

丝穗金粟兰化学成分及其神经保护活性研究

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摘要:丝穗金粟兰 95% 乙醇提取物通过采用多种色谱技术和波谱学方法获得并鉴定出 14 个化合物, 分别为 curzerenone (1)、蓬莪术环氧酮 (2)、curcodione (3)、chlorantene C (4)、(1E,4Z)-8-hydroxy-6-oxogermacra-1 (10), 4,7(11)-trieno-12,8-lactone (5)、zederone epoxide (6)、13-epitorulosol (7)、vomifoliol (8)、(-)-loliolide (9)、7,4'-dimethylnaringenin (10)、槲皮素-3-O- α -L-鼠李吡喃糖苷 (11)、槲皮素-3-O- β -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 (12)、儿茶素 (13)、香豆酸 (14)。其中化合物 1, 3, 8~14 为首次从金粟兰属中分离得到, 化合物 2, 4~7 为首次从该植物中分离得到。在 10 μ M 浓度下, 化合物 1~6 使 H₂O₂ 损伤的 PC12 细胞的细胞存活率从 43.41% ± 1.59% 分别提高到 62.61% ± 5.23%, 64.87% ± 8.42%, 56.06% ± 6.65%, 65.87% ± 5.34%, 60.54% ± 3.32% 和 68.11% ± 4.76%。

关键词:丝穗金粟兰; curzerenone; 蓬莪术环氧酮; 神经保护活性

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Chemical constituents from *Chloranthus fortunei* and their neuroprotective effects

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Abstract: *Chloranthus fortunei* (A. Gray) Solms-Laub, commonly known as “sikuaiwa” in Chinese, has been used to alleviate the sufferings of carbuncles, bruises, furuncles, and dysmenorrhea. Previous phytochemical investigations on this plant have revealed the presence of sesquiterpenoids, sesquiterpenoid dimers, diterpenoids, flavonoids, coumarins, and phenolic acids. Herein, various chromatographic techniques and spectroscopic methods were used to conduct the chemical study on the whole plants of *C. fortunei*. 14 compounds were obtained from the 95% ethanol extract of *C. fortunei* and identified as curzerenone (1), zederone (2), curcodione (3), chlorantene C (4), (1E,4Z)-8-hydroxy-6-oxogermacra-1 (10), 4,7(11)-trieno-12,8-lactone (5), zederone epoxide (6), 13-epitorulosol (7), vomifoliol (8), (-)-loliolide (9), 7,4'-dimethylnaringenin (10), quercetin-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside (11), quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside (12), catechin (13), and *p*-coumaric acid (14). Compounds 1, 3, and 8~14 were firstly isolated from the genus *Chloranthus*, and compounds 2 and 4~7 were firstly obtained from this plant. Moreover, some of the isolated compounds were screened for their neuroprotective activities using CCK8 method, compounds 1~6 exhibited moderate neuroprotective effects.

Key words: *Chloranthus fortunei*; curzerenone; zederone; neuroprotective effects

金粟兰科 (*Chloranthaceae*) 金粟兰属 (*Chloranthus* Swartz) 植物有 13 种和 5 个变种, 主要分布于长江以南各省^[1]。金粟兰属植物是江西民间广泛使用的中草药, 有着悠久的民间用药历史, 野生药材资源丰富^[2]。目前从金粟兰属植物中分离得到的化

合物主要为倍半萜类、倍半萜二聚体类、二萜类等^[3,4], 现代药理研究表明金粟兰属植物具有良好的神经保护^[5]、抗炎^[6]、抗肿瘤^[7]等活性。丝穗金粟兰 *Chloranthus fortunei* (A. Gray) Solms-Laub 又名四块瓦, 为金粟兰属植物, 具有祛风、除湿、活血、化瘀等功效^[1]。

