

马缨杜鹃茎的化学成分研究

徐金金^{1,2}, 王跃虎¹, 王鸿升^{1,2}, 王欢^{1,2}, 黄巧琴^{1,2}, 龙春林^{1,3*}¹中国科学院昆明植物研究所 资源植物与生物技术重点实验室, 昆明 650201;²云南农业大学, 昆明 650201; ³中央民族大学生命与环境科学学院, 北京 100081

摘要: 利用各种色谱技术从马缨杜鹃(*Rhododendron delavayi* Franch.) 茎中分离得到 10 个化合物。通过波谱学方法鉴定为异鼠李素(1), nectandrin B(2), resveratrol-3-O-β-D-glucoside(3), lysidisin N(4), 19α-hydroxyasiatic acid(5), 白桦脂酸(6), 3β-hydroxylup-12-en-28-oic-acid(7), obtusalin(8), methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methylbenzoate(9), 2,5-dihydroxy-3-methoxytoluene(10)。化合物 2~9 为首次从该种植物中分离得到。

关键词: 杜鹃花科; 马缨杜鹃; 五环三萜; 酚性成分

中图分类号: Q284.2

文献标识码: A

Chemical Constituents from Stems of *Rhododendron delavayi* Franch.XU Jin-jin^{1,2}, WANG Yue-hu¹, WANG Hong-sheng^{1,2}, WANG Huan^{1,2}, HUANG Qiao-qin^{1,2}, LONG Chun-lin^{1,3*}¹Key Laboratory of Biotechnology and Plant Resources, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences,Kunming 650201, China; ²Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming 650201, China; ³College of Life and

Environmental Sciences, Minzu University of China, Beijing 100081, China

Abstract: Ten compounds were isolated from the stems of *Rhododendron delavayi* Franch. by various chromatographic techniques. By spectroscopic methods, their structures were elucidated as isorhamnetin(1), nectandrin B(2), resveratrol-3-O-β-D-glucoside(3), lysidisin N(4), 19α-hydroxyasiatic acid(5), betulinic acid(6), 3β-hydroxylup-12-en-28-oic-acid(7), obtusalin(8), methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methylbenzoate(9), and 2,5-dihydroxy-3-methoxytoluene(10), respectively. Compounds 2-9 were isolated from this plant for the first time.

Key words: Ericaceae; *Rhododendron delavayi* Franch.; pentacyclic triterpene; phenolic derivatives

马缨杜鹃(*Rhododendron delavayi* Franch.) 又名马缨花、密筒花、红山茶, 属杜鹃花科(Ericaceae) 杜鹃属(*Rhododendron*) 的常绿灌木或小乔木, 因其花大色艳酷似马头饰的璎珞而得名。该种分布于广西西北部、四川西南部及贵州西部、云南全省和西藏南部、越南北部、泰国、缅甸和印度东北部也有分布。生长于海拔 1200 ~ 3200 m 的常绿阔叶林或灌木丛中。该植物作为我国民间常用的中草药, 性凉味苦, 有小毒, 有清热解毒, 凉血止血之功效, 可用于治疗骨髓炎、消化道出血、咯血、衄血、崩漏、月经不调^[1]。迄今为止, 国内外对该种化学成分研究较少, 仅姚广民和宋鹤娇等分别对该种叶和茎的化学成分进行了报道, 分离得到的化合物主要为三萜、黄酮、降倍半萜、酚苷和环烯醚萜^[2,3]。据此, 本文进

一步对马缨杜鹃茎的化学成分进行了研究, 从中分离鉴定了 10 个化合物(图 1), 对它们的提取分离和结构鉴定进行报道。

1 仪器与材料

Bruker AM-400 型和 Bruker DRX-500 型核磁共振仪, TMS 为内标; Agilent 1200 高效液相色谱仪(DAD 检测器); 硅胶 G(80 ~ 100 目; 200 ~ 300 目) 及硅胶板采用中国青岛海洋化工有限公司产品; Sephadex LH-20 材料购自 Pharmacia 公司; 反向材料 RP-18 为 Merck 公司产品; TLC 检测采用荧光或者 5% 硫酸乙醇溶液处理加热显色。

马缨花茎于 2009 年 3 月采自云南省寻甸县, 植物标本由中国科学院昆明植物研究所龙春林研究员鉴定, 标本保存于中国科学院昆明植物研究所资源植物与生物技术重点实验室。

收稿日期: 2010-11-10 接受日期: 2011-03-07

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(20972166, 31070288); 教育部和国家外专局项目(B08044, MUC 985)

