

裸花紫珠的化学成分

王祝年¹, 韩 壮^{2,3}, 崔海滨^{2,3}, 戴好富^{1,2*}

(1. 中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所, 海南 儋州 571737; 2. 中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所, 海口 571101; 3. 汕头大学海洋生物研究所, 广东 汕头 515063)

摘要: 从裸花紫珠 (*Callicarpa nudiflora* Hook. ex Arn.) 地上部分的乙醇提取物中分离得到了 7 个化合物, 经波谱分析确定其结构分别为: 木犀草苷(1), 木犀草素 -3'-O-β-D- 吡喃葡萄糖苷(2), 木犀草素 -4'-O-β-D- 吡喃葡萄糖苷(3), 2α,3α,19α- 三羟基 - 乌索 -12- 烯 -28- 酸(4), 乌索酸(5), 2α- 羟基 - 乌索酸(6) 和齐墩果酸(7)。其中化合物 2-7 为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 马鞭草科; 裸花紫珠; 化学成分

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Chemical Constituents from *Callicarpa nudiflora*

WANG Zhu-nian¹, HAN Zhuang^{2,3}, CUI Hai-bin^{2,3}, DAI Hao-fu^{1,2*}

(1. Institute of Crops Genetic Resources, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture Sciences, Danzhou 571737, China;

2. Institute of Tropical Bioscience and Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agriculture Sciences,

Haikou 571101, China; 3. Marine Biology Institute, Shantou University, Shantou 515063, China)

Abstract: Seven compounds, luteoloside (1), dracocephalosite (2), juncein (3), euscaphic acid (4), ursolic acid (5), 2α-hydroxyursolic acid (6), and oleanolic acid (7) were isolated from the air-dried herbs of *Callicarpa nudiflora* Hook. ex Arn.. Their structures were elucidated by spectroscopic evidence (IR, NMR, MS, etc) and comparison of their spectral data with those of the literatures. Compounds 2-7 were isolated from this species for the first time.

Key words: Verbenaceae; *Callicarpa nudiflora*; Chemical constituents

裸花紫珠(*Callicarpa nudiflora* Hook. ex Arn.)为马鞭草科(Verbenaceae)紫珠属植物,主产于我国海南,是一种海南地道药材,我国广东、广西也有分布。国外主要分布于印度、越南和马来西亚。其根、叶可入药,有抗菌止血,消炎解毒,散瘀消肿,驱风祛湿之功效,主治化脓性炎症、急性传染性肝炎、呼吸道及消化道出血、创伤出血等症,外用治烧、烫伤及外伤出血等^[1]。前人对其化学成分已做过初步的研究,从中分离到紫珠萜酮、木犀草素、芹菜素、大波斯菊苷和木犀草苷 5 个化合物^[2],另外王治平等

对其挥发油的化学成分进行了分析,共鉴定出 29 个化合物^[3]。为了进一步揭示该植物的生物活性成分,我们对裸花紫珠地上部分乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部分进行了化学成分分析,分离鉴定了 7 个化合物,分别为木犀草苷(1),木犀草素 -3'-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(2),木犀草素 -4'-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(3),2α,3α,19α-三羟基-乌索-12-烯-28-酸(4),乌索酸(5),2α-羟基-乌索酸(6)和齐墩果酸(7)。本文报道其分离方法和结构鉴定。

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* 通讯作者 Corresponding author

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

裸花紫珠(*Callicarpa nudiflora* Hook. ex Arn.)于2005年采自海南省五指山,由中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所代正福副研究员鉴定,凭证标本(LHZZ2050601)现存于中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所。

1.2 仪器

柱色谱硅胶(200–300目)和薄层色谱硅胶板为青岛海洋化工厂产品,Sephadex LH-20为Merck公司产品。熔点用X-5显微熔点仪测定(温度未校正);IR用Bio-Rad FTS-135红外光谱仪测定,KBr压片;MS谱用Autospec-300质谱仪测定;NMR用Brucker AM-400型超导核磁共振波谱仪测定,TMS为内标。

