

醉鱼草果实水部位化学成分及神经保护活性研究

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摘要:为研究醉鱼草果实水部位化学成分及其神经保护作用,利用多种色谱分离技术从醉鱼草果实水部位中分离得到 10 个化合物。结合现代光谱技术对分离得到的化合物进行结构鉴定,分别为密蒙花苷 **(1)**、异毛蕊花糖苷 **(2)**、毛蕊花糖苷 **(3)**、4'-hydroxyphenyl ethyl vanillate **(4)**、6-O-香草酰筋骨草苷 **(5)**、syringaresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside **(6)**、刺五加苷 B **(7)**、松柏苷 **(8)**、醉鱼草皂苷 IV b **(9)**、6-O-(3"-O-p-coumaroyl-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl) catalpol **(10)**,其中化合物 **4**、**6**、**7**、**8**、**10** 为首次从醉鱼草属植物中分离得到,化合物 **2**、**3** 为首次从醉鱼草果实中分离得到;利用 MPP⁺ 诱导的 SH-SY5Y 细胞模型对化合物 **1**、**5**、**6**、**7** 的神经保护作用进行活性筛选,结果显示四个化合物均能使细胞存活率显著提高。

关键词:醉鱼草果实;水部位;化学成分;神经保护作用

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Neuroprotective chemical constituents from water-soluble of the *Buddleja lindleyana* fruits

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Abstract: In order to investigate the chemical constituents and neuroprotective effects of the water soluble of the *Buddleja lindleyana* fruits, 10 compounds were isolated from water soluble of the *Buddleja lindleyana* fruits by various chromatographic separation techniques. By NMR and documents, the structures of the isolated compounds were identified as scleroside C **(1)**, isoflavulinin **(2)**, verbascoside **(3)**, 4'-hydroxyphenyl ethyl vanillate **(4)**, 6-O-vanillylsclerotin **(5)**, syringaresinol-4'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside **(6)**, acanthopanax B **(7)**, cypressin **(8)**, saponin IV b **(9)**, 6-O-(3"-O-p-coumaroyl-α-L-rhamnopyranosyl) catalpol **(10)**. Compounds **4**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **10** were isolated from the genus *Buddleia* for the first time, and compounds **2** and **3** were isolated from the fruit of *Buddleja lindleyana* for the first time. Neuroprotective effects of compounds **1**, **5**, **6** and **7** were screened by MPP⁺-induced SH-SY5Y cell model, and results showed that all four compounds could significantly improve cell viability.

Key words: *Buddleja lindleyana* fruits; water-soluble fraction; chemical constituents; neuroprotective

醉鱼草果实是马钱科醉鱼草属植物醉鱼草

(*Buddleja lindleyana* Fort.) 的果实。醉鱼草为多年生小灌木,广泛分布于长江以南地区,传统认为其具有祛风除湿、行气化痰、散瘀之功效^[1]。近年来通过对醉鱼草全草、果实的研究发现,醉鱼草(包括果

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实)中主要含有黄酮类,三萜类,环烯醚萜苷类等成分,而且具有抗菌杀虫、保肝、解痉、镇静、抗氧化、利尿等生物活性^[2]。课题组前期研究发现其中的部分成分具有保护脑神经细胞,避免其受MPP⁺所致的损伤作用,预示其在抗帕金森病药物的研究中具有一定的应用前景。本文主要对安徽歙县产醉鱼草(*B. lindleyana*)果实经石油醚、乙酸乙酯等有机溶剂萃取后的水溶性部位进行了化学成分研究,并采用MPP⁺诱导的SH-SY5Y细胞模型对部分化合物的神经保护作用进行了活性筛选研究。

