

•化学成分研究•

玉叶金花化学成分研究

张颖^{1,2}, 李嘉^{1,2}, 姜平川^{1,2} (1. 广西壮族自治区中医药研究院化学所, 广西 南宁 530022; 2. 广西中药质量标准研究重点实验室, 广西 南宁 530022)

摘要: **目的** 研究玉叶金花 *Mussaenda pubescens* 的化学成分。**方法** 采用硅胶、sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱等方法进行分离纯化, 根据理化性质及波谱数据鉴定化合物的结构。**结果** 从玉叶金花正丁醇萃取部位分离鉴定了 7 个三萜皂苷类成分, 分别为 3 β , 19 α -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid (28 $\rightarrow$ 1)- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester(1), mussaendoside R(2), mussaendoside V(3), mussaendoside M(4), mussaendoside Q(5), mussaendoside G(6), mussaendoside U(7)。**结论** 化合物 1 为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 玉叶金花; 化学成分; 三萜皂苷

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Studies on Chemical Constituents from *Mussaenda pubescens*.

ZHANG Ying^{1,2}, LI Jia^{1,2}, JIANG Pingchuan^{1,2} (1. Department of Chemistry, Guangxi Institute of Chinese Medicine & Pharmaceutical Science, Nanning 530022 Guangxi, China; 2. Guangxi Key Laboratory of the Quality Standard of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanning 530022 Guangxi, China)

Abstract: **Objective** To study the chemical constituents from the whole plants of *Mussaenda pubescens*. **Methods** The chemical constituents from the whole plants of *Mussaenda pubescens*. were isolated and purified by silica column chromatography, ODS and Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography. Their structures were elucidated by chemical and spectral analysis. **Results** Seven compounds were obtained from n-BuOH-soluble fraction, and they were identified as 3 β , 19 α -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid (28 $\rightarrow$ 1) - β -D-glucopyranosyl ester (1), mussaendoside R(2), mussaendoside V(3), mussaendoside M(4), mussaendoside Q(5), mussaendoside G(6) and mussaendoside U(7). **Conclusion** Compound(1) has been obtained from the plant of *Mussaenda pubescens*. for the first time.

Keywords: *Mussaenda pubescens*.; Chemical constituents; Triterpenoid saponins

玉叶金花为茜草科植物玉叶金花 *Mussaenda pubescens* Ait.f. 的干燥茎、根, 具有清热解暑、凉血解毒的功效。广西各地有产, 主要用于治疗感冒、中暑、肾炎水肿、咽喉肿痛、支气管炎等病症^[1]。化学成分研究表明^[2-7]玉叶金花主要含有萜类、三萜皂苷类等成分。药理研究表明, 玉叶金花的水提液及正丁醇萃取部分对小鼠具有终止妊娠的作用^[8], 玉叶金花水提物的冻干粉对呼吸道合胞病毒细胞(RSV)

具有抑制作用^[9]。本文对玉叶金花的正丁醇萃取部位进行深入系统地研究, 共分离出 7 个三萜皂苷类成分, 并对其进行结构解析, 现报道如下。

1 材料、仪器与试剂

Bruker, ACF-500 NMR(TMS 内标, 瑞士 Bruker 公司); 安捷伦 1100 系列 ESI-MS 液质联用仪; IR (Bruker Tensor 27); 硅胶 GF 254、柱色谱用硅胶

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作者简介: 张颖, 女, 助理研究员, 研究方向: 中药化学成分的研究。Email: ying_zi_0505@163.com。

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(100–200 目, 青岛海洋化工厂); D101 型大孔树脂 (沧州宝恩公司); ODS (40–63 μ m, Fuji); Sephadex LH-20(Pharmacia)。其他试剂均为分析纯。

