

· 论 文 ·

## 台湾狗牙花的生物碱类化学成分

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**摘要** 采用硅胶、Sephadex LH-20、ODS、HPLC 等色谱方法进行分离纯化, 从夹竹桃科植物台湾狗牙花(*Ervatamia pandacaqui* Pichon)枝叶中分离得到 11 个生物碱类化合物, 根据其理化性质与波谱数据分别鉴定为 voacristine 7-hydroxyindolenine (**1**), iboxygaine (**2**), 19S-hydroxyibogamine (**3**), 3-oxotabersonine (**4**), 派利文碱(perivine, **5**), 佩西立文(pericyclivine, **6**), rhazinalinol (**7**), geissoschizol (**8**), 3,14-dihydroolivaccine (**9**), 瓦莱萨明碱(vallesamine, **10**), conolobine A (**11**)。化合物 **1~11** 均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

**关键词** 夹竹桃科; 台湾狗牙花; 生物碱; 化学成分; 分离鉴定

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### Alkaloids of *Ervatamia pandacaqui*

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**Abstract** Eleven alkaloids were isolated from the twigs and leaves of *Ervatamia pandacaqui* using chromatographic methods of silica gel, Sephadex LH-20, ODS, and HPLC. Their structures were elucidated by physical, chemical and spectroscopic methods and determined as voacristine 7-hydroxyindolenine (**1**), iboxygaine (**2**), 19S-hydroxyibogamine (**3**), 3-oxotabersonine (**4**), perivine (**5**), pericyclivine (**6**), rhazinalinol (**7**), geissoschizol (**8**), 3,14-dihydroolivaccine (**9**), vallesamine (**10**), and conolobine A (**11**), respectively. All compounds were isolated from this plant for the first time.

**Key words** Apocynaceae; *Ervatamia pandacaqui*; alkaloids; chemical constituent; isolation and identification

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台湾狗牙花(*Ervatamia pandacaqui* Pichon)为夹竹桃科(Apocynaceae)狗牙花属植物, 原产于菲律宾, 主要栽培于我国台湾省台南市及广东省南部岛屿; 具有清热降压和消肿解毒的作用, 常用于

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治疗高血压、咽喉肿痛、痈疽疮毒、跌打损伤等;其化学成分研究较少<sup>[1]</sup>。狗牙花属植物约有120种,主要分布于从印度起经中国西南部、越南、缅甸、泰国、马来西亚、印度尼西亚、菲律宾到澳大利亚地区;我国产狗牙花主要有15个种和5个变种,分布于西南到华南及台湾省等地区<sup>[2]</sup>。狗牙花属植物中富含的生物碱结构复杂多变,生物活性显著,本课题组前期系统地对该属植物药用狗牙花、海南狗牙花和台湾狗牙花中的生物碱类成分进行研究,从中发现了一系列具有新颖骨架且生物活性好的化合物<sup>[3–8]</sup>。本研究又从台湾狗牙花枝叶中分离得到11个生物碱类化合物,分别鉴定为:voacristine 7-hydroxyindolenine(1), iboxygaine(2), 19S-hydroxyibogamine(3), 3-oxotabersonine(4), 派利文碱(perivine, 5), 佩西立文(pericyclivine, 6), rhazinalinol(7), geissoschizol(8), 3, 14-dihydroolivaccine(9), 瓦莱萨明碱(vallesamine, 10), conolobine A(11)。所有化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

## 1 仪器与材料

V-550型紫外-可见光谱仪, FT/IR-480 Plus Fourier Transform型红外光谱仪(日本Jasco公司); Advantage Max质谱仪(美国Thermo Finnigan公司); 6210 ESI/TOF质谱仪, 1200分析及制备型高效液相色谱仪(美国安捷伦公司); AV-400型超导核磁共振仪(美国Bruker公司)。

柱色谱用硅胶(100~200目、200~300目,青岛海洋化工厂);RP<sub>18</sub>柱色谱填料(C<sub>18</sub>, 10~40 μm, 德国Merck公司); Sephadex LH-20(美国Pharmacia公司)。所用试剂均为分析纯或化学纯。

台湾狗牙花植物于2015年9月采集于台湾省台南市, 经香港科技大学董婷霞博士鉴定为台湾狗牙花(*Ervatamia pandacaqui* Pichon)的干燥枝叶。标本(No. CP2015091001)存放于暨南大学药学院植物标本室。

