

[成分分析]

苍耳子中萜类化学成分的研究

姜 海¹, 杨 柳¹, 邢绪东¹, 颜美玲¹, 郭新月¹, 苏晓琳¹, 孙延平¹, 杨炳友¹,
王秋红^{1,2*}, 匡海学^{1*}

(1. 黑龙江中医药大学, 北药基础与应用研究省部共建教育部重点实验室, 黑龙江省中药及天然药物药效物质基础研究重点实验室, 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150040; 2. 广东药科大学, 广东 广州 510006)

摘要: **目的** 研究苍耳子 *Xanthium strumarium* L. 的萜类成分。**方法** 苍耳子 70% 乙醇提取物采用硅胶色谱柱、ODS 反相柱色谱与半制备液相进行分离纯化, 根据理化性质及波谱数据鉴定所得化合物的结构。**结果** 从中分离得到 13 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 atractyligenin (**1**)、2-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-atractyligenin (**2**)、junipeionoloside (**3**)、(1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one 11-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**4**)、(1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one (**5**)、(1*S*, 5*R*, 6*R*, 9*R*)-megastigman-3-on-5, 12-epoxy-9-ol (**6**)、vervenone-10-*O*-β-*D*-apiofuranosyl- (1''-6')-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**7**)、11β, 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**8**)、11α, 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**9**)、anhydrodehydroivalbin (**10**)、4-*O*-dihydroinusioniolide (**11**)、lasidiol *p*-methoxybenzoate (**12**)、sibiriolide C (**13**)。**结论** 所有化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 苍耳子; 萜类; 化学成分; 分离鉴定

中图分类号: R284.1 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1001-1528(2018)11-2461-06

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1001-1528.2018.11.020

Chemical constituents of terpenoids from *Xanthium strumarium*

JIANG Hai¹, YANG Liu¹, XING Xu-dong¹, YAN Mei-ling¹, GUO Xin-yue¹, SU Xiao-lin¹,
SUN Yan-ping¹, YANG Bing-you¹, WANG Qiu-hong^{1,2*}, KUANG Hai-xue^{1*}

(1. Heilongjiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Natural Medicine Pharmacodynamics Material Bases, Key Laboratory of Chinese Materia Medica, Ministry of Education, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150040, China; 2. Guangdong Pharmaceutical University, Guangzhou 510006, China)

ABSTRACT: **AIM** To study the chemical constituents of terpenoids from *Xanthium strumarium* L. **METHODS** The 70% ethanol extract from *X. strumarium* was isolated and purified by silica, ODS and RP-HPLC, then the structures of obtained compounds were identified by physicochemical properties and spectral data. **RESULTS** Thirteen compounds were isolated and identified as atractyligenin (**1**), 2-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-atractyligenin (**2**), junipeionoloside (**3**), (1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one 11-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**4**), (1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one (**5**), (1*S*, 5*R*, 6*R*, 9*R*)-megastigman-3-on-5, 12-epoxy-9-ol (**6**), vervenone-10-*O*-β-*D*-apiofuranosyl- (1''-6')-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**7**), 11β, 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**8**), 11α, 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside (**9**), anhydrodehydroivalbin (**10**), 4-*O*-dihydroinusioniolide (**11**), lasidiol *p*-methoxybenzoate (**12**), sibiriolide C (**13**). **CONCLUSION** All compounds are isolated from this

收稿日期: 2017-12-20

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (81703684); 黑龙江省自然基金面上项目 (H2015037); 黑龙江省普通本科高等学校青年创新人才培养计划 (UNPYSCT-2017215); 黑龙江省博士后科研启动基金 (2018); 黑龙江中医药大学博士创新基金 (2014bs05); 黑龙江中医药大学优秀创新人才支持计划 (2018); 哈尔滨市科技局科技创新人才项目 (2014RFQXJ149)

作者简介: 姜 海 (1982—), 博士, 副教授, 从事中药炮制、中药化学研究。Tel: 13946125679, E-mail: jianghai_777@126.com

* **通信作者:** 王秋红 (1969—), 博士, 教授, 从事中药炮制研究。Tel: (0451) 87266856, E-mail: qhwang668@sina.com

匡海学 (1955—), 博士, 教授, 从事中药药效学物质基础中药性味理论研究。Tel: (0451) 82193001, E-mail:

hxkuang56@163.com

plant for the first time.

