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天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的研究进展

张建斌^{1,2}, 柳军玺¹, 邱多隆^{1*}, 查飞²

(1. 中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所 甘肃省天然药物重点实验室, 甘肃 兰州 730000;

2. 西北师范大学化学化工学院, 甘肃 兰州 730070)

摘要: 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物是一类广泛分布于核桃属、桤木属、杨梅属、嘉榄属等植物中的天然产物化学成分。大量的研究表明该类化合物具有抗炎、清除自由基、抗氧化、抗肿瘤、调节免疫功能等多种药理作用。综述了天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的化学结构、光谱学鉴定特征、植物分布、生源合成途径和药理活性研究进展, 为该类化合物研究、开发和应用提供一定参考。

关键词: 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物; 天然产物; 抗肿瘤

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Advances in studies on macrocyclic diarylheptanoids from natural products

ZHANG Jian-bin^{1,2}, LIU Jun-xi¹, DI Duo-long¹, ZHA Fei²

(1. Key Laboratory for Natural Medicine of Gansu Province, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China; 2. College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou 730070, China)

Key words: macrocyclic diarylheptanoids; natural products; antitumor

二芳基庚烷类化合物(diarylheptanoids)为两个不同程度氧化或取代的芳香环, 被一具有7个碳原子的氧化脂肪链烷1,7-位连接形成的一类化合物的总称。根据其成环与否以及两个苯环连接方式的不同, 分为3种类型, 即直线型(acyclics)、大环联苯型([7,0]-metacyclophanes)(图1-A)和环二苯醚型([7,1]-metaparacyclophanes)(图1-B)。该类化合物主要存在于植物的根、茎、皮、花以及果皮等部位。由于其独特的化学结构和广泛的药理活性尤其是抗癌活性, 近年受到国内外植物化学和药学研究者的普遍关注。如姜属植物中的线性二芳基庚烷类化合物姜黄素, 由于具有较强的抗癌活性以及癌化学预防作用, 被美国国立肿瘤研究所列为第3代癌化学预防药物已经进入Ⅰ期临床研究阶段。1993年, 日本学者井上隆夫^[1]对槭树属(*Acer* L.)和杨梅属(*Myrica* L.)的5种植物所含的二芳基庚烷类化合物进行综述。1997年, 黄初升等^[2]对姜黄素类线性二芳基庚烷类化合物的植物分布、结构特征、生源合成和药理活性进行了详细的综述。但目前尚未见对天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物进行过全面的综

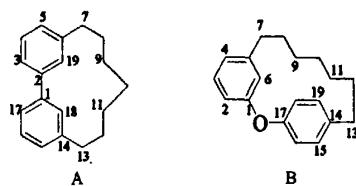


图1 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物结构类型

Fig. 1 Structure type of macrocyclic diarylheptanoids

述。本文就天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的化学结构特征、谱学鉴定依据、植物分布、药理活性的研究进展进行综述, 以期为该类化合物的研究、开发和应用提供一定参考。

1 天然环状二芳基庚烷类化学成分及其分布

环状二芳基庚烷类化合物主要分布于核桃属、桤木属、杨梅属、嘉榄属等植物中的各个部位, 根据其结构特征主要分为两类即大环联苯型和环状二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物。国内外近年来从天然产物中发现的环状二芳基庚烷类化合物及其植物来源见表1和图2。

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作者简介: 张建斌(1972—), 男, 甘肃天水人, 西北师范大学化学与化工学院在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为天然产物化学。

* 通讯作者 邱多隆 Tel:(0931)4968248 E-mail: didl@lzb.ac.cn

表1 天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物
Table 1 Macroyclic diarylheptanoids from nature products

