

文章编号:1001-6880(2012)01-0042-05

西南獐牙菜化学成分的研究

耿家玲²,耿长安¹,陈纪军^{1*}¹中国科学院昆明植物研究所 植物化学与西部植物资源持续利用国家重点实验室,昆明 650204;²云南省食品药品检验所,昆明 650011

摘要:对龙胆科(Gentianaceae)獐牙菜属植物西南獐牙菜(*Swertia cincta*)进行化学成分研究,从中分离鉴定了15个化合物,包括5个裂环烯醚萜(苷),2个三萜,1个口山酮,4个芳香酸(醇),以及3个其它类成分。以上化合物分别为:獐牙菜苦苷(swertiamarin,**1**),龙胆苦苷(gentipicroside,**2**),红白金花内酯(erythrococentrin,**3**),(-)龙胆内酯((-)-gentiolactone,**4**),angelone(**5**),齐墩果酸(oleanolic acid,**6**),3-表-蒲公英赛醇(3-epi-taraxerol,**7**),当药醇苷(swertianolin,**8**),间羟基苯甲醇(m-hydroxybenzyl alcohol,**9**),邻苯二甲酸二甲酯(dimethyl phthalate,**10**),邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯(diisobutyl phthalate,**11**),3,4-二羟基苯甲酸(**12**)和正三十一烷醇(n-hentriacanol,**13**), β -谷甾醇(β -sitosterol,**14**)和胡萝卜苷(daucosterol,**15**)。其中化合物**4~5,7,9~13**和**15**为首次从西南獐牙菜中分离得到。

关键词:西南獐牙菜;龙胆科;裂环烯醚萜;三萜;口山酮;芳香酸(醇)

中图分类号:R284.2;Q946.91

文献标识码:A

Chemical constituents of *Swertia cincta*

GENG Jia-ling², GENG Chang-an¹, CHEN Ji-jun^{1*}

¹State Key Laboratory of Phytochemistry and Plant Resources in West China, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204, China; ²Yunnan Institute for Food and Drug Control, Kunming 650204, China

Abstract: Fifteen compounds involving secoiridoids (glycosides), triterpenoids, xanthones, aromatic acids (alcohols), aliphatic alcohols and steroids were isolated from *Swertia cincta*, which were characterized to be swertiamarin (**1**), gentipicroside (**2**), erythrococentrin (**3**), (-)-gentiolactone (**4**), angelone (**5**), oleanolic acid (**6**), 3-epi-taraxerol (**7**), swertianolin (**8**), m-hydroxybenzyl alcohol (**9**), dimethyl phthalate (**10**), diisobutyl phthalate (**11**), 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (**12**), n-hentriacanol (**13**), β -sitosterol (**14**) and daucosterol (**15**). Compounds **4~5,7,9~13** and **15** were obtained from *Swertia cincta* for the first time.

Key words: *Swertia cincta*; Gentianaceae; secoiridoids; triterpenoids; xanthones; aromatic acids (alcohols)

西南獐牙菜(*Swertia cincta* Burkill)又名圈纹獐牙菜,为龙胆科(Gentianaceae)獐牙菜属植物,一年生草本,主要分布于我国云南、四川、贵州等地^[1,2],具有清热解毒,利胆除湿等功效,民间将其作为青叶胆治疗黄疸型肝炎。药理活性研究表明,西南獐牙菜水提取物能够促进大鼠胆汁分泌,显示较好的保肝作用^[3]。然而中国药典仅将其同属植物青叶胆(*Swertia mileensis*)收载作为抗肝炎药物^[4]。目前国内外学者已从西南獐牙菜中鉴定了14个化学成分,化合物类型涉及裂环烯醚萜苷,口山酮,黄酮,三萜

