

炒川楝子的化学成分*

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摘要 川楝子为我国传统中草药, 生品有毒, 炮制后毒性降低。为阐明其炮制解毒机理, 采用电喷雾质谱法对川楝子炮制前后乙酸乙酯部位的毒性成分降三萜进行对比研究, 结果显示生品中降三萜类成分在炮制过程中几乎完全降解。推断川楝子的炮制解毒机理可能为在炮制过程中高温促使降三萜类化合物发生降解从而降低或消除其肝毒性。首次对炒川楝子的化学成分进行了分离, 获得3个化合物, 分别鉴定为Meliasenin B (1)、Clemaphenol A (2)和Balanophonin (3)。图3 表1 参18

关键词 炒川楝子; 炮制; 降三萜; 电喷雾质谱; 化学成分

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Chemical constituents of stir-fried *Melia toosendan* fruits*

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Abstract The fruit of *Melia toosendan* is a traditional Chinese medicine with certain toxicity which could be reduced through stir-frying. For a comprehensive understanding of the detoxification mechanism of processing, this paper investigated the phytochemical differences between the raw and stir-fried fruits of *M. toosendan*. The EtOAc extracts of the raw and stir-fried *M. toosendan* fruits containing toxic nor-triterpenes were separated into four fractions by silica gel column chromatography under the same conditions. The fractions were analyzed by ESI-MS and ESI-MS/MS in positive ion mode and compared. The chemical constituents in the stir-fried fruits of *M. toosendan* were also compared with those previously reported in the unfried fruits. The results showed that the toxic nor-triterpenes in raw fruits of *M. toosendan* were almost decomposed during the high temperature (200 °C) process of stir-frying. Three compounds were isolated from the stir-fried fruits of *M. toosendan* by repeated silica gel column chromatography and identified as meliasenin B (1), clemaphenol A (2) and balanophonin (3) by NMR analysis. Compounds 1-3 were isolated from the stir-fried fruits of *M. toosendan* for the first time. We believed that decomposition of the nor-triterpenes is the possible detoxification mechanism of processing of *M. toosendan*.

Keywords stir-fried fruits of *Melia toosendan*; processing; nor-triterpene; ESI-MS; chemical constituents

川楝子为楝科植物川楝 *Melia toosendan* Sied.et Zucc. 的干燥成熟果实, 别称金铃子, 主产四川、贵州、湖北、湖南等地。川楝子为我国传统理气、驱虫中药, 具有疏肝泄热、行气止痛、杀虫的功效, 用于肝郁化火、胸胁脘腹胀痛、疝气疼痛、虫积腹痛^[1]。《中国药典(一部)》收录了川楝子与炒川楝子。

川楝子生品有毒, 赵筱萍等对川楝子肝毒性物质进行筛查时发现降三萜类化合物为其毒性成分^[2]。经过炮制之后川楝子毒性明显降低^[3], 提示其产生毒性的物质基础发生了变化。川楝子的化学成分研究主要集中在川楝子生品, 从中分离得到降三萜、黄酮、多糖和挥发油等多种成分^[4], 而炒川楝子化学成分的研究尚未见文献报道。为阐明川楝子的炮制解毒机理, 采用快速、灵敏的质谱技术对川楝子炮制前后乙酸

乙酯部位降三萜类化学成分进行对比, 发现生品中降三萜类成分在炮制过程中几乎完全降解, 推断川楝子的炮制解毒机理可能为在炮制过程中高温促使降三萜类化合物发生降解从而降低或消除其肝毒性。同时首次从炒川楝子中分离得到3个化合物, 鉴定为Meliasenin B (1)、Clemaphenol A (2)和Balanophonin (3)。

1 实验部分

1.1 材料与仪器

Bruker Avance 600核磁共振波谱仪(TMS作内标); Finnigan LCQ^{DECA}电喷雾离子阱质谱仪; 柱层析用硅胶(100-200目)和薄层层析用硅(GF₂₅₄)为青岛海洋化工厂生产; 所用试剂均为市售AR级。