序号	名称	组成	植物来源	文献
	大环苯型			
I	garuganin I	R ₁ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₂ =H	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	3,4
II	6'-OH-garuganin V	R ₁ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₂ =OH	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	4
III	alnusone	R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =H	赤杨	1,5
IV	carpinontriol A	R ₁ =R ₃ =OH, R ₂ =H	鵝耳枥(茎)	6
V	carpinontriol B	R ₁ =R ₂ =OH, R ₃ =H	鵝耳枥(茎)	6
VI	casuariniodiol	R ₁ =R ₂ =H, R ₃ =OH	<i>Casuarina junghuhniana</i> (根), 鵝耳枥(茎)	6,7
VII	tricyclo [12.3.1.1 ^{2,6}] nonadeca-1R ₆ =H, OH, R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =OH, R ₂ =H (18), 2, 4, 6 (19), 14-16- hexaene-3,8,9,10,12,17-hexol		铁木	8
VIII	alnusdiol	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₅ =OH, R ₂ =R ₄ =H	<i>Betula maximowicziana</i> (心材)	9
IX	asadanan	R ₆ =O, R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =OH, R ₂ =H	铁木	8
X	myricarborin	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ , R ₄ =O, R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =R ₅ =H	青杨梅(根皮、茎皮)	10
XI	17-O-methyl-7-oxoacerogenin E	R=H	黑桦(内树皮)	11
XII	5-methoxy-3-O-methyl- oxoacerogenin E	R=OMe	黑桦(内树皮)	11
XIII	cymodiadol		<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> (全草)	12
XIV	acerogenin K	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₂ =OH, R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	1,13~15
XV	myricanol	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₅ =H	罗汉松(茎皮), 杨梅(茎皮、根皮), 香杨梅(茎皮)	16~18,19
XVI	胡桃素 B	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₂ =OH, R ₃ =OMe, R ₄ =R ₅ =H	核桃(果皮)	20,21
XVII	alnusdiol	R ₆ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₅ =OH, R ₃ =R ₄ =H	<i>Casuarina junghuhniana</i> (根)	7
XVIII	rhoiptelol A	R ₆ =O, R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₄ =R ₅ =H	马尾树(叶, 果实)	22
XIX	13-oxomyricanol	R ₆ =O, R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₅ =H	罗汉松(茎皮)	16
XX	12-dehydroporson	R ₇ =O, R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₃ =OMe, R ₄ =R ₅ =H, R ₆ =OH	香杨梅(茎皮)	23
XXI	acerogenin E	R ₇ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₆ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H	白桦(内树皮), 黑桦(内树皮), 日光槭(茎皮)	11,13,15,24,25
XXII	myricanone	R ₇ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =R ₄ =OH, R ₅ =R ₆ =H	罗汉松(茎皮), 香杨梅(茎皮), 杨梅(茎皮)	1,16~18,19
XXIII	porson	R ₇ =H, OH, R ₁ =R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H, R ₆ =OH	香杨梅(茎皮), 云南杨梅(根), 罗汉松(茎皮)	5,16,18,26
XXIV	5-deoxymyricanone	R ₇ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H, R ₆ =OH	杨梅(茎皮)	19
XXV	12-hydroxymyricanone	R ₇ =H, OH, R ₁ =R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =R ₄ =OH, R ₅ =R ₆ =H	香杨梅(茎皮)	23
