

桂枝茯苓胶囊化学成分研究 (V)

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摘 要: 目的 对桂枝茯苓胶囊内容物的正丁醇和醋酸乙酯萃取部位进行化学成分研究。方法 采用硅胶柱色谱、葡聚糖凝胶 LH-20 及 HPLC 等色谱技术进行分离纯化, 并利用 NMR 等波谱学手段对化合物进行结构鉴定。结果 从醋酸乙酯层分离得到 7 个单体化合物, 分别鉴定为苯甲酰芍药苷 (1)、白芍苷 R₁ (2)、paeonidanin A (3)、4-甲氧基苯甲酰基芍药苷 (4)、paeonidanin B (5)、4-*O*-methylgalloylpaeoniflorin (6)、paeoniflorin B (7); 从正丁醇层中分离得到 4 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 isomaltopaeoniflorin (8)、芍药苷 (9)、羟基芍药苷 (10)、芍药内酯苷 (11)。结论 化合物 1~8 为首次从该复方中分离得到, 化合物 1~11 均为芍药苷类化合物。

关键词: 桂枝茯苓胶囊; 苯甲酰芍药苷; 白芍苷 R₁; paeonidanin A; 芍药苷

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Studies on chemical constituents in Guizhi Fuling Capsule (V)

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the chemical constituents from the ethyl acetate and *n*-butanol extract of Guizhi Fuling Capsule.

Methods The compounds were isolated by chromatography on silica gel, Sephadex LH-20 columns, and prep-HPLC. The chemical structures were identified by NMR methods, respectively. **Results** Eleven compounds were isolated from the ethyl acetate extract. They were identified as benzoylpaeoniflorin (1), albiflorin R₁ (2), paeonidanin A (3), 4-methylbenzoylpaeoniflorin (4), paeonidanin B (5), 4-*O*-methylgalloylpaeoniflorin (6), and paeoniflorin B (7). Four compounds were isolated from the *n*-butanol extract and were identified as isomaltopaeoniflorin (8), paeoniflorin (9), oxypaeoniflorin (10), and albiflorin (11). **Conclusion** Compounds 1—8 are isolated from Guizhi Fuling Capsule for the first time, and compounds 1—11 belong to the category of paeoniflorin.

Key words: Guizhi Fuling Capsule; benzoylpaeoniflorin; albiflorin R₁; paeonidanin A; paeoniflorin

桂枝茯苓胶囊由桂枝、茯苓、牡丹皮、桃仁和赤芍 5 味中药组成, 是东汉张仲景的经典名方桂枝茯苓汤的现代剂型, 具有化瘀、消癥、活血等功效。临床上主要用于治疗卵巢囊肿、子宫肌瘤、痛经、慢性盆腔炎、子宫内膜异位等妇科疾病^[1]。为了进一步阐明该复方的药效物质基础, 本研究将桂枝茯苓胶囊复方作为一个有机整体, 采用现代中药化学方法对其中化学成分进行分离纯化、结构鉴定, 探

索其药效物质基础及药物配伍后是否有新的化学成分产生。在前期研究的基础上^[2-5], 本实验对桂枝茯苓胶囊进行了进一步的化学成分研究。从该方的醋酸乙酯萃取部位得到 7 个化合物, 分别鉴定为苯甲酰芍药苷 (benzoylpaeoniflorin, 1)、白芍苷 R₁ (albiflorin R₁, 2)、paeonidanin A (3)、4-甲氧基苯甲酰基芍药苷 (4-methylbenzoylpaeoniflorin, 4)、paeonidanin B (5)、4-*O*-methylgalloylpaeoniflorin

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(6)、paeoniflorin B (7); 从正丁醇萃取部位中分离得到 4 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 isomaltopaeoniflorin (8)、芍药苷 (paeoniflorin, 9)、羟基芍药苷 (oxypaeoniflorin, 10)、芍药内酯苷 (albiflorin, 11)。其中, 化合物 1~8 为首次从该复方中分离得到

1 仪器与材料

Bruker-AV-400 型核磁共振光谱仪; Agilent 1260 制备型高效液相色谱仪; Sephadex LH-20 (Pharmacia 公司); 柱色谱及薄层硅胶 (青岛海洋化工厂); Fuji C₁₈ (250 mm×50 mm, 5 μm); 色谱乙腈 (OCEANPAK); 分析纯试剂 (南京化学试剂有限公司)。桂枝茯苓胶囊 (批号 130201) 由江苏康缘药业股份有限公司提供。

