

# 紫丁香叶的化学成分研究

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**[摘要]** **目的:**对木犀科丁香属植物紫丁香叶的化学成分进行研究。**方法:**采用硅胶柱色谱法、重结晶及制备高效液相色谱等技术提取分离,利用紫外(UV)、红外(IR)、质谱(EI-MS)、核磁共振(<sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR)、异核多量子关系谱(HMQC)及多键碳氢关系谱(HMBC)等光谱方法鉴定化合物结构。**结果:**分析并鉴定了 9 个化合物的结构:(+)松脂素-4''-O-β-D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(1), (+)表松脂素-4-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷(2), 落叶松脂醇-4-O-β-D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(3), 3, 4: 3', 4'-bis(methylene-dioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O-β-D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(4), 2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl (1R, 4aS, 8R, 8aS)-8-methyl-6-oxo-1-[(2S, 3R, 4S, 5S, 6R)-3, 4, 5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl] oxy-4a, 5, 8, 8a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrano[3, 4-c] pyran-4-carboxylate(5), 3, 4-二羟基苯乙二醇(6), 对羟基苯乙醇(7), 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-(α)-glucopyranoside(8), 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-(β)-glucopyranoside(9)。**结论:**化合物 1~6 为首次从该植物分离得到的化合物。

**[关键词]** 紫丁香; 化学成分; 木脂素苷; 环烯醚萜苷

**[中图分类号]** R284.1 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1005-9903(2013)01-0144-04

## Chemical Constituents of *Syringa oblata* Leaves

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the chemical compositions of the leaves of *Syringa oblata*. **Method:** The separation was performed by using silica gel column chromatography, recrystallization and the HPLC preparation methods. The compound structures were identified according to the spectral analytical methods UV, IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, HSQC and HMBC. **Result:** The structures of the nine compounds were fully determined by the chemical and physicochemical evidences. They were (+) pinoresinol-4''-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (1). lariciresinol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (2). (+) epipinoresinol-4-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (3). 3, 4: 3', 4'-bis(methylene-dioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (4). 2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl (1R, 4aS, 8R, 8aS)-8-methyl-6-oxo-1-[(2S, 3R, 4S, 5S, 6R)-3, 4, 5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl] oxy-4a, 5, 8, 8a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrano[3, 4-c] pyran-4-carboxylate (5). 3, 4-dihydroxybenzene-Styrene glycol (6). 4-hydroxyphenethyl alcohol (7). 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-(α)-glucopyranoside (8). 6-O-(E)-feruloyl-(β)-glucopyranoside (9). **Conclusion:** All of the constituents are obtained in leaves of *S. oblata*; among them, compounds 1-6 are reported in this species for the first time.

**[Key words]** *Syringa oblata*; chemical constituents; lignan glycosides; iridoid glycoside

紫丁香为木犀科丁香属落叶乔木,主要分布于东北、内蒙古、华北、华东、西北。据《新华本草纲要》记载,丁香主治“急性黄疸型肝炎,外用抗菌,爆

发性火眼,多种疮疡脓肿”。近年研究表明紫丁香具有抗菌消炎<sup>[1]</sup>、抗病毒<sup>[2]</sup>和保肝利胆<sup>[1,4]</sup>等生物活性。为阐明其抗菌作用<sup>[5]</sup>物质基础,我们对紫丁香叶的化学成分进行了系统研究。从紫丁香叶中提取、分离并鉴定出 9 个化合物,其中 4 个为木脂素<sup>[6]</sup>苷类化合物,1 个环烯醚萜<sup>[7]</sup>苷类化合物,2 个有机酸苷和 2 个醇苷化合物,分别为:(+)松脂素-4''-O-β-D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(1), (+)表松脂素-4-O-β-D-葡

**[收稿日期]** 20120514(001)

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葡萄糖苷(2),落叶松脂醇-4-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(3),3,4:3',4'-bis(methylene-dioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷(4),2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)ethyl(1*R*,4*aS*,8*R*,8*aS*)-8-methyl-6-oxo-1-[(2*S*,3*R*,4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxan-2-yl]oxy-4*a*,5,8,8*a*-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrano[3,4-*c*]pyran-4-carboxylate(5),3,4-二羟基苯乙二醇(6),对羟基苯乙醇(7),6-*O*-(*E*)-feruloyl-( $\alpha$ )-glucopyranoside(8),6-*O*-(*E*)-feruloyl-( $\beta$ )-glucopyranoside(9)。

