

二歧马先蒿苯丙素类活性成分研究

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摘 要: **目的** 研究二歧马先蒿 *Pedicularis dichotoma* 全草的苯丙素类化学成分及其抗疲劳活性。**方法** 运用硅胶、反相、凝胶 Sephadex LH-20 等柱色谱手段进行分离纯化, 根据理化性质及波谱数据鉴定化合物的结构; 通过小鼠游泳训练模型评价抗疲劳活性。**结果** 从二歧马先蒿全草 95%乙醇提取物的正丁醇萃取部位分离得到 12 个苯丙素类化合物, 分别鉴定为毛蕊花苷(1)、异毛蕊花苷(2)、米团花苷 A(3)、紫地黄苷 D(4)、角胡麻苷(5)、异角胡麻苷(6)、顺-角胡麻苷(7)、citrusin C(8)、robustaside B(9)、darendoside B(10)、无刺枣苷 I(11)、红景天苷(12)。其中, 化合物 1 能显著延长小鼠游泳时间。**结论** 化合物 1~12 均为首次从该植物中分离得到, 其中化合物 11 为首次从马先蒿属植物中分离得到。苯丙素类化合物具有明显的抗疲劳活性。

关键词: 二歧马先蒿; 马先蒿属; 苯丙素类化合物; 毛蕊花苷; 米团花苷 A; 无刺枣苷 I; 红景天苷; 抗疲劳

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Phenylpropanoids constituents of *Pedicularis dichotoma*

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Abstract: **Objective** To study the phenylpropanoid constituents from the whole plants of *Pedicularis dichotoma* and the anti-fatigue activities *in vivo*. **Methods** The *n*-BuOH fraction of 95% ethanol extract from *P. dichotoma* was separated and purified by silica gel, re-phase and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography. The structures of the compounds were identified by physicochemical properties and various spectroscopic methods. The compounds were tested on anti-fatigue activity using mice in swimming model. **Results** Twelve phenylpropanoid compounds were isolated and purified. Their structures were identified as verbascoside (1), isoverbascoside (2), leucoseptoside A (3), jionoside D (4), martynoside (5), isomartynoside (6), *cis*-martynoside (7), citrusin C (8), robustaside B (9), darendoside B (10), zizybeoside I (11), and salidroside (12). Verbascoide could obviously prolong the swimming time of mice. **Conclusion** Compounds 1—12 are obtained from the plant for the first time, and compound 11 is reported from the plants of *Pedicularis* Linn. for the first time. Phenylpropanoids show obvious anti-fatigue activities.

Key words: *Pedicularis dichotoma* Bonati; *Pedicularis* Linn.; phenylpropanoids; verbascoside; leucoseptoside A; zizybeoside I; salidroside; anti-fatigue

马先蒿属植物为半寄生草本^[1], 药用种类繁多, 在民间应用历史悠久^[2]。化学成分研究表明, 苯丙素、环烯醚萜、黄酮等类型化合物是马先蒿属植物特征性成分, 尤其苯丙素类化合物在该属植物中量较高, 具有抗氧化、抗疲劳等生物活性^[3]。二歧马先蒿 *Pedicularis dichotoma* Bonati 是马先蒿属植物之一, 为我国特有种, 全草性味苦、平, 具清热解毒、除烦等功效^[4]。目前对二歧马先蒿的化学及药理活性研究较少, 其药用价值还未被充分认识。本

实验对二歧马先蒿的苯丙素类成分进行研究, 为进一步的药理活性筛选提供物质基础。从其全草 95%乙醇提取物的正丁醇萃取部位中分离得到了 12 个苯丙素类化合物, 分别鉴定为毛蕊花苷 (verbascoside, 1)、异毛蕊花苷 (verbascoside, 2)、米团花苷 A (leucoseptoside A, 3)、紫地黄苷 D (jionoside D, 4)、角胡麻苷 (martynoside, 5)、异角胡麻苷 (isomartynoside, 6)、顺-角胡麻苷 (*cis*-martynoside, 7)、citrusin C (8)、robustaside B (9)、

