

· 资源与质量评价 ·

## 兴安升麻中酚酸类化学成分分离与鉴定

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**[摘要]** 目的:毛茛科(Ranunculaceae)兴安升麻(*Cimicifuga dahurica*)具有多种药用功效,目前对其皂苷类成分研究比较深入,但有关酚酸类成分的系统研究报道甚少,为明确兴安升麻中的酚酸类成分,对兴安升麻药材进行分离,并对所得化合物进行结构鉴定,以期兴安升麻药材资源的进一步开发利用及质量控制提供依据。**方法:**兴安升麻根茎16 kg,采用70%乙醇加热回流提取3次,减压回收溶剂成浸膏。浸膏加适量的水混匀后,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇进行萃取。乙酸乙酯和水层萃取物经大孔树脂,硅胶,十八烷基硅烷键合硅胶(ODS), LH-20型羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶(Sephadex LH-20)柱色谱, Pre-HPLC,重结晶等分离手段进行分离纯化,并通过理化性质,核磁共振(NMR)技术等对所得化合物进行结构鉴定。**结果:**从兴安升麻的乙酸乙酯和水层部位分离得到15个化合物,分别为升麻酸G(1), 2-咖啡酰番石榴酸(2), 升麻酸A(3), 升麻酸B(4), 咖啡酸3-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷(5), 升麻酸E(6), 升麻酸F(7), 反式-阿魏酸-4-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷(8), carboxymethyl isoferulate(9), 3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸(10), 阿魏酸乙酯(11), 咖啡酸葡萄糖酯苷(12), shomaside A(13), 异阿魏酸(14), 咖啡酸(15)。**结论:**化合物1~7, 9~10, 13为首次从兴安升麻中分离得到。

**[关键词]** 兴安升麻; 乙酸乙酯部位; 水层部位; 酚酸类

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## Isolation and Identification of Chemical Constituents of Phenolic Acid from *Cimicifuga dahurica*

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** *Cimicifuga dahurica* (Ranunculaceae) has many bioactivities. Although there have been intensive studies for saponin constituents at present, only a few studies have focused on for chemical constituents of phenolic acid. To define the phenolic acid constituents, *C. dahurica* was separated, and the structures of the compounds were identified, in the expectation of providing a basis for its further development, utilization and quality control. **Method:** A total of 16 kg rhizome of *C. dahurica* was extracted with 70% ethanol for three times by heating reflux. These 3 extracts were decompressed and concentrated, and then dissolved in water. Then the solvent was successively extracted with petroleum ether, ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and *n*-butanol (BuOH). The components of EtOAc and water extract were isolated and purified by macroporous, silica gel, ODS, Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography, preparative HPLC and recrystallization, and the structures were identified by nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and physicochemical analysis etc. **Result:** Fifteen compounds were isolated from the ethyl acetate and water fractions, and identified as cimicifugic G (1), 2-caffeoyl piscidic

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acid (2), cimicifugic A (3), cimicifugic B (4), caffeic acid 3-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranoside (5), cimicifugic E (6), cimicifugic F (7), *trans*-ferulic acid 4-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-glucopyranoside (8), carboxymethyl isoferulate (9), 3, 4-dimethoxycinnamic acid (10), ethyl ferulate (11), caffeic ester glucoside (12), shomaside A (13), isoferulic acid (14), caffeic acid (15). **Conclusion:** Compounds 1-7, 9-10, 13 were isolated from the plant for the first time.

[**Key words**] *Cimicifuga dahurica*; ethyl acetate fraction; water fraction; phenolic acid

