

毛冬瓜根挥发油化学成分分析

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摘要:采用水蒸气蒸馏法提取,运用毛细管气相色谱/质谱联用法首次对毛冬瓜根挥发油化学成分进行了分析研究,确认了其中的49种化合物,用气相色谱面积归一法测定各组分的相对百分含量。在分离出的主要挥发性成分中含有烃类(22.26%)、醛酮类(8.52%)、醇类(45.38%)、酚类(1.08%)、羧酸类(7.69%)、酯类(7.18%)、杂环类(2.72%)和环氧类(3.39%)等8大类。在主要成分中以萜类化合物为主(62.20%),包括5种单萜(5.29%)和17种倍半萜(56.91%)。其中多种成分为已知药用成分,为进一步评价其质量和开发新药提供了基础数据。

关键词:毛冬瓜根;挥发油;气相色谱/质谱

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Analysis of the volatile oil from the root of *Actinidia eriantha* Benth

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Abstract: Volatile oil, extracted from the root of *Actinidia eriantha* Benth by steam distillation, was analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry(GC/MS) for the first time. The relative contents in the volatile oil were determined by peak area normalization. 49 compounds have been identified, including eight classes of hydrocarbons(14 kinds, 22.26%), aldehydes and ketones(2 kinds, 8.52%), alcohols(15 kinds, 45.38%), phenol(1 kind, 1.08%), carboxylic acids(5 kind, 7.69%), esters(5 kinds, 7.18%), heterocyclic compounds(3 kinds, 2.72%) and epoxides(2 kind, 3.39%). Terpenes(62.20%) were found to be the main components, of which the major compounds were monoterpenes(5 kinds, 5.29%) and sesquiterpenes(17 kinds, 56.91%). The results can provide the basis data for evaluating its quality and for developing new drugs.

Key words: root of *Actinidia eriantha* Benth; volatile oil; gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

毛冬瓜,又名白洋桃、白毛桃、白葡萄、生毛藤梨和山蒲桃,为猕猴桃科植物毛花杨桃 [*Actinidia eriantha* (*A. davidii*)]的根及叶。通常以根、根皮及叶入药。毛冬瓜主要分布在我国浙江、福建、江西、湖南、广东、广西等地。毛冬瓜作为中药材有清热利湿,活血消肿,解毒等功效。可治肺热失音,淋浊,带下,颜面丹毒,淋巴结炎,皮炎,痈疮肿毒。具

有抗癌,消肿解毒等作用,民间用毛冬瓜的根治疗胃癌、乳癌、食道癌、腹股沟淋巴结炎、疮疖、皮炎等疾病。有文献报道从猕猴桃科植物——中越猕猴桃(*A. indochinensis*)根中提取到三萜酸(李典鹏等,2004;覃益民等,1999),而对毛冬瓜根挥发油化学成分的研究尚未见有文献报道。本实验通过水蒸气蒸馏法提取毛冬瓜根挥发油,采用气相色谱—质谱联用方

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法首次对其化学成分进行了分析研究,从中发现了8类(49种)化合物,其中多种为已知药用成分,为毛冬瓜根的开发利用提供了重要数据。

1 仪器和样品

美国 Agilent 6890N-5973N 气相色谱-质谱联用仪。毛冬瓜根 2006 年 11 月采于江西省玉山县,切成片状,自然阴干。采用普通水蒸气蒸馏装置提取挥发油。

2 挥发油的提取

称取毛冬瓜根 150 g,粉碎后于水蒸气蒸馏提取装置中进行水蒸气蒸馏 6 h,用乙醚萃取馏分加无

水硫酸钠干燥,减压蒸馏,得淡黄色毛冬瓜根挥发油 0.09 mL,挥发油得率 0.06 mL/100g。

3 气相色谱及质谱条件

气相色谱条件: HP-5 石英毛细管柱($30\text{ m} \times 0.25\text{ mm} \times 0.25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$);进样口温度 250 °C;柱程序升温:初始温度 60 °C,以 3 °C/min 速率升温至 170 °C,再以 10 °C/min 速率升温至 250 °C,保持 2 min。汽化室温度 270 °C;氢火焰检测器温度 300 °C;进样量 1 μL,分流比 100 : 1。载气为高纯 He 气,流量 1.0 mL/min。

