

辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位化学成分研究

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摘要:目的 研究辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位的化学成分,并初步评价其抗氧化活性。方法 运用各种色谱技术对辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位的化学成分进行分离和纯化,并依据质谱、核磁共振等波谱数据鉴定化合物的结构;采用2,2-联苯基-1-苦基胍基(DPPH)和2,2'-联氮-双(3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)二铵盐(ABTS)法测试各化合物的体外抗氧化活性。结果 从辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位中分离得到14个化合物,分别为淫羊藿次苷B1(1)、(3S)-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-6-[3-oxo-(2S)-butenylidene]-1,1,5-trimethylcyclohexan-(5R)-ol(2)、淫羊藿次苷B2(3)、9-hydroxy-megastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9-O-β-D-glucopyranoside(4)、鸢尾苷元(5)、鸢尾苷(6)、鸢尾甲苷A(7)、鸢尾甲苷B(8)、5-羟基-2-羟甲基吡啶(9)、草夹竹桃苷(10)、3,4,5-三甲氧基-1-O-β-D-苯酚葡萄糖苷(11)、1-O-(4-羟甲基苯基)-α-L-吡喃鼠李糖苷(12)、苜蓿基-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷(13)以及methyl 2-[4-(α-L-rhamnopyranosyl)phenyl]acetate(14)。其中化合物6、7和8具有一定的抗氧化活性,但均弱于阳性对照维生素C的活性。结论 化合物2~11为首次从辣木属植物中分离得到。

关键词:辣木叶;结构鉴定;异黄酮;抗氧化

doi:10.11669/epj.2024.02.005 中图分类号:R284 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1001-2494(2024)02-0136-06

Chemical Constituents of Ethyl Acetate Extract from *Moringa oleifera* Leaves

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ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To study the chemical constituents of ethyl acetate extract from *Moringa oleifera* leaves. **METHODS** The chemical constituents of ethyl acetate extract from *Moringa oleifera* leaves were isolated and purified by chromatographic methods. The structures of isolated compounds were identified by MS and NMR data. DPPH and ABTS were used to test the antioxidant activities of the compounds *in vitro*. **RESULTS** Fourteen compounds were isolated from ethyl acetate extract of *Moringa oleifera* leaves and identified as icariside B1 (1), (3S)-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-6-[3-oxo-(2S)-butenylidene]-1,1,5-trimethylcyclohexan-(5R)-ol (2), icariside B2 (3), 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (4), tectorigenin (5), tectoridin (6), iristectorin A (7), iristectorin B (8), 5-hydroxy-2-hydroxymethylpyridine (9), androsin (10), 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl-1-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (11), 1-O-(4-hydroxymethylphenyl)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside (12), benzyl-O-β-D-glucopyranoside (13) and methyl 2-[4-(α-L-rhamnopyranosyl)phenyl]acetate (14), respectively. Among them, compounds 6, 7 and 8 had certain antioxidant activities, but the activities were weaker than that of vitamin C as positive control. **CONCLUSION** Compounds 2-11 are isolated from *Moringa* genus for the first time. **KEY WORDS:** *Moringa oleifera* Leaf; structure identification; isoflavone; antioxidant activity

辣木(*Moringa oleifera* Lam.)为白花菜目辣木科辣木属的植物,是多年生热带、亚热带落叶乔木。原产于印度和非洲,因其根部等部位具有辛辣味,故称为辣根树,简称辣木,而辣木叶为其干燥叶,味甘、性凉^[1-2]。现代研究表明,辣木叶中化学成分主要包括黄酮^[3]、生物碱^[4]、异硫氰酸酯^[5]、多酚类^[6],同时辣木叶具有抗氧化^[7]、降尿酸^[8]、抗肿瘤^[9]、降血糖^[10]以及保肝^[11]等药理活性。2012年原中华人民共和国卫生部公告,根据《中华人民共和国食品安全法》和《新资源食品管理办法》有关规定,批准辣

木叶为新资源食品。因此,进一步开展辣木叶化学成分研究,为提高辣木叶经济价值以及开发利用辣木叶植物资源提供依据。

本课题基于前期对辣木叶化学成分和药理活性研究的基础^[8,12],运用聚酰胺、硅胶以及反相十八烷基硅烷(ODS)等色谱方法从辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位分离鉴定了14个化合物,其中化合物2~11为首次从辣木属植物中分离得到见图1。同时,采用DPPH和ABTS法对分离得到的化合物的抗氧化活性进行初步筛选。

