

文章编号: 1001-6880(2008)02-0257-06

# 云南油杉的化学成分研究

付朝晖<sup>1,2</sup>, 张玉梅<sup>1</sup>, 谭宁华<sup>1\*</sup>, 褚洪标<sup>1,2</sup>, 嵇长久<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>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, 昆明 650204

<sup>2</sup>中国科学院研究生院, 北京 100039

**摘要:** 从云南油杉 (*Keteleeria evelyniana*) 枝条中首次分离得到 19个化合物, 通过 MS与 NMR 等方法将它们分别鉴定为 (-)-epinortrachelogenin (1), (-)- $\alpha$ -conidendrin (2), cedusin (3), (+)-dihydrodehydrodiconiferyl alcohol (4), oxomatairesinol (5), (-)-7'-(S)-5-hydroxymatairesinol (6), vladinol D (7), (E)-3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-stilbene (8), resveratrol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (9), pinocembrin (10), (2S, 3R)-3, 5, 7, 3', 4'-pentahydroxyflavan (11), kaempferol (12), kaempferol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (13), (E)-furanic acid tetracosyl ester (14),  $\omega$ -hydroxypropioguaiacone (15), vanillin (16), hemisceranide (17),  $\beta$ -sitosterol (18)和  $\beta$ -daucosterol (19)。

**关键词:** 云南油杉; 松科; 化学成分; 木脂素; 黄酮

中图分类号: R 284. 2 Q 946. 91

文献标识码: A

## Chemical Constituents of *Keteleeria evelyniana*

FU Zhao-hui<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Yu-mei<sup>1</sup>, TAN Ning-hua<sup>1\*</sup>, CHU Hong-biao<sup>1,2</sup>, JI Chang-jiu<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Phytochemistry and Plant Resources in West China, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204, China <sup>2</sup>The Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China

**Abstract** Nineeen known compounds were isolated from the branches of *Keteleeria evelyniana* for the first time. On the basis of MS and NMR data, they were identified as (-)-epinortrachelogenin (1), (-)- $\alpha$ -conidendrin (2), cedusin (3), (+)-dihydrodehydrodiconiferyl alcohol (4), oxomatairesinol (5), (-)-7'-(S)-5-hydroxymatairesinol (6), vladinol D (7), (E)-3-hydroxy-5-methoxy-stilbene (8), resveratrol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (9), pinocembrin (10), (2S, 3R)-3, 5, 7, 3', 4'-pentahydroxyflavan (11), kaempferol (12), kaempferol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside (13), (E)-furanic acid tetracosyl ester (14),  $\omega$ -hydroxypropioguaiacone (15), vanillin (16), hemisceranide (17),  $\beta$ -sitosterol (18) and  $\beta$ -daucosterol (19).

**Keywords** *Keteleeria evelyniana*; Pinaceae; chemical constituents; lignans; flavonoids

云南油杉 (*Keteleeria evelyniana* Mast.) 为松科 (Pinaceae) 油杉属常绿乔木, 为我国特有树种, 产于云南、贵州西部及西南部、四川西南部安宁河流域至西部大渡河流域海拔 700~2600米的地带, 常混生于云南松林中或组成小片纯林, 亦有人工林<sup>[1]</sup>。其根皮涩、平, 消肿止痛、活血祛瘀、解毒生肌, 用于跌打损伤、骨折、疮痈、漆疮<sup>[2]</sup>。人们对该种植物的化学及活性成分研究工作尚未见报导, 作为系统的裸子植物的化学与活性成分研究计划的一部分, 我们对

云南油杉的枝条进行了较深入的化学研究。本文介绍该植物中 19个已知化合物的分离与结构鉴定。

## 1 仪器和材料

质谱用 VG Autospec-3000型质谱仪测定。核磁共振谱用 Bruker AM-400 和 DRX-500 超导核磁共振仪测定, TMS 为内标。旋光经 JASCO DIP-370型数字旋光仪测定。薄层色谱硅胶和柱色谱硅胶由青岛美晶化工厂生产。Sephadex LH-20 为 Pharmacia 公司生产。

植物样品于 2005年 9月采于云南省昆明市昆明植物园内。植物样品由中国科学院昆明植物研究所岳中书副研究员鉴定, 标本保存于中国科学院昆明植物研究所标本馆, 标本号为 0010482。

