

南川木波罗枝条的化学成分研究

任刚¹, 胡志成¹, 相恒云¹, 易文芳¹, 袁金斌¹, 邵峰¹, 黄慧莲¹, 刘荣华^{2*}

(1. 江西中医药大学现代中药制剂教育部重点实验室, 南昌 330004;
2. 江西中医药大学药学院, 南昌 330004)

[摘要] 目的:研究南川木波罗枝条的化学成分。方法:采用硅胶、Diaion HP20 大孔吸附树脂、MCI gel CHP 20P 树脂凝胶、Sephadex LH-20 凝胶、ODS 等柱色谱分离手段,对南川木波罗枝条的 95% 乙醇提取物进行化学成分的分离纯化,根据化合物的理化性质及光谱数据鉴定其结构。结果:分离了 10 个化合物,分别鉴定为 diosgenin (1), prosapogenin of dioscin (2), progenin II (3), 薯蓣皂苷元-3-O- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(4), 7-oxositosterol acilglicosilado (5), 咖啡酸乙酯(6), 邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(7), 松脂素(8), (7S, 8S, 8'R)-5, 5'-二甲氧基落叶松树脂醇(9), 棕榈酸(10)。结论:除化合物 6,10 外,其他化合物均为首次从桑科植物中分离得到。化合物 4 为首次以天然产物的形式从自然界获得。

[关键词] 桑科; 南川木波罗; 化学成分; 螺甾烷衍生物; 木脂素衍生物

[中图分类号] R289.1 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2013)22-0092-05

[doi] 10.11653/syfy2013220092

Studies on Chemical Constituents Occurring in Twigs of *Artocarpus nanchuanensis*

REN Gang¹, HU Zhi-cheng¹, XIANG Heng-yun¹, YI Wen-fang¹, YUAN Jin-bin¹,
SHAO Feng¹, HUANG Hui-lian¹, LIU Rong-hua^{2*}

(1. Key Laboratory of Modern Preparation of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), Jiangxi University
of TCM, Ministry of Education, Nanchang 330004, China;
2. School of Nursing, Jiangxi University of TCM, Nanchang 330004, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the chemical constituents of twigs of *Artocarpus nanchuanensis*. **Method:** The constituents were isolated from 95% ethanol extraction of twigs of *A. nanchuanensis* by column chromatography over silica gel, Diaion HP20 macroreticular resin, MCI CHP 20P gel, Sephadex LH-20 gel, ODS gel, etc. Their structures were elucidated by analysis of physical chemical properties and spectral data. **Result:** Ten compounds were isolated and their structures were identified as diosgenin (1), prosapogenin of dioscin (2), progenin II (3), diosgenyl-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 \rightarrow 3) - [α -L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 \rightarrow 4)] - β -D-glucoside (4), 7-oxositosterol acilglicosilado (5), ethyl caffeate (6), dibutylphthalate (7), pinoresinol (8), (7S, 8S, 8'R)-5, 5'-dimethoxylicaricresinol (9), palmitic acid (10). **Conclusion:** Except for compounds 6 and 10, the other compounds are reported from the family Moraceae for the first time. This is the first time that 4 has been reported as naturally occurring compound.

[Key words] Moraceae; *Artocarpus nanchuanensis*; chemical constituent; spirostanol derivatives; lignanoid derivatives

[收稿日期] 20130507(001)

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目(81160509,81360475);江西省自然科学基金项目(2010GZY0163);江西省教育厅科学技术研究项目(GJJ10552);江西省卫生厅中医药科研基金课题(2009A058)