1.3 提取和分离

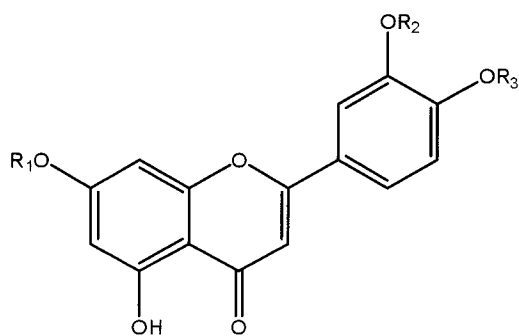
裸花紫珠地上部分晒干后加工成粗粉(1.7 kg),用重蒸工业乙醇冷浸提取3次,减压回收乙醇至无醇味。将乙醇提取物悬溶于水中,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇各萃取3次,合并提取液、浓缩,分别得石油醚提取物(29.0 g,收率1.71%)、乙酸乙酯提取物(124.0 g,7.29%)和正丁醇提取物(186.0 g,10.9%)。乙酸乙酯提取物(124.0 g)经硅胶干柱色谱,以氯仿-甲醇(9:1)为洗脱剂,共得到10个流份(Fr. 1–10)。Fr. 7 (11.8 g)经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱20:1,10:1,5:1)得到11个组分(Fr. 7-1–7-11),Fr. 7-7 (835 mg)经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(以95%乙醇洗脱)得到6个组分(Fr. 7-7-1–7-7-6),

Fr. 7-7-6 (258 mg)经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇6:1洗脱)得到化合物2 (52 mg);Fr. 8 (34.7 g)经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱4:1,16:5)得到9个组分(Fr. 8-1–8-9),Fr. 8-3 (1.9 g)经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇梯度洗脱20:1,10:1,5:1)得到10个组分(Fr. 8-3-1–8-3-10),Fr. 8-3-2 (178 mg)经硅胶柱色谱(以石油醚-乙酸乙酯3:1洗脱)得到化合物5 (130 mg)和7 (9 mg),Fr. 8-3-6 (179 mg)经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇50:1洗脱)得到化合物4 (61 mg)和6 (20 mg)。Fr.8-5 (3.5 g)经Sephadex LH-20柱色谱(以95%乙醇洗脱),再经硅胶柱色谱(以氯仿-甲醇5:1洗脱)得到化合物1 (10 mg)和3 (133 mg)。