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darendoside B (10)、无刺枣苷 I (zizybeoside I, 11)、红景天苷 (salidroside, 12)。以上化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到, 其中化合物 11 为首次从马先蒿属植物中分离得到。化合物 1 在二歧马先蒿中的量较高, 且该化合物是许多药用植物的特征性成分^[5]。本课题组利用小鼠游泳训练模型, 对化合物 1 进行了抗疲劳活性实验, 结果表明化合物 1 能显著提高小鼠游泳时间, 具有明显的抗疲劳活性。

1 仪器与材料

VG Autospec—3000 型质谱仪(英国 VG 公司); Bruker AM—400、DRX—500 和 AVANCE III 600 超导核磁共振仪(瑞士布鲁克公司); 薄层色谱板和柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂); JA2003N 电子天平(上海精密科学仪器有限公司); Sephadex LH-20 (Pharmacia 公司); 反相填充材料 YMC*GEL ODS-A-HG (50 μm) (日本 YMC 公司); MCI CHP20P (三菱化学公司); HPLC (WondaSil ODS-C₁₈)。安钠咖(上海信谊金朱药业有限公司, 批号 011101, 规格 2 mL: 含无水咖啡因 0.24 g 与苯甲酸钠 0.26 g); 毛蕊花苷单体(10 g, 本课题组自制, 经 HPLC 检测质量分数为 98%)。

清洁级昆明种小鼠 60 只, 体质量 18~24 g, 雌雄各半, 购于湖南斯莱克景达实验动物有限公司, 许可证号: SCXK(湘) 2011-0003。

样品于 2012 年 8 月采集于云南省香格里拉, 由井冈山大学医学院彭才圣副教授鉴定为玄参科马先蒿属植物二歧马先蒿 *Pedicularis dichotoma* Bonati 全草, 标本(2011087)存放于井冈山大学医学院植物标本室。

2 提取与分离

二歧马先蒿全草样品 8 kg 粉碎后, 用 95%乙醇回流提取 3 次, 每次 3 h, 将提取液减压浓缩得到的浸膏溶于水中, 先用石油醚脱脂, 再以正丁醇萃取, 减压浓缩回收溶剂。正丁醇萃取物(445 g)经硅胶柱色谱, 醋酸乙酯-甲醇梯度洗脱, 得到 7 个流分。流分 2 (63 g) 经硅胶柱色谱, 醋酸乙酯-甲醇梯度洗脱, 得到 7 个组分 (Fr. 1~7)。Fr. 2 (4.4 g) 经硅胶柱色谱, 醋酸乙酯-甲醇梯度洗脱, MCI 分离, 水-甲醇梯度洗脱, Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱得到化合物 5 (1.1 g)、8 (23 mg)、9 (17 mg)、11 (56 mg)。Fr. 3 (3.7 g) 经硅胶柱色谱, Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱得到化合物 4 (8 mg)、6 (47 mg)、12 (84 mg)。Fr. 5 (4.9 g) 经硅胶柱色谱, 半制备高效

液相色谱(WondaSil ODS-C₁₈, 流动相 50%甲醇-50%水, 体积流量 1 mL/min) 得到化合物 2 (16 mg)、7 (100 mg)、10 (6 mg)。Fr. 6 (44 g) 经 MCI 分离, 甲醇-水梯度洗脱, Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱, 得到化合物 1 (12.7 g)、3 (19 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 白色粉末, C₂₉H₃₆O₁₅, Molish 反应显阳性, FeCl₃ 反应呈墨绿色, 提示为含酚羟基的苷。FAB-MS m/z : 623 [M-H]⁻ (100), 477 [M-Rha]⁻ (9), 325 (82)。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.08 (3H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, Rha-H-6''), 2.68 (2H, m, H-7), 3.27~4.01 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 4.34 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.18 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 6.26 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- α), 6.52 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.68 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.69 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.91 (1H, dd, J = 1.2, 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 7.06 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, H-2'), 7.58 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- β); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 131.5 (C-1), 117.2 (C-2), 145.8 (C-3), 144.3 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 121.4 (C-6), 36.3 (C-7), 72.1 (C-8), 127.6 (C-1'), 114.6 (C-2'), 146.5 (C-3'), 149.5 (C-4'), 116.6 (C-5'), 123.4 (C-6'), 115.4 (C- α), 148.1 (C- β), 168.4 (C=O), 103.9 (C-1''), 75.6 (C-2''), 81.7 (C-3''), 70.4 (C-4''), 76.0 (C-5''), 62.2 (C-6''), 102.9 (C-1'''), 72.2 (C-2'''), 71.9 (C-3'''), 73.7 (C-4'''), 70.3 (C-5'''), 18.4 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[6], 故鉴定化合物 1 为毛蕊花苷。

