

天山假狼毒的化学成分研究

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摘要:研究天山假狼毒 *Stelleropsis tianschanica* 的化学成分。运用柱色谱的方法对其进行分离纯化, 结合波谱技术与理化性质鉴定化合物结构。本文共从天山假狼毒 95% 甲醇提取物中分离得到了 15 个化合物, 其中二萜类 3 个、苯丙素类 4 个、酚酸类 4 个、其他类化合物 4 个, 分别鉴定为 excoecariatoxin(1)、12-羟基瑞香毒素(2)、2,5-二甲氧基对苯醌(3)、rutamontine(4)、scorpinone(5)、dihydrosyringenin(6)、*N*-苯乙基乙酰胺(7)、松脂醇(8)、马台树脂醇(9)、vesiculosin(10)、threo-8*S*-7-methoxysyringylglycerol(11)、cyclo(*D*)-pro-(*D*)-leu(12)、threo-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethoxypropane-1,2-diol(13)、(-)-丁香素脂酚(14)、threo-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-[(*E*)-3-hydroxy-1-propenyl]-2-methoxyphenoxy-1,3-propanediol(15), 其中化合物 1~7、12~15 均为首次从假狼毒属植物中分离得到。化合物 1~15 进行细胞毒活性筛选, 结果显示化合物 1、2、3 和 10 在 50 μmol/L 时对 HGC-27 细胞株具有较强的抑制活性, 抑制率依次为 92.0%、86.8%、87.28%、76.34%。其对 HGC-27 细胞的 IC₅₀ 值分别为 14.06、15.23、17.28、27.1 μmol/L。

关键词:天山假狼毒; 化学成分; 二萜; 苯丙素类; 12-羟基瑞香毒素

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Chemical constituents from the *Stelleropsis tianschanica*HE Xiao-yan^{1,2}, LI Xiao-wan³, QIU Yuan-jing², ZHANG Jing^{1*}, SHI Lei-ling^{2*}¹College of Chinese Medicine Material, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun 130118, China;²Xinjiang Institute of Chinese and Ethnic Medicine, Urumqi 830002, China;³Xinjiang Agricultural Vocational and Technical College Biological Technology Branch, Changji 831100, China

Abstract: The chemical constituents of *Stelleropsis tianschanica* were separated and purified by column chromatography, and the structures were identified by spectra analysis combined with physical and chemical properties. Finally, a total of 15 compounds were isolated from 95% methanol extract of *S. tianschanica*, including three diterpenoids compounds, four phenylpropanoids compounds, four phenolic acids compounds, and the other four compounds. The structures were identified as excoecariatoxin (1), 12-hydroxydaphnetoxin (2), 2,5-dimethoxybenzoquinone (3), rutamontine (4), scorpinone (5), dihydrosyringenin (6), *N*-(2-phenylethyl)acetamide (7), pinoresinol (8), matairesinol (9), vesiculosin (10), threo-8*S*-7-methoxysyringylglycerol (11), cyclo(*D*)-pro-(*D*)-leu (12), threo-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethoxypropane-1,2-diol (13), (-)-syringaresinol (14), threo-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-[(*E*)-3-hydroxy-1-propenyl]-2-methoxyphenoxy-1,3-propanediol (15). Compounds 1-7, 12-15 are isolated from the *Stelleropsis* genus for the first time. In addition, cytotoxic effects of compounds 1-15 were screened on HGC-27 gastric cancer cell lines. The results showed that compounds 1, 2, 3 and 10 were in the range of 50 μmol/L had strong inhibitory activity, and the inhibition rates were 92.0%, 86.8%, 87.28% and 76.34%, respectively, and their IC₅₀ values were 14.06, 15.23, 17.28, 27.1 μmol/L.