基金项目:北京中医药大学纵向科研发展基金项目资助(2022-ZXFZJJ-001)

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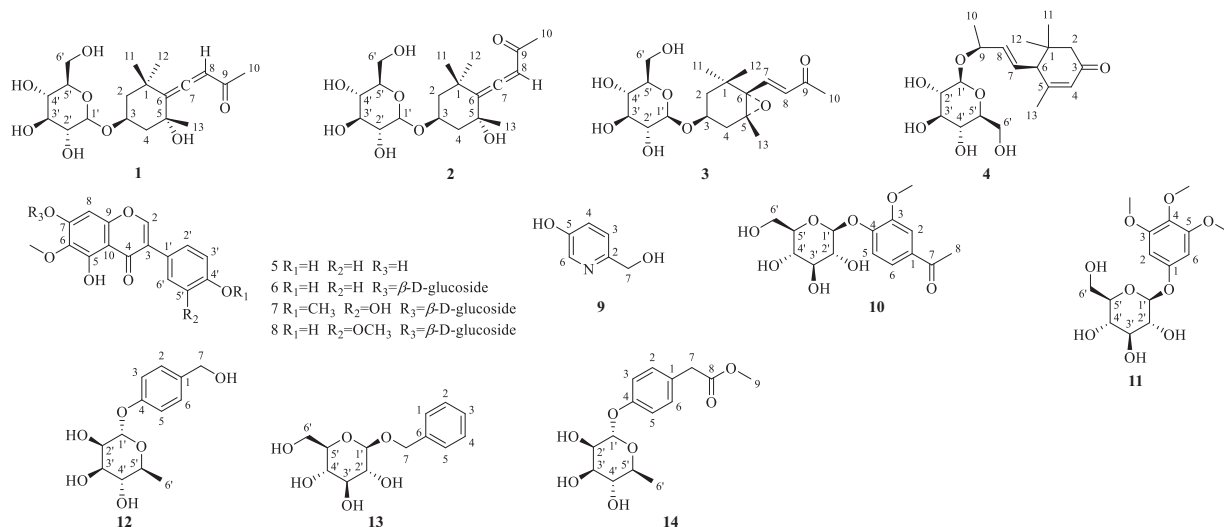


图1 辣木叶乙酸乙酯部位化合物 1~14 的结构式

Fig. 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1~14 from ethylacetate extract of *Moringa oleifera* leaves

1 仪器与材料

Bruker Advance NEO-400 MHz 型超导核磁共振仪, Bruker Advance NEO-600 MHz 型超导核磁共振仪(德国 Bruker 公司);赛默飞 Q Exactive FOCUS 质谱仪(美国 ThermoFisher Scientific 公司);SHIMADZU 制备型高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津公司);Kromasil Eternity XT 5-C₁₈反相色谱柱(瑞典 Kromasil 公司);N-1300 旋转蒸发器(上海爱朗仪器有限公司);NVP-1000 型隔膜真空泵(上海爱朗仪器有限公司);AX124ZH 型十万分之一电子分析天平(常州市奥豪斯仪器有限公司);柱色谱聚酰胺(上海源叶生物科技有限公司);柱色谱用十八烷基硅烷键合硅胶(ODS)(日本 YMC 公司);Sephadex LH-20(瑞典 GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB 公司);柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂);甲醇(色谱纯);石油醚、乙酸乙酯、二氯甲烷、正丁醇和甲醇(分析纯);2,2-联氮双(3-乙基苯并噻唑-6-磺酸)二铵盐(ABTS)、1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(DPPH)和维生素 C(上海源叶生物科技有限公司)。

辣木叶药材购自安徽九里香药材有限责任公司,产地云南,经北京中医药大学中药鉴定系刘春生教授鉴定为辣木科辣木属植物辣木(*Moringa oleifera* Lam. Encycl.)的干燥叶。

2 提取分离

取辣木叶 29.8 kg, 10 倍量体积分数 80% 乙醇回流提取 2 次,每次 2 h,合并提取液,浓缩至无醇味后得到总浸膏 7.67 kg。总浸膏以水分散依次用石

