

膜荚黄芪化学成分研究

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摘要: 目的 研究膜荚黄芪 *Astragalus membranaceus* 根的化学成分。方法 采用硅胶、ODS、聚酰胺、Sephadex LH-20 等柱色谱方法对化合物进行分离, 运用核磁共振波谱方法鉴定化合物的结构。结果 从膜荚黄芪根的乙醇提取物中分离得到 23 个化合物, 包括 14 个黄酮类化合物: 2'-methoxyisoliquirigenin (1)、刺甘草查耳酮 (2)、甘草查耳酮 B (3)、3',4',7-trihydroxyflavone (4)、4',7-dihydroxyflavone (5)、3',7,8-trihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavone (6)、毛蕊异黄酮 (8)、芒柄花素 (9)、2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone (10)、pendulone (11)、liquiritigenin (12)、pratensein (13)、毛蕊异黄酮苷 (14)、芒柄花苷 (15), 8 个三萜皂苷类化合物: 黄芪甲苷 (16)、cycloanthoside E (17)、异黄芪皂苷 II (18)、黄芪皂苷 II (19)、黄芪皂苷 III (20)、异黄芪皂苷 I (21)、brachyoside B (22)、cycloaraloside A (23) 及 1 个苯丙酸类化合物: 4-hydroxycinnamic acid (7)。结论 化合物 1~7 为首次从该属植物中分离得到。

关键词: 膜荚黄芪; 刺甘草查耳酮; 甘草查耳酮 B; 毛蕊异黄酮; 芒柄花素; 黄芪甲苷

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Chemical constituents in roots of *Astragalus membranaceus*

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Abstract: Objective To study the chemical constituents in the roots of *Astragalus membranaceus*. **Methods** The constituents were isolated and purified by silica gel, ODS, polyamide and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography. Their structures were elucidated by NMR spectra. **Results** Twenty-three compounds were isolated from the roots of *A. membranaceus*, covering 14 flavonoids, eight triterpenoid saponins and one phenylpropanoid. They were identified as 2'-methoxyisoliquirigenin (1), echinatin (2), licochalcone B (3), 3',4',7-trihydroxyflavone (4), 4',7-dihydroxyflavone (5), 3',7,8-trihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavone (6), 4-hydroxycinnamic acid (7), calycosin (8), formononetin (9), 2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone (10), pendulone (11), liquiritigenin (12), pratensein (13), calycosin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (14), ononin (15), astragaloside IV (16), cycloanthoside E (17), isoastragaloside II (18), astragaloside II (19), astragaloside III (20), isoastragaloside I (21), brachyoside B (22), and cycloaraloside A (23). **Conclusion** Compounds 1—7 are isolated from the plants of *Astragalus* Linn. for the first time.

Key words: *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge.; echinatin; licochalcone B; calycosin; formononetin; astragaloside IV

膜荚黄芪 *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. 系豆科(Leguminosae)黄芪属 *Astragalus* Linn. 多年生草本植物。其主产于黑龙江、吉林、内蒙古、河北、山西等地^[1]; 具有补气升阳、固表止汗、利水消肿、生津养血、行滞通痹、脱毒排脓、敛疮生肌等功效^[2]。前人对膜荚黄芪化学成分进行了一系列研究, 发现其主要包含黄酮类^[3-6]、皂苷类^[6-11]等

化合物。本实验从膜荚黄芪根醋酸乙酯及正丁醇萃取物中分离得到 23 个化合物, 其中包括 14 个黄酮类化合物: 2'-methoxyisoliquirigenin (1)、刺甘草查耳酮 (echinatin, 2)、甘草查耳酮 B (licochalcone B, 3)、3',4',7-trihydroxyflavone (3',4',7-trihydroxyflavone, 4)、4',7-dihydroxyflavone (5)、3',7,8-trihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavone (6)、毛蕊异黄酮 (calycosin,