和甾体^[5~8]。本研究组前期对其同属植物青叶胆进行了系统化学成分研究,从中分离得到一系列具有抗HBV活性的新奇骨架内酯和裂环烯醚萜二聚体苷^[9]。为了阐明西南獐牙菜和青叶胆化学成分的差异,我们选取西南獐牙菜为研究对象进行化学成分研究。结果从西南獐牙菜中分离得到15个化合物,分别鉴定为:獐牙菜苦苷(**1**),龙胆苦苷(**2**),红白金花内酯(**3**),(-)龙胆内酯(**4**),angelone(**5**),齐墩果酸(**6**),3-表-蒲公英赛醇(**7**),当药醇苷(**8**),间羟基苯甲醇(**9**),邻苯二甲酸二甲酯(**10**),邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯(**11**),3,4-二羟基苯甲酸(**12**)和正三十一烷醇(**13**), β -谷甾醇(**14**)和胡萝卜苷(**15**),其中,化合物**4~5,7,9~13**和**15**为首次从西南獐牙菜中分离得到。

收稿日期:2011-03-29 接受日期:2011-06-30

基金项目:国家杰出青年科学基金项目(81025023)

*通讯作者 Tel:86-871-5223265;E-mail:chenjj@mail.kib.ac.cn

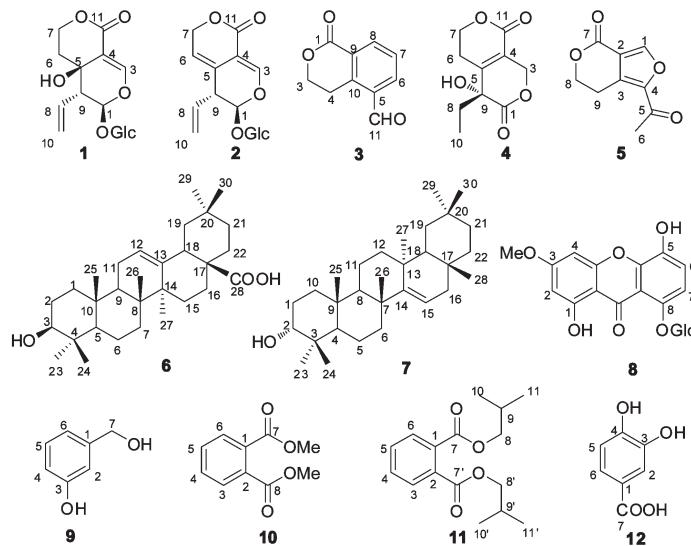


图 1 化合物 1~12 的结构

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1-12

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与材料

熔点用四川大学科学仪器厂生产的 XRC-1 型显微熔点仪测定,温度未校正;质谱(MS)用 API QSTAR Pulsar 四极杆飞行时间质谱仪和 AutoSpec Premier P776 三扇型双聚焦磁质谱仪测定;核磁共振谱(¹H、¹³C NMR)用 Bruker AM-400、DRX-500 和 BRUKER AVANCE III-600 型超导核磁共振波谱仪测定,以 TMS(四甲基硅烷)为内标;旋光用 Jasco P-1020 全自动旋光仪测定,柱色谱硅胶(200~300 目)和薄层色谱硅胶(GF₂₅₄)为青岛美高集团有限公司生产;Sephadex LH-20 为 Pharmacia 公司产品;西南獐牙菜于 2008 年 12 月采自云南楚雄,经中国科学院昆明植物所雷立功副研究员鉴定为 *Swertia cincta* Burkill., 标本(N0. 2008-11-3)存放于中国科学院昆明植物研究所抗病毒与天然药物化学研究组。

1.2 提取与分离

西南獐牙菜干燥全草(5.0 kg),粉碎后依次用 90% 和 50% 乙醇回流提取 3 次,每次用量 50.0 L,回流 2 h。合并 90% 和 50% 乙醇提取液,减压浓缩至小体积。浓缩液加水稀释至 20.0 L,依次用石油醚(10.0 L × 3)、乙酸乙酯(10.0 L × 3)和正丁醇(10.0 L × 3)萃取,减压回收溶剂得到石油醚萃取部分(25.0 g),乙酸乙酯萃取部分(155.0 g),正丁醇萃取部分(210.0 g)以及水部分(650.0 g)。乙酸