兴安升麻为毛茛科升麻属植物多年生草本植物的根茎,2015年版《中国药典》收录的中药升麻3种基原植物之一<sup>[1]</sup>。幼苗可食,俗称窟窿牙、地龙牙,具有清热解毒去火的功效<sup>[2]</sup>。我国河北、内蒙古、辽宁、吉林、黑龙江等地广泛分布,味辛、微甘,性微寒。历代医学记载,兴安升麻具有清热解毒、发表透疹、升举阳气等功效,为临床治疗气虚下陷证的常用药<sup>[3]</sup>,对于风热头痛、齿痛、口疮、咽喉肿痛、胃痛等疾病具有一定的疗效<sup>[4-5]</sup>。现代药理研究发现,升麻具有抗病毒、抗炎、镇痛、抗骨质疏松、降血脂等作用。升麻属植物主要含有9,19-环阿尔廷烷三萜皂苷、肉桂酸衍生物等两大类化合物,而国内外学者对兴安升麻根茎的化学成分研究主要集中于三萜皂苷类成分<sup>[6-7]</sup>。此外,本课题组前期通过大孔树脂法对兴安升麻中酚酸类成分提取工艺进行优化,并对分离得到的酚酸类成分进行药理活性研究,发现异阿魏酸等衍生物具有显著的抗炎、抗氧化、抗抑郁等生理活性<sup>[8-9]</sup>。但迄今,兴安升麻内丰富的酚酸类成分未得到系统全面的研究报道。为了进一步开发利用该植物资源,阐明药效物质基础,本研究以兴安升麻根茎为研究对象,采用70%乙醇进行回流提取并对乙酸乙酯及水层萃取部位的化学成分进行分离,共得到15个化合物,根据化合物的理化性质及核磁共振谱进行结构鉴定,分别为升麻酸G(1),2-咖啡酰番石榴酸(2),升麻酸A(3),升麻酸B(4),咖啡酸3-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖苷(5),升麻酸E(6),升麻酸F(7),反式-阿魏酸4-*O*- $\beta$ -*D*-葡萄糖苷(8),carboxymethyl isoferulate(9),3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸(10),阿魏酸乙酯(11),咖啡酸葡萄糖酯苷(12),shomaside A(13),异阿魏酸(14),咖啡酸(15)。其中,化合物1~7,9~10,13为首次从兴安升麻中分离得到。

## 1 材料

ARX-400,600型核磁共振光谱仪(德国Bruker公司);旋转蒸发仪(日本Eyela公司);BS124S型电子分析天平(北京赛多利斯仪器系统有限公司);LC-6AD型制备液相色谱仪(配置SPD-20A型检测

器,日本Shimadzu公司);SHI-DⅢ型循环水式真空泵(巩义市英峪予华仪器厂)。HPD-400型大孔树脂(河北宝恩有限公司);薄层色谱硅胶GF<sub>254</sub>(青岛海洋化工有限公司);柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司);LH-20型羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶(Sephadex LH-20,瑞典Pharmacia公司);氘代试剂(美国CIL公司);甲醇和乙腈为色谱级,其余试剂均为分析纯(天津康科德科技有限公司)

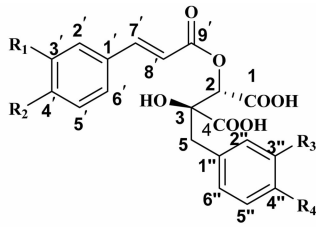
兴安升麻药材于2013年9月采于辽宁凤城,经沈阳药科大学路金才教授鉴定为升麻属兴安升麻*Cimicifuga dahurica*的干燥根茎。标本保存于沈阳药科大学学生药学实验室。

## 2 提取与分离

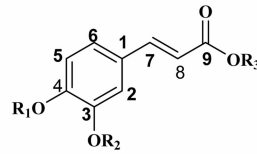
取兴安升麻药材根茎16.0 kg,60℃烘干粉碎后用70%乙醇加热回流提取3次(2,2,1.5 h),合并3次提取液,滤过,减压浓缩得总浸膏。将总浸膏用水溶解后,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇多次萃取,水层萃取物采用HPD-400型大孔树脂分离,以水-乙醇(100:0~10:90)梯度洗脱得到4个流分Fr.1~Fr.4。Fr.1经ODS柱色谱以甲醇-水(10:90~90:10)梯度洗脱,得到组分Fr.1-a~Fr.1-c。Fr.1-a经制备液相甲醇-水(20:80)纯化得到化合物1(18.6 mg),2(15.4 mg),3(19.6 mg)。Fr.1-b以流动相甲醇-水(25:75),经制备液相反复纯化得到化合物4(18.3 mg),5(10.6 mg)。Fr.2以甲醇-水(20:80~90:10)经ODS柱色谱梯度洗脱,共得到Fr.2-a~Fr.2-c 3个组分。Fr.2-a流动相甲醇-水(25:75)经制备液相纯化得到化合物6(19.6 mg),7(22.7 mg)。Fr.2-b以流动相甲醇-水(35:65),经制备液相反复纯化得到化合物8(12.8 mg)。Fr.2-c以流动相甲醇-水(35:65)经制备液相反复纯化得到化合物9(12.6 mg),10(10.2 mg),11(11.2 mg)。Fr.3经ODS柱色谱以甲醇-水(20:80~100:0)梯度洗脱,得到组分Fr.3-a~Fr.3-e。Fr.3-a以流动相甲醇-水(30:70),经制备液相反复纯化得到化合物12(9.6 mg)。Fr.3-b经ODS柱色谱洗脱,以流动相甲醇-水(35:65),经制备液相反复纯化得