2 提取与分离

桂枝茯苓胶囊内容物 (15.0 kg), 以 95%乙醇回流提取 4 次, 每次 2 h, 提取液经减压浓缩至浸膏, 制成水混悬液后依次用石油醚、氯仿、醋酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取, 各 4 次, 合并萃取液后蒸干备用。取醋酸乙酯萃取部位浸膏 300 g, 经硅胶柱色谱, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇梯度洗脱, 得 9 个馏份 Fr. A1~A9。其中 Fr. A3 经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱, 二氯甲烷-甲醇 (1:1) 洗脱后, 再经制备型 HPLC, 以 32%乙腈为流动相, 得到化合物 1 (280 mg)、2 (40 mg)、3 (43 mg)、4 (35 mg)。将 Fr. A4 经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (1:1) 洗脱, 经制备型 HPLC 分离, 以 27%乙腈反复纯化后, 得到化合物 5 (110 mg)、6 (57 mg)、7 (12 mg)。

取正丁醇萃取部位浸膏 100 g, 经硅胶柱色谱, 以醋酸乙酯-甲醇梯度洗脱, 得 6 个馏份 Fr. B1~B6。其中 Fr. B3 经 Sephadex LH-20 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (1:1) 洗脱后, 再经制备型 HPLC 以 13%乙腈-水为流动相等度洗脱, 得到化合物 8 (30 mg); Fr. B2 经 Sephadex LH-20 色谱, 二氯甲烷-甲醇 (1:1) 洗脱后, 再经制备 HPLC, 以 10%~20%乙腈在 0~60 min 梯度洗脱, 得到化合物 9 (710 mg)、10 (120 mg)、11 (80 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 白色粉末, mp 118~121 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 583 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 1.67 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 1.84 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.51 (1H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, H-5), 1.71 (1H, d, J = 10.8 Hz, H-7), 2.47 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 6.8 Hz, H-7), 4.70 (2H, s, H-8), 5.38 (1H, s, H-9), 1.24 (3H, s,

H-10), 4.57 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-1'), 8.03 (2H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.47 (2H, t, J = 7.7 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.60 (1H, t, J = 7.7 Hz, H-4''), 8.04 (2H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-2''', 6'''), 7.48 (2H, t, J = 7.7 Hz, H-3''', 5'''), 7.61 (1H, t, J = 7.7 Hz, H-4'''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 89.4 (C-1), 87.1 (C-2), 44.5 (C-3), 106.3 (C-4), 43.8 (C-5), 72.1 (C-6), 23.0 (C-7), 61.7 (C-8), 102.3 (C-9), 19.6 (C-10), 100.1 (C-1'), 75.0 (C-2'), 75.2 (C-3'), 72.0 (C-4'), 77.9 (C-5'), 65.2 (C-6'), 131.3 (C-1''), 130.7 (C-2'', 6''), 129.7 (C-3'', 5''), 134.5 (C-4''), 168.0 (C-7''), 131.2 (C-1'''), 130.6 (C-2''', 6'''), 129.7 (C-3''', 5'''), 134.4 (C-4'''), 167.7 (C-7''')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[6], 故鉴定化合物 1 为苯甲酰芍药苷。

化合物 2: 无色针晶 (甲醇), mp 202~206 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 479 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 4.91 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2), 2.51 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.78 (1H, m, H-3), 2.73 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-5), 2.19 (1H, m, H-6), 2.54 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-6), 4.78 (1H, s, H-9), 1.50 (3H, s, H-10), 4.62 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-1'), 8.02 (2H, m, H-2'', 6''), 7.53 (2H, t, J = 8.5 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.63 (1H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-4''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 55.5 (C-1), 78.7 (C-2), 47.3 (C-3), 217.3 (C-4), 37.3 (C-5), 30.3 (C-6), 85.3 (C-7), 102.8 (C-8), 62.5 (C-9), 14.9 (C-10), 95.0 (C-1'), 74.8 (C-2'), 73.3 (C-3'), 70.3 (C-4'), 80.3 (C-5'), 60.9 (C-6'), 128.5 (C-1''), 129.2 (C-2'', 6''), 129.3 (C-3'', 5''), 133.1 (C-4''), 166.2 (C=O)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[7], 故鉴定化合物 2 为白芍苷 R₁。

化合物 3: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 621 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 1.85 (1H, d, J = 10.2 Hz, H-3), 2.49 (1H, d, J = 18.2 Hz, H-3), 2.75 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-5), 2.30 (1H, d, J = 18.2 Hz, H-7), 2.96 (1H, dd, J = 10.2, 7.0 Hz, H-7), 4.69 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 4.65 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 5.03 (1H, s, H-9), 1.27 (3H, s, H-10), 4.57 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1'), 7.99 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.67 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-4''), 7.57 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.97 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-2''', 6'''), 7.65 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-4'''), 7.53 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-3''', 5'''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 88.5 (C-1), 87.3 (C-2), 49.9 (C-3), 208.9 (C-4), 48.2 (C-5),