玉叶金花药材购自广西玉林药材市场, 经本所何开家主任中药师鉴定为玉叶金花 *Mussaenda pubescens* Ait.f.的干燥全草。

2 方法与结果

2.1 提取分离 玉叶金花全草(4.0 kg)粉碎成粗粉, 用 60 %乙醇加热回流提取 3 次, 每次 2 h, 滤过, 减压浓缩得浸膏。将浸膏用水混悬后依次用乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取, 得正丁醇萃取浸膏 54 g。

取正丁醇萃取物 54 g, 水充分溶解, 过滤, 滤

液上 D101 型大孔树脂柱, 采用水、20 %乙醇、40 %乙醇、60 %乙醇、90 %乙醇依次冲洗, 合并 60 %乙醇和 90 %乙醇部分, 回收乙醇得浸膏 32 g。拌样湿法上硅胶柱, 采用乙酸乙酯–甲醇系统梯度洗脱, 收集各馏分。流份 Fr.7–8 经硅胶柱色谱, Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱分离纯化得化合物 1(22 mg); 流份 Fr.13–15 经 Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱分离纯化得化合物 2(70 mg), 化合物 3(12 mg); 流份 Fr.17–20 经 Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱分离纯化得化合物 4(39 mg), 化合物 5(32 mg); 流份 Fr.22–24 经 Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱分离纯化得化合物 6(35 mg); 流份 Fr.27–30 经 Sephadex LH-20、ODS 柱色谱分离纯化得化合物 7(18 mg), 化学结构见图 1。

