

朝鲜白头翁抗炎有效部位化学成分研究

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摘要: 目的 筛选朝鲜白头翁 *Pulsatilla cernua* 的抗炎有效部位并研究其化学成分。方法 将朝鲜白头翁干燥根以 70% 乙醇回流提取, 提取物经大孔吸附树脂柱色谱洗脱, 依次得到水及 30%、50%、95% 乙醇洗脱组分, 通过二甲苯致小鼠耳廓肿胀实验以确定其抗炎有效部位; 采用各种柱色谱分离纯化抗炎有效部位中的化合物, 根据理化特征并结合波谱学数据分析鉴定化合物的结构。结果 朝鲜白头翁根经大孔吸附树脂柱色谱, 50% 乙醇洗脱组分具有较强的抗炎活性, 对其进行系统的化学成分研究, 共分离得到 12 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 (+)-8-羟基松脂素-8-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(1)、3,4:3',4'-bis(methylenedioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(2)、prinsepiol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(3)、(+)-环合橄榄树脂素-6-O-β-D-葡萄吡喃糖苷(4)、6-O-(E)-feruloyl-β-glucopyranoside(5)、6-O-(E)-feruloyl-α-glucopyranoside(6)、齐墩果酸-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖(7)、常春藤苷基-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖(8)和常春藤苷基-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖(9)、齐墩果酸-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-α-L-吡喃阿拉伯糖苷(10)、刺囊酸-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-α-L-吡喃阿拉伯糖苷(11)和羽扇豆醇(12)。结论 朝鲜白头翁 50% 乙醇洗脱组分为其抗炎有效部位, 该部位中得到的化合物 2~4、6、8 和 9 为首次从白头翁属植物中分离得到。

关键词: 朝鲜白头翁; 抗炎; (+)-环合橄榄树脂素-6-O-β-D-葡萄吡喃糖苷; 常春藤苷基-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖; 羽扇豆醇

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Chemical constituents in anti-inflammatory effective fraction from roots of *Pulsatilla cernua*

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Abstract: Objective To screen the anti-inflammatory effective fraction from the roots of *Pulsatilla cernua* and to study the chemical constituents. **Methods** The dried roots of *P. cernua* were extracted with 70% EtOH under reflux conditions, the extract was fractioned by macroporous resin column with H₂O, 30%, 50%, and 95% EtOH, and four fractions were obtained, respectively. The anti-inflammatory effective fraction was determined by the experiment of xylene-induced mice ear swelling. Compounds were isolated and purified from the anti-inflammatory effective fraction with various column chromatographic methods. Their structures were elucidated on the basis of physicochemical characters and spectral analyses. **Results** The 50% EtOH fraction from macroporous resin column was more effective to the mice with inflammation than the others and 12 compounds were isolated from this fraction: (+)-8-hydroxypinoresinol-8-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(1), 3,4:3',4'-bis(methylenedioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(2), prinsepiol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(3), (+)-cycloolivil-6-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(4), 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-β-glucopyranoside(5), 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-α-glucopyranoside(6), oleanolic acid-3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-β-D-glucopyranosyl(7), hederagenin-3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-β-D-glucopyranosyl(8), hederagenin-3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)-β-D-glucopyranosyl(9), oleanolic acid-3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside(10), echinocystic acid-3-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside(11), and lupeol(12). **Conclusion**

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The 50% EtOH fraction, as the anti-inflammatory effective fraction, is from macroporous resin column of 70% EtOH extract from the roots of *P. cernua*. Compounds **2—4, 6, 8, and 9** are discovered from the plants of genus *Pulsatilla* Adans. for the first time.

