

滑桃树茎皮的化学成分研究

吴少华^{1*}, 沈月毛², 陈有为¹, 杨丽源¹, 李绍兰¹, 李治滢¹

(1. 云南大学 云南省微生物研究所, 云南 昆明 650091;

2. 中国科学院昆明植物研究所 植物化学与西部植物资源持续利用国家重点实验室, 云南 昆明 650204)

[摘要] 目的:研究滑桃树茎皮的化学成分。方法:利用硅胶、凝胶柱色谱法进行分离纯化,波谱法进行结构鉴定。结果:从滑桃树茎皮乙醇提取物的醋酸乙酯部分分离得到10个化合物,分别鉴定为:豆甾-4-烯-6 α -醇-3-酮(1),豆甾-4-烯-6 β -醇-3-酮(2),7 β -羟基谷甾醇(3),7 α -羟基谷甾醇(4),schleicheol 2(5),蒲公英赛酮(6),abbeokutone(7), β -hydroxypropiovanillone(8),邻香兰醇(9),单棕榈酸甘油酯(10)。结论:化合物1~5,7~9为首次从该植物中分离得到。

[关键词] 滑桃树;化学成分;甾醇**[中图分类号]** R 284.1 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1001-5302(2008)13-1566-03

滑桃树 *Trewia nudiflora* L. 为大戟科滑桃树属植物,属大乔木,是单科单属植物,主要分布于印度、马来西亚和我国广东、广西和云南南部地区,既是速生树种又是一种木本油料植物^[1]。据文献报道,该植物的主要化学成分为美登素类化合物,并具有较强的抗肿瘤活性^[2,3]。有关该植物的化学成分研究主要集中在种子和果皮部位,对茎皮部位的研究较少,仅见强心甾类化合物^[4]和冯玲等^[5]从中分离鉴定了7个化合物的报道。本研究从滑桃树茎皮乙醇提取物中分离到了10个化合物,其中化合物1~5,7~9为首次从该植物中分离得到。

1 材料

XRC-1型显微熔点测定仪(温度未校正);Bruker AM-400型核磁共振仪(TMS内标);VG Auto Spec-3000型质谱仪;薄层色谱硅胶和柱色谱硅胶均为青岛海洋化工厂出品;Sephadex LH-20(Pharmacia公司);实验所用试剂均为分析纯。滑桃树茎皮于2002年10月采集于云南省西双版纳,由昆明植物所植物园陈瑜副研究员鉴定。

2 提取分离

滑桃树干燥茎皮8.8 kg粉碎后,用80%工业乙醇室温浸提3次,回收乙醇,浓缩液混悬于水后,醋酸乙酯萃取4次,减压浓缩得到醋酸乙酯提取物32 g,进行

硅胶柱色谱分离,用氯仿-甲醇(100:0~0:100)梯度洗脱,得到15个组分。组分1经丙酮重结晶得到化合物6(57 mg)。组分2经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-丙酮(97:3~80:20)洗脱,得到3个组分,其中组分2.1再经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱,以丙酮洗脱得化合物5(13 mg);组分2.2再经RP-C₁₈柱色谱分离,以丙酮-水(1:1~4:1)梯度洗脱,得化合物1(11 mg),2(23 mg)。组分3经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-丙酮(4:1~3:2)梯度洗脱,再经RP-C₁₈柱色谱分离,用丙酮-水(4:6~7:3)梯度洗脱,得化合物3(27 mg),4(22 mg),7(14 mg)。组分4经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-丙酮(9:1~7:3)洗脱得化合物8(34 mg),10(65 mg)。组分5经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-甲醇(95:5)洗脱得化合物9(25 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 白色针晶(丙酮),mp 206~208℃。EI-MS m/z (%) 428[M]⁺(60),413(18),410(27),287(33),245(100),231(29),137(34);¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,400 MHz) δ :5.78(1H,s,H-4),4.35(1H,br s,H-6),1.35(3H,s,H-19),0.90(3H,d,J=6.2 Hz,H-21),0.83(3H,t,J=7.3 Hz,H-29),0.81(3H,d,J=7.3 Hz,H-26),0.78(3H,d,J=7.3 Hz,H-27),0.72(3H,s,H-18);¹³C-NMR数据见表1。以上数据与文献[6]报道一致,故确定为豆甾-4-烯-6 β -醇-3-酮。

