

糙叶五加果实乙酸乙酯萃取部位化学成分及抗炎活性研究

李小军^{1,2,3}, 金官佑³, 张晓丹⁴, 吴贤哲³, 金伦喆^{3*}, 刘向前^{2*}¹赣南医学院药学院 国家中药现代化工程技术研究中心客家中医药资源研究分中心, 赣州 341000;²湖南中医药大学药学院, 长沙 410208; ³圆光大学药学院, 益山 54538;⁴浙江理工大学生命科学与医药学院, 杭州 310000

摘要:基于脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小胶质细胞 BV2 为生物活性导向模型首次研究糙叶五加 *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) Harms 果实的化学成分。采用正反相硅胶柱色谱、凝胶柱色谱、制备薄层、制备液相及重结晶等方法进行分离纯化,利用波谱分析结合理化性质鉴定化合物的结构。从糙叶五加果实甲醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位中分离得到 18 个化合物,分别鉴定为 5-羟甲基-2-糠醛(**1**)、5-羟基麦芽酚(**2**)、原儿茶酸(**3**)、6-甲氧基-7-羟基香豆素(**4**)、山奈酚-3-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖苷(**5**)、山奈酚-3-芸香苷(**6**)、(-)-松脂醇 4-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(**7**)、(+)-simplexoside(**8**)、(-)-芝麻素(**9**)、松香(**10**)、苯甲基- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷-6'-*O*-乙酸酯(**11**)、3,4-二羟基-*p*-薄荷-1-烯(**12**)、(4*R*)-*p*-薄荷-1-烯-4,7-二醇(**13**)、(2*E*,6*R*)-2,6-二甲基-2,7-辛二烯-1,6-二醇(**14**)、(+)-(3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3,6-二羟基-1-薄荷烯(**15**)、齐墩果酸-3-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖醛酸苷(**16**)、styraxlignolide E(**17**)、styraxlignolide D(**18**)。化合物 **2**, **8**, **10** ~ **15**, **17**, **18** 为首次从五加科植物中分离得到;化合物 **1** 和 **7** 为首次从五加属植物中分离得到;除化合物 **4** ~ **6**, **9**, **16** 外,其他化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到。抗炎活性筛选结果表明,被测试化合物均表现出了一定的 NO 抑制活性,其中,化合物 **1**, **4**, **7**, **9**, **12**, **13**, **18** 表现出了适度的抑制 NO 生成的活性。

关键词:糙叶五加;黄酮;单萜;木脂素;化学成分;抗炎活性

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Study on chemical constituents and their anti-inflammatory activity from ethyl acetate extract of fruits of *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) HarmsLI Xiao-jun^{1,2,3}, KIM Kwan-woo³, ZHANG Xiao-dan⁴, OH Hyuncheol³, KIM Youn-chul^{3*}, LIU Xiang-qian^{2*}¹ National Engineering Research Center for Modernization of Traditional Chinese Medicine-Hakka Medical Resources Branch, School of Pharmacy, Gannan Medical University, Ganzhou 341000, China;² School of Pharmacy, Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, Changsha 410208, China;³ School of Pharmacy, Wonkwang University, Iksan 54538, Korea;⁴ College of Life Sciences, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310000, China

Abstract: To study the chemical constituents from the fruits of *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) Harms based on LPS-induced microglia BV2 as the bioactivity guided model. The compounds were isolated and purified by NP- and RP-silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography, as well as Prep-TLC, Prep-HPLC, and recrystallization methods. Their structures were identified on the basis of their physicochemical properties and spectroscopic data. As a result, eighteen compounds were obtained from *A. henryi* and their chemical structures were identified as 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde (**1**), 5-hydroxymaltol (**2**), protocatechuic acid (**3**), 6-methoxy-7-hydroxycoumarin (**4**), kaempferol-3-*O*- β -D-glucoside (**5**), kaempferol-3-rutinoside (**6**), (-)-pinoselinol 4-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (**7**), (+)-simplexoside (**8**), (-)-sesamin (**9**), rosin (**10**), phenylmethyl- β -D-glucopyranoside-6'-*O*-acetate (**11**), 3,4-dihydroxy-*p*-menth-1-ene (**12**), (4*R*)-*p*-menth-1-en-4,7-diol (**13**), (2*E*,6*R*)-2,6-dimethyl-2,7-octadiene-1,6-diol (**14**), (+)-(3*S*,4*S*,6*R*)-3,6-dihydroxy-1-menthene (**15**), oleanolic acid-

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*通信作者 E-mail:lxq0001cn@163.com, yckim@wku.ac.kr

3-*O*- β -*D*-glucuronopyranoside (**16**), styraxlignolide E (**17**), and styraxlignolide D (**18**), respectively. To the best of our knowledge, compounds **2**, **8**, **10-15**, **17**, and **18** were isolated from Araliaceae for the first time. Compounds **1** and **7** were isolated from *Acanthopanax* Miq. for the first time. Except compounds **4-6**, **9**, and **16**, all of the other compounds were obtained from this species for the first time. In addition, the results of screening of anti-inflammatory activity demonstrated that the tested compounds showed a certain NO inhibitory effects, among them, compounds **1**, **4**, **7**, **9**, **12**, **13**, and **18** showed a moderate NO inhibitory effects.