Key words: *Pulsatilla cernua* (Thunb.) Berchtold et Presl; anti-inflammation; (+)-cycloolivil-6-O- β -D-glucopyranoside; oleanolic acid-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucopyranosyl; lupeol

朝鲜白头翁 *Pulsatilla cernua* (Thunb.) Berchtold et Presl 为毛茛科 (Ranunculaceae) 多年生草本植物, 其干燥根可替代正品白头翁 *Pulsatilla chinensis* (Bunge) Regel 用于临床, 传统应用中可用于治疗阿米巴痢及疟疾等疾病^[1], 现代药理研究表明该植物还具有降血压^[2]、抗真菌、抗病原微生物^[3]及抗肿瘤^[4]等药理作用, 其主要活性成分为毛茛昔、白头翁素、原白头翁素^[5-7]及羽扇豆烷型和齐墩果烷型三萜皂苷^[8], Cheon 等^[9]于 2000 年报道了朝鲜白头翁提取物具有潜在的抗炎镇痛作用, 然而其药效物质基础研究并不深入。本实验对朝鲜白头翁抗炎有效部位进行了初步筛选, 并对其有效部位进行了系统的化学成分研究, 分离得到了 12 个化合物, 分别鉴定为(+)-8-羟基松脂素-8-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 (**1**)、3, 4:3', 4'-bis (methylenedioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (**2**)、prinsepiol-4-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (**3**)、(+)-环合橄榄树脂素-6-O- β -D-葡萄吡喃糖苷 [(+)-cycloolivil-6-O- β -D-glucopyranoside, **4**]、6-O-(E)-feruloyl- β -glucopyranoside (**5**)、6-O-(E)-feruloyl- α -glucopyranoside (**6**)、齐墩果酸-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖 [oleanolic acid-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucopyranosyl, **7**]、常春藤昔基-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖 [hederagenin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucopyranosyl, **8**]、常春藤昔基-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖 [hederagenin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→3)- β -D-glucopyranosyl, **9**]、齐墩果酸-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- α -L-吡喃阿拉伯糖昔 [oleanolic acid-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- α -L-arabinopyranoside, **10**]、刺囊酸-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- α -L-吡喃阿拉伯糖昔 [echinocystic acid-3-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)- α -L-arabinopyranoside, **11**] 和羽扇豆醇 (lupeol, **12**)。朝鲜白头翁 50%乙醇洗脱

组分为其抗炎有效部位, 该部位中得到的化合物 **2~4, 6, 8** 和 **9** 为首次从白头翁属植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

INOVA — 400 型超导核磁共振光谱仪; Finnigan MAT LCQ 型质谱仪; 采用 Waters 2695—2996 型高效液相色谱仪; 色谱柱 HYPersil ODS2 (259 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μ m); 所用试剂均为分析纯; 地塞米松磷酸钠注射液, 购自吉林敖东药业集团延吉股份有限公司。

实验用药材于 2011 年 8 月采自黑龙江省鸡西市东方红林业局, 经黑龙江中医药大学生药学教研室王振月教授鉴定为朝鲜白头翁 *Pulsatilla cernua* (Thunb.) Bercht et Opiz 的干燥根。

昆明 ICR 小鼠 (SCXK 2008-0001) 72 只, 随机分为 6 组, 雌雄各半, 由哈尔滨医科大学 (大庆) 实验动物中心提供。

2 方法

2.1 抗炎有效部位筛选

将 7 kg 朝鲜白头翁的干燥根粉碎, 以 70%乙醇回流提取 2 次, 每次 3 h, 滤过, 合并滤液, 减压回收溶剂, 得 70%乙醇总提取物 (1 764.0 g)。用水混悬后, 经大孔吸附树脂柱色谱, 依次用水及 30%、50%、95%乙醇洗脱, 回收溶剂, 分别得到各洗脱组分 604.5 g、310.1 g、460.2 g 和 212.7 g, 对各个组分进行二甲苯致小鼠耳廓肿胀实验。取 72 只小鼠, 随机分为 6 组, 给药剂量见表 1。连续给药 3 d, 于末次给药 1 h 后, 取二甲苯 35 μ L 均匀涂在各小鼠右耳的内外两侧致炎, 左耳做对照, 30 min 后将小鼠脱颈椎处死, 剪下小鼠的左右耳, 用 6 mm 直径打孔器分别在两耳同一部位打下圆形耳片, 再用精密电子天平称取左右耳片的质量并计算差值, 以此作为各小鼠的耳肿胀度, 并计算炎症抑制率。以 *t* 检验进行显著性判断^[10]。

