

化香树果序挥发油化学成分分析

王茂义, 王军宪, 贾晓妮, 刘俊田 (西安交通大学医学院, 陕西 西安 710016)

[摘要] 目的: 对化香树果序中挥发油进行化学成分研究。方法: 采用水蒸气蒸馏法从化香树果序中提取挥发油, 用气相色谱质谱法对化学成分进行分析, 用峰面积归一化法得到各组分在挥发油中的相对含量。结果: 测得挥发油的含量为 0.10%。从化香树果序挥发油中鉴定了 27 种化学成分, 占挥发油总成分的 92.10%。主要成分为 γ -桉叶醇(18.92%)、 β -桉叶醇(18.74%)、五十四烷(8.64%)、正十六酸(7.87%)、十六酰胺(5.04%)、十八酰胺(4.84%)、香木兰烯(4.23%)、三十二烷(3.99%)等。结论: 化香树果序挥发油中的主要成分是倍半萜类化合物, 约占挥发油总量的 37.66%。

[关键词] 化香树果序; 挥发油; 气相色谱质谱法

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Study on chemical constituents of the volatile oil from infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea*

WANG Mao-yi, WANG Jun-xian, JIA Xiao-ni, LIU Jun-tian (Medical College of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Shaanxi Xi'an 710061, China)

ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To study the chemical constituents of volatile oil from infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea* Sieb. **METHODS** The volatile oils were extracted form infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea* Sieb. Et Zucc by steam distillation, and its ingredients were isolated and identified by GG-MS. The contents of these constituents were determined using square peak to normalization. **RESULTS** The average oil yield obtained was 0.10%. Twenty-seven chemicals were identified by GG-MS, which constituted about 92.10% of the total volatile oil. The main component is γ -epi-eudesmol (18.92%), β -epi-eudesmol (18.74%), tetrapentaccontane (8.64%), n-hexadecanoic acid (7.87%), hexa-decanamide (5.04%), etc. **CONCLUSION** The major components in the volatile oil are sesquiterpenes. The sesquiterpenes were found to be 37.66% in the total volatile oil.

KEY WORDS: infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea* Sieb. Et Zucc; volatile oil; GG-MS

化香树 (*Platycarya Strobilacea* Sieb. Et Zucc) 属于胡桃科化香树属。化香树果序是化香树的干燥果序, 具有清热解毒、散风止痛、活血化淤、通窍排脓的功效, 主要用于鼻渊、头痛、腹痛、内伤胸胀、筋骨疼痛、痈肿、疥癣等病症治疗, 现代药理实验证明化香树果序具有较强镇痛、抗炎作用^[1], 有关化香树果序化学成分报道较少用^[2], 为系统深入地开发这一资源, 本实验对化香树果序挥发油的成分进行研究, 用水蒸气蒸馏法提取化香树花序挥发油, 并用气相色谱-质谱(GG-MS)联用技术对其进行分析。

1 材料

QP2010GC/MS 气相色谱-质谱联用仪(日本岛津公司); MH 1000 电子调温电热套(北京化玻联医疗器械有限公司); 化香树果序于 2005 年 5 月采自陕西商洛地区, 由西安交通大学王军宪教授鉴定为胡桃科化香树属的植物化香树 *Platycarya strobilacea* Sieb. et Zucc. 的果序; 试剂均为分析纯; 水为纯化水。

2 方法

2.1 挥发油提取 取干燥化香树果序粉碎, 称取粉碎的样品 100 g, 置 1 000 mL 圆底烧瓶中, 加纯化水 700 mL, 氯化钠 12 g, 浸泡 12 h。在烧瓶上安装挥发油测定器, 用电热套加热沸腾, 收集馏出液。加热 10 h 后挥发油的量不再增加, 分离馏出液得挥发油, 经无水硫酸钠干燥, 即得。

2.2 挥发油的 GG-MS 分析

2.2.1 气相色谱条件 色谱柱: Agilent DB-5MS (30 m × 0.32 mm, 0.25 μ m) 毛细管色谱柱; 进样量: 1 μ L; 载气: He; 流速: 1 mL · min⁻¹; 进样口温度: 280 °C; 分流比: 20: 1; 程序升温: 80 °C, 持续 2 min, 7 °C · min⁻¹ 升温至 160 °C, 持续 2 min, 10 °C · min⁻¹ 升温至 280 °C, 持续 4 min。

