

紫斑牡丹花粉乙酸乙酯部位化学成分研究

王新娣^{1,2}, 石晓峰^{1*}, 刘东彦¹, 范彬¹, 李运³, 沈薇¹, 马趣环¹¹甘肃省医学科学研究院; ²甘肃中医药大学 敦煌医学与转化省部共建教育部重点实验室;³兰州市食品药品检验所, 兰州 730030

摘要:对紫斑牡丹花粉的化学成分进行研究,综合运用硅胶、聚酰胺、Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱及制备型高效液相等色谱技术,从该花粉 70% 乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位分离得到 18 个化合物,其结构由 HR-ESI-MS、¹H 和 ¹³C NMR 等波谱学方法鉴定为腺苷(1)、芹菜素(2)、柠檬黄素(3)、8-甲氧基山萘酚(4)、槲皮素(5)、柠檬素-3-β-D-葡萄糖苷(6)、sexanguletin-3-O-γ1-β-D-sophoroside (7)、limocitrin-3-O-γ1-β-D-sophoroside (8)、芍药苷(9)、芍药内酯苷(10)、氧化芍药苷(11)、β-谷甾醇(12)、没食子酸(13)、肉豆蔻酸(14)、亚油酸(15)、对羟基苯甲醛(16)、邻苯二甲酸二戊酯(17)和蔗糖(18),以上化合物均为首次从紫斑牡丹花粉中分离得到,其中化合物 3、4、6 为首次从该属植物中分离得到。

关键词:紫斑牡丹花粉;乙酸乙酯提取物;化学成分;黄酮;萜类

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Chemical constituents from ethyl acetate extract of *Paeonia rockii* pollenWANG Xin-di^{1,2}, SHI Xiao-feng^{1*}, LIU Dong-yan¹, FAN Bin¹, LI Yun³, SHE Wei¹, MA Qu-huan¹¹Gansu Academy of Medical Science; ²Gansu University of TCM; ³Lanzhou Institutes for Food and Drug Control, Lanzhou 730030, China

Abstract:To investigate the chemical constituents of *Paeonia rockii* pollen. Eighteen compounds were isolated and purified from the ethyl acetate extract of pollen by various column chromatography involving silica gel, polyamide, Sephadex LH-20 and preparative HPLC. Their structures were identified, on the basis of modern spectroscopic data and literature data, as adenosine (1), apigenin (2), limocitrin (3), sexanguletin (4), quercetin (5), limocitrin-3-β-D-glucoside (6), sexanguletin-3-O-γ1-β-D-sophoroside (7), limocitrin-3-O-γ1-β-D-sophoroside (8), paeoniflorin (9), albiflorin (10), oxypaeoniflorin (11), β-sitosterol (12), gallic acid (13), myristic acid (14), linoleic acid (15), *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (16), di-*N*-pentyl phthalate (17) and sucrose (18), respectively. All of these compounds were isolated and identified from *paeonia rockii* pollen, of which compounds 3, 4 and 6 were isolated from the genus *Paeonia* for the first time.

Key words: *Paeonia rockii* pollen; ethyl acetate extract; constituents; flavonoids; terpenes

紫斑牡丹 *Paeonia rockii* 为毛茛科 Ranunculaceae 芍药属 *Paeonia* L. 多年生木本植物,因花瓣基部有一个明显的紫斑而得名,主要分布于四川北部、甘肃南部、陕西秦岭中段以西,是我国中西部地区的特有中药材和花中珍品,其根皮作为药用丹皮被甘肃省中药材标准收载,具有清热凉血,活血化瘀的功效^[1]。牡丹花粉是其雄蕊中的雄性生殖细胞,含有

黄酮类、多酚类、激素、核酸和有机酸等多种天然活性成分^[2],具有抑制前列腺增生、预防心血管疾病、调节血糖、促进造血、调节体内代谢和内分泌等诸多功能^[3]。截止目前,国内外有关紫斑牡丹花粉的化学成分和药理活性的研究报道甚少。本课题组前期实验表明紫斑牡丹花粉以 50% 和 75% 乙醇提物具有较强的抗氧化能力^[1],通过对其安全性评价证实安全无毒。为了探寻该植物资源的药食价值和活性因子,本实验对产自甘肃的紫斑牡丹花粉的化学成分进行了系统研究,从其 70% 乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位分离得到了 18 个化合物,分别鉴定为腺苷(1)、芹菜素(2)、柠檬黄素(3)、8-甲氧基山萘酚

