

UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E 技术结合 UNIFI 筛查平台快速分析刺梨籽中化学成分

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摘要:采用超高效液相色谱-四极杆飞行时间质谱(UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E)联用技术结合 UNIFI 筛查平台对刺梨籽提取物的化学成分进行分析鉴定。利用 UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E 技术采集刺梨籽甲醇提取物乙酸乙酯部位的质谱数据,并通过 UNIFI 筛查平台结合各化合物的相对保留时间、精确分子质量、分子式、特征性碎片离子以及相关文献数据,共鉴定出刺梨籽提取物中的 55 种化合物,包括 19 种黄酮和 36 种三萜类化合物。该方法可为进一步研究刺梨籽的药效物质基础及其作用机制提供数据支持。

关键词:刺梨籽;超高效液相色谱-四极杆飞行时间质谱(UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E);UNIFI;特征性碎片离子;化合物鉴定

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Rapid Identification of Chemical Constituents in the Seed of *Rosa roxburghii* by UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E Combined with UNIFI Informatics Platform

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Abstract: The seed of *Rosa roxburghii* is the seed of the roxburgh rose fruit, which has obvious antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic, hepatoprotective and anticancer functions. And the seed of *R. roxburghii* has outstanding biological activity, but the active ingredients are unclear. Ultra-high performance liquid chromatography coupled with quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E) was widely used for separation and identification of chemical components from traditional Chinese

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medicine. The UNIFI screening platform can automatically match the theoretical fragment and mass fragment information of the compound in the database, and obtain the identification results. Therefore, UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E technology combined with UNIFI screening platform was used to analyze and identify the chemical components of the roxburgh rose seed. The chromatographic separation was performed on a Acquity BEH C18 column (100 mm×2.1 mm×1.7 μm). Gradient elution was carried out with 0.1% formic acid solution (A) and acetonitrile (B) as the mobile phase. The column temperature was 40 °C, the sample chamber temperature was 10 °C, the flow rate was 0.3 mL/min, and the injection volume was 2 μL. The UNIFI screening platform automatically matched the theoretical fragment and mass fragment information of the compound in the database, and the identification results were obtained. Based on the accuracy of the relative molecular mass, fragment ions, retention behavior, and compared to the database, a total of 55 components were putatively identified, including 19 flavonoids, 36 triterpenes. This established method lays a foundation for further study of seed of *R. roxburghii*.

Key words: seed of *Rosa roxburghii*; ultra-high performance liquid chromatography coupled with quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry (UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E); UNIFI; characteristic fragment ions; compound identification

刺梨(*Rosa roxburghii* Tratt)为蔷薇科多年生落叶灌木缙丝花的果实,又名文先果、刺莓果、送春归等,广泛分布于暖温带及亚热带地区,我国主要分布在贵州、湖南等省份。刺梨具有消食健脾,收敛止泻之功效,由于其富含维生素C及人体所必需的微量元素,具有调节机体免疫力、延缓衰老等作用,已出现以刺梨为原料的药品、果酒、果汁饮料等商品。

刺梨籽为刺梨果实的子粒,刺梨的花、叶、果、籽均可入药,有健胃、消食、滋补、止泻之功效^[1-2]。目前刺梨汁和刺梨果脯的开发较多,而刺梨籽由于味苦、外壳坚硬、个体较小,基本被丢弃,这使得刺梨籽这一绿色资源被极大地浪费。

研究表明,刺梨籽中含有多种脂肪酸类成分,具有清除自由基、抗炎、降血糖、保肝、抗癌等功能^[3-4]。而目前对刺梨籽的研究仅限于提取低极性部位,经衍生化获得易挥发的酯化物,采用气相色谱或气相色谱-质谱联用法(GC/MS)进行定性和定量分析^[5]。此方法在酯化过程中存在各种副反应,且难以保证酯化完全;对挥发性差及不易酯化的成分无法获得成分信息;分析时间长,过程复杂。

本研究前期对刺梨籽甲醇提取物使用石油醚脱脂,经乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取后,对两个部

位化合物进行质谱分析,发现乙酸乙酯部位成分富集明显。基于刺梨籽突出的生物活性,但活性成分尚不明确现状,本实验拟采用UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E技术结合UNIFI筛查平台对刺梨籽甲醇提取物的化学成分进行分析鉴定,希望为研究刺梨籽的物质基础及作用机制提供数据支持。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器与装置

AcquityTM超高效液相色谱系统串联SYNAPT^{GS}-Si质谱仪:美国Waters公司产品,配有电喷雾离子源;AE240型分析天平:瑞士Mettler公司产品;KQ-250DE型数控超声波清洗器:昆山市超声仪器有限公司产品;Milli-Q advantageA10超纯水系统:美国Millipore公司产品。

1.2 材料与试剂

刺梨籽:购于贵州省都匀刺梨种植基地;甲醇、乙酸乙酯:均为分析纯,北京化工厂产品;乙腈、甲醇、甲酸:均为质谱纯,美国Thermo Fisher科技有限公司产品;实验用水为超纯水。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 样品溶液的制备 称取100 g刺梨籽,

粉碎机粉碎,置于1 000 mL圆底烧瓶中,加入5~8倍量甲醇,加热回流提取3次,每次1 h,合并滤液,减压浓缩得浸膏。将浸膏用一定量的水分散,转移至分液漏斗中,不断加入石油醚萃取,直至石油醚层液体接近无色。石油醚脱脂后,剩余物质用乙酸乙酯萃取,浓缩后干燥备用。

精密称取0.2 g刺梨籽甲醇提取物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位样品,甲醇溶解后定容至10 mL,以12 000 r/min离心2次,每次10 min,取上清液,即为样品溶液。