Key words: *Stelleropsis tianschanica*; chemical composition; diterpenoids; phenylpropanoids; 12-hydroxydaphnetoxin

狼毒始载于《神农本草经》, 其性平, 味苦、辛, 毒性较大; 有祛痰、消积、止痛之功效^[1], 主要用于治疗水肿腹胀, 痰食虫积, 心腹疼痛, 慢性气管炎, 淋

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巴结核,疮癣等^[2-5],但在临床使用中十分混乱,伪品较多,正品为瑞香狼毒^[6]。天山假狼毒(*Stelleropsis tianschanica*)为瑞香科的假狼毒属植物,与瑞香狼毒在种属上具有一定的亲缘关系,且共有成分较多,在新疆当地被用作中药狼毒伪品使用^[7];其高15~30 cm,具有头状花序或极短的穗状花序,根茎木质,黄褐色或淡褐色;生长于海拔1 700~2 000 m的山坡草地,仅分布于我国新疆昭苏县和国外吉尔吉斯斯坦地区,由于独特的地理环境和生长区域使得人们对天山假狼毒的功效成分研究偏少^[8,9]。如今从中分离得到的化合物主要有木脂素类、黄酮类、萜类和酚类等化学成分^[10-12],但对其药理方面的研究报道还尚属空白。因此,为了进一步研究天山假狼毒的物质基础,本实验对其进行了化学成分研究,并对分离得到的化合物进行细胞毒活性测试,为天山假狼毒的开发利用提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器与材料

Bruker Avance III 600 型核磁共振波谱仪(德国 Bruker 公司);赛默飞世(Thermo Fisher) LTQ-OrbitrapX 液质联用仪(美国 Thermo Fisher 公司);Lumtch-K-501 半制备液相色谱仪(北京创新通恒有限公司);ZF-5 型手提紫外分析仪(上海勤科分析仪器有限公司);RE-2000B 型旋转蒸发器(上海亚荣生化仪器厂);DLSB-5/10 低温冷却液循环泵(郑州长城科工贸有限公司);柱色谱硅胶和薄层色谱用硅胶 G、H、GF₂₅₄(青岛海洋化工有限公司);HW-40C 凝胶(Toyopearl 公司);MCI(日本三菱化学公司);反相硅胶 Lichroprep Rp-18(40~63 μm)(日本 Daiso 有限公司);常规试剂均为分析纯;娃哈哈水;人胃癌细胞株 HGC-27(中国科学院上海细胞研究所);RPMI. 1640 培养基(江苏凯基生物技术有限公司);胎牛血清(美国 Hyclone 公司);MTT 试剂盒(费德生物)。10%磷酸缓冲盐溶液(PBS)、0.25%胰蛋白酶-DETA 消化液(北京索莱宝科技有限公司);细胞培养瓶、15 mL 离心管(美国 CORNING 公司)。

天山假狼毒采于新疆昭苏县,经新疆中药民族药研究所贾晓光研究员鉴定为天山假狼毒 *Stelleropsis tianschanica* Pobed., 凭证标本(20201022)保存在新疆维吾尔自治区中药民族药研究所标本室。

