

## 小黄皮茎的木脂素类化学成分研究

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**摘要:** 目的 研究小黄皮 *Clausena emarginata* 茎的木脂素类化学成分。方法 采用硅藻土、硅胶等多种柱色谱、MPLC 及制备型 HPLC 等方法对小黄皮茎的木脂素类化学成分进行分离纯化, 根据理化性质结合现代波谱学方法鉴定化合物结构; 并对其抑制脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导小胶质细胞 BV2 细胞一氧化氮 (NO) 的活性进行测试。结果 从小黄皮茎的 95%乙醇提取物的氯仿部位分离得到 16 个木脂素类化合物, 分别鉴定为 buddlenol C (1)、hedytol D (2)、hedytol C (3)、3-(2,4-二羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-4-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基) 四氢呋喃 (4)、triptygiol (5)、busaliol (6)、2,3-bis [(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-methyl]-1,4-butanediol (7)、polystachyol (8)、丁香树脂酚 (9)、nitidamin (10)、4-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-((E)-3-hydroxypropenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl]-2,6-dimethoxy-phenol (11)、erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-β-O-4'-sinapyl ether (12)、erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (13)、赤式-1-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-2-(4-甲酰基-2-甲氧基苯氧基)-丙烷-1,3-二醇 (14)、rosalaevin B (15) 和去氢双松柏醇 (16)。结论 化合物 1~15 为首次从该植物中分离得到, 化合物 8 和 16 对 LPS 诱导 BV2 细胞产生 NO 具有一定的抑制活性。

**关键词:** 小黄皮; 木脂素; polystachyol; 丁香树脂酚; 去氢双松柏醇; 抗炎活性

中图分类号: R284.1 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 0253-2670(2018)19-4494-06

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2018.19.005

## Lignans from stems of *Clausena emarginata*

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the lignans from the stems of *Clausena emarginata*. **Methods** The compounds were isolated and purified by chromatography on kieselguhr, silica gel, MPLC, and preparative HPLC. Their structures were identified on the basis of spectral data and physicochemical properties. Inhibitory activities on LPS-induced NO production of the lignans were initially investigated. **Results** Sixteen lignans were isolated from the CHCl<sub>3</sub> fractions of 95% ethanol extract of the stems of *C. emarginata*, and their structures were identified as buddlenol C (1), hedytol D (2), hedytol C (3), 3-(2,4-dihydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl) tetrahydrofuran (4), triptygiol (5), busaliol (6), 2,3-bis [(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-methyl]-1,4-butanediol (7), polystachyol (8), syringaresinol (9), nitidamin (10), 4-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-((E)-3-hydroxypropenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl]-2,6-dimethoxy-phenol (11), erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-β-O-4'-sinapyl ether (12), erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (13), erythro-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-formyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-propane-1,3-diol (14), rosalaevin B (15), and dehydroconiferyl alcohol (16). **Conclusion** Compounds 1—15 are isolated from this plant for the first time. Compounds 8 and 16 show inhibitory effects against LPS-induced NO production in microglia BV2 Cell.

**Key words:** *Clausena emarginata* Huang; lignans; polystachyol; syringaresinol; dehydroconiferyl alcohol; anti-inflammatory activity

收稿日期: 2018-06-17

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (21272278)

