

## 广升麻的化学成分研究

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**摘要:** 目的 研究麻花头属植物麻花头 *Serratula chinensis* 干燥块根的化学成分。方法 采用硅胶、Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱和制备 HPLC 等方法进行分离，并通过理化常数和 NMR 等各种波谱学方法鉴定化合物结构。结果 从广升麻干燥块根 95% 乙醇提取物的正丁醇部位分离得到了 16 个化合物，分别鉴定为 20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(1)、polypodine B(2)、carthamosterone(3)、20, 22-异丙叉基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(4)、24-*epi*-abutasterone(5)、polypodine C(6)、coronatasterone(7)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮 2-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔(8)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮 25-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔(9)、polypodine B 20, 22-acetonide(10)、shidasterone(11)、2-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(12)、3-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(13)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮-20, 22-缩丁醛(14)、24-methylene-shidasterone(15) 及 ajugasterone D(16)。结论 化合物 2、4、5、7~10、12、15、16 为首次从该植物中分离得到，化合物 5、7~10、16 为首次从麻花头属植物中分离得到。

**关键词:** 麻花头属; 广升麻; 20-羟基蜕皮甾酮; 20, 22-异丙叉基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮; 20-羟基蜕皮甾酮 2-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔

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## Chemical constituents from roots tubers of *Serratula chinensis*

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**Abstract: Objective** To study the chemical constituents from the roots tubers of *Serratula chinensis*. **Methods** The chemical constituents were separated and purified by silica gel, Sephadex LH-20, ODS column chromatographies, and preparative HPLC. Their structures were determined by physicochemical properties and spectral data. **Results** Sixteen compounds (ecdysteroids) were isolated from the n-butanol fraction of 95% ethanol extract in the root tubers of *S. chinensis*, and their structures were identified as 20-hydroxyecdysone (1), polypodine B (2), carthamosterone (3), 20-hydroxyecdysone-20, 22-monoacetonide (4), 24-*epi*-abutasterone (5), polypodine C (6), coronatasterone (7), 20-hydroxyecdysone 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (8), 20-hydroxyecdysone 25-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (9), polypodine B 20, 22-acetonide (10), shidasterone (11), 2-O-acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone (12), 3-O-acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone (13), 20-hydroxyecdysone-20, 22-butylidene acetal (14), 24-methylene-shidasterone (15), and ajugasterone D (16).

**Conclusion** Compounds 2, 4, 5, 7—10, 12, 15, and 16 are isolated from this plant for the first time, and compounds 5, 7—10, and 16 are found in the plants of genus *Serratula* L. for the first time.

**Key words:** *Serratula* L.; roots tubers of *Serratula chinensis*; 20-hydroxyecdysone; 20-hydroxyecdysone-20, 22-monoacetonide; 20-hydroxyecdysone 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

广升麻 *Serratulae Chinensis Radix* 为菊科植物麻花头 *Serratula chinensis* S. Moore 的干燥块根, 分布于广东、广西、福建、湖南等地区<sup>[1]</sup>, 在岭南地

区较为常用, 为中药升麻的代用品。该植物具有升阳、散风、解毒、透疹等功能, 主治麻疹、斑疹不透、久泻脱肛、子宫脱垂, 以及风热引起的牙痛、

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头痛等症<sup>[2]</sup>。有研究表明, 广升麻中主要含有蜕皮甾酮类、植物鞘酯类和挥发油类等成分<sup>[3-5]</sup>, 其中, 蜕皮甾酮类化合物是广升麻中的主要活性成分, 具有治疗脑血管疾病的作用<sup>[6]</sup>。为进一步研究广升麻的化学成分, 合理开发利用广升麻植物资源, 本实验对该植物95%乙醇提取物的正丁醇部位进行了系统的化学成分研究, 从中分离得到了16个化合物, 经理化常数和各种波谱学方法鉴定了结构, 分别为20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(20-hydroxyecdysone, **1**)、polypodine B(**2**)、carthamosterone(**3**)、20, 22-异丙叉基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(20-hydroxyecdysone-20, 22-monoacetonide, **4**)、24-*epi*-abutasterone(**5**)、polypodine C(**6**)、coronatasterone(**7**)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮2-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔(20-hydroxyecdysone 2-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, **8**)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮25-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔(20-hydroxyecdysone 25-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, **9**)、polypodine B 20, 22-acetonide(**10**)、shidasterone(**11**)、2-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(2-O-acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone, **12**)、3-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮(3-O-acetyl-20-hydroxyecdysone, **13**)、20-羟基蜕皮甾酮-20, 22-缩丁醛(20-hydroxyecdysone-20, 22-butyldene acetal, **14**)、24-methylene-shidasterone(**15**)、ajugasterone D(**16**)。这些成分均为蜕皮甾酮类化合物, 其中化合物**2**、**4**、**5**、**7~10**、**12**、**15**、**16**为首次从该植物中分离得到, 化合物**5**、**7~10**、**16**为首次从麻花头属中分离得到。