质谱条件:电离方式为电喷雾电离 EI,电子能量 70 eV,离子源温度 230 °C,接口温度 280 °C 数据采集扫描模式为全扫描。

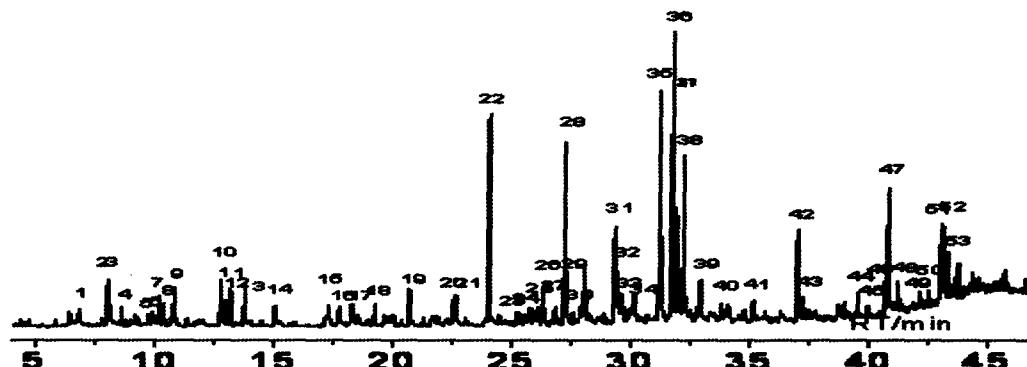


表 1 毛冬瓜根挥发油化学成分 GC /MS 分析结果
Table 1 Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry(GC/MS) analysis result
from the volatile oil in the root of *Actinidia eriantha*