* 通讯作者 Tel: 86-871-5223318; E-mail: long@mail.kib.ac.cn

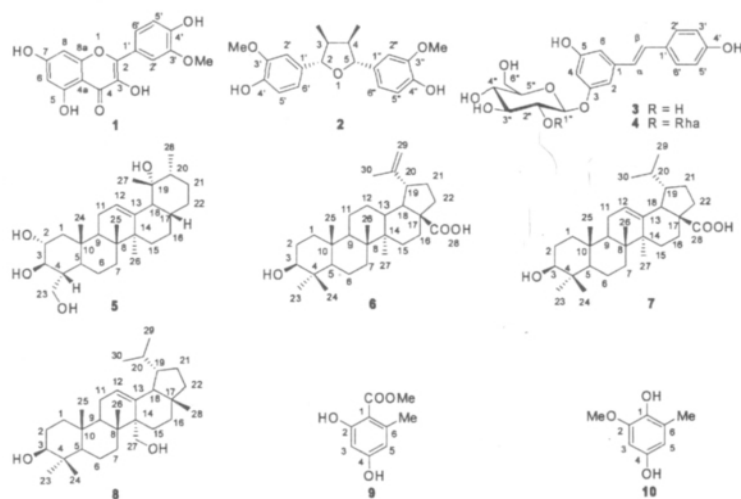


图1 化合物 1~10 化学结构式

Fig. 1 Chemical structures of 1-10

2 提取与分离

马缨花茎(8 kg)干燥、粉碎后用甲醇回流提取,浓缩后得浸膏(1.2 kg),加适量水混悬后,用乙酸乙酯萃取,得乙酸乙酯部分(313 g),经80~100目硅胶柱层析,用氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱(1:0~1:1),得到A1-A37共37个部分。合并A17和A18(2.2 g)经中压反相硅胶柱层析,50%甲醇洗脱物经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱、乙酸乙酯-丙酮(1:3)制备薄层析,分离得到化合物1(9.3 mg)。A24(11 g)经中压反相硅胶柱层析、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱和乙酸乙酯-甲醇(6:1)制备薄层析,分离得到化合物3(56.8 mg)与4(31.3 mg)。合并A4-A16(42.2 g)经中压反相硅胶柱层析,得到B1-B33共33个部分。合并B15和B16(1.6 g)经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱和氯仿-丙酮(30:1)硅胶柱层析得到B15F1-B15F12共12个部分,B15F1经石油醚-丙酮(2:1)制备薄层析得到化合物2(10.9 mg),B15F12经HPLC分离得化合物5(23.1 mg),分离条件:层析柱SB-C18(5 μ m;9.4 $\times$ 250 mm)洗脱剂乙腈-水(60:40)。B27(2.4 g)经氯仿-乙酸乙酯(45:1)硅胶柱层析,分离得到化合物6(23.7 mg)、7(9 mg)和8(11.1 mg)。B14(1.9 g)经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,再经氯仿-乙酸乙酯(1:1)制备薄层析,分离得到化合物10(17 mg)。B13(750 mg)经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱和氯仿-甲醇(50:1)硅胶柱层析,分离得到化合物9(4.5 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 $C_{16}H_{12}O_7$,黄色粉末。 1H NMR (CD_3OD 500 MHz) δ : 7.61(1H, s, H-2'), 7.51(1H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz, H-6'), 6.89(1H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz, H-5'), 6.38(1H, s, H-8), 6.18(1H, s, H-6), 3.77(3H, s, CH_3O)。以上氢谱数据与文献^[4,5]对照一致,鉴定为异鼠李素(isorhamnetin)。

化合物2 $C_{20}H_{24}O_5$,淡黄色油状。 1H NMR (CD_3OD 400 MHz) δ : 6.77-7.00(6H, m, H-2', 5', 6', 2'', 5'', 6''), 4.45(2H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-2, 5), 3.83(6H, s, 3'', 3'''- OCH_3), 2.36(2H, m, H-3, 4), 1.01(6H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz, 3, 4- CH_3); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD 100 MHz) δ : 146.4(s, C-3', 3''), 145.0(s, C-4', 4''), 134.1(s, C-1', 1''), 119.2(d, C-6', 6''), 114.1(d, C-5', 5''), 109.2(d, C-2', 2''), 87.2(d, C-2, 5), 55.6(q, 3', 3'''- OCH_3), 44.2(d, C-3, 4), 12.8(q, 3, 4- CH_3)。其波谱数据与文献^[6]中数据对照一致,故鉴定其为Nectandrin B。