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8)、芒柄花素 (formononetin, **9**)、2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone (**10**)、pendulone (**11**)、liquiritigenin (**12**)、pratensein (**13**)、毛蕊异黄酮苷 (calycosin-7-O- β -D-glucopyranoside, **14**)、芒柄花苷 (ononin, **15**)，8 个三萜皂苷：黄芪甲苷 (astragaloside IV, **16**)、cycloanthoside E (**17**)、异黄芪皂苷 II (isoastragaloside II, **18**)、黄芪皂苷 II (astragaloside II, **19**)、黄芪皂苷 III (astragaloside III, **20**)、异黄芪皂苷 I (isoastragaloside I, **21**)、brachyoside B (**22**)、cycloaraloside A (**23**) 及 1 个苯丙酸：4-hydroxycinnamic acid (**7**)。化合物 **1**~**7** 为首次从该属植物分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

Bruker Avance III 600 MHz 核磁共振谱仪 (瑞士 Bruker 公司); Agilent 6310 Ion Trap LC/MS 离子阱质谱仪 (Agilent 公司); XT4A 显微熔点测定仪 (北京科仪电光仪器厂); GF₂₅₄ 薄层色谱硅胶 (10~40 μm)、柱色谱硅胶 (100~200、200~300 目) 为青岛海洋化工厂产品; 聚酰胺 (60~80 目) 为浙江台州路桥四甲生化塑料厂产品; Sephadex LH-20 葡聚糖凝胶为 Amersham Pharmacia 生物技术公司产品; ODS 柱色谱硅胶 (20~45 μm) 为 Fuji Silyria 化学有限公司产品; D101 大孔吸附树脂由天津市海光化工有限公司生产; ZORBAXSB-C₁₈ 制备柱 (250 mm×21.2 mm, 7 μm)、ZORBAXSB-C₁₈ 分析柱 (250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm) 为美国安捷伦公司产品; 色谱甲醇购自天津市康科德科技有限公司; 其他试剂均为分析纯。

药材膜荚黄芪干燥根在 2014 年购于河北安国药市, 由天津中医药大学李天祥教授鉴定为膜荚黄芪 *Astragalus membranaceus* (Fisch.) Bge. 的干燥根。

2 提取与分离

取膜荚黄芪干燥根 80 kg, 70%、30%乙醇各提取 2 次, 每次 2.5 h, 减压回收溶剂得浸膏 33 kg。将浸膏溶解于适量水中, 用等体积醋酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取。醋酸乙酯萃取物 (625 g) 采用硅胶柱色谱分离, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (100:0→0:100) 梯度洗脱, 通过薄层色谱检查得到 5 个组分 (Fr. 1~5)。Fr. 2 (172.5 g) 经硅胶柱色谱分离, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (94:6→50:50) →甲醇为洗脱液, 通过薄层色谱检查得到得 7 个组分 (Fr. 2.1~2.7), Fr. 2.2 (18 g) 经 ODS 中压柱色谱, 以甲醇-水 (38:62→50:50) 为流动相, 共得 109 个组分, Fr. 2.2.47~2.2.55

经甲醇重结晶后得化合物 **8** (794 mg), 重结晶后剩余母液通过硅胶柱色谱分离, 以二氯甲烷-醋酸乙酯 (96:4) 洗脱, 得到化合物 **1** (3.4 mg)。通过 TLC 检识合并 Fr. 2.2.65~2.2.75 (105 mg), 然后通过硅胶柱色谱分离, 以二氯甲烷-醋酸乙酯 (92:8) 洗脱, 再经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱 (甲醇) 纯化, 得到化合物 **2** (3.5 mg)。Fr. 2.2.5 经甲醇重结晶后得化合物 **7** (30 mg)。通过 TLC 检识合并 Fr. 2.2.81~2.2.93 再经 ODS 中压柱色谱及硅胶柱色谱分离, 得到化合物 **10** (5 mg)、**11** (8 mg)、**12** (15 mg)、**13** (30 mg)。Fr. 2.2.99~2.2.109 经甲醇重结晶后得化合物 **9** (89 mg)。Fr. 2.3 (10 g) 经聚酰胺柱色谱分离, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (92:8→86:14) 洗脱, 共得到 98 个组分, 通过 TLC 检识合并 Fr. 2.3.21~2.3.45 (284 mg), 经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱 (甲醇) 分离, 再通过制备型 HPLC 纯化 (甲醇-水 43:57→47:53) 得化合物 **3** (2.0 mg)、**5** (2.0 mg)、**6** (3.0 mg)。通过 TLC 检识合并 Fr. 2.3.71~2.3.95 (120 mg), 经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱 (甲醇) 分离, 得到化合物 **4** (42 mg)。Fr. 3 经多次硅胶柱色谱分离, 得到化合物 **15** (23 mg)。正丁醇萃取物经 D101 大孔吸附树脂柱色谱分离, 以乙醇-水 (0:100→30:70→70:30→95:5) 洗脱, 得 4 个组分 (Fr. A~D) 其中 Fr. B 部分经甲醇重结晶得到化合物 **14** (8 g)。组分 Fr. C (333 g) 通过多次硅胶柱色谱, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (94:6→82:18) 梯度洗脱, 得 5 个组分 (Fr. C1~C5), Fr. C4.149~162 经甲醇反复重结晶得到化合物 **16** (3 g), Fr. C4.183~195 经 ODS 常压柱色谱分离, 得到化合物 **17** (39 mg)。Fr. C3.81~130 经多次硅胶柱色谱及制备型 HPLC 分离, 得到化合物 **18** (71 mg)、**19** (2 g)、**20** (210 mg)、**21** (72 mg)、**22** (22.4 mg)、**23** (3 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1**: 黄色固体。mp 223~225 °C。ESI-MS m/z 293.3 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.60 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, H-6'), 7.58 (1H, d, J =15.3 Hz, H- β), 7.53 (2H, d, J =8.7 Hz, H-2, 6), 7.44 (1H, d, J =15.3 Hz, H- α), 6.84 (2H, d, J =8.7 Hz, H-3, 5), 6.53 (1H, s, H-3'), 6.48 (1H, d, J =8.1 Hz, H-5'), 3.89 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物 **1** 为 2'-methoxy-isoliquiritigenin。

