

化学成分

大高良姜的化学成分研究

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[摘要] 目的: 对大高良姜的根茎部位化学成分进行系统研究。方法: 采用硅胶和 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱等手段进行分离纯化, 运用 UV、IR、¹H-NMR、¹³C-NMR、MS 等谱学方法进行结构鉴定。结果: 共分离鉴定了 11 个化合物, 分别为 4-[(*E*)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenyl acetate (1), 反式对羟基桂皮醛乙酸酯 (2), 5-hydroxy-7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-3-heptanone (3), 7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxy-phenyl)-1-phenylhep-4-en-3-one (4), [1'S]-1'-乙酰氧丁香酚乙酸酯 (5), 反式对羟基桂皮醛 (6), 对羟基苯甲醛 (7), 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propan-1-one (8), 高良姜素 (9), trans-p-coumaryl diacetate (10), β-谷甾醇 (11)。结论: 化合物 1 是首次从自然界分离得到的天然产物, 化合物 2 为首次从该属植物中分离得到的苯丙素类化合物, 化合物 3 和 4 是首次从该种植物中分离得到的双苯庚烷类化合物。

[关键词] 大高良姜; 4-[(*E*)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenyl acetate; 反式对羟基桂皮醛乙酸酯; 双苯庚烷

大高良姜为姜科山姜属植物大高良姜 *Alpinia galanga* Willd. 的根茎, 又名大良姜, 始载于《广西中药志》。大高良姜是《中国药典》(2005 版) 收载植物, 果实入药称为红豆蔻, 味辛, 性热, 能散寒、暖胃、止痛, 用于胃脘冷痛, 脾寒吐泻, 其根茎亦供药用。大高良姜有特殊的辛辣香味, 近年来国内外对其精油中主要成分 1'-乙酰氧基胡椒酚乙酸酯的研究较多, 具有抗肿瘤^[1]、细胞毒^[2]、作用于消化系统^[3]、抗真菌^[4-5]、抗氧化^[6]等生物学活性, 鉴于文献报道中对化学成分的研究多集中于精油部位, 本课题着重对大高良姜乙醇提取物的氯仿溶性部位的化学成分进行分离鉴定。从中得到 11 个化合物, 分别为 4-[(*E*)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenyl acetate (1), 反式对羟基桂皮醛乙酸酯 (trans-p-hydroxycinnamaldehyde acetate, 2), 5-hydroxy-7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-3-heptanone (3), 7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylhep-4-en-3-one (4), [1'S]-1'-乙酰氧丁香酚乙酸酯 ([1'S]-1'-acetoxyeugenol acetate, 5), 反式对羟基桂皮醛 (trans-p-hydroxycinnamaldehyde, 6), 对羟基苯甲醛 (p-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 7), 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propan-1-one (8), 高良姜素 (galangin, 9), trans-p-coumaryl diacetate (10), β-谷甾醇 (β-sitosterol, 11)。其中, 化合物 1 是首次从自然界分离得到的天然产物, 化合物 2 为首次从该属植物中分离得到的苯丙素类化合物, 化合物 3 和 4 是首次从该种植物

中分离得到的双苯庚烷类化合物。

1 仪器和材料

熔点用 Buchi B-545 型熔点测定仪测定; 红外光谱用 Bruker Tensor-27 型红外光谱仪测定, KBr 压片; 紫外光谱用 Shimadzu UV-2501 PC 型紫外可见光谱仪测定; 旋光用 JASCO P-1020 型数字旋光测定仪测定; ESI-MS 用 Agilent 1100 Series LC/MSD Trap SL 质谱仪测定; 核磁共振波谱用 Bruker ACF-300 型和 Bruker DRX-500 型核磁共振波谱仪测定, TMS 为内标。

