- •全国高等医药院校药学类实验双语教材
- ●教育部普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

天然药物化学实验与指导

EXPERIMENT AND GUIDE FOR NATURE PRODUCT CHEMISTRY 主编 梁敬钰

中国医药科技出版社

全国高等医约院校药学类实验双语教材教育部普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

天然药物化学实验与指导

(供药学类和中药学类专业用)

主 编 梁敬钰

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

冯 锋 (中国药科大学)

叶文才 (中国药科大学)

陈 莉 (中国药科大学)

陈佩东 (南京中医药大学)

孟正木 (中国药科大学)

殷志琦 (中国药科大学)

梁敬钰 (中国药科大学)

蒋建勤 (中国药科大学)

中国医费科技出版社

登记证号: (京) 075 号

内 容 提 要

(天然药物化学) 是运用现代科学理论与技术对各类天然药物的药效物质基础进行 化学研究的一门课程。(天然药物化学实验指导) 是《天然药物化学》的实验课教材、 由实验室安全守则、天然药化实验中常用方法及仅器设备、天然药化实验实例、附录、 参考文献和中英文索引六个部分组成。其中,天然药化实验中常用方法及仪器设备和天 然药化实验实例这两个核心部分用中英双语编写,以满足天然药物化学实验的双语教学 要求,有助于提高学生的专业英语水平

国书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

天然药物化学实验与指导/梁敬钰主编。—北京:中国医药科技出版社, 2003.7 全国高等医药院校药学类实验双语教材 ISBN 7-5067-2746-3

1. 天... □. 梁... □. 药物化学一化学实验—医学院校—教材 Ⅳ. R914 - 33

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 050043 号

中国医药科技出版社 出版 (北京市海淀区文慧园北路甲22号) (邮政编码100088) 北京友谊印刷有限公司 印刷 全国各地新华书店 经销

开本 787×1092mm ¹/₁₆ 印张 6 ³/₄ 字数 143 干字 印数 1-5000 2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 11.00元

本社图书如存在印装质量问题,请与本社联系调换(电话:01062244206)

全国高等医药院校药学类教材编委会 (第一届)

名誉主任委员 名誉副主任委员

主任委员副主任委员

副

+

任

吴阶平 蒋正华 卢嘉锡

名誉副主任委员 郑筱萸 林蕙青

主 任 委 员 吴晓明(中国药科大学校长)

吴春福 (沈阳药科大学校长)

黄泰康 (中国医药科技出版社社长兼总编)

彭师奇(北京大学药学院院长)

叶德泳 (复旦大学药学院副院长)

张志荣 (四川大学华西药学院院长)

委 员 (按姓氏笔画排列)

丁 红(山西医科大学药学院院长)

王广基 (中国药科大学副校长)

史录文 (北京大学医学部副主任)

朱景申(华中科技大学同济药学院教授)

朱家勇 (广东药学院院长)

刘永琼(武汉化工学院药学系副主任)

吴继洲 (华中科技大学同济药学院院长)

杨世民(西安交通大学药学院院长)

罗向红 (沈阳药科大学教务处副处长)

梁 仁 (广东药学院教授)

娄红祥(山东大学药学院院长)

姜远英 (第二军医大学药学院院长)

姚文兵(中国药科大学教务处处长)

曾 苏(浙江大学药学院院长)

全国高等医药院校药学类教材编写办公室

主 任 姚文兵(中国药科大学教务处处长)

罗向红 (沈阳药科大学教务处副处长)

程牛亮(山西医科大学教务处处长)

连建华 (广东药学院教务处副处长)

编写说明

为适应我国高等医药教育的改革和发展、满足市场竞争和医药管理体制对药学教育的要求,全国高等医药院校药学类教材编委会组织编写了"全国高等医药院校药学类教材"。

本系列教材是在充分向各医药院校调研、总结归纳当前药学教育迫切需要补充一些教学内容的基础上提出编写宗旨的。本系列教材的编写宗旨是:药学特色鲜明、具有前瞻性、能体现现代医药科技水平的高质量的药学教材。也希望通过教材的编写帮助各院校培养和推出一批优秀的中青年业务骨干,促进药学院校之间的校际间的业务交流。

