

巴东过路黄中三萜皂苷及其体外抗肿瘤活性研究

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摘要: 从巴东过路黄(*Lysimachia patungensis*) 95%乙醇提取物的正丁醇萃取部位中, 分离到 2 个齐墩果烷型三萜皂苷, 经光谱鉴定, 分别为 ardicrenin (1) 和 ardisiacrispin A (2)。体外抗肿瘤实验显示 ardicrenin (1) 对人脑胶质瘤(SWO-38)、口腔上皮癌(KB)、人乳腺癌(MCF-7)和人宫颈癌(Hela)细胞的半数毒性浓度(TC₅₀)分别为 3.16、3.16、2.97、2.42 μmol/L, Ardisiacrispin A (2) 对上述细胞的 TC₅₀ 分别为 3.96、3.01、1.98、2.73 μmol/L。

关键词: 巴东过路黄; 三萜皂苷; 抗肿瘤活性

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Triterpenoid Saponins from *Lysimachia patungensis* and Their Anti-tumor Activities *in vitro*

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Abstract: Two triterpenoid saponins, characterized by the oleanane-derived sapogenol, were isolated from the whole plant of *Lysimachia patungensis* Hand.-Mazz., and their structures were established as ardicrenin (1) and ardisiacrispin A (2) by spectral data. The TC₅₀s of ardicrenin (1) against cell lines of SWO-38, KB, MCF-7 and Hela *in vitro* were 3.16, 3.16, 2.97, 2.42 μmol/L, respectively, and those of ardisiacrispin A (2) against the mentioned cell lines were 3.96, 3.01, 1.98, 2.73 μmol/L, respectively.

Key words: *Lysimachia patungensis*; Triterpenoid saponin; Anti-tumor activity

巴东过路黄(*Lysimachia patungensis* Hand.-Mazz.) 隶属于报春花科(Primulaceae)珍珠菜属(*Lysimachia* L.)。作为民间用药, 巴东过路黄被认为与过路黄(*Lysimachia christinae* Hance)具有基本相同的功效^[1]。珍珠菜属植物中除含有大量的黄酮类化合物外^[2-4], 部分植物中还发现有三萜皂苷存在^[5-12]。为研究巴东过路黄中的三萜皂苷, 本文对巴东过路黄 95%乙醇提取物的正丁醇萃取部位进行了硅胶柱色谱分离, 从中分离并鉴定了 2 个三萜皂苷, 并测定了其在体外抗人脑胶质瘤(SWO-38)、口腔上皮癌(KB)、人乳腺癌(MCF-7)和人宫颈癌(Hela)

细胞的活性。

1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器

核磁共振谱用 Bruker AVANCE-500 和 DRX-400 (瑞士 Bruker 公司产) 测定 (TMS 为内标); 高分辨率质谱、电喷雾质谱分别用 Bio TOF IIIQ (瑞士 Bruker 公司产) 和 MDS SCIEX API 2000 LC/MS/MS (美国 Applied Biosystems 公司生产) 测定; 熔点测定用 SGW X-4 显微熔点仪 (上海精密科学仪器有限公司物理光学仪器厂生产)。