1.2 实验与方法

1.2.1 提取分离

取天山假狼毒根部 10 kg,阴干,粉碎,用 10 倍量 95% 甲醇加热回流提取 3 次,每次 3 h,合并提取

液,回收溶剂,浓缩后得总浸膏 2 861 g。总浸膏用水分散后,依次用二氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯各萃取 3 次,萃取液减压浓缩至干。最终得到二氯甲烷部位 85 g,乙酸乙酯 238 g,取二氯甲烷部位 85 g 经硅胶(100~200 目)柱色谱,石油醚-乙酸乙酯(1:0→0:1)梯度洗脱得 5 个流分 Fr. 1~5。Fr. 4(4.7 g)用反相硅胶 Lichroprep Rp-18(40~63 μm)柱色谱分离,甲醇-水(50%→100% 甲醇)梯度洗脱得到 5 个组分 Fr. 4-1~Fr. 4-5。Fr. 4-2(2.3 g)再经反相材料柱色谱分离,洗脱液得到 5 个组分 Fr. 4-2-1~Fr. 4-2-5。Fr. 4-2-5(0.33 g)经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 80% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **1**(2.7 mg, $t_R = 27$ min)、**2**(4.2 mg, $t_R = 31$ min)。Fr. 5(13.4 g)进行硅胶柱色谱分离,二氯甲烷-甲醇(1:0→0:1)梯度洗脱得 5 个组分 Fr. 5-1~5-5。Fr. 5-1(0.1 g)析出黄色针状结晶化合物 **3**(3.7 mg)。Fr. 5-2(3.6 g)经 HW-40C 凝胶柱色谱分离,得到 6 个组分 Fr. 5-2-1~Fr. 5-2-6。Fr. 5-2-6(0.8 g)析出白色沉淀为化合物 **4**(4.7 mg), Fr. 5-2-2(0.68 g)经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 80% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **5**(5.3 mg, $t_R = 13$ min)。Fr. 5-2-3(0.45 g)经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 45% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **6**(2.1 mg, $t_R = 18$ min)、**7**(1.8 mg, $t_R = 24$ min)、**8**(3.7 mg, $t_R = 33$ min)、**9**(3.2 mg, $t_R = 38$ min)。Fr. 5-3(4.3 g)经 HW-40C 凝胶柱色谱分离,得到 5 个组分 Fr. 5-3-1~Fr. 5-3-5。Fr. 5-3-2(0.38 g),经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 80% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **10**(7.2 mg, $t_R = 30$ min)。Fr. 5-3-3(0.62 g),经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 35% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **11**(4.3 mg, $t_R = 10.6$ min)、**12**(2.6 mg, $t_R = 19$ min)、**13**(3.8 mg, $t_R = 26$ min)。Fr. 5-4(2.6 g)经 HW-40C 凝胶柱色谱分离,得到 4 个组分 Fr. 5-4-1~Fr. 5-4-4。Fr. 5-4-3(0.41 g),经 HPLC(YMC-Pack ODS-A, 250 mm×10 mm, 5 μm, 33% 甲醇)分离纯化得化合物 **14**(4.3 mg, $t_R = 12$ min)、**15**(2.6 mg, $t_R = 46$ min)。

1.2.2 细胞毒活性筛选

取对数生长期的 HGC-27 胃癌细胞, PBS 洗去培养液,用 0.25% 胰酶消化细胞 1.5~2 min,终止消化,用细胞计数仪计数后,调整细胞浓度为 4×10^5 个/mL,然后每孔取 100 μL 接种于 96 孔培养板中,培养箱中恒温过夜,加入配置好的化合物 **1~15**

和阳性药 DDP 溶液继续培养 48 h。然后每孔再加入配置好的 MTT 溶液(浓度为 5 mg/mL),置于 CO₂ 培养箱 37 °C 孵育,孵育 4 h 后弃去上清液。最后每孔加入 150 μ L DMSO,避光振荡 10 min,用酶标仪检测。在 570 nm 检测波长下测定每个孔的 OD 值,计算不同浓度的药物对细胞的抑制率,平行重复 3 次。抑制率的计算公式为:抑制率 = (OD_{对照} - OD_{给药}) / OD_{对照} × 100%。IC₅₀ 值用 Excel 软件计算。

2 结果

2.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1 白色无定形粉末;10% 浓硫酸-乙醇显红棕色;ESI-MS: m/z 529.28 [M + H], 分子式为 C₃₀H₄₀O₈。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.65 (1H, s, H-1), 6.70 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 4.8 Hz, H-3'), 6.06 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 4.2 Hz, H-4'), 5.85 (1H, m, H-2'), 5.72 (1H, d, J = 15.6 Hz, H-5'), 5.03 (1H, s, H-16a), 4.92 (1H, t, J = 1.2 Hz, H-16b), 4.43 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-14), 4.26 (1H, s, H-5), 3.89 (1H, s, H-10), 3.77 ~ 3.84 (2H, m, H-20), 3.46 (1H, s, H-7), 2.95 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-8), 2.50 (1H, m, H-11), 2.24 (2H, m, H-12), 2.09 (2H, m, H-6'), 1.81 (3H, q, J = 1.2 Hz, H-19), 1.80 (3H, s, H-17), 1.38 (2H, m, H-7'), 1.20 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-18), 1.25 ~ 1.28 (4H, m, H-8', 9'), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-10'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 161.1 (C-1), 136.7 (C-2), 209.5 (C-3), 72.2 (C-4), 72.1 (C-5), 60.3 (C-6), 65.0 (C-7), 36.7 (C-8), 79.5 (C-9), 48.0 (C-10), 34.9 (C-11), 36.4 (C-12), 84.4 (C-13), 81.9 (C-14), 146.1 (C-15), 111.4 (C-16), 19.0 (C-17), 20.4 (C-18), 10.0 (C-19), 65.6 (C-20), 116.4 (C-1'), 122.7 (C-2'), 134.8 (C-3'), 128.8 (C-4'), 139.0 (C-5'), 32.7 (C-6'), 28.7 (C-7'), 31.3 (C-8'), 22.5 (C-9'), 14.1 (C-10')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[13], 故鉴定化合物 1 为 excoecariatoin。

