

疏花卫矛化学成分的研究

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摘要: 从疏花卫矛 (*Euonymus laxiflorus* Champ. ex Benth.) 树皮的乙醇提取物中分离得到 14 个化合物, 通过波谱分析 (NMR、MS、IR 等), 鉴定其结构分别为: 羽扇豆醇 (1)、木栓酮 (2)、羽扇豆酮 (3)、3-羟基-4-甲氧基苯甲醛 (4)、东莨菪内酯 (5)、(+)-松脂醇 (6)、(-)-Isoyatein (7)、4-羟基-3-甲氧基肉桂醛 (8)、京尼平苷酸 (9)、胆甾醇 (10)、(8R,8'R,9R)-cubebin (11)、(8R,8'R,9S)-cubebin (12)、4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基肉桂醛 (13)、二十六碳酸 (14)。化合物 1~14 均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 疏花卫矛; 蒺藜科; 芳香醛; 木脂素

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Chemical Constituents from Barks of *Euonymus laxiflorus* Champ. ex Benth.

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Abstract: Fourteen compounds were isolated from ethanol extract of *Euonymus laxiflorus* Champ. ex Benth. barks. On the basis of spectral data (NMR, MS, IR, etc.), they were identified as lupeol (1), friedelin (2), lupine ketone (3), 3-hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde (4), scopoletin (5), (+)-pinoresinol (6), (-)-isoyatein (7), coniferylaldehyde (8), geniposidic acid (9), cholesterol (10), (8R,8'R,9R)-cubebin (11), (8R,8'R,9S)-cubebin (12), 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamicaldehyde (13), hexacosanic acid (14). All of compounds were isolated from the plant of *E. laxiflorus* for the first time.

Key words: *Euonymus laxiflorus*; Terpenoids; Aromatic aldehyde; Lignan

疏花卫矛 (*Euonymus laxiflorus* Champ. ex Benth.) 为卫矛科 (Celastraceae) 卫矛属植物^[1]。疏花卫矛分布于珠江流域及西南等地。生长于山上、山腰及路旁密林中, 根及树皮入药。主治风湿痹痛, 腰膝酸软, 体虚脱肛, 跌打伤折, 外伤出血, 慢性肝炎^[2]。卫矛属植物化学成分类型丰富, 包括倍半萜类、黄酮类、三萜类、甾体和强心苷类等化合物; 其药理活性主要表现在抗肿瘤、抗血栓、降糖、降血脂、抗炎、镇

痛、抗艾滋病、免疫抑制以及昆虫拒食和杀虫作用等^[3]。本文对其树皮的化学成分进行研究, 从中分离得到 14 个化合物, 本文报道其分离方法、结构鉴定, 为疏花卫矛的开发利用提供科学参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

疏花卫矛 (*Euonymus laxiflorus* Champ. ex Benth.)

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树皮于2011年1月采自海南省昌江黎族自治县,由中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所刘寿柏博士鉴定,凭证标本(CN2011019)存放于中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所。

1.2 仪器和试剂

Bruker Avance 500型超导核磁共振仪(TMS为内标);Agilent Technology 5975C质谱仪;SGW X-4型显微熔点仪(上海精密仪器有限公司)(温度未校正);Buchi653型中压制备色谱仪(瑞士Buchi公司);E-52型旋转蒸发仪(上海亚荣生化仪器厂);SHB-3型循环水多用真空泵(上海亚荣盛华仪器厂)。柱层析硅胶(200~300目)和薄层层析硅胶(GF254)(青岛海洋化工厂),Sephadex LH-20、C18(Merck公司),聚酰胺(上海摩速科学器材公司),中性氧化铝(100~200目,上海陆都化学试剂厂),其它化学试剂均为分析纯。

1.3 样品提取与分离

疏花卫矛树皮晒干后加工成粗粉(2.5 kg),用95%乙醇水浴加热回流浸提4次,每次3~4 h,合并提取液,减压浓缩至无乙醇味后得褐色浸膏。将浸膏以去离子水分散,分别用石油醚(60℃~90℃)、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇各萃取3次,得石油醚部分(15.0 g)、乙酸乙酯部分(22.6 g)和正丁醇部分(25.0 g)。乙酸乙酯部分(22.6 g)经硅胶柱色谱,以三氯甲烷-甲醇(100:1~0:1)梯度洗脱,得到12个组分(Fr.1~Fr.12)。Fr.2(135.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-丙酮(1:0~10:1)梯度洗脱,得到5个组分(Fr.2.1~Fr.2.5)。Fr.2.2(47.0 mg)经反复中性氧化铝柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(60:1)洗脱得到化合物**1**(26.0 mg);Fr.2.4(29.1 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-丙酮(50:1)洗脱得到化合物**4**(23.0 mg);Fr.3(257.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(50:1~8:1)梯度洗脱,得到3个组分(Fr.3.1~Fr.3.3)。Fr.3.1(32.5 mg)经反复硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(50:1)洗脱得到化合物**2**(18.0 mg);Fr.3.2(72.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-丙酮(45:1)洗脱得到化合物**3**(48.6 mg);Fr.3.3(36.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(40:1)洗脱得到化合物**14**(22.0 mg);Fr.4(568.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(70:1~10:1)梯度洗脱,得到8个组分(Fr.4.1~Fr.4.8)。