收稿日期: 2006-11-03 接受日期: 2007-03-12

基金项目: 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基金 (0607191221); 中国科学院“西部之光”联合学者项目以及国家自然基金 (30725048)

\* 通讯作者 Tel 86-871-5223800 E-mail: nhtar@mail.kib.ac.cn

© 1994-2010 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

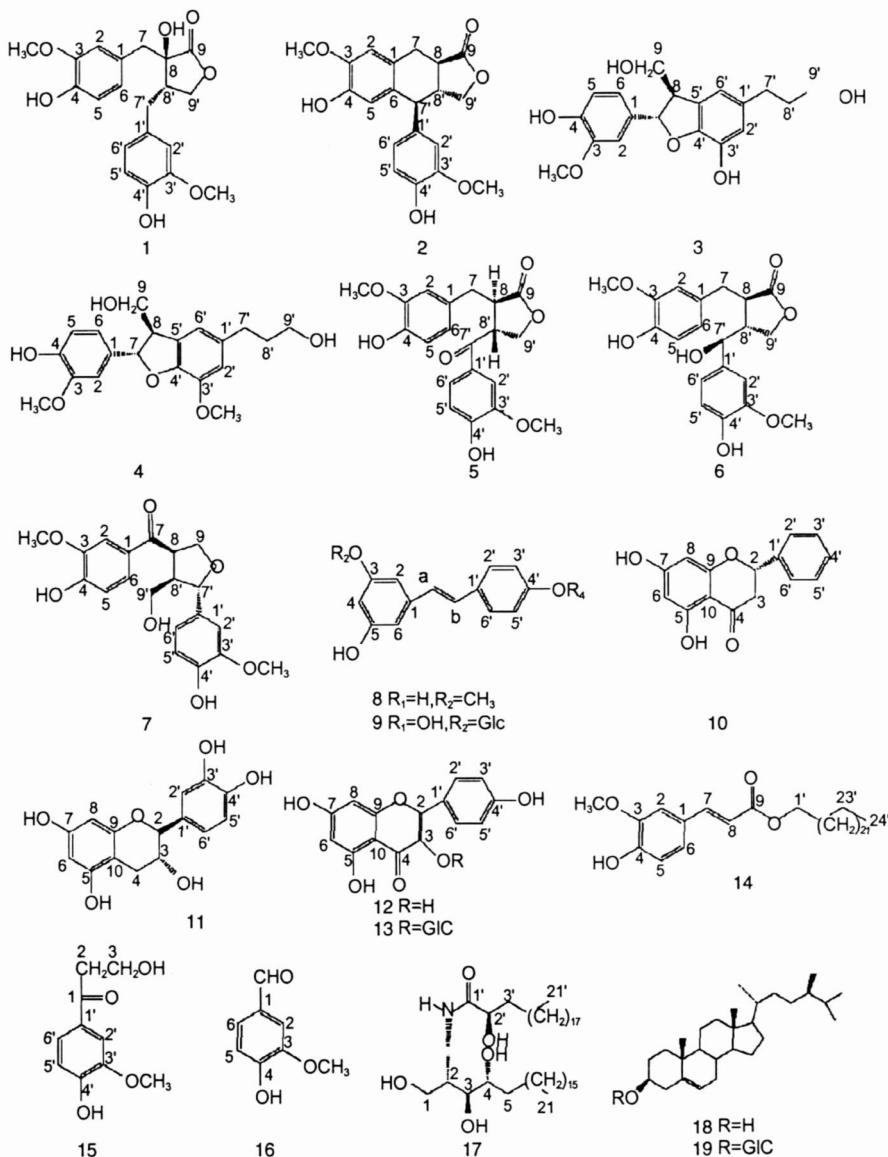


图 1 云南油杉中分离得到的化合物 1~19

Fig 1 Compounds 1~19 isolated from *Keteleeria evelyniana*

## 2 提取和分离

20 kg 干燥云南油杉枝条, 粉碎后用 95% 工业乙醇加热提取 3 次, 提取液合并浓缩, 得总浸膏 1 2 kg。将浸膏溶于热水, 滤去水不溶物, 滤液分别用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取, 减压浓缩各萃取物, 得石油醚浸膏 100 g, 乙酸乙酯浸膏 225 g, 正丁醇浸膏 630 g, 水浸膏 120 g。石油醚部分经硅胶柱以石油醚-乙酸乙酯、石油醚-丙酮反复层析得到化合物 8 (20 mg)。乙酸乙酯部分经硅胶柱以石油醚-乙酸乙酯、石油醚-丙酮和氯仿-甲醇多次反复梯度洗脱, 再经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱以氯仿-甲醇-丙酮-甲醇