## 1 仪器与材料

X—5型显微熔点测定仪(北京泰克仪器有限公司); Jasco FI/IR—480 Plus Fourier Transform红外光谱仪、Jasco V—550紫外-可见分光光度仪、Jasco P—1020旋光仪(日本Jasco); Finnigan LCQ Advantage MAX质谱仪; Bruker AV—300、Bruker AV—400、Bruker AV—500型核磁共振仪(德国Bruker); Agilent 1260系列高效液相色谱仪; Agilent 1260系列制备高效液相色谱仪(美国Agilent);薄层色谱硅胶GF<sub>254</sub>薄层预制板为烟台化学工业研究所产品;柱色谱用硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品; Sephadex LH-20(美国Pharmacia公司);分析用HPLC色谱柱为COSMOSIL 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II色谱柱(250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm);制备用HPLC色谱柱为Cosmosil 5C<sub>18</sub>-MS-II色谱柱(250 mm×20 mm, 5 μm)。所用试剂均为色谱纯或分析纯。

广升麻药材于2012年10月收集于广东省清平

药材市场, 经暨南大学药学院周光雄教授鉴定为菊科麻花头属植物麻花头 *Serratula chinensis* S. Moore的干燥块根, 标本(20121015)保存于暨南大学药学院中药及天然药物研究所。

## 2 提取与分离

取麻花头干燥块根20 kg, 粉碎(过10~20目筛), 加95%乙醇(约300 L)渗漉提取, 渗漉液浓缩至无醇味。浓缩液加水混悬, 依次用石油醚(60~90 °C)、醋酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取。正丁醇部位减压浓缩至干, 得浸膏198 g。取浸膏(190 g)甲醇溶解, 用100~200目硅胶拌样, 经硅胶柱色谱, 以氯仿-甲醇(100:0→0:100)梯度洗脱, TLC检识, 合并得到10个馏份(Fr. 1~10)。Fr. 3(40 g)用100~200目硅胶拌样, 经硅胶柱色谱, 以氯仿-甲醇(100:0→0:100)梯度洗脱得到组分C1~C7, 组分C2(1.65 g)经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱、ODS柱色谱以及制备HPLC(19%乙腈, 体积流量6 mL/min)分离得到化合物**1**(50 mg)、**2**(20 mg)、**3**(10 mg)、**4**(20 mg)。Fr. 4(8 g)经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱分离, 用甲醇洗脱, TLC检识, 合并得到组分D1~D3。D3(5 g)经ODS柱色谱、制备HPLC分离得到化合物**5**(15 mg)、**6**(12 mg)和**7**(4 mg)。Fr. 6(13.1 g)经过ODS柱色谱、制备HPLC分离得到化合物**8**(10 mg)和**9**(7 mg)。Fr. 2(28 g)经硅胶色谱(氯仿-丙酮梯度洗脱)、ODS柱色谱、制备HPLC(35%乙腈, 体积流量6 mL/min)得到化合物**10**(8 mg)、**11**(7 mg)、**12**(5 mg)、**13**(30 mg)、**14**(28 mg)、**15**(4 mg)和**16**(3 mg)。