乙酯萃取部分(155.0 g)经硅胶柱(11.0 × 70.0 cm,2.2 kg)层析,氯仿/甲醇(100/0,95/5,90/10,80/20,0/100)梯度洗脱,经硅胶 TLC 检测合并相同流分,得到 7 个组分(A~G)。组分 A(7.0 g)经硅胶柱(3.0 × 50.0 cm,200 g)层析,石油醚/丙酮(90/10~50/50)梯度洗脱,得到 3 个组分 A-1~A-3。组分 A-1(1.0 g)经多次硅胶柱(1.4 × 30.0 cm,30.0 g)层析,石油醚/乙酸乙酯(90/10);氯仿/丙酮(98/2)和石油醚/丙酮(95/5)洗脱得到 10(70.0 mg),11(30.0 mg),14(50.0 mg)。组分 A-2(500.0 mg),经硅胶柱(1.4 × 23.0 cm,20.0 g)层析,氯仿/丙酮(95/5)洗脱,得到 7(20.0 mg)。组分 B(5.5 g),经硅胶柱(2.0 × 50.0 cm,150.0 g)层析,氯仿/丙酮(95/5~70/30)梯度洗脱,得到 5 个组分 B-1~B-5。组分 B-1(750.0 mg)经硅胶柱层析,石油醚/丙酮(90/10)洗脱,再经重结晶(甲醇)得到 3(380.0 mg),5(10 mg)和 4(10 mg)。组分 B-2(1.5 g)经过硅胶柱(1.4 × 30.0 cm,30.0 g)层析,氯仿/丙酮(90/10~70/30)梯度洗脱,再通过多次柱层析, Sephadex LH-20(氯仿/甲醇 = 1/1)和硅胶柱(氯仿/甲醇 = 98/2)纯化,得到化合物 6(310.0 mg),13(30.0 mg)和 9(25.0 mg)。组分 B-3(0.5 g)经过硅胶柱(1.4 × 30.0 cm,30.0 g)层析,氯仿/甲醇(95/5~90/10)梯度洗脱,进一步通过 Sephadex LH-20(甲醇)纯化得到化合物 15(20.0 mg),2(18 mg)和 1(30.0 mg)。组分 B-4(200.0 mg)经过硅胶柱(1.4 × 30.0 cm,30.0 g)层析,氯仿/甲醇(85/15)洗脱,

进一步通过重结晶(甲醇)得到化合物**8**(20.0 mg)和**12**(20 mg)。

2 结构鉴定

化合物1 淡黄色粉末, FAB-MS (-) m/z : 373 [M-H]⁻, 179, 141; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 7.64(1H, s, H-3), 5.72(1H, br s, H-1), 5.42~5.28(3H, m, H-8, 10), 4.75(1H, dd, J =11.2, 5.0 Hz, H-7a), 4.64(1H, d, J =7.9 Hz, H-1'), 4.35(1H, dd, J =11.2, 5.0 Hz, H-7b), 3.89(1H, br d, J =11.9 Hz, H-6'a), 3.67(1H, dd, J =11.9, 5.6 Hz, H-6'b), 3.39-3.21(4H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5'), 2.94(1H, d, J =8.9 Hz, H-9), 1.92(1H, ddd, J =13.2, 11.2, 5.0 Hz, H-6a), 1.74(1H, br d, J =13.2 Hz, H-6b); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 168.1(s, C-11), 154.9(d, C-3), 133.9(d, C-8), 121.3(t, C-10), 108.8(s, C-4), 100.3(d, C-1'), 99.2(d, C-1), 78.5(d, C-5'), 77.7(d, C-3'), 74.3(d, C-2'), 71.4(d, C-4'), 66.0(t, C-7), 64.3(s, C-5), 62.6(t, C-6'), 51.9(d, C-9), 33.8(t, C-6)。与参考文献对照, 化合物**1** 鉴定为獐牙菜苦苷^[10]。

化合物2 淡黄色粉末, ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 7.45(1H, s, H-3), 5.76(1H, m, H-6), 5.67(1H, m, H-8), 5.62(1H, br s, H-1), 5.23(2H, m, H-10), 5.04(2H, m, H-7), 4.65(1H, d, J =7.9 Hz, H-1'), 3.90(1H, dd, J =11.9, 1.9 Hz, H-6'a), 3.67(1H, dd, J =11.9, 5.6 Hz, H-6'b), 3.36~3.13(4H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5'); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 166.3(s, C-11), 150.6(d, C-3), 135.0(d, C-8), 127.0(s, C-5), 118.6(t, C-10), 117.2(d, C-6), 104.9(s, C-4), 100.2(d, C-1'), 98.5(d, C-1), 78.4(d, C-5'), 77.9(d, C-3'), 74.5(d, C-2'), 71.5(d, C-4'), 70.9(t, C-7), 62.8(t, C-6'), 46.6(d, C-9)。以上数据与龙胆苦苷基本一致^[11]。

