

胡椒酰胺类生物碱的核磁共振谱学特征

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摘要: 胡椒酰胺类生物碱是胡椒属植物的主要化学成分,结构类型多样,活性显著。自1939年首次报道以来,胡椒酰胺类生物碱一直是研究热点之一。迄今为止,已经从胡椒属植物中分离鉴定了胡椒酰胺类化合物200多个,主要涉及异丙基类、哌啶类、吡咯类等化学结构类型,且具有抗虫、抗菌、抗抑郁等生物活性。本文以胡椒属植物黄花胡椒(*Piper flaviflorum*)中分离得到的酰胺生物碱为例,探讨胡椒酰胺类生物碱在应用核磁共振波谱进行结构鉴定的规律。

关键词: 胡椒酰胺类生物碱; 黄花胡椒; 胡椒科; 核磁共振谱学特征

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NMR Characteristics of Piper Amides

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Abstract: Piper amides, with structural diversity and potential biological activities, are one of the main chemical components of *Piper* spp. Since the first reported amide in 1939, piper amides have been one of the hot spots in natural products and medicinal chemistry. To date, more than 200 piper amides have been published, including isobutyl pyrrolidine, piperidine types *etc.* These amides showed insecticidal, antibacterial and antidepressive properties. Herein, the piper amides from *P. flaviflorum* were taken as an example to conclude the rule for structural determination of amide alkaloids by NMR data.

Key words: piper amides; *Piper flaviflorum*; Piperaceae NMR spectroscopic characteristics

胡椒属(*Piper*)为胡椒科(Piperaceae)中最大的属,在全世界范围内约有2000多种,主要分布于热带,部分延伸至亚热带。我国胡椒属植物有61种,5个变种^[1],主要分布于东南至西南各省区,其中20多种入药^[2]。大多数胡椒属植物可用作香料,并有一定的药用价值,例如,素有“香料之王”美誉的胡椒(*P. nigrum* L.),是世界上最重要的香辛作物之一;蓼叶(*P. betle* L.)的叶子有辛辣味,裹以槟榔而食,为一种少数民族群众喜食的咀嚼嗜好品。原产于南太平洋热带岛屿的卡瓦胡椒(*P. methysticum*

forst)(又称kava),当地居民喜欢用其根茎或根制作成能够放松机体和情绪、恢复体力、减轻痛苦的饮料^[3,4]。

胡椒属植物的化学成分主要包括酰胺类生物碱、黄酮类、木脂素类、苯丙素类、萜类及脂肪酸等,并具有抗炎^[5]、抗寄生虫^[6]、护肝^[7]、抗氧化^[8]、抗抑郁^[9,10]等方面的生物活性。其中,胡椒酰胺类化合物广泛存在于胡椒属植物中,是其主要成分,也是胡椒属植物的特征性成分。胡椒酰胺类化合物的结构特点主要是含有酰胺基团,并根据N-取代酰胺基团的不同主要可分为异丁基类、吡咯类、哌啶类和2-甲基丁基类等结构类型。此外,也有分离到胡椒酰胺类二聚体的报道^[11]。迄今为止,已经从胡椒属植物中分离鉴定胡椒酰胺类化合物200多个。本文以我们从黄花胡椒(*P. flaviflorum*)中分离得到的酰

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胺生物碱为例,探讨胡椒酰胺类生物碱在应用核磁共振波谱进行结构鉴定的规律。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与试剂

黄花胡椒(*P. flaviflorum*)藤茎于2012年7月采自西双版纳,植物标本由中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园文彬老师鉴定,标本存放于中国科学院昆明植物所植物化学与西部资源可持续利用国家重点实验室,标本号 HITBC_004858。

1.2 仪器与设备

比旋光由 JASCO-1020 全自动数字旋光仪测定;红外光谱(IR)由 Bruker Tensor-27 傅立叶变换中红外光谱仪测定, KBr 压片;紫外光谱(UV)由 Shimadzu UV2401PC 紫外-可见分光光度计测定;一维和二维核磁共振谱(1D 和 2D NMR)在 Bruker AM-400、DRX-500 超导核磁共振波谱仪或 AVANCE III-600 超低温探头超导核磁共振波谱仪上测定, δ 表示化学位移(单位 ppm), J 表示耦合常数(单位 Hz);电喷雾电离质谱(ESI-MS)由 Waters Xevo TQ-S 三重四极杆质谱仪测定;色谱柱材料分别使用的是硅胶(200~300目,青岛海洋化工厂), LiChroprep RP-18 硅胶(40~63目,德国 Darmstadt Merck 公司)以及 Diaion HP20SS(日本东京 Mitsubishi Chemical Co. 公司)。薄层色谱(TLC)由青岛海洋化工厂生产。通过碘化铋钾显色,以及 10% H_2SO_4 乙醇溶液加热显色。

1.3 提取与分离

干燥的黄花胡椒藤茎(15.0 kg)在 60 °C 下甲醇回流提取 3 次,每次 3 h。提取液合并后减压浓缩,得到粗提物(1.1 kg)。粗提物加水悬浮,用氯仿萃取(3 × 20 L),得到氯仿部位(315 g)。氯仿部位通过 Diaion HP20SS 柱层析,50%~100%的甲醇/水梯度洗脱,得到 4 个组分段,Fr. A-D。Fr. C(240 g)通过正相硅胶和反相硅胶 RP-18 反复柱层析以及制备 TLC 和制备 HPLC 得到化合物 **1**(7.8 mg)、**2**(1.8 g)、**3**(126.5 mg)、**5**(5.4 mg)、**6**(32.8 mg)、**7**(49.8 mg)、**8**(97.6 mg)、**10**(88.7 mg)、**13**(109.1 mg)、**15**(18.3 mg)、**16**(235.1 mg)、**17**(36.6 mg)、**18**(447.6 mg)、**20**(14.0 mg)和 **22**(61.8 mg)。Fr. D(43 g)经 RP-18 和硅胶反复柱层析以及制备 HPLC 纯化,得到化合物 **4**(33.5 mg)、**9**(2.3 mg)、**11**(249.9 mg)、**12**(404.1 mg)、**14**(440.1 mg)、**19**(157.8 mg)和 **21**