Key words: *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) Harms; flavonoids; monoterpenoids; lignans; chemical constituents; anti-inflammatory activity

糙叶五加 *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) Harms 为中国特有的五加科五加属植物,广泛分布于湖南、甘肃、四川等地。湖南省中药材地方标准收录的“五加皮”就是以该植物的根皮入药,具有祛风湿、活血化瘀、壮筋骨等功效,主要用于治疗风湿痹痛、拘挛麻木、筋骨痞软、水肿、跌打损伤、疝气腹痛等^[1]。然而,从资源可持续、合理利用的角度考虑,根皮入药为不可再生;而其地上部位包括叶、茎、花、果实为可持续再生资源。为了探究糙叶五加的地上各部位是否可以替代其根皮入药,我们课题组前期对其叶、茎、花进行了系统研究并作了相应报道^[2-7]。目前为止,对其果实的研究鲜有报道^[8]。基于此,我们首次对糙叶五加果实进行了物质基础研究,对糙叶五加果实甲醇提取物依次进行了石油醚(60~90)、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,基于 LPS 诱导的小胶质细胞 BV2 模型对各萃取部分进行抗神经炎活性筛选,对活性较好的乙酸乙酯萃取部分进行分离纯化。

1 仪器与材料

NMR 波谱(1D 和 2D)测试采用 JEOL JNM ECP-400 核磁共振仪(日本,东京);HMQC 和 HMBC 实验参数设置分别为¹ $J_{CH} = 140$ Hz 和¹ $J_{CH} = 8$ Hz;ESI-MS 测试采用 Q-TOF micro LC-MS/MS 质谱仪(美国,Waters);旋光度测试采用 Jasco p-2000 全自动数字旋光仪(日本,东京);高相液相色谱仪为 YL9100 HPLC 系统(韩国,英麟);正相和反相 TLC 采用 Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ 和 RP-18 F_{254s}(德国,默克);常规柱色谱硅胶(Kieselgel 60, 70~230 目和 230~400 目,默克);反相柱色谱材料 YMC-C₁₈(德国,默克);Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium(DMEM)和胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)购自 Gibco BRL Co. (Grand Island, NY, USA);脂多糖(LPS)、3-(4,5-二甲基噻唑-2)-2,5-二苯基四氮唑溴盐(MTT)、二甲基亚砜(DMSO)、Griess 试剂购自美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司(St. Louis, MO);阳性对照紫柳因(butein)为韩

国圆光大学药学院生药及天然产物研究室自制(HPLC 纯度 $\geq 98.5\%$);小鼠小胶质细胞 BV2 来源于韩国圆光大学 Park Hyun 教授实验室。

本实验样品于 2015 年 10 月份采自湖南省新化,经湖南中医药大学药学院刘向前教授和韩国圆光大学药学院金伦喆教授共同鉴定为五加科五加属植物糙叶五加 *Acanthopanax henryi* (Oliv.) Harms 的果实,标本保存于湖南省重点实验室中药新药研究与开发实验室,标本号为 AHF20151025。

2 提取与分离

干燥的糙叶五加果实 5 kg,粉碎至粗粉,以甲醇回流提取 3 次,合并提取液,浓缩后得总浸膏。总浸膏加入适量蒸馏水分散后依次用石油醚(60~90)、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇进行萃取。回收溶剂,得石油醚萃取物(40 g)、乙酸乙酯萃取物(20 g)、正丁醇萃取物(100 g)。

