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南海疣状柳珊瑚中八放二萜类化学成分研究*

Study on Briarane-type Diterpenoids of Gorgonian Coral *Verrucella umbraculum* from South China Sea

王海鸣, 田光超, 任祥祥**

WANG Hai-ming, TIAN Guang-chao, REN Xiang-xiang**

(广州广电计量检测股份有限公司, 广东广州 510656)

(Guangzhou GRG METROLOGY & TEST CO., LTD, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510656, China)

摘要:【目的】为了证明疣状柳珊瑚(*Verrucella umbraculum*)中的主要化学成分是八放二萜类化合物,并获得结构新颖的八放二萜类化合物。【方法】采用硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20 和反相半制备 HPLC 等方法分离化合物,根据波谱数据以及文献对照方法,确定其结构。【结果】从疣状柳珊瑚分离得到 10 个八放二萜类化合物,鉴定为 junceellin A(1)、renillafoulin A(2)、praelolide(3)、(-)-11 α ,20 α -epoxy-4-deacetyljunceollolide(4)、umbraculolide A(5)、umbraculolide C(6)、junceollolide A(7)、13-deacetylnui-inoalide A(8)、erythrolide T(9)、erythrolide U(10)。【结论】化合物 3~10 为首次从疣状柳珊瑚中分离得到,丰富了该属柳珊瑚中的化学成分类型。

关键词: 珊瑚 疣状柳珊瑚 化学成分 结构鉴定

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Abstract: 【Objective】To prove that the prime chemical components of Gorgonian Coral *Verrucella umbraculum* are briarane-type diterpenoids and *Verrucella umbraculum* from the South China Sea is used to isolate some new briarane-type diterpenoids. 【Methods】The compounds were isolated and purified by silica gel, Sephadex LH-20, and semi-preparative reverse-phase HPLC(C₁₈). Their structures were identified by their spectral data. 【Results】Ten compounds were isolated from *Verrucella umbraculum* and their structures were identified as junceellin A(1); renillafoulin A(2); praelolide(3); (-)-11 α ,20 α -epoxy-4-deacetyljunceollolide (4); umbraculolide A(5); umbraculolide C(6); junceollolide A(7); 13-deacetylnui-inoalide A(8); erythrolide T(9); erythrolide U(10). 【Conclusion】Compounds 3~10 were isolated from *Verrucella umbraculum* for the first time, which not only enriched the types of chemical composition in the genus gorgonian, but also increase the research value of the genus gorgonian.

Key words: corals, *Verrucella umbraculum*, chemical constituents, structure elucidation

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作者简介:王海鸣(1977-),男,工程师,主要从事计量与分析方面的研究。

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** 通讯作者:任祥祥(1984-),男,工程师,主要从事仪器分析方法方面的研究。

0 引言

【研究意义】国际上对药用珊瑚的研究一直非常重视。自 20 世纪 40 年代对珊瑚研究至今,国内外的科学家已从珊瑚中分离得到许多结构新颖且具有显著生物活性的化合物,这些化合物应用前景广阔。柳珊瑚俗称海扇、海鞭、海柳,是珊瑚动物中的一大分支。柳珊瑚形态多样,色泽美丽,广泛分布于世界

热带、亚热带的各海域中。疣状柳珊瑚(*Verrucella umbraculum*)属腔肠动物门(Coelenterata),珊瑚虫纲(Anthozoa),八放珊瑚亚纲(Octocorallia),软珊瑚目(Alcyonacea),柳珊瑚科(Gorgoiidae)动物,它主要分布于中国南海海域。目前,对疣状柳珊瑚的化学成分研究相对比较少^[1~3],因此有必要进一步阐明该柳珊瑚生物体内的主要化学成分。【前人研究进展】在我国生活的柳珊瑚有6科40余种,主要分布在广东、海南、广西沿海。柳珊瑚的有机化合物组成非常复杂,主要可分为萜类化合物、甾类化合物和生物碱类化合物^[4]。近几十年以来,化学家们已经在柳珊瑚中发现了许多令人感兴趣的生物活性物质,这些小分子化合物的潜在药用价值也越来越引起化学家与药理学家的高度重视。【本研究切入点】八放二萜类化合物在柳珊瑚生物中是一类重要化学成分,具有重要的生物特点^[5],本文对疣状柳珊瑚的生物体内的有关化学成分进行研究,并有针对性地研究其中的八放二萜类化合物。【拟解决的关键问题】采用现代色谱分离和光谱分析技术,对疣状柳珊瑚中微量的八放二萜类化合物进行分离,并利用现代波谱手段对其化学结构进行鉴定。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