## 2 提取与分离

台湾狗牙花枝叶5.0 kg, 粉碎成粗粉, 用95%乙醇渗滤提取3次, 减压浓缩后得到总浸膏450 g, 加水混悬后, 用10% HCl调pH至2~3后, 氯仿萃取, 酸水层用氨水调pH至9~10, 萃取液减压浓缩

得到粗总生物碱12.5 g。粗总生物碱部位通过硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮, 100:0→0:100)得到10个馏分(Fr. 1~10)。Fr. 5经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇, 1:1)得到Fr. 5A~5C; Fr. 5B经ODS反相柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(甲醇)以及制备型HPLC纯化得到化合物1[16 mg, 乙腈-水(30:70),  $t_R = 25.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物2[23 mg, 乙腈-水(32:68),  $t_R = 18.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物3[19 mg, 乙腈-水(35:70),  $t_R = 15.0 \text{ min}$ ]。Fr. 7经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇, 1:1)得到Fr. 7A~7C; Fr. 7B经ODS反相柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(甲醇)以及制备型HPLC纯化得到化合物8[21 mg, 乙腈-水(50:50),  $t_R = 27.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物9[27 mg, 乙腈-水(47:53),  $t_R = 23.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物11[18 mg, 乙腈-水(42:58),  $t_R = 28.0 \text{ min}$ ]。Fr. 9经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇, 1:1)得到Fr. 9A~9E; Fr. 9C经ODS反相柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(甲醇)以及制备型HPLC纯化得到化合物4[25 mg, 乙腈-水(35:65),  $t_R = 29.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物5[28 mg, 乙腈-水(30:70),  $t_R = 27.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物6[17 mg, 乙腈-水(28:70),  $t_R = 25.0 \text{ min}$ ]。Fr. 10经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇, 1:1)得到Fr. 10A~10C; Fr. 10B经ODS反相柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(甲醇)以及制备型HPLC纯化得到化合物7[23 mg, 乙腈-水(35:70),  $t_R = 20.0 \text{ min}$ ]、化合物10[18 mg, 乙腈-水(40:70),  $t_R = 16.0 \text{ min}$ ]。

## 3 结构鉴定

**化合物1** 黄色粉末, 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 207, 228, 291 nm; IR (KBr): 3 423, 3 263, 1 734, 1 541, 1 474 cm<sup>-1</sup>; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 401.5 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.30 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz}$ , H-12) 6.97 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4 \text{ Hz}$ , H-9), 6.88 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 2.4 \text{ Hz}$ , H-11), 4.30 (1H, s, H-21) 4.03 (1H, m, H-19a), 3.83 (3H, s, OMe), 3.68 (3H, s, COOMe), 3.58 (1H, m, H-5 $\alpha$ ), 2.96 (1H, m, H-5 $\beta$ ), 2.90 (1H, m, H-3a), 2.84 (1H, m, H-3b), 2.83 (1H, d,  $J = 13.8, \text{H-17}\alpha$ ), 2.26 (1H, m, H-6 $\beta$ ), 2.00 (1H, m, H-17 $\beta$ ), 1.90 (1H, m, H-14), 1.65 (1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 1.75 (1H, m, H-15 $\alpha$ ), 1.50 (1H, m, H-15 $\beta$ ), 1.50 (1H, m, H-20), 1.12 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3, \text{H-18}$ ); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 100 MHz)  $\delta$ :

189.5(C-2), 173.7(COOMe), 161.0(C-10), 145.6(C-8), 145.6(C-13), 121.7(C-12), 114.8(C-11), 109.5(C-9), 88.5(C-7), 72.7(C-19), 58.7(C-21), 58.2(C-16), 56.2(OMe), 53.4(COOMe), 49.9(C-

5), 48.9(C-3), 40.8(C-20), 38.2(C-6), 34.3(C-17), 28.1(C-14), 25.2(C-15), 20.7(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[9]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**1**为voacristine 7-hydroxyindolenine。

