

黄苞大戟的化学成分研究

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摘要: 目的 研究黄苞大戟 *Euphorbia sikkimensis* 地上部分的化学成分。方法 采用多种色谱技术对黄苞大戟地上部分的醇提物进行分离纯化, 并根据理化性质和谱学数据对化合物结构进行鉴定。结果 从黄苞大戟 95%乙醇提取物的醋酸乙酯萃取部分分离得到 16 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 9-*epi*-blumenol C (1), blumenol A (2), 4-hydroxy-2,3-dimethyl-2-nonen-4-olide (3), 耳壳藻内脂 (4), 硬骨霉素 (5), 脱肠草素 (6), 巨大戟醇 (7), 樱花亭 (8), 柚皮素 (9), 木犀草素 (10), 蒲公英萜酮 (11), 黏霉酮 (12), 叶绿醇 (13), 9,12,15-亚麻油酸 (14), 9,12-亚麻油酸 (15), α -棕榈精 (16)。结论 以上化合物除了 9、14 外均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 黄苞大戟; 硬骨霉素; 脱肠草素; 巨大戟醇; 樱花亭; 木犀草素

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Chemical constituents of *Euphorbia sikkimensis*

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Abstract: Objective To study the chemical constituents from the aerial part of *Euphorbia sikkimensis*. **Methods** The chemical constituents were isolated and purified through various column chromatographies. The structures of all the isolated compounds were identified by combination of spectroscopic methods (MS, ¹H, ¹³C NMR) with the literature data. **Results** Sixteen compounds were isolated from the aerial part of *E. sikkimensis*. They were 9-*epi*-blumenol C (1), blumenol A (2), 4-hydroxy-2,3-dimethyl-2-nonen-4-olide (3), caulilide I (4), 6-methoxy-7,8-methylenedioxycoumarin (5), herniarin (6), ingenol (7), sakuranetin (8), naringenin (9), luteolin (10), taraxerone (11), glutinone (12), phytol (13), 9,12,15-linoleic acid (14), 9,12-linoleic acid (15), and α -monopalmitin (16). **Conclusion** All the isolated compounds, except compounds 9 and 14, are isolated from this plant for the first time.

Key words: *Euphorbia sikkimensis* Boiss.; 6-methoxy-7,8-methylenedioxycoumarin; herniarin; ingenol; sakuranetin; luteolin

黄苞大戟 *Euphorbia sikkimensis* Boiss. 为大戟科大戟属的多年生草本植物, 主产于广西、云南和西藏等我国南部地区, 生于海拔 600~4 500 m 的山坡、疏林下或灌丛, 又名刮金板、粉背刮金板、红公鸡、中尼大戟等^[1]。黄苞大戟作为一种鄂西民族植物药材, 用于肾炎水肿、腹胀、便秘、疟疾、风湿和黄疸等疾病的治疗。到目前为止, 国内外关于黄苞大戟全草化学成分方面的研究鲜有报道^[2], 为进一步深入挖掘其中的化学成分, 阐明其药效物质

基础, 同时为了更好地开发和利用我国药用植物资源, 本课题组对该植物地上部分的化学成分进行了系统研究。前期报道了从该植物中分离得到 7 个新的具有抗人类免疫缺陷病毒 (HIV) 活性的 carolignans 型木脂素和 6 个酚类化合物^[3]。本实验从黄苞大戟全草 95%乙醇提取物中分离得到 16 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 9-*epi*-blumenol C (1), blumenol A (2), 4-hydroxy-2,3-dimethyl-2-nonen-4-olide (3), caulilide I (4), 硬骨霉素 (6-methoxy-7,8-methyl-

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enedioxycoumarin, 5) 脱肠草素 (herniarin, 6) 大戟醇 (ingenol, 7) 樱花亭 (sakuranetin, 8) 柚皮素 (naringenin, 9) 木犀草素 (luteolin, 10) 蒲公英萜酮 (taraxerone, 11) 黏霉酮 (glutinone, 12)、叶绿醇 (phytol, 13)、9,12,15-亚麻油酸 (9,12,15-linoleic acid, 14)、9,12-亚麻油酸 (9,12-linoleic acid, 15) 和 α -棕榈精 (α -monopalmitin, 16)。以上化合物除了 9、14 外均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