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小黄皮 *Clausena emarginata* Huang 是芸香科 (Rutaceae) 黄皮属 *Clausena* Burm. f. 小乔木, 产自云南、广西等地。其根、叶均可入药, 具有宣肺止咳、通经活络、行气止痛等功效, 用于感冒头痛、风寒咳嗽、胃痛及风湿性关节炎等症的治疗<sup>[1]</sup>。迄今为止, 国内外对小黄皮的化学成分研究报道较少, 前期本课题组从小黄皮茎 95%乙醇提取物的氯仿萃取部位分离到了一系列的柠檬苦素、生物碱、香豆素类化合物, 并对其进行了多模型体外活性评价, 结果显示部分化合物具有良好的抗炎、保肝等活性<sup>[2-5]</sup>。为了拓展小黄皮化学物质基础范围, 补充和完善其生物活性研究内容, 对小黄皮的进一步开发利用提供科学依据, 本实验从小黄皮茎 95%乙醇提取物的氯仿部位分离得到 16 个木脂素类化合物, 分别鉴定为 buddlenol C (1)、hedyotol D (2)、hedyotol C (3)、3-(2,4-二羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-4-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基) 四氢呋喃[3-(2,4-dihydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-4-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)] tetrahydrofuran, 4]、tripterygiol (5)、busaliol (6)、2,3-bis [(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-methyl]-1,4-butane-diol (7)、polystachyol (8)、丁香树脂酚 (syringaresinol, 9)、nitidanin (10)、4-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-((E)-3-hydroxypropenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl]-2,6-dimethoxy-phenol (11)、erythro-guaiacylglycerol-β-O-4'-sinapyl ether (12)、erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (13)、赤式-1-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-2-(4-甲酰基-2-甲氧基苯氧基)-丙烷-1,3-二醇 [erythro-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(4-formyl-2-methoxyphenoxy)-propane-1,3-diol, 14]、rosalaevin B (15) 和去氢双松柏醇 (dehydroconiferyl alcohol, 16)。化合物 1~15 为首次从该植物中分离得到, 化合物 8 和 16 对脂多糖 (LPS) 诱导的小胶质细胞 BV2 产生一氧化氮 (NO) 具有一定的抑制活性。

## 1 仪器与材料

Mercury-400 型 (美国 Varian 公司); Bruker AV500-III 型核磁共振仪(德国 Bruker 公司); Agilent 1100 Series LC-MSD-Trap-SL 型质谱仪 (安捷伦科技有限公司); 中压制备液相色谱系统 (瑞士布琪有限公司); Shimadzu LC-6AD 型半制备液相色谱仪 (日本岛津公司); 制备柱 (YMC ODS-A C<sub>18</sub>, 250 mm×20 mm, 5 μm, 日本 YMC 公司); 薄层色谱用硅胶 GF<sub>254</sub> 和柱色谱硅胶 (200~300 目,

青岛海洋化工有限公司); 液相用色谱纯溶剂 (美国 Fisher 公司); 分析纯试剂 (国药集团化学试剂有限公司)。

小黄皮药材于 2010 年 8 月采自云南西双版纳, 经中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园崔景云研究员鉴定为 *Clausena emarginata* Huang 的干燥茎枝, 标本 (ID-22254) 存放于中国医学科学院药物研究所标本室。