到化合物 **13** (7.8 mg)。乙酸乙酯萃取物采用硅胶柱色谱分离,经二氯甲烷-甲醇(100:1~1:1)梯度洗脱后得到 6 个组分,即 Fr. 5~Fr. 10。Fr. 6 以二氯甲烷-甲醇(50:1~10:1),经硅胶柱色谱分离后

得到组分 Fr. 5-a~Fr. 5-d。Fr. 5-a 采用甲醇为洗脱剂,经过 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱及反复重结晶后得到化合物 **14** (68.5 mg), **15** (31.5 mg)。化合物结构见图 1。



- 1 R<sub>1</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=OH, R<sub>4</sub>=OH
- 2 R<sub>1</sub>=OH, R<sub>2</sub>=OH, R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=OH
- 3 R<sub>1</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=OH, R<sub>3</sub>=OH, R<sub>4</sub>=OH
- 4 R<sub>1</sub>=OH, R<sub>2</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=OH, R<sub>4</sub>=OH
- 6 R<sub>1</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=OH, R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=OH
- 7 R<sub>1</sub>=OH, R<sub>2</sub>=OCH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=OH



- 5 R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=glc, R<sub>3</sub>=H
- 8 R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=glc
- 10 R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=H
- 11 R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>=CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- 12 R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=H, R<sub>3</sub>=glc
- 14 R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=H, R<sub>3</sub>=H
- 15 R<sub>1</sub>=H, R<sub>2</sub>=H, R<sub>3</sub>=H
- 9 R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>=H, R<sub>3</sub>=CH<sub>2</sub>COOH

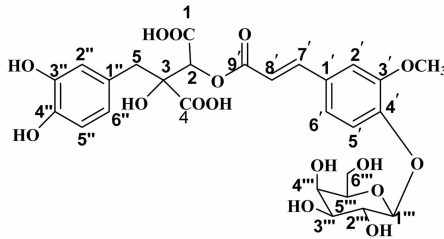


图 1 化合物 1~15 的化学结构

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1-15

### 3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 谱中 δ<sub>H</sub>: 7.20 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, H-2''), 7.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.3, 8.4 Hz, H-6''), 7.09 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5''), 6.97 (1H, d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, H-2'), 6.89 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.2, 8.2 Hz, H-6'), 6.92 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5'), 7.56 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7'), 6.24 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8'), 3.81 (3H, s, H-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.80 (3H, s, H-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ<sub>C</sub>: 167.4 (C-1), 76.5 (C-2), 78.7 (C-3), 170.0 (C-4), 40.8 (C-5), 128.0 (C-1'), 112.0 (C-2'), 146.6 (C-3'), 151.1 (C-4'), 111.3 (C-5'), 121.3 (C-6'), 146.6 (C-7'), 114.5 (C-8'), 165.3 (C-9'), 126.6 (C-1''), 115.6 (C-2''), 114.1 (C-3''), 144.7 (C-4''), 115.2 (C-5''), 120.9 (C-6''), 55.6 (C-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.6 (C-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献 [10] 报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **1** 为升麻酸 G。

化合物 **2** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 谱中 δ<sub>H</sub>: 7.06 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, H-2'), 7.02 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.1, 8.1 Hz, H-6'), 6.77 (1H, d,