纯化, 得到化合物 1 (4 mg)、2 (40 mg)、3 (40 mg)、4 (13 mg)、5 (50 mg)、6 (10 mg)、7 (200 mg)、9 (5 mg)、10 (13 mg)、11 (4 g)、12 (60 mg)、13 (21 mg)、14 (6 mg)、15 (16 mg)、16 (38 mg)、17 (1 g)、18 (20 mg)、19 (26 mg)。

## 3 结构鉴定

### (-)-Epinortrachelogenin (1) 白色粉末

$[\alpha]_D^{27} -15.3^\circ$  ( $c 0.23$  MeOH)。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 500 MHz)  $\delta$  6.78~6.69 (4H, m, H-2', 5', 6, 6'), 6.58 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.0$ ~1.6 Hz, H-5), 3.06 (1H, d,  $J = 14.4$  Hz, H-7a), 2.95 (1H, d,  $J = 14.4$  Hz, H-7b),

6.91 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-2'), 2.73-2.65 ( 3H, m, H-7', 8' ), 4.05 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.7, 7.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' a), 3.73 ( 1H, t,  $J = 9.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' b), 3.84, 3.81 ( 6H, s, 2  $\times$  OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  373[M-1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[3]</sup>。

**(-)- $\alpha$ -Conidendrin (2)** 白色粉末。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> -81.6° (c 0.34 M eOH)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ 6.58 ( 1H, s, H-2), 6.26 ( 1H, s, H-5), 3.27 ( 1H, s, H-7a), 3.09 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 15.6, 4.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-7b), 2.51~2.46 ( 2H, m, H-8' ), 6.47 ( 1H, s, H-2' ), 6.73 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-5' ), 6.55 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-6' ), 2.88 ( 1H, m, H-7' ), 4.14 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.7, 6.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' a), 3.95 ( 1H, t,  $J = 10.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' b), 3.71, 3.78 ( 6H, s, 2  $\times$  OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  357[M+1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[4,8]</sup>。

**Cedrusin (3)** 无色粘稠状物质。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> +13.2° (c 0.57 M e<sub>2</sub>CO)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 400 MHz) δ 7.05 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-2), 6.80 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-5), 6.89 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.1, 1.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-6), 5.50 ( 1H, d,  $J = 6.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-7), 3.51 ( 1H, t,  $J = 6.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-8), 3.87 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 10.8, 5.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-9a), 3.78 ( 1H, t,  $J = 3.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-9b), 6.61 ( 1H, br, s, H-2' ), 6.63 ( 1H, br, s, H-6' ), 2.56 ( 2H, t,  $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-7' ), 1.77 ( 2H, m, H-8' ), 3.56 ( 2H, t,  $J = 6.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' ), 3.81 ( 3H, s, OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  345[M-1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[5,6]</sup>。

**(+)-Dihydrodehydroconiferyl alcohol (4)** 无色粘稠状物质。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> +8.5° (c 0.80 CHCl<sub>3</sub>)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ 6.92 ( 1H, s, H-2), 6.26 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-5), 6.81 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-6), 5.49 ( 1H, d,  $J = 7.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-7), 3.54 ( 1H, q,  $J = 6.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-8), 3.84 ( 2H, overlapped H-9), 6.66 ( 1H, s, H-2' ), 6.64 ( 1H, s, H-6' ), 2.62 ( 2H, t,  $J = 7.3 \text{ Hz}$  H-7' ), 1.83 ( 2H, dt,  $J = 6.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-8' ), 3.61 ( 2H, m, H-9' ), 3.83 ( 3H, s, OM e), 3.81 ( 3H, s, OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  359[M-1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[5,6]</sup>。

**Oxomatairesinol (5)** 白色粉末。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>23,5</sup> +21.8° (c 0.22 M e<sub>2</sub>CO)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 400 MHz) δ 6.77 ( 1H, s, H-2), 6.65 ( 2H, d,  $J = 7.9 \text{ Hz}$  H-5, 6), 2.84 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 13.9, 8.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-7a),