分别以 LPS 诱导的巨噬细胞 RAW264.7 和小胶质细胞 BV2 作为抗炎活性筛选模型,对上述三个萃取部分进行活性筛选。取抗炎活性较好的部位乙酸乙酯浸膏(20 g)经反相 C₁₈ 柱色谱,以甲醇-水(1:4 \rightarrow 1:0, V/V)梯度洗脱,得 13 个组分 Fr. E1~E13。Fr. E2(309 mg)经正相硅胶柱色谱反复纯化得化合物 **1**(5.8 mg)。组分 Fr. E3(500 mg)经正相硅胶柱色谱,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(20:1 \rightarrow 1:1, V/V)梯度洗脱,得化合物 **2**(6.0 mg)和 **3**(61.0 mg)。Fr. E5(796 mg)经正相硅胶柱色谱分离,以正己烷-乙酸乙酯梯度洗脱,再经甲醇反复重结晶纯化,得无色针晶 **4**(5.0 mg)。组分 Fr. E8(1.3 g)先经正相硅胶柱色谱分离,以三氯甲烷-甲醇(7:1 \rightarrow 1:1, V/V)梯度洗脱,得 9 个亚组分 Fr. E8.1~E8.9。Fr. E8.4(125 mg)经硅胶柱色谱分离,以三氯甲烷-甲醇(10:1, V/V)洗脱,得化合物 **5**(41 mg)。Fr. E8.5(57 mg)经硅胶柱色谱分离,以三氯甲烷-甲醇(5:1, V/V)洗脱,得化合物 **6**(24 mg)。Fr. E8.2(126 mg)经反相 C₁₈ 柱色谱分离,以乙腈-水(1:4, V/V)洗脱,

再经甲醇重结晶,得无色针晶 **8** (14 mg)。组分 Fr. E6 (2.0 g) 先经反相 C_{18} 柱色谱分离,以甲醇-水(1:4→2:3, V/V) 梯度洗脱,得 6 个亚组分 Fr. E6. 1 ~ E6. 6; 亚组分 Fr. E6. 4 (1.4 g) 再经正相硅胶柱色谱分离,以三氯甲烷-甲醇-水(3:1:0.1, V/V/V) 洗脱,得 7 个亚组分 Fr. E6. 4. 1 ~ E6. 4. 7。Fr. E6. 4. 1 (244 mg) 经反复正相硅胶柱色谱分离纯化,以正己烷-乙酸乙酯(3:1~1:3, V/V) 为流动相,再经正相制备薄层纯化(正己烷-丙酮=2:3, V/V), 得化合物 **11** (1.8 mg)、**12** (5.0 mg)、**13** (8.8 mg)。亚组分 Fr. E6. 4. 1. 4 (26 mg) 经 C_{18} -HPLC 分离纯化,以甲

醇-水为流动相,得化合物 **14** (2.0 mg) 和 **15** (7.5 mg)。Fr. E6. 4. 2 (99 mg) 先经正相硅胶柱色谱,以三氯甲烷-甲醇(15:1→10:1, V/V) 梯度洗脱,再经 C_{18} -HPLC 分离纯化,以乙腈-水为流动相,得化合物 **7** (2.1 mg)、**10** (2.5 mg)、**17** (2.5 mg)、**18** (2.3 mg)。Fr. E9 (3.1 g) 经硅胶柱色谱分离纯化,以正己烷-乙酸乙酯(3:1→2:1, V/V) 为流动相,得化合物 **9** (24 mg)。组分 Fr. E10 (1.9 g) 先经硅胶柱色谱反复分离纯化,再经甲醇重结晶脱色素处理得化合物 **16** (34 mg)。

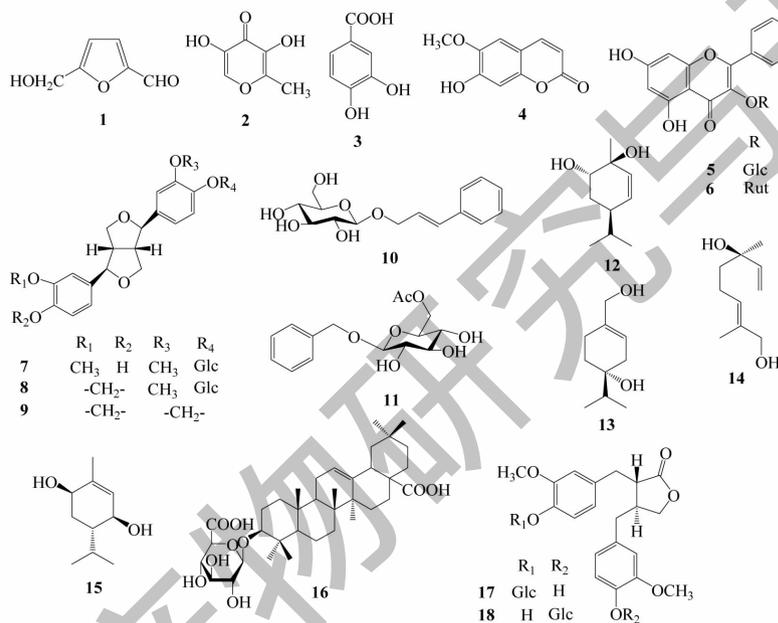


图 1 化合物 1~18 的化学结构

Fig. 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1-18

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1 无色针晶(甲醇);¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 9.53 (1H, s, -CHO), 7.38 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-3), 6.58 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-4), 4.60 (2H, s, -CH₂OH); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 152.6 (C-2), 123.4 (C-3), 109.6 (C-4), 161.9 (C-5), 56.3 (C-6, -CH₂OH), 178.1 (C-7, -CHO)。以上数据与文献^[9]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **1** 为 5-羟甲基-2-糠醛。

