

多根乌头中二萜生物碱成分

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摘要:为研究多根乌头(*Aconitum karakolicum* Rapaics)中二萜生物碱成分,本研究采用正反相硅胶柱和高效液相色谱分离方法,从中分离得到15个二萜生物碱;通过多种波谱手段以及文献对比的方法鉴定其结构分别为aconitine(1), 3-deoxyaconitine(2), 16-epipyrroaconine(3), neoline(4), indaconitine(5), 14-benzoyl-8-*O*-methyloaconitine(6), spicataine A(7), 15- α -hydroxyneoline(8), taurenine(9), 14-benzoylaconine(10), 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate(11), lappaconitine(12), beiwudine(13), 13-hydroxyfranchetine(14)和8-*O*-linoleoyl-14-benzoylaconine(15),化合物3~15为首次从该植物中分离得到。采用MTT法和叶碟法分别考察了部分化合物的抗肿瘤和拒食活性,化合物14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate(11)对人乳腺癌MCF-7细胞、人肺癌H460细胞、肝癌HepG2细胞的IC₅₀值分别为11.9、27.6和31.8 μ M。乌头碱型的二萜生物碱aconitine(1)、3-deoxyaconitine(2)、indaconitine(5)和beiwudine(13)表现出一定的拒食活性的活性(EC₅₀ < 2 mg/cm²)。

关键词:乌头属;多根乌头;二萜生物碱

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Diterpenoid alkaloids from *Aconitum karakolicum* RapaicsSHAN Lian-hai¹, CHEN Lin^{1,2}, ZHOU Xian-li^{1*}¹School of Life Science and Engineering, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu 610031, China;²School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, China West Normal University, Nanchong 637002, China

Abstract: In order to investigate the diterpenoid alkaloid constituents of *Aconitum karakolicum* Rapaics, fifteen diterpenoid alkaloids were isolated by column chromatography over silica gel, RP-18, and HPLC. Their structures were identified as aconitine (1), 3-deoxyaconitine (2), 16-epipyrroaconine (3), neoline (4), indaconitine (5), 14-benzoyl-8-*O*-methyloaconitine (6), spicataine A (7), 15- α -hydroxyneoline (8), taurenine (9), 14-benzoylaconine (10), 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate (11), lappaconitine (12), beiwudine (13), 13-hydroxyfranchetine (14), and 8-*O*-linoleoyl-14-benzoylaconine (15) by extensive spectroscopic analyses and comparison of their spectroscopic data with these reported in the literature. Compounds 3-15 were isolated from the plants of *A. karakolicum* for the first time. In addition, the cytotoxicity and antifeedant activity of the isolates were evaluated by MTT and leaf-disk method, respectively. Compound 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate (11) showed cytotoxicity against MCF-7, H460, and HepG2 human cancer cell lines, and the IC₅₀ values was 11.9, 27.6 and 31.8 μ M, respectively. The aconitine-type diterpenoid alkaloids, aconitine (1), 3-deoxyaconitine (2), indaconitine (5), and beiwudine (13) showed considerably potent antifeedant activity (EC₅₀ < 2 mg/cm²).

Key words: *Aconitum*; *Aconitum karakolicum* Rapaics; diterpenoid alkaloid

二萜生物碱是乌头属植物的主要成分^[1],现代药理研究表明,其具有抗炎、抗肿瘤、强心、镇痛和杀

虫等多种生物活性^[2]。多根乌头(*Aconitum karakolicum* Rapaics)为毛茛科(Ranunculaceae)乌头属植物,主要分布在中国新疆以及哈萨克斯坦地区^[3]。据《新疆药用植物志》记载其块根有剧毒,炮制可供药用,广泛应用于散风寒、除湿、止痛等,在治疗风湿类疾病方面具有独特优势^[4]。Sultankhodzhaev等^[5]已从中分离得到20余个二萜生物碱。为丰富其化

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学成分,更好地开发利用乌头属植物药用资源,本研究对多根乌头化学成分进行系统研究,从中分离鉴定了 15 个化合物,分别为:aconitine (**1**)、3-deoxyaconitine (**2**)、16-epipyracconine (**3**)、neoline (**4**)、indaconitine (**5**)、14-benzoyl-8-*O*-methylnaconitine (**6**)、spicatine A (**7**)、15- α -hydroxyneoline (**8**)、taurenine (**9**)、14-benzoylnaconitine (**10**)、14-benzoylnaconitine-8-oleate (**11**)、lappaconitine (**12**)、beiwudine (**13**)、13-hydroxyfranchetine (**14**)、8-*O*-linoleoyl-14-benzoylnaconitine (**15**) (图 1)。其中,化合物 **12** 为 lappaconine 型 C₁₈ 二萜生物碱,**13**、**14** 为 7,17-次裂型 C₁₉ 二萜生物碱,其余均为 aconitine 型 C₁₉ 二萜生物碱。生物碱 **3** ~ **15** 为首次从该植物中分离得到。同时考察了部分化合物的抗肿瘤和拒食活性。

