

五岭龙胆化学成分及其抗炎活性研究

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摘要:研究五岭龙胆(*Gentiana davidii* Franch.)的化学成分及其实体外抗炎活性。综合应用硅胶柱色谱、反相ODS柱色谱和Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱等分离技术,对五岭龙胆70%乙醇提取物的乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取部位进行系统分离纯化,并结合化合物物理化性质、波谱数据及与文献数据比对等进行结构鉴定,从中共分离鉴定15个化合物,分别为熊果酸(1)、乌发醇(2)、ursaldehyde(3)、28-norurs-12-en-3β-ol(4)、齐墩果酸(5)、β-amyrin-*n*-nonyl ether(6)、vanillyl glycol(7)、β-谷甾醇(8)、β-胡萝卜苷(9)和anemarrhenoside B(10)、正二十六烷(11)、正三十一烷醇(12)、1,5-bis β-D-glucopyranosyloxy-2-(3',3'-dimethylallyl) benzene(13)、2,4-二叔丁基苯酚(14)和2,2'-oxybis(1,4-di-tert-butylbenzene)(15)。化合物7、14和15为龙胆属首次分离得到,所有化合物均为五岭龙胆首次分离得到。对化合物1~15进行抗炎活性筛选发现,与模型组比较,化合物1、5和9对脂多糖诱导的RAW 264.7细胞释放的NO有显著抑制作用。

关键词:五岭龙胆;化学成分;抗炎活性;三萜;苯丙素

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Chemical constituents and anti-inflammatory activity of *Gentiana davidii* Franch.

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Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the chemical constituents and anti-inflammatory activity *in vitro* from *Gentiana davidii* Franch. The chemical constituents of the ethyl acetate and n-butanol fractions of 70% ethanol extract in *G. davidii* were separated and purified by silica gel, ODS gel, and Sephadex LH-20 gel column chromatographies. Their structures were identified by physicochemical properties, spectroscopic analysis, as well as comparisons with the data reported in literature. Fifteen compounds were isolated and identified as ursolic acid (1), uvaol (2), ursaldehyde (3), 28-norurs-12-en-3β-ol (4), oleanolic acid (5), β-amyrin-*n*-nonyl ether (6), vanillyl glycol (7), β-sitosterol (8), β-dauosterol (9), anemarrhenoside B (10), n-hexacosane (11), n-hentriacetyl alcohol (12), 1,5-bis β-D-glucopyranosyloxy-2-(3',3'-dimethylallyl) benzene (13), 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol (14), 2,2'-oxybis(1,4-di-tert-butylbenzene) (15). Compounds 7, 14 and 15 were first isolated from *Gentiana*. All the compounds were first isolated from *G. davidii*. The compounds 1-15 were preliminarily examined for anti-inflammatory activity *in vitro*. Compared with the model group, compounds 1, 5 and 9 significantly inhibited the production of NO in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells.

Key words: *Gentiana davidii* Franch.; chemical composition; anti-inflammatory activity; triterpenes; phenylpropanoids

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五岭龙胆为龙胆科龙胆属五岭龙胆(*Gentiana davidii* Franch.)的全草^[1],生于350~2 500 m的山坡草丛及林下,主要分布于湖南、浙江、福建和江西等地,夏或秋季采收,洗净,晒干或鲜用。据清代《文堂集验方》和《全国中草药汇编》记载,五岭龙胆

又名九头青^[2],《中华本草》中又称其为落地荷花^[3],并在各地民族医药书籍中均有所记载。其味苦,性寒,具有清热解毒、利湿的功效,主治小儿惊风、目赤、咽痛、肝炎、痢疾、淋证、化脓性骨髓炎、痈疮肿毒和毒蛇咬伤^[2]。五岭龙胆作为民间用药,其用药历史悠久、疗效显著,主要用于治疗肺热咳嗽^[4]、子宫内膜炎^[5]和化脓性骨髓炎^[6]等炎症相关疾病,但目前其化学成分和药理作用研究比较薄弱。同属植物龙胆研究报道^[7]较多,其主要含有环烯醚萜类、黄酮类和三萜类等成分^[8],所含成分具有抗炎、保肝和抗氧化等药理活性^[9]。本实验根据龙胆的研究基础,采用柱色谱、波谱技术和细胞活性筛选方法,研究五岭龙胆抗炎药效物质基础,为五岭龙胆药材的开发提供实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器与材料