化合物 2 白色粉末(甲醇);¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 7.84 (1H, s, H-6), 2.31 (3H, s, 2-CH₃); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 150.5 (C-2), 141.6 (C-3), 168.9 (C-4, C=O), 144.5 (C-5),

139.1 (C-6), 13.2 (C-7, -CH₃)。以上数据与文献^[10]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **2** 为 5-羟基麦芽酚。

化合物 3 无色针晶(甲醇);¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 7.45 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 7.42 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.79 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-5); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C: 121.8 (C-1), 116.5 (C-2), 150.2 (C-3), 144.7 (C-4), 122.7 (C-5), 114.5 (C-6), 169.1 (C-7, -COOH)。以上数据与文献^[11]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **3** 为原儿茶酸。

化合物 4 无色针晶(甲醇);UV254 和 365 nm 均显亮蓝色荧光;¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H: 7.85 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 7.09 (1H, s, H-5),

6.76(1H, s, H-8), 6.20(1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-3), 3.90(3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C NMR(100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 162.7(C-2), 151.7(C-7), 150.1(C-9), 145.8(C-6), 144.8(C-4), 111.3(C-3), 111.2(C-10), 108.7(C-5), 102.7(C-8), 55.5(-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献^[12]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为6-甲氧基-7-羟基香豆素。

化合物 5 黄色粉末(甲醇); ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 8.05(2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.88(2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.38(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.19(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 5.24(1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, glc-H-1''), 3.70 ~ 3.40(6H, m, H-2'' ~ 6''); ¹³C NMR(100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 157.2(C-2), 134.2(C-3), 178.2(C-4), 161.7(C-5), 98.6(C-6), 164.6(C-7), 93.5(C-8), 157.7(C-9), 104.4(C-10), 121.5(C-1'), 131.0(C-2', 6'), 114.8(C-3', 5'), 160.2(C-4'), 102.9(glc-C-1''), 74.4(C-2''), 76.7(C-3''), 70.0(C-4''), 77.1(C-5''), 61.3(C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[13]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为山柰酚-3-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物 6 黄色粉末(甲醇); ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 8.06(2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.89(2H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.41(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.21(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 5.10(1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, glc-H-1''), 4.50(1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, rha-H-1'''), 3.81(1H, dd, $J = 11.0, 1.2$ Hz, H-6''a), 3.63(1H, m, H-6''b), 3.70 ~ 3.20(8H, m, glc-H-2'' ~ 5'', rha-H-2''' ~ 5'''), 1.12(3H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-6''', rha-CH₃); ¹³C NMR(100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 157.2(C-2), 134.2(C-3), 178.0(C-4), 161.6(C-5), 98.7(C-6), 164.7(C-7), 93.7(C-8), 158.2(C-9), 104.4(C-10), 121.4(C-1'), 131.1(C-2', 6'), 114.9(C-3', 5'), 160.2(C-4'), 103.4(glc-C-1''), 74.4(C-2''), 75.9(C-3''), 70.2(C-4''), 76.8(C-5''), 67.3(C-6''), 101.1(rha-C-1'''), 70.8(C-2'''), 71.0(C-3'''), 72.6(C-4'''), 68.4(C-5'''), 16.6(C-6''', rha-CH₃)。以上数据与文献^[14]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为山柰酚-3-芸香苷。

化合物 7 白色粉末(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -33.9(*c* 0.10, MeOH); ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 7.02(1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2), 6.94(1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2'), 6.77(1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5), 7.15(1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.81(1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.6$ Hz, H-6),

6.90(1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'), 4.71(1H, d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-7), 4.76(1H, d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-7'), 3.13(2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.22(2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.84(2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 3.85(3H, s, H-10, 3-OCH₃), 3.86(3H, s, H-10', 3'-OCH₃), 4.88(1H, overlapped, glc-H-1''), 3.38 ~ 3.51(4H, m, glc-H-2'' ~ 5''), 3.83(1H, brs, glc-H-6''a), 3.68(1H, m, glc-H-6''b); ¹³C NMR(100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 132.5(C-1), 109.7(C-2), 147.8(C-3), 146.0(C-4), 114.8(C-5), 118.5(C-6), 85.8(C-7), 54.0(C-8), 71.4(C-9), 55.1(C-10, 3-OCH₃), 136.2(C-1'), 110.4(C-2'), 149.7(C-3'), 146.2(C-4'), 116.8(C-5'), 118.7(C-6'), 86.2(C-7'), 54.2(C-8'), 71.4(C-9'), 55.4(C-10', 3'-OCH₃), 101.5(glc-C-1''), 73.6(C-2''), 76.5(C-3''), 70.0(C-4''), 76.9(C-5''), 61.2(C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[15]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**7**为(-)-松脂醇4-*O*- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷。