1 材料与仪器

BruckerAM-400/600 MHz 型超导核磁共振仪(Bruker, Bremerhaven, 德国)。中压制备液相色谱仪(DrFlash-S 系列, 上海利穗科技有限公司, 分离柱为SepaFlash 预装柱; DN50 × 500 mm, 40 × 400 mm, 40 × 250 mm); 高压制备液相色谱仪(Waters 2545, 美国 Waters 公司); SephadexLH-20(50 μm, GE 公司); 反相材料 RP-18(50 μm, Merck 公司); YMC-Pack-ODS-A, (250 mm × 20 mm, 5 μm, YieldMicroelectronicsCorp.); 大孔树脂(AB-8, 天津光复精细化工研究所); 柱色谱硅胶(200 ~ 300 目, 青岛海洋化工厂); 薄层色谱用硅胶板(G、GF₂₅₄, 青岛海洋化工厂); Milli-Q 超纯水器(美国 Millipore); 甲醇、乙腈为色谱纯(OCEANPAK); 乙醇为食用酒精; 水为蒸馏水; 其它试剂均为分析纯(天津市大茂化学试剂厂)。

胎牛血清(德国 Serana 公司); 胰蛋白酶(美国 Sigma 公司); 二甲基亚砜(DMSO, BestBio 贝博); 噻唑蓝(MTT, 美国 Sigma); 1-甲基-4-苯基吡啶离子(MPP⁺, Sigma 公司); 洁净工作台(SW-CJ-1F, 苏净安泰); 5% CO₂ 细胞培养箱(371 直热式, Thermo 公司, 美国); AIRTECH 倒置显微镜(XSP-15CE, 上海立光精密仪器有限公司)。

醉鱼草果实采自安徽省歙县, 经安徽中医药大学药学院刘守金教授鉴定为马钱科醉鱼草(*Buddleja lindleyana* Fort.)的果实, 原植物标本(编号: AZYZYC-SX-02)存放于安徽中医药大学药学院中药化学教研室; 人神经母细胞瘤细胞株(SH-SY5Y 细胞)由中科院上海细胞生物学研究所提供。

2 提取与分离

醉鱼草果实(10 kg)粉碎成粗粉后, 采用乙醇-水(95:5, 50:50)依次渗漉提取, 渗漉液合并后减压浓缩至无醇味, 加入水分散, 依次加入石油醚、乙酸乙酯萃取, 萃取后剩的水层离心后取上清液, 蒸干得

到C部位(3.5 kg)。将C部位水溶解后经AB-8大孔树脂(600 × 250 mm)吸附后, 以乙醇-水梯度洗脱, 得到0%、30%、60%和90%乙醇洗脱部位。取大孔树脂30%乙醇-水洗脱部位504 g以聚酰胺柱色谱(600 × 200 mm)分离, 乙醇-水(0:100, 30:70, 60:40, 95:5)梯度洗脱, 依次得到四个洗脱流份, 分别为C2-1、C2-2、C2-3、C2-4。

取C2-2(34 g), 经硅胶柱色谱(250 × 100 mm)吸附, 使用二氯甲烷-甲醇(95:5, 90:10, 85:15, 80:20, 75:25, 50:50, 0:100)梯度洗脱, TLC 检识合并得到流份C2-2-1和C2-2-2。对C2-2-1流份反复使用Sephadex LH-20柱色谱及ODS反相柱色谱进行细分、纯化后, 得化合物1(17 mg)。C2-2-2经反复Sephadex LH-20柱色谱、ODS反相柱色谱(甲醇-水系统)及高压制备液相色谱(甲醇-水系统)处理后, 得化合物2(8 mg)和3(11 mg)。

取C2-1(367 g), 经硅胶柱色谱充分吸附后, 使用二氯甲烷-甲醇系统梯度洗脱, 各流份经TLC检识后合并, 得到C2-1-1 ~ C2-1-6共六个部分。C2-1-1经反复硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20柱色谱、ODS反相柱色谱处理, 得化合物4(17 mg), 5(24 mg), 6(19 mg)。C2-1-2经反复Sephadex LH-20柱色谱、硅胶柱色谱、ODS反相柱色谱及高压制备液相色谱处理, 得化合物7(41 mg), 8(10 mg)。C2-1-4借助中压制备液相色谱, 利用甲醇-水(10:90, 20:80, 30:70, 40:60, 50:50, 60:40, 100:0)梯度洗脱, 得到C2-1-4-1 ~ C2-1-4-6共6个流份, 其中C2-1-4-3经反复ODS反相柱色谱及高压制备液相色谱纯化, 得化合物9(6 mg)。C2-1-3经MCI柱色谱处理后, 以甲醇-水(10:90, 15:85, 20:80, 25:75, 30:70, 100:0)梯度洗脱, 得到C2-1-3-1和C2-1-3-2两个部位, 其中C2-1-3-1经常压ODS反相柱色谱和高压制备液相色谱纯化, 得化合物10(8 mg)。