AM-400 型核磁共振仪 (Brucker 公司); Agilent 1200 型 HPLC (Agilent 公司); Zorbax SB-C₁₈ 色谱柱 (分析柱 250 mm × 4.6 mm, 5 μ m; 半制备柱 250 mm × 9.4 m, 5 μ m); 柱色谱硅胶 (200~300 目); 薄层色谱硅胶 G、硅胶 GF₂₅₄ (青岛海洋化工厂); 反相填充材料 C₁₈、RP₁₈ (Merck 公司); Sephadex LH-20 凝胶 (Pharmacia 公司); 显色剂为 5% 硫酸-乙醇溶液。

本研究所用材料为黄苞大戟地上部分。黄苞大戟药材于 2014 年 7 月采于贵州省龙里县, 并由中国科学院昆明植物研究所孙庆文博士鉴定为大戟科大戟属植物黄苞大戟 *Euphorbia sikkimensis* Boiss., 标本 (GZQY356) 存放于中山大学小分子库。

2 提取与分离

黄苞大戟全草 20 kg, 粉碎后用 95% 乙醇回流提取 3 次, 每次 48 h。浸提液合并后减压浓缩至浸膏状。将得到的浸膏 (2.562 kg) 用适量水 (2 L) 混悬后, 依次用石油醚 (3 × 8 L) 醋酸乙酯 (3 × 8 L) 正丁醇 (3 × 8 L) 萃取, 然后分别浓缩得到石油醚、醋酸乙酯和正丁醇各部分浸膏。取醋酸乙酯萃取部位 334 g, 经过大孔树脂 D101, 以乙醇-水 (2:8, 5:5, 7:3, 10:0) 梯度洗脱得到 4 个部分 (Fr. 1~4)。将 Fr. 1 部分过 MCI 色谱柱 CHP20P, 以甲醇-水 (30%~100%) 梯度洗脱分别得到 3 个部分 (Fr. 1a~1c)。Fr. 1c 部分利用硅胶柱以二氯甲烷-甲醇 200:1 除去部分色素, 再经凝胶的分子筛作用, 最终得到化合物 8 (11 mg)、9 (310 mg) 和 10 (242 mg)。Fr. 3 部分通过硅胶柱以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (200:1, 100:1, 95:5) 梯度洗脱后得到 5 个不同组分 Fr. 3a~3e。Fr. 3b 通过 MCI CHP20 色谱, 以甲醇-水 (30%~100%) 梯度洗脱后得到化合物 7 (34 mg), Fr. 3c 经过反复上硅胶柱, 以二氯甲烷-甲醇 (100:1) 洗脱得到化合物 4 (20 mg)。

5 (14 mg)、6 (5 mg)。Fr. 3d 通过多次过凝胶 Sephadex LH-20, 结合制备薄层色谱分离得到化合物 1 (6 mg)、2 (8 mg) 和 3 (7 mg)。Fr. 4 部分极性比较小, TLC 显示主要为萜和脂类化合物, 这部分以石油醚-醋酸乙酯 (10:1, 3:1, 1:1) 过硅胶柱, 分别收集洗脱液, 合并后得到 3 个不同组分 Fr. 4a~4c。3 个组分后续通过正相硅胶柱以及制备薄层色谱分离 (石油醚-醋酸乙酯 10:1, 3:1), 最终得到化合物 11 (146 mg)、12 (254 mg)、13 (66 mg)、15 (16 mg)、14 (32 mg) 和 16 (126 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1:白色粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 211 [M + H]⁺, 209 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.81 (1H, s, H-4), 3.73 (1H, m, H-9), 2.61 (1H, d, J = 17.0 Hz, H-2a), 2.04 (3H, d, J = 1.0 Hz, H-13), 2.00 (1H, d, J = 17.0 Hz, H-2b), 1.99 (1H, m, H-6), 1.95 (3H, s, H-13), 1.71 (3H, m, H-8, 7b), 1.22 (1H, m, H-7a), 1.16 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-10), 1.01 (3H, s, H-11), 0.86 (3H, s, H-12); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 201.6 (s, C-3), 171.0 (s, C-5), 125.7 (d, C-4), 68.6 (d, C-9), 52.4 (d, C-6), 48.0 (t, C-2), 40.1 (t, C-8), 37.6 (s, C-1), 29.8 (q, C-12), 27.8 (q, C-10), 27.4 (t, C-7), 24.7 (q, C-13), 23.5 (q, C-11)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[4], 故鉴定化合物 1 为 9-*epi*-blumenol C。

