

贯叶连翘化学成分分析*

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[摘要] 从贯叶连翘地上部分带花全草的95%乙醇提取物中分离出6个化合物, 经理化常数和光谱分析鉴定了其中4个化合物, 分别为槲皮素(I)、陈皮甙(II)、芦丁(III)、金丝桃素(IV), 化合物V、VI由于量太少, 未能进行全面鉴定, 其中化合物(II)陈皮甙为首次从贯叶连翘中获得。

[关键词] 贯叶连翘; 化学成分; 陈皮甙

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贯叶连翘(*Hypericum perforatum* L.)系藤黄科金丝桃属多年生草本植物, 在我国河北、山西、陕西、甘肃、新疆、山东、江苏、河南、湖北、湖南、四川及贵州等地均有广泛分布。连翘具有清热解毒、收敛止血、利湿的功效, 在民间已有2 400余年的药用历史。自1830年以来, 研究者们已先后从贯叶连翘中发现了13种黄酮类化合物, 6种蒽醌类化合物和有机酸等其他化合物^[1]。近年来, 对金丝桃素(hypericin)和伪金丝桃素(pseudohypericin)的药理研究表明^[1], 其具有很强的抗病毒活性。本研究对太白产贯叶连翘进行了化学成分分析, 从贯叶连翘乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取物中初步分离出了6种化合物, 经理化性质和波谱解析鉴定了其中4种物质, 现将结果报道如下。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与材料

仪器 X₄型显微熔点测定仪(温度未校正); 60SXR-FTIR 红外分析仪(美国NICOLET公司生产); FE-2400元素分析仪(美国PE公司生产); 三用紫外分析仪; Bruker AM-400型核磁共振氢谱记录仪; Bruker AM-100型核磁共振碳谱记录仪。

材料 柱层析硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂生产的Q 053~Q 074 mm (200~300目)薄层色谱用硅胶); 三氯化铝试剂: 质量分数2%三氯化铝甲醇溶液; 聚酰胺薄膜(青岛海洋化工厂生产); 试验用药材产自陕西太白山区。

1.2 提取和分离

取7.0 kg 贯叶连翘地上部分带花全草干粉, 先用体积分数95%乙醇回流提取2次, 每次8 h, 然后

改用体积分数60%乙醇回流8 h。将乙醇提取液合并减压蒸干, 得浸膏, 将浸膏用热水悬浮, 用乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取, 再将萃取物分别减压蒸干, 得乙酸乙酯萃取物60 g, 正丁醇萃取物185 g。乙酸乙酯部分经反复硅胶柱层析, 依次用V_{石油醚} V_苯=1 1和1 2, 纯苯, V_苯 V_{乙酸乙酯}=3 1, V_苯 V_{乙酸乙酯}=3 1 1, V_苯 V_{乙酸乙酯} V_{乙酸} V_{甲醇}=3 2 0 3 0 5作展开剂梯度洗脱, 合并相同部分, 再经反复硅胶柱层析和重结晶, 得到6个组分, 分别为化合物I (30 mg), 化合物II (10 mg), 化合物III (45 mg)、化合物IV (19 mg)及少量的化合物V、VI。

2 结构鉴定

化合物 I: 黄色针状结晶(95%乙醇), mp. 316 分解, 结合元素分析 C₁₅H₁₀O₇, 实验值(%): C57.92, H3.51; 计算值(%): C59.6, H3.31; 又据¹HNMR, ¹³CNMR谱分析, 推定分子式为C₁₅H₁₀O₇。IR_{max}^{KBr} cm⁻¹: 3 376, 1 671, 1 614, 1 512, ¹HNMR (DM SO-d₆) δ 12.49 (1H, s, 5-OH), 10.79 (1H, s, 3-OH), 9.61 (1H, s, 7-OH), 9.38 (1H, s, 3'-OH), 9.32 (1H, s, 4'-OH), 7.66 (1H, d, J=1.35 Hz, 6-H), 7.53 (1H, dd, J=8.51 Hz, J=1.36 Hz, 2-H), 6.88 (1H, d, J=8.50 Hz, 5-H), 6.40 (1H, d, J=1.23 Hz, 8-H), 6.17 (1H, d, J=1.35 Hz, 6-H)。¹³CNMR δ 175.822 (C-4), 163.862 (C-7), 160.710 (C-5), 156.124 (C-9), 147.684 (C-4), 146.792 (C-2), 145.040 (C-3), 135.715 (C-3), 121.946 (C-1), 119.962 (C-6), 115.590 (C-5),