3 结构解析

化合物1 白色粉末(甲醇); ¹H NMR(600 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ_H: 5.63(1H, d, *J* = 11.3 Hz, H-11), 6.62(1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 2.8 Hz, H-12), 4.94(1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-1'), 5.29(1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1''), 5.60(1H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, H-1'''), 5.79(1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, H-1'''); ¹³C NMR(150 MHz, pyridine-*d*₅) δ: 38.6(C-1), 26.1(C-2), 82.6(C-3), 43.8(C-4), 47.7(C-5), 18.6(C-6), 32.5(C-7), 40.5(C-8), 54.8(C-9), 36.5(C-10), 126.4(C-11), 125.9(C-

12), 136.3 (C-13), 42.5 (C-14), 33.0 (C-15), 24.7 (C-16), 40.6 (C-17), 135.7 (C-18), 38.3 (C-19), 32.5 (C-20), 35.5 (C-21), 29.2 (C-22), 64.6 (C-23), 12.8 (C-24), 18.5 (C-25), 17.3 (C-26), 20.8 (C-27), 63.1 (C-28), 24.6 (C-29), 35.4 (C-30), 104.2 (C-1'), 77.2 (C-2'), 84.6 (C-3'), 77.2 (C-4'), 70.5 (C-5'), 17.2 (C-6'), 105.0 (C-1''), 74.0 (C-2''), 76.4 (C-3''), 78.3 (C-4''), 77.6 (C-5''), 61.3 (C-6''), 104.0 (C-1'''), 75.6 (C-2'''), 78.8 (C-3'''), 72.8 (C-4'''), 72.2 (C-5'''), 63.1 (C-6'''), 102.8 (C-1'''), 72.6 (C-2'''), 72.1 (C-3'''), 76.3 (C-4'''), 70.4 (C-5'''), 18.7 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献^[3]报道基本一致,故确定化合物**1**为密蒙花苷 C (mimengoside C)。

化合物 2 黄色粉末 (甲醇); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.44 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, H-7'), 7.03 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.94 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.73 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.59 (1H, s, H-2), 6.58 (1H, s, H-5), 6.45 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 6.27 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, H-8'), 5.09 (1H, s, Rha-H-1''), 4.27 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, Glc-H-1''), 2.66 (2H, m, H-7), 1.08 (3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, Rha-H-6'''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 129.6 (C-1), 116.3 (C-2), 144.0 (C-3), 145.4 (C-4), 115.9 (C-5), 120.0 (C-6), 35.6 (C-7), 70.7 (C-8), 125.9 (C-1'), 115.3 (C-2'), 145.1 (C-3'), 148.8 (C-4'), 116.7 (C-5'), 121.9 (C-6'), 146.0 (C-7'), 114.3 (C-8'), 166.9 (C = O), 103.0 (C-1''), 74.5 (C-2''), 81.3 (C-3''), 68.9 (C-4''), 74.1 (C-5''), 63.9 (C-6''), 101.0 (C-1'''), 71.0 (C-2'''), 71.0 (C-3'''), 72.5 (C-4'''), 68.5 (C-5'''), 18.3 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献^[4]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**2**为异毛蕊花糖苷 (isoacteoside)。

化合物 3 黄色粉末 (甲醇); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.44 (1H, d, *J* = 15.6 Hz, H-7'), 7.01 (1H, s, H-2'), 6.96 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6'), 6.75 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.61 (1H, s, H-2), 6.48 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 6.18 (1H, d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, H-8'), 5.02 (1H, s, rha-H-1''), 4.35 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, glc-H-1''), 2.68 (2H, m, H-7), 0.94 (3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, rha-H-6'''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 129.6 (C-1), 116.2 (C-2), 144.0 (C-3), 145.4 (C-4), 115.9 (C-5), 120.0 (C-6), 35.4 (C-7), 70.7 (C-8), 125.9 (C-1'), 115.1 (C-2'), 146.0 (C-3'),