INOVA-600MHz 核磁共振波谱仪(瑞士 Bruker 公司);HR-ESI-TOF-MS 光谱仪(美国 Agilent 公司);Varioskan LUX 多功能酶标仪(Thermo 公司);TS2 倒置生物显微镜(日本尼康公司);3111 型二氧化碳培养箱(美国赛默飞世尔科技有限公司);Sephadex LH-20 葡聚糖凝胶填料(瑞士 GE Healthcare 公司);反相 ODS 柱填料(日本 YMC 公司);甲醇等试剂均为分析纯(湖南汇虹试剂有限公司);胎牛血清(批号:164210-50)、DMEM 高糖培养基(批号:PM150210)、PBS 磷酸缓冲液(批号:PB180327)和胰蛋白酶(批号:SV300371)(Hyclone 公司);噻唑蓝(批号:M2128)、脂多糖(批号:L2630)和二甲基亚砜(批号:D2650)(Sigma 公司);NO Griess 试剂盒(批号 S0021M,南京碧云天生物科技有限公司);地塞米松(dexamethasone, DXMS)(批号 D8041, 纯度>98.5%,北京索莱宝科技有限公司);小鼠单核巨噬细胞(RAW 264.7)(批号 CL-0190,武汉普诺赛生命科技有限公司)。

五岭龙胆于 2019 年 12 月采自湖南省浏阳大围山,经中药鉴定教研室刘塔斯教授鉴定为龙胆科植物五岭龙胆(*Gentiana davidii* Franch.)全草,凭证标本(20191211)保存于湖南中医药大学中药活性物质筛选工程技术研究中心。

1.2 实验与方法

1.2.1 提取分离

五岭龙胆干燥全草(7.5 kg),粉碎成粗粉,加入适量 70% 乙醇浸润,装入渗漏装置中,70% 乙醇洗

脱至渗滤液无色。药渣继续用 70% 乙醇回流提取二次,合并渗漏液与提取液,50 ℃ 减压浓缩至无醇味,得五岭龙胆提取物(1.2 kg)。提取物加适量蒸馏水使悬浮,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取 6 次,每次加入 2 L 溶剂,分别合并不同极性萃取液,50 ℃ 减压浓缩,制得石油醚萃取部位(浸膏 30.0 g)、乙酸乙酯萃取部位(浸膏 150.0 g)、正丁醇萃取部位(浸膏 135.0 g)和水层(浸膏约 500.0 g)。

乙酸乙酯萃取部位(150.0 g)加适量乙酸乙酯溶解,硅胶(80~100 目)拌样后上样,装进硅胶柱色谱(硅胶柱 7.0 cm×60.0 cm)上,用石油醚-乙酸乙酯系统(30:1→10:1→5:1→1:1→0:1)梯度洗脱,得到 5 个流分(Fr. 1~Fr. 5)。Fr. 1(8.3 g)经反复硅胶柱层析、Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱及重结晶,分离得到化合物 3(5.5 mg)、8(4.5 mg) 和 12(10.3 mg)。Fr. 2(22.5 g)经硅胶柱层析,石油醚-乙酸乙酯(7:1)系统等度洗脱,得到 10 个流分(Fr. 2.1~Fr. 2.10);Fr. 2.1 经反复硅胶柱分离得化合物 6(5.7 mg)和 14(10.1 mg);Fr. 2.5 经反复硅胶柱分离得化合物 4(10.4 mg)和 5(40.2 mg);Fr. 2.7 经 ODS 柱,甲醇-水(20%→100%)系统梯度洗脱,分离得到化合物 1(6.1 mg)和 2(5.2 mg)。Fr. 4(4.9 g)经 ODS 柱,甲醇-水(20%→100%)系统梯度洗脱,得到 10 个流分;Fr. 4.5 经反复硅胶柱和 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱分离,得到化合物 11(5.7 mg);Fr. 4.7 经硅胶柱层析,三氯甲烷-甲醇(7:1)系统等度洗脱,得到化合物 7(4.3 mg)。Fr. 5(23.6 g)经 ODS 柱,甲醇-水(20%→100%)系统梯度洗脱,得到 10 个流分;Fr. 5.2 经硅胶柱层析,三氯甲烷-甲醇(8:1)系统等度洗脱,得到化合物 9(6.9 mg);Fr. 5.3 经反复 ODS 柱和硅胶柱分离得化合物 15(7.4 mg);Fr. 5.8 组分经反复硅胶柱层析,分离得到 10(7.2 mg)。正丁醇萃取部位(135.0 g)用适量正丁醇溶解,硅胶(80~100 目)拌样后上样,装入已干法装柱的硅胶柱(8.0 cm×55.0 cm)上,用二氯甲烷-甲醇(30:1→10:1→5:1→1:1→0:1)系统梯度洗脱,得到 5 个流分(Fr. A~Fr. E);Fr. B(4.3 g)经 ODS 柱,甲醇-水(20%→100%)系统梯度洗脱,得到 10 个流分。Fr. B. 3 经 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱和硅胶柱分离,得到化合物 13(7.9 mg)。