薄层色谱用硅胶 GF254 和柱色谱用硅胶为青岛海洋化工有限公司产品; Sephadex LH-20 为 Pharmacia 公司产品。所用试剂均为分析纯。

药材购自安徽亳州, 经中国药科大学秦民坚教授鉴定为大高良姜 *Alpinia galanga* Willd.。

2 提取分离

大高良姜根茎 20kg 粗粉, 用 95% 乙醇回流提取 3 次, 提取液经浓缩得浸膏约 881g, 悬浮于体积分数为 10% 乙醇水溶液中, 石油醚脱脂, 残留溶液回收乙醇后再用氯仿萃取, 得浸膏 237g。氯仿萃取物经反复硅胶和 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱, 从氯仿-甲醇 (99:1) 洗脱部分分离得到化合物 1 (3g), 2 (45mg), 3 (23mg), 4 (18mg); 从氯仿-甲醇 (98:2) 洗脱部分分离得到化合物 5 (1.2g), 6 (2.5g), 7 (1.0g), 8 (600mg), 9 (25mg), 10 (11mg), 11 (12mg)。

3 结构鉴定

3.1 化合物 1

无色结晶, mp 75.2℃; 分子式 $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$; $UV\lambda_{\max}$ (nm): 252.80, 293.80 (MeOH); IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}$ (cm^{-1}): 3 329.23, 1 751.73, 1 643.62, 1 602.40, 1 509.95, 1 364.78, 1 230.30, 1 212.62, 1 195.41, 974.25, 853.84; 1H -NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 4.31 (2H, dd, $J = 1.6, 5.7$ Hz, H-3'), 6.31 (1H, td, $J = 5.7, 15.9$ Hz, H-2'), 6.60 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-1'), 7.05 (2H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.38 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 2.29 (3H, s, 3-COCH₃)。经与文献波谱数据比对^[7], 鉴定此化合物为 4-[(E)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenylacetate。

3.2 化合物 2

白色针晶, mp 80.3℃; 分子式 $C_{11}H_{10}O_3$; $UV\lambda_{\max}$ (nm): 221.20, 291.20 (MeOH); IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}$ (cm^{-1}): 3 443.70, 1 751.42, 1 682.35, 1 625.56, 1 600.14, 1 509.21, 1 222.26, 1 132.16, 834.88; ESI-MS m/z 147.0 [M -COCH₃]⁺; 1H -NMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 2.33 (3H, s, -COCH₃), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 15.9 Hz, H-2'), 7.18 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.47 (1H, d, $J = 16.2$ Hz, H-1'), 7.60 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 9.71 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, -CHO)。经与文献核对^[8], 确定为反式对羟基桂皮醛乙酯 (trans-*p*-hydroxylcinnamaldehyde acetate)。

3.3 化合物 3

白色粉末; 分子式 $C_{20}H_{24}O_4$; $[\alpha]_D^{20} -12.0^\circ (CHCl_3)$; ESI-MS m/z 327.1 [M -H]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.18-7.31 (5H, m), 6.84 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 8.0, 1.8$ Hz), 6.69 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 4.05 (1H), 2.55-2.94 (10H), 5.47 (1H, -OH), 3.89 (3H, -OCH₃)。经核对文献^[9], 确定结构为 5-hydroxy-7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-3-heptanone, 5 位手性碳为 R 构型。

3.4 化合物 4

白色粉末; 分子式 $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$; ESI-MS m/z 309.0 [M -H]⁺; 1H -NMR (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.17-7.31 (5H, m), 6.81-6.86 (4H, m), 6.11 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz), 5.50 (1H, s, -OH), 2.46-2.95 (8H, m), 3.86 (3H, s, -OCH₃)。经核对文献^[10], 确定结构为 7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenyl-hep-4-en-3-one。

3.5 化合物 5

浅黄色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 287 [$M + H$]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.00-7.05 (2H, m, H-2, 6), 6.94 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5, 8.1$ Hz, H-5), 6.22 (1H, d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, H-1'), 6.04 (1H, m, H-2'), 5.26 (2H, m, H-3'), 3.80 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 2.25 (3H, s, -CO₂CH₃), 2.09 (3H, s, -CO₂CH₃)。经与文献数据核对^[11], 确定为 [1'S]-1'-乙酰氧丁香酚乙酯 ([1'S]-1'-acetoxyeugenol acetate)。

