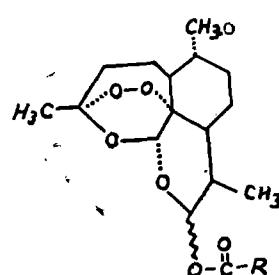
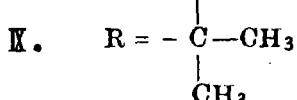
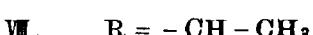
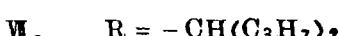
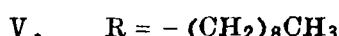
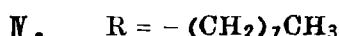
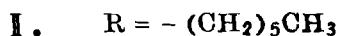
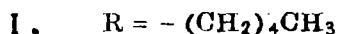


还原青蒿素羧酸酯的合成

曹明珠 胡树琛 李明华 张 颖

抗疟新药青蒿素有速效、低毒的优点，但在临幊上存在杀灭疟原虫不彻底、近期复发率高的缺陷^[1]。为了克服这种缺陷，自1979年以来，我们合成了九个还原青蒿素羧酸酯，拟增强其脂溶性，以期达到延长药效而克服近期复发的目的。实验结果，化合物Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ的疗效优于青蒿素。

合成的新化合物有：



化合物Ⅰ—Ⅸ是还原青蒿素在吡啶中与相应的酰氯作用而成。化合物Ⅸ是先将 α -氯代丙酸与三苯膦、四氯化碳作用生成酰氯，然后再加入还原青蒿素和三乙胺作用而成^[2]。化合物Ⅹ是还原青蒿素在三乙胺和少量对二甲氨基吡啶存在下与特戊酰氯作用而成^[3]。上述化合物均以硅胶柱层分离纯化。除还原青蒿素特戊酰酯为固体外，其余皆为油状物。

鼠疟(*P. berghei*)筛选，皮下给药连续三天，以疟原虫转阴和复燃时间作为疗效比较，结果如下：

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化合物	疟原虫转阴, 7天复燃	疟原虫转阴, 28天未见复燃
青蒿素	5.0 mg/kg	>50 mg/kg
I. R = -(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	1.25 mg/kg	2.5 mg/kg
II. R = -(CH ₂) ₅ CH ₃	1.25 mg/kg	2.5 mg/kg
III. R = -C(CH ₃) ₃	1.25 mg/kg	2.5 mg/kg
IV. R = -(CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	2.5 mg/kg	5.0 mg/kg
V. R = -(CH ₂) ₈ CH ₃	5.0 mg/kg	—
VI. VII. VIII. IX.	>5.0 mg/kg	—

本文所述的还原青蒿素酯类均经元素分析和红外光谱鉴定。元素分析数据除V、VI两化合物外均在允许误差范围以内。此项工作由本院分析室完成。

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THE SYNTHESIS OF CARBOXYLIC ESTERS OF DIHYDROARTEMISININE

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Abstract

Artemisinine is a new type of fast-acting suppressive antimalarial drug. Dihydroartemisinine is its reduced product. We have prepared nine carboxylic esters of dihydroartemisinine for evaluation of their antimalarial potency. All the new compounds have been tested for suppressive antimalarial activity against *P. berghei* in mice, four (I, II, III, IV) of them are superior to artemisinine.

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