

丁香茄叶乙酸乙酯部位化学成分及抗炎活性研究

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摘要:基于脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)生物模型研究丁香茄 *Calonyction muricatum* 叶乙酸乙酯部位的抗炎活性成分。在体外活性追踪下,采用硅胶、MCI、ODS、HW-40C 柱色谱及半制备液相等方法对乙酸乙酯活性部位进行分离纯化,根据理化性质结合现代波谱技术鉴定化合物结构。从丁香茄叶乙酸乙酯部位分离得到 15 个化合物,分别为:12-oxo-phytodienoic acid (**1**)、(9Z,12Z,14E,16R)-16-hydroxyoctadeca-9,12,14-trienoic acid (**2**)、(9Z,12S,13E,15Z)-12-hydroxyoctadeca-9,13,15-trienoic acid methyl ester (**3**)、(9Z,11E,13R,15Z)-13-hydroxyoctadeca-9,11,15-trienoic acid (**4**)、(9R,10E,12Z)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10,12-dienoic acid (**5**)、(9S,10E,12Z)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10,12-dienoic acid (**6**)、1-十二烷醇 (**7**)、山柰酚-3-O-半乳糖苷 (**8**)、6-methoxykaempferol-3-O-galactoside (**9**)、紫云英苷 (**10**)、6-methoxykaempferol-3-O-glucoside (**11**)、(6S,9R)-长寿花糖苷 (**12**)、咖啡酸乙酯 (**13**)、麦芽酚 (**14**)、hydroxydihydrobovolide (**15**)。化合物 **1~12,14,15** 为首次从月光花属植物中分离得到。单体化合物抗炎活性筛选结果表明,化合物 **1,3,4,5** 均具有一定的抗炎活性,其中 **1** 和 **5** 的抑制 NO 作用显著,IC₅₀ 值分别为 1.17 ± 0.51、0.97 ± 0.89 μM。

关键词:丁香茄叶;乙酸乙酯部位;十八碳不饱和脂肪酸;黄酮苷;抗炎活性

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Chemical constituents from the EtOAc extract of *Calonyction muricatum* leaves and their anti-inflammatory activity

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Abstract: To study the anti-inflammatory constituents from the EtOAc extract of *Calonyction muricatum* leaves based on lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced mouse macrophages (RAW 264.7) as the cell model *in vitro*. Under the guidance of bioactivity screening, the phytochemistry investigation of active EtOAc extract was carried out by silica gel, MCI, ODS, HW-40C column chromatography and semi-prep HPLC methods. The structures of isolated compounds were identified on the basis of physicochemical properties and modern spectroscopy technologies. A total of 15 compounds were obtained from *C. muricatum* leaves, including 12-oxo-phytodienoic acid (**1**), (9Z,12Z,14E,16R)-16-hydroxyoctadeca-9,12,14-trienoic acid (**2**), (9Z,12S,13E,15Z)-12-hydroxyoctadeca-9,13,15-trienoic acid methyl ester (**3**), (9Z,11E,13R,15Z)-13-hydroxyoctadeca-9,11,15-trienoic acid (**4**), (9R,10E,12Z)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10,12-dienoic acid (**5**), (9S,10E,12Z)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10,12-dienoic acid (**6**), 1-dodecanol (**7**), kaempferol-3-O-galactoside (**8**), 6-methoxykaempferol-3-O-galactoside (**9**), as-

tragaline (**10**) ,6-methoxykaempferol-3-O-glucoside (**11**) ,(6S,9R)-roseoside (**12**) ,ethyl caffate (**13**) ,maltol (**14**) and hydroxydihydrobovololide (**15**) . Among them, compounds **1-12,14** and **15** were isolated from the genus *Calonyction* for the first time. Additionally, the bioassay results showed that compounds **1,3,4** and **5** all had certain anti-inflammatory actions. Compounds **1** and **5** significantly inhibited NO production with IC₅₀ values of 1.17 ± 0.51 and 0.97 ± 0.89 μM respectively.