BV2 细胞购自中国医学科学院基础医学研究所细胞培养中心。

## 2 提取与分离

小黄皮茎 18 kg, 经干燥、粉碎后, 用 95%乙醇加热回流提取 3 次 (每次 2 h), 减压浓缩至无醇味, 得提取物 570 g。提取物经硅藻土柱色谱, 分别用石油醚、氯仿、醋酸乙酯、丙酮、丙酮-乙醇 (1:1)、乙醇、乙醇-水 (1:1) 进行洗脱, 分成 7 个部位。氯仿洗脱部位 (81 g) 通过硅胶柱色谱 (200~300 目), 石油醚-丙酮 (100:0, 9:1, 8:2, 7:3, 6:4, 5:5) 梯度洗脱, 得到 6 个部位 (A<sub>1</sub>~A<sub>6</sub>)。其中 A<sub>4</sub> (22 g) 采用硅胶柱色谱 (200~300 目) 粗分, 以石油醚-丙酮 (100:0, 95:5, 9:1, 85:15, 8:2, 75:25, 7:3, 65:35, 6:4, 55:45, 5:5) 为洗脱剂, 得到 11 个组分 (A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>1</sub>~A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>11</sub>)。根据薄层色谱和 HPLC 检测结果, 将 A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>7</sub>~A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>11</sub> 组分合并 (16 g) 并用 MPLC 进行分离 (30%→90%, 甲醇-水, 25 mL/min, 6 h), 得到馏份 A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>7~11</sub>C<sub>1</sub>~A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>7~11</sub>C<sub>20</sub>, A<sub>4</sub>B<sub>7~11</sub>C<sub>20</sub> (200 mg) 经制备型 HPLC (40%, 甲醇-水, 8 mL/min) 分离纯化, 得到化合物 4 (3 mg) 和 9 (5 mg)。A<sub>5</sub> (8.1 g) 通过硅胶柱色谱, 以石油醚-丙酮 (100:0→5:5) 为洗脱剂, 得到 2 个组分 (A<sub>5</sub>B<sub>1</sub>~A<sub>5</sub>B<sub>2</sub>)。组分 A<sub>5</sub>B<sub>1</sub> (3.2 g) 经过 MPLC 分离, 甲醇-水为流动相 (10%→90%, 25 mL/min, 3 h), 再经制备型 HPLC 纯化 (35%, 甲醇-水, 8 mL/min), 得到化合物 5 (27 mg)、6 (6 mg)、7 (3 mg)、8 (4 mg)、12 (5 mg)、13 (12 mg)、14 (2 mg)、15 (7 mg) 和 16 (6 mg)。组分 A<sub>5</sub>B<sub>2</sub> (2.8 g) 经过 MPLC 粗分 (10%→90%, 甲醇-水, 25 mL/min, 3 h), 再用制备型 HPLC 纯化, 35% 甲醇-水为流动相 (8 mL/min), 得到化合物 1 (8 mg)、2 (7 mg)、3 (7 mg)、10 (10 mg) 和 11 (7 mg)。

## 3 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 白色粉末; HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 637.226 6 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 6.63

(2H, brs, H-2, 6), 4.61 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, H-7), 3.04 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.17 (2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.78 (2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 6.59 (2H, brs, H-2', 6'), 4.65 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, H-7'), 6.95 (1H, brs, H-2''), 6.77 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5''), 6.67 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-6''), 4.83 (1H, d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, H-7''), 3.98 (1H, m, H-8''), 3.61 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.6$ , 4.8 Hz, H-9'a), 3.19 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.6$ , 4.0 Hz, H-9'b), 3.74 (12H, s, 3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.71 (3H, s, 3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 136.9 (C-1), 103.2 (C-2, 6), 152.4 (C-3, 5), 135.0 (C-4), 85.3 (C-7), 53.5 (C-8), 71.2 (C-9), 132.8 (C-1'), 103.7 (C-2', 6'), 147.9 (C-3', 5'), 135.3 (C-4'), 85.0 (C-7'), 53.7 (C-8'), 71.0 (C-9'), 131.2 (C-1''), 111.0 (C-2''), 146.8 (C-3''), 145.3 (C-4''), 114.6 (C-5''), 119.1 (C-6''), 71.4 (C-7''), 87.0 (C-8''), 60.2 (C-9''), 56.0 (3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.5 (3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[6]</sup>，故鉴定化合物**1**为buddlenol C。

化合物**2**: 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 583.4 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.63 (2H, brs, H-2, 6), 4.65 (1H, d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, H-7), 3.07 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.21 (2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.84 (2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 6.89 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.79 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5'), 6.69 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-6'), 4.70 (1H, d,  $J = 3.6$  Hz, H-7'), 6.93 (1H, brs, H-2''), 6.76 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-5''), 6.65 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-6''), 4.92 (1H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-7''), 4.03 (1H, m, H-8''), 3.70 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.4$ , 4.0 Hz, H-9'a), 3.29 (1H, m, H-9'b), 3.81 (9H, s, 3, 3', 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.76 (3H, s, 3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 139.4 (C-1), 104.5 (C-2, 6), 154.6 (C-3, 5), 137.0 (C-4), 87.8 (C-7), 55.6 (C-8), 73.2 (C-9), 134.1 (C-1'), 112.0 (C-2'), 149.0 (C-3'), 147.7 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 121.1 (C-6'), 87.5 (C-7'), 56.1 (C-8'), 73.0 (C-9'), 133.8 (C-1''), 111.4 (C-2''), 149.4 (C-3''), 147.5 (C-4''), 116.1 (C-5''), 120.4 (C-6''), 74.7 (C-7''), 89.0 (C-8''), 62.7 (C-9''), 57.0 (3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.8 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.7 (3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[7]</sup>，故鉴定化合物**2**为hedytol D。

