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香加皮的抗肿瘤活性成分研究(I)

陈书红1,2,杨峻山1*,任风芝2,刘刚叁2,张 静3,单保恩3,李 宁2

(1. 中国医学科学院 中国协和医科大学药用植物研究所,北京 100094; 2. 华北制药集团新药研究开发中心 天然药物室,河北 石家庄 050015; 3. 河北医科大学第四医院 科研中心,河北 石家庄 050011)

香加皮为萝藦科植物杠柳 Periploca sepium Bunge 的干燥根皮,主要分布于我国北部,有祛风湿、强筋骨的功效,日本对其抗肿瘤 S_{180} 作用进行过一些研究,显示其有一定的抗肿瘤 S_{180} 效果,本实验对其化学成分及体外抗肿瘤活性进行了深入研究,从根皮中分离鉴定了 4 个化合物,分别鉴定为 α -香树脂醇乙酸酯(α -amyrinactetete, I)、羽扇豆醇乙酸酯(lupeal acetate, I)、东莨菪内酯(scopoletin, I)、杠柳苷元(periplogenin, I)、,其中化合物 I为首次从本植物中分出。药理实验表明化合物 I7 对细胞株 MCF-7 有很强的抑制作用。

1 仪器与材料

INVOA 500 型核磁共振波谱仪(Volian);ZMD Micromass 型质谱仪(Micromass 公司);柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂);薄层色谱用硅胶板及色谱纯甲醇(Merk 公司);显色剂为 15%硫酸-乙醇溶液。其余试剂均为分析纯。HPLC 为 waters 996 型仪, C_{18} 柱(Phenomenex, 250 mm×21.2 mm,10 μ m)。 CO_2 恒温细胞培养箱(美国 SHELLAN 公司),PR-MI-1640 培养液(Gibco 公司),MTT(Sigma 公司)。香加皮购买于河北省中医院中药房,经河北医科大学药学院聂凤提教授鉴定。

2 提取与分离

干燥的香加皮药材 5 kg,用 80%乙醇回流提取 2次,每次 3 h,合并提取液,减压回收溶剂得浓缩液,加水稀释一倍,分别用石油醚、乙醚、醋酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,醋酸乙酯部分经硅胶柱色谱,氯仿-甲醇洗脱,共分成 9 个流份,流份 1、2、3 分别再经硅胶柱色谱得到化合物 I ~ II,流份 5 经硅胶柱色谱以

及 HPLC 得到化合物 Ⅳ。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 I:白色针晶,5 mg,分子式 $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) δ ; 5. 12 (1H, t, J = 3.5Hz, H-12); 4. 51 (1H, dd, J = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, H-3), 2. 05(3H,s,COCH₃),1. 06,1. 01,0. 97,0. 92,0. 88, 0.87、0.80、0.79(各 3H,CH₃×8)。¹³C-NMR(CD- Cl_3 , 125 MHz) δ : 171. 03 (C = O), 139. 61 (C-13), 124. 30 (C-12), 80. 95 (C-3), 59. 04 (C-18), 55. 24 (C-5), 47. 63 (C-9), 42. 06 (C-14), 41. 52 (C-22), 40. 01 (C-8), 39. 64 (C-19), 39. 60 (C-20), 38. 44 (C-1), 37, 70(C-4), 36, 78(C-10), 33, 74(C-17), 32, 84 (C-7), 31. 23 (C-21), 28. 74 (C-15), 28. 08 (C-23), 28. 08 (C-28), 26. 59 (C-16), 23. 59 (C-2), 23. 36 (C-11), 23. 22 (C-27), 21. 40 (C-30), 21. 33 (OC H_3), 18. 23 (C-6),17. 50 (C-29),16. 85 (C-24),16. 73 (C-26),15.74(C-25)并且与文献^[1,2]对照一致,确定化 合物 Ι 为 α-香树脂醇乙酸酯。

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作者简介:陈书红(1977一),女,河北人,硕士在读,主要从事植物药开发。

^{*} 通讯作者 杨峻山 Tel:(010)62899707 Fax:(010)62898425 E-mail:jsyang2005@yahoo.com.cn

27.94(C-23),27.42(C-15),25.08(C-12),23.70(C-2),21.33(-OCH₃),20.93(C-11),19.28(C-30),18.19(C-6),17.99(C-28),16.49(C-24),16.18(C-25),15.96(C-26),14.50(C-27)并且与文献对照一致[1],确定化合物[为羽扇豆醇乙酸酯。

化合物 Ⅱ:淡黄色针状结晶,7 mg,分子式 C₁₀H_aO₄,ESI(+):193。¹H-NMR与¹³C-NMR光谱数据与文献对照一致^[3],确定化合物 Ⅱ 为东莨菪内酯。

化合物 N:白色粉末,18 mg,分子式 $C_{23}H_{34}O_5$, ESI(+):391。 ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,590 MHz) δ :5.88 (1H,s,H-22),4.99(1H,d,J=18 Hz,H-21),4.82 (1H,d,J=18 Hz,H-21),4.18 (1H,br.s,H-3),2.79(1H,q,J=6,14 Hz,H-17),0.94(3H,s,CH₃-19),0.88(3H,s,CH₃-18)。 ¹³C-NMR(CDCl₃,125 MHz) δ :174.62(C-23),174.60(C-20),117.66(C-22),85.0(C-14),74.62(C-5),73.47(C-21),67.96 (C-3),50.61(C-17),49.45(C-13),40.73(C-8),40.63(C-10),39.95(C-12),38.94(C-9),36.78(C-4),35.12(C-6),32.95(C-15),27.85(C-2),26.77 (C-16),24.77(C-1),23.68(C-7),21.46(C-11),16.69(C-19),15.69(C-18)与文献对照一致^[4],确定化合物 N为杠柳苷元。

4 对人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7 的抑制作用

采用体外抑瘤实验研究了这4个化合物对

MCF-7 肿瘤细胞增殖的抑制作用。结果见表 1。化合物 N 对肿瘤细胞 MCF-7 的增殖有非常强的抑制作用,其 IC_{50} 为(1.006±0.013) μ g/mL(远小于顺铂相应的 IC_{50} 值)。

表 1 I ~ IV 对人乳腺癌细胞 MCF-7 的增殖抑制作用 Table 1 Inhibitory effect of compounds I − IV

on MCF-7 cells proliperation

质量浓度/(μg・mL ⁻¹) -	抑瘤率/%			
	I	1	1	īV
40		11. 2	3. 9	88. 3
20	_	6.7	10.9	87. 1
10	_	8.8	1.1	85. 2
5	_	11.4	5.3	82. 1
2.5		1.8	15.2	83.0
1.25	_			59.1
0.625	_	_	_	36-1
0.3125	_	_	_	5.3

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