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枳中异戊烯基化的黄酮及香豆素类成分

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摘要:从枳(*Poncirus trifoliata*)地上部份乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯层中分离得到12个异戊烯基化的酚性成分,包括4个异戊烯基化的黄酮(**1~4**)和8个异戊烯基化的香豆素(**5~12**),其结构通过NMR和MS等波谱数据以及文献数据对照确证为:*3'',4''-dihydroxy-atalantoflavone*(**1**),*alatanoflavone*(**2**),*7,8-(2'',2''-dimethylpyrano)-5,3'',4'-trihydroxy-3-methoxylflavone*(**3**),*citflavanone*(**4**),*seselin*(**5**),*xanthyletin*(**6**),*isoangemonalin*(**7**),*nordentatin*(**8**),*clausarin*(**9**),*3-(1,1-dimethylallyl)-8-hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin*(**10**),*anisocoumarin B*(**11**),*auraptene*(**12**)。化合物**2**和**4**显示出一定的抑制一氧化氮生成作用,其IC₅₀分别为17.3和22.8 μM,具有潜在的抗炎活性。

关键词:枳;黄酮;香豆素;波谱鉴定;一氧化氮生成抑制活性。

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Isoprenylated Flavonoids and Coumarins from *Poncirus trifoliata*

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Abstract: Twelve isoprenylated phenolic compounds including four flavonoids (**1~4**) and eight coumarins (**5~12**) were isolated from *Poncirus trifoliata*. They were identified as *3'',4''-dihydroxy-atalantoflavone* (**1**), *alatanoflavone* (**2**), *7,8-(2'',2''-dimethylpyrano)-5,3'',4'-trihydroxy-3-methoxylflavone* (**3**), *citflavanone* (**4**), *seselin* (**5**), *xanthyletin* (**6**), *isoangemonalin* (**7**), *nordentatin* (**8**), *clausarin* (**9**), *3-(1,1-dimethylallyl)-8-hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin* (**10**), *anisocoumarin B* (**11**), *auraptene* (**12**), on the basis of NMR and MS spectroscopic data, as well as by comparison of data with those reported in the literature. Compounds **2** and **4** exhibited moderated NO production inhibitions with IC₅₀ values of 17.3 and 22.8 μM, respectively.

Key words: *Poncirus trifoliata*; flavonoids; coumarins; structural elucidation; NO production inhibition

枳(*Poncirus trifoliata*)属于芸香科(Rutaceae)枳属(*Poncirus*)植物,是中国特有物种,别名枸橘、臭橘、臭杞、雀不站、铁篱寨。落叶灌木或小乔木。广泛分布于江西、湖北、陕西、河南、江苏、四川、浙江、贵州、福建、湖南、广西、安徽、云南等省区^[1]。枳未成熟的果实干燥后被用于治疗肠胃炎以及心血管疾病^[2]。其根的粗提物也报道具有抗炎、抗菌等活性^[3]。枳作为药用植物已经广泛用于治疗感冒,咳嗽以及其它疾病。此前对于枳的化学成分研究报道了大量的香豆素、黄酮以及柠檬苦素^[2,4,5],谭宁华课题组也从枳壳中鉴定出一系列环肽类成分^[6]。为了更深入研究其物质成分并找到可能的抗炎活性物质,我们对产于湖北的枳的地上部分进行了化学

成分研究,从中提取分离得到12个化合物,分别鉴定为异戊烯基化的黄酮类化合物4个(**1~4**,图1)和香豆素类化合物8个(**5~12**,图2)。对化合物**1~12**测定了它们对一氧化氮(NO)的生成抑制活性。其中化合物**2**和**4**显示出一定的抑制作用,提示其可能具有潜在的抗炎活性。

1 仪器与材料

质谱用VG AutoSpec 3000型质谱仪测定。¹H,¹³C NMR用Bruker Advance 500, DRX-500,或AV-400超导核磁共振仪测定,溶剂为CDCl₃、CD₃COCD₃、C₅D₅N、DMSO-d₆。酶标仪2104 Envision Multilabel Plate Reader(美国Perkin-Elmer Life Sciences公司)。柱层析填料:正相硅胶(200~300目,青岛海洋化工有限公司),反相RP-18(日本Fuji公司),Sephadex LH-20(瑞典GE healthcare公司)。

GF_{254} 薄层层析正相硅胶板(青岛海洋化工有限公司),显色剂为10%的硫酸乙醇溶液。Giess试剂、LPS以及RAW264.7小鼠巨噬细胞均购买自Sigma公司。阳性对照:蛋白酶体抑制剂MG-132购买自Sigma公司。

枳(*P. trifoliata*)地上部分于2015年8月采集于湖北荆州,由中南民族大学药学院冯涛副教授鉴定,标本(标本号HFC20150812P0010-2)置于中南民族大学药学院。