KEY WORDS: *Xanthium strumarium* L. ; terpenoids; chemical constituents; isolation and identification

苍耳子 *Xanthium strumarium* L. 为菊科植物苍耳 *Xanthium sibiricum* Patr 干燥带总苞的果实, 是临床常用中药材。药典记载苍耳子味辛, 性平、苦温, 归肺经, 有小毒, 具有散风寒、通鼻窍、祛风湿的功效^[1]。近年研究发现其具有抗炎^[2]、抗菌、抗病毒^[3]、抗肿瘤^[4]等药理活性。民间常用于治疗类风湿性关节炎, 且疗效显著。课题组前期研究发现, 苍耳子提取物具有较强的抗炎活性, 并对其有效部位进行了系统的化学分离, 发现噻嗪类、木脂素类、糖苷类、酚酸类等化合物^[5-12]。为进一步阐明其抗炎药效物质基础, 本实验对苍耳子 70% 乙醇提取物进行系统研究, 从中分离得到 13 个萜类化合物, 所有化合物均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

1 仪器与材料

Bruker-400 核磁共振光谱仪 (德国 Bruker 公司); acquity Ultra Performance LC™ 液质联用仪、分析 HPLC 色谱仪、Waters 515-2414 型制备 HPLC 色谱仪 (美国 Waters 公司); 柱色谱硅胶 G、H (青岛海洋化工有限公司); 高效薄层预制板 (烟台市化学工业研究所烟台化工科技开发实验厂); Sephadex LH-20 凝胶 (瑞典 Pharmacia 公司); MCI gel CHP 20P (日本 Mitsubishi 公司); 反相柱色谱用 ODS (日本 YMC 公司)。所用试剂均为分析纯 (天津富宇公司)。

苍耳子采收于黑龙江省五常市, 经黑龙江中医药大学药学院中药资源教研室苏连杰教授鉴定为正品, 原植物标本存放于黑龙江中医药大学药学院编号 (20111077)。

2 提取与分离

苍耳子干燥果实 (2.7 kg), 70% 乙醇提取 3 次, 合并提取液, 减压回收溶剂。依次用二氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取, 分别得相应浸膏 15.7 g、36.8 g、59.4 g。二氯甲烷层用石油醚-乙酸乙酯系统不同比例洗脱获得 5 个组分 (Fr. 1 ~ 5), Fr. 2 和 Fr. 4 反复经正相硅胶柱层析、半制备液相色谱分离纯化得化合物 **10** (3.7 mg)、**11** (9.8 mg)、**12** (13.5 mg)、**13** (17.7 mg)。乙酸乙酯层用二氯甲烷-甲醇系统进行柱层析后得组分 Fr. 1 ~ 7, Fr. 5 经反向 ODS 柱层析, 甲醇: 水 (2: 1) 得 Fr. 5-1, 经半制备液相色谱分离纯化得

化合物 **1** (15.0 mg)、**5** (17.0 mg)、**6** (19.0 mg)。正丁醇层用二氯甲烷-甲醇系统进行柱层析后得组分 Fr. 1 ~ 9, Fr. 7 经反向 ODS、Sephadex LH-20 层析, 得 Fr. 7-2 再经半制备高效液相色谱分离纯化得化合物 **2** (27.0 mg)、**3** (37.0 mg)、**4** (19.2 mg)。Fr. 7-4 经半制备高效液相色谱分离纯化得化合物 **7** (10.9 mg)、**8** (15.7 mg)、**9** (17.7 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 **1**: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 343 $[M + Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.18 (1H, s, H-17), 5.08 (1H, s, H-17), 4.16 (1H, m, H-2), 3.76 (1H, s, H-15), 2.71 (1H, m, H-13), 2.65 (1H, td, $J = 8.3, 4.7$ Hz, H-4), 2.37 (1H, m, H-3), 2.18 (1H, dd, $J = 12.1, 3.1$ Hz, H-1), 1.95 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-6), 1.88 (1H, d, $J = 11.2$ Hz, H-14), 1.67 (1H, m, H-7), 1.65 (1H, m, H-11), 1.63 (1H, m, H-6), 1.63 (1H, m, H-12), 1.45 (1H, m, H-7), 1.45 (5H, m, H-14), 1.42 (1H, m, H-5), 1.42 (1H, m, H-11), 1.40 (1H, m, H-12), 1.26 (1H, dt, $J = 12.0, 5.3$ Hz, H-3), 1.06 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-9), 1.01 (3H, s, H-19), 0.70 (1H, t, $J = 11.8$ Hz, H-1)。¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 178.9 (C-18), 160.3 (C-16), 109.1 (C-17), 83.6 (C-15), 65.1 (C-2), 54.5 (C-9), 50.4 (C-1), 49.7 (C-5), 49.0 (C-8), 45.0 (C-4), 43.7 (C-13), 41.8 (C-10), 38.4 (C-3), 37.2 (C-14), 36.2 (C-7), 33.6 (C-12), 26.7 (C-6), 19.3 (C-11), 17.3 (C-19)。以上数据与文献 [13] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 atractyligenin。

