

· 综述 ·

向日葵属植物倍半萜类化学成分及其生物活性研究概况

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摘 要: 具有多种生物活性, 结构多样的倍半萜类化合物在菊科向日葵属植物中广泛存在, 现对向日葵属植物的倍半萜类化学成分及其生物活性研究概况进行了系统综述, 发现其中的倍半萜内酯类化学成分占绝大多数, 且主要是吉马内酯类结构类型, 桉叶内酯类和愈创木内酯类次之, 生物活性显示它们具有抗肿瘤、抑菌、异株克生和杀虫等多种作用。倍半萜类化合物的骨架为较特殊的环己醚或苯并环庚醚类, 它们的生物活性主要体现在异株克生和杀虫作用。

关键词: 菊科; 向日葵属; 倍半萜

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**Survey in studies on chemical constituents of sesquiterpene and
their physiological activities in plants of Helianthus L.**

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Key words: Compositae; *Helianthus* L.; sesquiterpenes

菊科向日葵属(*Helianthus* L.) 植物在全世界分布约有 100 种, 14 亚种, 1 变种, 主要分布在北美一带。国外对该属植物化学成分及生物活性的研究早有报道。该属植物主要含有倍半萜内酯类、二萜类、甾体类、黄酮苷元类、香豆素类等。其药理作用主要为抗肿瘤、抗炎、抗衰老、抗心绞痛、降压等^[1]。富含倍半萜类化合物是该属植物的一大特点, 也是该属植物呈现很多较强生物活性的根本原因所在。本文对该属植物的倍半萜类化合物及其生物活性作一综述, 以促进我国学者对向日葵属植物进行广泛深入的研究, 充分利用和开发

我国丰富的自然资源。

1 化学成分

到目前为止, 从该属中已发现的倍半萜类化合物有 83 个, 其中倍半萜内酯类化合物 68 个, 骨架类型多样, 主要有吉马内酯类、桉叶内酯类、愈创木酯类等, 其中吉马内酯类占绝大多数, 大多数为 12, 6 内酯类构型, 少数为 12, 8 内酯类构型, 其中 1, 10 位多数呈双键或环氧结构。各化合物的名称、分子式、熔点、来源和参考文献见表 1, 倍半萜骨架类型见图 1。

表 1 向日葵属植物中的倍半萜类化合物

Table 1 Sesquiterpenes in plants of *Helianthus* L.

编号	化合物名称	骨架类型	取代基	分子式	熔点/	来源	文献
1	desacetylupaserrin	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = sar	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	134~ 135	A、B	2
2	mollisorin-A	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (E)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₅	oil	B	3
3	mollisorin-B	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2 R, 3 R'-epoxyang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	165~ 166	A、B	3
4	8β-14-dihydroxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₅ = R ₁₁ = H, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₁₀ = CH ₂ OH	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₄	154~ 155	C	4
5	2-hydroxy-8-(Z)-angeloxycostunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₅	gum	A	5
6	2α-hydroxy-8β-epoxyangeloxycostunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2 S, 3S'-epoxyang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	oil	A	5

