, 无色结晶(丙酮)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 3.67 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.34 (1H, dt, J = 4.5, 10.5 Hz, H-6), 0.92 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-21), 0.76 (3H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-29), 0.90 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-26), 0.69 (3H, s, H-19), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-27), 0.71 (3H, s, H-18); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 37.5 (C-1), 31.4 (C-2), 71.9 (C-3), 32.6 (C-4), 51.1 (C-5), 69.9 (C-6), 41.3 (C-7), 34.5 (C-8), 53.9 (C-9), 36.1 (C-10), 21.7 (C-11), 39.2 (C-12), 42.4 (C-13), 56.8 (C-14), 24.6 (C-15), 28.5 (C-16), 56.1 (C-17), 12.9 (C-18), 13.1 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 18.2 (C-21), 34.8 (C-22), 26.7 (C-23), 45.3 (C-24), 29.3 (C-25), 19.7 (C-26), 20.1 (C-27), 24.0 (C-28), 12.4 (C-29)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物6为24R-乙基-5 α -胆甾烷-3 β , 6 α -二醇。

化合物7: C₂₂H₂₆O₈, 无色结晶(丙酮)。EI-MS m/z : 418 [M]⁺; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.75 (4H, overlap, H-2, 2', 5, 5'), 6.78 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-6, 6'), 4.39 (2H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-7, 7'), 4.15 (2H, dd, J = 9.0, 10.0 Hz, H-9e, 9'e), 3.79 (6H, s, -OCH₃), 3.68 (2H, overlap, H-9a, 9'a), 2.98 (2H, s, H-8); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 132.4 (C-1, 10), 108.3 (C-2, 11), 146.1 (s, C-3, 12), 145.6 (C-4, 13), 113.9 (C-5, 14), 118.3 (C-6, 15), 86.3 (C-7, 16), 54.6 (C-8, 17), 71.1 (C-9, 18), 56.4 (4×-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[9], 故鉴定化合物7为(+)-松脂酚。

化合物8: C₂₀H₂₂O₇, 无色油状物(氯仿), EI-MS m/z : 374 [M]⁺; ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.56~7.00 (6H, m, H-2, 2', 5, 5', 6, 6'), 4.65 (1H, d, J = 5.0 Hz, H-7'), 4.57 (1H, s, H-7), 4.46 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 9.0 Hz, H-9e), 4.24 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, H-9'e), 4.03 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, H-9a), 3.86 (1H, dd, J = 9.0, 6.0 Hz, H-9'a), 3.34 (1H, m, H-8'); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 146.8 (C-3'), 147.2 (C-3), 146.0 (C-4'),

145.4 (C-4), 132.2 (C-1'), 127.0 (C-1), 119.4 (C-6'), 119.1 (C-6), 114.3 (C-5'), 113.9 (C-5), 109.1 (C-2), 108.7 (C-2'), 91.3 (C-8), 88.6 (C-7), 86.8 (C-7'), 75.4 (C-9), 71.3 (C-9'), 59.8 (C-8'), 56.0, 55.8 (2×-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[10], 故鉴定化合物**8**为8α-羟基松脂酚。

化合物**9**: C₁₇H₂₆O₁₀, 无色结晶(丙酮)。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 1.58 (1H, m, H-6), 2.15 (1H, m, H-8), 3.76 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 4.01 (1H, t, H-7), 5.48 (1H, d, J = 3.5 Hz, H-1'), 7.44 (1H, s, H-3); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 96.4 (C-1), 150.6 (C-3), 112.8 (C-4), 29.5 (C-5), 40.1 (C-6), 74.0 (C-7), 39.7 (C-8), 44.8 (C-9), 11.7 (C-10), 169.6 (C-11), 51.6 (C-12), 98.1 (C-1'), 72.2 (C-2'), 75.1 (C-3'), 69.7 (C-4'), 76.2 (C-5'), 60.5 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[11], 故鉴定化合物**9**为番木鳖昔A。

化合物**10**: C₂₁H₂₀O₁₁, 黄色粉末(丙酮)。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 6.82 (1H, s, H-8), 6.45 (1H, s, H-6), 7.89 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.18 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-3', 5'), 4.47 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-1'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 161.0 (C-2), 138.2 (C-3), 181.9 (C-4), 160.1 (C-5), 106.0 (C-6), 167.9 (C-7), 97.4 (C-8), 166.0 (C-9), 107.1 (C-10), 124.8 (C-1'), 134.5 (C-2', 6'), 118.1 (C-3', 5'), 164.7 (C-4'), 101.8 (C-1''), 75.4 (C-2''), 78.7 (C-3''), 74.3 (C-4''), 80.1 (C-5''), 65.3 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物**10**为紫云英昔。