1 材料、仪器与试剂

1.1 材料

多根乌头于 2014 年 8 月采自新疆尼勒克县,由中国科学院华南植物园杨亲二研究员鉴定,标本 (C. Ren & L. Wang 736) 保存于西南交通大学生命科学与工程学院。

1.2 仪器与试剂

核磁共振波谱仪 (Brucker AVANCE DRX-600 和 Bruker AV 400),超高效液相色谱 (ACQUITY UP-LC I-Class) 与四级杆飞行时间质谱 (Xevo G2-S QT-of) 联用仪 (Waters 公司),Hei-vap digital G3 旋转蒸发仪 (Heidolph 公司),Waters 600 半制备型高效液相色谱仪,Waters 2487 二极管阵列检测器及 Waters Empower 色谱工作站。柱层析以硅胶 H (青岛海洋化工厂)、碱性氧化铝 (100 ~ 200 目,天津致远化学试剂公司) 和反相硅胶 RP-18 (40 ~ 60 μ m, Merck)

为吸附剂。改良碘化铋钾溶液和碘蒸气为显色剂,所用试剂均为分析纯。人乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞、人肺癌 H460 细胞、肝癌 HepG2 细胞及人前列腺癌 PC-3 细胞购于美国菌种保藏中心 (ATCC)。甜菜夜蛾 3 龄幼虫购买于科云生物科技有限公司。

2 实验方法

2.1 提取与分离

多根乌头 (6.8 kg) 阴干后粉碎,95% 乙醇冷浸 6 次,每次 3 天。合并滤液,减压浓缩得乙醇浸膏。浸膏用水溶解,稀盐酸调至 pH2 ~ 3,然后依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯萃取,每次 2 L,共 4 次,分别合并萃取液,浓缩得石油醚和乙酸乙酯萃取物。剩余水溶液用浓氨水碱化至 pH9 ~ 10,最后用二氯甲烷萃取,每次 1 L,共萃取 4 次,合并萃取液,浓缩得总生物碱 (55.4 g)。

生物总碱经硅胶柱层析,以二氯甲烷:甲醇 (1:0 ~ 0:1) 梯度洗脱,得到 A-D 四个部分。A 部分经硅胶柱层析 (石油醚:丙酮:二乙胺 60:1:0.1 ~ 20:1:0.1),然后通过碱性氧化铝柱层析 (氯仿:甲醇 20:1 ~ 1:1) 得化合物 **1** (14.3 g)、**2** (1.1 g)、**3** (32 mg)、**5** (25 mg)、**11** (13 mg) 和 **15** (15 mg)。B 部分通过反复硅胶柱层析并结合高效液相色谱 (甲醇:水 = 5:1),分别得化合物 **4** (13 mg)、**6** (5 mg)、**7** (20 mg) 和 **14** (12 mg)。C 部分通过硅胶柱层析,以二氯甲烷:甲醇 (80:1 ~ 40:1) 洗脱得 B1 ~ B3 共 3 个部分,B1 部分以石油醚:丙酮:二乙胺 (5:1:0.1) 洗脱得化合物 **13** (14 mg),B2 部分通过反相硅胶柱层析,甲醇:水 (20:80 ~ 25:75) 洗脱,分别得化合物 **8** (7 mg) 和 **12** (16 mg)。D 部分经反相硅胶柱层析,以甲醇:水 (10:90 ~ 40:60) 洗脱,分别得化合物 **9** (10 mg) 和 **10** (8 mg)。