2.2.2 质谱条件 EI 离子源, 电子轰击能量 70 eV, 质量扫描范围 50 ~ 500 m/z , 离子源温度 200 °C, 采集延时 2.0 min。

所得色谱图中的各峰经质谱扫描后, 通过 NIST 质谱数据系统检索, 核对质谱标准图, 进行初

[作者简介] 王茂义, 男, 博士研究生, 电话: 029-85323243, E-mail: wangmy28@sohu.com

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步鉴定分析。

3 结果

所得挥发油为淡黄色透明液体,按挥发油测定法测定挥发油的体积为0.1 mL,计算化香树果序挥发油的收率为0.10%。化香树果序挥发油总离子流

图见图1。经GC-MS分析,从化香树果序挥发油的总离子流图中共分离得到269个组分,经过计算机检索及核对标准图谱,鉴定出了27个组分,占总出峰面积的92.10%,并用面积的归一化法确定了各组分的相对百分含量,分析结果见表1。

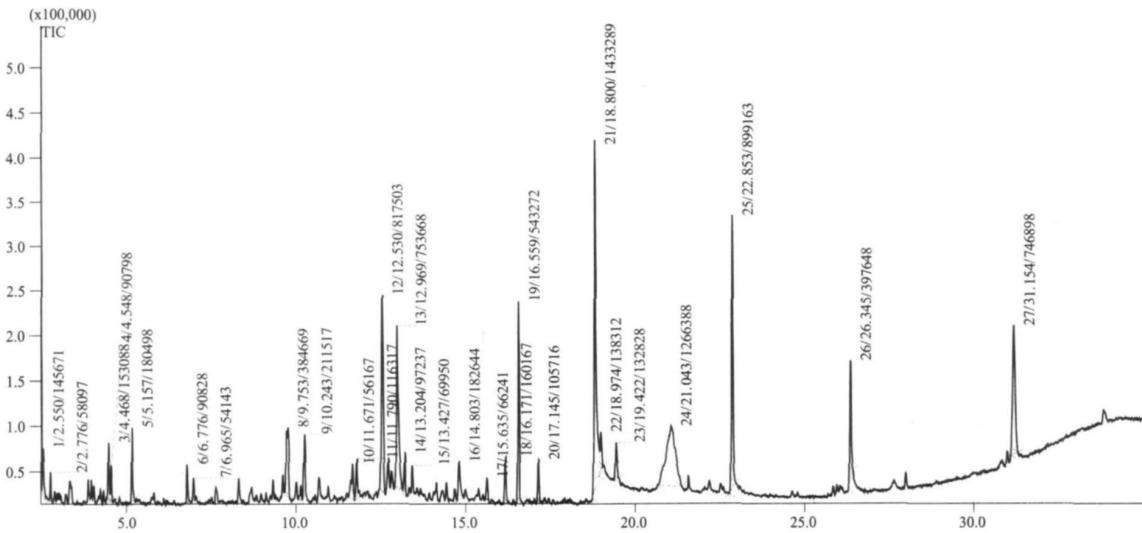


图1 化香树果序挥发油总离子流图

Fig 1 Total ion current chromatogram of volatile oil from infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea*

表1 化香树果序挥发油成分分析结果

Tab 1 The analysed result of volatile oil from infructescence of *Platycarya strobilacea*