化合物3 粉红色针晶, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 10.20(1H, s, H-11), 8.37(1H, dd, J =7.5, 1.0 Hz, H-6), 8.05(1H, dd, J =7.5, 1.0 Hz, H-8), 7.62(1H, t, J =8.0 Hz, H-7), 4.55(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-3), 3.56(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-4); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 191.9(d, C-11), 164.0(s, C-1), 141.1(s, C-10), 138.5(d, C-6), 135.7(d, C-8), 132.6(s, C-5), 127.8(d, C-7), 127.7(s, C-9), 66.7(t, C-3), 24.6(t, C-4)。以上数据与文献报道基本

一致, 故鉴定为红白金花内酯^[12]。

化合物4 无色方晶, $[\alpha]_{D}^{19}$ -14.3 (c 0.19, CHCl₃); ESI-MS (+) m/z : 447[2M+Na]⁺, 235[M+Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (C₅D₅N, 400 MHz) δ : 5.34(1H, d, J =16.1 Hz, H-3a), 5.19(1H, d, J =16.1 Hz, H-3b), 4.42(2H, m, H-7), 2.89(1H, m, H-6a), 2.72(1H, m, H-6b), 2.04(1H, m, H-8a), 1.90(1H, m, H-8b), 1.00(3H, t, J =7.4 Hz, H-10); ¹³C NMR (C₅D₅N, 100 MHz) δ : 172.7(s, C-1), 162.2(s, C-11), 154.5(s, C-5), 120.6(s, C-4), 73.0(s, C-9), 67.1(t, C-7), 66.6(t, C-3), 31.3(t, C-8), 23.2(t, C-6), 8.3(q, C-10)。由以上数据, 化合物**4** 鉴定为(-)龙胆内酯^[13]。

化合物5 白色针晶, ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 8.41(1H, s, H-1), 4.55(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-9), 3.19(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-8), 2.50(3H, s, H-6); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 189.7(s, C-5), 163.4(s, C-7), 150.6(d, C-1), 148.7(s, C-4), 130.1(s, C-3), 118.7(s, C-2), 69.9(t, C-9), 26.9(q, C-6), 22.3(t, C-8); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 8.13(1H, s, H-1), 4.52(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-9), 3.20(2H, t, J =6.0 Hz, H-8), 2.52(3H, s, H-6); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 188.4(s, C-5), 160.8(s, C-7), 148.1(d, C-1), 147.2(s, C-4), 128.2(s, C-3), 117.5(s, C-2), 68.4(t, C-9), 26.8(q, C-6), 21.3(t, C-8)。以上数据与文献报道的 angelone 数据基本一致^[14]。

化合物6 白色粉末, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 5.27(1H, t, J =3.4 Hz, H-12), 3.20(1H, m, H-3), 2.80(1H, dd, J =10.0, 5.9 Hz, H-18), 1.53(3H, s, Me-27), 1.11(3H, s, Me-30), 1.00(3H, s, Me-29), 0.96(3H, s, Me-26), 0.94(3H, s, Me-25), 0.87(3H, s, Me-24), 0.80(3H, s, Me-23); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 181.9(s, C-28), 143.9(s, C-13), 122.2(d, C-12), 78.9(d, C-3), 55.1(d, C-5), 47.6(s, C-17), 47.6(d, C-9), 46.5(s, C-14), 46.0(t, C-19), 41.1(d, C-18), 38.6(s, C-8), 38.3(s, C-4), 37.0(s, C-10), 33.8(t, C-22), 33.0(t, C-23), 32.5(t, C-7), 32.4(s, C-20), 30.6(q, C-29), 28.5(t, C-1), 28.0(q, C-23), 27.6(t, C-2), 26.9(t, C-15), 25.8(q, C-27), 23.5(q, C-30), 23.3(t, C-16), 23.0(t, C-11), 18.2(t, C-6), 16.9(q, C-26), 15.5(q, C-24), 15.2(q, C-25)。以上数据与文献报