参加本系列教材的编写单位有:中国药科大学、沈阳药科大学、北京大学药学院、广东药学院、华西医科大学药学院、山西 医科大学、同济医科大学药学院、复旦大学药学院、西安交通大 学药学院、山东大学药学院等数十所药学院校。

教材的编写尚存在一些不足,请各院校师生提出指正。

全国高等医药院校药学类 教材编写办公室 2001.9.3 实验教学是高等药学院校最基本的教学形式之一,对培养学生科学的思维与方法、创新意识与能力,全面推进素质教育有着重要的作用。飞速发展的科学技术,已成为主导社会进步的重要因素。高等药学院校必须不断更新教学内容,以学科发展的前沿知识充实实验课程内容。

近年来,中国药科大学坚持以研究促教改,通过承担教育部"世行贷款——21世纪初高等教育教学改革项目"及立项校内教改课题等多种方式,调动了广大教师投身教学改革的积极性,将转变教师的教育思想观念与教学内容、教学方法的改革紧密结合起来,取得了实效。此次推出的国家"十五"规划教材——药学专业双语实验教学系列,是广大教师长期钻研实验课程教学体系,改革教学内容,实现教育创新的重要成果。他们站在21世纪教育、科技和社会发展趋势的高度,对药学专业实验课程的教学内容进行了"精选"、"整合"和"创新",强调对学生的动手能力、创新思维、科学素养等综合素质的全面培养。这套教材具有以下的特点:

- 1. 教材将各学科的实验内容进行了广泛的"精选",既体现了高等药学教育"面向世界、面向未来、面向现代化",也考虑到我国药学教育的现状与实际;既体现了各门实验课程自身的独立性、系统性和科学性、又充分考虑到各门实验课程之间的联系与衔接,有助于学生在教学大纲规定的实验教学学时内掌握基本操作技术,提高动手能力,养成严谨、求实、创新的科学态度。
- 2. 教材中新增的综合性、设计性实验有利于学生全面了解和综合掌握本门实验课程的教学内容。这一举措既满足了学生个性发展的需要,更注重培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力和创新意识。
- 3. 教材中适当安排一些反映药学学科发展前沿的实验,有利于学生在掌握实验基本技术的同时,对药学学科的新进展、新技术有所了解,激发他们学习药学知识与相关学科的兴趣。
- 4. 教材以实践教学为突破口,采用双语体系编写,为实验课程改革构建数字化、信息化和外语教学的平台,有利于提高学生的科技英语水平。通过我校多年的药学系列实验课程双语教学实践,证明学生完全能够接受此套教材的教学。

国家十五规划教材——药学专业双语实验教学系列教材的陆续出版,必

将对推动我国高等药学教育的健康发展,产生积极而深远的影响。由于采用 双语体系编写药学教学实验丛书尚属首次,缺乏经验,在内容选择及编写方 法上的不妥之处,在所难免。欢迎从事药学教育的同行们批评赐教。

多晚奶

(中国药科大学校长、博士、教授、博士生导师) 2003年1月于南京

前 言

《天然药物化学》是运用现代科学理论与技术对各类天然药物的药效物质基础进行化学研究的一门课程。在我国,天然药物资源十分丰富,达12800种以上;天然药物化学是以寻找和发现天然药物中理想的药效活性成分和重要的前导化合物为目的的化学研究,在以天然物为来源的新药研发中,占有重要的地位。

《天然药物化学实验指导》是《天然药物化学》的实验课教材,由实验室安全守则、天然药化实验中常用方法及仪器设备、天然药化实验实例、附录、参考文献和中英文索引六个部分组成。其中,天然药化实验中常用方法及仪器设备和天然药化实验实例这两个核心部分用中英双语编写,以满足天然药物化学实验的双语教学要求,有助于提高学生的专业英语水平。