*J* = 8.1 Hz, H-5'), 7.51 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-7'), 6.38 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-8'), 6.98 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-2''), 6.98 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-6''), 6.59 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-3''), 6.59 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-5'')。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ<sub>C</sub>: 168.7 (C-1), 77.0 (C-2), 77.9 (C-3), 173.6 (C-4), 40.6 (C-5), 125.8 (C-1'), 113.4 (C-2'), 145.6 (C-3'), 148.6 (C-4'), 115.8 (C-5'), 121.5 (C-6'), 146.0 (C-7'), 114.9 (C-8'), 165.7 (C-9'), 125.4 (C-1''), 131.2 (C-2''), 114.5 (C-3''), 155.9 (C-4''), 114.5 (C-5''), 131.2 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献 [11] 报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **2** 为 2-咖啡酰番石榴酸。

化合物 **3** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) 谱中 δ<sub>H</sub>: 6.62 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-2''), 6.43 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.0 Hz, H-6''), 6.54 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5''), 7.35 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-2'), 7.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.2 Hz, H-6'), 6.80 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5'), 7.62 (1H, d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, H-7'), 6.53 (1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8'), 3.81 (3H, s, H-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.93 (1H, d, *J* = 13.5 Hz, H-5), 3.05 (1H, d,

$J = 13.5 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 168.6 (C-1), 76.7 (C-2), 77.5 (C-3), 174.4 (C-4), 40.8 (C-5), 125.5 (C-1'), 111.1 (C-2'), 148.0 (C-3'), 149.6 (C-4'), 115.5 (C-5'), 123.5 (C-6'), 146.0 (C-7'), 113.9 (C-8'), 165.9 (C-9'), 126.3 (C-1''), 118.0 (C-2''), 144.4 (C-3''), 143.9 (C-4''), 114.9 (C-5''), 121.2 (C-6''), 55.7 (C-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[12]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 3 为升麻酸 A。

化合物 4 淡黄色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.63 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0 \text{ Hz, H-2''}$ ), 6.47 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.0 \text{ Hz, H-6''}$ ), 6.57 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0 \text{ Hz, H-5''}$ ), 7.19 (1H, d,  $J = 1.4 \text{ Hz, H-2'}$ ), 7.14 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.4, 8.3 \text{ Hz, H-6'}$ ), 6.98 (1H, d,  $J = 8.3 \text{ Hz, H-5'}$ ), 7.64 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-7'}$ ), 6.44 (1H, d,  $J = 16.0 \text{ Hz, H-8'}$ ), 3.82 (3H, s, H-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.94 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 3.06 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 168.4 (C-1), 76.4 (C-2), 78.1 (C-3), 172.9 (C-4), 40.8 (C-5), 126.8 (C-1'), 118.0 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 150.3 (C-4'), 112.0 (C-5'), 121.4 (C-6'), 145.8 (C-7'), 114.4 (C-8'), 165.8 (C-9'), 126.3 (C-1''), 118.0 (C-2''), 144.4 (C-3''), 143.9 (C-4''), 114.9 (C-5''), 121.2 (C-6''), 55.6 (C-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[12]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 4 为升麻酸 B。

化合物 5 白色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.20 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8 \text{ Hz, H-2}$ ), 7.13 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 7.09 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.2, 1.8 \text{ Hz, H-6}$ ), 7.46 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-7}$ ), 6.31 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-8}$ ), 5.04 (1H, d,  $J = 7.9 \text{ Hz, H-1'-glc}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 130.7 (C-1), 117.9 (C-2), 146.0 (C-3), 149.5 (C-4), 119.2 (C-5), 122.7 (C-6), 148.9 (C-7), 116.8 (C-8), 169.8 (C-9), 101.7 (C-1'), 72.3 (C-2'), 73.1 (C-3'), 69.1 (C-4'), 77.1 (C-5'), 63.0 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[13]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 5 为咖啡酸 3-O- $\beta$ -D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物 6 淡黄色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.36 (1H, d,  $J = 1.7 \text{ Hz, H-2'}$ ), 7.15 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.6, 8.2 \text{ Hz, H-6'}$ ), 6.81 (1H, d,  $J = 8.1 \text{ Hz, H-5'}$ ), 7.66 (1H, d,  $J = 15.5 \text{ Hz, H-7'}$ ), 6.56 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-8'}$ ), 3.81 (3H, s, H-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.95 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 3.09 (1H, d,