化合物 2 白色无定形粉末;10% 浓硫酸-乙醇显红棕色;ESI-MS: m/z 545.27 [M + H], 分子式为 C₃₀H₄₀O₉。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.60 (1H, q, J = 1.2 Hz, H-1), 6.65 (1H, dd, J = 10.8, 4.8 Hz, H-3'), 6.03 (1H, m, H-4'), 5.84 (1H, m, H-2'), 5.65 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, H-5'), 5.11 (1H, s, H-16a), 5.09 (1H, s, H-16b), 4.73 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-14), 4.25 (1H, s, H-5), 3.90 (2H, s, H-20), 3.83 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-10), 3.78 (1H, m, H-7), 3.73 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-12), 3.53 (1H, s, H-8), 2.49 (1H, m, H-

11), 2.10 (2H, m, H-6'), 1.88 (3H, s, H-17), 1.81 (3H, s, H-19), 1.38 (2H, m, H-7'), 1.25 ~ 1.28 (4H, m, H-8', 9'), 1.22 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-18), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, H-10'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 160.9 (C-1), 136.6 (C-2), 209.8 (C-3), 72.2 (C-4), 72.1 (C-5), 60.4 (C-6), 64.3 (C-7), 44.6 (C-8), 78.4 (C-9), 47.6 (C-10), 34.9 (C-11), 77.1 (C-12), 85.2 (C-13), 80.7 (C-14), 145.0 (C-15), 112.8 (C-16), 18.7 (C-17), 19.0 (C-18), 10.0 (C-19), 65.0 (C-20), 116.8 (C-1'), 128.6 (C-2'), 134.9 (C-3'), 131.0 (C-4'), 139.2 (C-5'), 32.7 (C-6'), 28.8 (C-7'), 31.3 (C-8'), 22.5 (C-9'), 14.1 (C-10')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[14-15], 故鉴定化合物 2 为 12-羟基瑞香毒素。

化合物 3 黄色针状晶体;ESI-MS: m/z 169.05 [M + H], 分子式为 C₈H₈O₄。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.86 (1H, s, H-3, 6), 3.83 (3H, s, 2 × OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 187.1 (C-1), 157.3 (C-2), 107.5 (C-3), 56.6 (2 × OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[16], 故鉴定化合物 3 为 2,5-二甲氧基对苯醌。

化合物 4 白色粉末;在紫外灯光下显蓝色荧光;ESI-MS: m/z 353.08 [M + H], 分子式为 C₁₉H₁₂O₇。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.68 (1H, d, J = 9.6 Hz, H-4'), 7.46 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, H-4), 7.42 (1H, s, H-5'), 7.00 (2H, m, H-6', 8'), 6.96 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-8), 6.84 (1H, s, H-5), 6.35 (1H, d, J = 9.0 Hz, H-3'), 3.97 (3H, s, OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 160.6 (C-2), 137.4 (C-3), 129.3 (C-4), 104.9 (C-5), 144.6 (C-6), 149.0 (C-7), 107.2 (C-8), 110.8 (C-9), 147.8 (C-10), 159.4 (C-2'), 114.8 (C-3'), 143.0 (C-4'), 129.2 (C-5'), 113.8 (C-6'), 157.3 (C-7'), 103.2 (C-8'), 114.9 (C-9'), 155.4 (C-10'), 56.5 (C-OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[17], 故鉴定化合物 4 为 rutamontine。

