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华萝藦 C₂₁ 留体成分及其逆转肿瘤细胞多药耐药的作用

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摘要:华萝藦化学成分的分离鉴定及其逆转 P-糖蛋白 (P-glycoprotein, Pgp) 过表达肿瘤细胞多药耐药 (multi-drug resistance, MDR) 的活性筛选。华萝藦地上部分粗粉经乙醇回流提取并制成石油醚、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇可溶部位,取正丁醇部位经正相、反相硅胶柱层析分离化学成分,采用 NMR 和 MS 等波谱学技术鉴定化合物结构,运用 Pgp 过表达的人宫颈癌细胞 HeLa/Tax、肝癌细胞株 HepG2/Dox、白血病细胞株 K562/Dox 和口腔上皮癌细胞株 KB V1 为模型,评价其逆转细胞对 Pgp 转运底物类抗肿瘤药物长春碱、多柔比星和紫杉醇耐药的作用。结果显示,华萝藦正丁醇部位中首次鉴定出具有通光散昔元乙母核结构类型的 4 个酯类化合物 Tenacissoside H (1)、Marsdenoside B (2)、Tenacissoside A (3) 和 Marsdenoside H (4);化合物 1 和 2 在 5 μM 的无细胞毒浓度下能显著逆转 MDR 细胞对长春碱、多柔比星和紫杉醇的耐药,化合物 3 和 4 在相同浓度下无此作用或作用较弱。本文首次报道了华萝藦中的 C₂₁ 留体酯类化合物具有逆转 Pgp 过表达肿瘤细胞 MDR 的作用。

关键词:华萝藦;C₂₁ 留体;肿瘤多药耐药;tenacissoside H;marsdenoside B

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Steroids from *Metaplexis hemsleyana* and Their Activity in Reversing Multidrug Resistance of Cancer Cells

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to screen active constituents that reverse multidrug resistance (MDR) in P-glycoprotein (Pgp) overexpressing cancer cells from plant *Metaplexis hemsleyana* Oliv. (Asclepiadaceae). The aerial parts of *M. hemsleyana* were extracted with hot ethanol. After removal of ethanol, the concentrated ethanol extract was successively extracted with petrol ether (PE), ethyl acetate (EtOAc) and n-butanol (BuOH) to yield PE, EtOAc and BuOH fractions. Chemical constituents from the BuOH fraction were isolated through silica gel and ODS chromatographic columns. The chemical structures of isolated compounds were identified by comprehensive spectroscopic analysis on their NMR and MS data. Activity of the four compounds in reversing resistance of MDR cancer cells to vinblastine, doxorubicin and paclitaxel was evaluated in Pgp-overexpressing human epidermoid carcinoma cell KB V1, leukemia cell K562/Dox, hepatoma cell HepG2/Dox and cervical carcinoma cell HeLa/Tax. Four compounds were obtained from the BuOH fraction and their structures were identified as tenacissoside H (1), marsdenoside B (2), tenacissoside A (3) and marsdenoside H (4). Compounds 1 and 2 at 5 μM, a non-cytotoxic concentration, significantly reversed the resistance to vinblastine, doxorubicin and paclitaxel in all four MDR cells. At the same concentration, compounds 3 and 4 had no or only weak reversal effect on drug resistance. This is the first report that tenacigenin B derivatives were found from *M. hemsleyana* and tenacissoside H and marsdenoside B showed activity in reversing MDR in Pgp overexpressing human cancer cells.

Key words: *Metaplexis hemsleyana* Oliv.; C₂₁ steroid; cancer multidrug resistance; tenacissoside H; marsdenoside B

肿瘤细胞本身具有的耐药性或者接触抗癌化学药物后产生的耐药性,特别是多药耐药性 (Multidrug

resistance, MDR) 是引起肿瘤化疗失败的主要原因。肿瘤化疗增敏剂 (Chemosensitizer) 可以改变肿瘤细胞内某些与耐药基因和相关蛋白的表达或功能,提高肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的敏感性^[1]。一些中药或植物提取物或单体成分由于能够逆转 P-糖蛋白 (P-

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