

· 专题 ·

人参中三萜类化学成分的研究[△]

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[摘要] 人参皂苷系人参根和根茎的活性成分, 参与调节多种生理活性。在我们前文总结的基础上, 本文概述人参根和根茎、茎叶、果实、种子和红参中三萜类化学成分的研究, 为源于人参的现代中药的研究与开发提供科学依据。迄今, 已从人参分离鉴定了201个三萜类化合物, 其中189个归属为达玛烷型三萜及其衍生物, 10个归属为齐墩果酸型三萜, 2个归属为羽扇豆烷型三萜; 不但在含量上, 而且在化学结构多样性上, 达玛烷型三萜及其衍生物占绝对优势地位。

[关键词] 人参; 茎叶; 花蕾; 果实; 种子; 红参; 人参皂苷; 三萜

Triterpenoids in *Panax ginseng*

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[Abstract] Ginseng is members of the genus *Panax* in the Araliaceae family, which is well-known as the king of herbs, and has been an important medicinal resource all over the world. Many studies have been conducted to elucidate magical healing activities of ginsengs. Since most studies have been focused on the roots and rhizomes of ginseng as traditional medicinal parts, scientists are less attracted by ginseng stems-leaves. The prices of the roots and rhizomes of ginseng are expensive because it takes 4-6 years for growing from the seed, whereas ginseng stems-leaves which the prices are low and can be harvested every year. Therefore, if the ingredients from the stems-leaves have a similar or new biological activity as those from the roots and rhizomes, their utility values will be improved. Ginsenosides, the active components of the roots and rhizomes of ginseng, are shown to be involved in modulating multiple physiological activities. As a continuation of our summary on ginseng, this article will review the triterpenoids isolated from the roots and rhizomes, stems-leaves, fruits and seeds of ginseng as well as red ginseng to provide the scientific basis for research and development of modern Chinese medicine derived from ginseng. Until now, 201 triterpenoid compounds have been isolated and identified from ginseng. Among them, 189 compounds are classified into dammarane-type and their derivatives, 10 ones are classified into oleanolic acid-type and 2 ones are classified into lupane-type, which dammarane-type triterpenoids and their derivatives are predominantly dominant type not only in amount but also in structural varieties.

[Keywords] *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer; stems-leaves; flower buds; fruits; seeds; red ginseng; ginsenosides; triterpenoids

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五加科(Araliaceae)人参属(*Panax* L.)植物人参 *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer 系驰名中外的植物药, 传统药用部位为干燥根和根茎(Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma), 始载于《神农本草经》。《本草纲目拾遗》亦记载人参叶代人参根之药用, “味苦微甘”,

“清肺、生津、止渴”; 近代, 《中华人民共和国药典》一部不但收录了人参根和根茎为法定药用部位, 《中华人民共和国药典》2005版亦收录了人参叶、《中华人民共和国药典》2010版和2015版收录了人参总皂苷和人参茎叶总皂苷。现代药理学和生物学

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活性研究表明人参中的三萜或三萜皂苷类化合物几乎反映了人参的全部药理学作用。人参根和根茎中的人参皂苷(ginsenosides, G)含量约为3~5%,以达玛烷型(dammarane-type)四环三萜及其皂苷为特征性成分,根据苷元结构不同,可分为原人参二醇型(protoanaxadiol-type, I型),如G-Rb₁、Rb₂、Rc和Rd;原人参三醇型(protoanaxatriol-type, II型),如G-Re、Rf、Rg₁;为主要人参皂苷,含量之和约占总皂苷的90%以上,较高,称之为常见人参皂苷。而一些低极性的人参皂苷如G-Rg₂、Rg₃、Rg₅、Rg₆、Rh₁、Rh₂、Rk₁、Rk₃、F₄等,在人参根和根茎中含量很低或不含(但在红参或地上部分中含有),称之为稀有人参皂苷(rare ginsenosides)。稀有人参皂苷多为常见人参皂苷的脱糖基化产物,疏水性和穿越