## 3 结构鉴定

化合物**1**:白色粉末(甲醇), mp 243~245 °C。 $[\alpha]_D^{25} +49.01^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 389, 1 650, 2 968, 2 926, 1 378。ESI-MS *m/z*: 983 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 503 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为480。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推断该化合物的分子式为C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.87 (1H, d, *J*=2.0 Hz, H-6), 1.26 (3H, s, H-21), 1.26 (3H, s, H-27), 1.25 (3H, s, H-26), 1.03 (3H, s, H-19), 0.95 (3H, s, H-18), 3.90 (1H, dt, *J*=11.6, 3.2 Hz, H-2), 4.01 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz, H-3), 2.44 (1H, m, H-5), 3.21 (1H, m, H-9), 2.44 (1H, m, H-17), 3.37 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR(100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 37.3 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.8

(C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.1 (C-7), 167.9 (C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.2 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.3 (C-14), 31.8 (C-15), 21.5 (C-16), 50.5 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 24.4 (C-19), 77.9 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 27.3 (C-23), 42.3 (C-24), 71.3 (C-25), 28.9 (C-26), 29.7 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物**1**为20-羟基蜕皮甾酮。

**化合物2:**白色粉末(甲醇), mp 256~257 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +79.5^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 300, 2 965, 2 933, 1 685, 1 471, 1 081。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 015 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 519 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为496。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.93 (1H, d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, H-7), 1.26 (3H, s, H-21), 1.27 (3H, s, H-27), 1.26 (3H, s, H-26), 0.98 (3H, s, H-19), 0.96 (3H, s, H-18), 4.03 (1H, m, H-2), 4.07 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, m, H-9), 2.46 (1H, t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-17), 3.37 (1H, m, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 34.1 (C-1), 68.3 (C-2), 70.2 (C-3), 36.1 (C-4), 80.3 (C-5), 202.4 (C-6), 120.4 (C-7), 167.6 (C-8), 38.9 (C-9), 45.5 (C-10), 22.5 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.4 (C-13), 85.0 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.4 (C-16), 50.4 (C-17), 16.9 (C-18), 18.0 (C-19), 77.9 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 27.3 (C-23), 42.3 (C-24), 71.3 (C-25), 29.0 (C-26), 29.7 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[7]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物**2**为polypodine B。

**化合物3:**白色油状固体,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +51.5^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显橙红色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 420, 2 967, 2 935, 1 732, 1 650, 1 471, 1 081。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 059 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 519 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为518。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.80 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, H-7), 1.25 (3H, s, H-21), 1.46 (3H, s, H-27), 1.46 (3H, s, H-26), 0.95 (3H, s, H-19), 0.89 (3H, s, H-18), 3.81 (1H, dt, *J* = 11.7, 3.0 Hz, H-2), 3.93 (1H, s, H-3), 2.38 (1H, m, H-5), 3.13 (1H, m, H-9), 2.56 (1H, d, *J* = 17.3 Hz, H-17), 3.69 (1H, d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, H-22), 5.91 (1H, s, H-28); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 37.4 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.8 (C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.4 (C-6), 122.3 (C-7), 167.6

(C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.4 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.3 (C-14), 31.8 (C-15), 21.6 (C-16), 50.5 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 24.5 (C-19), 77.5 (C-20), 21.5 (C-21), 75.5 (C-22), 30.7 (C-23), 174.6 (C-24), 89.7 (C-25), 25.0 (C-26), 24.8 (C-27), 115.5 (C-28), 178.9 (C-29)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物**3**为carthamosterone。

**化合物4:**白色无定形粉末, mp 220~222 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +47.5^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 220, 245。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 419, 2 966, 2 937, 1 652, 1 374, 1 057。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 063 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 543 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为520。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测分子式为C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.81 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, H-7), 1.24 (3H, s, H-21), 1.25 (3H, s, H-27), 1.25 (3H, s, H-26), 0.99 (3H, s, H-19), 0.86 (3H, s, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 37.5 (C-1), 66.8 (C-2), 66.5 (C-3), 31.7 (C-4), 50.2 (C-5), 202.9 (C-6), 120.6 (C-7), 164.6 (C-8), 33.2 (C-9), 36.6 (C-10), 20.9 (C-11), 30.6 (C-12), 46.6 (C-13), 83.1 (C-14), 30.2 (C-15), 20.2 (C-16), 48.8 (C-17), 16.8 (C-18), 24.1 (C-19), 81.7 (C-20), 23.4 (C-21), 84.3 (C-22), 26.9 (C-23), 41.1 (C-24), 68.4 (C-25), 29.8 (C-26), 29.0 (C-27), 106.1 (C-28), 29.0 (C-29), 21.8 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[8]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物**4**为20, 22-异丙叉基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮。

