

枫香树叶的化学成分

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[摘要] 目的: 研究枫香树叶的化学成分。方法: 利用硅胶, Sephadex LH-20, MPLC 等色谱方法进行化合物的分离纯化, 根据化合物的理化性质、波谱分析方法进行结构鉴定。结果: 从枫香树叶的乙酸乙酯部位分离得到9个化合物, 分别为: (+)-lyoniresinol-3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside [(+)-南烛木树脂酚-3 α -O- β -D-葡萄糖] (1), (6R, 7S, 8S)-7a-[(β -glucopyranosyl) oxy] lyoniresinol (2), (+)-5'-methoxyisolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside (3), (-)-isolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside (4), (3S, 5R, 6R, 7E, 9S)-megastigman-7-ene-3, 5, 6, 9-tetrol (5), 山柰酚-4'-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷 (6), kaempferol-4'-O- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranoside (7), 山柰酚-3-O-(6"-没食子酰基)- β -D-半乳糖苷 (8), 槲皮素-3-O-(6"-没食子酰基)- β -D-半乳糖苷 (9)。结论: 化合物1~9均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

[关键词] 枫香树; 金缕梅科; 化学成分

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Chemical Constituents of Leaf of *Liquidambar formosana*

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the chemical constituents of the leaf of *Liquidambar formosana*. **Method:** The chemical constituents were isolated by column chromatography on silica gel, Sephadex LH-20 and MPLC. Their chemical structures were elucidated on the basis of special analysis. **Result:** Nine compounds were isolated from ethyl acetate position, whose structures were elucidated as (+)-lyoniresinol-3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside (1), (6R, 7S, 8S)-7a-[(β -glucopyranosyl) oxy] lyoniresinol (2), (+)-5'-methoxyisolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside (3), (-)-isolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside (4), (3S, 5R, 6R, 7E, 9S)-megastigman-7-ene-3, 5, 6, 9-tetrol (5), kaempferol-4'-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (6), kaempferol-4'-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoyl- β -D-glucopyranoside (7), kaempferol-3-O- β -D-(6"-galloyl) galactopyranoside (8), quercetin-3-O- β -D-(6"-galloyl) galactopyranoside (9). **Conclusion:** Compounds 1-9 were isolated from this plant for the first time.

[Key words] *Liquidambar formosana*; Hamamelidaceae; chemical constituents

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枫香树叶性平, 味辛、苦, 具有祛风除湿, 行气止痛, 解毒之功效。民间用于治疗急性胃肠炎, 痢疾, 产后风等疾病^[1]。枫香树叶提取物制剂还被应用在口腔外科手术中, 用于止血消炎^[2]。枫香树叶也是治疗急慢性胃肠炎、腹泻、小儿消化不良药肠炎宁系列品种的主要药味之一。迄今未见有关枫香树叶抗菌方面化学成分的报道, 作者将枫香树叶水提物

依次用三氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇进行了提取,得到各自部位,并将上述得到的各部位及其水提物进行了药理筛选,发现枫香树叶水提物和乙酸乙酯部位对金黄色葡萄球菌和志贺菌具有显著的抑制作用(见表1)。为了寻找其有效成分,阐明其药效物质基础,更好地开发利用该植物资源,本实验对枫香树叶进行了较为系统的研究。利用各种色谱技术从枫香树叶水提物的乙酸乙酯部位分离鉴定了9个化合物,化合物1~9均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

表1 枫香树叶粗提物的最低抑菌质量浓度(MIC) $g \cdot mL^{-1}$

菌种	水提物	乙酸乙酯部位
金黄色葡萄球菌	0.25	0.125
志贺菌	1	2

1 材料

1.1 仪器 岛津2010系列高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津公司), Buchi型中压液相制备色谱仪(瑞士步琪公司), Waters系列高效液相色谱仪(包括600 Control, PDA2996型二极管阵列检测器, 717 Plus型自动进样器, Empower化学工作站, 美国Waters公司), 1200型半制备高效液相色谱仪(美国安捷伦公司), Sartorius BP211D型电子天平(德国赛托利斯集团), EYELA SB-1000型旋转蒸发器(日本EYELA公司), Bruker Tensor 27型傅立叶变换红外光谱仪(瑞士布鲁克公司), UV-260型分光光度计(日本岛津公司), UNITY INOVA 600型超导核磁共振仪(美国Varian公司), ZabSpec型质谱仪(美国Micromass公司), Autopol IV-T/V型旋光仪(美国DKSH公司), RY-1G型熔点测定仪(中国天津天光光学仪器有限公司), C_{18} 反相填料(日本YMC), 柱层析硅胶、薄层层析硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂), 水为双蒸水, 其他所用试剂均为分析纯。