细胞性增强,如G-Rg₃、Rh₁、Rh₂、Rh₃有更强的抗肿瘤、抗癌细胞转移、保肝、保护神经、免疫刺激和血管扩张活性。人参化学研究表明,人参地上部分含有化学结构多样性的稀有人参皂苷。此外,人参中还含有齐墩果酸型(oleanolic acid-type, III型)苷元结构的皂苷,以及少量奥克梯隆型(ocotillone-type, IV型)苷元结构的皂苷(见图1),严格地讲,奥克梯隆型是达玛烷型的衍生物。为全面揭示人参药理学作用的物质基础、阐明人参三萜类化合物结构多样性与生物学活性多样性的关系、寻找优秀的药物分子以研究开发源于人参的现代中药奠定基础,前文总结了人参根和根茎及其工业产品红参^[1]、人参茎叶^[2]化学成分的研究,本文进行补遗,并总结人参花蕾、果实等中的三萜类化学成分的研究。

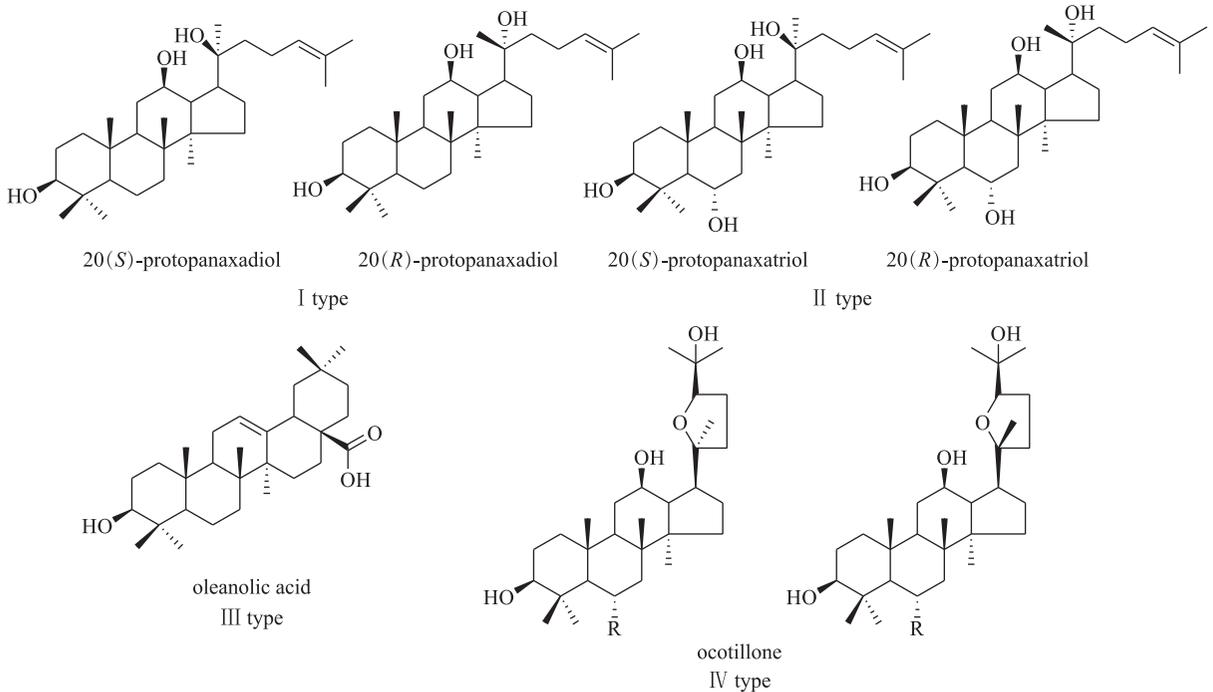


图1 人参中三萜类化合物的典型结构类型

1 人参根、根茎及其工业产品红参

前文^[1]总结了人参根、根茎及其工业产品红参中的70个三萜皂苷。2012年,文献报道^[3]以正相色谱-液相色谱质谱联用为导向,从人参根分离鉴定了2个新的化合物,人参皂苷(ginsenoside)IV(**1**)和V(**2**),以及已知结构的三七皂苷(notoginsenoside; NG)A(**3**)、K(**4**)。2015年又报道从人参根分离鉴定出达玛烷型的绞股蓝皂苷V(gyenoside V)、6-O-[α -L-吡喃鼠李糖基-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖基]-20-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖基-3 β , 12 β , 20(S)-二羟基-达

