



黄姜花中二芳基庚烷的分离鉴定

李 敏, 余丽梅, 程 浩, 李显莹, 刘 波, 彭 伟, 陈业高*
(云南师范大学 化学化工学院, 云南 昆明 650500)

摘 要:风干的黄姜花(*Hedychium flavum*)根茎粉碎后,用工业甲醇浸泡提取。提取物水溶后用乙酸乙酯萃取,乙酸乙酯萃取部分利用柱层析和HPLC等方法进行分离,经NMR等方法鉴定后,得到4个二芳基庚烷类化合物,化合物分别为:1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol (1)、5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone (2)、gingerenone A (3)和 coriandralpinin C (4),均为首次从黄姜花中分离得到。

关键词:黄姜花;化学成分;二芳基庚烷化合物

中图分类号:R284.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1674-4942(2023)02-0135-03

Isolation and Identification of Diarylheptanes from *Hedychium flavum*

LI Min, YU Limei, CHENG Hao, LI Xianying, LIU Bo, PENG Wei, CHEN Yegao*
(School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming 650500, China)

Abstract:The rhizomes of dried *Hedychium flavum* were crushed, extracted with industrial methanol. The extract was dissolved with water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The ethyl acetate part was separated by gel column chromatography and HPLC. Four diarylheptanes were obtained and identified by NMR, and the compounds were identified as 1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol (1), 5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone (2), gingerenone A (3) and coriandralpinin C (4). All the compounds were isolated for the first time from *Hedychium flavum*.

Keywords:*Hedychium flavum*; chemical composition; diaryl heptane compound

黄姜花(*Hedychium flavum*)是姜科(Zingiberaceae)姜花属(*Hedychium*)植物,味道辛辣,喜欢生长在温暖潮湿的地方,是一种具备药用、食用及观赏价值的植物,在我国云贵川地区、广东和广西都有分布^[1],黄姜花地下根茎为主要用药部位,其根茎为贵州苗药,用于治疗体虚自汗、风湿筋骨疼痛、消化不良、感冒等病症^[2-3]。黄姜花中的化学成分丰富,主要包括二萜、倍半萜、单萜、二芳基庚烷、黄酮和甾体等,部分化合物具有较好的细胞毒、抗菌和酶抑制活性^[4-6]。为了发掘更多活性良好、结构新颖的成分,本文对采自云南洱源的黄姜花根茎部分进行了分离鉴定,从中分离鉴定出了4个二芳基庚烷类化合物,波谱技术鉴定结构为:1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol (1)、5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone (2)、gingerenone A (3)和 coriandralpinin C (4)。化合物结构见图1。

1 仪器与材料

1.1 仪器

EYELAIV-1100型旋转蒸发仪,上海爱朗仪器有限公司;ZF-II型三用紫外分析仪,杭州齐威仪器有限

收稿日期:2023-03-23

第一作者:李敏(1995-),贵州织金人,硕士研究生,研究方向为天然产物化学。E-mail:2501235841@qq.com

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

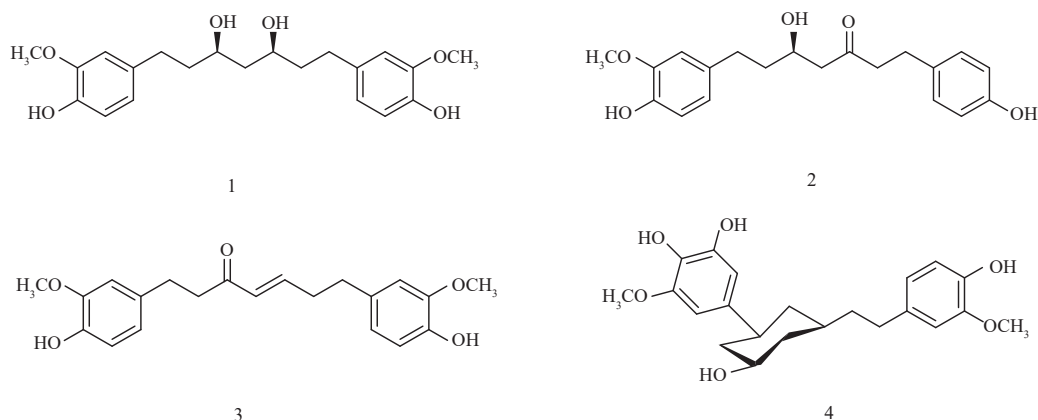


图1 化合物1~4的结构

Figure 1 Structures of compounds 1-4

公司;高效液相色谱仪,美国安捷伦公司;Bruker AM-500核磁共振仪,瑞士,布鲁克公司。

1.2 试剂及材料

所有溶剂为工业纯重蒸使用,其他试剂为化学纯或分析纯,显色剂为10%硫酸乙醇溶液;HPLC流动相为色谱纯溶剂(甲醇、乙腈)和纯净水;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;TLC硅胶板 HSGF254,烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司。