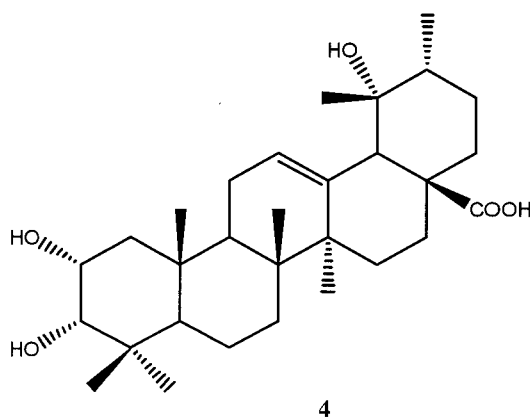
1.4 结构鉴定

木犀草苷(1) 黄色针晶(甲醇), mp 257–259°C; FAB-MS m/z : 447 [M–H][–], 285 (M–Glc–H)[–]; IR (KBr): 3460, 1653, 1605, 1455 cm^{–1}; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 400 MHz) δ : 12.99 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.45 (1H, dd, J = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, H-6'), 7.42 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-2'), 6.91 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, H-5'), 6.79 (1H, d, J = 2.1 Hz, H-8), 6.76 (1H, s, H-3), 6.45 (1H, d, J = 2.1 Hz, H-6), 5.13 (1H, d, J = 7.3 Hz, H-1''), 3.10–3.80 (6H, H-2''–6''); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 100 MHz): δ 164.5 (s, C-2), 103.3 (d, C-3), 182.0 (s, C-4), 161.2 (s, C-5), 99.6 (d, C-6), 163.0 (s, C-7), 94.8 (d, C-8), 157.0 (s, C-9), 105.4 (s, C-10), 121.5 (s, C-1'), 113.6 (d, C-2'), 145.8 (s, C-3'), 150.0 (s, C-4'), 116.1 (d, C-5'), 119.2 (d, C-6'), 100.0 (d, C-1''), 73.3 (d, C-2''), 77.3 (d, C-3''), 69.6 (d, C-4''), 76.5 (d, C-5''), 60.7 (t, C-6''). 上述谱学数据与文献[4]报道一致。

木犀草素-3'-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(2) 黄



- 1 R₁=Glc, R₂=H, R₃=H
2 R₁=H, R₂=Glc, R₃=H
3 R₁=H, R₂=H, R₃=Glc



色针晶(甲醇), mp 245–247°C; FAB-MS m/z : 447 $[M-H]^-$, 285 $[M-Glc-H]^-$; 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz) δ : 12.93 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.78 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz, H-2'), 7.64 (1H, dd, $J=8.4, 2.1$ Hz, H-6'), 6.97 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.79 (1H, s, H-3), 6.52 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.19 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-6), 4.75 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-1"), 3.10–3.80 (6H, H-2"–6"); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz) δ : 164.1 (s, C-2), 103.2 (d, C-3), 181.7 (s, C-4), 161.3 (s, C-5), 98.9 (d, C-6), 163.4 (s, C-7), 94.1 (d, C-8), 157.3 (s, C-9), 103.7 (s, C-10), 121.9 (s, C-1'), 114.4 (d, C-2'), 145.6 (s, C-3'), 150.6 (s, C-4'), 116.4 (d, C-5'), 121.6 (d, C-6'), 101.8 (d, C-1"), 73.3 (d, C-2"), 77.3 (d, C-3"), 70.0 (d, C-4"), 75.9 (d, C-5"), 60.9 (t, C-6")。上述谱学数据与文献[4]报道一致。

木犀草素-4'-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(3) 黄色针晶(甲醇), mp 180–182°C; FAB-MS m/z : 447 $[M-H]^-$, 285 $[M-Glc-H]^-$; 1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz) δ : 12.91 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.53 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz, H-2'), 7.50 (1H, dd, $J=8.4, 2.1$ Hz, H-6'), 7.24 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.83 (1H, s, H-3), 6.50 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.20 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-6), 4.89 (1H, d, $J=7.3$ Hz, H-1"), 3.10–3.80 (6H, H-2"–6"); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 100 MHz) δ : 164.2 (s, C-2), 103.8 (d, C-3), 181.7 (s, C-4), 161.4 (s, C-5), 98.9 (d, C-6), 163.2 (s, C-7), 94.0 (d, C-8), 157.3 (s, C-9), 104.0 (s, C-10), 124.7 (s, C-1'), 113.6 (d, C-2'), 146.9 (s, C-3'), 148.5 (s, C-4'), 116.1 (d, C-5'), 118.5 (d, C-6'), 101.2 (d, C-1"), 73.2 (d, C-2"), 77.3 (d, C-3"), 69.8 (d, C-4"), 75.8 (d, C-5"), 60.7 (t, C-6")。上述谱学数据与文献[5]报道一致。

2 α ,3 α ,19 α -三羟基-乌索-12-烯-28-酸(4) 白色针晶(甲醇), mp 265–267°C, $[\alpha]_{23}^{D_20} = +21.5^\circ$ (c 0.5, MeOH), IR (KBr): 3570, 3450, 2935, 2877, 1689, 1460 cm^{-1} ; EI-MS m/z (%): 488 $[M]^+$ (13), 442 $[M-COOH]^+$ (45), 426 (25), 370 (17), 264 (12), 201 (44), 146 (98), 119 (56); 1H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.30 (1H, br s, H-12), 4.26 (1H, m, H-2), 3.64 (1H, br s, H-3), 2.96 (1H, s, H-18), 1.35 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.20 (3H, s), 0.99 (3H, s), 0.99 (3H, s), 0.93 (3H, d, $J=6.7$ Hz, H-30), 0.87 (3H, s), 0.79 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 42.7 (t, C-1), 66.9 (d, C-2),