油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,得到乙酸乙酯部位 899.5 g。乙酸乙酯进行硅胶柱色谱分离,并采用二氯甲烷:甲醇(1:0→0:1)进行梯度洗脱,得到 8 个流分(Fr. 1~Fr. 8)。Fr. 2(195 g)经硅胶柱色谱分离,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0→0:1)梯度洗脱,得到 8 个流分(Fr. 2-1~Fr. 2-8)。Fr. 2-1(78 g)经反相 ODS 柱和制备型 HPLC 纯化后得到化合物 5(10.8 mg)。Fr. 4(146 g)经硅胶柱色谱分离,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(50:1→0:1)梯度洗脱,得到 6 个流分(Fr. 4-1~Fr. 4-6)。Fr. 4-1(24.5 g)经反相 ODS 柱和制备型 HPLC 纯化后得到化合物 3(12.2 mg)、化合物 13(13.2 mg)和化合物 14(12.1 mg)。Fr. 4-2(43.5 g)经聚酰胺柱色谱分离,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(40:1→0:1)梯度洗脱,得到 6 个流分(Fr. 4-2-1~Fr. 4-2-6)。Fr. 4-2-1(4.9 g)经反相 ODS 柱和制备型 HPLC 纯化后得到化合物 4(7.1 mg)、化合物 9(10.3 mg)、化合物 10(8.7 mg)和化合物 11(7.0 mg)。Fr. 4-2-3(28 g)经反相 ODS 柱和制备型 HPLC 纯化后得到化合物 6(13.0 mg)、化合物 7(13.0 mg)、化合物 8(15.7 mg)和化合物 12(15.7 mg)。Fr. 4-2-4(10.4 g)经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱、反相 ODS 柱和制备型 HPLC 纯化后得到化合物 1(18.2 mg)和化合物 2(10.4 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1:白色无定形粉末, m. p. 117~118 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 409 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR(600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 1.97(1H, m, H-2a), 1.33(1H, m, H-

2b), 4.16 (1H, m, H-3), 2.24 (1H, m, H-4a), 1.27 (1H, m, H-4b), 5.77 (1H, s, H-8), 2.11 (3H, s, H-10), 1.32 (3H, s, H-11), 1.28 (3H, s, H-12), 1.07 (3H, s, H-13), 4.24 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-1'), 2.89 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.17 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.10 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.05 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.65 (1H, m, H-6'a), 3.44 (1H, m, H-6'b)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 35.5 (C-1), 46.9 (C-2), 70.7 (C-3), 46.0 (C-4), 70.4 (C-5), 118.6 (C-6), 209.1 (C-7), 99.7 (C-8), 197.8 (C-9), 26.1 (C-10), 28.7 (C-11), 30.3 (C-12), 31.6 (C-13), 101.3 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.8 (C-3'), 70.0 (C-4'), 76.8 (C-5'), 61.0 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[13]报道的淫羊藿次苷 B1 (icariside B1) 对照基本一致。

化合物 2: 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS m/z : 409 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 1.97 (1H, br d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, H-2a), 1.23 (1H, overlapped, H-2b), 4.16 (1H, m, H-3), 2.21 (1H, overlapped, H-4a), 1.23 (1H, overlapped, H-4b), 5.84 (1H, s, H-8), 2.21 (3H, s, H-10), 1.05 (3H, s, H-11), 1.37 (3H, s, H-12), 1.27 (3H, s, H-13), 4.23 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 2.88 ~ 3.17 (4H, m, H-2' ~ 5'), 3.68 (1H, m, H-6'a), 3.46 (1H, m, H-6'b)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 35.4 (C-1), 46.9 (C-2), 70.9 (C-3), 46.1 (C-4), 70.5 (C-5), 118.4 (C-6), 208.9 (C-7), 100.0 (C-8), 199.0 (C-9), 26.7 (C-10), 31.8 (C-11), 28.6 (C-12), 30.4 (C-13), 101.7 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.8 (C-3'), 70.0 (C-4'), 76.8 (C-5'), 61.0 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[14]报道的 (3*S*)-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-6-[3-oxo-(2*S*)-butenyli-deny]-1,1,5-trimethylcyclohexan-(5*R*)-ol 对照基本一致。

