

· 化学与分析 ·

五味子果梗化学成分的分离鉴定

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[摘要] **目的:**研究五味子 *Schisandra chinensis* 果梗的化学成分,从药效物质基础的角度探寻其作为五味子补充药物来源的可能性,为充分开发利用五味子植物资源,扩大其药用部位提供实验基础和科学依据。**方法:**取室温干燥的五味子果梗(6 kg),采用70%乙醇回流提取3次,每次2 h,提取液减压浓缩至无醇味后以蒸馏水混悬,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取。其中乙酸乙酯萃取物采用正相硅胶柱色谱,反相 ODS 柱色谱, LH-20 羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶(Sephadex LH-20)过滤柱色谱及制备型 HPLC 等色谱分离方法进行分离纯化。利用¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, HR-ESI-MS 等现代波谱学表征方法对所分离得到的化合物进行化学结构鉴定。**结果:**从五味子果梗的70%乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯层中共分离得到10个单体化合物,分别鉴定为1 β ,4 α ,11 α -trihydroxyeudesmane(**1**), bullatantriol(**2**), alismoxide(**3**), sonnerstigmane D(**4**), zataroside-A(**5**), magnoliatriterpenoid C(**6**), (*Z*)-furanosyl-linalooloxide-7-*O*-[β -D-apiofura-nosyl-(1-6)-1- β -D-glucopyranoside](**7**), thymoquinol 2-*O*- β -D-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)- β -D-glucopyranoside(**8**), 8-hydroxy-neo-menthol(**9**), 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4, 7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside(**10**)。 **结论:**化合物**1~7,9,10**为首次从五味子属中分离得到,以上化合物的发现进一步丰富了五味子果梗的化学成分组成,为综合开发利用五味子果梗植物资源提供前期实验基础。

[关键词] 五味子; 果梗; 木兰科; 化学成分; 倍半萜; 单萜; 结构鉴定

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Isolation and Identification of Chemical Constituents from Carpodium of *Schisandra chinensis*

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the chemical constituents from the carpodium of *Schisandra chinensis* for further research of its potential medicinal value, and provide certain chemical basis and foundation for the comprehensive development and the search for pharmacological activity. **Method:** The air-dried carpodium of *S. chinensis* (6.0 kg) was extracted with 70% ethanol under reflux for 3 times, 2 hours each time. After removal of solvent, the crude extract was suspended in H₂O and further extracted with petroleum ether, ethyl acetate and *n*-butyl alcohol. The EtOAc fraction was further isolated and purified by using positive phase silica gel column chromatography, reversed phase ODS column chromatography, Sephadex LH-20 and preparative HPLC. The structures of the isolated compounds were determined by spectroscopic methods including ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR as well as HR-ESI-MS data. **Result:** Ten monomeric compounds were isolated from the ethyl acetate fraction of the

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70% ethanol extract from the carpopodium of *S. chinensis*, and were identified as 1β , 4α , 11α -trihydroxyeudesmane (**1**), bullatantriol (**2**), alismoxide (**3**), sonnerstigmane D (**4**), zataroside-A (**5**), magnoliatepenoid C (**6**), (*Z*)-furanosyl-linalooloxide-7-*O*- [β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)-1- β -*D*-glucopyranoside] (**7**), thymoquinol 2-*O*- β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)- β -*D*-gluco-pyranoside (**8**), 8-hydroxy-neo-menthol (**9**), and 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4, 7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside (**10**). **Conclusion:** Compounds **1-7**, **9**, **10** were isolated from the plants of *Schisandra* genus for the first time. The discovery of these compounds further enriched the chemical constituents of *S. chinensis*, providing experimental and scientific basis for the comprehensive development and utilization of *S. chinensis*.