140 (C-4'), 116.7 (C-5'), 121.9 (C-6'), 148.9 (C-7'), 114.0 (C-8'), 166.1 (C = O), 102.7 (C-1''), 74.9 (C-2''), 79.5 (C-3''), 69.6 (C-4''), 74.9 (C-5''), 61.2 (C-6''), 101.7 (C-1'''), 70.8 (C-2'''), 71.0 (C-3'''), 72.1 (C-4'''), 69.2 (C-5'''), 18.6 (C-6'''). 以上数据与文献^[5]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**3**为毛蕊花糖苷 (acteoside)。

化合物 4 白色粉末 (甲醇); ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 7.43 (1H, s, H-6), 7.41 (1H, s, H-2), 6.96 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.82 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-5), 6.63 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-3', 5'), 3.78 (3H, s, H-OCH₃), 3.50 (2H, t, H-7'), 2.55 (2H, t, H-8'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ: 122.1 (C-1), 113.1 (C-2), 147.6 (C-3), 151.5 (C-4), 115.4 (C-5), 123.9 (C-6), 167.7 (C-7), 56.0 (3-OCH₃), 130.09 (C-1'), 129.9 (C-2'), 115.4 (C-3'), 155.9 (C-4'), 115.4 (C-5'), 129.9 (C-6'), 63.0 (C-7'), 39.7 (C-8')。以上数据与文献^[6]报道一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为4'-hydroxyphenyl ethyl vanillate。

化合物 5 白色粉末 (甲醇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 7.59 (2H, m, H-2', 6'), 6.83 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-5'), 6.24 (1H, brd, *J* = 6.4 Hz, H-3), 5.53 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, H-1), 5.02 (2H, m, H-4, 6), 4.68 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-1-glc), 3.90 (3H, s, -OCH₃), 3.00 (1H, brd, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-5), 2.62 (1H, brd, *J* = 14.4 Hz, H-9), 2.29 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 6.0 Hz, H-7-a), 2.06 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.6 Hz, H-7-b), 1.42 (3H, s, H-10); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 93.5 (C-1), 141.2 (C-3), 104.7 (C-4), 39.6 (C-5), 80.8 (C-6), 47.9 (C-7), 79.3 (C-8), 51.8 (C-9), 26.3 (C-10), 125.3 (C-1'), 113.8 (C-2'), 148.8 (C-3'), 153.1 (C-4'), 116.0 (C-5'), 122.9 (C-6'), 168.0 (C = O), 56.5 (3'-OCH₃), 99.5 (C-1''), 74.9 (C-2''), 78.1 (C-3''), 71.8 (C-4''), 78.3 (C-5''), 63.0 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[7]报道基本一致,确定化合物**5**为6-*O*-香草酰筋骨草苷 (6-*O*-vanilloylajugol)。

化合物 6 白色粉末 (甲醇); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.72 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 6.66 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 4.87 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-1'), 4.77 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-7), 4.72 (1H, d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-7'), 4.29 (2H, m, H-9β, 9'β), 3.92 (2H, m, H-9α, 9'α), 3.86 (6H, s, 3', 5'-OCH₃), 3.85 (6H, s, 3, 5-OCH₃), 3.14 (2H, brs, H-8, 8'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD)

δ : 133.2 (C-1), 104.6 (C-2, 6), 149.4 (C-3, 5), 136.3 (C-4), 87.3 (C-7), 55.6 (C-8), 72.9 (C-9), 135.7 (C-1'), 104.9 (C-2', 6'), 139.6 (C-4'), 154.5 (C-3', 5'), 87.7 (C-7'), 55.8 (C-8'), 73.0 (C-9'), 57.2 (-OCH₃ × 2, OCH₃-3, 5), 56.9 (-OCH₃ × 2, OCH₃-3', 5'), 105.4 (C-1''), 75.8 (C-2''), 77.9 (C-3''), 71.4 (C-4''), 78.4 (C-5''), 62.7 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[8]报道基本一致,故确定化合物**6**为 syringaresinol-4'-O- β -D-glucopyranoside。