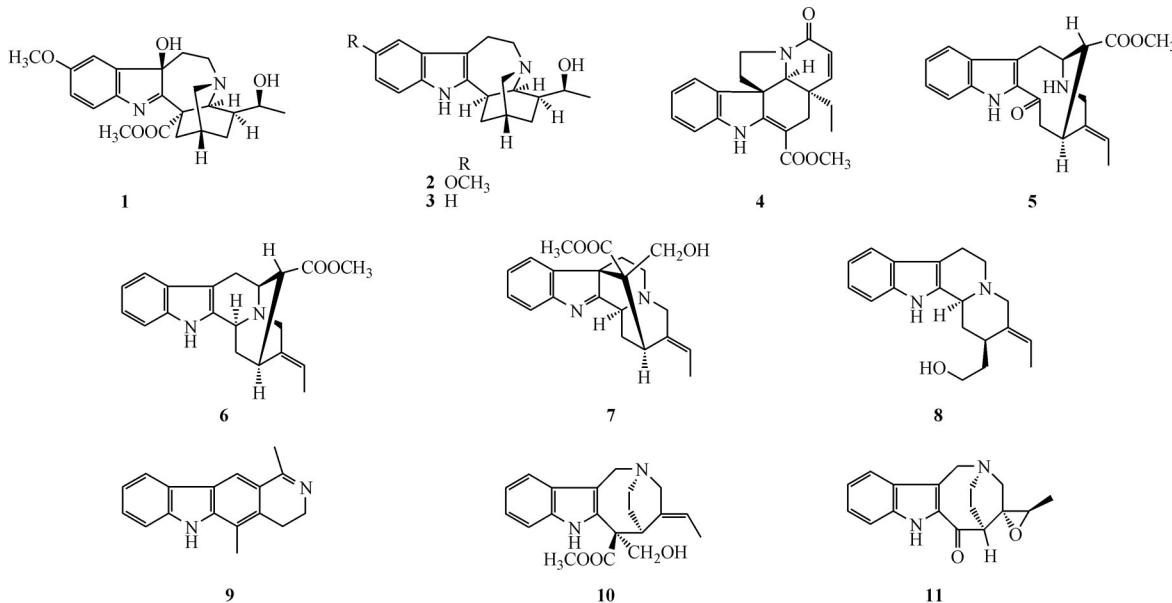


Figure 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1–11

**化合物**2**** 白色粉末, 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 207, 227, 287 nm; IR(KBr): 3 399, 3 234, 2 922, 1 487, 1 455, 1 215, 823 cm<sup>-1</sup>; ESI-MS *m/z* 327.3[M+H]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H NMR(CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.11(1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-12), 6.90(1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-9), 6.69(1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, H-11), 4.15(1H, m, H-19), 3.824(3H, s, OMe), 3.35(2H, m, H-5), 3.18(1H, m, H-6 $\beta$ ), 3.17(1H, m, H-16), 3.11(1H, m, H-3a), 3.11(1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 3.11(1H, s, H-21), 2.97(1H, m, H-3b), 2.71(1H, dd, *J* = 14.6 Hz, 3.6 Hz, H-17 $\alpha$ ), 2.15(1H, m, H-17 $\beta$ ), 1.98(1H, m, H-14), 1.91(1H, m, H-15 $\alpha$ ), 1.74(1H, m, H-15 $\beta$ ), 1.66(1H, m, H-20), 1.14(3H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 154.9(C-10), 143.5(C-2), 131.8(C-13), 131.1(C-8), 111.9(C-12), 111.4(C-11), 108.3(C-7), 101.1(C-9), 73.2(C-19), 61.9(C-21), 56.4(OMe), 54.2(C-5), 50.4(C-3), 43.6(C-20), 41.1(C-16), 35.4(C-17), 27.5(C-14), 24.6(C-15), 21.2(C-6), 20.3(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[10]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**2**为iboxygaine。

**化合物**3**** 黄色粉末, 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup> -21.0°(*c* 0.16, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 205, 226, 282 nm; IR(KBr): 3 399, 3 264, 2 926, 1 541, 1 456, 1 155, 742 cm<sup>-1</sup>; ESI-MS *m/z* 297.4[M+H]<sup>+</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.39(1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-9), 7.22(1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-12), 7.02(1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-11), 6.96(1H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-10), 4.16(1H, m, H-19), 3.36(1H, s, H-21), 3.33(2H, m, H-5), 3.16(1H, m, H-16), 3.15(1H, m, H-6 $\beta$ ), 3.12(1H, m, H-3a), 3.12(1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 2.96(1H, m, H-3b), 2.75(1H, m, H-17 $\alpha$ ), 2.15(1H, m, H-17 $\beta$ ), 1.98(1H, m, H-14), 1.91(1H, m, H-15 $\alpha$ ), 1.76(1H, m, H-15 $\beta$ ), 1.65(1H, m, H-20), 1.14(3H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 142.6(C-2), 136.7(C-13), 130.7(C-8), 121.6(C-11), 119.4(C-10), 118.5(C-9), 111.2(C-12), 108.4(C-7), 73.20(C-19), 61.9(C-21), 54.2(C-5), 50.4(C-3), 43.6(C-20), 41.0(C-16), 35.4(C-17), 27.5(C-14), 24.6(C-15), 21.2(C-6), 20.3(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[11]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**3**为19S-hydroxyiboga-