目前丝穗金粟兰的药效物质基础尚不够清楚, 严重制约了该江西特色药用植物资源的开发和利用。为更好的阐明丝穗金粟兰化学物质基础和完善

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其生物活性研究内容,本实验采用多种色谱分离方法和波谱学方法对丝穗金粟兰 95% 乙醇提取物进行了化学成分研究,并采用 H₂O₂ 损伤的 PC12 细胞模型评估单体化合物的神经细胞保护作用,期望为丝穗金粟兰的药物开发提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器与材料

Varian INOVA-500 型核磁共振仪(美国瓦里安公司);JEOL ECZ-400S 核磁共振仪(日本电子株式会社);Bruker AVANCE III HD 600 MHz 型核磁共振仪(德国布鲁克公司);AB SCIEX Triple TOF5600⁺ 质谱仪(美国应用生物系统公司);高效液相色谱仪(Agilent 1100,美国安捷伦公司);旋转蒸发仪(Buchi R3,瑞士步琦公司);Shimadzu LC-6AD 型制备液相仪(日本岛津公司);制备液相色谱柱 ODS-A C₁₈ (20 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm, 北京绿百草科技有限公司);Sephadex LH-20 凝胶(瑞士 Amersham Pharmacia Biotech 公司);柱色谱硅胶为青岛海洋化工产品;HPLC 所用试剂(色谱纯乙腈、甲醇)为 Merck 公司产品;其他试剂为分析纯(西陇科学公司)。

丝穗金粟兰采于江西宜春(2016 年 11 月),由邓可众副教授(江西中医药大学药学院)鉴定为丝穗金粟兰 *Chloranthus fortunei* 的全草,标本(20161118)存放在江西中医药大学中药化学教研室。

1.2 提取分离方法

切碎后的丝穗金粟兰(5.0 kg)用乙醇-水(V/V, 95:5)回流提取(50 L × 2 h × 3),减压浓缩后得丝穗金粟兰总浸膏。将粗提物分散于水中,先用石油醚萃取(2 L × 3),得到石油醚部位 12 g,然后用三氯甲烷(2 L × 3)萃取,再分别采用乙酸乙酯(2 L × 3)、正丁醇(2 L × 3)萃取。石油醚部位(12 g)经硅胶柱色谱分离,石油醚-乙酸乙酯(V/V, 50:1 → 1:1)梯度洗脱,TLC 合并后得到流分 A₁ ~ A₇,其中 A₅ 部分(1.3 g)经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮,9:1)和制备液相得到化合物 1(7 mg)和 2(2 mg)。三氯甲烷萃取部分(40 g)经硅胶柱色谱分离,石油醚-丙酮(V/V, 1:0 → 1:1)梯度洗脱,经过 TLC 检测合并之后共得到 10 个组分(B₁ ~ B₁₀)。其中 B₂(0.9 g)组分经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮,15:1)得化合物 3(5 mg);B₆ 组分(5.1 g)经硅胶柱色谱(石油醚-丙酮,5:1)分离,再经凝胶柱色谱和制备液相分离分别得 4(2 mg)、5(13 mg)、6(3 mg)、7(3 mg)。乙酸乙酯萃

取物(20 g)经硅胶柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇,V/V, 1:0 → 2:1)得到 6 个组分(C₁ ~ C₆)。C₄(3.2 g)经硅胶柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇,9:1)、凝胶柱色谱(甲醇)得 8(17 mg)和 9(20 mg)。C₅(2 g)经硅胶柱色谱(氯仿-甲醇,4:1)得 10(8 mg)和 14(7 mg)。正丁醇部分(20 g)经硅胶柱色谱分离(氯仿-甲醇,V/V, 40:1 → 1:1)得 D₁ ~ D₈。D₃ 部分(1.1 g)经柱色谱(甲醇)、制备液相得到化合物 11(6 mg)、12(8 mg)和 13(10 mg)。