2 提取和分离

将枳(*P. trifoliata*)地上部分阴干粉碎后称重10.0 kg,用等体积的乙醇在室温下浸泡提取3次,每次24小时。过滤回收提取液并减压浓缩得粗提物1.5千克。将粗提物混以等体积的水和乙酸乙酯进行萃取3次,每次静止4小时后分馏并减压浓缩乙酸乙酯层得浸膏250 g。

将乙酸乙酯层浸膏混以2倍重量的正相硅胶(200~300目,青岛海洋化工)拌样,填入已经预装好的硅胶层析柱(15×120 cm),用氯仿/甲醇进行梯度洗脱(v/v,1:0→0:1)得到8个组分Fr. A-H。

Fr. C(32 g)经硅胶柱,氯仿/丙酮(v/v,10:1→2:1)梯度洗脱得到亚组分Fr. B1-B6。Fr. B2(880

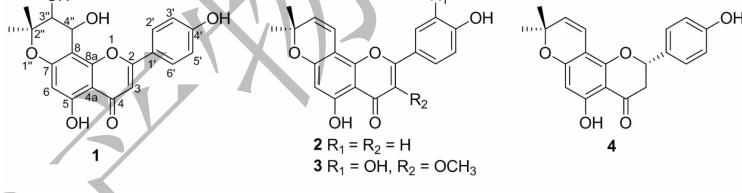


图1 枳中异戊烯基化的黄酮类成分

Fig. 1 Isoprenylated flavonoids from *P. trifoliata*

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 黄色粉末; ^1H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆,500 Hz) δ :1.34,1.36(each 3H,s,Me-2''),3.61(1H,d,J=5.2 Hz,H-4''),4.96(1H,d,J=5.2 Hz,H-3''),6.11(1H,s,H-6),6.86(1H,s,H-3),6.89(2H,d,J=8.8 Hz,H-3',5'),8.03(2H,d,J=8.8 Hz,H-2',6'); ^{13}C NMR(DMSO-*d*₆,125 MHz) δ :21.0,26.1(q,Me×2),60.1(d,C-4''),70.2(d,C-3''),79.4(s,C-2''),98.9(s,C-8),102.8(d,C-6),103.6(s,C-4a),104.9(d,C-3),115.6×2(d,C-3',5'),121.5(s,C-1'),128.5×2(d,C-2',6'),

mg)经硅胶柱,石油醚/丙酮(v/v,9:1→8:1)梯度洗脱得到化合物5(7 mg)、7(12 mg)、12(6 mg),化合物6(18 mg)从母液中析出呈无色透明块状晶体。

Fr. D(18 g)经硅胶柱,氯仿/丙酮(v/v,8:1→2:1)梯度洗脱得到亚组分Fr. D1-D5。Fr. D3(600 mg)经硅胶柱,石油醚/丙酮梯度(v/v,7:1→4:1)洗脱得到亚组分Fr. D3a-D3h。Fr. D3d(120 mg)经反相(RP-C₁₈)色谱柱,用甲醇/水梯度(v/v,70:30→80:20)洗脱得到化合物8(22 mg)、9(6 mg)、10(5 mg)。Fr. D3f(220 mg)经正相硅胶柱,氯仿/丙酮等度(v/v,7:1)洗脱得化合物11(6 mg)。

Fr. F(22 g)经硅胶柱,氯仿/丙酮(v/v,7:1→1:1)梯度洗脱得到亚组分Fr. F1-F6。Fr. F5(4 g)经反相(RP-C₁₈)色谱柱,用甲醇/水梯度(v/v,40:60→70:30)洗脱得到化合物4(17 mg),并从母液中析出一黄色针状晶体,用石油醚/丙酮(1:1)混合溶剂洗涤即可得到化合物2(150 mg)。

Fr. G(16 g)经正相硅胶柱,氯仿/甲醇等度(v/v,7:1)洗脱得亚组分Fr. G1-G4。Fr. G3经反相(RP-C₁₈)色谱柱,用甲醇/水梯度(v/v,40:60→50:50)洗脱得到Fr. G3a-G3e。Fr. G3d(80 mg)经凝胶Sephadex LH-20柱色谱,甲醇洗脱的化合物1(14 mg)和3(7 mg)。

155.8(s,C-8a),158.7(s,C-6),160.3(s,C-4'),161.2(s,C-5),163.8(s,C-2),182.0(s,C-4);ESIMS:*m/z* 371 [M+H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[7,8]对照基本一致,故确定化合物1为3'',4''-Dihydroxy-atalantoflavone。

