

·論文·

大花紫玉盤的化學成分

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摘要 通過正相硅膠、反相硅膠、大孔吸附樹脂、Sephadex LH-20 和高效液相色譜等多種現代色譜技術對番荔枝科紫玉盤屬植物大花紫玉盤(*Uvaria grandiflora*)干燥根的化學成分進行系統地分離純化,得到 12 個化合物,用現代波譜技術確定化合物的結構分別為:epicatechin-(4 β -1',2→O→2')-phloroglucinol (**1**), proanthocyanidin A-1 (**2**), proanthocyanidin A-2 (**3**), 表兒茶素(epicatechin) (**4**), phlorizin (**5**), 圣草酚(eriodictyol) (**6**), erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (**7**), threo-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (**8**), erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether (**9**), threo-syringylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether (**10**), burselignan (**11**), icariol A₂ (**12**)。化合物**1~12** 均為首次從該植物中分離得到,其中化合物**1**為新天然化合物。

關鍵詞 大花紫玉盤;化學成分;黃烷醇;木脂素;分離;鑑定

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Chemical constituents of *Uvaria grandiflora*

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Abstract Chemical investigation of the roots of *Uvaria grandiflora* by repeated column chromatography (CC) over silica gel, ODS, Sephadex LH-20, and HPLC resulted in the isolation of twelve compounds. Their structures were identified as: epicatechin-(4 β -1',2→O→2')-phloroglucinol (**1**), proanthocyanidin A-1 (**2**), proanthocyanidin A-2 (**3**), epicatechin (**4**), phlorizin (**5**), eriodictyol (**6**), erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (**7**), threo-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether (**8**), erythro-guaiacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether (**9**), threo-syringylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether (**10**), burselignan (**11**) and icariol A₂ (**12**). Compounds **1** to **12** were all isolated from this plant for the first time, and compound **1** was a new natural product.

Key words *Uvaria grandiflora*; chemical constituents; lignanoids; flavanols; isolation; identification

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大花紫玉盤(*Uvaria grandiflora*)又名山椒子、川血烏,是番荔枝科紫玉盤屬的一種攀援灌木^[1],

屬於熱帶植物,廣泛分布於東南亞,包括越南中部、印度、緬甸、斯里蘭卡、馬來西亞和印度尼西亞。在

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我国主要分布于海南、广东和广西等地,民间主要用其治疗咽喉肿痛^[2]。番荔枝科(Annonaceae)是热带和亚热带地区一大植物种群,包含了约 120 属 2 100 余种植物。其中紫玉盘属植物在民间多做药用,该属植物化学成分类型丰富、结构新颖^[3],具有多方面的生物活性,如抗风湿、抗菌、抗肿瘤、抗炎等^[4]。目前国内外学者对大花紫玉盘的化学成分已有一些报道,主要的化学成分有两大类,分别是多氧取代的环己烯和番荔枝内酯,此外还报道有生物碱、黄酮、萜类,以及一些其他类型的化合物^[5]。近年来,大花紫玉盘因从中分离得到多种多氧取代环己烯类化合物,且药理活性研究证实有良好抗炎、抗肿瘤活性而受到广泛关注^[6]。本课题组前期对大花紫玉盘中分离得到的化合物进行活性筛选,发现一些多氧取代环己烯化合物对钠通道 NaV1.7 具有抑制活性,该类化合物有望开发成为作用于 NaV1.7 的新型镇痛药物。为了获取更多活性化合物进行构效关系研究,本研究通过硅胶、D101 大孔吸附树脂、凝胶、制备 HPLC 等多种现代色谱分离方法对大花紫玉盘根醇提物进行系统的化学成分研究,分离得到并鉴定了 12 个化合物的结构,分别为:epicatechin-(4β→1',2→O→2')-phloroglucinol(**1**),proanthocyanidin A-1(**2**),proanthocyanidin A-2(**3**),表儿茶素(epicatechin)(**4**),phlorizin(**5**),圣草酚(eriodictyol)(**6**),erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-8-O-4'- (coniferyl alcohol) ether(**7**),threo-guaiaacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether(**8**),erythro-guaiaacylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether(**9**),threo-syringylglycerol-8-O-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether(**10**),burselignan(**11**),icariol A₂(**12**)。化合物**1~12**均为首次从该植物中分离得到,其中化合物**1**作为合成中间体被报道,尚未有天然来源的报道,文献尚未对其核磁共振光谱数据进行归属,本论文首次通过 2D NMR 技术对其核磁共振光谱数据进行了完整归属。