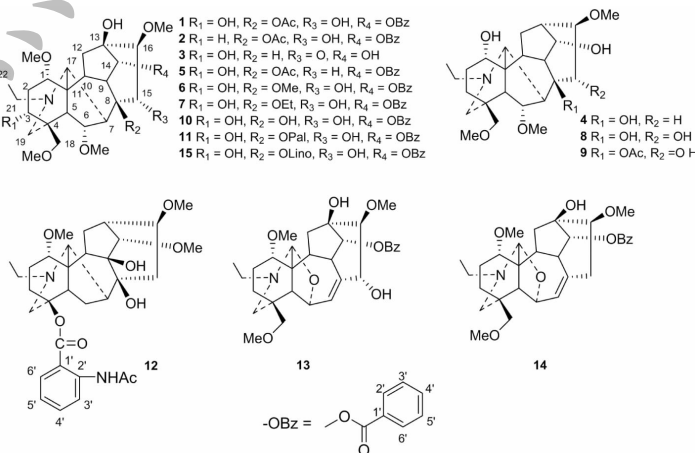


图 1 化合物 1 ~ 15 的结构

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1-15

2.2 抗肿瘤活性测试

以 MTT 法开展抗肿瘤活性测试^[6],将细胞培养液制成单个细胞悬液,100 μL /孔含细胞的培养基(每孔 1×10^4 个细胞)接种到 96 孔板,37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、5% CO_2 恒温培养 24 h。化合物用 DMSO 溶解,单体化合物以 50 μM 浓度初筛,每孔终体积 200 μL ,每个处理均设 3 个复孔。37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 培养 48 h 后,每孔加 MTT 溶液(5 mg/mL)20 μL 继续孵育 3 h,使反应充分进行后,在 490 nm 处,采用多功能酶标仪(PO-LARstar)测定各孔光密度(OD)值,记录结果并计算每个药物的抑制率。以 Docetaxel 为阳性对照。

2.3 拒食活性测试

待测化合物用 DMSO 溶解后配制成 500 mg/mL 的母液,再用 0.2% 的吐温-80 水溶液稀释成系列浓度。采用选择性叶碟法测定活性^[7],新鲜甘蓝叶片裁成直径 2 cm 的叶碟,并涂上 15 μL 药液(处理组)或 DMSO 的吐温溶液(空白组)。分别将两片空白组和处理组叶片放置于培养皿中,风干液体后,每皿放入 4 头饥饿 6 h 的幼虫。每个处理均设三个重复。24 h 后用方格纸片法测定取食面积,计算拒食率: $\text{FR}\% = (\text{CK}-\text{T})/\text{CK} \times 100$,其中 CK:空白组取食面积,T:处理组取食面积。并通过 SPSS 软件计算 EC_{50} 值和 95% 置信区间。Azadirachtin A 为阳性对照。

3 实验结果

3.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1 无色针晶(CHCl_3),ESI-MS: m/z 646.3 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$;分子式 $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_{11}$ 。¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :1.10(3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 1.39(3H, s, 8-OAc), 3.17, 3.26, 3.30 和 3.76(各 3H, s, $4 \times \text{OMe}$), 7.46(2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.57(1H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4'), 8.03(2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2'/6');¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :83.5(d, C-1), 33.7(t, C-2), 71.7(d, C-3), 43.2(s, C-4), 46.9(d, C-5), 82.5(d, C-6), 44.8(d, C-7), 92.2(s, C-8), 44.3(d, C-9), 41.0(d, C-10), 50.1(s, C-11), 35.9(t, C-12), 74.2(s, C-13), 79.0(d, C-14), 78.9(d, C-15), 90.1(d, C-16), 61.3(d, C-17), 78.1(t, C-18), 49.1(t, C-19), 47.1(t, C-21), 13.5(q, C-22), 56.1(q, 1-OMe), 58.1(q, 6-OMe), 61.2(q, 16-OMe), 59.3(q, 18-OMe), 172.6(s, 8-MeCO), 21.6(q, 8-MeCO), 166.2(s, 14-OCOAr), 129.9(d, C-1'), 129.7(d, C-2'/6'), 128.8(d, C-3'/5'), 133.5

(d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[8]基本一致,故化合物 1 鉴定为 aconitine。