1.3 神经保护活性研究

神经保护活性实验采用 H₂O₂ 损伤的 PC12 细胞模型,CCK8 法检测 PC12 细胞活力。将 PC12 细胞(1×10^4 个/mL)接种到 96 孔板,每孔加入细胞混悬液 100 μL,每组设 3 个复孔。给药组加入 10 μL 化合物(10 μM),阳性药组加入 10 μL 儿茶素(Catechin,50 μM),其他组加入等量的培养基。同时每孔加入双氧水(H₂O₂, 500 μM),24 h 后再加入 CCK8(5 μL)培养 2 h,测定 OD 值(450 nm 处),然后计算细胞存活率^[5,8,9]。

2 实验结果

2.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1 淡黄色油状物;ESI-MS:*m/z* 231 [M + H]⁺,分子式为 C₁₅H₁₈O₂。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.08 (1H, s, H-12), 5.80 (1H, dd, *J* = 18.0, 10.8 Hz, H-1), 4.99 (1H, m, H-3α), 4.95 (1H, d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, H-2α), 4.94 (1H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, H-2β), 4.74 (1H, br s, H-3β), 3.00 (1H, s, H-5), 2.91 (1H, d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, H-9β), 2.76 (1H, d, *J* = 17.4 Hz, H-9α), 2.17 (3H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-13), 1.82 (3H, dd, *J* = 1.2, 0.6 Hz, H-15), 1.17 (3H, s, H-14);¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 145.6 (C-1), 115.7 (C-2), 113.1 (C-3), 141.2 (C-4), 64.2 (C-5), 194.9 (C-6), 119.3 (C-7), 165.6 (C-8), 33.7 (C-9), 42.9 (C-10), 120.2 (C-11), 139.6 (C-12), 9.1 (C-13), 24.9 (C-14), 25.0 (C-15)。经与文献^[10]对比鉴定该化合物为 curzerenone(结构见图 1)。

化合物 2 白色粉末;ESI-MS:*m/z* 247 [M + H]⁺,分子式为 C₁₅H₁₈O₃。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 7.08 (1H, s, H-12), 5.48 (1H, dd, *J* = 12.0, 4.2 Hz, H-1), 3.81 (1H, s, H-5), 3.75 (1H, d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, H-9β), 3.68 (1H, d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, H-9α), 2.52 (1H, m, H-2α), 2.30 (1H, m, H-3α), 2.23 (1H, m, H-2β), 2.12 (3H, d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, H-13),

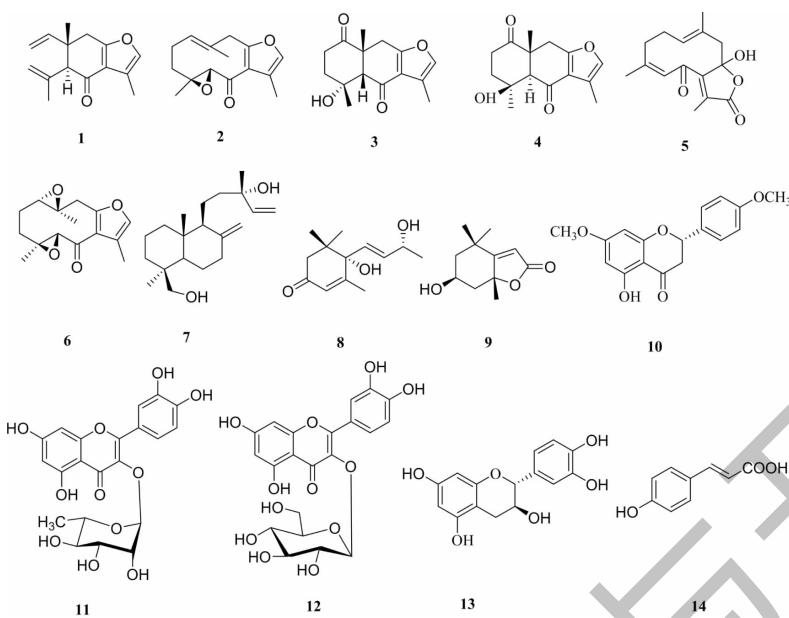


图1 从丝穗金粟兰中分离得到的化合物

Fig. 1 Compounds isolated from *G. fortunei*

1. 60 (3H, s, H-15), 1.34 (3H, s, H-14), 1.28 (1H, m, H-3 β) ; ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 131.4 (C-1), 24.8 (C-2), 38.1 (C-3), 64.1 (C-4), 66.7 (C-5), 192.4 (C-6), 123.4 (C-7), 157.2 (C-8), 42.0 (C-9), 122.4 (C-10), 131.2 (C-11), 138.2 (C-12), 10.4 (C-13), 15.3 (C-14), 15.9 (C-15)。经与文献^[11]对比鉴定该化合物为蓬莪术环氧酮。