[第一作者] 任刚,博士,副教授,从事中药药效物质基础研究,Tel:0791-87119067,E-mail:firmblue@163.com

[通讯作者] *刘荣华,博士,教授,从事中药药效物质基础与质量控制研究,Tel:0791-7119010,E-mail:rhliu@163.com

南川木波罗又名猴面包树、水冬瓜,为桑科波罗蜜属的一种常绿乔木树种,树干直立、粗壮,树皮深褐色,聚花果球形,成熟时橙黄色,为我国特有、珍稀植物之一,仅见分布于重庆市的几个区县^[1],2004年被《中国物种红色名录》定为“极危”树种^[2]。同时,南川木波罗也是全球50余种波罗蜜属植物中分布纬度最北的种。南川木波罗的叶、树皮及果实均可入药,具有清热解暑的功效,重庆当地民众以果实泡酒,对肠燥便秘等肠道疾病及皮肤病有较好疗效。目前该树种的人工繁殖已经获得成功^[3],有望成为新一代优质的庭院绿化、城市行道绿化树种。然而,目前尚未见南川木波罗的化学与药理研究报道。为合理开发此植物资源,笔者对南川木波罗的化学成分进行了研究,从其枝条的二氯甲烷部位分离了10个单体,经理化常数检测和波谱学方法,分别鉴定为薯蓣皂苷元(1), prosapogenin of dioscin (2), progenin II (3),薯蓣皂苷元-3-O- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(4),7-oxositosterol acilglicosilado (5),咖啡酸乙酯(6),邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(7),松脂素(8),(7S,8S,8'R)-5,5'-二甲氧基落叶松树脂醇(9),棕榈酸(10)。除化合物6,10外,其他成分均为首次从桑科植物中分离得到。化合物4为首次以天然产物的形式从自然界获得。

1 材料

Bruker AX-400型和Bruker AX-600型核磁共振波谱仪(瑞士布鲁克公司),LC3000型高效液相色谱仪(北京创新通恒科技有限公司),Sephadex LH-20凝胶(瑞士Pharmacia公司),HP20大孔吸附树脂和MCI GEL CHP20P(75~150 μ mol \cdot L⁻¹)精细分离树脂(日本Mitsubishi公司),Agilent 1200高效液相色谱仪(美国Agilent公司),YMC-Pack ODS半制备柱(250 mm \times 10 mm,5 μ m)(日本YMC公司),薄层色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂,200~300目),所用试剂均为市售分析纯。

南川木波罗枝条于2011年3月采集于重庆市南川区南川木波罗种植基地,经南川木波罗研究所郝平一所长鉴定为*Artocarpus nanchuanensis* S. S. Chang,凭证标本(TCM 2011-03-21)保存于本校标本馆。

2 提取与分离

南川木波罗干燥枝条1.2 kg,粉碎,室温下用体积分数为10:1的95%乙醇溶液冷浸提取3次。滤取浸提液,减压浓缩得到粗浸膏116 g。加适量水混

悬,经HP20大孔吸附树脂柱色谱,以乙醇-水(0,50%,70%,100%)为洗脱剂进行梯度洗脱,得到Fr. 1~4组分。Fr. 2经MCI柱色谱,以甲醇-水梯度洗脱,得到Fr. 2-1~Fr. 2-9共9个组分;Fr. 2-3经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,以纯甲醇洗脱,再经反相硅胶柱色谱,以甲醇-水梯度洗脱,分别得到化合物8(8 mg)和化合物9(14 mg)。Fr. 2-7经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(50:1~2:1)进行梯度洗脱,得到化合物5(19.8 mg),化合物7(400 mg),化合物10(12.6 mg)。Fr. 3经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,以纯甲醇洗脱,得到Fr. 3-1~Fr. 3-6共6个组分;Fr. 3-2经硅胶柱色谱,以氯仿-甲醇(8:1:4:1)进行梯度洗脱,再经反相硅胶柱色谱,以甲醇-水梯度洗脱,分别得到化合物3(58.6 mg),化合物4(127.7 mg)。Fr. 3-6经反相硅胶柱色谱,以甲醇-水(2:3)等度洗脱,得到化合物6(9.9 mg)。Fr. 4经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,以纯甲醇洗脱,得到Fr. 4-1~Fr. 4-5共5个组分;Fr. 4-2经硅胶柱色谱,以氯仿-甲醇(30:1~20:1)进行梯度洗脱,得到化合物1(52.5 mg),Fr. 4-3经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,以纯甲醇洗脱,再经反向硅胶柱色谱,以甲醇-水(9:1)等度洗脱,得到化合物2(50.3 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 白色粉末(吡啶)。Liebermann-Burchard反应呈阳性,提示为甾体类化合物。¹H-NMR(600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ_{H} :5.45(1H, brs, H-6), 4.60(1H, m, H-16), 3.90(1H, m, H-3), 3.63(1H, m, H-26a), 3.55(1H, m, H-26b), 1.20(3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz, H-21), 1.09(3H, s, H-19), 0.91(3H, s, H-18), 0.75(3H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz, H-27)。¹³C-NMR(150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ_{C} :39.1(C-1), 33.6(C-2), 72.5(C-3), 44.7(C-4), 143.2(C-5), 122.2(C-6), 33.8(C-7), 33.1(C-8), 51.7(C-9), 38.3(C-10), 22.5(C-11), 41.2(C-12), 41.7(C-13), 58.0(C-14), 33.5(C-15), 82.3(C-16), 64.2(C-17), 17.6(C-18), 20.8(C-19), 43.2(C-20), 16.22(C-21), 110.5(C-22), 33.0(C-23), 30.5(C-24), 31.8(C-25), 68.1(C-26), 18.5(C-27)。上述数据与文献[4]对照基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为薯蓣皂苷元(diosgenin)。