化合物 8 白色粉末(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 26.8$ (*c* 0.10, MeOH); ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 6.87(1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2), 7.01(1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2'), 6.77(1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5), 7.14(1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 6.84(1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6), 6.91(1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'), 4.69(1H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-7), 4.74(1H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-7'), 3.10(2H, m, H-8, 8'), 4.22(2H, m, H-9a, 9'a), 3.84(2H, m, H-9b, 9'b), 5.91(2H, s, H-10, -OCH₂O-), 3.86(3H, s, H-10', 3'-OCH₃), 4.88(1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, glc-H-1''), 3.38 ~ 3.51(4H, m, glc-H-2'' ~ 5''), 3.83(1H, brs, glc-H-6''a), 3.68(1H, m, glc-H-6''b); ¹³C NMR(100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_c : 135.2(C-1), 106.2(C-2), 148.1(C-3), 147.3(C-4), 107.7(C-5), 119.3(C-6), 85.7(C-7), 54.2(C-8), 71.4(C-9), 101.1(C-10, -OCH₂O-), 136.1(C-1'), 110.4(C-2'), 149.7(C-3'), 146.2(C-4'), 116.8(C-5'), 118.5(C-6'), 86.0(C-7'), 54.3(C-8'), 71.4(C-9'), 55.5(C-10', 3'-OCH₃), 101.5(glc-C-1''), 73.6(C-2''), 76.5(C-3''), 70.0(C-4''), 76.9(C-5''), 61.2(C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[16]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**8**为(+)-simplexoside。

化合物 9 无色针晶(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 46.7$ (*c* 6.10, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 3.05(2H, m, H-8, H-8'), 3.86(2H, dd, $J = 9.2, 3.6$ Hz, H-9a, H-9'a), 4.23(2H, dd, $J = 9.2, 6.8$ Hz, H-9e,

H-9'e), 4.71 (2H, d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, H-7, H-7'), 5.94 (4H, s, 2OCH₂O), 6.76 ~ 6.81 (4H, m, H-5, H-6, H-5', H-6'), 6.84 (2H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-2, H-2'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 148.1 (C-3, C-3'), 147.2 (C-4, C-4'), 135.2 (C-1, C-1'), 119.4 (C-6, C-6'), 108.3 (C-5, C-5'), 106.6 (C-2, C-2'), 101.2 (2OCH₂O), 85.9 (C-7, C-7'), 71.8 (C-9, C-9'), 54.4 (C-8, C-8')。以上数据与文献^[17]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **9** 为(-)-芝麻素。

化合物 10 白色粉末(甲醇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 7.42 (2H, m, H-3', 5'), 7.31 (2H, m, H-2', 6'), 7.23 (1H, m, H-4'), 6.70 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, H-3), 6.39 (1H, dt, $J = 16.0, 6.4$ Hz, H-2), 4.55 (1H, ddd, $J = 12.8, 5.7, 1.6$ Hz, H-1a), 4.37 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-1''), 4.33 (1H, ddd, $J = 12.8, 6.5, 1.4$ Hz, H-1b), 3.89 (1H, dd, $J = 13.2, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'a), 3.69 (1H, m, H-6'b), 3.20 ~ 3.37 (4H, m, H-2'' ~ 5''); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C : 69.4 (C-1), 125.4 (C-2), 132.5 (C-3), 136.9 (C-1'), 126.2 (C-2', 6'), 128.2 (C-3', 5'), 127.4 (C-4'), 102.1 (glc-C-1''), 73.8 (C-2''), 76.7 (C-3''), 70.4 (C-4''), 76.8 (C-5''), 61.5 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[18]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **10** 为松香。

化合物 11 无色胶状物质(甲醇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H : 7.34 (5H, m, H-2 ~ 6), 4.91 (1H, d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, H-7a), 4.61 (1H, d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, H-7b), 4.35 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-1'), 3.53 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.42 (3H, m, H-2', 4', 5'), 4.45 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, H-6'a), 4.30 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz, H-6'b), 2.11 (3H, s, H₃-1'', CH₃CO-); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C : 136.9 (C-1), 128.3 (C-2, 6), 128.6 (C-3, 5), 128.2 (C-4), 71.3 (C-7), 101.6 (glc-C-1'), 73.7 (C-2'), 76.0 (C-3'), 70.0 (C-4'), 74.1 (C-5'), 63.4 (C-6'), 21.0 (C-1'', CH₃CO-), 171.9 (C-2'', CH₃CO-)。以上数据与文献^[19]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **11** 为苯甲基- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷-6'-O-醋酸酯。