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115 057 (C-2), 103 004 (C-10), 99 166 (C-6), 93 333 (C-8), 以上数据与文献[2, 3]报道的一致, 故确定化合物 I 为槲皮素。

化合物 II: 白色针状晶体 (95% 乙醇), mp. 254 4~256 9; 元素分析 $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$, 实验值(%): C 54.96, H 6.13; 计算值(%): C 55.08, H 5.61。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} : 3 400, 3 080, 2 840, 1 630, 1 570, 1 509, 1 273, 1 241, 1 090, 1 066, 1 050, 1 033, 1 021, 1 009, 817, 810。 1H NMR (DM $SO-d_6$) δ 12.01 (1H, d, 5-OH), 9.11 (1H, s, 3'-H), 6.94, 6.93, 6.92, 6.90, 6.89 (3H, 为 2'-H, 5'-H, 6'-H 形成的多重峰, 说明化合物 II 为 3', 4'-二氧二氢黄酮^[4]), 6.13, 6.11, 6.10 (2H 分别为 8-H, 6-H 形成的多重峰, 较陈皮素的 δ 值向低磁场位移, 说明 7-OH 被甙化), 5.20 (1H, 为 2-H 受 2 个不等价的 3-H 偶合, 分裂形成的多重峰), 3.13 (1H, d, J = 1.47 Hz, 3-H-trans), 2.77 (1H, d, J = 1.46 Hz, 3-H-cis), 3.76 (3H, s, 4'-OCH₃), 4.97 (1H, m, 1''-H), 4.49 (1H, d, 1'''-H), 1.07 (3H, d, J = 6.93 Hz, 6'''-CH₃, 说明有末端鼠李糖存在), 以 1'''-H 和 6'''-CH₃ 的 δ 来看, 说明葡萄糖与鼠李糖 6-1 连接^[4], 红外光谱与陈皮甙标准品的红外图谱完全一致。综上所述, 化合物 II 为陈皮甙。

化合物 III: 淡黄色针状晶体 (水), mp. 194~196; 结合元素分析 $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$, 实验值(%): C 51.11, H 4.86, 计算值(%): C 53.11, H 4.92; 又据 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR 谱分析, 推定分子式为 $C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$ 。样品经体积分数为 2% 硫酸水解后, 析出黄色沉淀 (甙元), 趁热离心分离, 沉淀用热水洗涤后再用体积分数 95% 乙醇重结晶 1 次, 得黄色针状结晶, 干燥后, 做红外光谱。将图谱与槲皮素的图谱对照后, 表明结构完全一致。离心液用 KOH 中和至 pH 7, 再浓缩后做纸薄层色谱与标准糖作对照, 最后确定糖为葡萄糖和鼠李糖。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} : 3 400, 2 960, 1 625, 1 675, 1 500, 1 450, 1 360, 1 257,

1 210。 1H NMR (DM $SO-d_6$) δ 12.59 (1H, s, 5-OH), 10.85 (1H, s, 7-OH), 9.68 (1H, s, 3'-OH), 9.19 (1H, s, 4'-OH), 7.54 (1H, d, J = 2.01 Hz, 6'-H), 7.52 (1H, s, 2'-H), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.00 Hz, 5'-H), 6.37 (1H, d, J = 1.50 Hz, 8-H), 6.18 (1H, d, J = 1.65 Hz, 6-H), 5.34 (1H, d, J = 7.50, Glu 端基 H), 4.37 (1H, d, J = 4.20 Hz, Rha 端基 H), 0.98 (3H, d, J = 4.12 Hz, Rha-CH₃)。 ^{13}C NMR δ 177.362 (C-4), 164.049 (C-7), 161.218 (C-5), 156.607 (C-9), 156.416 (C-2), 148.404 (C-4'), 144.745 (C-3'), 133.300 (C-3), 121.584 (C-1'), 121.175 (C-6'), 116.262 (C-5'), 115.220 (C-2'), 103.971 (C-10), 101.115 (C-1'), 100.741 (C-1'''), 98.664 (C-6), 93.576 (C-8), 76.443 (C-3'), 75.907 (C-5'), 74.067 (C-2'), 71.840 (C-4'''), 70.554 (C-4'), 70.367 (C-2'''), 68.999 (C-3'''), 68.237 (C-5'''), 66.990 (C-6'), 17.731 (C-6''')。红外光谱图与芦丁标准红外图谱完全一致^[5], 1H NMR、 ^{13}C NMR 谱与文献[6]报道的芦丁的数据完全一致, 故可确定化合物 III 为芦丁。