mine。

**化合物4** 白色粉末,改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。 $[\alpha]_D^{25}-85.0^\circ(c\ 0.35, \text{CH}_3\text{OH})$ ; UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}: 207, 293, 329\text{ nm}$ ; IR (KBr): 3 423, 2 947, 1 717, 1 661, 1 610, 1 461, 1 382, 751  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; ESI-MS  $m/z$  351.4 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 4.22 (1H, m, H- $5\beta$ ), 3.45 (1H, m, H- $5\alpha$ ), 1.98 (1H, m, H- $6\beta$ ), 1.86 (1H, m, H- $6\alpha$ ), 7.38 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-9), 7.23 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-11), 7.06 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-12), 6.96 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-10), 6.65 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9.9 Hz, H-14), 5.92 (1H, d,  $J$  = 9.9 Hz, H-15), 4.10 (1H, m, H-21), 3.80 (3H, s, OMe), 2.68 (1H, d,  $J$  = 15.1 Hz, H-17 $\alpha$ ), 2.51 (1H, d,  $J$  = 15.1 Hz, H-17 $\beta$ ), 1.07 (2H, m, H-19), 0.75 (3H, d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 169.4 (COOMe), 166.5 (C-3), 163.5 (C-2), 148.1 (C-15), 144.7 (C-13), 136.8 (C-8), 129.8 (C-11), 122.8 (C-14), 122.6 (C-9), 122.2 (C-10), 111.2 (C-12), 90.6 (C-16), 67.9 (C-21), 58.2 (C-7), 51.6 (COOMe), 44.9 (C-5), 44.4 (C-6), 41.7 (C-20), 27.9 (C-19), 27.2 (C-17), 7.6 (C-18)。综上所述,化合物数据与文献[12]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为3-oxotabersonine。

**化合物5** 白色粉末,改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}: 206, 232, 315\text{ nm}$ ; IR (KBr): 3 419, 2 949, 1 716, 1 643, 1 541, 1 456, 746  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$  339.1708 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.76 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8, H-9), 7.40 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8, H-12), 7.33 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-11), 7.14 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-10), 5.53 (1H, q,  $J$  = 6.3 Hz, H-19), 4.32 (1H, m, H-16), 4.21 (1H, d,  $J$  = 14.6 Hz, H-21 $\beta$ ), 4.10 (1H, m, H-5), 3.82 (1H, m, H-15), 3.73 (1H, m, H-6 $\beta$ ), 3.53 (1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 3.53 (1H, m, H-14 $\beta$ ), 3.26 (1H, d,  $J$  = 14.6 Hz, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 2.69 (1H, s, COOMe), 2.63 (1H, m, H-14 $\alpha$ ), 1.73 (3H, d,  $J$  = 6.3 Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 192.3 (C-3), 172.3 (COOMe), 138.4 (C-20), 138.1 (C-13), 135.4 (C-2), 129.5 (C-8), 127.6 (C-11), 121.8 (C-9), 121.5 (C-7), 121.4 (C-10), 121.2 (C-19), 113.2 (C-12), 51.80 (C-5), 51.1 (COOMe), 49.2 (C-16), 44.1 (C-21), 44.0 (C-14), 32.2 (C-15), 25.7 (C-6), 12.2 (C-18)。综上所述,

化合物数据与文献[13]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为派利文碱(perivine)。

**化合物6** 黄色油状物,改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}: 205, 227, 280\text{ nm}$ ; IR (KBr): 3 380, 2 940, 1 717, 1 541, 1 456, 732  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; ESI-MS  $m/z$  323.3 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.7 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-12), 7.36 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-9), 7.04 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-11), 6.96 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, H-10), 5.33 (1H, q,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, H-19), 4.24 (1H, m, H-5), 3.79 (1H, m, H-21 $\beta$ ), 3.69 (1H, m, H-3), 3.61 (1H, m, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 3.04 (3H, s, COOMe), 2.99 (1H, m, H-15), 2.89 (2H, m, H-6), 2.62 (1H, m, H-14 $\beta$ ), 1.83 (1H, m, H-14 $\alpha$ ), 1.64 (3H, d,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 174.2 (COOMe), 139.7 (C-2), 138.6 (C-13), 138.5 (C-20), 128.1 (C-8), 122.0 (C-11), 119.7 (C-10), 118.4 (C-9), 116.0 (C-19), 112.0 (C-12), 105.3 (C-7), 56.5 (C-21), 54.2 (C-5), 51.6 (C-3), 51.4 (COOMe), 44.8 (C-16), 28.3 (C-15), 27.8 (C-14), 24.8 (C-6), 12.9 (C-18)。综上所述,化合物数据与文献[13]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为佩西立文(pericyclivine)。