化合物 2 无色针晶(CHCl_3),ESI-MS: m/z 630.3 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$;分子式 $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_{10}$ 。¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :1.07(3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.15, 3.26, 3.27 和 3.73(各 3H, s, $4 \times \text{OMe}$), 7.45(2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.56(1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.02(2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2'/6');¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :85.4(d, C-1), 26.5(t, C-2), 35.4(t, C-3), 39.2(s, C-4), 49.4(d, C-5), 84.4(d, C-6), 45.3(d, C-7), 92.3(s, C-8), 44.8(d, C-9), 41.1(d, C-10), 50.1(s, C-11), 36.8(t, C-12), 71.3(s, C-13), 79.1(d, C-14), 79.0(d, C-15), 90.3(d, C-16), 61.2(d, C-17), 80.4(t, C-18), 53.3(t, C-19), 49.2(t, C-21), 13.6(q, C-22), 56.4(q, 1-OMe), 58.2(q, 6-OMe), 61.6(q, 16-OMe), 59.2(q, 18-OMe), 172.6(s, 8-MeCO), 21.6(q, 8-MeCO), 166.3(s, 14-OCOAr), 128.8(s, C-1'), 130.0(d, C-2', 6'), 129.8(d, C-3, 5'), 133.4(d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[9]基本一致,故化合物 2 鉴定为 3-deoxyaconitine。

化合物 3 白色无定形粉末,ESI-MS: m/z 482.3 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$;分子式 $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_8$ 。¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :1.06(3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.22, 3.28, 3.30 和 3.74(各 3H, s, $4 \times \text{OMe}$);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :83.5(d, C-1), 33.1(t, C-2), 71.8(d, C-3), 43.8(s, C-4), 47.9(d, C-5), 84.2(d, C-6), 41.7(d, C-7), 44.9(d, C-8), 49.0(d, C-9), 40.6(d, C-10), 51.3(s, C-11), 33.6(t, C-12), 78.5(s, C-13), 76.6(d, C-14), 212.4(s, C-15), 85.9(d, C-16), 62.3(d, C-17), 77.0(t, C-18), 49.3(t, C-19), 48.0(t, C-21), 13.2(q, C-22), 56.1(q, 1-OMe), 58.0(q, 6-OMe), 62.2(q, 16-OMe), 59.4(q, 18-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[10]基本一致,故化合物 3 鉴定为 16-epipyroaconine。

化合物 4 白色无定形粉末,ESI-MS: m/z 438.6 $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$,分子式 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_6$ 。¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :1.10(3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.27, 3.30 和 3.36(各 3H, s, $3 \times \text{OMe}$);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ :72.2(d, C-1), 29.2(t, C-2), 29.5(t, C-3), 37.8(s, C-4), 44.4(d, C-5), 83.2(d, C-6), 52.1(d, C-7), 74.4(s, C-8), 47.9(d, C-9), 40.5(d, C-10), 49.2(s, C-11), 29.6(t, C-12), 43.8(d, C-

13), 75.6 (t, C-14), 42.4 (t, C-15), 82.2 (d, C-16), 63.3 (d, C-17), 80.2 (t, C-18), 56.9 (t, C-19), 48.1 (t, C-21), 14.2 (q, C-22), 57.7 (q, 1-OMe), 56.2 (q, 16-OMe), 59.1 (q, 18-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[5b]基本一致,故化合物**4**鉴定为 neoline。

化合物 5 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 630.7 [M + H]⁺, 分子式 C₃₄H₄₇NO₁₀。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.09 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.15, 3.24, 3.29 和 3.54 (各 3H, s, 4 × OMe), 7.44 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.56 (1H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4'), 8.06 (2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 83.6 (d, C-1), 35.3 (t, C-2), 71.8 (d, C-3), 43.3 (s, C-4), 48.8 (d, C-5), 82.4 (d, C-6), 44.8 (d, C-7), 85.7 (s, C-8), 47.5 (d, C-9), 40.9 (d, C-10), 50.4 (s, C-11), 33.7 (t, C-12), 74.8 (s, C-13), 78.9 (d, C-14), 39.7 (t, C-15), 83.2 (d, C-16), 61.9 (d, C-17), 77.0 (t, C-18), 49.0 (t, C-19), 47.6 (t, C-21), 13.5 (q, C-22), 56.0 (q, 1-OMe), 57.9 (q, 6-OMe), 58.9 (q, 16-OMe), 59.3 (q, 18-OMe), 170.0 (s, 8-MeCO), 21.6 (q, 8-MeCO), 166.2 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.3 (s, C-1'), 128.9 (d, C-2'/6'), 129.9 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.4 (d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[11]基本一致,故化合物**5**鉴定为 indaconitine。