化合物 5 黄色针状结晶;ESI-MS: m/z 284.09 [M + H], 分子式为 C₁₆H₁₃NO₄。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 9.42 (1H, s, H-1), 7.82 (1H, s, H-4), 7.44 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-5), 6.85 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-7), 4.03 (3H, s, H-16), 4.00 (3H, s, H-17), 2.75 (3H, s, H-15); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 149.7 (C-1), 164.2 (C-3), 117.4 (C-4), 103.4 (C-5), 164.9 (C-6), 105.4 (C-7), 162.7 (C-8), 180.5 (C-9), 183.4 (C-10), 136.9 (C-11), 115.6 (C-12),

137.5 (C-13), 125.4 (C-14), 25.0 (C-15), 56.1 (C-16), 56.6 (C-17)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[18], 故鉴定化合物 **5** 为 scorpinone。

化合物 6 无色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 213.12 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 6.43 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 3.88 (6H, s, 2 × OMe), 3.69 (2H, q, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-9), 2.65 (2H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-7), 1.88 (2H, m, H-8); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 132.9 (C-1), 146.9 (C-3, 5), 132.7 (C-4), 104.9 (C-2, 6), 32.2 (C-7), 34.75 (C-8), 62.3 (C-9), 56.5 (2 × OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[19], 故鉴定化合物 **6** 为 dihydrosyringenin。

化合物 7 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 164.09 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{10}H_{13}NO$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.31 ~ 7.34 (2H, t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-2, 6), 7.23 ~ 7.25 (1H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4), 7.19 ~ 7.21 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3, 5), 3.52 (2H, q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-8), 2.82 (2H, t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-7), 1.95 (3H, s, H-2'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 173.9 (C = O), 138.9 (C-1), 128.8 (C-3, 5), 126.6 (C-4), 128.6 (C-2, 6), 35.6 (C-7), 40.6 (C-8), 23.4 (C-2')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[20], 故鉴定化合物 **7** 为 *N*-苯乙基乙酰胺。

化合物 8 棕色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 359.16 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 6.90 (2H, s, H-2, 2'), 6.89 (2H, s, H-5, 5'), 6.83 (2H, dd, $J = 1.2, 7.8$ Hz, H-6, 6'), 5.61 (2H, s, 4, 4'-OH), 4.74 (2H, d, $J = 4.2$ Hz, H-7, 7'), 4.25 (2H, m, H-9 α , 9' α), 3.91 (3H, s, 2 × OMe), 3.87 (2H, dd, $J = 3.6, 9.0$ Hz, H-9b, 9'b), 3.11 (2H, m, H-8, 8'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 132.9 (C-1, 1'), 108.5 (C-2, 2'), 146.6 (C-3, 3'), 145.2 (C-4, 4'), 114.2 (C-5, 5'), 119.0 (C-6, 6'), 85.9 (C-7, 7'), 54.2 (C-8, 8'), 71.7 (C-9, 9')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[21], 故鉴定化合物 **8** 为松脂醇。

化合物 9 黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 359.14 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{20}H_{22}O_6$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 6.83 (2H, dd, $J = 4.2, 7.8$ Hz, H-5, 5'), 6.61 (2H, m, H-2, 2'), 6.52 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8, 6.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.41 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-6'), 4.16 (1H, dd, $J = 1.2, 7.8$ Hz, H-9' α), 3.91 (1H, dd, $J = 1.2, 7.8$ Hz, H-9'b), 3.82 (6H, d, OMe), 2.97 (2H, q, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-7), 2.45 ~ 2.63 (4H, m, H-7', 8, 8'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 129.8 (C-1), 111.4 (C-

2), 146.7 (C-3), 144.5 (C-4), 114.4 (C-5), 122.1 (C-6), 34.6 (C-7), 46.6 (C-8), 178.8 (C-9), 129.5 (C-1'), 110.9 (C-2'), 146.5 (C-3'), 144.3 (C-4'), 114.0 (C-5'), 121.3 (C-6'), 38.3 (C-7'), 41.0 (C-8'), 71.4 (C-9'), 55.8, 55.7 (2 × OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[22], 故鉴定化合物 **9** 为马台树脂醇。