化合物**3**: 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 583.4 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.62 (2H, brs, H-2, 6), 4.65 (1H, d,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, H-7), 3.07 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.22 (2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.84 (2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 6.90 (2H, brs, H-2', 2''), 6.76 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz,

H-5'), 6.67 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-6'), 4.69 (1H, d,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, H-7'), 6.72 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5''), 6.66 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-6''), 4.83 (1H, d,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, H-7''), 4.20 (1H, m, H-8''), 3.83 (1H, m, H-9'a), 3.53 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.0$ , 3.2 Hz, H-9'b), 3.77 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.80 (3H, s, 3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.76 (3H, s, 3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 139.2 (C-1), 104.5 (C-2, 6), 154.8 (C-3, 5), 136.4 (C-4), 87.6 (C-7), 55.6 (C-8), 73.2 (C-9), 134.0 (C-1'), 111.7 (C-2'), 148.9 (C-3'), 147.7 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 121.0 (C-6'), 87.6 (C-7'), 56.1 (C-8'), 73.0 (C-9'), 134.0 (C-1''), 111.3 (C-2''), 149.4 (C-3''), 147.2 (C-4''), 115.9 (C-5''), 120.4 (C-6''), 74.4 (C-7''), 87.8 (C-8''), 62.0 (C-9''), 57.0 (3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.7 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.6 (3''-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[8]</sup>，故鉴定化合物**3**为hedytol C。

化合物**4**: 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 359.0 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.70 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.65 (1H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, H-5), 6.58 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-6), 2.87 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.2$ , 4.4 Hz, H-7a), 2.43 (1H, t,  $J = 12.4$  Hz, H-7b), 2.68 (1H, m, H-8), 3.92 (1H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-9a), 3.66 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.0$ , 6.4 Hz, H-9b), 6.84 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.74 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5'), 6.72 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-6'), 4.68 (1H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-7'), 2.32 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.76 (1H, overlapped, H-9'a), 3.57 (1H, dd,  $J = 10.8$ , 6.4 Hz, H-9'b), 3.78 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.77 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 133.8 (C-1), 113.8 (C-2), 149.4 (C-3), 146.2 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 122.5 (C-6), 34.0 (C-7), 44.2 (C-8), 73.8 (C-9), 136.0 (C-1'), 111.0 (C-2'), 149.4 (C-3'), 147.5 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 120.1 (C-6'), 84.4 (C-7'), 54.3 (C-8'), 60.8 (C-9'), 56.7 (3, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[9]</sup>，故鉴定化合物**4**为3-(2,4-二羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-4-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)四氢呋喃。

化合物**5**: 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 443.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.43 (2H, brs, H-2, 6), 2.83 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.2$ , 4.4 Hz, H-7a), 2.40 (1H, t,  $J = 12.4$  Hz, H-7b), 2.59 (1H, m, H-8), 3.88 (1H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-9a), 3.48 (1H, m, H-9b), 6.52 (2H, brs, H-2', 6'), 4.65 (1H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-7'), 2.20 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.66 (1H, m, H-9'a), 3.57 (1H, t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-9'b), 3.72 (12H, s, 3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>);

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 130.9 (C-1), 105.9 (C-2, 6), 147.9 (C-3, 5), 133.6 (C-4), 32.7 (C-7), 41.9 (C-8), 71.8 (C-9), 133.8 (C-1'), 103.2 (C-2', 6'), 147.8 (C-3', 5'), 134.5 (C-4'), 81.9 (C-7'), 52.4 (C-8'), 58.6 (C-9'), 55.9 (3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[10]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 5 为 tripterygiol。