1.3 植物来源

黄姜花根茎部分于2021年10月采自云南省大理州洱源县,由彭朝中老师采集并鉴定为 *Hedychium flavum* Roxb。

2 提取与分离

黄姜花根茎(30 kg)经风干粉碎后,用工业甲醇室温浸泡提取,得到甲醇浸提物1.58 kg,把甲醇浸提物通过蒸馏水溶解后用乙酸乙酯萃取5次,得到乙酸乙酯萃取物0.86 kg,将乙酸乙酯萃取物经硅胶柱层析(石油醚/乙酸乙酯(100:1)~(1:100))、TLC检测后,合并得到8个部分,利用柱层析等多种分离技术对其化学成分进行分离纯化,得到4个化合物,其结构分别为:1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol (1)、5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone (2)、gingerenone A (3)和 coriandrpinin C (4)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1:黄色油状物,分子式: $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_6$,分子量:376, ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.61 (2H, td, $J = 8.5, 13.5$ Hz, H-1 α , H-7 α), 2.69 (2H, ddd, $J = 15.2, 9.4, 6.0$ Hz, H-1 β , H-7 β), 1.76 (1H, m, H-2 α), 1.76 (3H, m, H-2 β , H-6), 3.84 (2H, m, H-3, 5), 1.40 (1H, td, $J = 8.5, 13.5$ Hz, H-4 α), 1.60 (1H, m, H-4 β), 6.83 (2H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, H-2', 2''), 6.70 (2H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-5', 5''), 6.68 (2H, dd, $J = 1.9, 7.9$ Hz, H-6', 6''), 3.87 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 146.6 (s, C-3', 3''), 143.9 (s, C-4', 4''), 133.8 (s, C-1', 1''), 121.0 (d, C-6', 6''), 114.4 (d, C-5', 5''), 111.1 (d, C-2', 2''), 72.5 (d, C-3, 5), 56.0 (q, 3', 3''-OCH₃), 43.2 (t, C-4), 40.2 (t, C-2, 6), 31.5 (t, C-1, 7)。根据核磁数据并与文献[7]报道的数据进行比较,确定化合物1为1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol。

化合物2:黄色油状物,分子式: $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5$,分子量:344, ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.62 (1H, m, H-6 α), 1.77 (1H, m, H-6 β), 2.53 (2H, m, H-4), 2.59 (1H, m, H-7 α), 2.70 (2H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-2), 2.72 (1H, m, H-7 β), 2.81 (2H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-1), 3.84 (3H, s, 3''-OCH₃), 4.03 (1H, m, H-5), 6.63 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.2$ Hz, H-6''), 6.67 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-2''), 6.73 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5'), 7.00 (2H, dd,

$J = 8.0, 6.3$ Hz, H-2', 6'); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 211.7 (s, C-3), 154.0 (s, C-4'), 146.6 (s, C-3''), 144.1 (s, C-4''), 133.8 (s, C-1''), 132.7 (s, C-1'), 129.6 (d, C-2', 6'), 120.8 (d, C-6''), 115.4 (d, C-3', 5'), 114.5 (d, C-5''), 111.1 (d, C-2''), 67.1 (d, C-5), 56.0 (q, 3'- OCH_3), 49.4 (t, C-4), 45.5 (t, C-2), 38.3 (t, C-6), 30.9 (t, C-7), 29.4 (t, C-1)。根据核磁数据并与文献[8]报道的数据进行比较,确定化合物2为5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone。

化合物3:浅黄色油状物,分子式: $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5$,分子量:356, ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.81 (2H, m, H-1), 2.84 (2H, m, H-2), 6.10 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-4), 2.49 (2H, dtd, $J = 8.8, 7.0, 1.6$ Hz, H-6), 2.70 (2H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-7), 3.86 (3H, s, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 3.87 (3H, s, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 5.47 (1H, s, $-\text{OH}$), 5.48 (1H, s, $-\text{OH}$), 6.65 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.69 (1H, brs, H-2''), 6.65-6.68 (2H, m, H-6', 6''), 6.82 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-5'), 6.83 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-5''); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 199.7 (s, C-3), 146.6 (d, C-5), 146.5 (s, C-3'), 146.5 (s, C-3''), 144.1 (s, C-4'), 144.0 (s, C-4''), 133.3 (s, C-1'), 132.7 (s, C-1''), 130.8 (d, C-4), 121.0 (d, C-6'), 120.9 (d, C-6''), 114.5 (d, C-5'), 114.4 (d, C-5''), 111.2 (d, C-2'), 111.0 (d, C-2''), 56.0 (q, C-3', 3''- OCH_3), 42.2 (t, C-2), 34.5 (t, C-6), 34.3 (t, C-7), 30.0 (t, C-1)。根据核磁数据并与文献[9]报道的数据进行比较,确定化合物3为gingerenone A。