《天然药物化学实验指导》主要适用于医药院校药学类和中药学类本科学生学习使用,也可用作成人教育和自学的参考教材。

本教材由梁敬钰教授担任主编。具体章节编写分工如下:"第三部分天然药化实验实例"中,实验一和实验三由陈莉编写,实验二和实验六由冯锋编写,实验四和实验五由蒋建勤编写,实验八由殷志琦编写,实验九由叶文才编写,实验十由孟正木编写,实验十一和附录2由陈佩东编写;其余各部分(包括天然药化实验实例中实验七)都由梁敬钰负责编写。

应用多年的,由天然药物化学教研室编写的"天然药物化学实验"讲义是教研室许多教师的心血结晶,对本教材的编写具有极为宝贵的参考价值;除编写组成员外参加编写的还有博士研究生魏秀丽、硕士研究生王奇志、刘净等;本书编写中,始终得到出版社和各位同行专家的热情鼓励和支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

在编写的过程中,我们做了很大努力,但由于编者学术水平和编写能力有限,特别是双语部分是首次尝试,不当和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大师生和读者予以指正。

编 者 2002年12月

Preface

Experimental teaching is one of the most fundamental teaching means in pharmaceutical colleges, playing an important role in training scientific thoughts and methods, creative consciousness and ability of the students as well as in promoting quality – oriented education in all – round way. Fast – advancing science and technology has come to be an important factor in dominating social progress. Teaching materials must be updated continually in pharmaceutical colleges, especially enriching the materials of experimental courses with the most advanced knowledge in the subject.

In recent years, China Pharmaceutical University have been stressing the promotion of teaching reform on the basis of research, succeeding in stimulating teachers' enthusiasm for teaching reform by various means such as undertaking the project of teaching reform in higher education at the beginning of 21st century sponsored financially by World Bank and entrusted by the Ministry of Education as well as approving and ratifying internal programs on teaching reform. Meanwhile, it yields fruits to integrate the transforming of teachers' educational ideology into the reform of teaching materials and methods. This series of textbook of national "Tenth – five" planning – bilingual pharmaceutical experimental teaching series, is an important achievement made through studying ueaching system of experimental courses for long, reforming teaching materials and carrying out educational innovation of all the teachers concerned.

Meeting the new demands for education, science and technology and social growth, they select, integrate and innovate the teaching materials of pharmaceutical experimental courses, stressing the overall cultivation of comprehensive qualities, including experimental ability, creative thought and scientific attainments. This set of textbook possesses the following features:

1. These textbooks make an extensive "selection" of the experimental materials of each subject, reflecting the goal of facing the world, facing the future and facing the modernization in higher pharmaceutical education, and taking into account the status quota and reality of our pharmaceutical education; meanwhile embodying the individuality, systematicness and scientificalness of each experimental courses, which helps the students to grasp basic techniques of operation within the class hours of experimental teaching prescribed by teaching syllabus and to improve their experimental ability and finally to cultivate a scientific approach of precision, practicality and creation.

- 2. The comprehensive designing experiments newly supplemented in the textbooks help the students to learn totally and grasp comprehensively the teaching materials of the experimental courses, which not only meets the students' needs for individual development but also trains their ability to analyze and solve problems and cultivates their creative consciousness.
- 3. Some experiments representing the latest development in pharmacy are properly included in the textbooks, which helps the students to learn about new advance and technology in pharmacy and to further arouse their interests in studying pharmacy and relevant subjects while grasping some basic techniques of experiment.
- 4. The textbooks take experimental teaching as starting point and are compiled in a system of bilingualism and aim to set up a platform of digitalization, information and foreign language teaching for the purpose of reforming experimental courses, which serves to enhance the students' level of technological English. It has been proved that the students have no difficulty being adapted to the teaching of this set of textbook through many years of bilingual teaching practice carried out in a series of pharmaceutical experimental courses of our university.

The successive publishing of the series of textbooks used for bilingual pharmaceutical experimental teaching – the national "Tenth—five" planning textbooks, will surely produce good and far – reaching influence in promoting the sound development of higher pharmaceutical education of our country. Since it is the first time that we have compiled this series of textbook of pharmaceutical teaching experiment in a bilingual system, we lack experience and thus some defects in choice of materials and way of compilation are inevitable. Experts engaged in pharmaceutical education are welcome to give any criticisms and advice.

