



云南巴豆中倍半萜类化合物的研究

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摘要: 云南巴豆(*Croton yunnanensis*)枝叶风干粉碎后用甲醇提取,使用硅胶柱层析、MCI柱层析、Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析及HPLC等分离技术对其化学成分进行分离纯化,得到5个倍半萜类化合物,分别是(-)-*ent*-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol(1), oplodiol(2), (7*R**)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol(3), aphananol I(4)和orientalol C(5)。化合物1-4为首次从该种植物中分离得到。

关键词: 云南巴豆;倍半萜类化合物;化学成分;结构鉴定

中图分类号:R284.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1674-4942(2024)01-0075-03

Study on Sesquiterpenoids from *Croton yunnanensis*

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Abstract: The branches and leaves of *Croton yunnanensis* were dried and extracted with methanol. The chemical components were separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography, MCI column chromatography, Sephadex LH-20 gel column chromatography and HPLC. These compounds were identified as (-)-*ent*-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol(1), oplodiol(2), (7*R**)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol(3), aphananol I(4) and orientalol C(5). Compounds 1-4 were isolated from this plant for the first time.

Keywords: *Croton yunnanensis*; sesquiterpenoids; chemical constituents; structural identification

云南巴豆(*Croton yunnanensis*)是大戟科(Euphorbiaceae)巴豆属(*Croton*)植物,又称巴仁、老阳子、双眼龙、猛子仁、巴菽、八百力^[1-2]。巴豆全球约1300种且广泛分布于热带、亚热带地区,主要产于南亚和东南亚国家,中国就约有21种,主要分布于中国南部省份^[3-7],即西南及福建、湖北、湖南、广东、广西等地。巴豆的叶、根、籽仁可药用,主要用于治疗寒气郁结、胸腹胀、痰、血块等疾病^[8-11]。研究表明,云南巴豆中主要含有二萜、倍半萜、黄酮等化学成分^[12-15]。为了进一步从云南巴豆中探索新的化学成分,本文对采自云南大理的云南巴豆进行了化学成分的分离纯化,从中鉴定出5个倍半萜。结构分别鉴定为(-)-*ent*-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol(1), oplodiol(2), (7*R**)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol(3), aphananol I(4)和orientalol C(5)。化合物结构见图1。

1 仪器与材料

1.1 仪器

IKA旋转蒸发仪,德国IKA集团;Bruker AM-500核磁共振,瑞士布鲁克公司;RF-1三用紫外仪,杭州齐

收稿日期:2023-09-10

基金项目:云南省高校药用活性分子结构多样性研究重点实验室资助项目

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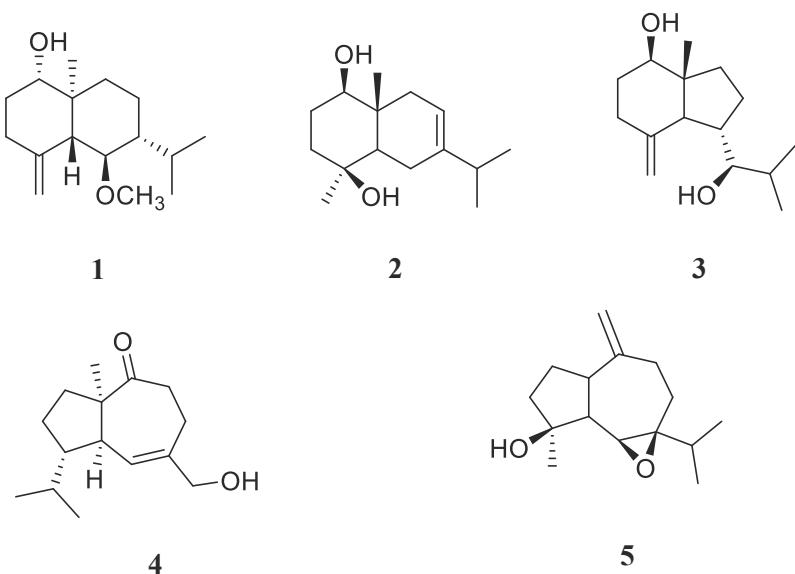