玛-25-烯-24-酮 {6-O-[α -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-glucopyranosyl]-20-O- β -D-glucopyranosyl-3 β , 12 β , 20(S)-dihydroxy-dammar-25-en-24-one}、珠子参皂苷F₆(majoroside F₆)、拟人参皂苷Rt₃(pseudoginsenoside-Rt₃)、越南人参皂苷R₁₅(vinaginsenoside-R₁₅)和齐墩果烷型的金盏花皂苷B(齐墩果酸-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖醛酸苷; calenduloside B)^[4]。从红参分离鉴定了人参皂苷Re₂(ginsenoside Re₂)、20(R)-人参皂苷Rs₃[20(R)-ginsenoside Rs₃, **5**]^[5]、20(S)-人参皂苷-Rf-1a [20(S)-ginsenoside-Rf-1a,

6]^[6]、20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rf [20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rf, 7]、20(*R*)-三七皂苷 R₂ [20(*R*)-notoginsenoside R₂, 8]、20(22)*Z*-人参皂苷 Rs₄ [20(22)*Z*-ginsenoside Rs₄ = 20(*Z*)-ginsenoside Rs₄, 9]^[6]、人参皂苷 Rz₁ (ginsenoside Rz₁, 10)^[5]、20(22)*E*-人参皂苷 Rg₉ [20(22)*E*-ginsenoside Rg₉ = 20*E*-ginsenoside Rg₉, 11]^[5,7]、3β, 12β-二羟基达玛-20(22)*E*, 24-二烯-6-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃木糖基-(1→2)-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖苷(3β, 12β-dihydroxydammar-20(22)*E*, 24-diene-6-*O*-β-*D*-xylopyranosyl-(1→2)-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside, 12)^[5]、12-*O*-葡萄糖基人参皂苷 Rh₄ (12-*O*-glucoginsenoside Rh₄, 13)^[8]、20(22)*Z*-人参皂苷 Rg₉ [20(22)*Z*-ginsenoside Rg₉ = 20*Z*-ginsenoside Rg₉, 14]^[7]、20(22)*Z*-人参皂苷 Rh₄ [20(22)*Z*-ginsenoside Rh₄, 15]、20(22)*Z*-人参皂苷 F₄ [20(22)*Z*-ginsenoside F₄ = ginsenoside F₄ = ginsenoside Rg₄, 16]^[5]、人参皂苷 Rg₁₀ [ginsenoside Rg₁₀, 17]^[7]、12β, 25-二羟基达玛-20(22)*E*-烯-3-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖基-(1→2)-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖苷 [12β, 25-dihydroxydammar-20(22)*E*-ene-3-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-(1→2)-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside, 18]^[5]、人参皂苷 Rh₁₀ (ginsenoside Rh₁₀, 19)、人参皂苷 Rg₁₁ (ginsenoside Rg₁₁, 20)^[8]、23-*O*-甲基人参皂苷 Rg₁₁ (23-*O*-methylginsenoside Rg₁₁, 21)^[6]、上述化合物均为达玛烷型三萜皂苷。同时,从红参还分离鉴定了齐墩果酸型皂苷:人参皂苷 Ro-甲酯(ginsenoside Ro methyl ester)、聚乙炔基人参皂苷 Ro (polyacetyleneginsenoside Ro)^[5]、人参皂苷 Ro-6'-丁酯(ginsenoside-Ro-6'-butyl ester, 22)^[6]、竹节参苷 IVa 甲酯(chikusetsusaponin IVa methyl ester, 23)、竹节参苷 IVa 丁酯(chikusetsusaponin IVa butyl ester, 24)、姜状三七苷 R₁-6'-丁酯(zingibroside R₁-6'-butyl ester, 25)和姜状三七苷 R₁-6'-甲酯(zingibroside R₁-6'-methyl ester, 26)^[5]。

2 人参茎叶

由于人参茎叶中含有结构多样性的稀有达玛烷型三萜及其皂苷,近年来得到重视。前文^[2]总结了从人参茎叶中分离鉴定的58个三萜类化合物。近年来又从人参茎叶中分离鉴定出人参皂苷(ginsenoside)Rh₁₄(27)、Rh₁₅(28)、Rh₁₆(29)、Rh₁₇(30)^[9]、Rh₁₈(31)、Rh₁₉(32)、Rh₂₀(33)^[10]、达玛-20(22)*E*, 25-二烯-3β, 6α, 12β, 24*S*-四醇