Brucker Avance 500 型核磁共振波谱仪,高效液相色谱仪 Hitachi L-2400(半制备柱 10 μm ODS, 10 mm \times 250 mm, Alltech ELSD 800 检测器),ESI-MS 质谱仪(Agilent 1200 LC-MS),薄层色谱硅胶与柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工有限公司生产),Sephadex LH-20(Pharmacia Biotech. Sweden),所用试剂均为分析纯。疣状柳珊瑚(*Verrucella umbraculum*)于2008年7月采自中国海南岛,种属经中科院南海海洋研究所李秀保副研究员鉴定,标本存广州广电计量检测股份有限公司实验室。

1.2 方法

用95%的工业酒精将18 kg湿样品室温浸泡,浸泡提取4次,每次浸泡4 d,合并浸提液,减压浓缩,得深褐色粗提物。粗提物进一步用乙酸乙酯萃取,浓缩萃取液得乙酸乙酯萃取物(35 g)。经过乙酸乙酯萃取后的剩余物再用正丁醇萃取,浓缩萃取液得正丁醇萃取物(80 g)。对乙酸乙酯萃取物和正丁醇萃取物采用硅胶柱色谱和半制备高效液相色谱等方法进行分离纯化。

运用¹H NMR、¹³C NMR及文献报道对比方

法,对分离纯化获得的单体化合物进行结构鉴定。

2 实验结果

2.1 化合物1~10的分离纯化

乙酸乙酯萃取物干燥后进行硅胶柱色谱分离,依次用石油醚/乙酸乙酯体系和乙酸乙酯/丙酮体系进行梯度(100:0,80:20,60:40,40:60,20:80,0:100)洗脱,通过薄层色谱(TLC)追踪,合并相同组分。石油醚-乙酸乙酯(1:9)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;石油醚-乙酸乙酯,1:1),再上正相硅胶(200~300目;石油醚-丙酮,1:1),再反复 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿-甲醇,2:8),最后再上正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,9:1),得化合物1(4.6 mg),4(4.9 mg)。石油醚-乙酸乙酯(3:7)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;石油醚-乙酸乙酯,1:1),再反复 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿-甲醇,1:4),再正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,97:3),得化合物2(6.1 mg)。石油醚-乙酸乙酯(3:2)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;石油醚-丙酮,4:1),得化合物3(6.4 mg)。石油醚-乙酸乙酯(3:7)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;石油醚-丙酮,9:1),得化合物5(5.2 mg)。纯丙酮冲柱流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,9:1),再反复 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿-甲醇,2:8),得化合物6(6.3 mg)。

正丁醇萃取物干燥后进行硅胶柱色谱分离,先用氯仿/甲醇/水体系进行梯度(90:10:1~50:50:1)洗脱,通过 TLC 追踪,合并相同组分。氯仿-甲醇(9:1)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,9:1),再反复 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿-甲醇,1:4),最后经 HPLC 进一步纯化(流动相:10%甲醇,90%水;流速:2.0 mL \cdot min⁻¹;ODS 反相柱;增发光检测器),得化合物7(4.1 mg)和8(6.1 mg)。氯仿-甲醇(8:2)流分上正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,9:1),再反复 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿-甲醇,1:4),再上正相硅胶(200~300目;氯仿-甲醇,95:5),得化合物9(10.2 mg)和10(7.1 mg)。

