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血人参石油醚部位化学成分研究

王 欢^{1,2}, 周 谣^{1,2}, 张 灿¹, 刘 青³, 周 萍³, 李金玉^{1,2}, 娄华勇^{1,2}, 潘卫东^{1,2*}

(1. 贵州医科大学省部共建药用植物功效与利用国家重点实验室/药学院, 贵阳 550025; 2. 贵州省中国科学院天然产物化学重点实验室, 贵阳 550014; 3. 贵阳德昌祥药业有限公司, 贵阳 550200)

摘要: 为深入探究血人参中的活性物质成分, 该文采用硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱、半制备高效液相色谱以及重结晶等方法对血人参石油醚部位进行了系统分离纯化, 并利用现代波谱技术对分离得到的单体化合物进行结构鉴定。结果表明: 从血人参石油醚部位共分离得到 22 个单体化合物, 分别鉴定为 β -谷甾酮(**1**)、豆甾烷 3,6-二酮(**2**)、 6β -羟基-豆甾-4-烯-3-酮(**3**)、(22E)-5 α ,8 α -epidioxyergosta-6, 22-dien-3 β -ol(**4**)、美迪紫檀素(**5**)、sativan(**6**)、2',4'-二羟基查尔酮(**7**)、6,7-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-1-naphthoic acid(**8**)、对羟基苯甲酸乙酯(**9**)、2,4-二羟基苯甲酸乙酯(**10**)、(9E,11E)-13-oxo-9,11-octadecadienoic acid(**11**)、(9E, 11E)-13-oxo-9, 11-octadecadienoic acid methyl ester(**12**)、9-oxo-10E, 12E-octadecadienoic acid methyl ester(**13**)、9-hydroxy-10E, 12Z-octadecadienoic acid methyl ester(**14**)、pinellic acid(**15**)、9-oxo-10E, 12E-octadecadienoic acid-(2S)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester(**16**)、 β -谷甾醇(**17**)、白桦脂酸(**18**)、3 β -hydroxyolean-12-en-11-one(**19**)、高丽槐素(**20**)、珊瑚菜素(**21**)、棕榈酸(**22**)。其中, 化合物 **1**–**3**、**7**、**11**–**16** 均为首次从豆科植物中分离得到, 化合物 **1**–**16** 均为首次从木蓝属植物中分离得到, 化合物 **1**–**16**、**18**、**19**、**21** 均为首次从血人参中分离得到。该研究结果进一步丰富了木蓝属植物血人参的化学结构类型, 为该药材的进一步开发利用奠定了科学基础。

关键词: 血人参, 木蓝属, 化学成分, 分离纯化, 结构鉴定

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Chemical constituents from petroleum ether part of roots of *Indigofera stachyodes*

WANG Huan^{1,2}, ZHOU Yao^{1,2}, ZHANG Can¹, LIU Qing³, ZHOU Ping³,
LI Jinyu^{1,2}, LOU Huayong^{1,2}, PAN Weidong^{1,2*}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Functions and Applications of Medicinal Plants/School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550025, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Chemistry for Natural Product of Guizhou Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang 550014, China; 3. Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Guiyang 550200, China)

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第一作者: 王欢(1998-), 硕士研究生, 主要从事天然药物化学研究, (E-mail) 2586217644@ qq.com。

*通信作者: 潘卫东, 博士, 研究员, 主要从事天然药物化学研究, (E-mail) wdpan@ 163.com。

Abstract: With the aim to investigate the active chemical constituents for the roots of *Indigofera stachyodes*, the petroleum ether part of this plant was separated and purified using silica gel column chromatography, Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography, semi-preparative high performance liquid chromatography, and recrystallization methods. The structures of obtained monomeric compounds were identified through modern spectral techniques by detail analysis of their electrospray ionization mass spectrometry, hydrogen and carbon nuclear magnetic resonance spectra data, as well as compared with the reported references. The results were as follows: twenty-two natural compounds were identified as β -sitostenone (**1**), stigmasta-3,6-di-one (**2**), 6β -hydroxystigmast-4-en-3-one (**3**), ($22E$)- 5α , 8α -epidioxyergosta-6,22-dien-3 β -ol (**4**), medicarpin (**5**), sativan (**6**), 2',4'-dihydroxychaicone (**7**), 6,7-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-1-naphthoic acid (**8**), *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester (**9**), 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester (**10**), ($9E,11E$)-13-oxo-9,11-octadecadienoic acid (**11**), ($9E,11E$)-13-oxo-9,11-octadecadienoic acid methyl ester (**12**), 9-oxo-10 E ,12 E -octadecadienoic acid methyl ester (**13**), 9-hydroxy-10 E ,12 Z -octadecadienoic acid methyl ester (**14**), pinellic acid (**15**) and 9-oxo-10 E ,12 E -octadecadienoic acid-(*2S*)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester (**16**), β -sitosterol (**17**), betulinic acid (**18**), 3β -hydroxyolean-12-en-11-one (**19**), maackiain (**20**), phellopterin (**21**), palmitic acid (**22**). Of these compounds, ten compounds (compounds **1–3**, **7**, **11–16**) were isolated from the Fabaceae for the first time; sixteen compounds (compounds **1–16**) were obtained from *Indigofera* plant for the first time; at the same time, compounds **1–16**, **18**, **19**, **21** were obtained from the roots of *Indigofera stachyodes* for the first time. Thus, the results of this research enrich the chemical structure types of roots of *I. stachyodes*, and afford a scientific foundation for its further rational use.