化合物3 $C_{20}H_{22}O_8$,黄色粉末。 1H NMR (CD_3OD 500 MHz) δ : 7.38(2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.04(1H, d, $J=16.3$ Hz, H- β), 6.87(1H, d, $J=16.3$ Hz, H- α), 6.81(2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.78(1H, br s, H-2), 6.64(1H, br s, H-6), 6.47(1H, t, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-4), 4.92(1H, d, $J=7.4$ Hz, H-1''); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD 100 MHz) δ : 160.4(s, C-3 or C-5), 159.6(s, C-3 or C-5), 158.4(s, C-4'), 141.4

(s, C-1) δ : 130.3 (s, C-1'), 130.0 (d, C- β), 128.9 (d, C-2' β '), 126.6 (d, C- α), 116.5 (d, C-3' β '), 108.3 (d, C-6), 107.0 (d, C-4), 104.0 (d, C-2), 102.4 (d, C-1''), 78.2 (d, C-5''), 78.0 (d, C-3''), 74.9 (d, C-2''), 71.4 (d, C-4''), 62.5 (t, C-6''). 以上波谱数据与文献报道的 Resveratrol-3-O- β -D-glucoside 的一致^[7,8]。

化合物 4 $C_{26}H_{32}O_{12}$, 淡黄色粉末。¹H NMR (CD₃OD 500 MHz) δ : 7.36 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-2' β '), 7.01 (1H, d, J = 16.2 Hz, H- β), 6.83 (1H, d, J = 16.2 Hz, H- α), 6.76 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-3', 5') 6.59 (1H, br s, H-6), 6.41 (1H, br s, H-4), 5.28 (1H, br s, H-1''), 4.98 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 1.35 (1H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-6''); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 160.1 (s, C-5), 159.6 (s, C-3), 158.4 (s, C-4'), 141.5 (s, C-1), 130.3 (s, C-1'), 130.1 (d, C- β), 128.9 (d, C-2' β '), 126.6 (d, C- α), 116.4 (d, C-3' β '), 108.4 (d, C-6), 106.5 (d, C-2), 103.7 (d, C-4), 102.4 (d, C-1''), 100.5 (d, C-1''), 79.2 (d, C-3''), 79.0 (d, C-5''), 78.0 (d, C-2''), 74.0 (d, C-4''), 72.2 (d, C-2''), 71.5 (d, C-3''), 69.9 (d, C-4''), 68.2 (d, C-5''), 62.5 (t, C-6''), 18.2 (q, C-6''). 以上波谱数据与文献报道的 Lysidide N 的一致^[9]。

化合物 5 $C_{30}H_{50}O_4$, 白色固体。¹H NMR (CD₃OD 400 MHz) δ : 5.29 (1H, t, J = 3.5 Hz, H-12), 2.54 (1H, s, H-18), 1.34 (1H, s, 27-CH₃), 1.19 (1H, s, 29-CH₃), 1.01 (1H, s, 25-CH₃), 0.92 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, 30-CH₃), 0.78 (1H, s, 26-CH₃); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 140.3 (s, C-13), 129.1 (d, C-12), 78.7 (d, C-3), 73.7 (s, C-19), 71.3 (d, C-2), 67.2 (t, C-23), 55.2 (d, C-18), 49.5 (d, C-17), 48.5 (d, C-5), 48.2 (d, C-9), 47.9 (t, C-1), 44.2 (d, C-4), 43.1 (d, C-20), 42.7 (s, C-14), 41.1 (s, C-8), 39.1 (s, C-10), 39.1 (t, C-22), 33.5 (t, C-7), 29.6 (t, C-15), 27.4 (t, C-16), 27.1 (q, C-27), 26.6 (t, C-21), 25.0 (q, C-26), 24.7 (t, C-11), 17.7 (t, C-6), 17.6 (q, C-24), 17.2 (q, C-25), 16.7 (q, C-28)。以上波谱数据与文献报道的 19 α -Hydroxyasiatic acid 的一致^[10]。

化合物 6 $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, 白色固体。¹H NMR (C₅D₅N 500 MHz) δ : 4.94, 4.76 (each 1H, m, CH₂-29), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 1.78, 1.21, 1.05, 1.04, 1.00, 0.81 (each 3H, s, CH₃ $\times$ 6); ¹³C NMR (C₅D₅N,