化合物 6: 淡黄色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 413.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 6.74 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.65 (1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.58 (1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-6), 2.86 (1H, dd, *J*=13.6, 4.0 Hz, H-7a), 2.44 (1H, t, *J*=12.4 Hz, H-7b), 2.67 (1H, m, H-8), 3.94 (1H, t, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-9a), 3.67 (1H, t, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-9b), 6.56 (2H, brs, H-2', 6'), 4.71 (1H, d, *J*=6.4 Hz, H-7'), 2.31 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.81 (1H, overlapped, H-9'a), 3.59 (1H, dd, *J*=10.6, 7.2 Hz, H-9'b), 3.77 (9H, s, 3, 3', 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 133.8 (C-1), 113.7 (C-2), 149.3 (C-3), 146.1 (C-4, 4'), 116.5 (C-5), 122.4 (C-6), 34.0 (C-7), 44.1 (C-8), 73.9 (C-9), 135.4 (C-1'), 104.5 (C-2', 6'), 149.5 (C-3', 5'), 84.5 (C-7'), 54.4 (C-8'), 60.8 (C-9'), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 57.0 (3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[9]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 6 为 busaliol。

化合物 7: 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 445.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 6.26 (4H, brs, H-2, 2', 6, 6'), 2.64 (2H, dd, *J*=13.6, 6.0 Hz, H-7a, 7'a), 2.46 (2H, dd, *J*=13.6, 8.8 Hz, H-7b, 7'b), 1.84 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 3.61 (2H, dd, *J*=11.2, 4.8 Hz, H-9a, 9'a), 3.51 (2H, dd, *J*=11.2, 6.4 Hz, H-9b, 9'b), 3.68 (12H, s, 3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 134.8 (C-1, 1'), 107.5 (C-2, 2', 6, 6'), 149.3 (C-3, 3', 5, 5'), 133.4 (C-4, 4'), 37.0 (C-7, 7'), 44.3 (C-8, 8'), 62.6 (C-9, 9'), 56.9 (3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[11]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 7 为 2,3-bis [(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-methyl]-1,4-butanediol。

化合物 8: 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 443.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 6.32 (2H, brs, H-2, 6), 4.25 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz, H-7), 1.91 (1H, m, H-8), 3.44 (1H, m, H-9), 6.52 (1H, brs, H-2'), 2.64 (1H, dd, *J*=15.2, 4.8 Hz, H-7'a), 2.51 (1H, dd, *J*=15.2, 11.2 Hz, H-7'b), 1.57 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.53 (1H, dd, *J*=10.8, 5.2 Hz, H-9'a), 3.43 (1H, dd, *J*=10.8,

7.2 Hz, H-9'b), 3.68 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.80 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.32 (3H, s, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 139.6 (C-1), 107.1 (C-2, 6), 149.3 (C-3, 5), 134.8 (C-4), 42.6 (C-7), 49.6 (C-8), 64.4 (C-9), 130.4 (C-1'), 108.0 (C-2'), 148.9 (C-3'), 139.2 (C-4'), 148.0 (C-5'), 126.5 (C-6'), 33.9 (C-7'), 41.2 (C-8'), 67.1 (C-9'), 57.0 (3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.9 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 60.4 (5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[12]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 8 为 polystachyol。

化合物 9: 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 441.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 6.59 (4H, brs, H-2, 2', 6, 6'), 4.60 (2H, d, *J*=3.6 Hz, H-7, 7'), 3.04 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.15 (2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.76 (2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 3.74 (12H, s, 3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 131.4 (C-1, 1'), 103.6 (C-2, 2', 6, 6'), 147.9 (C-3, 3', 5, 5'), 134.8 (C-4, 4'), 85.3 (C-7, 7'), 53.6 (C-8, 8'), 71.0 (C-9, 9'), 56.0 (3, 3', 5, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[13]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 9 为丁香树脂酚。