道的齐墩果酸数据基本一致^[15]。

化合物 7 无色针晶, EI-MS m/z : 427 [M + H]⁺ (54), 412 (46), 302 (75), 287 (71), 269 (65), 257 (51), 218 (65), 204 (100), 189 (65), 175 (55), 161 (50), 149 (63), 135 (89), 121 (73), 107 (74), 95 (74), 81 (70), 69 (88); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 5.53 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 3.1 Hz, H-15), 3.41 (1H, t, J = 2.7 Hz, H-3), 1.10 (3H, s), 0.96 (3H, s), 0.96 (3H, s), 0.95 (3H, s), 0.92 (3H, s), 0.92 (3H, s), 0.87 (3H, s), 0.83 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 158.1 (s, C-14), 116.7 (d, C-15), 76.2 (d, C-3), 49.2 (d, C-9), 48.9 (d, C-5), 48.7 (d, C-18), 41.2 (t, C-19), 39.0 (s, C-8), 38.1 (s, C-4), 37.7 (t, C-1), 37.5 (s, C-10), 37.3 (s, C-13), 36.6 (t, C-16), 35.7 (s, C-17), 35.1 (t, C-12), 33.7 (t, C-7), 33.3 (q, C-29), 33.0 (t, C-21), 32.2 (t, C-22), 29.9 (q, C-26), 29.8 (q, C-28), 28.8 (s, C-20), 28.2 (q, C-23), 26.0 (q, C-27), 25.0 (t, C-2), 22.1 (q, C-24), 21.2 (q, C-30), 18.7 (t, C-6), 17.4 (t, C-11), 15.2 (q, C-25)。与参考文献对照, 化合物 7 鉴定为 3-表-蒲公英赛醇^[16]。

化合物 8 黄色粉末, ¹H NMR (C₅D₅N, 500 MHz) δ : 7.61 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-7), 7.40 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-6), 6.51 (1H, s, H-4), 6.22 (1H, s, H-2), 5.49 (1H, d, J = 7.3 Hz, H-1'), 4.64-4.20 (6H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5', 6'), 3.62 (3H, s, OMe); ¹³C NMR (C₅D₅N, 150 MHz) δ : 182.8 (s, C-9), 167.4 (s, C-3), 164.5 (s, C-1), 157.8 (s, C-4a), 151.4 (s, C-8), 146.8 (s, C-4b), 143.3 (s, C-5), 122.6 (d, C-6), 114.0 (d, C-8a), 113.6 (s, C-7), 106.2 (d, C-1'), 105.2 (s, C-8b), 98.3 (d, C-2), 92.7 (d, C-4), 80.0 (d, C-5'), 78.4 (d, C-3'), 75.9 (d, C-2'), 71.8 (d, C-4'), 63.1 (t, C-6'), 56.4 (q, OMe); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ : 7.28 (1H, d, J = 8.9 Hz, H-7), 7.11 (1H, d, J = 8.9 Hz, H-6), 6.56 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-2), 6.35 (1H, d, J = 2.2 Hz, H-2'), 5.00 (2H, m, H-6'), 4.79 (1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 4.64 (1H, t, J = 5.9 Hz, H-3'), 3.87 (3H, s, OMe), 3.50-3.16 (3H, m, H-2', 4', 5'); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆, 125 MHz) δ : 181.1 (s, C-9), 166.3 (s, C-3), 162.7 (s, C-1), 156.4 (s, C-4a), 149.4 (s, C-8), 145.0 (s, C-4b), 141.0 (s, C-5), 121.1 (d, C-6), 112.4 (d, C-7), 111.9 (s, C-8a), 103.5 (s, C-8b), 103.1 (d, C-1'), 97.2 (d, C-

2), 92.2 (d, C-4), 77.4 (d, C-5'), 76.1 (d, C-3'), 73.5 (d, C-2'), 69.8 (d, C-4'), 60.8 (t, C-6'), 56.1 (q, OMe)。与参考文献对照, 与当药醇苷数据基本一致^[10,17]。