1.2.2 抗炎活性筛选

不同化合物对 RAW 264.7 细胞的毒性作用。取生长状态良好且处于对数生长期的 RAW 264.7

细胞,用DMEM完全培养基配制成单细胞悬液,细胞计数,以 3×10^5 个/mL,每孔100 μL均匀接种于96孔板中,于37 °C,5% CO₂细胞培养箱中培养24 h。设置空白组不加细胞、对照组加入含细胞的DMEM完全培养基、样品组加入不同浓度(1、10、25、50和100 μmol/L)化合物的DMEM完全培养基,每组3个复孔。继续培养24 h后,弃去旧培养基,每孔加入20 μL MTT,培养4 h,弃去液体,加入150 μL DMSO溶液,低速振荡10 min后,酶标仪490 nm测定各孔吸光值(OD值),计算细胞存活率。计算公式为:细胞存活率=[(样品组OD值-空白组OD值)/(对照组OD值-空白组OD值)]×100%。

不同化合物对LPS诱导的RAW 264.7细胞中NO释放量的影响。采用LPS诱导RAW 264.7细胞炎症模型,分别设置空白组(无细胞)、对照组(仅DMEM培养基)、模型组(1 μg/mL LPS)^[10]、阳性药物组(1 μg/mL LPS+1、10、25和50 μmol/L地塞米松)、实验组(1 μg/mL LPS+1、10、25和50 μmol/L化合物1~15)每组3个复孔。培养24 h,取其上清液于离心管中,采用Griess试剂盒说明书中操作方法,按步骤顺序加入各试剂,检测细胞培养液中NO的含量,根据标准曲线计算各组浓度。将各剂量和抑制率等参数用非线性回归拟合计算IC₅₀^[11]。

1.3 统计学方法

使用SPSS20.0软件进行统计学处理,数据以平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,符合正态分布的采用One-way ANOVA分析,不符合正态分布的采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义,根据数据处理结果,使用GraphPad Prism5软件制图。

2 结果

2.1 结构鉴定

化合物1 无色针状结晶(三氯甲烷);mp. 273~275 °C; ESI-MS: m/z 455 [M-H]⁻,分子式为C₃₀H₄₈O₃; ¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.18(1H, t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-12), 3.60(1H, m, H-3), 2.15(1H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, H-18), 0.98(3H, s, H-23), 0.95(3H, d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, H-29), 0.91(3H, s, H-27), 0.88(3H, s, H-26), 0.82(3H, d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, H-30), 0.78(3H, s, H-24), 0.73(3H, s, H-25); ¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 39.2(C-1), 27.0(C-2), 79.0(C-3), 39.0(C-4), 55.6(C-5), 18.0(C-6), 33.3(C-7), 42.4(C-8), 47.8(C-9), 37.2(C-10), 23.5(C-11), 125.8(C-12), 138.5(C-13), 39.7(C-14), 28.2(C-15), 23.7

(C-16), 48.1(C-17), 53.1(C-18), 37.1(C-19), 39.7(C-20), 31.0(C-21), 39.4(C-22), 28.3(C-23), 15.6(C-24), 15.8(C-25), 17.1(C-26), 23.5(C-27), 181.0(C-28), 17.2(C-29), 21.3(C-30)。以上数据与文献^[12]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物1为熊果酸。

化合物2 无色针状结晶(乙酸乙酯);mp. 208~210 °C; ESI-MS: m/z 441 [M-H]⁻,分子式为C₃₀H₅₀O₂; ¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.16(1H, t, *J* = 3.6 Hz, H-12), 3.56(1H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, H-28a), 3.25(1H, dd, *J* = 10.8, 3.6 Hz, H-3), 3.22(1H, d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, H-28b), 1.36(3H, s, H-27), 1.31(3H, s, H-26), 1.13(3H, s, H-25), 0.97(3H, s, H-23), 0.96(3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H-29), 0.83(3H, d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, H-30), 0.82(3H, s, H-24); ¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.9(C-1), 28.3(C-2), 79.2(C-3), 38.2(C-4), 55.3(C-5), 18.5(C-6), 31.6(C-7), 40.2(C-8), 47.8(C-9), 35.3(C-10), 26.2(C-11), 125.2(C-12), 138.9(C-13), 42.2(C-14), 27.4(C-15), 23.5(C-16), 37.0(C-17), 54.2(C-18), 39.6(C-19), 39.5(C-20), 30.8(C-21), 32.9(C-22), 30.3(C-23), 15.8(C-24), 15.8(C-25), 17.5(C-26), 23.5(C-27), 70.1(C-28), 16.9(C-29), 21.5(C-30)。以上数据与文献^[13]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物2为乌发醇。