[**Key words**] *Schisandra chinensis*; carpopodium; Magnoliaceae; chemical constituents; sesquiterpenoids; monoterpene; structure identification

五味子为木兰科五味子属植物五味子的干燥成熟果实。2015年版《中国药典》记载其味酸、甘、温，归肺、心、肾经，具有益气生津、收敛固涩、宁心补肾的功效。常用于盗汗自汗，伤津口渴，遗尿、尿频，久泻不止，内热消渴，心悸失眠等证^[1]。现代药理研究表明五味子具有肝保护、抑菌、增强记忆、抗衰老、增强免疫等多方面药理作用^[2-5]。近年来市场对于五味子药材的需求量逐年增大，价格不断上涨。因此五味子药材的非药用部位藤皮、茎叶、果梗吸引了大批研究者的关注。本课题组前期对五味子藤茎进行了深入的化学成分和药理活性研究，发现了五味子藤茎重要的药理活性和一系列新颖的活性成分^[6-9]。然而，现有报道对于五味子果梗的研究甚少^[10-12]。为了深度开发利用五味子药材资源、挖掘五味子非药用部位的药理活性，本实验开展了五味子果梗的化学成分分离研究工作，以期发现并阐明其药效物质基础，促进五味子非药用部位的合理开发利用。对五味子果梗的70%乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取物进行了系统的化学成分研究，从中分离得到了10个萜类化合物，并分别鉴定为 1β , 4α , 11α -trihydroxyeudesmane (**1**), bullatantriol (**2**), alismoxide (**3**), sonnerstigmane D (**4**), zataroside-A (**5**), magnoliatepenoid C (**6**), (*Z*)-furanosyl-linalooloxide-7-*O*-[β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)-1- β -*D*-glucopyranoside] (**7**), thymoquinol 2-*O*- β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)- β -*D*-glucopyranoside (**8**), 8-hydroxy-neo-menthol (**9**), 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4, 7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside (**10**)。其中，化合物**1~7, 9, 10**为首次从五味子属中分离得到。

1 材料

Avance III HD型核磁共振波谱仪(瑞士Bruker公司, 400 MHz, 以四甲基硅烷为内标); 600半制备型HPLC, 2414示差折光检测器, sunfire-C₁₈制备型

色谱柱(19 mm × 250 mm, 10 μ m), ESI-Xevo Q-TOF型液质联用质谱仪(美国Waters公司); 柱色谱用硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司, 200 ~ 300, 80 ~ 100目); 高效硅胶薄层板(Silicagel60 F₂₅₄, 德国Merk公司); LH-20羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶(Sephadex LH-20, 瑞典Pharmacia公司); 反相柱色谱ODS-A填料(日本YMC公司, 50 μ m); 色谱甲醇(美国Fisher公司); 石油醚、乙酸乙酯、二氯甲烷、甲醇均为分析纯(天津富宇化工有限公司); 显色剂(10% H₂SO₄乙醇溶液, 喷洒后适当加热)。

五味子果梗于2015年8月份采集于黑龙江省饶河县, 经黑龙江中医药大学药用植物学教研室樊锐锋教授鉴定为木兰科五味子*Schisandra chinensis*的果梗, 标本保存于黑龙江中医药大学中药化学教研室(标本保存号20150898)。

2 提取分离

取阴干的五味子果梗6 kg, 加1.5倍量70%乙醇回流提取3次, 每次2 h。合并提取液, 减压回收干燥后将提取物分散于蒸馏水中, 分别以石油醚、乙酸乙酯各萃取3次, 得乙酸乙酯萃取部位290 g。乙酸乙酯层萃取物290 g用硅胶500 g(80 ~ 100目)拌样, 硅胶3 kg(200 ~ 300目)进行硅胶二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0 ~ 0:1)柱色谱梯度洗脱, TLC检测合并相同部分, 得到10个组分Fr. I ~ Fr. X。Fr. VIII经ODS甲醇-水(0:1 ~ 1:0)柱色谱分为10个组分, 组分3经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱甲醇洗脱为A, B 2个部分, B部分经HPLC(甲醇-水, 30:60, 6 mL·min⁻¹)得到化合物**5**(8 mg), **6**(5 mg), **4**(7 mg)。组分6经HPLC(甲醇-水, 45:55, 6 mL·min⁻¹)制备得到化合物**1**(6 mg), **2**(7 mg)。Fr. X经ODS甲醇-水(10:90 ~ 80:20)柱色谱分为12个组分, 组分9经HPLC(甲醇-水, 45:55, 6 mL·min⁻¹)制备得到化合物**7**(5 mg), **8**(11 mg)。组分10经HPLC(甲醇-水,