化合物 12 无色胶状物质(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -8.8 (c 0.50, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 5.69 (1H, dd, $J = 10.4, 2.8$ Hz, H-1), 5.52 (1H, d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, H-2), 3.71 (1H, dd, $J = 7.2, 2.8$ Hz, H-4), 1.85 (1H, m, H-5a), 1.72 (1H, m, H-5b), 2.12 (1H, m, H-6), 1.66 (1H, m, H-7), 0.94 (3H, d, $J =$

7.2 Hz, H₃-8), 0.95 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H₃-9), 1.22 (3H, s, H₃-10); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C : 131.8 (C-1), 131.2 (C-2), 69.9 (C-3), 72.7 (C-4), 28.8 (C-5), 38.2 (C-6), 31.8 (C-7), 19.1 (C-8), 18.9 (C-9), 23.2 (C-10)。以上数据与文献^[20]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **12** 为3,4-二羟基-*p*-薄荷-1-烯。

化合物 13 无色油状物质(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -10.8 (c 0.80, MeOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 5.54 (1H, brs, H-2), 1.66 (2H, m, H₂-3), 1.70 ~ 1.65 (1H, m, H-5a), 1.65 ~ 1.56 (1H, m, H-5b), 2.21 ~ 2.16 (2H, m, H-6), 3.92 (2H, s, H₂-7), 2.20 (1H, m, H-8), 0.92 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-9), 0.95 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-10); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C : 136.8 (C-1), 119.7 (C-2), 33.5 (C-3), 71.8 (C-4), 30.6 (C-5), 22.4 (C-6), 65.8 (C-7), 36.8 (C-8), 16.0 (C-9), 15.9 (C-10)。以上数据与文献^[21]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **13** 为(4*R*)-*p*-薄荷-1-烯-4,7-二醇。

化合物 14 无色油状物质(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -6.4 (c 0.20, MeOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H : 3.89 (2H, s, H₂-1), 5.40 (1H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-3), 1.55 (2H, m, H₂-4), 2.11 (2H, m, H₂-5), 5.94 (1H, dd, $J = 17.6, 10.8$ Hz, H-7), 5.21 (1H, dd, $J = 17.6, 1.6$ Hz, H-8a), 5.04 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 1.2$ Hz, H-8b), 1.25 (3H, s, H₃-9), 1.63 (3H, s, H₃-10); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C : 67.6 (C-1), 134.6 (C-2), 125.5 (C-3), 22.0 (C-4), 41.7 (C-5), 72.5 (C-6), 144.9 (C-7), 110.7 (C-8), 12.3 (C-9), 26.3 (C-10)。以上数据与文献^[22]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **14** 为(2*E*,6*R*)-2,6-二甲基-2,7-辛二烯-1,6-二醇。

化合物 15 无色油状物质(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{24} + 92.4$ (c 0.10, MeOH); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD + CDCl₃) δ_H : 5.33 (1H, brs, H-2), 3.72 (1H, brd, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-3), 1.37 (1H, m, H-4), 1.59 (1H, dt, $J = 13.2, 2.4$ Hz, H-5a), 1.29 (1H, td, $J = 13.2, 4.0$ Hz, H-5b), 3.75 (1H, brs, H-6), 1.62 (3H, s, H₃-7), 1.93 (1H, m, H-8), 0.82 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H₃-9), 0.68 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-10); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD + CDCl₃) δ_C : 136.4 (C-1), 129.5 (C-2), 68.7 (C-3), 41.7 (C-4), 29.8 (C-5), 67.3 (C-6), 20.1 (C-7), 26.0 (C-8), 16.7 (C-9), 20.7 (C-10)。以上数据与文献^[23]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **15** 为(+)-(3*S*,

4*S*,6*R*)-3,6-二羟基-1-薄荷烯。

化合物 16 白色粉末(甲醇); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 5.23 (1H, t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, H-12), 4.38 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, GluA-H'-1), 3.77 (1H, d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, GluA-H'-5), 3.50 (1H, t, $J = 9.2$ Hz, GluA-H'-4), 3.36 (1H, t, $J = 9.6$ Hz, GluA-H'-3), 3.34 (1H, s, GluA-H'-2), 3.24 (1H, m, H-3), 3.18 (1H, dd, $J = 11.2, 4.0$ Hz, H-18), 0.80, 0.84, 0.90, 0.93, 0.94, 1.05, 1.16 (each 3H, s, $7 \times -\text{CH}_3$); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 38.5 (C-1), 25.7 (C-2), 89.8 (C-3), 38.9 (C-4), 55.7 (C-5), 18.0 (C-6), 32.5 (C-7), 39.3 (C-8), 47.7 (C-9), 36.6 (C-10), 22.8 (C-11), 122.4 (C-12), 143.8 (C-13), 41.6 (C-14), 27.5 (C-15), 23.2 (C-16), 46.3 (C-17), 41.4 (C-18), 46.0 (C-19), 30.3 (C-20), 33.6 (C-21), 32.7 (C-22), 27.2 (C-23), 15.7 (C-24), 14.7 (C-25), 16.4 (C-26), 25.2 (C-27), 180.5 (C-28), 22.7 (C-29), 32.3 (C-30), 105.7 (glc-C-1'), 74.0 (C-2'), 76.4 (C-3'), 71.9 (C-4'), 75.2 (C-5'), 171.4 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[24]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **16** 为齐墩果酸-3-*O*- β -*D*-葡萄糖醛酸苷。