化合物 2:白色粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 225 [M + H]⁺, 223 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.05 (1H, d, J = 15.1 Hz, H-7), 5.92 (1H, s, H-4), 5.68 (1H, dd, J = 6.2, 15.0 Hz, H-8), 4.62~4.51 (1H, m, H-9), 2.68 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, H-2a), 2.49 (1H, d, J = 15.0 Hz, H-2b), 1.96 (3H, d, J = 1.0 Hz, H-13), 1.41 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-10), 1.04 (3H, s, H-12), 0.99 (3H, s, H-11); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 200.1 (s, C-3), 164.4 (s, C-5), 136.2 (d, C-8), 128.7 (d, C-7), 126.3 (d, C-4), 79.1 (s, C-6), 66.8 (d, C-9), 49.6 (t, C-2), 41.3 (s, C-1), 27.6 (q, C-10), 24.3 (q, C-12), 22.8 (q, C-11), 19.3 (q, C-13)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[5-6], 故鉴定化合物 2 为 blumenol A。

化合物 3:白色粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 199 [M + H]⁺, 197 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 2.46~2.35 (2H, m, H-5), 2.06 (3H, s, 3-CH₃), 1.85 (3H, s, 2-CH₃), 1.62~1.48 (2H, m, H-6), 1.41~1.20 (4H, m, H-7, 8), 0.89 (3H, t, J = 4.1 Hz, H-9); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 173.0 (s, C-1), 157.5 (s, C-2), 125.7

(s, C-2), 106.3 (s, C-4), 31.6 (t, C-7), 36.2 (s, C-5), 23.0 (t, C-6), 22.4 (t, C-8), 14.1 (q, C-9), 11.0 (q, 2-CH₃), 8.5 (q, 3-CH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[7], 故鉴定化合物 3 为 4-hydroxy-2,3-dimethyl-2-nonen-4-olide。

化合物 4:白色固体粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 197 [M + H]⁺, 195 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.69 (1H, s, H-2), 4.31 (1H, m, H-6), 2.49 (1H, m, H-5), 2.10 (2H, m, H-7), 1.77 (3H, s, H-9), 1.70 (1H, m, H-5), 1.50 (1H, m, H-3), 1.46 (3H, s, H-10), 1.26 (3H, s, H-11); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 182.5 (s, C-1), 172.0 (s, C-3), 112.8 (d, C-2), 86.8 (s, C-8), 66.8 (d, C-6), 47.2 (t, C-7), 45.6 (t, C-5), 36.0 (s, C-4), 30.9 (q, C-11), 27.1 (q, C-9), 26.6 (q, C-10)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[8], 故鉴定化合物 4 为耳壳藻内脂。

化合物 5:白色固体粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 221 [M + H]⁺, 219 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.67 (1H, d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-4), 6.88 (1H, s, H-5), 6.22 (1H, d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-3), 6.01 (2H, s, H-11), 3.90 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 160.8 (s, C-2), 143.6 (d, C-4), 141.2 (s, C-6) 140.1 (s, C-9), 136.0 (s, C-8), 133.8 (s, C-7), 114.3 (d, C-3), 114.2 (s, C-10), 102.1 (t, C-11), 56.8 (q, 6-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[9], 故鉴定化合物 5 为硬骨霉素。