65.1 (C-6), 27.3 (C-7), 63.9 (C-8), 107.5 (C-9), 20.7 (C-10), 55.8 (-OCH₃), 99.8 (C-1'), 75.0 (C-2'), 77.8 (C-3'), 72.0 (C-4'), 75.2 (C-5'), 64.8 (C-6'), 131.2 (C-1''), 130.6 (C-2'', 6''), 129.7 (C-3'', 5''), 134.5 (C-4''), 167.8 (C-7''), 131.2 (C-1'''), 130.5 (C-2''', 6'''), 129.6 (C-3''', 5'''), 134.5 (C-4'''), 167.6 (C-7'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物 **3** 为 paeonidanin A。

化合物 **4**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 621 [M+Na]⁺。 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.58 (1H, d, J = 10.2 Hz, H-3), 1.76 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.59 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-5), 1.66 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-7), 2.45 (1H, dd, J = 10.2, 7.0 Hz, H-7), 4.63 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 4.68 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 5.42 (1H, s, H-9), 1.20 (3H, s, H-10), 4.57 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-1'), 8.02 (2H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.57 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.69 (1H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-4''), 8.00 (2H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2''', 6'''), 7.56 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-3''', 5'''), 7.68 (1H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-4'''), 3.21 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 87.8 (C-1), 85.6 (C-2), 40.6 (C-3), 107.9 (C-4), 39.7 (C-5), 70.1 (C-6), 21.6 (C-7), 60.2 (C-8), 101.0 (C-9), 18.2 (C-10), 50.2 (-OCH₃), 98.6 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.5 (C-3'), 70.7 (C-4'), 73.7 (C-5'), 63.8 (C-6'), 129.9 (C-1''), 129.2 (C-2'', 6''), 128.3 (C-3'', 5''), 133.1 (C-4''), 166.5 (C-7''), 129.7 (C-1'''), 129.2 (C-2''', 6'''), 133.1 (C-4'''), 128.3 (C-3''', 5'''), 166.2 (C-7'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物 **4** 为 4-甲氧基苯甲酰基芍药苷。

化合物 **5**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 669 [M+Na]⁺。 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 2.57 (1H, d, J = 18.2 Hz, H-3), 2.38 (1H, d, J = 18.2 Hz, H-3), 2.89 (1H, m, H-5), 1.91 (1H, d, J = 10.4 Hz, H-7), 2.91 (1H, m, H-7), 4.78 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 4.67 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 5.05 (1H, s, H-9), 1.31 (3H, s, H-10), 4.57 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 4.48 (1H, dd, J = 12.0, 7.0 Hz, H-6'), 8.03 (2H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.47 (2H, t, J = 7.8 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.60 (1H, t, J = 7.8 Hz, H-4''), 7.05 (2H, s, H-2''', 6'''), 3.26 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 88.7 (C-1), 87.6 (C-2), 49.5 (C-3), 209.2 (C-4), 48.3 (C-5), 64.6 (C-6), 27.2 (C-7), 63.9 (C-8), 107.6 (C-9), 20.8 (C-10), 99.9 (C-1'), 75.0 (C-2'), 77.9 (C-3'), 72.2

(C-4'), 75.3 (C-5'), 64.8 (C-6'), 131.2 (C-1''), 130.7 (C-2'', 6''), 134.5 (C-4''), 129.7 (C-3'', 5''), 167.9 (C-7''), 121.4 (C-1'''), 110.2 (C-2''', 6'''), 140.0 (C-4'''), 146.7 (C-3''', 5'''), 55.8 (-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[9], 故鉴定化合物 **5** 为 paeonidanin B。