1.3.2 色谱条件 Acquity BEH C18 色谱柱(100 mm×2.1 mm×1.7 μm);流动相:A为0.1%甲酸水,B为乙腈;洗脱程序:0~8 min(1%~60%B),8~12 min(60%~98%B),12~14 min(98%B),14~14.1 min(98%~1%B),14.1~15 min(1%B);柱温40℃;样品室温度10℃;流速0.3 mL/min;进样量2 μL。

1.3.3 质谱条件 ESI离子源MS^E负离子模式;离子源温度100℃;脱溶剂气温度400℃;脱溶剂气流速600 L/h;锥孔气体流速50 L/h;锥孔电压40 V;毛细管电压3.0 kV;碰撞电压10~45 eV;MS^E扫描模式,质量扫描范围 m/z 50~1 200;扫描时间0.2 s。为确保精确的质量测定,使用亮氨酸-脑啡肽作为外标在数据收集期间进行质量校正。使用MassLynx V4.1

和以中药数据库为基础的UNIFITM软件进行数据采集与分析。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 刺梨籽甲醇提取物乙酸乙酯部位的UPLC-Q-TOF-MS分析

负离子模式下,供试品的基峰强度离子流(BPI)色谱图示于图1。由图可得到化合物的精确分子质量和二级质谱碎片离子信息,利用UNIFI定性分析软件匹配化合物的结构,并通过标准品、文献^[6-24]报道以及化合物裂解规律的进一步验证,共鉴定出55种成分,包括19种黄酮类和36种萜类化合物,详情列于附表1(篇幅所限,附表请登录本刊网站下载)。其中,地榆苷、表儿茶素、山奈酚等黄酮类化合物,委陵菜酸、灵芝酸等三萜类化合物在蔷薇科其他植物中均有发现。

2.2 化合物的鉴定

首先,利用UNIFI自带的中药数据库进行筛查、鉴定,并设置过滤器对结果进行简单的人工筛选,过滤掉响应值小于10 000、精确质量数误差大于 10^{-5} 的数据,得到初步的化合物鉴定结果;其次,结合各化合物特征离子的精确质量数、相对保留时间、分子式、对照品信息以及相关文献^[6-24],对鉴定结果进行验证。

2.2.1 黄酮类化合物的鉴定 黄酮类化合物

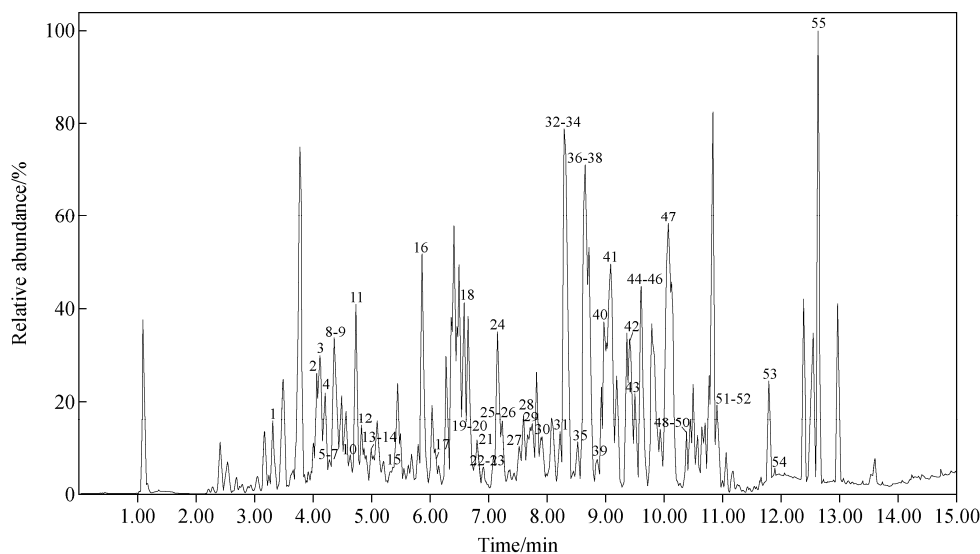


图1 负离子模式下,乙酸乙酯部位的BPI图

Fig. 1 BPI chromatogram of ethyl acetate fraction of *Rosa roxburghii* at negative ion mode

容易丢失 C 环中的羰基和氧原子,还易发生不同部位的反迪尔斯-阿德尔(RDA)裂解。而黄酮苷类化合物则先丢失糖基,形成相应的苷元后再进一步裂解。根据黄酮类化合物的裂解规律及相关文献^[6-11],在刺梨籽中鉴定得到 19 种黄酮类成分。由于不同类型的黄酮类化合物在 C 环产生 RDA 裂解的位置不同,因此根据母核结构分情况讨论。

化合物 4、6 和 19 等具有相同的母核,为一般黄酮类化合物。以化合物 4 为例,它的准分子离子峰为 m/z 529.171 0 $[M-H]^-$,其高能通道质谱图示于图 2。母离子丢失糖链 $C_6H_{12}O_5$,生成碎片离子 m/z 367.217 9,再发生 RDA 裂解,C 环 1,3 键断裂,同时丢失异戊烯基侧链 C_4H_7 ,生成碎片离子 m/z 165.028 9 $[A^{1,3}-C_4H_7]^-$;母离子丢失糖链后发生 RDA 裂解,C 环 1,4 键断裂,生成碎片离子 m/z 195.075 6 $[A^{1,4}]^-$,再丢失 C_3H_7 ,生成碎片离子 m/z 150.042 0;母离子丢失 1 个 CH_2 ,生成碎片离子 m/z 515.192 7,再丢失 1 个 C_4H_7 后,生成碎