1.2 药材 药材采自江西弋阳, 经江西省食品药品检验所袁桂平主任中药师鉴定为金缕梅科植物枫香 *Liquidambar formosana* Hance 的叶。标本保存在江西省食品药品检验所中药标本室。

2 提取分离

枫香树叶10 kg, 粉碎, 用10倍量水煎煮2次, 每次2 h。提取液浓缩至适量, 依次用三氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取。萃取液分别减压浓缩至干, 得三氯甲烷部分(60 g)、乙酸乙酯部分(230 g)和正丁醇部分(360 g)。乙酸乙酯部分用适量甲醇溶解后, 用1:1.5的硅胶拌样, 经正相硅胶色谱, 以三氯甲烷-甲醇(3:1)为洗脱剂, 切干柱得Fr. 1~Fr. 19, 其

中Fr6(37.4 g)以三氯甲烷-甲醇(7:1~1:1)为洗脱剂, 经薄层色谱检视, 合并相同的组分, 得20个组分(Fr. 6-1~Fr. 6-20)。Fr. 6-7(3.0 g)经中压制备液相色谱, 以甲醇-水(10:90~70:30)梯度洗脱, 用高效液相色谱检测后, 合并为10个部分(Fr. 6-7-1~Fr. 6-7-10), Fr. 6-7-3(42.4 mg), 经反相高效制备液相色谱, 以甲醇-0.1%三氟乙酸(25:75)(7 mL·min⁻¹)为流动相, 分离得到化合物1(12.6 mg)和化合物2(3.2 mg)。Fr. 6-7-5(20.3 mg)经反相高效制备液相色谱, 以甲醇-0.1%三氟乙酸(28:72)(7 mL·min⁻¹)为流动相, 得到化合物3(4.3 mg)和4(2.0 mg)。Fr. 6-7-8(30.8 mg)经反复硅胶柱色谱和Sephadex LH-20(甲醇洗脱)柱色谱, 得到化合物5(1.6 mg)。Fr. 6-14(10.0 g)以经中压制备液相色谱, 以甲醇-水(10:90~80:20)梯度洗脱, 经高效液相色谱检测后, 合并为15个部分(Fr. 6-14-1~Fr. 6-14-15), Fr. 6-14-5(50.4 mg)经反相高效制备液相色谱, 以乙腈-0.1%三氟乙酸(14:86)(7 mL·min⁻¹)为流动相, 得到化合物6(5.5 mg)、化合物7(6.6 mg)、化合物8(4.9 mg)。Fr. 6-14-10(25.6 mg)经反相高效制备液相色谱, 以乙腈-0.1%三氟乙酸(16:84)(7 mL·min⁻¹)为流动相, 得到化合物9(6.9 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 白色无定型粉末(甲醇), mp 178~179 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 32.8$ (c 0.8, MeOH)。酸水解后检出葡萄糖, ESI-MS m/z : 605 $[M + Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 600 MHz) δ : 6.53 (1H, s, H-8), 6.33 (2H, s, H-2', H-6'), 4.26 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-4), 4.12 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1"), 3.96 (1H, m, H-3a), 3.76 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃), 3.67 (1H, dd, $J = 11.4, 5.4$ Hz, H-2a), 3.64 (6H, s, 3'-OCH₃, 5'-OCH₃), 3.24 (3H, s, 5-OCH₃), 3.02 (2H, m, H-2a, H-3a), 2.63 (1H, dd, $J = 15.0, 4.2$ Hz, H-1), 2.51 (1H, overlap, H-1), 1.91 (1H, m, H-3), 1.50 (1H, m, H-2)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 150 MHz) δ : 32.5 (C-1, t), 39.3 (C-2, d), 65.4 (C-2a, t), 44.5 (C-3, d), 69.5 (C-3a, t), 40.9 (C-4, d), 146.8 (C-5, s), 137.2 (C-6, s), 146.4 (C-7, s), 106.6 (C-8, d), 128.3 (C-9, s), 124.8 (C-10, s), 137.5 (C-1', s), 105.9 (C-2', d), 147.4 (C-3', s), 133.2 (C-4', s), 147.4 (C-5', s), 105.9 (C-6', d), 103.9 (C-1", d), 72.5 (C-2", d), 73.2 (C-3", d), 69.5 (C-4', d), 76.7 (C-5", d), 63.6 (C-6", t), 58.5 (5-OCH₃, q), 55.6 (7-OCH₃, q), 56.0 (3'-