(28.4 mg)。

2 实验结果

2.1 化合物波谱数据

Piperlonguminine(**1**) 无色结晶;ESI-MS m/z 296 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_H 5.96 (1H, d, $J = 15.3$ Hz, H-2), 7.37 (1H, m, H-3), 6.68 (1H, m, H-4), 6.78 (1H, m, H-5), 6.98 (1H, br s, H-7), 6.78 (1H, overlapped, H-10), 6.89 (1H, br d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-11), 5.98 (2H, s, OCH_2O), 3.2 (2H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-1'), 1.84 (1H, m, H-2'), 0.9 (6H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-3', 4'), 5.72 (1H, br s, N-H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_C 166.2 (C-1), 122.6 (C-2), 141.0 (C-3), 124.6 (C-4), 138.8 (C-5), 130.8 (C-6), 105.6 (C-7), 148.1 (C-8), 148.2 (C-9), 108.4 (C-10), 123.2 (C-11), 101.3 (OCH_2O), 47.0 (C-1'), 28.6 (C-2'), 20.1 (C-3', 4')。

Pellitorine(**2**) 淡黄色油状物;ESI-MS m/z 246 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_H 6.41 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.20 (1H, dd, $J = 10.9, 15.0$ Hz, H-3), 6.00 (1H, m, H-4), 6.41 (1H, overlapped, H-5), 2.15 (2H, m, H-6), 1.41 (2H, m, H-7), 1.32 (4H, m, H-8, 9), 0.89 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-10), 3.16 (2H, t, $J = 6.22$ Hz, H-1'), 1.86 (1H, m, H-2'), 0.94 (6H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-3', 4'); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_C 166.4 (C-1), 122.2 (C-2), 141.4 (C-3), 127.9 (C-4), 139.7 (C-5), 32.2 (C-6), 27.8 (C-7), 30.6 (C-8), 21.7 (C-9), 13.3 (C-10), 46.4 (C-1'), 27.9 (C-2'), 19.5 (C-3', 4')。

(2E,4E)-Dodecadienamide(**3**) 淡黄色油状物;ESI-MS m/z 274 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_H 5.84 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J = 10.5, 15.0$ Hz, H-3), 5.90-6.01 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 6.44 (1H, br s, N-H), 3.09 (2H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1'), 2.05 (2H, m, H-6), 1.75 (1H, m, H-2'), 1.22-1.35 (12H, m, H-7-11), 0.86 (6H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-3', 4'), 0.84 (3H, m, H-12); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ_C 166.7 (C-1), 121.9 (C-2), 140.9 (C-3), 128.2 (C-4), 142.7 (C-5), 22.5-32.8 (C-6-11), 14.0 (C-12), 46.9 (C-1'), 28.7 (C-2'), 20.1 (C-3', 4')。

(2*E*, 4*E*, 8*E*)-Dehydropipernonaline (**4**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 362 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, acetone- d_6): δ_H 6.48 (1H, d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, H-2), 7.15 (1H, dd, $J = 11.0, 14.7$ Hz, H-3), 6.07-6.19 (2H, m, H-4, 5, 8), 6.36 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-9), 6.96 (1H, d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, H-11), 6.67 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-14), 6.80 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.4$ Hz, H-15), 5.96 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 3.51-3.54 (4H, m, H-2', 6'), 2.31 (4H, m, H-6, 7), 1.45-1.65 (6H, m, H-3', 4', 5'); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, acetone- d_6): δ_C 165.2 (C-1), 121.1 (C-2), 141.1 (C-3), 128.4 (C-4), 142.6 (C-5), 33.4, 32.9 (C-6, 7), 130.8 (C-8), 130.4 (C-9), 133.0 (C-10), 105.9 (C-11), 148.8 (C-12), 147.5 (C-13), 108.7 (C-14), 120.4 (C-15), 101.8 (OCH₂O), 47.0, 43.3 (C-2', 6'), 25.2-27.3 (C-3', 4', 5')。

Homopellitorine (**5**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 260 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H : 0.88 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-10), 1.28 (2H, m, H-9), 1.30 (2H, m, H-8), 1.29 (2H, m, H-7), 2.16 (2H, m, H-6), 5.78 (1H, m, H-5), 6.74 (1H, dd, $J = 7.2, 11.2$ Hz, H-4), 7.43 (1H, m, H-3), 5.29 (1H, d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, H-2), 3.01 (1H, dd, $J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz, H-1'a), 2.75 (1H, dd, $J = 7.1, 14.2$ Hz, H-1'b), 2.13 (1H, m, H-2'), 1.55 (2H, m, H-3'); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 166.7 (C-1), 122.4 (C-2), 140.1 (C-3), 129.0 (C-4), 140.7 (C-5), 33.8 (C-6), 30.0 (C-7), 32.8 (C-8), 22.4 (C-9), 16.7 (C-10)。

4,5-Dihydropiperlyne (**6**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 244 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.66 (1H, d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, H-7), 6.70 (1H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, H-10), 6.61 (1H, dd, $J = 7.9, 1.5$ Hz, H-11), 6.07 (1H, $J = 15.1$ Hz, H-2), 6.90 (1H, m, H-3), 5.90 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 3.43 ~ 3.51 (4H, M, H-2', 5'), 2.41 ~ 2.69 (4H, M, H-4, 5), 1.82 ~ 1.92 (4H, M, H-3', 4'); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 164.7 (C-1), 122.3 (C-2), 144.2 (C-3), 34.4 (C-4, 5), 135.0 (C-6), 108.1 (C-7), 147.5 (C-8), 145.7 (C-9), 100.8 (OCH₂O), 46.4 (C-2'), 45.7 (C-5'), 24.1 (C-3'), 26.1 (C-4')。

Dihydroferuperine (**7**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 312 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.19

(1H, d, $J = 15.2$ Hz, H-2), 6.81 (1H, overlapped, H-3), 6.62 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-7), 6.80 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-10), 6.63 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.8$ Hz, H-11), 3.83 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.34-3.55 (4H, m, H-2', 6') 2.43-2.68 (4H, m, H-4, 5), 1.52-1.63 (6H, m, H-3', 4', 5'); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 165.6 (C-1), 121.1 (C-2), 144.5 (C-3), 34.3 (C-4), 34.6 (C-5), 132.9 (C-6), 111.2 (C-7), 146.5 (C-8), 143.9 (C-9), 114.4 (C-10), 120.8 (C-11), 47.0, 43.2 (C-2', 6'), 25.2-27.4 (C-3', 4', 5')。