Key words: roots of *Indigofera stachyodes*, *Indigofera*, chemical constituents, isolation and purification, structural and identification

血人参是豆科(Fabaceae)木蓝属(*Indigofera* L.)植物茸毛木蓝(*Indigofera stachyodes*)的干燥根,在我国主要分布于贵州、云南和广西等地。据《黔本草》记载,血人参是贵州特色苗族药材之一,其性温、味甘、微苦,具有益气补血、补肝益肾、活血通脉的功效,也是中成药芪胶升白胶囊配方中的重要成分(许欢等,2021)。血人参中化学成分的研究一直以来被关注较少,近十年来,陆续有研究者对其化学成分进行了相关报道,但主要集中在其乙酸乙酯部分,目前已报道的化学结构类型主要包括黄酮类、紫檀烷类、木质素类(傅建等,2013;裘璐等,2013;雷钟,2019;张云封等,2021)等,而对其石油醚部位系统化学成分的研究报道仍然较少。

为丰富血人参的化学成分结构类型并探索其活性物质基础,本研究对其石油醚部分开展了系统分离纯化工作,从中获得了22个单体化合物,其中,化合物**1–3**、**7**、**11–16**均为首次从豆科植物中分离得到,化合物**1–16**均为首次从木蓝属植物中分离得到,化合物**1–16**、**18**、**19**、**21**均为首次从血人参中分离得到。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料、仪器和试剂

1.1.1 材料 样品采自贵州省黔南州独山县,经贵阳市药用植物园侯小琪副教授鉴定为茸毛木蓝(*I. stachyodes*)的根部,药材标本保存于贵州省中国科学院天然产物化学重点实验室(凭证标本号:XRS20200704)。

1.1.2 仪器 Bruker AV NEO-600 MHz 核磁共振波谱仪(布鲁克公司);HP-5973 质谱仪(美国惠普公司);梅特勒 ME104T 电子天平(上海辅泽商贸有限公司);ZF-1 三用紫外分析仪(上海力辰邦西仪器科技有限公司);RE 201D 型旋转蒸发仪(青岛明博环保科技有限公司);YQ-020A 超声波清洗器(上海易净超声波仪器有限公司);DLSB-5L/20 低温冷却液循环泵(上海互佳仪器设备有限公司);NP7005C 半制备液相色谱仪(江苏汉邦科技有限公司);ZORBAX ODS 半制备色谱柱(安捷伦科技有限公司);Sephadex LH-20 凝胶(瑞典 Amersham 公司);GF254 薄层层析硅胶、柱层析硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司);RP-18 反相填充材料(德国默克公司)。