化合物 6:白色固体粉末; mp 117~121, ESI-MS *m/z*: 177 [M + H]⁺, 175 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.34 (1H, d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-4), 7.21 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-5), 6.83 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 7.5 Hz, H-6), 6.62 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.26 (1H, d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-3), 3.78 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 163.0 (s, C-2), 160.8 (s, C-7), 143.3 (d, C-4), 149.2 (s, C-9), 128.6 (d, C-5), 136.0 (s, C-8), 114.8 (d, C-3), 112.8 (d, C-10), 112.3 (d, C-6), 55.8 (q, 7-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[10], 故鉴定化合物 6 为脱肠草素。

化合物 7:淡黄色固体; ESI-MS *m/z*: 349 [M + H]⁺, 347 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.08 (1H, d, *J* = 4.3 Hz, H-7), 5.87 (1H, q, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-1), 4.35 (1H, s, H-3), 4.20~4.01 (2H, m, H-20), 4.15 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.5, 12.5 Hz, H-8), 3.81 (1H, s, H-5), 2.38 (1H, m, H-11), 2.25 (1H, ddd, *J* = 3.0, 6.0, 15.0 Hz, H-12), 1.83 (3H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-19), 1.74 (1H,

ddd, *J* = 8.5, 8.5, 14.8 Hz, H-12'), 1.11 (3H, s, H-17), 1.04 (3H, s, H-16), 0.94 (3H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, H-18), 0.90 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.4, 12.5 Hz, H-14), 0.65 (1H, m, H-13); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 206.8 (s, C-9), 140.5 (s, C-2), 139.6 (d, C-6), 129.3 (d, C-1), 127.4 (d, C-7), 84.4 (s, C-4), 80.1 (d, C-3), 75.2 (d, C-5), 72.6 (s, C-10), 66.7 (t, C-20), 44.1 (d, C-8), 35.0 (d, C-11), 31.0 (t, C-12), 28.4 (q, C-16), 23.9 (s, C-15), 23.4 (d, C-13), 23.0 (d, C-14), 17.5 (q, C-11), 15.5 (q, C-19), 15.4 (q, C-17)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[11], 故鉴定化合物 7 为巨大戟醇。

化合物 8:黄色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 287 [M + H]⁺, 285 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 7.94 (2H, dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.5 Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.18 (2H, dd, *J* = 1.8, 8.5 Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.84 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-6), 5.58 (1H, t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, H-2), 2.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.5, 12.5 Hz, H-3 α), 3.18 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.5, 12.5 Hz, H-3 β), 3.72 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 196.8 (s, C-4), 167.4 (s, C-7), 163.1 (s, C-4'), 162.8 (s, C-5), 157.8 (s, C-9), 128.6 (s, C-1'), 128.3 (d, C-2', 6'), 115.2 (d, C-3', 5'), 102.6 (s, C-10), 94.6 (d, C-6), 93.8 (d, C-8), 78.6 (d, C-2), 55.8 (q, 7-OCH₃), 42.0 (t, C-3)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[12], 故鉴定化合物 8 为樱花素。

化合物 9:黄色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 271 [M + H]⁺, 273 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ : 7.40 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.90 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-3', 5'), 5.95 (2H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-6, 8), 5.45 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.0, 13.0 Hz, H-2), 3.19 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.9, 17.1 Hz, H-3 α), 2.72 (1H, dd, *J* = 3.0, 17.1 Hz, H-3 β); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ : 197.3 (s, C-4), 167.3 (s, C-7), 165.1 (s, C-4'), 163.8 (s, C-5), 158.7 (s, C-9), 130.6 (s, C-1'), 129.1 (d, C-2', 6'), 116.2 (d, C-3', 5'), 96.6 (s, C-10), 95.6 (d, C-6), 93.8 (d, C-8), 79.9 (d, C-2), 43.5 (t, C-3)。上述数据与文献报道基本一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物 9 为柚皮素。

化合物 10:黄色粉末; ESI-MS *m/z*: 287 [M + H]⁺, 285 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ : 7.50 (1H, d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, H-2'), 7.47 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.0, 8.5 Hz, H-6'), 7.00 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-5'), 6.57 (1H, s, H-3), 6.52 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-8), 6.25 (1H, d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, H-6); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*d*₆) δ : 183.5 (s, C-4), 165.6 (s, C-7), 165.3 (s, C-2), 163.8 (s,

