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平滑苍耳果实化学成分研究

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摘要:利用各种色谱技术,从平滑苍耳干燥果实 95% 乙醇提取物中分离得到 9 个化合物。运用质谱、核磁等波谱学技术鉴定了它们的结构,分别为二氢苍耳烯吡喃(dihydro-xanthienopyran, 1)、苍耳烯吡喃(xanthienopyran, 2)、地芰普内脂(loliolide, 3)、3-isopropyl-5-acetoxycyclohexene-2-one-1(4)、(E)-2,5-dihydroxycinnamic acid(5)、咖啡酸(caffic acid, 6)、咖啡酸乙酯(caffic acid ethyl ester, 7)、绿原酸(chlorogenic acid, 8)、甲氧基寿菊素(axillarin, 9)。其中化合物 1 为新化合物,化合物 2~9 均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 平滑苍耳; 菊科; 二氢苍耳烯吡喃

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Chemical Constituents from Fruits of *Xanthium chinense* Mill.

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Abstract: Ninecompounds were isolated from *Xanthiumchinense*. By means of ESI-MS and NMR, their structures were identified as dihydro-xanthienopyran (1), xanthienopyran (2), oliolide (3), 3-isopropyl-5-acetoxycyclohexene-2-one-1 (4), (E)-2,5-dihydroxycinna-mic acid (5), caffic acid (6), caffic acid ethyl ester (7), chlorogenic acid (8), axillarin (9). Among 1~9, 1 was obtained as a new compounds, while 2~9 were first isolated from *X. chinense*.

Key words: *Xanthiumchinense* Mill.; Compositae; dihydro-xanthienopyran

苍耳属 *Xanthium* 隶属于菊科 Compositae, 包含约 25 个种, 主要分布于南美和中美洲、欧洲、亚洲和北非^[1]。平滑苍耳(*Xanthium chinense* Mill.)为苍耳属植物, 分布于北美洲、中国和日本^[2]。

本课题组此前对平滑苍耳的化学成分进行了研究, 报道了其中的二聚倍半萜类成分^[1]。作为系统研究的一部分, 通过进一步研究, 从中分离鉴定了 9 个化合物, 包括二氢苍耳烯吡喃(dihydro-xanthienopyran, 1)、苍耳烯吡喃(xanthienopyran, 2)、地芰普内脂(loliolide, 3)、3-isopropyl-5-acetoxycyclohexene-2-one-1(4)、(E)-2,5-dihydroxycinnamic acid(5)、咖啡酸(caffic acid, 6)、咖啡酸乙酯(caffic acid ethyl ester, 7)、绿原酸(chlorogenic acid, 8)、甲氧基寿菊素(axillarin, 9)。

1 仪器与材料

Agilent 1100 Series LC-MSD-Trap-SL 型质谱仪;

Inova 500 M 型核磁共振仪。聚酰胺, 30~60 目, 江苏常州长丰化工有限公司; 大孔树脂, D101, 天津南开大学化工厂; 硅藻土, 国药集团化学试剂有限公司; 反向硅胶, Rp-C₁₈ (40~75 μm), 日本 Fuji Silysia 公司; 高效液相色谱仪, Shimadzu LC-6AD, SPD-6A 紫外检测器; YMC-Pack ODS-A 制备型色谱柱 (20 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)。

实验用药材于 2013 年 9 月采自广西省, 并经中国医学科学院药物研究所马林副研究员鉴定为 *X. chinense* Mill., 标本现保存于中国医学科学院药物研究所植物标本室 (No. ID-S-2522)。

2 提取与分离

平滑苍耳 *X. chinense* Mill. 干燥果实 76 kg, 粉碎后用 95% 乙醇加热回流提取 3 次, 每次 2 h。提取液经减压浓缩得到浸膏 8.8 kg; 将浸膏混悬于水中, 依次用石油醚、二氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取, 减压回收溶剂分别得到石油醚部位 6.6 kg、二氯甲烷部位 270 g、乙酸乙酯部位 130 g、正丁醇部位 50 g。二氯甲烷部位经聚酰胺柱色谱, 依次用水、30% 乙

醇、60%乙醇、95%乙醇洗脱,得到B1~B4四个组分;B3经MCI中压柱色谱,依次用20%、40%、60%、80%、100%甲醇洗脱,得到B3a~B3e五个组分;B3c经制备型HPLC纯化,得到化合物**1**(5 mg)、**2**(36 mg);B3a经制备型HPLC纯化,得到化合物**3**