Key words: *Calonyction muricatum* leaves; EtOAc extract; carbon 18 unsaturated fatty acids; flavonoid glycosides; anti-inflammatory activity

丁香茄 *Calonyction muricatum* (Linn.) G. Don 为旋花科(Convolvulaceae)月光花属一年生粗壮缠绕草本,又名金丝指葫芦。广泛分布于我国云南、河南、湖南、湖北等地。丁香茄始载于《救荒本草》,味苦,性寒,具有泻下、解毒的功效^[1]。全株可入药,民间广泛用于治疗风火牙痛、乳腺炎、关节炎等疾病。鲜叶外敷患处,治疗风火牙痛,几分钟即可止痛。迄今为止,未见丁香茄叶化学成分研究的相关报道,仅见少数天茄子(丁香茄种子)化学成分的报道,从中分离鉴定了生物碱类、树脂糖苷类、苯丙素类等30个化合物^[2-4]。为明确丁香茄叶的化学信息,发现丁香茄叶中结构新颖、活性强的抗炎镇痛先导化合物或候选药物,本研究基于脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)为生物活性导向模型首次研究了丁香茄叶乙酸乙酯部位的化学成分,以期发现丁香茄叶中的抗炎活性成分,为其临床应用及资源的合理开发利用提供理论支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器与材料

Bruker AV-500型核磁共振仪(德国Bruker公司);Waters e2695型高效液相色谱仪,2998PDA型紫外检测器(美国Waters公司);Dinoex UltiMate 3000-LTQ orbitrap液质联用仪(美国赛默飞公司);Applied Photophysics Chirasean V100圆二色光谱仪(英国Applied Photophysics公司);QBH LC 52型半制备液相(北京清博华公司);BT25s精密天平(德国赛多利斯公司);CO₂培养箱(美国赛默飞公司);酶标仪(美国赛默飞公司);薄层色谱硅胶(GF₂₅₄)和柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工公司);ODS(30~50 μm,日本YMC公司);MCI(日本三棱公司);Toyopearl HW-40C(北京慧德易科技公司);Agela FFlash柱(天津博纳艾杰尔公司);ChromCore ODS-C₁₈半制备型色谱柱(10 mm×250 mm,5 μm,苏州纳谱分析公司);氘代试剂(上海麦克林公司);噻唑蓝(MTT)和脂多糖(LPS)购买于美国Sigma-Aldrich公司,胎牛血清(FBS)和DEME培养基(美国Gibco公司),NO检测试剂盒(上海碧云天生物科技有限公司)。实

验所用试剂均为分析纯(天津富宇公司)和色谱纯(美国TEDIA公司)。

丁香茄叶于2019年6月采自河南省商丘市民权县,经河南中医药大学药学院代丽萍教授鉴定为旋花科月光花属植物丁香茄 *Calonyction muricatum* (Linn.) G. Don 的叶。样品(NO. 2019-0613)存放于河南省豫产道地药材综合开发利用工程技术研究中心。

1.2 提取与分离

丁香茄干燥叶(17.0 kg),粉碎,用10倍量70%乙醇冷凝回流提取2次,每次2 h。合并提取液,减压浓缩得粗浸膏(约1.8 kg)。将粗浸膏用水分散,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,减压回收溶剂,得到石油醚部位123.0 g,乙酸乙酯部位810.0 g,正丁醇部位375.0 g,水部位380.0 g。

分别以LPS诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)作为抗炎活性筛选模型,对萃取部位进行活性筛选,取抗炎活性较好的乙酸乙酯萃取部位(800.0 g)经硅胶柱色谱(100~200目),用二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0→0:1)梯度洗脱得到7个流分Fr. A~G。Fr. B(160.0 g)经硅胶柱色谱(200~300目),用石油醚-乙酸乙酯(1:0→5:1)梯度洗脱得到7个流分Fr. B-1~B-7。其中Fr. B-2析出化合物**7**(50.0 mg),Fr. B-5析出化合物**14**(20.0 mg)。Fr. B-5剩余母液(13.0 g)经MCI柱层析,用甲醇-水(30%→100%)梯度洗脱得到7个流分Fr. B-5-A~B-5-G。Fr. B-5-C(100.0 mg)经半制备型HPLC(ChromCore ODS-C₁₈,23%乙腈-水,3 mL/min)得到化合物**13**(t_R=40.21 min,77.0 mg)。Fr. B-5-E(1.0 g)经反相Flash柱色谱,用乙腈-水(43%→50%)梯度洗脱得到11个流分Fr. B-5-E-1~B-5-E-11。Fr. B-5-E-3(48.7 mg)经半制备型HPLC(45%乙腈-0.1%甲酸水)分别得到化合物**1**(t_R=30.20 min,6.8 mg)、化合物**4**(t_R=37.21 min,10.0 mg)、化合物**15**(t_R=40.30 min,15.5 mg)。Fr. B-5-E-8(65.3 mg)经半制备型HPLC(45%乙腈-0.1%甲酸水)纯化得到化合物**2**(t_R=45.42 min,13.1 mg)。Fr. B-5-E-10(175.2 mg)经半制