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* 通信作者 Tel:86-931-2302664; E-mail:shixiaofeng2005@sina.com

(4)、槲皮素(5)、柠檬素-3- β -D-葡萄糖苷(6)、sex-angularletin-3-*O*- γ -1- β -D-sophoroside(7)、limocitrin-3-*O*- γ -1- β -D-sophoroside(8)、芍药苷(9)、芍药内酯苷(10)、氧化芍药苷(11)、 β -谷甾醇(12)、没食子酸(13)、肉豆蔻酸(14)、亚油酸(15)、对羟基苯甲醛(16)、邻苯二甲酸二戊酯(17)和蔗糖(18),以上化合物均为首次从紫斑牡丹花粉中分离得到,其中化合物3、4、6为首次从该属植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

Varian Inova-600 MHz 核磁共振仪(TMS 内标,美国瓦里安公司);Brucker Daltonics Apex II 质谱仪(美国 Varian 公司);1260 infinity H 制备型高效液相色谱仪(Agilent 公司);ZF-20D 暗箱式紫外分析仪(巩义市予华仪器有限责任公司);Sephadex LH-20(美国 GE 公司);聚酰胺(100~200 目,北京慧德易有限公司);柱色谱层析硅胶、薄层色谱层析用硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂);试剂均为分析纯。

实验室所用紫斑牡丹花粉于 2017 年 5 月采自兰州新区中川牡丹园,其原植物(标本号 20170501)经兰州牡丹园艺开发公司赵潜龙高级工程师鉴定为 *Paeonia rockii* (S. G. Haw et L. A. Lauener) T. Hong et J. J. Li。

2 提取与分离

紫斑牡丹花粉 800 g,加 8 倍量 70% 乙醇加热回流提取 3 次,2 h/次,过滤,合并三次提取液,减压浓缩至干得总浸膏 182 g。将总浸膏分散于水中再经石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇依次萃取。萃取液分别减压浓缩至干,得石油醚萃取物(80 g)、乙酸乙酯萃取物(52 g)、正丁醇萃取物(50 g)。石油醚萃取物主要用于脂肪酸含量测定,正丁醇萃取物留待下一步进行苷类和多羟基类等化合物的分离。本实验将乙酸乙酯萃取部位经硅胶柱层析,二氯甲烷-甲醇体系(100:0 \rightarrow 0:100)梯度洗脱,经 TLC 检测合并,得到 7 个流份 Frs. 1~7。Fr. 2(10 g)经硅胶柱色谱层析,石油醚-乙酸乙酯体系(30:1 \rightarrow 1:1)梯度洗脱,经 TLC 检测合并得到 10 个流份 Frs. 2-1~2-10。Fr. 2-3(1 g)流份经硅胶柱层析,石油醚-乙酸乙酯体系(12:1 \rightarrow 0:1),梯度洗脱得到 3 个流份 Frs. 2-3-1~2-3-3。Fr. 2-3-2(100 mg)经反复硅胶柱得到化合物 15(10 mg)和 14(8 mg)。Fr. 2-5(50 mg)流份进一步重结晶得化合物 16(8 m)。Fr. 2-8(1 g)流份经硅胶柱层析,石油醚-丙酮体系(30:1 \rightarrow 1:1),梯度洗脱得到 5 个流份 Frs. 2-8-1~2-8-5。Fr. 2-8-3(20