抑制率 = (对照组平均肿胀度 - 给药组平均肿胀度) / 对照组平均肿胀度

2.2 化合物的分离

将大孔吸附树脂柱色谱 50%乙醇洗脱组分 (抗炎有效部位) 150.0g, 经正相硅胶色谱柱用二氯甲

烷-甲醇系统梯度洗脱(15:1、8:1、4:1、2:1), 共得到6个组分即Fr.1~6, 其中Fr.1(15.6 g)经正相硅胶柱色谱, 石油醚-醋酸乙酯(3:1)洗脱, 并反复纯化, 得到化合物**12**(27mg); Fr.3(19.19g)经正相硅胶柱色谱, 二氯甲烷-甲醇(10:1、5:1)洗脱, 共得到4个组分, 各组分经反相ODS柱色谱后, 进一步经制备型HPLC分离纯化, 得到化合物**1**(34 mg)、**2**(42 mg)、**3**(11 mg)、**4**(24 mg)、**5**(14 mg)和**6**(7 mg); Fr.5(35.3 g)经正相硅胶柱色谱, 二氯甲烷-甲醇(8:1、4:1、2:1)梯度洗脱, 共得到5个组分, 各组分再经反相ODS柱色谱后, 进一步经制备型HPLC分离纯化, 得到化合物**7**(18 mg)、**8**(22 mg)、**9**(15 mg)、**10**(28

mg)、**11**(39 mg)。

3 结果与分析

3.1 朝鲜白头翁大孔树脂柱色谱各分离组分对小鼠耳肿胀的影响

对朝鲜白头翁70%乙醇提取物的大孔树脂柱色谱的各洗脱组分进行二甲苯致小鼠耳肿胀实验, 结果表明, 朝鲜白头翁50%乙醇洗脱组分显著抑制二甲苯诱导的小鼠耳肿胀, 与模型对照组相比, 差异显著($P<0.01$); 与地塞米松阳性药物组对比无统计学意义; 与水及30%、95%乙醇洗脱组分相比差异显著($P<0.05$), 见表1。因此, 初步确定朝鲜白头翁70%乙醇提取物大孔树脂柱色谱50%乙醇洗脱组分为其抗炎有效部位。

表1 朝鲜白头翁各洗脱组分对小鼠耳肿胀的影响($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Effects of elution fractions from roots of *P. cernua* on xylene-induced ear swelling of mice ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分组	剂量 / (g·kg ⁻¹)	动物 / 只	耳肿胀度 / mg	抑制率 / %
模型	—	11	5.53±2.31	—
水洗脱	2.5	12	4.87±2.11	11.93
30%乙醇洗脱	2.5	12	3.93±2.14	28.93
50%乙醇洗脱	2.5	12	2.71±2.02 ^{**}	50.99
95%乙醇洗脱	2.5	11	4.43±3.02	19.89
地塞米松注射液	0.05	12	2.65±1.14	52.08

与模型对照组比较: ^{**} $P<0.01$

^{*} $P<0.01$ vs model group

3.2 朝鲜白头翁抗炎有效部位化合物结构鉴定

化合物**1**: 白色无定形粉末, 可溶于甲醇、乙醇等有机试剂, Molish反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 559 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.05 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0, H-2), 6.65 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.82 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, H-6), 4.20 (1H, s, H-7), 3.94 (2H, brs, H-9), 6.88 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0, H-2'), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 5.14 (1H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-7'), 3.45 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.10 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-9'a), 3.71 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-9'b), 3.74 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.77 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, Glc-H-1"); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 127.5 (C-1), 114.3 (C-2), 147.2 (C-3), 146.6 (C-4), 114.5 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 90.3 (C-7), 96.1 (C-8), 71.8 (C-9), 129.8 (C-1'), 110.0 (C-2'), 147.8 (C-3'), 145.8 (C-4'), 115.8 (C-5'), 118.3 (C-6'), 81.7 (C-7'), 52.8 (C-8'), 68.2 (C-9'), 56.0 (3, 3'-OCH₃), 98.9 (Glc-C-1''), 74.2 (Glc-C-2''), 77.4