$J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 7.03 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-2''}$ ), 7.03 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-6''}$ ), 6.61 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-3''}$ ), 6.61 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-5''}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 168.5 (C-1), 76.3 (C-2), 78.1 (C-3), 173.0 (C-4), 40.6 (C-5), 125.7 (C-1'), 111.1 (C-2'), 148.0 (C-3'), 149.6 (C-4'), 115.5 (C-5'), 123.5 (C-6'), 146.1 (C-7'), 113.8 (C-8'), 166.0 (C-9'), 125.5 (C-1''), 131.2 (C-2''), 114.6 (C-3''), 156.0 (C-4''), 114.6 (C-5''), 131.2 (C-6''), 55.7 (C-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[14]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 6 为升麻酸 E。

化合物 7 淡黄色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.17 (1H, d,  $J = 1.7 \text{ Hz, H-2'}$ ), 7.13 (1H, dd,  $J = 1.7, 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-6'}$ ), 6.98 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5 \text{ Hz, H-5'}$ ), 7.59 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-7'}$ ), 6.40 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-8'}$ ), 3.81 (3H, s, H-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.91 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 3.03 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 7.01 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6 \text{ Hz, H-2''}$ ), 7.01 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6 \text{ Hz, H-6''}$ ), 6.63 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6 \text{ Hz, H-3''}$ ), 6.63 (1H, d,  $J = 8.6 \text{ Hz, H-5''}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 168.6 (C-1), 77.0 (C-2), 78.0 (C-3), 173.4 (C-4), 40.6 (C-5), 126.8 (C-1'), 114.4 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 150.3 (C-4'), 112.0 (C-5'), 121.4 (C-6'), 145.7 (C-7'), 114.5 (C-8'), 165.6 (C-9'), 125.7 (C-1''), 131.3 (C-2''), 114.6 (C-3''), 156.0 (C-4''), 114.6 (C-5''), 131.2 (C-6''), 55.6 (C-4'-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[14]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 7 为升麻酸 F。

化合物 8 白色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.33 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0 \text{ Hz, H-2}$ ), 7.04 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 7.17 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 2.0 \text{ Hz, H-6}$ ), 7.51 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-7}$ ), 6.46 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9 \text{ Hz, H-8}$ ), 3.81 (3H, s, H-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 5.19 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8 \text{ Hz, H-1'-glc}$ )。  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 128.1 (C-1), 111.1 (C-2), 149.1 (C-3), 148.6 (C-4), 117.4 (C-5), 122.3 (C-6), 143.8 (C-7), 114.7 (C-8), 168.0 (C-9), 98.0 (C-1'), 70.1 (C-2'), 71.6 (C-3'), 67.0 (C-4'), 74.7 (C-5'), 63.9 (C-6'), 55.7 (C-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[15]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 8 为反式-阿魏酸 4-O- $\beta$ -D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物 9 白色粉末,  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ) 谱中  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 7.16 (1H, d,  $J = 2.1 \text{ Hz, H-2}$ ), 6.96 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2 \text{ Hz, H-5}$ ), 7.14 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.2,$

2.1 Hz, H-6), 7.56 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-7), 6.41 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-8), 3.81 (3H, s, H-4-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.62 (2H, s, H-9-CH<sub>2</sub>COOH)。<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : 126.8 (C-1), 114.4 (C-2), 146.7 (C-3), 150.3 (C-4), 112.0 (C-5), 121.5 (C-6), 145.6 (C-7), 114.3 (C-8), 165.9 (C-9), 60.8 (C-9-CH<sub>2</sub>COOH), 169.7 (C-9-CH<sub>2</sub>COOH), 55.7 (C-4-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[16]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**9**为 carboxymethyl isoferulate。

化合物**10** 白色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 7.19 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, H-2), 6.97 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-5), 6.87 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 2.0$  Hz, H-6), 7.51 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-7), 6.45 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-8), 3.80 (3H, s, H-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.79 (3H, s, H-4-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : 127.1 (C-1), 110.3 (C-2), 149.0 (C-3), 150.7 (C-4), 111.5 (C-5), 122.6 (C-6), 144.0 (C-7), 116.9 (C-8), 167.2 (C-9), 55.6 (C-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.6 (C-4-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[17]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**10**为3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸。

