

两色金鸡菊黄酮类化学成分研究

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摘要：目的 研究两色金鸡菊 *Coreopsis tinctoria* 头状花序的水提取物化学成分。方法 采用常规硅胶、反相 ODS 及半制备高效液相色谱等进行分离制备，利用各种谱学技术鉴定化合物结构。结果 从两色金鸡菊头状花序的水提物中分离得到 13 个化合物。依据其波谱数据和理化性质，分别鉴定为 8,3',4'-trihydroxyflavone-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (1)、6-hydroxyluteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside (2)、山柰酚 (3)、槲皮素-7-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷 (4)、(2S)-3',4',5,8-tetrahydroxyflavanone-7-O-β-D-glucoside (5)、(2S)-eriodictyol-5-O-β-D-glucoside (6)、紫铆黄素-7-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 (7)、plathymenin (8)、(Z)-6-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (9)、5,6,3',4'-tetrahydroxyaurone (10)、6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (11)、奥卡宁-5'-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷 (12) 和 4'-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-3,4,2',4',5'-pentahydroxychalcon (13)。结论 13 个化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词：两色金鸡菊；黄酮；山柰酚；槲皮素-7-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷；紫铆黄素-7-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷

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Flavonoids isolated from capitula of *Coreopsis tinctoria*

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Abstract: Objective To study the chemical constituents of the water extract of capitula of *Coreopsis tinctoria*. **Methods** The chemical constituents from water extract were isolated and prepared by silica gel column, reversed-phase ODS, and pre-HPLC, and their structures were identified according to the physical and chemical properties and spectral data. **Results** A total of 13 compounds were isolated and identified as 8,3',4'-trihydroxyflavone-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (1), 6-Hydroxyluteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside (2), kaempferol (3), quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (4), (2S)-3',4',5,8-tetrahydroxyflavanone-7-O-β-D-glucoside (5), (2S)-eriodictyol-5-O-β-D-glucoside (6), butin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (7), plathymenin (8), (Z)-6-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (9), 5,6,3',4'-tetrahydroxyaurone (10), 6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (11), okanin-5'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (12), and 4'-O-β-D- glucopyranosyl-3,4,2',4',5'-pentahydroxychalcon (13). **Conclusion** Thirteen compounds are isolated from *C. tinctoria* for the first time.

Key words: *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt.; flavonoids; kaempferol; quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside; butin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside

两色金鸡菊 *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt. 系菊科 (Compositae) 金鸡菊属 *Coreopsis* L. 植物的干燥头状花序^[1]，其中含有黄酮类、酚酸类、倍半萜类和 C₁₄-聚乙炔苷等多种化学成分^[2-6]。两色金鸡菊是新疆地区临床应用广泛的维吾尔族民族药，始载于《新华本草纲要》，味甘，性平，归大肠经。其头状花序具有清热解毒、活血化瘀、调血脂、软化血管等作用，民间多选用两色金鸡菊当茶饮用^[7-8]。本实验通

过对其头状花序的黄酮类化合物进行系统分离纯化，得到 13 个黄酮类化合物，分别鉴定为 8,3',4'-trihydroxyflavone-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (1)、6-hydroxyluteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside (2)、山柰酚 (kaempferol, 3)、槲皮素-7-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷 (quercetin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside, 4)、(2S)-3',4',5,8-tetrahydroxyflavanone-7-O-β-D-glucoside (5)、(2S)-eriodictyol-5-O-β-D-glucoside (6)、紫铆黄素-7-O-

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β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 (butin-7-O- β -D-glucopyranoside, **7**)、plathymenin (**8**)、(Z)-6-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (**9**)、5,6,3',4'-tetrahydroxyaurone (**10**)、6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone (**11**)、奥卡宁-5'-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷 (okanin-5'-O- β -D-glucopyranoside, **12**) 和 4'-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-3,4,2',4',5'-pentahydroxychalcon (**13**)。化合物 **1**~**13** 均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