化合物 7 白色粉末(甲醇);¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.75 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 6.54 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H-7), 6.33 (1H, dt, J = 16.2, 5.4 Hz, H-8), 4.22 (2H, d, J = 5.4 Hz, H-9), 3.85 (6H, s, -OCH₃), 4.87 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-1'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 130.1 (C-1), 105.5 (C-2, 6), 154.4 (C-3, 5), 136.0 (C-4), 135.3 (C-7), 131.4 (C-8), 63.7 (C-9), 57.1 (-OCH₃ × 2, OCH₃-3', 5'), 105.4 (C-1'), 75.8 (C-2'), 78.5 (C-3'), 71.4 (C-4'), 77.9 (C-5'), 62.7 (C-6')。以上数据与文献报道^[9,10]基本一致,故确定化合物**7**为刺五加苷 B (eleutheroside B)。

化合物 8 白色粉末(甲醇);¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.10 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5), 7.07 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 6.95 (1H, dd, J = 8.4, 1.2 Hz, H-6), 6.54 (1H, d, J = 16.2 Hz, H-7), 6.28 (1H, dt, J = 15.6, 6.0 Hz, H-8), 4.21 (2H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, H-9), 3.87 (3H, s, -OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 133.7 (C-1), 111.4 (C-2), 151.0 (C-3), 147.7 (C-4), 118.0 (C-5), 120.8 (C-6), 131.4 (C-7), 129.0 (C-8), 63.8 (C-9), 56.8 (3-OCH₃), 102.8 (C-1'), 74.9 (C-2'), 77.9 (C-3'), 71.4 (C-4'), 78.3 (C-5'), 62.6 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[11]报道基本一致,确定化合物**8**为松柏苷 (coniferin)。

化合物 9 白色粉末(甲醇);¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.60 (1H, d, J = 10.2 Hz, H-11), 6.42 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 3.0 Hz, H-12); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 39.0 (C-1), 26.5 (C-2), 84.5 (C-3), 41.5 (C-4), 50.0 (C-5), 19.0 (C-6), 32.3 (C-7), 41.3 (C-8), 55.8 (C-9), 37.4 (C-10), 127.4 (C-11), 126.6 (C-12), 135.3 (C-13), 43.6 (C-14), 33.1 (C-15), 78.1 (C-16), 44.5 (C-17), 135.3 (C-18), 33.7 (C-19), 30.5 (C-20), 30.5 (C-21), 29.7 (C-22), 63.8 (C-23), 12.8 (C-24), 17.0 (C-25), 17.4 (C-

26), 20.3 (C-27), 63.7 (C-28), 24.3 (C-29), 26.6 (C-30), 103.6 (C-1'), 76.4 (C-2'), 85.7 (C-3'), 72.5 (C-4'), 71.3 (C-5'), 21.0 (C-6'), 104.9 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 78.4 (C-3''), 71.5 (C-4''), 78.3 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6''), 105.5 (C-1'''), 75.4 (C-2'''), 78.4 (C-3'''), 72.8 (C-4'''), 74.1 (C-5'''), 63.1 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[12]报道基本一致,故确定化合物**9**为醉鱼草皂苷 IV_b (buddlejasaponin IV_b)。

化合物 10 白色粉末(甲醇);¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 10.00 (1H, s, H-4'''), 7.56 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- β), 7.53 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-2'''), 6'''), 6.78 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-3'''), C-5'''), 6.41 (1H, dd, J = 6.0, 1.2 Hz, H-3), 6.38 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H- α), 5.25 (1H, d, J = 4.8 Hz, H-1), 5.10 (1H, d, J = 4.2 Hz, H-1''), 5.05 (1H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, H-4), 4.58 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-1'), 1.17 (3H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, H-6''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 93.1 (C-1), 141.0 (C-3), 102.4 (C-4), 35.6 (C-5), 81.7 (C-6), 57.5 (C-7), 65.4 (C-8), 41.9 (C-9), 58.8 (C-10), 97.9 (C-1'), 74.0 (C-2'), 77.5 (C-3'), 70.3 (C-4'), 76.4 (C-5'), 61.4 (C-6'), 98.8 (C-1''), 68.2 (C-2''), 73.5 (C-3''), 69.1 (C-4''), 68.9 (C-5''), 17.9 (C-6''), 125.2 (C-1'''), 130.3 (C-2'''), 115.9 (C-3'''), 159.8 (C-4'''), 115.9 (C-5'''), 130.3 (C-6'''), 114.2 (C- α), 144.6 (C- β), 166.4 (C=O)。以上数据与文献^[13]报道基本一致,故确定化合物**10**为 6-O-(3''-O-p-coumaroyl- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl) catalpol。