| 序号 | 英文名称 | 中文名称 | T _R /min | 分子式 | 相对分子质量 | 相对含量/% | 匹配度/% |
|----|---|--|------------------------|--|--------|--------|-------|
| 1 | acetic acid pentyl ester | 醋酸戊酯 | 2.550 | C ₇ H ₁₄ O ₂ | 130 | 0.69 | 75 |
| 2 | 6-methyl-1-heptanol | 6-甲基-1-庚醇 | 2.776 | C ₈ H ₁₈ O | 130 | 0.28 | 83 |
| 3 | 1-methanol, α, α, 4-trimethyl-(S)-3-cyclohexene | α, α, 4三甲基-(S)-环己烯-1-醇 | 4.468 | C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O | 154 | 0.89 | 89 |
| 4 | methyl salicylate | 杨酸甲酯 | 4.548 | C ₈ H ₈ O ₃ | 152 | 0.53 | 72 |
| 5 | nonanoic acid | 壬酸 | 5.157 | C ₉ H ₁₈ O ₂ | 158 | 1.05 | 89 |
| 6 | n-decanoic acid | 正癸酸 | 6.776 | C ₁₀ H ₂₀ O ₂ | 172 | 0.64 | 87 |
| 7 | 1, 2-methoxy-5-(1-propenyl)-(E)-phenol | 1, 2-二氧基-5-(1-丙烯基)-(E)-苯酚 | 6.965 | C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂ | 164 | 0.42 | 80 |
| 8 | aromadendrene | 香木兰烯 | 9.753 | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ | 204 | 3.06 | 93 |
| 9 | 4a, 8-dimethyl-2-(1-methylallylidene)-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a-octahydronaphthalene | (4a, 8-二甲基-2-(1-甲乙稀基)-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8a-十氢化萘) | 10.243 | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ | 204 | 2.26 | 92 |
| 10 | aromadendrene | 香木兰烯 | 11.671 | C ₁₅ H ₂₄ | 222 | 1.17 | 80 |
| 11 | guaiol | 愈创(木)醇 | 11.790 | C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O | 222 | 1.24 | 95 |
| 12 | β-epi-eudesmol | β-桉叶醇 | 12.530 | C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O | 222 | 18.74 | 97 |
| 13 | γ-epi-eu desmol | γ-桉叶醇 | 12.969 | C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O | 222 | 18.06 | 93 |
| 14 | dehydro-aromadendrene | 脱氢香橙烯 | 13.204 | C ₁₆ H ₂₆ | 218 | 1.04 | 85 |
| 15 | 1, 6-dimethyl-4-(1-methylallyl)-naphthalene | 1, 6-二甲基-4-(1-甲乙基)-萘烯 | 13.427 | C ₁₅ H ₁₈ | 198 | 1.13 | 79 |
| 16 | tetradecanoic acid | 十四烷酸 | 14.803 | C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂ | 228 | 1.26 | 89 |
| 17 | anthracene | 蒽 | 15.635 | C ₁₄ H ₁₀ | 178 | 0.82 | 78 |
| 18 | epi-γ-eu desmol | γ-桉叶醇 | 16.171 | C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O | 218 | 0.86 | 92 |
| 19 | 6, 10, 14-trimethyl-2-pentadecanone | 6, 10, 14-三甲基-2-十五酮 | 16.559 | C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O | 268 | 2.84 | 95 |
| 20 | 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid butyl octyl ester | 1, 2-苯甲酸辛丁基酯 | 17.145 | C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₄ | 334 | 0.86 | 88 |
| 21 | n-nexadecanoic acid | 正十六酸 | 18.800 | C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂ | 256 | 7.87 | 93 |
| 22 | dibutyl phthalate | 二丁基邻苯二甲酸酯 | 18.974 | C ₁₆ H ₂₂ O ₂ | 246 | 1.77 | 82 |
| 23 | hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester | 十六酸乙酯 | 19.422 | C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂ | 284 | 1.99 | 88 |
| 24 | tetrapentacontane | 五十四烷 | 21.043 | C ₅₄ H ₁₁₀ O | 758 | 8.64 | 90 |
| 25 | hexadecanamide | 十六酰胺 | 22.583 | C ₁₆ H ₃₃ NO | 255 | 5.07 | 93 |
| 26 | octadecanamide | 十八酰胺 | 26.345 | C ₁₈ H ₃₇ NO | 283 | 4.84 | 81 |
| 27 | dotriacontane | 三十二烷 | 31.154 | C ₃₂ H ₆₈ | 452 | 3.99 | 92 |

经过GC-MS分析,化香树果序挥发油主要含有倍半萜、长链烃及脂肪酸、脂肪酰胺类化合物。以

γ-桉叶醇、β-桉叶醇、五十四烷、正十六酸、十六酰胺、十八酰胺、香木兰烯、三十二烷等化学成分含量

较高。

4 讨论

试验表明采用水蒸气蒸馏法提取化香树果序挥发油收率为0.10%;分析结果表明化香树果序挥发油中含有倍半萜类化合物含量最多,其中如: γ -桉叶醇,含量为18.92%; β -桉叶醇,含量为18.74%;其次长链烃及脂肪酸、脂肪酰胺类化合物含量也较多,五十四烷,含量为8.64%;正十六酸,含量为7.87%;十六酰胺,含量为5.04%;十八酰胺,含量为4.84%;香木兰烯,含量为4.23%;三十二烷,含量为3.99%。