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续表 1

编号	化合物名称	骨架类型	取代基	分子式	熔点/	来源	文献
7	2-hydroxy-8-(2'-hydroxyethyl)acryloyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (2'-OH-Et)Ac	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	gum	A	5
8	argophyllin-A	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₅ = R ₇ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₈ = H, R ₆ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₇	190~ 192	D	6
9	argophyllin-B	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₅ = R ₇ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₈ = H, R ₆ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₈	63~ 69	D	6
10	eupolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₅ = R ₁₁ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₃	185~ 188	D	6
11	3β-hydroxy-8β-sarracinyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = sar	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	80~ 81	E	7
12	2α-hydroxy-8β-isovaleroyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ival	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₅	oil	F	8
13	argophyllon-B	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₄ = R ₅ = oxo, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₇ = R ₈ = H, R ₆ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	171~ 179	F	9
14	8β-14-dihydroxy-costunolide-14-isobutyrate	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₁₀ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = isobutyryl	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ O ₅	oil	G	10
15	8-hydroxy-14-oxo-1(10), 4, 11(13)gemacratrien-12, 6-olide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₅ = R ₁₁ = H, R ₁₀ = CHO	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ O ₄	oil	E	10
16	8-angeloyloxy-14-oxo-1(10), 4, 11, (13)germacratrien-12, 6-olide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₁₀ = CHO, R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₅	oil	E	10
17	argophyllin-C	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₅ = R ₇ = R ₈ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₆	84~ 86	D	11
18	2α-hydroxy-8β-3'-hydroxy-2', 5'-epoxy-angeloyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 3'-OH-2', 5'-epoxyang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	gum	H	12
19	2α-hydroxy-8β-2', 3', 5'-trihydroxyangeloyloxy	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2', 3', 5'-OH-ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₈	166~ 168	H	12
20	2α-, 14-dihydroxy-8β-angeloyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₁₀ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = (Z)ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	gum	H	12
21	2α-, 14-dihydroxy-8β-epoxyangeloyloxy-costunolide	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = OH, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = CH ₃ , R ₁₀ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = epoxyang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	gum	H	12
22	eupaserrin	图 1- I	R ₁ = R ₉ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₃ = oAc, R ₂ = R ₄ = R ₅ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = sar	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₇	154~ 155	A、B	3
23	niveusin-A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = H, R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₈	127~ 128	G	13
24	niveusin-B	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₂ = R ₃ = H, R ₄ = OH, R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	oil	G	13
25	niveusin-C	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₂ = R ₃ = H, R ₄ = OH, R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	88~ 89	G	13
26	atripliciolide-(2-methylbutyrate)	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₂ = oxo, R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2-methylbutyl	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₆	oil	I	14
27	budlein A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₂ = oxo, R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₇	154~ 155	J	15
28	3-dehydroxyniveusin-C	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₄ = H, R ₁ = OH, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	152~ 154	E	16
29	4-, 15-dien-isoatripliciolide-tiglate	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₂ = oxo, R ₃ = R ₄ = dehydro, R ₈ = H, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₆ = R ₇ = methylene, R ₁₁ = tigl	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₆	150~ 151	K	17
30	tirobundin	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₄ = OH, R ₁ = R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₆ = R ₈ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = Bu	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ O ₆	142~ 143	G	18
31	tagitinin A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₆ = R ₈ = H, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = Bu	C ₁₉ H ₂₈ O ₇	168~ 170	G	18
32	orizabin	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = H, R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = Bu	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ O ₇	oil	E	16
33	17, 18-dihydrobudlein	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁ = R ₂ = oxo, R ₃ = R ₄ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2', 3'-dihydroang	C ₁₉ H ₂₄ O ₇	oil	C、L	4 19
34	3-methoxy-1, 2-anhydridoniveusin-A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = H, R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₄ = OCH ₃ , R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ O ₇	oil	M	20
35	4, 5-dihydrodioniveusin-A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₆ = R ₈ = H, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₈	oil	M	21
36	1, 2-anhydridoniveusin-A	图 1- I	R ₅ = R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ = H, R ₄ = OH, R ₂ = R ₃ = R ₆ = R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	oil	M	21