片离子 m/z 461.162 1。根据黄酮及其苷类裂解规律,推测该化合物为淫羊藿苷 I,其可能的裂解途径示于图 3。

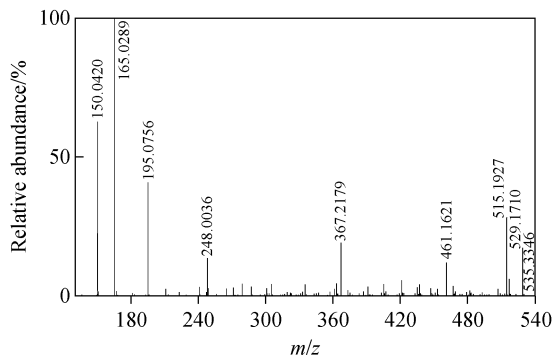


图 2 负离子模式下,化合物 4 的高能离子通道质谱图

Fig. 2 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 4 at negative ion mode

化合物 1 和 13 具有相同的母核,均为双黄酮类化合物。以化合物 1 为例,它的准分子

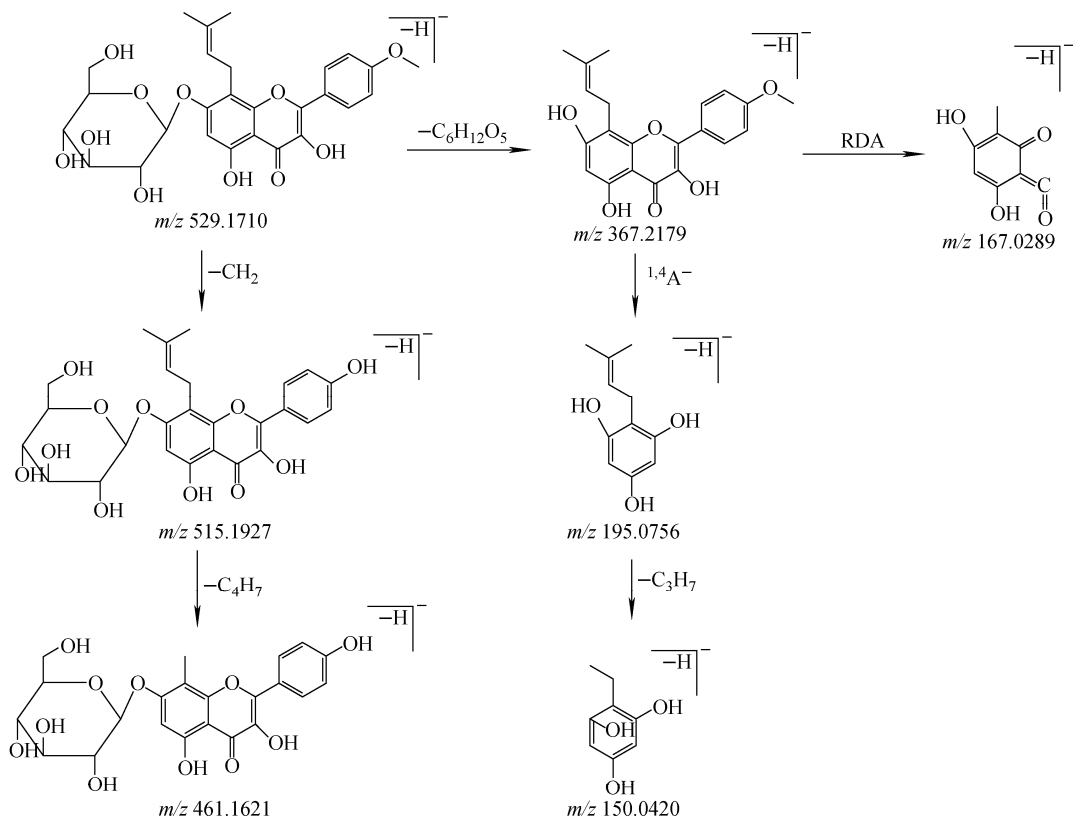


图 3 负离子模式下,化合物 4 的裂解途径

Fig. 3 Fragmentation pathways of compound 4 at negative ion mode

离子峰为 m/z 577.134 3 $[M-H]^-$, 其高能通道质谱图示于图 4。母离子中的 1 个黄烷酮链发生 RDA 裂解, C 环 1,3 键断裂, 生成碎片离子 m/z 425.091 7 $[A^{1,3}]^-$, $A^{1,3}$ 丢失 1 个 H_2O 后, 生成碎片离子 m/z 407.082 5; 母离子发生 RDA 裂解, C 环 1,4 键断裂, 生成碎片离子 m/z 450.996 6 $[B^{1,4}]^-$; 母离子丢失 $C_9H_{11}O_3$, 生成碎片离子 m/z 410.095 6, 再丢失 1 个 $C_6H_4O_3$, 生成碎片离子 m/z 301.007 0。根据文献^[7]及黄酮类化合物的裂解规律, 推测为原矢车菊素 B_1 , 其可能的裂解途径示于图 5。

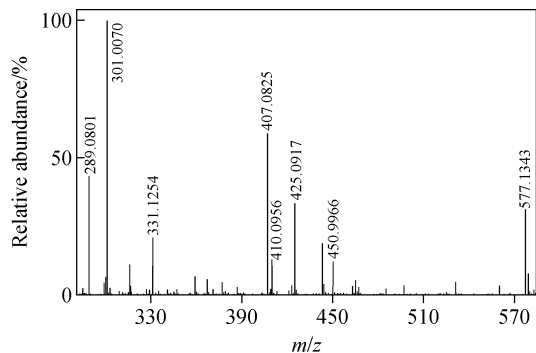


图 4 负离子模式下, 化合物 1 的高能离子通道质谱图
Fig. 4 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 1 at negative ion mode