(Glc-C-3''), 70.6 (Glc-C-4''), 77.6 (Glc-C-5''), 62.5 (Glc-C-6'')¹。以上数据与文献报道一致^[11], 故鉴定化合物**1**为(+)-8-羟基松脂素-8-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷。

化合物**2**: 白色无定形粉末, 可溶于甲醇、乙醇等有机溶剂, Molish反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 521 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.67 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-2), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-5), 6.60 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.69 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-2'), 6.77 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.60 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 5.95 (2H, brs, 3-O-CH₂-O-4), 5.97 (2H, brs, 3'-O-CH₂-O-4'), 4.05 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Glc-H-1''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 135.6 (C-1), 109.7 (C-2), 145.5 (C-3), 147.5 (C-4), 108.2 (C-5), 122.3 (C-6), 33.9 (C-7), 42.6 (C-8), 60.8 (C-9), 135.7 (C-1'), 109.8 (C-2'), 145.5 (C-3'), 147.5 (C-4'), 108.3 (C-5'), 122.3 (C-6'), 34.1 (C-7'), 49.1 (C-8'), 69.0 (C-9'), 101.0 (2×O-CH₂-O-), 103.5 (Glc-C-1''), 74.1 (Glc-C-2''), 77.3 (Glc-C-3''), 70.5 (Glc-C-4''),

77.3 (Glc-C-5''), 61.5 (Glc-C-6'')^o。以上数据与文献报道一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物 2 为 3, 4: 3', 4'-bis(methylenedioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O-β-D-glucopyranoside。

化合物 3: 白色无定形粉末, 可溶于甲醇、乙醇等有机溶剂, Molish 反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 553 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.99 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-2), 7.02 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.82 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.0 Hz, H-6), 4.86 (1H, s, H-7), 6.91 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6, Hz, H-2'), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.72 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 4.81 (1H, s, H-7'), 3.79 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.79 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.87 (2H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-9a, 9'a), 3.96 (2H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-9b, 9'b), 4.79 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Glc-H-1'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 133.0 (C-1), 113.4 (C-2), 150.2 (C-3), 147.5 (C-4), 117.2 (C-5), 121.5 (C-6), 88.9 (C-7), 89.4 (C-8), 76.8 (C-9), 129.6 (C-1'), 112.9 (C-2'), 148.7 (C-3'), 147.4 (C-4'), 115.9 (C-5'), 121.7 (C-6'), 88.7 (C-7'), 89.3 (C-8'), 76.8 (C-9'), 56.9 (3-OCH₃), 56.6 (3'-OCH₃), 102.6 (Glc-C-1''), 74.9 (Glc-C-2''), 77.7 (Glc-C-3''), 71.3 (Glc-C-4''), 78.0 (Glc-C-5''), 62.6 (Glc-C-6'')^o。以上数据与文献报道一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物 3 为 prinsepiol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside。

化合物 4: 白色无定形粉末, 可溶于甲醇、乙醇和水, Molish 反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 537 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 3.25 (1H, d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, H-1a), 2.64 (1H, d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, H-1b), 3.79 (1H, d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, H-2a), 3.58 (1H, d, *J* = 11.2 Hz, H-2a), 2.05 (1H, m, H-3), 3.80 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.4, 10.4 Hz, H-3a), 3.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 10.4 Hz, H-3a), 4.05 (1H, d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, H-4), 6.50 (1H, s, H-5), 6.70 (1H, s, H-8), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0, H-5'), 6.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 3.81 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃), 3.73 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.35 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Glc-H-1''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 39.9 (C-1), 74.9 (C-2), 69.3 (C-2a), 47.2 (C-3), 60.8 (C-3a), 45.0 (C-4), 119.0 (C-5), 146.2 (C-6), 149.1 (C-7), 113.9 (C-8), 129.8 (C-9), 138.1 (C-10), 134.0 (C-1'), 113.7 (C-2'), 148.8 (C-3'), 146.1 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 123.6 (C-6'), 56.7 (7-OCH₃), 56.3 (3'-OCH₃), 103.4 (Glc-C-1''), 74.6 (Glc-C-2''), 77.8 (Glc-C-3''), 71.0 (Glc-C-4''), 77.9 (Glc-C-5''), 62.0 (Glc-C-6'')^o。以