OCH₃, q), 56.0(5'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献[3]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**1**为(+)-lyoni-resinol-3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside[(+)-南烛木树脂酚-3 α -O- β -D-葡萄糖]。

化合物**2** 白色无定型粉末(甲醇), mp 170 ~ 172 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 22.7$ (c 0.04, MeOH)。酸水解后检出葡萄糖, ESI-MS m/z : 605 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.54 (1H, s, H-4), 6.29 (2H, s, H-2', H-6'), 4.15 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-8), 4.06 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1''), 3.77 (3H, s, 5-OCH₃), 3.70 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 5.4$ Hz, H-7a), 3.64 (6H, s, 3'-OCH₃, 5'-OCH₃), 3.46 (1H, d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, H-7a), 3.37 (2H, m, H-6a), 3.24 (3H, s, 1-OCH₃), 2.60 (2H, m, H-5), 1.94 (1H, m, H-7), 1.52 (1H, m, H-6)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 146.4 (C-1, s), 137.2 (C-2, s), 146.9 (C-3, s), 106.6 (C-4, d), 32.3 (C-5, t), 39.2 (C-6, d), 65.7 (C-6a, t), 44.4 (C-7, d), 69.5 (C-7a, t), 40.8 (C-8, d), 124.7 (C-9, s), 128.4 (C-10, s), 137.6 (C-1', s), 106.0 (C-2', d), 147.5 (C-3', s), 133.4 (C-4', s), 147.5 (C-5', s), 106.0 (C-6', d), 103.7 (C-1'', d), 73.2 (C-2'', d), 75.7 (C-3'', d), 69.5 (C-4'', d), 76.6 (C-5'', d), 64.0 (C-6'', t), 58.7 (1-OCH₃, q), 55.7 (3-OCH₃, q), 56.0 (3'-OCH₃, q), 56.0 (5'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献[4]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**2**为(6*R*, 7*S*, 8*S*)-7a-[(β -glucopyranosyl)oxy]lyoni-resinol。

化合物**3** 白色无定型粉末(甲醇), mp 189 ~ 192 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 7.4$ (c 0.04, MeOH)。酸水解后检出葡萄糖, ESI-MS m/z : 575 [M + Na]⁺, ESI-MS m/z : 551 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.60 (1H, s, H-8), 6.42 (2H, s, H-2', H-6'), 6.10 (1H, s, H-5), 4.06 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1''), 3.90 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4), 3.86 (1H, m, H-3a), 3.70 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃), 3.68 (6H, s, 3'-OCH₃, 5'-OCH₃), 3.59 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 3.0$ Hz, H-2a), 2.96 (2H, m, H-2a, H-3a), 2.77 (1H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-1), 2.73 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, H-1), 1.89 (1H, m, H-3), 1.71 (1H, m, H-2)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 32.5 (C-1, t), 39.9 (C-2, d), 65.5 (C-2a, t), 43.8 (C-3, d), 69.5 (C-3a, t), 46.1 (C-4, d), 116.1 (C-5, d), 144.0 (C-6, s), 145.5 (C-7, s), 111.9 (C-8, d), 126.9 (C-9, s), 132.5 (C-10, s), 135.7 (C-1', s), 106.8 (C-2', d), 147.8 (C-3', s), 133.6 (C-4', s), 147.8 (C-5', s), 106.8 (C-6', d), 104.5 (C-1'', d),

72.4 (C-2'', d), 73.3 (C-3'', d), 69.7 (C-4'', d), 76.5 (C-5'', d), 62.6 (C-6'', t), 55.5 (7-OCH₃, q), 55.9 (3'-OCH₃, q), 55.9 (5'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献[5]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**3**为(+)-5'-methoxysolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside。

化合物**4** 白色无定型粉末(甲醇), mp 186 ~ 189 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 10.0$ (c 0.01, MeOH)。酸水解后检出葡萄糖, ESI-MS m/z : 545 [M + Na]⁺, ESI-MS m/z : 521 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2'), 6.67 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.59 (1H, s, H-8), 6.46 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.8$ Hz, H-6'), 6.06 (1H, s, H-5), 4.01 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1''), 3.90 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-4), 3.83 (1H, br d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, H-2a), 3.71 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃), 3.69 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.47 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3a), 3.45 (1H, br d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, H-2a), 2.76 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3a), 2.70 (2H, m, H-1), 1.86 (1H, m, H-2), 1.68 (1H, m, H-3)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 32.1 (C-1, t), 39.6 (C-2, d), 65.2 (C-2a, t), 43.7 (C-3, d), 69.2 (C-3a, t), 45.4 (C-4, d), 115.9 (C-5, d), 143.7 (C-6, s), 145.1 (C-7, s), 111.7 (C-8, d), 126.7 (C-9, s), 132.4 (C-10, s), 136.4 (C-1', s), 113.8 (C-2', d), 146.8 (C-3', s), 144.3 (C-4', s), 115.1 (C-5', d), 121.0 (C-6', d), 104.1 (C-1'', d), 72.9 (C-2'', d), 76.2 (C-3'', d), 69.5 (C-4'', d), 76.2 (C-5'', d), 62.3 (C-6'', t), 55.2 (7-OCH₃, q), 55.3 (3'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献[6]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为(-)-isolariciresinol 3 α -O- β -D-glucopyranoside。