化合物2 白色针晶(丙酮),mp 215~217℃。EI-MS m/z (%) 428[M]⁺(32),413(36),410(100),287(42),246(33),231(24),152(28);¹H-NMR

[收稿日期] 2007-11-28

[通讯作者] * 吴少华, Tel: (0871) 5033539, E-mail: shwu123@

表1 化合物1~6的¹³C-NMR数据(CDCl₃, 100 MHz)

C	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	37.1	36.2	36.9	37.0	36.7	38.3
2	34.2	34.1	31.6	31.3	31.4	34.1
3	200.5	202.6	71.5	71.4	71.4	217.5
4	126.3	119.3	41.7	42.1	42.7	47.6
5	168.6	157.8	143.5	146.2	146.1	55.7
6	73.2	68.6	125.5	123.8	121.1	19.9
7	38.5	39.4	73.4	65.4	73.9	35.1
8	29.7	33.8	40.9	37.5	31.2	38.8
9	53.6	53.7	48.3	42.4	42.7	48.8
10	37.9	39.2	36.4	37.5	37.2	37.5
11	20.9	21.0	21.1	20.7	21.0	17.4
12	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.3	39.0	37.7
13	42.5	41.4	42.9	42.2	42.7	35.8
14	55.9	55.6	55.4	49.3	49.1	157.6
15	24.1	24.1	26.4	24.3	24.3	117.2
16	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.3	28.2	36.6
17	56.0	55.9	55.9	55.7	55.7	37.7
18	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.5	48.7
19	19.8	18.2	19.2	18.2	18.3	40.6
20	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.2	36.1	28.8
21	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.9	18.8	33.6
22	33.8	33.8	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.1
23	26.0	26.0	26.4	26.2	26.0	26.1
24	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.9	45.8	21.5
25	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.1	14.8
26	19.5	19.5	19.8	19.8	19.8	29.9
27	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	25.6
28	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.0	23.1	29.8
29	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	33.4
30						21.3
OCH ₃					55.6	

(CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 6.15 (1H, s, H-4), 4.32 (1H, m, H-6), 1.18 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-21), 0.84 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz, H-29), 0.82 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-26), 0.79 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, H-27), 0.71 (3H, s, H-18); ¹³C-NMR 数据见表1。以上数据与文献[6]报道一致,故确定为豆甾-4-烯-6α-醇-3-酮。

化合物3 白色针晶(丙酮), mp 210 ~ 212 °C。EI-MS *m/z* (%) 430 [M]⁺ (100), 412 (36), 398 (54), 384 (21), 271 (47), 229 (58); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) 与¹³C-NMR 数据(表1)。与文献[7]报道一致,故确定为7β-羟基谷甾醇。

化合物4 白色针晶(丙酮), mp 200 ~ 202 °C。EI-MS *m/z* (%) 430 [M]⁺ (65), 412 (100), 398 (47), 384 (52), 252 (26), 229 (73), 211 (65); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) 与¹³C-NMR 数据(表1)。与文献[7]报道一致,故确定为7α-羟基谷甾醇。

化合物5 白色针晶(甲醇), mp 99 ~ 101 °C; EI-MS *m/z* 444 [M]⁺ (52), 426 (100), 412 (46), 231 (32), 152 (61); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 5.72

(1H, dd, J = 4.5, 1.3 Hz, H-6), 3.63 (1H, m, H-3), 3.35 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.27 (1H, t, J = 4.5 Hz, H-7), 0.96 (3H, s, H-19), 0.91 (3H, d, J = 5.2 Hz, H-21), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 5.4 Hz, H-27), 0.82 (3H, t, J = 5.4 Hz, H-29), 0.80 (3H, d, J = 5.4 Hz, H-26), 0.64 (3H, s, H-18); ¹³C-NMR 数据见表1。以上数据与文献[8]报道一致,故确定为 schleichol 2。

