

สารที่มีฤทธิ์ทางชีวภาพจากเปลือกต้นดูมกาแดง

นายอุทัย โลหะพันธุ์



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**BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM
Glyptopetalum sclerocarpum STEM BARK**

Mr. Uthai Sotanaphun

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A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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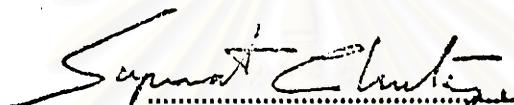
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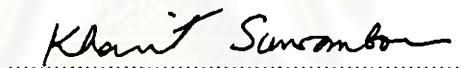
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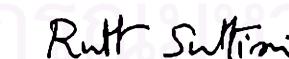

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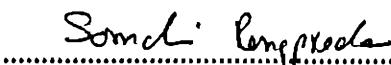
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พิมพ์ดันดับที่ดยอวิทยานิพนธ์ภาษาไทยในกรอบสีเขียวเพียงแผ่นเดียว

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จากการสกัดแยกสารจากเปลือกต้นถุงกาแดง (*Glyptopetalum sclerocarpum* Laws.) ได้พบสารจำพวก quinone-methide triterpenes ชนิดใหม่ 9 ชนิด คือ 20-hydroxy-tingenone, 20,22 β -dihydroxy-tingenone, 20,22 β -dihydroxy-20-epi-tingenone, 20-hydroxy-22-oxo-tingenone, 20-hydroxy-22-oxo-20-epi-tingenone, 20,21 α -dihydroxy-22-oxo-21-desoxo-tingenone, 21 α -hydroxy-20,22-dioxo-30(20 \rightarrow 21)abeo-21-desoxo-tingenone, 20-oxo-20,21-seco-tingen-21-oic acid และ 20-oxo-21-nor-20,21-seco-tingen-22-al นอกจากนี้ พนสารที่เคยมีรายงานแล้ว 3 ชนิด คือ tingenone, 22 β -hydroxy-tingenone และ 20-hydroxy-20-epi-tingenone การพิสูจน์โครงสร้างทางเคมีของสารเหล่านี้ใช้การวิเคราะห์ซัมภาระทางสเปกโตรสโคปีอย่างละเอียด ทั่วทั้งหมดแสดงความเป็นพิษต่อ brine shrimp และแกล้งฤทธิ์ต้านเชื้อแบคทีเรียแกรมบวก และเชื้อราก หมู่ฟังชั่นน์โครงสร้างในส่วนของ ring E และความชอบในการละลายในไขมันของสาร มิอิทธิพลต่อฤทธิ์เหล่านี้ โครงสร้างของ tingenone, 22 β -hydroxy-tingenone และ 20-hydroxy-20-epi-tingenone จะเป็นขันแบ่งของช่วงเวลาในกระบวนการที่เป็นกรด กลาญเป็น isotingenone III, 20 β -hydroxy-isotingenone III และ 20-hydroxy-20-epi-isotingenone III ตามลำดับ ซึ่งทำให้ความเป็นพิษต่อ brine shrimp ลดลง และสูญเสียฤทธิ์ต้านเชื้อจุลชีพ

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
มหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชา
สาขาวิชา เกษตรเคมีและผลิตภัณฑ์ธรรมชาติ
ปีการศึกษา ... 2539

ลายมือชื่อนักศึกษา ลูกะ ใจดี
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา รพีพล กวัวหา
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม วิมลนาท ลิปพันธุ์


พิมพ์ด้นฉบับที่ด้วยวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวเพียงแผ่นเดียว

C475353 : MAJOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

KEY WORD: *Glyptopetalum sclerocarpum* / CELASTRACEAE / STEM BARK / QUINONE-METHIDE TRITERPENES / ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY / BRINE-SHRIMP LETHALITY / STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP

UTHAI SOTANAPHUN : BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS FROM *Glyptopetalum sclerocarpum* STEM BARK. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSOC. PROF. RAPEPOL BAVOVADA, Ph.D. THESIS COADVISOR : ASSOC. PROF. VIMOLMAS LIPIPUN, Ph.D. RUTT SUTTISRI, Ph.D. 291 pp. ISBN 974-636-768-4.