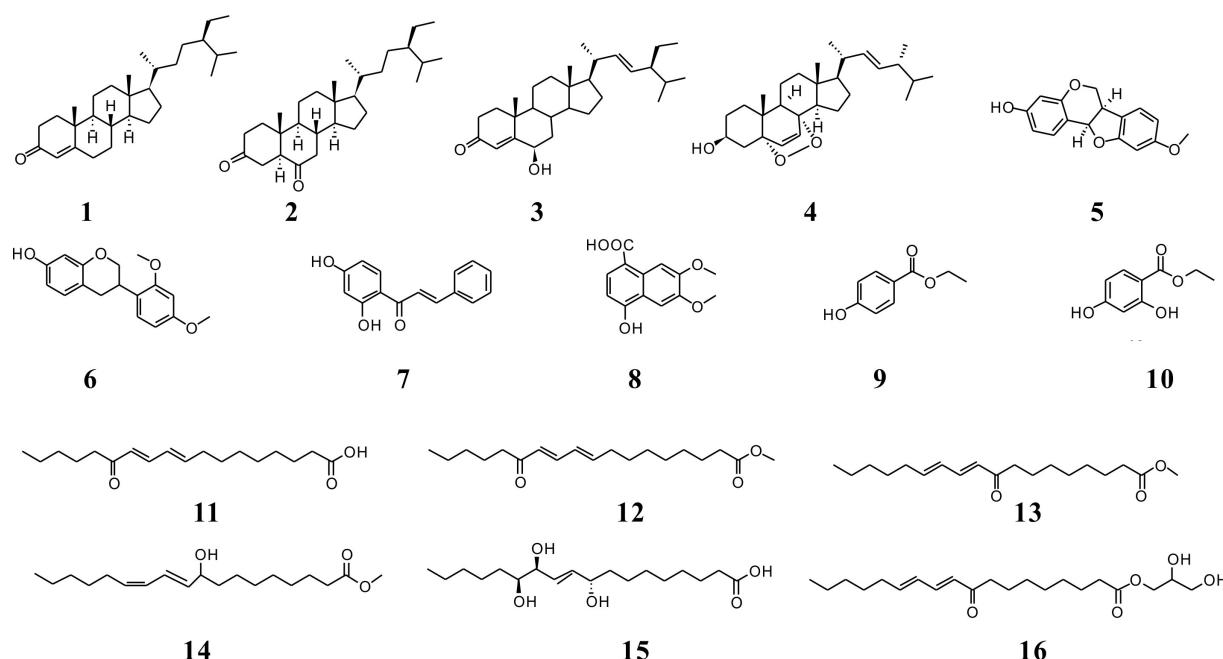


图 1 化合物 1~16 的结构
Fig. 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1~16

1.1.3 试剂 提取分离所用到的溶剂包括乙醇、甲醇、氯仿、乙酸乙酯、丙酮、石油醚等均为分析纯, 半制备高效液相色谱仪所用甲醇、乙腈为色谱纯, 均购自萨恩化学技术(上海)有限公司。氘代氯仿和甲醇试剂均购自萨恩化学技术(上海)有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 提取与萃取 将干燥血人参样品(30 kg)粉碎成粗粉, 用95%乙醇进行加热回流提取3次(3、3、2 h), 减压浓缩得到浸膏(4.7 kg), 浸膏用水分散依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯进行萃取, 分别得到石油醚部位(508 g)、乙酸乙酯部位(2 413 g)和水部位(2 026.8 g)。

1.2.2 石油醚部位分离纯化 取石油醚部位(458 g)经硅胶拌样后, 进行柱色谱梯度洗脱(石油醚:乙酸乙酯=100:0~0:100), 分离得到5个组分(Fr.A~Fr.E)。Fr.B(68.5 g)经过硅胶柱色谱(石油醚:丙酮=100:1~0:100)分离后得到8个组分Fr.B1~Fr.B8。Fr.B4通过凝胶和半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后得到化合物**1**(12.1 mg)、**2**(7.4 mg)、**3**(15.2 mg)、**19**(8.3 mg), Fr.B5通过反相柱层析、凝胶柱层析以及半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后分别得到化合物**4**(6.3 mg)、**5**(19.4 mg)、**20**(8.5 mg)、**21**(5.2 mg)。Fr.C(47.8 g)经硅胶柱层析洗脱(石油

醚:丙酮=50:1~0:50)后, 得到6个组分Fr.C1~Fr.C6。Fr.C3重结晶后得到化合物**17**(200 mg), Fr.C4经MCI脱除色素, 进一步经反复硅胶柱层析和凝胶柱层析纯化后得到化合物**18**(5.8 mg)、**22**(200 mg)。Fr.D(72.9 g)经反相硅胶柱层析洗脱后得到7个组分Fr.D1~Fr.D7, Fr.D2(3.8 g)经凝胶柱层析和半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后得到化合物**6**(8.1 mg)、**7**(6.9 mg)。Fr.D3(11.7 g)经反相柱层析和半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后得到化合物**8**(11.3 mg)、**9**(9.5 mg)、**10**(9.8 mg)。Fr.D4(14.2 g)经硅胶柱层析、凝胶柱层析以及半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后得到化合物**11**(18.3 mg)、**12**(19.8 mg)、**14**(24.2 mg)。Fr.D5(15.6 g)经凝胶柱层析以及半制备高效液相色谱仪纯化后得到化合物**13**(21.2 mg)、**15**(14.8 mg)、**16**(17.1 mg)。化合物**1~16**的结构式如图1所示。

2 化合物的结构鉴定

化合物1 白色粉末, 分子式C₂₉H₄₈O, ESI-MS m/z: 435.1 [M+Na]⁺, ¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H(ppm): 5.74 (1H, s, H-4), 1.20 (3H, s, 19-Me), 0.93 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz, 21-Me),

0.87 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 29-Me), 0.82 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 26-Me), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 27-Me), 0.73 (3H, s, Me-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 35.7 (C-1), 33.8 (C-2), 199.7 (C-3), 123.7 (C-4), 171.7 (C-5), 32.9 (C-6), 32.1 (C-7), 35.6 (C-8), 53.8 (C-9), 38.6 (C-10), 21.0 (C-11), 39.6 (C-12), 42.4 (C-13), 56.0 (C-14), 24.2 (C-15), 29.1 (C-16), 55.9 (C-17), 11.9 (C-18), 17.4 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 18.7 (C-21), 33.9 (C-22), 28.2 (C-23), 36.1 (C-24), 29.7 (C-25), 19.8 (C-26), 19.0 (C-27), 23.1 (C-28), 11.9 (C-29)。以上数据与文献(Li et al., 2008)报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**1**为 β -谷甾酮。