[dammar-(20)22*E*, 25-diene-3β, 6α, 12β, 24*S*-tetrol, 34], 12β, 23*R*-环氧达玛-24-烯-3β, 6α, 20*S*-三醇(12β, 23*R*-epoxydammar-24-ene-3β, 6α, 20*S*-triol, 35)^[10]、三七皂苷 B₁ (sanchinoside B₁, 36), 3β, 6α, 12β, 25-四羟基达玛-20(22)*E*-烯-6-*O*-α-*L*-吡喃鼠李糖基-(1→2)-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖苷 [3β, 6α, 12β, 25-tetrahydroxydammar-20(22)*E*-ene-6-*O*-α-*L*-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)-β-*D*-glucopyranoside, 37], 达玛-20(22)*E*-烯-3β, 6α, 12β, 25-四醇 [dammar-20(22)*E*-ene-3β, 6α, 12β, 25-tetraol, 38], 人参皂苷(ginsenoside)Rg₅、Rh₄、Rk₁、Rk₃、达玛-20(21), 24-二烯-3β, 6α, 12β-三醇 [dammar-20(21), 24-diene-3β, 6α, 12β-triol, 39], 三七皂苷 T₂(notoginsenoside T₂, 40)^[11]、20(*S*)-原人参二醇 [20(*S*)-protopanaxadiol, 41], 20(*S*)-原人参三醇 [20(*S*)-protopanaxatriol, 42], 20(*S*)-人参皂苷 Rf₂ [20(*S*)-Ginsenoside-Rf₂, 43]^[12]。从人参叶分离鉴定出对肝癌 HepG2 细胞有细胞毒活性的20(*R*), 22(ζ), 24(*S*)-达玛-25(26)-烯-3β, 6α, 12β, 20, 22, 24-六醇 [20(*R*), 22(ζ), 24(*S*)-dammar-25(26)-ene-3β, 6α, 12β, 20, 22, 24-hexanol, 44]^[13];对肝癌 Hep3B 和肺癌 A549 细胞有细胞毒活性的3-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖基-20(*S*)-原人参三醇 [3-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-20(*S*)-protopanaxatriol, 45]、3-甲酰氧基-20-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖基-20(*S*)-原人参三醇 [3-formyloxy-20-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranosyl-20(*S*)-protopanaxatriol, 46]和26-羟基-24(*E*)-20(*S*)-原人参三醇 [26-hydroxyl-24(*E*)-20(*S*)-protopanaxatriol, 47]^[14];对脂多糖刺激的鼠性巨噬细胞白细胞介素-12 表达有促进作用的3β, 20(*S*)-二羟基达玛-24-烯-12β, 23β-环氧-20-*O*-β-*D*-吡喃葡萄糖苷 [3β, 20(*S*)-dihydroxydammar-24-ene-12β, 23β-epoxy-20-*O*-β-*D*-glucopyranoside, 48]和27-去甲基-(*E*, *E*)-20(22), 23-二烯-3β, 6α, 12β-三羟基达玛-25-酮 [27-demethyl-(*E*, *E*)-20(22), 23-dien-3β, 6α, 12β-trihydroxydammar-25-one, 49]^[15];对沉默信息调节因子2基因1(silent information regulator two homologue 1, SIRT1)有激活作用的达玛-20(22)*E*, 24-二烯-3β, 6α, 12β-三醇 [dammar-20(22)*E*, 24-diene-3β, 6α, 12β-triol, 50]、6α, 20(*S*)-二羟基达玛-3, 12-二酮-24-烯 [6α, 20(*S*)-dihydroxydammar-3, 12-dione-24-ene, 51]和6α, 20(*S*), 25-三羟基达玛-3, 12-二酮-23-烯 [6α, 20

(*S*), 25-trihydroxydammar-3, 12-dione-23-ene, **52**], 以及无活性的 6α , 20(*S*), 24(*S*)-三羟基达玛-3, 12-二酮-25-烯 [6α , 20(*S*), 24(*S*)-trihydroxydammar-3, 12-dione-25-ene, **53**]^[16]。Qiu 等^[17]声称采用 2D LC/LTQ-Orbitrap-MS/NMR 技术从人参茎叶中检出 646 个人参皂苷, 不过许多的结构需要进一步获得纯单体化合物后确认。

