



# 光叶巴豆中的西松烷型二萜

张静, 罗兴礼, 张金凤, 高澜, 陈业高\*  
(云南师范大学 化学化工学院, 云南 昆明 650500)

**摘要:**光叶巴豆(*Croton laevigatus* Vahl)枝叶用甲醇提取,利用硅胶柱层析、Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析和薄层层析对其化学成分进行分离纯化,从中得到了5个西松烷型二萜类化合物,经波谱解析及其理化性质进行对比,将结构确定为sublylactones A (1)、B (2), laevigatlactones C (3)、E (4)和F (5),其中sublylactones A (1)和B (2)为首次从该植物中分离得到。

**关键词:**光叶巴豆;西松烷型二萜;sublylactones A, B

中图分类号:R284.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1674-4942(2022)02-0137-04

## Cembrane-type Diterpenes from *Croton laevigatus* Vahl

ZHANG Jing, LUO Xingli, ZHANG Jingfeng, GAO Lan, CHEN Yegao\*  
(School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming 650500, China)

**Abstract:**The twigs and leaves of *Croton laevigatus* Vahl was dried and extracted with methanol, and five cembrane-type diterpenoids were isolated by silica gel column chromatography, Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography and thin layer chromatography. The structures of these compounds were identified as sublylactones A (1) and B (2), laevigatlactones C (3), E (4) and F (5) on the basis of analysis of their spectroscopic data and physicochemical properties. Sublylactones A (1) and B (2) were isolated from this plant for the first time.

**Keywords:***Croton laevigatus* Vahl; cembrane-type diterpenoids; sublylactones A, B

光叶巴豆(*Croton laevigatus* Vahl)是大戟科(Euphorbiaceae)巴豆属(*Croton*)植物,主要分布于印度、斯里兰卡以及我国海南省和云南省南部。生长于海拔50~600 m的密林、疏林、溪边或灌木丛中<sup>[1]</sup>。其根和叶均可入药,有活血通络、解热镇痛的功效,可用于治疗疟疾、胃痛等。中外学者对光叶巴豆的研究表明,光叶巴豆中的化学成分丰富,主要包括二萜、三萜、倍半萜、黄酮和甾体等。其中西松烷型(cebrane-type)、半日花烷型(labdane-type)、克罗烷型(clerodane-type)等多种类型的二萜类化合物是光叶巴豆的主要活性成分<sup>[2-5]</sup>。这些成分的生物活性主要表现为细胞毒、抗肿瘤、抗HIV和抗炎镇痛等<sup>[6-9]</sup>。为了进一步地从光叶巴豆中分离出更多活性良好的二萜成分,本文对采自云南西双版纳的光叶巴豆枝叶部分进行了研究,采用多种色谱技术对其化学成分进行分离纯化,从中分离并鉴定出5个西松烷型二萜(图1)。分别为:sublylactones A(1), B(2), laevigatlactones C(3), E(4), F(5)。

## 1 实验仪器、试剂与材料

### 1.1 仪器

核磁共振波谱仪DRX 500, BRUKER; N-1100型旋转蒸发仪, 东京理化器械独资工厂; ZF-1型三用紫外分析仪, 杭州齐威仪器有限公司。

收稿日期:2021-03-20

第一作者:张静(1997—), 云南楚雄人, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为天然药物化学。E-mail: 2401260404@qq.com

\*通信作者:陈业高(1965—), 湖北潜江人, 教授, 研究方向为天然药物化学。E-mail: ygchen48@126.com

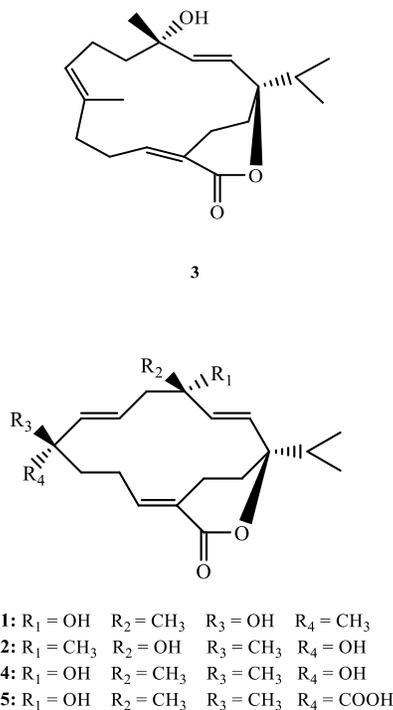


图1 光叶巴豆中的西松烷型二萜

Figure 1 Cembrane-type diterpenes from *Croton laevigatus* Vahl

## 1.2 试剂

层析硅胶:80~100目,200~300目;H硅胶,青岛海洋化工厂;Sephadex LH-20凝胶;薄层层析硅胶板 HSGF254,烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司;显色剂为10%硫酸乙醇溶液,所用溶剂均为工业纯(重蒸);其它试剂为分析纯或化学纯。