Sarmentine (**8**) 淡黄色油状; ESI-MS m/z 244 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.06 (1H, d, $J = 14.7$ Hz, H-2), 7.24 (1H, dd, $J = 14.7, 11.5$ Hz, H-3), 6.15 (1H, dd, $J = 14.7, 11.2$ Hz, H-4), 6.05 (1H, m, H-5), 3.47-3.65 (4H, m, H-2', 5'), 1.37-2.14 (8H, m, H-6, 7, 8, 9), 1.27 (H-3', 4'), 0.86 (1H, t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-10); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 165.2 (C-1), 119.7 (C-2), 142.1 (C-3), 128.6 (C-4), 143.1 (C-5), 32.8 (C-6), 28.4 (C-7), 31.3 (C-8), 22.4 (C-9), 13.9 (C-10), 46.6 (C-2'), 45.8 (C-5'), 24.3 (C-3'), 26.0 (C-4')。

Piperflaviflorine B (**9**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 420 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 5.37 (1H, d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, H-2), 7.46 (1H, dd, $J = 14.8, 10.9$ Hz, H-3), 6.45 (1H, dd, $J = 14.8, 10.9$ Hz, H-4), 6.02 (1H, dt, $J = 14.8, 7.4$ Hz, H-5), 2.35 (2H, m, H-6), 2.58 (1H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-7), 2.38 (2H, m, H-8), 2.13 (2H, m, H-9), 2.21 (2H, m, H-10), 3.10 (2H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1'), 1.67 (1H, m, H-2'), 0.91 (6H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-3', 4'), 1.21 (3H, t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-5'), 5.95 (2H, br s, OCH₂O); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 174.3 (C-1), 134.2 (C-2), 145.0 (C-3), 128.8 (C-4), 146.3 (C-5), 36.3 (C-6), 38.1 (C-7), 132.1 (C-8), 109.1 (C-9), 143.8 (C-10), 148.1 (C-11), 112.4 (C-12), 131.1 (C-13), 101.9 (OCH₂O), 49.1 (C-1'), 25.2 (C-2'), 21.9 (C-3', 4'), 16.1 (C-5')。

Chingchengenamide A (**10**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 324 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 5.87 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J = 15.0, 10.6$ Hz, H-3), 6.10 (1H, dd, $J = 15.0, 10.6$ Hz, H-4), 5.99 (1H, dt, $J = 15.0, 7.4$ Hz, H-5),

2.35 (2H, m, H-6), 2.58 (1H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-7), 3.10 (2H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1'), 1.77 (1H, m, H-2'), 0.9 (6H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-3', 4'), 5.86 (2H, br s, OCH₂O), 5.72 (1H, brs, N-H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 166.4 (C-1), 122.6 (C-2), 141.0 (C-3), 128.8 (C-4), 140.3 (C-5), 34.7 (C-6), 34.7 (C-7), 134.8 (C-8), 107.9 (C-9), 147.3 (C-10), 145.5 (C-11), 108.5 (C-12), 120.9 (C-13), 100.5 (OCH₂O), 46.8 (C-1'), 28.4 (C-2'), 20.0 (C-3', 4').

Guineensine(11) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 378 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 5.76 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.18 (1H, dd, $J = 15.0, 10.1$ Hz, H-3), 6.27 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-13), 6.00-6.10 (3H, m, H-4, 5, 12), 2.14 (4H, m, H-6, 11), 1.30-1.40 (8H, m, H-7, 8, 9, 10), 6.88 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-15), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-18), 6.74 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.2$ Hz, H-19), 3.14 (2H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-1'), 1.78 (1H, m, H-2'), 0.9 (6H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-3', 4'), 5.86 (2H, br s, OCH₂O), 5.72 (1H, brs, N-H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 166.4 (C-1), 122.0 (C-2), 141.5 (C-3), 128.4 (C-4), 143.3 (C-5), 33.1 (C-6, 11), 28.2-29.5 (C-7, 8, 9, 10), 129.5 (C-12, 13), 132.6 (C-14), 105.5 (C-15), 148.1 (C-16), 146.7 (C-17), 108.4 (C-18), 120.4 (C-19), 101.1 (OCH₂O), 47.1 (C-1'), 28.0 (C-2'), 20.0 (C-3', 4').

Piperonaline(12) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 364 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.96 (1H, d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, H-13), 6.79 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5, 8.0$ Hz, H-15), 6.75 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-14), 6.32 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-2), 6.75 (1H, overlapped, H-3), 6.41 (1H, dt, $J = 1.3, 15.0$ Hz, H-9), 6.12 (1H, dt, $J = 7.0, 15.0$ Hz, H-8), 5.95 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 3.48-3.54 (4H, m, H-2', 6'), 2.13-2.22 (4H, m, H-4, 7), 1.42-1.63 (10H, m, H-5, 6, 3', 4', 5'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 165.1 (C-1), 121.6 (C-2), 145.5 (C-3), 130.4 (C-8), 129.3 (C-9), 28.7-33.2 (C-4, 5, 6, 7), 133.1 (C-10), 105.9 (C-11), 148.8 (C-12), 147.4 (C-13), 108.7 (C-14), 121.0 (C-15), 101.8 (OCH₂O), 47.0, 43.2 (C-2', 6'), 25.2-27.4 (C-3',

4', 5')。

1-[(2E, 4E)-1-Oxo-2, 4-octadecadienyl]piperidine(13) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 370 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.21 (1H, d, $J = 14.8$ Hz, H-2), 7.19 (1H, dd, $J = 14.7, 10.8$ Hz, H-3), 6.13 (1H, dd, $J = 15.0, 10.9$ Hz, H-4), 6.00 (1H, m, H-5), 3.39-3.60 (4H, m, H-2', 6'), 1.16-2.14 (30H, m, H-3', 4', 5', 6-17), 0.84 (1H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-18); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 165.5 (C-1), 118.3 (C-2), 142.7 (C-3), 128.7 (C-4), 142.5 (C-5), 28.7-29.5 及 22.6 (C-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17), 14.0 (C-18), 46.5, 42.7 (C-2', 6'), 25.2-27.4 (C-3', 4', 5')。