3.04 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 13.9, 5.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-7b), 3.37 ( 1H, m, H-8), 7.37 ( 1H, d,  $J = 2.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-2' ), 6.82 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.3 \text{ Hz}$  H-5' ), 7.33 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.3, 2.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-6' ), 4.07 ( 1H, m, H-8' ), 4.34 ( 1H, d,  $J = 7.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' a), 4.53 ( 1H, t,  $J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' b), 3.86 ( 3H, s, OM e), 3.66 ( 3H, s, OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  373[M+1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[7]</sup>。

**(-)-7' (S)-5-Hydroxymatairesinol (6)** 白色粘稠状物质。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup>-5.5° (c 1.56 M e<sub>2</sub>CO)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ 6.60 ( 1H, s, H-2), 6.85 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-5), 6.59 ( 1H, d,  $J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-6), 2.98 ( 1H, t,  $J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-7' a), 2.91 ( 2H, m, H-7' h 8' ), 2.59 ( 1H, t,  $J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-8), 6.65 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-2' ), 6.77 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-5' ), 6.70 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-6' ), 4.63 ( 1H, d,  $J = 6.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-7' ), 3.95 ( 2H, m, H-9' ), 3.83 ( 3H, s, OM e), 3.80 ( 3H, s, OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  373[M-1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[8]</sup>。

**Vladinol D (7)** 淡黄色粘稠状物质。[ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>26</sup> +0.6° (c 0.40 M e<sub>2</sub>CO)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 400 MHz) δ 7.06 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}$  H-2), 6.78 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz}$  H-5), 6.86 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.1, 1.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-6), 2.68 ( 1H, m, H-8), 3.66 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 10.3, 5.3 \text{ Hz}$  H-9a), 3.78 ( 1H, m, H-9b), 7.65 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.9 \text{ Hz}$  H-2' ), 6.93 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-5' ), 7.64 ( 1H, d,  $J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-6' ), 4.67 ( 1H, d,  $J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-7' ), 4.27 ( 1H, m, H-8' ), 4.11 ( 1H, dd,  $J = 8.3, 5.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' a), 4.19 ( 1H, t,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz}$  H-9' b), 3.91 ( 3H, s, OM e), 3.84 ( 3H, s, OM e)。FAB<sup>-</sup>MS  $m/z$  373[M-1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据(碳谱数据见表1)与文献报道的一致<sup>[9]</sup>。

**(E)-3-Hydroxy-5-methoxy-stilbene (8)** 黄色粘稠状物质。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ 6.62 ( 1H, s, H-2), 6.36 ( 1H, d,  $J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}$  H-4), 6.67 ( 1H, s, H-6), 7.50 ( 2H, d,  $J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-2' , 6' ), 7.36 ( 2H, d,  $J = 7.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-3' , 5' ), 7.28 ( 1H, t,  $J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-4' ), 7.07 ( 1H, d,  $J = 16.3 \text{ Hz}$  H-a), 7.00 ( 1H, d,  $J = 16.3 \text{ Hz}$  H-b), 3.83 ( 3H, s, OM e)。<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ 139.7 (C-1), 105.0 (C-2), 156.8 (C-3), 101.0 (C-4), 161.1 (C-5), 106.0 (C-6), 137.0 (C-1'), 128.7 (C-2'), 126.6 (C-3'), 128.3 (C-4'), 126.6 (C-5'), 128.7 (C-6'), 129.4

(C-a), 127.8(C-b), 55.4(OMe)。EI-MS  $m/z$  226 [M]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[10,11]</sup>。

**Resveratrol-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (9)** 白色粉末。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 500 MHz) δ 6.80 (1H, s H-2), 6.48 (1H, d  $J$ =2.0 Hz H-4), 6.67 (1H, s H-6), 7.41 (1H, d  $J$ =8.5 Hz H-2'), 6.83 (1H, d  $J$ =8.6 Hz H-3'), 6.83 (1H, d  $J$ =8.6 Hz H-5'), 7.41 (1H, d  $J$ =8.5 Hz H-6'), 6.90 (1H, d  $J$ =16.3 Hz H-a), 7.07 (1H, d  $J$ =16.3 Hz H-b), 4.94 (1H, d  $J$ =7.7 Hz H-1''), 3.55~3.44 (4H, m, H-2'', 3'', 4'', 5''), 3.92 (1H, dd  $J$ =11.8, 2.5 Hz H-6''a), 3.72 (1H, dd  $J$ =11.8, 5.7 Hz H-6''b)。<sup>13</sup>C NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 100 MHz) δ 140.5 (C-1), 106.0 (C-2), 160.1 (C-3), 103.8 (C-4), 159.6 (C-5), 108.0 (C-6), 129.4 (C-1'), 128.6 (C-2'), 116.3 (C-3'), 158.5 (C-4'), 116.3 (C-5'), 128.6 (C-6'), 126.1 (C-a), 129.2 (C-b), 101.9 (C-1''), 74.5 (C-2''), 77.9 (C-3''), 71.1 (C-4''), 77.8 (C-5''), 62.3 (C-6'')。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  389[M-1]<sup>-</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[11]</sup>。