From the stem bark of *Glyptopetalum sclerocarpum* Laws., nine new quinone-methide triterpenes, 20-hydroxy-tingenone, 20,22 β -dihydroxy-tingenone, 20,22 β -dihydroxy-20-epi-tingenone, 20-hydroxy-22-oxo-tingenone, 20-hydroxy-22-oxo-20-epi-tingenone, 20,21 α -dihydroxy-22-oxo-21-desoxo-tingenone, 21 α -hydroxy-20,22-dioxo-30(20 \rightarrow 21)abeo-21-desoxo-tingenone, 20-oxo-20,21-seco-tingen-21- ϕ ic acid and 20-oxo-21-nor-20,21-seco-tingen-22-al, were isolated together with three known compounds, tingenone, 22 β -hydroxy-tingenone and 20-hydroxy-20-epi-tingenone. Elucidation of their structures was based on detailed spectroscopic examination. All compounds were toxic to brine shrimp and exhibited antimicrobial activities against gram-positive bacteria and fungi. These activities were influenced by functional groups on ring E of their pentacyclic triterpene structure and their lipophilic nature. Tingenone, 22 β -hydroxy-tingenone and 20-hydroxy-20-epi-tingenone rapidly rearranged under acid condition to isotingenone III, 20 β -hydroxy-isotingenone III and 20-hydroxy-20-epi-isotingenone III, respectively. These acid-rearranged compounds were less toxic to brine shrimp and lost their antimicrobial activities.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ
คุณลักษณะนิติธรรมมหาวิทยาลัย

ภาควิชา

ถ่ายมือชื่อนิติธรรม ๑๗๘๖๔๙

สาขาวิชา เกษตรเคมีและผลิตภัณฑ์ธรรมชาติ

ถ่ายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา ๕๒๒ ๗๓

ปีการศึกษา ๒๕๓๙

ถ่ายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม ๑๗๘๖๔๙

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>br</i>	= broad (for NMR spectra)
BSL	= brine-shrimp lethality
<i>c</i>	= concentration (g/100 ml)
°C	= degree Celsius
cc	= column chromatography
CCl ₄	= carbon tetrachloride
CDCl ₃	= deuterochloroform
CHCl ₃	= chloroform
cm	= centimeter
¹³ C-NMR	= carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance
cosy	= correlation spectroscopy
<i>d</i>	= doublet (for NMR spectra)
<i>dd</i>	= doublet of doublet (for NMR spectra)
<i>ddd</i>	= doublet of doublet of doublet (for NMR spectra)
<i>ddq</i>	= doublet of doublet of quartet (for NMR spectra)
DEPT	= distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer
DMSO	= dimethyl sulfoxide
<i>dt</i>	= doublet of triplet (for NMR spectra)
EIMS	= electron impact mass spectrum
Et ₂ O	= diethyl ether
EtOAc	= ethyl acetate
EtOH	= ethanol
eV	= electron volt
fc	= flash chromatography
<i>g</i>	= gram
HCl	= hydrochloric acid
HMBC	= proton detected heteronuclear multiple bond connectivity
HMQC	= proton detected heteronuclear multiple quantum coherence
¹ H-NMR	= proton nuclear magnetic resonance

H_2SO_4	= sulfuric acid
Hz	= hertz
IR	= infrared
J	= coupling constant
KBr	= potassium bromide
kg	= kilogram
LD_{50}	= 50% lethal dose
m	= multiplet (for NMR spectra)
$[\text{M}]^+$	= molecular ion
MeOH	= methanol
MH	= Muller Hinton
MHz	= mega hertz
mg	= miligram
MIC	= minimum inhibitory concentration
ml	= milliliter
mm	= millimeter
MM	= molecular mechanic
MS	= mass spectrum
m/z	= mass per charge ratio
nm	= nanometer
NMR	= nuclear magnetic resonance
No.	= number
NOE	= nuclear overhauser effect
NOESY	= nuclear overhauser effect spectroscopy
ppm	= part per million
R_f	= retardative factor, relative front
R_m	= Martin-ralation
s	= singlet (for NMR spectra)
S	= Sabouraud dextrose
SAR	= structure activity relationship
SiO_2	= silica gel
t	= triplet (for NMR spectra)

<i>td</i>	= triplet of doublet (for NMR spectra)
TLC	= thin-layer chromatography
TMS	= tetramethylsilane
UV	= ultraviolet
v/v	= volume by volume
$[\alpha]_D$	= specific rotation at 589 nm
ϵ	= molr absorptivity
δ	= chemical shift
λ_{\max}	= wavelength at maximum absorption
μg	= microgram
μl	= microliter
ν_{\max}	= wavenumber at maximum absorption

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