

魔鬼爪化学成分的研究

戚进¹, 周家宏², 陈露¹, 陈纪军³, 余伯阳^{1*}, 邱声祥⁴(1. 中国药科大学现代中药重点实验室, 南京 210038; 2. 南京师范大学分析测试中心, 南京 210097; 3. 中国科学院昆明植物所植物化学研究室, 昆明 210097; 4. 美国华盛顿大学化学系, 圣路易斯 63130)

摘要:目的 研究魔鬼爪中的化学成分。方法 运用各种色谱方法进行化学成分的分离纯化, 用理化方法解析其化学结构。结果 从该植物块茎中分得 9 个化合物, 其中 1~5 为苯乙醇苷类化合物, 6 为三萜皂苷, 结构分别被鉴定为 martynoside(1), 6-acetyl acteoside(2), β -(3', 4'-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl-*O*- α -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside(3), acteoside(4) + isoacteoside(5), 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside(6), 阿魏酸乙酯(7), 二十五酸(8)及 β -胡萝卜素(9)。结论 化合物 1, 6, 7, 8 均为从该植物中首次分离得到。

关键词:魔鬼爪; 化学成分; 苯乙醇苷类; 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside

中图分类号: R915 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-2494(2006)21-1613-03

Study on Chemical Constituents in Tuber of *Harpagophytum procumbens* D. C.

QI Jin¹, ZHOU Jia-hong², CHEN Lu¹, CHEN Ji-jun³, YU Bo-yang^{1*}, QIU Sheng-xiang⁴(1. Key Laboratory of Modern Traditional Chinese Medicines and Department of Pharmacognosy, China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing 210038, China; 2. Analysis and Testing Center, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210097, China; 3. Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 210097, China; 4. Chemistry Department, Washington University, MO 63130, USA.)

ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To investigate chemical components in the tuber of *Harpagophytum procumbens* D. C. **METHODS** The chemical components were isolated by column chromatography methods, and the structures were elucidated by spectral evidence. **RESULTS** Nine compounds were isolated. Compound 1~5 were phenylpropanoid glycosides and 6 was a triterpenoid saponin, then each was identified as martynoside(1), 6-acetyl acteoside(2), β -(3', 4'-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl-*O*- α -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside(3), acteoside(4) + isoacteoside(5), 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside(6), ethyl ferulate(7), pentacosanoic acid(8) and β -daucosterol(9), respectively. **CONCLUSION** Compound 1, 6, 7 and 8 are isolated from this plant for the first time.

KEY WORDS: *Harpagophytum procumbens* D. C.; chemical components; phenylpropanoid glycosides; 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside

魔鬼爪(*Harpagophytum procumbens* D. C.)原产于非洲南部的纳米比亚草原和喀拉哈里沙漠中, 为传统非洲民间草药。数个世纪以来, 非洲民间用其干燥根治疗皮肤癌、感冒发烧、消化不良、疟疾、过敏症、风湿病和关节炎。自 18 世纪传入欧洲以来, 在北美和欧洲得到了广泛的使用。现代主要用其治疗以关节炎为代表的各种炎症。近年来国内也有对其根部浸膏及片剂的研究报道^[1-3]。我们对其块茎的干燥粉末进行了系统的化学成分研究, 通过多种色谱方法分离纯化得到了 9 个化合物, 其中 1~5 为苯乙醇苷类化合物, 6 为三萜皂苷。经理化和波谱法分别鉴定为 martynoside(1), 6-acetyl acteoside(2), β -(3',

4'-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl-*O*- α -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside(3), acteoside(4) + isoacteoside(5), 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside(6), 阿魏酸乙酯(7), 二十五酸(8)及 β -胡萝卜素(9)。其中化合物 1, 6~8 均为从该植物中首次分离得到。

1 仪器与实验材料

熔点用 XT-4 型显微熔点仪测定(温度未校正)。质谱为 Agilent 1100 LC-MSD-Trap-SL 型质谱仪。NMR 谱用 Bruker AM-300, 400, 500 型测定。色谱用柱色谱硅胶(200~300 目, 青岛海洋化工有限公司), Sephadex LH-20(三菱公司), Rp-18(Buchi 公司)。

基金项目:教育部重点基金资助项目(02118)