化合物 2: 白色粉末, C₂₉H₃₆O₁₅, Molish 反应显阳性, FeCl₃ 反应呈墨绿色, 提示为含酚羟基的苷。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.21 (3H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, Rha-H-6''), 2.72 (2H, m, H-7), 3.26~3.99 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 4.28 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.15 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- α), 6.48 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 7.8 Hz, H-6), 6.59 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5), 6.63 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 6.72 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.83 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 7.8 Hz, H-6'), 6.99 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, H-2'), 7.50 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- β); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 131.5 (C-1), 117.2 (C-2), 146.7 (C-3), 146.1 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 121.4 (C-6), 36.7 (C-7), 72.4 (C-8), 127.7 (C-1'), 114.9 (C-2'), 147.3 (C-3'), 149.6 (C-4'), 116.7 (C-5'), 123.3 (C-6'), 115.2 (C- α), 144.6 (C- β), 169.3 (C=O), 104.4 (C-1''), 75.7 (C-2''), 84.0 (C-3''), 70.4

(C-4''), 75.4 (C-5''), 64.7 (C-6''), 102.7 (C-1'''), 72.4 (C-2'''), 72.3 (C-3'''), 74.0 (C-4'''), 70.1 (C-5'''), 18.0 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[7], 故鉴定化合物 **2** 为异毛蕊花苷。

化合物 **3**: 白色粉末, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{15}$ 。 1H -NMR (400 MHz, $CD_3OD + DMSO-d_6$) δ : 1.09 (3H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, Rha-H-6'''), 2.83 (2H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-7), 3.27~4.09 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 3.82 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃), 4.39 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.19 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 6.28 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- α), 6.69~7.06 (6H, m, Ar-H), 7.59 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, $CD_3OD + DMSO-d_6$) δ : 131.6 (C-1), 117.3 (C-2), 146.2 (C-3), 144.7 (C-4), 116.6 (C-5), 121.3 (C-6), 36.6 (C-7), 72.2 (C-8), 127.7 (C-1'), 112.0 (C-2'), 149.4 (C-3'), 150.8 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 124.4 (C-6'), 115.3 (C- α), 147.7 (C- β), 168.1 (C=O), 56.6 (4-OCH₃), 104.3 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 81.4 (C-3''), 70.7 (C-4''), 76.3 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6''), 102.9 (C-1'''), 72.4 (C-2'''), 72.1 (C-3'''), 73.8 (C-4'''), 70.4 (C-5'''), 18.5 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[6], 故鉴定化合物 **3** 为米团花苷 A。