60:40, 6 mL·min⁻¹) 制备得到化合物 **9** (3 mg)。组分 7 经 HPLC (甲醇-水, 50:50, 6 mL·min⁻¹) 制备得到化合物 **10** (14 mg)。Fr. IX 经硅胶二氯甲烷-甲醇 (1:0 ~ 0:1) 柱色谱梯度洗脱, TLC 检识合并相同部分, 得到 5 部分, 部分 4 经 HPLC (甲醇-水, 60:40, 6 mL·min⁻¹) 制备得到化合物 **3** (5 mg)。见图 1。

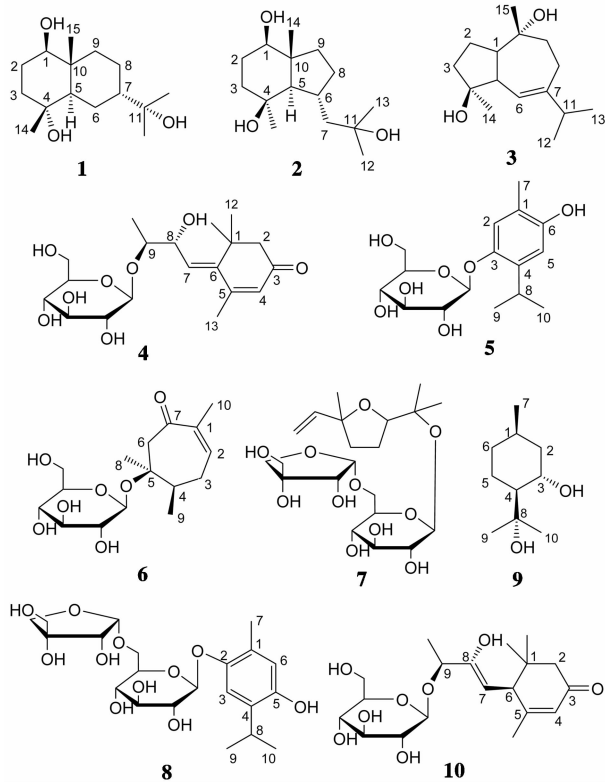


图1 化合物 1~10 化学结构
Fig.1 Structures of compounds 1-10

3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1** 白色粉末 (甲醇)。分子式为 C₁₅H₂₈O₃, HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 257. 212 2 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 3. 21 (1H, t, *J* = 7. 7 Hz, H-1), 1. 94 (1H, m, H-9β), 1. 91 (1H, m, H-8α), 1. 64 (1H, overlapped, H-3β), 1. 53 (1H, m, H-6β), 1. 52 (1H, m, H-3α), 1. 52 (1H, m, H-2), 1. 21 (1H, m, H-7α), 1. 18 (3H, s, H-13), 1. 17 (3H, s, H-12), 1. 16 (1H, m, H-6α), 1. 13 (1H, m, H-5), 1. 08 (3H, s, H-14), 1. 05 (1H, m, H-8β), 1. 02 (1H, m, H-9α), 0. 85 (1H, s, H-15); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 80. 4 (C-1), 73. 5 (C-11), 72. 5 (C-4), 54. 1 (C-5), 50. 8 (C-7), 42. 1 (C-9), 41. 9 (C-3), 40. 2 (C-10), 29. 4 (C-2), 27. 4 (C-13), 26. 8 (C-12), 23. 2 (C-6), 22. 6 (C-8), 22. 5 (C-14), 13. 8 (C-15)。以上数据与文献 [13] 报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **1** 为 1β, 4α, 11α-

trihydroxyeudesmane。

化合物 **2** 白色粉末 (甲醇)。分子式为 C₁₅H₂₈O₃, HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 257. 213 1 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 3. 28 (1H, overlapped, H-1), 2. 25 (1H, m, H-6), 2. 10 (1H, br d, *J* = 14. 0 Hz, H-7), 2. 09 (1H, m, H-8), 1. 84 (1H, m, H-2), 1. 63 (1H, m, H-3), 1. 58 (1H, br d, *J* = 11. 4 Hz, H-9), 1. 56 (1H, m, H-2), 1. 44 (1H, m, H-3), 1. 39 (1H, m, H-8), 1. 37 (1H, overlapped, H-7), 1. 27 (3H, s, H-15), 1. 23 (3H, s, H-13), 1. 22 (3H, s, H-12), 1. 20 (1H, m, H-9), 1. 00 (3H, s, H-14), 0. 92 (1H, d, *J* = 10. 8 Hz, H-5); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 80. 7 (C-1), 72. 6 (C-11), 72. 4 (C-4), 60. 3 (C-5), 52. 2 (C-7), 48. 1 (C-10), 42. 0 (C-3), 40. 2 (C-9), 33. 4 (C-8), 33. 0 (C-6), 31. 0 (C-15), 30. 3 (C-13), 30. 0 (C-12), 28. 6 (C-2), 15. 1 (C-14)。以上数据与文献 [14] 报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **2** 为 bullatantriol。