Wu Xiaoming

Ph. D, prof., and supervisor of doctoral candidates
President of China Pharmaceutical University
Nanjing
Jan, 2003

目 录

实验室安全守则	(1)
第一部分 天然药化实验中常用方法及仪器设备	
(一) 提取	(2)
1. 提取	(2)
2. 过滤	(2)
3. 浓缩	(4)
I. Extraction	(4)
1. Extraction	(4)
2. Filtration ·····	(5)
3. Concentrate	(5)
(二) 分离、纯化方法	(6)
1. 萃取	(6)
2. 脱盐、去叶绿素	
3. 离心薄层色谱法	
4. 液相柱层析	
5. 重结晶	(8)
II . Several methods in separation and purification	
1.Extraction	(9)
2. Desalting and removal of chlorophyll	(9)
3. Centrifugal Thin-Layer Chromatography	(10)
4. Liquid column chromatography	(11)
(三) 天然化合物的理化数据、波谱数据的测定与结构鉴定	(12)
第二部分 天然药化实验实例	
实验一 天然化合物的重结晶和样品的干燥	(14)
1 Recrystallization of natural compounds and drying of samples	(15)
实验二 TLC 铺板、干燥、活化、色谱用硅胶柱的填装	(16)
2 The preparation, Drying and Activation of silica TLC & The preparation of	
silica column for chromatography	(19)
实验三 芦丁和槲皮素的提取、分离和结构鉴定	(23)
3 Extraction, Isolation & Identification of Rutin and Quercetin	(27)

实验四	葛根中异黄酮类化合物的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(30)
4	Extraction, Isolation and Identification of Isoflavonoids in Pueraria Radix	(32)
实验五	苦参碱和氧化苦参碱的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(34)
5	Extraction, Isolation and Identification of Matrine and Oxymatrine	(36)
实验六	粉防己生物碱的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(38)
6	Extraction, Isolation and Identification of "Fen Fang Ji" Alkaloids	(42)
实验七	紫杉烷二萜成分的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(46)
7	Extraction, Isolation & Identification of Taxane Diterpenoids	(50)
实验八	青蒿素的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(53)
8	Extraction, Isolation, Chemical & Identification of Artemisinin	
	(Qinghaosu) ·····	(56)
实验九	穿心莲内酯的提取、分离与结构鉴定及亚硫酸氢钠加成物的制备	(58)
9	Isolation and Identification of Andrographolide and the Adduct of	
	Andrographolide with sodium hydrogen sulfite	
实验十	人参皂苷的提取、分离与结构鉴定	(63)
10	Isolation and Identification of Ginsenosides	
实验十	一 天然产物化学成分系统预试验	(69)
11	The systemic preparative test on chemical components of nature products	(76)
附录 …		(84)
1. 常	田子相及为日子公业日子	(84)
2. 常	田 E R LLM T + X R II +	(88)
3. NI	MR 谱测定常用氘代溶剂及其溶剂杂质峰 (¹ H 的 ¹³ C) 和水峰 (谱图和数据)	
••		(90)
参考文章	狀	(02)

实验室安全守则

天然药物化学实验是天然药物化学课程的重要组成部分,是更好掌握天然药物有效成分提取、分离和检验的基本操作技能,是提高学生分析和解决问题能力,使同学进一步理论联系实际,养成严密科学态度和良好工作作风必不可少的教学环节,为此,提出如下实验须知:

- 1. 遵守实验室制度、维护实验室安全。不违章操作,严防爆炸、着火、中毒、触电、漏水等事故的发生。若发生事故应立即报告指导教师。
- 2. 实验前做好预习,明确实验内容,了解实验的基本原理和方法,安排好当天计划,争取准时结束,实验时应养成及时记录的习惯,凡是观察到的现象有和结构以及有关的重量、体积、温度或其他数据,应立即如实记录。实验完毕后认真总结,写好报告,提取纯化所得单体产物包好,贴上标签(写下日期、样品名称、纯度、m.p.、b.p.、TLC、重量)交给老师。
- 3. 实验室中保持安静,不许大声喧嚷,不许抽烟,不迟到不随便离开,实验台面应保持清洁,使用过的仪器及时清洗干净后,存放实验柜内。废弃的固体和滤纸等丢入废物缸内,绝不能丢入水槽和窗外,以免堵塞和影响环境卫生。
- 4. 公用仪器及药品用完后立即归还原处, 破损仪器应填写破损报告单、注明原因。将实验台、地面打扫干净, 倒清废物缸, 检查水、电 (是否关闭水龙头, 拉下总电闸刀, 拔下电插头)。关闭门窗。