备型 HPLC(45% 乙腈-0.1% 甲酸水)得到化合物**5** ($t_R = 52.25 \text{ min}, 7.0 \text{ mg}$)。Fr. B-5-E-11 (157.0 mg)经半制备型 HPLC(70% 甲醇-0.1% 甲酸水)分别得到化合物**3** ($t_R = 50.23 \text{ min}, 10.5 \text{ mg}$)、化合物**6** ($t_R = 52.31 \text{ min}, 3.1 \text{ mg}$)。

Fr. D(178 g)经硅胶柱色谱(200~300 目),用二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0→0:1)梯度洗脱得到 7 个流分 Fr. D-1~D-7。Fr. D-6(40.0 g)经 HW-40C 柱色谱,用二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:1)洗脱得到 4 个流分 Fr. D-6-A~D-6-D。Fr. D-6-D(20.0 g)经反相 Flash 柱色谱,用乙腈-水(5%→18%)梯度洗脱得到 5 个流分 Fr. D-6-D-1~D-6-D-5。Fr. D-6-D-3(182.4 mg)经半制备型 HPLC(14% 乙腈-水)纯化得到化合物**12** ($t_R = 50.30 \text{ min}, 15.9 \text{ mg}$), Fr. D-6-D-4(100.0 mg)经半制备型 HPLC(14% 乙腈-水)分别得到化合物**8** ($t_R = 30.25 \text{ min}, 7.0 \text{ mg}$)、化合物**9** ($t_R = 32.50 \text{ min}, 8.7 \text{ mg}$)、化合物**10** ($t_R = 45.20 \text{ min}, 10.1 \text{ mg}$)、化合物**11** ($t_R = 46.30 \text{ min}, 10.8 \text{ mg}$)。

1.3 抗炎活性测定

1.3.1 细胞活力实验

取处于对数生长期的小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)细胞,按 1×10^5 个/mL 浓度稀释,细胞稀释液加至 96 孔细胞培养板中,每孔加入 100 μL 细胞悬液。用含 10% FBS 的 DMEM 培养基于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养 24 h 后弃培养基,分别加入不同浓度的待测样品,继续培养 24 h,每组设 3 个复孔,MTT 法测定细胞存活率。

1.3.2 抗炎活性筛选

本研究采用脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)细胞炎症筛选模型,对萃取部位和单体化合物进行活性筛选,取处于对数生长期的 RAW 264.7 细胞,按 1×10^5 个/mL 浓度稀释,细胞稀释液加至 96 孔细胞培养板中,每孔加入 100 μL 细胞悬液。随后,在 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养 24 h,给药组分别加入不同浓度的待测样品,再加入终浓度为 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的 LPS 进行刺激,同时设置空白对照组(培养液)、模型组(LPS+培养液)和阳性对照组(地塞米松+LPS+培养液),每组设 3 个复孔。小鼠巨噬细胞 RAW 264.7 在 37 °C、5% CO₂ 恒温培养箱中培养 24 h 后,后吸取培养液上清液 100 μL 转移到酶标板中,按照 NO 试剂盒说明书步骤,用酶标仪在 540 nm 下测定 OD 值,计算化合物对 NO 释放的抑制率。

2 实验结果

2.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1 无色油状物(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 70.88$ ($c 0.054, \text{MeOH}$); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 291.196 0 [$M - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for C₁₈H₂₇O₃, 291.196 0)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.75 (1H, dd, $J = 5.7, 2.4 \text{ Hz}$, H-10), 6.07 (1H, dd, $J = 5.7, 1.9 \text{ Hz}$, H-11), 5.42 (1H, dt, $J = 10.7, 7.3 \text{ Hz}$, H-15), 5.23 (1H, dt, $J = 10.7, 7.6 \text{ Hz}$, H-16), 2.60 (1H, s, H-9), 2.41 (1H, m, H-14b), 2.26 (1H, s, H-14a), 2.25 (2H, t, $J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}$, H-2), 2.05 (2H, q, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-17), 2.00 (1H, dd, $J = 7.5, 4.8 \text{ Hz}$, H-13), 1.28~1.62 (12H, m, H-3~8), 0.93 (3H, t, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-18); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 214.4 (C-12), 177.7 (C-1), 170.6 (C-10), 134.9 (C-16), 133.3 (C-11), 126.1 (C-15), 52.8 (C-13), 48.4 (C-9), 35.3 (C-8), 35.0 (C-2), 30.6 (C-5), 30.2 (C-7), 30.1 (C-4), 29.0 (C-14), 28.5 (C-6), 26.1 (C-3), 21.5 (C-17), 14.6 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[5]报道一致,鉴定化合物为 12-oxo-phytodienoic acid(结构见图 1)。