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	骨架类型	取代基	分子式	熔点/	来源	文献
37	ciliarin	图 1-I	R ₅ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ =R ₄ = OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₄ = OH, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = sarac	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₈	oil	G, N, R	13
38	5-hydroxy-4, 15-en-isoa-trip-l-icolid-dihydroangelate	图 1-I	R ₅ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ =R ₂ = oxo, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₃ =R ₄ = dehydro, R ₆ =R ₇ = methylene, R ₈ = OH, R ₁₁ = dihydroang	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₇	glass	N	4
39	15-hydroxy-3-dehydrodesoxytifruticin	图 1-I	R ₁ =H, R ₄ =R ₅ = oxo, R ₉ = OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₇	oil	M	22 21
40	deoxytifruticin	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =R ₉ = OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	gum	E	16
41	3-acetyl-deoxytifruticin	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =OAc, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₉ = OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ O ₇	gum	E	16
42	tifruticin	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₄ =H, R ₂ =R ₃ = epoxy, R ₅ =R ₉ = OH, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₇	141	E	16
43	1, 3, 10-trihydroxy-8-angeloyloxy-11 (13)-gemacren-12, 6-olide	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₂ =R ₅ =R ₉ = OH, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₇	158~ 159	E	16
44	3, 10-dihydroxy-8-angeloyloxy-11 (13)-gemacren-12, 6-olide	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =R ₉ = OH, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	155~ 156	E	16
45	3-ethoxy-nieusin B	图 1-I	R ₅ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =H, R ₄ = oEt, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ = CH ₂ OH, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₂ H ₃₀ O ₇	oil	M	23 22
46	2, 3-dihydroniveusin C	图 1-I	R ₅ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₁ =R ₄ = OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = 2-Me-Bu	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₇	oil	M	20
47	lep tocarp in A	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₅ = OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	227~ 229	M, N	13 23
48	4, 15-anhydrohelivypolide	图 1-I	R ₈ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₄ =H, R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₆ =R ₇ = methylene, R ₃ =R ₅ = dehydro, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₇	oil	O	24
49	helivypolide E	图 1-I	R ₂ =R ₃ = epoxy, R ₁ =H, R ₄ =R ₅ = oxo, R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₉ OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₇	oil	M	20
50	4, 5-dihydro tagitinin C	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₆ =H, R ₂ =R ₃ = dehydro, R ₉ = OH, R ₄ =R ₅ = oxo, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₁₁ = Bu	C ₁₉ H ₂₆ O ₆	oil	G	18
51	helivypolide D	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₅ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₂ =H, R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₄ = OH, R ₁₁ = ang	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₆	oil	M	20
52	2, 3-dihydrolep tocarp in A	图 1-I	R ₁ =R ₉ = epoxy, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =R ₇ =R ₁₀ = CH ₃ , R ₆ =R ₈ = dehydro, R ₁₁ = 2-Me-Bu	C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₆		Q	25
53	3-acetylchamissonin	图 1-II	R ₁ =OAc, R ₂ =R ₃ = dehydro, R ₄ = methylene	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ O ₅	oil	D	11
54	1, (10), 4, 5-gemacradrien-12, 8-olide	图 1-II	R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ = dehydro, R ₄ = CH ₃	C ₁₅ H ₂₂ O ₄	gum	A	5
55	simiolide	图 1-II	R ₁ =H, R ₂ =R ₃ = epoxy, R ₄ = methylene	C ₁₅ H ₂₀ O ₃	oil	D	11
56	8β-angeloyloxy cum branolide	图 1-III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₈ = ang, R ₁₁ = OH, R ₁₂ = CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₅	160~ 161	E	7
57	8β(2'S, 3'S-epoxyangeloyloxy) cum branolide	图 1-III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₈ =2'S, 3'S-epoxyang, R ₁₁ = OH, R ₁₂ = CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	oil	E	7
58	8α(2'R, 3'R-epoxyangeloyloxy) cum branolide	图 1-III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₈ =2'R, 3'R-epoxyang, R ₁₁ = OH, R ₁₂ = CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	oil	E	7
59	8α(2'α'-hydroxyethyl) acryloxyloxy cum branolide	图 1-III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₈ =(2'-OH-Et)Ac, R ₁₁ = OH, R ₁₂ = CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	129~ 130	E	7
60	8β-sarracinoyloxy cum branolide	图 1-III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₈ = sar, R ₁₁ = OH, R ₁₂ = CH ₃	C ₂₀ H ₂₆ O ₆	129~ 130	E	7
61	2-oxo-3, 7(11)-guaiaidrien-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₃ =H, R ₁ = oxo, R ₈ = epoxyang, R ₁₁ = CH ₃ , R ₁₂ = OH	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₇	oil	P	26
62	8-epoxyangyloxy-2-oxo-1(10), 3, 11(13)-guaiatrien-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	R ₁ = oxo, R ₅ =R ₆ = methylene, R ₁₁ = CH ₃ , R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =H, R ₈ = epoxyang, R ₁₂ =R ₁₃ = dehydro	C ₂₀ H ₂₂ O ₆	176~ 177	P	27
63	8-(2', 3')-dihydroxy-2-methylbutyloxy-2-oxo-1(10), 3, 11(13)-guaiatrien-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	R ₁ = oxo, R ₅ =R ₆ = methylene, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =H, R ₈ = 2, 3-dihydroxyang, R ₁₁ = CH ₃ , R ₁₂ =R ₁₃ = dehydro	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₇		P	26
64	2-oxo-1(10), 3, 7(11)-guaiatrien-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	R ₁ = oxo, R ₅ =R ₆ = methylene, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₈ =H, R ₅ =R ₁₁ = CH ₃ , R ₆ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₂ =R ₁₃ = dehydro	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₃		P	26
65	2-hydroxy-2-oxo-1(10), 3, 7(11)-guaiatrien-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	R ₁ = oxo, R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₈ =H, R ₂ = OH, R ₅ =R ₁₁ = CH ₃ , R ₆ =R ₇ =R ₉ =R ₁₀ =R ₁₂ = dehydro	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₄		P	26

