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三七二醇型皂苷氧化降解产物衍生物的合成及其抗肿瘤活性研究

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摘要:本研究以三七二醇型皂苷原料,通过琼斯氧化得到化合物**1**,将化合物**1**的3位羰基经还原胺化反应转化为氨基得到化合物**4**,再用酰化试剂反应得到化合物**5~8**,此外还通过其它两种反应得到化合物**2**和**3**,总共8个化合物,其中6个化合物未见文献报道,结构均经过核磁共振、质谱确证。所得化合物用MTS法对人白血病细胞株HL-60、肝癌细胞株SMMC-7721、肺癌细胞株A-549、乳腺癌细胞株MCF-7、结肠癌细胞株SW480等肿瘤细胞株进行抗肿瘤活性评价。药理活性评价结果显示,化合物**3**有一定的抗肿瘤活性,值得进一步研究。

关键词:三七二醇型皂苷;皂苷元;抗肿瘤活性**中图分类号:**R284.3;R965.1**文献标识码:**A**DOI:**10.16333/j.1001-6880.2016.5.020

Synthesis and Anti-tumor Activity of Derivatives of Oxidation Degradation Products from Panaxadiol Saponogenin

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Abstract: In this study, Jones oxidation of the diol-type saponins of *Panax notoginseng* afforded compound **1**. Its 3-carbonyl group was converted into amino group by reductive amination to give compound **4**, and then compound **4** was reacted with acyl reagent to give compounds **5~8**. In addition, compounds **2** and **3** were obtained by the other two reactions. The syntheses of the 6 derivatives had not been reported. Their structures were identified by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and MS. Their *in vitro* anti-tumor activities against HL-60, SMMC-7721, A-549, MCF-7 and SW480 cancer cells were evaluated by MTS assay. The evaluation results showed that compound **3** had some anti-tumor activity and was worthy of further study.

Key words:panaxadiol type saponin of *Panax notoginseng*; saponogenins; anti-tumor activity

三七二醇型皂苷是三七、人参的主要活性成分,其主要具有抗肿瘤、免疫调节、抗炎镇痛等作用^[1],经水解可以分离得到人参二醇。目前国内外对人参二醇类皂苷元的结构修饰主要集中在3位羟基的酰化修饰,已报道的脂肪酸类、氨基酸类人参二醇的衍生物中均有出现比人参二醇更有效的抗肿瘤活性化

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合物^[2-5]。为此笔者利用生物电子等排原理制备3位氨基,而氨基制备的中间体是人参二醇类皂苷元的氧化产物,之前我们主要通过先水解成人参二醇,再将3位羟基氧化成羰基,这一方法需要两步反应,较麻烦。为此我们试图通过琼斯氧化将三七二醇型皂苷的水解和皂苷元的氧化一步完成,得到这一类人参二醇的降解氧化产物。本课题组在前期研究中已制备得到三七二醇型皂苷元衍生物11个,有些化合物具有一定的抗肿瘤活性^[6]。本文继续对化合物**1**和化合物**4**进行结构修饰得到6个衍生物。

本文经还原胺化反应将氧化物的3位羰基转变成氨基,再与酰化试剂反应,得到一系列降解人参二醇的衍生物7个,其中6个化合物未见文献报道。用¹H NMR、¹³C NMR、MS等鉴定这些化合物的结构,采用MTS法评价其中6个化合物对人白血病细胞株HL-60、肝癌细胞株SMMC-7721、肺癌细胞株A-549、乳腺癌细胞株MCF-7、结肠癌细胞株SW480的抑制活性。

1 仪器与材料

AV-400核磁共振仪(美国Bruker公司);LCQ-Advantage LC-MS(Thermo Finnigan);RE-2000A旋转蒸发仪(上海亚荣生化仪器厂);FA2004电子天平(上海舜宇恒平科学仪器有限公司);DF-101S集热式恒温加热磁力搅拌器(巩义市予华仪器有限公司);KQ-100型超声清洗器(昆山市超声仪器有限公司);SHZ-D循环水式真空泵(巩义市予华仪器有限公司)。

GF₂₅₄薄层层析板;柱层析用硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂);高效薄层层析板(默克);三七二醇型皂苷(云南红云生物工程技术有限公司);化学合成试剂主要为优级纯,少量分析纯,均购买于上海晶纯实业有限公司和上海泰坦科技股份有限公司。

2 方法与结果

2.1 化合物1的制备^[6]