化合物 2 无色油状物(甲醇); HR-ESI-MS: m/z 293.211 6 [$M - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for C₁₈H₂₉O₃, 293.211 7); ECD (MeOH): $\lambda (\Delta\varepsilon)$ 229 (-0.07)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.52 (1H, dd, $J = 15.2, 11.0 \text{ Hz}$, H-14), 5.96 (1H, dd, $J = 11.8, 9.9 \text{ Hz}$, H-13), 5.62 (1H, dd, $J = 15.2, 6.7 \text{ Hz}$, H-15), 5.30~5.41 (3H, m, H-9, 10, 12), 3.99 (1H, q, $J = 6.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-16), 2.91 (2H, q, $J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}$, H-11), 2.25 (2H, t, $J = 7.4 \text{ Hz}$, H-2), 2.06 (2H, q, $J = 7.0 \text{ Hz}$, H-8), 0.89 (3H, t, $J = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-18); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 177.6 (C-1), 137.5 (C-15), 131.5 (C-9), 130.9 (C-12), 129.2 (C-13), 128.4 (C-10), 126.4 (C-14), 74.7 (C-16), 35.1 (C-2), 31.2 (C-17), 30.7 (C-4), 30.3 (C-7), 30.2 (C-6), 30.2 (C-5), 28.1 (C-8), 27.0 (C-11), 26.1 (C-3), 10.2 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[6]报道一致,鉴定化合物为 (9Z,12Z,14E,16R)-16-hydroxyoc tadeca-9,12,14-trienoic acid。

化合物 3 黄色油状物(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 10.45$ ($c 0.030, \text{MeOH}$); ECD (MeOH): $\lambda (\Delta\varepsilon)$ 243 (+0.02)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 6.52 (1H, dd, $J = 15.2, 11.1 \text{ Hz}$, H-14), 5.98 (1H, t, $J = 11.2 \text{ Hz}$, H-15), 5.66 (1H, dd, $J = 15.2, 6.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-13), 5.49 (1H, ddt, $J = 10.6, 5.3, 1.5 \text{ Hz}$, H-9), 5.43 (1H,

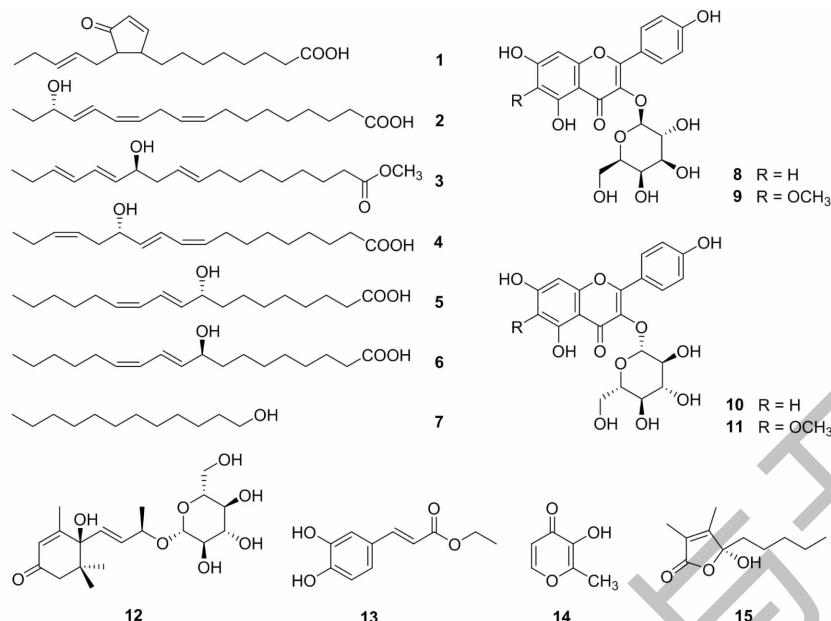


图1 化合物1~15的化学结构

Fig. 1 The chemical structures of compounds 1-15

m, H-16), 5.37 (1H, ddt, *J* = 12.4, 7.3, 1.5 Hz, H-10), 4.13 (1H, dd, *J* = 6.5, 1.2 Hz, H-12), 3.66 (1H, s, OMe), 2.33 (2H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-2), 2.21 (1H, qd, *J* = 7.4, 1.5 Hz, H-17), 2.07 (2H, td, *J* = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, H-8), 0.98 (3H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-18); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 176.0 (C-1), 136.7 (C-13), 134.6 (C-16), 133.0 (C-9), 129.3 (C-15), 126.6 (C-14), 125.5 (C-10), 73.3 (C-12), 52.0 (OMe), 36.3 (C-11), 34.8 (C-2), 30.7 (C-7), 30.2 (C-6), 30.1 (C-5), 30.1 (C-4), 28.6 (C-3), 26.0 (C-8), 21.7 (C-17), 14.5 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[6,7]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为(9Z, 12S, 13E, 15Z)-12-hydroxyoctadeca-9, 13, 15-trienoic acid methyl ester。