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	骨架类型	取代基	分子式	熔点/	来源	文献
66	2-oxo-1 (10), 3, 5, 7 (11), 8-guaiapentaen-12, 6-olide	图 1-III	$R_1 = \text{oxo}, R_2 = \text{OH}, R_8 = \text{H}, R_5 = R_{11} = \text{CH}_3, R_3 = R_4 = R_6 = R_7 = R_9 = R_{10} = R_{12} = R_{13} = \text{dehydro}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$		P	26
67	1, 2-dihydroxy-3, 11 (13)-eudesmadien-12, 8-olide	图 1-IV	$R_1 = R_2 = \text{OH}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$	222~ 224	C	4
68	1-acetoxy-2-hydroxy-3, 11 (13)-eudesmadien-12, 8-olide	图 1-IV	$R_1 = \text{oAc}, R_2 = \text{OH}$	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$	gum	C	4
69	1-dihydroxy-2-one-3, 11 (13)-eudesmadien-12, 8-olide	图 1-IV	$R_1 = \text{OH}, R_2 = \text{oxo}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{28}\text{O}_4$	175~ 176	C	4
70	heliannuol C	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_2 = \text{CH}_3, R_3 = \text{OH}, R_4 = R_5 = \text{H}, R_6 = \text{ethenyl}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	28
71	heliannuol D	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = \text{H}, R_6 = \text{CH}_3, R_2 = 2\text{-hydroxy-isopropyl}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$	59~ 61	M	28
72	heliannuol F	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_3 = R_5 = \text{H}, R_6 = \text{CH}_3, R_2 = 2\text{-hydroxy-isopropyl}, R_4 = \text{oxo}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$	oil	M	28
73	heliannuol I	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_3 = \text{H}, R_2 = \text{hydroxy-isopropyl}, R_4 = R_5 = \text{epoxy}, R_6 = \alpha\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$	oil	M	29
74	heliannuol J	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_3 = \text{H}, R_2 = 2\text{-hydroxy-isopropyl}, R_4 = R_5 = \text{epoxy}, R_6 = \beta\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4$	oil	M	29
75	heliannuol B	图 1-V	$R_1 = R_5 = \text{H}, R_2 = \text{isopropyl}, R_3 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}, R_6 = \text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	28
76	heliannuol A	图 1-VI	$R_1 = R_2 = R_4 = \text{H}, R_3 = \text{OH}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$	80~ 81	M	29
77	heliannuol K	图 1-VI	$R_1 = R_2 = \text{H}, R_3 = R_4 = \text{oxo}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	29
78	heliannuol I	图 1-VI	$R_1 = R_3 = \text{OH}, R_2 = R_4 = \text{H}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_4$	oil	M	30
79	heliannuol G	图 1-VI	$R_1 = \text{OH}, R_3 = \text{H}, R_2 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	29
80	heliannuol H	图 1-VI	$R_1 = \text{OH}, R_3 = \text{H}, R_2 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	29
81	glandulone A	图 1-II	$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}, R_5 = \text{oxo}, R_6 = \alpha\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	27
82	glandulone B	图 1-II	$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}, R_5 = \text{oxo}, R_6 = \beta\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	27
83	glandulone C	图 1-II	$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_4 = \text{dehydro}, R_5 = \alpha\text{OH}, R_6 = \alpha\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$	oil	M	27