化合物 **2**: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 505 $[M + Na]^+$ 。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.18 (1H, s, H-17), 5.08 (1H, s, H-17), 4.44 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 4.28 (1H, m, H-2), 3.84 (1H, brd, $J = 10.9$ Hz, H-6'), 3.69 (1H, dd, $J = 11.9, 4.6$ Hz, H-6'), 3.77 (1H, s, H-15), 3.38 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.30 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.29 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.14 (1H, t, $J = 8.3$ Hz, H-2'), 2.69 (1H, brd, $J = 12.8$ Hz, H-4), 2.69 (1H, brd, $J = 12.8$ Hz, H-13), 2.50 (1H, brd,

$J=11.0$ Hz, H-3), 2.31 (1H, brd, $J=8.9$ Hz, H-1), 1.92 (1H, d, $J=12.9$ Hz, H-14), 1.87 (1H, d, $J=11.2$ Hz, H-6), 1.67 (1H, m, H-7), 1.64 (1H, m, H-6), 1.64 (1H, m, H-11), 1.62 (1H, m, H-12), 1.37 (1H, m, H-14), 1.36 (1H, m, H-5), 1.35 (1H, m, H-7), 1.33 (1H, m, H-12), 1.32 (1H, m, H-3), 1.32 (1H, m, H-11), 1.09 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-9), 1.00 (3H, s, H-20), 0.83 (1H, t, $J=12.0$ Hz, H-1)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 179.2 (C-19), 160.3 (C-16), 109.3 (C-17), 102.8 (C-1'), 83.6 (C-15), 78.1 (C-3'), 77.7 (C-5'), 75.1 (C-2'), 73.7 (C-2), 71.6 (C-4'), 62.7 (C-6'), 54.4 (C-9), 50.5 (C-5), 49.8 (C-8), 48.6 (C-1), 44.8 (C-4), 43.7 (C-13), 41.9 (C-10), 37.3 (C-3), 36.2 (C-7), 35.4 (C-14), 33.7 (C-12), 26.7 (C-6), 19.3 (C-11), 17.4 (C-20)。以上数据与文献 [13] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 2-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranosyl-atractyligenin。

化合物 3: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 409 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 5.88 (1H, t, $J=1.2$ Hz, H-4), 5.79 (1H, dd, $J=15.3, 5.9$ Hz, H-8), 5.55 (1H, dq, $J=15.3, 9.6$ Hz, H-7), 4.28 (1H, t, $J=5.6$ Hz, H-9), 4.18 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 3.83 (1H, dd, $J=11.9, 2.2$ Hz, H-6'), 3.68 (1H, d, $J=9.7$ Hz, H-11), 3.65 (1H, dd, $J=11.9, 5.4$ Hz, H-6'), 3.35 (1H, d, $J=9.7$ Hz, H-11), 3.33 (1H, d, $J=9.6$ Hz, H-6), 3.31 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.24 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.22 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.18 (1H, m, H-2'), 2.50 (1H, d, $J=16.9$ Hz, H-2), 2.23 (1H, d, $J=16.9$ Hz, H-2), 1.92 (3H, s, H-13), 1.24 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-10), 0.97 (3H, s, H-12)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 200.4 (C-3), 164.7 (C-5), 139.8 (C-8), 125.0 (C-7), 124.9 (C-4), 103.3 (C-1'), 76.7 (C-3'), 76.5 (C-5'), 74.6 (C-11), 73.7 (C-2'), 70.2 (C-4'), 67.4 (C-9), 61.3 (C-6'), 48.1 (C-6), 44.1 (C-2), 40.4 (C-1), 22.4 (C-13), 22.3 (C-10), 19.6 (C-12)。以上数据与文献 [14] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 junipeionolide。