XXVI	neomyricanone	R ₇ =H ₂ , R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =H, R ₅ =R ₆ =OMe	杨梅(茎皮)	27
	二苯醚型			
XXVII	acerogenin A	R ₁ =H ₂ , R ₂ =H, OH, R ₃ =R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	1,13~15,17, 28,29,30
XXVIII	acerogenin B	R ₁ =R ₂ =H ₂ , R ₃ =OH, R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	13,15,17,25, 28,31
XXIX	acerogenin F, J	R ₁ =H ₂ , R ₂ =H, OH, R ₃ =H, R ₄ =OH	日光槭(茎皮)	1
XXX	acerogenin I	R ₁ =R ₂ =H ₂ , R ₃ =R ₄ =OH	日光槭(茎皮)	1
XXXI	acerogenin C	R ₁ =H ₂ , R ₂ =O, R ₃ =R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	25
XXXII	acerogenin D	R ₁ =H ₂ , R ₂ =O, R ₃ =OH, R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	1,14,25
XXXIII	acerogenin H	R ₁ =O, R ₂ =H, OH, R ₃ =R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	1
XXXIV	acerogenin M	R ₁ =O, R ₂ =H ₂ , R ₃ =OH, R ₄ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	14
XXXV	garugambin-1	R ₁ =R ₄ =OMe, R ₂ =R ₃ =H	多花白头树(茎皮)	3,4
XXXVI	garugambin-2	R ₁ , R ₂ =O, R ₃ =H, R ₄ =OMe	多花白头树(茎皮)	3
XXXVII	garuganin I	R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₄ =OMe, R ₂ =H	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	3,4
XXXVIII	garuganin III	R ₁ =R ₂ =R ₄ =OMe, R ₃ =H	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	3,4
XXXIX	9'-desmethylgarugamblin I	R ₁ =OMe, R ₂ =R ₃ =H, R ₄ =OH	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	4
XL	1,9'-didesmethylgaruganin II	R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =OMe, R ₃ =H	羽叶白头树(茎皮)	4
XLI	garugambin-3	R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =H	赤杨(果实)	32
XLII	3,5'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-3', 4"-oxo-1,7-diphenyl-1-heptene		白桦(内树皮)	24,33
XLIII	acerogenin L	R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H	日光槭(茎皮)	1
XLIV	枫杨素	R ₁ =R ₅ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H	东京枫杨(茎皮)	34
XLV	galleon	R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =OMe	杨梅(茎皮), 香杨梅(根), 东京枫杨(根)	1,16,18,35,36
XLVI	hydroxygalleon	R ₁ =R ₂ =OH, R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =OMe	香杨梅(根)	1,16
XLVII	myricatomentogenin	R ₁ =R ₄ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =H, R ₅ =OMe	日本毛赤杨(茎皮), 东京枫杨(茎皮)	34,37
XLVIII	核桃素 A	R ₁ =R ₅ =OMe, R ₂ =R ₃ =H, R ₄ =OH	核桃(果皮)	20
XLIX	4,9-dihydroxy-17-methoxy- 2-oxa-tricyclo[13.2.2.1 ^{3,7}]eicosane-3,5,7(20),15,17,18- hexaen-10-one	R ₁ =R ₃ =OH, R ₂ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =OMe	胡桃楸(根)	38,39
L	4,17-dimethoxy-2-oxa-tricyclo-[13.2.2.1 ^{3,7}]eicosane-3,5,7(20)- 15,17,18-hexaene-10,16-diol	R ₁ =R ₆ =OMe, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =H, R ₅ =OH	日本毛赤杨(茎皮), 胡桃楸(根), 马尾树(果实)	36,37,40

