

半枝莲新克罗烷型二萜成分逆转肿瘤多药耐药活性研究

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摘要:肿瘤细胞对化疗药物产生耐药性是肿瘤治疗失败的重要因素。其中,以 P-糖蛋白(P-gp)为代表的 ABC 转运蛋白超家族异常表达引起的药物外排是产生多药耐药(MDR)的主要机制之一。本研究中,我们采用现代分离纯化方法,从半枝莲中分离并鉴定得到了 6 个已知的新克罗烷型二萜化合物:scutebarbatine Y(**1**)、scutebarbatine B(**2**)、suctebartine F(**3**)、clerdinin B(**4**)、scutellin A(**5**)、scutehennanine D(**6**)。其中,化合物**4**为首次从半枝莲中分离得到。体外逆转肿瘤多药耐药活性评价发现化合物**1,2,3,6**在 20 μM 时,与阿霉素(Adr)联用可以逆转 HepG2/Adr 细胞对阿霉素的耐药性,逆转倍数(RI)范围为 14.04 ~ 39.42;蛋白印迹分析结果表明,与 HepG2 敏感株相比,HepG2/Adr 耐药细胞 P-糖蛋白表达显著提高,可能是其产生耐药性的主要因素;荧光结果显示,该系列化合物能够明显促进阿霉素在 HepG2/Adr 细胞中的积累;但化合物不影响 P-糖蛋白的表达。以上结果显示化合物**1,2,3**和**6**可能是通过抑制 P-糖蛋白的外排功能来逆转肿瘤细胞多药耐药的。

关键词:半枝莲;化学成分;新克罗烷型二萜;逆转肿瘤多药耐药;P-糖蛋白

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Reversal of multi-drug resistance in HepG2/ADR cells by neo-clerodane diterpenoids from *Scutellaria barbata*

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Abstract: Resistance of tumor cells to chemotherapy drugs is an important factor in the failure of tumor therapy. Among them, drug efflux caused by overexpression of P-glycoprotein (P-gp), a member of ATP-binding cassette transporter, is one of the main mechanisms of MDR. In this study, six known neo-clerodane diterpenoids were isolated from *Scutellaria barbata*. Using modern separation and purification methods, their structures were elucidated as scutebarbatine (**1**), scutebarbatine B (**2**), suctebartine F (**3**), clerdinin B (**4**), scutellin A (**5**) and scutehennanine D (**6**). Among them, Compound **4** was isolated from *Scutellaria barbata* for the first time. In addition, the reversal effect of compounds on the resistance to adriamycin (Adr) in HepG2/ADR cells was evaluated. The results showed that compound **1,2,3,6** (20 μM) had reversal activity when it was combined with adriamycin (Adr), with reversal index (RI) values from 14.04 to 39.42. Western blot analysis indicated that P-glycoprotein expression in HepG2/Adr cells was significantly higher than that in sensitive strains, which might be the main factor causing drug resistance. Fluorescence results showed that the compounds could significantly promote the accumulation of Adr in HepG2/Adr cells. However, the compounds did not affect the P-glycoprotein expression. These results indicated that compound **1,2,3** and **6** might reverse tumor multidrug resistance by inhibiting the efflux function of P-glycoprotein.

Key words: *Scutellaria barbata*; chemical constituent; new neo-clerodane diterpenoid; MDR; P-glycoprotein

肿瘤细胞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),这

被认为是肿瘤治疗期间导致化疗失败的重要原因^[1]。肿瘤多药耐药的机制比较复杂^[2],其中,ATP结合盒(ATP-binding cassette, ABC)转运蛋白超家族与多药耐药密切相关,以 P-糖蛋白(P-gp)过表达引起的药物外排是产生 MDR 的主要机制^[3]。

半枝莲(*Scutellaria barbata* D. Don)为唇形科黄

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芩属植物,中医常以其全草入药^[4],临床用于治疗癌症,如人子宫平滑肌瘤、哺乳动物和卵巢癌的抗肿瘤治疗等^[5]。半枝莲的药理研究证实,其提取物在体外和体内是肝癌的有效抑制剂^[6]。从半枝莲中分离得到的叶绿素 a 的衍生物,可以通过抑制 P-糖蛋白的表达,并诱导 HepG2 的细胞周期阻滞来降低耐药性^[7]。本文从半枝莲中分离获得 6 个新克罗烷型二萜化合物,发现化合物 1、2、3、6 具有体外逆转肿瘤多药耐药的活性,并对相关机制进行了初步的研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

