香椿子的化学成分研究*

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香椿子为楝科 (Meliaceae) 香椿属 (Toona) 香椿 (T. sinensis var. schensiana) 的果实。香椿在 我国广泛分布,是著名的药食同源植物,其根皮、 树皮、芽、叶、果实均可作为中药,始收载于《唐 本草》。中医认为,香椿味苦涩、性温,有祛风利 湿、止血止痛的功能;椿白皮主治痢疾、肠炎、泌 尿道感染、便血、白带、风湿腰腿痛; 香椿叶及嫩 枝主治痢疾; 香椿子主治胃和十二指肠溃疡、慢性 胃炎等[1]。目前国内外对香椿的化学成分研究主 要集中在叶和树皮上,对香椿子的研究较少,研究 结果表明其叶和树皮主要含有黄酮、萜类、蒽醌、 皂甙、鞣质、生物碱等重要药用成分; 香椿子内含 有醛、酮、萜类、皂甙、甾体和挥发油等, 香椿的 化学成分多样,活性广泛[2-5]。本论文开展了香椿 子的化学成分研究,以期寻找具有杀虫及药用活 性成分。现报导从香椿子中分离得到6个化合 物,其中化合物 III, IV, V, VI 为首次从香椿中分 离得到。

1 实验仪器与材料

¹H 和¹³C NMR 谱用 Bruker AM - 400 或 DRX - 500 或 Avance III - 600 核磁共振仪测定,以 TMS

作为内标; ESI 质谱由液相色谱 - 离子阱质谱联用 仪 Bruker HCT/Esquire 测定。Sephadex LH - 20 为 Pharmacia 公司产品; 柱层析用硅胶和薄层色谱硅 胶为青岛海洋化工厂产品; 反相材料 Lichroprep RP - 18 gel 为德国 Merke 公司产品; 显色剂为 5% H₂SO₄ 乙醇溶液。香椿子于 2010 年 10 月采自陕西省蓝田县,经中国科学院昆明植物所陈渝鉴定为楝科香椿属香椿 (T. sinensis var. schensiana)。

2 提取与分离

样品 4. 5kg 晒干粉碎,用 95% 工业乙醇回流提取 3次,减压回收乙醇,所得浓缩提取物经石油醚和乙酸乙酯分别萃取 3次,回收溶剂得到两部分萃取物。其中乙酸乙酯部分(160g)经硅胶、RP -18 反复柱层析及 HPLC 分离得到化合物 I(20g)、Ⅱ(30mg)、Ⅲ(10mg)、Ⅳ(5mg)、Ⅴ(3.8mg)和 Ⅵ(21mg)。

3 结构鉴定

分离得到的化合物经波谱测试分析,分别鉴定为 3.5 - 二羟基苯乙醚(I), 山萘酚 $-3-0-\alpha-1$ L - 吡喃鼠李糖苷(II),(2E.6E.10E)-3.7.11,15 - tetramethylhexadeca -2.6.10 - triene -1.14.15

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- triol (\mathbb{I}), eudesm - 4 (15) - ene - 1 β , 6α - diol (\mathbb{I}), ficusesquilighans A (\mathbb{V}), ficusesquilighans B

(VI), 结构如下:

化合物 I: 白色粉末, ${}^{1}H$ - NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} : 7.89 (1H, s, H - 4), 7.03 (2H, s, H - 2 and H - 6), 4.26 (2H, q, J = 7.1Hz, H - 1'), 1.33 (3H, t, J = 7.1Hz, H - 2')。根据氢谱数据,与文献 [6] 对照确定该化合物为 3,5 - 二羟基苯乙醚,由于提取过程中用的溶剂是乙醇,该化合物有可能是人工产物。

化合物 Ⅱ: 深黄色粉末, TLC 板上显黄色。 ESI - MS m/z: 433 [M + H] + ,455 [M + Na] + ,结 合 NMR 数据,确定其分子式为 C21 H20 O10 o1H - NMR $(500 \text{MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3 - \text{CD}_3 \text{OD}) \delta_H : 7.56 (2H, d, J =$ 8. 3 Hz, H - 2' and H - 6'), 6. 78(2 H, d, J = 8. 3 Hz, H -3' and H -5'), 6. 21 (1H, s, H -8), 6. 09 (1H, s, H -6), 5. 24(1H, s, H – 1"), 0. 75(3H, d, J = 6. 0Hz, H -6''); ¹³ C - NMR (125MHz, CDCl₃ - CD₃OD) δ_c : 178.0(C-4),163.9(C-7),160.7(C-5),159.6(C-4'), 158. 0 (C - 9), 156. 9 (C - 2), 134. 5 (C - 3), 130.5(C-2',C-6'), 121.1(C-1'), 115.3(C-1')3', C-5', 104.9(C-10), 101.4(C-1''), 98.9(C-10)-6), 94. 0 (C -8), 71. 8 (C -4''), 70. 8 (C -3''), 70.2(C-2"),70.1(C-5"),16.6(C-6")。以上数 据与文献报道[7]一致,确定该化合物为山萘酚 -3-0-α-L-吡喃鼠李糖苷 (kaempferol-3-0 $-\alpha$ – L – rhamnopyranoside) $_{\circ}$