化合物 10 白色无定形粉末; 10% 浓硫酸-乙醇显红棕色; ESI-MS: m/z 547.29 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{30}H_{42}O_9$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 7.66 (1H, s, H-1), 7.44 (1H, m, H-3'), 7.32 (1H, dd, $J = 9.6, 5.4$ Hz, H-4'), 6.21 (1H, s, H-5'), 5.92 (1H, d, $J = 15$ Hz, H-2'), 5.13 (1H, s, H-16a), 5.08 (1H, s, H-16b), 4.26 (1H, s, H-5), 3.89 (1H, m, H-14), 3.79 ~ 3.89 (2H, m, H-20), 3.79 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, H-7), 3.65 (1H, s, H-10), 3.16 (1H, s, H-8), 2.51 (1H, m, H-11), 2.20 (3H, m, H-12a, 6'), 2.13 (1H, m, H-12b), 1.89 (3H, s, H-17), 1.78 (3H, s, H-19), 1.44 (2H, m, H-7'), 1.13 (4H, m, H-8', 9'), 1.05 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-18), 0.90 (3H, s, H-10'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 162.3 (C-1), 134.7 (C-2), 209.5 (C-3), 79.5 (C-4), 70.5 (C-5), 62.0 (C-6), 63.5 (C-7), 37.5 (C-8), 72.4 (C-9), 49.8 (C-10), 39.1 (C-11), 37.7 (C-12), 74.0 (C-13), 77.8 (C-14), 145.7 (C-15), 114.1 (C-16), 9.9 (C-17), 18.2 (C-18), 19.0 (C-19), 65.2 (C-20), 167.5 (C-1'), 117.7 (C-2'), 147.4 (C-3'), 128.1 (C-4'), 146.8 (C-5'), 22.5 (C-6'), 33.1 (C-7'), 28.3 (C-8'), 31.3 (C-9'), 14.0 (C-10')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[23], 故鉴定化合物 **10** 为 vesiculosin。

化合物 11 无色油状; ESI-MS: m/z 259.10 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{12}H_{18}O_6$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 6.55 (2H, s, H-2, 6), 4.10 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-7), 3.90 (6H, s, 3-OMe, 5-OMe), 3.72 (1H, m, H-8), 3.55 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-9a), 3.35 (1H, m, H-9b), 3.27 (3H, s, 7-OMe); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 128.7 (C-1), 103.9 (C-2, 6), 147.2 (C-3, 5), 134.6 (C-4), 84.5 (C-7), 75.6 (C-8), 62.4 (C-9), 56.4 (3-OMe, 5-OMe), 56.7 (7-OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[23], 故鉴定化合物 **11** 为 threo-8S-7-methoxysyringylglycerol。

化合物 12 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 211.15 [M + H], 分子式为 $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_2$ 。¹H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ : 5.75 (1H, br s, NH), 4.13 (1H, t, $J = 7.8$

H_z, H-9), 4.02 (1H, dd, $J = 3.6, 6.0$ Hz, H-6), 3.57 (2H, m, H-3), 1.01 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-12), 0.96 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-13); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 170.0 (C-1), 45.5 (C-3), 22.8 (C-4), 28.1 (C-5), 59.0 (C-6), 166.1 (C-7), 53.3 (C-9), 38.6 (C-10), 24.7 (C-11), 21.2 (C-12), 23.4 (C-13)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[24], 故鉴定化合物 **12** 为 cyclo(*D*)-pro-(*D*)-leu。