2.2 化合物1~10结构鉴定

化合物1:白色粉末;ESI-MS m/z :581 [M-H]⁻,583 [M+H]⁺;¹H-NMR(500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_{H} :6.12(1H, dd, $J=6.5, 11.0$ Hz, H-3),5.93(1H, s, H-9),5.55(1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-16a),5.42(1H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-2),5.34(1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-16b),5.06(1H, s, H-20a),5.01(1H, q, $J=2.5$ Hz, H-6),4.96(1H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz, H-14),4.74(1H, s, H-20b),4.50

(1H, d, $J = 2.5$ Hz, H-7), 4.48 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, H-4), 3.10 (1H, s, H-10), 2.78 (1H, q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17), 2.30 (3H, s, OAc), 2.05 (3H, s, OAc), 2.03 (3H, s, OAc), 1.98 (3H, s, OAc), 1.81 (2H, m, H-13), 1.68 (2H, m, H-12), 1.27 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-18), 1.10 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ : 174.1 (C-19), 170.5 (COMe), 170.0 (COMe), 169.9 (COMe), 169.7 (COMe), 147.3 (C-11), 134.3 (C-5), 119.5 (C-16), 111.9 (C-20), 82.7 (C-8), 79.2 (C-7), 78.9 (C-3), 77.6 (C-2), 74.6 (C-9), 73.0 (C-14), 63.9 (C-4), 54.0 (C-6), 49.8 (C-17), 47.6 (C-1), 44.1 (C-10), 32.7 (C-13), 27.5 (C-12), 21.0 (COMe), 20.9 (COMe), 20.4 (COMe), 20.3 (COMe), 15.1 (C-15), 7.3 (C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[3]报道的 junceellin A 基本一致。

化合物2: 无色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 463 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 465 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.11 (1H, s, H-14), 5.98 (1H, s, H-13), 5.66 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$, H-6), 5.32 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$, H-9), 5.27 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-7), 4.85 (1H, brs, H-2), 3.43 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-10), 2.60 (2H, m, H-3), 2.47 (2H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17), 2.20 (3H, s, OAc), 2.05 (2H, m, H-4), 1.98 (3H, s, Me-16), 1.91 (3H, s, OAc), 1.36 (3H, s, Me-20), 1.26 (3H, s, Me-15), 1.11 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, Me-18); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ_{C} : 200.7 (C-12), 184.1 (C-19), 170.5 (OAc), 169.7 (OAc), 139.8 (C-14), 136.6 (C-5), 120.5 (C-6), 117.6 (C-13), 82.7 (C-8), 78.8 (C-2), 74.7 (C-7), 69.9 (C-9), 66.6 (C-11), 46.9 (C-1), 42.6 (C-17), 42.0 (C-10), 29.1 (C-3), 26.9 (C-4), 26.8 (C-16), 21.8 (OAc), 21.2 (OAc), 16.6 (C-20), 15.7 (C-15), 7.2 (Me-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[1]报道的 renillafoulin A 基本一致。

化合物3: 白色粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 597 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 599 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.19 (1H, dd, $J = 6.1, 10.0$ Hz, H-3), 5.60 (1H, s, H-9), 5.55 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-16a), 5.42 (1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-2), 5.34 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-16b), 5.00 (1H, q, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-6), 4.96 (1H, t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-14), 4.41 (1H, d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, H-7), 4.48 (1H, d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, H-4), 3.85 (1H, s, H-10), 2.80 (1H, q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17), 2.67 (1H, s, H-20a), 2.46 (1H, s, H-20b), 2.30 (3H, s, OAc), 2.18 (2H, m, H-12), 2.08 (3H, s, OAc), 2.05 (3H, s, OAc),

1.99 (3H, s, OAc), 1.91 (1H, m, H-13a), 1.88 (1H, m, H-13b), 1.37 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-18), 1.20 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ : 174.1 (C-19), 170.1 (COMe), 170.0 (COMe), 169.5 (COMe), 169.5 (COMe), 134.3 (C-5), 119.5 (C-16), 82.7 (C-8), 79.2 (C-7), 78.9 (C-4), 74.0 (C-14), 72.9 (C-2), 71.0 (C-9), 64.0 (C-3), 56.3 (C-11), 54.0 (C-6), 51.4 (C-20), 49.8 (C-17), 47.1 (C-1), 41.1 (C-10), 29.5 (C-12), 24.7 (C-13), 21.1 (COMe), 20.9 (COMe), 20.5 (COMe), 20.3 (COMe), 14.1 (C-15), 7.3 (C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[6]报道的 praellolide 基本一致。