倍半萜类化合物具有杀菌、抗肿瘤、抗炎、止痛、消肿、健胃、清热解毒等多种功效,这与化香树果序药效基本一致^[2-3],这为进一步开发和利用利用化香树果序资源提供了科学依据。

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红景天苷对老龄大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用

杨德森¹,游秋云¹,田先翔¹,李浩浩¹,纪刚剑¹,曾繁典²

2. 华中科技大学同济医学院,湖北 武汉 430030)

(1. 湖北中医药大学 药学院药理教研室,湖北 武汉 430065;

[摘要] 目的:观察红景天苷(solidoside, Sal)对老龄大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤的保护作用并探讨其作用机制。方法:采用线栓法制备老龄大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤模型,观察红景天苷对老龄大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注后神经功能障碍,脑水肿及脑梗死范围以及对脑缺血2 h再灌注24 h缺血脑组织能量物质ATP、葡萄糖无氧酵解产物以及体内自由基清除剂SOD、GSH和脂质过氧化产物MDA等生化物质的影响。结果:脑缺血2 h再灌注24 h腹腔注射Sal 40, 20, 10 mg·kg⁻¹可明显减轻神经功能障碍($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),减轻脑水肿($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)及缩小脑梗死范围($P < 0.05$)。同时Sal 40, 20, 10 mg·kg⁻¹组与缺血再灌注组相比,缺血脑组织内SOD活性和GSH活力明显增高($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),MDA含量显著降低($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),大鼠脑组织内ATP含量显著升高($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$),脑组织内LA含量明显降低($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。结论:红景天苷对老龄大鼠局灶性脑缺血再灌注损伤有良好的保护作用。其机制与其改善缺血脑组织能量代谢、降低自由基损伤有关。

[关键词] 老龄大鼠;脑缺血再灌注损伤;能量代谢;氧自由基;红景天苷

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Experimental studies on the effects of salidroside in aged rats with focal cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury

YANG De-sen¹, YOU Qiu-yun¹, TIAN Xian-xiang¹, LI Hao-hao¹, JI Gang-jian¹, ZENG Fan-dian² (1. Department of Pharmacology, Hubei University of Chinese Medicine, Hubei Wuhan 430065, China; 2. Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Hubei Wuhan 430030, China)

ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To study the protective effects of salidroside(Sal) in aged rats with cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury and its mechanism of action. **METHODS** Right middle cerebral artery was occluded by inserting a thread through internal carotid artery for 2h, and then reperfused for 24h in rats. The experiment observed the protective effects of Salidroside on nerve dysfunction, cerebral edema, the range of cerebral infarction in aged rats. The activity of superoxide dismutase(SOD), contents of reduced glutathione(GSH), malondialdehyde(MDA), adenosine 5'-triphosphorate(ATP), and lactate acid(LA) in experimental aged rats brain were measured after focal brain ischemia-reperfusion injury. **RESULTS** Salidroside which was infected peritoneally at the doses of 40 mg·kg⁻¹, 20 mg·kg⁻¹ and 10 mg·kg⁻¹ in the condition of 2 h brain ischemia+ 24 h reperfusion exhibited a remarkable reduction in the extent of behavior disorder($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$), cerebral edema($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) and the range of cerebral infarction($P < 0.05$), meanwhile Sal 40 mg·kg⁻¹ group, Sal 20 mg·kg⁻¹ group and Sal 10 mg·kg⁻¹ group had a obviously increase of SOD, GSH and ATP ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) and a obviously decrease of MDA and LA in ischemia-reperfusion brain compared with focal brain ischemia-reperfusion injury group in aged rats($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). **CONCLUSION**

The present study indicates that salidroside possesses a protective action in aged rats with focal brain ischemia-reperfusion in-

[作者简介] 杨德森,男,研究生,副教授,电话:18986052096, E-mail:yds22@126.com

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