化合物 **4**: 白色粉末, $C_{30}H_{38}O_{15}$, Molish 反应显阳性, $FeCl_3$ 反应呈墨绿色。FAB-MS m/z : 637 $[M-H]^-$ (100), 491 $[M-Rha]^-$ (4), 339 (7)。 1H -NMR (500 MHz, $CD_3OD + DMSO-d_6$) δ : 1.10 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, Rha-H-6'''), 2.79 (2H, m, H-7), 3.35~4.06 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 3.87 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.38 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.20 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 6.38 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- α), 6.58~7.22 (6H, m, Ar-H), 7.66 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, $CD_3OD + DMSO-d_6$) δ : 133.0 (C-1), 117.2 (C-2), 147.5 (C-3), 147.4 (C-4), 113.0 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 36.5 (C-7), 72.0 (C-8), 56.5 (3'-OCH₃), 127.6 (C-1'), 114.8 (C-2'), 146.9 (C-3'), 149.8 (C-4'), 116.6 (C-5'), 123.2 (C-6'), 115.3 (C- α), 147.8 (C- β), 168.0 (C=O), 104.2 (C-1''), 76.0 (C-2''), 81.4 (C-3''), 70.5 (C-4''), 76.0 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6''), 102.9 (C-1'''), 72.3 (C-2'''), 72.0 (C-3'''), 73.7 (C-4'''), 70.4 (C-5'''), 18.6 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[6], 故鉴定化合物 **4** 为紫地黄苷 D。

化合物 **5**: 无色固体, $C_{31}H_{40}O_{15}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 651 $[M-H]^-$ (100)。 1H -NMR (600 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 1.11 (3H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, Rha-H-6'''), 2.83 (2H, m,

H-7), 3.29~3.94 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 3.82 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃), 3.89 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.39 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.21 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, Rha-H-1'''), 6.39 (1H, d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, H- α), 6.69 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8$, 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.75 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5), 6.82 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2), 6.83 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 7.09 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8$, 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 7.20 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-2'), 7.67 (1H, d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 133.0 (C-1), 117.2 (C-2), 147.7 (C-3), 147.5 (C-4), 113.0 (C-5), 121.3 (C-6), 36.7 (C-7), 72.2 (C-8), 56.7 (4-OCH₃), 127.8 (C-1'), 111.9 (C-2'), 149.5 (C-3'), 150.9 (C-4'), 116.6 (C-5'), 124.5 (C-6'), 115.3 (C- α), 148.0 (C- β), 168.4 (C=O), 56.6 (3'-OCH₃), 104.3 (C-1''), 76.2 (C-2''), 81.7 (C-3''), 70.8 (C-4''), 76.3 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6''), 103.1 (C-1'''), 72.5 (C-2'''), 72.2 (C-3'''), 73.9 (C-4'''), 70.5 (C-5'''), 18.6 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物 **5** 为角胡麻苷。

化合物 **6**: 无色固体, $C_{31}H_{40}O_{15}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 651 $[M-H]^-$ (100)。 1H -NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 1.24 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, Rha-H-6'''), 2.79 (2H, m, H-7), 3.30~3.99 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 3.73 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃), 3.85 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.32 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.17 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 6.38 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- α), 6.60 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-6), 6.65 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.68 (1H, s, H-2), 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5'), 7.01 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-6'), 7.14 (1H, s, H-2'), 7.61 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 132.6 (C-1), 117.0 (C-2), 147.5 (C-3), 147.3 (C-4), 112.7 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 36.7 (C-7), 72.3 (C-8), 56.4 (4-OMe), 127.6 (C-1'), 111.6 (C-2'), 149.4 (C-3'), 150.7 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 124.3 (C-6'), 115.2 (C- α), 147.1 (C- β), 169.1 (C=O), 56.4 (3'-OCH₃), 104.4 (C-1''), 75.7 (C-2''), 84.0 (C-3''), 70.5 (C-4''), 75.4 (C-5''), 64.7 (C-6''), 102.7 (C-1'''), 72.2 (C-2'''), 72.2 (C-3'''), 74.0 (C-4'''), 70.0 (C-5'''), 17.9 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[9], 故鉴定为化合物 **6** 为异角胡麻苷。

化合物 **7**: 无色固体, $C_{31}H_{40}O_{15}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 651 $[M-H]^-$ (100)。 1H -NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 1.15 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, Rha-H-6'''), 2.81 (2H, m, H-7), 3.29~3.92 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 3.80 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃), 3.88 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 4.35 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$

Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.15 (1H, s, Rha-H-1'''), 5.79 (1H, d, $J = 12.9$ Hz, H- α), 6.67 (1H, dd, $J = 1.9, 8.1$ Hz, H-6), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2), 6.76 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5'), 7.15 (1H, dd, $J = 1.7, 8.3$ Hz, H-6'), 7.88 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-2'), 7.92 (1H, d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 132.8 (C-1), 117.0 (C-2), 147.5 (C-3), 147.3 (C-4), 112.8 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 36.5 (C-7), 72.1 (C-8), 56.4 (4-OCH₃), 127.9 (C-1'), 111.5 (C-2'), 148.3 (C-3'), 149.8 (C-4'), 115.6 (C-5'), 127.4 (C-6'), 115.3 (C- α), 147.7 (C- β), 166.9 (C=O), 56.4 (3'-OCH₃), 104.2 (C-1''), 76.0 (C-2''), 82.0 (C-3''), 70.4 (C-4''), 76.1 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6''), 103.2 (C-1'''), 72.3 (C-2'''), 72.1 (C-3'''), 73.8 (C-4'''), 70.4 (C-5'''), 18.2 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[10], 故鉴定化合物 **7** 为顺-角胡麻苷。

化合物 **8**: 无色固体, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_7$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 325 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (100)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 3.30~3.50 (6H, m, sugar-H, H-7), 3.66 (1H, d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, H-6'a), 3.83 (3H, s, 2-OCH₃), 3.86 (1H, d, $J = 12.3$ Hz, H-6'b), 4.84 (1H, d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-1'), 5.03 (2H, m, H-9), 5.95 (1H, m, H-8), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.82 (1H, s, H-3), 7.08 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-6); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 146.3 (C-1), 150.7 (C-2), 114.1 (C-3), 136.4 (C-4), 122.1 (C-5), 118.2 (C-6), 40.8 (C-7), 139.0 (C-8), 115.9 (C-9), 56.6 (2-OMe), 103.0 (C-1'), 74.9 (C-2'), 78.2 (C-3'), 71.3 (C-4'), 77.8 (C-5'), 62.5 (C-6')。以上数据经与文献报道一致^[11], 故鉴定化合物 **8** 为 citrusin C。

化合物 **9**: 无定形粉末, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{10}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 433 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 3.40~3.44 (3H, m, H-2', 3', 4'), 3.64 (1H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-5'), 4.34 (1H, dd, $J = 6.5, 11.7$ Hz, H-6'a), 4.52 (1H, d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, H-6'b), 4.72 (1H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-1'), 6.28 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- α), 6.65 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, H-3'', 5''), 6.79 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5), 6.91~6.97 (3H, m, H-6, 2'', 6''), 7.05 (1H, s, H-2), 7.57 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H- β); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 127.7 (C-1), 115.1 (C-2), 149.7 (C-3), 146.9 (C-4), 116.6 (C-5), 123.1 (C-6), 114.9 (C- α), 147.2 (C- β), 169.0 (C=O), 103.8 (C-1'), 75.0 (C-2'), 77.9 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 75.5 (C-5'), 64.7 (C-6'), 153.9 (C-1''), 119.7 (C-2'', 6''), 116.7 (C-3'', 5''), 152.3 (C-4'')。以上

数据与文献报道一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物 **9** 为 robustaside B。

化合物 **10**: 无色固体, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{12}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 475 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (100)。 ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 1.24 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, H-6''), 2.80 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-7), 3.80 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.25~4.02 (12H, m, sugar-H, H-8), 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, Glc-H-1'), 5.14 (1H, d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, Rha-H-1''), 6.67 (1H, dd, $J = 2.0, 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-6); ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 133.0 (C-1), 112.9 (C-2), 147.5 (C-3), 147.4 (C-4), 117.1 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 36.5 (C-7), 71.9 (C-8), 104.2 (C-1'), 75.6 (C-2'), 84.6 (C-3'), 70.2 (C-4'), 77.8 (C-5'), 62.7 (C-6'), 102.8 (C-1''), 72.3 (C-2''), 72.2 (C-3''), 74.0 (C-4''), 70.1 (C-5''), 17.9 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物 **10** 为 darendoside B。