化合物 **2**: 黄色固体。mp 209~211 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 293.2 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆)

δ : 7.98 (2H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.90 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz, H- β), 7.76 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, H-6), 7.65 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- α), 6.86 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.46 (1H, s, H-3), 6.44 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 3.84 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[13], 因此鉴定化合物**2**为刺甘草查耳酮。

化合物3: 黄色固体。mp 196~197 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 309.3 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.99 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.98 (1H, d, J = 10.4 Hz, H- β), 7.66 (1H, d, J = 15.7 Hz, H- α), 7.24 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-6), 6.90 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.65 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-5), 3.85 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[14], 因此鉴定化合物**3**为甘草查耳酮B。

化合物4: 淡黄色固体。mp 294~296 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 293.1 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ : 7.59 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 7.45 (1H, s, H-2'), 7.24 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, H-6'), 6.83 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.74 (1H, s, H-8), 6.70 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-6), 6.63 (1H, s, H-3)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[15], 因此鉴定化合物**4**为3',4',7-trihydroxyflavone。

化合物5: 淡黄色固体。mp >300 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 277.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.97 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.84 (1H, d, J = 8.9 Hz, H-5), 6.95 (1H, s, H-8), 6.91 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.71 (1H, s, H-3)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[16], 因此鉴定化合物**5**为4',7-dihydroxyflavone。

化合物6: 淡黄色固体。mp 265~266 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 323.4 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 8.20 (1H, s, H-2), 7.59 (1H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-5), 7.01 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.98 (1H, s, H-5'), 6.98 (1H, s, H-6'), 6.96 (1H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-6), 3.89 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[17], 因此鉴定化合物**6**为3',7,8-trihydroxy-4'-methoxyisoflavone。

化合物7: 白色固体。mp 216~218 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 186.6 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.56 (1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 7.39 (2H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.76 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-3, 5), 6.24 (1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-8)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[18], 因此鉴定化合物**7**为4-hydroxycinnamic acid。

化合物8: 白色固体。mp 230~232 °C。ESI-MS

m/z : 307.5 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.26 (1H, s, H-2), 7.92 (1H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-5), 7.00 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.90 (3H, overlapped, H-5', 6, 6'), 6.82 (1H, s, H-8), 3.72 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[19], 因此鉴定化合物**8**为毛蕊异黄酮。

化合物9: 淡黄色固体。mp 257~258 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 291.3 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.29 (1H, s, H-2), 7.92 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-5), 7.45 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.93 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-6), 6.82 (1H, s, H-8), 3.73 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[20], 因此鉴定化合物**9**为芒柄花素。