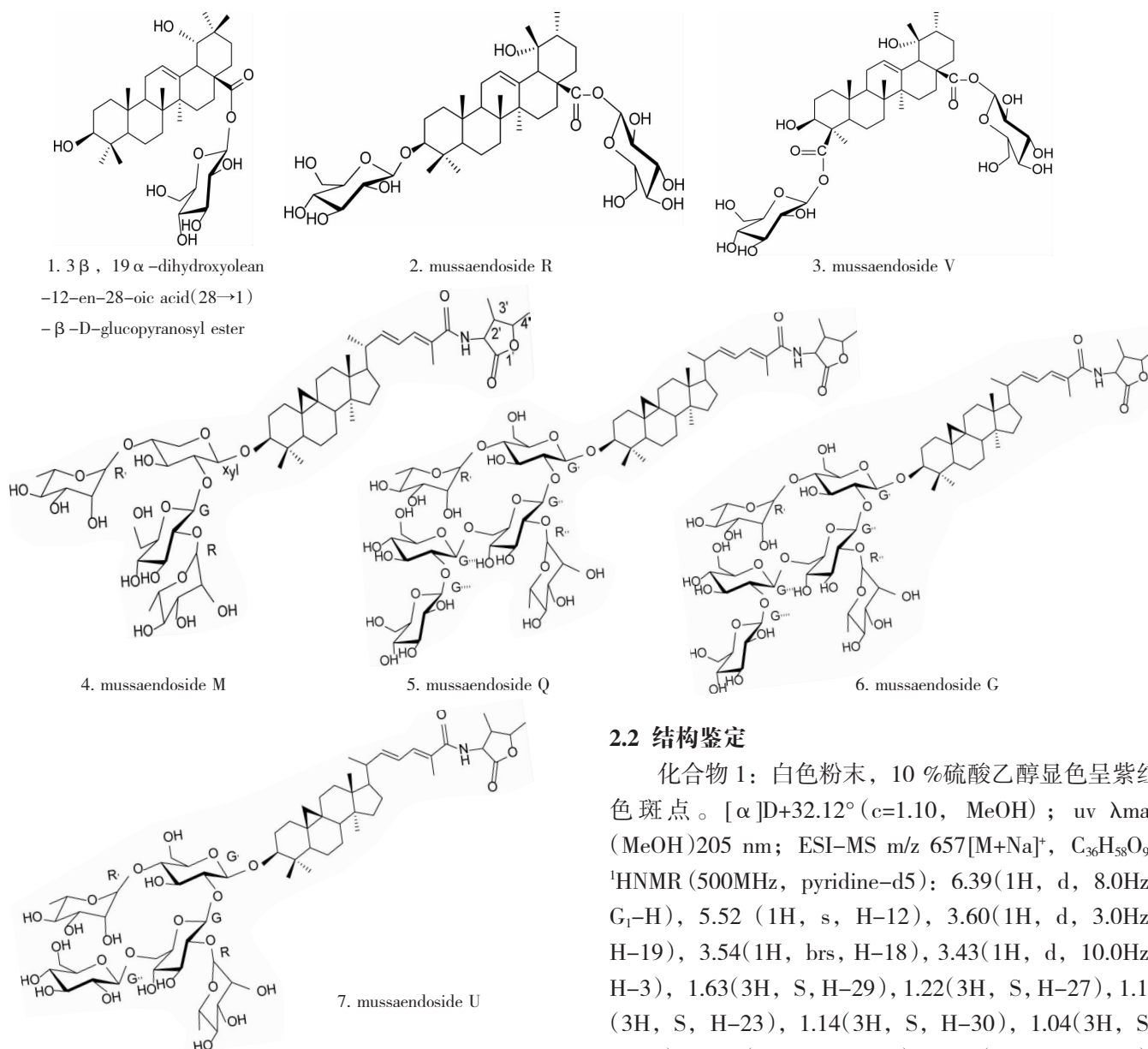


图 1 化合物 1–7 的化学结构

Figure 1 Structures of compounds 1–7 isolated from *Mussaenda pubescens*.

2.2 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇显色呈紫红色斑点。[α]_D+32.12°(c=1.10, MeOH); uv $\lambda_{\max}$ (MeOH)205 nm; ESI-MS m/z 657[M+Na]⁺, C₃₆H₅₈O₉. ¹HNMR (500MHz, pyridine-d₅): 6.39(1H, d, 8.0Hz, G₁-H), 5.52 (1H, s, H-12), 3.60(1H, d, 3.0Hz, H-19), 3.54(1H, brs, H-18), 3.43(1H, d, 10.0Hz, H-3), 1.63(3H, s, H-29), 1.22(3H, s, H-27), 1.18 (3H, s, H-23), 1.14(3H, s, H-30), 1.04(3H, s, H-25), 0.96(3H, s, H-24), 0.88(3H, s, H-26); ¹³CNMR(125MHz, pyridine-d₅): δ 177.3(C-28), 144.3 (C-13), 123.3(C-12, overlap), 81.2(C-19), 78.2

(C-3), 46.6(C-17), 44.7(C-18), 42.2(C-14), 40.3(C-8), 39.5(C-4), 38.9(C-1), 37.6(C-10), 35.6(C-20), 29.0(C-29), 28.8(C-23), 25.0(C-27), 24.7(C-30), 24.2(C-11), 19.1(C-6), 17.7(C-26), 16.5(C-24), 15.6(C-25), 96.0(G₁-C), 74.2(G₂-C), 79.0(G₃-C), 71.2(G₄-C), 79.3(G₅-C), 62.4(G₆-C)。由 144.3(C-13)与 123.3(C-12)得化合物 1 为 olean-12-ene 构型, H-18 与 H-19 的偶合常数 $J_{ax/eq}$ =3.0 Hz 说明 19-OH 为 α 构型。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[10-11], 故鉴定化合物为 3 β , 19 α -dihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid(28 $\rightarrow$ 1)- β -D-glucopyranosyl ester。