化合物 6 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 618.7 [M + H]⁺, 分子式 C₃₃H₄₇NO₁₀。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.12 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.17, 3.27, 3.28, 3.32 和 3.74 (各 3H, s, 5 × OMe), 7.45 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.56 (1H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4'), 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 82.7 (d, C-1), 33.9 (t, C-2), 72.0 (d, C-3), 43.2 (s, C-4), 45.3 (d, C-5), 93.5 (d, C-6), 41.6 (d, C-7), 82.5 (s, C-8), 42.5 (d, C-9), 39.6 (d, C-10), 50.7 (s, C-11), 36.3 (t, C-12), 74.9 (s, C-13), 79.6 (d, C-14), 77.9 (d, C-15), 83.4 (d, C-16), 62.7 (d, C-17), 76.9 (t, C-18), 49.1 (t, C-19), 47.6 (t, C-21), 14.3 (q, C-22), 56.0 (q, 1-OMe), 59.3 (q, 6-OMe), 50.0 (q, 8-OMe), 61.4 (q, 16-OMe), 58.7 (q, 18-OMe), 166.4 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.3 (s, C-1'), 129.9 (d, C-2', 6'), 128.5 (d, C-3', 5'), 133.2 (d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[9]基本一致,故化合物**6**鉴定为 14-benzoyl-8-O-methylaconitine。

化合物 7 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z

632.3 [M + H]⁺, 分子式 C₃₄H₄₉NO₁₀。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.09 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.25, 3.26, 3.30 和 3.74 (各 3H, s, 4 × OMe), 7.43 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.55 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 82.8 (d, C-1), 33.6 (t, C-2), 71.9 (d, C-3), 43.0 (s, C-4), 45.8 (d, C-5), 83.6 (d, C-6), 43.2 (d, C-7), 82.3 (s, C-8), 45.3 (d, C-9), 41.5 (d, C-10), 50.7 (s, C-11), 36.4 (t, C-12), 74.8 (s, C-13), 79.7 (d, C-14), 78.6 (d, C-15), 93.5 (d, C-16), 62.6 (d, C-17), 77.1 (t, C-18), 49.1 (t, C-19), 47.4 (t, C-21), 13.5 (q, C-22), 56.0 (q, 1-OMe), 58.7 (q, 6-OMe), 61.2 (q, 16-OMe), 59.3 (q, 18-OMe), 57.3 (t, 8-OCH₂CH₃), 15.5 (q, 8-OCH₂CH₃), 166.2 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.4 (s, C-1'), 129.8 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.7 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.2 (d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[12]基本一致,故化合物**7**鉴定为 spicatine A。

化合物 8 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 454.6 [M + H]⁺, 分子式 C₂₄H₃₉NO₇。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.11 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.33, 3.34 和 3.44 (各 3H, s, 3 × OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 72.3 (d, C-1), 29.6 (t, C-2), 30.2 (t, C-3), 38.2 (s, C-4), 44.2 (d, C-5), 84.4 (d, C-6), 46.7 (d, C-7), 79.1 (s, C-8), 48.8 (d, C-9), 40.8 (d, C-10), 49.5 (s, C-11), 30.8 (t, C-12), 43.8 (d, C-13), 76.2 (d, C-14), 79.6 (d, C-15), 90.4 (d, C-16), 62.8 (d, C-17), 80.3 (t, C-18), 56.9 (t, C-19), 48.7 (t, C-21), 13.3 (q, C-22), 57.6 (q, 6-OMe), 58.2 (q, 16-OMe), 59.3 (q, 18-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[13]基本一致,故化合物**8**鉴定为 15-α-hydroxyneoline。

化合物 9 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 496.6 [M + H]⁺, 分子式 C₂₆H₄₁NO₈。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.11 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.33, 3.34 和 3.44 (各 3H, s, 3 × OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 72.2 (d, C-1), 29.8 (t, C-2), 29.9 (t, C-3), 38.2 (s, C-4), 43.9 (d, C-5), 84.7 (d, C-6), 47.0 (d, C-7), 92.1 (s, C-8), 43.5 (d, C-9), 41.4 (d, C-10), 49.4 (s, C-11), 30.3 (t, C-12), 43.8 (d, C-13), 75.2 (d, C-14), 76.2 (d, C-15), 88.9 (d, C-16), 62.5 (d, C-17), 80.0 (t, C-18), 56.5 (t, C-19), 48.7 (t, C-21), 13.2 (q, C-22), 58.0 (q, 6-OMe), 58.4 (q,

16-OMe), 59.3 (q, 18-OMe), 172.7 (s, 8-MeCO), 22.6 (q, 8-MeCO)。以上数据与文献^[14]基本一致, 故化合物 **9** 鉴定为 taurenine。