化合物2 白色粉末(甲醇)。Liebermann-Burchard反应呈阳性,Molish反映呈阳性,提示为甾体皂苷类化合物。¹H-NMR(600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_{H} :

5.39 (1H, brs, H-6), 5.20 (1H, brs, H-1''), 4.49 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 3.90 (1H, m, H-3), 3.65 (1H, m, H-26a), 3.63 (1H, m, H-26b), 1.25 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-21), 1.05 (3H, s, H-19), 0.97 (3H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz, H-6''), 0.81 (3H, s, H-18), 0.80 (3H, d, $J=6.1$ Hz, H-27), ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 38.5 (C-1), 31.3 (C-2), 79.3 (C-3), 39.5 (C-4), 141.9 (C-5), 122.5 (C-6), 32.7 (C-7), 32.7 (C-8), 51.7 (C-9), 38.0 (C-10), 21.9 (C-11), 41.9 (C-12), 41.3 (C-13), 57.7 (C-14), 33.1 (C-15), 82.1 (C-16), 63.7 (C-17), 16.6 (C-18), 19.7 (C-19), 42.8 (C-20), 14.7 (C-21), 110.5 (C-22), 33.7 (C-23), 29.8 (C-24), 32.4 (C-25), 67.8 (C-26), 17.3 (C-27), 102.1 (C-1'), 79.2 (C-2'), 79.0 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4'), 77.6 (C-5'), 62.7 (C-6'), 100.5 (C-1''), 72.2 (C-2''), 72.4 (C-3''), 73.9 (C-4''), 69.7 (C-5''), 17.9 (C-6''). 综合上述数据并与文献[5]对照,化合物 2 鉴定为 prosapogenin of dioscin。

化合物 3 白色粉末(甲醇)。Liebermann-Burchard 反应呈阳性, Molish 反映呈阳性,提示为甾体皂苷类化合物。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 5.39 (1H, brs, H-6), 4.38 (1H, m, H-1'), 4.85 (1H, brs, H-1''), 3.93 (1H, m, H-3), 3.66 (1H, m, H-26a), 3.63 (1H, m, H-26b), 1.26 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-21), 1.05 (3H, s, H-19), 0.97 (3H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz, H-6''), 0.81 (3H, s, H-18), 0.80 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz, H-27)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 38.4 (C-1), 32.6 (C-2), 79.7 (C-3), 39.6 (C-4), 141.9 (C-5), 122.5 (C-6), 33.1 (C-7), 32.4 (C-8), 51.6 (C-9), 37.9 (C-10), 21.9 (C-11), 40.9 (C-12), 41.4 (C-13), 57.7 (C-14), 32.7 (C-15), 82.1 (C-16), 63.6 (C-17), 16.7 (C-18), 19.7 (C-19), 41.9 (C-20), 14.8 (C-21), 110.5 (C-22), 31.4 (C-23), 29.8 (C-24), 30.7 (C-25), 67.7 (C-26), 17.4 (C-27), 102.7 (C-1'), 75.2 (C-2'), 76.7 (C-3'), 79.7 (C-4'), 76.8 (C-5'), 61.9 (C-6'), 102.2 (C-1''), 72.2 (C-2''), 72.5 (C-3''), 73.8 (C-4''), 70.6 (C-5''), 17.7 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献[6]对照基本一致,确定化合物 3 为 progenin II。