化合物 4: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 425 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 5.90 (1H, brs, H-4), 5.83 (1H, dd, $J=16.0,$

5.3 Hz, H-8), 5.76 (1H, brd, $J=16.0$ Hz, H-7), 4.32 (1H, m, H-9), 4.14 (1H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 3.95 (1H, d, $J=9.8$ Hz, H-11), 3.84 (1H, dd, $J=12.0, 2.1$ Hz, H-6'), 3.64 (1H, dd, $J=12.0, 5.6$ Hz, H-6'), 3.58 (1H, d, $J=9.4$ Hz, H-11), 3.32 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.29 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.21 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.14 (1H, m, H-2'), 2.66 (1H, d, $J=17.2$ Hz, H-2 α), 2.33 (1H, d, $J=17.2$ Hz, H-2 α), 1.91 (3H, d, $J=1.1$ Hz, H-13), 1.25 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-10), 1.07 (3H, s, H-12)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 201.0 (C-3), 167.2 (C-5), 137.2 (C-8), 129.7 (C-7), 127.8 (C-4), 104.6 (C-1'), 79.4 (C-6), 78.0 (C-3'), 78.0 (C-5'), 75.1 (C-2'), 74.6 (C-11), 71.5 (C-4'), 68.6 (C-9), 62.7 (C-6'), 46.3 (C-1), 45.5 (C-2 α), 23.9 (C-10), 20.2 (C-12), 19.6 (C-13)。以上数据与文献 [15] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 (1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one 11-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物 5: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 263 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 6.17 (1H, dd, $J=15.4, 5.4$ Hz, H-8), 6.01 (1H, dd, $J=15.4, 1.2$ Hz, H-7), 4.37 (1H, m, H-9), 3.91 (1H, dd, $J=7.7, 2.9$ Hz, H-11), 3.64 (1H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-11), 2.75 (1H, d, $J=17.9$ Hz, β , H-4), 2.67 (1H, dd, $J=18.1, 2.7$ Hz, H-2 α), 2.34 (1H, dd, $J=18.0, 2.6$ Hz, H-2 α), 2.42 (1H, dd, $J=18.1, 2.5$ Hz, α , H-4), 1.15 (3H, s, H-13), 1.27 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-10), 0.97 (3H, s, H-12)。 $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 211.3 (C-3), 140.7 (C-8), 125.6 (C-7), 87.5 (C-5), 82.4 (C-6), 78.4 (C-11), 68.9 (C-9), 53.9 (C-4), 53.3 (C-2 α), 49.6 (C-1), 24.0 (C-10), 19.2 (C-13), 15.7 (C-12)。以上数据与文献 [16] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 (1*R*, 6*R*, 9*S*)-6, 9, 11-trihydroxy-4, 7-megastigmadien-3-one。

化合物 6: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 249 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 3.76 (1H, dq, $J=6.4$ Hz, H-9), 3.59 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz, H-12), 3.56 (1H, dd, $J=8.0, 2.4$ Hz, H-12), 2.56 (1H, dt, $J=18.0, 2.4$ Hz, H-4), 2.53 (1H, dt, $J=18.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-2), 2.21

(1H, t, $J=18.0$ Hz, H-4), 2.19 (1H, t, $J=18.0$ Hz, H-2), 1.19 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz, H-10), 1.80 (1H, m, H-7), 1.72 (1H, m, H-8), 1.71 (1H, m, H-6), 1.61 (1H, m, H-8), 1.41 (1H, m, H-7), 1.31 (3H, s, H-13), 1.09 (3H, s, H-11)。 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 211.9 (C-3), 85.5 (C-5), 79.4 (C-12), 68.7 (C-9), 54.9 (C-6), 50.5 (C-4), 49.0 (C-2), 44.8 (C-1), 39.7 (C-8), 25.1 (C-13), 23.6 (C-10), 22.5 (C-7), 20.8 (C-11)。以上数据与文献 [17] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 (1*S*, 5*R*, 6*R*, 9*R*)-megastigman-3-on-5, 12-epoxy-9-ol。