C-5), 159.3 (s, C-9), 150.6 (s, C-4'), 146.9 (s, C-3'), 124.2 (d, C-6'), 120.6 (s, C-1'), 117.1 (d, C-5'), 114.6 (d, C-2'), 105.8 (s, C-10), 104.7 (d, C-3), 100.2 (d, C-6), 95.1 (d, C-8)。上述数据与文献报道基本一致^[14], 故鉴定化合物 10 为木犀草素。

化合物 11: 白色固体粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 425 [M + H]⁺, 423 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.52 (1H, m, H-15), 2.54 (1H, dd, J = 7.1, 11.8 Hz), 2.33 (1H, dd, J = 3.2, 6.4 Hz, H-16 α), 2.08 (1H, dt, J = 3.3, 12.7 Hz, H-2 β), 1.97 ~ 1.82 (6H, m, H-1 α , 1 β , 9 α , 10 α , 16 α , 16 β), 1.14 (3H, s, 23-CH₃), 1.11 ~ 1.04 (11H, m, H-7, 9 β , 10 β , 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22), 1.02 (3H, s, 24-CH₃), 0.99 (3H, s, 25-CH₃), 0.95 (6H, s, 26, 27-CH₃), 0.93 (6H, s, 29, 30-CH₃), 0.83 (3H, s, 28-CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.3 (s, C-3), 157.6 (s, C-14), 117.3 (C-15), 55.8 (d, C-5), 49.1 (d, C-18), 48.8 (d, C-9), 47.7 (d, C-4), 40.6 (t, C-19), 39.2 (s, C-8), 38.5 (t, C-1), 37.8 (s, C-10), 37.7 (s, C-13), 37.5 (t, C-12), 36.8 (t, C-16), 35.9 (s, C-17), 35.3 (t, C-7), 34.2 (t, C-21), 33.7 (t, C-22), 33.5 (q, C-29), 33.2 (t, C-2), 30.1 (q, C-25), 30.0 (q, C-28), 28.9 (s, C-20), 26.3 (q, C-23), 25.6 (q, C-27), 21.6 (q, C-30), 21.5 (t, C-11), 20.14 (t, C-6), 17.6 (q, C-26), 14.9 (q, C-24)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[15], 故鉴定化合物 11 为蒲公英萜酮。

化合物 12: 白色固体粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 425 [M + H]⁺, 423 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.68 (1H, dd, J = 1.2, 6.2 Hz, H-6), 2.39 (2H, m, H-2), 1.44 ~ 1.55 (10H, m, H-1, 7, 8, 10, 11 α , 16 α , 18, 22), 1.06 ~ 1.39 (10H, m, H-11 β , 12, 15, 16 β , 19, 21), 1.23 (3H, s, 24-CH₃), 1.22 (3H, s, 23-CH₃), 1.13 (3H, s, 28-CH₃), 1.08 (3H, s, 26-CH₃), 1.02 (3H, s, 27-CH₃), 0.99 (3H, s, 30-CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, 29-CH₃), 0.81 (3H, s, 25-CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 215.0 (s, C-3), 142.3 (s, C-5), 121.2 (d, C-6), 50.5 (d, C-10), 50.0 (s, C-4), 47.0 (d, C-8), 43.1 (d, C-18), 39.3 (s, C-14), 38.9 (t, C-22), 38.0 (s, C-9), 37.9 (s, C-13), 35.9 (t, C-2), 35.0 (C-1, 19), 34.5 (q, C-29), 34.0 (t, C-28), 33.0 (t, C-25), 32.4 (q, C-28), 32.0 (t, C-7), 31.9 (t, C-21), 30.3 (t, C-12), 30.1 (t, C-17), 28.5 (s, C-20), 28.2 (q, C-23), 24.3 (t, C-15), 23.6 (q, C-26), 21.6 (q, C-30), 19.3 (t, C-11), 18.4 (t, C-16), 15.6 (q, C-24)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[16], 故鉴定