化合物6 白色针晶(丙酮), mp 242 ~ 244 °C; EI-MS *m/z* 424 [M]⁺ (36), 409 (32), 300 (41), 218 (58), 204 (35), 189 (17), 147 (63), 69 (100); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 5.54 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 3.0 Hz, H-15), 2.52 (1H, m, H-2α), 2.33 (1H, m, H-2β), 1.91, 1.65 (2H, m, H-16), 1.82 (1H, m, H-18), 1.12 (3H, s, H-27), 1.07 (3H, s, H-23), 1.06 (3H, s, H-26), 1.04 (3H, s, H-25), 0.95 (3H, s, H-24), 0.90 (3H, s, H-29), 0.87 (3H, s, H-30), 0.82 (3H, s, H-28); ¹³C-NMR 数据见表1。以上数据与文献[9]报道一致,故确定为蒲公英赛酮。

化合物7 白色粉末, mp 189 ~ 191 °C; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 320 [M]⁺ (3), 289 (100), 271 (32), 247 (10), 229 (11), 145 (24), 91 (33); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 3.76 (1H, d, J = 11.1 Hz, H-17a), 3.64 (1H, d, J = 11.1 Hz, H-17b), 2.48 (2H, dd, J = 8.5, 6.4 Hz, H-2), 2.06 (1H, m, H-13), 1.08 (6H, s, H-18, 20), 1.03 (3H, s, H-19); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 218.1 (C-3), 81.5 (C-16), 65.9 (C-17), 55.3 (C-9), 54.2 (C-5), 52.4 (C-15), 47.1 (C-4), 45.0 (C-13), 44.3 (C-8), 40.8 (C-7), 39.1 (C-1), 38.4 (C-10), 36.7 (C-14), 33.9 (C-2), 27.1 (C-18), 25.9 (C-12), 21.6 (C-6), 20.8 (C-19), 18.7 (C-11), 17.7 (C-20)。以上数据与文献[10]报道一致,故确定为 abbeokutone。

化合物8 白色粉末, mp 112 ~ 114 °C; EI-MS *m/z* (%) 196 [M]⁺ (17), 178 (13), 151 (100), 123 (19); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 7.49 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 2.2 Hz, H-6), 7.47 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-2), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 3.98 (2H, t, J = 5.2 Hz, H-3'), 3.14 (2H, t, J = 5.2 Hz, H-2'), 3.89 (3H, s, OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 129.4 (C-1), 109.6 (C-2), 146.7 (C-3), 150.9 (C-4), 113.9 (C-5), 123.6 (C-6), 199.0 (C-1'), 39.6 (C-2'), 58.2 (C-3'), 55.9 (OCH₃)。以上数据与文献

[11]报道一致,故确定为 β -hydroxypropiovanillone。

化合物9 白色粉末, mp 73 ~ 75 °C; EI-MS m/z (%) 154 [M]⁺ (78), 136 (45), 105 (100); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 6.89 (1H, dd, J = 7.7, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.85 (1H, dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, H-4), 6.72 (1H, t, J = 7.7 Hz, H-5), 4.45 (2H, s, H-7), 3.75 (3H, s, OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 118.2 (C-1), 142.0 (C-2), 146.2 (C-3), 109.5 (C-4), 117.1 (C-5), 128.3 (C-6), 57.9 (C-7), 55.8 (OCH₃)。以上数据与文献[12]报道一致,故确定为邻香兰醇。

化合物10 白色粉末, mp 69 ~ 71 °C; EI-MS m/z (%) 330 [M]⁺ (3), 313 (4), 299 (35), 270 (20), 239 (79), 134 (78), 98 (100), 57 (96); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 4.18 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 6.0 Hz, H-1a), 4.13 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 4.9 Hz, H-1b), 3.91 (1H, m, H-2), 3.68 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 5.3 Hz, H-3a), 3.58 (1H, dd, J = 11.2, 4.7 Hz, H-3b), 2.32 (2H, t, J = 6.0 Hz, H-2'), 1.60 (2H, m, H-15'), 1.25 (24H), 0.85 (3H, t, J = 5.6 Hz, H-16'); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 65.2 (C-1), 70.4 (C-2), 63.4 (C-3), 174.4 (C-1'), 34.2 (C-2'), 31.9 (C-3'), 29.7-29.1 (C-4' to C-13'), 24.9 (C-14'), 22.7 (C-15'), 14.0 (C-16')。以上数据与文献[13]报道一致,故确定为单棕榈酸甘油酯。