化合物 10: 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 427.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 6.69 (3H, brs, H-2, 2', 6), 4.85 (1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-7), 4.08 (1H, overlapped, H-8), 3.77 (1H, overlapped, H-9a), 3.56 (1H, dd, *J*=11.2, 4.8 Hz, H-9b), 6.58 (1H, brs, H-6'), 6.40 (1H, d, *J*=16.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.24 (1H, dt, *J*=16.0, 4.8 Hz, H-8'), 4.07 (2H, overlapped, H-9'), 3.75 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.79 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ: 128.9 (C-1), 105.3 (C-2, 6), 147.9 (C-3, 5), 135.9 (C-4), 75.9 (C-7), 77.8 (C-8), 60.1 (C-9), 128.5 (C-1'), 102.3 (C-2'), 148.6 (C-3'), 132.4 (C-4'), 143.9 (C-5'), 107.4 (C-6'), 126.6 (C-7'), 129.1 (C-8'), 61.5 (C-9'), 56.1 (3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.6 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[14]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 10 为 nitidanin。

化合物 11: 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 411.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 6.62 (2H, brs, H-2, 6), 5.47 (1H, d, *J*=6.0 Hz, H-7), 3.44 (1H, q, *J*=6.0 Hz, H-8), 3.78 (1H, overlapped, H-9a), 3.67 (1H, m, H-9b), 6.91 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.89 (1H, brs, H-6'), 6.48 (1H, d, *J*=16.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.17 (1H, dt, *J*=15.6, 6.0 Hz, H-8'), 4.14 (2H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz, H-9'), 3.75 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.82 (3H, s, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD) δ: 132.3 (C-1), 102.9 (C-2, 6), 147.9

(C-3, 5), 134.8 (C-4), 88.1 (C-7), 53.9 (C-8), 63.5 (C-9), 131.3 (C-1'), 115.1 (C-2'), 128.9 (C-3'), 148.0 (C-4'), 144.1 (C-5'), 110.8 (C-6'), 130.6 (C-7'), 126.2 (C-8'), 62.5 (C-9')<sub>3</sub>, 55.4 (3, 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[15]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 11 为 4-[3-hydroxymethyl-5-((E)-3-hydroxypropenyl)-7-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-2-yl]-2,6-dimethoxy-phenol。

**化合物 12:** 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 429.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.93 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.68 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 4.86 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, H-7), 4.17 (1H, m, H-8), 3.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 5.6 Hz, H-9a), 3.50 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.2 Hz, H-9b), 6.68 (2H, brs, H-2', 6'), 6.49 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, H-7'), 6.26 (1H, dt, *J* = 15.6, 5.6 Hz, H-8'), 4.16 (2H, m, H-9'), 3.77 (9H, s, 3, 3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 134.1 (C-1), 111.8 (C-2), 147.2 (C-3), 149.0 (C-4), 116.0 (C-5), 120.9 (C-6), 74.3 (C-7), 87.9 (C-8), 61.8 (C-9), 135.1 (C-1'), 105.2 (C-2', 6'), 154.9 (C-3', 5'), 136.7 (C-4'), 131.7 (C-7'), 130.2 (C-8'), 63.9 (C-9'), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 57.0 (3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[16]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 12 为 erythro-guaiacylglycerol- $\beta$ -O-4'-sinapyl ether。

**化合物 13:** 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 399.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.02 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.67 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.85 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 4.70 (1H, brs, H-7), 4.25 (1H, m, H-8), 3.74 (1H, overlapped, H-9a), 3.57 (1H, m, H-9b), 6.96 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.95 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.44 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.24 (1H, dt, *J* = 16.0, 5.2 Hz, H-8'), 4.08 (2H, m, H-9'), 3.78 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.73 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 132.9 (C-1), 111.0 (C-2), 147.0 (C-3), 145.4 (C-4), 114.6 (C-5), 119.1 (C-6), 70.9 (C-7), 84.3 (C-8), 60.1 (C-9), 130.1 (C-1'), 109.7 (C-2'), 149.6 (C-3'), 147.8 (C-4'), 115.4 (C-5'), 119.0 (C-6'), 128.5 (C-7'), 128.6 (C-8'), 61.6 (C-9'), 55.6 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.4 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[17]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 13 为 erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether。

