

黑果枸杞正丁醇部位的酚性化合物

徐小斌^{1,2}, 晏永明³, 程永现^{1,2,3*}¹河南中医药大学, 郑州 450008; ²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 650201; ³深圳大学医学部药学院, 深圳 518060

摘要: 采用色谱法从黑果枸杞中分离得到 7 个化合物, 借助波谱学方法鉴定了它们的结构, 分别鉴定为 2-*O*-(3-甲氧基-4,5-二羟基苯甲酰基)-4-羟基-6-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖基苯乙酸(1)、绿原酸(2)、绿原酸甲酯(3)、glucoacetosyringone(4)、丁香酸(5)、对羟基苯甲醛(6)和 3,4-二羟基-5-甲氧基苯甲酸甲酯(7)。其中化合物 1 为新化合物, 化合物 4 和 7 为首次从本属中被分离得到。

关键词: 黑果枸杞; 茄科; 绿原酸; 糖苷

中图分类号: R284.1; Q946.9

文献标识码: A

DOI: 10.16333/j.1001-6880.2018.9.014

Phenolic Compounds from the *n*-BuOH Extract of *Lycium ruthenicum*XU Xiao-bin^{1,2}, YAN Yong-ming³, CHENG Yong-xian^{1,2,3*}¹Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou 450008, China;²State Key Laboratory of Phytochemistry and Plant Resources in West China, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650201, China;³School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Shenzhen University Health Science Center, Shenzhen 518060, China

Abstract: Seven compounds were isolated from the fruits of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. Their structures were identified as 2-*O*-(3-Methoxyl-4, 5-dihydroxybenzoyl)-4-hydroxy-6-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-phenylacetic acid (1), chlorogenic acid (2), chlorogenic acid methyl ester (3), glucoacetosyringone (4), syringic acid (5), *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (6), and 3,4-dihydroxy-5-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester (7). Among them, compound 1 is a new substance. In addition, compounds 4 and 7 were isolated from the genus *Lycium* for the first time.

Key words: *Lycium ruthenicum*; solanaceae; chlorogenic acid; glucosides

黑果枸杞 (*Lycium ruthenicum* Murr.) 为茄科 (Solanaceae) 枸杞属 (*Lycium*) 植物, 因其果实为黑色而得名。该植物主要分布于我国的西北地区如青海等省^[1], 生长于高山沙林、盐化沙地、荒漠河岸林中, 为我国西部特有的沙漠植物品种。黑果枸杞的果实味甘, 性平, 可清心热, 《晶珠本草》记载, 其可用于治疗心热病、心脏病、月经不调、停经等, 且药效显著^[2,3]。由于黑果枸杞的果实也可食用, 近年来在市场上较为风靡, 价格也十分昂贵, 为此青海、新疆等地区开始大面积种植。尽管黑果枸杞已作为食材使用, 但目前尚未被批准为新资源食品原料, 从而制约了其作为食品或功能性食品的开发。过去的化学研究表明黑果枸杞含有多糖、总黄酮、花青苷、原花青素、甜菜碱、鞣质类物质以及必需氨基酸和非必需氨基酸等^[4-6]。药理学研究显示花青苷具有抗氧

化、抗衰老、抗辐射等作用, 多糖类可通过降低丙二醛含量、提高肌糖原和肝糖原储备量, 从而呈现出较好的抗疲劳作用, 而总黄酮则可通过升高 HDL-C 含量表现出较好的调节血脂作用^[7-10]。虽然业界对黑枸杞的成分有所研究, 但仍缺乏深入, 一定程度上制约了其深度开发。基于此, 我们对黑果枸杞的干燥果实进行了研究, 从中分离和鉴定了 7 个化合物, 其中化合物 1 为新成分, 化合物 4 和 7 系从本属中首次分离得到。该研究进一步丰富了黑果枸杞的化学成分并为相关产品研发提供了科学数据。

1 仪器与材料

Shimadzu UV2401PC 紫外可见光分光光度仪; Bruker Avance III 400 MHz 和 Bruker Avance 600 MHz 核磁共振仪 (TMS 为内标, δ 为 ppm, J 为 Hz); 硅胶 GF₂₅₄ (青岛海洋化工厂); RP-18 (40 ~ 63 μ m, 日本 Daiso); MCI gel CHP 20P (75 ~ 150 μ m, 日本三

菱公司产品); Sephadex LH-20 (25 ~ 100 μm , Pharmacia 公司); Agilent 1200 型 HPLC 和北京创新通恒 LC3000 型 HPLC, 色谱柱为 Agilent Zorbax SB-C₁₈ (250 mm \times 9.4 mm, i. d. 5 μm); Thermo Hypersil GOLD-C₁₈ (250 mm \times 21.2 mm, i. d. 5 μm)。

黑果枸杞干燥果实于 2016 年 9 月购自云南昆明中豪螺蛳湾药材市场(千草源), 样品经云南省药物研究所高级工程师邱斌鉴定, 凭证标本(编号 CHYX-0605)保存于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。

2 提取与分离

取干燥黑果枸杞果实 5 kg, 粉碎后用 80% 的乙醇冷浸提取 (25 L \times 3 \times 24 h), 提取液减压浓缩得总提物。总提物用水混悬后用正丁醇萃取 3 次, 分别得水部分和正丁醇萃取部分。其中正丁醇部分 (321 g) 行 MCI gel CHP 20P 柱, 以甲醇-水 (20% ~ 100%) 梯度洗脱得 6 个组分 (Fr. 1 ~ Fr. 6)。Fr. 2 (7.8 g) 经 Sephadex LH-20 (MeOH) 凝胶柱层析分离得到 4 个组分 (Fr. 2.1 ~ Fr. 2.4)。Fr. 2.2 (0.7 g) 通过制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 10% ~ 100% (含 0.05% 甲酸)) 梯度洗脱得 6 个组分 (Fr. 2.2.1 ~ Fr. 2.2.6)。Fr. 2.2.1 (30 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (乙腈-水, 15%) 得化合物 **2** (16 mg, Rt = 11.3 min) 和 **1** (1.9 mg, Rt = 15.6 min); Fr. 2.2.3 (30 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 35% 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得化合物 **3** (10 mg, Rt = 34.3 min)。Fr. 2.4 首先行硅胶柱 (乙酸乙酯-甲醇, 10:1, 8:1, 6:1, 4:1, 2:1, 1:1), 得到 4 个组分 (Fr. 2.4.1 ~ Fr. 2.4.4), Fr. 2.4.1 (300 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 25%, 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得化合物 **4** (1.5 mg, Rt = 21.8 min)。Fr. 3 (13.8 g) 首先行 RP-C₁₈ 柱, 以甲醇-水 (20% ~ 100%) 梯度洗脱得 4 个组分 (Fr. 3.1 ~ Fr. 3.4), Fr. 3.1 (1g) 经 Sephadex LH-20 (MeOH) 柱层析分离得 3 个组分 (Fr. 3.1.1 ~ Fr. 3.1.3)。其中 Fr. 3.1.3 (370 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 31% 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得 3 个组分 (Fr. 3.1.3.1 ~ Fr. 3.1.3.3), Fr. 3.1.3.3 (30 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 40% 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得化合物 **5** (13 mg, Rt = 11.3 min) 和 **6** (4 mg, Rt = 13.0 min); Fr. 3.2 (3.2g) 经 Sephadex LH-20 (MeOH) 柱层析分离得 2 个组分 (Fr. 3.2.1 ~ Fr. 3.2.2), Fr. 3.2.2 (1.5 g) 首先行硅胶柱 (乙酸乙酯-甲醇, 10:1, 8:1, 6:1, 4:1, 2:

1, 1:1) 得 5 个组分 (Fr. 3.2.2.1 ~ Fr. 3.2.2.5), Fr. 3.2.2.1 (310 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 30% 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得 5 个组分 (Fr. 3.2.2.1.1 ~ Fr. 3.2.2.1.5), Fr. 3.2.2.4 (53 mg) 通过半制备 HPLC (甲醇-水, 30% 含 0.05% 甲酸) 得化合物 **7** (7.4 mg, Rt = 30.6 min)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1** 黄色胶状物; UV (MeOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 203 (4.44), 213 (4.37), 289 (3.89), 323 (3.72) nm; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{24}$ - 36.4 (c 0.19, MeOH)。结合高分辨质谱 [m/z 535.1071 [M + Na]⁺ (calcd for C₂₂H₂₄NaO₁₄, 535.1064)], ¹³C NMR 及 DEPT 谱可确定化合物 **1** 的分子式为 C₂₂H₂₄O₁₄ (不饱和度为 11)。在化合物 **1** 的 ¹H NMR 谱芳香区中, 显示 2 个 1,2,3,5-四取代苯环存在 $\{(\delta_{\text{H}} 6.38, \text{d}, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-3}; \delta_{\text{H}} 6.63, \text{d}, J = 2.2 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-5}); (\delta_{\text{H}} 7.32, \text{brd}, J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-2}'; \delta_{\text{H}} 7.34, \text{brd}, J = 1.7 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-6}')\}$ 。中场区存在一个甲氧基信号 ($\delta_{\text{H}} 3.91, \text{s}$)。此外, 结合 $\delta_{\text{H}} 3.30 \sim 4.00$ 处的 5 个质子信号以及 DMSO-*d*₆ 测试时出现的次甲基质子信号 ($\delta_{\text{H}} 4.71, \text{d}, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-1}''$) 可以推断化合物 **1** 中存在 1 分子糖。化合物 **1** 的 ¹³C NMR 及 DEPT 谱 (表 1) 显示有 22 个碳原子, 其中包括 1 个甲氧基, 2 个亚甲基 (1 个含氧亚甲基), 9 个次甲基 (包括 4 个芳香次甲基和 5 个连氧次甲基) 和 10 个季碳 (包括 8 个芳香季碳、1 个羧基和 1 个酯基), 结合 ¹H NMR 谱相关质子信号及糖端基氢 ($\delta_{\text{H}} 4.71, \text{d}, J = 7.2 \text{ Hz}, \text{H-1}''$, in DMSO-*d*₆) 推断化合物 **1** 可能为 β -D-葡萄糖苷。化合物 **1** 的上述 NMR 信号与 2-O-(4-羟基苯甲酰基)-4-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖基-6-羟基苯乙酸^[11] 相似, 不同的是糖的取代位置不同和苯甲酰基苯环上 5' 位连有羟基, 3' 位甲氧基取代, 这些不同主要通过 2D NMR 确定。在 HMBC 谱 (图 1) 中, 可以观察到 H-2', H-6' 与 C-7' ($\delta_{\text{C}} 166.3$) 相关, 3-OCH₃ ($\delta_{\text{H}} 3.91, \text{s}$) 与 C-3' ($\delta_{\text{C}} 149.3$) 相关, H-2' 与 C-6' 以及 H-6' 与 C-2' 相关, ROESY 谱 (图 1) 显示 H-2' 与 3-OCH₃ 相关, 以上信息可以推断 3'-甲氧基-4,5-二羟基苯甲酸基的存在。再次分析 HMBC 可以看到 H-7 与 C-1, C-2 ($\delta_{\text{C}} 152.1$), C-6 ($\delta_{\text{C}} 158.4$) 和 C-8 ($\delta_{\text{C}} 176.6$) 相关, 可以确定 2,4,6-三氧取代苯乙酸片段的存在, HMBC 显示 H-1'' 与 C-6 相关, ROESY 显示 H-1'' 与 H-5 相关, 确定了 β -D-葡萄糖在 C-6 位取代。通过分析 ROESY 谱观察到 H-3 和 H-7 分别与 H-2' 和 H-6' 相

关,结合化合物分子量信息,确定了苯甲酰基片段与C-2成酯存在,综合上述信息,结构得以确定,命名为2-*O*-(3-甲氧基4,5-二羟基苯甲酰基)-4-羟基-6-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖基苯乙酸。化合物1的核磁及其它相关详细结构鉴定数据原始图谱可从本刊官网免费下载(www.trew.ac.cn)。

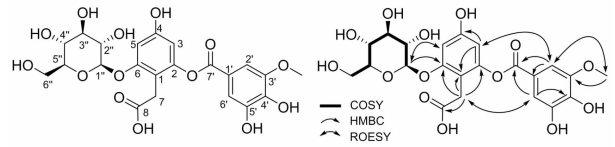


图1 化合物1的关键COSY、HMBC和ROESY相关
Fig. 1 Key COSY, HMBC and ROESY correlations for 1

表1 化合物1在600 MHz核磁共振仪的氢谱和碳谱数据(氘代甲醇)

Table 1 ^1H (600 MHz) and ^{13}C (150 MHz) NMR data of compound 1 (δ in ppm, CD_3OD)

No	δ_{H}	δ_{C}	No	δ_{H}	δ_{C}
1		111.6 s	4'		146.5 s
2		152.1 s	5'		141.4 s
3	6.38 (d, 2.2)	105.1 d	6'	7.34 (brd, 1.7)	112.5 d
4		158.5 s	7'		166.3 s
5	6.63 (d, 2.2)	102.3 d	1''	4.87 (overlap)	103.5 d
6		158.4 s	2''	3.48 (t-like, 9.3)	74.9 d
7	3.55 (d, 15.9)	31.6 t	3''	3.46 (t-like, 9.3)	77.9 d
	3.49 (d, 15.9)		4''	3.41 (t-like, 9.3)	71.3 d
8		176.6 s	5''	3.41 (m)	78.3 d
1'		120.5 s	6''	3.91 (overlap)	62.6 t
2'	7.32 (brd, 1.7)	106.7 d		3.72 (dd, 11.9, 4.6)	
3'		149.3 s	OCH ₃	3.91 (s)	56.8 q

化合物2 黄色油状物; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 7.57 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-7'), 7.05 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.95 (1H, brd, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-6'), 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 6.27 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-8'), 5.34 (1H, m, H-3), 4.18 (1H, m, H-5), 3.73 (1H, brd, $J = 7.9$ Hz, H-4), 2.04 ~ 2.24 (4H, m, H-2, H-6); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 177.4 (C-7), 168.8 (C-9'), 149.5 (C-4'), 147.1 (C-7'), 146.8 (C-3'), 127.7 (C-1'), 123.0 (C-8'), 116.4 (C-2'), 115.2 (C-5'), 115.1 (C-6'), 76.3 (C-1), 73.5 (C-3), 71.9 (C-4), 71.4 (C-5), 38.9 (C-6), 38.2 (C-2)。以上数据和文献^[12]对照基本一致,故确定化合物为绿原酸。

化合物3 黄色油状物; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 7.54 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-7'), 7.03 (1H, brs, H-2'), 6.95 (1H, brd, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-6'), 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-5'), 6.21 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-8'), 5.27 (1H, m, H-3), 4.13 (1H, m, H-5), 3.73 (1H, brd, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4), 3.69 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 1.98 ~ 2.22 (2H, m, H-2, H-6); ^{13}C

NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 175.3 (C-7), 168.2 (C-9'), 149.5 (C-4'), 147.2 (C-7'), 146.9 (C-3'), 127.6 (C-1'), 122.9 (C-8'), 116.5 (C-2'), 115.1 (C-5'), 115.0 (C-6'), 75.7 (C-1), 72.4 (C-4), 72.1 (C-3), 70.3 (C-5), 52.9 (-OCH₃), 38.0 (C-2), 37.7 (C-6)。以上数据和文献^[13]对照基本一致,故确定化合物为绿原酸甲酯。