化合物3 白色粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 485 [M-H + HCOOH]⁻,分子式为C₃₀H₄₈O₂; ¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 9.31(1H, d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, H-28), 5.30(1H, t, *J* = 3.5 Hz, H-12), 3.20(1H, dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.9 Hz, H-3), 1.08(3H, s, H-27), 0.97(3H, s, H-23), 0.95(3H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, H-30), 0.91(3H, s, H-26), 0.86(3H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, H-29), 0.77(3H, s, H-25), 0.75(3H, s, H-24); ¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.8(C-1), 28.3(C-2), 79.1(C-3), 38.8(C-4), 55.3(C-5), 18.4(C-6), 33.2(C-7), 38.9(C-8), 47.7(C-9), 37.1(C-10), 23.4(C-11), 126.3(C-12), 137.9(C-13), 42.3(C-14), 27.3(C-15), 27.0(C-16), 50.3(C-17), 52.7(C-18), 39.9(C-19), 39.1(C-20), 30.3(C-21), 32.0(C-22), 29.8(C-23), 16.8(C-24), 15.6(C-25), 17.3(C-26), 23.4(C-27), 207.6(C-28), 15.8(C-29), 21.2(C-30)。以上数据与文献^[14]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物3为ursaldehyde。

化合物 4 白色粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 457 [M-H+HCOOH]⁺,分子式为 C₂₉H₄₈O;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :5.31(1H,t, J =3.3 Hz,H-12),3.25(1H, dd, J =12.3,4.7 Hz,H-3),2.85(1H, dd, J =13.4,4.2 Hz,H-18),0.98(3H,s,H-23),0.97(3H, d, J =7.2 Hz,H-28),0.95(3H,s,H-27),0.94(3H,s,H-26),0.90(3H,d, J =7.2 Hz,H-29),0.80(3H,s,H-25),0.78(3H,s,H-24);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :38.5(C-1),23.5(C-2),79.1(C-3),37.2(C-4),55.3(C-5),18.4(C-6),32.7(C-7),38.9(C-8),46.1(C-9),33.9(C-10),26.1(C-11),123.1(C-12),139.01(C-13),39.4(C-14),28.2(C-15),27.3(C-16),47.7(C-17),46.7(C-18),41.2(C-19),41.8(C-20),30.8(C-21),33.2(C-22),32.7(C-23),17.2(C-24),15.5(C-25),15.7(C-26),27.8(C-27),23.7(C-28),23.1(C-29)。以上数据与文献^[15]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为28-norurs-12-en-3 β -ol。

化合物 5 白色粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 501 [M-H+HCOOH]⁺,分子式为 C₃₀H₄₈O₃;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :5.23(1H,t, J =3.4 Hz,H-12),3.20(1H, dd, J =11.4,4.9 Hz,H-3),2.80(1H, dd, J =13.9,4.1 Hz,H-18),1.12(3H,s,H-27),0.95(3H, s,H-23),0.90(3H,s,H-25),0.89(3H,s,H-30),0.87(3H,s,H-29),0.77(3H,s,H-24),0.74(3H,s, H-26);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :39.1(C-1),27.2(C-2),79.2(C-3),39.2(C-4),55.9(C-5),18.9(C-6),33.1(C-7),39.8(C-8),48.2(C-9),37.5(C-10),23.8(C-11),122.9(C-12),144.4(C-13),42.3(C-14),28.2(C-15),23.9(C-16),46.9(C-17),41.9(C-18),46.5(C-19),31.1(C-20),34.4(C-21),33.3(C-22),28.4(C-23),15.9(C-24),15.6(C-25),17.2(C-26),26.2(C-27),181.3(C-28),33.4(C-29),23.5(C-30)。以上数据与文献^[12]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为齐墩果酸。

化合物 6 白色粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 485 [M-H+HCOOH]⁺,分子式为 C₃₉H₆₈O;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :5.15(1H,t, J =3.2 Hz,H-12),3.67(2H, t, J =4.9 Hz,H-1'),3.20(1H, dd, J =11.9,4.7 Hz,H-3),1.45~1.23(14H,m,H-2'~H-8'),1.09(3H,s,H-27),1.03(3H,s,H-28),1.02(3H,s,H-23),0.98(3H,s,H-25),0.95(3H,s,H-30),0.90(3H,s,H-29),0.87(3H,t, J =4.9 Hz,H-9'),0.82

