

小野芝麻的化学成分研究^①

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摘要 目的 研究民间草药小野芝麻的化学成分。方法 采用溶剂提取、硅胶、Sephadex LH-20等柱层析和制备液相层析进行提取和分离;通过波谱解析及化学方法进行结构鉴定。结果 从小野芝麻的乙醇提取物的醋酸乙酯部分分离得到 4 个化合物,分别鉴定为琥珀酸(I)、金丝桃苷(II)、芦丁(III)和穗花杉双黄酮(IV)。结论 4 个化合物均系首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词 琥珀酸;金丝桃苷;芦丁;穗花杉双黄酮;小野芝麻;化学成分;分析

中图分类号: R284 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-5048(2002)06-0487-02

小野芝麻为唇形科植物小野芝麻 (*Galeobdolon chinense*) (Benth.) C. Y. Wu)的干燥全草,为浙江民间草药。临床上用于治疗肺结核、上呼吸道及肺部出血,疗效显著。经查有关文献资料,国内外未见小野芝麻化学成分的研究报道。我们对本品的化学成分进行了研究,首次从该植物乙醇提取物的醋酸乙酯部分分离得到 4 个化合物,分别鉴定为琥珀酸、金丝桃苷、芦丁和穗花杉双黄酮。

1 仪器和试剂

Waters 4000 Prep LC制备液相色谱仪, Waters 2487型紫外检测器, Waters PrepLCTM Chamber C8柱 (40× 200 mm);美国 AAE024天时显微熔点测定仪,温度未校正;日本岛津 UV-2100紫外可见分光光度计; Nicolet Impact 400型傅立叶红外光谱仪; ZAB-2f质谱仪; INOVA-500型核磁共振仪;层析用硅胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品;层析用聚酰胺薄膜及聚酰胺粉 (180~ 200目)为浙江台州市路桥四青生化材料厂产品;葡聚糖凝胶 Sephadex LH-20 为 Pharmacia(瑞典)产品。

小野芝麻于 1999年 4月采集于浙江乐清,由中国药品生物制品检定所中药标本馆张继副主任药师鉴定,标本存放于中国药品生物制品检定所中药标本馆。

2 提取与分离

小野芝麻药材 5.6 kg,用 10倍量 95%乙醇回流提取两次,每次 3 h,合并滤液,回收,浓缩得干浸膏 197 g,加适量水使成混悬液,依次用石油醚、氯仿、醋酸乙酯分别提取。醋酸乙酯提取物 42 g,经硅胶柱层析,以氯仿-氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱,得到 5 个部分 (Fr 1 2 3 4 5) 取 Fr 1经反复硅胶柱层析,结晶得到化合物I (150 mg) 取 Fr 3经 Sephadex LH-20柱层析,甲醇洗脱,回收甲醇,残渣用甲醇适量溶解,0.45 μm滤膜滤过,注入 Waters 4000型制备液相色谱仪,以甲醇-乙腈-水 (35: 10: 55)为流动相,按峰收集洗脱液,回收溶剂,重结晶,得化合物II (100 mg) 取 Fr 4经聚酰胺柱层析,氯仿-甲醇-正己烷 (7: 6: 7)洗脱,经 Sephadex LH-20柱层析,水-甲醇梯度洗脱,回收溶剂,得到化合物III (15 mg) 取 Fr 5经聚酰胺柱层析,以水-乙醇梯度洗脱,经 AB-8大孔树脂柱层析,水-乙醇梯度洗脱,再经 Sephadex LH-20柱层析,甲醇洗脱,回收溶剂,得到化合物IV (42 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物I: 无色透明柱状结晶, mp 186~ 187℃,通过与文献报道琥珀酸的 IR、MS和 ¹H-NMR等光谱数据^[1]对照,鉴定化合物I 为琥珀酸。