化合物2 黄色针状晶体(丙酮); ^1H NMR(DMSO-*d*₆,500 Hz) δ :13.12(5-OH),7.96(2H,d,J=8.8 Hz,H-2',6'),6.96(2H,d,J=8.8 Hz,H-3',5'),6.88(1H,d,J=10.1 Hz,H-4''),6.84(1H,s,H-3),6.22(1H,s,H-6),5.78(1H,d,J=10.1 Hz,H-3''),1.47(6H,s,Me-2'');ESIMS:*m/z* 337 [M+H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[7]对照基本一致,故确定

化合物 2 为 Alatanoflavone。

化合物 3 黄色针状晶体(丙酮);¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 400 Hz) δ : 13.08 (OH-5), 7.55 (1H, d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, H-2'), 7.43 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.91 (1H, d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, H-5'), 6.61 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-4''), 6.47 (1H, s, H-6), 5.81 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-3''), 3.80 (3H, s, 3-OMe), 1.44 (6H, s, Me-2''); ESIMS: *m/z* 383 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[9]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 3 为 7, 8-(2'', 2''-Dimethylpyrano)-5, 3', 4'-trihydroxy-3-methoxylflavone。

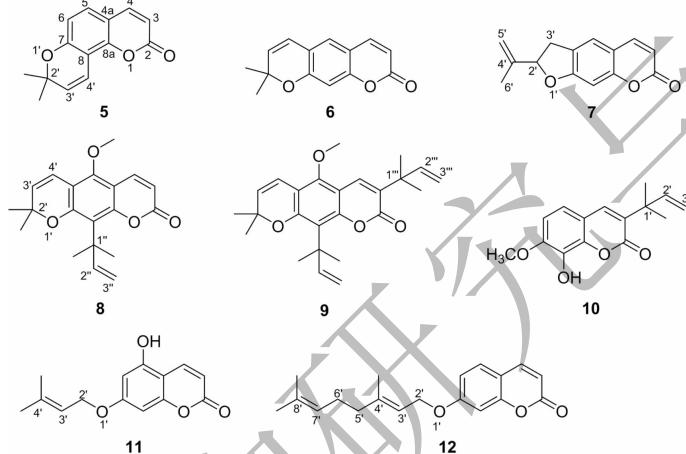


图 2 枳中异戊烯基化的香豆素类成分
Fig. 2 Isoprenylated coumarins from *P. trifoliata*

化合物 5 无色透明油状; ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 500 Hz) δ : 7.81 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 7.39 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-5), 6.76 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-4''), 6.70 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-6), 6.17 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 5.83 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-3''), 1.42 (6H, s, Me-2''); ESIMS: *m/z* 229 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[11]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 5 为 Seselin。

化合物 6 无色针状结晶(丙酮);¹H NMR (*CDCl*₃, 500 Hz) δ : 7.55 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 7.04 (1H, s, H-5), 6.71 (1H, s, H-8), 6.31 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-4''), 6.19 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-3), 5.67 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-3''), 1.46 (6H, s, Me-2''); ESIMS: *m/z* 229 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[12]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 6 为 Xanthyletin。

化合物 7 无色针状结晶(丙酮);¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 400 Hz) δ : 7.84 (1H, d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, H-4), 7.43 (1H, s, H-5), 6.75 (1H, s, H-8), 6.16 (1H, d,

化合物 4 无色透明晶体(丙酮);¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 400 Hz) δ : 1.38, 1.39 (each 3H, s, Me-2''), 2.76 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.8, 3.0 Hz, 3-Heq), 3.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.8, 12.8 Hz, 3-Hax), 5.46 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.8, 3.0 Hz, 2-Hax), 5.54 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-3''), 5.86 (1H, s, H-6), 6.45 (1H, d, *J* = 10.1 Hz, H-4''), 6.89 (2H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, H-2', 6'), ESIMS: *m/z* 339 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[10]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 4 为 Citflavanone。

化合物 7 无色块状结晶(丙酮);¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 500 Hz) δ : 7.97 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 6.61 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-4''), 6.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.5, 10.6 Hz, H-2''), 6.15 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 5.83 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-3''), 4.91 (1H, d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 3''-Heq), 4.83 (1H, d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 3''-Hax), 3.85 (3H, s, 5-OMe), 1.64 (6H, s, Me-1''), 1.46 (6H, s, Me-2''); ESIMS: *m/z* 329 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[13]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 7 为 Isoangenomalin。

化合物 8 无色块状结晶(丙酮);¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 500 Hz) δ : 7.97 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-4), 6.61 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-4''), 6.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.5, 10.6 Hz, H-2''), 6.15 (1H, d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, H-3), 5.83 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-3''), 4.91 (1H, d, *J* = 17.5 Hz, 3''-Heq), 4.83 (1H, d, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 3''-Hax), 3.85 (3H, s, 5-OMe), 1.64 (6H, s, Me-1''), 1.46 (6H, s, Me-2''); ESIMS: *m/z* 329 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[14]对照基本一致, 故确定化合物 8 为 Nordinatin。