化合物4: 黄色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 507 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 509 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 5.61 (1H, q, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-6), 5.31 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, H-7), 5.27 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-9), 5.04 (1H, s, H-20a), 4.92 (1H, s, H-20b), 4.84 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-2), 4.66 (1H, t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-14), 3.45 (1H, $J = 5.7$ Hz, H-10), 2.45 (1H, q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17), 2.38 (2H, m, H-12), 2.34 (1H, m, H-4a), 2.38 (2H, m, H-12), 2.22 (3H, s, OAc), 2.18 (1H, m, H-4b), 2.12 (2H, m, H-13), 2.06 (3H, s, H-16), 1.99 (3H, s, OAc), 1.91 (3H, s, OAc), 1.78 (2H, m, H-3), 1.12 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-18), 1.10 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR (CDCl_3 , 125 MHz) δ : 174.1 (C-19), 171.1 (COMe), 170.9 (COMe), 170.5 (COMe), 144.2 (C-5), 122.4 (C-6), 81.7 (C-8), 79.2 (C-9), 78.2 (C-7), 75.9 (C-2), 74.2 (C-14), 66.3 (C-11), 60.4 (C-20), 48.1 (C-1), 42.8 (C-17), 41.1 (C-10), 32.5 (C-12), 29.4 (C-13), 28.5 (C-16), 24.8 (C-3), 24.9 (C-4), 21.7 (COMe), 21.1 (COMe), 21.0 (COMe), 15.1 (C-15), 7.4 (C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[7]报道的 (-)-11 α , 20 α -epoxy-4-deacetyljunceellolide 基本一致。

化合物5: 红色油状物; ESI-MS m/z : 491 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 493 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 5.61 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, H-7), 5.57 (1H, q, $J = 10.2$ Hz, H-6), 5.27 (1H, d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-9), 5.04 (1H, s, H-20a), 4.92 (1H, s, H-20b), 4.82 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-2), 4.76 (1H, t, $J = 4.7$ Hz, H-14), 3.09 (1H, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-10), 2.45 (1H, q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17),

3.00(1H, m, H-12a), 2.31(3H, s, OAc), 2.24(1H, m, H-4a), 2.19(1H, m, H-12b), 2.18(1H, m, H-4b), 2.02(3H, s, H-16), 1.96(3H, s, OAc), 1.94(3H, s, OAc), 2.12(2H, m, H-13), 1.84(2H, m, H-3), 1.16(3H, s, H-15), 1.12(3H, d, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-18); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 176.1(C-19), 170.5(COMe), 170.4(COMe), 170.0(COMe), 150.3(C-11), 145.2(C-5), 120.4(C-6), 113.2(C-20), 83.2(C-8), 78.1(C-7), 74.4(C-14), 74.4(C-2), 71.2(C-9), 46.9(C-1), 42.8(C-17), 42.1(C-10), 31.5(C-12), 29.4(C-13), 26.8(C-3), 26.5(C-16), 26.5(C-4), 21.7(COMe), 21.1(COMe), 21.0(COMe), 15.6(C-15), 6.6(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[8]报道的 umbraculolide A 基本一致。