称取三七二醇型皂苷20 g,量取250 mL蒸馏

水、200 mL丙酮加入到1000 mL的烧瓶中,搅拌使其充分溶解后,加入自制总量140 mL琼斯试剂(分批加入),接上冷凝装置,室温下搅拌反应4 h,减压蒸干反应液中的丙酮,加入100 mL水后,乙酸乙酯萃取(3×200 mL),萃取液合并水洗(3×200 mL),无水Na₂SO₄干燥,过滤,减压浓缩,得淡绿色稠状粗产品,通过柱色谱纯化得到化合物1。

白色粉末,收率6.7%;¹H NMR(CDCl₃,400 MHz)δ:0.76(3H,s,H-18),1.03(3H,s,H-19),1.05(3H,s,H-27),1.09(3H,s,H-25),1.24(3H,s,H-26),1.24(3H,s,H-21);¹³C NMR(CDCl₃,100 MHz)δ:216.4(s,C-3),209.8(s,C-12),176.7(s,C-24),88.4(s,C-20),56.7(d,C-13),55.8(s,C-14),54.8(d,C-5),53.4(d,C-9),47.1(s,C-4),42.5(d,C-17),40.1(s,C-8),38.9(t,C-1),37.1(t,C-11),33.6(s,C-10),33.3(t,C-7),32.8(t,C-2),32.2(t,C-22),31.4(t,C-15),28.7(t,C-23),26.4(t,C-16),24.7(q,C-21),20.8(q,C-25),20.8(t,C-6),19.5(q,C-26),16.2(q,C-27),15.6(q,C-18),15.2(q,C-19);ESI-MS(*m/z*):429.3[M+H]⁺。

2.2 化合物2的合成^[7]

在带有加热、搅拌、回流冷凝管等装置的50 mL二颈瓶中分别加入化合物1(65 mg,0.15 mmol)、甲酸铵(10 g,0.16 mol),缓慢升温至135 °C搅拌反应,1 h后升温至165 °C,反应5 h后,TLC检测原料点消失,停止反应,冷却至室温后,加入20 mL蒸馏水搅拌10 min,然后用乙酸乙酯萃取(3×50 mL),

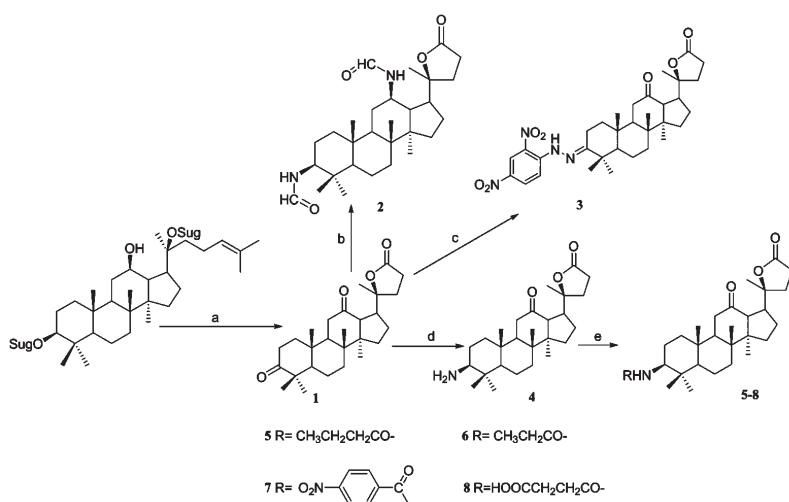


图1 化合物1~8合成路线图

Fig. 1 Synthetic routes of compounds 1-8

Reagents and conditions:(a) Jones reagent,4 h,rt;(b) HCOONH₄,5 h,135 °C;(c) 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine,ethyl alcohol absolute,24 h,50 °C;(d) NaBH₃CN,CH₃COONH₄,CH₃OH;(e) DMAP,Pyridine,24 h,rt

收集有机相,依次用蒸馏水(4×30 mL)、饱和碳酸氢钠溶液(3×30 mL)、饱和食盐水(2×30 mL)洗涤,无水 Na_2SO_4 干燥,过滤,滤液减压蒸干得粗产品,经柱色谱纯化得化合物**4**(63 mg)。白色粉末,收率85%;¹H NMR(400MHz,CD₃OD) δ :0.79(3H,s,H-18),0.88(3H,s,H-19),0.93(3H,s,H-27),1.06(3H,s,H-25),1.14(3H,s,H-26),1.39(3H,s,H-21),4.41(1H,m,3-CH),7.47(1H,d, J =8.48Hz,H-3',H-5'),7.80(1H,d, J =8.5 Hz,H-2',H-6');¹³C NMR(CD₃OD,100 MHz) δ :179.59(s,C-24),163.8(d,C-12),163.3(d,C-3),91.8(s,C-20),58.0(d,C-3),56.9(d,C-12),50.8(d,C-13),49.4(d,C-5),49.4(s,C-14),47.4(d,C-9),47.3(d,C-17),45.8(s,C-8),45.7(t,C-1),41.5(t,C-11),37.9(s,C-4),35.2(s,C-10),34.5(t,C-7),31.8(t,C-22),29.8(t,C-15),29.0(t,C-23),26.4(q,C-21),23.3(t,C-16),19.5(q,C-25),19.4(t,C-2),18.3(t,C-6),18.2(q,C-26),16.8(q,C-27),16.7(q,C-18),15.5(q,C-19);ESI-MS(m/z):486.3[M+H]⁺。