作者简介:戚进,男,博士研究生 * 通讯作者:余伯阳,男,博士,教授,博士生导师

Tel: (025)85391042 Fax: (025)85391042

植物样品于2002年4月采自非洲纳米比亚,由美国华盛顿大学化学部邱声祥博士鉴定为魔鬼爪(*Harpagophytum procumbens* D.C.)的块茎。

2 提取分离

干燥块茎粗粉4 kg用体积分数为85%乙醇回流提取5次,合并提取液,回收至无醇味,加入少量水溶解,依次用乙酸乙酯,正丁醇萃取,回收溶剂,挥干,得乙酸乙酯部位浸膏107 g和正丁醇部位浸膏288 g,乙酸乙酯部位进行硅胶柱色谱,以氯仿-甲醇(100:0~50:50)梯度洗脱,500 mL为一流份,共得到156份,TLC检查合并相同流份,得到8个流份。流份5(5.1 g)以氯仿-甲醇(9:1)反复硅胶柱色谱得到9(32 mg)。流份2(3.3 g)以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(99:1~95:5)反复硅胶柱色谱,氯仿-甲醇(1:1)Saphedex LH-20柱色谱分离得到7(3 mg)和8(18 mg)。

正丁醇部位进行硅胶柱色谱,以氯仿-甲醇(9:1~1:2)梯度洗脱,500 mL为一流份,共得到188份,TLC检查合并相同流份,得到14个流份。流份4(10.2 g)以氯仿-甲醇-水(8.5:1.5:0.15)反复硅胶柱色谱,再分别以甲醇-水(6:4)和(2:8)经Rp-18反相硅胶柱色谱纯化分离得到化合物1(4 mg)和3(30 mg),流份7(8.9 g)以氯仿-甲醇-水(8:2:0.2)反复硅胶柱色谱,甲醇结晶得2(40 mg)。流份9(17.5 g)以氯仿-甲醇-水(8:2:0.2)反复硅胶柱色谱,氯仿-甲醇(1:1)Saphedex LH-20柱色谱,分别以甲醇-水(6:4)和(5:5)经Rp-18反相硅胶柱色谱纯化分离得到化合物6(3 mg)和化合物4+5(100 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1:浅黄色粉末,10%硫酸乙醇薄层显鲜红色,ESI-MS m/z : 651(M-H)⁻, ¹H-NMR(C₅D₅N, 400 MHz) δ : 8.01(1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-7''), 7.33(1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, H-2''), 7.24(1H, dd, J = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, H-6''), 7.16(1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5''), 7.11(1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.87(1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.72(1H, dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.77(1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-8''), 6.31(1H, brs, H-1''), 5.71(1H, t, J = 9.6 Hz, H-4'), 4.81(1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-1'), 3.77, 3.71(each 3H, s, = OMe), 2.91(2H, t, J = 7.3 Hz, H-7), 1.67(3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-6''). ¹³C-NMR(C₅D₅N, 100 MHz) δ : 132.3(C-1), 112.6(C-2), 148.1(C-3), 147.3(C-4), 117.5(C-5), 120.6(C-6), 36.0(C-7), 71.1(C-8), 104.3(C-1'), 76.5(C-2'), 80.5(C-3'), 70.3(C-4'), 75.9(C-5'), 62.2(C-6'), 103.0(C-1''), 72.6(C-2''), 72.6(C-3''), 74.0(C-4''), 70.3(C-5''),

19.2(C-6''), 126.6(C-1'''), 111.6(C-2'''), 149.0(C-3'''), 150.8(C-4'''), 116.8(C-5'''), 123.8(C-6'''), 146.4(C-7'''), 115.2(C-8'''), 167.0(C-9''), 56.0, 55.9(2x-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[4,6]报道的化合物 martynoside 数据一致,鉴定化合物为 martynoside。

化合物2:浅黄色结晶,10%硫酸乙醇薄层显鲜红色。¹H-NMR(CD₃OD, 300 MHz) δ : 7.58(1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-7''), 7.04(1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2''), 6.94(1H, dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, H-6''), 6.76(1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5''), 6.67(1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.66(1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, H-5), 6.55(1H, dd, J = 7.9, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.25(1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-8''), 5.18(1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, H-1''), 5.01(1H, t, J = 9.7 Hz, H-4'), 4.37(1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, H-1'), 4.13(1H, dd, J = 12.0, 4.9 Hz, H-6'a), 4.07(1H, dd, J = 12.0, 2.8 Hz, H-6'b), 3.96(1H, m, H-8a), 3.90(1H, dd, J = 3.3, 1.8 Hz, H-2''), 3.81(1H, t, J = 9.2 Hz, H-3'), 3.52~3.71(4H, m, H-8b, H-5', H-5'', H-3''), 3.38(1H, dd, J = 9.1, 8.0 Hz, H-2'), 2.78(2H, td, J = 6.8, 1.5 Hz, H-7), 2.01(3H, s, H-CH₃, -OAc), 1.07(3H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-6''). ¹³C-NMR(CD₃OD, 75 MHz) δ : 131.5(C-1), 117.2(C-2), 146.3(C-3), 144.8(C-4), 116.4(C-5), 121.3(C-6), 36.8(C-7), 72.5(C-8), 104.4(C-1'), 76.2(C-2'), 81.5(C-3'), 70.5(C-4'), 73.2(C-5'), 64.1(C-6'), 103.1(C-1''), 72.4(C-2''), 72.2(C-3''), 73.9(C-4''), 70.5(C-5''), 18.5(C-6''), 127.8(C-1'''), 115.4(C-2'''), 148.1(C-3'''), 149.9(C-4'''), 116.6(C-5'''), 123.3(C-6'''), 146.9(C-7'''), 114.8(C-8'''), 168.1(C-9'''), 172.6(C-CO), 20.8(C-CO-CH₃)。以上数据与文献^[7]报道的化合物 6-acetyl acteoside 数据一致,鉴定化合物2为 6-acetyl acteoside。