半枝莲全草于 2016 年 12 月采自广西省百色市半枝莲的种植基地,由昆明理工大学生命科学与技术学院中药化学与中药现代化研究组陈宣钦副教授鉴定为半枝莲(*Scutellaria barbata* D. Don)。凭证标本(BS201612)存放于昆明理工大学生科院资源药物化学重点实验室。维拉帕米(Ver)购自 Sigma(美国密苏里州圣路易斯);青霉素链霉素和盐酸阿霉素(Adriamycin, ADR)来自于 Solarbio(中国北京);MTT(Solarbio);DMEM 培养基干粉(ThermoFisher); β -Actin 抗体(Sc-4778)购自 Santa Cruz Biotechnology;MDR1 抗体(E1Y78)购于 Cell Signaling Technology。高效液相色谱仪为分析型和半制备型 HPLC,型号为 Agilent 1200 和 Agilent 1260 型;倒置荧光显微镜仪器型号为:DMI300DB;多功能读板机(Spectra Max M2)由 Molecular Devices 公司生产。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 提取和分离

半枝莲干燥全草 50 kg 粉碎,95% 乙醇冷浸提取三次,每次间隔 24 h,合并提取液,减压浓缩直至无乙醇味后用水溶解成混悬液,并用氯仿、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇依次萃取 3 次,减压浓缩后回收溶剂,分别得到氯仿萃取物、乙酸乙酯萃取物和正丁醇萃取物。氯仿萃取物用 2 kg 硅胶(100~200 目)拌样,10 kg 硅胶(200~300 目)填柱,用石油醚/丙酮(20:1、10:1、9:1、8:2、7:3、6:4、1:1)梯度洗脱,应用薄层色谱检测合并得到 8 个馏分,即馏分 A~H。F 馏分(37.5 g)利用 MCI 脱色素后,反复利用正向柱和反向柱色谱及凝胶柱纯化后,通过半制备 HPLC 的到化合物 1(14.1 mg)、2(1.3 mg)、3(10.5 mg)、4(1.8 mg)、5(4.0 mg)和 6(2.0 mg),经 NMR 核磁数据分析及参考文献比对,确定化合物结构。

1.2.2 细胞培养

HepG2 和 HepG2/ADR 细胞使用 DMEM 培养基(10% 的胎牛血清和 1% 的青/链霉素双抗)置于 37℃、5% 的 CO₂ 的培养箱中培养,每日观察细胞生长情况。耐药细胞添加 0.1 μ g/mL ADR 以维持耐药性。

1.2.3 抗肿瘤活性测定

将对数生长期的 HepG2 和 HepG2/ADR 细胞,以 1×10^4 /孔接种于 96 孔板中培养 24 h,化合物 1~6(20 μ M)处理细胞 48 h 后,每孔加入 20 μ L(5 mg/mL)MTT,并于培养箱中孵育 4 h,除去 MTT 和培养基,每孔加入 150 μ L 二甲基亚砜(DMSO),摇床避光摇匀,15 分钟之后使用 SpectraMax M2 酶标仪,在 490 nm 下测量吸光值。

1.2.4 逆转肿瘤多药耐药测定

HepG2/ADR 细胞接种到 96 孔板中,将浓度为 0.1、1、10、30、60 μ M 的 ADR 分别与 20 μ M 的化合物共同处理 48 小时。用“1.2.3”中 MTT 方法检测细胞活性。其中,逆转倍数(RF)值:单独阿霉素的 IC₅₀/化合物与阿霉素联用时的 IC₅₀,每个 ADR 浓度设置 3 个复孔,维拉帕米(20 μ M)作为阳性对照。

1.2.5 细胞内阿霉素积累

将 HepG2/ADR 细胞以 1×10^4 /孔的密度接种在 96 孔板中,并分成以下组:阿霉素(40 μ M)处理组;化合物(20 μ M)与阿霉素(40 μ M)联合用药组;阿霉素(40 μ M)与维拉帕米(20 μ M)联合用药组。给药后培养箱中孵育 6 h,冰预冷的 PBS 避光洗涤细胞三次,使用倒置荧光显微镜观察阿霉素在细胞内的积累情况,并采用 SpectraMax M2 酶标仪测量细胞内阿霉素的荧光值,激发波长为 480 nm,发射波长为 560 nm。