1 材 料

1.1 仪 器

超导核磁共振波谱仪(瑞士 Bruker 公司);Agilent6250 Accurate-MassQ-TOF LC/MS;半制备 HPLC(日本岛津公司);RE-2000B 旋转蒸发仪(上海亚荣生化仪器厂);ZF-2 型三用紫外光谱分析仪

(上海市安亭电子仪器厂);AB135-S 电子天平(梅特勒-托利多仪器有限公司)。

1.2 药材与试剂

药材于 2016 年 11 月采自广西壮族自治区贵港市,由中国医学科学院药物研究所刘彦飞副研究员鉴定为大花紫玉盘(*Uvaria grandiflora*)的干燥根,标本存放于中国药科大学江苏省中药评价与转化重点实验室。

Welch Ultimate 系列 AQ-C₁₈ 色谱柱及反相柱色谱硅胶(上海 Welch 公司);柱色谱硅胶及薄层色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司);葡聚糖凝胶 Sephadex LH-20 (GE Healthcare BioSciences AB, Sweden);所用试剂为市售分析纯或色谱纯。

2 提取与分离

大花紫玉盘干燥根 30 kg,劈成细条状,以 95% 乙醇回流提取 4 次,每次 4 h,提取液减压浓缩合并,得总浸膏 1.9 kg。适量水混悬,依次用乙酸乙酯,正丁醇萃取。其中得乙酸乙酯萃取部位 243.4 g。将乙酸乙酯萃取部位上 D101 大孔树脂柱,用乙醇-水(10%,25%,40%,55%,70%,95%)为洗脱剂梯度洗脱,减压浓缩,得到 6 个组分,f₁~f₆。将各部位经硅胶柱色谱,ODS 柱色谱,凝胶柱色谱以及重结晶,高效液相等技术分离得到化合物**1**(7.6 mg)、化合物**2**(4.5 mg)、化合物**3**(2.8 mg)、化合物**4**(3.7 mg)、化合物**5**(10.9 mg)、化合物**6**(12.6 mg)、化合物**7**(8.8 mg)、化合物**8**(9.2 mg)、化合物**9**(8.4 mg)、化合物**10**(6.3 mg)、化合物**11**(4.5 mg)、化合物**12**(8.3 mg)。结构式见图 1。

3 结构鉴定

化合物**1** 黄色油状固体,溶于甲醇。在 ¹³C NMR(125 MHz,CD₃OD) 谱中出现了 21 个碳信号,结合分子量 ESI-MS *m/z* 412.9 [M + H]⁺ 推断分子式为 C₂₁H₁₆O₉。在 ¹H NMR(500 MHz,CD₃OD) 中芳香区出现了 7 个质子信号,其中 δ_H 7.16(1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz),δ_H 6.83(1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz),δ_H 7.05(1H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.1 Hz) 为苯环 ABX 自旋系统质子信号。碳谱中出现的 δ_C 67.7 和 δ_C 29.3 是黄烷醇类化合物 C-3,C-4 位的特征碳信号,对比分离得到的表儿茶素(化合物**4**)碳谱核磁数据,推测出该