79.8 (d, C-3), 39.3 (s, C-4), 48.8 (d, C-5), 18.9 (t, C-6), 34.0 (t, C-7), 41.0 (s, C-8), 48.1 (d, C-9), 40.0 (s, C-10), 24.6 (t, C-11), 129.1 (d, C-12), 139.7 (s, C-13), 42.7 (s, C-14), 29.9 (t, C-15), 26.9 (t, C-16), 48.7 (s, C-17), 55.0 (d, C-18), 73.3 (s, C-19), 42.9 (d, C-20), 25.1 (t, C-21), 39.2 (t, C-22), 29.9 (q, C-23), 22.8 (q, C-24), 17.0 (q, C-25), 17.8 (q, C-26), 25.2 (q, C-27), 181.9 (s, C-28), 27.7 (q, C-29), 17.2 (q, C-30)。上述谱学数据与文献[6]报道一致。

乌索酸(5) 白色针晶(氯仿-甲醇), mp 253–255°C。EI-MS (70 eV) m/z : 456 $[M]^+$ (13), 438 $[M-H_2O]^+$ (6), 411 $[M-COOH]^+$ (5), 248 (100), 203 (50), 190 (22), 123 (20); 1H NMR (CDCl₃+CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.16 (1H, br s, H-5), 3.10 (1H, dd, $J=5.3, 11.2$ Hz, H-3), 2.10 (1H, d, $J=11.2$ Hz, H-18), 1.17 (3H, s), 1.10 (3H, s), 0.89 (3H, s), 0.85 (3H, d, $J=7.7$ Hz), 0.78 (3H, d, $J=6.1$ Hz), 0.74 (3H, s), 0.69 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl₃+CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 39.0 (t, C-1), 28.3 (t, C-2), 78.9 (d, C-3), 39.2 (s, C-4), 55.6 (d, C-5), 18.5 (t, C-6), 33.3 (t, C-7), 39.7 (s, C-8), 48.1 (d, C-9), 37.0 (s, C-10), 23.5 (t, C-11), 125.7 (d, C-12), 138.5 (s, C-13), 42.3 (s, C-14), 28.3 (t, C-15), 23.5 (t, C-16), 48.0 (s, C-17), 53.1 (d, C-18), 39.5 (d, C-19), 39.3 (d, C-20), 30.9 (t, C-21), 37.2 (t, C-22), 28.1 (q, C-23), 17.1 (q, C-24), 15.5 (q, C-25), 17.1 (q, C-26), 23.6 (q, C-27), 180.8 (s, C-28), 17.0 (q, C-29), 21.2 (q, C-30)。上述谱学数据与文献[7]报道一致。

2 α -羟基-乌索酸(6) 白色针晶(甲醇), mp 256–258°C, $[\alpha]_{23}^{D_20} = +36.8^\circ$ (c 0.2, MeOH); EI-MS m/z : 472 $[M]^+$; 1H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.28 (1H, br s, H-5), 3.92 (1H, m, H-2), 3.36 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz, H-3), 1.26 (3H, s), 1.17 (3H, s), 1.14 (3H, s), 1.01 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 1.00 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 0.96 (3H, s), 0.88 (3H, s), 0.86 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 47.7 (t, C-1), 68.5 (d, C-2), 83.4 (d, C-3), 39.5 (s, C-4), 55.6 (d, C-5), 18.4 (t, C-6), 33.1 (t, C-7), 39.6 (s, C-8), 47.5 (d, C-9), 38.0 (s, C-10), 23.2 (t, C-11), 125.1 (d, C-12), 139.1 (s, C-13), 42.2 (s, C-14), 28.5 (t, C-15), 24.5 (t, C-16), 47.8 (s, C-17), 53.2 (d, C-18), 39.2 (d, C-19), 38.9 (d, C-20), 30.7 (t, C-21), 37.2 (t, C-22), 28.5 (q, C-23), 16.9 (q, C-24), 16.4 (q, C-25), 16.8 (q, C-26), 23.4 (q, C-27), 179.6 (s, C-28),