2.3 化合物3的合成^[8]

称取化合物**1**(1eq,40 mg,0.093 mmol),2,4-二硝基苯肼(2eq,37 mg)放入25 mL反应瓶中,分别加入冰醋酸2 mL,无水乙醇6 mL,50 ℃条件下保温搅拌反应24 h,减压蒸干反应溶剂,加入70 mL蒸馏水后,用乙酸乙酯萃取(100 mL×3),合并萃取液,分别用水洗及饱和食盐水洗,无水 Na_2SO_4 干燥,过滤,滤液浓缩,经柱色谱纯化得化合物**3**(16.8 mg)。橙黄色粉末,收率29.7%;¹H NMR(400 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :0.78~1.26(18H,s,6×CH₃),7.53~8.30(3H,m,Ar-H);¹³C NMR(CDCl₃,100 MHz) δ :210.0(s,C-12),176.9(s,C-24),165.8(s,C-3),145.4(s,C-1'),137.5(s,C-4'),130.8(s,C-2'),129.9(d,C-5'),123.5(d,C-3'),116.3(d,C-6'),88.6(s,C-20),71.7(d,C-13),65.5(d,C-5),56.8(s,C-14),55.3(d,C-9),53.4(d,C-17),42.8(s,C-8),42.2(t,C-1),40.3(t,C-11),37.4(s,C-4),32.3(s,C-10),31.6(t,C-7),29.7(t,C-22),29.3(t,C-15),28.8(t,C-23),28.7(q,C-21),23.7(t,C-16),22.6(q,C-25),20.3(t,C-2),19.6(t,C-6),16.3(q,C-26),15.5(q,C-27),15.4(q,C-18),14.1(q,C-19);ESI-MS(m/z):608.3[M+H]⁺。

2.4 化合物4的合成^[6]

在带有加热、搅拌、回流冷凝管等装置的50 mL二颈瓶中分别加入化合物**1**(1eq,300 mg,0.65 mmol)、氰基硼氢化钠(一定量)、乙酸铵(一定量)、甲醇25 mL,保温搅拌反应,TLC跟踪反应过程,反应完全后停止反应,减压蒸干甲醇,加入40 mL水后,用乙酸乙酯萃取(200 mL×3),合并萃取液,分别用饱和碳酸氢钠溶液、蒸馏水及饱和食盐水洗,无水 Na_2SO_4 干燥,过滤,滤液浓缩,经柱色谱纯化得化合物**4**。白色粉末,收率为47.3%;¹H NMR(400 MHz,CD₃OD) δ :0.77(3H,s,H-18),0.88(3H,s,H-19),0.95(3H,s,H-27),1.00(3H,s,H-25),1.01(3H,s,H-26),1.04(3H,s,H-21),3.81(1H,m,3-CH);¹³C NMR(CD₃OD,100 MHz) δ :212.8(s,C-12),179.6(s,C-24),90.8(s,C-20),64.3(d,C-3),60.9(d,C-13),57.9(d,C-5),56.9(s,C-14),55.5(d,C-9),43.9(d,C-17),40.2(s,C-8),39.4(t,C-1),39.1(t,C-11),38.1(s,C-4),37.2(s,C-10),33.9(t,C-7),32.9(t,C-22),31.4(t,C-15),28.9(t,C-23),28.1(q,C-21),24.7(q,C-25),24.7(t,C-2),19.9(t,C-6),18.9(t,C-16),16.8(q,C-26),16.2(q,C-27),16.1(q,C-18),15.9(q,C-19);ESI-MS(m/z):430.9[M+H]⁺。

2.5 化合物5~7的合成^[9]