A-小向日葵 *Helianthus pumilus* L. B-灰向日葵 *H. mollis* Lam. C-尖向日葵 *H. grosseserratus* Martens D-杂交向日葵 *H. argophyllus* L. E-大向日葵 *H. maximiliani* Schrader F-长向日葵 *H. gracilentus* A. Gray G-粉向日葵 *H. niveus* subsp. *Canescens* (A. Gray) Heiser H-林地向日葵 *H. divaricatus* L. I-多叶向日葵 *H. lehmannii* Hieron J-沼泽向日葵 *H. angustifolius* L. K-香向日葵 *H. schweinitzii* T. & G. Schweinitz's L-菊芋 *H. debilis* subsp. O-草原向日葵 *H. petiolaris* Nutt. P-白叶向日葵 *H. glaucophyllus* L. Q-易变向日葵

H. heterophyllus Nutt. R-有声向日葵 *H. ciliaris* DC.; ang=  sar=  ival=  iBu= 

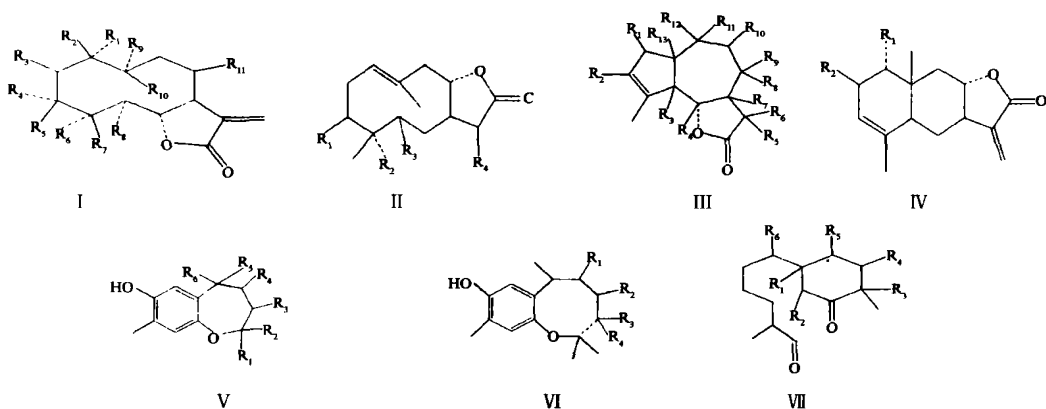


图 1 倍半萜骨架类型

Fig 1 Skeleton types of sesquiterpenes

2 生物活性

2.1 细胞毒活性: 早在 1960 年, Herz 等^[5]报道从矮向日葵分离得到的倍半萜内酯化合物 desacetylupaserrin, 具有抗

白血病作用。Spring 等从向日葵茎叶中分到的化合物 annuithrin 有细胞毒活性, 在艾氏腹水癌细胞的 DNA 和 RNA 合成的体内实验中, annuithrin 引起 DAN 和 RNA 合成显著减