Piperine(14) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 308 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.33 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.28 (1H, m, H-3), 6.59-6.06 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 6.83 (1H, br s, H-7), 6.73 (1H, br d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-10), 6.62 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-11), 5.81 (2H, s, OCH₂O), 3.33-3.54 (4H, m, H-2', 6'), 1.36-1.55 (6H, m, H-3', 4', 5'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 164.7 (C-1), 122.0 (C-2), 141.9 (C-3), 124.8 (C-4), 137.6 (C-5), 130.3 (C-6), 105.0 (C-7), 147.6 (C-8), 147.5 (C-9), 107.8 (C-10), 119.5 (C-11), 100.8 (OCH₂O), 42.6 (C-2'), 25.1 (C-3'), 24.1 (C-4'), 26.2 (C-5'), 46.3 (C-6')。

N-(*m*-Methoxycinnamoyl) pyrrolidine(15) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 254 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.71 (1H, d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, H-2), 7.65 (1H, d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, H-3), 7.04 (1H, d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, H-5), 6.88 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 2.4$ Hz, H-7), 7.12 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-8), 7.27 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 5.1$ Hz, H-9), 3.68 - 3.54 (4H, m, H-2', 5'), 1.98 (4H, m, H-3', 4'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_c 164.6 (C-1), 120.4 (C-2), 141.5 (C-3), 136.7 (C-4), 113.1 (C-5), 159.8 (C-6), 115.0 (C-7), 129.7 (C-8), 119.1 (C-9), 46.6 (C-2'), 26.1 (C-3'), 24.3 (C-4'), 46.0 (C-5')。

Cinnamopyrrolidide(16) 无色结晶; ESI-MS m/z 202 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 6.62 (1H, d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, H-2), 7.58 (1H, d, $J = 15.5$ Hz, H-3), 7.41 (1H, m, H-5), 7.23 (3H, m, H-6, 7, 8), 7.41 (1H, m, H-9), 3.45 (4H, m, H-2', 5'),

1.78 (4H, m, H-3', 4'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 164.0 (C-1), 118.3 (C-2), 140.9 (C-3), 134.6 (C-4), 128.2 (C-5), 127.2 (C-6), 128.9 (C-7), 127.2 (C-8), 128.2 (C-9), 45.9 (C-2'), 25.5 (C-3'), 23.7 (C-4'), 45.4 (C-5')。

2-Methoxy-N-[7'-(4'-methoxyphenyl) ethyl] benzamide (**17**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS *m/z* 309 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 7.81 (1H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-2), 7.38 (2H, d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-3, 5), 7.49 (1H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-4), 3.75 (2H, dd, *J* = 14.1, 6.9 Hz, H-8'), 2.91 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.91 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.31 (2H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-3', 5'), 3.64, 3.87 (each 3H, s, MeO); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 168.1 (C-7), 133.1 (C-1), 127.1 (C-6), 124.3 (C-5), 132.7 (C-4), 125.1 (C-3), 125.3 (C-2), 44.8 (C-8'), 32.2 (C-7'), 134.2 (C-1'), 123.8 (C-2', 6'), 116.4 (C-3', 5'), 154.1 (C-4'), 56.1 (MeO), 58.1 (MeO)。

Riparin I (**18**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS *m/z* 278 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 7.71 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-2), 7.38 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-3, 5), 7.46 (1H, t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-4), 3.65 (2H, dd, *J* = 13.1, 6.8 Hz, H-8'), 2.85 (2H, t, *J* = 7.02 Hz, H-7'), 6.84 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.12 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-3', 5'), 3.77 (3H, s, MeO); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 167.5 (C-7), 134.6 (C-1), 129.7 (C-6), 128.5 (C-5), 131.3 (C-4), 128.5 (C-3), 129.7 (C-2), 41.4 (C-8'), 34.7 (C-7'), 130.9 (C-1'), 126.9 (C-2', 6'), 114.0 (C-3', 5'), 158.2 (C-4'), 55.3 (MeO)。

Stigmatalactam (**19**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS *m/z* 278 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ_H 8.52 (1H, d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, H-5), 7.06 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, H-7), 7.80 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-8), 7.15 (1H, s, H-9), 3.90, 4.09, 4.37 (9H, s, 3 × MeO), 10.8 (1H, s, NH), 9.7 (1H, s, OH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ_C 109.9 (C-1), 153.2 (C-2), 145.7 (C-3), 156.2 (C-4), 129.9 (C-4a), 125.3 (C-4b), 110.6 (C-5), 155.4 (C-6), 116.6 (C-7), 130.0 (C-8), 127.1 (C-8a), 105.7 (C-9), 131.7 (C-10), 126.4 (C-10a), 61.4, 60.8, 62.5 (3 × MeO), 166.1 (CO)。

Piperolactam D (**20**) 无色结晶; ESI-MS *m/z* 318

[M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ_H 9.42 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 7.46 (2H, m, H-6, 7), 7.81 (1H, d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, H-8), 7.19 (1H, s, H-9), 3.93, 4.38 (6H, s, 2 × MeO); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ_C 104.6 (C-1), 159.8 (C-2), 141.5 (C-3), 154.5 (C-4), 114.0 (C-4a), 128.9 (C-4b), 128.1 (C-5), 126.0 (C-6), 126.5 (C-7), 129.4 (C-8), 134.3 (C-8a), 107.2 (C-9), 127.9 (C-10), 135.5 (C-10a), 62.8, 61.9 (2 × MeO), 169.9 (CO)。