**化合物5:**白色针晶, mp 160~165 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +60.9^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色(TLC)。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 386, 2 944, 2 870, 1 614, 1 058, 875。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 015 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 519 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为496。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.80 (1H, d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, H-7), 1.21 (3H, s, H-21), 1.18 (3H, s, H-27), 1.16 (3H, s, H-26), 0.96 (3H, s, H-19), 0.88 (3H, s, H-18), 3.82 (1H, dt, *J* = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-2), 3.94 (1H, s, H-3), 2.35 (1H, m, H-5), 3.14 (1H, m, H-9), 2.38 (1H, m, H-17), 3.55 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-22), 3.68 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.3, 4.8 Hz, H-24); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 37.4 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.6 (C-4), 52.0 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.4 (C-7), 168.1 (C-8), 34.8 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 21.6 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.4 (C-14), 31.8

(C-15), 21.3 (C-16), 50.4 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 24.4 (C-19), 78.0 (C-20), 20.9 (C-21), 74.2 (C-22), 34.8 (C-23), 76.3 (C-24), 73.7 (C-25), 25.4 (C-26), 25.8 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[9]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物5为24-*epi*-abutasterone。

化合物6: 白色针晶, mp 255~258 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +53.0^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 374, 2 949, 2 880, 1 644, 1 382, 1 061。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 015 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 519 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 495 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 相对分子质量为496。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱推测分子式为C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.81 (1H, d, *J*=2.4 Hz, H-7), 1.18 (3H, s, H-21), 1.19 (3H, s, H-27), 3.36 (2H, s, H-26), 0.94 (3H, s, H-19), 0.88 (3H, s, H-18), 3.83 (1H, dt, *J*=12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-2), 3.94 (1H, s, H-3), 3.13 (1H, m, H-9), 2.38 (1H, m, H-17); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 37.4 (C-1), 68.6 (C-2), 68.7 (C-3), 32.6 (C-4), 52.0 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.4 (C-7), 168.0 (C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.6 (C-14), 31.8 (C-15), 21.6 (C-16), 50.6 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 24.3 (C-19), 78.0 (C-20), 21.1 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 26.6 (C-23), 37.1 (C-24), 73.5 (C-25), 70.1 (C-26), 24.4 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物6为polypodine C。

化合物7: 白色无定形粉末, mp 213~216 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +31.0^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 398, 2 965, 2 937, 1 653, 1 384, 1 065。ESI-MS *m/z*: 983 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 503 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为480。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.81 (1H, d, *J*=2.4 Hz, H-7), 1.19 (3H, s, H-21), 1.20 (3H, s, H-27), 1.20 (3H, s, H-26), 3.30 (1H, m, H-22), 0.96 (3H, s, H-19), 0.89 (3H, s, H-18), 3.63 (1H, m, H-3), 3.31 (1H, m, H-4), 2.40 (1H, m, H-17); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 33.6 (C-1), 43.0 (C-2), 72.1 (C-3), 75.5 (C-4), 57.4 (C-5), 204.7 (C-6), 121.9 (C-7), 168.1 (C-8), 35.9 (C-9), 39.6 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.1 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.5 (C-16), 50.5 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 23.8 (C-19), 77.9 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 27.4 (C-23), 42.4 (C-24), 71.3 (C-25), 28.9 (C-26), 27.9 (C-27)。以上数

据与文献报道一致<sup>[10]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物7为coronatasterone。