化合物4 白色针晶; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 7.31 (2H, s, H-3, H-5), 5.10 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-1'), 3.90 (6H, s, 2-OCH₃, 6-OCH₃), 3.74 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 2.2$ Hz, H α -6'), 3.64 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 5.6$ Hz, H β -6'), 3.49 (1H, t-like, $J = 8.3$ Hz, H-2'), 3.40 ~ 3.42 (2H, overlap, H-3', H-4'), 3.20 (1H, ddd, $J = 8.9, 5.3, 2.3$ Hz, H-5'), 2.57 (3H, s, 4-COCH₃); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 199.3 (C=O), 154.2 (C-2, C-6), 140.5 (C-1), 134.3 (C-4), 107.6 (C-3, C-5), 104.4 (C-1'), 78.4 (C-5'), 77.8 (C-3'), 75.7 (C-2'), 71.3 (C-4'), 62.5 (C-6'), 57.1 (2-OCH₃, 6-OCH₃), 26.5 (4-COCH₃)。以上数据和文献^[14]对

照基本一致,故确定化合物为 Glucoacetosyringone。

化合物 5 白色粉末,¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H:7.33 (2H, s, H-2, H-6), 3.88 (6H, s, 3-OCH₃, 6-OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 170.0 (C-7), 148.8 (C-3, C-5), 141.6 (C-4), 121.9 (C-1), 108.2 (C-2, C-6), 56.7 (3-OCH₃, 5-OCH₃)。以上数据和文献^[15]对照基本一致,故确定化合物为丁香酸。

化合物 6 白色针晶,¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H:9.76 (1H, s, CHO), 7.78 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-2, H-6), 6.92 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-3, H-5); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 192.8 (-CHO), 165.2 (C-4), 133.4 (C-2, C-6), 130.3 (C-1), 116.9 (C-3, C-5)。以上数据和文献^[16]对照基本一致,故确定化合物为对羟基苯甲醛。

化合物 7 黄色油状物,¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H:7.16 (2H, brs, H-2, H-6), 3.86 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.84 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 168.9 (C-7), 149.2 (C-3), 146.4 (C-5), 141.1 (C-4), 121.1 (C-1), 111.8 (C-6), 106.1 (C-2), 56.6 (3-OCH₃), 52.4 (7-OCH₃)。以上数据和文献^[17]对照基本一致,故确定化合物为 3-甲氧基-4,5-二羟基苯甲酸甲酯。

4 结论

药材因产地不同品质有所不同,此所谓中药材的道地性,如云南西双版纳产的猫须草(肾茶)、云南高海拔地区产的党参(臭参)。药材品质的道地性与物质基础相关,前期我们对肾茶、臭参的研究都有了新的发现^[18,19]。枸杞传统上认为宁夏产的道地药材,因其可药食兼用,故而应用较广,黑果枸杞是近些年药材市场上抢眼的一个品种,因其价格昂贵,被作为贵重药材销售。黑果枸杞的价值过去主要认为其富含具有抗氧化作用的花青素,其是否还具有其它有价值的活性成分却知之甚少。我们曾从中发现具有 SIRT1 抑制活性的裂环花青素和脂肪胺或酰胺类成分^[20],此次鉴定的新酚苷类化合物 **1**,其实际上是化合物 Ruthenicunoid A^[20]的类似物,也是一个结构新颖的裂环花青素,进一步富集样品量并开展其功能研究将为产品研发提供借鉴。

参考文献

1 Yan YM(闫亚美), Luo Q(罗青), Ran LW(冉林武), et

- al. Research progress and industrial development prospect of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Ningxia J Agri Fores Sci Tech* (宁夏农林科技), 2015, 56(01): 21-24.
- 2 Gan QM(甘青梅), Luo GF(骆桂法), Li PY(李普衍), et al. The study of tibetan drug *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. in development and utilization [J]. *Qinghai Sci Technol* (青海科技), 1997, 1(4): 17-19.
- 3 Chen HK(陈海魁), Pu LK(蒲凌奎), Cao JM(曹君迈), et al. Current research state and exploitation of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *J Heilongjiang Agri Sci* (黑龙江农业科学), 2008, 5: 155-157.
- 4 Ren XN(任小娜), Zeng J(曾俊), Wang YT(王玉涛). Research status of phyto-chemical components and bio-active of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Food Ind* (食品工业), 2014, 35: 231-235.
- 5 Peng Q(彭强), Bai XF(白雪芬), Du YG(杜昱光). Research progress of polysaccharides from *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Acad Peri Farm Prod Proc* (农产品加工), 2010, 12(229): 77-79.
- 6 Li W(李雯), Chen XL(陈小玲), Li XS(李新生), et al. Research progress in anthocyanin from *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Biotic Res* (生物资源), 2017, 39: 162-167.
- 7 Wu YH(伍玉辉), Luo J(罗俊). Progress in research on pharmacological effects of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Chin J Ethnomed Ethnopharm* (中国民族民间医药), 2015, 24(13): 20-22.
- 8 Gan QM(甘青梅). Preliminary investigation on tibetan medicinal herb [J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs* (中草药), 2001, 32: 371-373.
- 9 Li L(林丽), Zhang PS(张裴斯), Jin L(晋玲), et al. Research progress of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *China Pharm* (中国药房), 2013, 24: 4493-4497.
- 10 Chen HJ(陈红军), Hou XJ(侯旭杰), Kong XY(孔星云), et al. Analysis of several nutritional components of *Lycium ruthenicum* Murr. [J]. *Chin Wild Plant Res* (中国野生植物资源), 2002, 2: 55.
- 11 Li Q, Zhang XS, Cao JQ, et al. Depside derivatives with anti-hepatic fibrosis and anti-diabetic activities from *Impatiens balsamina* L. flowers [J]. *Fitoterapia*, 2015, 105: 234-239.
- 12 Zhang LY(张丽媛), Ren LZ(任灵芝), Wang TH(王腾华), et al. Chemical constituents from *Lepidogrammitis drymoglossoides* [J]. *Chin Tradit Herb Drugs* (中草药), 2014, 20: 2890-2894.
- 13 Weng YX(翁裕馨), Chen XH(陈湘宏), Liu ZH(刘占厚), et al. Chemical constituents of chlorogenic acids from the dried leaves of *Lsimilis hemsli* [J]. *J Anhui Agri Sci* (安徽农业科学), 2011, 39: 16566-16568.

(下转第 1600 页)

倒挂金钩中酚类成分的研究

杨 龄¹, 肖春贵², 海青山³, 王子明¹, 王 赞¹, 王 扣^{1*}, 王 飞^{2*}¹昆明医科大学药学院暨云南省天然药物药理重点实验室, 昆明 650500;²云南西力生物技术股份有限公司, 昆明 650201;³云南中医学院基础医学院, 昆明 650500

摘要:综合运用多种色谱技术从倒挂金钩茎枝的 95% 乙醇提取物中分离得到了 19 个酚类成分, 根据理化性质及波谱学方法鉴定为: 表儿茶素(1)、儿茶素(2)、金鸡纳素 Ia(3)、金鸡纳素 Ib(4)、金鸡纳素 II a(5)、金鸡纳素 II b(6)、原花青素 B₂(7)、原花青素 B₅(8)、原花青素 C₁(9)、hedyotol D(10)、落叶松树脂醇(11)、(+)-松脂素(12)、9-O-(Z)-阿魏酰落叶松脂(13)、9-O-(E)-阿魏酰落叶松脂(14)、(+)-lyoniresinol 9'-O-glucoside(15)、pomegalignan(16)、东莨菪内酯(17)、臭矢菜素 B(18)和 hymexelsin(19)。所有化合物均首次从该植物中分离得到, 其中化合物 7~14、16、19 首次从钩藤属分离得到。

关键词:倒挂金钩; 酚类; 原花青素; 木脂素; 香豆素

中图分类号: R284.2; Q946.9

文献标识码: A

DOI: 10.16333/j.1001-6880.2018.9.015

Phenolic Constituents from *Uncaria lancifolia*YANG Ling¹, XIAO Chun-gui², HAI Qing-shan³, JIN Ya-ju³, WANG Zi-ming¹,WANG Yun¹, WANG Kou^{1*}, WANG Fei^{2*}¹School of Pharmacy and Yunnan Key Laboratory of Natural Medicine Pharmacology, Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650500, China;²BioBioPha Co., Ltd, Kunming 650201, China;³School of Basic Medical Science, Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Kunming 650500, China