mg)经反复重结晶纯化得化合物 12(10 mg)。Fr. 2-10(50 mg)经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱洗脱(氯仿-甲醇 1:1)纯化后,得化合物 17(10 mg)。Fr. 3(5 g)经硅胶柱层析,氯仿-甲醇体系(20:1 \rightarrow 0:1)梯度洗脱,经 TLC 检测合并,得到流份 Fr. 3-1~Fr. 3-10。Fr. 3-5(10 mg)经反复重结晶得化合物 2(5 mg)。Fr. 3-8(50 mg)流分经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱洗脱(氯仿-甲醇 1:1)反复纯化后,得化合物 3(5 mg)、4(8 mg)和 5(6 mg)。Fr. 4(6.2 g)经硅胶柱层析,二氯甲烷-甲醇体系(10:1 \rightarrow 0:1)梯度洗脱,经 TLC 检测合并,得到流份 Fr. 4-1~Fr. 4-10。Fr. 4-8(15 mg)流份经反复重结晶得化合物 18(7 mg)。Fr. 4-5(2.0 g)经聚酰胺柱层析,丙酮-甲醇体系(10:1)等度洗脱,所得流份经 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱洗脱(甲醇),得化合物 6(8 mg)。Fr. 5(6.4 g)经硅胶柱层析,二氯甲烷-甲醇体系(10:1 \rightarrow 1:1)梯度洗脱,经 TLC 检测合并,得到流份 Fr. 5-1~Fr. 5-5。Fr. 5-3(30 mg)经制备液相(乙腈-1% 甲酸水 15:85),得到化合物 7(10 mg)和 8(5 mg)。Fr. 6(3.0 g)经反复制薄层色谱及 Sephadex LH-20 色谱柱洗脱(甲醇),得化合物 9(8 m)、10(5 mg)和 11(6 mg)。Fr. 7(1.0 g)经过 Sephadex LH-20 色谱柱洗脱(甲醇),得化合物 1(4 mg)和 13(6 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1 白色粉末(CH₃OH);HR-ESI-MS:*m/z* 268.1036 [M+H]⁺,确定其相对分子质量为 267,分子式为 C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₄;¹H NMR(600 MHz,DM-SO-*d*₆) δ :8.12(1H,s,H-2),8.34(1H,s,H-8),7.37(2H,s,NH₂),5.87(1H,d,*J*=6.3 Hz,H-1'),5.47(1H,d,*J*=4.0 Hz,OH-5'),5.46(1H,d,*J*=3.0 Hz,OH-2'),3.65(2H,m,H-5'),5.21(1H,d,*J*=4.6 Hz,OH-3'),4.61(1H,dd,*J*=5.9,6.3 Hz,H-2'),4.20(1H,dd,*J*=5.0,3.3 Hz,H-3'),4.11(1H,q,*J*=3.3 Hz,H-4');¹³C NMR(150 MHz,DMSO-*d*₆) δ :61.7(C-5'),70.6(C-3'),85.9(C-4'),87.9(C-1'),119.3(C-5),139.9(C-8),149.0(C-4),152.4(C-2),156.1(C-6)。以上数据与文献^[4]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为腺苷(adenosine)。

化合物 2 黄色粉末(CH₃OH);HR-ESI-MS:*m/z* 271.0717 [M+H]⁺,确定其相对分子质量为 270,分子式为 C₁₅H₁₀O₅;¹H NMR(600 MHz,DMSO-*d*₆) δ :12.96(1H,s,5-OH),7.93(2H,d,*J*=9.0 Hz,H-2',6'),6.92(2H,d,*J*=9.0 Hz,H-3',5'),6.78

(1H, s, H-3), 6.47 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-8), 6.18 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-6); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 94.0 (C-8), 98.8 (C-6), 102.8 (C-3), 103.6 (C-10), 115.9 (C-3', 5'), 121.1 (C-1'), 128.5 (C-2', 6'), 157.3 (C-9), 161.2 (C-4'), 161.4 (C-5), 163.7 (C-7), 164.2 (C-2), 181.7 (C-4)。以上数据与文献^[5]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为芹菜素 (apigenin)。

化合物 3 黄色粉末 (CH₃OH); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 347.111 0 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 346, 分子式为 C₁₇H₁₄O₈; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.25 (1H, s, H-6), 7.95 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-2'), 6.96 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 7.83 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.9$ Hz, H-6'), 3.94 (6H, s, 3'-OCH₃, 8-OCH₃); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 116.5 (C-3), 177.7 (C-4), 156.4 (C-7), 156.1 (C-5), 137.6 (C-3), 99.6 (C-6), 150.3 (C-9), 129.1 (C-8), 104.7 (C-10), 156.0 (C-2), 124.4 (C-1'), 147.8 (C-3'), 123.1 (C-6'), 112.4 (C-2'), 150.1 (C-4'), 116.5 (C-5'), 62.0 (8-OCH₃), 56.5 (3'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献^[6]对比基本一致,故鉴定化合物为柠檬黄素 (limocitrin)。