化合物2 白色粉末,分子式 $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 451.6 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 0.98 (3H, s, Me-18), 0.97 (3H, s, Me-19), 0.95 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, Me-27), 0.94 (3H, s, Me-21), 0.82 (3H, t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, Me-29), 0.72 (3H, d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, Me-26)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 38.1 (C-1), 39.4 (C-2), 209.2 (C-3), 37.0 (C-4), 57.5 (C-5), 211.4 (C-6), 46.6 (C-7), 37.4 (C-8), 53.5 (C-9), 41.3 (C-10), 21.7 (C-11), 38.1 (C-12), 43.0 (C-13), 56.0 (C-14), 24.0 (C-15), 28.1 (C-16), 56.6 (C-17), 12.6 (C-18), 11.9 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 18.7 (C-21), 33.8 (C-22), 26.0 (C-23), 45.8 (C-24), 29.1 (C-25), 19.8 (C-26), 19.0 (C-27), 23.0 (C-28), 12.0 (C-29)。以上数据与文献(徐静等, 2009)报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**2**为豆甾烷3,6-二酮。

化合物3 白色粉末,分子式 $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 449.2 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 5.83 (1H, s, H-4), 4.36 (1H, brs, H-6), 2.53 (1H, m, H-2a), 2.39 (1H, m, H-2b), 2.06 (1H, m, H-1a), 2.04 (1H, m, H-12a), 1.98 (1H, m, H-8), 1.87 (1H, m, H-1b), 1.70 (2H, m, H-28), 1.53 (2H, m, H-11), 1.39 (3H, s, 19-Me), 1.30 (1H, m, H-25), 1.25 (1H, m, H-7), 1.16 (1H, m, H-12b), 1.15 (1H, m, H-23), 1.13 (1H, m, H-17), 1.04 (1H, m, H-14), 0.94 (2H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-

21), 0.91 (1H, m, H-9), 0.86 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 26-Me), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 27-Me), 0.82 (3H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 29-Me), 0.76 (3H, s, 18-me)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 37.1 (C-1), 34.3 (C-2), 200.5 (C-3), 126.3 (C-4), 168.6 (C-5), 73.2 (C-6), 38.5 (C-7), 29.7 (C-8), 53.6 (C-9), 38.0 (C-10), 20.9 (C-11), 39.6 (C-12), 42.5 (C-13), 55.8 (C-14), 24.1 (C-15), 28.2 (C-16), 56.1 (C-17), 12.0 (C-18), 19.5 (C-19), 36.1 (C-20), 18.7 (C-21), 33.9 (C-22), 26.0 (C-23), 45.8 (C-24), 29.1 (C-25), 19.8 (C-26), 19.0 (C-27), 23.0 (C-28), 11.9 (C-29)。以上数据与文献(何志恒等, 2006)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**3**为 6β -羟基-豆甾-4-烯-3-酮。

化合物4 无色针晶(甲醇),熔点 177~179 °C,分子式 $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 451.3 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 6.53 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-7), 6.27 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-6), 5.25 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 15.0$ Hz, H-23), 5.17 (1H, dd, $J = 8.4, 15.0$ Hz, H-22), 3.95~4.05 (1H, m, H-3), 1.02 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, Me-21), 0.93 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, Me-28), 0.86 (3H, s, Me-19), 0.85 (3H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, Me-27), 0.84 (3H, s, Me-18), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, Me-26)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 34.6 (C-1), 30.1 (C-2), 66.4 (C-3), 36.9 (C-4), 82.1 (C-5), 135.4 (C-6), 130.7 (C-7), 79.4 (C-8), 51.1 (C-9), 36.9 (C-10), 23.4 (C-11), 39.3 (C-12), 44.5 (C-13), 51.6 (C-14), 20.6 (C-15), 28.6 (C-16), 56.2 (C-17), 12.9 (C-18), 18.1 (C-19), 39.7 (C-20), 20.8 (C-21), 135.2 (C-22), 132.3 (C-23), 42.8 (C-24), 33.1 (C-25), 19.6 (C-26), 19.9 (C-27), 17.5 (C-28)。以上数据与文献(Hybelbauerová et al., 2008)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为($22E$)- $5\alpha,8\alpha$ -epidioxyergosta-6, 22-dien- 3β -ol。

化合物5 黄色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 307.1 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.40 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-1), 7.16 (1H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-7), 6.58 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4, 14.4$ Hz, H-8), 6.48 (1H, dd, $J =$

2.4, 8.4 Hz, H-2), 6.47 (1H, d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, H-4), 6.44 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-10), 5.51 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-11a), 4.26 (1H, dd, $J = 4.8$, 10.8 Hz, H-6 α), 3.63 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8$, 22.2 Hz, H-6 β), 3.56 (1H, m, H-6a)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{c} (ppm): 132.2 (C-1), 109.8 (C-2), 157.2 (C-3), 103.7 (C-4), 156.7 (C-4a), 66.6 (C-6), 39.5 (C-6a), 119.1 (C-6b), 124.8 (C-7), 96.9 (C-8), 161.1 (C-9), 196.4 (C-10), 160.7 (C-10a), 78.6 (C-11a), 112.5 (C-11b), 55.5 (-OMe)。以上数据与文献(Kitagawa et al., 1994)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为美迪紫檀素。