化合物 **3** 白色粉末 (甲醇)。分子式为 C₁₅H₂₆O₂, HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 239. 202 0 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 5. 55 (1H, d, *J* = 3. 0 Hz, H-6), 2. 25 (1H, m, H-11), 2. 19 (1H, overlapped, H-5), 2. 18 (1H, overlapped, H-8), 1. 92 (1H, m, H-1), 1. 87 (1H, m, H-9α), 1. 79 (1H, m, H-3α), 1. 73 (1H, m, H-2α), 1. 63 (1H, m, H-3β), 1. 60 (1H, m, H-2β), 1. 51 (1H, m, H-9β), 1. 23 (3H, s, H-14), 1. 15 (3H, s, H-15), 0. 99 (3H, d, *J* = 6. 9 Hz, H-12), 0. 97 (3H, d, *J* = 6. 9 Hz, H-13); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 150. 3 (C-7), 123. 2 (C-6), 80. 7 (C-4), 75. 8 (C-10), 51. 4 (C-1), 43. 6 (C-9), 41. 1 (C-3), 38. 6 (C-11), 26. 0 (C-8), 22. 5 (C-15), 22. 3 (C-2), 21. 9 (C-12), 21. 6 (C-13), 21. 3 (C-14)。以上数据与文献 [15] 报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **3** 为 alismoxide。

化合物 **4** 白色胶状物 (甲醇)。分子式为 C₁₅H₂₆O₂, HR-ESI-MS *m/z* 409. 184 4 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6. 07 (1H, d, *J* = 9. 4 Hz, H-7), 5. 97 (1H, s, H-4), 4. 73 (1H, dd, *J* = 5. 1, 9. 4 Hz, H-8), 4. 42 (1H, d, *J* = 7. 7 Hz, H-Glc1'), 3. 86 (1H, m, H-9), 3. 85 (1H, dd, *J* = 2. 0, 11. 8 Hz, H-Glc6'), 3. 66 (1H, dd, *J* = 5. 3, 11. 8 Hz, H-Glc6'), 3. 36 (1H, m, H-Glc3'), 3. 34 (1H, m, H-Glc4'), 3. 26 (1H, m, H-Glc5'), 3. 25 (1H, m, H-Glc2'), 2. 38 (1H, d, *J* = 15. 8 Hz, H-2β), 2. 34 (1H, d, *J* = 15. 8 Hz, H-2α), 2. 14 (3H, s, H-13), 1. 38 (3H, s, H-

12), 1.33 (3H, s, H-11), 1.28 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-10); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 201.7 (C-3), 158.7 (C-5), 145.1 (C-6), 134.9 (C-7), 127.4 (C-4), 105.9 (C-Glc1'), 81.9 (C-9), 78.1 (C-Glc3'), 77.9 (C-Glc5'), 75.5 (C-Glc2'), 72.3 (C-8), 71.6 (C-Glc4'), 62.7 (C-Glc6'), 54.4 (C-2), 30.8 (C-1), 29.9 (C-11), 29.8 (C-12), 22.9 (C-13), 19.3 (C-10)。以上数据与文献[16]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 4 为 sonnerstigmane D。

化合物 5 白色胶状物(甲醇)。分子式为 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_7$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 329.1586 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 6.91 (1H, s, H-2), 6.60 (1H, s, H-5), 4.69 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-Glc1'), 3.88 (1H, dd, $J = 2.1, 12.0$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.69 (1H, dd, $J = 5.2, 12.0$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.37 ~ 3.48 (4H, m, H-Glc2' ~ 5'), 3.35 (1H, m, H-8), 2.12 (3H, s, H-7), 1.15 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-9), 1.15 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-10); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 151.2 (C-6), 149.2 (C-3), 138.2 (C-4), 123.2 (C-1), 120.3 (C-2), 113.0 (C-5), 104.4 (C-Glc1'), 78.3 (C-Glc3'), 78.0 (C-Glc5'), 75.2 (C-Glc2'), 71.6 (C-Glc4'), 62.7 (C-Glc6'), 27.0 (C-8), 23.8 (C-9), 23.6 (C-10), 16.1 (C-7)。以上数据与文献[17]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 5 为 zataroside-A。