序号 No. ¹⁾	保留时间 Retention time(min)	化合物 Components	分子式 Formula	式量 Mr	相对含量 Relative content ²⁾ (%)
1	6.875	Hexanoic acid	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	116	0.852
2	7.982	5-ethyl-2-methyl-Pyridine	C ₈ H ₉ N	119	1.318
3	8.809	Phenyl methanol	C ₇ H ₈ O	108	1.917
4	8.616	Dodecane	C ₁₂ H ₂₆	170	0.398
5	9.785	trans-Linalooloxide	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O ₂	170	0.254
6	9.925	3,3,5-trimethyl-Cyclohexanol	C ₉ H ₁₈ O	142	0.383
7	10.205	Undecan	C ₁₁ H ₂₄	156	0.769
8	10.411	2,6,10-trimethyl-Dodecane	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	212	0.497
9	10.835	Phenylethyl Alcohol	C ₈ H ₁₀ O	122	1.826
10	12.798	Borneol	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	154	1.716
11	12.954	Benzoic acid ethyl ester	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₂	150	0.697
12	13.213	4-methyl-1-[1-methylethyl]-3-Cyclohexen-1-ol	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	154	1.118
13	13.794	α,α -4-trimethyl-(s)-3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	154	0.931
14	15.082	Benzothiazole	C ₇ H ₅ NS	135	0.723
15	17.337	2,6,11-trimethyl-Dodecane	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	212	0.467
16	17.769	Nonanoic acid	C ₉ H ₁₈ O ₂	158	0.787
17	18.296	1H-Indole-1,3-dimethyl	C ₁₀ H ₁₁ N	145	0.679
18	19.259	2,6,11-trimethyl-Dodecane	C ₁₅ H ₃₂	212	0.729
19	20.708	Eugenol	C ₁₀ H ₁₂ O ₂	164	1.083
20	22.564	Vanillin	C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	152	1.020
21	22.654	1,2-dimethoxy-4-[2-propenyl]-Benzene	C ₁₁ H ₁₄ O ₂	178	1.266
22	24.054	Ethanone, 1, [2-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl]-	C ₉ H ₁₀ O ₃	166	7.499
23	25.243	Naphthalene, 1,2,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-4,7-dimethyl-1-{1-methyl-[1s-(1 α ,4 α , β ,8 α , α)]-}	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	204	0.460
24	25.379	Cubenol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	0.324
25	26.120	2,6,10-trimethyl-Tetradecane	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240	0.625
26	26.326	Naphthalene, 1,2,4a,5,6,8a-hexahydro-4,7-dimethyl-1-[1-methyl-(1 α ,4 α , α ,8 α , α)]-	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	204	1.039
27	26.852	Bicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-ol,1 β -(3-methyl-1,3-butadienyl)-2 α ,6 β -dimethyl-3 β -acetoxy-	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ O ₃	264	0.923
28	27.239	Naphthalene, 1,2,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-4,7-dimethyl-1-[1-methyl-ethyl]-	C ₁₅ H ₂₄	204	7.202
29	27.984	Cadala-1(10),3,8-triene	C ₁₅ H ₂₂	202	0.787
30	28.087	3,4-dihydro-2-hydroxy-3-methyl-1H-2-benzopyran-1-one	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₃	178	2.428
31	29.338	(-)-Spathulenol	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	220	3.485
32	29.474	Caryophyllene Oxide	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	220	2.216
33	29.651	Globulol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	1.079
34	30.161	8-propoxy-Cedrane	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O	264	1.782
35	31.223	Cubenol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	8.981
36	31.770	Tal-muurolol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	13.281
37	31.931	1-Naphthaleo, 1,2,3,4,4a,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,6-dimethyl-4-[1-methyl-ethyl]-1-[1R-(1 α ,4 β ,4a, β ,8a, β)]-	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	3.548
38	32.231	α -Cadinol	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ O	222	5.388
39	32.939	1,6-dimethyl-4-[1-methylethyl]-Naphthalene	C ₁₅ H ₁₈	198	2.110
40	33.808	2,6,10-trimethyl-Tetradecane	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240	0.420
41	35.154	Isoaromadendrene. Epoxide	C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O	220	1.172
42	37.010	Tetrakis[1-methylethylidene]-cyclobutane	C ₁₆ H ₂₄	216	3.721
43	37.252	2,6,10-trimethyl-Tetradecane	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240	0.697
44	39.006	Phthalic acid, butyl tetradecylester	C ₂₆ H ₄₂ O ₄	418	0.478
45	39.570	2,6,10-trimethyl-Tetradecane	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240	0.421
46	40.705	1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid; butyloctyl ester	C ₂₀ H ₃₀ O ₄	334	0.702
47	40.817	n-Hexadecanoic acid	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	256	3.041
48	41.203	2,6,10-trimethyl-Tetradecane	C ₁₇ H ₃₆	240	0.473
49	42.113	1-Hexacosene	C ₂₆ H ₅₂	364	0.172
50	42.512	2-Hexadecanol	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	242	0.222
51	43.031	9,12-Octadecadienoic acid(z,z)-	C ₁₈ H ₃₂ O ₂	280	1.971
52	43.109	Octadecatrienoic acid, 2,3-dihydroxypropylester, (z,z,z)-	C ₂₁ H ₃₈ O ₄	352	2.880
53	43.331	Octadecanoic acid	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	284	1.042

¹⁾ For Peak No., see Fig. 1.; ²⁾ Calculated by peak area normalization.

石竹烯(Caryophyllene Oxide, 2.22%)具有抗菌消炎和抗真菌等活性(唐小江等,2003),也是抗胃溃疡的活性成分。另外许多含有萘环结构的化合物也都具有一定的生物活性和药理活性。通过对毛冬瓜根挥发油化学成分的分析及其相对含量的测定,为开发利用毛冬瓜根的药用价值和药材的质量控制提供了科学依据。

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