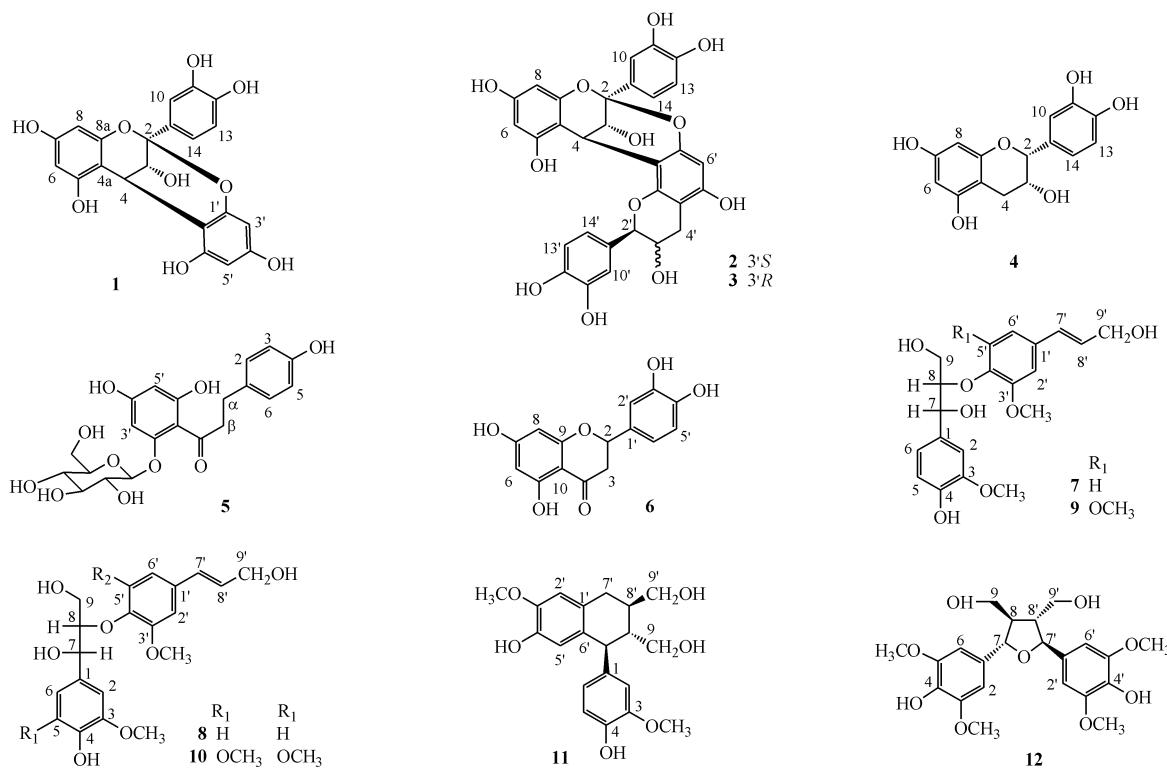


Figure 1 Structures of compounds 1–12 isolated from *Uvaria grandiflora*

化合物中含有表儿茶素的结构单元。碳谱中 δ_c 95~160 的芳香区共有 19 个碳信号,除去表儿茶素母环中的 12 个碳,还有 7 个碳,结合氢谱数据推测该结构可能还含有 1 个四取代苯环。表儿茶素 C-2 的化学位移为 δ_c 79.9,化合物 1 碳谱中 C-2 的化学位移向低场位移至 δ_c 100.4,推测 C-2 应与 2 个氧原子相连。表儿茶素 C-4 位碳的 2 个氢化学位移分别为 δ_h 2.86、2.75,化合物 1 的 HSQC 图谱显示 C-4 仅有 1 个氢质子,且质子向低场位移至 δ_h 4.26,而在 HMBC 中出现 H-4 与 2 组苯环碳相关信号,除去母环中苯环,因此推测 C-4 与另一苯环相连。通过上述分析结合 2D NMR 数据,确定该化合物的结构为 epicatechin-(4 β -1',2→O→2')-phloroglucinol。经文献检索,该化合物作为合成中间体报道过,尚未见天然产物来源的报道,为一个新的天然产物。该化合物的核磁数据和文献^[7]报道的比较接近,发现文献罗列的碳谱数据缺少了 C-4 的碳信号,多余一个 δ_c 60.6 的碳信号,文献中所用的试剂是氘代丙酮,可能是 C-4 的信号被溶剂峰掩盖。文献中没有对该化合物的核磁数据进行归属,本论文通 2D NMR 分析对化合物 1 核磁数据

进行了完整归属(表 1)。

Table 1 1H NMR (500 MHz) and ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz) spectral data of compound 1 in CD₃OD

Position	δ_h	δ_c
2		100.6
3	4.12(1H,d, $J=3.6$)	67.7
4	4.26(1H,d, $J=3.5$)	29.3
4 α		104.5
5		155.8
6	6.02(1H,br.s)	97.7
7		158.0
8	6.09(1H,br.s)	96.7
8 α		154.0
9		132.2
10	7.16(1H,d, $J=2.1$)	115.8
11		146.8
12		145.6
13	6.83(1H,d, $J=8.3$)	115.7
14	7.05(1H,dd, $J=8.3,2.1$)	119.9
1'		107.6
2'		154.1
3'		96.3
4'	5.97(1H,br.s)	158.0
5'		97.6
6'	6.00(1H,br.s)	154.5