化合物 2: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 819 [M+Na]⁺, C₄₂H₆₈O₁₄, ¹H NMR(500MHz, pyridine-d₅): 6.29(1H, d, 8.1Hz, G'₁-H), 4.92(1H, d, 7.7Hz, G₁-H), 3.36(1H, m, H-3), 2.92(1H, brs, H-18), 0.87(3H, s), 1.00(3H, s), 1.05(3H, s), 1.18(3H, s), 1.29(3H, d, 6.9Hz, H-30), 1.40(3H, s), 1.70(3H, s, H-29); ¹³C NMR (125MHz, pyridine-d₅): δ 177.1(C-28), 139.3(C-13), 128.5(C-12), 89.1(C-3), 72.7(C-19), 756.0(C-5), 54.5(C-18), 48.7(C-17), 47.7(C-9), 42.2(C-20), 40.6(C-8), 38.0(C-1), 37.0(C-10), 33.5(C-7), 29.3(C-15), 27.1(C-27), 26.7(C-2), 24.1(C-11), 18.8(C-6), 28.3(C-23), 24.7(C-29), 17.5(C-25), 17.1(C-30), 16.8(C-26), 15.7(C-24), 107(G₁-C), 95.9(G'₁-C), 79.3(G₃-C), 79.0(G'₃-C), 78.8(G₅-C), 78.3(G'₅-C), 1.9(G₄-C), 71.3(G'₄-C), 75.8(G₂-C), 74.1(G'₂-C), 63.1(G₆-C), 62.4(G'₆-C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[2], 故鉴定化合物为 mussaendoside R。

化合物 3: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 825 [M-H]⁻, C₄₂H₆₆O₁₆, ¹H NMR(500 MHz, pyridine-d₅): 6.32(1H, d, 7.5Hz, G₁-H), 6.24(1H, d, 7.6Hz, G'₁-H), 5.26(1H, brs, H-12), 3.38(1H, m, H-3), 2.91(1H, s, H-18), 1.05(3H, d, 6.4 Hz, H-30), 1.74(3H, s), 1.67(3H, s), 1.39(3H, s), 1.23(3H, s), 1.22(3H, s); ¹³C NMR (125MHz, pyridine-d₅): δ 177.0 (C-28), δ 176.3 (C-24), 139.2 (C-13), 128.6 (C-12), 78.5(C-3), 72.7(C-19), 57.5(C-5), 54.5(C-18), 50.2(C-4), 48.8(C-17), 47.4(C-9), 42.3(C-14), 42.2(C-20), 40.4(C-8), 40.1(C-1), 38.0(C-10), 37.7(C-22), 29.2(C-15), 29.0(C-2), 20.9(C-6), 27.1(C-29), 24.5(C-27), 24.4(C-23), 17.3(C-26), 16.7(C-30), 14.2(C-25), 95.8(G₁-C, G'₁-C, overlap), 79.2(G₃-C, G'₃-C, overlap), 78.9(G₅-C, G'₅-C, overlap), 71.9(G₄-C),

71.3 (G'₄-C), 74.2 (G₂-C, G'₂-C, overlap), 62.6(G₆-C), 62.5(G'₆-C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[3], 故鉴定为 mussaendoside V。

化合物 4: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 1175 [M+Na]⁺, C₅₉H₉₃NO₂₁, ¹H NMR(500 MHz, pyridine-d₅): 9.21(1H, d, 5.0 Hz, NH), 7.28(1H, d, 11Hz, H-24), 6.46 (1H, m, H-23), 5.87(1H, d, 7.5 Hz, G₁-H), 5.60(1H, m, H-22), 3.51(1H, m, H-3), 2.21(3H, s, H-26), 1.32(3H, s), 1.16(3H, d, 6.5Hz, 4'-CH₃), 1.08(3H, s), 1.03(3H, s), 0.87(3H, s, H-18), 0.85(3H, d, 6.5 Hz, 3'-CH₃); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-d₅): δ 176.3(C-1'), δ 171.3(C-27), 148.5(C-22), 129.6(C-25), 135.4(C-24), 123.7(C-23), 89.9(C-3), 39.1(C-3'), 5.9(C-2'), 49.6(C-14), 48.1(C-5), 48.5(C-8), 41.8(C-20), 29.2(C-16), 27.1(C-11), 26.7(C-7), 26.6(C-10), 26.5(C-28), 21.6(C-6), 20.4(C-9), 20.3(C-21), 19.9(C-30), 18.9(C-18), 16.0(4'-CH₃), 15.8(C-29), 14.0(C-26), 8.7(3'-CH₃), 106.1(xyl₁-C), 102.5(G₁-C), 102.4(R'₁-C), 100.1(R₁-C), 79.8 (G₂-C), 79.1 (xyl₂-C), 72.8(R'₂-C, R₂-C, overlap), 63.7 (G₆-C), 19.7 (R'₆-C), 19.1(R₆-C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[4], 故鉴定为 mussaendoside M。