在带有加热、搅拌、回流冷凝管等装置的25 mL二颈瓶中分别加入化合物**4**(1eq,50 mg,0.12 mmol)、丁酸酐(一定量)、DMAP(一定量)、吡啶8 mL,保温反应24 h。减压蒸干吡啶后,加入30 mL水后用乙酸乙酯萃取(100 mL×3),合并萃取液,用10%盐酸洗3次、饱和食盐水洗3次,无水 Na_2SO_4 干燥,过滤,滤液浓缩,柱色谱纯化得化合物**5**。白色粉末,收率40.5%;¹H NMR(400 MHz,CDCl₃) δ :0.76(3H,s,H-18),0.79(3H,s,H-19),0.87(3H,s,H-27),0.91(3H,s,H-25),1.16(3H,s,H-26),1.20(3H,s,H-21),1.22(3H,s,H-4'),3.64~3.71(1H,m,3-CH);¹³C NMR(CDCl₃,100 MHz) δ :210.6(s,C-12),177.0(s,C-24),171.9(s,C-1'),88.8(s,C-20),56.7(d,C-3),56.7(d,C-13),56.6(d,C-5),55.9(s,C-14),54.0(d,C-9),42.6(d,C-17),40.2(s,C-8),39.7(t,C-1),39.0(t,C-11),38.6(s,C-4),37.8(s,C-10),37.4(t,C-2'),33.9(t,C-7),33.7(t,C-22),31.4(t,C-15),29.6(t,C-23),28.3(q,C-21),28.2(t,C-16),24.8(q,C-25),24.2(t,C-

2), 19.1(t, C-3'), 18.5(t, C-6), 16.3(q, C-26), 16.2(q, C-27), 15.9(q, C-18), 15.6(q, C-19), 13.1(q, C-4'); ESI-MS(*m/z*): 499.4 [M + H]⁺。

2.5.1 化合物6的合成

合成过程中,除用丙酸酐代替丁酸酐外,其余实验方法同化合物5。

白色粉末,收率52.4%;¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 0.76(3H, s, H-18), 0.78(3H, s, H-19), 0.92(3H, s, H-27), 0.98(3H, s, H-3'), 1.16(3H, s, H-25), 1.18(3H, s, H-26), 1.24(3H, s, H-21), 3.65-3.71(1H, m, 3-CH);¹³C NMR(CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 210.6(s, C-12), 177.0(s, C-24), 173.1(s, C-1'), 88.7(s, C-20), 56.7(d, C-3), 56.3(d, C-13), 56.2(d, C-5), 55.8(s, C-14), 54.1(d, C-9), 42.6(d, C-17), 39.7(s, C-8), 39.4(t, C-1), 39.0(t, C-11), 38.6(s, C-4), 37.8(s, C-10), 37.4(t, C-2'), 33.9(t, C-7), 32.3(t, C-22), 31.4(t, C-15), 30.1(t, C-23), 28.9(q, C-21), 28.3(t, C-16), 24.8(q, C-25), 24.2(t, C-2), 18.5(t, C-6), 16.3(q, C-26), 16.3(q, C-27), 15.9(q, C-18), 15.6(q, C-19), 10.0(q, C-3'); ESI-MS(*m/z*): 485.3 [M + H]⁺。

2.5.2 化合物7的合成

合成过程中,除用对硝基苯甲酰氯代替丁酸酐外,其余实验方法同化合物5。

淡黄色粉末,收率51.1%;¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 0.75(3H, s, H-18), 0.86(3H, s, H-19), 0.92(3H, s, H-27), 0.93(3H, s, H-3'), 1.16(3H, s, H-25), 1.18(3H, s, H-26), 1.24(3H, s, H-21), 3.83-3.86(1H, m, 3-CH), 8.24(1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-3', H-5'), 7.87(1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-2', H-6');¹³C NMR(CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 210.8(s, C-12), 177.3(s, C-24), 165.4(s, Ar-C = O), 149.4(s, C-4'), 140.6(s, C-1'), 128.0(d, C-3'), 128.0(d, C-5'), 123.7(d, C-2'), 123.7(d, C-6'), 89.0(s, C-20), 57.1(d, C-3), 56.8(d, C-13), 56.3(d, C-5), 56.0(s, C-14), 54.1(d, C-9), 42.6(d, C-17), 39.4(s, C-8), 38.9(t, C-1), 38.2(t, C-11), 38.1(s, C-4), 37.5(s, C-10), 34.0(t, C-7), 32.3(t, C-22), 31.4(t, C-15), 30.1(t, C-23), 28.9(q, C-21), 28.5(t, C-16), 24.8(q, C-25), 24.2(t, C-2), 18.5(t, C-6), 16.4(q, C-26), 16.3(q, C-27), 15.9(q, C-18), 15.6(q, C-19); ESI-MS(*m/z*): 578.4 [M + H]⁺。

2.6 化合物8的合成^[9]