## 1 材料

AV-400型超导核磁共振光谱仪(美国Bruker公司),2695-2996型高效液相色谱仪(Waters公司),1100 Series型制备型高效液相色谱仪(Agilent公司)。分析型液相色谱柱(Diamonsi R 钻石 C<sub>18</sub> 4.6  $\mu$ m  $\times$  250  $\mu$ m, 5  $\mu$ m),半制备型色谱柱(ZORBAX SB-18, 21.2 mm  $\times$  25 cm),硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂,80~100目和200~300目),薄层色谱用硅胶板 Silica gel60F254 和 Rp-18(德国Merck公司),ODS-AM(日本YMC公司),分析纯色谱层析用化学试剂(天津试剂一厂)。药材于2008年10月采自黑龙江中医药大学校园内,经黑龙江中医药大学生药教研室鉴定为紫丁香 *Syringa oblata* Lindl. 的叶。

## 2 提取与分离

取紫丁香干燥叶30 kg,用水连续热回流提取2次,每次为1 h。滤过,2次滤液合并,减压浓缩,浓缩液,醇沉至70%静置12 h,离心,滤液减压回收至无醇味,加适量水制成悬浊液,采用大孔吸附树脂进行分离,收集50%乙醇洗脱部分,减压浓缩挥尽乙醇,用乙酸乙酯等量萃取6次,将所得萃取液合并,回收乙酸乙酯至浸膏状,进行硅胶柱色谱分离,溶剂系统为二氯甲烷-甲醇进行洗脱,洗脱液经TLC鉴别后合并为4份不同组分的液体。对4个组分进行系统的分离,采用硅胶柱色谱、ODS反向柱色谱以及HPLC等现代分离技术与方法进行分离,共分离鉴定了9个单体化合物的化学结构。

## 3 化学结构鉴定

化合物1 淡黄色无定性粉末,ESI-MS  $m/z$  519 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>,相对分子质量为520,结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR,分子式为C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>11</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :4.88(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz), 7.05(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz), 6.86(1H, dd,  $J$  = 1.2, 8.4 Hz), 6.95(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz), 6.73(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz), 6.76

(1H, dd,  $J$  = 8.0, 1.2 Hz), 6.89(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz), 4.67(1H, d,  $J$  = 3.6 Hz), 4.61(1H, d,  $J$  = 4.0 Hz), 3.77(2H, m), 4.14(2H, m), 3.04(2H, s), 3.77(3H, s), 3.76(3H, s), 3.50(1H, m), 3.45(1H, m), 3.26(1H, m), 3.27(1H, m), 3.66(1H, m), 3.76(1H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :85.3(C-7), 85.6(C-7'), 71.5(C-9), 71.4(C-9'), 54.1(C-8), 54.0(C-8'), 135.7(C-1), 111.0(C-2), 149.4(C-3), 146.4(C-4), 115.7(C-5), 118.6(C-6), 132.7(C-1'), 110.9(C-2'), 148.0(C-3'), 146.3(C-4'), 115.6(C-5'), 119.1(C-6'), 56.2(3-CH<sub>3</sub>O), 56.1(3'-CH<sub>3</sub>O), 100.6(C-1''), 73.7(C-2''), 77.3(C-3''), 70.2(C-4''), 77.5(C-5''), 61.2(C-6'')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[8]</sup>基本一致,鉴定化合物1为(+ )松脂素-4''-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷。

化合物2 白色无定形粉末,ESI-MS  $m/z$  519 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>,相对分子质量520,结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR,其分子式为C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>11</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :4.87(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz), 7.04(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz), 6.86(1H, dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 1.2 Hz), 6.96(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz), 6.73(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz), 6.78(1H, dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 1.2 Hz), 6.88(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.2 Hz), 3.09(1H, s), 4.75(1H, d,  $J$  = 9.6 Hz), 4.52(1H, d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz), 3.78(2H, m), 4.20(2H, m), 3.83(3H, s), 3.84(3H, s), 3.50(1H, m), 3.45(1H, m), 3.38(1H, m), 3.39(1H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :135.8(C-1), 110.8(C-2), 149.4(C-3), 146.4(C-4), 115.7(C-5), 118.4(C-6), 130.1(C-1'), 110.2(C-2'), 147.7(C-3'), 145.7(C-4'), 115.6(C-5'), 118.6(C-6'), 87.1(C-7), 81.9(C-7'), 70.1(C-9), 69.4(C-9'), 54.5(C-8), 49.8(C-8'), 100.6(C-1''), 73.7(C-2''), 77.3(C-3''), 70.7(C-4''), 77.5(C-5''), 61.1(C-6'')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[9-10]</sup>一致,鉴定化合物2为(+ )表松脂素-4-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖苷。