化合物 3: 白色无定形粉末, m. p. 100 ~ 101 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 409 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 1.69 (1H, dd, $J = 15.1, 8.5$ Hz, H-2a), 2.34 (1H, dd, $J = 14.3, 6.4$ Hz, H-2b), 3.77 (1H, m, H-3), 1.28 (1H, m, H-4a), 1.60 (1H, br d, $J = 13.0$ Hz, H-4b), 7.09 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-7), 6.02 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-8), 2.25 (3H, s, 10-CH₃), 1.15 (3H, s, 11-CH₃), 1.13 (3H, s, 12-CH₃), 0.87 (3H, s, 13-CH₃), 4.19 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 2.87 ~ 3.66 (6H, m, H-2' ~ 6')。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 34.5 (C-1), 43.8 (C-2), 69.8 (C-3), 36.7 (C-4), 66.6 (C-5), 69.1 (C-6), 143.3 (C-7),

132.4 (C-8), 197.5 (C-9), 27.4 (C-10), 28.8 (C-11), 25.1 (C-12), 19.8 (C-13), 101.0 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.8 (C-3'), 70.1 (C-4'), 76.8 (C-5'), 61.0 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[15]报道的淫羊藿次苷 B2 (icariside B2) 对照基本一致。

化合物 4: 白色无定形粉末, m. p. 153 ~ 154 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 405 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 2.47 (1H, d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, H-2a), 2.05 (1H, d, $J = 16.7$ Hz, H-2b), 5.88 (1H, m, H-4), 2.69 (1H, d, $J = 9.4$ Hz, H-6), 5.75 (1H, dd, $J = 15.8, 9.8$ Hz, H-7), 5.58 (1H, dd, $J = 15.8, 7.1$ Hz, H-8), 4.47 (1H, m, H-9), 1.28 (3H, d, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 10-CH₃), 0.99 (3H, s, 11-CH₃), 1.03 (3H, s, 12-CH₃), 1.98 (3H, s, 13-CH₃), 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-1'), 3.23 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.26 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.21 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.16 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.84 (1H, br d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, H-6'a), 3.62 (1H, m, H-6'b)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 37.2 (C-1), 202.0 (C-3), 126.2 (C-4), 165.7 (C-5), 56.9 (C-6), 131.2 (C-7), 137.0 (C-8), 74.8 (C-9), 22.2 (C-10), 27.4 (C-11), 28.0 (C-12), 23.9 (C-13), 101.2 (C-1'), 74.9 (C-2'), 78.3 (C-3'), 71.7 (C-4'), 78.2 (C-5'), 62.8 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[16]报道的 9-hydroxy-megastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside 对照基本一致。

化合物 5: 黄色无定形粉末, m. p. 215 ~ 216 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 299 [M - H]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 8.26 (1H, s, H-2), 6.41 (1H, s, H-8), 13.02 (1H, s, 5-OH), 3.73 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 7.36 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 153.1 (C-2), 121.4 (C-3), 180.2 (C-4), 157.4 (C-5), 131.9 (C-6), 153.7 (C-7), 94.2 (C-8), 153.1 (C-9), 104.0 (C-10), 59.7 (6-OCH₃), 121.6 (C-1'), 130.2 (C-2', 6'), 115.1 (C-3', 5'), 157.4 (C-4')。以上数据与文献[17]报道的鸢尾苷元 (tectorigenin) 对照基本一致。

化合物 6: 白色无定形粉末, m. p. 272 ~ 273 °C。ESI-MS m/z : 497 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ : 8.45 (1H, s, H-2), 6.89 (1H, s, H-8), 12.94 (1H, s, 5-OH), 3.77 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 7.40 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.83 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 9.62 (1H, s, 4'-OH), 5.09 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-1''), 3.33 (1H, m, H-2''), 3.30 (1H, m, H-

3''), 3.19 (1H, m, H-4''), 3.46 (1H, m, H-5''), 3.47 (1H, m, H-6''a), 3.72 (1H, m, H-6''b)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 154.8 (C-2), 122.9 (C-3), 180.2 (C-4), 152.9 (C-5), 132.5 (C-6), 156.7 (C-7), 94.5 (C-8), 152.1 (C-9), 105.3 (C-10), 60.3 (6-OCH₃), 121.1 (C-1'), 130.2 (C-2', 6'), 115.1 (C-3', 5'), 157.5 (C-4'), 99.5 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 76.7 (C-3''), 68.6 (C-4''), 77.8 (C-5''), 61.2 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献[18]报道的鸢尾苷(tectoridin)对照基本一致。