100 MHz) δ : 178.9 (s, C-28), 151.4 (s, C-20), 110.0 (t, C-29), 78.2 (d, C-3), 56.7 (s, C-17), 55.9 (d, C-5), 51.0 (d, C-9), 49.8 (d, C-19), 47.8 (d, C-18), 42.8 (s, C-14), 41.1 (s, C-8), 39.6 (s, C-4), 39.3 (t, C-1), 38.6 (d, C-13), 37.6 (s, C-10), 37.5 (t, C-22), 34.8 (t, C-7), 31.2 (t, C-16), 30.3 (t, C-15), 30.0 (t, C-21), 28.7 (q, C-23), 28.3 (t, C-2), 26.1 (t, C-12), 21.2 (t, C-11), 19.5 (q, C-30), 18.8 (t, C-6), 16.5 (q, C-24), 16.4 (q, C-25), 16.4 (q, C-26), 14.9 (q, C-27)。其碳谱数据与文献^[11,12]中数据对照一致, 故鉴定其为白桦脂酸 (betulinic acid)。

化合物 7 $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, 白色固体。¹H NMR (C₅D₅N 500 MHz) δ : 5.48 (1H, t, J = 3.2 Hz, H-12), 3.46 (1H, m, H-3), 1.22, 1.05, 1.02, 1.00, 0.88, 0.76, 0.66 (each 3H, s, CH₃ $\times$ 7); ¹³C NMR (C₅D₅N, 100 MHz) δ : 180.0 (s, C-28), 139.3 (s, C-13), 125.7 (d, C-12), 78.1 (d, C-3), 55.8 (d, C-5), 53.6 (s, C-17), 48.2 (d, C-9), 48.1 (d, C-18), 46.5 (d, C-19), 42.5 (s, C-14), 40.0 (s, C-8), 39.9 (t, C-1), 39.4 (s, C-4), 39.4 (t, C-22), 39.0 (t, C-16), 33.6 (t, C-30), 33.6 (t, C-7), 28.4 (d, C-20), 28.4 (t, C-21), 25.0 (t, C-15), 24.9 (t, C-2), 24.0 (q, C-23), 23.7 (q, C-29), 23.6 (q, C-30), 21.4 (q, C-24), 18.8 (t, C-11), 17.5 (t, C-6), 17.4 (q, C-25), 16.6 (q, C-26), 15.1 (q, C-27)。其波谱数据与文献^[13]中数据对照一致, 故鉴定其为 3 β -Hydroxylup-12-en-28-oic acid。

化合物 8 $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$, 白色固体。¹H NMR (CDCl₃ 400 MHz) δ : 5.13 (1H, t, J = 3.6 Hz, H-12), 3.52 (1H, d, J = 10.9 Hz, H-27a), 3.21 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 4.9 Hz, H-3a), 3.18 (1H, d, J = 10.9 Hz, H-27b), 1.84 (1H, ddd, J = 13.2, 3.6, 3.4 Hz, H-11a), 1.61 (1H, ddd, J = 13.2, 10.0, 3.6 Hz, H-11b), 1.54 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 3.4 Hz, H-9), 1.10 (1H, s, H-28), 1.01 (1H, s, H-23), 0.98 (1H, s, H-24), 0.94 (1H, s, H-26), 0.93 (1H, d, J = 5.8 Hz, H-29 or 30), 0.80 (1H, d, J = 5.9 Hz, H-29 or 30), 0.78 (1H, s, H-25), 0.72 (1H, dd, J = 11.6, 1.5 Hz, H-5a); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 138.8 (s, C-13), 125.1 (d, C-12), 79.1 (d, C-3), 69.9 (t, C-27), 55.2 (d, C-5), 54.4 (d, C-18), 47.7 (d, C-9), 42.1 (s, C-14), 39.5 (d, C-19), 39.4 (d, C-20), 38.8 (t, C-1), 38.2 (q, C-23), 38.0 (s, C-4), 36.9 (s, C-10), 36.6

(s, C-8) δ 35.3 (s, C-17) δ 35.2 (t, C-22) δ 32.9 (t, C-7) δ 30.7 (t, C-21) δ 27.3 (t, C-2) δ 26.0 (t, C-16) , 23.4 (t, C-11) δ 23.4 (q, C-28) δ 23.3 (t, C-15) δ 21.3 (q, C-29) δ 18.4 (t, C-6) δ 17.3 (q, C-30) δ 16.8 (q, C-24) δ 15.7 (q, C-26) δ 15.6 (q, C-25) 。其波谱数据与文献^[14]中数据对照一致,故鉴定其为 Obtusalin。