Piperchabamide H (**21**) 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z* 649 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_H 5.82 (1H, d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-2), 5.69 (1H, m, H-3), 3.53 (1H, br s, H-4), 3.66 (1H, br d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, H-5), 6.72 (1H, d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, H-7), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-10), 6.67 (1H, br s, H-11), 5.86 (2H, br s, H-12), 3.53 (4H, br s, H-1', 5'), 1.43 (2H, br s, H-2'), 1.55 (2H, br s, H-4'), 1.43 (2H, br s, H-3'), 4.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 11.0 Hz, H-2'') 2.12 (1H, br s, H-3''), 1.25 (1H, m, H-4''a), 1.43 (1H, br s, H-4''b), 1.35 (1H, m, H-5''a), 1.55 (1H, br s, H-5''b), 1.55 (2H, br s, H-6''), 2.12 (2H, m, H-7''), 5.98 (1H, dt, *J* = 15.5, 7.0 Hz, H-8''), 6.24 (1H, d, *J* = 15.5 Hz, H-9''), 6.86 (1H, br s, H-11''), 6.87 (1H, br s, H-14''), 6.73 (1H, br d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-15''), 5.92 (2H, br s, H-16''), 3.06-3.37 (4H, m, H-1''', 5'''), 1.19-1.25 (4H, m, H-2''', 4'''), 1.43 (2H, br s, H-3'''); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 170.4 (C-1), 133.8 (C-2), 123.3 (C-3), 37.8 (C-4), 46.5 (C-5), 137.8 (C-6), 108.1 (C-7), 147.4 (C-8), 145.9 (C-9), 108.8 (C-10), 121.3 (C-11), 100.6 (C-12), 42.7, 46.9 (C-1', 5'), 25.7, 25.8 (C-2', 4'), 24.6 (C-3'), 173.4 (C-1''), 45.0 (C-2''), 39.5 (C-3''), 29.7 (C-4''), 29.3 (C-5''), 26.9 (C-6''), 32.8 (C-7''), 129.1 (C-8''), 129.4 (C-9''), 132.3 (C-10''), 105.2 (C-11''), 147.8 (C-12''), 146.4 (C-13''), 107.9 (C-14''), 120.1 (C-15''), 100.8 (C-16''), 42.7, 46.9 (C-1''', 5'''), 26.0, 26.7 (C-2''', 4'''), 24.5 (C-3''')。

Nigramide B (**22**) 无色油状物; ESI-MS *m/z* 530 [M + Na]⁺; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ_C 170.5 (C-1), 40.8 (C-2), 123.3 (C-3), 133.8 (C-4), 45.5 (C-5), 137.7 (C-6), 108.8 (C-7), 147.5 (C-

8) ,146.0 (C-9) ,108.0 (C-10) ,121.3 (C-11) ,
100.6 (OCH₂O) ,47.3 (C-1') ,26.8 (C-2') ,24.6
(C-3') ,25.8 (C-4') ,43.1 (C-5') ,172.3 (C-1'') ,
44.5 (C-2'') ,44.1 (C-3'') ,127.5 (C-4'') ,131.9 (C-
5'') ,131.9 (C-6'') ,105.4 (C-7'') ,147.8 (C-8'') ,
146.8 (C-9'') ,108.1 (C-10'') ,120.7 (C-11'') ,
101.0 (OCH₂O) ,42.7 ,46.7 (C-1''' ,5''') ,26.0 ,
26.4 (C-2''' ,4''') ,24.5 (C-3''') 。

2.2 化合物结构鉴定

从黄花胡椒中分离得到 22 个化合物(1 ~ 22) ,
其化学结构通过核磁共振、质谱以及旋光等波谱和
光谱手段 ,并与文献报道的数据对比 ,分别鉴定为
piperlonguminine(1) [12]、pellitorine(2) [13]、(2*E* ,4*E*-

dodecadienamide(3) [14]、(2*E* ,4*E* ,8*E*)-dehydropiper-
nonaline(4) [15]、homo-pellitorine(5) 、4,5-dihydropip-
eryline (6) [16]、dihydroferuperine (7) [17]、sarmentine
(8) [18]、piper-flaviflorine B(9) 、chingchengenamide
A (10) [19]、guineensine (11) [12]、piperonaline
(12) [20]、1-[(2*E* ,4*E*)-1-oxo-2,4-octadeca-dienyl]pi-
peridine (13) [21]、piperine (14) [22]、*N*-(*m*-methoxy-
cinnamoyl) pyrrolidine (15) [23]、cinnamopyrrolidide
(16) [24]、2-methoxy-*N*-[7'-(4'-methoxy-phenyl)-ethyl-
yl] benzamide (17) 、riparin I (18) [25]、stigmactam
(19) [26]、piperolactam D(20) [27]、piper-chabamide H
(21) [28]和 nigramide B(22) [29] 均为胡椒酰胺类生
物碱(图 1) 。

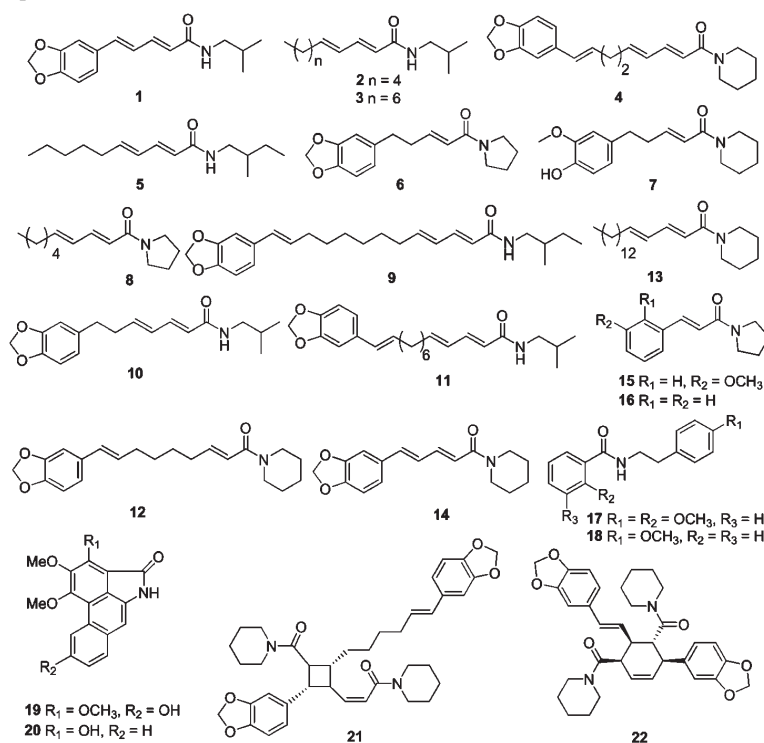


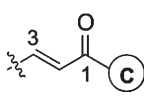
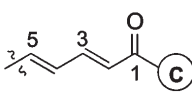
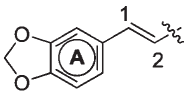
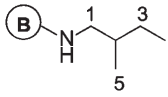
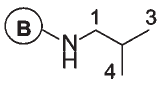
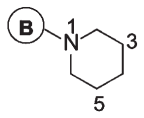
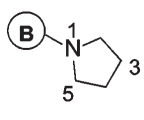
图 1 黄花胡椒中的酰胺类化合物 1 ~ 22