第一部分 天然药化实验中常用 方法及仪器设备

(一) 提取

1. 提取

提取分离就是尽量使需要的成分和不需要的成分分开,去粗取精。植物体内的成分是由复杂的化学成分所组成,其中有药用价值的是生物碱、萜类、甾体、苷类、黄酮体、蒽醌、香豆素、有机酸、氨基酸、单糖、低聚糖、多糖、蛋白质、酶及鞣质等。而纤维素、叶绿素、蜡、油脂、树脂和树胶等有经济价值的成分,在研究植物生理活性成分时作为杂质除去。以下介绍一些提取分离所需成分、去除杂质的常用方法。

1.1 水提取

水提取可分为水煎、水浸和水渗漉三种,也可用酸水或碱水提取。碱性、酸性或苷类化合物,如小檗碱、甘草酸、芸香苷等,较溶于水,可选用水为提取溶剂。但是用水提取时,提取液中杂质较多(如无机盐、蛋白质、糖和淀粉等),不利于进一步分离。因此,有些化合物虽能溶于水,但为了使杂质尽量少带出来,也常常用有机溶剂提取。

1.2 有机溶剂提取

有机溶剂提取常采用回流提取法、索氏提取法、浸渍法和渗漉法。可采用几种极性不同的溶剂,由低极性到高极性分步提取,使各成分以其在不同极性溶剂中溶解度的差异而得到分离。也可采用单一溶剂提取。因乙醇溶解性能好,对植物细胞的穿透能力强,单一提取的常用溶剂为不同浓度的乙醇、浓度根据被提取物质的性质而定。

1.3 酸碱处理

如果要分离成分是酸性或碱性化合物,常可向提取溶剂中加适量的酸或碱,使其成盐或游离,以便提取。有些化合物遇酸碱发生反应,生成物溶解性改变,且反处理后可回复,也有利于提取分离。

1.4 水蒸气蒸馏

挥发油和某些挥发性成分能用水蒸气蒸馏得到。如麻黄碱就可以用水蒸气蒸馏法从麻 黄中直接蒸馏出来。

几种常见提取方法的装置见图 1-1~图 1-4。

2. 过滤

过滤是从液体中分离固体的简单方法,常用于去除溶液中的不溶物和提取后去除药渣。通常,过滤的操作是通过滤纸和漏斗来实现的,有时也会采用柱过滤。常见的抽滤装置见图 1-5~图 1-6。