化合物10: 黄色固体。mp 190~192 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 279.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 8.00 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-6'), 7.80 (1H, d, J = 15.3 Hz, H- α), 7.64 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-2, 6), 7.63 (1H, d, J = 14.7 Hz, H- β), 6.87 (2H, J = 8.1 Hz, H-3, 5), 6.44 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-5'), 6.31 (1H, s, H-3)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[21], 因此鉴定化合物**10**为2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone。

化合物11: 黄色固体。mp 149~150 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 339.4 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.27 (1H, s, H-6'), 6.23 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-6), 6.11 (1H, s, H-8), 4.11 (1H, d, J = 10.5 Hz, H-2a), 3.88 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.87 (3H, s, 4'-OCH₃), 3.85 (1H, overlapped, H-2b), 3.24 (1H, overlapped, H-3), 2.82 (1H, dd, J = 15.5, 5.7 Hz, H-4a), 2.61 (1H, dd, J = 15.5, 8.0 Hz, H-4b)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[22], 因此鉴定化合物**11**为pendulone。

化合物12: 黄色固体。mp 204~206 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 279.1 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.74 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-5), 7.34 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.83 (2H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.51 (1H, dd, J = 1.5, 8.8 Hz, H-6), 6.37 (1H, d, J = 1.4 Hz, H-8), 5.40 (1H, dd, J = 2.0, 13.3 Hz, H-2), 3.06 (1H, dd, J = 13.1, 17.0 Hz, H-3b), 2.70 (1H, dd, J = 2.8, 16.8 Hz, H-3a)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[23], 因此鉴定化合物**12**为liquiritigenin。

化合物13: 白色固体。mp 255~257 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 323.7 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.32 (1H, s, H-2), 7.02 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, H-2'),

6.97 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.94 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4$, 1.6 Hz, H-6'), 6.38 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.22 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-6), 3.79 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[24]，因此鉴定化合物 **13** 为 pratensein。

化合物 14: 白色固体。mp 222~223 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 469.5 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.33 (1H, s, H-2), 7.97 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-5), 7.08 (1H, dd, $J = 8.9$, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 7.17 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-8), 7.01 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.90 (2H, s, H-5', 6'), 3.73 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 5.05 (1H, m, Glc-H-1''), 3.65 (1H, m, Glc-H-6''a), 3.40 (1H, overlapped, Glc-H-6''b), 3.40 (1H, overlapped, Glc-H-5''), 3.25 (2H, m, Glc-H-2'', 3''), 3.12 (1H, m, Glc-H-4''), 9.00 (1H, s, 3'-OH)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[19]，故鉴定化合物 **14** 为毛蕊异黄酮昔。

化合物 15: 白色固体。mp 203~205 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 453.5 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.45 (1H, d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, H-2), 8.06 (1H, dd, $J = 9.0$, 3.5 Hz, H-5), 7.16 (1H, dd, $J = 7.0$, 2.3 Hz, H-6), 7.25 (1H, s, H-8), 7.54 (2H, dd, $J = 7.0$, 2.3 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.01 (2H, dd, $J = 7.0$, 3.0 Hz, H-3', 5'), 3.79 (3H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, -OCH₃), 5.19 (1H, s, Glc-H-1''), 3.72 (1H, m, Glc-H-6''a), 3.48 (1H, t, $J = 4.0$, 3.6 Hz, Glc-H-6''b), 3.48 (1H, t, $J = 4.0$, 3.6 Hz, Glc-H-5''), 3.31 (2H, s, Glc-H-2'', 3''), 3.18 (1H, m, Glc-H-4'')。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[25]，故鉴定化合物 **15** 为芒柄花苷。

化合物 16: 白色固体。mp >300 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 808.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.92 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 4.87 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 7 个角甲基信号 δ : 0.95 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.39 (3H, s), 1.43 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 2.05 (3H, s); 0.60 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, H-19b), 0.22 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.7 (C-1), 30.7 (C-2), 89.0 (C-3), 43.1 (C-4), 53.0 (C-5), 79.8 (C-6), 35.1 (C-7), 46.2 (C-8), 21.6 (C-9), 29.5 (C-10), 26.6 (C-11), 33.9 (C-12), 45.5 (C-13), 46.7 (C-14), 46.7 (C-15), 73.8 (C-16), 58.7 (C-17), 20.3 (C-18), 29.3 (C-19), 87.7 (C-20), 28.7 (C-21), 35.4 (C-22), 26.9 (C-23), 82.1 (C-24), 71.7 (C-25), 27.6 (C-26), 29.1 (C-27), 29.0 (C-28), 16.9 (C-29), 21.6 (C-30), 108.1 (C-1'), 76.0

