

## 龙须草中1个新的二氢菲类化合物

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**摘要:** 目的 研究龙须草 *Juncus setchuensis* 茎髓中的菲类化学成分。方法 采用多种柱色谱方法分离纯化,通过理化性质及波谱分析技术鉴定化合物的结构。结果 从龙须草茎髓的乙醇提取物中分离得到5个菲类化合物,分别鉴定为8-羟甲基-2-羟基-1-甲基-5-乙烯基-9,10-二氢菲(1)、4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-1,8-dimethyl-2,7-phenanthrenediol(2)、厄弗酚(3)、去氢厄弗酚(4)、4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-1-phenanthrenecarboxylic acid(5)。结论 化合物1为未见文献报道的具有二氢菲类结构母核的新化合物,命名为龙须草醇A。

**关键词:** 龙须草; 菲类化合物; 灯芯草科; 龙须草醇A; 厄弗酚

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## A new dihydronaphthalene from *Juncus setchuensis*

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**Abstract: Objective** To study the phenanthrenes from the pith of *Juncus setchuensis*. **Methods** The compounds were separated and purified by column chromatographies and their structures were elucidated by physicochemical properties and spectroscopic methods.

**Results** Five compounds were isolated from the 95% ethanol extract from the pith of *J. setchuensis*, their structures were determined as 8-hydroxymethyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-vinyl-9,10-dihydronaphthalene (1), 4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-1,8-dimethyl-2,7-phenanthrenediol (2), effusol (3), dehydroeffusol (4), and 4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-1-phenanthrenecarboxylic acid (5).

**Conclusion** Compound 1 is a new compound without literature report, named 8-hydroxymethyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-vinyl-9,10-dihydronaphthalene.

**Key words:** *Juncus setchuensis* Buchen.; phenanthrene; Juncaceae; setchuenol A; effusol

龙须草 *Juncus setchuensis* Buchen. 又称野灯芯草,为灯心草科(Juncaceae)灯心草属 *Juncus* L.植物,多年生草本,生长于海拔800~1 700 m的地区,多见于林下荫湿地、河溪旁、山沟边以及道路旁的浅水地带,广泛分布于我国的山东、江苏、安徽、浙江、江西、福建、河南、湖南、广东、四川、

贵州、云南、西藏等省区,资源十分丰富<sup>[1]</sup>。龙须草以其干燥的茎髓入药,具有清心火、利小便的功效,可用于尿少涩痛、口舌生疮、水肿、心烦不寐等症<sup>[2]</sup>。化学成分研究表明,龙须草中主要含有菲类、二氢菲类、黄酮类、甾体等成分,其中以菲类、二氢菲类化合物为主要成分<sup>[3]</sup>。国内外研究发现灯

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心草属植物中的菲类化合物具有抗菌、抗氧化、抗焦虑、抗肿瘤、镇静等活性<sup>[4]</sup>。为了研究龙须草的化学成分,本实验对龙须草茎髓的乙醇提取物进行分离纯化,得到了5个化合物,分别鉴定为8-羟甲基-2-羟基-1-甲基-5-乙烯基-9,10-二氢菲(8-hydroxymethyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-vinyl-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene, **1**)、4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-1,8-dimethyl-2,7-phenanthrenediol (**2**)、厄弗酚(effusol, **3**)、去氢厄弗酚(dehydroeffusol, **4**)、4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-1-phenanthrenecarboxylic acid (**5**)。其中,化合物**1**为新化合物,命名为龙须草醇A,化合物**5**为首次从该植物中分离得到。

## 1 仪器与试药

Bruker AV-400型和Bruker AV-300型核磁共振光谱仪(德国Bruker公司);AB SCIEX Q TOF MS质谱仪(美国AB SCIEX公司);Waters Xevo TQD液质联用仪;Agilent HP1100型高效液相色谱仪。反相C<sub>18</sub>色谱柱(250 mm×20 mm, 5 μm);ODS填料(Chromatorex, 20~45 μm)为富士硅化学公司生产;Sephadex LH-20色谱填料为瑞士Amersham Pharmacia公司产品;柱色谱硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品;分析薄层色谱板为烟台江友硅胶发展有限公司产品;柱色谱和薄层色谱用试剂均为分析纯,色谱用化学试剂为天津康科德科技有限公司产品。

药材采自江西婺源,由武警辽宁省总队医院药剂科中药师孙玉坤鉴定为龙须草 *Juncus setchuensis Buchen.* 的干燥茎髓。样本(20120724)保存在武警辽宁省总队医院药剂科实验室。