化合物7:黄色无定形粉末, m. p. 212 ~ 214 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 527 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.41 (1H, s, H-2), 6.83 (1H, s, H-8), 12.94 (1H, s, 5-OH), 3.79 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 7.05 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 6.98 (1H, overlapped, H-5'), 6.98 (1H, overlapped, H-6'), 9.13 (1H, brs, 3'-OH), 3.76 (3H, s, 4'-OCH₃), 5.08 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-1''), 3.18 (1H, m, H-2''), 4.63 (1H, m, H-3''), 3.48 (1H, m, H-4''), 3.71 (1H, m, H-5''), 3.44 (2H, m, H-6'')。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 152.6 (C-2), 123.3 (C-3), 180.5 (C-4), 154.8 (C-5), 132.7 (C-6), 156.5 (C-7), 93.7 (C-8), 152.9 (C-9), 106.7 (C-10), 60.2 (6-OCH₃), 122.0 (C-1'), 112.0 (C-2'), 146.2 (C-3'), 147.8 (C-4'), 116.4 (C-5'), 119.9 (C-6'), 55.7 (3'-OH), 100.2 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 76.7 (C-3''), 69.7 (C-4''), 77.3 (C-5''), 60.7 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献[19]报道的鸢尾甲苷 A (iristectorin A) 对照基本一致。

化合物8:黄色无定形粉末, m. p. 212 ~ 214 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 527 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 8.45 (1H, s, H-2), 6.86 (1H, s, H-8), 12.92 (1H, s, 5-OH), 3.78 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 7.14 (1H, d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, H-2'), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, H-5'), 6.98 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.3 Hz, H-6'), 3.75 (3H, s, 3'-OCH₃), 9.09 (1H, brs, 4'-OH), 5.08 (1H, d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-1''), 3.17 (1H, m, H-2''), 4.60 (1H, m, H-3''), 3.46 (1H, m, H-4''), 3.71 (1H, m, H-5''), 3.44 (2H, m, H-6'')。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 152.5 (C-2), 122.2 (C-3), 180.7 (C-4), 154.9 (C-5), 132.5 (C-6), 156.6 (C-7), 94.0 (C-8), 106.6 (C-10), 60.3 (6-OCH₃), 121.7 (C-1'), 113.3 (C-2'), 146.8 (C-3'), 147.3 (C-4'), 115.3 (C-5'), 121.5 (C-6'), 55.7 (3'-OCH₃), 100.1 (C-1''), 73.2 (C-2''), 76.7 (C-3''), 69.7 (C-4''), 77.3 (C-5''), 60.7 (C-6'')。

以上数据与文献[19]报道的鸢尾甲苷 B (iristectorin B) 对照基本一致。

化合物9:白色无定形粉末, m. p. 139 ~ 141 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 126 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.23 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 7.12 (1H, dd, *J* = 2.9, 9.5 Hz, H-4), 7.98 (1H, d, *J* = 2.9 Hz, H-6), 4.42 (2H, s, H-7)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 151.6 (C-2), 122.6 (C-3), 121.1 (C-4), 152.9 (C-5), 136.6 (C-6), 64.0 (C-7)。以上数据与文献[20]报道的5-羟基-2-羟甲基吡啶(5-hydroxyl-2-hydroxymethylpyridine)对照基本一致。

化合物10:白色粉末, m. p. 199 ~ 200 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 351 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.46 (1H, d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, H-2), 7.17 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 7.58 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4, 2.4 Hz, H-6), 2.54 (3H, s, H-8), 3.82 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 5.06 (1H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-1'), 3.17 ~ 3.49 (5H, m, H-2' ~ 5', 6'b), 3.67 (1H, m, H-6'a)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 130.8 (C-1), 110.9 (C-2), 150.6 (C-3), 148.7 (C-4), 114.1 (C-5), 122.7 (C-6), 196.5 (C-7), 26.5 (C-8), 55.6 (OCH₃), 99.4 (C-1'), 73.1 (C-2'), 77.1 (C-3'), 69.5 (C-4'), 76.8 (C-5'), 60.6 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[21]报道的草决竹桃苷(androsin)对照基本一致。