(3H,s,H-24),0.81(3H,s,H-26);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :38.9(C-1),23.5(C-2),79.2(C-3),37.1(C-4),55.2(C-5),18.5(C-6),32.1(C-7),39.8(C-8),41.5(C-9),33.9(C-10),17.6(C-11),122.5(C-12),142.3(C-13),40.1(C-14),29.8(C-15),27.4(C-16),59.1(C-17),47.8(C-18),39.7(C-19),41.7(C-20),31.4(C-21),42.2(C-22),28.2(C-23),16.9(C-24),15.8(C-25),15.7(C-26),23.4(C-27),22.8(C-28),14.3(C-29),21.5(C-30),63.2(C-1'),26.7(C-2'),25.9(C-3'),28.3(C-4'),28.9(C-5'),29.8(C-6'),32.9(C-7'),23.5(C-8'),15.8(C-9')。以上数据与文献^[16]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为 β -amyrin-*n*-nonyl ether。

化合物 7 无色针状结晶(甲醇);mp.235~237 °C,ESI-MS: m/z 198 [M-H]⁺,分子式为 C₁₀H₁₄O₄;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ :6.78(1H,d, J =1.8 Hz,H-2),6.72(1H,d, J =7.8 Hz,H-5),6.65(1H,dd, J =7.8,1.8 Hz,H-6),3.83(3H,s,H-3-OCH₃),3.80(1H,m,H-8),3.51(1H,dd, J =10.8,4.2 Hz,H-9a),3.43(1H,dd, J =10.8,6.6 Hz,H-9b),2.71(1H,dd, J =13.8,6.0 Hz,H-7a),2.61(1H,dd, J =13.8,7.2 Hz,H-7b);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ :130.9(C-1),113.6(C-2),148.2(C-3),145.3(C-4),115.7(C-5),122.5(C-6),40.1(C-7),74.2(C-8),66.2(C-9),56.1(3-OCH₃)。以上数据与文献^[17]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**7**为vanillyl glycol。

化合物 8 白色粉末;ESI-MS: m/z 437 [M+Na]⁺,分子式为 C₂₉H₅₀O;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :5.38(1H,d, J =5.1 Hz,H-6),3.73(1H, m,H-7),3.55(1H,m,H-3),1.13(3H,d, J =6.6 Hz,H-21),1.03(3H,s,H-19),0.95(3H,d, J =7.2 Hz,H-29),0.87(3H,d, J =7.1 Hz,H-26),0.86(3H,d, J =6.6 Hz,H-27),0.82(3H,s,H-18);¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ :39.9(C-1),32.1(C-2),71.9(C-3),42.4(C-4),140.9(C-5),121.9(C-6),31.8(C-7),29.3(C-8),50.3(C-9),37.4(C-10),21.2(C-11),40.6(C-12),45.9(C-13),56.2(C-14),24.5(C-15),28.4(C-16),56.9(C-17),12.0(C-18),19.9(C-19),36.7(C-20),19.2(C-21),34.1(C-22),26.2(C-23),40.7(C-24),29.1(C-25),19.6(C-26),18.9(C-27),23.2(C-28),12.1(C-29)。以上数据与文献^[18]报道基本一致,故鉴定

化合物 8 为 β -谷甾醇。

化合物 9 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 599 [M + Na]⁺, 分子式为 C₃₅H₆₀O₆; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.33 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 5.07 (1H, m, H-1'), 4.37 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-3), 3.82 ~ 3.80 (2H, m, H-6'), 1.18 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-21), 1.03 (3H, s, H-19), 0.95 (3H, s, H-29), 0.91 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, H-26), 0.87 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-27), 0.81 (3H, s, H-18); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 38.5 (C-1), 29.5 (C-2), 78.9 (C-3), 42.2 (C-4), 140.3 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 33.8 (C-7), 31.8 (C-8), 50.2 (C-9), 37.2 (C-10), 20.9 (C-11), 39.7 (C-12), 45.8 (C-13), 56.7 (C-14), 24.2 (C-15), 28.1 (C-16), 55.9 (C-17), 11.6 (C-18), 18.7 (C-19), 36.6 (C-20), 18.5 (C-21), 36.1 (C-22), 25.9 (C-23), 49.3 (C-24), 29.1 (C-25), 19.1 (C-26), 19.5 (C-27), 22.9 (C-28), 11.6 (C-29), 101.08 (C-1'), 73.6 (C-2'), 76.5 (C-3'), 70.2 (C-4'), 76.1 (C-5'), 61.6 (C-6')。以上数据^[19]与文献报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 9 为 β -胡萝卜苷。