化合物3 白色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 285 [M + Na]⁺, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$ 。 ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.11 (1H, s, H-12), 3.06 (1H, d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, H-9 α), 2.93 (1H, d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, H-9 β), 2.89 (1H, s, H-5), 2.72 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.44 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.19 (3H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-13), 2.02 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.90 (1H, m, H-3 α), 1.72 (3H, s, H-15), 1.26 (3H, s, H-14); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 211.1 (C-1), 34.8 (C-2), 39.0 (C-3), 70.4 (C-4), 62.2 (C-5), 195.5 (C-6), 119.1 (C-7), 165.9 (C-8), 35.7 (C-9), 51.2 (C-10), 119.4 (C-11), 140.3 (C-12), 9.1 (C-13), 20.4 (C-14), 23.9 (C-15)。经与文献^[12]对比鉴定该化合物为 curcodione。

化合物4 无色棱柱状结晶(甲醇); ESI-MS: m/z 285 [M + Na]⁺, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$ 。 ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.11 (1H, s, H-12), 3.15 (1H, d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, H-9 α), 3.11 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.80 (1H, s, H-5), 2.78 (1H, d, $J = 18.0$ Hz, H-9 β),

2.22 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.18 (3H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-13), 2.16 (1H, m, H-3 α), 1.76 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.53 (3H, s, H-14), 1.41 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 213.0 (C-1), 33.7 (C-2), 39.6 (C-3), 69.8 (C-4), 60.8 (C-5), 196.3 (C-6), 120.4 (C-7), 165.1 (C-8), 34.9 (C-9), 52.7 (C-10), 118.8 (C-11), 140.2 (C-12), 8.9 (C-13), 30.4 (C-14), 20.2 (C-15)。经与文献^[13]对比鉴定该化合物为 chloranthenone C。

化合物5 无色颗粒状结晶(甲醇); ESI-MS: m/z 285 [M + Na]⁺, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$ 。 ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 6.30 (1H, s, H-5), 4.87 (1H, m, H-1), 2.71 (1H, d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, H-9 α), 2.68 (1H, m, H-3 α), 2.39 (1H, d, $J = 12.6$ Hz, H-9 β), 2.16 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.03 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.01 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.92 (3H, s, H-13), 1.85 (3H, s, H-14), 1.59 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 128.2 (C-1), 26.0 (C-2), 29.9 (C-3), 148.3 (C-4), 129.5 (C-5), 191.2 (C-6), 155.2 (C-7), 109.8 (C-8), 48.7 (C-9), 135.9 (C-10), 135.9 (C-11), 170.6 (C-12), 10.4 (C-13), 24.9 (C-14), 18.3 (C-15)。经与文献^[14]对比鉴定该化合物为 (1E, 4Z)-8-hydroxy-6-oxogermacra-1(10),4,7(11)-trieno-12,8-lactone。

化合物6 淡黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 263 [M

$[M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{15}H_{18}O_4$ 。 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.10 (1H, br s, H-12), 3.78 (1H, s, H-5), 3.69 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, H-9 α), 2.93 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 2.4$ Hz, H-1), 2.82 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$ Hz, H-9 β), 2.41 (1H, m, H-3 α), 2.22 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.18 (3H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-13), 1.53 (1H, m, H-2 β), 1.49 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.33 (3H, s, H-14), 1.16 (3H, s, H-15); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 69.1 (C-1), 23.8 (C-2), 36.1 (C-3), 63.7 (C-4), 63.3 (C-5), 189.8 (C-6), 122.6 (C-7), 156.1 (C-8), 39.6 (C-9), 57.9 (C-10), 123.4 (C-11), 138.4 (C-12), 10.5 (C-13), 16.8 (C-14), 15.3 (C-15)。经与文献^[15]对比鉴定该化合物为 zederone epoxide。