化合物 7: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 483 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 6.06 (1H, t, $J=1.6$ Hz, H-3), 5.00 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz, H-1''), 4.57 (1H, dd, $J=17.2, 2.0$ Hz, H-10), 4.30 (1H, dd, $J=17.2, 1.8$ Hz, H-10), 4.30 (1H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-1'), 3.95 (1H, d, $J=9.6$ Hz, H-4''), 3.90 (1H, brs, H-2''), 3.75 (1H, d, $J=9.6$ Hz, H-4''), 3.60 (overlapped, H-6'), 3.56 (2H, s, H-5''), 3.40 (overlapped, H-3'), 3.40 (overlapped, H-5'), 3.98 (overlapped, H-2'), 2.60 (1H, m, H-1), 2.92 (1H, dt, $J=9.3, 5.5$ Hz, H-7), 2.55 (1H, t, $J=5.4$ Hz, H-5), 2.10 (1H, d, $J=9.3$ Hz, H-7), 1.53 (3H, s, H-8), 1.01 (3H, s, H-9)。 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 206.6 (C-2), 172.1 (C-4), 119.5 (C-3), 111.0 (C-1''), 104.0 (C-1'), 80.3 (C-3''), 77.1 (C-5'), 78.0 (C-'), 75.0 (C-2'), 75.0 (C-4''), 71.8 (C-4'), 70.5 (C-10), 68.7 (C-6'), 65.5 (C-5''), 59.5 (C-1), 55.9 (C-6), 46.7 (C-5), 42.2 (C-7), 26.8 (C-8), 22.3 (C-9)。以上数据与文献 [18] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 vervenone-10-*O*- β -*D*-apiofuranosyl-(1''-6')- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物 8: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 437 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 5.56 (1H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz, H-5), 4.31 (1H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-1'), 4.40 (1H, m, H-8), 3.86 (2H, dd, $J=12.8, 2.4$ Hz, H-6'), 3.67 (1H, dd, $J=11.6, 5.6$ Hz, H-4), 3.35 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.27 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.23 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.23 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.14 (1H, t, $J=8.4, 8.0$ Hz, H-11), 2.56 (1H, m, H-7), 2.25 (1H, m, H-10), 2.20

(1H, m, H-6), 2.07 (1H, m, H-9), 2.05 (2H, m, H-2), 1.74 (1H, m, H-6), 1.65 (2H, m, H-3), 1.19 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz, H-15), 1.17 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-13), 1.15 (3H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-14)。 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 181.5 (C-12), 148.9 (C-1), 123.4 (C-5), 102.4 (C-1'), 83.9 (C-8), 78.2 (C-3'), 77.9 (C-5'), 75.5 (C-4), 75.4 (C-2'), 71.7 (C-4'), 62.8 (C-6'), 42.9 (C-7), 41.6 (C-11), 37.8 (C-9), 37.7 (C-3), 37.4 (C-2), 35.2 (C-10), 22.1 (C-6), 22.1 (C-14), 19.7 (C-15), 12.7 (C-13)。以上数据与文献 [19] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 11 β , 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物 9: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 437 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 5.55 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz, H-5), 4.60 (1H, m, H-8), 4.31 (1H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-1'), 3.86 (2H, m, H-6'), 3.67 (1H, m, H-4), 3.35 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.32 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.30 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.23 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.14 (1H, t, $J=8.0$ Hz, H-11), 2.65 (1H, m, H-7), 2.22 (1H, m, H-6), 2.15 (1H, m, H-10), 2.10 (1H, m, H-9), 2.05 (2H, m, H-2), 1.71 (1H, m, H-6), 1.57 (2H, m, H-3), 1.19 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz, H-15), 1.15 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-13), 1.13 (3H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz, H-14)。 ^{13}C -NMR (CD_3OD , 100 MHz) δ : 182.5 (C-12), 148.6 (C-1), 123.5 (C-5), 102.4 (C-1'), 83.5 (C-8), 78.2 (C-3'), 77.8 (C-5'), 75.5 (C-4), 75.1 (C-2'), 71.7 (C-4'), 62.8 (C-6'), 42.9 (C-7), 41.6 (C-11), 38.0 (C-3), 37.8 (C-9), 37.3 (C-2), 35.2 (C-10), 22.1 (C-6), 22.1 (C-14), 19.8 (C-15), 10.3 (C-13)。以上数据与文献 [19] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 11 α , 13-dihydro-4*H*-xanthalongin 4-*O*- β -*D*-glucopyranoside。