化合物 5: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 1220[M+Na]⁺, C₆₀H₉₅NO₂₃, ¹H NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-d₅): 9.11 (1H, d, 7.5Hz, NH), 7.30(1H, d, 10.9Hz, H-24), 6.43(1H, m, H-23), 5.80(1H, m, H-22), 5.67(1H, dd, 7.5 Hz, 7.5Hz, H-2'), 3.00(1H, m, H-20), 2.90(1H, m, H-3'), 2.11(3H, s, H-26), 1.38(3H, s), 1.16(3H, d, 6.5Hz, 4'-CH₃), 1.08 (3H, s), 1.01(3H, s), 0.85 (3H, d, 6.5Hz, 3'-CH₃); ¹³C NMR(125 MHz, pyridine-d₅): δ 175.7 (C-1'), δ 170.8(C-27), 149.1(C-22), 135.0(C-24), 128.8(C-25), 123.5(C-23, overlap), 89.6(C-3), 77.1(C-4'), 63.5(C-18), 50.6(C-14), 49.8(C-13), 41.4(C-4), 41.2(C-20), 38.2(C-3'), 36.0(C-1), 26.0(C-2), 15.3(C-30), 15.5(4'-CH₃), 13.4(C-26), 8.1(3'-CH₃), 104.6(G'₆-C), 102.8(R'₁-C), 102.2(G₁-C), 102.0(R₁-C), 79.4(G'₂-C), 78.4(G₂-C), 76.4(G'₅-C), 70.7(R'₅-C), 69.6(R₅-C), 64.7(G₆-C), 61.6(G'₆-C), 18.7(R'₆-C), 19.1(R₆-C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[5], 故鉴定为 mussaendoside Q。

化合物 6: 白色粉末, 10 %硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈

紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 1366 $[M+Na]^+$, $C_{66}H_{105}NO_{27}$, 1H NMR (500MHz, pyridine- d_5): 9.14 (1H, d, 7.6Hz, NH), 7.27 (1H, d, 10.9Hz, H-24), 6.43 (1H, m, H-23), 5.69 (1H, m, H-22), 2.91 (1H, m, H-3'), 2.20 (3H, s, H-26), 1.21 (3H, s), 1.16 (3H, d, 6.5Hz, 4'-CH₃), 0.48 (1H, brs, H-19 β), 0.22 (1H, brs, H-19 α); ^{13}C NMR (125MHz, pyridine- d_5): δ 175.7 (C-1'), δ 170.7 (C-27), 148.0 (C-22), 134.9 (C-24), 129.1 (C-25), 123.5 (C-23, overlap), 90.0 (C-3), 55.5 (C-2'), 52.1 (C-17), 49.3 (C-14), 48.1 (C-8), 47.7 (C-5), 45.7 (C-13), 41.5 (C-4), 41.3 (C-20), 38.7 (C-3'), 35.8 (C-15), 33.1 (C-12), 32.2 (C-1), 26.6 (C-11), 26.5 (C-10), 26.3 (C-7), 26.2 (C-29), 21.2 (C-6), 20.0 (C-9), 19.8 (C-21), 19.5 (C-30), 18.5 (C-18), 15.6 (C-28), 15.5 (4'-CH₃), 13.5 (C-26), 8.1 (3'-CH₃), 105.2 (G''₁-C), 104.9 (G''₁-C), 102.8 (R'₁-C), 79.5 (G''₂-C), 75.4 (G''₂-C), 70.7 (G₆-C), 69.6 (R₅-C), 62.9 (G''₆-C), 61.6 (G'₆-C), 19.1 (R₆-C), 18.7 (R'₆-C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[6], 故鉴定为 mussaendoside G。