化合物 **6**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 669 [M+Na]⁺。 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.68 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 1.77 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.60 (1H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, H-5), 1.61 (1H, d, J = 10.8 Hz, H-7), 2.41 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 6.7 Hz, H-7), 4.67 (2H, s, H-8), 5.38 (1H, s, H-9), 1.24 (3H, s, H-10), 4.53 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1'), 4.45 (1H, dd, J = 12.0, 2.6 Hz, H-6'), 8.00 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.47 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.58 (1H, t, J = 7.5 Hz, H-4''), 7.07 (2H, s, H-2''', 6'''), 3.28 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 89.2 (C-1), 87.2 (C-2), 41.7 (C-3), 109.6 (C-4), 41.7 (C-5), 72.1 (C-6), 22.8 (C-7), 61.6 (C-8), 102.6 (C-9), 19.7 (C-10), 100.1 (C-1'), 74.9 (C-2'), 78.0 (C-3'), 71.6 (C-4'), 75.2 (C-5'), 64.8 (C-6'), 131.2 (C-1''), 130.7 (C-2'', 6''), 129.7 (C-3'', 5''), 134.5 (C-4''), 168.0 (C-7''), 121.4 (C-1'''), 110.3 (C-2''', 6'''), 146.7 (C-3''', 5'''), 140.0 (C-4'''), 168.0 (C-7'''), 51.9 (-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[9], 故鉴定化合物 **6** 为 4-O-methylgalloylpaeoniflorin。

化合物 **7**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 769 [M+Na]⁺。 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.68 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 1.84 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.51 (1H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, H-5), 1.68 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-7), 2.47 (1H, m, H-7), 4.71 (2H, dd, J = 18.0, 12.6 Hz, H-8), 5.38 (1H, s, H-9), 1.22 (3H, s, H-10), 4.61 (1H, d, J = 5.8 Hz, H-1'), 4.41 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 3.89 (1H, dd, J = 12.6, 2.6 Hz, H-6''), 3.67 (1H, dd, J = 12.6, 6.5 Hz, H-6''), 8.03 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-2''', 6'''), 7.48 (2H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-3''', 5'''), 7.60 (1H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-4'''), 8.04 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-2''', 6'''), 7.47 (2H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-3''', 5'''), 7.61 (1H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-4'''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 89.4 (C-1), 87.1 (C-2), 44.4 (C-3), 106.2 (C-4), 43.8 (C-5), 72.0 (C-6), 23.0 (C-7), 61.6 (C-8), 102.2 (C-9), 19.6 (C-10), 99.9 (C-1'), 73.9 (C-2'), 76.3 (C-3'), 81.4 (C-4'), 74.9 (C-5'), 64.6 (C-6'), 104.9 (C-1''), 74.6 (C-2''), 78.3 (C-3''), 71.4 (C-4''), 77.9

(C-5''), 62.6 (C-6''), 131.3 (C-1'''), 130.7 (C-2''', 6'''), 129.8 (C-3''', 5'''), 134.5 (C-4'''), 168.0 (C-7'''), 131.2 (C-1''''), 130.6 (C-2''''', 6'''''), 129.7 (C-3''''', 5'''''), 134.4 (C-4'''''), 167.6 (C-7'''''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[10], 故鉴定化合物 **7** 为 paeoniflorin B。

化合物 **8**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 665 $[M+Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 2.33 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 1.78 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 2.58 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-5), 2.53 (1H, dd, J = 6.6, 10.6 Hz, H-7), 2.02 (1H, d, J = 10.6 Hz, H-7), 4.76 (1H, d, J = 11.6 Hz, H-8), 5.42 (1H, s, H-9), 1.35 (3H, s, H-10), 4.56 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 4.82 (1H, d, J = 3.6 Hz, H-1'''), 8.05 (2H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.49 (2H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 7.62 (1H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-4''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 88.6 (C-1), 86.5 (C-2), 43.8 (C-3), 105.7 (C-4), 43.3 (C-5), 71.5 (C-6), 22.8 (C-7), 60.9 (C-8), 101.5 (C-9), 18.9 (C-10), 99.3 (C-1'), 74.1 (C-2'), 77.2 (C-3'), 71.1 (C-4'), 75.3 (C-5'), 67.3 (C-6'), 130.4 (C-1''), 129.9 (C-2'', 6''), 128.8 (C-3'', 5''), 133.6 (C-4''), 167.2 (C-7''), 99.1 (C-1'''), 72.7 (C-2'''), 70.4 (C-3'''), 70.8 (C-4'''), 72.6 (C-5'''), 61.8 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献报道一致^[11], 故鉴定化合物 **8** 为 isomaltopaeoniflorin。

化合物 **9**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 503 $[M+Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 2.19 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3), 1.96 (1H, d, J = 10.9 Hz, H-3), 2.59 (1H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-5), 2.49 (1H, dd, J = 10.9, 6.9 Hz, H-7), 1.83 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-7), 4.74 (2H, dd, J = 12.0, 6.4 Hz, H-8), 5.42 (1H, s, H-9), 1.36 (3H, s, H-10), 4.53 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 8.05 (2H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.61 (1H, t, J = 7.4 Hz, H-4''), 7.50 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz, H-3'', 5''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 89.4 (C-1), 87.3 (C-2), 44.6 (C-3), 106.4 (C-4), 44.0 (C-5), 62.9 (C-6), 23.4 (C-7), 61.8 (C-8), 102.4 (C-9), 19.6 (C-10), 100.2 (C-1'), 75.1 (C-2'), 72.3 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 78.1 (C-5'), 61.7 (C-6'), 131.3 (C-1''), 130.7 (C-2'', 6''), 129.7 (C-3'', 5''), 134.5 (C-4''), 168.0 (C-7'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物 **9** 为芍药苷。