化合物 10: 淡黄色油状, ESI-MS m/z : 269 $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (CD_3OD , 400 MHz) δ : 6.87 (1H, dq, $J=14.8, 6.8$ Hz, H-4), 6.84 (1H, dd, $J=9.1, 3.3$ Hz, H-5), 6.58 (1H, dq, $J=14.8, 1.5$ Hz, H-3), 6.22 (1H, d, $J=3.1$ Hz, H-13), 5.49 (1H, d, $J=3.0$ Hz, H-13), 4.32 (1H, m, H-8 β), 3.53 (1H, ddq, $J=4.2, 4.0, 7.4$ Hz, H-10), 2.83 (1H, m, H-6 α), 2.57 (1H, m, H-7), 2.36 (1H, ddd, $J=13.0, 4.2, 2.8$ Hz, H-9 β),

2.29 (1H, m, H-6 β), 2.17 (1H, m, H-8 α), 1.92 (1H, dd, J = 6.8, 1.5 Hz, H-15), 1.78 (1H, ddd, J = 13.0, 11.8, 4.1 Hz, H-9 α), 1.13 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-14)。¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 194.7 (C-2), 170.2 (C-12), 149.7 (C-1), 144.0 (C-4), 139.7 (C-11), 136.7 (C-5), 127.7 (C-3), 119.0 (C-13), 82.4 (C-8), 48.0 (C-7), 36.9 (C-9), 28.9 (C-10), 27.0 (C-6), 19.7 (C-14), 18.6 (C-15)。以上数据与文献 [20] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 anhydrodehydroivalbin。

化合物 11: 白色油状, ESI-MS m/z : 273 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 6.16 (1H, d, J = 3.4 Hz, H-13), 5.75 (1H, brd, J = 1.8 Hz, H-5), 4.77 (1H, brd, J = 1.8, 10.5 Hz, H-6), 3.87 (1H, m, H-4), 2.47 (1H, m, H-10), 2.19 (2H, m, H-2), 2.16 (2.10, m, H-8 α), 1.89 (1H, m, H-8 β), 1.77 (1H, m, H-9), 1.57 (1H, m, H-3), 1.22 (1H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-15), 1.10 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-14)。¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 170.4 (C-12), 147.2 (C-1), 140.1 (C-11), 123.7 (C-5), 118.6 (C-13), 81.5 (C-6), 67.8 (C-4), 47.8 (C-7), 37.2 (C-10), 37.1 (C-3), 36.0 (C-2), 30.9 (C-9), 24.0 (C-8), 23.6 (C-15), 15.8 (C-14)。以上数据与文献 [20] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 4-*O*-dihydroinusoniolide。

化合物 12: 白色粉末 (MeOH), ESI-MS m/z : 379 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 8.00 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, H-3'), 8.00 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, H-7'), 6.97 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, H-4'), 6.97 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, H-6'), 5.55 (1H, brd, J = 6.6 Hz, H-2), 5.31 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-1), 3.88 (3H, s, H-8'), 2.45 (2H, m, H-4), 2.30 (2H, m, H-5), 1.88 (1H, m, H-11), 1.75 (1H, m, H-10), 1.69 (3H, s, H-15), 1.65 (2H, m, H-9), 1.60 (2H, m, H-8), 1.10 (3H, s, H-14), 1.08 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-13), 0.99 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-12)。¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 166.0 (C-1'), 163.9 (C-5'), 144.1 (C-3), 132.6 (C-3'), 132.6 (C-7'), 123.5 (C-2'), 122.2 (C-2), 114.0 (C-4'), 114.0 (C-6'), 84.7 (C-6), 78.2 (C-1), 56.9 (C-10), 55.7 (C-8'), 53.6 (C-7), 36.8 (C-9), 36.0 (C-5), 31.0 (C-4), 27.1 (C-11), 26.1 (C-15), 25.0 (C-8), 24.9 (C-13), 23.0 (C-14), 21.2 (C-