1.2.6 Western blotting 分析

HepG2/ADR 和 HepG2 细胞分别以密度 3×10^5 个/孔接种于 12 孔板,培养 24 h 并进行药物处理,48 h 后收集细胞,裂解收集蛋白,上样之后,利用聚丙烯酰胺进行电泳(SDS-PAGE)并转膜(硝酸纤维素膜:NC 膜),脱脂奶粉 4℃ 室温封闭 1 h,低温孵育一抗过夜(一抗按照 1:1 000 比例稀释),次日,用 PBST 缓慢荡洗 3 次,每次 6 min;最后,用 PBS 洗膜 1 次,室温孵育二抗 1 h(二抗按照 1:2 000 比例稀释),加入超敏 ECL 化学发光试剂(试剂 A 和试剂 B 按照 1:1 的比例),使用化学发光凝胶成像分析系统进行显影,并用 Image J 对蛋白条带进行灰度分析。

1.3 统计分析

用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行方差分析,组间比较用 LSD 法,结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。

2 结果和分析

2.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1 白色无定型粉末; $C_{33}H_{35}NO_7$, ESI-MS: m/z 557; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.36 (1H, m, H_a -1), 1.66 (1H, m, H_b -1), 2.12 (1H, m, H_a -2), 1.96 (1H, m, H_b -2), 5.22 (1H, br s, H-3), 5.90 (1H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-6), 5.70 (1H, d, J = 10.1 Hz, H-7), 2.40 (1H, br d, J = 12.0 Hz, H-10), 6.42 (1H, d, J = 16.7 Hz, H-11), 6.46 (1H, d, J = 16.7 Hz, H-12), 5.92 (1H, br s, H-14), 5.02 (2H, br s, H-16), 1.09 (3H, s, H-17), 1.70 (3H, s, H-18), 1.39 (3H, s, H-19), 1.28 (3H, s, H-20), 2.79 (H, br s, H-OH), 7.97 (2H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, H-3'', H-7''), 7.47 (2H, d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-4'', H-6''), 7.60 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5''), 9.14 (1H, br s, H-3'''), 8.68 (1H, br d, J = 4.8 Hz, H-5'''), 7.23 (1H, dd, J = 4.7, 7.7 Hz, H-6'''), 8.07 (1H, br d, J = 7.7 Hz, H-7'''); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 19.3 (CH_2 , C-1), 26.2 (CH_2 , C-2), 123. (CH, C-3), 140.7 (C, C-4), 43.4 (C, C-5), 75.8 (CH, C-6), 76.2 (CH, C-7), 76.9 (C, C-8), 48.3 (C, C-9), 42.8 (CH, C-10), 146.8 (CH, C-11), 121.9 (CH, C-12), 162.2 (C, C-13), 115.0 (CH, C-14), 174.1 (C, C-15), 70.7 (CH_2 , 16), 22.5 (CH_3 , C-17), 20.1 (CH_3 , C-18), 17.4 (CH_3 , C-19), 15.4 (9 (CH_3 , C-20), 165.1 (C, C-1''), 130.8 (C, C-2''), 129.6 (CH, C-3'', C-7''), 128.9 (CH, C-4'', C-6''), 133.8 (CH, C-5''), 164.1 (C, C-1'''), 126.1 (C, C-2'''), 150.8 (CH, C-3'''), 153.5 (CH, C-5'''), 123.3 (CH, C-6'''), 136.2 (CH, C-7'''). 以上波谱数据与文献^[8]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 1 为 scutebarbatine Y。

化合物 2 白色无定型粉末; $C_{33}H_{35}NO_7$, ESI-MS: m/z 557; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.35 (1H, m, H_a -1), 1.66 (1H, m, H_b -1), 2.04 (2H, m, H-2), 5.25 (1H, br s, H-3), 5.93 (1H, d, J = 10.8 Hz, H-6), 5.72 (1H, d, J = 10.8 Hz, H-7), 2.36 (1H, br d, J = 11.6 Hz, H-10), 6.46 (1H, d, J = 16.9 Hz, H-11), 6.40 (1H, d, J = 16.9 Hz, H-12), 5.94 (1H, br s, H-14), 5.00 (2H, br s, H-16), 1.07 (3H, s, H-17), 1.68 (3H, s, H-18), 1.41 (3H, s, H-19), 1.28 (3H, s,