INOVA-400型核磁共振仪(美国Warian公司); Q-TOF Micro YA019型四极杆飞行时间质谱仪(美国Waters公司); LC-20AP型制备型液相色谱仪(日本Shimadzu公司)。Hedera ODS-2型半制备色谱柱(250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm)(江苏汉邦科技有限公司); 860021大孔吸附树脂(沧州宝恩吸附材料科技有限公司); 100~200目聚酰胺(国药集团化学试剂有限公司); 100~200目及200~300目柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工); 硅胶 HSGF₂₅₄薄层预制板(烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司); Sephadex LH-20凝胶(Pharmacia Bioteck公司); ODS反相填料(日本YMC公司, 50 μm)。试剂均为分析纯。

两色金鸡菊样品(编号20121201)采自新疆和田地区,由广东食品药品职业学院中药学院梁永枢副主任药师鉴定为两色金鸡菊 *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt. 的干燥头状花序,药材标本(批号20171104)存放于本院中药创新中心标本室。

2 提取与分离

称取两色金鸡菊2.5 kg,以8倍量水回流提取(2 h×2),合并提取液,减压回收溶剂,70%乙醇醇沉过夜。将上清液减压浓缩得到浸膏665 g,用1.5 L水溶解,通过860021大孔吸附树脂进行柱色谱,依次用水(12 BV)、30%乙醇(10 BV)、50%乙醇(8 BV)和70%乙醇(4 BV)洗脱,得水洗脱部位(376 g)、30%乙醇洗脱部位(138 g)、50%乙醇洗脱部位(36 g)以及70%乙醇洗脱部位(6 g)。将30%乙醇洗脱部位再进行聚酰胺柱色谱分离,依次用水(4 BV)、30%乙醇(8 BV)、50%乙醇(6 BV)、70%乙醇(3 BV)和95%乙醇(2 BV)洗脱,得聚酰胺水洗脱部位Fr. 1(25 g)、30%乙醇洗脱部位Fr. 2(100 g)、50%乙醇洗脱部位Fr. 3(9 g)、70%乙醇洗脱部位Fr. 4(3 g)和95%乙醇洗脱部位Fr. 5(0.4 g)。Fr. 2经硅胶柱色谱分离,以醋酸乙酯-甲醇(100:0→90:10→80:20→70:30→60:40→

50:50→40:60→30:70→20:80→100:0)梯度洗脱,薄层色谱(TLC)检测,合并相同Rf值流分得10个组分Fr. 2-1~2-10。Fr. 2-4(2.3 g)、Fr. 2-6(1.8 g)和Fr. 2-9(1.2 g)经ODS柱色谱分离(10%、20%、30%、40%、50%、60%、70%、80%、90%甲醇,各5 BV)分别得到组分Fr. 2-4-1~2-4-9、Fr. 2-6-1~2-6-9和Fr. 2-9-1~2-9-9。Fr. 2-9-2(147 mg)甲醇溶解0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇(5 BV)洗脱纯化后半制备型HPLC制备(流动相15%甲醇水,体积流量3 mL/mim,检测波长254 nm)得化合物**1**(5 mg)和**5**(6 mg); Fr. 2-9-3(112 mg)甲醇溶解,0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤,经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇(5 BV)洗脱纯化后半制备型HPLC制备(流动相15%甲醇-水,体积流量3 mL/mim,检测波长254 nm)得化合物**2**(4 mg)、**3**(9 mg)和**4**(6 mg); Fr. 2-6-5(45 mg),甲醇溶解0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤,经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇(5 BV)洗脱纯化后半制备型HPLC制备(流动相26%甲醇-水,体积流量3 mL/mim,检测波长254 nm)得化合物**6**(24 mg); Fr. 2-4-4(210 mg)甲醇溶解,0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤,经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇(5 BV)洗脱纯化后半制备型HPLC制备(流动相45%甲醇-水,体积流量3 mL/mim,检测波长254 nm)得化合物**7**(6 mg)、**8**(7 mg)和**9**(17 mg); Fr. 2-4-5(120 mg)甲醇溶解0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇(5 BV)洗脱纯化后半制备型HPLC制备(流动相60%甲醇水;体积流量3 mL/mim;检测波长254 nm)得化合物**10**(14 mg)、**11**(4 mg)、**12**(6 mg)和**13**(12 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物**1**:淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS *m/z*: 447.381 0 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) *δ*: 7.46(1H, s, H-2'), 7.35(1H, d, *J*=7.8 Hz, H-6'), 7.21(1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-5), 7.07(1H, d, *J*=8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.89(1H, d, *J*=7.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.69(1H, s, H-3), 4.95(1H, d, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-1"), 3.72(2H, d, *J*=10.1 Hz, H-6"), 3.31~3.47(4H, m, H-2"~5"); ¹³C-NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) *δ*: 153.4(C-2), 112.6(C-3), 182.1(C-4), 124.5(C-5), 112.8(C-6), 151.1(C-7), 132.6(C-8), 148.7(C-9), 117.8(C-10), 123.0(C-1'), 114.3(C-2'), 145.4(C-3'), 145.3(C-4'), 116.5(C-5'), 118.9(C-6'), 101.6(C-1"), 73.2(C-2"), 76.2(C-3"), 69.7(C-4")。