实验药材(生品川楝子)由四川新荷花中药饮片有限公司提供并鉴定。炒川楝子按2010版《中国药典(一部)》炒川楝子加工要求炮制(200 °C温度下炒15 min, 至表面焦黄)。

1.2 用于质谱分析的样品溶液的制备

炒川楝子(2.5 kg), 粉碎, 室温下用95%乙醇提取3次,

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每次15 L, 合并提取液并减压浓缩得乙醇提取物. 将该提取物(530.8 g)悬浮于1 L水中, 依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取各3次, 每次1 L, 减压浓缩得石油醚萃取物(83.2 g)、乙酸乙酯萃取物(70.5 g)和正丁醇萃取物(114.9 g).

生品川楝子(0.5 kg)提取方法同上, 得石油醚萃取物(14.5 g)、乙酸乙酯萃取物(16.1 g)、正丁醇萃取物(7.7 g).

生品川楝子与炒川楝子乙酸乙酯萃取物(各1 g), 分别进行硅胶(100-200目, 300 g)柱层析, 以石油醚-丙酮体系10:1, 10:4, 10:7和10:10四个梯度洗脱, 每个梯度洗脱2 500 mL, 每个梯度合并为一个组分. 生品川楝子得到4个组分(Fr.1-Fr.4), 炒品川楝子得到4个组分(Fr.5-Fr.8).

准确称取各组分100 mg, 分别置于100 mL锥形瓶中, 各加入100 mL甲醇, 超声溶解, 分别取出1 mL, 用0.45 μm 过滤膜过滤待用.

1.3 质谱条件

正离子模式扫描; 质量扫描范围 m/z 100-1000; 喷射电压5 kV; 毛细管温度250 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; 毛细管电压 ± 5 V; 壳气(氮气)流速20 L/min; 离子阱压力 3.2×10^{-3} Pa; 注射泵进样速度1.5 $\mu\text{L}/$

min; 二级质谱碰撞能量为38%.

1.4 炒川楝子化学成分的提取与分离

取乙酸乙酯萃取物(45.2 g)进行硅胶(100-200目, 1.5 kg)柱层析, 以氯仿-丙酮梯度洗脱(10:0, 9:1, 8:2, 7:3, 和10:10四个梯度洗脱), 经TLC检测, 合并得12个组分(Fr.1'-Fr.12'). 其中, Fr.3'(3.7 g)、Fr.5'(2.7 g)和Fr.8'(5.8 g)分别进行硅胶柱层析, 以石油醚-乙酸乙酯梯度洗脱分别得到化合物1(120 mg)、化合物2(140 mg)和化合物3(30 mg).

2 结果与讨论

2.1 川楝子生品和炮制品的质谱分析

川楝子中的降三萜类成分种类多, 结构类似. 通过对其质谱裂解规律研究, 发现川楝子中的降三萜质谱有其特征的裂解规律. 正离子模式ESI-MS易形成加钠的准分子离子峰, 二级质谱易产生较强的脱去中性碎片乙酸($M-60$)、惕各酸($M-100$)的碎片离子. 根据这些质谱规律, 对川楝子炮制前后的降三萜类成分质谱图(图1和2)进行了初步分析, 结果见