H-20), 8.99 (1H, br s, H-3''), 8.62 (1H, br d, J = 4.6 Hz, H-5''), 7.25 (1H, dd, J = 4.6, 8.0 Hz, H-6''), 8.15 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 8.84 (2H, m, H-3''', H-7'''), 7.34 (2H, m, H-4''', H-6'''), 7.49 (1H, br t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-5'''); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 19.8 (CH_2 , C-1), 26.7 (CH_2 , C-2), 123.2 (CH, C-3), 140.7 (C, C-4), 43.3 (C, C-5), 76.2 (CH, C-6), 75.5 (CH, C-7), 76.2 (C, C-8), 48.4 (C, C-9), 42.4 (CH, C-10), 140.7 (CH, C-11), 120.2 (CH, C-12), 164.3 (C, C-13), 117.7 (CH, C-14), 174.6 (C, C-15), 73.7 (CH_2 , C-16), 22.6 (CH_3 , C-17), 20.1 (CH_3 , C-18), 17.3 (CH_3 , C-19), 14.1 (CH_3 , C-20), 164.3 (C, C-1''), 126.0 (C, C-2''), 150.7 (CH, C-3''), 153.3 (CH, C-5''), 123.2 (CH, C-6''), 136.7 (CH, C-7''), 164.7 (C, C-1'''), 130.5 (C, C-2'''), 129.7 (CH, C-3''', C-7'''), 128.4 (CH, C-4''', C-6'''), 133.5 (CH, C-5'''). 以上波谱数据与文献^[9]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 2 为 scutebarbatine B。

化合物 3 白色无定型粉末; $C_{33}H_{35}NO_7$, ESI-MS: m/z 557; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.60 (1H, m, H_a -1), 1.74 (1H, m, H_b -1), 2.08 (2H, m, H-2), 5.26 (1H, br s, H-3), 5.90 (1H, d, J = 9.8 Hz, H-6), 5.73 (1H, d, J = 9.8 Hz, H-7), 2.41 (1H, br d, J = 12.3 Hz, H-10), 6.19 (1H, d, J = 17.0 Hz, H-11), 6.25 (1H, d, J = 17.0 Hz, H-12), 6.06 (1H, br s, H-14), 4.80 (1H, br d, H_a -16), 4.86 (1H, br d, H_b -16), 1.17 (3H, s, H-17), 1.58 (3H, s, H-18), 1.42 (3H, s, H-19), 1.28 (3H, s, H-20), 9.20 (1H, br s, H-3''), 8.82 (1H, br s, H-5''), 7.45 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-6''), 8.26 (1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 7.84 (2H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-3''', H-7'''), 7.35 (2H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-4''', H-6'''), 7.48 (1H, d, J = 7.4 Hz, H-5'''); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 19.8 (CH_2 , C-1), 26.1 (CH_2 , C-2), 123.1 (CH, C-3), 140.7 (C, C-4), 43.3 (C, C-5), 76.5 (CH, C-6), 75.4 (CH, C-7), 77.3 (C, C-8), 50.8 (C, C-9), 42.6 (CH, C-10), 143.8 (CH, C-11), 120.3 (CH, C-12), 164.4 (C, C-13), 117.9 (CH, C-14), 174.4 (C, C-15), 73.9 (CH_2 , C-16), 22.7 (CH_3 , C-17), 20.1 (CH_3 , C-18), 17.5 (CH_3 , C-19), 18.4 (CH_3 , C-20), 165.0 (C, C-1''), 126.1 (C, C-2''), 151.7 (CH, C-3''), 154.3 (CH, C-5''), 123.4 (CH, C-6''), 138.4 (CH, C-7''), 164.8 (C, C-1'''),

128.6 (C, C-2'''), 129.9 (CH, C-3''', C-7''', 128.3 (CH, C-4''', C-6'''), 133.4 (CH, C-5'''). 以上波谱数据与文献^[10]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 **3** 为 scutebartine F。

化合物 4 白色无定型粉末; $C_{25}H_{38}O_8$, ESI-MS: m/z 466; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 4.34 (1H, dd, $J = 4.7, 11.7$ Hz, H-6), 4.38 (1H, dd, $J = 5.6, 11.8$ Hz, H-11), 2.22 (1H, m, H-13), 4.96 (1H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-15), 5.78 (1H, d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, H-16), 2.16 (1H, d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, H_a -18), 2.96 (1H, dd, $J = 12.1$ Hz, H_a -18), 4.35 (1H, m, H_a -19), 4.87 (1H, d, $J = 3.9, 2.3$ Hz, H_a -19), 0.90 (3H, s, H-20), 1.94 (3H, s, CH_3CO), 2.10 (3H, s, CH_3CO), 3.32 (3H, s, OCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 22.2 (CH₂, C-1), 25.0 (CH₂, C-2), 39.6 (CH₂, C-3), 65.1 (C, C-4), 45.5 (C, C-5), 72.1 (CH, C-6), 33.5 (CH, C-7), 36.0 (CH, C-8), 40.1 (C, C-9), 48.3 (CH, C-10), 83.3 (CH, C-11), 32.1 (CH₂, C-12), 40.5 (CH, C-13), 32.8 (CH₂, C-14), 104.9 (CH, C-15), 109.2 (CH, C-16), 14.1 (CH₃, C-17), 48.5 (CH₂, C-18), 61.8 (CH₂, C-19), 16.3 (CH₃, C-20), 170.1 (C=O, CH_3CO), 21.2 (CH₃, CH_3CO), 170.7 (C=O, CH_3CO), 21.2 (CH₃, CH_3CO)。以上波谱数据与文献^[11]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 **4** 为 clerdinin B。