3 人参花蕾

人参花蕾化学成分的研究始于 20 世纪 80 年代末, 分离鉴定出人参皂苷 (ginsenoside) Ro、Rb₁、Rb₂、Rb₃、Rc、Rd、Re、Rf、Rg₁、Rg₂^[18-19]、I (**54**)、II (**55**)^[20]、III (**56**)^[21]、F₁^[22-23]、F₃^[22]、F₅^[22-23]、M_{7cd}^[24], 20-葡萄糖基人参皂苷 Rf^[18], 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rh₁^[19,25], 20(*S*)-人参皂苷 Rh₁^[25], 20(*S*)-人参皂苷 Rg₂, 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rg₂, 20(*R*)-原人参三醇^[19], 20(*S*)-原人参三醇^[25], 人参花皂苷 (floralginsenoside) A (**57**)、B (**58**)、C (**59**)、D (**60**)、E (**61**)、F (**62**)^[24]、G (**63**)、H (**64**)、I (**65**)、J (**66**)、K (**67**)^[26]、Ka (**68**)、Kb (**69**)、Kc (**70**)^[24]、La (**71**)、Lb (**72**)^[24,26]、M、N^[24,27]、O (**73**)、P (**74**)^[27]、Ta、Tb (**75**)、Tc (**76**)、Td (**77**)^[23], 绞股蓝皂苷 XVII (gypenoside X)^[19,22], 珠子参皂苷 (majoroside) F₁ (**78**)^[24]、F₆ (**79**)^[26], 三七皂苷 E (notoginsenoside E, **80**)^[19,26], 拟人参皂苷 (pseudoginsenoside) RC₁^[22]、RS₁ (**81**)^[26], 越南人参皂苷 (vina-ginsenoside) R₄^[24,26]、R₉ (**82**)、R₁₅ (**83**)^[24], 达玛-20(21), 24-二烯-3 β , 6 α , 12 β -三醇, 达玛-20(22)*E*, 24-二烯-3 β , 6 α , 12 β -三醇^[25]。

4 人参果实(浆果)

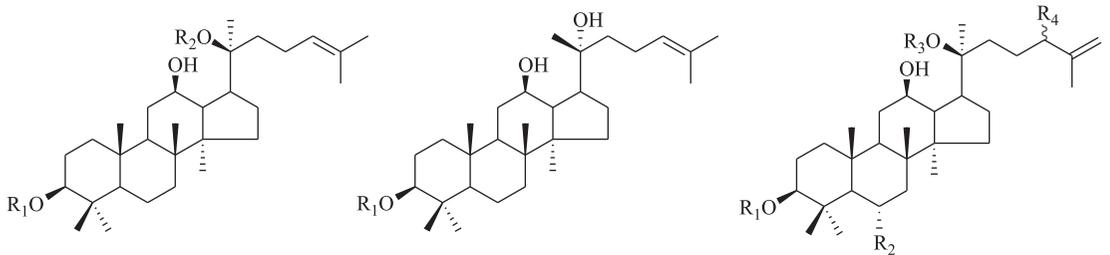
人参果实化学成分的研究始于 20 世纪 80 年代

末, 分离鉴定出人参皂苷 (ginsenoside) Rb₁^[28-30]、Rb₂、Rc^[28-29]、Rd、Re、Rg₁^[28-30]、Rg₂、Rg₃^[30]、Rh₁^[28]、Rh₂^[28,30]、Rh₄、F₁^[31], 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rg₂^[32-33], 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rg₃, 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rf₂ [20(*R*)-ginsenoside Rf₂ = 25-hydroxy-20(*R*)-ginsenoside-Rg₂]^[33], 20(*R*)-人参皂苷 Rh₂^[34], 人参皂苷化合物 K (ginsenoside compound K; 20-*O*- β -D-glucopyranosyl-20(*S*)-protopanaxadiol, **84**)^[29], 异人参皂苷 Rh₃ (isoginsenoside Rh₃, **85**)^[28-29], 20(*S*)-原人参三醇^[30-31], 20(*S*)-原人参三醇, 20(*R*)-原人参三醇^[31,33], 20(*R*)-达玛烷-3 β , 12 β , 20, 25-四醇 [20(*R*)-dammarane-3 β , 12 β , 20, 25-tetrol, **86**], 20(*R*)-达玛烷-3 β , 6 α , 12 β , 20, 25-五醇 [20(*R*)-dammarane-3 β , 6 α , 12 β , 20, 25-pentol]^[30]。