## 2 提取与分离

龙须草20 kg,适当剪碎,95%乙醇加热回流提取3次,每次2 h,提取液合并,60 °C减压浓缩。提取物采用硅胶(200~300目)柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇梯度洗脱(100:0→0:100),以薄层色谱法指导合并相同流分,得10个组分Fr. 1~10。Fr. 6(35 g)采用ODS柱色谱分离,以甲醇-水梯度洗脱(10:90→100:0)得到10个组分Fr. 6A~6J。Fr. 6E用硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱以及制备型HPLC分离纯化,得到化合物**1**(15.6 mg)、**2**(23.1 mg)、**3**(17.5 mg)、**4**(12.0 mg)、**5**(30.5 mg)。

## 3 结构鉴定

化合物**1**:白色无定形粉末。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 289.121 7 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>(C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na,计算值289.120 4),说明其相对分子质量为266,推测其分子式为

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>,不饱和度为10。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)谱给出2对邻位芳香氢信号δ<sub>H</sub>: 6.73(1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-3), 7.45(1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-4); 7.34(1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-6), 7.57(1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-7),结合DEPT谱和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)谱δ<sub>C</sub>: 122.5(C-1), 156.4(C-2), 114.2(C-3), 127.4(C-4), 136.5(C-5), 123.4(C-6), 123.5(C-7), 137.8(C-8), 27.3(C-9), 26.4(C-10), 138.7(C-1a), 128.0(C-4a), 135.1(C-5a), 137.5(C-8a),提示该化合物具有1个二氢菲的骨架结构。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR谱(图1)中显示1组末端双键上的质子信号δ<sub>H</sub> 6.96(1H, dd, *J*=10.9, 17.4 Hz, H-12), 5.76(1H, dd, *J*=1.2, 17.4 Hz, H-13), 5.29(1H, dd, *J*=1.2, 10.9 Hz, H-13)。通过HSQC将碳氢直接相关归属。在HMBC谱中,甲基质子信号(CH<sub>3</sub>-11)与芳香碳信号C-1(δ<sub>C</sub> 122.5)、C-2(δ<sub>C</sub> 156.4)、C-1a(δ<sub>C</sub> 138.7)相关,表明甲基连在1位,并且2位有羟基取代;H-4与芳香碳信号C-2(δ<sub>C</sub> 156.4)、C-1a(δ<sub>C</sub> 138.7)、C-5a(δ<sub>C</sub> 135.1)远程相关,确定邻位质子H-3和H-4连接在A环上;H-12与芳香碳信号C-5(δ<sub>C</sub> 136.5)、C-6(δ<sub>C</sub> 123.4)、C-5a(δ<sub>C</sub> 135.1)远程相关,确定C12-C13双键连接在C环的5位上;连氧碳上的质子H-14与芳香碳信号C-7(δ<sub>C</sub> 123.5)、C-8(δ<sub>C</sub> 137.8)、C-8a(δ<sub>C</sub> 137.5)远程相关,确定羟甲基连接在C环的8位上。综合以上分析,结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR、<sup>13</sup>C-NMR、HMQC及HMBC谱,将该化合物的<sup>1</sup>H-NMR谱中的质子信号和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR谱中的碳信号进行了准确归属(表1)。最后鉴定化合物**1**为8-羟甲基-2-羟基-1-甲基-5-乙烯基-9,10-二氢菲,经文献检索与查新,确定为新的二氢菲类化合物,命名为龙须草醇A。

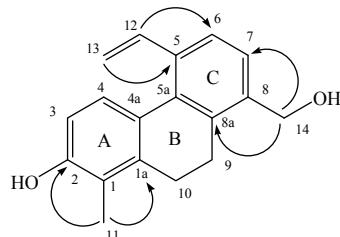


图1 化合物**1**的重要HMBC相关

Fig. 1 Key HMBC correlation of compound **1**

化合物**2**:白色无定形粉末。ESI-MS *m/z*: 289 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 265 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)δ: 6.68(1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-3), 7.27(1H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-4), 6.89(1H, s, H-6), 2.71(4H, s, H-9, 10), 2.25(3H, s, H-11), 6.93(1H, dd, *J*=10.9, 17.4

**表1 化合物1的<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)的波谱数据**  
**Table 1 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) data of compound 1**

碳位	$\delta_{\text{H}}$	$\delta_{\text{C}}$ (DEPT)	HMBC
1		122.5 (qC)	
2		156.4 (qC)	
3	6.73 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz)	114.2 (CH)	C-1, C-2, C-4, C-4a
4	7.45 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz)	127.4 (CH)	C-2, C-1a, C-5a
5		136.5 (qC)	
6	7.34 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz)	123.4 (CH)	C-8, C-12, C-5a
7	7.57 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz)	123.5 (CH)	C-5, C-14, C-8a
8		137.8 (qC)	
9	2.72 (2H, m)	27.3 (CH <sub>2</sub> )	C-8, C-10, C-1a, C-5a
10	2.84 (2H, m)	26.4 (CH <sub>2</sub> )	C-1, C-9, C-8a, C-4a
11	2.19 (3H, s)	11.8 (CH <sub>3</sub> )	C-1, C-2, C-1a
12	6.96 (1H, dd, $J = 10.9, 17.4$ Hz)	135.6 (CH)	C-5, C-6, C-5a
13	5.76 (1H, dd, $J = 1.2, 17.4$ Hz), 5.29 (1H, dd, $J = 1.2, 10.9$ Hz)	121.1 (CH <sub>2</sub> )	C-5, C-12
14	4.62 (2H, s)	63.8 (CH <sub>2</sub> )	C-7, C-8, C-8a
1a		138.7 (qC)	
4a		128.0 (qC)	
5a		135.1 (qC)	
8a		137.5 (qC)	