化合物Ⅲ: 粘稠的液体, ESI - MS m/z: 347 [M + Na]⁺, 结合 NMR, 确定其分子式为 C₂₀ H₃₆ $O_{30}^{1}H - NMR (500MHz, CDCl_{3}) \delta_{H}: 5.39 (1H, t, J =$ 6. 6Hz, H-2), 5. 16(1H, t, J=6. 2Hz, H-6), 5. 09(1H, t, J = 6.2Hz, H - 10), 4. 14(2H, d, J = 6.8Hz, H-1), 3. 33 (1H, dd, J = 6.8 and 5. 2Hz, H -14), 1.66(3H, s, H - 20), 1.60(3H, s, H - 19), 1.58(3H,s,H-18), 1. 18(3H,s,H-17), 1. 13(3H,s,H)-16); 13 C - NMR (100MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta_{\rm C}$: 139. 4 (C -3),135.1(C-11),134.8(C-7),124.8(C-2), 124.0(C-6), 123.4(C-10), 78.2(C-14), 73.0(C-15), 59. 3(C-1), 39. 5(C-4), 39. 4(C-8), 36.8(C-12),29.6(C-13),26.3(C-16),26.2(C-5), 26. 1 (C -9), 23. 1 (C -17), 16. 2 (C -18), 15.9(C-20, and C-19)。以上数据与文献 [8] 对 照,该化合物与参考文献骨架一样,不同在于15, 16 位双键发生加成反应, 1 位甲基羟基化, 由此确定 该化合物为 (2E,6E,10E) -3,7,11,15 - tetramethylhexadeca -2,6,10 - triene -1,14,15 - triol_o

化合物 IV: 无色油状。ESI – MS *m/z*: 238 [M + H]⁺,结合 NMR,确定其分子式为 C₁₅H₂₆O₂。¹H – NMR(600MHz,CDCl₃)δ_H: 5.03(1H,s,H – 15),

4. 75 (1H, s, H - 15), 3. 72 (1H, dd, J = 9.9 and 9. 8Hz, H - 6), 3. 43 (1H, dd, J = 11.5 and 4. 6Hz, H-1), 2.33 (1H, m, H -3), 2.25 (1H, m, H -11), 2. 07(1H, dt, J = 13.3 and 5.1Hz, H - 3), 1.93(1H, dt, J = 13.3)m, H - 9), 1.87 (1H, m, H - 2), 1.75 (1H, d, J =9.9Hz, H-5), 1.30(1H, m, H-7), 1.92(1H, m, H-9), 1. 17 (1H, m, H -9), 1. 55 (1H, m, H -8), 0.95(3H,d,J=7.0Hz,H-12),1.53(1H,m,H-12)8),1.21(1H,m,H-8),0.87(3H,d,J=7.0Hz,H-13), 0.71 (3H, s, H - 14); 13 C - NMR (150MHz, $CDCl_3 \delta_C$: 146. 4(C-4), 108. 0(C-15), 79. 2(C-1),67.2(C-6),56.0(C-5),49.4(C-7),41.9 (C-10), 36. 4(C-9), 35. 3(C-3), 32. 0(C-2), 26. 1(C-11), 21. 3(C-12), 18. 2(C-8), 16. 3(C-12)-13),11.8(C-14)。以上数据与文献报道[9] 一致, 确定该化合物 eudesm -4(15) – ene -1β , 6α - diol

化合物 V: 无色油状。ESI - MS m/z: 607 [M + Na]⁺,结合 NMR 数据,确定其分子式为 C₃₁ $H_{36}O_{110}^{11}H - NMR(400MHz, CDCl_3)\delta_H: 6.95(1H, d,$ J = 1.9 Hz, H - 2''), 6. 91 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H - 5''), 6. 74(1H, dd, J = 8.2 and 1.9Hz, H - 6''), 6. 63(2H, H - 6)s. H - 2 and H - 6) .4. 99 (1H, d, J = 3.3Hz, H - 7"), 4. 78 (1H, d, J = 4.8Hz H -7'), 4. 75 (1H, d, J =5. 1Hz, H -7), 4. 30(2H, m, H -9a and H -9b), 4. 11(2H, m, H - 9a and H - 9'b), 3. $92(2(OCH_3))$, $3.91(OCH_3)$, $3.89(OCH_3)$, 3.13(2H, m, H - 8) and H - 8'): ¹³C - NMR(100MHz, CDCl₃) δ_c : 153. 4(C -3 and C-5), 146. 7 (C-3''), 146. 6 (C-3'), 145. 3 (C-4''), 144. 8(C-4'), 137. 8(C-1), 134. 1(C-4')4), 132. 6(C-1'), 131. 2(C-1''), 118. 9(C-6''), 118.7 (C - 6'), 114.3 (C - 5''), 114.1 (C - 5'), 108. 6(C-2''), 108. 2(C-2'), 102. 7(C-2) and C-26),87. 0(C-8''),86. 0(C-7),85. 7(C-7'),72. 4 (C-7''), 72. 1 (C-9), 71. 5 (C-9'), 60. 5 (C-9')9"), 56. $2(2(OCH_3), 55. 9(2(OCH_3), 54. 5(C-8),$ 54.0(C-8')。以上数据与文献报道 [10] 一致, 确定该化合物为 ficusesquilignans A。