化合物6 无色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 309.4 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.04 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-6'), 6.95 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-5), 6.51 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-3'), 6.47 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4$, 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.40 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4$, 8.4 Hz, H-6), 6.38 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-8), 4.31 (1H, d, $J = 10.2$ Hz, H-2a), 4.02 (1H, t, $J = 10.2$ Hz, H-2b), 3.83 (3H, s, -OMe), 3.82 (3H, s, -OMe), 3.58 (1H, m, H-3), 2.99 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8$, 15.6 Hz, H-4a), 2.87 (1H, dd, $J = 3.6$, 15.6 Hz, H-4b)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{c} (ppm): 31.0 (C-2), 31.6 (C-3), 70.1 (C-4), 130.4 (C-5), 107.8 (C-6), 155.2 (C-7), 103.2 (C-8), 154.9 (C-9), 114.9 (C-10), 121.9 (C-1'), 158.3 (C-2'), 98.7 (C-3'), 159.7 (C-4'), 104.1 (C-5'), 127.5 (C-6'), 55.4 (-OMe), 55.4 (-OMe)。以上数据与文献(Yoon et al., 2004)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为sativan。

化合物7 无色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 263.7 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.89 (3H, m, H-3, H-4, H-5), 7.67 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.45 (2H, br s, H-7, H-8)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{c} (ppm): 134.8 (C-1), 128.6 (C-2, C-6), 129.1 (C-3, C-5), 132.0 (C-4), 191.6 (-C=O), 120.4 (C-7), 144.7 (C-8), 107.9 (C-1'), 162.8 (C-2'), 114.1 (C-3'), 166.1 (C-4'), 130.7 (C-5'), 103.8 (C-6')。以上数据与文献(Mezrag et al., 2013)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**7**为2',4'-二羟基查尔酮。

化合物8 无色针晶(甲醇),熔点 141~143 °C,分子式 $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$, ESI-MS m/z : 249.3 [$\text{M} + \text{H}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.44 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2), 7.43 (1H, s, H-5), 7.20 (1H, s, H-8), 6.85 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-3), 3.80 (3H, s, -OMe), 3.79 (3H, s, -OMe)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{c} (ppm): 140.6 (C-1), 123.9 (C-2), 115.5 (C-3), 151.5 (C-4), 121.1 (C-4a), 107.3 (C-5), 147.8 (C-6), 147.3 (C-7), 113.1 (C-8), 120.9 (C-8a), 56.4 (-OMe), 55.9 (-OMe) 167.7 (-COOH)。以上数据与文献(Zhang et al., 2009)一致,故鉴定化合物**8**为6,7-dimethoxy-4-hydroxy-1-naphthoic acid。

化合物9 淡黄色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 189.1 [$\text{M} + \text{Na}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, DMSO) δ_{H} (ppm): 10.34 (1H, s, 4-OH), 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 6.84 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 4.25 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-7), 1.28 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 8-Me)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, DMSO) δ_{c} (ppm): 121.0 (C-1), 131.8 (C-2, C-6), 115.8 (C-3, C-5), 162.4 (C-4), 60.5 (C-7), 14.7 (C-8), 166.0 (-COO-)。以上数据与文献(张婷婷等,2015)一致,故鉴定化合物**9**为对羟基苯甲酸乙酯。

化合物10 淡黄色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 181.2 [$\text{M}-\text{H}$]⁻。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, DMSO) δ_{H} (ppm): 10.79 (1H, s, 4-OH), 10.51 (1H, s, 2-OH), 7.65 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-6), 6.38 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4$, 8.4 Hz, H-5), 6.30 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-3), 4.30 (2H, q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-7), 1.31 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 8-Me)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, DMSO) δ_{c} (ppm): 104.5 (C-1), 164.7 (C-2), 102.9 (C-3), 163.3 (C-4), 108.8 (C-5), 132.0 (C-6), 61.3 (C-7), 14.6 (C-8), 169.7 (-COO-)。以上数据与文献(Fan et al., 2020)一致,故鉴定化合物**10**为2,4-二羟基苯甲酸乙酯。

化合物11 无色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 293.3 [$\text{M}-\text{H}$]⁻。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.51 (dd, $J = 11.4$, 15.0 Hz, H-11), 6.19 (d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-12), 6.14 (t, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-10), 5.93 (q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-9),

2.57 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-14), 2.37 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2), 2.32 (q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-8), 1.65 (m, H-17), 1.31~1.36 (m, H-3-H-7, H-15, H-16), 0.92 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 178.5 (C-1, C), 33.8 (C-2, CH_2), 24.6 (C-3, CH_2), 28.4 (C-4, CH_2), 29.1 (C-5, CH_2), 28.9 (C-6, CH_2), 29.2 (C-7, CH_2), 29.1 (C-8, CH_2), 142.7 (C-9, CH), 126.9 (C-10, CH), 137.1 (C-11, CH), 129.3 (C-12, CH), 201.1 (C-13, C), 41.0 (C-14, CH_2), 24.3 (C-15, CH_2), 31.4 (C-16, CH_2), 22.5 (C-17, CH_2), 14.0 (C-18, CH_3)。以上数据与文献(陈亚萍等, 2014)报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**11**为($9E, 11E$)-13-oxo-9, 11-octadecadienoic acid。