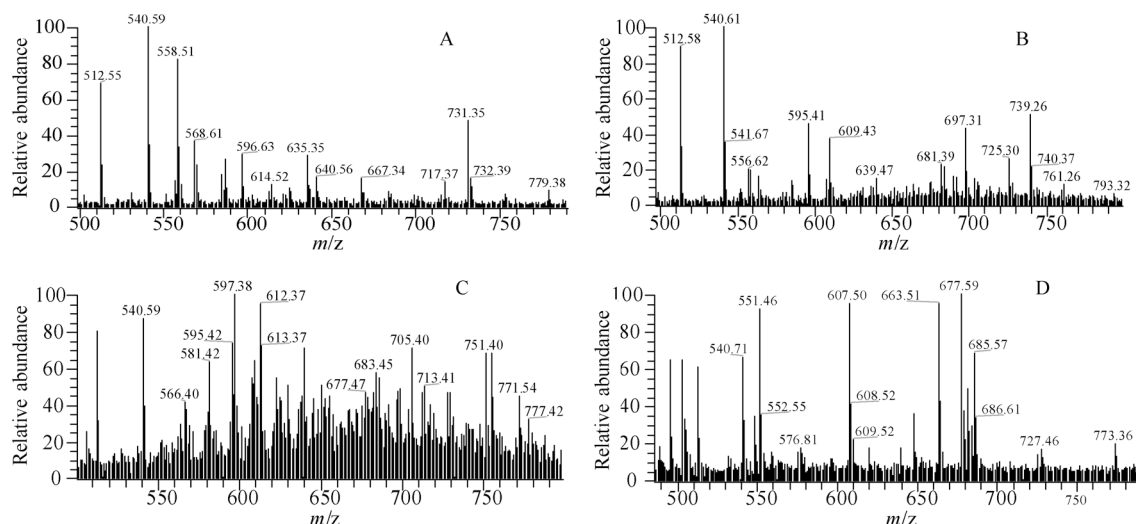


图1 生品川楝子4个组分Fr.1(A)、Fr.2(B)、Fr.3(C)和Fr.4(D)的质谱图.

Fig. 1 MS spectra of the four fractions Fr.1 (A), Fr.2 (B), Fr.3 (C) and Fr.4 (D) from raw *M. toosendan* fruits.

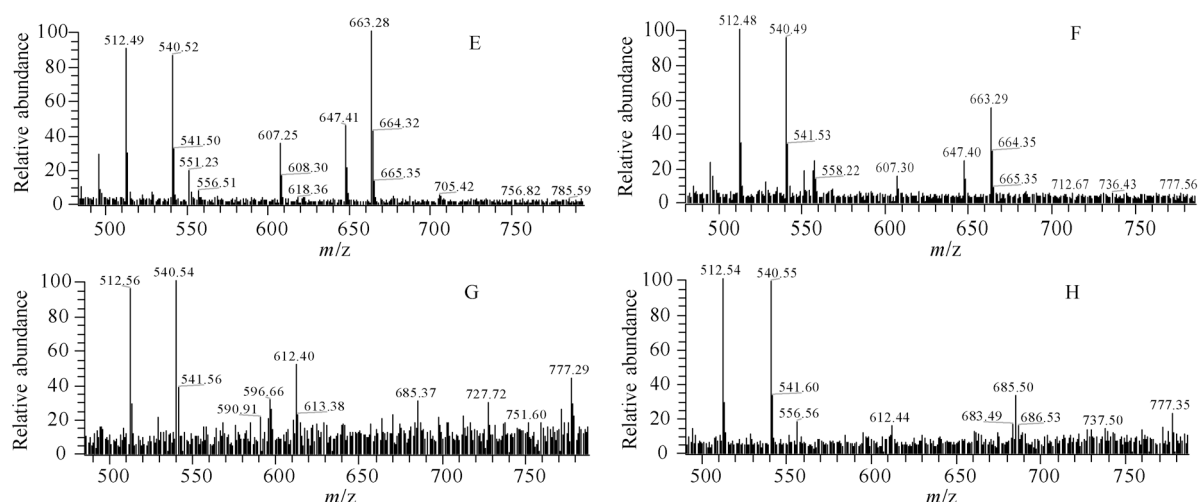


图2 炒川楝子4个组分Fr.5(E)、Fr.6(F)、Fr.7(G)和Fr.8(H)的质谱图.

Fig. 2 MS spectra of the four fractions Fr.5 (E), Fr.6 (F), Fr.7 (G) and Fr.8 (H) from stir-fried *M. toosendan* fruits.