**化合物7** 黄色粉末,改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}: 207, 288, 335\text{ nm}$ ; IR (KBr): 3 418, 3 216, 2 942, 1 733, 1 649, 1 541, 1 456, 752  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; ESI-MS  $m/z$  353.4 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.82 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-9), 7.47 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-12), 7.26 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-11), 7.14 (1H, t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-10), 5.64 (1H, q,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, H-19), 4.47 (1H, m, H-3), 4.41 (1H, m, H-17a), 4.34 (1H, m, H-17b), 4.08 (1H, d,  $J$  = 17.3 Hz, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 3.21 (1H, d,  $J$  = 17.3 Hz, H-21 $\beta$ ), 3.16 (3H, s, COOMe), 3.15 (1H, m, H-6 $\beta$ ), 2.66 (1H, m, H-5 $\alpha$ ), 2.55 (1H, m, H-5 $\beta$ ), 2.45 (1H, m, H-14 $\alpha$ ), 2.37 (1H, m, H-14 $\beta$ ), 3.28 (1H, m, H-15), 1.80 (1H, m, H-6 $\alpha$ ), 1.75 (3H, d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 191.5 (C-2), 173.8 (COOMe), 156.1 (C-13), 148.3 (C-8), 139.2 (C-20), 128.5 (C-11), 127.0 (C-9), 126.6 (C-10), 122.9 (C-19), 120.7 (C-12), 65.0 (C-16), 64.2 (C-17), 58.9 (C-7), 55.7 (C-3), 53.6 (C-21), 52.0 (COOMe), 51.8 (C-5), 36.3 (C-6), 35.8 (C-15),

32.2(C-14), 14.7(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[14]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**7**为 rhazin-alinol。

**化合物 8** 黄色粉末; 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。 $[\alpha]_D^{25} -18.5^\circ (c 0.72, \text{CH}_3\text{OH})$ ; UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 207, 223, 281 nm; HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$  297.1969 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.41(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-9), 7.33(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-12), 7.11(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-11), 7.01(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-10), 5.60(1H, q,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, H-19), 4.70(1H, d,  $J = 16.8$  Hz, H-17a), 4.18(2H, m, H-5), 4.17(1H, d,  $J = 10.1$  Hz, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 4.04(1H, d,  $J = 16.8$  Hz, H-17b), 3.81(1H, d,  $J = 10.1$  Hz, H-21 $\beta$ ), 3.77(3H, s, COOMe), 3.59(1H, m, H-3a), 3.50(1H, m, H-3b), 2.86(1H, d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, H-15), 2.28(1H, m, H-14a), 1.93(1H, m, H-14b), 1.77(3H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 176.1(COOMe), 136.7(C-13), 134.5(C-2), 134.3(C-20), 129.3(C-8), 125.5(C-19), 122.9(C-11), 119.7(C-10), 118.6(C-9), 111.6(C-12), 108.7(C-7), 70.6(C-17), 60.2(C-16), 54.6(C-21), 53.1(COOMe), 51.3(C-5), 48.4(C-3), 37.2(C-15), 24.9(C-14), 14.2(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[15]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**8**为 geissoschizol。

**化合物 9** 黄色粉末; 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性; UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 203, 241, 285, 306, 339 nm; ESI-MS  $m/z$  249.3 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 8.18(1H, s, H-21), 8.11(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-9), 7.52(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-12), 7.41(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-11), 7.22(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-10), 4.11(2H, m, H-3), 3.29(2H, m, H-14), 2.65(3H, s, H-18), 2.55(3H, s, H-17);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 150.0(C-19), 142.5(C-2), 142.0(C-13), 129.2(C-15), 127.1(C-11), 124.7(C-8), 122.8(C-7), 121.7(C-20), 121.2(C-9), 120.7(C-10), 118.5(C-16), 117.6(C-21), 112.2(C-12), 57.5(C-3), 25.7(C-14), 13.9(C-18), 13.0(C-17)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[16]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**9**为 3,14-dihydroolivaccine。