化合物**12** 无色油状, 分子式 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 307.3 [M-H] $^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.50 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 15.0$ Hz, H-11), 6.18 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-12), 6.11 (1H, t, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-10), 5.91 (1H, q, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-9), 3.68 (3H, s, -OMe), 2.55 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-14), 2.31~2.33 (4H, m, H-2, H-8), 1.63 (2H, m, H-17), 1.30~1.45 (14H, m, H-3-H-7, H-15, H-16), 0.91 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 174.3 (C-1), 34.1 (C-2), 24.9 (C-3), 28.3 (C-4), 29.1 (C-5), 29.0 (C-6), 29.1 (C-7), 29.0 (C-8), 142.7 (C-9), 126.9 (C-10), 137.1 (C-11), 129.4 (C-12), 201.0 (C-13), 41.0 (C-14), 24.3 (C-15), 31.4 (C-16), 22.5 (C-17), 14.0 (C-18), 51.5 (-OMe)。以上数据与文献(Jiang & Gerwick, 1991)报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**12**为($9E, 11E$)-13-oxo-9, 11-octadecadienoic acid methyl ester。

化合物**13** 无色油状, 分子式 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 307.1 [M-H] $^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.15 (1H, m, H-11), 6.19 (2H, m, H-12, H-13), 6.08 (1H, d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, H-10), 3.68 (3H, s, -OMe), 2.55 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-8), 2.31 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2), 2.19 (2H, m, H-14), 1.63 (4H, m, H-3, H-7), 1.45 (2H, m, H-15), 1.30~1.38 (10H, m, H-4, H-5, H-6, H-15, H-16), 0.91 (3H, t, $J =$

7.2 Hz, H-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 174.3 (C-1), 34.1 (C-2), 24.9 (C-3), 29.0 (C-4), 29.1 (C-5), 29.1 (C-6), 24.4 (C-7), 40.4 (C-8), 201.1 (C-9), 127.9 (C-10), 143.0 (C-11), 128.9 (C-12), 145.8 (C-13), 33.1 (C-14), 28.4 (C-15), 31.4 (C-16), 22.5 (C-17), 14.0 (C-18), 51.1 (-OMe)。以上数据与文献(Wu et al., 2011)报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**13**为9-oxo- $10E, 12E$ -octadecadienoic acid methyl ester。

化合物**14** 白色无定形粉末, 分子式 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 309.2 [M-H] $^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 6.49 (1H, dd, $J = 14.4, 11.4$ Hz, H-11), 5.98 (1H, t, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-12), 5.68 (1H, dd, $J = 12.6, 6.0$ Hz, H-10), 5.45 (1H, m, H-13), 4.16 (1H, dd, $J = 11.4, 6.0$ Hz, H-9), 3.67 (3H, s, -OMe), 2.31 (2H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2), 2.18 (2H, dd, $J = 7.8, 15.0$ Hz, H-14), 1.29~1.64 (18H, m, 9× CH_2), 0.90 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 174.3 (C-1), 34.1 (C-2), 25.3 (C-3), 29.1 (C-4), 29.1 (C-5), 29.3 (C-6), 24.9 (C-7), 37.3 (C-8), 72.9 (C-9), 135.8 (C-10), 125.9 (C-11), 127.7 (C-12), 133.0 (C-13), 27.7 (C-14), 29.3 (C-15), 31.5 (C-16), 22.5 (C-17), 14.1 (C-18), 51.5 (-OMe)。以上数据与文献(李江玲等, 2014)报道一致, 故鉴定化合物**14**为9-hydroxy- $10E, 12Z$ -octadecadienoic acid methyl ester。

化合物**15** 无色油状, 分子式 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_5$, ESI-MS m/z : 329.5 [M-H] $^-$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 5.71 (1H, dd, $J = 15.6, 5.4$ Hz, H-10), 5.69 (2H, dd, $J = 15.6, 6.6$ Hz, H-11), 4.07 (1H, m, H-9), 3.98 (1H, m, H-12), 3.37 (1H, m, H-13), 2.29 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2), 1.60 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3), 1.31~1.52 (18H, m, 9× CH_2), 0.88 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-18)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 176.7 (C-1), 34.0 (C-2), 24.8 (C-3), 28.9 (C-4), 29.0 (C-5), 29.3 (C-6), 25.1 (C-7), 36.9 (C-8), 71.7 (C-9), 128.4 (C-10), 136.1 (C-11), 75.2 (C-12), 74.3 (C-13), 32.1 (C-14), 25.6 (C-15), 31.8 (C-16), 22.5 (C-