3.6 化合物 6

淡黄色针晶, mp 141 ~ 142℃; ESI-MS m/z : 149 [$M + H$]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 9.65 (1H, d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, -CHO), 7.48 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-2, 6), 7.41 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-1'), 6.88 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-3, 5), 6.60 (1H, dd, $J = 4.8, 9$ Hz, H-2')。经与文献波谱数据比对^[12], 鉴定此化合物为反式对羟基桂皮醛 (trans-*p*-hydroxylcinnamaldehyde)。

3.7 化合物 7

无色结晶, mp 115 ~ 117℃; ESI-MS m/z : 121 [M -H]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, MeOH- d_6) δ : 7.79 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2, 6), 6.92 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-3, 5)。经与标准品数据对照, 鉴定为对羟基苯甲醛 (*p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde)。

3.8 化合物 8

橙色柱状结晶, mp 146 ~ 147℃; ESI-MS m/z : 149 [M -H]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, MeOH- d_6) δ : 7.94 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3, 5), 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-2, 6), 3.35 (2H, q, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-2'), 1.21 (3H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, -CH₃)。经核对文献^[13], 确定为 1-(4-hydroxy-phenyl) propan-1-one。

3.9 化合物 9

黄色粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 269 [M -H]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, MeOH- d_6) δ : 8.25 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 7.52 (3H, m, H-2', 4', 6'), 6.47 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-8), 6.25 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-6)。经核对文献^[13], 确定为 1-(4-hydroxy-phenyl) propan-1-one。经与文献数据核对^[14], 确定为高良姜素 (galangin)。

3.10 化合物 10

白色结晶, mp 56 ~ 58℃; ESI-MS m/z : 257 [$M + H$]⁺; 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.40 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 7.05 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.63 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz), 6.23 (1H, m), 4.71

(2H, d, $J = 6.3\text{Hz}$), 2.30 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2.10 (3H, s, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3$)。经与文献数据核对^[11], 确定为 *trans-p*-coumaryl diacetate。

3.11 化合物 11

白色针晶, mp142.5℃; 分子式 $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$ 。通过 TLC 实验, 与 β -谷甾醇标准品 Rf 值及显色行为一致, 且与 β -谷甾醇标准品混合后熔点不下降。鉴定该化合物为 β -谷甾醇(β -sitosterol)。**TCM**

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(收稿日期 2008-05-19)

Studies on the Chemical Constituents of *Alpinia Galanga*

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the chemical constituents of *Alpinia galanga* Willd. . **Methods:** The chemical constituents were isolated by various column chromatographic methods, and the structures were elucidated on the basis of UV, IR, MS, $^1\text{H-NMR}$, $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectral analysis. **Results:** Eleven compounds were isolated and their structures were elucidated as 4- [(*E*)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenyl acetate (1), *trans-p*-hydroxycinnamaldehyde acetate (2), 5-hydroxy-7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl) -1-phenyl-3-heptanone (3), 7-(4"-hydroxy-3"-methoxyphenyl) -1-phenylhep-4-en-3-one (4), [1'S] -1'-acetoxyeugenol acetate (5), *trans-p*-hydroxycinnamaldehyde (6), *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (7), 1-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propan-1-one (8), galangin (9), *trans-p*-coumaryl diacetate (10), β -sitosterol (11) . **Conclusion:** Compound 1 was obtained from nature for the first time, compound 2 was obtained from this genus for the first time, and compounds 3 and 4 were obtained from this plant for the first time.

[Key words] *Alpinia galanga* Willd. ; 4- [(*E*)-3-hydroxyprop-1-enyl] phenyl acetate; Trans-*p*-hydroxycinnamaldehyde acetate; Diarylheptanoid