12)。以上数据与文献 [21] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 lasidiol *p*-methoxybenzoate。

化合物 13: 无色油状, ESI-MS m/z : 273 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 400 MHz) δ : 5.59 (1H, brd, J = 3.8 Hz, H-1), 4.61 (1H, m, H-8), 4.11 (1H, s, H-2), 2.56 (1H, dd, J = 12.8, 7.6 Hz, H-9 α), 2.39 (1H, m, H-11), 2.35 (1H, dd, J = 12.8, 10.0 Hz, H-9 β), 2.01 (1H, m, H-7), 1.76 (1H, m, H-4), 1.70 (1H, m, H-3 α), 1.66 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.60 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 10.6 Hz, H-6 β), 1.59 (1H, dd, J = 14.0, 4.0 Hz, H-6 α), 1.26 (3H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-13), 0.89 (3H, d, J = 6.4 Hz, H-15), 0.91 (3H, s, H-14)。¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 100 MHz) δ : 179.7 (C-12), 143.8 (C-10), 125.5 (C-1), 78.6 (C-8), 63.0 (C-2), 40.1 (C-11), 39.7 (C-7), 37.1 (C-5), 36.2 (C-6), 35.7 (C-3), 34.1 (C-9), 30.2 (C-4), 19.0 (C-14), 15.9 (C-13), 15.7 (C-15)。以上数据与文献 [22] 基本一致, 故鉴定为 sibriolide C。

4 讨论

研究表明, 菊科植物中的萜类化合物具有抗炎、抗菌、抗肿瘤、抗寄生虫、抗凝血、抗疱疹、抗类风湿性关节炎等活性^[23-26]。苍耳子作为菊科植物苍耳的成熟果实, 药用历史悠久, 且资源丰富。本实验通过对其 70% 提取物中萜类化合物进行系统性研究, 为充分利用其丰富的药用植物资源提供科学依据。并且实验所得的萜类化合物将有助于苍耳子临床药效物质基础与作用机理研究。

参考文献:

- [1] 国家药典委员会. 中华人民共和国药典: 2015 年版一部 [S]. 北京: 中国医药科技出版社, 2015.
- [2] Jiang H, Yang L, Ma G X, *et al.* New phenylpropanoid derivatives from the fruits of *Xanthium sibiricum* and their anti-inflammatory activity[J]. *Fitoterapia*, 2017, 117: 11-15.
- [3] Kumar V, Gundampati R K, Singh D K, *et al.* Photo-induced rapid biosynthesis of silver nanoparticle using aqueous extract of *Xanthium strumarium* and its antibacterial and antileishmanial activity[J]. *J Ind Eng Chem*, 2016, 37: 224-236.
- [4] Aranjani J M, Manuel A, Mallikarjuna Rao C, *et al.* Preliminary evaluation of *in vitro* cytotoxicity and *in vivo* antitumor activity of *Xanthium strumarium* in transplantable tumors in mice [J]. *Am J Chinese Med*, 2013, 41(1): 145-162.
- [5] 张玉崑, 吴寿金, 张建国. 苍耳草挥发油成分的研究[J]. 中草药, 1995(1): 48.