17), 13.9 (C-18)。以上数据与文献(Choi et al., 2013)报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **15** 为 pinellic acid。

化合物 16 无色油状,分子式 $C_{21}H_{36}O_5$, ESI-MS m/z : 367.4 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H (ppm): 7.16 (1H, m, H-11), 6.20 (2H, m, H-12, H-13), 6.08 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H-10), 4.23 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 4.2 Hz, H-1'a), 4.16 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 6.0 Hz, H-1'b), 3.95 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.72 (1H, dd, J = 11.4, 3.6 Hz, H-3'a), 3.62 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 6.0 Hz, H-3'b), 2.55 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-8), 2.38 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-2), 2.20 (2H, m, H-14), 1.64 (4H, m, H-3, H-7), 1.45 (2H, m, H-15), 1.27~1.34 (10H, m, H-4, H-5, H-6, H-15, H-16), 0.91 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, 18-Me)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C (ppm): 174.2 (C-1), 34.1 (C-2), 24.8 (C-3), 28.8 (C-4), 28.9 (C-5), 29.0 (C-6), 24.2 (C-7), 40.4 (C-8), 201.3 (C-9), 127.8 (C-10), 143.2 (C-11), 128.8 (C-12), 146.0 (C-13), 33.1 (C-14), 28.4 (C-15), 31.4 (C-16), 22.5 (C-17), 14.0 (C-18), 65.2 (C-1'), 70.3 (C-2'), 63.4 (C-3')。以上数据与文献(Kawagishi et al., 2002)报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **16** 为 9-oxo-10E,12E-octadecadienoic acid-(2S)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl ester。

化合物 17 无色块状晶体,熔点 140~142 °C,分子式 $C_{29}H_{50}O$, ESI-MS m/z : 437.3 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H (ppm): 5.35 (1H, m, H-6), 3.53 (1H, m, H-3), 2.31 (1H, dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-7a), 2.27 (1H, dd, J = 12.0, 3.0 Hz, H-7b), 1.01 (3H, s, Me-18), 1.02 (3H, s, Me-19), 0.91 (3H, s, Me-21), 0.88 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, Me-27), 0.82 (3H, t, J = 3.6 Hz, Me-29), 0.70 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, Me-26)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C (ppm): 36.1 (C-1), 29.0 (C-2), 71.9 (C-3), 45.7 (C-4), 140.8 (C-5), 121.5 (C-6), 31.4 (C-7), 31.6 (C-8), 50.2 (C-9), 36.2 (C-10), 26.3 (C-11), 39.7 (C-12), 42.2 (C-13), 56.7 (C-14), 24.2 (C-15), 28.2 (C-16), 56.2 (C-17), 11.8 (C-18), 19.3 (C-19), 19.1 (C-20), 31.8 (C-21), 34.0 (C-22), 23.0 (C-23), 37.2 (C-24), 18.7 (C-25), 12.0 (C-26), 21.2 (C-27),

19.7 (C-28), 12.2 (C-29)。以上数据与文献(刘健等,2018)报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物 **17** 为 β -谷甾醇。

化合物 18 白色粉末,分子式 $C_{30}H_{48}O_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 479.1 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H (ppm): 4.76 (1H, br s, H-29b), 4.63 (1H, br s, H-29a), 3.21 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 11.4 Hz, H-3), 0.99 (3H, s, Me-27), 0.98 (3H, s, Me-23), 0.96 (3H, s, Me-26), 0.85 (3H, s, Me-25), 0.78 (3H, s, Me-24)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C (ppm): 38.7 (C-1), 27.4 (C-2), 79.0 (C-3), 38.9 (C-4), 55.4 (C-5), 18.3 (C-6), 34.3 (C-7), 40.7 (C-8), 50.5 (C-9), 37.2 (C-10), 20.9 (C-11), 25.5 (C-12), 38.4 (C-13), 42.5 (C-14), 30.6 (C-15), 32.2 (C-16), 56.3 (C-17), 49.3 (C-18), 46.9 (C-19), 150.0 (C-20), 29.7 (C-21), 37.0 (C-22), 28.0 (C-23), 15.4 (C-24), 16.1 (C-25), 16.0 (C-26), 14.7 (C-27), 179.3 (C-28), 109.7 (C-29), 19.4 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(Yili et al., 2009)报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **18** 为白桦脂酸。