化合物 9 无色针晶, EI-MS m/z : 124 [M]⁺ (100), 123 (62), 107 (35), 106 (37), 105 (46), 95 (75), 77 (40); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 7.10 (1H, t, J = 5.2 Hz, H-5), 6.76 (1H, s, H-2), 6.73 (1H, d, J = 5.2 Hz, H-6), 6.67 (1H, d, J = 5.2 Hz, H-4), 4.50 (2H, s, H-7); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 156.7 (s, C-3), 142.4 (s, C-1), 129.5 (d, C-5), 118.2 (d, C-6), 114.4 (d, C-4), 113.6 (d, C-2), 64.4 (t, C-7)。以上数据与间羟基苯甲醇数据基本一致^[18]。

化合物 10 无色油状物, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 7.70 (2H, m, H-3, 6), 7.53 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 3.89 (6H, s, OMe \times 2); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 168.0 (s, C-7, 8), 131.8 (s, C-1, 2), 131.1 (d, C-3, 6), 128.8 (d, C-4, 5), 52.6 (s, OMe \times 2)。由以上数据, 该化合物鉴定为邻苯二甲酸二甲酯^[19]。

化合物 11 无色油状物, EI-MS m/z : 279 [M + H]⁺ (47), 223 (17), 205 (44), 149 (100), 104 (16); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 7.63 (2H, m, H-3, 6), 7.43 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 4.01 (4H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-8, 8'), 1.95 (2H, m, H-9, 9'), 0.90 (12H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-10, 10', 11, 11'); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 167.4 (s, C-7, 7'), 132.3 (s, C-1, 2), 130.8 (d, C-3, 6), 128.7 (d, C-4, 5), 71.6 (t, C-8, 8'), 27.6 (d, C-9, 9'), 19.0 (q, C-10, 10', 11, 11')。与参考文献对照, 将其鉴定为邻苯二甲酸二异丁酯^[20]。

化合物 12 紫色粉末, ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz) δ : 7.43 (1H, s, H-2), 7.42 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-6), 6.80 (1H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 150 MHz) δ : 170.4 (s, C-7), 151.5 (s, C-4), 146.0 (s, C-3), 123.9 (d, C-6), 123.2 (s, C-1), 117.7 (s, C-2), 115.7 (s, C-5)。以上数据与 3,4-二羟基苯甲酸数据基本一致^[21]。

化合物 13 白色粉末, EI-MS m/z : 451 [M-H]⁺ (1), 427 (30), 421 (3), 412 (5), 393 (10), 365 (40), 337 (35), 302 (32), 287 (18), 204 (45), 125 (40), 111 (63), 97 (80), 83 (87), 69 (88), 57 (100); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 3.64 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, H-1), 1.57 (2H, m, H-2), 1.42 [56H, m, H-(3-

30)], 0.86 (3H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-31); ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ : 63.1 (t, C-1), 32.8 (t, C-2), 31.9 (t, C-29), 29.6 [t, C-(7-25)], 29.4 [t, C-(4-6)], 29.3 [t, C-(26-28)], 25.7 (t, C-3), 22.7 (t, C-30), 14.1 (q, C-31)。与参考文献对照, 将其鉴定为正三十一烷醇^[22]。