(8 mg)、**4**(9 mg)、**5**(12 mg);B3b经制备型HPLC纯化,得到化合物**6**(2 mg)、**7**(9 mg)、**8**(2 mg);B3d经ODS、Sephadex LH-20纯化,得到化合物**9**(7 mg)(图1)。

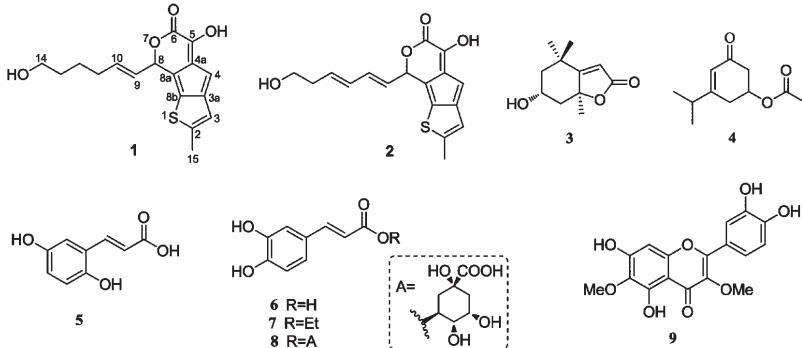


图1 化合物1~9的化学结构

Fig. 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1-9

3 结构鉴定

化合物1黄色粉末;ESI-MS m/z 319 [M + H]⁺。HR-ESI-MS m/z 319.09992 [M + H]⁺,确定其分子式为C₁₇H₁₈O₄S,分子不饱和度为9。与化合物**2**的¹H和¹³C NMR数据相比较,化合物**1**的¹³C NMR显示出10个双键碳信号,¹H-NMR显示出1组反式双键质子信号 $\delta_{\text{H}} 5.54$ (dd, $J = 15.6, 7.2$ Hz)和

表1 化合物1和2的¹H和¹³C NMR数据(DMSO-*d*₆)

Table 1 ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of compounds 1 and 2

$\delta_{\text{H}} 5.97$ (dt, $J = 15.6, 7.2$ Hz);表明化合物**1**比化合物**2**少一个双键,与分子式一致。化合物**1**的HMBC图谱信息显示反式双键质子 $\delta_{\text{H}} 5.54$ 和5.97分别与连氧次甲基碳 $\delta_{\text{C}} 81.5$ 和亚甲基碳 $\delta_{\text{C}} 31.8$ 存在偶合关系,表明化合物**1**保留了化合物**2**中C9-C10双键,而C11-C12双键被还原。由此确定了化合物**1**的结构为11,12-dihydro-xanthienopyran。化合物**1**的¹H和¹³C NMR数据见表1。

No.	1(600 MHz)		2(500 MHz)	
	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR
2		143.5		143.5
3	7.19 d(1.2)	121.5	7.20 s	121.5
3a		143.9		144.0
4	7.42 s	114.0	7.42 s	114.0
4a		120.2		120.1
5	10.20 s	150.6	10.21 s	150.5
6		169.7		169.5
8	6.08 d(7.2)	81.5	6.15 d(7.0)	81.2
8a		135.0		134.8
8b		125.0		125.3
9	5.54 dd(15.6,7.2)	125.2	5.66 dd(15.0,7.0)	125.4
10	5.97 dt(15.6,7.2)	136.4	6.45 dd(15.5,11.0)	134.8
11	2.05 m	31.8	6.12 dd,(15.0,11.0)	130.6

No.	1(600 MHz)		2(500 MHz)	
	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR	¹ H NMR	¹³ C NMR
12	1.40 m	25.3	5.82 dt(15.5,7.0)	134.7
13	1.40 m	32.3	2.21 q(6.5)	36.3
14	3.37 m	60.9	3.43 t(6.5)	60.8
15	2.59 s	16.3	2.59 s	16.3

化合物 2 黄色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 317 [M + H]⁺。化合物 2 的¹H 和¹³C NMR 数据见表 1。以上数据与文献^[3]对照基本一致, 鉴定该化合物为苍耳烯吡喃(xanthienopyran)。

化合物 3 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 197 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR(CD₃OD, 500 MHz)δ: 4.16(1H, m, H-3), 5.70(1H, s, H-7), 1.22(3H, s, H-9), 1.45(3H, s, H-10), 1.69(3H, s, H-11); ¹³C NMR(CD₃OD, 125 MHz)δ: 37.1(C-1), 47.9(C-2), 67.1(C-3), 46.4(C-4), 88.8(C-5), 185.6(C-6), 113.2(C-7), 174.4(C-8), 27.3(C-9), 31.0(C-10), 26.8(C-11)。以上数据与文献^[4]对照基本一致, 鉴定该化合物为地芰普内脂(loliolide)。