化合物8: 白色无定形粉末, mp 285~287 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +16.8^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 419, 2 964, 2 875, 1 650, 1 384, 1 075。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 307 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 665 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为642。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>12</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.82 (1H, d, *J*=2.5 Hz, H-7), 1.21 (3H, s, H-21), 1.30 (3H, s, H-27), 1.30 (3H, s, H-26), 3.34 (1H, m, H-22), 0.98 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 4.05 (1H, dt, *J*=11.5, 3.5 Hz, H-2), 4.16 (1H, m, H-3), 2.39 (1H, m, H-5), 2.39 (1H, m, H-17), 4.47 (1H, d, *J*=7.5 Hz, H-1'), 3.89 (1H, d, *J*=10.0 Hz, H-6'), 3.71 (1H, d, *J*=11.5 Hz, H-6'); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 36.1 (C-1), 76.4 (C-2), 66.0 (C-3), 32.5 (C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.6 (C-7), 168.3 (C-8), 35.0 (C-9), 39.4 (C-10), 21.3 (C-11), 32.0 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.2 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.5 (C-16), 50.5 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 24.2 (C-19), 77.9 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 27.3 (C-23), 42.3 (C-24), 71.3 (C-25), 28.9 (C-26), 29.7 (C-27), 102.4 (C-1'), 75.1 (C-2'), 77.9 (C-3'), 71.6 (C-4'), 77.8 (C-5'), 62.7 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[11]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物8为20-羟基蜕皮甾酮2-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔。

化合物9: 白色无定形粉末, mp 296~299 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +17.2^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 419, 2 964, 2 875, 1 648, 1 382, 1 074。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 307 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 665 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为642。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR和DEPT-135谱可推测其分子式为C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>12</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.82 (1H, d, *J*=2.0 Hz, H-7), 1.21 (3H, s, H-21), 1.30 (3H, s, H-27), 1.30 (3H, s, H-26), 3.35 (1H, m, H-22), 0.99 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 3.86 (1H, dt, *J*=11.5, 3.5 Hz, H-2), 3.97 (1H, m, H-3), 2.41 (1H, m, H-5), 2.41 (1H, m, H-17), 4.46 (1H, d, *J*=7.5 Hz, H-1'); 3.86 (1H, d, *J*=10 Hz, H-6'); 3.62 (1H, d, *J*=11.5 Hz, H-6'); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 37.4 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.8 (C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.2 (C-7), 168.0 (C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.5 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.2

(C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.5 (C-16), 50.5 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 24.4 (C-19), 77.9 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 26.7 (C-23), 40.1 (C-24), 78.7 (C-25), 27.4 (C-26), 27.4 (C-27), 98.6 (C-1'), 75.3 (C-2'), 78.2 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 77.8 (C-5'), 62.5 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[12]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 9 为 20-羟基蜕皮甾酮 25-O-β-D-葡萄糖昔。

**化合物 10:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 265~267 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +70.45^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 241。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 420, 2 963, 2 937, 1 728, 1 643, 1 382, 1 059。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 095 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 559 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 536。结合 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.90 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-7), 1.23 (3H, s, H-21), 1.25 (3H, s, H-27), 1.22 (3H, s, H-26), 0.96 (3H, s, H-19), 0.87 (3H, s, H-18), 3.98 (1H, dt, *J* = 7.3, 3.8 Hz, H-2), 4.03 (1H, d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, H-3), 3.25 (1H, m, H-9), 2.36 (1H, t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-17), 3.73 (1H, m, H-22), 1.36 (3H, s, H-29), 1.45 (3H, s, H-30); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 36.2 (C-1), 70.2 (C-2), 68.4 (C-3), 34.2 (C-4), 80.3 (C-5), 202.5 (C-6), 120.5 (C-7), 167.2 (C-8), 39.0 (C-9), 45.4 (C-10), 22.5 (C-11), 32.4 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.1 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 22.4 (C-16), 50.4 (C-17), 17.7 (C-18), 17.0 (C-19), 85.8 (C-20), 22.6 (C-21), 83.3 (C-22), 24.7 (C-23), 42.2 (C-24), 71.1 (C-25), 29.5 (C-26), 29.3 (C-27), 108.0 (C-28), 29.0 (C-29), 27.2 (C-30)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[13]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 10 为 polypodine B 20, 22-acetonide。