化合物 4 白色针状结晶(甲醇)。Liebermann-Burchard 反应呈阳性, Molish 反映呈阳性,提示为甾

体皂苷类化合物。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 5.39 (1H, brs, H-6), 5.21 (1H, brs, H-1''), 4.84 (1H, brs, H-1'), 4.51 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 3.93 (1H, m, H-3), 3.66 (1H, m, H-26a), 3.63 (1H, m, H-26b), 1.27 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-6''), 1.25 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-21), 1.06 (3H, s, H-19), 0.97 (3H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz, H-6''), 0.82 (3H, s, H-18), 0.80 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-27)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 38.5 (C-1), 31.3 (C-2), 80.1 (C-3), 39.5 (C-4), 141.9 (C-5), 122.5 (C-6), 32.7 (C-7), 32.6 (C-8), 51.7 (C-9), 38.0 (C-10), 21.9 (C-11), 40.9 (C-12), 41.3 (C-13), 57.7 (C-14), 32.1 (C-15), 82.1 (C-16), 63.7 (C-17), 16.6 (C-18), 19.7 (C-19), 42.8 (C-20), 14.7 (C-21), 110.5 (C-22), 30.7 (C-23), 29.8 (C-24), 32.4 (C-25), 67.8 (C-26), 17.4 (C-27), 100.4 (C-1'), 77.5 (C-2'), 79.3 (C-3'), 79.2 (C-4'), 78.0 (C-5'), 61.9 (C-6'), 102.1 (C-1''), 72.1 (C-2''), 72.3 (C-3''), 73.7 (C-4''), 69.7 (C-5''), 17.8 (C-6''), 102.2 (C-1'''), 72.1 (C-2'''), 72.4 (C-3'''), 73.9 (C-4'''), 70.6 (C-5'''), 17.9 (C-6''')。上述数据与文献[7]对照,基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为薯蓣皂苷元-3-O- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 4)- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷。

化合物 5 白色粉末(吡啶)。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ_H : 5.75 (1H, brs, H-6), 5.06 (1H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz, H-1'), 2.54 (2H, m, H-2''), 1.68 (2H, m, H-3''), 1.21 (24H, 长链饱和亚甲基), 0.99 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-29), 0.89 (3H, s, H-27), 0.89 (3H, t, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-16''), 0.88 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz, H-21), 0.87 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz, H-26), 0.67 (3H, s, H-18)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, C₅D₅N) δ_c : 37.6 (C-1), 31.2 (C-2), 78.4 (C-3), 40.3 (C-4), 166.4 (C-5), 127.7 (C-6), 202.5 (C-7), 47.4 (C-8), 51.4 (C-9), 39.9 (C-10), 24.2 (C-11), 36.2 (C-12), 44.6 (C-13), 51.8 (C-14), 27.8 (C-15), 30.1 (C-16), 56.3 (C-17), 13.3 (C-18), 21.3 (C-19), 37.8 (C-20), 18.4 (C-21), 35.6 (C-22), 28.1 (C-23), 46.8 (C-24), 30.9 (C-25), 20.5 (C-26), 20.5 (C-27), 26.9 (C-28), 13.4 (C-29), 104.1 (C-1'), 76.6 (C-2'), 79.8 (C-3'), 73.0 (C-4'), 79.9 (C-5'), 64.2 (C-6'), 177.3 (C-1''),

33.4 (C-2''), 24.7 (C-3''), 30.8-30.9 (C-4'' ~ C-13''), 31.2 (C-14''), 22.6 (C-15''), 15.52 (C-16'')。以上数据与文献[8]对照基本一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为7-oxositosterol acilglicosilado。

化合物**6** 白色粉末(丙酮)。5%三氯化铁溶液显色呈阳性,初步确定为酚类成分。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_H: 7.53 (1H, d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, H-7), 7.16 (1H, brs, H-2), 7.05 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-6), 6.87 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-5), 6.27 (1H, d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, H-8), 4.18 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H-10), 1.27 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H-11), ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_C: 167.4 (C-1), 115.9 (C-2), 145.3 (C-3), 127.8 (C-4), 115.2 (C-5), 147.7 (C-6), 147.7 (C-7), 116.4 (C-8), 122.5 (C-9), 60.5 (C-10), 14.7 (C-11)。上述数据与文献[9]对照,基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为咖啡酸乙酯(ethyl caffeate)。