化合物 6 无色胶状物(甲醇)。分子式为 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_7$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 331.1778 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 6.87 (1H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-2), 4.45 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-Glc1'), 3.78 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4, 11.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.62 (1H, dd, $J = 5.5, 11.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.35 (1H, m, H-Glc5'), 3.26 (1H, m, H-Glc4'), 3.20 (1H, m, H-Glc3'), 3.13 (1H, m, H-Glc2'), 2.66 (1H, m, H-6), 2.49 (1H, m, H-3), 2.28 (1H, m, H-3), 2.28 (1H, m, H-6), 2.17 (1H, m, H-4), 1.73 (1H, br s, H-10), 1.28 (1H, s, H-8), 1.24 (3H, s, H-9); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 203.5 (C-7), 148.2 (C-2), 135.8 (C-1), 98.5 (C-Glc1'), 79.3 (C-5), 78.3 (C-Glc5'), 77.6 (C-Glc3'), 75.2 (C-Glc2'), 71.7 (C-Glc4'), 62.8 (C-Glc6'), 46.8 (C-4), 40.4 (C-6), 28.6 (C-3), 24.9 (C-8), 23.5 (C-9), 15.6 (C-10)。以上数据与文献[18]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 6 为 magnoliatriterpenoid C。

化合物 7 无色胶状物(甲醇)。分子式为 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_{11}$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 463.2555 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 6.01 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 17.5$ Hz, H-2), 5.24 (1H, dd, $J = 1.4, 17.5$ Hz, H-1), 4.98 (1H, dd, $J = 1.4, 10.8$ Hz, H-1), 4.96 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-Api1''), 4.47 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-Glc1'), 4.07 (1H, dd, $J = 6.6, 7.2$ Hz, H-6), 3.96 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-Api4''), 3.93 (1H, dd, $J = 1.9, 11.0$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.85 (1H, d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, H-Api2''), 3.76 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-Api4''), 3.56 (2H, s, H-Api5''), 3.52 (1H, dd, $J = 6.4, 11.0$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.38 (1H, m, H-Glc5'), 3.37 (1H, m, H-Glc3'), 3.25 (1H, m, H-Glc4'), 3.14 (1H, m, H-Glc2'), 2.00 (1H, m, H-5), 1.90 (1H, m, H-4), 1.87 (H, m, H-6), 1.85 (1H, m, H-5), 1.81 (1H, m, H-4), 1.33 (3H, s, H-10), 1.24 (3H, s, H-8), 1.21 (3H, s, H-9); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 145.3 (C-2), 112.2 (C-2), 111.0 (C-Api1''), 98.7 (C-Glc1'), 87.0 (C-6), 84.6 (C-3), 80.7 (C-7), 80.6 (C-Api3''), 78.1 (C-Glc3'), 78.0 (C-Api2''), 76.6 (C-Glc5'), 75.1 (C-Glc2'), 74.9 (C-Api4''), 71.9 (C-Glc4'), 68.9 (C-Glc6'), 65.7 (C-Api4''), 38.6 (C-4), 28.4 (C-5), 26.1 (C-10), 24.1 (C-8), 20.9 (C-9)。以上数据与文献[19]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 7 为 (*Z*)-furanosyl-linalooloxide-7-*O*-[β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)-1- β -*D*-glucopyranoside]。