**化合物 11:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 280~283 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +15.06^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 447, 2 966, 2 875, 1 728, 1 614, 1 383, 1 059。ESI-MS *m/z*: 947 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 485 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 462。结合 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>6</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.84 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-7), 1.28 (3H, s, H-21), 1.29 (3H, s, H-27), 1.26 (3H, s, H-26), 1.00 (3H, s, H-19), 0.89 (3H, s, H-18), 3.94 (1H, m, H-2), 3.99 (1H, m, H-3), 3.19 (1H, m, H-9), 2.40 (1H, d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, H-17), 3.88 (1H, m, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 37.4 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.7 (C-3), 32.8

(C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.5 (C-6), 122.1 (C-7), 167.9 (C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.3 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.3 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.2 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.7 (C-16), 51.7 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 24.4 (C-19), 76.9 (C-20), 20.7 (C-21), 85.5 (C-22), 28.4 (C-23), 39.6 (C-24), 81.7 (C-25), 28.9 (C-26), 28.3 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 11 为 shidasterone。

**化合物 12:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 263~265 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +52.8^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH), 香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 242。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 418, 2 966, 2 880, 1 717, 1 650, 1 382, 1 049。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 067 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 545 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 522。结合 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.84 (1H, d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, H-7), 1.22 (3H, s, H-21), 1.22 (3H, s, H-27), 1.20 (3H, s, H-26), 1.00 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 4.99 (1H, td, *J* = 11.4, 3.9 Hz, H-2), 4.10 (1H, m, H-3), 3.23 (1H, m, H-9), 2.39 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-17), 3.36 (1H, m, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 33.9 (C-1), 72.6 (C-2), 66.1 (C-3), 32.6 (C-4), 51.5 (C-5), 205.6 (C-6), 122.1 (C-7), 167.9 (C-8), 34.8 (C-9), 39.4 (C-10), 21.4 (C-11), 32.4 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.1 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.5 (C-16), 50.4 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 24.2 (C-19), 77.8 (C-20), 21.2 (C-21), 78.4 (C-22), 27.2 (C-23), 42.2 (C-24), 71.3 (C-25), 29.0 (C-26), 29.7 (C-27), 172.4 (C=O), 21.1 (-CH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[14]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 12 为 2-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮。

**化合物 13:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 275~278 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +63.46^\circ$  (*c* 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 243。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 420, 2 965, 2 875, 1 724, 1 649, 1 380, 1 059。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 067 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 545 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 505 [M+H-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 522。结合 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>8</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.85 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, H-7), 1.21 (3H, s, H-21), 1.21 (3H, s, H-27), 1.20 (3H, s, H-26), 1.00 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-18), 3.99 (1H, dt, *J* = 12.0, 3.9 Hz, H-2), 5.15 (1H, s, H-3), 3.17 (1H, m, H-9), 2.40 (1H, t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-17), 3.31 (1H, m, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 38.3 (C-1),

66.8 (C-2), 71.6 (C-3), 30.1 (C-4), 52.3 (C-5), 205.3 (C-6), 121.8 (C-7), 168.3 (C-8), 35.2 (C-9), 39.1 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.3 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.0 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.4 (C-16), 50.4 (C-17), 18.0 (C-18), 24.3 (C-19), 77.8 (C-20), 21.0 (C-21), 77.8 (C-22), 27.2 (C-23), 42.2 (C-24), 71.2 (C-25), 29.0 (C-26), 29.7 (C-27), 172.2 (C=O), 21.2 (-CH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[14]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 13 为 3-O-乙酰基-20-羟基蜕皮甾酮。