化合物 4 黄色针状结晶 (CH₃OH); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 317.132 9 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 316, 分子式为 C₁₆H₁₂O₇; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ : 8.21 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 3.32 (3H, OCH₃), 6.31 (1H, s, H-6), 7.05 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ : 146.9 (C-2), 136.7 (C-3), 176.8 (C-4), 157.2 (C-5), 99.1 (C-6), 157.4 (C-7), 128.6 (C-8), 149.7 (C-9), 104.1 (C-10), 123.5 (C-1'), 130.4 (C-2', 6'), 116.4 (C-3', 5'), 160.2 (C-4'), 61.8 (8-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献^[7]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为 8-甲氧基山萘酚 (8-methoxykaempferol)。

化合物 5 黄色粉末 (CH₃OH); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 303.114 9 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 302, 分子式为 C₁₅H₁₀O₇; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 6.20 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.41 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-8), 6.88 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 7.56 (1H, q, $J = 2.2, 8.5$ Hz, H-6'), 7.68 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-2'), 9.31 (1H, s, 4'-OH), 9.60 (1H, s, 3'-OH), 10.79 (1H, s, 7-OH), 12.50 (H, s, 5-OH); ^{13}C

NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 176.3 (C-4), 164.39 (C-7), 161.2 (C-5), 156.6 (C-9), 148.1 (C-4'), 147.2 (C-2), 145.5 (C-3'), 136.1 (C-3), 122.4 (C-1'), 120.4 (C-6'), 116.0 (C-5'), 115.5 (C-2'), 103.4 (C-10), 98.6 (C-6), 93.8 (C-8)。以上数据与文献^[5]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为槲皮素 (quercetin)。

化合物 6 黄色粉末 (CH₃OH); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 509.126 7 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 508, 分子式为 C₂₃H₂₄O₁₃; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 12.27 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.96 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2'), 7.51 (1H, dd, $J = 6.5, 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 6.94 (1H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-5'), 6.27 (1H, s, H-6), 5.57 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-1''), 3.83 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.80 (3H, s, 8-OCH₃); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 177.4 (C-4), 155.9 (C-5), 157.5 (C-7), 156.1 (C-2), 148.5 (C-9), 132.9 (C-3), 127.5 (C-8), 103.5 (C-10), 99.1 (C-6), 149.5 (C-4'), 146.9 (C-3'), 121.9 (C-6'), 121.2 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-5'), 113.3 (C-2'), 100.9 (C-1''), 77.5 (C-5'''), 76.4 (C-3'''), 74.3 (C-2'''), 69.8 (C-4''), 65.0 (C-6''), 60.9 (8-OCH₃), 55.58 (3'-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献^[8]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为柠檬素-3- β -D-葡萄糖苷 (limocitrin-3- β -D-glucoside)。

化合物 7 黄色粉末 (CH₃OH); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 641.170 7 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 640, 分子式为 C₂₈H₃₂O₁₇; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 8.07 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.95 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.19 (1H, s, H-6), 5.73 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-1''), 4.63 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-1'''), 3.86 (3H, s, OCH₃), 5.57 ~ 2.51 (m, sophorosyl); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 177.7 (C-4), 160.4 (C-4'), 156.5 (C-2, 7), 155.3 (C-5), 148.9 (C-9), 133.1 (C-3), 131.1 (C-2', 6), 127.6 (C-8), 121.6 (C-1'), 115.8 (C-3', 5'), 104.5 (C-1'''), 103.0 (C-10), 99.7 (C-6), 98.5 (C-1''), 82.8 (C-2''), 77.9 (C-5''), 77.5 (C-5'''), 77.0 (C-3'''), 74.8 (C-2'''), 70.1 (C-3'''), 70.0 (C-4'''), 61.2 (C-6''), 61.1 (OCH₃), 60.9 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[9]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为 5,7,4'-三羟基-8-甲氧基黄酮醇-3- O - β -D-槐糖苷 (sexangularetin-3- O - γ 1- β -D-sophorosi-de)。