上数据与文献报道一致^[14], 故鉴定化合物 4 为 (+)-环合橄榄树脂素-6-O-β-D-葡萄吡喃糖昔。

化合物 5: 淡黄色结晶 (甲醇), 可溶于甲醇、乙醇等有机溶剂, Molish 反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 355 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.33 (1H, t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-2), 6.78 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 7.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.54 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 6.49 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8), 3.82 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 4.06 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, Glc-H-1'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 126.0 (C-1), 111.6 (C-2), 149.9 (C-3), 148.4 (C-4), 116.0 (C-5), 123.8 (C-6), 145.7 (C-7), 114.9 (C-8), 167.2 (C-9), 56.2 (3-OCH₃), 97.4 (Glc-C-1'), 75.2 (Glc-C-2'), 74.1 (Glc-C-3'), 69.7 (Glc-C-4'), 76.9 (Glc-C-5'), 64.4 (Glc-C-6')^o。以上数据与文献报道一致^[15], 故鉴定化合物 5 为 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-β-glucopyranoside。

化合物 6: 淡黄色结晶 (甲醇), 可溶于甲醇、乙醇等有机溶剂, Molish 反应阳性。ESI-MS *m/z*: 355 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.33 (1H, t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-2), 6.78 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 7.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.54 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 6.49 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8), 3.82 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 4.39 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, Glc-H-1'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CH₃OD) δ: 126.0 (C-1), 111.6 (C-2), 149.8 (C-3), 148.4 (C-4), 116.0 (C-5), 123.7 (C-6), 145.6 (C-7), 114.8 (C-8), 167.2 (C-9), 56.2 (3-OCH₃), 92.8 (Glc-C-1'), 72.7 (Glc-C-2'), 73.4 (Glc-C-3'), 70.7 (Glc-C-4'), 75.2 (Glc-C-5'), 64.4 (Glc-C-6')^o。以上数据与文献报道一致^[15], 故鉴定化合物 6 为 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-α-glucopyranoside。

化合物 7: 白色无定形粉末, Molish 反应阳性, Liebermann-Burchard 反应呈红色。ESI-MS *m/z*: 941 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 1.09 (3H, s, H-23), 0.99 (3H, s, H-27), 0.87 (9H, s, H-24, 26, 30), 0.76 (3H, s, H-29), 0.71 (3H, s, H-25); 4.78 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 4.45 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz) 和 4.32 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz) 处为 3 个葡萄糖的端基质子信号; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 38.3 (C-1), 25.8 (C-2), 89.1 (C-3), 39.0 (C-4), 55.3 (C-5), 18.0 (C-6), 32.6 (C-7), 39.1 (C-8), 47.3 (C-9), 36.5 (C-10), 23.1 (C-11), 121.7 (C-12), 144.0 (C-13), 41.5 (C-14), 27.4 (C-15), 22.8 (C-16), 45.7 (C-17), 41.0 (C-18), 45.9 (C-19), 30.6 (C-20), 33.5 (C-21), 32.3 (C-22),

27.6 (C-23), 16.2 (C-24), 15.3 (C-25), 17.0 (C-26), 25.8 (C-27), 178.8 (C-28), 33.1 (C-29), 23.6 (C-30); 葡萄糖碳信号见表2。以上数据与文献报道一致^[16], 故鉴定化合物7为齐墩果酸-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖。

化合物8:白色无定形粉末, Molish反应阳性, Liebermann-Burchard反应呈红色。ESI-MS m/z : 1119 [M-H]⁻; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.10 (3H, s, H-27), 0.87 (9H, s, H-25, 29, 30), 0.71 (3H, s, H-26), 0.58 (3H, s, H-24); 4.32 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz), 4.38 (1H, d, *J*=7.2 Hz), 4.59 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz) 和 4.74 (1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz) 处为4个葡萄糖的端基质子信号; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 38.3 (C-1), 25.4 (C-2), 80.7 (C-3), 42.6 (C-4), 46.3 (C-5), 17.4 (C-6), 32.3 (C-7), 39.0 (C-8), 47.3 (C-9), 36.2 (C-10),