图1 云南巴豆中的倍半萜

Figure 1 Sesquiterpenoids from *Croton yunnanensis*

威仪器有限公司。

1.2 材料与试剂

柱层析硅胶, 120~180 μm , 48~75 μm , 青岛海洋化工厂; Sephadex LH-20 凝胶, 20~80 μm , 瑞士法玛西亚化工有限公司; MCI CHP-20, 日本三菱化学公司; TLC 硅胶板 HSGF254, 烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司; 所用溶剂均为工业纯(重蒸), 其他试剂为分析纯或化学纯, 包括石油醚、乙醇、甲醇、乙酸乙酯、丙酮、氯仿; 显色剂为 10% 硫酸乙醇溶液。

1.3 植物材料

实验所用植物样品采于云南省大理市, 经彭朝中老师鉴定为云南巴豆 *Croton yunnanensis*。

2 提取与分离

云南巴豆枝叶风干粉碎后(46.0 kg), 用甲醇浸提5次, 浸出液减压蒸馏得到甲醇提取物(5.01 kg)。用水溶解甲醇提取物, 加入乙酸乙酯萃取5次得乙酸乙酯萃取物(1.85 kg)。乙酸乙酯萃取物经硅胶柱层析[V(石油醚)/V(乙酸乙酯)为1:0、50:1、20:1、10:1、5:1、2:1、1:1、0:1], TLC 检测合并得到8个部分(A-H)。利用硅胶柱层析、MCI柱层析、凝胶柱层析及HPLC对其化学成分进行分离纯化, 得到5个倍半萜化合物, 经波谱解析和对其理化性质进行对比, 鉴定为:(7 R^*)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol (1), aphananol I (2), (-)-*ent*-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol (3), oplodiol (4)和 orientalol C (5)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1: 白色固体, MF: $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_2$, MW: 252; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 3.41 (1H, dd, $J = 11.5, 4.7$ Hz, H-1), 1.53 (1H, m, H-2a), 1.83 (1H, m H-2b), 2.07 (1H, m, H-3a), 2.31 (1H, m, H-3b), 1.90 (1H, m, H-5), 3.56 (1H, t, $J = 10.5$ Hz, H-6), 1.47 (1H, dt, $J = 12.9, 3.5$ Hz, H-7), 1.21 (2H, dddd, $J = 13.2, 12.9, 12.4, 3.2$ Hz, H-8), 1.10 (1H, dd, $J = 13.0, 3.6$ Hz, H-9a), 1.88 (1H, m, H-9b), 2.13 (1H, dd, $J = 7.0, 2.6$ Hz, H-11), 0.87 (3H, dd, $J = 6.3, 2.4$ Hz, H-12), 0.95 (3H, m, H-13), 0.72 (3H, s, H-14), 4.85 (1H, s, H-15a), 4.95 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-15b), 3.18 (3H, s, H-16)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 79.7 (C-1), 32.3 (C-2), 35.3 (C-3), 144.9 (C-4), 51.4 (C-5), 75.1 (C-6), 46.6 (C-7), 18.7 (C-8), 36.5 (C-9), 42.3 (C-10), 26.0 (C-11), 16.2 (C-12), 21.4 (C-13), 11.9 (C-14), 109.2 (C-15), 52.8 (C-16)。以上 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ 和 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ 数据与文献^[16]报道数据基本一致, 故化合物鉴定为(-)-

ent-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol。

化合物2:无色油状物, MF: C₁₅H₂₆O₂, MW: 238; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.30 (1H, dd, J = 11.8, 3.9 Hz, H-1), 5.34 (1H, d, J = 4.5 Hz, H-8), 1.02 (3H, d, J = 2.9 Hz, H-12), 1.03 (3H, d, J = 2.9 Hz, H-13), 1.18 (3H, s, H-14), 0.96 (3H, s, 15-H)。 ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 80.1 (C-1), 40.9 (C-2), 39.7 (C-3), 71.1 (C-4), 46.5 (C-5), 26.9 (C-6), 142.1 (C-7), 116.2 (C-8), 23.2 (C-9), 37.8 (C-10), 35.1 (C-11), 21.9 (C-12), 21.4 (C-13), 30.0 (C-14), 11.9 (C-15)。以上¹H-NMR和¹³C-NMR数据与文献^[17]报道数据基本一致,故化合物鉴定为oplodiol。