化合物 8 黄色粉末; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 671.181

0 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 670, 分子式为 C₂₉H₃₄O₁₈; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.79 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 7.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.91 (1H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-5'), 6.25 (1H, s, H-6), 5.73 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1''), 4.61 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1'''), 3.82 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.73 (3H, s, 8-OCH₃), 5.33 ~ 2.51 (m, sophorosyl); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 177.4 (C-4), 156.6 (C-7), 155.8 (C-5), 149.3 (C-9), 133.0 (C-3), 99.8 (C-6), 155.8 (C-2), 123.3 (C-8), 102.4 (C-10), 122.2 (C-1'), 112.6 (C-2'), 123.3 (C-6'), 115.2 (C-5'), 147.3 (C-3'), 148.8 (C-4'), 104.5 (C-1'''), 98.5 (C-1''), 79.9 (C-2''), 77.9 (C-5''), 77.4 (C-5'''), 76.3 (C-3'''), 74.8 (C-2'''), 69.5 (C-3''), 69.3 (C-4'''), 61.2 (C-6''), 61.1 (8-OCH₃), 55.8 (3'-OCH₃), 60.9 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献^[9]对比基本一致, 故鉴定该化合物为 limocitrin-3-*O*-y1-β-D-sophoroside。

化合物 9 白色无定形粉末 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: *m/z* 481 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 480, 分子式为 C₂₃H₂₈O₁₁; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 8.07 (2H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.63 (1H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-4''), 7.51 (2H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-3'', 5''), 5.44 (1H, s, H-9), 4.78 (1H, d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, H-8), 4.55 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1'), 3.85 (1H, d, *J* = 11.5 Hz, H-6'β), 2.59 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-5), 2.52 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, H-7β), 2.22 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, H-3β), 1.98 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-7α), 1.84 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-3α), 1.38 (3H, s, H-10); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 168.0 (C-7''), 134.4 (C-4''), 131.2 (C-1''), 130.6 (C-2'', 6''), 129.6 (C-3'', 5''), 106.3 (C-4), 102.3 (C-9), 100.2 (C-1'), 89.3 (C-1), 87.2 (C-2), 77.9 (C-3', 5'), 75.0 (C-2'), 72.2 (C-6), 71.7 (C-4'), 62.9 (C-6'), 61.7 (C-8), 44.5 (C-3), 43.9 (C-5), 23.4 (C-7), 19.5 (C-10)。以上数据与与文献^[10]对比基本一致, 故鉴定该化合物为芍药苷 (paeniflorin)。

化合物 10 白色粉末 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: *m/z* 481 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 480, 分子式为 C₂₃H₂₈O₁₁; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 2.41 (2H, dd, *J* = 6.6, 15.0 Hz, H-3β), 2.07 (1H, d, *J* = 15.0 Hz, H-3α), 4.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 4.0, 5.0 Hz, H-4), 2.93 (1H, t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, H-5), 2.05 (1H, d, *J* =

10.8 Hz, H-7α), 2.81 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.5, 10.8 Hz, H-7β), 4.80 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H-8α), 4.68 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H-8β), 1.53 (3H, s, H-10), 4.54 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-1'), 3.20 ~ 3.32 (4H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5'), 3.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 5.4, 12.0 Hz, H-6'α), 3.85 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H-6'β), 8.08 (2H, dd, *J* = 1.0, 7.0 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.49 (2H, t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, H-3', 5'), 7.62 (1H, m, *J* = 1.0, 6.0 Hz, H-4''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 177.9 (C-9), 168.0 (C-7''), 134.3 (C-4''), 131.3 (C-1''), 130.7 (C-2'', 6''), 129.6 (C-3'', 5''), 100.1 (C-1'), 93.4 (C-2), 86.9 (C-1), 78.1 (C-3'), 78.1 (C-5'), 74.9 (C-2'), 71.7 (C-4'), 68.4 (C-4), 62.0 (C-8), 62.8 (C-6'), 56.9 (C-6), 41.7 (C-3), 41.7 (C-5), 28.5 (C-7), 20.5 (C-10)。以上数据与文献^[11]对比基本一致, 故鉴定该化合物为芍药内酯苷 (albiflorin)。

化合物 11 白色粉末 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: *m/z* 497 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 496, 分子式为 C₂₃H₂₈O₁₂; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 2.19 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, H-3β), 1.83 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, H-3α), 2.49 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.0, 11.0 Hz, H-7β), 1.95 (1H, d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, H-7α), 4.76 (2H, d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, H-8), 5.42 (1H, s, H-9), 1.41 (3H, s, H-10), 4.54 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1'), 3.84 (1H, d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, H-6'β), 8.05 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-2'', 6''), 7.01 (2H, d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, H-3'', 5''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 87.9 (C-1), 85.8 (C-2), 43.1 (C-3), 104.9 (C-4), 42.5 (C-5), 70.8 (C-6), 22.0 (C-7), 60.2 (C-8), 100.9 (C-9), 18.1 (C-10), 98.8 (C-1'), 72.5 (C-2'), 73.6 (C-3'), 70.3 (C-4'), 76.6 (C-5'), 61.5 (C-6'), 120.6 (C-1''), 133.0 (C-2'', 6''), 116.7 (C-3'', 5''), 162.7 (C-4''), 166.6 (C-7'')。以上数据与文献^[12]对比基本一致, 故鉴定该化合物为氧化芍药苷 (oxypaeoniflora)。