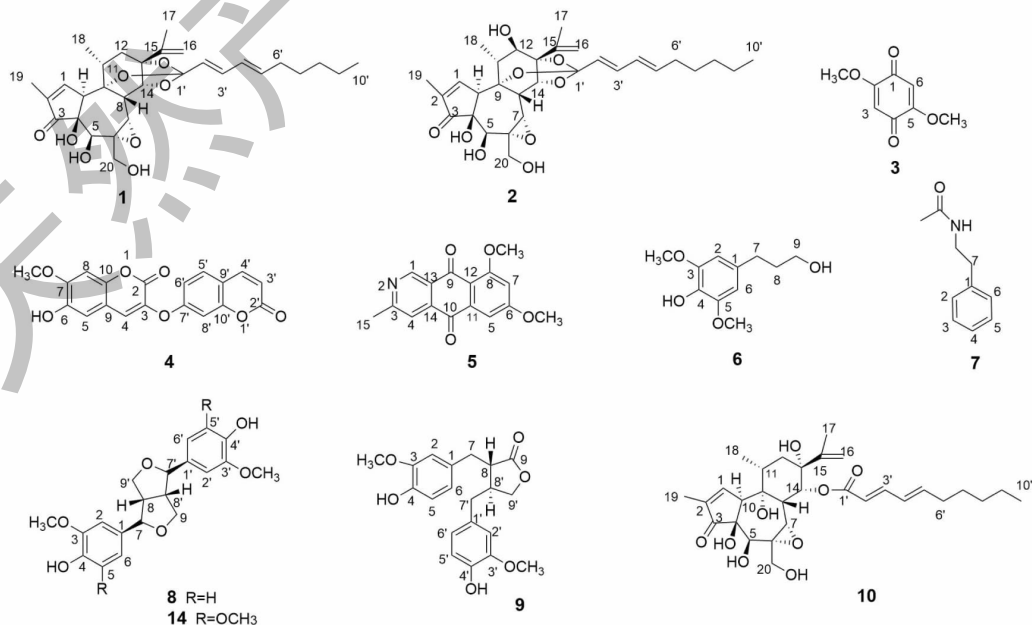
化合物 13 白色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 273.15 [M + H], 分子式为 C₁₃H₂₀O₆。¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.56 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 4.21 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-3), 3.90 (6H, s, 2 × OMe), 3.70 (2H, m, H-1), 3.59 (1H, m, H-2), 3.37 (2H, m, H-1"), 1.09 (3H, m, H-2"); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 62.4 (C-1), 75.4 (C-2), 82.6 (C-3), 129.4 (C-1'), 103.8 (C-2', 6'), 147.2 (C-3', 5'), 134.5 (C-4'), 56.4 (C-7', 8'), 64.4 (C-1"), 15.3 (C-2")。以上数据与文献报道一致^[25], 故鉴定化合物 **13** 为 threo-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-ethoxypropane-1,2-diol。

化合物 14 白色无定形粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 419.17 [M + H], 分子式为 C₂₂H₂₆O₈。¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 6.69 (4H, m, H-2', 6'), 4.71 (2H, d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, H-2, 6), 4.32 (2H, dd, $J = 4.2, 9.6$ Hz, H-4b, 8b), 3.94 (2H, m, H-4 α , 8 α), 3.74 (12H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 4 × OMe), 2.63 (2H, m, H-1, 5); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 56.0 (C-1, 5), 84.1 (C-

2, 6), 65.0 (C-4, 8), 56.4 (4 × OMe), 129.0 (C-1'), 107.2 (C-2', 6'), 148.2 (C-3', 5'), 133.6 (C-4')。以上数据与文献报道一致^[26], 故鉴定化合物 **14** 为 (-)-丁香素脂酚。

化合物 15 黄色油状物; ESI-MS: m/z 377.17 [M + H], 分子式为 C₂₀H₂₄O₇。¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 8.05 (1H, br s, Ar-OH), 7.05 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-2), 6.98 (2H, m, H-2', 5'), 6.87 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8, 6.6$ Hz, H-6), 6.76 (1H, dd, $J = 1.8, 6.6$ Hz, H-5), 6.70 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-6'), 6.45 (1H, d, $J = 15.0$ Hz, H-7'), 6.26 (1H, m, H-8'), 5.32 (1H, d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, OH), 4.85 (1H, t, $J = 4.2$ Hz, OH), 4.72 (1H, m, H-7), 4.69 (1H, m, OH), 4.26 (1H, m, H-8), 4.10 (2H, m, H-9'), 3.80 (3H, s, OMe), 3.73 (3H, s, OMe), 3.58 (1H, m, H-9b), 3.24 (1H, m, H-9a); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ : 133.4 (C-1), 111.4 (C-2), 147.4 (C-3), 145.9 (C-4), 115.1 (C-5), 119.5 (C-6), 71.3 (C-7), 84.7 (C-8), 60.5 (C-9), 130.5 (C-1'), 110.1 (C-2'), 150.1 (C-3'), 148.3 (C-4'), 115.7 (C-5'), 119.4 (C-6'), 129.0 (C-7'), 129.1 (C-8'), 62.1 (C-9'), 55.8, 56.0 (2 × OMe)。以上数据与文献报道一致^[27], 故鉴定化合物 **15** 为 threo-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-[4-[(*E*)-3-hydroxy-1-propenyl]-2-methoxyphenoxy]-1,3-propanediol。