[参考文献]

- [1] 李炳钧,王 春,许秀坤,等. 滑桃树种子的美登木素类成分[J]. 云南植物研究, 1991, 13(4): 432.
- [2] Powell R G, Weisleder D, Smith C R, et al. Novel maytansinoid tumor inhibitors from *Trewia nudiflora*: trewiasine, dehydro-trewiasine, and demethyltrewiasine[J]. J Org Chem, 1981, 46

- (22): 4398.
- [3] Powell R G, Weisleder D, Smith C R, et al. Treflorine, trenudine, and *N*-methyl-trenudone: novel maytansinoid tumor inhibitors containing two fused macrocyclic rings[J]. J Am Chem Soc, 1982, 104(18): 4929.
- [4] Kang Q J, Zhao P J, He H P, et al. Cardenolides and cardiac aglycone from the stem bark of *Trewia nudiflora*[J]. Helv Chim Acta, 2005, 88(10): 2781.
- [5] 冯 玲,沈月毛. 滑桃树茎皮的化学成分[J]. 天然产物研究与开发, 2005, 17(3): 294.
- [6] Greca M D, Monaco P, Previtera L. Stigmasterols from *Typha latifolia*[J]. J Nat Prod, 1990, 53(6): 1430.
- [7] Guerriero A, Ambrosio M D, Pietra F. Pteridines, sterols, and indole derivatives from the lithistid sponge *Corallistes undulatus* of the coral sea[J]. J Nat Prod, 1993, 56(11): 1962.
- [8] Pettit G R, Numata A, Cragg G M, et al. Isolation and structures of schleicherastatins 1-7 and schleicheols 1 and 2 from the teak forest medicinal tree *Schleichera oleosa*[J]. J Nat Prod, 2000, 63(1): 72.
- [9] Sakurai N, Yaguchi Y, Inoue T, et al. Triterpenoids from *Myrica rubra*[J]. Phytochemistry, 1987, 26(1): 217.
- [10] Tinto W F, Blyden G, Reynolds W, et al. Diterpene and anthraquinone constituents of *Glycydendron amazonicum*[J]. J Nat Prod, 1991, 54(4): 1127.
- [11] Karonen M, Hamalainen M, Nieminen R, et al. Phenolic extracts from the bark of *Pinus sylvestris* L. and their effects on inflammatory mediators nitric oxide and prostaglandin E₂[J]. J Agric Food Chem, 2004, 52(25): 7532.
- [12] Meier C, Clercq E D, Balzarini J. Nucleotide delivery from cycloSaligenyl-3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine monophosphates (cycloSal-AZTMP)[J]. Euro J Org Chem, 1998, 1998(5): 837.
- [13] 尚明英,蔡少青,林文翰,等. 胡芦巴的化学成分研究[J]. 中国中药杂志, 2002, 27(4): 277.

Studies on chemical constituents from stem bark of *Trewia nudiflora*

WU Shao-hua¹, SHEN Yue-mao², CHEN You-wei¹, YANG Li-yuan¹, LI Shao-lan¹, LI Zhi-ying¹

(1. Yunnan Institute of Microbiology, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, China;

2. State Key Laboratory of Phytochemistry and Plant Resources in West China, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the chemical constituents from the stem bark of *Trewia nudiflora*. **Method:** The chemical constituents were isolated by silica gel and sephadex LH-20 column chromatography, and the structures were elucidated by means of spectral analysis. **Result:** Ten compounds were obtained from EtOAc fraction of EtOH extract and identified as stigmast-4-en-6 β -ol-3-one (1), stigmast-4-en-6 α -ol-3-one (2), 7 β -hydroxysitosterol (3), 7 α -hydroxysitosterol (4), schleicheol 2 (5), taraxerone (6), abbeokutone (7), β -hydroxypropiovanillone (8), *o*-vanillyl alcohol (9), glycerol monopalmitate (10). **Conclusion:** Compounds 1-5 and 7-9 were isolated from this plant for the first time.

[Key words] *Trewia nudiflora*; chemical constituents; sterols

[责任编辑 王亚君]