化合物 IV: 黑色粉末状晶体 (吡啶-含盐酸甲醇溶液重结晶), 320 分解; UV-V is $\lambda_{max}^{E.OH}$ nm (ϵ): 284 (36 800), 331 (26 200), 375 (87 300), 473 (13 000), 508 (8 700), 548 (23 500), 590 (41 600), 与文献[7]报道的一致。IR ν_{max}^{KBr} cm^{-1} : 3 500-3 000 (-OH), 2 900 (-CH₃), 1 585 (C=O), 红外光谱图与文献[8]报道的一致。再与金丝桃素标准品在不同溶剂系统中做薄层色谱并进行对照, R_f 值均相同, 故确定化合物 IV 为金丝桃素。

化合物 V: 无色透明长片状晶体, mp. 98~100。由于量太少, 未能进一步鉴定。

化合物 VI: 黄色粒状晶体 (甲醇), 元素分析, 实验值(%): C 56.73, H 3.66。遇 50 mL/L 甲醇呈黄色, 可能为黄酮类化合物, 因量太少, 未鉴定。

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shoot dry matter weight was slightly affected by Pb till 1 000 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, but growth of root dry matter weight enhanced significantly by Pb supply and peaked at 1 000 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Pb. The thresholds for the plant growth response to external Cd and Pb were 500 and 1 000 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ respectively. Cd contents in different parts were higher than Pb, especially in leaves. At $\text{Cd} \leq 500 \mu\text{mol/L}$, plant Cd contents among various parts, the order was recorded as leaf > stem > root, whereas an adverse order of plant Pb contents, i.e. root > stem > leaf was observed at $\text{Pb} \geq 200 \mu\text{mol/L}$. Shoot Cd contents increased with external Cd supply, and reached maximum at 500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Cd, being 5 677 and 5 274 g/kg in leaves and stems, respectively. Similarly, shoot Pb contents increased by external Pb, which maximum Pb content in leaves appeared at 200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Pb, being 0.169 g/kg; whilst maximum Pb content in stems reached at 1 500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Pb, being 1.167 g/kg. Root maximum contents of Cd and Pb both were at 2 500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Cd (Pb), being 17.820 g/kg (Cd) and 9.437 g/kg (Pb), respectively. In addition, at 500 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Cd the plant obtained its maximum shoot Cd accumulation of 3.29 mg/plant, whilst the ratio of shoot/root Cd accumulation reached 16.18. On the contrary, maximum shoot Pb accumulation was 0.32 mg/plant at 1 000 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ Pb and the ratio of shoot/root Pb accumulation was 0.30. It is suggested that *Sedum alfredii* has higher tolerance to Pb than to Cd, whereas its abilities to uptake and transport Cd were greatly higher than to Pb, and is a Cd hyperaccumulator in terms of its shoot Cd contents.

Key words: *Sedum alfredii* Hance; cadmium; lead; growth response; accumulating characteristics; hyperaccumulator

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Studies on chemical constituents of *Hypericum perforatum* L.

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Abstract: Six crystals were isolated from the methanol extracts of *Hypericum perforatum* L.. Four of them were identified by chemical and spectral methods, they are, (I) quercetin, (II) hesperidin, (III) rutin, (IV) hypericin, the others were not identified because of their little quantity.

Key words: *Hypericum perforatum* L.; chemical constituent; hesperidin