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1.2 植物材料

巴东过路黄(*Lysimachia patungensis*)于 2005 年 7 月采自广东省韶关市乳阳林场,标本由中国科学院华南植物园郝刚研究员鉴定。

1.3 提取分离

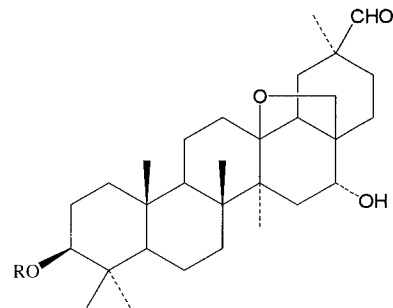
将阴干的巴东过路黄 1.0 kg 粉碎,加 95%乙醇在室温下提取 3 次,每次 12 h,合并提取液,将其减压浓缩后加水成悬浮液,依次用石油醚、乙酸乙酯和正丁醇萃取,正丁醇萃取液经减压浓缩后,称重为 21.0 g。对正丁醇提取物进行硅胶柱色谱分离,以氯仿-甲醇系统进行梯度洗脱。根据薄层色谱检测结果,将含有相同斑点的流份合并,共获得 2 个部分,通过反复硅胶柱色谱,从第一部分[氯仿:甲醇(85:15)]得化合物 1 (1.2 g),第二部分[氯仿:甲醇(80:20)]得到化合物 2 (46.5 mg)。

1.4 结构鉴定

化合物 1 无色晶体,熔点 239–240°C(甲醇)。正离子 HRESI-MS m/z : 1097.5480 ($C_{53}H_{86}O_{22}Na$ 的计算值为 1097.5503)。正离子 ESI-MS m/z : 1097.6 $[M+Na]^+$, 951.5 $[M+Na-rha]^+$ 和 789.4 $[M+Na-rha-glu]^+$; 负离子 ESI-MS m/z : 1072.8 $[M-H]^+$, 927.0 $[M-H-rha]^+$, 910.3 $[M-H-glucose]^+$ 和 764.8 $[M-H-rha-glu]^+$ 。 1H -NMR (500 MHz, C_5D_5N): δ 0.81 (3H, s, H-25), 1.00 (3H, s, H-24), 1.01 (3H, s, H-29), 1.15 (3H, s, H-23), 1.27 (3H, s, H-26), 1.53 (3H, s, H-27), 1.81 (3H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, Rha-6'''), 4.95 (1H, bs, Ara-1'), 5.25 (1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, Glc 内侧-1'''), 5.38 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Glc 末端-1''), 6.42 (1H, bs, Rha-1'''), 9.63 (1H, s, H-30); ^{13}C -NMR (500 MHz, C_5D_5N): δ 39.2 (C-1), 26.5 (C-2), 89.2 (C-3), 39.6 (C-4), 55.7 (C-5), 17.9 (C-6), 34.4 (C-7), 42.6 (C-8), 50.4 (C-9), 36.9 (C-10), 19.2 (C-11), 33.4 (C-12), 86.4 (C-13), 44.6 (C-14), 36.8 (C-15), 77.4 (C-16), 44.1 (C-17), 53.3 (C-18), 32.7 (C-19), 48.3 (C-20), 30.5 (C-21), 32.4 (C-22), 28.1 (C-23), 16.5 (C-24), 16.4 (C-25), 18.6 (C-26), 19.8 (C-27), 77.7 (C-28), 24.1 (C-29), 207.6 (C-30), 104.1 (Ara-1'), 80.7 (C-2'), 71.9 (C-3'), 78.4 (C-4'), 63.6 (C-5'), 105.1 (Glc 内侧-1''), 74.7 (C-2''), 79.2 (C-3''), 78.0 (C-4''), 77.7 (C-5''), 62.6 (C-6''), 101.3 (Rha-1'''), 72.4 (C-2'''), 72.7 (C-3'''), 74.7 (C-4'''), 69.5 (C-5'''), 18.6 (C-6'''), 102.8 (Glc 末端-1'''), 76.9 (C-2'''),

78.0 (C-3'''), 71.8 (C-4'''), 78.0 (C-5'''), 62.7 (C-6''')。光谱数据与文献[13–14]报道的 ardicrenin 一致。