4 化合物活性的筛选

将 SH-SY5Y 细胞在 37 °C、5% CO₂ 及饱和湿度环境下培养与 DMEM 培养基(另加胎牛血清、青霉素、链霉素、胰蛋白酶),待细胞增殖至约 80% 时铺板,培养细胞按每孔 100 μ L 的密度种植于 96 孔培养板中。细胞于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养 24 h,将各个样品配制成 4 个浓度梯度(31、62、125、250 μ mol/L)加到 96 孔培养板中,每个浓度梯度设 6 个复孔,并设置空白孔(等体积 PBS)、正常孔(不含血清的完全培养基)、模型孔(不含血清的完全培养基加入 1 mmol/L 的 MPP⁺),作用 1 h 后加入 1 mmol/L MPP⁺,继续培养 24 h 后,于每孔中加入 20 μ L 的 MTT(5 mg/mL),继续培养 4 h,吸出孔内的培养液,在每孔加入 150 μ L 的 DMSO,低速振荡 10 min,酶标仪 570 nm 波长下测定其吸光度(A)值,并计算细胞存活率。

表1 部分化合物对细胞存活率的影响

Table 1 The effect of compounds on the viability of SH-SY5Y cells

化合物 Compound	0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	31 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	62 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	125 $\mu\text{mol/L}$	250 $\mu\text{mol/L}$
模型组	52.3 \pm 6.8	-	-	-	-
1	-	56.6 \pm 3.7*	61.7 \pm 5.4**	67.1 \pm 3.3**	68.6 \pm 6.2**
5	-	58.1 \pm 5.4*	67.1 \pm 6.1**	74.3 \pm 2.3**	77.8 \pm 3.9**
6	-	60.2 \pm 4.8*	66.6 \pm 2.4**	77.1 \pm 6.2**	75.2 \pm 6.5**
7	-	55.2 \pm 4.8	70.1 \pm 3.3**	67.7 \pm 2.3**	64.2 \pm 7.0**

注:与模型组比较: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ 。

Note: Compared with the model group: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

通过MTT法对部分化合物给药的细胞存活率进行测定,与模型组相比较(见表1),所选的4个化合物对MPP⁺损伤的SH-SY5Y细胞均具有一定的保护作用。其中化合物1和5给药的细胞存活率随着给药浓度的增大而增大;化合物6和7给药的细胞存活率先随着给药浓度的增高而增大,药物浓度达到一定浓度后,细胞存活率达到最大,进一步增大给药浓度,细胞存活率会有所下降。

5 结论

本研究从醉鱼草果实水部位分离纯化得到密蒙花苷(1)、异毛蕊花糖苷(2)、毛蕊花糖苷(3)、4'-hydroxyphenyl ethyl vanillate(4)、6-O-香草酰筋骨草苷(5)、syringaresinol-4'-O- β -D-glucopyranoside(6)、刺五加苷B(7)、松柏苷(8)、醉鱼草皂苷IVb(9)、6-O-(3"-O-p-coumaroyl- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl)catalpol(10)等10个化合物,其中化合物4、6、7、8和10为首次从醉鱼草属植物中分离得到,化合物2和3为首次从醉鱼草果实中分离得到;利用MPP⁺诱导的SH-SY5Y细胞模型对化合物1、5、6和7的神经保护作用进行考察,结果显示四个化合物均能使细胞存活率显著提高。本研究进一步丰富了醉鱼草果实中化学成分类型,为更好的开发利用醉鱼草资源提供参考。

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