化合物 17 白色粉末(甲醇); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22}$ -11.4 (c 0.25, MeOH); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 2.68 (1H, m, H-2), 2.55 (1H, m, H-3), 4.18 (1H, t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-4a), 3.93 (1H, t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-4b), 2.53 (2H, m, H₂-5), 2.87 (2H, m, H₂-6), 6.58 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2'), 6.74 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2''), 7.07 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5'), 6.69 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5''), 6.52 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6'), 6.68 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6''), 3.80 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 3.78 (3H, s, 3''-OCH₃), 4.85 (1H, overlapped, 4'-glc-H-1'''), 3.38 ~ 3.50 (4H, m, glc-H-2''' ~ 5'''), 3.87 (1H, brd, $J = 12.0$ Hz, glc-H-6''' a), 3.68 (1H, m, glc-H-6''' b); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 180.1 (C-1), 46.3 (C-2), 41.3 (C-3), 71.6 (C-4), 37.6 (C-5), 34.1 (C-6), 130.0 (C-1'), 112.1 (C-2'), 147.7 (C-3'), 144.9 (C-4'), 114.9 (C-5'), 121.8 (C-6'), 132.9 (C-1''), 113.5 (C-2''), 149.4 (C-3''), 145.6 (C-4''), 116.5 (C-5''), 120.9 (C-6''), 55.1 (3'-OCH₃), 55.4 (3''-OCH₃), 101.6 (4'-glc-C-1'''), 73.6 (C-2'''), 76.5 (C-3'''), 70.0 (C-4'''), 76.9 (C-5'''), 61.2 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[25]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **17** 为 styraxlignol-

ide E。

化合物 18 白色粉末(甲醇); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22}$ -14.4 (c 0.23, MeOH); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} : 2.66 (1H, m, H-2), 2.57 (1H, m, H-3), 4.18 (1H, t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-4a), 3.94 (1H, t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-4b), 2.55 (2H, m, H₂-5), 2.83 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 6.8$ Hz, H-6a), 2.92 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 5.2$ Hz, H-6b), 6.63 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.68 (1H, s, H-2''), 6.71 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 7.05 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5''), 6.61 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 6.57 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6''), 3.78 (6H, s, 3', 3''-OCH₃), 4.85 (1H, overlapped, 4'-glc-H-1'''), 3.38 ~ 3.47 (4H, m, glc-H-2''' ~ 5'''), 3.87 (1H, brd, $J = 12.0$ Hz, glc-H-6''' a), 3.68 (1H, m, glc-H-6''' b); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} : 180.2 (C-1), 46.4 (C-2), 41.1 (C-3), 71.5 (C-4), 37.6 (C-5), 34.1 (C-6), 133.6 (C-1'), 112.6 (C-2'), 149.5 (C-3'), 145.4 (C-4'), 116.7 (C-5'), 120.9 (C-6'), 129.4 (C-1''), 112.8 (C-2''), 147.7 (C-3''), 145.1 (C-4''), 114.8 (C-5''), 121.7 (C-6''), 55.3 (3'-OCH₃), 55.1 (3''-OCH₃), 101.6 (4'-glc-C-1'''), 73.6 (C-2'''), 76.5 (C-3'''), 70.0 (C-4'''), 76.9 (C-5'''), 61.2 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[25]报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **18** 为 styraxlignolide D。

4 活性测定

MTT 法细胞毒性试验:取对数生长期 BV2 细胞接种于 96 孔板中 (1×10^5 个细胞/孔), 37°C、5% CO₂ 条件下温孵培养 12 h 后, 给药组分别加入不同浓度的待测样品(终浓度分别为 5、10、20、40、80 μM), 同时每种药物均设加入或不加入 LPS (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) 两组。溶剂对照组均不加入受试药物及 LPS, 但加入体积分数为 0.1% 的 DMSO。继续温孵培养 12 h 后, 每孔取出 100 μL 上清液, 加入终质量浓度为 100 mg/mL 的 MTT 工作液孵育 0.5 h。形成的甲臞盐使用酸化异丙醇溶解, 在酶标仪 (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA) 540 nm 处测定各孔吸光度 (A) 值, 以正常组细胞(未处理)的 A 值所对应的细胞存活率为 100%, 计算细胞存活率。每组重复 3 次独立实验, 结果见表 1。