**化合物 10** 黄色粉末, 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 221, 283; IR(KBr): 3 396, 3 261, 2 945, 1 716, 1 646, 1 620, 1 541, 1 459, 744  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;

HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$  341.1866 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.43(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-9), 7.33(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-12), 7.11(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-11), 7.01(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-10), 5.60(1H, q,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, H-19), 4.70(1H, d,  $J = 16.8$  Hz, H-17a), 4.18(2H, m, H-5), 4.17(1H, d,  $J = 10.1$  Hz, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 4.04(1H, d,  $J = 16.8$  Hz, H-17b), 3.81(1H, d,  $J = 10.1$  Hz, H-21 $\beta$ ), 3.77(3H, s, COOMe), 3.59(1H, m, H-3a), 3.50(1H, m, H-3b), 2.86(1H, d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, H-15), 2.28(1H, m, H-14a), 1.93(1H, m, H-14b), 1.77(3H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 176.1(COOMe), 136.7(C-13), 134.5(C-2), 134.3(C-20), 129.3(C-8), 125.5(C-19), 122.9(C-11), 119.7(C-10), 118.6(C-9), 111.6(C-12), 108.7(C-7), 70.6(C-17), 60.2(C-16), 54.6(C-21), 53.1(COOMe), 51.3(C-5), 48.4(C-3), 37.2(C-15), 24.9(C-14), 14.2(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[17]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**10**为瓦莱萨明碱(vallesamine)。

**化合物 11** 黄色粉末, 改良碘化铋钾反应呈阳性。 $[\alpha]_D^{25} +24.1^\circ (c 0.21, \text{CHCl}_3)$ ; UV  $\lambda_{\text{Max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ : 209, 313 nm; IR(KBr): 3 420, 2 931, 1 672, 1 547, 1 457, 1 385, 748  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$  283.1447 [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.60(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-9), 7.42(1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-12), 7.32(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-11), 7.09(1H, t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-10), 4.84(1H, m, H-6a), 4.51(1H, m, H-6b), 3.71(1H, d,  $J = 15.3$  Hz, H-21 $\alpha$ ), 3.36(1H, m, H-3a), 3.24(1H, d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, H-15), 3.20(1H, m, H-3b), 2.98(1H, q,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, H-19), 2.66(1H, d,  $J = 15.3$  Hz, H-21 $\beta$ ), 2.23(1H, m, H-14a), 2.12(1H, m, H-14b), 1.29(3H, d,  $J = 5.4$  Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 193.3(C-16), 138.5(C-13), 132.5(C-2), 128.9(C-8), 127.3(C-11), 121.4(C-9), 121.0(C-10), 113.2(C-12), 119.3(C-7), 60.9(C-20), 57.9(C-19), 55.7(C-21), 54.4(C-6), 47.4(C-15), 44.5(C-3), 23.6(C-14), 13.3(C-18)。综上所述, 化合物数据与文献[10]报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**11**为 conolobine A。

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·本刊讯·

### 《中国药科大学学报》微信公众号荣获“十佳微信公众号”

2021年5月,江苏省高校学报研究会从江苏省内高校学报微信公众号中评选出“十佳微信公众号”,《中国药科大学学报》微信公众号位列其中,继2019年后再次获此殊荣。

在媒体融合的大时代背景下,学术期刊微信公众平台对学术运营与传播起着非常重要的促进作用。《中国药科大学学报》的微信公众号“中国药科大学学报”始建于2013年,迄今关注用户已超过5000人。作为传统媒体的延伸,编辑部依托微信公众号平台,实现了以下功能:将高水平论文置封面位置主推,提高优秀论文和通信作者的显示度,使本刊的学术内容进一步广泛传播;同步最新的校园资讯,特别是科研动态以及本刊编委获奖信息;发布全球新药研发动态以及全球医药经济走向资讯;向研究生作者、读者介绍检索和写作技巧,提供学习途径的各类实用技术帖;此外,还有节假日的温馨祝福等。丰富的内容形成了本刊微信公众号的特色,从而作者关注度和黏度不断提升。

本刊编辑部将继续秉承服务至上的理念,充分利用纸质期刊与微信平台的优势互补,向微信服务号转型,进一步扩大期刊影响力,提供更加周到的知识服务,使《中国药科大学学报》在新媒体融合发展时代更好地传播学术成果、服务广大作者和读者。

(本刊编辑部)