化合物**5** 白色无定型粉末(甲醇), mp 183 ~ 185 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 38.0$ (c 1.00, MeOH)。ESI-MS m/z : 243 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 0.87 (3H, s, H-12), 1.10 (3H, s, H-11), 1.21 (3H, s, H-13), 1.26 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-10), 1.64 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H-2eq), 1.73 (1H, d, $J = 13.2$ Hz, H2ax), 1.75 (1H, dd, $J = 13.2, 12.0$ Hz, H4ax), 1.77 (1H, dd, $J = 13.2, 1.8$ Hz, H4eq), 4.34 (1H, quint d, $J = 6.6, 1.2$ Hz, H-9), 4.90 (overlap, H-3), 5.78 (1H, dd, $J = 15.6, 1.2$ Hz, H-8), 6.07 (1H, d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, H-7)。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 40.8 (C-1, s), 45.8 (C-2, t), 65.4 (C-3, d), 46.4 (C-4, t), 77.8 (C-5, s), 79.0 (C-6, s), 131.2 (C-7, d), 136.2 (C-8, d), 69.6 (C-9, d), 24.2 (C-10, q), 27.6 (C-11, q), 26.3 (C-12, q), 27.1 (C-13, q)。以上数

据与文献[7]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为(3*S*,5*R*,6*R*,7*E*,9*S*)-megastigman-7-ene-3,5,6,9-tetrol。

化合物**6** 黄色无定型粉末(甲醇),mp 223 ~ 225 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 3.3$ (*c* 0.03, MeOH)。盐酸镁粉反应呈阳性, Molish 反应呈阳性, 酸水解后检出葡萄糖, ESI-MS m/z : 471 $[M + Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.21 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-6), 6.44 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-8), 6.88 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-3', 5'), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-2', 6')。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 156.7 (C-2, s), 133.7 (C-3, s), 178.0 (C-4, s), 161.7 (C-5, s), 99.2 (C-6, d), 164.6 (C-7, s), 94.1 (C-8, d), 156.9 (C-9, s), 104.5 (C-10, s), 121.4 (C-1', s), 131.4 (C-2', d), 115.6 (C-3', d), 160.4 (C-4', s), 115.6 (C-5', d), 131.4 (C-6', d), 101.4 (C-1'', d), 74.7 (C-2'', d), 76.9 (C-3'', d), 70.4 (C-4'', d), 78.0 (C-5'', d), 61.3 (C-6'', t)。以上数据与文献[8]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为 kaempferol-4'-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物**7** 黄色无定型粉末(甲醇),mp 223 ~ 225 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 15.0$ (*c* 0.02, MeOH)。盐酸镁粉反应呈阳性, Molish 反应呈阳性, ESI-MS m/z : 617 $[M + Na]^+$, ESI-MS m/z : 593 $[M-H]^-$ 。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 0.97 (3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, Rha-CH₃), 4.36 (1H, s, H-1'''), 5.30 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-1''), 6.20 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.41 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-8), 6.87 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-3', 5'), 7.98 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-2', 6')。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 156.5 (C-2, s), 133.2 (C-3, s), 177.4 (C-4, s), 161.2 (C-5, s), 98.7 (C-6, d), 164.1 (C-7, s), 93.7 (C-8, d), 156.8 (C-9, s), 104.0 (C-10, s), 120.9 (C-1', s), 130.9 (C-2', d), 115.1 (C-3', d), 159.9 (C-4', s), 115.1 (C-5', d), 130.9 (C-6', d), 100.8 (C-1'', d), 74.2 (C-2'', d), 75.7 (C-3'', d), 70.0 (C-4'', d), 76.3 (C-5'', d), 66.9 (C-6'', t), 101.3 (C-1''', d), 70.6 (C-2''', d), 70.3 (C-3''', d), 71.8 (C-4''', d), 68.2 (C-5''', d), 17.7 (C-6''', q)。以上数据与文献[9]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**7**为 kaempferol-4'-*O*- α -*L*-rhamonpyranoyl (1 → 6)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物**8** 黄色无定型粉末(甲醇),mp 215 ~ 218 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 5.0$ (*c* 0.02, MeOH)。盐酸镁粉反应呈阳性, Molish 反应呈阳性, 酸水解后检出半乳糖, ESI-MS m/z : 623 $[M + Na]^+$, ESI-MS m/z : 599 $[M-H]^-$ 。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.20