Fr.4.2(22.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(60:1)洗脱得到化合物**8**(5.0 mg);Fr.4.3(31.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(50:1)洗脱得到化合物**13**(3.0 mg);Fr.4.5(83.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-丙酮(9:1)洗脱得到化合物**5**(33.0 mg);Fr.4.7(122.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(4:1)洗脱得到化合物**11**(55.0 mg)和**12**(33.0 mg);Fr.5(1.6 g)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(20:1~0:1)梯度洗脱,得到4个组分(Fr.5.1~Fr.5.4)。Fr.5.1(36.5 mg)经凝胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(3:1~1:1)洗脱得到化合物**6**(4.2 mg)和**7**(3.8 mg);Fr.5.3(975.0 mg)经硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚-丙酮(1:3)洗脱得到化合物**10**(763.0 mg);Fr.9(1.2 g)经中压柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇-水(10:1~5:1)梯度洗脱,得到6个组分(Fr.9.1~Fr.9.6)。Fr.9.5(98.0 mg)经凝胶柱色谱以甲醇洗脱后经硅胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇-水(6:1:0.1)洗脱得到化合物**9**(27.0 mg)。

1.4 结构鉴定

羽扇豆醇(lupeol, 1) 针状结晶(石油醚),
 $C_{30}H_{50}O$; EI-MS m/z : 426 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.68 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-29), 4.56 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-29), 3.20 (1H, dd, J = 11.1, 5.0 Hz, H-3), 1.68 (3H, s, H-30), 1.05 (3H, s, H-26), 0.96 (3H, s, H-23), 0.94 (3H, s, H-27), 0.83 (3H, s, H-25), 0.79 (3H, s, H-28), 0.76 (3H, s, H-24); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 38.8 (C-1), 29.7 (C-2), 79.1 (C-3), 38.9 (C-4), 55.4 (C-5), 18.4 (C-6), 34.3 (C-7), 40.9 (C-8), 50.5 (C-9), 37.2 (C-10), 21.0 (C-11), 25.2 (C-12), 38.1 (C-13), 42.1 (C-14), 27.5 (C-15), 35.6 (C-16), 43.0 (C-17), 48.4 (C-18), 48.0 (C-19), 150.9 (C-20), 29.9 (C-21), 40.1 (C-22), 28.0 (C-23), 15.4 (C-24), 16.2 (C-25), 16.0 (C-26), 14.6 (C-27), 18.1 (C-28), 109.4 (C-29), 19.3 (C-30)。波谱数据与文献[4]报道一致,故鉴定为羽扇豆醇。

木栓酮(friedelin, 2) 针状结晶(石油醚),
 $C_{30}H_{50}O$; EI-MS m/z : 426 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.38 (1H, m, H-4), 1.18 (3H, s, H-28), 1.05 (3H, s, H-27), 1.01 (3H, s, H-30), 0.96 (3H, s, H-26), 0.94 (3H, s, H-29), 0.89 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-23), 0.88 (3H, s, H-25), 0.73 (3H, s, H-24); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 22.4 (C-1), 41.6 (C-2), 213.1

(C-3), 58.3 (C-4), 42.2 (C-5), 41.4 (C-6), 18.3 (C-7), 53.2 (C-8), 37.5 (C-9), 59.6 (C-10), 35.7 (C-11), 30.6 (C-12), 39.8 (C-13), 38.4 (C-14), 32.5 (C-15), 36.1 (C-16), 30.0 (C-17), 42.9 (C-18), 35.4 (C-19), 28.2 (C-20), 32.9 (C-21), 39.4 (C-22), 6.8 (C-23), 14.8 (C-24), 18.0 (C-25), 20.3 (C-26), 18.7 (C-27), 32.1 (C-28), 35.1 (C-29), 31.9 (C-30)。波谱数据与文献[5]报道一致,故鉴定为木栓酮。