化合物3:白色粉末,10%硫酸乙醇薄层显鲜红色。¹H-NMR(C₅D₅N, 400 MHz) δ : 6.60~7.22(3H, m, arom. H), 5.07(1H, brs, 1''), 4.76(1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1'), 2.91(2H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-7), 1.72(1H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-6''). ¹³C-NMR(C₅D₅N, 100 MHz) δ : 130.5(C-1), 117.5(C-2), 147.2(C-3), 145.7(C-4), 116.6(C-5), 120.5(C-6), 36.2(C-7), 71.2(C-8), 104.4(C-1'), 78.5(C-2'), 83.6(C-3'), 69.9(C-4'), 75.6(C-5'), 62.4(C-6'), 103.0(C-1''), 72.8(C-2''), 72.7(C-3''), 74.3(C-4''), 69.6(C-5''), 18.8(C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[8]报道的化合物 β -(3', 4'-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl-*O*- α -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside 数据一致,鉴定化合物3为 β -(3', 4'-di-

hydroxyphenyl) ethyl-*O*- α -*L*-rhamnopyranosyl (1 \rightarrow 3)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物 4 + 5: 白色粉末, 10% 硫酸乙醇薄层显鲜红色, ESI/MS m/z 642 [M + NH₄]⁺。其碳谱数据明显为两个同类型化合物的混合物(4:5 比例约为 4:3), 将其分别解析并归属后, 数据如下: 化合物 4, ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 131.5 (C-1), 116.5 (C-2), 144.7 (C-3), 146.1 (C-4), 117.1 (C-5), 121.3 (C-6), 36.6 (C-7), 72.4 (C-8), 104.2 (C-1'), 76.0 (C-2'), 81.6 (C-3'), 70.4 (C-4'), 76.2 (C-5'), 62.4 (C-6'), 103.0 (C-1''), 72.4 (C-2''), 72.1 (C-3''), 73.8 (C-4''), 70.5 (C-5''), 18.4 (C-6''), 127.7 (C-1'''), 114.7 (C-2'''), 149.8 (C-3'''), 146.8 (C-4'''), 116.3 (C-5'''), 123.2 (C-6'''), 148.0 (C-7'''), 115.3 (C-8'''), 168.3 (C-9''')。化合物 5: ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 131.5 (C-1), 116.6 (C-2), 144.6 (C-3), 146.1 (C-4), 117.1 (C-5), 121.3 (C-6), 36.7 (C-7), 72.3 (C-8), 104.4 (C-1'), 75.4 (C-2'), 84.1 (C-3'), 70.4 (C-4'), 75.7 (C-5'), 64.6 (C-6'), 102.7 (C-1''), 72.4 (C-2''), 72.2 (C-3''), 74.0 (C-4''), 70.1 (C-5''), 17.9 (C-6''), 127.7 (C-1'''), 114.9 (C-2'''), 149.6 (C-3'''), 146.8 (C-4'''), 116.4 (C-5'''), 123.1 (C-6'''), 147.3 (C-7'''), 115.1 (C-8'''), 169.1 (C-9''')。以上数据与文献^[9]报道的 acteoside 和 isoacteoside 数据一致, 分别鉴定化合物 4 和 5 为 acteoside 和 isoacteoside。