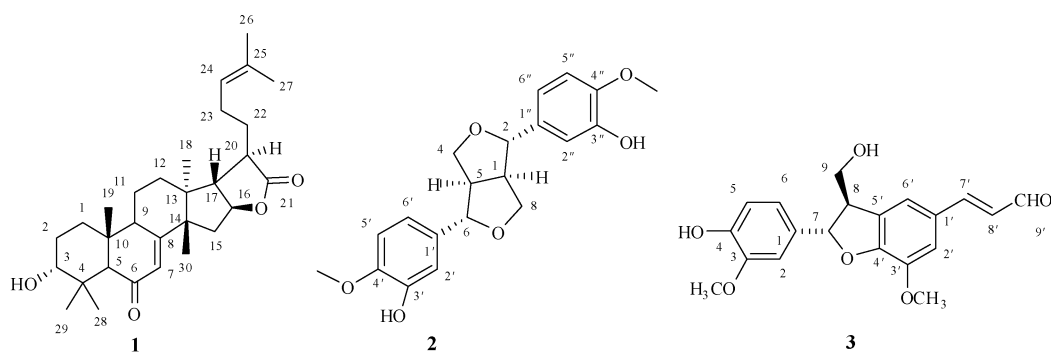


图3 炒川楝子分离的化合物 (1-3)。

Fig. 3 Compounds 1-3 from the stir-fried *M. toosendan* fruit.表1 川楝子炮制前后降三萜类成分的质谱分析^[5-14]Table 1 MS and MS/MS analysis of nor-triterpenes from raw and stir-fried *M. toosendan* fruits

可能的化合物 Possible compound	分子量 Molecular weight (MW)	生品 Raw fruit [M+Na] ⁺	MS/MS特征离子峰 (粗体为基峰) Characteristic ion peaks in MS/MS	结论 Conclusion	炒品 Stir-fried fruits [M+Na] ⁺
川楝素* Toosendanin	574	597	565, 537 , 497	与文献数据相同 Consistent with literature data	无 Not found
Volkensin*	584	607	561, 547 , 507	与结构吻合 Consistent with structure	有 Found
Meliatoxin B1*	658	681	635, 621, 579 , 519	与结构吻合 Consistent with structure	无 Not found
12-O-ethyl-1-deacetyl nimbolinin B*	612	635	589, 575, 535 , 489, 475, 435	与结构吻合 Consistent with structure	有 Found
Trichilin E*	590	613	553 , 4915	与结构吻合 Consistent with structure	弱 Weak
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	536	559	541 , 527, 499, 459	符合降三萜特征 Meet nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
结构不匹配 No matched structure	546	569	523 , 509, 469, 423, 409	符合降三萜特征 Meet nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	572	595	563, 495 , 463	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	586	609	563, 549, 509 , 463	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	674	697	637, 595 , 535	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
结构不匹配 No matched structure	682	705	645 , 605, 557	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	708	731	631, 569 , 523, 469	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	716	739	679, 637 , 577	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found
无匹配分子量 No matched MW	728	751	705 , 691, 645	符合降三萜特征 Nor-triterpene features	无 Not found

表1. 从表中可以看到, 生品川楝子中能够检测到大量的降三萜类化合物特征信号, 其中5个化合物(表中带*化合物)与川楝子中已报道的成分质谱特征相同, 另外检测到的9个符合降三萜质谱特征的化合物尚未见在川楝子中报道. 同样的分析条件下, 除了Volkensin和12-O-ethyl-1-deacetyl nimbolinin B之外, 生品中其它降三萜类成分在炒品中几乎检测不到或信号很微弱.

2.2 结构鉴定

Meliasenin B (1): C₃₀H₄₄O₄, 白色晶体 (MeOH), mp 206.5-207.0 °C, [α]_D²⁵ -4 (*c* = 0.125, CH₃OH). ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.74 (1H, d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, H-7), 5.13 (1H, m, H-24), 4.18 (1H, td, *J* = 10.2, 7.8 Hz, H-16), 3.24 (1H, dd,