化合物 7 淡黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 307 [$M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{20}H_{34}O_2$ 。 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.89 (1H, dd, $J = 17.4, 10.8$ Hz, H-14), 5.18 (1H, dd, $J = 17.4, 1.2$ Hz, H-15a), 5.04 (1H, dd, $J = 10.8, 1.2$ Hz, H-15b), 4.78 (1H, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-17a), 4.47 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-17b), 3.73 (1H, d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-19a), 3.36 (d, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-19b), 2.36 (1H, m, H-7 β), 1.91 (1H, m, H-7 α), 1.80 (1H, m, H-6 β), 1.78 (1H, m, H-1 β), 1.77 (1H, m, H-12b), 1.69 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.53 (1H, m, H-9), 1.52 (1H, m, H-11a), 1.48 (2H, m, H-2), 1.34 (1H, m, H-11b), 1.29 (1H, m, H-6 α), 1.25 (1H, m, H-12a), 1.25 (3H, s, H-16), 1.24 (1H, m, H-5), 1.05 (1H, m, H-1 α), 1.03 (1H, m, H-3 α), 0.95 (3H, s, H-18), 0.63 (3H, s, H-20); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 39.1 (C-1), 19.1 (C-2), 35.5 (C-3), 39.0 (C-4), 56.4 (C-5), 24.5 (C-6), 38.7 (C-7), 148.3 (C-8), 57.4 (C-9), 39.8 (C-10), 17.9 (C-11), 41.4 (C-12), 73.8 (C-13), 145.2 (C-14), 111.8 (C-15), 27.2 (C-16), 106.8 (C-17), 28.1 (C-18), 65.1 (C-19), 15.4 (C-20)。经与文献^[16]对比鉴定该化合物为 13-epitorulosol。

化合物 8 淡黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 225 [$M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{13}H_{20}O_3$ 。 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.89 (1H, s, H-4), 5.85 (1H, dd, $J = 16.0, 5.0$ Hz, H-8), 5.76 (1H, d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, H-7), 4.40 (1H, m, H-9), 2.43 (1H, d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, H-2 α), 2.22 (1H, d, $J = 17.0$ Hz, H-2 β), 1.89 (3H, s, H-13), 1.28 (3H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-10), 1.06 (3H, s, H-12), 0.99 (3H, s, H-11); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ : 41.3 (C-1), 49.8 (C-2), 198.6 (C-3), 124.9 (C-4), 163.6 (C-5), 79.2 (C-6), 129.1 (C-7), 135.8 (C-8), 68.1 (C-9), 23.8 (C-10), 23.0 (C-11), 24.2 (C-12), 19.1 (C-13)。经与文献^[17]对比鉴定该化合物为 vomifoliol。

化合物 9 淡黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 197 [$M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{11}H_{16}O_3$ 。 1H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.75 (1H, s, H-3), 4.21 (1H, m, H-6), 2.42 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 4.0$ Hz, H-7), 1.98 (1H, dd, $J = 14.5, 3.5$ Hz, H-5), 1.76 (3H, s, 7a-CH₃), 1.73 (1H, dd, $J = 14.0, 4.0$ Hz, H-7), 1.53 (1H, dd, $J = 14.5, 3.5$ Hz, H-5), 1.47 (3H, s, 4-CH₃), 1.28 (3H, s, 4-CH₃); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 185.7 (C-2), 113.3 (C-3), 174.4 (C-3a), 37.2 (C-4), 48.0 (C-5), 67.2 (C-6), 46.4 (C-7), 89.0 (C-7a), 27.4 (C-4-CH₃), 27.0 (C-4-CH₃), 31.1 (C-7a-CH₃)。经与文献^[18]对比鉴定该化合物为 (-)-loliolide。