**Pinocembrin (10)** 黄色粉末。[α]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup> -11.6° (c 0.22, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) δ 5.43 (1H, dd  $J$ =13.0, 2.9 Hz H-2), 3.09 (1H, dd  $J$ =17.2, 13.1 Hz H-3a), 2.82 (1H, dd  $J$ =17.2, 3.0 Hz H-3b), 6.00 (2H, s H-6, 8), 7.45~7.26 (5H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5', 6')，12.05 (1H, s, 5-OH)。<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) δ 79.2 (C-2), 43.3 (C-3), 195.8 (C-4), 164.3 (C-5), 95.5 (C-6), 164.6 (C-7), 96.7 (C-8), 163.1 (C-9), 103.2 (C-10), 138.2 (C-1'), 126.1 (C-2'), 128.9 (C-3'), 128.9 (C-4'), 128.9 (C-5'), 126.1 (C-6')。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  255[M-1]<sup>-</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[12]</sup>。

(2S, 3R)-3, 5, 7, 3', 4'-Pentahydroxyflavan (11) 白色粉末。[α]<sub>D</sub><sup>27</sup> -0.5° (c 0.32, MeOH)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 400 MHz) δ 4.54 (1H, d  $J$ =7.8 Hz H-2), 4.00 (1H, dd,  $J$ =13.6, 8.0 Hz H-3), 2.85 (1H, dd  $J$ =16.1, 5.4 Hz H-4a), 2.49 (1H, dd,  $J$ =16.0, 8.5 Hz H-4b), 5.85 (1H, d  $J$ =1.9 Hz H-6), 6.00 (1H, s H-8), 6.86 (1H, s H-2'), 6.77 (1H, d  $J$ =8.1 Hz H-5'), 6.70 (1H, dd,  $J$ =8.1, 1.5 Hz H-6')。<sup>13</sup>C NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 100 MHz) δ 81.9 (C-2), 67.8 (C-3), 28.2 (C-4), 156.7 (C-5), 95.0 (C-6), 156.1 (C-7), 96.0 (C-8)。

157.0 (C-9), 100.2 (C-10), 131.3 (C-1'), 115.1 (C-2'), 145.3 (C-3'), 145.2 (C-4'), 115.7 (C-5'), 119.7 (C-6')。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  289[M-1]<sup>-</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[13]</sup>。

**Kaempferol (12)** 黄色粉末。<sup>1</sup>H NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 500 MHz) δ 6.17 (1H, s H-6), 6.42 (1H, s H-8), 8.02 (2H, d  $J$ =8.6 Hz H-2', 6')，6.91 (2H, d  $J$ =8.6 Hz H-3', 5')。<sup>13</sup>C NMR ((CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO, 125 MHz) δ 147.0 (C-2), 135.8 (C-3), 176.0 (C-4), 160.8 (C-5), 98.4 (C-6), 164.0 (C-7), 93.6 (C-8), 156.3 (C-9), 103.2 (C-10), 121.8 (C-1'), 129.7 (C-2'), 115.6 (C-3'), 159.3 (C-4'), 115.6 (C-5')，129.7 (C-6')。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  285[M-1]<sup>-</sup>。其波谱数据与文献对照基本一致<sup>[14]</sup>。