化合物 **10**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 495 $[M-H]^-$ 。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 2.19 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3 α), 1.80 (1H, d, J = 12.6 Hz, H-3 β), 2.57

(1H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-5), 1.96 (1H, d, J = 10.8 Hz, H-7 α), 2.48 (1H, dd, J = 12.9, 6.9 Hz, H-7 β), 4.69 (2H, s, H-8), 5.40 (1H, s, H-9), 1.36 (3H, s, H-10), 4.53 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 6.83 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-3'', H-5''), 7.91 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-2'', 6''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 87.9 (C-1), 85.9 (C-2), 43.2 (C-3), 105.0 (C-4), 42.6 (C-5), 76.6 (C-6), 22.1 (C-7), 59.8 (C-8), 100.9 (C-9), 18.2 (C-10), 98.8 (C-1'), 70.9 (C-2'), 73.6 (C-3'), 70.4 (C-4'), 76.7 (C-5'), 61.5 (C-6'), 120.6 (C-1''), 131.6 (C-2'', 6''), 162.3 (C-4''), 114.8 (C-3'', 5''), 166.7 (C-7'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物 **10** 为羟基芍药苷。

化合物 **11**: 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 479 $[M-H]^-$ 。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 1.98 (1H, d, J = 15.5 Hz, H-3 α), 2.40 (1H, dd, J = 15.5, 7.0 Hz, H-3 β), 4.79 (1H, s, H-4), 2.91 (1H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, H-5), 2.02 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, H-7 α), 2.78 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, H-7 β), 4.68 (1H, d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-8), 1.36 (3H, s, H-10), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-1'), 8.08 (2H, m, H-2'', 6''), 7.61 (1H, m, H-4''), 7.49 (2H, m, H-3'', 5''); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 92.1 (C-1), 85.6 (C-2), 40.3 (C-3), 67.0 (C-4), 40.2 (C-5), 55.5 (C-6), 27.1 (C-7), 61.4 (C-8), 176.6 (C-9), 19.2 (C-10), 98.7 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.7 (C-3'), 70.2 (C-4'), 76.6 (C-5'), 60.6 (C-6'), 129.9 (C-1''), 129.4 (C-2'', 6''), 133.0 (C-4''), 128.3 (C-3'', 5''), 166.5 (C-7'')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[14], 故鉴定化合物 **11** 为芍药内酯苷。

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第四届中国中药商品学术大会

暨中药鉴定学科教学改革与教材建设研讨会在北京召开

第四届中国中药商品学术大会暨中药鉴定学科教学改革与教材建设研讨会于2015年1月23日至25日在北京中医药大学召开, 来自全国中医药高等院校、出版社、杂志社和中药管理等40余个单位和部门的100多名代表参加了本次研讨会。本次大会以“传承创新、合作发展”为主题, 针对中药教育改革和教材建设, 提出了中药专业及中药鉴定学科的教学改革面临的挑战和发展战略。本次大会收到论文100余篇, 评选出优秀论文25篇。

在国家有关部委和中药商品学会的大力支持下, 本次大会将中国商品学会中药商品专业委员会正式更名为“中国商品学会中药专业委员会”。大会通过了中药商品学会章程, 成立了中药教育教学等专业组, 遴选了新的专家委员会。中国商品学会副会长张贵君教授作了“中药内涵特色与学科体系”的报告, 与会专家学者围绕影响中药发展的“教育、管理和标准”3个主要议题进行了深入的讨论与交流。大会提出中药教育改革应以服务行业为宗旨, 以培养应用型人才为核心, 针对专科、本科、研究生等不同教学层次制定培养目标及完善教材建设; 同时针对中药质量标准提出了现行标准必须与临床疗效相对应, 要在中药的基础上研究中药。

会议期间召开了中药鉴定学、中药商品学、中药质量学和执业药师考试辅导等教材建设研讨会, 人民卫生出版社、科学出版社、中国中医药出版社的编审及编辑人员对教材建设提出了具体要求与建议, 编写人员对教材建设进行了深入的讨论并落实了编写任务。

(本刊讯)