化合物 10 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 604.3 $[M + H]^+$, 分子式 $C_{32}H_{45}NO_{10}$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.23 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.24, 3.28, 3.38 和 3.79 (各 3H, s, $4 \times$ OMe), 7.47 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.57 (1H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-4'), 7.99 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 82.5 (d, C-1), 31.5 (t, C-2), 71.4 (d, C-3), 43.3 (s, C-4), 48.6 (d, C-5), 81.9 (d, C-6), 45.8 (d, C-7), 78.8 (s, C-8), 45.6 (d, C-9), 40.8 (d, C-10), 51.3 (s, C-11), 35.4 (t, C-12), 74.4 (s, C-13), 78.9 (d, C-14), 81.3 (d, C-15), 90.3 (d, C-16), 61.5 (d, C-17), 77.4 (t, C-18), 48.8 (t, C-19), 49.7 (t, C-21), 13.5 (q, C-22), 55.7 (q, 1-OMe), 57.9 (q, 6-OMe), 60.7 (q, 16-OMe), 58.9 (q, 18-OMe), 166.3 (s, 14-OCOAr), 129.8 (s, C-1'), 129.6 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.6 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.2 (d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[15]基本一致, 故化合物 **10** 鉴定为 14-benzoylaconine。

化合物 11 淡黄色油状物, ESI-MS: m/z 868.5 $[M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{50}H_{77}NO_{11}$ 。¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 0.86 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-16''), 1.08 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.15, 3.25, 3.29 和 3.75 (各 3H, s, $4 \times$ OMe), 3.33 (1H, d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, H-16 α), 3.45, 3.59 (各 1H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, H-18), 3.95 (1H, s, OH-13), 4.01 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-6 β), 4.42 (1H, dd, $J = 5.3, 2.8$ Hz, H-15 β), 4.48 (1H, br. s, OH-15), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-14), 7.44 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.55 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 82.4 (d, C-1), 33.5 (t, C-2), 71.5 (d, C-3), 43.1 (s, C-4), 46.4 (d, C-5), 83.6 (d, C-6), 44.7 (d, C-7), 91.7 (s, C-8), 44.3 (d, C-9), 41.0 (d, C-10), 50.1 (s, C-11), 35.7 (t, C-12), 74.0 (s, C-13), 79.0 (d, C-14), 77.4 (d, C-15), 90.0 (d, C-16), 61.3 (d, C-17), 76.7 (d, C-18), 47.0 (t, C-19), 48.9 (t, C-21), 13.3 (q, C-22), 55.9 (q, 1-OMe), 58.1 (q, 6-OMe), 59.0 (q, 18-OMe), 61.0 (q, 16-OMe), 166.0 (s, 14-OCOAr), 129.8 (s, C-1'), 129.7 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.6 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.3 (d, C-4'), [8-Oleoyl: 175.1 (s, C-1''), 34.8 (t, C-2''),

24.2 (t, C-3''), 28.4 (t, C-4''), 28.9 (t, C-5''), 29.0 (t, C-6''), 29.4 (t, C-7''), 27.2 (t, C-8''), 130.3 (d, C-9''), 128.1 (d, C-10''), 27.2 (t, C-11''), 29.7 (t, C-12''), 29.6 (t, C-13''), 29.7 (t, C-14''), 29.6 (t, C-15''), 31.9 (t, C-16''), 22.6 (t, C-17''), 14.1 (q, C-18'')。以上数据与文献^[16]基本一致, 故化合物 **11** 鉴定为 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate。

化合物 12 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 585.3 $[M + H]^+$, 分子式 $C_{32}H_{44}N_2O_8$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.11 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 11.05 (1H, s, NH), 8.64 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'), 7.90 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-6'), 7.47 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 7.00 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-5'), 3.39, 3.31 和 3.28 (各 3H, s, $3 \times$ OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 84.3 (d, C-1), 26.0 (t, C-2), 31.7 (t, C-3), 84.7 (s, C-4), 48.3 (d, C-5), 26.6 (t, C-6), 47.7 (d, C-7), 75.7 (s, C-8), 78.7 (s, C-9), 49.9 (d, C-10), 50.9 (s, C-11), 24.3 (t, C-12), 36.4 (d, C-13), 90.2 (d, C-14), 44.9 (t, C-15), 83.0 (d, C-16), 61.7 (d, C-17), 55.6 (t, C-19), 49.1 (t, C-21), 13.7 (q, C-22), 56.7 (q, 1-OMe), 58.1 (q, 14-OMe), 56.3 (q, 16-OMe), 167.5 (s, 14-OCOAr), 115.9 (s, C-1'), 141.7 (s, C-2'), 120.3 (s, C-3'), 134.5 (s, C-4'), 122.5 (s, C-5'), 131.2 (s, C-6'), 169.2 (s, NHCOMe), 25.4 (q, NHCOMe)。以上数据与文献^[17]基本一致, 故化合物 **12** 鉴定为 lappaconitine。