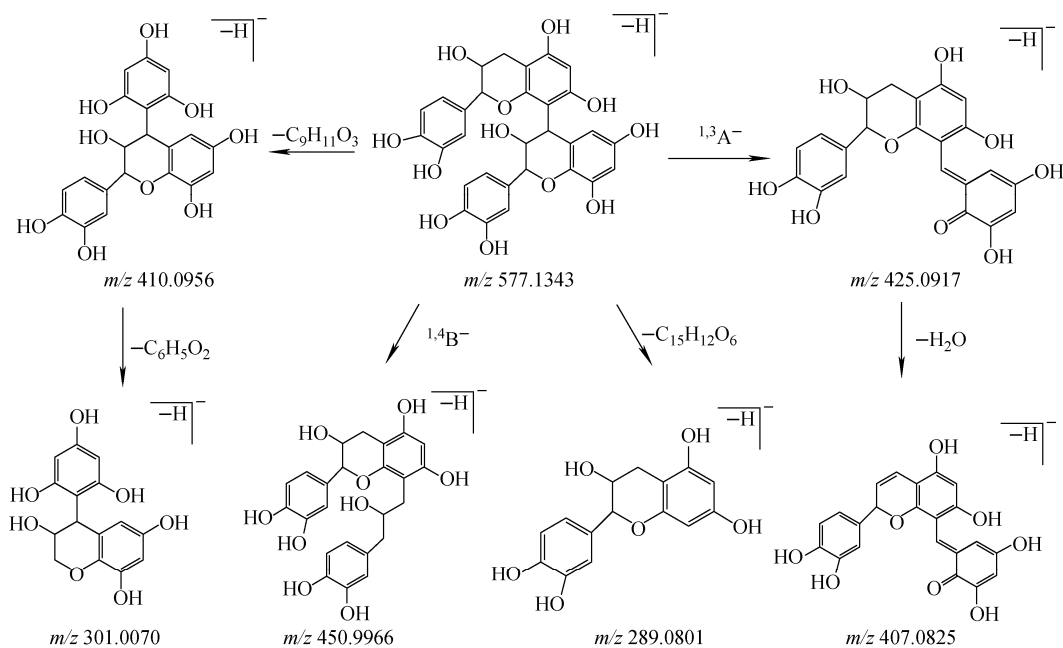


图 5 负离子模式下, 化合物 1 的裂解途径

Fig. 5 Fragmentation pathways of compound 1 at negative ion mode

化合物 8 为黄烷类化合物, 它的准分子离子峰为 m/z 451.161 8 $[M-H]^-$, 其高能通道质谱图示于图 6。母离子发生 RDA 裂解, C 环 1,3 键断裂, 生成碎片离子 m/z 301.006 9 $[A^{1,3}]^-$ 、 m/z 151.049 2 $[B^{1,3}]^-$; 丢失 B 环, 生成碎片离子 m/z 343.124 5; 母离子丢失糖链, 生成碎片离子 m/z 271.105 3, 丢失糖链后, C_3-OH 与 C_4-H 结合失去 1 个 H_2O , 生成碎片离子 m/z 256.082 4。根据文献^[7]及黄酮类化合物裂解规律, 推测为(一)表儿茶素-5- O - β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷, 其可能的裂解途径示于图 7。

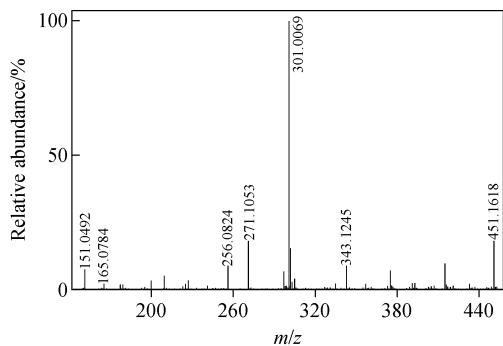


图 6 负离子模式下, 化合物 8 的高能离子通道质谱图
Fig. 6 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 8 at negative ion mode

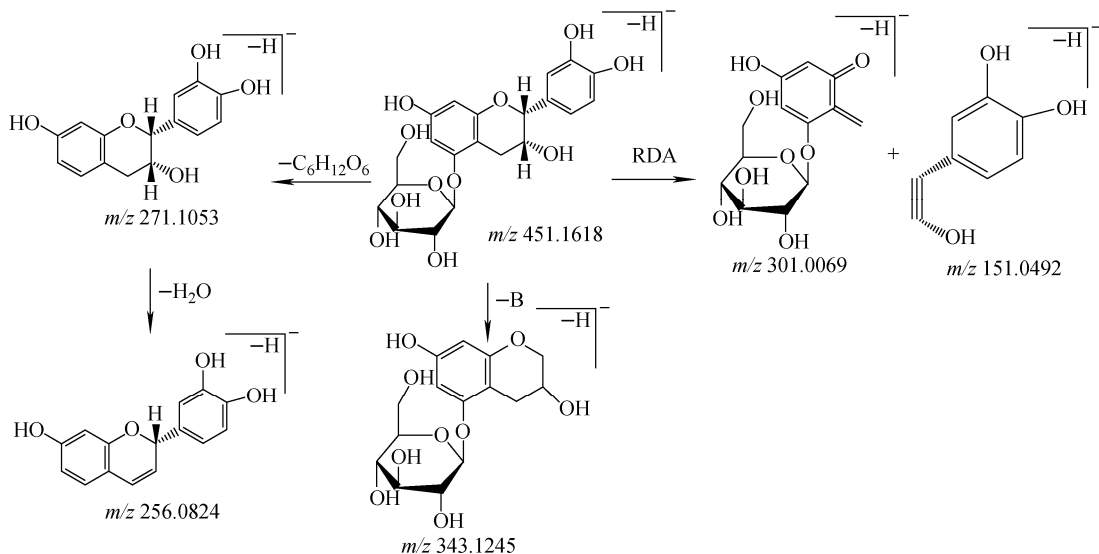


图7 负离子模式下,化合物8的裂解途径

Fig. 7 Fragmentation pathways of compound 8 at negative ion mode

2.2.2 三萜类化合物的鉴定 刺梨籽中三萜类化合物主要是熊果烷型和齐墩果烷型等五环三萜,还有一些四环三萜和其他类型化合物。根据负离子模式下齐墩果酸、熊果酸及一些其他类型萜类的裂解规律^[12-24],推测出36种三萜类化合物。不同母核的三萜类化合物有不同的裂解特征,因此根据母核结构分情况讨论。