化合物11:白色粉末, m. p. 201 ~ 202 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 369 [M + Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 6.37 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 3.73 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH₃), 3.58 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃), 4.77 (1H, d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-1'), 3.33 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.22 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.09 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.22 (1H, m, H-5'), 3.70 (1H, m, H-6'a), 3.42 (1H, m, H-6'b)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 154.0 (C-1), 94.3 (C-2, 6), 153.1 (C-3, 5), 132.3 (C-4), 55.7 (3, 5-OCH₃), 60.1 (4-OCH₃), 101.0 (C-1'), 73.3 (C-2'), 76.9 (C-3'), 70.1 (C-4'), 77.3 (C-5'), 60.9 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[22]报道的3,4,5-三甲氧基-1-*O*-β-D-苯酚葡萄糖苷(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl-1-*O*-β-D-glucopyranoside)对照基本一致。

化合物12:白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS *m/z*: 305 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.23 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.97 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-3, 5), 4.41 (2H, s, H-7), 5.33 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-1'), 3.81 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.64 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.27 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.46 (1H, m, H-5'), 1.09 (3H, d, *J* =

6.2 Hz, H-6')。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 135.9 (C-1), 127.9 (C-2, 6), 116.2 (C-3, 5), 154.9 (C-4), 62.5 (C-7), 98.5 (C-1'), 70.3 (C-2'), 70.5 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 69.4 (C-5'), 17.9 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[23]报道的1-*O*-(4-羟甲基苯基)- α -L-吡喃鼠李糖苷(1-*O*-(4-hydroxymethylphenyl)- α -L-rhamnopyranoside)对照基本一致。

化合物 **13**: 白色无定形粉末, m. p. 123 ~ 125 °C。ESI-MS *m/z*: 305 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.26 ~ 7.45 (5H, m, H-1 ~ 5), 4.83 (1H, d, *J* = 12.2 Hz, H-7a), 4.58 (1H, d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, H-7b), 4.23 (1H, d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, H-1'), 3.01 ~ 3.15 (4H, m, H-2' ~ 5'), 3.71 (1H, m, H-6'a), 3.46 (1H, m, H-6'b)。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 70.1 (C-1), 127.4 (C-2), 128.2 (C-3, 7), 127.6 (C-4, 6), 138.1 (C-5), 102.1 (C-1'), 73.5 (C-2'), 76.8 (C-3'), 69.5 (C-4'), 77.0 (C-5'), 61.2 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[24]报道的苄基-*O*- β -D-葡萄糖苷(benzyl-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside)对照基本一致。

化合物 **14**: 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS *m/z*: 347 [M + Cl]⁻。¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.18 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.97 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-3, 5), 3.59 (2H, s, H-7), 3.60 (3H, s, H-9), 5.33 (1H, brs, H-1'), 3.81 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.63 (1H, m, H-3'), 3.27 (1H, m, H-4'), 3.46 (1H, m, H-5'), 1.09 (3H, d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, H-6')。¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 127.7 (C-1), 130.5 (C-2, 6), 116.4 (C-3, 5), 155.1 (C-4), 39.5 (C-7), 171.9 (C-8), 51.7 (C-9), 98.5 (C-1'), 70.3 (C-2'), 70.5 (C-3'), 71.8 (C-4'), 69.5 (C-5'), 18.0 (C-6')。以上数据与文献[25]报道的 methyl 2-[4-(α -L-rhamnopyranosyl)phenyl] acetate 对照基本一致。

4 抗氧化实验方法与结果

4.1 抗氧化活性测试

4.1.1 ABTS 实验 采用 2,2-联氮-二(3-乙基苯并噻唑-6-磺醇)二铵盐(ABTS)自由基清除实验筛选从辣木叶中分离得到的化合物,实验方法参考文献[26],分别配置 20 mL 7.0 mmol · L⁻¹ ABTS-乙醇溶液与 20 mL 5 mmol · L⁻¹ K₂S₂O₈-乙醇溶液,等体积混匀后室温避光保存 12 ~ 16 h,得到 ABTS 储备液。取 1.25 mL 储备液至 25 mL 量瓶,加蒸馏水定容,得到 ABTS 工作液。取 20 μ L 不同浓度的样品溶液和 200 μ L ABTS 工作液置于 96 孔板中混匀,37