化合物 8 无色胶状物(甲醇)。分子式为 $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{11}$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 483.4669 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 6.98 (1H, s, H-3), 6.57 (1H, s, H-6), 4.94 (1H, d, $J = 2.3$ Hz, H-Api1''), 4.65 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-Glc1'), 3.97 (1H, dd, $J = 1.3, 10.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.90 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-Api4''), 3.89 (1H, m, H-Api2''), 3.73 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-Api4''), 3.60 (1H, dd, $J = 5.3, 10.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.56 (2H, s, H-Api5''), 3.43 (1H, m, H-Glc5'), 3.41 (1H, m, H-Glc2'), 3.40 (1H, m, H-Glc3'), 3.38 (1H, m, H-Glc4'), 3.20 (1H, m, H-8), 2.18 (3H, s, H-7), 1.19 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-10), 1.17 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-9); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 151.2 (C-2), 150.7 (C-5), 136.3 (C-4), 127.6 (C-1), 117.4 (C-6), 116.7 (C-3), 110.9 (C-Api1''), 104.7 (C-Glc1'), 80.6 (C-Api3''), 78.1 (C-Glc3'), 78.1 (C-Api2''), 76.7 (C-Glc5'), 75.1 (C-Glc2'), 75.1 (C-Api4''), 71.5 (C-Glc4'), 68.5 (C-Glc6'), 65.9 (C-Api5''), 27.9 (C-8), 23.4 (C-10), 23.3 (C-9), 16.5 (C-7)。以上数据与文献[6]报道

基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **8** 为 thymoquinol-2-*O*- β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1-6)- β -*D*-gluco-pyranoside。

化合物 **9** 白色粉末(甲醇)。分子式为 $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 173.1566 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 4.33 (1H, m, H-3), 1.75 ~ 1.79 (3H, m, H-1, 6), 1.64 ~ 1.67 (2H, m, H-5), 1.29 (3H, s, H-10), 1.28 (1H, overlapped, H-2), 1.21 (1H, overlapped, H-2), 1.20 (3H, s, H-9), 1.06 (1H, m, H-4), 0.89 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, H-7); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 74.0 (C-8), 68.9 (C-3), 48.5 (C-4), 43.7 (C-2), 36.1 (C-6), 28.9 (C-10), 28.4 (C-9), 26.9 (C-1), 22.7 (C-7), 21.7 (C-5)。以上数据与文献[20]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **9** 为 8-hydroxy-neo-menthol。

化合物 **10** 无色胶状物(甲醇)。分子式为 $C_{19}H_{30}O_7$, HR-ESI-MS m/z 393.1878 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.88 (1H, s, H-4), 5.75 (1H, dd, $J = 9.3, 15.4$ Hz, H-7), 5.58 (1H, dd, $J = 7.4, 15.4$ Hz, H-8), 4.47 (1H, m, H-9), 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-Glc1'), 3.84 (1H, dd, $J = 2.2, 11.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.62 (1H, dd, $J = 6.1, 11.9$ Hz, H-Glc6'), 3.26 (1H, m, H-Glc3'), 3.25 (1H, m, H-Glc2'), 3.23 (1H, m, H-Glc4'), 3.18 (1H, m, H-Glc5'), 2.69 (1H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, H-6), 2.46 (1H, d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, H-2), 2.05 (1H, d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, H-2), 1.28 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-10), 1.03 (3H, s, H-12), 0.98 (3H, s, H-11); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 202.0 (C-3), 165.6 (C-5), 137.0 (C-8), 131.2 (C-7), 126.2 (C-4), 101.2 (C-Glc1'), 78.4 (C-Glc3'), 78.2 (C-Glc5'), 74.9 (C-Glc2'), 74.8 (C-9), 71.7 (C-Glc4'), 62.9 (C-Glc6'), 56.9 (C-6), 37.2 (C-1), 28.0 (C-12), 27.4 (C-11), 23.9 (C-13), 22.2 (C-10)。以上数据与文献[21]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **10** 为 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

4 讨论

萜类化合物在自然界中广泛存在,多具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗病毒、神经保护、免疫抑制等药理活性。文献报道多种五味子属植物,可用于治疗类风湿性关节炎、疼痛、肿瘤等疾病^[22-23]。这些植物中含有多种类型的单萜及倍半萜类化合物,其可能为治疗疼痛、类风湿性关节炎等疾病的药效物质基础^[24-27]。本实验从五味子果梗中分离得到了10个单萜及倍半萜类化合物,初步探索了果梗的化学成

分,其中部分化合物被报道有抗炎活性^[16],推测其可能为五味子果梗发挥药理活性的药效物质基础。本研究结果丰富了五味子果梗的化学成分,为继续研究其药理活性和进一步开发利用植物资源提供物质基础和科学依据。

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