化合物21、25、34具有相同的母核,均为齐墩果烷型五环三萜化合物。以化合物21为例,在负离子模式下,准分子离子峰为 m/z 533.3118 [M-H]⁻,其高能通道质谱图示于图8。母离子丢失1个CO₂,生成碎片离子 m/z

489.2329,再丢失1个H₂O,生成碎片离子 m/z 471.3136;或者母离子先后丢失H₂O和CO₂,生成碎片离子 m/z 515.3009、471.3136;母离子丢失1个CH₄,生成碎片离子 m/z 517.3174;母离子丢失1个HCOOH,生成碎片离子 m/z 487.3443,再丢失1个CH₃OH,生成碎片离子 m/z 455.3165。根据文献^[12-15]及齐墩果烷型三萜类化合物的裂解规律,推测为桔梗酸A,其可能的裂解途径示于图9。

化合物22、40、43具有相同的母核,均为熊果烷型五环三萜化合物。以化合物22为例,在负离子模式下,准分子离子峰为 m/z 503.3362 [M-H]⁻,其高能通道质谱图示于图10。母离子丢失1个CH₄,生成碎片离子 m/z 487.3368;失去1个COOH,生成碎片离子 m/z 458.3379;母离子先后丢失HCOOH和CH₄,生成碎片离子 m/z 457.3343、441.2283。根据文献^[17-21]及熊果烷类五环三萜的裂解规律,推测为24-羟基委陵菜酸,其可能的裂解途径示于图11。

化合物37为四环三萜类化合物,在负离子模式下,准分子离子峰为 m/z 533.3135 [M-H]⁻,其高能通道质谱图示于图12。母离子先后丢失2个CH₄,生成碎片离子 m/z 501.3228,再丢失1个CH₄和1个COOH,生成碎片离子 m/z 441.3395;母离子丢失1个C₁₁H₁₉O₄,生

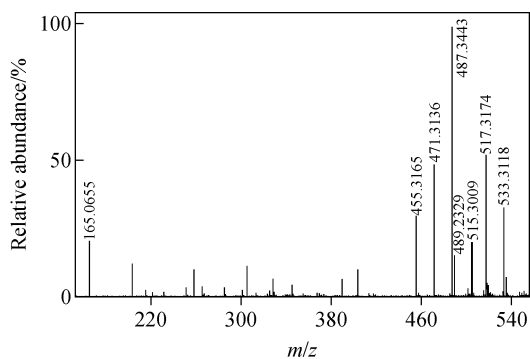


图8 负离子模式下,化合物21的高能离子通道质谱图

Fig. 8 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 21 at negative ion mode