Hz, H-12), 5.64 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.0, 17.3$  Hz, H-13), 5.51 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.0, 17.4$  Hz, H-13), 2.24 (1H, s, H-14);

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 120.8 (C-1), 152.3 (C-2), 111.9 (C-3), 127.9 (C-4), 133.8 (C-5), 112.2 (C-6), 152.4 (C-7), 120.5 (C-8), 26.5 (C-9), 25.6 (C-10), 11.8 (C-11), 138.9 (C-12), 113.5 (C-13), 11.7 (C-14), 139.4 (C-1a), 127.6 (C-4a), 127.8 (C-5a), 139.5 (C-8a)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[5]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物2为4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-1,8-dimethyl-2,7-phenanthrenediol。

**化合物3:**白色无定形粉末。ESI-MS *m/z*: 275 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, 251 [M - H]<sup>-</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.68 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-3), 7.21 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-4), 6.89 (1H, s, H-6), 2.71 (4H, m, H-9, 10), 2.20 (3H, s, H-11), 6.93 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.0, 17.3$  Hz, H-12), 5.19 (1H, d,  $J = 11.0$  Hz, H-13), 5.52 (1H, d,  $J = 17.3$  Hz, H-13);<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 122.2 (C-1), 155.1 (C-2), 112.4 (C-3), 128.5 (C-4), 137.4 (C-5), 113.7 (C-6), 156.3 (C-7), 115.1 (C-8), 31.6 (C-9), 26.8 (C-10), 12.0 (C-11), 140.6 (C-12), 113.7 (C-13), 11.8 (C-14), 141.8 (C-1a), 127.2 (C-4a),

127.9 (C-5a), 140.4 (C-8a)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[6-7]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物3为厄弗酚。

**化合物4:**白色无定形粉末。ESI-MS *m/z*: 273 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, 249 [M - H]<sup>-</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 7.08 (1H, d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-3), 8.48 (1H, d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-4), 7.16 (1H, d,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, H-6), 7.16 (1H, d,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, H-8), 7.52 (2H, d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-9), 7.79 (2H, d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-10), 2.54 (3H, s, H-11), 7.45 (1H, dd,  $J = 10.8, 17.2$  Hz, H-12), 5.41 (1H, d,  $J = 10.8$  Hz, H-13), 5.75 (1H, d,  $J = 17.2$  Hz, H-13);

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 118.8 (C-1), 153.4 (C-2), 115.8 (C-3), 127.5 (C-4), 139.9 (C-5), 119.4 (C-6), 155.5 (C-7), 112.7 (C-8), 128.0 (C-9), 124.3 (C-10), 11.4 (C-11), 143.4 (C-12), 114.3 (C-13), 133.9 (C-1a), 126.4 (C-4a), 124.6 (C-5a), 134.8 (C-8a)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[8]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物4为去氢厄弗酚。

**化合物5:**白色无定形粉末。ESI-MS *m/z*: 303 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, 279 [M - H]<sup>-</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.76 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-3), 7.49 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-4), 7.71 (1H, d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, H-6), 7.62

(1H, d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, H-7), 2.13 (2H, m, H-9), 2.89 (2H, m, H-10), 2.19 (3H, s, H-11), 7.14 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.4$ , 17.8 Hz, H-12), 5.48 (1H, d,  $J = 11.3$  Hz, H-13), 5.13 (1H, d,  $J = 17.8$  Hz, H-13);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 122.7 (C-1), 157.3 (C-2), 114.3 (C-3), 129.2 (C-4), 139.4 (C-5), 124.5 (C-6), 123.3 (C-7), 130.5 (C-8), 26.3 (C-9), 27.5 (C-10), 11.7 (C-11), 137.3 (C-12), 119.7 (C-13), 172.2 (C-14), 139.6 (C-1a), 127.4 (C-4a), 135.8 (C-5a), 140.8 (C-8a)。以上数据与文献报道一致<sup>[9]</sup>，故鉴定化合物 5 为 4-ethenyl-9,10-dihydro-7-hydroxy-8-methyl-1-phenanthrenecarboxylic acid。

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