**化合物 14:** 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 371.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.98 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.68 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.80 (1H, d, *J* =

8.0 Hz, H-6), 4.84 (1H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, H-7), 4.56 (1H, m, H-8), 3.72 (1H, m, H-9a), 3.51 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 6.0 Hz, H-9b), 7.41 (1H, brs, H-2'), 7.13 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 7.40 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-6'), 9.73 (1H, s, 1'-CHO), 3.76 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.87 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 134.0 (C-1), 112.0 (C-2), 149.2 (C-3), 147.5 (C-4), 116.1 (C-5), 120.9 (C-6), 74.2 (C-7), 86.0 (C-8), 62.4 (C-9), 132.0 (C-1'), 111.8 (C-2'), 152.0 (C-3'), 156.0 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 127.5 (C-6'), 193.2 (1'-CHO), 56.6 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.8 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[18]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 14 为赤式-1-(4-羟基-3-甲氧基苄基)-2-(4-甲酰基-2-甲氧基苯氧基)-丙烷-1,3-二醇。

**化合物 15:** 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 389.1 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.92 (1H, brs, H-2), 6.69 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.72 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6), 4.85 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, H-7), 3.99 (1H, m, H-8), 3.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.2 Hz, H-9a), 3.82 (1H, overlapped, H-9b), 6.07 (2H, brs, H-2', 6'), 3.78 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.71 (6H, s, 3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 134.1 (C-1), 111.6 (C-2), 149.0 (C-3), 147.1 (C-4), 116.1 (C-5), 120.8 (C-6), 74.2 (C-7), 88.0 (C-8), 61.6 (C-9), 156.3 (C-1'), 94.6 (C-2', 6'), 155.3 (C-3', 5'), 129.8 (C-4'), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.8 (3', 5'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[19]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 15 为 rosalaevin B。

**化合物 16:** 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z*: 381.2 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.88 (2H, brs, H-2, 2'), 6.71 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.77 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 5.46 (1H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-7), 3.43 (1H, m, H-8), 3.77 (1H, m, H-9a), 3.72 (1H, m, H-9b), 6.91 (1H, brs, H-6'), 6.48 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.16 (1H, dt, *J* = 15.6, 6.0 Hz, H-8'), 4.14 (2H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, H-9'), 3.75 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.81 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 134.8 (C-1), 112.4 (C-2), 149.6 (C-3), 148.0 (C-4), 116.8 (C-5), 120.1 (C-6), 89.6 (C-7), 55.4 (C-8), 65.2 (C-9), 132.9 (C-1'), 110.9 (C-2'), 145.8 (C-3'), 149.4 (C-4'), 132.3 (C-5'), 116.5 (C-6'), 130.7 (C-7'), 127.8 (C-8'), 64.2 (C-9'), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 57.0 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致<sup>[20]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 16 为去氢双松柏醇。

#### 4 活性筛选

将 BV2 细胞置于 DMEM-F12 培养基（含 10% 新生牛血清），在 37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>、100% 相对湿度下生长。将其接种到 96 孔板中（2×10<sup>4</sup> 个/孔），24 h 后加入不同浓度的待测单体化合物及阳性对照姜黄素（10、1、0.1 μmol/L，每个浓度 3 个平行孔），1 h 后加入 LPS（终质量浓度为 300 ng/mL），继续培养 24 h，收集培养基上清 100 μL，加入等体积 Griess 试剂，室温静置 20 min，蒸馏水调零，于酶标仪上测定 540 nm 处吸光度值，以所测样品中 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> 的浓度来反映 NO 的浓度。研究结果显示，化合物 **8** 和 **16** 对 LPS 诱导的 BV2 细胞释放 NO 具有较好的抑制活性，其半数抑制浓度（IC<sub>50</sub>）值分别为 9.7 和 4.7 μmol/L，其他化合物的 IC<sub>50</sub> 值均大于 10 μmol/L，阳性药姜黄素的 IC<sub>50</sub> 值为 0.5 μmol/L。

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