化合物 **14** 和 **15** 通过 TLC 与标准品比对, 分别鉴定为 β -谷甾醇和胡萝卜苷。

参考文献

- Editorial Board of Flora of China(中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会). *Flora of China*(中国植物志). Beijing: Science Press, 1988. 62:408.
- Editorial Board of Flora of Yunnan(云南植物志编辑委员会). *Flora of Yunnan*(云南植物志). Beijing: Science Press, 2000. 11:693.
- Sui YH(隋艳华), Zhao JQ(赵加泉), Cui SK(崔世奎), et al. 香附、青皮、刺梨、茵陈、西南獐牙菜对大鼠胆汁分泌作用的比较. *Henan Tradit Chin Med*(河南中医), 1993, 13:19-20,44.
- Editorial Board of Chinese Pharmacopoeia(中国药典编委会). *Chinese Pharmacopoeia*(中华人民共和国药典). Beijing: China Medical Science and Technology Press, 2010. 182.
- Zhang JW(张俊巍), Mao Q(茅青). Studies on the chemical constituents of *Swertia cincta* Burkill. *Acta Pharm Sin*(药学学报), 1984, 19:819-824.
- Gao GY(高光跃), Li M(李鸣), Feng MX(冯毓秀), et al. Determination of effective constituents in 11 *Swertia* and related plants HPLC. *Acta Pharm Sin*(药学学报), 1994, 29: 910-914.
- Ji LJ(纪兰菊), Bao Y(保怡), Chen GC(陈桂琛), et al. Determination of active constituents in fifteen species *Swertia* of genus by high performance liquid chromatography. *Acta Bot Boreal Occident Sin*(西北植物学报), 2004, 24: 1298-1302.
- Xia CL(夏从龙), Zhang H(张浩), Liu GM(刘光明), et al. Quantitative HPLC analysis of four effective components in *Swertia* genus and related plants. *Chin J Pharm Anal*(药物分析杂志), 2007, 27:1161-1164.
- Geng CA, Wang LJ, Zhang XM, et al. Anti-hepatitis B virus active lactones from the traditional Chinese herb: *Swertia milleensis*. *Chem-Eur J*, 2011, 17, 3893-3903.
- Wang HL(王洪玲), Geng CA(耿长安), Zhang XM(张雪梅), et al. Chemical constituents of *Swertia macrosperma*. *Chin J Chin Mater Med*(中国中药杂志), 2010, 35:3161-3164.
- Zhang YJ(张颖君), Yang CR(杨崇仁). Chemical studies on *Gentianella azurea*, a Tibetan medicinal plant. *Acta Bot Yunnan*(云南植物研究), 1994, 16:401-406.
- Nie RL(聂瑞麟), He RY(何仁远). The erythrocentaurin and swermirin from *Swertia milleensis*. *Acta Bot Yunnan*(云南植物研究), 1984, 6:325-328.
- Suhr JH, Arends P, Jensen B. Gentiolactone, a secoiridoid dilactone from *Gentiana purpurea*. *Phytochemistry*, 1978, 17: 135-138.
- Mulholland DA, Langlois A, Randrianarivelojosia M, et al. The structural elucidation of a novel iridoid derivative from *Tachiadenus longiflorus* (Gentianaceae) using the LSD programme and quantum chemical computations. *Phytochem Anal*, 2006, 17:87-90.
- Tan P(谭沛), Liu YL(刘永漋), Hou CY(侯翠英). Structure of swertiapuniside from *Swertia punicea* Hemsl. *Acta Pharm Sin*(药学学报), 1992, 7:476-479.
- Jiang CY(姜春勇), Mu SZ(穆淑珍), Deng B(邓彬), et al. Studies on the chemical constituents from *Euphorbia chrysocoma*. *J Chin Med Mater*(中药材), 2009, 32:1390-1392.
- Yu Y(于莹), Wang SS(王世盛), Ding FJ(丁凤娟), et al. Isolation and identification of the chemical constituents from *Swertia yunnanensis* Burk. *Chin J Med Chem*(中国药物化学杂志), 2010, 20:125-128.
- Zhan R(詹睿), Liu Y(刘莹), Chen YG(陈业高). Study on the chemical constituents from *Pholidota protracta*. *J Hainan Normal Univ*(海南师范大学学报), 2010, 33: 72-75.
- Wang L(王莉), Xiao HB(肖红斌), Liang XM(梁鑫森). Studies on chemical constituents of *Gastrodia elata*. *Chin Trad Herb Drug*(中草药), 2003, 34:584-585.
- Zuo W(左伟), Luo DQ(罗都强). Research on the chemical components of the fruit bodies of *Boletus calopus*. *J Anhui Agri Sci*(安徽农业科学), 2010, 38:2356-2357, 2361.
- Wang Y(王艳), Zhang CF(张朝凤), Zhang M(张勉). Chemical constituents in roots of *Curcuma kwangsiensis*. *Pharm Clin Res*(药学与临床研究), 2010, 18: 274-275, 278.
- Xiang Y(祥宇), Yao YZ(姚源璋), Zhou QX(周秋香), et al. A new flavone glycoside from *Salsola collina*. *Chin Trad Herb Drug*(中草药), 2009, 40:1858-1860.