Abstract: Phytochemical investigation on the 95% ethanol extract of *Uncaria lancifolia* led to the isolation of 19 phenolic compounds, including epicatechin (1), catechin (2), cinchonain Ia (3), cinchonain Ib (4), cinchonain II a (5), cinchonain II b (6), procyanidin B₂ (7), procyanidin B₅ (8), procyanidin C₁ (9), hedyotol D (10), (±)-lariciresinol (11), (+)-pinoresinol (12), 9-O-(Z)-feruloyllariciresinol (13), 9-O-(E)-feruloyllariciresinol (14), (+)-lyoniresinol 9'-O-glucoside (15), pomegalignan (16), scopoletin (17), cleomiscosin B (18) and hymexelsin (19). This is the first reporting for the chemical constituents of *U. lancifolia*. All compounds were obtained from this plant for the first time. Among them, ten compounds including 7-14, 16 and 19 were isolated from *Uncaria* genus for the first time.

Key words: *Uncaria lancifolia*; phenolic compounds; proanthocyanidins; lignans; coumarins

倒挂金钩(*Uncaria lancifolia* Hutch.), 又名披针叶钩藤, 为茜草科(Rubiaceae)钩藤属(*Uncaria*)植物, 在我国仅分布于云南和广西, 国外分布于越南北部。倒挂金钩在云南部分地区作中药钩藤使用^[1], 民族药用记载其节、钩、茎用于清热、平肝、镇惊、带

钩枝条可治高血压、头晕、目眩、妇人子痫、乳腺炎等^[2]。《中国药典》规定了钩藤属植物钩藤(*U. rhynchophylla*)、大叶钩藤(*U. macrophylla*)、毛钩藤(*U. hirsuta*)、华钩藤(*U. sinensis*)或无柄果钩藤(*U. sessilifructus*)可入药用。中药钩藤的化学成分主要包括生物碱、黄酮、三萜、有机酸等, 其中吲哚生物碱是其发挥药效的主要活性成分^[3]。倒挂金钩在化学成分和药理活性方面是否与中药钩藤相同, 是非常值得研究的问题。然而, 关于倒挂金钩化学成分的研究, 迄今未见相关报道。本实验对倒挂金钩茎枝的化学成分进行了研究, 从其 95% 乙醇提取物中

收稿日期: 2017-11-27 接受日期: 2018-04-12

基金项目: 云南省科技厅-昆明医科大学应用基础研究联合专项(2014FB014); 昆明医科大学“百名中青年学术和技术骨干”培养计划(60117190410); 昆明医科大学研究生创新基金(2017S072); 昆明医科大学药学院研究生学院基金(JYJTC2017-3)

* 通信作者 E-mail: koko_yaya@163.com, f.wang@mail.biobiopha.com

分离得到 19 个酚类化合物,包括 9 个黄酮、7 个木脂素和 3 个香豆素,所有化合物均首次从倒挂金钩植物中分离得到,其中化合物 **7**~**14**、**16**、**19** 首次从钩藤属中分离得出。该研究填补了倒挂金钩在化学成分研究方面的空白,为进一步深入研究其药效物质奠定基础。

1 仪器与材料

Bruker AVANCE III 500MHz 核磁共振仪(TMS 为内标);岛津 UPLC-IT-TOF 色谱质谱联用仪;Agilent G6230 飞行时间质谱仪;Agilent 1200 分析型和制备型高效液相色谱仪,色谱柱分别为 Zorbax SB-C₁₈(9.4 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm)和 Shimadzu Inertsil ODS 制备柱(20 mm × 250 mm, 10 μm);BUCHI pump Manager C-615 中压反相色谱仪;WFH-203 (2F-1) 三用紫外分析仪(上海精科实业有限公司);Lichroprep RP-18 gel(德国 Merck 公司);柱层析硅胶与 GF₂₅₄ 薄层层析硅胶板(青岛海洋化工有限公司);Sephadex LH-20 葡聚糖凝胶(GE Healthcare Bio-science AB 公司);所有溶剂在使用前经过蒸馏处理。

倒挂金钩茎枝采于云南省文山州马关县,原植物经中国医学科学院药用植物研究所云南分所李海涛副研究员鉴定为茜草科钩藤属植物倒挂金钩。凭证标本(U-2016-001)保存于昆明医科大学药学院。

2 提取与分离

干燥的倒挂金钩茎枝 20 kg,粉碎后用 95% 乙醇室温下浸提 3 次,每次 7 天。提取液减压浓缩得总浸膏 1.5 kg。经硅胶柱色谱(80~100 目),用石油醚-丙酮(10:1→0:1)系统洗脱,TLC 检测合并相同流分,得到 5 个组分 Fr. A~E。Fr. B(54.3 g)经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-甲醇(100:1→10:1)梯度洗脱得到 3 个亚流分 Fr. B1~B3,其中 Fr. B1 析出晶体,重结晶纯化得化合物 **17**(498.3 mg)。Fr. C(16.4 g)经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-甲醇(60:1→0:1)梯度洗脱得到 3 个亚流分 Fr. C1~C3。Fr. C1 经 RP-18 常压柱色谱,用甲醇-水(70:30→100:0)梯度洗脱,再经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱(甲醇)和制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 35:65)纯化得到化合物 **11**(20.8 mg)和 **3**(18.3 mg)。Fr. C2 经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇 1:1)、RP-18 常压柱色谱(甲醇-水,50%→70% 梯度洗脱)和反复硅胶柱色谱纯化得到化合

物 **13**(13.4 mg)和 **14**(7.9 mg),再经制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 35:65)纯化得到化合物 **10**(2.8 mg)、**12**(11.2 mg)和 **18**(31.6 mg)。Fr. C3 经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(甲醇)和中压柱色谱纯化得到化合物 **4**(80.3 mg)。Fr. D(250.8 g)经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-甲醇(10:1→0:1)梯度洗脱得到 3 个亚流分 Fr. D1~D3。Fr. D2 用 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶(甲醇-氯仿 1:1)和制备 HPLC(甲醇-水 20:80)制备得到化合物 **8**(21.5 mg)。Fr. D3 经中压柱色谱,用甲醇-水(0%→20%)梯度洗脱得到 3 个部分 Fr. D3-1~D3-3。Fr. D3-1 经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(甲醇)和制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 25:75)纯化得到化合物 **1**(314.7 mg)。Fr. D3-2 用制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 20:80)制备得到化合物 **5**(207.2 mg)。Fr. D3-3 用 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(甲醇)和制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 25:75)纯化得到化合物 **6**(61.4 mg)、**7**(304.3 mg)和 **9**(198.2 mg)。Fr. E(300g)经硅胶柱色谱,用氯仿-甲醇(5:1→0:1)梯度洗脱分离得到 3 个亚流分 Fr. E1~E3。Fr. E1 经硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(甲醇-氯仿 1:1)和制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 45:55)纯化得到化合物 **16**(36.8 mg)。Fr. E2 经反复硅胶柱色谱和 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱(甲醇)纯化得到化合物 **15**(5.4 mg),再经中压柱色谱(甲醇-水 0%→20% 梯度洗脱)纯化得到化合物 **19**(201.6 mg),再经制备型 HPLC(甲醇-水 25:75)纯化得到化合物 **2**(36.8 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1** 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 291 $[M + H]^+$; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ: 4.81 (1H, brs, H-2), 4.17 (1H, m, H-3), 2.85 (1H, dd, $J = 16.7, 4.8$ Hz, H-4 α), 2.72 (1H, dd, $J = 16.7, 1.9$ Hz, H-4 β), 5.90 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-6), 5.93 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-8), 6.96 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2'), 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-5'), 6.74 (1H, dd, $J = 8.1, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ: 79.8 (C-2), 67.5 (C-3), 29.3 (C-4), 157.7 (C-5), 96.3 (C-6), 158.0 (C-7), 95.8 (C-8), 157.4 (C-9), 100.0 (C-10), 132.3 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-2'), 145.7 (C-3'), 145.9 (C-4'), 115.8 (C-5'), 119.4 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[4]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **1** 为表儿茶素。