## 1.3 植物材料

光叶巴豆枝叶采自云南省西双版纳,由中国医学科学院药用植物开发研究所云南分所彭朝中老师鉴定为 *Croton laevigatus* Vahl。

## 2 化合物的提取与分离

光叶巴豆枝叶部分(11.5 kg)晾干粉碎,工业甲醇(50 L)浸泡提取5次,将浸出液减压浓缩得到甲醇提取物(1.8 kg)。用乙酸乙酯-水对甲醇浸提物萃取10次,减压浓缩后得到乙酸乙酯萃取物(760 g)。乙酸乙酯萃取物用硅胶(80~100目)拌样,进行硅胶柱层析,以石油醚/乙酸乙(0:1→1:0)进行梯度洗脱,经TCL检验,得到8个组分(F1-F8)。利用硅胶柱层析和Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析对F5(石油醚/乙酸乙酯5:1)部分进行反复分离纯化得到 sublylactone A (1, 15.1 mg), sublylactone B (2, 10.0 mg), laevigatolactones C (3, 8.1 mg), E (4, 6.3 mg)和F (5, 6.7 mg)。

## 3 结构鉴定

化合物1: sublylactone A, 无色油状物,10%硫酸乙醇溶液加热呈深紫色, MF:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$ , MW: 334;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.93 (1H, m, H-11), 5.47 (1H, d,  $J = 15.6$  Hz, H-7), 5.42 (1H, m, H-3), 5.42 (1H, d,  $J = 15.6$  Hz, H-6), 5.38 (1H, m, H-2), 2.34 (2H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-5), 2.17 (2H, d,  $J = 14.1$ , 6.3 Hz, H-13), 2.13 (2H, m, H-10), 1.94 (1H, dd,  $J = 14.1$ , 14.1, 6.3 Hz, H-14b), 1.88 (1H, m, H-9b), 1.86 (1H, m, H-15), 1.84 (1H, m, H-9a), 1.78 (1H, dd,  $J = 14.1$ , 6.3 Hz, H-14a), 1.39 (3H, s,

H-18), 1.27 (3H, s, H-19), 0.96 (3H, d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-17), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-16)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{c}}$ : 168.1 (s, C-20), 146.3 (d, C-11), 138.6 (d, C-3), 137.9 (d, C-7), 127.1 (d, C-2), 124.3 (s, C-12), 124.0 (d, C-6), 85.7 (s, C-1), 72.6 (s, C-4), 72.5 (s, C-8), 46.7 (t, C-5), 41.2 (t, C-9), 37.2 (d, C-15), 26.9 (t, C-14), 26.5 (q, C-19), 25.6 (t, C-10), 25.2 (q, C-18), 21.0 (t, C-13), 17.3 (q, C-16), 16.8 (q, C-17)。与文献报道的 sublylactone A<sup>[10]</sup>。因此化合物 1 确定为 sublylactone A<sup>[10]</sup>。

化合物 2: sublylactone B, 无色油状物, 10% 硫酸乙醇溶液加热呈深紫色, MF:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$ , MW: 334;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.04 (1H, m, H-11), 5.60 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, H-2), 5.58 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, H-3), 5.46 (1H, m, H-6), 5.33 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.8, 2.5$  Hz, H-7), 2.98 (1H, m, H-10b), 2.50 (2H, m, H-13), 2.44 (1H, ddd,  $J = 14.5, 2.8, 2.3$  Hz, H-5b), 2.19 (1H, m, H-10a), 2.15 (1H, dd,  $J = 14.5, 2.8$  Hz, H-5a), 1.91 (1H, m, H-9b), 1.86 (1H, m, H-14b), 1.82 (1H, m, H-15), 1.80 (1H, m, H-14a), 1.76 (1H, dd,  $J = 5.9, 2.9$  Hz, H-9a), 1.30 (3H, s, H-18), 1.25 (3H, s, H-19), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-17), 0.92 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-16)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{c}}$ : 167.3 (s, C-20), 149.3 (d, C-11), 138.5 (d, C-7), 137.4 (d, C-3), 125.5 (d, C-2), 124.0 (s, C-12), 123.0 (d, C-6), 86.0 (s, C-1), 73.5 (s, C-4), 73.4 (s, C-8), 47.3 (t, C-5), 42.4 (t, C-9), 37.5 (d, C-15), 31.0 (q, C-19), 28.6 (q, C-18), 28.5 (t, C-14), 26.8 (t, C-10), 24.4 (t, C-13), 17.5 (q, C-16), 17.5 (q, C-17)。与文献报道的 sublylactone B 的  $^1\text{H}$  NMR 和  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 数据基本一致, 因此化合物 2 确定为 sublylactone B<sup>[10]</sup>。