化合物 5 白色无定型粉末; $C_{26}H_{40}O_8$, ESI-MS: m/z 480; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 2.11 (1H, m, H-1), 1.59 (1H, m, H-1), 1.84 (1H, m, H-20), 1.40 (1H, m, H-2), 0.97 (1H, m, H-3), 2.10 (1H, m, H-3), 4.64 (1H, dd, $J = 11.4, 4.6$ Hz, H-6), 1.42 (1H, m, H-7), 1.66 (1H, m, H-7), 0.90 (1H, s, H-20), 1.42 (1H, m, H-8), 1.61 (1H, m, H-10), 3.97 (1H, dd, $J = 12.0, 4.0$ Hz, H-11), 1.73 (1H, m, H-12), 1.46 (1H, m, H-12), 3.01 (1H, m, H-13), 2.19 (1H, m, H-14), 1.63 (1H, m, H-14), 5.10 (1H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-15), 5.67 (1H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-16), 0.82 (3H, s, H-17), 2.95 (1H, dd, $J = 3.6, 2.4$ Hz, H_a -18), 2.20 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, H_a -18), 4.37 (1H, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H_a -19), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H_a -19), 0.92 (3H, s, H-20), 1.90 (3H, s, $OCOCH_3$), 2.37 (2H, dq, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, CH_3CH_2CO), 1.15 (3H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, CH_3CH_2CO), 3.30 (3H, s, OCH_3); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 22.7 (CH₂, C-

1), 24.7 (CH₂, C-2), 31.9 (CH₂, C-3), 65.0 (C, C-4), 45.4 (C, C-5), 70.4 (CH, C-6), 33.4 (CH, C-7), 36.9 (CH, C-8), 40.4 (C, C-9), 48.5 (CH, C-10), 85.1 (CH, C-11), 31.4 (CH₂, C-12), 39.6 (CH, C-13), 35.4 (CH₂, C-14), 103.6 (CH, C-15), 109.4 (CH, C-16), 16.4 (CH₃, C-17), 48.5 (CH₂, C-18), 62.9 (CH₂, C-19), 14.9 (CH₃, C-20), 170.1 (C=O, CH_3CO), 21.5 (CH₃, CH_3CO), 174.2 (C=O, CH_3CH_2CO), 27.5 (CH₂, CH_3CH_2CO), 15.1 (CH₃, CH_3CH_2CO), 55.3 (CH₃, 15-OMe)。以上波谱数据与文献^[12]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 **5** 为 scutellin A。

化合物 6 白色粉末; $C_{33}H_{35}NO_8$, ESI-MS: m/z 573; 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 1.71 (1H, m, H_a -1), 2.17 (1H, m, H_b -1), 5.73 (1H, m, H-2), 5.76 (1H, br d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-3), 6.41 (1H, d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, H-6), 5.92 (1H, d, $J = 10.1$ Hz, H-7), 2.36 (1H, d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, H-10), 6.41 (1H, d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, H-11), 6.44 (1H, d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, H-12), 5.94 (1H, br s, H-14), 5.00 (2H, s, H-16), 1.07 (3H, s, H-17), 1.42 (3H, s, H-18), 1.29 (3H, s, H-19), 1.56 (3H, s, H-20), 8.98 (1H, br s, H-3''), 8.63 (1H, br d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, H-5''), 7.25 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 4.6$ Hz, H-6''), 8.03 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-7''), 7.86 (2H, m, H-3''', H-7'''), 7.34 (2H, m, H-4''', H-6'''), 7.49 (1H, t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-5'''); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 26.2 (CH₂, C-1), 123.1 (CH, C-2), 133.5 (CH, C-3), 77.0 (C, C-4), 43.4 (C, C-5), 75.8 (CH, C-6), 76.8 (CH, C-7), 77.8 (C, C-8), 48.3 (C, C-9), 42.8 (CH, C-10), 146.6 (CH, C-11), 122.0 (CH, C-12), 162.0 (C, C-13), 115.4 (CH, C-14), 174.0 (C, C-15), 70.7 (CH₂, C-16), 20.1 (CH₃, C-17), 22.6 (CH₃, C-18), 15.5 (CH₃, C-19), 17.1 (CH₃, C-20), 164.7 (C, C-1''), 125.3 (C, C-2''), 150.7 (CH, C-3''), 153.5 (CH, C-5''), 123.3 (CH, C-6''), 136.7 (CH, C-7''), 165.8 (C, C-1'''), 128.4 (C, C-2'''), 129.9 (CH, C-3''', C-6'''), 128.4 (C, C-4''', C-7'''), 133.4 (CH, C-5''')。以上波谱数据与文献^[13]对照基本一致,故确定化合物 **6** 为 scutebartine C。