化合物 **11**: 白色固体, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_{11}$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 431 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ (76)。 ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 2.85~4.62 (14H, m, sugar-H, H-7), 4.43 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, Glc-H-1'), 4.86 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 7.23~7.43 (5H, m, Ar-H); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 138.1 (C-1), 127.2 (C-2, 6), 128.0 (C-3, 5), 129.0 (C-4), 69.6 (C-7), 100.7 (C-1'), 82.3 (C-2'), 77.0 (C-3'), 69.8 (C-4'), 76.2 (C-5'), 61.0 (C-6'), 104.3 (C-1''), 75.0 (C-2''), 76.8 (C-3''), 69.7 (C-4''), 76.2 (C-5''), 60.8 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[14], 故鉴定化合物 **11** 为无刺枣苣荬 I。

化合物 **12**: 无色固体, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_7$ 。FAB-MS m/z : 299 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 2.83 (1H, m, H-7a), 3.17 (1H, t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-7b), 3.25~3.34 (2H, m, H-8), 3.25~4.01 (6H, m, Glc-H), 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, Glc-H-1'), 6.68 (2H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, H-3, 5), 7.06 (2H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, H-2, 6); ^{13}C -NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 156.8 (C-1), 116.1 (C-2, 6), 130.9 (C-3, 5), 130.8 (C-4), 36.4 (C-7), 72.1 (C-8), 104.4 (C-1'), 75.1 (C-2'), 78.1 (C-3'), 71.7 (C-4'), 78.0 (C-5'), 62.8 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[15], 故鉴定化合物 **12** 为红景天苷。

4 抗疲劳活性

4.1 方法

游泳箱内, 水深 30 cm, 水温 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。将小鼠随机分为纯化水组, 安钠咖组, 毛蕊花苷高 (0.2 g/kg)、

中 (0.1 g/kg)、低 (0.05 g/kg) 剂量组。小鼠均 sc 给药, 给药量均为 10 mL/kg, 每天 1 次, 连续 14 d。第 13 天开始禁食不禁水 24 h。末次给药 30 min 后, 小鼠尾根部负荷 6%体质量的铅丝, 置于水中游泳, 观察小鼠游泳至力竭 (在水下 10 s 不能上浮) 的时间, 该时间为小鼠的游泳时间。

4.2 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 11.0 统计软件进行统计学处理。结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用方差分析和 *t* 检验。

4.3 结果

与纯化水组比较, 毛蕊花苷高、中、低剂量组能显著延长小鼠游泳时间 ($P < 0.01$)。与安钠咖组比较, 毛蕊花苷高剂量组与安钠咖组间差异无统计学意义。说明毛蕊花苷有明显的抗疲劳作用。结果见表 1。

表 1 毛蕊花苷对小鼠负重游泳时间的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)
Table 1 Effect of verbascoside on loaded swimming time of mice ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 12$)

组别	剂量 / (g·kg ⁻¹)	游泳时间 / s
纯化水	—	415.95 ± 64.93
安钠咖	0.048	859.02 ± 103.38**
毛蕊花苷	0.2	846.57 ± 90.76**
	0.1	567.13 ± 69.93***
	0.05	545.26 ± 89.22***

与纯化水组比较: ** $P < 0.01$; 与安钠咖组比较: *** $P < 0.01$

** $P < 0.01$ vs water group; *** $P < 0.01$ vs caffeine group

毛蕊花苷是含有酚羟基的苷类化合物, 酚羟基具有清除氧自由基的功能。运动疲劳的发生与体内产生大量自由基相关^[16], 毛蕊花苷显示的小鼠抗运动疲劳活性进一步证实了二者的关系, 本实验结果为开发二歧马先蒿中苯丙素类活性成分提供了实验基础。

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