化合物 10 无色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 323 [$M + Na]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{17}H_{16}O_5$ 。 1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 12.03 (1H, s, 5-OH), 7.38 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.95 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.07 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-8), 6.04 (1H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, H-6), 5.36 (1H, dd, $J = 13.2, 3.0$ Hz, H-2), 3.81, 3.83 (各 3H, s, 7, 4'-OCH₃), 3.10 (1H, dd, $J = 16.8, 12.6$ Hz, H-3b), 2.78 (1H, dd, $J = 16.8, 3.0$ Hz, H-3a); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 79.2 (C-2), 43.4 (C-3), 196.2 (C-4), 164.3 (C-5), 95.2 (C-6), 168.1 (C-7), 94.4 (C-8), 163.1 (C-9), 103.3 (C-10), 130.5 (C-1'), 127.9 (C-2'), 114.4 (C-3'), 160.2 (C-4'), 114.4 (C-5'), 127.9 (C-6'), 55.5, 55.8 (7, 4'-OCH₃)。经与文献^[19]对比鉴定该化合物为 7, 4'-dimethylnaringenin。

化合物 11 黄色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 449 [$M + H]^+$, 分子式为 $C_{21}H_{20}O_{11}$ 。 1H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.29 (1H, s, H-2'), 7.27 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-6'), 6.87 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-5'), 6.30 (1H, s, H-8), 6.14 (1H, s, H-6), 5.31 (1H, s, H-1''), 0.91 (3H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-6''); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 158.4 (C-2), 136.2 (C-3), 179.6 (C-4), 159.2 (C-5), 99.8 (C-6), 165.8 (C-7), 94.7 (C-8), 163.1 (C-9), 105.8 (C-10), 122.9 (C-1'), 116.3 (C-2'), 146.3 (C-3'), 149.7 (C-4'), 116.9 (C-

5'), 122.9(C-6'), 103.5(C-1''), 72.0(C-2''), 72.1(C-3''), 73.2(C-4''), 71.9(C-5''), 17.6(C-6'')。
经与文献^[20]对比鉴定该化合物为 quercetin-3-O- α -L-rhamnopyranoside。

化合物 12 黄色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 465 [M + H]⁺, 分子式为 C₂₁H₂₀O₁₂。¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.71(1H, s, H-2'), 7.58(1H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-6'), 6.86(1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-5'), 6.39(1H, s, H-8), 6.20(1H, s, H-6), 5.24(1H, d, J = 7.6 Hz, H-1''), 3.70, 3.57(各 1H, m, H-6''), 3.48(1H, m, H-3''), 3.42(1H, m, H-4''), 3.31(1H, m, H-2''), 3.22(1H, m, H-5''); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 158.4(C-2), 135.6(C-3), 179.5(C-4), 162.9(C-5), 99.9(C-6), 166.1(C-7), 94.7(C-8), 159.0(C-9), 105.6(C-10), 123.1(C-1'), 116.0(C-2'), 145.9(C-3'), 149.8(C-4'), 117.5(C-5'), 123.2(C-6'), 104.3(C-1''), 75.7(C-2''), 78.1(C-3''), 71.2(C-4''), 78.4(C-5''), 62.5(C-6'')。
经与文献^[21]对比鉴定该化合物为 quercetin-3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside。

化合物 13 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 313 [M + Na]⁺, 分子式为 C₁₅H₁₄O₆。¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 6.74(1H, s, H-2'), 6.70(1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-6'), 6.61(1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-5'), 5.91(1H, s, H-8), 5.71(1H, s, H-6), 4.50(1H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-2), 3.84(1H, m, H-3), 2.65(1H, dd, J = 16.0, 4.5 Hz, H-4a), 2.35(1H, dd, J = 16.0, 8.0 Hz, H-4b); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 81.1(C-2), 66.5(C-3), 27.9(C-4), 156.3(C-5), 95.3(C-6), 156.6(C-7), 94.0(C-8), 155.5(C-9), 99.2(C-10), 130.8(C-1'), 114.7(C-2'), 145.0(C-3'), 145.0(C-4'), 115.3(C-5'), 118.6(C-6')。
经与文献^[22,23]对比鉴定该化合物为儿茶素。