化合物 3: laevigatlactone C, 无色油状物, 10% 硫酸乙醇溶液加热呈粉紫色, MF:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_3$ , MW: 318,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.98 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.1, 2.5$  Hz, H-11), 5.71 (1H, d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, H-2), 5.64 (1H, d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, H-3), 4.66 (1H, t,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, H-7), 2.71 (1H, m, H-13a), 2.31 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.5, 11.1$  Hz, H-10a), 2.24 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.5, 6.4$  Hz, H-9a), 2.20 (1H, d,  $J = 13.5$  Hz, H-10b), 2.13 (1H, m, H-13b), 2.10 (1H, m, H-6a), 2.04 (1H, m, H-6b), 1.99 (1H, t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, H-9b), 1.94 (1H, m, H-14a), 1.83 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, H-5a), 1.80 (1H, t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-15), 1.65 (1H, m, H-14b), 1.54 (1H, m, H-5b), 1.54 (3H, s, H-19), 1.22 (3H, s, H-18), 0.97 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-16), 0.97 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-17)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{c}}$ : 169.1 (s, C-20), 148.3 (d, C-11), 138.3 (d, C-3), 132.6 (s, C-8), 130.6 (d, C-7), 126.7 (s, C-12), 126.0 (d, C-2), 88.3 (s, C-1), 74.1 (s, C-4), 43.6 (t, C-5), 39.3 (d, C-15), 38.6 (t, C-9), 32.1 (q, C-18), 28.8 (t, C-14), 27.1 (t, C-10), 24.0 (d, C-6), 22.0 (t, C-13), 17.7 (q, C-17), 17.6 (q, C-19), 16.9 (q, C-16)。与文献报道的 laevigatlactone C 的  $^1\text{H}$  NMR 和  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 数据基本一致, 因此化合物 3 确定为 laevigatlactone C<sup>[11]</sup>。

化合物 4: laevigatlactone E, 无色油状物, 10% 硫酸乙醇溶液加热呈深紫色, MF:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$ , MW: 334;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.84 (1H, m, H-11), 5.60 (1H, m, H-6), 5.48 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-2), 5.35 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.3, 1.7$  Hz, H-7), 5.31 (1H, d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, H-3), 2.43 (1H, m, H-13a), 2.33 (1H, m, H-5a), 2.23 (1H, m, H-13b), 2.20 (1H, m, H-10a), 2.18 (1H, m, H-5b), 2.14 (1H, m, H-10b), 2.05 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.2, 6.0$  Hz, H-14a), 1.88 (1H, m, H-9), 1.85 (1H, m, H-15), 1.77 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.2, 6.0$  Hz, H-14b), 1.33 (3H, s, H-19), 1.26 (3H, s, H-18), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H-16), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H-17),  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{c}}$ : 168.9 (s, C-20), 146.3 (d, C-11), 138.6 (d, C-3), 137.9 (d, C-7), 127.1 (d, C-2), 124.3 (s, C-12), 124.0 (d, C-6), 85.7 (s, C-1), 72.7 (s, C-4), 72.5 (s, C-8), 46.7 (t, C-5), 41.2 (t, C-9), 37.2 (d, C-15), 29.8 (q, C-18), 29.4 (t, C-14), 26.9 (t, C-10), 26.6 (q, C-19), 21.0 (t, C-13), 17.3 (q, C-16), 16.9 (q, C-17)。与文献报道的 laevigatlactone E 的  $^1\text{H}$  NMR 和  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 数据基本一致, 因此化合物 4 确定为 laevigatlactone E<sup>[11]</sup>。

化合物 5: laevigatlactone F, 无色油状物, 10% 硫酸乙醇溶液显色为紫色, MF:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_5$ , MW: 350;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{H}}$ : 6.80 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.4, 2.3$  Hz, H-11), 5.62 (1H, ddd,  $J = 15.8, 10.7, 3.4$  Hz, H-6), 5.51 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz, H-2), 5.31 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.7, 2.1$  Hz, H-7), 5.20 (1H, d,  $J = 15.8$  Hz,