羽扇豆酮(lupine ketone, 3) 白色晶体(石油醚), $C_{30}H_{48}O$; EI-MS m/z : 424 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.68 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-29), 4.56 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-29), 1.67 (3H, s, H-30), 1.09 (6H, s, H-23, 26), 1.02 (3H, s, H-24), 0.95 (3H, s, H-27), 0.93 (3H, s, H-25), 0.79 (3H, s, H-28); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 39.6 (C-1), 34.2 (C-2), 218.0 (C-3), 47.4 (C-4), 54.9 (C-5), 19.7 (C-6), 33.6 (C-7), 40.8 (C-8), 49.8 (C-9), 36.9 (C-10), 21.5 (C-11), 25.2 (C-12), 38.2 (C-13), 42.9 (C-14), 27.5 (C-15), 35.6 (C-16), 43.0 (C-17), 48.3 (C-18), 47.9 (C-19), 150.8 (C-20), 29.9 (C-21), 40.0 (C-22), 26.7 (C-23), 21.1 (C-24), 16.0 (C-25), 15.6 (C-26), 14.5 (C-27), 18.0 (C-28), 109.5 (C-29), 19.3 (C-30)。波谱数据与文献[6]基本一致,故鉴定其为羽扇豆酮。

4-羟基-3-甲氧基-苯甲醛(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzaldehyde, 4) 白色针状晶体(氯仿), $C_8H_8O_3$; ESI-MS m/z : 151 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 9.83 (1H, s, -CHO), 8.73 (1H, s, -OH), 7.47 (1H, dd, J = 6.5, 1.5 Hz, H-3), 7.45 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2), 7.02 (1H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-4), 3.97 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 129.9 (C-1), 115.1 (C-2), 148.1 (C-3), 152.7 (C-4), 110.2 (C-5), 126.1 (C-6), 190.2 (C-7), 55.5 (-OCH₃)。波谱数据与文献[7]报道一致,故鉴定为4-羟基-3-甲氧基-苯甲醛。

东莨菪内酯(scopoletin, 5) 黄色针状结晶(丙酮), $C_{10}H_8O_4$; ESI-MS m/z : 191 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 7.83 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 7.19 (1H, s, H-8), 6.79 (1H, s, H-5), 6.17 (1H, d, J = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 3.89 (3H, s, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 160.5 (C-2), 112.4 (C-3), 143.8 (C-4), 109.1 (C-5), 145.1 (C-6), 150.9 (C-7), 102.9 (C-8), 150.3 (C-9), 111.2 (C-10), 55.8 (OCH₃)。波谱数据与文献[8]报道一致,故鉴定为东莨菪内酯。

波谱数据与文献[8]报道一致,故鉴定为东莨菪内酯。

(+)-松脂醇[(+)-Pinoresinol, 6] 白色粉末, $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$; ESI-MS m/z : 357 [M]⁻; $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ = 15.0 (c = 0.125, CHCl₃)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 7.56 (2H, s, ArOH), 6.99 (2H, s, H-2', 2''), 6.83 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, H-5', 5''), 6.78 (2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-6', 6''), 4.67 (2H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-2, 6), 4.20 (2H, dd, J = 9.2, 6.0 Hz, H-4 α , 8 α), 3.84 (6H, s, ArOCH₃), 3.80 (2H, dd, J = 9.0, 3.5 Hz, H-4 β , 8 β), 3.08 (2H, m, H-1, 5); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 54.4 (C-1, 5), 85.8 (C-2, 6), 71.4 (C-4, 8), 133.4 (C-1', 1''), 109.9 (C-2', 2''), 146.1 (C-3', 3''), 147.5 (C-4', 4''), 114.7 (C-5', 5''), 118.8 (C-6', 6''), 55.5 (ArOCH₃)。数据与文献[9]报道的一致,鉴定为(+)-松脂醇。

(-)-Isoyatein (7) 黄色油状物, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$; ESI-MS m/z : 399 [M]⁻; $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ = -7.98 (c = 0.32, CHCl₃)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 6.73 (1H, d, J = 7.5, H-2''), 6.63 (1H, d, J = 2 Hz, H-5''), 6.60 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 1.5 Hz, H-6''), 6.54 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 5.95 (2H, s, -OCH₂O-), 4.16 (1H, dd, J = 9.0, 7.0 Hz, H-4 α), 3.91 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 7.5 Hz, H-4 β), 3.79 (9H, s, ArOCH₃), 2.82 (2H, dd, J = 14.0, 7.5 Hz, H-6), 2.55~2.63 (4H, m, C-5 benzylic protons, -CH₂-CH-CH-CH₂-)。¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 170.7 (C-1), 41.3 (C-2), 46.1 (C-3), 177.9 (C-4), 37.7 (C-5), 35.0 (C-6), 134.0 (C-1'), 108.0 (C-2'), 146.3 (C-3'), 147.9 (C-4'), 108.9 (C-5'), 121.7 (C-6'), 132.7 (C-1''), 106.8 (C-2''), 153.4 (C-3''), 137.1 (C-4''), 153.4 (C-5''), 106.8 (C-6''). 波谱数据与文献[10]报道的一致,故鉴定为(-)-Isoyatein。