Fig. 1 Piper amides (1-22) from *P. flaviflorum*

表 1 胡椒酰胺的碳谱信号特征

Table 1 Characteristic ¹³C NMR signals of piper amides

单元 Moiety	结构 Structure	位置 Position	δ_c (ppm)
A		1	130-135 ,C
		2	105-109 ,CH
		3	146-148 ,C
		4	145-146 ,C

		5	108-110 ,CH
		6	120-122 CH
		7	100-101 , OCH ₂ O-
B1		1	166-167 ,C
		2	123-125 ,CH
		3	143-144 ,CH
B2		1	166-167 ,C
		2	120-123 ,CH
		3	140-142 ,CH
		4	127-129 ,CH
		5	142-144 ,CH
B3		1	128-130 ,CH
		2	122-130 ,CH
C1		1	45.2 ,CH ₂
		2	35.0 ,CH
		3	27.0 ,CH ₂
		4	11.3 ,CH ₃
		5	17.2 ,CH ₂
C2		1	46.8 ,CH ₂
		2	28.6 ,CH
		3	20.1 ,CH ₃
		4	20.1 ,CH ₃
C3		2	42.5 ,CH ₂
		3	26.1 ,CH ₂
		4	24.8 ,CH ₂
		5	26.9 ,CH ₂
		6	46.2 ,CH ₂
C4		2	46.5 ,CH ₂
		3	26.0 ,CH ₂
		4	24.2 ,CH ₂
		5	46.0 ,CH ₂

化合物 1 ~ 22 的化学结构可以片段划分为由 A、B、C 三个部分组成(图 2), A 片段通常为含有二氧亚甲基、羟基或甲氧基的取代苯环; B 片段通常为不饱和/饱和脂肪链; C 片段是目前用于胡椒酰胺类生物碱类别划分的片段,一般含有异丙基、2-甲基丁基、哌啶环和吡咯环,等。本文以我们从黄花胡椒 (*P. flaviflorum*) 中分离得到的化合物 1 ~ 22 的核磁共振谱和数据为例进行分析,探讨应用核磁共振波谱进行结构鉴定的规律。

2.3 胡椒酰胺类化合物的特征碳信号

胡椒酰胺类化合物的碳信号非常有特征,如化

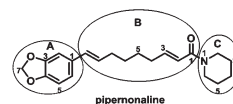


图 2 哌啶类生物碱的结构片段

Fig. 2 Structure moieties of piperonaline

合物 1、4、6、9 ~ 12 和 14, 分子中都一个 3,4-二氧亚甲基取代的苯环(A 片段), 该片段信号最为特征(图 3)。二氧亚甲基碳信号位于 δ_c 100 ~ 101 (-OCH₂O-) 3,4-二氧取代的 ABX 系统苯环的碳信号分别位于 δ_c 130 ~ 135 (C-1), 105 ~ 109 (CH-2),

146 ~ 148(C-3) ,145 ~ 146(C-4) ,108 ~ 110(CH-5)
和 120 ~ 122(CH-6) (表 1) 。

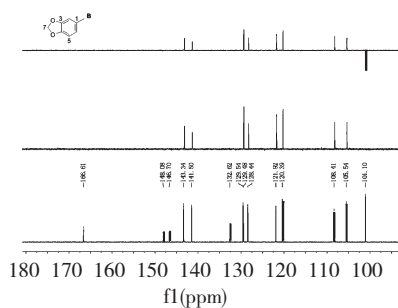


图 3 以化合物 1 为例 A 片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 3 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety A in case of compound 1

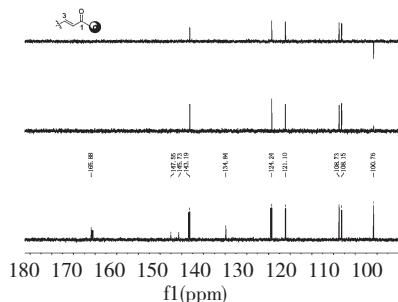


图 4 以化合物 2 为例 B1 片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 4 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety B1 in case of compound 2

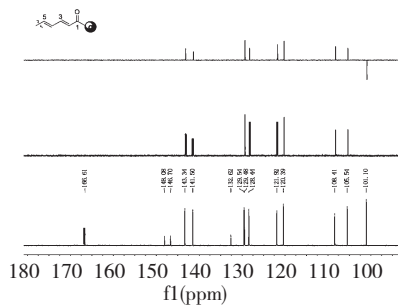


图 5 以化合物 3 为例 B2 片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 5 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety B2 in case of compound 3

B 片段的特征信号主要是酰胺羰基,与酰胺羰基所共轭的双键以及与 3,4-二氧亚甲基苯环 A 片段共轭的双键信号(图 4~6)。酰胺羰基的 C 信号通常位于 $\delta_{\text{C}}164 \sim 167$ 之间(图 4)(表 1)。与酰胺

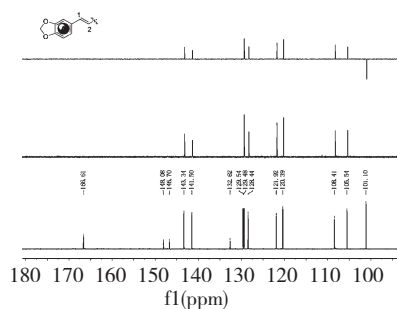


图 6 以化合物 4 为例 B3 片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 6 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety B3 in case of compound 4

羰基共轭的双键大多情况下是一对(B1)到两对(B2)双键。当有一对共轭双键(B1)时(化合物 6、7、12),双键通常在 $\delta_{\text{C}}121 \sim 124$ 以及 $\delta_{\text{C}}143 \sim 145$ 范围内分别有一个 CH 信号(图 4),当有两对共轭双键时(化合物 1~5、8~11、13~14),通常在 $\delta_{\text{C}}118 \sim 129$ 以及 $\delta_{\text{C}}138 \sim 143$ 范围内分别有两个 CH 信号(图 5)。与 3,4-二氧亚甲基苯环 A 片段有共轭双键时,该双键的 2 个 C 信号的化学位移则极为接近,有时甚至仅相差 0.1 ppm,出现在 $\delta_{\text{C}}128 \sim 130$ 之间(图 6)。除了双键外,B 片段中通常含有较多的 CH_2 ,且其个数多为偶数,但也有奇数存在。该部分的 CH_2 信号通常出现在 $\delta_{\text{C}}25 \sim 35$ 范围之内,数量多时,信号重叠现象较为严重,难以确定 CH_2 个数,此时需要结合质谱进行推断(表 1)。