J = 1.4, 3.2 Hz, H-3), 2.93 (1H, m, H-9), 2.47 (1H, ddd, *J* = 12.4, 7.9, 4.6 Hz, H-20), 2.37 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.7, 10.2 Hz, H-15a), 2.17 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.5, 9.4 Hz, H-17), 2.14 (2H, s, H-5), 2.08 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.7, 7.1 Hz, H-23), 1.90 (2H, m, H-11, 22), 1.81 (1H, m, H-12), 1.72 (3H, s, H-26), 1.71 (1H, m, H-1b), 1.65 (3H, s, H-27), 1.64 (1H, m, H-11), 1.63 (1H, m, H-2b), 1.53 (1H, m, H-2a), 1.43 (1H, m, H-22), 1.40 (1H, m, H-1a), 1.30 (3H, s, H-28), 1.28 (3H, s, H-30), 1.15 (3H, s, H-18), 1.01 (3H, s, H-29), 0.90 (3H, s, H-19). 以上数据与文献[15]报道的化合物Meliasenin B数据基本一致.

Clemaphenol A (2): C₂₀H₂₂O₆, 白色粉末, [α]_D²⁵ +72 (*c* =

0.035, CHCl_3). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 6.90 (2H, br s, H-2', 2''), 6.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-5', 5''), 6.82 (2H, dd, $J = 8.1, 1.1$ Hz, H-6', 6''), 5.63 (1H, s, -OH), 4.74 (2H, d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, H-2, 6), 4.25 (1H, dd, $J = 8.9, 6.7$ Hz, H-4 or 8), 3.90 (3H, s, H- OCH_3), 3.88 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2, 3.3$ Hz, H-4 or 8), 3.10 (2H, m, H-1, 5). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 146.7 (C-3', 3''), 145.3 (C-4', 4''), 133.0 (C-1', 1''), 119.0 (C-6', 6''), 114.3 (C-5', 5''), 108.7 (C-2', 2''), 85.9 (C-2, 6), 71.7 (C-4, 8), 56.0 (C- OCH_3), 54.2 (C-1, 5). 以上数据与文献[16]报道的化合物Clemaphenol A数据基本一致。

Balanophonin (3): $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_6$, 黄色针晶 (MeOH), mp 158-160 $^\circ\text{C}$, $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +2.6$ ($c = 0.80$, CH_3OH). $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 9.65 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-9'), 7.41 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-7'), 7.13 (1H, s, H-6'), 7.05 (1H, br s, H-2'), 6.89 (3H, br s, H-2, 5, 6), 6.61 (1H, dd, $J = 15.8, 7.7$ Hz, H-8'), 5.64 (1H, d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-7), 3.95 (2H, m, H-9), 3.93 (3H, s, H- OCH_3), 3.87 (3H, s, H- OCH_3), 3.68 (1H, m, H-8). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 193.5 (C-9'), 153.0 (C-7'), 151.6 (C-4'), 146.8 (C-3), 146.0 (C-4), 144.8 (C-3'), 132.3 (C-1), 129.2 (C-6), 128.2 (C-5'), 126.5 (C-8'), 119.4 (C-6'), 118.2 (C-5), 114.5 (C-1'), 112.4 (C-2'), 108.8 (C-2), 89.0 (C-7), 64.0 (C-9), 56.1 (C- OCH_3), 56.0 (C- OCH_3), 53.0 (C-8). 以上数据与文献[17]报道的化合物Balanophonin数据基本一致。

利用质谱具有灵敏度高、分析速度快和提供结构信息丰富等优点,可以快速分析微量有机成分。本文的质谱分析结果表明,川楝子中有毒的降三萜类成分在炮制过程中大部分发生了降解,这合理地解释川楝子炮制前后毒性的变化。川楝子中的降三萜类化合物在炮制过程的降解可能是由于这些化合物一般为高氧化度的化合物,在高温(200 $^\circ\text{C}$)环境下极易发生脱水或脱酸反应所致。炒川楝子在中医临床有着广泛的应用,本文中所分离得到的3个化合物在生品和炒品中均存在,表明其结构较稳定,其中Balanophonin (3) 具有抗胃癌细胞生理活性^[18],可能是与炒川楝子功能主治相关的有效成分之一。

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