化合物**11**: C₂₉H₅₀O₂, 黄色油状物(氯仿)。EI-MS m/z: 430 [M]⁺; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 4.37 (1H, s, 6-OH), 2.54 (2H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, H-4), 2.25 (3H, s, H-5a), 2.19 (6H, s, H-7a, 8a), 1.76 (2H, m, H-3), 1.11 (3H, s, H-2'a), 0.76 (12H, s, H-4'a, 8'a, 12'a, 13); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 145.0 (C-8a), 144.3 (C-6), 122.1 (C-8), 121.6 (C-7), 118.9 (C-5), 117.4 (C-4a), 74.3 (C-2), 39.3 (C-1'), 39.7 (C-11'), 37.1 (C-3'), 37.0 (C-5', 7'), 36.8 (C-9'), 32.3 (C-4', 8'), 31.0 (C-3), 27.6 (C-12'), 24.3 (C-10'), 24.2 (C-6'), 23.4 (C-2a), 22.1 (C-12'a), 22.0 (C-13'), 20.8 (C-2'), 20.4 (C-4), 19.1 (C-4'a, 8'a), 12.0 (C-7a), 11.9 (C-8a), 11.5 (C-5a)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物**11**为α-tocopherol。

化合物**12**: C₁₆H₂₂O₄, 无色油状物(氯仿)。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.35 (2H, m, H-2, 5), 7.68

(2H, m, H-3, 4), 4.29 (2H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, H-1'), 1.65 (2H, m, H-2'), 1.37 (2H, m, H-3'), 0.86 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-4'), 4.23 (2H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-1''), 2.14 (1H, m, H-2''), 0.98 (6H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-3''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 132.9 (C-1, 2), 127.9 (C-3, 6), 130.1 (C-4, 5), 168.4 (-C=O), 168.0 (-C=O), 71.3 (C-1'), 30.6 (C-2'), 19.5 (C-3'), 13.1 (C-4'), 65.0 (C-1''), 27.3 (C-2''), 19.6 (C-3'')。根据以上数据, 鉴定化合物**12**为butyl isobutyl phthalate。

通过将¹H-NMR分析结果与相关文献数据进行对比, 11个成分被分别鉴定为11-羟基柳叶水甘草碱(**13**)^[14], (+)-voaphylline(**14**)^[15], 丁香树脂酚(**15**)^[16], (+)-1-羟基丁香树脂酚(**16**)^[17], (+)-fraxiresinol(**17**)^[17], 1-(4-hydroxy-3, 5-dimethoxyphenyl) hexahydro-1H-cyclopentafuran-4-ol(**18**)^[18], (±)-acyloxy enone(**19**)^[19], 2-羟基苯甲酸(**20**)^[20], 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯-N, N-二乙基-2-羟基苯甲酰胺(**21**)^[21], 6-羟基吲哚(**22**)^[22], 1, 3-二油酸甘油酯(**23**)^[23]。

此外, 通过在TLC上多种溶剂系统展开对比, 化合物**24~28**与各自相应的对照品Rf值一致, 最终分别鉴定为邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(**24**)、双(2-乙基丁基)对苯二甲酸酯(**25**)、(6Z, 8E, 17E)-icosa-6, 8, 17-trien-ol(**26**)、β-谷甾醇(**27**)、乌索酸(**28**)。

4 讨论

目前关于山橙属植物的研究报道大多集中在生物碱类化学成分上, 对于其非生物碱部位至今未见报道。而其生物活性研究方面也基本上都是抗肿瘤或抗癌活性, 不能完全解释山橙属植物所具有的多种药效功能。本研究表明非生物碱类化学成分结构类型多样, 从现有的文献资料来看, 这些成分具有多种不同的生理活性, 其组合后的协同效应目前尚无从知晓; 考虑到尖山橙化学成分复杂多样, 文献记载的多种功效应该具有一定的道理, 本研究为今后系统探索尖山橙的生物活性及作用机制奠定基础。

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