°C 避光孵育 6 min,用酶标仪在 734 nm 处测定吸光度为 *A*_i。同时测定 20 μ L 不同浓度的样品溶液和 200 μ L 水溶液混合后的吸光度为 *A*_j,以消除样品本身颜色的影响;以及 20 μ L 无水乙醇和 200 μ L ABTS 工作液混合后的吸光度为 *A*_c,作为空白组。以上各组分别做三组平行实验,以维生素 C 作为阳性对照,并按公式 1 计算:

$$\text{ABTS 自由基清除率}(\%) = [1 - (A_i - A_j) / A_c] \times 100\% \quad \text{公式(1)}$$

4.1.2 DPPH 实验 采用 DPPH 自由基清除实验筛选从辣木叶中分离得到的化合物,实验方法参考文献[26],配置 50 mL 0.2 mmol · L⁻¹ DPPH-乙醇溶液作为工作液,避光保存。取 50 μ L 不同浓度的样品溶液和 100 μ L DPPH 工作液置于 96 孔板中混匀,37 °C 避光孵育 30 min,用酶标仪在 517 nm 处测定吸光度为 *A*_i。同时测定 50 μ L 不同浓度的样品溶液和 100 μ L 水溶液混合后的吸光度为 *A*_j,以消除样品本身颜色的影响;以及 50 μ L 无水乙醇和 100 μ L DPPH 工作液混合后的吸光度为 *A*_c,作为空白组。以上各组分别做三组平行实验,以维生素 C 作为阳性对照,并按公式 2 计算:

$$\text{DPPH 自由基清除率}(\%) = [1 - (A_i - A_j) / A_c] \times 100\% \quad \text{公式(2)}$$

4.2 结果

4.2.1 对 ABTS 自由基的清除 结果显示,化合物 **6**、**7** 和 **8** 表现出对 ABTS 有较好的清除能力,其中化合物 **8** 作用最强,IC₅₀ 为 (83.73 ± 0.61) μ mol · L⁻¹;化合物 **7** 次之,IC₅₀ 为 (120.73 ± 3.61) μ mol · L⁻¹;化合物 **6** 最弱,IC₅₀ 为 (205.40 ± 6.1) μ mol · L⁻¹。其他化合物几乎对 ABTS 自由基无清除作用,同时,阳性对照维生素 C 对 ABTS 的 IC₅₀ 为 (70.03 ± 0.39) μ mol · L⁻¹。

4.2.2 对 DPPH 自由基的清除 结果显示,只有化合物 **8** 表现出对 DPPH 有较弱的清除能力,IC₅₀ 为 (207.73 ± 15.45) μ mol · L⁻¹。其他化合物几乎对 DPPH 自由基无清除作用,同时,阳性对照维生素 C 对 DPPH 的 IC₅₀ 为 (68.03 ± 2.08) μ mol · L⁻¹。

5 讨论

辣木叶作为新资源食品,被誉为素食黄金、植物中的钻石,不仅能增进营养,也能广泛应用于医药、食疗保健等方面。本研究对辣木叶乙酸酯部位的化学成分进行分离和纯化,共鉴定出 14 个化合物,包括 4 个萜类化合物、4 个异黄酮类化合物,1 个吡

啉类生物碱和 5 个简单酚苷类化合物,其中 10 个化合物为首次从辣木属植物中分离得到,分别是(3*S*)-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-6-[3-oxo-(2*S*)-butenylidene]-1,1,5-trimethylcyclohexan-(5*R*)-ol、淫羊藿次苷 B2、9-hydroxy-megastigma-4,7-dien-3-one-9-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside、鸢尾苷元、鸢尾苷、鸢尾甲苷 A、鸢尾甲苷 B、5-羟基-2-羟甲基吡啶、草夹竹桃苷和 3,4,5-三甲氧基-1-*O*- β -D-苯酚葡萄糖苷。辣木叶目前已分离得到了大量的黄酮类化合物^[1],也表现出抗氧化^[27]、降尿酸^[8]以及降血糖^[28]等活性,而异黄酮类化合物在辣木叶中报道相对较少。同时 ABTS 和 DPPH 抗氧化活性测试结果表明,异黄酮类化合物也是辣木叶中抗氧化活性来源,丰富了辣木叶作为一种食品氧化剂的物质基础。本实验进一步丰富了辣木叶化学成分类型的多样性,也为继续对辣木叶的药效物质基础研究奠定了基础,同时对辣木叶作为新资源食品的进一步开发利用提供了一定的借鉴。

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(收稿日期:2023-03-21)