化合物**11** 白色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 7.31 (1H, d,  $J = 1.8$  Hz, H-2), 6.78 (1H, d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, H-5), 7.11 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.2, 1.8$  Hz, H-6), 7.54 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-7), 6.47 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-8), 3.81 (3H, s, H-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.16 (2H, q,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-9-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.24 (3H, t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-9-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : 125.6 (C-1), 114.6 (C-2), 149.3 (C-3), 147.9 (C-4), 115.5 (C-5), 123.1 (C-6), 144.9 (C-7), 111.2 (C-8), 166.6 (C-9), 55.7 (C-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 59.7 (C-9-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 14.3 (C-9-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[18]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**11**为阿魏酸乙酯。

化合物**12** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 7.08 (1H, d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, H-2), 6.82 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-5), 6.67 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 1.4$  Hz, H-6), 7.48 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-7), 6.31 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-8), 5.22 (1H, d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, H-1'-glc)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : 128.0 (C-1), 115.2 (C-2), 145.9 (C-3), 146.5 (C-4), 117.2 (C-5), 123.2 (C-6), 145.1 (C-7), 116.2 (C-8), 168.7 (C-9), 99.0 (C-1'), 70.2 (C-2'), 72.8 (C-3'), 66.1 (C-4'), 75.1 (C-5'), 61.9 (C-6')。以

上数据与文献[19]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**12**为咖啡酸葡萄糖酯苷。

化合物**13** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 6.75 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, H-2'), 6.62 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.2$  Hz, H-6'), 6.95 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, H-5'), 7.31 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, H-2''), 7.24 (1H, dd,  $J = 2.0, 8.0$  Hz, H-6'''), 7.21 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5''), 7.83 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-7'), 6.53 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-8'), 3.82 (3H, s, H-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.91 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6$  Hz, H-5), 3.05 (1H, d,  $J = 13.6$  Hz, H-5), 5.34 (1H, d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, H-1'''-gal)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta_c$ : 170.6 (C-1), 77.6 (C-2), 80.1 (C-3), 174.7 (C-4), 42.3 (C-5), 130.2 (C-1'), 111.8 (C-2'), 151.0 (C-3'), 150.1 (C-4'), 117.1 (C-5'), 1214.4 (C-6'), 147.5 (C-7'), 116.5 (C-8'), 167.9 (C-9'), 128.0 (C-1''), 118.8 (C-2''), 145.7 (C-3''), 145.3 (C-4''), 115.9 (C-5''), 123.0 (C-6''), 56.5 (C-3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 100.1 (C-1'''), 72.0 (C-2'''), 72.9 (C-3'''), 68.6 (C-4'''), 75.9 (C-5'''), 62.8 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献[14]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**13**为 shomaside A。

化合物**14** 白色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 6.81 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, H-2), 7.18 (1H, d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, H-5), 7.07 (1H, dd,  $J = 7.8, 1.8$  Hz, H-6), 7.60 (1H, d,  $J = 16.2$  Hz, H-7), 6.31 (1H, d,  $J = 16.2$  Hz, H-8), 3.89 (3H, s, H-3-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : 127.7 (C-1), 114.8 (C-2), 147.1 (C-3), 149.3 (C-4), 112.1 (C-5), 122.8 (C-6), 144.9 (C-7), 116.5 (C-8), 171.5 (C-9), 55.1 (C-4-OCH<sub>3</sub>)。以上数据与文献[20]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**14**为异阿魏酸。

化合物**15** 淡黄色粉末,<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (600 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)谱中  $\delta_H$ : 7.02 (1H, d,  $J = 2.0$  Hz, H-2), 6.76 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, H-5), 6.96 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.5, 2.0$  Hz, H-6), 7.41 (1H, d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, H-7), 6.17 (1H, d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, H-8)。 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (150 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta_c$ : 128.0 (C-1), 115.2 (C-2), 145.9 (C-3), 146.5 (C-4), 117.2 (C-5), 123.2 (C-6), 144.8 (C-7), 116.5 (C-8), 170.2 (C-9)。以上数据与文献[21]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**15**为咖啡酸。

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