化合物 9 $C_9H_{10}O_4$, 无色固体。¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 11.6 (br s, 2-OH) δ 6.22-6.28 (2H, m, H-3, 5) δ 3.91 (3H, s, OCH₃) δ 2.45 (3H, s, 6-CH₃) ; ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 172.1 (s, -COOCH₃) δ 165.3 (s, C-2) δ 160.3 (s, C-4) δ 143.9 (s, C-6) δ 114.2 (d, C-5) δ 111.3 (s, C-1) δ 101.2 (d, C-3) δ 51.8 (q, OCH₃) δ 24.2 (q, 6-CH₃) 。以上波谱数据与文献报道的 Methyl 2,4-dihydroxy-6-methylbenzoate 的一致^[15]。

化合物 10 $C_8H_{10}O_3$, 白色固体。¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ : 6.18 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-5) δ 6.14 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-3) δ 3.88 (s, OCH₃) , 2.42 (s, 3H, 6-CH₃) 。其氢谱数据与文献^[16]中数据对照一致,故鉴定其为 2,5-Dihydroxy-3-methoxytoluene。

致谢: 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分析中心测试所有图谱。

参考文献

- 1 The state administration of traditional Chinese medicine < Chinese Materia > editorial committee(国家中医药管理局《中华本草》编委会). Chinese Materia Sixth Volume Sixteenth Sub-volume(中华本草第六册第十六卷). Shanghai: Shanghai Science and Technology Publishing House, 1999. 27.
- 2 Yao GM(姚广民). Chemical constituents and bioactivities of three Chinese Ericaceae medicinal plants *Pieris japonica*, *Gaultheria leucocarpa* B1. var. *crenulata* and *Rhododendron delavayi*. Shanghai Institute of Material Medica PhD Dissertation, Shanghai, 2005.
- 3 Song HJ(宋鹤娇) *et al.* Studies on the chemical constituents from *Rhododendron delavayi*. *J Chin Med Mat* (中药材) 2009, 32: 1840-1843.
- 4 Jenis J, Burasheva GS, Aisa HA *et al.* Chemical constituents of the aerial parts of *Atriplex tatarica*. *Nat Prod Res Dev* (天然产物研究与开发) 2009, 21: 782-783.
- 5 Dai SJ(戴胜军), Chen RY(陈若芸), Yu DQ(于德泉). Studies on the flavonoid compounds of *Rhododendron anthopogonoides*. *Chin J Chin Mat Med* (中国中药杂志) 2004, 29: 44-47.
- 6 Hattori M *et al.* New 2,5-Bis-aryl-3,4-dimethyltetrahydrofuran lignans from the aril of *Myristica fragrans*. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1987, 35: 3315-3322.
- 7 Orsini F *et al.* Isolation, synthesis, and antiplatelet aggregation activity of Resveratrol-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside and related compounds. *J Nat Prod*, 1997, 60: 1082-1087.
- 8 Jayatilake GS, Jayasuriya H, Lee ES *et al.* Kinase inhibitors from *Polygonum cuspidatum*. *J Nat Prod*, 1993, 56: 1805-1810.
- 9 Hu YC *et al.* Targeted isolation and structure elucidation of stilbene glycosides from the bark of *Lysidice brevicalyx* Wei guided by biological and chemical screening. *J Nat Prod*, 2008, 71: 1800-1805.
- 10 Bowen-Forbes CS *et al.* Ursolic acid analogues: non-phenolic functional food components in Jamaican raspberry fruits. *Food Chem* 2009, 116: 633-637.
- 11 Shlichin M *et al.* ¹³C Nuclear magnetic resonance of lupane-type triterpenes, lupeol, betulin and betulinic acid. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1980, 28: 1006-1008.
- 12 Wang X(王雪) *et al.* Chemical constituents of *Selaginella tamariscina* (Beauv.) Spring. *J Shenyang Pharm Univ*, 2009, 26: 623-625.
- 13 Wu F(吴丰), Sun SG(孙胜国), Chen RY(陈若芸). Studies on chemical constituent from the bark of *Moms macroura*. *Chin J Chin Mat Med* (中国中药杂志) 2003, 28: 141-143.
- 14 Siddiqui S *et al.* Pentacyclic triterpenoids from the leaves of *Plumeria*. *Phytochemistry*, 1989, 28: 3143-3147.
- 15 Furstner A *et al.* Total synthesis of (S)-(+)-citrofurane by ring closing alkyne metathesis. *J Org Chem* 2003, 68: 1521-1528.
- 16 Singh US *et al.* DNA cleavage by di- and trihydroxyalkylbenzenes. characterization of products and the roles of O₂, Cu(II) and alkali. *J Am Chem Soc*, 1995, 117: 12691-12699.