77.8 (C-5''), 60.6 (C-6'')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[9], 鉴定化合物 1 为 8,3',4'-trihydroxyflavone-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside。

化合物 2: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 463.391 2 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.74 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.41 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-6'), 7.38 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.97 (1H, s, H-8), 6.84 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.69 (1H, s, H-3), 5.01 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1''), 3.76 (2H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6''), 3.30~3.44 (4H, m, H-2''~5'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 154.4 (C-2), 114.6 (C-3), 182.6 (C-4), 146.5 (C-5), 130.8 (C-6), 151.1 (C-7), 94.4 (C-8), 149.7 (C-9), 106.8 (C-10), 122.0 (C-1'), 113.3 (C-2'), 146.0 (C-3'), 150.3 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 119.9 (C-6'), 101.9 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 77.2 (C-3''), 70.8 (C-4''), 76.8 (C-5''), 61.6 (C-6'')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[10], 鉴定化合物 2 为 6-hydroxyluteolin-7-O-β-D-glucoside。

化合物 3: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 285.052 4 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.53 (1H, s, 5-OH), 8.01 (2H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.90 (2H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.47 (1H, s, H-8), 6.27 (1H, s, H-6); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 145.9 (C-2), 144.5 (C-3), 178.8 (C-4), 157.1 (C-5), 128.9 (C-6), 150.3 (C-7), 98.4 (C-8), 150.2 (C-9), 105.0 (C-10), 121.5 (C-1'), 115.0 (C-2'), 126.7 (C-3'), 147.0 (C-4'), 126.7 (C-5'), 119.6 (C-6')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[11], 鉴定化合物 3 为山柰酚。

化合物 4: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 463.391 4 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 12.65 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.56 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 7.43 (1H, dd, J = 2.0, 8.8 Hz, H-6'), 6.66 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.36 (1H, s, H-8), 6.25 (1H, s, H-6), 5.42 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1''), 3.62 (2H, d, J = 10.5 Hz, H-6''), 3.02~3.42 (4H, m, H-2''~5'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 156.8 (C-2), 144.2 (C-3), 178.5 (C-4), 157.1 (C-5), 96.5 (C-6), 161.3 (C-7), 98.3 (C-8), 154.8 (C-9), 106.1 (C-10), 121.5 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-2'), 146.2 (C-3'), 147.9 (C-4'), 116.3 (C-5'), 120.7 (C-6'), 101.3 (C-1''), 74.5 (C-2''), 76.8 (C-3''), 70.1 (C-4''), 76.7 (C-5''), 61.3 (C-6'')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[12], 鉴定化合物 4 为槲皮素-7-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物 5: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 465.381 1 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.01 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.85 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.84 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.36 (1H, s, H-6), 5.42 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 12.8 Hz, H-2), 3.18 (1H, dd, J = 17.2, 12.8 Hz, H-3 α), 2.87 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 17.2 Hz, H-3 β), 4.96 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-1''), 3.77 (2H, m, H-6''), 3.44~3.55 (4H, m, H-2''~5'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 80.9 (C-2), 44.5 (C-3), 198.8 (C-4), 157.1 (C-5), 96.9 (C-6), 155.3 (C-7), 128.4 (C-8), 150.2 (C-9), 105.0 (C-10), 131.5 (C-1'), 115.0 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 147.0 (C-4'), 116.3 (C-5'), 119.6 (C-6'), 102.3 (C-1''), 74.6 (C-2''), 77.4 (C-3''), 71.1 (C-4''), 78.3 (C-5''), 62.3 (C-6'')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[13], 鉴定化合物 5 为 (2S)-3',4',5,8-tetrahydroxyflavanone-7-O-β-D-glucoside。