化合物 2 白色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 291 $[M + H]^+$; 1H NMR (CD_3OD , 500 MHz) δ : 4.54 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-2), 3.95 (1H, m, H-3), 2.82 (1H, dd, $J = 16.2, 5.4$ Hz, H-4 α), 2.48 (1H, dd, $J = 16.2, 8.2$ Hz, H-4 β), 5.83 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-6), 5.90 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-8), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2'), 6.74 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-5'), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J = 8.1, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 82.8 (C-2), 68.8 (C-3), 28.5 (C-4), 157.6 (C-5), 96.3 (C-6), 157.8 (C-7), 95.5 (C-8), 156.9 (C-9), 100.8 (C-10), 132.3 (C-1'), 115.2 (C-2'), 146.2 (C-3'), 146.2 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 120.1 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[4]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**2**为儿茶素。

化合物 3 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 475 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 4.90 (1H, s, H-2), 4.29 (1H, brs, H-3), 2.90 (2H, m, H-4), 6.23 (1H, s, H-6), 7.05 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2'), 6.83 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 6.77 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 2.85 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 2.0$ Hz, α -H₁), 3.11 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 6.0$ Hz, α -H₂), 4.56 (1H, dd, $J = 6.0, 2.0$ Hz, β -H), 6.58 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2''), 6.48 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-5''), 6.64 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-6''); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 79.7 (C-2), 66.6 (C-3), 28.9 (C-4), 105.2 (C-4a), 157.3 (C-5), 96.3 (C-6), 152.0 (C-7), 106.0 (C-8), 153.4 (C-8a), 131.9 (C-1'), 115.0 (C-2'), 145.1 (C-3'), 145.7 (C-4'), 116.0 (C-5'), 119.2 (C-6'), 38.6 (α -C), 35.3 (β -C), 170.9 (-COO-), 135.4 (C-1''), 115.4 (C-2'), 145.9 (C-3''), 146.3 (C-4''), 116.5 (C-5''), 119.2 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[5]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**3**为金鸡纳素 Ia。

化合物 4 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 475 $[M + Na]^+$; 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 4.98 (1H, s, H-2), 4.26 (1H, brs, H-3), 2.91 (2H, m, H-4), 6.23 (1H, s, H-6), 6.93 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2'), 6.73 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 6.64 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 2.86 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 2.0$ Hz, α -H₁), 3.12 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 6.0$ Hz, α -H₂), 4.47 (1H, dd, $J = 6.0, 2.0$ Hz, β -H), 6.68 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2''), 6.58 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-5''), 6.73 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-

6''); ^{13}C NMR (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 80.2 (C-2), 66.9 (C-3), 29.3 (C-4), 105.2 (C-4a), 157.2 (C-5), 96.4 (C-6), 152.0 (C-7), 106.2 (C-8), 153.5 (C-8a), 131.7 (C-1'), 114.9 (C-2'), 145.2 (C-3'), 145.9 (C-4'), 115.3 (C-5'), 119.4 (C-6'), 38.3 (α -C), 35.2 (β -C), 170.8 (-COO-), 135.3 (C-1''), 115.3 (C-2''), 146.3 (C-3''), 145.9 (C-4''), 115.9 (C-5''), 119.4 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[5]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为金鸡纳素 Ib。

化合物 5 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 741 $[M + H]^+$; 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 5.24 (1H, s, H-2), 4.02 (1H, brs, H-3), 4.86 (1H, s, H-4), 6.19 (1H, s, H-6), 6.64 ~ 7.12 (6H, overlapped, H-2', H-5', H-6', H-2'', H-5'', H-6''), 2.96 (1H, d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, α -H₁), 3.08 (1H, dd, $J = 15.6, 6.0$ Hz, α -H₂), 4.63 (1H, dd, $J = 6.0, 2.0$ Hz, β -H), 6.70 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2'''), 6.64 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-5'''), 6.50 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-6'''), 5.03 (1H, s, H-2''), 4.31 (1H, brs, H-3''), 2.78 (1H, d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, H-4'' α), 2.92 (1H, d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, H-4'' β), 5.97 (1H, s, H-6''); ^{13}C NMR (Acetone- $d_6 + D_2O$, 125 MHz) δ : 76.4 (C-2), 72.0 (C-3), 36.4 (C-4), 104.5 (C-4a), 151.2 (C-5), 95.4 (C-6), 153.8 (C-7), 106.9 (C-8), 155.4 (C-8a), 131.2 (C-1'), 114.5 (C-2'), 143.9 (C-3'), 144.7 (C-4'), 115.4 (C-5'), 118.4 (C-6'), 38.0 (α -C), 34.0 (β -C), 169.2 (-COO-), 134.3 (C-1'''), 114.7 (C-2'''), 144.6 (C-3'''), 145.1 (C-4'''), 115.9 (C-5'''), 118.9 (C-6'''), 78.9 (C-2''), 66.1 (C-3''), 28.8 (C-4''), 99.7 (C-4''a), 153.4 (C-5''), 96.7 (C-6''), 155.2 (C-7''), 107.6 (C-8''), 156.0 (C-8''a), 131.8 (C-1'''), 114.7 (C-2'''), 144.5 (C-3'''), 144.8 (C-4'''), 115.4 (C-5'''), 118.9 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[6,7]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为金鸡纳素 II a。

化合物 6 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 741 $[M + H]^+$; 1H NMR (Acetone- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 5.62 (1H, s, H-2), 3.98 (1H, brs, H-3), 4.63 (1H, brs, H-4), 6.12 (1H, s, H-6), 6.61 ~ 6.71 (8H, overlapped, H-2', H-5', H-6', H-2'', H-5'', H-6'', H-2''', H-6'''), 1.95 (1H, dd, $J = 15.6, 6.6$ Hz, α -H₁), 2.58 (1H, d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, α -H₂), 4.12 (1H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, β -H), 6.48 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 2.0$ Hz, H-5'''), 4.76 (1H, s, H-2''), 3.68 (1H, brs, H-3''), 2.53

(1H, d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, H-4'' α), 3.80 (1H, d, $J = 14.6$ Hz, H-4'' β), 5.92 (1H, s, H-6''); ^{13}C NMR (Acetone- $d_6 + \text{D}_2\text{O}$, 125 MHz) δ : 75.4 (C-2), 71.7 (C-3), 36.6 (C-4), 105.1 (C-4a), 156.4 (C-5), 94.9 (C-6), 155.7 (C-7), 108.1 (C-8), 153.2 (C-8a), 132.3 (C-1'), 115.8 (C-2'), 145.5 (C-3'), 145.2 (C-4'), 115.2 (C-5'), 118.9 (C-6'), 36.9 (α -C), 34.3 (β -C), 169.0 (-COO-), 135.3 (C-1'''), 115.1 (C-2'''), 144.8 (C-3'''), 144.3 (C-4'''), 114.9 (C-5'''), 119.2 (C-6'''), 76.5 (C-2''), 72.1 (C-3''), 28.8 (C-4''), 99.9 (C-4''a), 156.4 (C-5''), 96.7 (C-6''), 155.3 (C-7''), 108.2 (C-8''), 150.5 (C-8''a), 131.8 (C-1'''), 115.5 (C-2'''), 145.5 (C-3'''), 145.0 (C-4'''), 115.2 (C-5''), 118.9 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献^[6,7]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **6** 为金鸡纳素 II b。