化合物 14 淡黄色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 163.2 [M-H]⁻, 分子式为 C₉H₈O₃。¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 7.50(2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-2, 6), 7.49(1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-7), 6.77(2H, d, J = 8.0 Hz, H-3, 5), 6.27(1H, d, J = 16.0 Hz, H-8); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ : 125.3(C-1), 130.1(C-2), 115.8(C-3), 159.6(C-4), 115.8(C-5), 130.1(C-6), 144.2(C-7), 115.4(C-8), 168.0(C-9)。
经与文献^[24]对比鉴定该化合物为香豆酸。

2.2 神经保护活性筛选结果

在 10 μ M 浓度下, 化合物 1~7 和 10 使 H₂O₂损伤的 PC12 细胞的细胞存活率从 43.41% ± 1.59% 分别提高到 62.61% ± 5.23%、64.87% ± 8.42%、56.06% ± 6.65%、65.87% ± 5.34%、60.54% ± 3.32%、68.11% ± 4.76%、45.27% ± 2.12 和 54.96% ± 1.51%。结果(见图 2)显示倍半萜类化合物(1~6)表现出较好的活性。

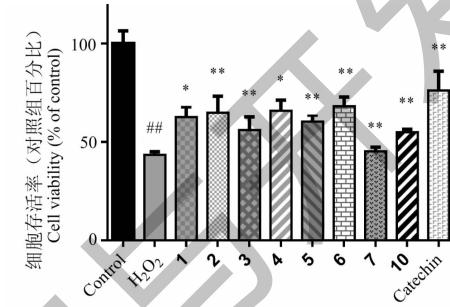


图 2 化合物 1~7 和 10 的神经保护活性结果

Fig. 2 Neuroprotective effect of compounds 1-7 and 10

3 结果与讨论

本文从丝穗金粟兰全草 95% 乙醇部位中分离并鉴定了 14 个化合物, 包括 7 个倍半萜类(1~6、8)、1 个二萜(7)、1 个单萜(9)、4 个黄酮类(10~13)和 1 个酚酸(14)。同时考察了部分化合物对 H₂O₂ 损伤的 PC12 细胞生长的影响, 倍半萜类化合物(1~6)表现出中等的神经细胞保护作用。结合前期对同属植物的活性成分研究推测倍半萜类成分可能为丝穗金粟兰神经保护活性成分。目前从金粟兰属植物中分离得到的化合物主要为倍半萜类、倍半萜二聚体类、二萜类等^[3], 特别是乌药烷型倍半萜及其二聚体是该属植物的特征性成分, 但目前从丝穗金粟兰里面发现的该类成分还较少。

阿尔兹海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是导致全球老年人死亡的神经类重大疾病之一, 临幊上多见 AD 患者脑功能逐渐减退同时伴有血瘀, 因而采用活血化瘀中药治疗每每见效, 从活血化瘀中药中发掘抗 AD 创新药物前景广阔^[25]。金粟兰属药材作为江西省多种中药制剂的原料药应用, 具有祛风除湿、活血散瘀等功效, 从该属植物中分离得到的倍半萜类化合物表现出良好的神经保护活性^[5,8]。后续我们将进一步深入探讨金粟兰属中倍半萜类化合物的脑神经保护作用, 将以目前分离得到的倍半萜及其二聚体为分子模板, 采用分子印迹的方法进行

定向分离,以期获得结构新颖的化合物。然后在分子对接和构效关系分析的指导下进行化合物对PC12细胞的保护作用筛选,通过检测ROS的含量以及p-AMPK、Sirt 1、p-Sirt 1 和 Sirt 3 等蛋白的表达量,从缓解氧化应激损伤等方面探讨金粟兰属植物治疗AD的作用机制,阐明该属植物神经保护活性物质基础。

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