化合物 13 白色无定形粉末, ESI-MS: m/z 556.3 $[M + H]^+$, 分子式 $C_{31}H_{41}NO_8$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.07 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.28 (3H, s, 18-OMe), 3.34 (3H, s, 1-OMe), 3.64 (3H, s, 16-OMe), 4.37 (1H, s, H-17), 4.57 (1H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-6), 7.50 (2H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.62 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.12 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 86.5 (d, C-1), 24.5 (t, C-2), 32.9 (t, C-3), 37.5 (s, C-4), 46.7 (d, C-5), 74.4 (d, C-6), 124.0 (d, C-7), 138.5 (s, C-8), 42.9 (d, C-9), 46.7 (d, C-10), 50.7 (s, C-11), 39.2 (t, C-12), 76.7 (s, C-13), 74.9 (d, C-14), 83.5 (d, C-15), 94.6 (d, C-16), 92.8 (d, C-17), 79.1 (d, C-18), 52.2 (t, C-19), 49.3 (t, C-21), 13.3 (q, C-22), 57.3 (q, 1-OMe), 61.8 (q, 16-OMe), 59.6 (q, 18-OMe), 166.8 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.1 (s, C-1'), 130.0 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.7 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.4 (d, C-

4')。以上数据与文献^[18]基本一致,故化合物 **13** 鉴定为 beiwudine。

化合物 14 白色无定形粉末,ESI-MS: m/z 540.7 [M + H]⁺,分子式 C₃₁H₄₁NO₇。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.10 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.28 (3H, s, 18-OMe), 3.37 (3H, s, 1-OMe), 3.48 (3H, s, 16-OMe), 7.47 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.59 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.09 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 86.3 (d, C-1), 24.5 (t, C-2), 32.8 (t, C-3), 37.5 (s, C-4), 47.3 (d, C-5), 74.8 (d, C-6), 129.2 (d, C-7), 135.8 (s, C-8), 44.0 (d, C-9), 47.0 (d, C-10), 50.6 (s, C-11), 38.9 (t, C-12), 77.2 (s, C-13), 83.5 (d, C-14), 39.0 (t, C-15), 86.1 (d, C-16), 92.5 (d, C-17), 79.1 (t, C-18), 52.1 (t, C-19), 49.0 (t, C-21), 13.0 (q, C-22), 57.1 (q, 1-OMe), 58.0 (q, 16-OMe), 59.5 (q, 18-OMe), 166.7 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.3 (s, C-1'), 129.7 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.4 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.2 (d, C-4')。以上数据与文献^[19]基本一致,故化合物 **14** 鉴定为 13-hydroxyfranchetine。

化合物 15 淡黄色油状物,ESI-MS: m/z 866.5 [M + H]⁺,分子式 C₅₀H₇₅NO₁₁。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.10 (3H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-22), 3.15, 3.25, 3.28 和 3.74 (各 3H, s, 4 × OMe), 3.95 (1H, s, OH-13), 7.43 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'/5'), 7.55 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 8.02 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'/6'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 82.4 (d, C-1), 31.6 (t, C-2), 71.5 (d, C-3), 43.2 (s, C-4), 46.4 (d, C-5), 83.5 (d, C-6), 44.8 (d, C-7), 91.7 (s, C-8), 44.4 (d, C-9), 41.0 (d, C-10), 50.2 (s, C-11), 35.8 (t, C-12), 74.1 (s, C-13), 79.0 (d, C-14), 78.9 (d, C-15), 90.3 (d, C-16), 61.4 (d, C-17), 76.7 (t, C-18), 47.3 (t, C-19), 49.1 (t, C-21), 14.1 (q, C-