化合物2 黄色粉末, mp: 280 °C, 分子式为 C₃₀H₂₄O₁₂。ESI-MS *m/z* 577 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.15 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, H-10), 7.03 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, H-14), 6.97 (1H, d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, H-10'), 6.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-14'), 6.85 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-13'), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-13), 6.06 (1H, s, H-6'), 6.06 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-8), 5.90 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-6), 4.75 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-2'), 4.25 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-4), 4.14 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-3), 4.06 (1H, m, H-3'), 2.96 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.3, 5.4 Hz, H-4'b), 2.56 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.3, 8.7 Hz, H-4'a); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 158.1 (C-7), 156.9 (C-5), 156.1 (C-5'), 154.2 (C-8α), 152.2 (C-7'), 150.8 (C-8'α), 146.8 (C-11, 11'), 146.4, (C-12), 145.7 (C-12'), 132.3 (C-9), 131.0 (C-9'), 120.3 (C-14'), 119.9 (C-14), 116.4 (C-13), 115.8 (C-13'), 115.7 (C-10'), 115.5 (C-10), 106.6 (C-8'), 104.1 (C-4α), 102.9 (C-4'α), 100.4 (C-2), 98.3 (C-6), 96.5 (C-8), 96.3 (C-6'), 83.9 (C-2'), 68.4 (C-3'), 67.7 (C-3), 29.3 (C-4), 28.8 (C-4')。以上数据与文献[8]报道一致,故鉴定为 proanthocyanidin A-1。

化合物3 黄色粉末, mp: 273 °C, 分子式为 C₃₀H₂₄O₁₂, ESI-MS *m/z* 577 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.15 (2H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, H-10, 10'), 7.04 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3, 2.1 Hz, H-14), 6.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.6 Hz, H-14'), 6.83 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-13), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-13'), 6.10 (1H, s, H-6'), 6.08 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-8), 6.01 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-6), 4.93 (1H, br. s, H-2'), 4.41 (1H, d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, H-4), 4.25 (1H, m, H-3'), 4.07 (1H, d, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-3), 2.95 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.3, 5.4 Hz, H-4'b), 2.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.3, 8.7 Hz, H-4'a); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 158.1 (C-7), 156.9 (C-5), 156.5 (C-5'), 154.2 (C-8α), 152.2 (C-7'), 152.1 (C-8'α), 146.8 (C-11'), 146.3 (C-11), 146.3 (C-12'), 145.7 (C-12), 132.4 (C-9), 131.2 (C-9'), 120.5 (C-14), 119.7 (C-14'), 116.1 (C-13), 116.0 (C-13'), 115.7 (C-10, 10'), 107.2 (C-8'), 104.3 (C-4α), 102.5 (C-4'α), 100.2 (C-2), 98.3 (C-6), 96.9 (C-8), 96.5 (C-6'),

81.8 (C-2'), 68.2 (C-3), 66.9 (C-3'), 30.0 (C-4'), 29.2 (C-4)。以上数据与文献[8]报道一致,故鉴定为 proanthocyanidin A-2。

化合物4 白色粉末, mp: 240 °C, 分子式为 C₁₅H₁₄O₆, ESI-MS *m/z* 291 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.98 (1H, d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, H-10), 6.81 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.9 Hz, H-14), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-13), 5.95 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, H-8), 5.93 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, H-6), 4.82 (1H, s, H-2), 4.17 (1H, m, H-3), 2.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.7 Hz, H-4), 2.75 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.8, 2.9 Hz, H-4'); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 158.0 (C-7), 157.9 (C-8α), 157.6 (C-5), 145.9 (C-12), 145.8 (C-11), 132.3 (C-9), 119.4 (C-14), 115.9 (C-13), 115.3 (C-10), 100.1 (C-4α), 95.9 (C-8), 96.5 (C-6), 79.9 (C-2), 67.5 (C-3), 29.3 (C-4)。以上数据与文献[9]报道一致,故鉴定为表儿茶素(epicatechin)。