化合物**7** 无色油状物(氯仿)。碘熏显黄棕色。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 7.65 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 7.45 (2H, m, H-3, 6), 4.26 (4H, t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, H-1', 1''), 1.67 (4H, m, H-2', 2''), 1.39 (4H, m, H-3', 3''), 0.91 (6H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-4', 4'')。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C: 132.2 (C-1, 2), 130.8 (C-3, 6), 128.7 (C-4, 5), 167.6 (C-7, 8), 65.6 (C-1', 1''), 30.6 (C-2', 2''), 19.2 (C-3', 3''), 13.7 (C-4', 4'')。上述数据与文献[10]对照,基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(dibutylphthalate)。

化合物**8** 白色粉末(甲醇)。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 6.94 (2H, d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, H-2, 2'), 6.79 (2H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, H-6, 6'), 6.75 (2H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5, 5'), 4.69 (2H, d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, H-7, 7'), 3.12 (2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.21 (2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.82 (2H, dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.7 Hz, H-9b, 9'b), 3.83 (6H, s, CH₃O-10, 10')。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 133.8 (C-1, 1'), 111.0 (C-2, 2'), 149.1 (C-3, 3'), 147.3 (C-4, 4'), 116.1 (C-5, 5'), 120.0 (C-6, 6'), 87.5 (C-7, 7'), 55.3 (C-8, 8'), 72.6 (C-9, 9'), 56.4 (CH₃O-10, 10')。以上数据与文献[11]对照一致,鉴定该化合物为松脂素(pinoresinol)。

化合物**9** 白色粉末(甲醇)。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 6.62 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 6.51 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 4.77 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-

7), 4.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 6.6 Hz, H-9'b), 3.85 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 6.2 Hz, H-9b), 3.82 (12H, s, CH₃O-10, 10', 11, 11'), 3.76 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 5.9 Hz, H-9a), 3.66 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 6.4 Hz, H-9'a), 2.94 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.4, 4.7 Hz, H-7'b), 2.74 (1H, m, H-8'), 2.49 (1H, m, H-7'a), 2.41 (1H, m, H-8)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 131.5 (C-1), 103.1 (C-2), 147.9 (C-3), 133.7 (C-4), 147.9 (C-5), 103.1 (C-6), 82.8 (C-7), 52.7 (C-8), 59.2 (C-9), 55.5 (CH₃O-10, 10', 11, 11'), 131.4 (C-1'), 105.8 (C-2'), 147.9 (C-3'), 133.6 (C-4'), 147.9 (C-5'), 105.8 (C-6'), 32.8 (C-7'), 42.4 (C-8'), 72.2 (C-9')。上述数据与文献[12]对照一致,鉴定化合物**9**为(7*S*, 8*S*, 8'*R*)-5,5'-二甲氧基落叶松树脂醇[(7*S*, 8*S*, 8'*R*)-5,5'-dimethoxyariciresinol]。

化合物**10** 白色粉末(氯仿)。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H: 2.34 (2H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-2), 1.63 (2H, m, H-3), 1.26-1.33 (24H, 长链饱和亚甲基), 0.88 (3H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-16)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C: 180.2 (C-1), 34.1 (C-2), 24.7 (C-3), 29.1 ~ 29.6 (C-4 ~ C-13), 32.0 (C-14), 22.7 (C-15), 14.1 (C-16)。经与文献[13]数据对照,鉴定为棕榈酸(palmitic acid)。

[参考文献]

- [1] 《中国植物志》编委会. 中国植物志. 第23卷[M]. 北京:科学出版社, 1982:49.
- [2] 汪松. 中国物种红色名录. 第1卷[M]. 北京:高等教育出版社, 2004:316.
- [3] 孙容, 郝平一, 刘华芳. 南川木波罗人工繁殖技术研究[J]. 重庆林业科技, 2005, 70(1):32.
- [4] Ren Y, Zhang D W, Dai S J. Chemical constituents from *Solanum lyratum* [J]. Chin J Nat Med, 2009, 7(3):203.
- [5] Hu K, Dong A J, Yao X S, et al. Antineoplastic agents; I. Three spirostanol glycosides from rhizomes of *Dioscorea colletii* var. *Hypoglauca* [J]. Planta Med, 1996, 62(6):573.
- [6] Agrawal P K, Jain D C, Gupta R K, et al. Carbon-13 NMR spectroscopy of steroidal sapogenins and steroidal saponins [J]. Phytochemistry, 1985, 24(11):2479.
- [7] Hou S J, Zou C C, Zhou L, et al. Synthesis and antitumor activity of a group of diosgenyl glycosides [J]. Chin Chem Lett, 2007, 18(7):769.