续表1

序号	名称	组成	植物来源	文献
L1	maximowicziol A	R ₁ =R ₃ =R ₅ =H, R ₂ =R ₄ =OH	Betula maximowicziana(木材)	9
L2	platycarynol	R ₁ =R ₆ =OMe, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H	化香(木材)	41
L3	17-methoxy-2-oxa-tricyclo[13.2.2.1 ^{8,7}]eicosane-1, (18),3(20),4,6,15(19),16-hexaene-4,10-diol	R ₁ =OH, R ₂ =R ₃ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H, R ₆ =OMe	胡桃楸(根)	38
L4	myricanadiol	R ₁ =R ₃ =OH, R ₂ =R ₄ =R ₅ =H, R ₆ =OMe	云南杨梅(根)	26

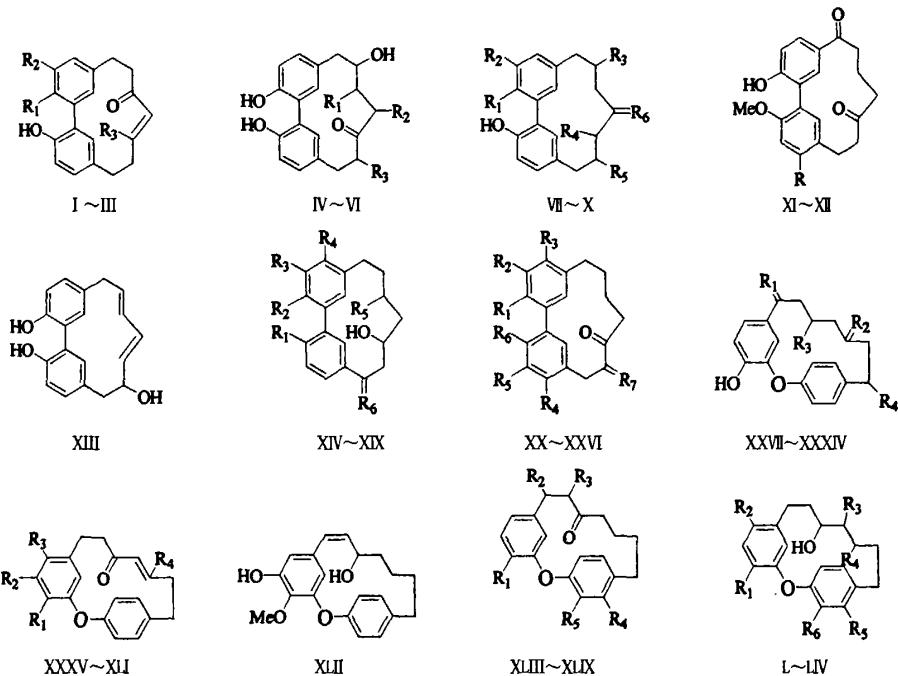


图2 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的结构

Fig. 2 Chemical structure of macrocyclic diarylheptanoids

2 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的化学结构特征

二芳基庚烷类化合物中庚烷侧链(图1)大多被氧化或进一步被取代,其中庚烷骨架的C-9位或C-11位大多被羟基或羰基官能团取代,如 acerogenin C (XXX)、acerogenin E (XXI)、myricanone (XXII)和 porson (XXIII)等;也有C-7位连有羰基的化合物存在,如 acerogenins H,M (XXXIII、XXXIV)等。少数化合物庚烷骨架上具有碳碳烯键结构,嘉榄属(*Garuga Roxb.*)植物中分离出的化合物大多具有 β -烯酮结构,如 garuganins I ~ III (XXXVI、I、XXXVII) 和 garugamblins 1 ~ 3 (XXXV、XXXVI、XLII)等。大环联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物两个苯环直接相连,两个苯环成约20°左右的二面角,庚烷母体的1,7位分别和两个苯环间位相连(图1-A),具有独特的化学立体结构;由于联苯型化合物具有手性对称轴,所以该类化合物普遍具有旋光特性。已有文献报道的该类化合物苯环的C-3、4、5位以及C-17位有甲氧基或羟基官能团的取代。二苯醚型的二芳基庚烷类化合物两个苯环分别通过间、对位和庚烷母体的1,7位相连(图1-B),该类化合物的两个芳香环空间结构几乎互相垂直,具有接近90°的二面角,存在手性对称面,该类化合物也普遍具有旋光特性,由于芳香环的磁各相

异近,使得C-6位的质子化学位移(¹H-NMR)从 δ_H 7.24左右向高场地位移至 δ_H 5.2~5.4左右,形成鉴别二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物的显著特点。正是由于这种独特的立体结构,使得该类化合物具有广泛的药理活性。已有文献报道的该类化合物苯环的C-2、3、15、16位常有甲氧基或羟基取代,C-4位取代的化合物较少,如 garugainins I、II (XXXVI、XXXVII)。也有极少数化合物通过庚烷母体碳原子和苯环碳原子间形成分子内醚键,如联苯型化合物 myricarborin (X)。

由于该类化合物苯环上通常带有酚羟基,同时,庚烷骨架上也往往连有醇羟基,这两种羟基都可以和糖形成苷,加之糖类的多样性,所以可形成比较多的苷类化合物。

3 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的光谱学特征

3.1 UV 特征:环状二芳基庚烷类化合物分子中有两个苯环,某些化合物庚烷链上存在共轭烯酮结构,整个分子中存在共轭结构,形成离域的π分子轨道,电子容易激发。同时,苯环上多连有供电子甲氧基或羟基,π→π*跃迁在较长波长处发生,其中联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物在300 nm、250~260 nm、205~215 nm 波长附近通常有强吸收。在二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物中,由于醚键的存在,一般在270~280 nm