化合物4 黄色油状物(甲醇); [α]_D²⁵ -4.74 (*c* 0.034, MeOH); HR-ESI-MS: *m/z* 293.211 6 [M - H]⁻ (calcd for C₁₈H₂₉O₃, 293.211 7). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.49 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.2, 11.0 Hz, H-11), 5.96 (1H, t, *J* = 10.9 Hz, H-10), 5.63 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.2, 6.6 Hz, H-12), 5.43 (1H, s, H-16), 5.39 (1H, s, H-9), 4.11 (1H, q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, H-13), 2.27 (4H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-2, 14), 2.18 (2H, q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-8), 2.05 (2H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, H-17), 0.94 (3H, t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, H-18); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 177.8 (C-1), 136.6 (C-12), 134.6 (C-16), 133.1 (C-9), 129.3 (C-10), 126.6 (C-11),

125.5 (C-15), 73.3 (C-13), 36.3 (C-14), 35.0 (C-2), 30.7 (C-4), 30.2 (C-5), 30.2 (C-6), 30.1 (C-7), 28.6 (C-8), 26.1 (C-3), 21.7 (C-17), 14.5 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[8]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为(9Z, 11E, 13R, 15Z)-13-hydroxyoctadeca-9, 11, 15-trienoic acid。

化合物5 无色油状物(甲醇); [α]_D²⁵ -5.82 (*c* 0.038, MeOH); HR-ESI-MS: *m/z* 295.227 0 [M - H]⁻ (calcd for C₁₈H₃₁O₃, 295.227 3). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 6.49 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.2, 11.0 Hz, H-11), 5.97 (1H, t, *J* = 10.9 Hz, H-12), 5.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 15.2, 6.8 Hz, H-13), 5.40 (1H, dt, *J* = 11.0, 7.8 Hz, H-10), 4.07 (1H, q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, H-9), 2.27 (2H, t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, H-6), 2.19 (2H, q, *J* = 8.1, 7.7 Hz, H-14), 1.32 ~ 1.62 (18H, m, H-2 ~ 5, 7, 8, 15 ~ 17), 0.90 (3H, t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-18); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ: 177.8 (C-1), 137.3 (C-10), 132.9 (C-13), 129.4 (C-12), 126.5 (C-11), 73.4 (C-9), 38.4 (C-8), 35.0 (C-2), 33.0 (C-16), 30.7 (C-4), 30.3 (C-15), 30.2 (C-5), 30.1 (C-6), 28.6 (C-14), 26.3 (C-7), 26.1 (C-3), 23.7 (C-17), 14.4 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[9,10]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为(9R, 10E, 12Z)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10, 12-dienoic acid。

化合物 6 无色油状物(甲醇); $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 6.54 (c\ 0.035, \text{MeOH})$; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 295.227 3 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_3$, 295.227 3)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 6.49 (1H, dd, $J = 15.2, 11.1$ Hz, H-11), 5.98 (1H, t, $J = 10.9$ Hz, H-12), 5.62 (1H, dd, $J = 15.1, 6.7$ Hz, H-13), 5.41 (1H, dt, $J = 10.8, 7.7$ Hz, H-10), 4.07 (1H, dd, $J = 6.6, 1.3$ Hz, H-9), 2.26 (t, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-6), 2.19 (2H, q, $J = 8.1, 7.7$ Hz, H-14), 1.32 ~ 1.62 (18H, m, H-2 ~ 5, 7, 8, 15 ~ 17), 0.91 (3H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-18); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 177.8 (C-1), 137.3 (C-10), 133.0 (C-13), 129.3 (C-12), 126.5 (C-11), 73.4 (C-9), 38.4 (C-8), 35.3 (C-2), 32.6 (C-16), 30.5 (C-4), 30.5 (C-15), 30.4 (C-5), 30.2 (C-6), 28.6 (C-14), 26.5 (C-7), 26.2 (C-3), 23.6 (C-17), 14.4 (C-18)。以上数据与文献^[9,10]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为(*9S,10E,12Z*)-9-hydroxyoctadeca-10,12-dienoic acid。