少,在 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 的质量浓度下,对 DNA 和 RNA 合成的抑制率分别为 50% 和 75%。

2.2 抗菌作用: Spring 等^[22]报道倍半萜内酯化合物 niveusin B、3-ethoxyniveusin B 和 15-hydroxy-3-dehydrodesoxytfruticin 对微生物都有很强的抑菌活性,它们对微生物 *Bacillus brevis*、*Proteus vulgaris*、*Erernothecium ashbyi* 的最低抑菌浓度(MIC)分别为 35、87、98 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 40、85、65 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 15、50、95 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。从 *H. debilis* 得到的化合物 17、18-dihydrobudlein A 对 *Bacillus brevis* 具有极强的抑菌活性, MIC 为 16 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。Annuthrin 对短茎杆菌、寻常型 *protsus* 和阿舒假囊酵母菌的 MIC 分别为 45、90 和 90 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。

2.3 异株克生作用: Watanabe 等^[11]报道倍半萜内酯 argophyllins A、B 和 heliangine 具有抑制植物生长的活性, argophyllins A、B 能使 IAA 诱导的植物 *Azuki* 下胚轴生长减少 40%。在 *Avena* 牙鞘试验中,浓度为 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的 15-hydroxy-3-dehydrodesoxytfruticin、3-ethoxy-niveusin B 和 niveusin B 使牙鞘的生长分别降低 80%、57%、61%。倍半萜内酯化合物 17、18-dihydrobudlein A 在浓度为 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的情况下,即可抑制由生长素诱导的植物生长。

Macias 等^[20]报道浓度 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的 helivypolide D 对 *Lactuca sativa* L. cv 发芽的抑制率为 46%; 还进一步用不同浓度的 helivypolide E 对 *Lactuca sativa* L. cv 根的抑制做了详细报道: 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 抑制率为 41%, 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 抑制率为 22%, 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 抑制率为 33%, 10 nmol/L 抑制率为 40%, 抑制率为 26%; 并指出这是由于 helivypolide E 具有可变的空腔构型所致, 它的官能团主要是 α -亚甲基- β -丁内酯。Annubnone D 在浓度为 1×10^{-3} ~ 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 增长率 67%, 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 增长率 62%, 0.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 增长率 52%, 10 nmol/L 增长率 41%, 1 nmol/L 增长率 34%。

Macias 等进一步研究了 heliannuol A、heliannuol D 和 leptocarpin 的自然毒性,发现浓度为 1 mmol/L 的 heliannuol A、heliannuol D 和 leptocarpin 对麦芽鞘的抑制率分别为 33%、23% 和 18%。Luque 等报道倍半萜内酯类化合物可以促进弯管列当 *Orobanchae cumana* Wallr. 发芽生长,其活性根据其骨架类型分类,活性强弱顺序为 guaianolides > gemacranolides > melampolides > eudesmanolides

2.4 杀虫作用: Herz 等^[16]报道,给蛾子饲喂 1% ciliaric acid 或 angelylgrandifloric acid,蛾子的死亡率显著增加。Watanabe 等报道,大多数野生向日葵属植物都具有杀虫作用, 1×10^{-5} 的内酯类化合物 eupatolide 对蚜虫 *Spodoptera litura* 的致死率是 60%, 并指出 eupatolide 是很多向日葵属植物具有抵御虫害的原因所在。

3 展望

向日葵属植物来源广泛,资源丰富。向日葵属植物的化学成分类型较多,有倍半萜内酯类、二萜类、倍半萜类、单萜类、黄酮类、香豆素类和甾醇类等,以倍半萜内酯类和二萜类居多,它们多变的结构类型和空间构型使该属呈现广泛的生物活性。药理作用表明,该属植物具有良好的细胞毒、抗菌、