(1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.43 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-8), 6.85 (2H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-3', 5'), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-2', 6')。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 156.3 (C-2, s), 133.3 (C-3, s), 177.4 (C-4, s), 161.1 (C-5, s), 98.7 (C-6, d), 164.1 (C-7, s), 93.6 (C-8, d), 156.6 (C-9, s), 103.8 (C-10, s), 120.7 (C-1', s), 130.8 (C-2', d), 115.0 (C-3', d), 160.0 (C-4', s), 115.0 (C-5', d), 130.8 (C-6', d), 102.1 (C-1'', d), 71.0 (C-2'', d), 72.7 (C-3'', d), 67.7 (C-4'', d), 72.3 (C-5'', d), 62.1 (C-6'', t), 119.0 (C-1''', s), 108.5 (C-2''', d), 145.4 (C-3''', s), 138.4 (C-4''', s), 145.4 (C-5''', s), 108.5 (C-6''', d)。以上数据与文献[10]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**8**为 kaempferol-3-*O*- β -*D*-(6''-galloyl) galactopyranoside。

化合物**9** 黄色无定型粉末(甲醇),mp 210-213 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 160.0$ (*c* 0.02, MeOH)。盐酸镁粉反应呈阳性, Molish 反应呈阳性, 酸水解后检出半乳糖, ESI-MS: m/z : 639 $[M + Na]^+$, ESI-MS m/z : 615 $[M-H]^-$ 。¹H-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 600 MHz) δ : 6.19 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.40 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-8), 6.81 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 7.51 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-2'), 7.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.8 Hz, H-6')。¹³C-NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 150 MHz) δ : 156.3 (C-2, s), 133.9 (C-3, s), 177.4 (C-4, s), 161.2 (C-5, s), 98.8 (C-6, d), 164.2 (C-7, s), 93.5 (C-8, d), 156.5 (C-9, s), 104.3 (C-10, s), 121.1 (C-1', s), 115.2 (C-2', d), 142.0 (C-3', s), 148.5 (C-4', s), 116.1 (C-5', d), 121.9 (C-6', d), 102.0 (C-1'', d), 71.1 (C-2'', d), 72.7 (C-3'', d), 67.7 (C-4'', d), 76.5 (C-5'', d), 62.3 (C-6'', t), 120.2 (C-1''', s), 108.6 (C-2''', d), 144.8 (C-3''', s), 138.5 (C-4''', s), 144.8 (C-5''', s), 108.6 (C-6''', d)。以上数据与文献[10]数据一致,故鉴定化合物**9**为槲皮素-3-*O*-(6''-没食子酰基)- β -*D*-半乳糖。

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芪苈强心胶囊的化学成分(三)

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[摘要] **目的:**研究复方中药芪苈强心胶囊的化学成分,从而明确芪苈强心胶囊的药效物质基础。**方法:**使用硅胶柱色谱、凝胶柱色谱、中低压液相色谱和制备高效液相色谱等手段,对芪苈强心胶囊大孔树脂95%,50%,30%醇洗部分的化学成分进行分离和鉴定。**结果:**从这三段洗脱物中分离纯化得到10个单体化合物。利用1D,2D核磁共振光谱全部鉴定了其结构。分别为人参皂苷Rd(1),20(S)-人参皂苷Rh₁(2),20(S)-人参皂苷Rg₂(3),毛蕊异黄酮(4),杠柳苷 Δ^5 -pregnene-3 β ,20(S)-diol-20-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 6)- β -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-digitalopyranoside(5),黄芪皂苷I(6),山柰酚-3-O- β -D-芸香苷(7),橙皮苷(8),迷迭香酸甲酯(9),迷迭香酸乙酯(10)。**结论:**化合物1~6,8~10均为首次从芪苈强心胶囊中分离得到。

[关键词] 芪苈强心胶囊;化学成分;分离;核磁共振光谱

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Chemical Components from Qili Qiangxin Capsule (III)

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the chemical components of Qili Qiangxin capsule and to prove its material basis for efficacy. **Method:** The compounds were isolated from fractions eluted by 95% ethanol, 50%

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