化合物 9 黄色粉末;¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 400 Hz) δ : 7.97 (1H, s, H-4), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, H-4''), 6.25 (1H, dd, *J* = 17.6, 10.4 Hz, H-2'''),

6.18 (1H, dd, $J = 17.6, 10.4$ Hz, H-2''), 5.69 (1H, d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, H-3'), 5.05 (1H, dd, $J = 17.6, 1.2$ Hz, H-3'''Heq), 5.00 (1H, dd, $J = 10.4, 1.2$ Hz, H-3'''Hax), 4.89 (1H, dd, $J = 17.6, 1.2$ Hz, H-3''Heq), 4.77 (1H, dd, $J = 10.4, 1.2$ Hz, H-3''Hax), 1.41 (6H, s, Me-1'''), 1.40 (6H, s, Me-1''); ESIMS: m/z 381 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[15]对照基本一致,故确定化合物**9**为Clusarin。

化合物 10 白色粉末; ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 400 Hz) δ : 7.72 (1H, s, H-4), 7.25 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-5), 6.85 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-6), 6.18 (1H, dd, $J = 17.5, 10.6$ Hz, H-2'), 5.06 (1H, dd, $J = 17.5, 1.2$ Hz, H-3'Heq), 5.01 (1H, dd, $J = 10.6, 1.2$ Hz, H-3'Hax), 3.92 (3H, s, OMe-7), 1.45 (6H, s, Me-1'); ESIMS: m/z 261 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[16]对照基本一致,故确定化合物**10**为3-(1,1-Dimethylallyl)-8-hydroxy-7-methoxycoumarin。

化合物 11 无色针状结晶(丙酮); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 Hz) δ : 7.76 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-4), 7.69 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-8), 7.36 (1H, s, 5-OH), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.36 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-3), 5.61 (1H, m, H-3'), 5.00 (2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2'), 1.74 (3H, s, Me-4'), 1.72 (3H, s, Me-4'); ESIMS: m/z 247 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[17]对照基本一致,故确定化合物**11**为Anisocoumarin B。

化合物 12 无色透明油状物; ¹H NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 500 Hz) δ : 7.86 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-4), 7.54 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-5), 6.90 (1H, dd, $J = 2.0, 8.5$ Hz, H-6), 6.86 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-8), 6.18 (1H, d, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-3), 5.48 (1H, m, H-6'), 5.08 (1H, m, H-2'), 4.70 (2H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-1'), 2.03, 2.15 (each 2H, m, H-4', 5'), 1.77 (3H, s, Me-3'), 1.62 (3H, s, Me-7'), 1.27 (3H, s, Me-7'); ¹³C NMR (acetone-*d*₆, 125 Hz) δ : 16.7 (q, C-8'a), 17.7 (q, C-8'b), 25.8 (q, C-4'), 37.0 (t, -5'), 40.2 (t, C-6'), 66.3 (t, C-2'), 102.2 (d, C-8), 113.4 (s, C-4a), 113.5 (d, C-3), 113.6 (d, C-6), 120.1 (d, C-3'), 124.7 (d, C-7'), 130.0 (d, C-5), 132.2 (s, C-8'), 142.1 (s, C-4'), 144.6 (d, C-4), 156.9 (s, C-7), 161.0 (s, C-8a), 163.2 (s, C-2); ESIMS: m/z 299 [M + H]⁺。以上数据和文献^[18]对照基本一致,故确定化合物**12**为Auraptene。

4 化合物的抗炎活性筛选

用 Griess 试剂检测 LPS 刺激的 RAW264.7 小鼠巨噬细胞上清液中的 NO 水平。将处于对数生长期的 RAW264.7 细胞按 1×10^6 个/mL 接种于 96 孔板中,每孔 100 μ L,设置空白对照组,阳性对照组,LPS 组及 LPS + 药物处理组,每组 3 个平行,于 CO₂ 细胞培养箱中贴壁培养 18 h。然后用不同浓度的受试化合物预处理细胞 30 min。之后 LPS 组与给药组均用 1 μ g/mL 的 LPS 刺激细胞 24 h。取上清,按照 Griess 试剂盒操作说明,并用 2104 Envision Multilabel Plate Reader 在 570 nm 处检测上清中 NO 含量。

试验结果发现化合物**2** 和 **4** 具有一定的抑制 NO 生成活性,其 IC₅₀ 值分别为 17.3 和 22.8 μ M(阳性对照 MG-132, IC₅₀ = 0.28 μ M),其余化合物均为显示明显的抑制 NO 生成活性(IC₅₀ 均大于 40 μ M)。

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