化合物 6: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 449.381 2 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.02 (1H, s, 2'-H), 6.76 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.64 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.42 (1H, s, 6-H), 6.15 (1H, s, 8-H), 5.23 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 11.8 Hz, H-2), 4.87 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-1''), 3.96 (2H, d, J = 10.2 Hz, H-6''), 3.07 (1H, dd, J = 17.0, 11.8 Hz, H-3 α), 2.66 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 17.0 Hz, H-3 β), 3.22~3.64 (4H, m, H-2''~5'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 80.4 (C-2), 45.2 (C-3), 197.5 (C-4), 162.3 (C-5), 99.8 (C-6), 165.5 (C-7), 98.2 (C-8), 165.4 (C-9), 105.2 (C-10), 131.8 (C-1'), 114.6 (C-2'), 146.8 (C-3'), 146.2 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 119.3 (C-6'), 103.3 (C-1''), 74.6 (C-2''), 78.4 (C-3''), 71.2 (C-4''), 77.2 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6'')¹。以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[14], 鉴定化合物 6 为 (2S)-eriodictyol-5-O-β-D-glucoside。

化合物 7: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 433.391 3 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.20 (1H, s, 2'-H), 7.00 (1H, s, 8-H), 6.87 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.87 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6), 5.42 (1H, dd, J = 2.8, 11.4 Hz, H-2), 4.94 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-1''), 3.76 (2H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6''), 3.22~3.44 (4H, m, H-2''~5'), 3.12 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 4.8 Hz, H-3 α), 2.71 (1H, dd, J = 2.8, 11.4 Hz, H-3 β); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 79.2 (C-2), 43.4 (C-3), 197.8 (C-4), 127.1 (C-5), 110.2 (C-6), 163.3 (C-7),

104.4 (C-8), 150.2 (C-9), 115.1 (C-10), 130.2 (C-1'), 114.1 (C-2'), 146.2 (C-3'), 145.6 (C-4'), 115.3 (C-5'), 118.1 (C-6'), 99.3 (C-1''), 73.6 (C-2''), 77.4 (C-3''), 70.2 (C-4''), 78.2 (C-5''), 61.4 (C-6'')[。]以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[15], 鉴定化合物 7 为紫铆黄素-7-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷。

化合物 8: 淡黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 287.072 5 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.43 (1H, s, H-2'), 7.17 (1H, s, H-5), 6.87 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.85 (1H, s, H-8), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 5.41 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 12.8 Hz, H-2), 3.19 (1H, dd, J = 17.2, 12.8 Hz, H-3 α), 2.85 (1H, dd, J = 3.0, 17.2 Hz, H-3 β); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 81.0 (C-2), 45.5 (C-3), 193.3 (C-4), 111.7 (C-5), 142.5 (C-6), 159.1 (C-7), 104.4 (C-8), 155.1 (C-9), 114.2 (C-10), 127.5 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-2'), 145.2 (C-3'), 145.1 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 119.3 (C-6')[。]以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[16], 鉴定化合物 8 为 plathymenin。

化合物 9: 橘黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 431.052 4 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.00 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.87 (1H, s, H-10), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.67 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-4), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.57 (1H, dd, J = 1.7, 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.42 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, H-7), 4.98 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-1''), 3.67 (2H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6''), 3.12~3.62 (4H, m, H-2'~5'); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 147.6 (C-2), 184.9 (C-3), 116.8 (C-4), 113.5 (C-5), 156.4 (C-6), 151.9 (C-7), 156.9 (C-8), 116.5 (C-9), 114.4 (C-10), 125.5 (C-1'), 119.0 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 149.4 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 129.4 (C-6'), 103.3 (C-1''), 74.7 (C-2''), 77.5 (C-3''), 71.5 (C-4''), 78.4 (C-5''), 63.3 (C-6'')[。]以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[16], 鉴定化合物 9 为 (Z)-6-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone。