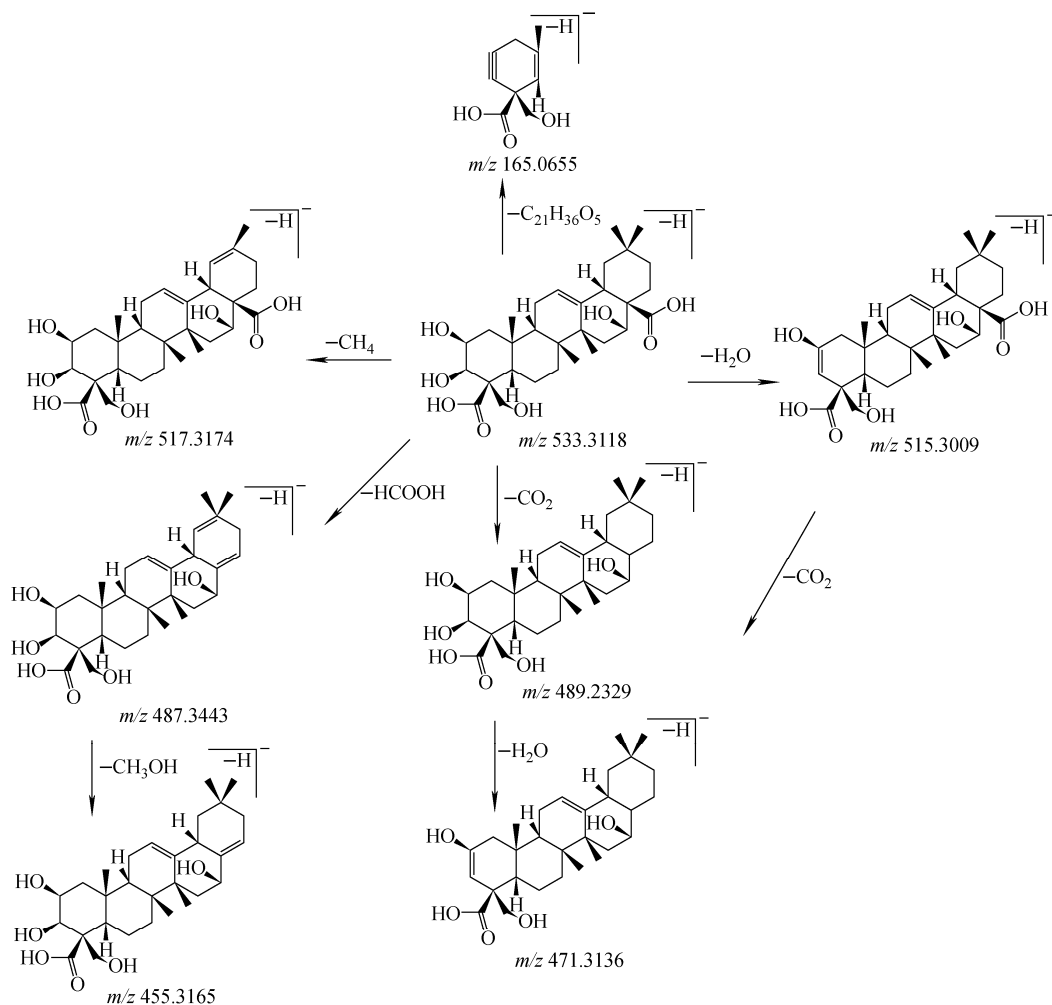


图 9 负离子模式下,化合物 21 的裂解途径

Fig. 9 Fragmentation pathways of compound 21 at negative ion mode

成碎片离子 m/z 319.199 6; 母离子丢失 1 个

$C_9H_{16}O$ 和 1 个 H_2O , 生成碎片离子 m/z 373.134 1, 再依次丢失 2 个 CH_4 , 生成碎片离子 m/z 357.139 6、341.108 4。根据文献^[22]及三萜类化合物的裂解规律, 推测该化合物为灵芝酸 C_2 , 其可能的裂解途径示于图 13。

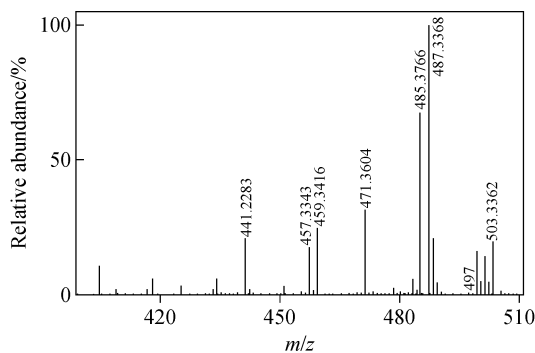


图 10 负离子模式下,化合物 22 的高能离子通道质谱图

Fig. 10 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 22 at negative ion mode

3 结论

本研究基于 UPLC-Q-TOF-MS 技术结合 UNIFI 筛查平台快速分析刺梨籽中化学成分, 推测了刺梨籽中含有 55 种化合物, 包括 19 种黄酮类和 36 种三萜类成分, 其中宝藜昔 I、桔梗皂苷元、积雪草酸、玻热米酸、Rosamultic acid 等成分具有抗癌作用^[25-28]。该结果可为后续研究刺梨籽抗癌作用机制和开发刺梨籽抗癌产品提供数据支持。