H-3), 2.41 (1H, m, H-13a), 2.29 (1H, dd,  $J = 14.9, 3.1$  Hz, H-5a), 2.23 (1H, m, H-13b), 2.19 (1H, m, H-10a), 2.15 (1H, m, H-10b), 2.13 (1H, m, H-5b), 1.99 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.7, 6.2$  Hz, H-14a), 1.84 (1H, d,  $J = 14.1, 3.0$  Hz, H-9a), 1.82 (1H, s, H-15), 1.78 (1H, dd,  $J = 14.1, 3.0$  Hz, H-9b), 1.72 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.7, 6.2$  Hz, H-14b), 1.29 (3H, s, H-19), 1.22 (3H, s, H-18), 0.95 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-17), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, H-16)。 $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta_{\text{C}}$ : 170.7 (s, C-20), 148.5 (d, C-11), 140.2 (d, C-3), 133.3 (d, C-7), 128.2 (d, C-6), 125.7 (d, C-2), 125.5 (s, C-12), 87.7 (s, C-1), 84.2 (s, C-8), 73.0 (s, C-4), 47.5 (t, C-5), 38.5 (t, C-9), 38.1 (d, C-15), 30.8 (t, C-14), 29.9 (q, C-18), 25.9 (t, C-10), 24.6 (t, C-13), 22.0 (q, C-19), 17.7 (q, C-16), 16.8 (q, C-17)。与文献报道的 laevigatlactone F<sup>[12]</sup> 的  $^1\text{H}$  NMR 和  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR 数据基本一致,因此化合物 5 确定为 laevigatlactone F<sup>[12]</sup>。

#### 4 结论

对光叶巴豆枝叶部分的甲醇浸提物进行萃取后反复分离纯化,从中分离得到 5 个西松烷型二萜类化合物,结构分别为 sublylactones A(1)、B(2), laevigatlactones C(3)、E(4) 和 F(5), 其中 sublylactones A(1) 和 B(2) 为首次从该植物中分离得到。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会. 中国植物志[M]. 北京:科学出版社,1992,44(2):136.
- [2] ZHANG J S, TANG Y Q, HUANG J L, et al. Bioactive diterpenoids from *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Phytochemistry*, 2017, 144: 151-158.
- [3] LIU M N, ZHANG M M, LI J Y, et al. Six new diterpenoids from *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Journal of Asian Natural Products Research*, 2018, 20(10):909-919.
- [4] ZOU G A, AISA H A, ZHANG H W, et al. Chemical composition of *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, 2012, 47(6):993-994.
- [5] SONG J T, LIU X Y, LI A L, et al. Cytotoxic abietane-type diterpenoids from twigs and leaves of *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Phytochemistry Letters*, 2017, 22:241-246.
- [6] ZOU G A, ZHANG H W, AISA H A, et al. Laevigatbenzoate from *Croton laevigatus* vahl[ J ]. *Journal of Natural Medicines*, 2011, 65(2):391-394.
- [7] ZOU G A, AISA H A, ZHANG H, et al. Flavonoids from *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Chemistry of Natural Compounds*, 2012, 48(4): 687-688.
- [8] 成伟华, 王文倩, 尚海, 等. 西松烷型二萜三氮唑衍生物的合成及其细胞毒活性[ J ]. *中国药科大学学报*, 2018, 49(1):56-63.
- [9] 吴新安, 赵毅民. 巴豆属植物化学成分及药理作用研究进展[ J ]. *天然产物研究与开发*, 2004, 16(5):467-472.
- [10] OKA Y, KAWAKAMI S, SUGIMOTO S, et al. Cembrane-type diterpenoids and a phenolic compound from the leaves of a Thai medicinal plant, *Croton sublyratus* kurz[ J ]. *American Journal of Plant Sciences*, 2014, 5(9):1370-1377.
- [11] ZOU G A, DING G, SU Z H, et al. Lactonecembranoids from *Croton laevigatus*[ J ]. *Journal of Natural Products*, 2010, 73(4): 792-795.
- [12] SHANG H, LI L Y, CHENG W H, et al. Semisynthetic and SAR studies of amide derivatives of neocrotocembraneic acid as potential antitumor agents[ J ]. *Molecules*, 2016, 21(11):1581.

(责任编辑:刘 红)