化合物 7: 白色粉末, 10 % 硫酸乙醇溶液显色呈紫红色斑点。ESI-MS m/z 1529 $[M+Na]^+$, $C_{72}H_{115}NO_{32}$, 1H NMR (500MHz, pyridine- d_5): 9.14 (1H, d, 7.6Hz, NH), 7.27 (1H, d, 10.9Hz, H-24), 6.40 (1H, s, R''₁-H), 5.81 (1H, brs, R'₁-H), 5.77 (1H, d, 7.5Hz, G''₁-H), 5.70 (1H, m, H-2'), 5.35 (2H, m, G''₆-H, G''₆-H, overlap), 4.87 (1H, d, 7.6Hz, G'₁-H), 3.46 (1H, m, H-3), 2.20 (3H, s, H-26), 1.86 (1H, d, 6.0Hz, R'₆-H), 1.69 (1H, d, 6.0Hz, R'₆-H), 1.46 (3H, s, H-29), 1.26 (3H, s, H-28), 1.16 (3H, d, 6.5Hz, 4'-CH₃), 0.97 (6H, s, H-21, H-18), 0.87 (6H, s, H-30, 3'-CH₃), 0.52 (1H, brs, H-19 β), 0.26 (1H, brs, H-19 α); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, pyridine- d_5): δ 175.7 (C-1'), δ 170.7 (C-27), 129.2 (C-25), 148.0 (C-22), 134.8 (C-24), 123.6 (C-23, overlap), 90.5 (C-3), 77.1 (C-4'), 55.5 (C-2'), 52.1 (C-17), 49.3 (C-14), 48.1 (C-8), 47.8 (C-5), 45.7 (C-13), 41.4 (C-4), 41.3 (C-20), 38.7 (C-3'), 21.3 (C-6), 19.8 (C-9), 26.2 (C-29), 19.9 (C-21), 19.5 (C-30), 15.5 (4'-CH₃), 15.6 (C-28), 13.5 (C-26), 8.1 (3'-CH₃), 106.5 (G''₁-C), 105.1 (G'₁-C), 102.9 (G''₁-C), 102.8 (R'₁-C), 102.3 (R''₁-C), 101.9 (G''₁-C), 84.7 (G''₂-C), 79.3 (G''₂-C), 78.5 (G'₂-C), 76.5 (G''₂-C), 72.5 (R'₂-C, R''₂-C, overlap), 70.7 (G₆-C), 62.5 (G''₆-C), 62.3 (G''₆-C), 61.6 (G'₆-C)。

—C)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[3], 故鉴定为 mussaendoside U。

3 讨论

三萜皂苷化合物是玉叶金花药材的主要成分, 本文采用大孔树脂、硅胶、反相硅胶、葡聚糖凝胶 LH-20 等柱色谱技术对玉叶金花的正丁醇萃取部位进行全面系统的研究。在研究过程中发现, mussaendoside R 与 V 母核相同, 并且均含有两个单糖结构, 仅连接糖的位置不同, 两者极性相似; mussaendoside M、G、Q、U 含有 4-6 个单糖结构, 极性较大, 分离纯化具有较大难度, 同时氢谱、碳谱的高场信号重叠严重, 结构鉴定具有较大的难度。目前, 玉叶金花在中成药中已得到广泛地应用, 具有清热解暑、凉血解毒的功效, 但是玉叶金花三萜皂苷的药理活性研究较少, 本研究结果丰富了玉叶金花的化学成分, 为进一步对其进行药理活性研究提供基础, 具有重要意义。

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