化合物 4 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 197 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR(CD₃OD, 500 MHz)δ: 5.80(1H, s, H-2), 1.98(1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 6.0 Hz, H-4a), 1.55(1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-4b), 4.25(1H, m, H-5), 2.46(1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 7.0 Hz, H-6a), 1.79(1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-6b), 1.60(1H, m, H-7), 1.47(3H, m, H-9), 1.27(3H, m, H-8), 1.78(3H, s, H-11); ¹³C NMR(CD₃OD, 125 MHz)δ: 187.0(C-1), 111.9(C-2), 87.3(C-3), 45.8(C-4), 65.1(C-5), 47.5(C-6), 35.8(C-7), 25.7(C-8), 26.0(C-9), 174.4(C-10), 29.6(C-11)。以上数据与文献^[5]对照基本一致, 鉴定该化合物为 3-isopropyl-5-acetoxyhexene-2-one-1。

化合物 5 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 181 [M + H]⁺。¹H NMR(CD₃OD, 500 MHz)δ: 6.97(1H, d, 7.5, H-3), 6.70(1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-4), 7.28(1H, s, H-6), 6.71(1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, H-7), 5.66(1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, H-8); ¹³C NMR(CD₃OD, 125 MHz)δ: 128.5(C-1), 149.3(C-2), 118.0(C-3), 115.7(C-4), 147.4(C-5), 123.2(C-6), 147.7(C-7), 116.8(C-8), 170.7(C-9)。以上数据与文献^[6]对照一致, 鉴定该化合物为 (*E*)-2,5-dihydroxycinnamic acid。

化合物 6 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 179 [M - H]⁻。¹H NMR(CD₃OD, 500 MHz)δ: 7.47(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 6.97(1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.87(1H, dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.71(1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-5), 6.16(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8); ¹³C NMR(CD₃OD, 125 MHz)δ: 128.1(C-1), 115.4(C-2), 149.8(C-3), 147.1(C-4), 116.8(C-5), 123.1(C-6), 147.3(C-7), 115.8(C-8), 171.3(C-9)。以上数据与文献^[7]对照一致, 鉴定该化合物为咖啡酸(caffeoic acid)。

化合物 7 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 231 [M + Na]⁺, 207 [M-H]⁻。¹H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz)δ: 7.45(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 7.04(1H, brs, H-2), 6.98(1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6), 6.75(1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.24(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8), 4.14(2H, q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-1'), 1.23(3H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-2'); ¹³C NMR(DMSO-*d*₆, 125 MHz)δ: 125.8(C-1), 114.3(C-2), 148.9(C-3), 145.4(C-4), 116.2(C-5), 121.7(C-6), 146.0(C-7), 115.2(C-8), 166.9(C-9), 60.6(C-1'), 14.6(C-2')。以上数据与文献^[7]对照基本一致, 鉴定该化合物为咖啡酸乙酯(caffeoic acid ethyl ester)。

化合物 8 白色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 353 [M - H]⁻。¹H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz)δ: 7.50(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 6.98(1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.89(1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.72(1H, dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5), 6.20(1H, d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, H-8), 5.27, 4.11, 3.67(H-10, 11, 12), 2.11-2.18, 1.98~2.04(H-13, 15); ¹³C NMR(DMSO-*d*₆, 125 MHz)δ: 128.1(C-1), 115.4(C-2), 149.9(C-3), 147.1(C-4), 116.8(C-5), 123.3(C-6), 147.4(C-7), 115.5(C-8), 168.9(C-9), 76.4(C-10), 72.2(C-11), 71.6(C-12), 39.1(C-13), 73.7(C-14), 38.5(C-15), 177.3(C-16)。以上数据与文献^[8]对照基本一致, 故确定该化合物为绿原酸(chlorogenic acid)。

化合物 9 黄色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z* 345 [M -

$\text{H}]^-$. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 7.43 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-6'), 6.90 (1H, dd, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5'), 7.53 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.50 (1H, s, H-8), 3.77 (3H, s, OMe-3), 3.74 (3H, s, OMe-6); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 125 MHz) δ : 155.5 (C-2), 137.3 (C-3), 178.0 (C-4), 151.6 (C-5), 131.2 (C-6), 157.9 (C-7), 93.9 (C-8), 152.3 (C-9), 104.3 (C-10), 120.8 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-2'), 145.2 (C-3'), 148.7 (C-4'), 115.7 (C-5'), 120.5 (C-6'), 59.9 (OCH₃-3), 59.7 (OCH₃-6)。以上数据与文献^[9]对照一致, 鉴定该化合物为甲氧基寿菊素(axillarin)。

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