化合物3 淡黄色无定性粉末,ESI-MS  $m/z$  521 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>,相对分子质量为522,结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR,分子式为C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>11</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ :4.87(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz), 7.02(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz), 6.78(1H, dd,  $J$  = 2.0, 8.4 Hz), 6.88(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.6 Hz), 6.67(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz), 6.57(1H, dd,  $J$  = 1.6, 8.0 Hz), 6.78(1H, d,  $J$  = 1.6 Hz), 4.72(1H, d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz), 3.64(1H, dd,  $J$  = 6.4, 8.4 Hz), 3.85(1H, m), 3.57(1H, dd,  $J$  = 6.8, 8.0 Hz),

3.66 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.8, 8.0$  Hz), 2.43 (1H, dd,  $J = 10.8, 13.2$  Hz), 2.81 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.8, 13.2$  Hz), 2.18 (1H, m), 2.56 (1H, m), 3.74 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 3.46 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m), 3.37 (1H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 8.21 (C-7), 32.6 (C-7'), 72.4 (C-9''), 59.1 (C-9), 42.4 (C-8'), 53.0 (C-8), 138.2 (C-1), 113.1 (C-2), 149.2 (C-3), 145.0 (C-4), 115.8 (C-5), 121.0 (C-6), 132.2 (C-1'), 110.6 (C-2'), 147.9 (C-3'), 146.0 (C-4'), 115.2 (C-5'), 118.2 (C-6'), 56.1 (3-CH<sub>30</sub>), 56.0 (3'-CH<sub>30</sub>), 100.6 (C-1''), 73.6 (C-2''), 77.3 (C-3''), 70.2 (C-4''), 77.5 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6'')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[11-12]</sup>基本一致, 鉴定化合物 **3** 为落叶松脂醇-4-*O*- $\beta$ -D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷。

化合物 **4** 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS  $m/z$  555 [M-Cl]<sup>-</sup>, 相对分子质量为 520, 结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR 和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR, 分子式为 C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>11</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 4.05 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 6.75 (1H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 6.60 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 1.6$  Hz), 6.67 (1H, d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz), 6.77 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 6.60 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.0, 1.6$  Hz), 6.69 (1H, d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz), 3.42 (1H, m), 3.68 (1H, m), 3.17 (2H, m), 2.60 (4H, m), 1.91 (2H, m), 5.95 (4H, m), 3.06 (1H, m), 3.06 (1H, m), 2.97 (1H, m), 3.13 (1H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 33.9 (C-7), 34.1 (C-7'), 42.6 (C-8), 49.1 (C-8'), 60.8 (C-9), 69.0 (C-9'), 101.0 (C-10), 101.0 (C-10'), 135.6 (C-1), 109.7 (C-2), 145.5 (C-3), 147.5 (C-4), 108.2 (C-5), 122.3 (C-6), 135.7 (C-1'), 109.8 (C-2'), 145.5 (C-3'), 147.5 (C-4'), 108.3 (C-5'), 122.3 (C-6'), 103.5 (C-1''), 74.1 (C-2''), 77.3 (C-3''), 70.5 (C-4''), 77.3 (C-5''), 61.5 (C-6'')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[13]</sup>一致, 鉴定化合物 **4** 为 3, 4: 3', 4'-bis (methylene-dioxy)-9'-hydroxyl-lignane-9-methyl-*O*- $\beta$ -D-葡萄糖吡喃糖苷。

化合物 **5** 淡黄色无定性粉末, ESI-MS  $m/z$  525 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 相对分子质量为 526, 结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT 谱, 分子式为 C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>13</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 5.38 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz) 为环烯醚萜类化合物 H-1 的典型特征信号, 7.53 (1H, s), 6.64 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz), 6.49 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.0$  Hz), 6.63 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz), 2.06 (1H, m), 4.35 (1H, m), 4.18 (2H, m), 2.73 (2H, m), 1.42 (3H, dd,  $J = 6.4$  Hz), 4.55 (1H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 3.02 (1H,