2.2 抗肿瘤活性的测定

本文利用 MTT 法评估了化合物对 HepG2 和 HepG2/Adr 细胞的抗肿瘤活性。结果如表 1 所示,

Chemical structures of the compounds are shown below:

Structure 1 (left): A complex polycyclic molecule with a furan ring, a cyclohexene ring, and a cyclohexane ring. Substituents include R_2 , R_3 , $R_{A^{11,12}}$, OR_2 , and OR_3 .

Structure 2 (middle): A complex polycyclic molecule with a furan ring, a cyclohexene ring, and a cyclohexane ring. Substituents include R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , OMe , H , and Ac .

Structure 3 (right): A complex polycyclic molecule with a furan ring, a cyclohexene ring, and a cyclohexane ring. Substituents include OH , $ONic$, and OBz .

Structure 4 (bottom left): A benzoyl group ($Bz = C_6H_5CO-$).

Structure 5 (bottom middle): A nicotinoyl group ($Nic = 4-pyridyl-CO-$).

Structure 6 (bottom right): An acetyl group ($Ac = CH_3CO-$).

Structure 7 (bottom right): An ethyl group ($Et = CH_3CH_2-$).

表1 化合物对 HepG2 和 HepG2/Adr 细胞的细胞活力影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)
Cell viability of HepG2 and HepG2/Adr cells treated by compounds ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

化合物 Compound	HepG2 细胞活力 Cell viability of HepG2(%)	HepG2/Adr 细胞的细胞活力 Cell viability of HepG2/Adr cells(%)
空白 Control	100. 01 ± 0. 91	100. 49 ± 2. 86
1	103. 10 ± 3. 58	95. 44 ± 8. 35
2	94. 25 ± 2. 59	101. 69 ± 5. 04
3	106. 24 ± 3. 59	101. 50 ± 2. 04
4	108. 11 ± 2. 34	105. 84 ± 2. 94
5	86. 50 ± 1. 26	96. 45 ± 5. 95
6	85. 42 ± 4. 63	90. 26 ± 2. 53

化合物 **1~6** 对 HepG2/Adr 细胞耐药性的逆转作用。结果如表 2 所示, 20 μ M 化合物在与阿霉素联用时, 化合物 **1, 2, 3, 6** 可以逆转阿霉素对 HepG2/Adr 细胞的耐药性, 逆转倍数 (RI) 范围为 14.04 ~ 39.42, 阳性药物维拉帕米 (阳性对照) 的逆转倍数 (RI) 为 87.18。其中, 化合物 **1** 和 **3** 的逆转作用较为明显, 化合物 **2** 和 **6** 也表现出一定的逆转活性。以上结果表明, 化合物 **1, 2, 3, 6** 具有体外逆转肿瘤多药耐药的作用。

根据报道,P-糖蛋白过表达引起药物外排是肿瘤细胞产生MDR的最主要机制之一。采用蛋白质印迹法检测敏感株HepG2和耐药株HepG2/Adr中

表 2 HepG2/Adr 细胞中阿霉素与化合物联用的逆转倍数
Table 2 Reversal fold (RF) of compounds to Adr
drug resistance in HepG2/Adr cells

化合物 Compound	半抑制浓度 IC ₅₀ (μM)	逆转倍数 Reversal fold(RF)
维拉帕米 Verapamil	8. 28	87. 18
阿霉素 Adr	721. 90	–
1 + Adr	18. 31	39. 42
2 + Adr	45. 82	15. 76
3 + Adr	39. 12	18. 45
4 + Adr	> 100	–
5 + Adr	> 100	–
6 + Adr	51. 41	14. 04

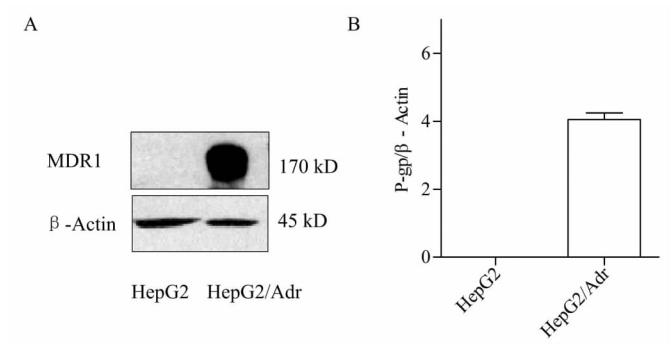


图2 HepG2 和 HepG2/Adr 细胞中 MDR1 的表达
Fig. 2 Expression of MDR1 in HepG2 cells and HepG2/Adr cells