23.1 (C-11), 121.8 (C-12), 144.1 (C-13), 41.6 (C-14), 27.4 (C-15), 22.8 (C-16), 45.7 (C-17), 41.0 (C-18), 45.9 (C-19), 30.6 (C-20), 33.5 (C-21), 32.2 (C-22), 62.6 (C-23), 12.7 (C-24), 15.7 (C-25), 17.1 (C-26), 25.8 (C-27), 178.8 (C-28), 33.1 (C-29), 23.6 (C-30); 葡萄糖碳信号见表2。以上数据与文献报道一致^[17], 故鉴定化合物8为常春藤昔基-3-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖。

化合物9:白色无定形粉末, Molish反应阳性, Liebermann-Burchard反应呈红色。ESI-MS m/z : 981 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 1.10 (3H, s, H-27), 0.87 (9H, s, H-25, 29, 30), 0.71 (3H, s, H-26), 0.59 (3H, s, H-24); 4.38 (1H, d, *J*=6.4 Hz), 4.45 (1H, d, *J*=7.2 Hz) 和 4.74 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz)

表2 化合物7~11的¹³C-NMR数据
Table 2 ¹³C-NMR data of compounds 7—11

连糖类型	碳位	7	8	9	连糖类型	碳位	10	11
Glc	1	104.0	103.1	103.1	Ara	1	104.9	104.8
	2	77.4	77.7	77.7		2	81.0	80.9
	3	87.2	87.9	87.0		3	73.5	73.4
	4	68.7	68.8	68.7		4	68.3	68.3
	5	76.8	76.4	76.5		5	65.0	64.9
	6	61.1	61.3	61.1		1'	106.0	105.9
Glc	1'	101.8	101.8	101.9	Glc	2'	76.4	76.4
	2'	74.8	74.9	74.8		3'	78.2	78.2
	3'	77.2	77.1	77.2		4'	71.5	71.5
	4'	71.1	70.8	70.9		5'	78.2	78.2
	5'	76.4	76.2	76.6		6'	62.6	62.5
	6'	61.8	61.0	61.1				
Glc	1''	103.2	104.0	103.1				
	2''	73.9	72.6	73.9				
	3''	76.8	86.5	77.1				
	4''	70.2	70.8	70.3				
	5''	76.8	76.6	76.8				
	6''	61.6	61.6	61.7				
Glc	1'''	—	102.2	—				
	2'''	—	74.0	—				
	3'''	—	76.8	—				
	4'''	—	70.4	—				
	5'''	—	76.5	—				
	6'''	—	61.2	—				

处为3个葡萄糖的端基质子信号; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 38.3 (C-1), 25.4 (C-2), 80.9 (C-3), 42.6 (C-4), 46.3 (C-5), 17.4 (C-6), 32.3 (C-7), 39.0 (C-8), 47.3 (C-9), 36.1 (C-10), 23.1 (C-11), 121.7 (C-12), 144.1 (C-13), 41.6 (C-14), 27.4 (C-15), 22.8 (C-16), 45.7 (C-17), 41.0 (C-18), 45.9 (C-19), 30.6 (C-20), 33.5 (C-21), 32.2 (C-22), 62.6 (C-23), 12.7 (C-24), 15.7 (C-25), 17.1 (C-26), 25.8 (C-27), 178.9 (C-28), 33.1 (C-29), 23.6 (C-30); 葡萄糖碳信号见表2。以上数据与文献报道一致^[17], 故鉴定化合物9为常春藤昔基-3-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖。