化合物 19 白色粉末,分子式 $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 463.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H (ppm): 5.60 (1H, s, H-12), 3.25 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 4.8 Hz, H-3), 2.81 (1H, m, H-2a), 2.36 (1H, s, H-9), 2.35 (1H, m, H-2b), 2.16 (1H, m, H-18), 1.38 (3H, s), 1.16 (3H, s), 1.15 (3H, s), 1.03 (3H, s), 0.92 (3H, s), 0.91 (3H, s), 0.88 (3H, s), 0.83 (3H, s)。¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C (ppm): 39.1 (C-1), 23.5 (C-2), 78.8 (C-3), 37.9 (C-4), 54.9 (C-5), 17.5 (C-6), 32.8 (C-7), 45.4 (C-8), 61.8 (C-9), 37.1 (C-10), 200.1 (C-11), 128.1 (C-12), 179.5 (C-13), 43.4 (C-14), 26.4 (C-15), 26.5 (C-16), 32.3 (C-17), 47.6 (C-18), 45.2 (C-19), 31.0 (C-20), 34.4 (C-21), 36.5 (C-22), 28.1 (C-23), 16.3 (C-24), 15.5 (C-25), 18.7 (C-26), 23.4 (C-27), 28.8 (C-28), 33.0 (C-29), 23.4 (C-30)。以上数据与文献(Herath et al., 2001)报道一致,故鉴定化合物 **19** 为 3β -hydroxyolean-12-en-11-one。

化合物 20 黄色油状,分子式 $C_{16}H_{32}O_5$, ESI-MS m/z : 293.1 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz,

CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 7.38 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-1), 6.74 (1H, s, H-7), 6.58 (1H, dd, $J = 2.4, 8.4$ Hz, H-2), 6.45 (1H, s, H-10), 6.44 (1H, d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, H-4), 5.94 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-12a), 5.91 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-12b), 5.49 (1H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-11a), 4.24 (1H, dd, $J = 5.4, 11.4$ Hz, H-6 α), 3.66 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 22.2$ Hz, H-6 β), 3.50 (1H, m, H-6a)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 132.1 (C-1), 109.8 (C-2), 157.2 (C-3), 104.8 (C-4), 156.6 (C-4a), 66.5 (C-6), 40.1 (C-6a), 117.9 (C-6b), 103.7 (C-7), 154.2 (C-8), 148.1 (C-9), 141.7 (C-10), 160.7 (C-10a), 78.5 (C-11a), 112.5 (C-11b), 103.7 (C-12)。以上数据与文献(Lin & Kuo, 1993)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**20**为高丽槐素。

化合物21 黄色粉末,分子式 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_5$, ESI-MS m/z : 299.2 [M-H]⁻。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 8.14 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-4), 7.63 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-2'), 7.01 (1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-3'), 6.29 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-3), 5.60 (1H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2"), 4.85 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-1") , 4.19 (3H, s, 5-OMe), 1.78 (3H, s, 3'a-Me), 1.72 (3H, s, 3'b-Me)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} (ppm): 160.6 (C-2), 112.7 (C-3), 139.6 (C-4), 144.3 (C-5, C-9), 60.8 (5-OMe), 114.5 (C-6), 150.8 (C-7), 126.7 (C-8), 107.5 (C-10), 145.1 (C-2'), 105.1 (C-3'), 70.4 (C-1"), 119.8 (C-2"), 139.7 (C-3"), 25.8 (3'a-Me), 18.0 (3'b-CH₃)。以上数据与文献(邓改改等,2015)一致,故鉴定化合物**21**为珊瑚菜素。

化合物22 无色油状,分子式 $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 255.5 [M-H]⁻。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} (ppm): 2.30 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2), 1.63 (2H, m, H-3), 1.26-1.30 (24H, m, H-4-15), 0.86 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, Me-16)。 ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, DMSO) δ_{C} (ppm): 178.3 (C-1), 34.0 (C-2), 31.8 (C-3), 29.8 (C-4), 29.7 (C-5), 29.7 (C-6), 29.5 (C-7), 29.5 (C-8), 29.5 (C-9), 29.4 (C-10), 29.4 (C-11), 29.3 (C-12), 29.2 (C-13), 25.0 (C-14), 22.4 (C-15), 14.0 (C-16)。以上数据与文献(许莉等,2018)报道一致,故鉴定化合物**22**为棕榈酸。

3 讨论与结论

木蓝属植物的特征性成分主要为黄酮类和硝基丙酰基类化合物。本研究从木蓝属植物血人参(茸毛木蓝的干燥根)的石油醚部位获得了22个单体化合物,主要的结构为5个甾体化合物和7个长链脂肪酸类化合物,而长链脂肪酸主要为十八烷酸及其衍生物在其C-9~C-13位发生不同程度氧化所产生,这是首次从木蓝属植物中报道此类化合物的存在,且含量均相对较大,故可将此类化合物当作木蓝属植物的特征性成分。此外,有文献报道,不管是甾体类化合物,还是碳十八烷酸及其衍生物,通常具有较好的抗炎活性(张俊卿等,2021),结合血人参在贵州民间的解热镇痛用途,初步推测可能与其中含有的此类化合物有必然的关系,下一步的研究中将进行相应的活性验证,希望在明确其特征成分的同时,阐明其具体的活性物质基础,为中药民族药走向现代化提供一定的科学依据。

本文通过对木蓝属植物茸毛木蓝根的化学成分进行研究,特别是对前人研究较少的石油醚部分进行系统分离纯化,进一步完善了该植物的化学结构多样性,为茸毛木蓝的深入开发利用提供了一定的科学基础。

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