(C-2'), 79.0 (C-3'), 71.7 (C-4'), 67.5 (C-5'), 105.6 (C-1''), 76.0 (C-2''), 79.3 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-4''), 78.6 (C-5''), 63.6 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[26]，故鉴定化合物 **16** 为黄芪甲苷。

化合物 17: 白色固体。mp >300 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 809.8 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.92 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 7 个角甲基信号 δ : 1.00 (3H, s), 1.10 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 1.38 (3H, s), 1.42 (3H, s), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.50 (3H, s), 2.04 (3H, s); 0.60 (1H, d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, H-19b), 0.21 (1H, d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.7 (C-1), 30.7 (C-2), 89.0 (C-3), 43.1 (C-4), 52.9 (C-5), 79.6 (C-6), 34.8 (C-7), 46.0 (C-8), 21.9 (C-9), 29.2 (C-10), 26.9 (C-11), 33.6 (C-12), 46.2 (C-13), 47.4 (C-14), 48.3 (C-15), 72.4 (C-16), 57.6 (C-17), 18.9 (C-18), 28.6 (C-19), 29.1 (C-20), 18.8 (C-21), 33.4 (C-22), 28.3 (C-23), 77.5 (C-24), 73.0 (C-25), 26.7 (C-26), 26.3 (C-27), 20.3 (C-28), 29.0 (C-29), 16.9 (C-30), 108.1 (C-1'), 76.1 (C-2'), 78.6 (C-3'), 71.7 (C-4'), 67.5 (C-5'), 105.6 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 79.0 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-4''), 78.6 (C-5''), 63.6 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[27]，故鉴定化合物 **17** 为 cycloanthoside E。

化合物 18: 白色固体。mp 223~225 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 850.1 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.91 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, Glc-H-1''), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 8 个角甲基信号 δ : 0.94 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.34 (3H, s), 1.43 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s), 2.01 (3H, s, -COCH₃); 0.59 (1H, d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, H-19b), 0.22 (1H, d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.6 (C-1), 30.6 (C-2), 89.2 (C-3), 43.1 (C-4), 52.9 (C-5), 79.8 (C-6), 35.1 (C-7), 46.7 (C-8), 21.6 (C-9), 29.4 (C-10), 26.6 (C-11), 33.8 (C-12), 45.5 (C-13), 46.6 (C-14), 46.1 (C-15), 73.8 (C-16), 58.7 (C-17), 21.7 (C-18), 29.3 (C-19), 87.7 (C-20), 27.6 (C-21), 35.3 (C-22), 27.0 (C-23), 82.1 (C-24), 71.8 (C-25), 29.0 (C-26), 27.7 (C-27), 29.1 (C-28), 17.1 (C-29), 20.3 (C-30), 107.8 (C-1'), 73.6 (C-2'), 79.7 (C-3'), 69.7 (C-4'), 67.2 (C-5'), 105.8 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 79.7 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-4''), 78.6 (C-5''), 63.5 (C-6''), 171.3 (CH₃CO-), 21.6 (CH₃CO-)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[28]，故鉴定化合物 **18** 为异黄芪皂苷 II。

化合物 19:白色固体。mp 253~255 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 850.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.92 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 4.79 (1H, d, J =8.0 Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 8个角甲基信号 δ : 0.93 (3H, s), 1.28 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 2.05 (3H, s); 0.54 (1H, s, H-19b), 0.19 (1H, s, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.7 (C-1), 21.8 (C-2), 89.5 (C-3), 42.9 (C-4), 53.0 (C-5), 79.9 (C-6), 35.4 (C-7), 46.4 (C-8), 21.8 (C-9), 29.6 (C-10), 26.8 (C-11), 33.9 (C-12), 45.7 (C-13), 46.7 (C-14), 46.8 (C-15), 74.1 (C-16), 58.8 (C-17), 21.9 (C-18), 29.6 (C-19), 87.9 (C-20), 27.7 (C-21), 35.5 (C-22), 27.1 (C-23), 82.3 (C-24), 71.9 (C-25), 28.3 (C-26), 28.8 (C-27), 28.9 (C-28), 17.2 (C-29), 20.5 (C-30), 105.3 (C-1'), 76.7 (C-2'), 76.1 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4'), 67.6 (C-5'), 105.8 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 79.6 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-4''), 78.7 (C-5''), 63.6 (C-6''), 170.8 (CH₃CO-), 21.0 (CH₃CO-). 以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[28], 故鉴定化合物 19 为黄芪皂苷 II。