化合物 2 无色晶体,熔点 238–239°C(甲醇)。正离子 ESI-MS m/z : 1097.6 $[M+K]^+$, 1083.6 $[M+Na]^+$, 951.5 $[M+Na-xyl]^+$ 和 789.4 $[M+Na-xyl-glu]^+$, 负离子 ESI-MS m/z : 1058.6 $[M-H]^+$, 926.5 $[M-H-xyl]^+$, 896.5 $[M-H-glu]^+$ 和 764.4 $[M-H-xyl-glu]^+$ 。 1H -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 0.72 (3H, s, H-24), 0.79 (3H, s, H-25), 0.90 (3H, s, H-29), 0.94 (3H, s, H-23), 1.05 (3H, s, H-26), 1.16 (3H, s, H-27), 4.38 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, Glc 内侧-1''), 4.40 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Glc 末端-1'''), 4.44 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Ara-1'), 5.00 (1H, dd, $J = 7.6$ Hz, Xyl-1'''), 9.38 (1H, s, H-30); ^{13}C -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ 38.5 (C-1), 25.7 (C-2), 88.1 (C-3), 38.8 (C-4), 54.8 (C-5), 17.8 (C-6), 33.5 (C-7), 43.6 (C-8), 49.4 (C-9), 36.1 (C-10), 18.2 (C-11), 31.8 (C-12), 85.4 (C-13), 41.6 (C-14), 35.6 (C-15), 77.5 (C-16), 42.9 (C-17), 52.3 (C-18), 32.4 (C-19), 47.4 (C-20), 29.5 (C-21), 31.3 (C-22), 27.4 (C-23), 15.9 (C-24), 15.9 (C-25), 17.9 (C-26), 19.0 (C-27), 76.6 (C-28), 23.7 (C-29), 207.7 (C-30), 102.5 (Ara-1'), 78.2 (C-2'), 72.4 (C-3'), 74.4 (C-4'), 65.8 (C-5'), 103.1 (Glc 内侧-1''), 83.8 (C-2''), 76.7 (C-3''), 69.6 (C-4''), 76.6 (C-5''), 61.1 (C-6''), 103.2 (Glc 末端-1'''), 76.6 (C-2'''), 77.5 (C-3'''), 70.3 (C-4'''), 76.3 (C-5'''), 60.7 (C-6'''), 105.8 (Xyl-1'''), 74.3 (C-2'''), 76.4 (C-3'''), 69.2 (C-4'''), 65.8 (C-5''')。光谱数据比文献[15]报道的 ardisiacrispin A 向高场漂移约 1.7 ppm, 为测试溶剂不同所引起。



1 R=Rha-(1→4)-Glc-(1→4)-[Glc-(1→2)]-Ara-
2 R=Xyl-(1→2)-Glc-(1→4)-[Glc-(1→2)]-Ara-

图 1 化合物 1 和 2 的结构

Fig. 1 The structures of compounds 1 and 2

1.5 体外抗肿瘤实验

实验方法参照文献[16]进行。

2 结果和讨论

应用柱层析法对巴东过路黄乙醇提取物正丁醇萃取部位进行分离,从中分离到化合物**1**和**2**,除对化合物**1**和**2**进行了¹D-NMR测定外,还分别对其进行了HMBC测定,通过对光谱数据的分析和与文献报道相对比,证明2个化合物分别为ardicrenin(**1**)和ardisiacrispin A(**2**)。其中化合物**1**为首次从珍珠菜属植物中发现。通过对SWO-38、KB、MCF-7和Hela细胞的体外抗肿瘤实验,发现ardicrenin(**1**)对上述4种肿瘤细胞的半数毒性浓度(TC₅₀)分别为3.16、3.16、2.97、2.42 μmol/L;ardisiacrispin A(**2**)对上述4种肿瘤细胞的TC₅₀分别为3.96、3.01、1.98、2.73 μmol/L,2个化合物均表现出明显的抗肿瘤作用。化合物**1**和**2**(图1)具有相同的苷元即仙客拉敏A(cyclamiretin A),虽然其糖链结构不同,但均具有较好的体外抗肿瘤活性,说明仙客拉敏A是抗肿瘤的重要活性基团,然而不同糖基(或糖链)对含有仙客拉敏A结构的皂苷抗肿瘤的构效关系有待进一步深入探讨。

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