

民间常用染饭植物密蒙花的色素*

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A PIGMENT OF A FOLK RICE DYEING PLANT BUDDLEIA OFFINALIS

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Flowers of *Buddleia offinalis* (Maxim.) have been used as rice dye for festivals by ethnic groups in southern China since ancient time. It has been reported that the plant can be used for treatment of eye problem. Only the isolation of flavonoids from the plant was reported before, but what was the pigment remained unsolved. From ethanol extract, we not only isolated apigenin, linarin and D-mannitol, but also determined that the pigment of the plant is crocin by means of spectral data.

Crocin $C_{44}H_{64}O_{24}$, MW 976, red powder, mp 179–180°C, UV $\lambda_{max}^{H_2O}$ nm: 260, 329, 440.5, 461. IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} : 3380, 1700, 1609, 1575, 970. 1H NMR (400MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 7.3–6.5 (10H, m, H-olefine), 5.40 (2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1 of gentiobiose), 4.15 (2H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-7 of gentiobiose), 1.79 (6H, s, H-17, 20), 1.95 (6H, s, H-18, 19). ^{13}C NMR DEPT (400MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 166.3 (C-1, 16), 125.3 (C-2, 15), 144.7 (CH-3, 14), 123.9 (CH-4, 13), 140.0 (CH-5, 12), 136.9 (C-6, 11), 136.0 (CH-7, 10), 132.0 (CH-8, 9), 12.7 (CH₃-17, 20), 12.6 (CH₃-18, 19).

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