化合物 10 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 601 [M-H]⁻, 分子式为 C₃₇H₆₂O₆; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 5.33 (1H, d, J = 5.4 Hz, H-6), 4.37 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-1'), 3.81 ~ 3.80 (2H, m, H-6'), 1.22 (3H, s, H-31), 0.99 (3H, s, H-18), 0.89 (3H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, H-24), 0.85 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-28), 0.80 (3H, t, J = 6.9 Hz, H-30), 0.65 (3H, s, H-19); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 37.6 (C-1), 29.4 (C-2), 79.4 (C-3), 42.7 (C-4), 140.7 (C-5), 122.4 (C-6), 32.3 (C-7), 30.0 (C-8), 50.6 (C-9), 34.3 (C-10), 21.4 (C-11), 46.2 (C-12), 40.1 (C-13), 57.1 (C-14), 24.6 (C-15), 56.4 (C-16), 49.6 (C-17), 19.6 (C-18), 12.1 (C-19), 26.3 (C-20), 28.6 (C-21), 23.4 (C-22), 37.1 (C-23), 12.1 (C-24), 20.0 (C-25), 36.5 (C-26), 39.0 (C-27), 19.2 (C-28), 29.9 (C-29), 18.9 (C-30), 32.2 (C-31), 101.5 (C-1'), 73.9 (C-2'), 76.9 (C-3'), 70.6 (C-4'), 76.3 (C-5'), 62.1 (C-6')。以上数据与文献^[20]报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 10 为 anemarrhenoside B。

化合物 11 白色无定型粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 365 [M-H]⁻, 分子式为 C₂₆H₅₄; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.27 ~ 1.29 (44H, m, H-3 ~ H-24), 0.86

(6H, m, H-1, H-26); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 32.3 (C-1), 30.1 (C-2), 30.0 ~ 29.9 (C-3 ~ C-23), 29.7 (C-24), 23.1 (C-25), 14.3 (C-26)。以上数据与文献^[21]报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 11 为正二十六烷。

化合物 12 白色无定型粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 434 [M-H₂O]⁺, 406 [M-H₂O-C₂H₄]⁺, 392 [M-H₂O-C₂H₄-C₂H₄]⁺, 分子式为 C₃₁H₆₄O; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 3.56 (2H, t, J = 6.6 Hz, H-1), 1.55 (2H, m, H-2), 1.27 ~ 1.31 (56H, m, H-3 ~ H-30), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-31); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 61.8 (C-1), 32.1 (C-2), 31.5 (C-3), 29.2 ~ 28.9 (C-4 ~ C-28), 25.4 (C-29), 22.2 (C-30), 13.3 (C-31)。以上数据与文献^[22]报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 12 为正三十一烷醇。

化合物 13 白色粉末; ESI-MS: m/z 515 [M-H]⁻, 分子式为 C₂₄H₃₆O₁₂; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 7.11 (1H, d, J = 8.4 Hz, H-3), 6.92 (1H, dd, J = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, H-4), 6.91 (1H, d, J = 2.4 Hz, H-6), 5.34 (1H, t, J = 7.2 Hz, H-2'), 4.82 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-1''), 4.80 (1H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, H-1'''), 4.07 (1H, dd, J = 14.4, 7.2 Hz, H-6a'''), 3.90 (1H, dd, J = 11.8, 1.8 Hz, H-6a''), 3.75 (1H, dd, J = 11.8, 1.8 Hz, H-6b''), 3.71 (1H, dd, J = 13.2, 6.9 Hz, H-6b''), 3.39 (2H, m, H-1'), 1.76 (3H, s, H-5'), 1.73 (3H, s, H-4'); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CD₃OD) δ : 152.1 (C-1), 133.7 (C-2), 117.5 (C-3), 115.7 (C-4), 154.4 (C-5), 119.0 (C-6), 29.2 (C-1'), 123.7 (C-2'), 133.5 (C-3'), 25.9 (C-4'), 17.9 (C-5'), 103.4 (C-1''), 75.0 (C-2''), 78.2 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 77.9 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6''), 103.0 (C-1'''), 74.8 (C-2'''), 77.9 (C-3'''), 71.2 (C-4'''), 78.0 (C-5''') 和 62.4 (C-6''')。以上数据与文献^[23]报道基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 13 为 1, 5-bis- β -D-glucopyranosyloxy-2-(3', 3'-dimethylallyl)benzene。

化合物 14 淡黄色针晶(三氯甲烷); mp. 51 ~ 53°C; ESI-MS: m/z 205 [M-H]⁻, 分子式为 C₁₄H₂₂O; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.35 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, H-3), 7.12 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 2.3 Hz, H-5), 6.62 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-6), 1.47 (9H, s, H-12 ~ H-14), 1.34 (9H, s, H-8 ~ H-10); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 151.9 (C-1), 135.4 (C-2), 123.7 (C-

3), 143.1(C-4), 124.2(C-5), 116.1(C-6), 34.9(C-7), 31.8(C-8~C-10), 34.4(C-11), 29.8(C-12~C-14)。以上数据与文献^[24]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**14**为2,4-二叔丁基苯酚。