化合物II: 浅黄色粉末, mp 227~ 230℃; UVλ_{max}

① 收稿日期: 2002-04-10 * 通讯作者 Tel 0771-2611653

(MeOH) nm⁻¹: 359, 257; IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3315, 1658, 1608, 1502, 1450. FAB-MS *m/z*: 465 (M + H)⁺, 303, 287. ¹H-NMR (DMSO) δ 6.20 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.40 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-8), 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 7.66 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-6'), 5.37 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 13C-NMR (DMSO) δ 156.2 (C-2), 133.5 (C-3), 177.5 (C-4), 161.2 (C-5), 98.6 (C-6), 164.1 (C-7), 93.5 (C-8), 156.3 (C-9), 103.9 (C-10), 122.0 (C-1'), 115.9 (C-2'), 148.4 (C-3'), 144.8 (C-4'), 115.2 (C-5'), 121.1 (C-6'), 101.8 (C-1''), 71.2 (C-2''), 73.2 (C-3''), 67.9 (C-4''), 75.8 (C-4''), 60.1 (C-6''). 经与文献波谱数据对照^[2], 鉴定化合物II 为金丝桃苷。

化合物III: 黄色粉末, mp 176~178℃; UVλ_{max} (MeOH) nm⁻¹: 359, 258; IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3400, 2918, 1655, 1606, 1504, 1448. FAB-MS *m/z*: 611 (M + H)⁺, 465, 303, 287. ¹H-NMR (DMSO) δ 6.19 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.38 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-8), 7.55 (1H, d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, H-2'), 6.84 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-5'), 7.53 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-6'), 5.34 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 3.70 (1H, d, *J* = 10 Hz, H-1'''); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO) δ 156.4 (C-2), 133.3 (C-3), 177.4 (C-4), 161.2 (C-5), 98.6 (C-6), 164.0 (C-7), 93.6 (C-8), 156.6 (C-9), 104.0 (C-10), 121.6 (C-1'), 116.2 (C-2'), 144.7 (C-3'), 148.4 (C-4'), 115.2 (C-5'), 121.2 (C-6'), 101.2 (C-1''), 74.0 (C-2''), 76.4 (C-3''), 70.5 (C-4''), 75.9 (C-5''), 67.0 (C-6''), 100.7 (C-1'''), 70.4 (C-2'''), 70.0 (C-3'''), 71.8 (C-4'''), 68.2 (C-5'''), 17.7 (C-6'''). 经与文献波谱数据对照^[2], 鉴定化合物III 为芦丁。

化合物IV: 黄色粉末; mp > 300℃; UVλ_{max} (MeOH) nm⁻¹:

204, 270, 334. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3388 (-OH), 1653 (C=O); FAB-MS *m/z*: 539 [M + H]⁺, 271; ¹H-NMR (DMSO) δ 6.62 (1H, s, H-3), 5.98 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.25 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-8), 7.81 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 6.94 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-5'), 7.79 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.5 和 2.0 Hz, H-6''), 6.58 (1H, s, H-3'), 6.19 (1H, s, H-6'''), 7.37 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-2'''、H-6'''), 6.51 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-3'''、H-5'''), ¹³C-NMR (DMSO) δ 163.8 (C-2), 103.0 (C-3), 181.7 (C-4), 161.8 (C-5), 98.8 (C-6), 164.1 (C-7), 94.0 (C-8), 157.4 (C-9), 103.7 (C-10), 121.0 (C-1'), 127.8 (C-2'), 119.9 (C-3'), 159.5 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 131.4 (C-6'), 163.7 (C-2''), 102.6 (C-3''), 182.1 (C-4''), 161.0 (C-5''), 98.6 (C-6''), 160.5 (C-7''), 103.9 (C-8''), 154.5 (C-9''), 103.7 (C-10''), 121.4 (C-1'''), 128.2 (C-2''', C-6'''), 115.8 (C-3''', C-5'''), 161.4 (C-4'''). 经与文献波谱数据对照^[3], 鉴定化合物IV 为穗花杉双黄酮。

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Chemical Studies on the *Galeobdolon chinense*

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ABSTRACT **AIM** To study the chemical constituents of *Galeobdolon chinense*. **METHODS** The chemical constituents of *Galeobdolon chinense* were isolated by using silica gel and Pre-HPLC chromatography. Their structures were identified by spectric evidences and chemical methods. **RESULTS** Four compounds were obtained and identified as succinic acid(I), hyperoside(II), rutin(III) and amentoflavone(IV) respectively.

CONCLUSION All compounds were isolated from this plant for the first time.

KEY WORDS Succinic acid; Hyperoside; Rutin; Amentoflavone; *Galeobdolon chinense*