22), 56.0 (q, 1-OMe), 58.3 (q, 6-OMe), 61.2 (q, 16-OMe), 59.2 (q, 18-OMe), 166.1 (s, 14-OCOAr), 130.1 (s, C-1'), 129.8 (d, C-2'/6'), 128.7 (d, C-3'/5'), 133.4 (s, C-4'), [8-Linoleoyl: 175.2 (s, C-1''), 34.9 (t, C-2''), 24.3 (t, C-3''), 28.9 (t, C-4''), 29.1 (t, C-5''), 29.0 (t, C-6''), 29.7 (t, C-7''), 27.2 (t, C-8''), 129.7 (d, C-9''), 128.1 (d, C-10''), 25.8 (t, C-11''), 127.8 (d, C-12''), 130.2 (d, C-13''), 27.3 (t, C-14''), 29.5 (t, C-15''), 29.9 (t, C-16''), 22.7 (t, C-17''), 14.2 (q, C-18'')。以上数据与文献^[16]基本一致,故化合物 **15** 鉴定为 8-O-linoleoyl-14-benzoylaconine。

3.2 抗肿瘤和拒食活性

运用 MTT 法,考察了 spicatine A (**7**)、benzoylaconine (**10**)、14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate (**11**)、lappaconitine (**12**) 对人乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞、人肺癌 H460 细胞、肝癌 HepG2 细胞增殖的影响,结果表明,除化合物 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate (**11**) 外,其他化合物均无活性 (IC₅₀ > 100 μ mol/L, $n = 3$),化合物 **11** 对三种癌细胞的 IC₅₀ 值分别为 11.9、27.6、31.8 μ mol/L。

同时考察了 aconitine (**1**)、3-deoxyaconitine (**2**)、spicatine A (**7**)、lappaconitine (**12**) 对人前列腺癌 PC-3 细胞增殖的影响,研究结果表明只有 spicatine A (IC₅₀ = 270 μ mol/L) 在有效范围以内,其他均无效 (IC₅₀ > 500 μ mol/L)。但与 Docetaxel (IC₅₀ = 12.5 μ mol/L) 相比,并没有表现出优势。

另外,测定了 aconitine (**1**)、3-deoxyaconitine (**2**)、indaconitine (**5**)、spicatine A (**7**)、lappaconitine (**12**) 和 beiwudine (**13**) 对甜菜夜蛾幼虫的拒食活性 (表 1),aconitine 的活性与阳性对照相当,3-deoxyaconitine、indaconitine 和 beiwudine 也表现出一定的拒食活性。

表 1 部分二萜生物碱对甜菜夜蛾 3 龄幼虫的拒食活性 ($n = 3$)

Table 1 Antifeedant activities of some diterpenoid alkaloids ($n = 3$)

化合物 Compound	拒食中浓度 EC ₅₀ (mg/cm ²)	95% 置信区间 95% confidence limit	化合物 Compound	拒食中浓度 EC ₅₀ (mg/cm ²)	95% 置信区间 95% confidence limit
1	0.02	0.006 ~ 0.07	7	8.18	5.12 ~ 16.11
2	0.06	0.03 ~ 0.15	12	16.14	10.12 ~ 26.04
5	1.10	0.07 ~ 3.15	13	1.81	0.08 ~ 4.13
Azadirachtin A	0.02	0.006 ~ 0.08			

4 讨论

本研究对多根乌头中生物碱成分进行了系统研究,从中分离得到 15 个化合物,采用现代波谱分析方法鉴定了它们的结构。分别为 1 个 lappaconine 型 C_{18} 二萜生物碱,2 个 7,17-次裂型 C_{19} 二萜生物碱和 12 个 aconitine 型 C_{19} 二萜生物碱;其中,生物碱 **3**~**15** 为首次从该植物中分离得到。同时采用 MTT 法和叶碟法分别考察了部分化合物的抗肿瘤和拒食活性,化合物 14-benzoylaconine-8-oleate (**11**) 表现出了一定的活性,对人乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞、人肺癌 H460 细胞、肝癌 HepG2 细胞的 IC_{50} 值分别为 11.9、27.6、31.8 μM 。结合化合物的结构进行分析,可能是因为化合物 **11** 的 C-8 位含有油酸酯基取代,脂溶性增加进而导致活性的增强。化合物的拒食活性研究表明乌头碱型的二萜生物碱具有相对较强的拒食作用:aconitine(**1**)对甜菜夜蛾 3 龄幼虫的拒食活性与阳性对照相当;3-deoxyaconitine(**2**)、indaconitine(**5**)和 beiwudine(**13**)也表现出较高的拒食作用($EC_{50} < 2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$)。

多根乌头在新疆分布广泛,在民间常用于散风寒、除湿、止痛等方面。该研究结果丰富了多根乌头的化学成分,同时为其抗肿瘤和拒食活性提供了物质基础和理论支持,有利于更全面深入地认识多根乌头这一丰富地区资源的医药价值。

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