

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS FROM THE ROOTS OF *Actinidia chinensis*

Xuefeng Zhou,^{1,2} Yonghong Liu,¹ Lan Tang,³
Peng Zhang,^{2*} and Jizhou Wu²

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Actinidia chinensis Planch is a kind of *Actinidia* plant distributed only in China. Its root is used in Chinese folk medicine for the treatment of hepatitis and cancer [1]. The roots of *A. chinensis* were collected in June 2006 in Jiangxi Province, China. A voucher specimen (Ac 200605) has been deposited in the Herbarium of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China.

Phytochemical reports on the roots of *A. chinensis* have revealed the occurrence of 21 phenolic compounds and 7 other compounds [2–5]. Our chemical investigation of the roots of *A. chinensis* led to the isolation of 8 phenolic compounds **1–8**, together with 6 other constituents **9–14**. These compounds were isolated from the roots of *A. chinensis* for the first time, except compounds **1**, **2**, and **13**. Five phenolic compounds (**3–5**, **7** and **8**) and compounds **10**, **11** were obtained from the family Actinidiaceae for the first time.

Crushed roots of *A. chinensis* (16 kg) were extracted with 70% ethanol. The extracts were evaporated under vacuum to afford a gummy residue, which was partitioned in H₂O and extracted with CHCl₃, EtOAc, and *n*-BuOH successively. Compound **13** was obtained from the CHCl₃ fraction, and compounds **1** and **2** from the EtOAc fraction. Other compounds were all isolated from the *n*-BuOH fraction. These isolated compounds were identified by comparison of their physical and spectroscopic data (MS, ¹H and ¹³C NMR) with those reported in the literature, or the behaviors on TLC compared with authentic samples.

(+)-Catechin (1) 12 mg; colorless needles; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [6].

(–)-*epi*-Catechin (2) 4.5 mg; colorless needles; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [7].

Tachioside (methoxyhydroquinone-3-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside) (3) 13 mg; white powder; EI-MS *m/z*: 302 [M]⁺; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [8].

Isotachioside (methoxyhydroquinone-1-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside) (4) 24 mg; white powder; EI-MS *m/z*: 302 [M]⁺; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [8].

5-Hydroxy-6-methoxy-7-*O*- β -D-glucosyl coumarin (5) 12.5 mg; white powder; mp 135–137°C; EI-MS *m/z*: 370 [M]⁺, 208 [M – Glc]⁺; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [9].

Fraxin (6) 8.5 mg; white powder; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [10].

Vanillic acid (7) 21 mg; white needles; mp 211–212°C; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [11].

1) Key Laboratory of Marine Bioresources Sustainable Utilization, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510301, P. R. China; 2) Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, P. R. China, fax: +86 27 83692739; e-mail: zpeng_1979@163.com; 3) School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510515, P. R. China. Published in Khimiya Prirodnikh Soedinenii, No. 2, pp. 258–259, March–April, 2010. Original article submitted November 12, 2008.

1-*O*-(β -D-Glucosyl)-2-[2-methoxy-4-(ω -hydroxypropyl)-phenoxy]-propan-3-ol (8) 24 mg; white powder; EI-MS m/z : 418 [M]⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆, δ , ppm, J/Hz): 6.97 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 2.1, H-5'), 6.79 (1H, d, J = 2.1, H-3'), 6.67 (1H, d, J = 8.4, H-6'), 4.55 (1H, m, H-2), 4.20 (1H, d, J = 7.6, H-1''), 3.57 (2H, br.t, J = 6.2, H-9'), 3.2–4.0 (6H, m, H-2''~H-6''), 3.39 (2H, m, H-1), 2.94 (2H, m, H-3), 2.51 (2H, t, J = 7.6, H-7'), 1.69 (2H, m, H-8'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆, δ , ppm): 149.6 (C-2'), 145.0 (C-1'), 135.5 (C-4'), 120.0 (C-5'), 116.1 (C-3'), 112.7 (C-6'), 103.3 (C-1''), 78.8 (C-2), 76.8 (C-5''), 76.3 (C-3''), 73.3 (C-2''), 70.0 (C-4''), 67.8 (C-1), 63.0 (C-3), 60.9 (C-6''), 60.0 (OMe), 55.5 (C-9'), 34.3 (C-7'), 31.2 (C-8'). The data of ¹H NMR spectra were identical to those in the literature [12], while the data of ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained for the first time.

***n*-Butyl- β -D-fructopyranoside (9)** 50 mg; white needles; mp 150–152°C; the data of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were identical to those reported in the literature [13].

Compounds **10–14** were identified as uracil, adenine, myo-inositol, β -sitosterol, and β -daucosterol, respectively, by comparison of their behaviors on TLC with authentic samples.

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