化合物 7 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 601 [M + Na]⁺; ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz) δ : 4.76 (1H, s, OH_A-3), 4.88 (1H, s, H_A-2), 4.15 (1H, brs, H_A-3), 2.35 (1H, d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, H_A-4 α), 2.70 (1H, d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, H_A-4 β), 5.79 (1H, s, H_A-6), 6.98 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_A-2'), 6.62 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H_A-5'), 6.78 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H_A-6'), 4.92 (1H, s, H_B-2), 3.60 (1H, brs, H_B-3), 4.42 (1H, s, H_B-4), 5.76 (1H, s, H_B-6), 5.70 (1H, s, H_B-8), 6.49 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_B-2'), 6.61 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H_B-5'), 6.77 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H_B-6'); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 125 MHz) δ : 79.2 (C-2_A), 66.4 (C_A-3), 28.8 (C_A-4), 100.6 (C_A-4a), 155.7 (C_A-5), 96.9 (C_A-6), 155.9 (C_A-7), 114.9 (C_A-8), 155.7 (C_A-8a), 131.8 (C_A-1'), 115.4 (C_A-2'), 145.3 (C_A-3'), 145.1 (C_A-4'), 114.9 (C_A-5'), 115.2 (C_A-6'), 76.9 (C_B-2), 72.8 (C_B-3), 36.8 (C_B-4), 100.6 (C_B-4a), 157.7 (C_B-5), 96.3 (C_B-6), 157.7 (C_B-7), 95.9 (C_B-8), 157.7 (C_B-8a), 132.4 (C_B-1'), 115.4 (C_B-2'), 145.3 (C_B-3'), 145.0 (C_B-4'), 114.9 (C_B-5'), 115.2 (C_B-6'). 以上数据与文献^[8]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **7** 为 Procyanidin B₂。

化合物 8 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 601 [M + Na]⁺; ^1H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ : 4.91 (1H, brs, H_A-2), 4.00 (1H, brs, H_A-3), 4.56 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H_A-4), 6.04 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz,

H_A-6), 5.98 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H_A-8), 6.88 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_A-2'), 6.73 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H_A-5'), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 1.5$ Hz, H_A-6'), 4.80 (1H, brs, H_B-2), 4.15 (1H, brs, H_B-3), 2.68 (1H, d, $J = 16.5$ Hz, H_B-4 α), 2.89 (1H, dd, $J = 16.5, 4.5$ Hz, H_B-4 β), 6.04 (1H, s, H_B-8), 6.97 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H_B-2'), 6.76 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H_B-5'), 6.80 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 1.8$ Hz, H_B-6'); ^{13}C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 77.3 (C-2_A), 72.7 (C_A-3), 38.4 (C_A-4), 101.4 (C_A-4a), 158.0 (C_A-5), 96.1 (C_A-6), 159.5 (C_A-7), 96.7 (C_A-8), 159.5 (C_A-8a), 132.3 (C_A-1'), 115.2 (C_A-2'), 146.0 (C_A-3'), 145.8 (C_A-4'), 115.9 (C_A-5'), 119.2 (C_A-6'), 79.7 (C_B-2), 67.5 (C_B-3), 30.4 (C_B-4), 101.4 (C_B-4a), 158.0 (C_B-5), 108.9 (C_B-6), 155.5 (C_B-7), 96.7 (C_B-8), 155.5 (C_B-8a), 132.3 (C_B-1'), 115.9 (C_B-2'), 146.0 (C_B-3'), 145.8 (C_B-4'), 115.9 (C_B-5'), 119.4 (C_B-6'). 以上数据与文献^[9]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **8** 为 Procyanidin B₅。

化合物 9 红褐色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 867 [M + H]⁺; ^1H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ : 4.99 (1H, brs, H_A-2), 4.32 (1H, brs, H_A-3), 2.81 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, H_A-4 α), 2.94 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 4.0$ Hz, H_B-4 β), 5.92 (1H, s, H_A-6), 7.12 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_A-2'), 6.74 (3H, m, H_A-5', H_B-5', H_C-5'), 6.77 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H_A-6'), 5.22 (1H, brs, H_B-2), 4.01 (2H, brs, H_B-3, H_C-3), 4.71 (2H, brs, H_B-4, H_C-4), 5.92 (1H, s, H_B-6), 7.02 (1H, brs, H_B-2'), 6.70 (2H, m, H_B-6', H_C-5'), 5.07 (1H, brs, H_C-2), 6.00 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_C-6), 6.03 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_C-8), 6.92 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H_C-2'); ^{13}C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 79.4 (C_A-2), 66.7 (C_A-3), 30.0 (C_A-4), 100.0 (C_A-4a), 156.6 (C_A-5), 97.4 (C_A-6), 156.6 (C_A-7), 107.4 (C_A-8), 154.4 (C_A-8a), 131.8 (C_A-1'), 115.0 (C_A-2'), 146.0 (C_A-3'), 145.6 (C_A-4'), 115.7 (C_A-5'), 118.7 (C_A-6'), 76.6 (C_B-2), 72.9 (C_B-3), 37.1 (C_B-4), 102.3 (C_B-4a), 156.4 (C_B-5), 97.1 (C_B-6), 156.9 (C_B-7), 106.8 (C_B-8), 154.7 (C_B-8a, C_C-8a), 132.3 (C_B-1', C_C-1'), 114.9 (C_B-2', C_C-2'), 145.9 (C_B-3', C_C-3'), 145.4 (C_B-4'), 115.8 (C_B-5', C_C-5'), 118.5 (C_B-6'), 76.7 (C_C-2), 73.7 (C_C-3), 36.9 (C_C-4), 101.5 (C_C-

4a), 158.0 (C_c-5), 96.0 (C_c-6), 158.2 (C_c-7), 107.4 (C_c-8), 145.5 (C_c-4'), 119.5 (C_c-6')。以上数据与文献^[10]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**9**为 Procyanidin C₁。

化合物 10 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS:*m/z* 607 [M + Na]⁺, 619 [M + Cl]⁻; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ: 6.62 (2H, brs, H-2, H-6), 4.75 (1H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, H-7), 3.13 (1H, m, H-8), 4.29 (1H, m, H-9α), 3.91 (1H, m, H-9β), 6.89 (1H, m, H-2'), 6.90 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.82 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.0 Hz, H-6'), 3.07 (1H, m, H-8'), 4.27 (1H, m, H-9'α), 3.91 (1H, m, H-9'β), 6.97 (1H, brs, H-2''), 6.88 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5''), 6.95 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-6''), 5.02 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-7''), 3.87 (1H, m, H-8''), 3.57 (1H, m, H-9''α), 3.32 (1H, m, H-9''β), 3.84 (3H, s, OCH₃-3), 3.95 (6H, s, OCH₃-3', OCH₃-5'), 3.81 (3H, s, OCH₃-3''); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ: 137.9 (C-1), 102.7 (C-2), 153.2 (C-3), 134.6 (C-4), 153.2 (C-5), 102.7 (C-6), 85.9 (C-7), 54.0 (C-8), 72.1 (C-9), 132.7 (C-1'), 108.6 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 145.3 (C-4'), 114.2 (C-5'), 118.9 (C-6'), 85.7 (C-7'), 54.5 (C-8'), 71.5 (C-9'), 131.9 (C-1''), 109.7 (C-2''), 146.4 (C-3''), 145.4 (C-4''), 114.3 (C-5''), 120.4 (C-6''), 74.1 (C-7''), 89.1 (C-8''), 60.5 (C-9''), 56.3 (OCH₃-3), 56.0 (OCH₃-3'), 56.0 (OCH₃-5'), 56.0 (OCH₃-3'')。以上数据与文献^[11]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**10**为 Hedyotol D。