NO 抑制试验:采用 Griess 法检测对 LPS 刺激下的 BV2 细胞分泌 NO 的抑制作用。取对数生长期 BV2 细胞接种于 96 孔板中 (1×10^5 个细胞/孔), 37°C、5% CO₂ 条件下温孵培养 12 h 后加入 100 μL 不

同浓度的待测样品(终浓度分别为5、10、20、40、80 μM),温孵培养1 h后加入100 μL 的LPS(1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$),同时设模型组(LPS + 培养液)、阳性对照组(紫柳因 + LPS + 培养液)、空白对照组(培养液),继续温孵培养12 h。每组重复3次独立实验。将上清液(100 mL)与等体积的格氏试剂混合,用酶联免疫检测测定混合物在540 nm处的A值,计算NO抑制率,结果见表1。

表1 化合物1~18对LPS诱导的小鼠小胶质细胞BV2的细胞毒性和一氧化氮产生的抑制效果

Table 1 Cytotoxicity and inhibitory effects of compounds 1-18 against LPS-induced NO production in murine microglia BV2 cells

化合物 Compound	细胞存活率 Cell viability (in 80 μM)	NO抑制率 NO inhibition rate (in 80 μM)
1	93.3%	41.5%
2	91.0%	34.0%
4	98.2%	46.8%
5	90.1%	25.4%
6	96.5%	31.6%
7	99.0%	42.9%
8	94.4%	21.9%
9	97.3%	42.2%
11	98.8% in 40 μM	17.2% in 40 μM
12	89.6%	40.7%
13	96.6%	49.3%
14	88.8%	23.2%
15	92.9%	22.3%
16	99.5% in 5 μM ^a	20.6% in 5 μM ^a
17	89.3%	37.3%
18	97.7%	47.8%

注:每组数据均以三次独立的重复实验的平均值 \pm SD表示。^a化合物16在测试浓度达到40~80 μM 时具有较强的细胞毒性,测试抗炎结果无实际意义;在安全浓度范围0~20 μM 且在5 μM 浓度时,其表现出了相对较好的NO抑制效果,抑制率为20.6%。Note: Each group of data is represented by the mean \pm SD of three independent repeated experiments. ^aCompound 16 shows strong cytotoxicity when the tested concentration reaches 40-80 μM , and it has no practical significance for the test of anti-inflammatory activity. In the safe concentration range of 0-20 μM and at 5 μM , it showed a moderate NO inhibition effect with the inhibition rate 20.6%.

5 结论

本文基于脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小胶质细胞BV2模型,首次对糙叶五加果实进行了抗炎活性导向下的化学成分研究,从抗炎活性较好的乙酸乙酯萃取部位中分离鉴定出了18个单体化合物,包括5个木脂素、4个单萜、2个黄酮苷、1个酚酸、1个香豆素、1

个苯丙素苷、1个糠醛、1个麦芽酚类、1个苯甲苷和1个三萜苷,其主要成分类型为木脂素和单萜类;而其叶的化学成分研究,已报道了31个化合物,包括16个三萜皂苷、5个黄酮、6个咖啡酰基奎宁酸、1个蒽醌、1个脂肪酰胺苷、1个有机酸、1个甾体苷^[2-5],叶的主要成分为三萜皂苷、黄酮和咖啡酰基奎宁酸;前期研究中对糙叶五加茎报道了18个化合物,包括8个酚类、5个咖啡酰基奎宁酸类、2个植物甾醇、1个木脂素、1个香豆素、1个长链脂肪酸,其主要成分类型为酚类和咖啡酰基奎宁酸类;而对糙叶五加花报道的17个化合物中,包括9个咖啡酰基奎宁酸类、6个黄酮及其苷类、1个木脂素苷类、1个苯丙素苷类,其主要成分为二取代的咖啡酰基奎宁酸类及带有槲皮素或山奈酚母核的黄酮类。比较果实、叶、茎和花的化学成分发现,它们的物质基础均存在明显的差异,表明各不同部位有着不同的用途。

对所得的化合物进行抗炎活性筛选发现,被测试化合物均表现出了一定的一氧化氮(NO)抑制活性,其中,化合物1、4、7、9、12、13、18表现出了较好的抑制NO生成的活性,对于这些单体化合物的潜在抗炎活性研究有待进一步进行。本文进一步丰富了五加科五加属植物的研究内容,同时为中国特产植物糙叶五加的研究提供一定的参考和借鉴。

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