化合物 7 白色粉末; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 3.64 (2H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-1), 1.57 (2H, m, H-2), 1.22 ~ 1.39 (18H, s, H-3 ~ 11), 0.88 (3H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-12); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 63.3 (C-1), 33.0 (C-2), 32.1 (C-3), 29.9 (C-4), 29.8 (C-5), 29.8 (C-6), 29.8 (C-7), 29.6 (C-8), 29.5 (C-9), 25.9 (C-10), 22.9 (C-11), 14.3 (C-12)。以上数据与文献^[11]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为1-十二烷醇。

化合物 8 黄色粉末; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 447.091 8 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_{11}$, 447.092 7)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 8.06 (2H, d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.85 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.42 (1H, s, H-8), 6.19 (1H, s, H-6), 5.38 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-1''); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 177.6 (C-4), 164.5 (C-7), 161.3 (C-5), 160.0 (C-4'), 156.5 (C-2), 156.4 (C-9), 133.3 (C-3), 131.1 (C-2', 6'), 120.9 (C-1'), 115.2 (C-3', 5'), 103.9 (C-10), 101.8 (C-1''), 98.9 (C-6), 93.8 (C-8), 75.8 (C-5''), 73.2 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-2''), 68.0 (C-4''), 60.3 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[12]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为山柰酚-3-*O*-半乳糖苷。

化合物 9 黄色粉末; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 477.102 7 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_{12}$, 477.103 3)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 8.06 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$

Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.85 (2H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.53 (1H, s, H-8), 5.40 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-1''), 3.75 (3H, d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 6-OMe); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 177.7 (C-4), 160.0 (C-2), 157.6 (C-4'), 156.4 (C-9), 152.4 (C-5), 151.6 (C-7), 132.9 (C-3), 131.3 (C-6), 131.0 (C-2', 6'), 120.9 (C-1'), 115.1 (C-3', 5'), 104.3 (C-10), 101.6 (C-1''), 94.0 (C-8), 75.8 (C-5''), 73.1 (C-3''), 71.2 (C-2''), 67.9 (C-4''), 60.2 (C-6''), 60.0 (6-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[13]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为6-methoxykaempferol-3-*O*-galactoside。

化合物 10 黄色粉末; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 447.092 3 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_{11}$, 447.092 7)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.40 (1H, s, H-8), 6.18 (1H, s, H-6), 5.44 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-1''); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 177.4 (C-4), 165.1 (C-7), 161.3 (C-5), 160.0 (C-4'), 156.5 (C-2), 156.2 (C-9), 133.2 (C-3), 131.0 (C-2', 6'), 121.0 (C-1'), 115.2 (C-3', 5'), 103.8 (C-10), 101.0 (C-1''), 99.0 (C-6), 93.9 (C-8), 77.6 (C-3''), 76.5 (C-5''), 74.3 (C-2''), 70.0 (C-4''), 60.9 (C-6'')。以上数据与文献^[14]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为紫云英苷。

化合物 11 黄色粉末; HR-ESI-MS: m/z 477.102 8 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_{12}$, 477.103 3)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.88 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.51 (1H, s, H-8), 5.45 (1H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-1''), 3.75 (3H, s, 6-OMe); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ : 177.6 (C-4), 160.0 (C-2), 158.3 (C-4'), 156.2 (C-9), 152.3 (C-5), 151.7 (C-7), 132.8 (C-3), 131.5 (C-6), 130.9 (C-2', 6'), 121.0 (C-1'), 115.1 (C-3', 5'), 104.1 (C-10), 100.9 (C-1''), 94.0 (C-8), 77.5 (C-3''), 76.4 (C-5''), 74.2 (C-2''), 69.9 (C-4''), 60.9 (C-6''), 60.0 (6-OMe)。以上数据与文献^[15]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为6-methoxykaempferol-3-*O*-glucoside。

化合物 12 白色粉末; $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 80.68 (c\ 0.036, \text{MeOH})$, 分子式 $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_8$, ECD (MeOH): $\lambda(\Delta\varepsilon)$ 243 (+ 36.45), 324 (- 0.25)。 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ : 5.89 (1H, m, H-4), 5.88 (1H, m, H-7), 5.88 (1H, m, H-8), 4.44 (1H, tdd, $J = 6.3, 5.0, 2.5$

Hz, H-9), 4.36 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-1'), 3.87 (1H, dd, $J = 11.8, 2.0$ Hz, H-6' β), 3.65 (1H, dd, $J = 11.7, 5.3$ Hz, H-6' α), 3.16 ~ 3.38 (4H, m, H-2' ~ 5'), 2.54 (1H, d, $J = 16.9$ Hz, H-2 β), 2.17 (1H, d, $J = 16.9$ Hz, H-2 α), 1.94 (3H, d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, H-13), 1.31 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-10), 1.06 (3H, s, H-12), 1.05 (3H, s, H-11); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 201.2 (C-3), 167.2 (C-5), 135.3 (C-8), 131.5 (C-7), 127.2 (C-4), 102.7 (C-1'), 80.0 (C-6), 78.1 (C-9), 78.0 (C-3'), 77.3 (C-5'), 75.2 (C-2'), 71.6 (C-4'), 62.8 (C-6'), 50.7 (C-2), 42.4 (C-1), 24.7 (C-12), 23.4 (C-11), 21.2 (C-10), 19.6 (C-13)。以上数据与文献^[16]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为(6S,9R)-长寿花糖苷。