化合物6:黄色油状物;ESI-MS m/z : 525 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 527 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR(500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 5.78(1H, s, H-9), 5.62(1H, d, $J = 7.8\text{Hz}$, H-2), 5.50(1H, s, H-16a), 5.24(1H, s, H-16b), 5.11(1H, d, $J = 2.5\text{Hz}$, H-7), 5.01(1H, q, $J = 2.5\text{Hz}$, H-6), 4.93(1H, s, H-20a), 4.86(1H, t, $J = 5.0\text{Hz}$, H-14), 4.41(1H, s, H-20b), 3.45(1H, s, H-10), 3.08(1H, q, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-17), 2.52(1H, m, H-3a), 2.29(1H, m, H-12a), 2.20(1H, m, H-12b), 2.15(3H, s, OAc), 2.02(1H, m, H-4a), 1.96(3H, s, OAc), 1.94(3H, s, OAc), 1.73(2H, m, H-13), 1.67(1H, m, H-4b), 1.62(1H, m, H-3b), 1.33(3H, d, $J = 10.0\text{Hz}$, H-18), 1.02(3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 174.1(C-19), 171.5(COMe), 170.5(COMe), 169.9(COMe), 149.3(C-11), 141.3(C-5), 120.5(C-16), 109.9(C-20), 82.0(C-8), 78.2(C-7), 75.6(C-9), 74.5(C-14), 74.6(C-2), 68.0(C-6), 50.8(C-17), 48.6(C-1), 43.1(C-10), 33.5(C-12), 30.9(C-3), 30.3(C-4), 27.7(C-13), 21.5(COMe), 20.9(COMe), 20.4(COMe), 14.5(C-15), 8.6(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[9]报道的 umbraculolide C 基本一致。

化合物7:黄色油状物;ESI-MS m/z : 539 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 541 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR(500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 5.98(1H, $J = 10.0\text{Hz}$, H-9), 5.94(1H, s, H-16a), 5.65(1H, s, H-16b), 5.32(1H,

d, $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$, H-2), 5.09(1H, s, H-20a), 5.03(1H, t, $J = 5.0\text{Hz}$, H-14), 4.94(1H, d, $J = 2.5\text{Hz}$, H-6), 4.75(1H, s, H-20b), 4.45(1H, d, $J = 5.5\text{Hz}$, H-7), 3.34(1H, m, H-3a), 3.05(1H, s, H-10), 1.58(1H, m, H-3b), 2.78(1H, q, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-17), 2.29(2H, m, H-12), 2.25(3H, s, OAc), 2.09(3H, s, OAc), 2.09(3H, s, OAc), 1.80(1H, m, H-13a), 1.70(1H, m, H-13b), 1.28(3H, d, $J = 10.0\text{Hz}$, H-18), 1.12(3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 173.8(C-19), 170.5(COMe), 169.5(COMe), 167.9(COMe), 147.3(C-11), 137.3(C-5), 117.5(C-16), 111.9(C-20), 97.2(C-4), 81.9(C-8), 78.7(C-7), 78.4(C-9), 74.5(C-14), 72.6(C-2), 55.4(C-6), 50.8(C-17), 47.6(C-1), 44.1(C-10), 40.9(C-3), 32.5(C-12), 27.7(C-13), 21.5(COMe), 21.2(COMe), 20.9(COMe), 14.7(C-15), 7.1(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[10]报道的 juncecellolide A 基本一致。

化合物8:白色粉末;ESI-MS m/z : 541 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 543 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR(500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 5.79(1H, s, H-9), 5.57(1H, d, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-2), 5.51(1H, t, $J = 5.0\text{Hz}$, H-14), 5.50(1H, d, $J = 2.0\text{Hz}$, H-16a), 5.07(1H, d, $J = 2.0\text{Hz}$, H-16b), 5.25(1H, d, $J = 2.2\text{Hz}$, H-7), 5.00(1H, d, $J = 9.8\text{Hz}$, H-6), 3.08(1H, d, $J = 6.8\text{Hz}$, H-10), 3.08(1H, q, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-17), 2.67(1H, s, H-20a), 2.52(1H, m, H-3a), 2.31(1H, s, H-20b), 2.27(1H, m, H-3b), 2.18(2H, m, H-12), 2.16(2H, m, H-13), 2.12(3H, s, OAc), 2.02(3H, s, OAc), 2.01(3H, s, OAc), 1.88(1H, m, H-4a), 1.58(1H, m, H-4b), 1.45(3H, d, $J = 7.0\text{Hz}$, H-18), 1.16(3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 174.1(C-19), 170.8(COMe), 170.3(COMe), 169.5(COMe), 141.3(C-5), 118.5(C-16), 80.7(C-8), 77.8(C-7), 74.0(C-14), 73.9(C-2), 69.5(C-9), 67.9(C-6), 58.3(C-11), 51.4(C-20), 49.6(C-1), 49.5(C-17), 41.1(C-10), 32.0(C-3), 31.0(C-12), 30.7(C-13), 24.5(C-4), 21.4(COMe), 21.3(COMe), 21.0(COMe) 14.1(C-15), 8.3(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[11]报道的 13-deacetylunui-inoalide A 基本一致。