化合物5 白色针状结晶, mp: 113 ~ 114 °C, 分子式为 C₂₁H₂₄O₁₀, ESI-MS *m/z* 437 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.06 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.68 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-3, 5), 6.18 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, H-5'), 5.04 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-1''), 2.88 (2H, t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-β); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 206.6 (C = O), 167.5 (C-4'), 165.9 (C-2'), 162.3 (C-6'), 156.4 (C-4), 133.9 (C-1), 130.4 (C-2, 6), 116.1 (C-3, 5), 106.9 (C-1'), 102.1 (C-1''), 98.4 (C-3'), 95.5 (C-5'), 78.5 (5''), 78.4 (C-3''), 74.7 (C-2''), 71.2 (C-4''), 62.5 (C-6''), 46.9 (C-α), 30.8 (C-β)。以上数据与文献[10]报道一致,故鉴定为 phlorizin。

化合物6 黄色粉末, mp: 270 °C, 分子式为 C₁₅H₁₂O₆, ESI-MS *m/z* 289 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.92 (1H, br. s, H-2'), 6.79 (2H, br. s, H-5', 6'), 5.88 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-6, 8), 5.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.7, 2.9 Hz, H-2), 3.06 (1H, m, *J* = 12.7 Hz, H-3a), 2.70 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.1, 2.9 Hz, H-3b); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 197.7 (C-4), 168.4 (C-7), 165.5 (C-5), 164.9 (C-9), 146.9 (C-4'), 146.5 (C-3'), 131.8 (C-1'), 119.2 (C-6'), 116.3 (C-5'), 114.7 (C-2'), 103.4 (C-10), 97.1 (C-6), 96.2 (C-8), 80.5 (C-2), 44.1 (C-3)。以上数据与文献

[11] 报道一致,故鉴定为圣草酚(eriodictyol)。

化合物 7 淡黄色油状固体,分子式为 $C_{20}H_{24}O_7$, ESI-MS m/z 377 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.02 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2), 7.00 (1H, m, H-2), 6.87 (2H, m, H-5, 5'), 6.83 (1H, dd, $J = 1.7$ Hz, H-6'), 6.74 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-6), 6.50 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-7'), 6.24 (1H, m, $J = 15.9, 5.8$ Hz, H-8'), 4.84 (1H, d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, H-7), 4.35 (1H, d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, H-8), 4.23 (2H, m, H-9'), 3.85 (1H, dd, $J = 11.9, 5.0$ Hz, H-9a), 3.80 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.79 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.77 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 3.9$ Hz, H-9b); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 151.9 (C-3'), 149.0 (C-3), 148.7 (C-4'), 147.1 (C-4), 134.1 (C-1), 133.2 (C-1'), 131.5 (C-8'), 128.6 (C-7'), 121.0 (C-6), 120.7 (C-6), 119.0 (C-5'), 115.7 (C-5), 111.5 (C-2), 112.0 (C-2'), 86.2 (C-8), 74.2 (C-7), 63.3 (C-9'), 62.2 (C-9), 56.6 (3-OCH₃), 56.4 (3'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献[12]报道一致,故鉴定为 *erythro*-guaiacylglycerol-8-*O*-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether。

化合物 8 淡黄色油状固体,分子式为 $C_{20}H_{24}O_7$, ESI-MS m/z 377 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.05 (1H, d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, H-2'), 7.03 (1H, d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, H-2), 7.00 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5), 6.91 (1H, d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-6'), 6.86 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-6), 6.75 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-5), 6.53 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-7'), 6.26 (1H, dd, $J = 15.8, 5.8$ Hz, H-8'), 4.88 (1H, d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, H-9'), 4.30 (1H, dt, H-8), 4.20 (2H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-9'), 3.88 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.82 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.73 (1H, dd, $J = 11.9, 4.1$ Hz, H-9a), 3.48 (1H, dd, $J = 11.9, 5.4$ Hz, H-9b); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 151.8 (C-3'), 149.3 (C-3), 148.9 (C-4'), 147.1 (C-4), 133.8 (C-1), 133.1 (C-1'), 131.4 (C-8'), 128.7 (C-7'), 120.8 (C-6, 6'), 118.9 (C-5'), 115.9 (C-5), 111.8 (C-2'), 111.4 (C-2), 87.2 (C-8), 74.1 (C-7), 63.7 (C-9'), 62.0 (C-9), 56.6 (3-OCH₃), 56.4 (3'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献[12]报道一致,故鉴定为 *threo*-guaiacylglycerol-8-*O*-4'-(coniferyl alcohol) ether,即化合物 7 和 8 为对映异构体。