- [6] Qin L, Han T, Li H, *et al.* A new thiazinedione from *Xanthium strumarium*[J]. *Fitoterapia*, 2006, 77(3): 245-246.
- [7] Jiang H, Ma G X, Yang L, *et al.* Rearranged ent-kauranoid glycosides from the fruits of *Xanthium strumarium*, and their antiproliferative activity [J]. *Phytochem Lett*, 2016, 18: 192-196.
- [8] 姜 海, 杨 柳, 邢绪东, 等. 苍耳子的化学成分研究[J]. 中草药, 2017, 48(1): 47-51.
- [9] Piacente S, Pizza C, De Tommasi N, *et al.* Sesquiterpene and diterpene glycosides from *Xanthium spinosum*[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1996, 41(5): 1357-1360.
- [10] 姜 海, 张妍妍, 张 颖, 等. 苍耳子化学成分研究[J]. 中医药信息, 2016, 33(3): 8-10.
- [11] Jiang H, Yang L, Liu C, *et al.* Four new glycosides from the fruit of *Xanthium sibiricum* Patr [J]. *Molecules*, 2013, 18(10): 12464-12473.
- [12] Ma Y T, Huang M C, Hsu F L, *et al.* Thiazinedione from *Xanthium strumarium* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1998, 48(6): 1083-1085.
- [13] Lang R, Fromme T, Beusch A, *et al.* 2-O- β -D-Glucopyranosyl-carboxyatractyligenin from *Coffea* L. inhibits adenine nucleotide translocase in isolated mitochondria but is quantitatively degraded during coffee roasting[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 2013, 93: 124-135.
- [14] Champavier Y, Comte G, Vercauteren J, *et al.* Nortriterpenoid and sesquiterpenoid glucosides from *Juniperus phynicea* and *Galega officinalis* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1999, 50(7): 1219-1223.
- [15] Giang P M, Son P T, Matsunami K, *et al.* New megastigmane glucosides from *Excoecaria cochinchinensis* LOUR. var. *cochinchinensis* [J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 2005, 53(12): 1600-1603.
- [16] Nakanishi T, Iida N, Inatomi Y, *et al.* A monoterpene glucoside and three megastigmane glycosides from *Juniperus communis* var. *depressa*[J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 2005, 53(7): 783-787.
- [17] Matsunami K, Otsuka H, Kondo K, *et al.* Absolute configuration of (+) -pinosresinol 4-O- [6" -O-galloyl] - β -D-glucopyranoside, macarangiosides E, and F isolated from the leaves of *Macaranga tanarius* [J]. *Phytochemistry*, 2009, 70(10): 1277-1285.
- [18] He W J, Fu Z H, Zeng G Z, *et al.* Terpene and lignan glycosides from the twigs and leaves of an endangered conifer, *Cathaya argyrophylla*[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 2012, 83: 63-69.
- [19] Passreiter C M, Merfort I, Bestendonk C, *et al.* 11 α , 13- and 11 β , 13-Dihydro-4H-xanthalongin 4-O- β -glucopyranosides: new sesquiterpene lactone glycosides from flowers of *Arnica amplexicaulis* and *A. mollis* [J]. *Planta Med*, 1996, 62(1): 39-41.
- [20] Marco J A, Sanz-Cervera J F, Corral J, *et al.* Xanthanolides from *Xanthium*: absolute configuration of xanthanol, isoxanthanol and their C-4 epimers[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1993, 34(6): 1569-1576.
- [21] Cumanda J, Marinoni G, De Bernardi M, *et al.* New sesquiterpenes from *Xanthium catharticum*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1991, 54(2): 460-465.
- [22] Bui V B, Liu S T, Zhu J J, *et al.* Sesquiterpene lactones from the aerial parts of *Xanthium sibiricum* and their cytotoxic effects on human cancer cell lines[J]. *Phytochem Lett*, 2012, 5(3): 685-689.
- [23] Stlsen V P, Lizarraga E, Mamadalieva N Z, *et al.* Potential of terpenoids and flavonoids from *Asteraceae* as anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antiparasitic agents[J]. *Evid-Based Compl Alt*, 2017, 2017: 6196198.
- [24] Villarreal M L, Alvarez L, Alonso D, *et al.* Cytotoxic and antimicrobial screening of selected terpenoids from *Asteraceae* species[J]. *J Ethnopharmacol*, 1994, 42(1): 25-29.
- [25] Farzaei M H, Farzaei F, Abdollahi M, *et al.* A mechanistic review on medicinal plants used for rheumatoid arthritis in traditional persian medicine[J]. *J Pharm Pharmacol*, 2016, 68(10): 1233-1248.
- [26] Naqash S Y, Nazeer R A. Anticoagulant, antiherpetic and antibacterial activities of sulphated polysaccharide from Indian medicinal plant *Tridax procumbens* L. (Asteraceae) [J]. *Appl Biochem Biotech*, 2011, 165(3-4): 902-912.