**Kaempferol 3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (13)** 黄色粘稠状物质。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz) δ 6.18 (1H, s H-6), 6.37 (1H, s H-8), 8.04 (2H, d  $J$ =8.4 Hz H-2', 6')，6.87 (2H, d  $J$ =8.1 Hz H-3', 5')，5.23 (1H, d  $J$ =7.0 Hz H-1''), 3.93~3.22 (6H, m, H-2'', 3'', 4'', 5'', 6'')。<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz) δ 158.5 (C-2), 135.4 (C-3), 179.4 (C-4), 163.0 (C-5), 100.0 (C-6), 166.2 (C-7), 94.8 (C-8), 159.0 (C-9), 105.6 (C-10), 122.7 (C-1'), 132.3 (C-2'), 116.1 (C-3'), 161.5 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 132.3 (C-6')，104.1 (C-1''), 75.7 (C-2''), 78.4 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 78.0 (C-5''), 62.6 (C-6'')。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  447[M-1]<sup>-</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[15]</sup>。

**(E)-Ferulic acid tetracosyl ester (14)** 白色粉末。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ 7.04 (1H, d  $J$ =1.7 Hz H-2), 6.92 (1H, d  $J$ =8.2 Hz H-5), 7.08 (1H, dd  $J$ =8.2, 1.8 Hz H-6), 7.62 (1H, d  $J$ =15.9 Hz H-7), 6.30 (1H, d  $J$ =15.8 Hz H-8), 4.19 (2H, t  $J$ =6.8 Hz H-1'), 1.73~1.64 (4H, m, H-2', 3')，1.26 (40H, br, s H-4'~23')，0.89 (3H, t  $J$ =6.9 Hz H-24')，3.94 (3H, s OMe), 5.91 (1H, s OH)。<sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ 127.1 (C-1), 109.4 (C-2), 147.9 (C-3), 146.8 (C-4), 114.7 (C-5), 123.0 (C-6), 144.6 (C-7), 115.7 (C-8), 167.3 (C-9), 64.6 (C-1'), 31.9 (C-2'), 26.0 (C-3'), 29.7~28.7 (C-4'~22')，22.7 (C-23')，14.1 (C-24')，55.9 (OMe)。<sup>1</sup>FAB-MS  $m/z$  531[M+1]<sup>+</sup>。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[16]</sup>。

**ω-Hydroxypropioquinacone (15)** 淡黄色粘

稠状物质。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  3.10 (2H,  $\ddagger J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-2), 3.94 (2H,  $\ddagger J = 5.6 \text{ Hz}$  H-3), 7.41 (1H,  $\ddagger$  H-2'), 6.82 (1H, d  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-5'), 7.43 (1H, dd,  $J = 9.4, 1.8 \text{ Hz}$  H-6'), 3.82 (3H, s, OMe)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$  198.9 (C-1), 39.7 (C-2), 57.9 (C-3), 129.0 (C-1'), 109.9 (C-2'), 151.2 (C-3'), 147.0 (C-4'), 114.2 (C-5'), 123.5 (C-6'), 55.7 (OMe)。FAB $^{\pm}$  MS  $m/z$ : 197[M + 1] $^{\pm}$ 。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[17]</sup>。

**Vanillin (16)** 淡黄色粉末。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  7.02 (1H, d  $J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-5), 7.40 (2H, overlapped H-2, 6), 9.79 (1H, d  $J = 1.6 \text{ Hz}$  CHO), 3.92 (3H, s, OMe)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$  129.7 (C-1), 108.7 (C-2), 147.2 (C-3), 151.8 (C-4), 114.4 (C-5), 127.5 (C-6), 191.0 (CHO), 56.0 (OMe)。EIMS  $m/z$ : 152[M] $^{\pm}$ 。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[18]</sup>。

**Hemisceramide (17)** 白色粉末。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$ , 400 MHz)  $\delta$  4.44 (1H, overlapped H-1a), 4.37 (1H, dd,  $J = 10.9, 5.2 \text{ Hz}$  H-1b), 5.00 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.3, 4.1 \text{ Hz}$  H-2), 4.29 (1H,  $\ddagger J = 5.9 \text{ Hz}$  H-3), 4.24 (1H, overlapped H-4), 2.05 ~ 2.23 (4H, m, H-5, 3'), 1.91 (2H, m, H-6), 1.44 ~ 1.32 (6H, m, H-7 ~ 20, 5' ~ 20'), 0.91 (6H,  $\ddagger J = 5.5 \text{ Hz}$  H-21, 21'), 4.58 (1H, dd,  $J = 7.4, 3.9 \text{ Hz}$  H-2'), 1.75 (2H, m, H-4'), 8.42 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6 \text{ Hz}$  NH)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$ , 100 MHz)  $\delta$  62.2 (C-1), 53.1 (C-2), 76.9 (C-3), 73.1 (C-4), 35.8 (C-5), 32.1 (C-6), 30.3-29.6 (C-7-18, 5'-18'), 26.6 (C-19), 22.9 (C-20), 14.2 (C-21), 175.3 (C-1'), 72.6 (C-2'), 34.2 (C-3'), 32.1 (C-4'), 25.8 (C-19'), 22.9 (C-20'), 14.2 (C-21')。FAB $^{\pm}$  MS  $m/z$  682 [M-1] $^{\pm}$ 。其波谱数据与文献报道的一致<sup>[19]</sup>。