化合物 10: 橘黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 285.123 2 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.40 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.87 (1H, s, H-10), 6.87 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.67 (1H, s, H-4), 6.50 (1H, s, H-7), 6.62 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 147.6 (C-2), 184.9 (C-3), 116.8 (C-4), 153.5 (C-5), 156.4 (C-6), 131.9 (C-7), 156.9 (C-8), 116.5 (C-9), 114.4 (C-10), 125.5 (C-1'), 119.0 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 149.4 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 129.4 (C-6')[。]

以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[17], 鉴定化合物 10 为 5,6,3',4'-tetrahydroxyaurone。

化合物 11: 橘黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 269.052 2 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.42 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.88 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.74 (1H, s, H-10), 6.67 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-4), 6.61 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.55 (1H, dd, J = 1.8, 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.40 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-7); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 147.6 (C-2), 184.9 (C-3), 116.8 (C-4), 113.5 (C-5), 156.4 (C-6), 121.9 (C-7), 156.9 (C-8), 116.5 (C-9), 114.4 (C-10), 125.5 (C-1'), 119.0 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 149.4 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 129.4 (C-6')[。]以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[18], 鉴定化合物 11 为 6,3',4'-trihydroxyaurone。

化合物 12: 橘黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 449.380 8 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.77 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6'), 7.71 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- β), 7.15 (1H, s, 2-H), 7.05 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.81 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.57 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.57 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- α), 4.97 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 3.76 (2H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6''), 3.22~3.44 (4H, m, H-2'~5'); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 128.3 (C-1), 115.7 (C-2), 146.3 (C-3), 150.1 (C-4), 116.1 (C-5), 123.6 (C-6), 118.2 (C- α), 146.2 (C- β), 193.5 (C=O), 115.6 (C-1'), 157.2 (C-2'), 133.9 (C-3'), 159.2 (C-4'), 108.2 (C-5'), 128.9 (C-6'), 102.5 (C-1''), 74.6 (C-2''), 78.3 (C-3''), 71.2 (C-4''), 77.5 (C-5''), 62.3 (C-6'')[。]以上波谱数据与文献对照基本一致^[19], 鉴定化合物 12 为奥卡宁-5'-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物 13: 橘黄色粉末。ESI-MS m/z : 449.381 1 [M-H]⁻[。] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 7.86 (1H, d, J = 15.4 Hz, H- β), 7.20 (1H, s, H-2), 7.17 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.77 (1H, s, H-3'), 6.67 (1H, s, H-6'), 6.47 (1H, d, J = 15.4 Hz, H- α), 4.97 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 3.76 (2H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6''), 3.22~3.44 (4H, m, H-2'~5'); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 128.3 (C-1), 115.6 (C-2), 146.3 (C-3), 150.3 (C-4), 117.2 (C-5), 123.7 (C-6), 118.2 (C- α), 146.1 (C- β), 194.3 (C=O), 116.8 (C-1'), 154.2 (C-2'), 135.1 (C-3'), 152.0 (C-4'), 107.2 (C-5'), 121.9 (C-6'), 102.5 (C-1''), 74.6 (C-2''), 78.3 (C-3''), 71.2 (C-4''), 77.5 (C-5''), 62.3 (C-6'')[。]以上波谱

数据与文献对照基本一致^[20], 鉴定化合物 13 为 4'-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-3,4,2',4',5'-pentahydroxychalcone。

4 讨论

文献报道两色金鸡菊有降血压、调血脂和降血糖作用, 尤其是从中分离得到的黄酮类成分具降血糖活性^[2]。本研究对两色金鸡菊水溶性化学成分进行了系统分离, 从中得到了 13 个化学成分, 均为黄酮类化合物, 前期研究发现两色金鸡菊中黄酮类成分(如马里昔和奥卡宁)具有显著的调血脂活性^[21]。本研究结果为阐明两色金鸡菊药效物质提供依据。同时, 所分离得到的 13 个化合物均为首次从该植物中分离获得。

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