2.5 化合物对 P-糖蛋白表达的影响
采用蛋白质印迹法,考察半枝莲新克罗烷型二萜对 P-糖蛋白表达的影响。结果显示:化合物 **1~6** 处

理 HepG2/Adr 细胞 48 h,无论是单独给药还是与阿霉素联合给药,对 P-糖蛋白的表达都未有明显的影响(见图 3:A~D),与对照组没有显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

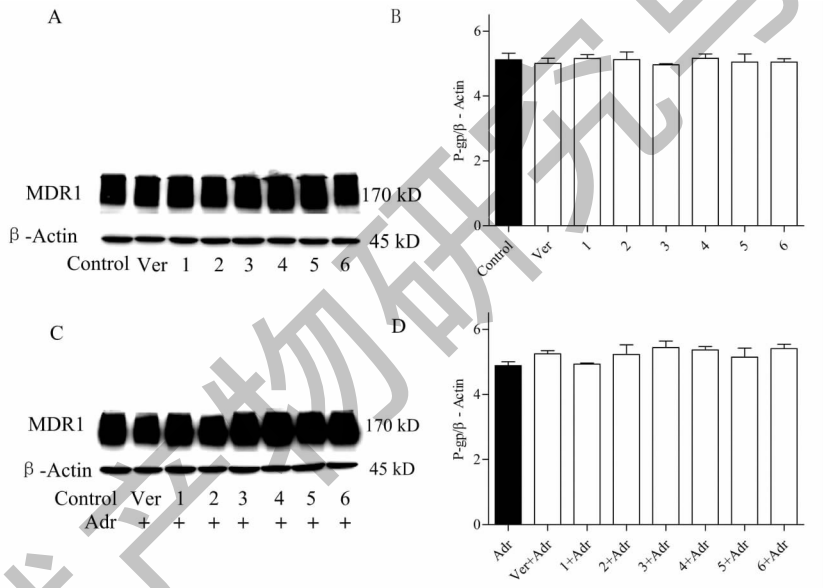


图3 蛋白质印迹法评估 MDR1 的表达
Fig. 3 Western blotting to assess the expression of MDR1

注:A 和 B:半枝莲新克罗烷型二萜化合物 **1~6** 单独给药 48 小时对 MDR1 表达的影响;C 和 D:半枝莲新克罗烷型二萜化合物 **1~6** 与阿霉素联合给药 48 h 对 MDR1 表达的影响。Note:A and B:The effect of neo-clerodane diterpenoids from *S. barbata* compounds **1-6** on MDR1 expression for 48 hours alone;C and D:The effect of neo-clerodane diterpenoids from *S. barbata* compounds **1-6** on the expression of MDR1 in combination with Adr for 48 hours.

2.6 细胞内阿霉素积累实验
采用荧光追踪实验研究化合物 **1~6** 对阿霉素在细胞内的积累的影响。结果显示,Adr 单独处理 HepG2/Adr 细胞,Adr 在细胞内积累量极低,当阳性药物维拉帕米与 Adr 联合用药时,Adr 在细胞内的积累量明显增加。当用化合物 **1~6** 与 Adr 联合用药时,Adr 在细胞内的积累量同样出现不同程度的增加,化合物 **1** 和 **3** 与 Adr 联用时,Adr 在 HepG2/

Adr 细胞中内积累增加最为明显,其次为化合物 **2** 和 **6**(见图 4:A 和 B)。

3 讨论

肿瘤的多药耐药是癌症化疗中普遍存在的问题,逆转癌细胞的多药耐药是克服化疗药物抗性和改善化疗效果的有效方法^[14]。目前的研究发现增加药物外排的 ABC 家族转运蛋白如 P-糖蛋白(MDR1/ABCB1)、多药耐药相关蛋白(MRP1/ABCC1)