C 片段是区别酰胺生物碱类型的重要结构单元,其化学位移受到 A、B 片段结构影响较小,化学位移的变化也较小,所以该片的信号也最为特征(图 7~10)。C1、C2、C3、C4 分别代表 2-甲基丁基、异丁基、吡咯类和哌啶类酰胺生物碱。其中,C1 的核磁共振数据极容易与 C2 混淆(图 7 和图 8),因为 C1 和 C2 均含有一个与 NH 相连的 CH_2 ,一个 CH,以及一个甲基信号。但是 C1 比 C2 多出一个 CH_2 (C-3') 信号。同时,如果是不含 A 片段的胡椒酰胺类化合物,其 C1 和 C2 中的 CH_3 信号容易与以甲基结尾的 B 片段甲基取代基信号相混淆。仔细观察这两个片段的 CH 信号,可以发现,C1 中 CH 信号为 $\delta_{\text{C}}35$ 左右,而 C2 中 CH 信号为 $\delta_{\text{C}}28$ 左右,而与 NH 相连的 CH_2 的化学位移在 $\delta_{\text{C}}45 \sim 46$ 之间,则可确定并且区分这两类酰胺类化合物。

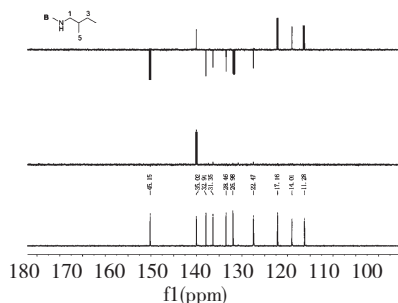


图7 以化合物5为例 C1片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 7 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety C1 in case of compound 5

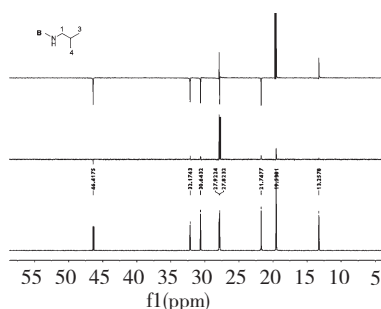


图8 以化合物6为例 C2片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 8 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety C2 in case of compound 6

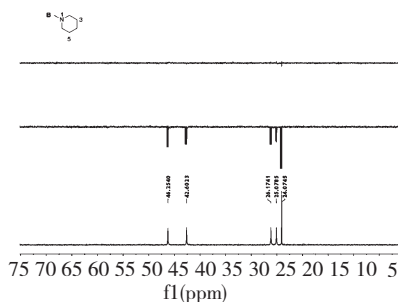


图9 以化合物7为例 C3片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 9 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety C3 in case of compound 7

脒酰胺类化合物中哌啶环上的5个碳信号一般为 δ_{C} 46、43、27、26和25,其中前4个碳信号较最后 δ_{C} 25左右的信号弱,信号强度仅为该信号(δ_{C} 25)强度的一半(图9)。吡咯环的四个碳信号一般为 δ_{C} 46、45、26和24,且信号强度都较强(图10)。值得注意的是,吡咯类以及哌啶类C片段的C原子出现

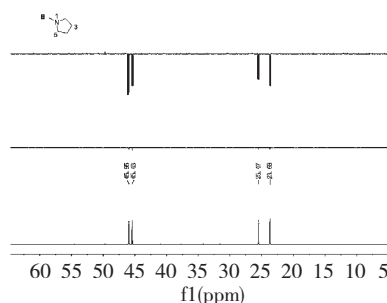


图10 以化合物8为例 C4片段的碳谱及 DEPT 谱信号特征(加粗标出部分)

Fig. 10 Characteristic ^{13}C NMR signals (bold) of moiety C4 in case of compound 8

了化学等价但磁不等价的现象,该现象是由酰胺类成分的互变异构引起的(图11),详细解释请参考图11,双键和羰基之间存在互变异构。以上的化学位移值均是在氘代氯仿中测得(表1)。

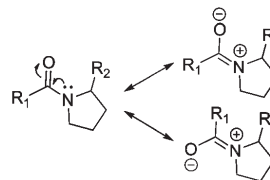


图11 吡咯类酰胺生物碱的结构特征

Fig. 11 Resonance structures of pyrrolidine-type amide

2.4 胡椒酰胺类成分的主要特征氢信号

虽然酰胺生物碱含有较多的饱和脂肪碳(B和C片段),但是C片段中氮原子产生的诱导效应使该片段的氢信号较B片段的处于低场,同时C片段中的甲基信号也较为容易分辨。总体来说,C片段的氢信号受A、B片段氢信号的影响较少(表2)。

C1是2-甲基基酰胺类的特征结构,该结构片段一共有6个不等价氢,C-1由于与手性中心C-2相连,所以C-1上的两个氢磁不等价,分别有两个偶合常数,12.8 Hz为同碳偶合 β ,1和6.5 Hz分别是与H-2的偶合常数。H-1a与H-1b的氢信号成对出现,呈对称峰形。H-2与H-3信号峰矮并且呈现多重峰,化学位移在 δ_{H} 1.10~1.60之间。H-4由于与H-3相邻,呈现t形峰,偶合常数大概为6.0 Hz,H-5与H-2相邻,呈现d形峰,偶合常数约为7.0 Hz。H-4与H-5的化学位移在 δ_{H} 0.90左右(图12)。C2异丁基酰胺类异丁基的氢化学位移一般在 δ_{H} 3.19(H-1)和1.75(H-2),而甲基氢在 δ_{H} 0.87(H-3 A)为一个清晰的d峰。一般情况下,异丁基氢信号不会与B片段的重叠,但当A片段为末端甲基时,则