在带有加热、搅拌、回流冷凝管的装置25 mL二颈瓶中分别加入化合物4(1eq, 50 mg, 0.12 mmol)、丁二酸酐(一定量)、DMAP(一定量)、吡啶10 mL, 加热保温反应,TLC检测原料消失后,减压蒸干吡啶后,加入30 mL水后用乙酸乙酯萃取(100 mL × 3), 合并萃取液,用10%盐酸洗3次、饱和食盐水洗3次,无水Na₂SO₄干燥,过滤,滤液浓缩,柱色谱纯化得化合物8。白色粉末,收率20.1%;¹H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.17(3H, s, H-18), 1.20(3H, s, H-19), 1.22(3H, s, H-27), 1.29(3H, s, H-25), 2.00(3H, s, H-26), 2.12(3H, s, H-21), 2.56-2.60(4H, m, 2 × COCH₂), 4.05-4.11(1H, m, 3-CH);¹³C NMR(CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ: 210.5(s, C-12), 176.9(s, C-24), 172.4(s, C-4'), 171.0(s, C-1'), 88.7(s, C-20), 60.3(d, C-3), 56.7(d, C-13), 56.3(d, C-5), 55.8(s, C-14), 54.0(d, C-9), 42.6(d, C-17), 39.4(s, C-8), 39.0(t, C-1), 38.9(t, C-11), 37.8(s, C-4), 37.4(s, C-10), 34.0(t, C-7), 32.3(t, C-22), 30.4(t, C-3'), 29.6(t, C-15), 29.4(t, C-2'), 28.8(t, C-23), 28.3(q, C-21), 24.8(t, C-16), 22.6(q, C-25), 20.9(t, C-2), 19.3(t, C-6), 16.2(q, C-26), 15.8(q, C-27), 15.6(q, C-18), 14.1(q, C-19); ESI-MS(*m/z*): 529.3 [M + H]⁺。

2.7 MTS法抗肿瘤活性筛选

采用MTS法对其中6个化合物进行体外抗肿瘤细胞株人白血病细胞株(HL-60)、肝癌细胞株(SMMC-7721)、肺癌细胞株(A-549)、乳腺癌细胞株(MCF-7)、结肠癌细胞株(SW480)的生物活性筛选,以顺铂和紫杉醇作为阳性对照(实验结果见表1)。

实验方法:用含10%胎牛血清的培养液(DMEM或者RMPI1640)配成单个细胞悬液,以每孔5000~10000个细胞接种到96孔板,每孔体积100 μL,贴壁细胞提前12 h接种培养;加入待测化合物溶液(固定浓度40 μM初筛,在该浓度对肿瘤细胞生长抑制达到50%的化合物设5个浓度进入梯度复筛),每孔终体积200 μL,每种处理均设3个复孔;37 °C培养48 h后,小心吸弃孔内培养上清液,每孔加MTS溶液20 μL以及培养液100 μL,继续孵育4 h,使反应充分进行;选择490 nm波长,酶联免疫检测仪(Bio-Rad 680)读取各孔光吸收值,记录结果,以浓度为横坐标,细胞存活率为纵坐标绘制细胞生长曲线,应用两点法(Reed and Muench法)计算化合物的IC₅₀值。

表 1 化合物 1~7 对人肿瘤细胞的半数抑制浓度 IC₅₀ (μM)
Table 1 The IC₅₀ values of compounds 1-7 on human cancer cell lines(μM)

化合物 Compound	细胞株 Strain				
	HL-60	SMMC-7721	A-549	MCF-7	SW480
1	>40	>40	>40	>40	>40
2	>40	>40	>40	>40	>40
3	>40	21.88	17.03	22.44	18.33
4	>40	>40	>40	>40	>40
6	>40	>40	>40	>40	>40
7	>40	>40	>40	>40	>40
Cisplatin	3.08	10.2	9.08	17.48	11.99
Taxol	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008	<0.008

3 讨论

本研究对三七二醇型皂苷氧化降解产物进行结构修饰,经三种类型的反应得到一系列降解人参二醇衍生物。细胞毒性实验结果表明,所得化合物 3 对 SMMC-7721、A-549、MCF-7、SW480 等肿瘤细胞增殖有一定的抑制活性,可能与分子中含有硝基有关。有文献报道高浓度的一氧化氮(NO)能够抑制肿瘤细胞的生长^[10],而硝基是一类 NO 供体基团;化合物 1 与经转化成氨基后的化合物 2 显示无活性,可能与人参二醇的六元醚环被破坏,变成五元内酯环有关,与我们之前报道的试验数据类似。此外在活性筛选过程中我们发现化合物 5 和 8 很难溶于 DMSO,有待进一步解决。

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