化合物 **1**~**15** 结构见图 1。



续图 1 (Continued Fig. 1)

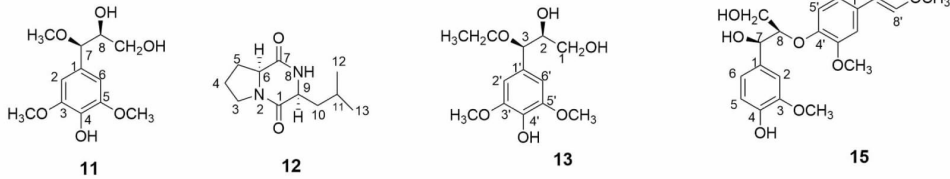


图1 化合物1~15的化学结构

Fig. 1 The chemical structures of compounds 1-15

2.2 体外细胞毒活性筛选

对天山假狼毒提取分离得到的15个化合物(50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)进行抗肿瘤活性筛选,结果显示在50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,化合物**1**、**2**、**3**和**10**对HGC-27细胞株的抑制率依次为92.0%、86.8%、87.28%、76.34%,统计学分析显示 $P < 0.05$,与空白组相比具有显著差异,其对HGC-27细胞的 IC_{50} 值分别为14.06、15.23、17.28、27.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (阳性对照药为顺铂, IC_{50} 值为8.9 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),表明化合物**1**、**2**、**3**和**10**对HGC-27细胞具有较强的抑制活性(见表1)。

表1 化合物1~15对HGC-27的
细胞毒性($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Table 1 Cytotoxicity of compounds 1-15 on
HGC-27 cell lines($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

化合物 Compound	抑制率 Inhibition rate (%) ^a	IC_{50} ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)
空白 Blank group	2.26 \pm 0.52	-
1	92.00 \pm 1.32 *	14.0 \pm 63.48
2	86.80 \pm 0.78 *	15.23 \pm 3.70
3	87.28 \pm 1.24 *	17.28 \pm 4.03
4	22.21 \pm 2.15	50.12 \pm 2.33
5	39.47 \pm 3.12	>100
6	25.52 \pm 0.85	>100
7	35.27 \pm 1.36	>100
8	31.63 \pm 2.47	>100
9	29.00 \pm 1.83	>100
10	76.34 \pm 2.73 *	27.10 \pm 2.03
11	20.65 \pm 1.27	>100
12	14.73 \pm 0.85	>100
13	18.75 \pm 1.34	61.82 \pm 3.22
14	30.56 \pm 1.82	48.89 \pm 4.27
15	24.57 \pm 0.94	43.82 \pm 2.19
顺铂 Cisplatin	71.46 \pm 2.35	8.90 \pm 1.36

注:空白组为只加入溶剂DMSO(浓度小于0.1%)。与空白对照组比较,* $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: The blank group was only added with solvent DMSO (concentration less than 0.1%). Compared with blank control, * $P < 0.05$.

3 结论

通过对天山假狼毒进行提取分离,共得到15个化合物,其中**1**~**7**、**12**~**15**均为首次从假狼毒属植物中分离得到,并对15个化合物进行抗肿瘤活性筛选,结果显示化合物**1**、**2**、**3**和**10**对HGC-27胃癌细胞具有一定的抑制活性。其中**1**、**2**、**10**为瑞香烷型二萜化合物,表明天山假狼毒中此类化合物可作为潜在的抗肿瘤药物。由于天山假狼毒在新疆偏远地区被作为狼毒的混淆品或伪品使用,但国内外对其研究文献报道并不多,且疗效机制研究也相对不足,因此我们通过研究,进一步丰富了天山假狼毒的化学成分库和抗肿瘤活性作用,为更好地开发利用该植物提供一定的理论基础。

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