化合物15 无色针晶(甲醇);mp. 108~110 °C;ESI-MS:*m/z* 393 [M-H]⁻,分子式为C₂₈H₄₂O;¹H NMR(600 MHz, CDCl₃)δ:7.54(2H, d, *J*=8.4 Hz, H-6, H-6'), 7.36(2H, d, *J*=2.3 Hz, H-3, H-3'), 7.13(2H, dd, *J*=8.4, 2.4 Hz, H-5, H-5'), 1.33(18H, s, H-8~H-10, H-8'~H-10'), 1.28(18H, s, H-

12~H-14, H-12'~H-14');¹³C NMR(150 MHz, CDCl₃)δ:147.2(C-1, C-1'), 147.8(C-2'), 147.7(C-2), 124.6(C-3, C-3'), 138.5(C-4), 138.6(C-4'), 124.1(C-5, C-5'), 119.2(C-6), 119.2(C-6'), 35.2(C-7, C-7'), 31.6(C-8~C-10, C-8'~C-10'), 34.7(C-11, C-11'), 30.3(C-12~C-14, C-12'~C-14')。以上数据与文献^[25]报道基本一致,故鉴定化合物**15**为2,2'-oxybis(1,4-di-tert-butylbenzene)。

化合物**1~15**结构见图1。

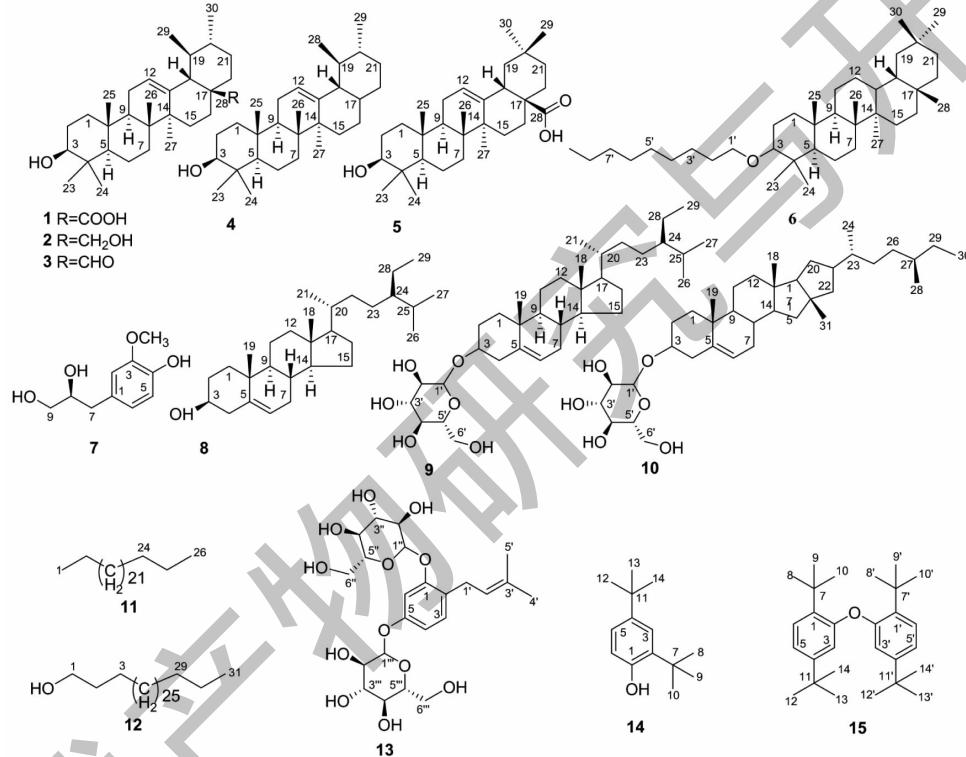


图1 化合物**1~15**的化学结构

Fig. 1 The chemical structures of compounds **1~15**

2.2 化合物的抗炎活性筛选结果

2.2.1 对细胞活力的影响

MTT法测定15个化合物对RAW 264.7细胞毒性发现,与对照组(control group, CON)相比,各单体化合物在浓度50 μmol/L时,均未发现明显的细胞毒性,故可选浓度为50 μmol/L进行抗炎活性筛选(见图2)。

2.2.2 对LPS诱导RAW 264.7细胞释放的NO影响

体外抗炎活性筛选结果表明,与CON相比,模型组(LPS)释放NO显著增加(*P*<0.01)。与模型

组相比,化合物**1**、**5**、**9**和DXMS能显著抑制LPS诱导RAW 264.7释放NO量(*P*<0.01),其半数抑制浓度IC₅₀分别为26.23±4.67、25.20±1.30、20.86±3.57和10.16±4.37 μmol/L,化合物**4**、**6**和**10**对LPS诱导的RAW 264.7细胞释放的NO具有抑制作用,其余化合物对释放NO抑制作用不明显(见图3、表1)。