化合物 6: 白色粉末, 10% 硫酸乙醇薄层显紫红色。¹H-NMR (C₅D₅N, 400 MHz) δ : 6.26 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, H-1'), 5.62 (1H, m, H-12), 4.45 ~ 4.01 (6H, m, H-3, H-2, H-2' ~ H-6'), 3.58 和 3.10 (2H, m, H-23a 和 b), 2.93 (1H, s, H-18), 1.82, 1.80, 1.78, 1.63 和 1.38 (3H, s, H-24, 25, 29, 27, 26) 和 1.04 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-30)。¹³C-NMR (C₅D₅N, 100 MHz) δ : 50.2 (C-1), 69.2 (C-2), 78.4 (C-3), 44.6 (C-4), 48.7 (C-5), 29.2 (C-6), 67.8 (C-7), 41.8 (C-8), 48.5 (C-9), 38.2 (C-10), 24.8 (C-11), 128.8 (C-12), 138.7 (C-13), 42.8 (C-14), 29.3 (C-15), 26.8 (C-16), 48.9 (C-17), 54.6 (C-18), 72.7 (C-19), 42.2 (C-20), 26.3 (C-21), 40.1 (C-22), 66.2 (C-23), 18.8 (C-24), 24.4 (C-25), 16.8 (C-26), 27.0 (C-27), 177.0 (C-28), 24.6 (C-29), 16.1 (C-30), 96.0 (C-1'), 74.1 (C-2'), 79.2 (C-3'), 71.3 (C-4'), 78.8 (C-5'), 62.3 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[10]报道的化合物 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside 的数据一致, 鉴定化合物 6 为 7 α , 23-dihydroxytormentonic acid ester glucoside。

化合物 7: 无色油状, GF₂₅₄ 薄层板上显蓝色荧光, ESI/MS m/z 221 [M - H]⁻, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ : 7.61 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-3), 7.07 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, H-9), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 1.9 Hz, H-5), 6.91 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-8), 6.28 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-2), 4.25 (2H, q, J = 7.2 Hz, H-1'), 3.93 (3H, s, -OMe), 1.34 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz, H-2')。¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz) δ : 167.1 (C-1), 115.7 (C-2), 144.6 (C-3), 127.1 (C-4), 109.4 (C-5), 146.7 (C-6), 147.9 (C-7), 114.7 (C-8), 123.0 (C-9), 60.5 (C-1'), 55.9 (-OMe), 14.3 (C-2')。以上数据与文献^[11]报道的化合物阿魏酸乙酯数据一致, 鉴定化合物 7 为阿魏酸乙酯。

化合物 8: 白色粉末, mp 85 ~ 87 °C, ESI-MS m/z 382 [M]⁺, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ : 2.37 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 2.07 (2H, m), 1.30 (4H, brs), 0.90 (3H, t, J = 6.6 Hz)。该化合物具有明显脂肪族化合物特征, 结合其波谱数据及熔点等物理特征, 鉴定化合物 8 为二十五酸。

化合物 9: 白色粉末, 10% 硫酸乙醇薄层显红色。mp 145 ~ 146 °C, 薄层展开与标准化合物 Rf 值一致, 与标准化合物混合熔点不下降, 鉴定化合物 9 为 β -胡萝卜素。

REFERENCES

- [1] GRAHAME R, ROBINSON B V. Devil's Claw (*Harpagophytum procumbens*): pharmacological and clinical studies [J]. *Ann Rheum Dis*, 1981, 40: 632-635.
- [2] OCCHIUTO F C, CIRCOSTA S R. *Harpagophytum procumbens* DC. III. Effects on hyperkinetic ventricular arrhythmias by reperfusion [J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 1986, 13(2): 193-199.
- [3] QIAN H Q, XIE P S. TLC analysis of harpagoside in Devil Claw extract and its tablets [J]. *China J Chin Mater Med* (中国中药杂志), 1998, 23(12): 726-729.
- [4] DIAZ A M, ABAB M J, FERNANDEZ L, et al. Phenylpropanoid glycosides from *Scrophularia scorodonia*: *in vitro* anti-inflammatory activity [J]. *Life Sciences*, 2004, 74: 2525-2526.
- [5] LEE K J, WOO E R, CHOI C Y, et al. Protective effect of acteoside on carbon tetrachloride-induced hepatotoxicity [J]. *Life Sciences*, 2004, 74: 1051-1064.
- [6] BURGER J F W, BRANDT E V, FERREIRA D. Iridoid and phenolic glycosides from *Harpagophytum procumbens* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1987, 26(5): 1453-1457.
- [7] MUNKOMBWE M M. Acetylated phenolic glycosides from *Harpagophytum procumbens* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 2003, 62(8): 1231-1234.
- [8] CALIS I, LAHLOUB M F, ROGENMOUSER E, et al. Isomartynoside, a phenylpropanoid glycoside from *Galeopsis pubescens* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1984, 23(10): 2313-2315.
- [9] MIYASE T, KOIZUMA A, NORO T, et al. Studies on the Acyl Glycosides from *Leucoseptrum japonicum* (Miq.) KITAMURA et MURATA [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1982, 30: 2732-2737.
- [10] HOUGHTON P J, LIAN L M. Triterpenoids from *Desfontainia spinosa* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1986, 25(8): 1939-1944.
- [11] YI J H, CHEN Y, LI B G, et al. Studies on the chemical constituents of the tubers of *Curcuma longa* [J]. *Nat Prod Res Dev* (天然产物研究与开发), 2003, 15(2): 98-100. (收稿日期: 2006-01-26)