**$\beta$ -Sitosterol (18)** 白色针状结晶, 该化合物 TLC 与对照品  $R_f$  值一致。

**$\beta$ -Daucosterol (19)** 白色粉末, 该化合物 TLC 与对照品  $R_f$  值一致。

表 1 化合物 1~7 的  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 数据 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ : 100/125 MHz,  $\delta$  in ppm)

Table 1  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR data of compounds 1-7 ( $^{13}\text{C}$ : 100/125 MHz,  $\delta$  in ppm)

C	1 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>b</sup>	3 <sup>c</sup>	4 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>c</sup>	6 <sup>b</sup>	7 <sup>c</sup>
1	127.5	125.8	134.7	135.2	129.9	129.5	130

2	113	111.5	110.6	109	113.5	111.9	111.9
3	148.6	145.9	148.4	146.2	148.2	146.6	148.2
4	146.2	144.8	147.2	145.6	146.2	144.5	152.2
5	115.9	114.7	116.3	114.3	115.7	114.4	115.3
6	121.9	131.3	119.6	119.1	122.7	122.5	124.1
7	39.3	28.9	88.1	87.7	35.5	35.1	198.1
8	78.2	41.7	55.3	53.7	45.7	43.7	49.7
9	180.5	177.8	64.8	63.7	177.9	179.5	60.7
1'	131.5	133.8	129.8	133.1	129.1	133.4	134
2'	115	110.5	115.7	112.4	111.7	108.2	110.8
3'	149.2	147.3	141.6	143.9	148.5	146.8	146.7
4'	146.7	144.1	146.1	146.8	153	145.7	148
5'	116.3	115.3	136.3	128.1	115.4	114	115.1
6'	124.2	121.1	116.8	116.2	124.4	118.8	120.2
7'	32.6	49.5	35.9	31.8	196	75.3	84.1
8'	50.6	47.2	32.5	34.3	47.3	45.1	54
9'	70.6	72.1	61.9	61.6	69	68.5	71
OMe	56.3	55.7	56.3	55.9	56.2	55.9	56.1
OMe	56.3	55.6		55.8	55.9	55.8	56

a 在氘代甲醇中测定; b 在氘代氯仿中测定; c 在氘代丙酮中测定

a in  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ; b in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ; c in  $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$

**致谢:** 文中化合物的 MS, NMR 以及旋光由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仪器组测定。

## 参考文献

- 中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会编. Flora of China(中国植物志). Beijing Science Press 1978 36-40
- 中国药材公司. 中国中药资源志要. Beijing Science Press 1999. 143
- Yamauchi S, Sugahara T, Nakashima Y, et al. Radical and superoxide scavenging activities of matiresinol and oxidized matiresinol. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem*, 2006, 70: 1934-1940
- Boissin P, Dhal R, Brown E. Lignanes 15. premiere synthèse totale de la (-)- $\alpha$ -Conidendrine naturelle. *Tetrahedron*, 1992, 48: 687-694
- Agarwal PK, Agarwal SK, Rastogi RP. A new neolignan and other phenolic constituents from *Cedrus deodara*. *Phytochemistry*, 1980, 19: 1260-1261
- Agarwal PK, Rastogi RP, Osterdahl BG.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectral analysis of dihydrobenzofuran lignans. *Organic Magnetic Resonance*, 1983, 21: 119-121.