5 人参种子

与人参其他部位的三萜类化合物研究相比, 人参种子的研究相对滞后。2009 年报道从人参种子分离鉴定出达玛烷型的三萜类化合物 20(*S*)-原人参三醇, 3-酮基-20(*S*)-原人参三醇 [3-keto-20(*S*)-protopanaxatriol, **87**], 人参皂苷 Rd、Re、Rg₂^[35]; 奥克梯隆 (ocotillone) 型的三萜类化合物人参三萜二酮 [panaxadione; (6 α , 24*R*)-20, 24-epoxy-6, 25-dihydroxy-dammarane-3, 12-dione, **88**]^[35]; 以及羽扇豆烷 (lupane) 型三萜类化合物 3 β -反式阿魏酰氧基-16 β -羟基羽扇豆-20(29)-烯 [3 β -*trans*-feruloyloxy-16 β -hydroxylup-20(29)-ene, **89**]^[35-36], 3 β -顺式阿魏酰氧基-16 β -羟基羽扇豆-20(29)-烯 [3 β -*cis*-feruloyloxy-16 β -hydroxylup-20(29)-ene, **90**]^[36]。

化合物 **1**~**90** 的化学结构见图 2。



1. R₁=6-(*E*)-butenoyl-glc(2→1)-glc
R₂=glc(6→1)-glc

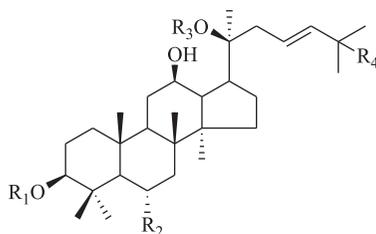
41. R₁=R₂=H

84. R₁=H; R₂=glc

5. R=glc(2→1)-glc(6)Ac

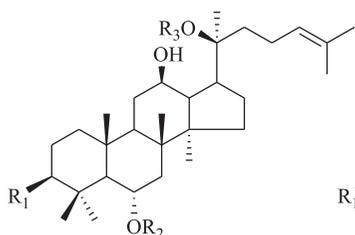
2,54-57,59,64,66,68,71,72,76-78,82

	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
2.	glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-glc	R-OH
54.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	S-OOH or R-OOH
55.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	R-OOH or S-OOH
56.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	= O
57.	H	-O-glc	glc	-OOH
59.	H	OH	-glc(6→1)-ara(p)	-OOH
64.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	-OOH
66.	(6) Ac	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	glc	-OOH
68.	H	OH	glc	-OOH
71.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	glc	S-OH
72.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	glc	R-OH
76.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-ara(p)	R-OOH or S-OOH
77.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-ara(p)	S-OOH or R-OOH
78.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	R-OH
82.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	S-OH

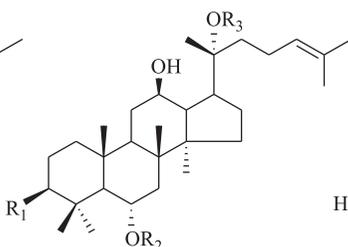


3,4,58,60-63,65,67,73,79,80,83

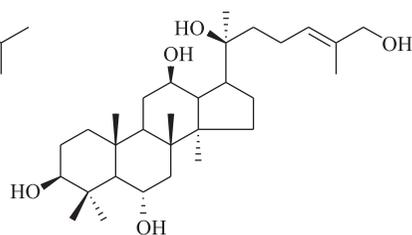
	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
3.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-glc	OH
4.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-glc	OOH
58.	H	-O-glc	glc	OOH
60.	H	OH	-glc(6→1)-ara(f)	OOH
61.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	H	OOH
62.	glc	H	glc	OOH
63.	-glc(2→1)-glc(6) Ac	H	glc	OOH
65.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	glc	OOH
67.	-glc(2→1)-glc	OH	glc	OOH
73.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-ara(f)	OOH
79.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-L-rha	glc	OH
80.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	glc	OOH
83.	H	-O-glc	glc	OH