化合物 12 为黏霉酮。

化合物 13: 淡黄色油状固体; ESI-MS m/z : 297 [M + H]⁺, 295 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.32 (1H, m, H-2), 4.09 (2H, m, H-1), 2.03 ~ 1.86 (4H, m, H-4, 5), 1.69 ~ 1.54 (7H, m, H-6 ~ 8), 1.52 (3H, s, 17-CH₃), 1.58 ~ 1.41 (5H, m, H-9 ~ 11), 1.39 ~ 1.25 (3H, m, H-12, 15), 1.21 (2H, m, H-14), 1.17 (6H, m, 16, 20-CH₃), 0.89 (3H, m, 18-CH₃), 0.75 (3H, m, 19-CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 139.8 (s, C-3), 123.26 (d, C-2), 59.6 (t, C-1), 40.1 (t, C-4), 39.6 (d, C-14), 37.6 (t, C-8, 10), 37.5 (t, C-6), 36.9 (t, C-12), 33.0 (t, C-1), 32.9 (d, C-7), 28.2 (d, C-15), 25.9 (t, C-5), 25.0 (t, C-13), 24.7 (t, C-9), 23.0 (q, C-16), 22.8 (q, C-20), 20.0 (q, C-19), 19.9 (q, C-18), 16.4 (q, C-17)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[17], 故鉴定化合物 13 为叶绿醇。

化合物 14: 无色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 277 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.53 ~ 5.66 (4H, m, H-9, 12, 13, 15), 4.48 (2H, m, H-10, 16), 2.83 ~ 1.86 (12H, m, H-2, 3, 8, 11, 14, 17), 1.69 ~ 1.54 (8H, m, H-4 ~ 7), 0.97 (3H, m, 18-CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 180.6 (s, C-1), 132.0 ~ 127 (d, C-9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16), 34.5 (t, C-2), 29.0 ~ 29.7 (t, C-4 ~ 7), 27.4 (t, C-8), 25.8 (t, C-11, 14), 20.8 (t, C-17), 14.6 (q, C-18)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[18], 故鉴定化合物 14 为 9,12,15-亚麻油酸。

化合物 15: 无色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 279 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.43 (2H, m, H-9, 12), 4.27 (2H, m, H-10, 13), 2.78 (2H, m, H-11), 2.30 ~ 1.94 (8H, m, H-2, 3, 8, 14), 1.58 ~ 1.17 (14H, m, H-4 ~ 7, 15 ~ 17), 0.90 (3H, m, 18-CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 178.9 (s, C-1), 130.0 (d, C-9, 13), 127.9 (d, C-12), 128 (d, C-10), 33.8 (t, C-2), 31.5 (t, C-16), 29.7 (t, C-7), 29.3 (t, C-15), 29.1 (t, C-5, 6), 29.0 (t, C-4), 27.2 (t, C-8, 14), 25.6 (t, C-11), 24.6 (t, C-3), 22.7 (t, C-17), 14.1 (q, C-18)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[19] 故鉴定化合物 15 为 9,12-亚麻油酸。

化合物 16: 无色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 331 [M + H]⁺, 329 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 4.23 (1H, dd, J = 6.3, 11.6 Hz, H-1'), 4.17 (1H, dd, J = 4.2, 11.6 Hz, H-1'), 3.95 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.73 (1H, dd, J = 4.2, 11.6 Hz, H-3'), 3.61 (1H, m, H-3'), 2.37 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2), 1.62 (2H, m, CH₂), 1.27 ~ 1.30

(24H, s, 12 × CH₂), 0.90 (3H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 16-CH₃) ; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 174.4 (s, C-1), 70.3 (d, C-2'), 65.2 (t, C-3'), 63.4 (t, C-1'), 34.2 (t, C-2), 31.8 (t, C-3), 29.0 ~ 30.0 (t, C-4 ~ 13), 25.0 (t, C-14), 22.7 (t, C-15), 14.1 (q, C-16)。以上数据与文献报道基本一致^[20], 故鉴定化合物 16 为 α-棕榈精。

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