3 结论

通过对五岭龙胆进行提取分离,共得到15个化合物,包括6个三萜类、1个苯丙素、3个甾醇类及5个其他类化合物,其中**7**、**14**和**15**为首次从龙胆属

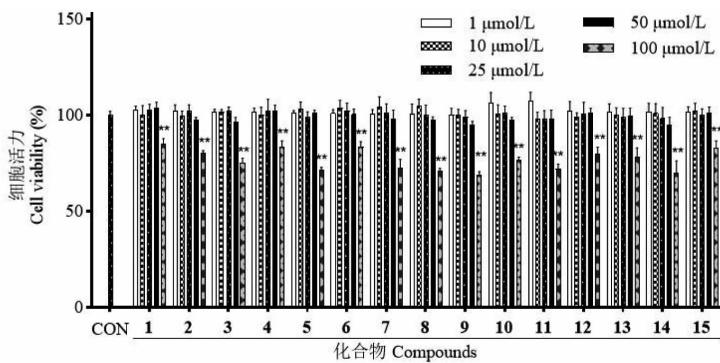


图 2 不同浓度的化合物 1~15 对 RAW 264.7 细胞活力的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different concentrations of compounds 1~15 on activity of RAW 264.7 cells

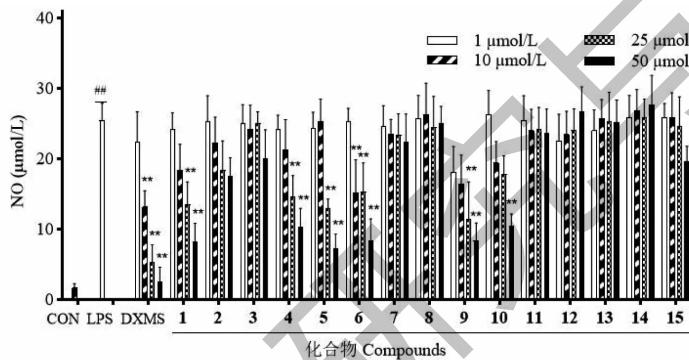
注:与对照组比较, ** $P < 0.01$ 。Note: Compared with CON, ** $P < 0.01$.

图 3 不同浓度的化合物 1~15 对 LPS 诱导 RAW 264.7 细胞释放 NO 的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of different concentrations of compounds 1~15 on NO release from RAW 264.7 cells induced by LPS

注:与对照组比较, ## $P < 0.01$; 与模型组比较, ** $P < 0.01$ 。Note: Compared with CON, ## $P < 0.01$; Compared with LPS, ** $P < 0.01$.表 1 化合物 1~15 对 LPS 诱导 RAW 264.7 细胞释放 NO 的抑制活性 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 3$)Table 1 Inhibitory effect of compounds 1~15 on NO release from RAW 264.7 cells induced by LPS ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 3$)

化合物	Compound	IC ₅₀ (μmol/L)	化合物	Compound	IC ₅₀ (μmol/L)
1		26.23 ± 4.67	9		20.86 ± 3.57
2		>50.00	10		35.36 ± 3.63
3		>50.00	11		>50.00
4		35.25 ± 0.26	12		>50.00
5		25.20 ± 1.30	13		>50.00
6		32.75 ± 4.34	14		>50.00
7		>50.00	15		>50.00
8		>50.00	DXMS		10.16 ± 4.37

植物中分离得到,其余化合物为首次从五岭龙胆中分离得到。三萜类化合物为龙胆属植物的重要组成成分,以五环三萜的齐墩果烷型和乌苏烷型最常见,具有抗炎、抗菌、免疫调节及保肝等作用^[8,26~29],为龙胆属植物的药效物质。通过抗炎活性筛选发现,

五岭龙胆中分离得到的齐墩果酸和熊果酸具有一定的抗炎活性,为五岭龙胆抗炎活性的药效物质。本论文分离的化合物主要来源于五岭龙胆乙酸乙酯萃取部位,龙胆属中环烯醚萜类和黄酮类成分主要为其苷类成分,如龙胆苦苷、獐牙菜苦苷和木犀草素等。

成分,昔类成分极性较大,故推测五岭龙胆环烯醚萜类和黄酮类成分存在于正丁醇萃取部位,后续将继续相关研究。综上,本研究丰富了五岭龙胆化学成分和药理活性研究,阐明了其发挥抗炎活性的物质基础,为其进一步的研究开发提供参考依据。

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