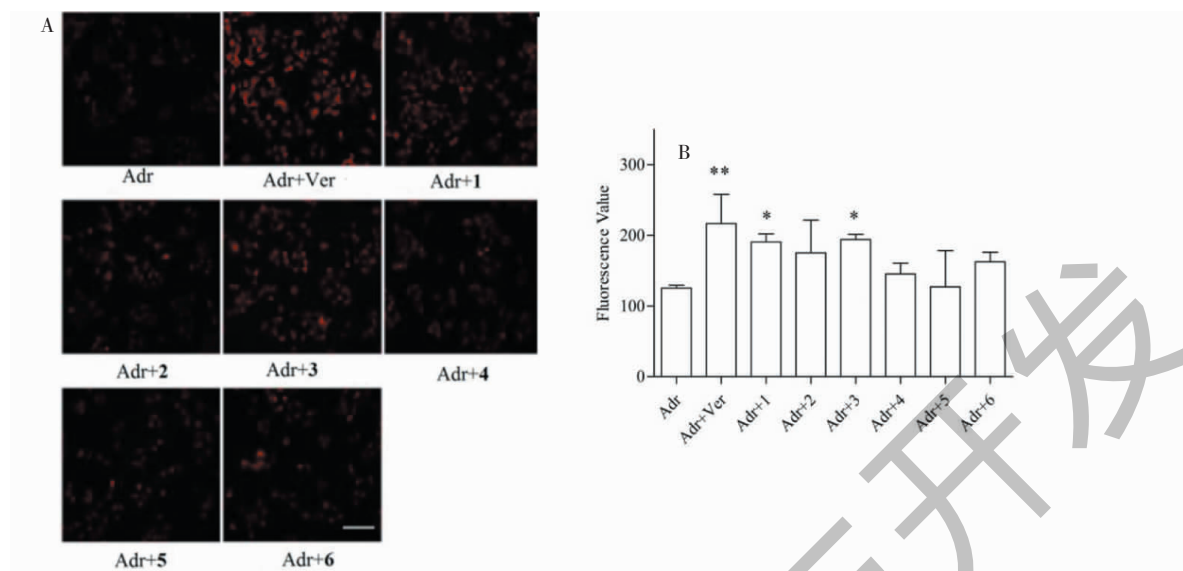


图4 阿霉素在 HepG2/Adr 细胞中的积累

Fig.4 The accumulation of Adr in HepG2/Adr cell

注:A:通过荧光显微镜观察阿霉素的积累变化(200×);B:HepG2/Adr 细胞中 Adr 积累的荧光值(与 Adr 组比较;* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$), 比例尺=300 μM。Note:A:The accumulation of Adr was measured by fluorescence microscopy;B:Fluorescence values of Adr accumulation in HepG2/Adr cells (Compared with the Adr group;* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$), scale bar = 300 μm.

和乳腺癌耐药相关蛋白(BCRP/ABCG2)等在肿瘤细胞产生耐药性方面发挥作用^[15];此外,多种酶类如蛋白激酶 C(PKC)、磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶(PI3K)、丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶(AKT 或 PKB)、整联蛋白连接激酶(ILK)等^[16,17]以及细胞凋亡信号通路抑制,如凋亡相关蛋白 Bcl-2 过表达以及 p53 基因突变等也与肿瘤多药耐药密切相关^[18]。其中,以 P-糖蛋白为代表的 ABC 转运蛋白超家族所引起的药物外排是肿瘤细胞产生耐药性的最重要的原因^[19]。P-糖蛋白是一种分子量约为 170 kD 的跨膜糖蛋白,具有能量依赖性“外排泵”的功能。P-糖蛋白一方面与药物结合,另一方面通过与 ATP 结合,ATP 供能,使细胞内药物泵出细胞外,减少了抗癌药物在细胞内的积累使细胞产生耐药性^[20]。因此,抑制 P 糖蛋白的表达或者干扰 P-糖蛋白的外排功能均能有效的逆转肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的耐药性^[21]。本文从半枝莲中分离鉴定了 6 个新克罗烷型二萜:scutebarbatine Y(1)、scutebarbatine B(2)、suctebartine F(3)、clerdinin B(4)、scutellin A(5)、scutehennanine D(6)(如图 1)。其中,化合物 4 为首次从半枝莲中分离获得。体外逆转肿瘤多药耐药活性研究发现,化合物 1、2、3 和 6 均显示出可以逆转耐药细胞 HepG2/Adr 对 Adr 的耐药性;蛋白免疫印迹实验结果显示,在 HepG2/Adr 细胞中,P-糖蛋白的表达明

显升高,这可能是其产生耐药性的主要原因。然而实验发现几种半枝莲新克罗烷型二萜并不影响 P-糖蛋白的表达,进一步我们通过荧光实验发现,化合物确实能够促进阿霉素在耐药细胞中的积累,减少药物的外排,即干扰了 P-糖蛋白对 Adr 的外排作用。因此,几种化合物极可能是通过作为竞争性底物或干扰 ATP 功能抑制 P-糖蛋白的外排功能来实现逆转肿瘤多药耐药的。

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