m), 3.19 (1H, m), 3.04 (1H, m), 3.17 (1H, m), 3.42 (1H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 99.7 (C-1''), 73.6 (C-2''), 77.0 (C-3''), 70.6 (C-4''), 77.8 (C-5''), 61.8 (C-6''), 129.2 (C-1'), 116.8 (C-2'), 145.6 (C-3'), 144.2 (C-4'), 116.0 (C-5'), 120.0 (C-6'), 34.3 (C-7'), 65.3 (C-8'), 95.3 (C-1), 153.3 (C-2), 108.2 (C-3), 27.2 (C-4), 34.0 (C-5), 172.0 (C-6), 73.9 (C-7), 40.3 (C-8), 21.7 (C-9)。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[14]</sup>一致, 鉴定化合物 **5** 为 2-(3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl) ethyl (1*R*, 4*aS*, 8*R*, 8*aS*)-8-methyl-6-oxo-1-[(2*S*, 3*R*, 4*S*, 5*S*, 6*R*)-3, 4, 5-trihydroxy-6-(hydroxymethyl) oxan-2-yl] oxy-4*a*, 5, 8, 8*a*-tetrahydro-1*H*-pyrano[3, 4-*c*]pyran-4-carboxylate。

化合物 **6** 紫红色无定形粉末, ESI-MS 给出  $m/z$  331 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 相对分子质量为 332, 结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR 和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR, 分子式为 C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>9</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 4.32 (1H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 6.69 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 6.78 (1H, brs), 6.63 (1H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 4.42 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.4, 10.4$  Hz), 3.69 (2H, m), 3.70 (1H, m), 3.85 (1H, m), 2.97-3.55 (4H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 128.7 (C-1), 115.7 (C-2), 145.5 (C-3), 145.6 (C-4), 114.7 (C-5), 118.3 (C-6), 76.9 (C-7), 71.2 (C-8), 98.3 (C-1'), 73.8 (C-2'), 79.1 (C-3'), 70.9 (C-4'), 80.0 (C-5'), 61.2 (C-6')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[15-16]</sup>基本一致, 鉴定化合物 **6** 为 3, 4-二羟基苯乙二醇葡萄糖苷。

化合物 **7** 紫红色无定形粉末, ESI-MS 给出  $m/z$  323 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>, 相对分子质量为 300, 结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR 和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR, 分子式为 C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>7</sub>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 7.03 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz), 6.66 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz), 4.16 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 3.13 (2H, m), 2.73 (2H, m)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 129.1 (C-1), 130.2 (C-2), 115.5 (C-3), 156.1 (C-4), 115.5 (C-5), 130.2 (C-6), 35.3 (C-7), 70.4 (C-8), 103.3 (C-1'), 73.9 (C-2'), 77.4 (C-3'), 70.6 (C-4'), 77.3 (C-5'), 61.6 (C-6')。波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[17]</sup>一致, 鉴定化合物 **7** 为对羟基苯乙二醇葡萄糖苷。

化合物 **8, 9** 是以混合物状态得到, 黄色颗粒状物, ESI-MS 给出  $m/z$  355 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>, 相对分子质量为 356, 结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR 和 DEPT, 分子式为 C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>9</sub>。在<sup>13</sup>C-NMR 谱中, 能看到多组成对出现的峰, 推断该混合物是由同分异构体组成。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR

(400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 4.92 (1H, brs), 4.39 (1H, m), 6.78 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz), 7.12 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.0$  Hz), 7.33 (1H, t,  $J = 3.6$  Hz), 7.54 (1H, dd,  $J = 4.0, 16.0$  Hz), 6.49 (1H, dd,  $J = 9.2, 16.0$  Hz), 3.32 (3H, s)。 $^{13}$ C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 111.6-167.2 处共出现 9 对碳信号。126.0 (C-1), 111.6 (C-2), 149.9 (C-3), 148.4 (C-4), 116.0 (C-5), 123.8 (C-6), 145.6 (C-7), 114.8 (C-8), 167.2 (C-9); 92.8, 97.4 (C-1'), 75.2, 72.7 (C-2'), 74.1, 73.4 (C-3'), 69.7, 70.7 (C-4'), 76.9, 75.2 (C-5'), 64.4, 64.4 (C-6')。以上波谱数据与文献报道<sup>[18]</sup>一致, 鉴定化合物 **8, 9** 为 6-*O*-(*E*)-feruloyl-( $\alpha$ )-glucopyranoside; 6-*O*-(*E*)-feruloyl-( $\beta$ )-glucopyranoside。

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[责任编辑 邹晓翠]