化合物 VI: 无色油状。ESI – MS m/z: 607 [M + Na]⁺,结合 NMR,确定其分子式为 C₃₁ H₃₆ O_{11 o}¹H – NMR(400MHz,CDCl₃)δ_H: 6.97(1H,d,J = 1.8Hz,H – 2″),6.87(1H,d,J = 8.1Hz,H – 5″),

6. 83 (1H, dd, J = 8.1 and 1. 8Hz, H - 6"), 6. 62 (2H, s, H-2 and H-6), 5.03(1H, d, J = 8.8Hz, H-7"), 4. 76 (1H, d, J = 5.3Hz, H -7'), 4. 75 (1H, d, J =6. 5Hz, H -7), 4. 30(2H, m, H -9a and H -9b), $3.92(2(OCH_3), 3.91(OCH_3), 3.90(2H, m, H - 9a)$ and H - 9'b), 3. 89 (OCH₃), 3. 10 (2H, m, H - 8 and H - 8'); ${}^{13}C - NMR(CDCl_3)\delta_C$: 153. 1(C - 3 and C -5), 146. 7(C-3''), 146. 4(C-4'), 145. 3(C-4''), 145.3(C-3'), 137.9(C-1), 134.6(C-4), 132.6(C-1'), 131. 8(C-1''), 120. 3(C-6''), 118. 9(C-6'')6'), 114. 3(C-5'), 114. 2(C-5"), 109. 6(C-2"), 108.5(C-2'), 102.6(C-6) and C-2), 89.1(C-6)8''), 85. 9(C - 7'), 85. 8(C - 7), 74. 1(C - 7"), 72. 1 (C-9'), 71.5 (C-9), 60.5 (C-9''), 56.2 (2 (OCH_3) , 55. 9(2(OCH₃), 54. 5(C - 8'), 54(C - 8) 以上数据与文献报道[10]一致,确定该化合物 为 ficusesquilignans B。

4 结果与讨论

从香椿中分离得到 6 个化合物, 其中化合物 Ⅲ, Ⅳ, Ⅴ, Ⅵ为首次从该种植物中分离得到。其中Ⅱ为黄酮苷, Ⅲ, Ⅳ为萜类, Ⅴ, Ⅵ为木脂素, 实验结果丰富了香椿中化合物的类型, 为进一步研究香椿的药理活性成分奠定了一定的基础。

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(下转第27页)

HPLC Determination of Bulleyaconitine A in Aconitum georgei

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[ABSTRACT] Objective: To provide the scientific evidence of the utilization and development of Aconitum georgei, a method of the determination of bulleyaconitine A content in Aconitum georgei by HPLC was developed. Methods: The content of bulleyaconitine A in Aconitum georgei was determined by HPLC. Conclusion: The method was rapid, simple, sensitive, and accurate.

[KEY WORDS] HPLC; aconitum georgei; bulleyaconitine A

(上接第23页)

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ficusal, ficusesquilignan A, B, and ficusolide diacetate from the heartwood of *Ficus microcarpa* [J]. *Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin*, 2000, 48 (12): 1862 – 1865.

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Studies on Chemical Constituents of the Fruits of Toona sinensis var. schensiana

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[ABSTRACT] Objective: To seek for insecticidal and officinal agents from the fruits of *Toona sinensis* var. schensiana. Methods: The fruits of *T. sinensis* were extracted with 95% ethanol and separated by silica gel, RP – 18, Sephadex LH – 20 and HPLC. These compounds were elucidated by extensive spectroscopic analysis (MS, NMR, and so on). Results: Six compounds, $[3,5-\text{dihydroxy}-\text{phenyl ether}\ (I)$, kaempferol – $3-O-\alpha-1$ – rhamnopyranoside (II), (2E,6E,10E)-3,7,11,15 – tetramethylhexadeca – 2,6,10 – triene – 1,14,15 – triol(II), eudesm – 4(15) – ene – $1\beta,6\alpha$ – diol(IV), ficusesquilignans A(V) and ficusesquilignans B(VI)] were isolated and identified. Conclusions: Compounds III, IV, V, and VI were isolated from the plant for the first time.

[KEY WORDS] seliaceae; toona sinensis var schensiana; chemical constituents