图 1-1 热回流提取装置 1

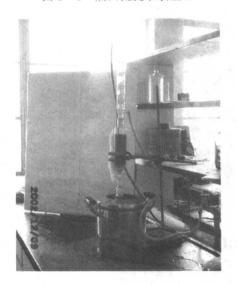


图 1-3 索氏提取装置

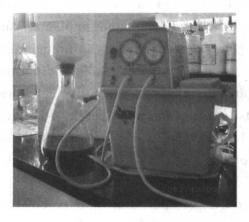


图 1-5 布氏抽滤装置

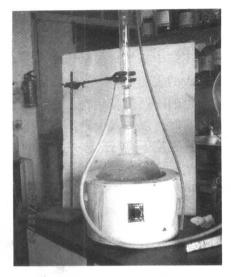


图 1-2 热回流提取装置 2



图 1-4 渗漉桶

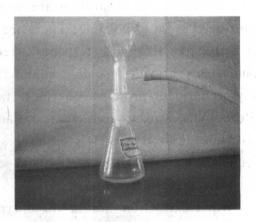


图 1-6 结晶抽滤装置

3. 浓缩

提取液的浓缩通常用旋转蒸发法和冷冻干燥法。对于绝大多数化学实验室来说,旋转蒸发仪并不陌生,其过程是样品溶液在减压条件下降低沸点,而样品的旋转可使溶剂蒸发时具有最大的表面积。溶剂的蒸汽被冷凝收集于另外的容器中。最后得到的浸膏是圆底烧瓶的内壁上的一层薄膜状物。含有表面活性物质的溶液,在旋转蒸发时容易形成泡沫而冲出容器。有时可以加入少量具表面活性的有机溶剂(如正辛醇)以减少泡沫的形成。冷冻干燥在高真空度下进行,涉及冷冻的固体水的升华。样品溶液首先用液态二氧化碳或氟利昂冷冻,然后置真空中,使升华去水。当冷冻干燥中的样品不再失重时,表明其已经无多余的溶剂可失,即已干燥。

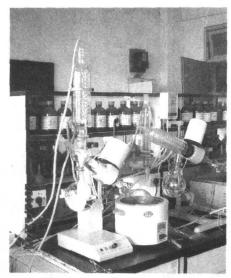


图 1-7 旋转蒸发仪

I. Extraction

1. Extraction

Extraction and separation are to separate the components which we need and don't need as far as possible. There are complex chemical compounds in plants, some are active like alkaloids, terpenes, steroids, glycosides, flavones, anthraquinones, coumarins, organic acids, amino acids, monosaccharides, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, proteins, enzymes, tannins and so on. Some others like celluloses, chlorophylls, waxes, greases, resins and gums, are not in our research, the latters are often removed as useless substances. The following are some methods which are frequently used during extraction and separation.

1.1 Water-extraction

Water-extraction lies in three types: decocting, immersing and percolation. Sometimes acids and alkalis are used, too. Natural acids, alkalis and glycosides, for example, berberine, glycyrrhizinic acid, globulariacitrin, which dissolve in water,

can choose water as extracting solvent. But water may bring out more substances that we don't need (eg. inorganic salts, proteins and starches), adverse to further separation. Therefore, some compounds are extracted by organic solvents to bring out less useless components, though it is dissolvable in water.

1.2 Organic solvent-extraction

Organic solvent-extraction often carry out with reflux extraction, Soxhlet extraction, immersing and percolation. Several solvents in different polarity may be used from lowpolarity to high polarity. Different solubility of each compound under different polarity make separation come true. Simple solvent may also be used. Ethanol has good dissolution ability and strong penetration power. So ethanol -water in different ratios are the best choices of simple solvent. The concent 'ration is decided by the characteristic of desired material.

1.3 Acid and alkali treatment

If the desired material is acide or alkaline, we can add suitable dose acid or alkali to the extracting solvent, so that the material change into salt or become free and can be extracted easily. Some substances react with acids or alkalis, and the products have different dissolubility. These characteristics are also can be utilized, as long as the reactions are reversible.

1.4 Water vapor distillation

Volatile oil and some volatile components can be separated by water vapor distillation. For example, ephedrine is separated directly from ephedra by this method.

2. Filtration

Filtration is a simple method to separate solid from liquid. It is often used to eliminate the insoluble materials in solutions and remove drug residues when extraction finishes. In general, filtration is realized by filter papers and funnels, sometimes column filtration is also adopted.

3. Concentrate

Concentration of extract can usually carry out by rotary evaporation and freezedrying. Rotary evaporators are familiar to most chemical laboratories, and the process is simply one of boiling the sample under a reduced pressure to lower the boiling point while rotating the sample to maximize the surface area over which evaporating takes place. The vapor is trapped by a condenser and collects in a separte vessel. The material may end up as a thin film across the inside of a glass round-bottomed flask. During rotary evaporation, solutions containing surface-active material are prone to frothing, forming a foam that can spill out of the containing vessel. This can sometimes be reduced by the addition of a small amount of surface-active organic solvent such as n-octanol. Freeze-drying takes place under high vacuum and involves sublimation of water from a frozen solid. The sample to be dried is first frozen, using