化合物 12 白色针状结晶 (CHCl₃); HR-ESI-MS: *m/z* 413.3406 [M-H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 414, 分子式为 C₂₉H₅₀O; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 0.67 (3H, s, H-18), 1.00 (3H, s, H-19), 0.92 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-21), 3.53 (1H, m, H-3), 5.36 (1H, m, H-6); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 11.8 (C-18), 11.9 (C-29), 18.8 (C-21), 19.0 (C-26), 19.4 (C-27), 19.8 (C-19), 21.1 (C-11), 23.0 (C-28), 24.2 (C-15), 26.0 (C-23), 28.2 (C-16),

29.1 (C-25), 45.8 (C-24), 31.8 (C-2), 31.9 (C-8), 31.4 (C-7), 33.9 (C-22), 36.1 (C-20), 36.5 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 39.8 (C-12), 42.3 (C-13), 45.8 (C-4), 50.1 (C-9), 56.0 (C-14), 56.7 (C-17), 71.8 (C-3), 121.7 (C-6), 140.9 (C-5)。以上数据与文献^[13]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为 β -谷甾醇(β -sitosterol)。

化合物 13 白色针晶 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: m/z 171 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 170, 分子式为 C₇H₆O₅; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 6.92 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 8.82 (1H, s, 4-OH), 9.19 (2H, s, 3-OH, 5-OH), 12.23 (1H, s, COOH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 167.9 (C-7), 145.8 (C-3, 5), 138.4 (C-4), 120.8 (C-1), 109.1 (C-2)。以上数据与文献^[12]对比基本一致,鉴定该化合物为没食子酸 (gallic acid)。

化合物 14 白色粉末 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: m/z 228 [M]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 228, 分子式为 C₁₄H₂₈O₂; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 0.88 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-14), 1.62 (2H, m, H-3), 2.36 (2H, t, H-2), 1.25 ~ 1.34 (20H, m, H-4 ~ H-13); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 180.2 (C-1), 34.0 (C-2), 31.9 (C-12), 22.6 (C-13), 14.0 (C-14), 29.0 ~ 29.6 (C4 ~ C11)。以上数据与文献^[14]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为肉豆蔻酸 (myristic acid)。

化合物 15 淡黄色油状液体; ESI-MS: m/z 279 [M-H]⁻, 确定其相对分子质量为 280, 分子式为 C₁₈H₃₂O₂; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.37 (4H, m, H-9, 10, 12, 13), 2.76 (2H, m, H-11), 2.36 (2H, t, J = 7.4 Hz, H-2), 2.05 (4H, m, H-8, 14), 1.63 (2H, m, H-3), 1.30 ~ 1.38 (14H, m, H-4 ~ 7, H-15 ~ 17), 0.89 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-18); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 179.6 (C-1), 33.2 (C-2), 24.6 (C-3), 29.0 ~ 29.7 (C-4 ~ 7), 27.6 (C-8), 130.1 (C-9), 128.0 (C-10), 25.6 (C-11), 129.9 (C-12), 127.9 (C-13), 27.1 (C-14), 29.5 (C-15), 32.5 (C-16), 22.5 (C-17), 14.0 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[15]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为亚油酸 (linoleic acid)。

化合物 16 白色针晶; ESI-MS: m/z 123 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 122, 分子式为 C₇H₆O₂; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ : 9.75 (1H, s, CHO), 7.82 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-2, 6), 7.02

(2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-3, 5); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ : 191.1 (CHO), 163.8 (C-4), 132.7 (C-2, 6), 130.4 (C-1), 116.6 (C-3, 5)。以上数据与文献^[16]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为对羟基苯甲醛 (*p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde)。