**化合物 14:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 295~297 °C, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>+125.1°(c 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 241。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 420, 2 937, 2 870, 1 652, 1 385, 1 056。ESI-MS *m/z*: 1 091 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 557 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 534。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测分子式为 C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.86 (1H, d, *J*=2.0 Hz, H-7), 1.19 (3H, s, H-21), 1.26 (3H, s, H-27), 1.25 (3H, s, H-26), 1.01 (3H, s, H-19), 0.91 (3H, s, H-18), 3.88 (1H, dt, *J*=11.5, 3.0 Hz, H-2), 3.99 (1H, d, *J*=2.1 Hz, H-3), 2.43 (1H, m, H-5), 3.19 (1H, m, H-9), 2.43 (1H, m, H-17), 3.68 (1H, dd, *J*=8.5, 3.0 Hz, H-22), 4.96 (1H, t, *J*=4.6 Hz, H-28); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 37.4 (C-1), 68.8 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.8 (C-4), 51.7 (C-5), 206.4 (C-6), 122.1 (C-7), 167.4 (C-8), 35.2 (C-9), 39.2 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.2 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.2 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 22.6 (C-16), 51.3 (C-17), 17.6 (C-18), 24.5 (C-19), 85.4 (C-20), 23.6 (C-21), 85.0 (C-22), 24.6 (C-23), 42.2 (C-24), 71.1 (C-25), 29.5 (C-26), 29.0 (C-27), 105.3 (C-28), 38.7 (C-29), 18.5 (C-30), 14.5 (C-31)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 14 为 20-羟基蜕皮甾酮-20, 22-缩丁醛。

**化合物 15:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 295~297 °C, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>+10.97°(c 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 244。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 433, 2 964, 2 920, 2 857, 1 654, 1 385, 1 036。ESI-MS *m/z*: 971 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 497 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 474。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>40</sub>O<sub>6</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.86 (1H, d, *J*=2.1 Hz, H-7), 1.26 (3H, s, H-21), 1.37 (3H, s, H-27), 1.32 (3H, s, H-26), 1.01 (3H, s, H-19), 0.88 (3H, s, H-18), 3.90 (1H, m, H-2), 3.99 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz, H-3), 2.42 (1H, m, H-5), 3.12 (1H, m, H-9),

2.48 (1H, m, H-17), 3.91 (1H, m, H-22), 4.94 (2H, m, H-28); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 37.4 (C-1), 68.7 (C-2), 68.5 (C-3), 32.8 (C-4), 51.8 (C-5), 206.4 (C-6), 122.1 (C-7), 168.0 (C-8), 35.1 (C-9), 39.2 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 32.3 (C-12), 48.6 (C-13), 85.3 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.8 (C-16), 51.7 (C-17), 18.2 (C-18), 24.4 (C-19), 76.6 (C-20), 20.6 (C-21), 82.2 (C-22), 27.8 (C-23), 158.1 (C-24), 83.0 (C-25), 27.8 (C-26), 29.1 (C-27), 104.1 (C-28)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[15]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 15 为 24-methylene-shidasterone。

**化合物 16:** 白色无定形粉末, mp 257~259 °C, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>+100.1°(c 0.01, MeOH)。香草醛-浓硫酸反应显紫色。UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  (nm): 241。IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3 420, 2 967, 2 920, 1 662, 1 385, 1 069。ESI-MS *m/z*: 979 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 501 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 478。结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT-135 谱可推测其分子式为 C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>42</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 5.86 (1H, d, *J*=2.6 Hz, H-7), 1.21 (3H, s, H-21), 1.24 (3H, s, H-27), 1.25 (3H, s, H-26), 0.91 (3H, s, H-19), 0.85 (3H, s, H-18), 3.95 (1H, d, *J*=3.3 Hz, H-2), 4.00 (1H, d, *J*=3.1 Hz, H-3), 2.44 (1H, dd, *J*=13.0, 4.2 Hz, H-5), 3.20 (1H, m, H-9), 2.16 (1H, t, *J*=8.8 Hz, H-17), 3.92 (1H, m, H-22); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 34.4 (C-1), 68.5 (C-2), 70.2 (C-3), 36.2 (C-4), 80.4 (C-5), 202.4 (C-6), 120.6 (C-7), 167.6 (C-8), 39.0 (C-9), 45.4 (C-10), 22.5 (C-11), 32.4 (C-12), 48.5 (C-13), 85.1 (C-14), 31.7 (C-15), 21.6 (C-16), 51.7 (C-17), 18.1 (C-18), 16.9 (C-19), 77.0 (C-20), 20.6 (C-21), 85.5 (C-22), 28.4 (C-23), 39.6 (C-24), 81.8 (C-25), 28.4 (C-26), 28.9 (C-27)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[16]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 16 为 ajugasterone D。

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