化合物 20:白色固体。mp 243~245 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 808.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.92 (1H, d, J =6.8 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 5.42 (1H, d, J =7.7 Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 7个角甲基信号 δ : 1.01 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.33 (3H, s), 1.44 (3H, s), 1.45 (3H, s), 1.59 (3H, s), 1.96 (3H, s); 0.57 (1H, d, J =2.8 Hz, H-19b), 0.29 (1H, d, J =2.8 Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.1 (C-1), 30.1 (C-2), 88.3 (C-3), 42.5 (C-4), 53.6 (C-5), 67.5 (C-6), 38.2 (C-7), 46.6 (C-8), 20.7 (C-9), 29.1 (C-10), 25.9 (C-11), 33.1 (C-12), 44.7 (C-13), 45.8 (C-14), 46.2 (C-15), 73.1 (C-16), 58.0 (C-17), 21.2 (C-18), 30.1 (C-19), 86.9 (C-20), 26.8 (C-21), 34.6 (C-22), 26.1 (C-23), 81.3 (C-24), 71.0 (C-25), 27.9 (C-26), 28.3 (C-27), 28.5 (C-28), 16.2 (C-29), 19.8 (C-30), 105.3 (C-1'), 82.9 (C-2'), 77.6 (C-3'), 70.6 (C-4'), 66.3 (C-5'), 105.7 (C-1''), 76.7 (C-2''), 77.6 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 78.0 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6''). 以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[26], 故鉴定化合物 20 为黄芪皂苷 III。

化合物 21:白色固体。mp 210~212 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 891.5 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.95 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 4.82 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, Xyl-H-1'); 9个角甲基信号 δ : 0.93 (3H, s),

1.28 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.41 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 1.82 (3H, s), 1.97 (3H, s), 2.03 (3H, s); 0.54 (1H, d, J =3.3 Hz, H-19b), 0.19 (1H, d, J =3.9 Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.4 (C-1), 30.3 (C-2), 89.5 (C-3), 42.7 (C-4), 52.9 (C-5), 79.8 (C-6), 35.3 (C-7), 46.3 (C-8), 21.6 (C-9), 29.3 (C-10), 26.6 (C-11), 33.8 (C-12), 45.5 (C-13), 46.6 (C-14), 46.7 (C-15), 73.9 (C-16), 58.7 (C-17), 21.7 (C-18), 29.5 (C-19), 87.7 (C-20), 27.6 (C-21), 35.3 (C-22), 26.9 (C-23), 82.1 (C-24), 71.8 (C-25), 28.7 (C-26), 28.8 (C-27), 17.0 (C-28), 29.1 (C-29), 20.3 (C-30), 104.9 (C-1'), 75.8 (C-2'), 73.1 (C-3'), 73.2 (C-4'), 63.5 (C-5'), 105.7 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 79.3 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-4''), 78.7 (C-5''), 63.5 (C-6''), 170.9 (CH₃CO-), 21.6 (CH₃CO-), 170.5 (CH₃CO-), 21.2 (CH₃CO-). 以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[29], 故鉴定化合物 21 为异黄芪皂苷 I。

化合物 22:白色固体。mp 257~259 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 676.3 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 4.97 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, Glc-H-1'); 7个角甲基信号 δ : 0.94 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.44 (3H, s), 1.46 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 2.00 (3H, s); 0.65 (1H, d, J =3.8 Hz, H-19b), 0.29 (1H, d, J =4.1 Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 35.5 (C-1), 35.4 (C-2), 79.7 (C-3), 42.9 (C-4), 53.1 (C-5), 80.4 (C-6), 33.8 (C-7), 46.7 (C-8), 21.5 (C-9), 30.0 (C-10), 27.0 (C-11), 31.8 (C-12), 45.5 (C-13), 46.7 (C-14), 46.8 (C-15), 73.9 (C-16), 58.7 (C-17), 21.8 (C-18), 30.1 (C-19), 87.7 (C-20), 27.6 (C-21), 33.0 (C-22), 26.7 (C-23), 82.1 (C-24), 71.7 (C-25), 28.7 (C-26), 29.1 (C-27), 29.6 (C-28), 16.7 (C-29), 20.4 (C-30), 105.7 (C-1'), 76.0 (C-2'), 78.7 (C-3'), 72.2 (C-4'), 78.7 (C-5'), 63.5 (C-6''). 以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[30], 故鉴定化合物 22 为 brachyoside B。