(下转第 277 页)

man-Burchard 反应阳性。EIMS  $m/z$  412 ( $M^+$ ), 395, 364, 351, 345, 271, 255 与豆甾醇标准品混合熔点不下降, TCL 上的斑点位置及显色行为相同, 鉴定该化合物为豆甾醇。

## 参考文献

- Agendea Academiae Sinicae Edita Flora Republicae Popularis Sinicae Tomus 20(1) (中国植物志: 第 20 卷第 1 分册). Beijing: Science Press, 1982.
- Wu JL, Li N, Hasegawa T, et al. Bioactive tetrahydrofuran lignans from *Peperomia dindygulensis*. *J Nat Prod*, 2005, 68: 1656-1660.
- Wu JL, Li N, Hasegawa T, et al. Bioactive secolignans from *Peperomia dindygulensis*. *J Nat Prod*, 2006, 69: 790-794.
- Chen L(陈立), Zhou Y(周玉), Dong JX(董俊兴). Three new flavonoid glycosides from *Peperomia dindygulensis*. *Miq* *Acta Pham Sin*(药学学报), 2007, 42: 183-186.
- Chen CM, Jan FY, Chen MT, et al. Peperonins A, B and C, novel secolignans from *Peperomia japonica*. *Heterocycles*, 1989, 29: 411-414.
- Monache FD, Compagnone RS. A secolignan from *Peperomia glabella*. *Phytochemistry*, 1996, 43: 1097-1098.
- Cheng MJ, Lee SJ, Chang YY, et al. Chemical and cytotoxic constituents from *Peperomia sui*. *Phytochemistry*, 2003, 63: 603-608.
- Seeram NP, Lewis AW, Jacobs H, et al. Proctoriones A-C: 2-acetylhexane-1,3-dione derivatives from *Peperomia proctorii*. *J Nat Prod*, 2000, 63: 399-402.
- Júnior JKDA, Chaves MCDO, Dar Cunha EVL, et al. Cephaelone B from *Piper tuberculatum*. *Biochem Syst Ecol*, 1999, 27: 325-327.

(上接第 261 页)

- Eklund PC, Sjoholm RE. Oxidative transformation of the natural lignan hydroxylated inol with 2,3-dihydro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone. *Tetrahedron*, 2003, 59: 4515-4523.
- Fischer J, Reynolds AJ, Sharp LA, et al. Radical carboxylation approach to lignans. Total synthesis of (-)-arctigenin, (-)-matilin and related natural products. *Org Lett*, 2004, 6: 1345-1348.
- Zhao YX, Luo XD, Zhou J. Lignans from *Tsuga dumosa*. *Acta Botanica Yunnanica*, 2004, 26: 229-233.
- Fang JM, Su WC, Cheng YS. Flavonoids and stilbenes from camphor and pine. *Phytochemistry*, 1988, 27: 1395-1397.
- Orsini F, Pelizzoni F, Verotta L, et al. Isolation, synthesis and antiplatelet aggregation activity of resveratrol-3-O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside and related compounds. *J Nat Prod*, 1997, 60: 1082-1087.
- Bick IRC, Brown RB, Hillis WE. Three flavanones from leaves of *Eucalyptus sieberi*. *Aust J Chem*, 1972, 25: 449-451.
- Foo YL, Porter JL. Synthesis and conformation of procyanidin diastereoisomers. *J Chem Soc Perkin Trans I*, 1983, 1535-1543.
- Zhang WD, Chen WS, Wang YH, et al. Studies on the chemical constituents of *Erigeron breviscapus* II. *Chin Pham J*, 2001, 36: 233-235.
- Li N(李宁), Li X(李锐), Yang SL(杨世林), et al. Studies on chemical constituents of the total flavonoids from *Comptonia sibiricus* Rupr (1). *J Shenyang Pharm Univ*(沈阳药科大学学报), 2004, 21: 105-108.
- Li SS, Deng JZ, Zhao SX. Minor phenolic constituents of chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*). *Chi Tradit Herb Drugs*, 2000, 31(2): 86-88.
- Achenbach H, Stocker M, Constenla MA. Flavonoid and other constituents of *Bauhinia manca*. *Phytochemistry*, 1988, 27: 1835-1841.
- Ito J, Chang FR, Wang HK, et al. Anti-AIDS agents 48. Anti-HIV activity of moronic acid derivatives and the new melliferone-related triterpenoid isolated from *Brazilian propolis*. *J Nat Prod*, 2001, 64: 1278-1281.
- Ren YL(任玉琳), Yang JS(杨峻山). Studies on the chemistry of two new compounds of *Homalanthus lynamia*. *Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica*(药学学报), 2002, 37: 440-443.