化合物 9 淡黄色油状固体,分子式为

$C_{21}H_{26}O_8$, ESI-MS m/z 429 [M + Na]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.00 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2), 6.80 (1H, d, $J = 8.2, 1.5$ Hz, H-6), 6.76 (1H, d, H-5), 6.74 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 6.55 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, H-7'), 6.32 (1H, m, $J = 15.8, 5.6$ Hz, H-8'), 4.92 (1H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, H-7), 4.23 (2H, d, H-9'), 4.22 (1H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-8), 3.92 (9H, s, 3, 3', 5'-OCH₃), 3.88 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 3.6$ Hz, H-9a), 3.57 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 3.5$ Hz, H-9b); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 154.6 (C-3', 5'), 148.7 (C-8), 146.9 (C-3), 136.4 (C-4'), 134.8 (C-1'), 133.8 (C-1), 131.4 (C-7'), 129.9 (C-8), 120.6 (C-6), 115.8 (C-5), 111.5 (C-2), 105.0 (C-2', 6'), 87.6 (C-8), 74.1 (C-7), 61.5 (C-9'), 61.3 (C-9), 56.7 (3-OCH₃), 56.4 (3', 5'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献[12]报道一致,故鉴定为 *erythro*-guaiacylglycerol-8-*O*-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether。

化合物 10 黄色油状固体,分子式为 $C_{22}H_{28}O_9$, ESI-MS m/z 475 [M + K]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.74 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 6.68 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 6.55 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, H-7'), 6.32 (1H, m, $J = 15.8, 5.6$ Hz, H-8'), 4.92 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-7), 4.23 (2H, d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, H-8), 4.22 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, H-9b), 3.84 (6H, s, 3', 5'-OCH₃), 3.82 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 154.6 (C-3', 5'), 149.0 (C-3, 5), 136.6 (C-4'), 135.9 (C-4), 134.8 (C-1), 133.1 (C-1'), 131.4 (C-7'), 129.9 (C-8'), 105.3 (C-2, 6), 105.0 (C-2', 6'), 87.6 (C-8), 74.3 (C-7), 63.6 (C-9'), 61.6 (C-9), 56.8 (3, 5-OCH₃), 56.7 (3', 5'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献[12]报道一致,故鉴定为化合物 *threo*-syringylglycerol-8-*O*-4'-(sinapyl alcohol) ether。

化合物 11 淡黄色粉末,mp 115~117 °C。分子式为 $C_{20}H_{24}O_6$, ESI-MS m/z 383 [M + Na]⁺。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.74 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5), 6.68 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2), 6.64 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.61 (1H, dd, $J = 8.3, 1.6$ Hz, H-6), 6.19 (1H, s, H-5'), 3.81 (1H, d, H-7), 3.81 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.78 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.69 (2H, m, H-9'), 3.65 (1H, dd, H-9b), 3.40 (1H, dd, $J = 11.3, 4.2$ Hz, H-9a), 2.77 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-7'), 2.00 (1H, m, H-8'); ¹³C NMR (125

MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 149.0(C-3), 147.2(C-3'), 146.0(C-4), 145.3(C-4'), 138.6(C-1), 134.2(C-6'), 129.1(C-1'), 123.2(C-6), 117.4(C-5'), 116.0(C-5), 113.9(C-2), 112.5(C-2'), 66.0(C-9'), 62.3(C-9), 56.4(3,3'-OCH₃), 48.1(C-7,8), 40.1(C-8'), 33.6(C-7')。以上数据与文献[13]报道一致,故鉴定为burselignan。

化合物**12** 白色粉末,mp 205 °C,分子式为C₂₂H₂₈O₉,ESI-MS m/z 475[M+H]⁺。¹H NMR(500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.75(4H,s,H-2,2',6,6'), 4.96(2H,d,J=8.2 Hz,H-7,7'), 3.87(12H,s,3,3',5,5'-OCH₃), 3.73(2H,dd,J=11.4,3.1 Hz,H-9'), 3.63(2H,dd,J=11.4,4.8 Hz,H-9), 2.32(2H,m,H-8,8');¹³C NMR(125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 149.3(C-3,3',5,5'), 136.3(C-4,4'), 134.3(C-1,1'), 105.1(C-2,2',6,6'), 84.6(C-7,7'), 61.8(C-9,9'), 56.9(3,3',5,5'-OCH₃), 55.2(C-8,8')。以上数据与文献[14]报道一致,故鉴定为icariol A₂。

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