化合物3:无色油状物, MF: C₁₅H₂₆O₂, MW: 238; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.58 (1H, dd, J = 11.3, 4.9 Hz, H-1), 1.90 (1H, m, H-2a), 1.48 (1H, d, J = 1.7 Hz, H-2b), 2.11 (1H, ddd, J = 15.5, 12.7, 5.7 Hz, H-3a), 2.29 (1H, m, H-3b), 1.85 (1H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, H-5), 2.32 (1H, m, H-6), 3.23 (1H, dd, J = 9.8, 2.5 Hz, H-7), 1.75 (2H, m, H-8), 1.37 (1H, m, H-9a), 1.76 (1H, m, H-9b), 1.76 (m, H-11), 0.90 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-12), 0.99 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-13), 0.66 (3H, d, J = 0.8 Hz, H-14), 4.81 (1H, q, J = 1.6 Hz, H-15a), 4.94 (1H, q, J = 1.6 Hz, H-15b)。 ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 78.8 (C-1), 31.7 (C-2), 34.8 (C-3), 148.8 (C-4), 56.3 (C-5), 39.3 (C-6), 82.8 (C-7), 25.9 (C-8), 37.2 (C-9), 49.4 (C-10), 31.2 (C-11), 14.6 (C-12), 20.4 (C-13), 12.1 (C-14), 107.5 (C-15)。以上¹H-NMR和¹³C-NMR数据与文献^[18]报道数据基本一致,故化合物鉴定为(7R*)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol。

化合物4:无色油状物, MF: C₁₅H₂₄O₂, MW: 236; ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 1.70 (2H, m, H-2), 1.90 (2H, m, H-3), 1.35 (1H, m, H-4), 2.25 (1H, m, H-5), 5.54 (1H, d, J = 4.8 Hz, H-6), 2.25 (2H, m, H-8), 2.57 (2H, m, H-9), 1.30 (3H, s, H-11), 3.97 (2H, t, J = 1.6 Hz, H-12), 1.38 (1H, m, H-13), 1.01 (3H, s, H-14), 0.95 (3H, dd, J = 6.6, 5.7 Hz, H-15)。 ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD): δ 59.5 (C-1), 34.6 (C-2), 27.2 (C-3), 56.1 (C-4), 52.0 (C-5), 133.1 (C-6), 141.8 (C-7), 25.0 (C-8), 40.0 (C-9), 213.8 (C-10), 24.8 (C-11), 67.3 (C-12), 33.2 (C-13), 22.2 (C-14), 20.1 (C-15)。以上¹H-NMR和¹³C-NMR数据与文献^[19]报道数据基本一致,故化合物鉴定为aphanamol I。

化合物5:无色油状物, MF: C₁₅H₂₄O₂, MW: 236; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 0.95 (3H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, H-12), 1.00 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-13), 1.44 (3H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, H-15), 2.91 (1H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-6), 4.71 (2H, d, J = 9.3 Hz, H-14)。 ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 47.9 (C-1), 26.4 (C-2), 41.6 (C-3), 80.4 (C-4), 57.6 (C-5), 62.3 (C-6), 65.2 (C-7), 29.5 (C-8), 34.1 (C-9), 151.8 (C-10), 34.7 (C-11), 17.9 (C-12), 18.8 (C-13), 107.4 (C-14), 25.1 (C-15)。以上¹H-NMR和¹³C-NMR数据与文献^[20]报道数据基本一致,故化合物鉴定为orientalol C。

4 结论

对云南巴豆的化学成分进行了分离鉴定,从中得到5个倍半萜。化学结构分别为(-)*ent*-6 α -methoxyeudesm-4(15)-en-1 β -ol (1), oplodiol (2), (7R*)-opposit-4(15)-ene-1 β ,7-diol (3), aphanamol I (4),和 orientalol C (5),化合物1-4为首次从云南巴豆中分离得到。

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