16.6 (q, C-29), 21.0 (q, C-30)。上述谱学数据与文献[6]报道一致。

齐墩果酸(7) 白色针晶(氯仿-甲醇), mp 246–248°C; EI-MS m/z (%): 456 [M]⁺ (12), 438 [M-H₂O]⁺ (5), 411 [M-COOH]⁺ (5), 248 (100), 203 (56); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃+CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.25 (1H, br s, H-5), 3.19 (1H, dd, J = 5.2, 11.4 Hz, H-3), 2.60 (1H, d, J = 11.0 Hz, H-18), 1.29, 1.12, 0.97, 0.94, 0.86, 0.84, 0.78 (3H each, s each); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃ + CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 39.6 (t, C-1), 27.8 (t, C-2), 78.8 (d, C-3), 40.1 (s, C-4), 55.5 (d, C-5), 18.3 (t, C-6), 33.1 (t, C-7), 39.6 (s, C-8), 47.9 (d, C-9), 37.2 (s, C-10), 23.6 (t, C-11), 122.3 (d, C-12), 144.0 (s, C-13), 41.9 (s, C-14), 28.5 (t, C-15), 23.5 (t, C-16), 46.4 (s, C-17), 41.9 (d, C-18), 46.4 (t, C-19), 30.7 (s, C-20), 33.8 (t, C-21), 33.1 (t, C-22), 28.7 (q, C-23), 16.4 (q, C-24), 15.7 (q, C-25), 17.2 (q, C-26), 25.8 (q, C-27), 181.7 (s, C-28), 33.7 (q, C-29), 23.4 (q, C-30)。上述谱学数据与文献[8]报道一致。

2 结果和讨论

对裸花紫珠地上部分乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部分经硅胶和 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱分离得到了 7 个化合物, 通过对其 IR, MS, NMR 等数据的分析以及与文献数据对照, 分别鉴定为: 木犀草苷(1), 木犀草素-3'-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(2), 木犀草素-4'-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(3), 2 α , 3 α , 19 α -三羟基-乌索-12-烯-28-酸(4), 乌索酸(5), 2 α -羟基-乌索酸(6)和齐墩果酸(7)。化合物 2–7 为首次从该植物中分离得到。此外, 将石油醚提取物与标准品进行共薄层色谱, 发现石油醚提取物中含有乌索酸、谷甾醇和胡萝卜苷; HPLC 初步分析结果表明, 乌索酸在乙酸乙酯提取物和石油醚提取物中均为主要化合物。

裸花紫珠片是以裸花紫珠为原料, 煎液后制成的薄膜衣片, 临床上用于上呼吸道感染、福氏痢疾杆菌引起的肠炎、呼吸道及消化道出血。裸花紫珠制成的栓剂治疗宫颈炎、阴道炎、念珠菌阴道炎、滴虫阴道炎效果显著。前人对其抗菌消炎、止血镇痛、散瘀消肿等方面的药理活性进行了报道^[9-10]。本次研究中发现的主要成分乌索酸据报道具有广泛的生理活性, 尤其是其抗炎、抗肿瘤、抗氧化、抗病毒性

肝炎的作用, 日益引起人们的重视^[11]; 木犀草素及其配糖体是裸花紫珠中另一类含量较多的成分, 已有研究^[12-13]报道了其抗病毒、抗菌和抗氧化活性。因此, 乌索酸、木犀草素及其配糖体有可能是裸花紫珠中的生理活性成分。

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