化合物 13 白色粉末; 分子式 C₁₁H₁₂O₄。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.54 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-7), 7.04 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2), 6.94 (1H, d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, H-6), 6.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.25 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-8), 4.22 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-1'), 1.32 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-2'); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 169.3 (C-9), 149.5 (C-3), 146.8 (C-7), 146.7 (C-4), 127.7 (C-1), 122.9 (C-6), 116.5 (C-5), 115.2 (C-8), 115.1 (C-2), 61.4 (C-1'), 14.6 (C-2')。以上数据与文献^[17]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为咖啡酸乙酯。

化合物 14 白色粉末; 分子式 C₆H₆O₃。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.71 (1H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, H-5), 6.43 (1H, d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, H-6), 2.37 (3H, s, H-1); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 173.0 (C-4), 154.4 (C-6), 149.1 (C-2), 143.3 (C-3), 113.1 (C-5), 14.5 (C-1)。以上数据与文献^[18]报道对照基本一致, 鉴定化合物为麦芽酚。

化合物 15 无色油状物; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -6.14$ (*c* 0.034, MeOH); HR-ESI-MS: *m/z* 199.137 5 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₁₁H₁₉O₃, 199.133 4)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.97 (1H, dd, $J = 4.2, 2.1$ Hz, H-6a), 1.92 (3H, d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, H-11), 1.79 (3H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-12), 1.74 (1H, ddd, $J = 14.0, 11.2, 4.7$ Hz, H-6b), 1.31 (1H, m, H-7a), 1.28 (4H, m, H-8, 9), 1.13 (1H, m, H-7b), 0.86 (3H, t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-10); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 172.8 (C-2), 158.3 (C-4), 125.2 (C-3), 107.5 (C-5), 36.0 (C-6), 31.7 (C-7), 22.7 (C-8), 22.5 (C-9), 14.1 (C-10),

10.9 (C-11), 8.5 (C-12)。以上数据与文献^[19,20]报道一致, 鉴定化合物为 hydroxydihydrobovolide。

2.2 不同给药组的抗炎活性

2.2.1 RAW 264.7 细胞活力

采用 MTT 实验检测不同浓度萃取部位或单体对 RAW 264.7 细胞活力的影响, 结果见表 1。不同萃取部位, 包括石油醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇及水部位浓度, 分别在不高于 100、25、50、25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的浓度下, 没有明显细胞毒性 (细胞活力 $\geq 90\%$); 单体化合物 **1**、**3**、**4**、**5** 分别在不高于 100 μM 的浓度下, 均没有明显细胞毒性 (细胞活力 $\geq 90\%$)。

表 1 不同给药组对 RAW 264.7 细胞活力影响

Table 1 Effects of different administration groups on the viability of RAW 264.7 cells

组别 Group	浓度 Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or μM^a)	细胞活力 Cell viability (%)
石油醚部位 Petroleum ether extract	100	111 \pm 0.05
	50	95 \pm 0.03
	25	95 \pm 0.01
乙酸乙酯部位 Ethyl acetate extract	100	19 \pm 0.01
	50	42 \pm 0.05
	25	94 \pm 0.07
正丁醇部位 n-Butanol extract	100	76 \pm 0.05
	50	98 \pm 0.02
	25	97 \pm 0.04
水部位 Water extract	100	67 \pm 0.08
	50	80 \pm 0.09
	25	95 \pm 0.02
1	100	92 \pm 4.84
	50	99 \pm 9.19
	25	105 \pm 3.54
3	100	95 \pm 4.94
	50	96 \pm 3.93
	25	99 \pm 3.54
4	100	98 \pm 9.19
	50	100 \pm 8.48
	25	103 \pm 1.41
5	100	91 \pm 2.12
	50	93 \pm 6.36
	25	94 \pm 0.71

注: 每组数据均以三次独立的重复实验的平均值 \pm SD 值表示。^a $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 、 μM 分别为萃取部位、单体化合物的浓度单位。

Note: Each group of data is represented by the mean \pm SD of three independent repeated experiments. ^a Concentration units of the extracts and compounds were $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and μM respectively.