6, 30, 32, 42, 45, 46, 74, 81

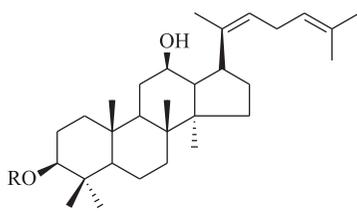


7, 8

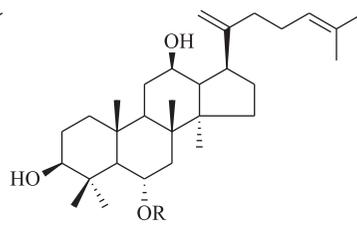


47

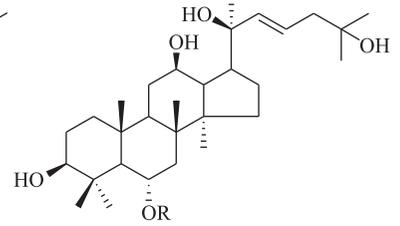
	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
6.	OH	-glc(4→1)-α-D-glc	H
7.	OH	-glc(2→1)-glc	H
8.	OH	-glc(2→1)-xyl	H
30.	= O	-glc(2→1)-rha	H
32.	Oglc	H	H
42.	OH	H	H
45.	Oglc	H	H
46.	-OOCH	H	glc
74.	-O-glc(2→1)-glc	H	-glc(6→1)-ara(p)
81.	OH	-glc(6)Ac(2→1)-rha	glc



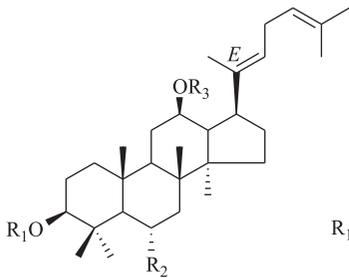
9.R=-glc(2→1)-glc(6)Ac
10.R=-glc(2→1)-glc



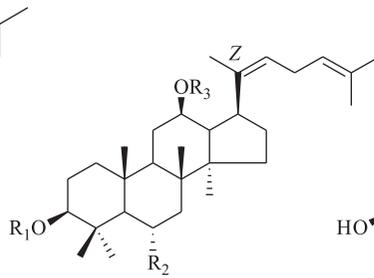
17.R=-glc(2→1)-glc
39.R=H



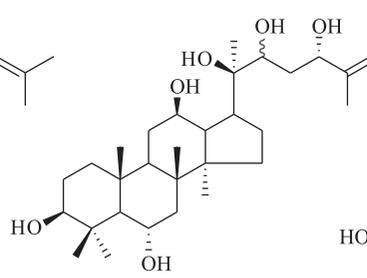
33.R=-glc(2→1)-rha



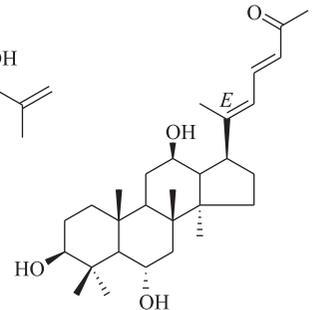
11-13, 29, 50, 85



14-16

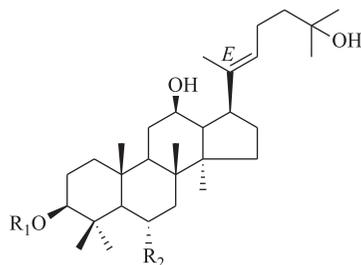


44



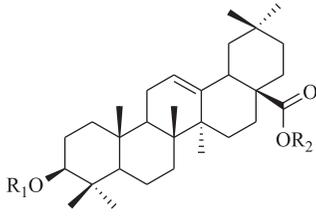
49

	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
11.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-glc	H
12.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-xyl	H
13.	H	-O-glc	glc
14.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-glc	H
15.	H	-O-glc	H
16.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	H
29.	glc	OH	H
50.	H	OH	H
85.	glc	H	H