注射用益气复脉(冻干)碱醇洗脱部分甲酯化方法的研究

逢小倩¹, 叶正良^{2*}, 李德坤², 周大铮²

(1. 天津中医药大学中药学院, 天津 300193;

2. 天津天士力之骄药业有限公司, 天津 300410)

[摘要] **目的:**研究注射用益气复脉(冻干)碱醇洗脱部分的最佳甲酯化方法。**方法:**分别采用 1% 硫酸-甲醇加热回流酯化法, 10% 硫酸-甲醇加热回流酯化法, 25% 硫酸-甲醇加热回流酯化法和 2% 氢氧化钾-甲醇加热回流酯化法对该部分物质进行甲酯化, 并用合适的溶剂进行萃取, 之后将所得萃取物进行 GC-MS 分析。**结果:**当采用 10% 硫酸-甲醇加热回流酯化法对该部分物质进行甲酯化并选用氯仿做萃取剂时, 酯化效率最高。**结论:**10% 硫酸-甲醇加热回流酯化法是注射用益气复脉(冻干)碱醇洗脱部分的最佳甲酯化方法, 为该部分主要成分的研究提供依据。

[关键词] 注射用益气复脉(冻干); 甲酯化; GC-MS 分析

[中图分类号] R284.1 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2013)22-0096-04

[doi] 10.11653/syfy2013220096

Study of Methyl Esterification Method in Alkali Alcohol Eluent of Yiqi Fumai Lyophilized Injection

PANG Xiao-qian¹, YE Zheng-liang^{2*}, LI De-kun², ZHOU Da-zheng²

(1. Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Tianjin 300193, China;

2. Tianjin Tasly Pride Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Tianjin 300410, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To study the optimal methyl esterification method in alkali alcohol eluent from Yiqi Fumai lyophilized injection. **Method:** Some esterification methods were adopted as follows: 1% sulfuric acid-methanol refluxed esterification method, 10% sulfuric acid-methanol refluxed esterification method, 25% sulfuric acid-methanol refluxed esterification method and 2% potassium hydroxide-methanol refluxed esterification

[收稿日期] 20120910(004)

[基金项目] 科技重大专项“重大新药创制”项目(2010ZX09502-004)

[第一作者] 逢小倩, 在读硕士, 从事药物分析和中药质量控制的研究, Tel:13370336803, E-mail:Joicepang0524@163.com

[通讯作者] *叶正良, 研究员, Tel:022-86342066, E-mail:yezyl@tasly.com

[8] Collantes Díaz I E, Goncalves E G, Yoshida M. Chemical constituents from tubers of *Dracontium spruceanum* (Schott) G. Zhu ex *Dracontium lorentense* Krause (Araceae) [J]. Rev Soc Quím Perú, 2011, 77 (2):117.

[9] Saha M, Uttam K, Malli K. A chromenoflavanone and two caffeic esters from *Pongamia glabra* [J]. Phytochemistry, 1991, 30 (11):3834.

[10] 王安伟, 陈光英, 尹文清, 等. 大叶鱼骨木茎的化学成分研究 [J]. 化学研究与应用, 2009, 21 (7):1024.

[11] Ono M, Masuoka C, Odake Y, et al. Antioxidative constituents from *Tessaria integrifolia* [J]. Food Sci Technol Res, 2000, 6 (2):106.

[12] Chakravarty A K, Mukhopadhyay S, Moitra S K, et al. Syringareinol, a hepatoprotective agent and other constituents from *Sweria chirayita* [J]. Indian J Chem B, 1994, 33 (8):405.

[13] 陈曼, 张救, 孙视, 等. 赤芝子实体的化学成分研究 [J]. 天然产物研究与开发, 2010, 22 (6):1018.

[责任编辑 邹晓翠]