化合物 23:白色固体。mp 211~213 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 676.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 5.05 (1H, d, J =7.8 Hz, Glc-H-1'); 7个角甲基信号 δ : 1.01 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.33 (3H, s), 1.37 (3H, s), 1.43 (3H, s), 1.60 (3H, s), 2.06 (3H, s); 0.56 (1H, d, J =3.7 Hz, H-19b), 0.23 (1H, d, J =4.1 Hz, H-19a); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ : 32.8 (C-1), 30.7 (C-2), 89.5 (C-3), 43.1 (C-4), 54.5 (C-5), 68.4 (C-6), 39.1 (C-7), 47.5 (C-8), 21.4 (C-9), 30.0 (C-10), 26.6

(C-11), 33.8 (C-12), 45.4 (C-13), 46.6 (C-14), 47.1 (C-15), 73.9 (C-16), 58.8 (C-17), 22.0 (C-18), 30.9 (C-19), 87.7 (C-20), 27.6 (C-21), 35.3 (C-22), 26.9 (C-23), 82.1 (C-24), 71.7 (C-25), 28.7 (C-26), 29.0 (C-27), 29.5 (C-28), 17.2 (C-29), 20.6 (C-30), 107.5 (C-1'), 76.4 (C-2'), 79.2 (C-3'), 72.3 (C-4'), 78.7 (C-5'), 63.5 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[31], 故鉴定化合物 23 为 cycloaraloside A。

4 讨论

化合物 1~7 为首次从黄芪属植物中分离得到。其中化合物 1~3、10 均为查耳酮。文献查阅黄芪属只有蒙古黄芪与膜荚黄芪中曾报道获得一个查耳酮类化合物 2',4,4'-trihydroxychalcone (10), 本实验结果表明查耳酮为黄芪属植物中低含量的一类次生代谢产物, 丰富了黄芪属植物的化学成分研究。

毛蕊异黄酮苷与黄芪甲苷是《中国药典》黄芪质量控制中用于定量测定的 2 个化合物, 膜荚黄芪根用较低浓度乙醇水溶液提取获得的提取物, 用醋酸乙酯萃取除去大部分中等极性的组分, 再用正丁醇萃取所得萃取物经 D101 大孔吸附树脂柱色谱以水洗脱除去低聚糖后, 30%乙醇(水)洗脱物用甲醇重结晶即可获得高纯度的毛蕊异黄酮苷, 70%乙醇(水)洗脱物用硅胶柱色谱除去低极性组分后经甲醇重结晶即可获得高纯度的黄芪甲苷单体。

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• 封面图片介绍 •

白术花



白术具有健脾益气、燥湿利水、止汗、安胎的功效，用于脾虚食少、腹胀泄泻、痰饮眩悸、水肿、自汗、胎动不安。《医学启源》记载：“除湿益燥，和中益气，温中，去脾胃中湿，除胃热，强脾胃，进饮食，安胎。”

白术 *Actractylodes macrocephala* Koidz. 别名梓菊、于术、冬白术、杨梓、吴术、片术等，属于菊科苍术属多年生草本植物。高20~60 cm；根状茎肥厚，略呈拳状；茎直立，上部分枝；叶互生，叶片3，深裂或上部茎的叶片不分裂，裂片椭圆形；边缘有刺；头状花序单生茎枝顶端，植株通常有6~10个头状花序，但不形成明显的花序式排列，总苞钟状，花冠紫红色，瘦果椭圆形，稍扁。花期7~9月，果期8~10月。喜凉爽气候，以根茎入药，具有多项药用功能。在江苏、浙江、福建、江西、安徽、四川、湖北及湖南等地有栽培，在江西、湖南、浙江、四川有野生，野生于山坡草地及山坡林下。