异株克生和杀虫作用。特别在 20 世纪 90 年代以来,在绿色食品、环保和可持续发展的时代召唤下,越来越多的科研工作者投身于向日葵属异株克生现象的研究,相继从该属中发现了具有较强异株克生和杀虫作用的化合物。向日葵为该属的代表性植物,它作为栽培植物,在我国广为种植,价廉易得。然而,我国学者对其及该属其他植物的研究几乎是空白,对向日葵的利用也仅限于果实的食用价值,还有很多有待研究的空间,因此有必要对向日葵和该属植物进行深入广泛研究,探讨其化学成分与药理活性之间的关系。将该属植物的自然毒——异株克生和杀虫作用应用到实际中去,开发新型无毒的锄草和杀虫剂,充分利用我国丰富的自然资源,变废为宝,这不但有利于人类的健康事业,而且有利于保护人类的生存环境,具有重大的经济效益和社会效益。

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肉苁蓉组织培养研究进展及应用前景

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摘 要: 肉苁蓉由于采挖过度而濒临灭绝, 组织培养是合理利用肉苁蓉, 防止其资源枯竭的有效方法。组织培养研究较多的是荒漠肉苁蓉和盐生肉苁蓉, 分别对这两种肉苁蓉愈伤组织的诱导、培养基的优化和药用成分的诱导条件等方面的研究进行综述, 介绍了应用组织培养生产肉苁蓉药用成分的经济价值和生态效益, 以及利用组织培养进行肉苁蓉快速繁殖的实践意义, 浅析了肉苁蓉大规模细胞培养的产业化前景。

关键词: 肉苁蓉; 组织培养; 荒漠肉苁蓉; 盐生肉苁蓉; 苯乙醇苷类化合物

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Research progress and application prospect on tissue culture of *Herba Cistanche*

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Key words: *Herba Cistanche*; tissue culture; *Cistanche deserticola* Y. C. Ma; *Cistanche salsa* (C. A. Mey.) Benth. et Hook. f.; phenylethanoid glycosides

肉苁蓉为列当科多年生寄生草本植物, 全球分布大约有 22 种^[1], 我国共有 4 种和 1 变种^[2], 分别为荒漠肉苁蓉 *Cistanche deserticola* Y. C. Ma, 盐生肉苁蓉 *C. salsa* (C. A. Mey.) Benth. et Hook. f., 管花肉苁蓉 *C. tubulosa* (Schenk) R. Wight, 沙苁蓉 *C. sinensis* G. Beck 和白花盐苁蓉 *C. salsa* (C. A. Mey.) Benth. et Hook. f. var. *albiflora* P. F. Tu et Z. L. Lou. 肉苁蓉是中药复方中用量最大的中药材之一, 特别是荒漠肉苁蓉、盐生肉苁蓉和管花肉苁蓉被大量应用, 并且大量出口日本、韩国及东南亚地区。近年来由于狂采滥挖, 肉苁蓉野生资源遭到严重破坏。目前, 虽然肉苁蓉人工种植已取得重要进展, 但受各种条件的限制, 仍不能满足市场需求。应用组织培养的方法, 可以在不受寄主和

季节气候等条件影响的情况下大量生产肉苁蓉细胞, 是解决市场需求和保护野生资源的有效途径, 具有很高的经济价值和生态效益。近年来研究人员在肉苁蓉愈伤组织的诱导、愈伤组织最佳培养条件的探索和提高愈伤组织中药用成分等方面进行了不少工作, 本文对相关的研究进行概述, 并指出肉苁蓉大规模产业化的应用前景。

1 肉苁蓉组织培养的研究进展

肉苁蓉组织培养的主要目的是产业化生产肉苁蓉细胞及其药用成分, 或者通过愈伤组织诱导植株再生为高产栽培提供种质资源。通过大规模细胞培养生产愈伤组织, 从中提取药用成分, 需要摸索诱导愈伤组织的培养条件、适宜愈伤组织快速生长的培养条件和提高药用成分量的培养条件, 以

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