化合物 11 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS:*m/z* 383 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz) δ: 6.62 (3H, m, H-2, H-5, H-6'), 6.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.2 Hz, H-6), 2.83 (1H, m, H-7α), 2.43 (1H, m, H-7β), 2.58 (1H, m, H-8), 3.56 (1H, m, H-9α), 3.87 (1H, m, H-9β), 6.82 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.74 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 4.65 (1H, m, H-7'), 2.19 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.47 (1H, m, H-9'α), 3.67 (1H, m, H-9'β), 3.74 (3H, s, OCH₃-3), 3.74 (6H, s, OCH₃-3'); ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 125 MHz) δ: 131.4 (C-1), 112.4 (C-2), 147.2 (C-3), 144.3 (C-4), 115.1 (C-5), 120.3 (C-6), 31.9 (C-7), 41.7 (C-8), 71.5 (C-9), 134.4 (C-1'), 109.2 (C-2'), 147.1 (C-3'), 145.2 (C-4'), 114.7 (C-5'), 118.0 (C-6'), 81.5 (C-7'), 52.2 (C-8'), 58.3 (C-9'), 55.2 (OCH₃-

3), 55.3 (OCH₃-3')。以上数据与文献^[12]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**11**为落叶松树脂醇。

化合物 12 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS *m/z*; 381 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ: 6.89 (1H, m, H-2), 6.88 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.82 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, H-6), 4.74 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, H-7), 3.10 (1H, m, H-8), 4.24 (1H, m, H-9α), 3.87 (1H, m, H-9β), 6.89 (1H, m, H-2'), 6.88 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-5'), 6.82 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.7 Hz, H-6'), 4.74 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, H-7'), 3.10 (1H, m, H-8'), 4.24 (1H, m, H-9'α), 3.87 (1H, m, H-9'β), 3.90 (3H, s, OCH₃-3), 3.90 (6H, s, OCH₃-3'), ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ: 132.9 (C-1), 108.6 (C-2), 146.7 (C-3), 145.2 (C-4), 114.3 (C-5), 118.9 (C-6), 85.9 (C-7), 54.1 (C-8), 71.6 (C-9), 132.9 (C-1'), 108.6 (C-2'), 146.7 (C-3'), 145.2 (C-4'), 114.3 (C-5'), 118.9 (C-6'), 85.9 (C-7'), 54.1 (C-8'), 71.6 (C-9'), 55.9 (OCH₃-3), 55.9 (OCH₃-3')。以上数据与文献^[12]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**12**为 (+)-Pinoresinol。

化合物 13 黄色无定形粉末;ESI-MS:*m/z* 536 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ: 6.68 (1H, s, H-2), 6.86 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 2.58 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.7, 10.7 Hz, H-7α), 2.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.7, 4.9 Hz, H-7β), 2.65 (1H, m, H-8), 3.74 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8, 8.6 Hz, H-9α), 4.09 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8, 6.3 Hz, H-9β), 6.68 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.89 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.86 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-6'), 4.77 (1H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, H-7'), 2.66 (1H, m, H-8'), 4.24 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.3, 7.3 Hz, H-9'α), 4.40 (1H, dd, *J* = 11.3, 7.3 Hz, H-9'β), 7.00 (1H, s, H-2''), 6.93 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5''), 7.12 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-6''), 7.04 (1H, d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, H-7''), 5.76 (1H, d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, H-8''), 3.88 (6H, s, OCH₃-3, OCH₃-3'), 3.96 (3H, s, OCH₃-3''), 5.47 (1H, brs, OH-4), 5.51 (1H, brs, OH-4'), 5.90 (1H, brs, OH-4''); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ: 131.9 (C-1), 111.2 (C-2), 146.5 (C-3), 144.0 (C-4), 114.4 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 33.3 (C-7), 42.7 (C-8), 72.8 (C-9), 134.4 (C-1'), 108.2 (C-2'), 146.5 (C-3'), 145.3 (C-4'), 114.5 (C-5'), 118.8 (C-6'), 83.0 (C-7'), 49.1 (C-8'), 62.3 (C-9'), 127.1 (C-1''), 109.4 (C-2''),

148.1 (C-3''), 145.3 (C-4''), 114.3 (C-5''), 123.0 (C-6''), 144.0 (C-7''), 115.9 (C-8''), 166.3 (C-9''), 55.9 (OCH₃-3, -3', -3''). 以上数据与文献^[13,14]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **13** 为 9-*O*-(*Z*)-阿魏酰落叶松脂。

化合物 14 黄色无定形粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 537 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 6.70 (1H, s, H-2), 6.86 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5), 6.71 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 2.58 (1H, dd, J = 13.7, 10.7 Hz, H-7 α), 2.90 (1H, dd, J = 13.7, 4.9 Hz, H-7 β), 2.77 (1H, m, H-8), 3.79 (1H, dd, J = 8.8, 8.6 Hz, H-9 α), 4.12 (1H, m, H-9 β), 6.68 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.89 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.68 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6'), 4.83 (1H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, H-7'), 2.66 (1H, m, H-8'), 4.34 (1H, dd, J = 11.3, 7.3 Hz, H-9' α), 4.52 (1H, dd, J = 11.3, 7.3 Hz, H-9' β), 7.00 (1H, s, H-2''), 6.93 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5''), 7.12 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6''), 7.51 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz, H-7''), 7.51 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz, H-8''), 3.88 (6H, s, OCH₃-3, -3'), 3.96 (3H, s, OCH₃-3''), 5.47 (1H, brs, OH-4), 5.51 (1H, brs, OH-4'), 5.90 (1H, brs, OH-4''); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 131.9 (C-1), 111.2 (C-2), 146.5 (C-3), 144.0 (C-4), 114.4 (C-5), 121.1 (C-6), 33.2 (C-7), 42.5 (C-8), 72.7 (C-9), 134.4 (C-1'), 108.4 (C-2'), 146.5 (C-3'), 144.0 (C-4'), 114.5 (C-5'), 118.9 (C-6'), 83.5 (C-7'), 49.1 (C-8'), 62.7 (C-9'), 127.1 (C-1''), 109.4 (C-2''), 148.1 (C-3''), 145.3 (C-4''), 114.4 (C-5''), 123.1 (C-6''), 144.8 (C-7''), 114.9 (C-8''), 167.0 (C-9''), 55.9 (OCH₃-3, -3', -3''). 以上数据与文献^[13,14]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **14** 为 9-*O*-(*E*)-阿魏酰落叶松脂。

化合物 15 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 605 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ : 6.43 (2H, s, H-2, H-6), 4.42 (1H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, H-7), 2.09 (1H, m, H-8), 3.89 (1H, m, H-9 α), 3.76 (1H, m, H-9 β), 6.58 (1H, s, H-2'), 2.59 ~ 2.74 (2H, m, H-7'), 1.71 (1H, m, H-8'), 3.25 (1H, m, H-9' α), 3.83 (1H, m, H-9' β), 3.75 (6H, brs, OCH₃-3, OCH₃-5), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃-3'), 3.32 (3H, brs, OCH₃-5'), 4.28 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-1'), 3.30 ~ 3.84 (5H, m, H-2'', H-4'', H-3'', H-5'', H-6''); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 134.6 (C-1), 107.1 (C-2),

149.1 (C-3), 139.4 (C-4), 149.1 (C-5), 107.1 (C-6), 42.8 (C-7), 43.2 (C-8), 71.6 (C-9), 130.3 (C-1'), 108.0 (C-2'), 148.7 (C-3'), 139.0 (C-4'), 147.7 (C-5'), 126.5 (C-6'), 33.8 (C-7'), 40.7 (C-8'), 66.4 (C-9'), 104.9 (C-1''), 75.3 (C-2''), 78.3 (C-3''), 71.8 (C-4''), 78.0 (C-5''), 62.9 (C-6''), 57.0 (OCH₃-3, -5), 56.7 (OCH₃-3'), 60.3 (OCH₃-5'). 以上数据与文献^[15,16]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **15** 为 (+)-Lyoniresinol 9'-*O*-glucoside。