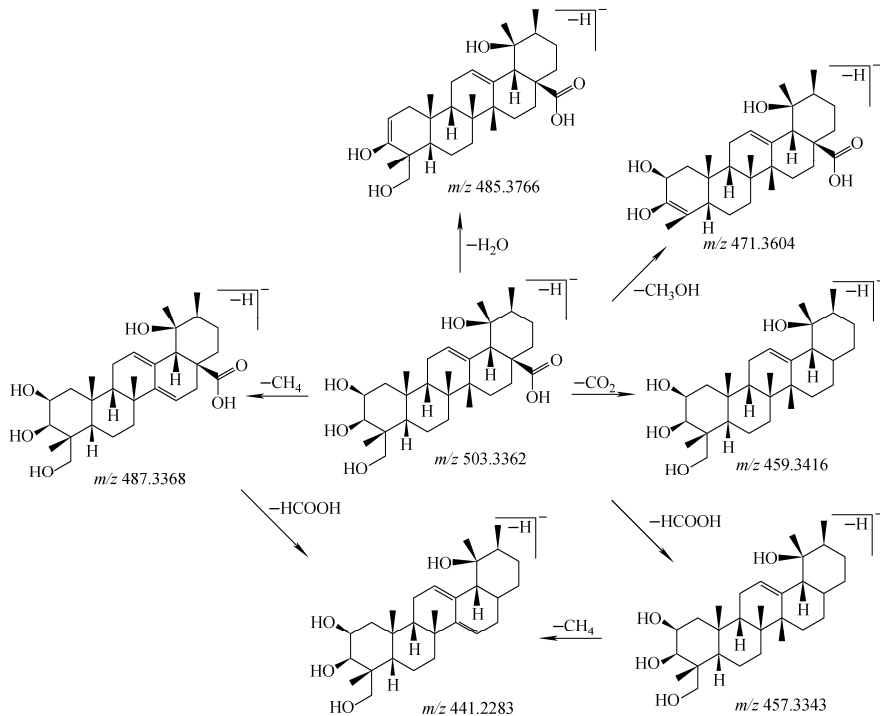


图 11 负离子模式下,化合物 22 的裂解途径

Fig. 11 Fragmentation pathways of compound 22 at negative ion mode

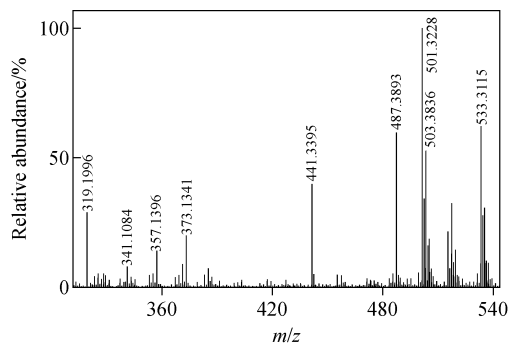


图 12 负离子模式下,化合物 37 的高能离子通道质谱图

Fig. 12 Mass spectrum in high energy scan of compound 37 at negative ion mode

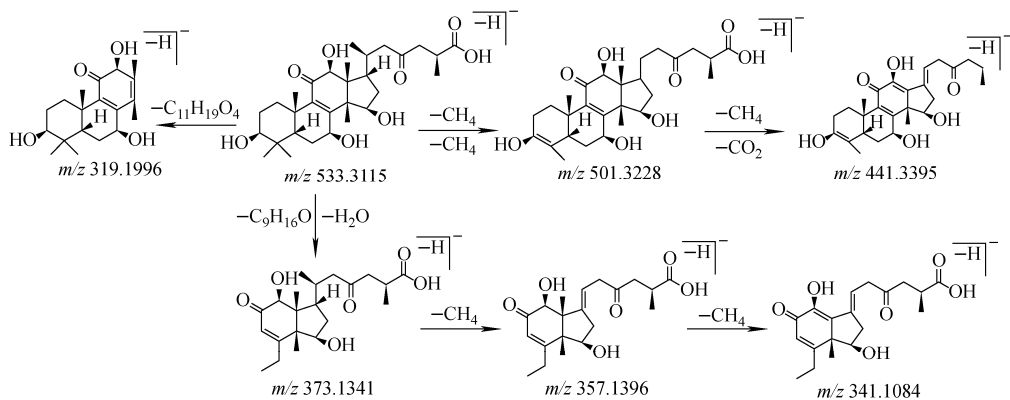


图 13 负离子模式下,化合物 37 的裂解途径

Fig. 13 Fragmentation pathways of compound 37 at negative ion mode

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附表 1 负离子模式下, UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E 技术对刺梨籽中化学成分的分析结果

Attached Table 1 UPLC-Q-TOF-MS^E qualitative analysis of chemical constituents in the seed of *Rosa roxburghii* at negative ion mode

序号 No.	保留时间 <i>t</i> _R /min	分子式 Formular	准分子离子		碎片离子 MS/MS fragmentation	化合物名称 Identification
			Observed	neutral mass/ <i>u</i>		
1*	3.33	C ₃₀ H ₂₆ O ₁₂	578.1415	559.1217, 543.0964, 450.9966, 425.0917, 407.0825, 301.0070, 289.0801	原矢车菊素 B ^[11]	
2*	4.06	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₁₁	468.1642	439.1613, 287.0997, 235.0701	升麻素苷	
3*	4.09	C ₂₈ H ₃₈ O ₇	440.1849	385.0950, 373.1348, 303.2018, 271.1058, 195.0756, 150.0420	苦参新醇 X	
4	4.19	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₁	530.1783	515.1927, 475.1540, 461.1621, 367.2179, 195.0756, 165.0655, 150.0420	淫羊藿苷 ^[12]	
5*	4.21	C ₂₈ H ₂₁ O ₁₆	616.106	463.0903, 300.0362, 180.0526, 150.0420	2"-O-没食子酰基金丝桃苷 ^[7]	
6**	4.29	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₀	514.1832	471.1308, 167.0447, 152.0209	宝藜苷 I	
7*	4.30	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ O ₁₆	610.1508	581.2203, 249.0117, 217.0234, 167.0447, 152.0212	山柰酚-3,7-二-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷	
8*	4.39	C ₂₁ H ₂₄ O ₁₁	452.1336	349.0988, 343.1245, 301.0069, 271.1053, 256.0824, 151.0492,	(-)-表儿茶素-5-O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 ^[11]	
9*	4.48	C ₂₆ H ₂₈ O ₇	452.1836	371.1134, 357.0887, 302.1199	甲基苦参新醇 C	
10*	4.64	C ₂₇ H ₂₈ O ₁₆	608.1358	505.1004, 445.0696, 311.0868, 135.0546	山柰酚-3-O-α-L-鼠李吡喃糖-(1→2)-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖醛酸	
11*	4.76	C ₂₆ H ₂₆ O ₇	438.1695	397.1345, 195.0757, 165.0655, 150.0420, 136.0265	苦参新醇 C	
12*	4.85	C ₃₇ H ₃₄ O ₈	574.2365	357.1401, 287.1004, 136.0264	3',4',7-Tribenzylsappanol	
13*	4.98	C ₃₀ H ₂₁ O ₁₂	576.1262	558.1865, 489.1594, 423.0722, 180.0524, 149.0700	原矢车菊素 A ₁ ^[11]	
14*	5.00	C ₂₅ H ₂₆ O ₈	422.1745	394.0734, 379.2677, 336.1066, 312.1042	桑皮酮 C	
15*	5.33	C ₃₂ H ₃₈ O ₁₄	646.2234	591.2357, 495.1639, 296.0757	箭藜苷 B	
16*	5.85	C ₃₀ H ₃₄ O ₈	630.2263	600.2128, 575.1212, 135.0545, 108.0301	桑叶甙 F	
17*	6.12	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ O ₁₁	556.1961	527.1867, 471.1438, 407.1291, 307.0692	芦荬黄酮苷	
18*	6.58	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₂	488.3511	471.3149, 469.3337, 455.3180, 443.3222, 425.3450, 407.3356	Barbinervic acid	