化合物 17 无色透明的液体; ESI-MS: m/z 307 [M + H]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 306, 分子式为 C₁₈H₂₆O₄; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.71 (2H, dd, J = 3.2, 5.6 Hz, H-3, 6), 7.53 (2H, dd, J = 3.2, 5.6 Hz, H-4, 5), 4.30 (4H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, H-8, 8'), 1.45 (4H, m, H-10, 10'), 1.72 (4H, m, H-9, 9'), 1.25 (4H, s, H-11, 11'), 0.95 (6H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-12, 12'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 132.3 (C-1, 2), 128.8 (C-3, 6), 130.9 (C-4, 5), 167.7 (C-7, 7'), 65.6 (C-8, 8'), 30.6 (C-9, 9'), 29.7 (C-10, 10'), 19.2 (C-11, 11'), 13.7 (C-12, 12')。以上数据与文献^[17]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为邻苯二甲酸二戊酯 (di-*n*-pentyl phthalate)。

化合物 18 无色透明块状晶体 (CH₃OH); ESI-MS: m/z 365 [M + Na]⁺, 确定其相对分子质量为 342, 分子式为 C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.40 (1H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-1), 4.12 (1H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-3'), 4.05 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, H-4'), 3.84 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.76 (5H, m, H-4, 6, 6'), 3.71 (1H, t, J = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 3.66 (2H, s, H-1'), 3.59 (1H, m, H-2), 3.44 (1H, t, J = 9.5 Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 93.6 (C-1), 73.2 (C-2), 74.4 (C-3), 71.4 (C-4), 75.7 (C-5), 63.3 (C-6), 64.1 (C-1'), 105.3 (C-2'), 83.8 (C-3'), 79.4 (C-4'), 74.7 (C-5'), 62.2 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[18]对比基本一致,故鉴定该化合物为蔗糖 (sucrose)。

4 结果与讨论

本文从紫斑花粉 70% 乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位分离得到 18 个化合物, 涉及黄酮类、单萜苷类、有机酸类、甾醇类、核苷类以及其他类; 其中黄酮类成分主要为芹菜素、柠檬黄素、8-甲氧基山萘酚、槲皮素、limocitrin-3- β -D-glucoside、sexangularetin-3-*O*-y1- β -D-sophoroside、limocitrin-3-*O*-y1- β -D-sophoroside; 文献报道, 天然来源的芹菜素具有抗肿瘤、抗氧化、抗病毒、抗真菌、抗炎、抗痛风、降糖、减肥等多种药理活性^[19], 槲皮素具有抗氧化、抗病毒、抗炎作用, 在细胞和动物实验中可以用来治疗肝、心、脾、肺、肾、骨科疾病、神经系统疾病等^[20]。单萜苷类成

分芍药苷、芍药内酯苷和氧化芍药苷具有广泛的生物活性,以芍药苷、芍药内酯苷(白芍苷)、氧化芍药苷为主要成分的白芍总苷具有很好的免疫抑制活性^[3],在临床上用于类风湿性关节炎的辅助治疗^[21];芍药苷在抗肿瘤、抗氧化、抗抑郁、免疫调节和补血等方面作用显著,且毒副作用较小,其药用价值日益受到关注^[22]。没食子酸是化学结构最简单的天然多酚类化合物,具有抗炎、抗氧化、抗菌、抗病毒等多种生物活性^[23];亚油酸是一种功能性多不饱和脂肪酸,具有软化心脑血管、促进血液循环、减缓衰老、调节内分泌、促进新陈代谢及、降脂降压等作用;植物甾醇类成分 β -谷甾醇以其特有的生物学特性和物理化学性质被较多地应用到医药行业中,具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗癌、降血压、降血脂等作用^[24]。以上分离得到的这些化合物大多具有生物活性,为紫斑牡丹花粉开发利用提供了参考。

双环单萜苷类成分为芍药属中一个特征性成分,多为芍药苷衍生物,具有广泛的生物活性,依此可将其作为质量标志物用于紫斑牡丹花粉的含量测定和质量控制;sexangularetin-3-O-y1- β -D-sophoroside、limocitrin-3-O-y1- β -D-sophoroside 为首次从细叶芍药(*Paeonia tenuifolia* L.) 雄蕊中分离得到的2个新黄酮类化合物^[9],本试验从紫斑牡丹 *Paeonia rockii* 花粉中分离得到它们,也说明芍药属植物的亲缘性。

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