化合物 16 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 509 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (CD₃OD, 500 MHz) δ : 5.62 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-2), 3.68 (1H, dd, J = 6.6, 1.2 Hz, H-3), 7.70 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, H-4), 7.62 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, H-6), 3.86 (1H, m, H-10), 3.90 (3H, s, OCH₃-7), 6.93 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-2'), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.82 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃-4'), 5.69 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-1''), 3.56 (1H, m, H-2''), 3.50 (1H, t, J = 9.6 Hz, H-3''), 3.46 (1H, m, H-4''), 3.49 (1H, m, H-5''), 3.89 (1H, m, H-6 α ''), 3.75 (1H, m, H-6 β ''); ¹³C NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 90.4 (C-2), 54.5 (C-3), 121.2 (C-4), 123.8 (C-5), 115.4 (C-6), 145.4 (C-7), 154.5 (C-8), 130.4 (C-9), 64.5 (C-10), 56.7 (C-11), 166.6 (C-12), 133.8 (C-1'), 110.6 (C-2'), 149.2 (C-3'), 147.2 (C-4'), 116.2 (C-5'), 119.8 (C-6'), 56.4 (C-7'), 96.2 (C-1''), 74.1 (C-2''), 78.0 (C-3''), 71.1 (C-4''), 78.8 (C-5''), 62.3 (C-6''). 以上数据与文献^[17]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **16** 为 Pomegralignan。

化合物 17 白色针状晶体;ESI-MS: m/z 215 [M + Na]⁺; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ : 6.24 (1H, d, J = 9.4 Hz, H-3), 7.60 (1H, d, J = 9.4 Hz, H-4), 6.92 (1H, s, H-5), 6.84 (1H, s, H-8), 3.95 (3H, s, OCH₃-7); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 162.4 (C-2), 112.3 (C-3), 144.0 (C-4), 107.9 (C-5), 150.0 (C-6), 150.6 (C-7), 103.2 (C-8), 145.0 (C-9), 111.1 (C-10), 56.2 (OCH₃-7)。以上数据与文献^[18]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **17** 为东莨菪内酯。

化合物 18 白色无定型粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 387 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (C₅D₅N, 500 MHz) δ : 6.44 (1H, d, J = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 7.74 (1H, d, J = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 6.73 (1H, s, H-5), 7.42 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 7.29 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-5'), 7.36 (1H,

$dd, J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 5.59 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-7'), 4.48 (1H, ddd, $J = 8.4, 3.2, 2.4$ Hz, H-8'), 4.31 (1H, dd, $J = 12.8, 2.4$ Hz, H-9' α), 3.91 (1H, dd, $J = 12.8, 3.2$ Hz, H-9' β), 3.79 (3H, s, OCH₃-6), 3.71 (3H, s, OCH₃-3'); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 125 MHz) δ : 160.8 (C-2), 113.8 (C-3), 144.4 (C-4), 111.9 (C-4a), 101.2 (C-5), 146.4 (C-6), 138.5 (C-7), 133.1 (C-8), 133.1 (C-8a), 127.6 (C-1'), 112.3 (C-2'), 149.1 (C-3'), 148.9 (C-4'), 116.6 (C-5'), 121.7 (C-6'), 77.5 (C-7'), 79.9 (C-8'), 56.2 (OCH₃-6), 55.8 (OCH₃-3'). 以上数据与文献^[19]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**18**为 Cleomiscosin B。

化合物 19 白色无定形粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 457 [M + H]⁺; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 500 MHz) δ : 6.31 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-3), 7.95 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-4), 7.29 (1H, s, H-5), 7.14 (1H, s, H-8), 5.39 (1H, brs, H-1'), 3.00 ~ 3.50 (7H, m, H-2', H-3', H-4', H-5', H-6' α , H-4'', H-5''), 4.76 (1H, brs, H-6' β), 4.94 (1H, brs, OH-2'), 4.68 (1H, brs, OH-3'), 5.18 (1H, brs, OH-4'), 5.18 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.07 (1H, d, $J = 2.7$ Hz, H-2''), 4.48 (1H, brs, OH-2''), 3.70 (1H, brs, OH-3''), 3.88 (1H, m, OH-5'), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 125 MHz) δ : 160.6 (C-2), 113.4 (C-3), 144.2 (C-4), 112.5 (C-4a), 109.7 (C-5), 145.9 (C-6), 149.8 (C-7), 103.0 (C-8), 148.9 (C-8a), 99.5 (C-1'), 73.0 (C-2'), 76.6 (C-3'), 69.7 (C-4'), 76.6 (C-5'), 67.5 (C-6'), 109.3 (C-1''), 75.4 (C-2''), 78.8 (C-3''), 73.4 (C-3''), 63.4 (C-5''), 56.0 (OCH₃-6)。以上数据与文献^[20]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**19**为 Hymexelsin。

参考文献

- Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission (国家药典委员会). Pharmacopoeia of the People's Republic of China: Vol I (中华人民共和国药典:第一部) [M]. Beijing: China Medical Science Press, 2015: 257.
- Jia MR (贾敏如), Li XW (李星炜). National records of Chinese medicine (中国民族药志要) [M], Beijing: China Medical Science Press, 2005.
- Ndagijimana A, Wang XM, Pan GX, et al. A review on indole alkaloids isolated from *Uncaria rhynchophylla* and their pharmacological studies [J]. *Fitoterapia*, 2013, 86: 35-47.
- Yang H (杨惠), Ding LF (丁林芬), Tu WC (涂文超), et al. Two new iridoids from *Viburnum congestum* [J]. *Nat Prod Res Dev* (天然产物研究与开发), 2017, 29: 543-548.
- Nonaka G, Kawahara O, Nishioka I. Tannins and related compound. VII. Phenylpropanoid-substituted epicatechins, cinchonains from *Cinchona succirubra*. (1) [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1982, 30: 4268-4276.
- Nonaka G, Kawahara O, Nishioka I. Tannins and related compound. VII. Phenylpropanoid-substituted epicatechins, cinchonains from *Cinchona succirubra* (2) [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1982, 30: 4277-4282.
- Hsu FL, Nonaka G, Nishioka I. Tannins and related compound. XXXI. Isolation and characterization of proanthocyanidins in *Kandelia candel* (L.) druce [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1985, 33: 3142-3152.
- Stark T, Bareuther S, Hofmann B. Sensory-guided decomposition of roasted cocoa nibs (*Theobroma cacao*) and structure determination of taste-active polyphenols [J]. *J Agric Food Chem*, 2005, 53: 5407-5418.
- Cui GB, Tezuka Y, Kikuchi T, et al. Constituents of a fern, *Davallia mariesii* moore. II. Identification and ¹H- and ¹³C-nuclear magnetic resonance spectra [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1992, 40: 889-898.
- Shoji T, Mutsuga M, Nakamura T, et al. Isolation and structural elucidation of some procyanidins from apple by low-temperature nuclear magnetic resonance [J]. *J Agric Food Chem*, 2003, 51: 3806-3813.
- Xiong L, Zhu CG, Li YR, et al. Lignans and neolignans from *Sinocalamus affinis* and their absolute configurations [J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2011, 74: 1188-1200.
- Zhao D (赵丹), Wu TY (吴桐宇), Guan YQ (关永强), et al. Chemical constituents from roots of *Stelleropsis tianshanica* [J]. *Chin J Chin Mater Med* (中国中药杂志), 2017, 42: 3379-3384.
- Hsiao JJ, Chiang HC. Lignans from the wood of *Aralia bipinnata* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1995, 39: 899-902.
- Duh CY, Phoebe CH, Pezzuto JM. Plant anticancer agents, XIII. Cytotoxic constituents from *Wikstroemia elliptica* [J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1986, 49: 706-709.
- Lee DG, Jung HJ, Woo ER. Antimicrobial property of (+)-lyoniresinol-3-O-D-glucopyranoside isolated from the root bark of *Lycium chinense* miller against human pathogenic microorganisms [J]. *Arch Pharm Res*, 2005, 28: 1031-1036.
- Ohashi K, Watanabe H, Okumura Y, et al. Indonesian medicinal plants. XII. Four isomeric lignan-glucosides from the bark of *Aegle marmelos* (Rutaceae) [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 1994, 42: 1924-1926.