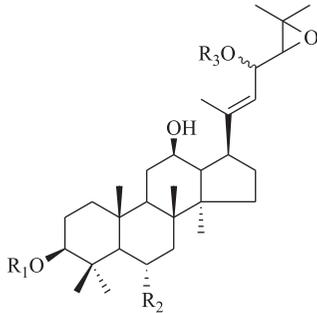
18, 19, 36-38

	R ₁	R ₂
18.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H
19.	glc	H
36.	H	-O-glc
37.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha
38.	H	OH



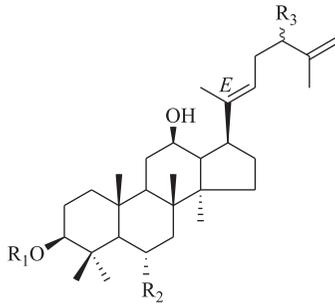
22-26

	R ₁	R ₂
22.	-glcUA(6'-butylester) (2→1)-glc	glc
23.	-glcUA(6'-methylester)	glc
24.	-glcUA(6'-butylester)	glc
25.	-glcUA(6'-butylester) (2→1)-glc	H
26.	-glcUA(6'-methylester) (2→1)-glc	H



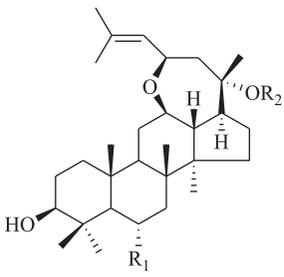
20, 21, 40

	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
20.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	H
21.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	Me
40.	H	-O-glc	Me



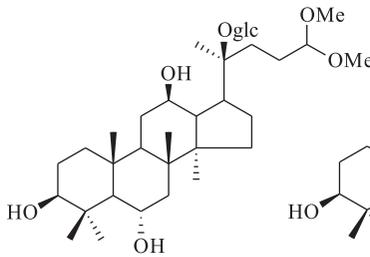
27, 28, 34

	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
27.	H	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	ξ OH
28.	-glc(2→1)-glc	H	ξ-OH
34.	H	OH	S-OH



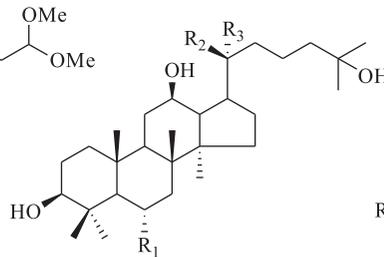
31, 35, 48

	R ₁	R ₂
31.	-O-glc(2→1)-rha	-glc
35.	OH	H
48.	H	-glc



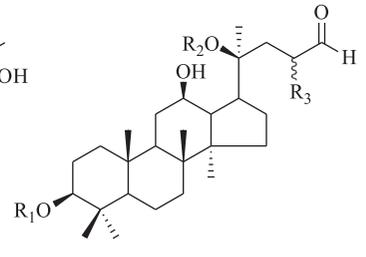
75

	R ₁
43.	-O-glc(2→1)-rha
86.	H



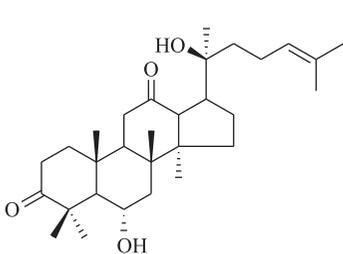
43, 86

	R ₂	R ₃
43.	OH	Me
86.	Me	OH

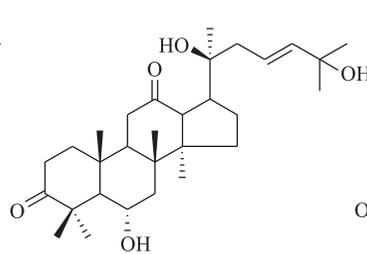


69, 70

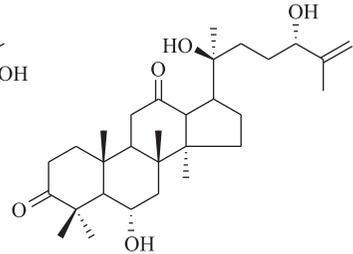
	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
69.	-glc(2→1)-glc	glc	H
70.	-glc(2→1)-glc	glc	OH



51



52



53

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