化合物9:白色粉末;ESI-MS m/z : 553 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 555 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR(500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.71(1H, d, $J = 10.4\text{Hz}$, H-14), 6.04(1H, d, $J = 10.4\text{Hz}$, H-13), 5.66(1H, s, H

—9), 5.55(1H, s, H-16a), 5.47(1H, s, H-16b), 5.43(1H, d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, H-4), 5.11(1H, s, H-7), 4.91(1H, d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-6), 4.08(1H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-10), 3.69(1H, m, H-3), 3.24(1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-2), 3.18(1H, q, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-17), 2.18(3H, s, OAc), 2.17(3H, s, OAc), 2.07(3H, s, OAc), 1.37(3H, s, H-20), 1.25(3H, d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-18), 1.16(3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 196.1(C-12), 175.1(C-19), 171.0(COMe), 170.3(COMe), 170.0(COMe), 153.0(C-14), 141.3(C-5), 126.1(C-13), 118.5(C-16), 82.1(C-11), 80.7(C-8), 80.5(C-9), 79.8(C-7), 69.5(C-4), 67.9(C-6), 64.4(C-2), 55.2(C-3), 45.5(C-17), 43.1(C-10), 40.3(C-1), 21.4(C-20), 21.4(COMe), 21.3(COMe), 21.0(COMe), 17.1(C-15), 9.3(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[12]报道的 erythrolide T 基本一致。

化合物10: 白色粉末; ESI-MS m/z : 511 $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^-$, 513 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; ^1H -NMR(500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{H} : 6.68(1H, d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, H-14), 6.03(1H, d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, H-13), 5.76(1H, s, H-9), 5.45(1H, s, H-16a), 5.17(1H, s, H-16b), 5.17(1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-7), 4.76(1H, d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, H-6), 4.26(2H, m, H-2), 4.18(1H, s, H-10), 3.43(1H, m, H-3), 3.08(1H, q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-17), 3.07(1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-2), 2.76(1H, m, H-4a), 2.63(1H, m, H-4b), 2.08(3H, s, OAc), 1.37(3H, s, H-20), 1.31(3H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-18), 1.08(3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR(CDCl_3 , 125MHz) δ : 194.5(C-12), 175.6(C-19), 171.8(C-1), 169.0(COMe), 153.6(C-14), 137.3(C-5), 124.1(C-13), 119.5(C-16), 81.1(C-11), 80.5(C-9), 80.0(C-8), 78.8(C-7), 67.9(C-6), 62.4(C-2), 61.0(C-2), 54.2(C-3), 45.5(C-17), 41.1(C-10), 40.6(C-1), 37.5(C-4), 21.6(C-20), 21.4(COMe), 16.4(C-15), 9.5(C-18)。以上波谱数据与文献[12]报道的 erythrolide U 基本一致。

3 结论

本研究对采自中国海南岛的疣状柳珊瑚中八放二萜类化合物进行了研究, 从中获得了 junceellin A(1)、renillafoulin A(2)、praelolide(3)、(-)-11 α , 20 α -epoxy-4-deacetyljunceellolide(4)、umbraculolide A(5)、umbraculolide C(6)、junceellolide A(7)、13-deacetylunui-inoalide A(8)、erythrolide T(9)、erythrolide U(10)等 10 个八放二萜类化合物, 其中化合物3~10 为首次从疣状柳珊瑚中分离得到。本研究

也证明了该柳珊瑚中的主要化学成分是八放二萜类化合物, 同时丰富了该属柳珊瑚中的化学成分类型, 为进一步研究该属柳珊瑚提供了参考资料。

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