分子中的三个甲基氢信号会在 δ_H 0.87 左右出现重叠,如化合物 3(图 13)。

表 2 胡椒酰胺 C 片段的氢谱信号特征

Table 2 Characteristic ^1H NMR signals of C moiety

单元 Moiety	结构 Structure	编号 No.	δ_H (ppm)
C1		1	3.28 (br dt, 12.8 ϕ . 1) 3.15 (br dt, 12.8 ϕ . 5)
		2	1.60 (m)
		3	1.16 (m)
		4	0.90 (t, ϕ . 5)
		5	0.92 (d, ϕ . 6)
C2		1	3.19 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz)
		2	1.75 (m)
		3, 4	0.87 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz)
C3		2, 6	3.54-3.57 (m)
		3, 5	1.52 (br s)
		4	1.62-1.64 (m)
C4		2, 5	3.47-3.52 (m)
		3, 4	1.81-1.96 (m)

C3 哌啶酰胺中哌啶环氢信号一般出现在 δ_H 3.54 ~ 3.57, 1.52, 1.62 ~ 1.64 这三个区域。哌啶环氢的裂分受到样品浓度影响较大,浓度高时在 δ_H 3.54 ~ 3.57 之间呈两个 br s 峰,浓度低时,扫描次数多时呈一个 m 峰。处在 δ_H 1.62 ~ 1.64 的 H-4 信号,高浓度时呈 br s,浓度较低时呈 m 峰。除 H-2、H-6 以及 H-4 的信号峰外, H-3 和 H-5 易与其他 CH_2 信号峰重叠,此时则需要依赖积分进行判断和排除。如化合物 piperine(14)^[13] 的 H-3 和 H-5 信号与 B 片段中两个脂肪链上的 CH_2 在 δ_H 1.62 ~ 1.64 处重叠,显示该部分信号包含 8 个氢,此时可通过 H-2 和

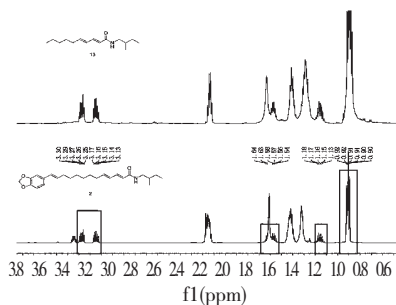


图 12 酰胺生物碱 C1 片段的氢谱的信号特征(方框部分)

Fig. 12 Characteristic ^1H NMR signals (in frame) of C1 moiety

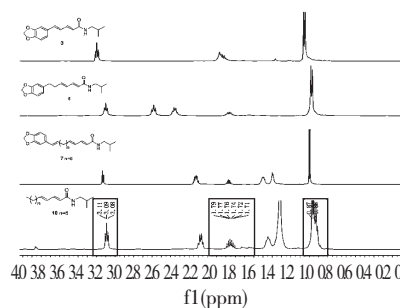


图 13 酰胺生物碱 C2 片段的氢谱的信号特征(方框部分)

Fig. 13 Characteristic ^1H NMR signals (in frame) of C2 moiety

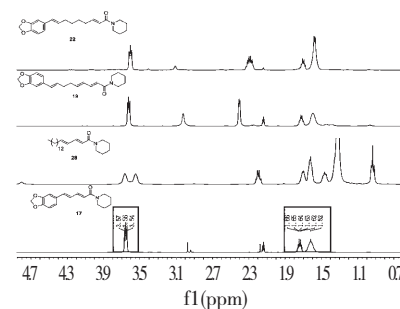


图 14 酰胺生物碱 C3 片段的氢谱的信号特征(方框部分)

Fig. 14 Characteristic ^1H NMR signals (in frame) of C3 moiety

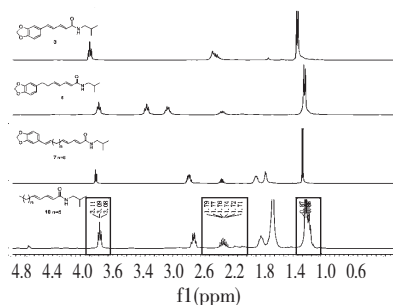


图 15 酰胺生物碱 C3 片段的氢谱的信号特征(方框部分)

Fig. 15 Characteristic ^1H NMR signals (in frame) of C3 moiety

H-6 的出现,可判断 H-3 和 H-5 的信号重叠以及吡啶环的存在(图 14)。C4 吡咯酰胺中吡咯环的氢信号一般出现在 $\delta_{\text{H}} 3.47 \sim 3.52$ (H-2 β)、 $1.81 \sim 1.86$ 、 $1.91 \sim 1.96$ (H-3 α) 这三个区域。吡咯环氢的峰形均呈 m 峰。一般情况不与 B 片段的脂肪碳重叠,具有较好的辨识度(图 15)。

此外,胡椒属植物除了以上几种数量较多的酰胺类化合物外,还有苯基酰胺类(benzylamine)^[14],如 2-methoxy-N-[7'-(4'-methoxyphenyl) ethyl] benzamide (16)^[30]、2-hydroxy-benzoic acid N-2-(4'-hydroxyphenyl) ethylamide (17)^[31] 和 riparin I (18)^[25]; 马兜铃酰胺类(ariolactam 型),如 stigmalactam (19)^[17] 和 piperolactam D (20)^[27]; 酰胺类二聚体(dimeric amide),如 piperchabamide H (21) 和 nigramide B (22)^[28,29] 等。苯基酰胺类(16~18)的 ^{13}C NMR 中显示有两组苯环信号在 $\delta_{\text{C}} 111 \sim 158$, 两个 CH_2 信号在 $\delta_{\text{C}} 34 \sim 41$, 以及一个酰胺羰基在 $\delta_{\text{C}} 165 \sim 167$ 出现。马兜铃酰胺类(19~20)碳谱最大的特征是芳香季碳信号数量多,而高场区信号较少。酰胺类二聚体(21~22)质谱所显示的分子量明显较其单体分子量大,此外在 ^{13}C NMR 中可以看到单体信号,且成对出现,酰胺羰基化学位移向低场移动,出现在 $\delta_{\text{C}} 170 \sim 173$, 最为特征的表现是出现四个来自新形成的四元或六元环中的季碳信号。

胡椒酰胺类生物碱结构多样,活性显著。本文基于胡椒酰胺类成分的研究,总结该类成分核磁碳谱和氢谱的规律,为胡椒酰胺类生物碱成分的结构鉴定提供参考。

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