化合物10: 白色无定形粉末, Molish反应阳性, Liebermann-Burchard反应呈红色。ESI-MS *m/z*: 773 [M+Na]⁺。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 5.46 (1H, brs, H-12), 3.20 (1H, dd, *J*=10.8, 5.0 Hz, H-3), 0.82 (3H, s, H-25), 0.95 (3H, s, H-29), 0.98 (3H, s, H-30), 1.00 (3H, s, H-24), 1.03 (3H, s, H-26), 1.22 (3H, s, H-27), 1.28 (3H, s, H-23); 5.17 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz) 和 4.95 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz) 分别为葡萄糖和阿拉伯糖的端基质子信号; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 38.7 (C-1), 26.5 (C-2), 88.8 (C-3), 39.5 (C-4), 55.8 (C-5), 18.5 (C-6), 33.2 (C-7), 39.7 (C-8), 48.0 (C-9), 36.9 (C-10), 23.8 (C-11), 122.5 (C-12), 144.9 (C-13), 42.2 (C-14), 28.3 (C-15), 23.7 (C-16), 46.7 (C-17), 42.0 (C-18), 46.5 (C-19), 30.9 (C-20), 34.3 (C-21), 33.2 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 16.8 (C-24), 15.5 (C-25), 17.4 (C-26), 26.2 (C-27), 180.4 (C-28), 33.3 (C-29), 23.8 (C-30), 葡萄糖及阿拉伯糖碳信号见表2。以上数据与文献报道一致^[18], 故鉴定化合物10为齐墩果酸-3-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- α -L-吡喃阿拉伯糖昔。

化合物11: 白色无定形粉末, Molish反应阳性, Liebermann-Burchard反应呈红色。ESI-MS *m/z*: 789 [M+Na]⁺。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 5.63 (1H, brs, H-12), 3.21 (1H, dd, *J*=11.6, 4.4 Hz, H-3), 4.40 (1H, brs, H-16), 1.19 (3H, s, H-23), 1.02 (3H, s, H-24), 0.86 (3H, s, H-25), 1.00 (3H, s, H-26), 1.82 (3H, s, H-27), 1.05 (3H, s, H-29) 及 1.17 (3H, s, H-30); 5.16 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz) 和 4.94 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz) 分别为葡萄糖和阿拉伯糖的端基质子信号; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 38.7 (C-1), 26.5 (C-2), 88.9 (C-3), 39.5 (C-4), 55.9 (C-5), 18.5 (C-6),

33.5 (C-7), 39.9 (C-8), 47.2 (C-9), 37.0 (C-10), 23.8 (C-11), 122.3 (C-12), 145.2 (C-13), 42.1 (C-14), 36.2 (C-15), 74.8 (C-16), 48.9 (C-17), 41.5 (C-18), 47.3 (C-19), 31.1 (C-20), 36.1 (C-21), 32.8 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 16.8 (C-24), 15.6 (C-25), 17.5 (C-26), 27.2 (C-27), 180.3 (C-28), 33.4 (C-29), 24.8 (C-30), 葡萄糖及阿拉伯糖碳信号见表2。以上数据与文献报道一致^[19], 故鉴定化合物11为刺囊酸-3-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖-(1→2)- α -L-吡喃阿拉伯糖昔。

化合物12: 无色结晶(氯仿), 易溶于氯仿和石油醚, 难溶于甲醇和乙醇, Molish反应阴性, Liebermann-Burchard反应呈红色。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.68 (3H, s), 0.96 (3H, s), 0.82 (3H, s), 0.78 (3H, s), 0.76 (3H, s), 0.94 (3H, s) 和 1.03 (3H, s) 为7个角甲基信号; 4.67 (1H, brs, H-29a), 4.56 (1H, brs, H-29b); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 28.7 (C-1), 28.1 (C-2), 79.0 (C-3), 39.9 (C-4), 55.2 (C-5), 18.3 (C-6), 34.2 (C-7), 40.8 (C-8), 50.4 (C-9), 37.1 (C-10), 20.9 (C-11), 25.1 (C-12), 38.0 (C-13), 43.0 (C-14), 27.4 (C-15), 35.6 (C-16), 43.0 (C-17), 48.3 (C-18), 48.0 (C-19), 151.0 (C-20), 29.8 (C-21), 40.0 (C-22), 28.4 (C-23), 15.4 (C-24), 16.1 (C-25), 15.9 (C-26), 14.5 (C-27), 18.3 (C-28), 109.3 (C-29), 20.9 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[20], 故鉴定化合物12为羽扇豆醇。

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