松柏醛(coniferaldehyde, 8) 白色针状结晶(丙酮), $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$; ESI-MS m/z : 177 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 9.64 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1), 8.32 (1H, s, ArOH), 7.57 (1H, d, J = 16 Hz, H-3), 7.38 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2''), 7.21 (1H, dd, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, H-6''), 6.92 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-5''), 6.66 (1H, dd, J = 16.0, 8.0 Hz, H-2), 3.94 (3H, s, OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃): δ 192.9 (C-1), 123.9 (C-2), 153.1 (C-3), 126.6 (C-1'), 110.7 (C-2'), 148.03 (C-3'), 150.0 (C-4'), 115.4 (C-5'), 128.2 (C-6'), 55.5 (OCH₃)。波谱数据与文献[11]报道一致,

故鉴定为4-羟基-3-甲氧基肉桂醛即松柏醛。

京尼平昔酸(Geniposidic acid, 9) 无色颗粒, $C_{16}H_{22}O_{10}$; ESI-MS m/z : 373 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 7.40 (1H, s, H-3), 5.70 (1H, s, H-7), 5.06 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1), 4.60 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-1'), 4.20 (1H, d, J = 14.5 Hz, H-10), 4.10 (1H, d, J = 14.5 Hz, H-10), 3.77 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-6'), 3.55 (1H, dd, J = 12.5, 5.0 Hz, H-6'), 3.29 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.21 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.18 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.13 (1H, t, H-2'), 3.08 (1H, q, H-5), 2.70 (1H, dd, J = 16.5, 8.5 Hz, H-6), 2.00 (1H, dd, J = 16.5, 8.5 Hz, H-6), 2.61 (1H, t, H-9); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 95.5 (C-1), 150.2 (C-3), 110.4 (C-4), 33.9 (C-5), 36.9 (C-6), 125.6 (C-7), 142.0 (C-8), 44.3 (C-9), 58.7 (C-10), 169.8 (C-11), 97.6 (C-1'), 72.1 (C-2'), 75.1 (C-3'), 68.8 (C-4'), 75.6 (C-5'), 59.9 (C-6')。以上波谱数据结合HMBC数据与文献[12]报道的一致, 故鉴定为京尼平昔酸。

胆甾醇(cholesterol, 10) 无色针状结晶(石油醚), $C_{27}H_{46}O$; ESI-MS m/z : 386 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.35 (1H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-6), 3.49 (1H, m, H-3), 2.25~2.29 (2H, m, H-4), 1.82~1.99 (2H, m, H-7), 0.74~1.69 (37H, m), 0.66 (3H, s, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 37.3 (C-1), 31.7 (C-2), 71.7 (C-3), 42.2 (C-4), 142.7 (C-5), 121.6 (C-6), 31.9 (C-7), 31.9 (C-8), 50.2 (C-9), 36.5 (C-10), 21.3 (C-11), 39.8 (C-12), 42.2 (C-13), 56.1 (C-14), 24.3 (C-15), 28.3 (C-16), 56.9 (C-17), 11.9 (C-18), 19.8 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 18.8 (C-21), 36.0 (C-22), 23.1 (C-23), 39.0 (C-24), 29.1 (C-25), 23.1 (C-26), 22.8 (C-27)。波谱数据与文献[13]报道的一致, 故鉴定为胆甾醇。

(8R,8'R,9R)-cubebin (11) 无色针状结晶(氯仿), $C_{20}H_{20}O_6$; ESI-MS m/z : 355 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.69 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5), 6.69 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2'), 6.58 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5''), 6.55 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, H-6), 6.55 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, H-6'), 6.52 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2), 5.22 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-9), 4.00 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 8.0 Hz, H-9'α), 3.78 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 7.0 Hz, H-9'β), 2.61 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 8.0 Hz, H-7α), 2.58 (1H, m, H-7''), 2.44 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 7.5 Hz,