2.2.2 抑制 NO 释放活性

评价不同给药组抑制 RAW 264.7 细胞释放 NO 水平,结果见表 2。乙酸乙酯部位显示出较强的抑制 NO 释放作用,在 25 μg/mL 浓度下其抑制率达

28.24% ± 1.80%;化合物 1、3、4、5 均显示一定的抗炎活性,其中 1 和 5 抑制 NO 释放较为显著,其 IC₅₀ 值分别为 1.17 ± 0.51、0.97 ± 0.89 μM。

表 2 不同给药组对 LPS 诱导的 RAW 264.7 细胞 NO 水平影响

Table 2 Effects of different administration groups on LPS-induced NO release in RAW 264.7 cells

组别 Group	浓度 Concentration(μg/mL)	NO 抑制剂 Inhibition rate of NO production(%)	IC ₅₀ (μM)
石油醚部位 Petroleum ether extract	50	28.41 ± 0.68	-
乙酸乙酯部位 Ethyl acetate extract	25	28.24 ± 1.80	-
正丁醇部位 n-Butanol extract	50	17.58 ± 2.48	-
水部位 Water extract	25	5.10 ± 1.18	-
1	-	-	1.17 ± 0.51
3	-	-	21.98 ± 0.56
4	-	-	12.86 ± 0.64
5	-	-	0.97 ± 0.89
地塞米松 Dexamethasone *	-	-	8.65 ± 0.47

注:每组数据均以三次独立的重复实验的平均值 ± SD 值表示。^{*} 地塞米松为阳性对照。

Note: Each group of data is represented by the mean ± SD of three independent repeated experiments. ^{*} Dexamethasone was used as the positive control.

3 讨论与结论

丁香茄叶外敷治疗风火牙痛具有悠久的应用历史,且疗效确切。但其物质基础不明确。体外活性筛选结果表明,丁香茄叶乙酸乙酯部位具有较好的抗炎活性。因此,本研究重点对丁香茄叶乙酸乙酯部位的化学成分进行了系统研究,从中分离鉴定了 15 个化合物,包括十八元不饱和脂肪酸类、黄酮苷类、有机酸类等。其中 14 个化合物(1~12、14、15)均为首次从该属植物中分离得到。单体化合物的体外活性筛选结果表明,化合物 1、3、4、5 均具有较好的抗炎活性,其中化合物 1 和 5 的抗炎活性较为显著。本研究为该植物在抗炎活性方面的研究奠定了基础,丰富了丁香茄叶的化学信息。

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丁酸盐通过增强肠道屏障功能和 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号改善糖尿病肾病骨骼肌萎缩

糖尿病肾病(DN)患者的肌肉蛋白分解会导致肌肉蛋白的显著损失,从而增加发病和死亡的风险。短链脂肪酸(SCFAs)是由肠道微生物群在部分和不可消化的多糖发酵过程中产生的脂肪酸,有证据表明,SCFAs在健康维护和疾病发展中起着重要作用。丁酸盐是SCFAs中的一种,据报道对糖尿病和肾脏疾病具有保护作用,但是丁酸盐和肌肉萎缩之间的关系仍不清楚。

来自上海交通大学医学院的袁伟杰及其团队利用代谢组学研究了DN患者血清中丁酸盐水平的变化,并在db/db小鼠中,探讨了丁酸盐对DN引起的肌肉萎缩的保护作用,最后利用高葡萄糖/脂多糖(HG/LPS)诱导的C2C12细胞模型研究了丁酸盐对肌肉萎缩的抑制作用及其作用机制。该团队发现,DN患者的丁酸盐水平明显下降。补充丁酸盐能显著改善肠道屏障功能,同时减轻肌肉萎缩。丁酸盐通过促进PI3K/AKT/mTOR的信号传导,能够抑制db/db小鼠骨骼肌以及HG/LPS诱导的C2C12细胞中的氧化应激和自噬。此外,该团队进一步发现,在db/db小鼠的骨骼肌和HG/LPS诱导的C2C12细胞中,关键的SCFAs信号分子游离脂肪酸受体2(FFA2)明显减少。过量表达FFA2可以激活PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号,抑制HG/LPS诱导的C2C12细胞的氧化应激和自噬。沉默FFA2阻断了PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号,而这种信号被丁酸盐改善,同时也抑制了氧化应激和自噬的减少。该研究证明了丁酸盐与DN及DN诱导的肌肉萎缩具有相关性,且丁酸盐通过增强肠屏障功能和激活FFA2介导的PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路,对DN所致的肌肉萎缩发挥保护作用。相关研究成果发表在《British Journal of Pharmacology》杂志上。

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