序号 No.	保留时间 tr/min	分子式 Formular	准分子离子 Observed neutral mass/u	碎片离子 MS/MS Fragmentation	化合物名称 Identification
19	6.69	C ₃₀ H ₅₀ O ₁₉	822.2954	641.2190,598.2304,503.3383,467.1529,339.1354	朝藿定 C _[24]
20*	6.72	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₈	532.3034	513.2848,501.3215,487.1638,469.2950,417.2328	甲基赤芝酸 P
21	6.80	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₈	534.3190	517.3174,515.3009,489.2329,487.3443,471.3136,455.3165,165.0655	桔梗酸 A _[12,15]
22	6.98	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₈	534.3187	501.3228,441.3395,373.1341,357.1396,341.1084,319.1996	灵芝酸 C _[22]
23	7.08	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₇	520.3404	503.3365,501.3225,485.3270,455.3177,383.1189	桔梗皂苷元 _[12,15]
24*	7.11	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₉	548.2399	529.7114,517.3167,503.3365,417.1585,313.0932	20-羟基灵芝酸 G _[22]
25	7.23	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₈	504.3457	487.3154,471.3131,453.3024,441.3405,327.2248	桔梗酸 C _[12,15]
26*	7.26	C ₄₅ H ₄₄ O ₁₂	776.2805	732.2489,676.2232,220.0821,165.0654	桑根素 E
27*	7.51	C ₃₅ H ₅₈ O ₈	606.4104	533.3103,517.3172,501.3231,455.3182,391.3050	3 α ,21 α ,22 α ,28-四羟基-12-齐墩果烯-28-O β -D-吡喃木糖苷
28**	7.59	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₈	504.3461	487.3399,471.3141,443.3536,393.3207	玻热米酸(羟基积雪草酸)
29	7.72	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₇	516.3094	499.3066,497.2918,482.2972,453.3030,353.2550	灵芝烯酸 C
30*	7.93	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₄	470.3408	453.3037,435.2935,425.3099,409.3242,329.2405	南五味子酸
31	8.19	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3352	425.3112,407.2867,375.3115,255.1734	丝石竹酸
32*	8.23	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₈	500.3152	481.2989,463.2840,437.3084,343.2560,225.1734	茯苓新酸 E
33*	8.31	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₈	504.3468	485.3291,455.3196,473.3284,460.3532,443.3215	2-羟基-30-氢化商陆酸
34	8.34	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₇	518.3256	485.3291,473.3284,455.3196,439.3009,437.3090,225.1617	2-羟基商陆酸
35*	8.46	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3358	455.3189,377.2902,305.1837,249.1588,135.0914	28-Deacetylbelamcandal
36	8.53	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₇	516.3094	499.3076,497.2921,471.3138,453.3035,441.3402,205.1694	灵芝酸 ϵ _[27]

序号 No.	保留时间 tr/min	分子式 Formular	准分子离子 Observed neutral mass/u	碎片离子 MS/MS Fragmentation	化合物名称 Identification
37	8.59	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₈	504.3434	487.3368,459.3416,457.3343,455.3171,441.2283,411.3308	24-羟基委陵菜酸 ^[17-20]
38	8.65	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3360	467.3186,451.2876,425.3095,393.3195,220.1522	16-异皂树酸
39	8.86	C ₃₅ H ₆₆ O ₈	604.3953	587.3815,585.3782,559.3929,541.3881,423.3298	地榆苷 II
40**	8.99	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₅	488.3519	469.3339,451.3246,443.3552,407.3356	积雪草酸
41*	9.09	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₅	488.3519	467.3185,451.3231,427.3423,425.3455,407.3353,393.3192	3 β ,6 β ,23-Trihydroxy-urs-12-en-28-otic acid
42*	9.42	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₈	502.3310	483.3134,465.3035,458.3356	商陆酸
43	9.50	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₅	488.3521	487.3448,469.3344,423.3138,311.2305,293.2201	铁冬青酸(救必应酸) ^[8,13]
44*	9.61	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3369	467.3194,451.3141,437.3090,391.2912	Geunonoid
45*	9.67	C ₃₀ H ₄₈ O ₅	488.3503	469.3203,405.3204,393.3193,311.2309,293.2197	粉蕊黄杨醇酸
46*	9.71	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₅	484.3210	465.3032,425.3465,407.3381,315.2022,279.2414,255.2420	茯苓新酸 B
47*	10.07	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3369	467.3195,437.3094,451.2882,425.3445,393.3211,203.1532	Rosamultic acid
48*	10.36	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₅	486.3343	467.3187,449.3091,437.3094,145.0395	Belachinal
49*	10.38	C ₃₀ H ₅₄ O ₇	634.3849	615.3666,589.3886,485.3269,437.3094,405.3213,145.0395	3 β O-trans- <i>p</i> -Caffeoyl aliphitic acid
50*	10.43	C ₃₀ H ₄₄ O ₅	484.3212	469.3350,465.3035,311.2303	升麻酮醇
51*	10.98	C ₃₀ H ₄₆ O ₄	470.3414	437.3113,421.3151,375.2957,313.2467,297.1612	灵芝醇 B
52*	11.00	C ₃₁ H ₄₈ O ₈	516.3461	497.3290,469.3343,455.3185,297.1612,255.2417	美商陆酸
53*	11.79	C ₃₀ H ₅₄ O ₈	618.3896	601.2797,573.3305,497.3273,467.3195,361.2952	27-O-(Z)-香豆酰基-乌索酸 ^[14,15]
54*	11.96	C ₃₂ H ₅₀ O ₅	514.3665	495.3487,469.4452,453.3407	19 α -羟基-3-乙酰乌索酸 ^[14,15]
55*	12.66	C ₃₀ H ₅₄ O ₈	618.3903	615.3666,589.3886,553.3117,485.3269,437.3094	3 β O-trans- <i>p</i> -Coumaroyl aliphitic acid

注: *为 UNIFI 软件鉴别的化合物; **为标准品比对