H-7β), 2.14 (1H, s, H-8'), 2.01 (1H, m, H-8); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 133.3 (C-1), 109.0 (C-2), 147.7 (C-3), 145.8 (C-4), 108.1 (C-5), 121.8 (C-6), 38.5 (C-7), 53.1 (C-8), 103.4 (C-9), 134.1 (C-1'), 108.9 (C-2'), 147.6 (C-3'), 145.8 (C-4'), 109.3 (C-5'), 121.7 (C-6'), 39.2 (C-7'), 45.9 (C-8'), 72.2 (C-9')。波谱数据与文献[14]报道的一致, 故鉴定为(8R,8'R,9R)-cubebin。

(8R,8'R,9S)-cubebin (12) 无色针状结晶(氯仿), $C_{20}H_{20}O_6$; ESI-MS m/z : 355 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.70 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5), 6.69 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2), 6.68 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, H-6'), 6.62 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2'), 6.58 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5'), 6.52 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, H-6), 5.23 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-9), 4.10 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 8.0 Hz, H-9'α), 3.58 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 7.0 Hz, H-9'β), 2.76 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 7.5 Hz, H-7α), 2.74 (1H, m, H-7''), 2.60 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 8.0 Hz, H-7β), 2.14 (1H, s, H-8'), 2.00 (1H, m, H-8); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 133.9 (C-1), 109.0 (C-2), 147.8 (C-3), 145.8 (C-4), 108.2 (C-5), 121.4 (C-6), 33.7 (C-7), 52.1 (C-8), 98.9 (C-9), 134.6 (C-1'), 108.9 (C-2''), 147.6 (C-3'), 145.9 (C-4'), 109.3 (C-5'), 121.6 (C-6'), 38.9 (C-7'), 42.9 (C-8'), 72.6 (C-9')。波谱数据与文献[14]报道的一致, 故鉴定为(8R,8'R,9S)-cubebin。化合物11+化合物12的 $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ -18.1 (*c* 0.275, CHCl₃), 含量比为化合物11:化合物12 = 5:3。

4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基肉桂醛(trans-3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamicaldehyde, 13) 黄色结晶(氯仿), $C_{11}H_{12}O_4$; ESI-MS m/z : 207 [M]⁻; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.54 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-1), 7.26 (1H, d, J = 15.5 Hz, H-3), 6.70 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 6.50 (1H, dd, J = 15.5, 7.5 Hz, H-2), 5.75 (1H, 加 D₂O 消失 OH), 3.82 (6H, s, 2-OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 56.4 (2-OCH₃), 105.7 (C-2', 6'), 125.7 (C-1'), 126.9 (C-2), 138.2 (C-4''), 147.4 (C-3', 5'), 153.0 (C-3), 193.3 (C-1)。波谱数据与文献[15]报道的基本一致, 故鉴定为4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基肉桂醛。

二十六碳酸(hexacosanic acid, 14) 白色粉末, $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$; EI-MS m/z : 396 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.35 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz,

$-COCH_2-$), 1.63 (2H, m, $J = 6.0$ Hz, $-COCH_2CH_2-$), 1.29 (44H, s, $-(CH_2)_{22}-$), 0.88 (3H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH_3CH_2-); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 15.0 (C-1, CH_3), 23.7 (C-2, CH_2), 33.0 (C-3, CH_2), 30.5 (C-4-23, CH_2), 25.8 (C-24, CH_2), 34.8 (C-25, CH_2), 177.3 (C-25, CO)。波谱数据与文献[16]报道长链脂肪酸的数据相符,故鉴定为二十六碳酸。

2 结果和讨论

从疏花卫矛树皮乙醇提取物中分离得到 14 个化合物:羽扇豆醇(1)、木栓酮(2)、羽扇豆酮(3)、3-羟基-4-甲氧基苯甲醛(4)、东莨菪内酯(5)、(+)-松脂醇(6)、(-)-Isoyatein(7)、4-羟基-3-甲氧基肉桂醛(8)、京尼平苷酸(9)、胆甾醇(10)、($8R,8'R,9R$)-cubebin(11)、($8R,8'R,9S$)-cubebin(12)、4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基肉桂醛(13)、二十六碳酸(14)。化合物 1~14 均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

根据文献报道,羽扇豆醇(1)具有强心、抗高血压、降血糖、增加冠脉流量等功效,对心血管系统有多方面的药理作用^[17];东莨菪内酯(5)有明显抗癌、抗氧化、抗炎等药理作用,在心血管、肿瘤等治疗方面应用广泛,并且在胃肠道有较好的吸收^[18];京尼平苷酸(9)具有降血压、抗肿瘤、促进胶原蛋白合成、抗衰老和抗炎症等作用^[19~20]。本文为疏花卫矛植物的化学成分及药理作用研究提供了科学依据。

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