化合物4:黄色油状物,分子式: $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_7$,分子量:390, ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3COCD_3): δ 4.22 (1H, dd, $J = 2.1, 11.4$ Hz, H-1), 1.36 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.10 (1H, m, H-2 β), 3.86 (1H, dd, $J = 3.8, 10.0$ Hz, H-3), 1.22 (1H, m, H-4 α), 1.95 (1H, m, H-4 β), 3.43 (1H, m, H-5), 1.75 (1H, m, H-6 α), 1.85 (1H, dddd, $J = 5.5, 8.7, 9.6, 14.0$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.64 (1H, m, H-7 α), 2.70 (1H, ddd, $J = 5.5, 9.6, 15.0$ Hz, H-7 β), 6.58 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-2'), 6.56 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6'), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2''), 6.72 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-5''), 6.64 (1H, dd, $J = 2.0, 8.0$ Hz, H-6''), 3.82 (3H, s, 5'- OCH_3), 3.79 (3H, s, 3''- OCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3COCD_3): δ 148.7 (s, C-5'), 148.2 (s, C-3''), 146.0 (s, C-3'), 145.5 (s, C-4''), 135.2 (s, C-1'), 134.5 (s, C-1''), 133.8 (s, C-4'), 121.6 (d, C-6''), 115.6 (d, C-5''), 112.9 (d, C-2''), 107.5 (d, C-2'), 102.2 (d, C-6'), 78.2 (d, C-1), 75.5 (d, C-5), 68.4 (d, C-3), 56.4 (q, 5'- OCH_3), 56.2 (q, 3''- OCH_3), 44.5 (t, C-2), 42.2 (t, C-4), 39.0 (t, C-6), 32.0 (t, C-7)。根据核磁数据并与文献[10]报道的数据进行比较,确定化合物5为coriandralpinin C。

4 结论

从黄姜花中分离鉴定出5个二芳基庚烷类化合物,经波谱数据鉴定其结构为:1,7-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)heptane-3,5-diol (1)、5-hydroxy-1-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-7-(4''-hydroxy-3''-methoxyphenyl)-3-heptanone (2)、gingerenone A (3)和coriandralpinin C (4),均为首次从黄姜花中分离得到。

参考文献:

- [1] 周露,练强,谢文中.黄姜花根茎的挥发性成分研究[J].香料香精化妆品,2017(4):11-13.
- [2] 张彪,周汉华.黔产姜花属植物的研究进展[J].贵州科学,2017,35(4):21-26.
- [3] 中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会.中国植物志:第16卷,第2分册[M].北京:科学出版社,1981:24-37.
- [4] LI Y P, ZHAO S M, XU J J, et al. New Labdane diterpenes from *Hedychium yunnanense* with cytotoxicity and inhibitory effects on nitric oxide production[J]. Natural Product Research, 2016, 30(23):2669-2674.
- [5] GHOSH S, INDIKURI K, BONDALAPATI S, et al. Unveiling the mode of action of antibacterial labdane diterpenes from *Alpinia nigra* (Gaertn.) B. L. Burt seeds[J]. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2013, 66:101-105.
- [6] GHOSH S, RANGAN L. Molecular docking and inhibition kinetics of α -glucosidase activity by labdane diterpenes isolated from tora seeds (*Alpinia nigra* B.L. burt.)[J]. Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2015, 175(3):1477-1489.
- [7] 周媛媛,刘雨新,蒋艳秋,等.青龙衣抗肿瘤有效部位的化学成分研究[J].中草药,2016,47(17):2979-2983.
- [8] HERATH W, FERREIRA D, KHANI A. Microbial metabolism. part 7: curcumin[J]. Natural Product Research, 2007, 21(5):444-450.
- [9] 王朝训,罗清,姚静,等.姜花中二芳基庚烷及黄酮成分的分离鉴定[J].海南师范大学学报(自然科学版),2022,35(2):133-136.
- [10] CHENG X L, LI H X, CHEN J, et al. Bioactive diarylheptanoids from *Alpinia coriandriodora* [J]. Natural Products and Bioprospecting, 2021, 11(1):63-72.