

องค์ประกอบทางเคมีของส่วนสกัดจากลำต้นชั้นทองพยาบาท
(*Gelonium multiflorum* A.Juss.) และฤทธิ์ทางชีวภาพ



นางสาววีชรารัตน์ ทองไทย

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CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF STEM EXTRACTS FROM
Gelonium multiflorum A.Juss.
AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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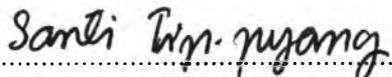
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การศึกษาองค์ประกอบทางเคมีของส่วนสกัดที่มีฤทธิ์ทางชีวภาพ (ไดคลอโรมีเทน และเอทิลอะซิเตด) จากลำต้นชั้นทองพยับบาท (*Gelonium multiflorum* A.Juss.) สามารถแยกได้สารผสม 4 ชนิด และสารบริสุทธิ์ 8 ชนิด โดยข้อมูลทางสเปกโตรสโคปี และการทำปฏิกิริยาเคมี ทำให้พิสูจน์สูตรโครงสร้างของสารทั้งหมด ได้แก่ สารผสมแอลกอฮอล์โดยตรงอิมตัว, สารผสมกรดคาร์บอกซิลิกโดยตรง, สารผสมไตรเทอร์ปีนอยด์ 3 ชนิด (α -amyrin, bauerenol และ multiflorenol) สารผสมเอสเตอร์โดยตรง, stigmasterol, ไตรเทอร์ปีนอยด์ 1, 3-methoxy-4-propylbenzaldehyde, 5-hydroxymethyl furfuraldehyde, scopoletin, helioscopinolide A, helioscopinolide E และ helioscopinolide M ซึ่งสารที่พบส่วนใหญ่ยังไม่เคยมีรายงานว่าพบจากลำต้นชั้นทองพยับบาท โดยเฉพาะสารชนิดสุดท้าย helioscopinolide M เป็นสารใหม่

ผลการทดสอบฤทธิ์ทางชีวภาพ ของลำต้นชั้นทองพยับบาท พบว่า ไตรเทอร์ปีนอยด์ 1, 5-hydroxymethyl furfuraldehyde และ scopoletin แสดงความเป็นพิษต่อไบรน์ซิมพ์ (*Artemia salina* Linn.) ด้วยค่า LC_{50} 38.33, 39.28 และ 13.31 ไมโครกรัมต่อมิลลิลิตรตามลำดับ สำหรับ scopoletin ยังมีฤทธิ์เป็น antioxidant ด้วย

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ลายมือชื่อนิติ วิทยานิพนธ์ ของไทย
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VATCHARAPORN THONGTHAI : CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS OF STEM EXTRACTS FROM *Gelonium multiflorum* A.Juss. AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES. THESIS ADVISOR: SANTI TIP-PYANG, Ph.D., 107 pp. ISBN. 974-332-962-5.

The chemical investigation of the stems of *Gelonium multiflorum* A.Juss. for biologically active constituent had led to the isolation of four mixtures and eight compounds. Their structures have been elucidated from spectroscopic data and chemical reactions. They were a mixture of saturated long chain alcohols, a mixture of long chain carboxylic acids, a mixture of three triterpenoids (α -amyrin, bauerenol and multiflorenol), a mixture of long chain esters, stigmasterol, triterpenoid I, 3-methoxy-4-propylbenzaldehyde, 5-hydroxymethyl furfuraldehyde, scopoletin, helioscopinolide A, helioscopinolide E and helioscopinolide M. The last compound was a new compound.

The biological activities tests indicated that triterpenoid I, 5-hydroxymethyl furfuraldehyde and scopoletin showed the moderate cytotoxicity against brine shrimp (*Artemia salina* Linn.) with LC_{50} 38.33, 39.28 and 13.31 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively. In addition, scopoletin also showed significant antioxidant activity.

ภาควิชา.....

สาขาวิชา.....

ปีการศึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่อนิติ.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....

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List of Abbreviations

° C	=	degree celsius
cm ⁻¹	=	reciprocal centimeter
¹³ C NMR	=	Carbon 13 Nuclear magnetic resonance
CC, Silica gel	=	column chromatography using silica gel as absorbent
COSY	=	two-dimensional ¹ H correlation spectroscopy
Cont.	=	continuous
Ara	=	α-L- arabinose
Ac	=	acetyl
d	=	doublet
dd	=	double of doublet (NMR)
DEPT	=	distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer
FT	=	Fourier transform
g	=	gram
GC-MS	=	gas chromatography mass spectroscopy
GLC	=	gas liquid chromatography
Glc	=	β-D-glucose
¹ H NMR	=	proton nuclear magnetic resonance
HMBC	=	Heteronuclear multiple bond connectivity by 2D multiple quantum nuclear magnetic resonance
HMQC	=	¹ H-detected heteronuclear multiple-quantum coherence via direct coupling
Hz	=	hertz
IR	=	Infrared
<i>J</i>	=	coupling constant
Kg	=	kilogram
M.W.	=	molecular weight
M ⁺	=	molecular ion
m	=	multiplet
m/z	=	mass per charge

mg	=	milligram
ml	=	milliliter
m.p.	=	melting point
NOE	=	nuclear overhauser effect
nm	=	nanometer
No.	=	number
LC ₅₀	=	concentration caused 50% lethality
ppm	=	part per million
PTLC	=	preparative thin layer chromatography
q	=	quartet
quint	=	quintet
Rha	=	α -L-rhamnose (6-deoxymannose)
R _f	=	retardation factor
R _t	=	retention time
s	=	singlet
TLC	=	thin layer chromatography
UV	=	ultraviolet spectroscopy
wt/wt	=	weight by weight
Xyl	=	β -D-xylose
δ	=	chemical shift
μ g	=	microgram
μ l	=	microliter