附近有较强吸收,这也是二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物和联苯型化合物之间的一个显著区别^[2,8,13]。

3.2 IR特征:环状二芳基庚烷类化合物在红外(IR)谱中的特征吸收谱带,主要包括以下几种:(1)苯环骨架伸缩振动(C=C):常在1 600~1 500 cm⁻¹处出现吸收峰,由于甲氧基和羟基直接和苯环相连,使得1 600 cm⁻¹峰强度略有增强,该吸收峰在二芳基庚烷类化合物中表现明显。(2)庚烷母体上羰基伸缩振动(C=O):在1 710 cm⁻¹处出现较强吸收峰,如果含有共轭烯酮结构,C=O伸缩振动频率则由于共轭向低波数方向移动,通常降低40~50 cm⁻¹。(3)二苯醚型和联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物IR谱特征基本接近,和UV谱类似,区别仍在于二苯醚型苯环间带有醚键。苯环间C—O—C伸缩振动常在1 050 cm⁻¹附近强吸收峰^[6,8,13,14,16,37]。

4 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的生源合成途径

Smith等^[42]认为,环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的生源合成是首先形成直链型二芳基庚烷类化合物,然后两个苯环间形成C—C或C—O—C键连接成环(图3)。Bergley等^[8]认为,二芳基庚烷类化合物可能源于天然酚类化合物。就形成直链型二芳基庚烷类化合物的过程,目前有两种观点:Roughley等^[43]通过同位素(³H和¹⁴C)生物标记合成实验认为直链型二芳基庚烷类化合物姜黄素(curumin)由1分子肉桂酸酯(cinnamate)和5分子丙二酸酯(malonate)生源合成。Nagai等^[11]认为,直链型二芳基庚烷类化合物由2分子取代肉桂酸酯(*p*-coumarate)和1分子丙二醇酯在植物体内合成,后者也是目前较普遍的看法。

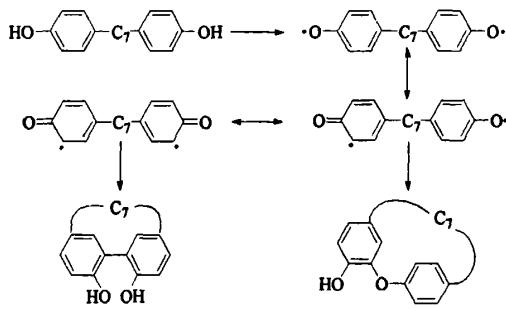


图3 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的生源合成途径

Fig. 1 Biosynthesis of macrocyclic diarylheptanoids from acyclics

5 环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的药理活性

环状二芳基庚烷类化合物在抗炎、清除自由基和抗氧化、抗肿瘤、调节免疫功能等方面均表现出一定的药理活性,尤其在抗癌和癌化学预防作用方面表现突出。

5.1 清除自由基和抗氧化活性:Tao等^[27]通过细胞实验,分别研究了脂多糖(LPS)诱导下RAW264.7细胞中NF-κB活化和对NO、TNF-α生成的影响,结果表明,二苯醚型化合物myricatomentogenin(XLVI)对3者均表现出很强的抑制活性(IC_{50} 为9.4、18.5、22.9 μmol/L)。Akazawa等^[44]研究发现,二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物acerogenins A(XVI)、D(XXII)、K(XV)和(R)-acerogenin B(XVII)显著抑制B16黑

色素细胞中黑色素的合成,而对细胞本身没有明显影响,同时,除acerogenin K以外,其余3种化合物还具有较强的清除自由基DPPH活性(IC_{50} 为40.2~40.4 μmol/L)。与此相反, Lee等^[6]通过DPPH实验发现,联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物均无清除自由基活性。Morikawa等^[13]在LPS诱导巨噬细胞试验中发现,联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物抑制NO的生成活性明显强于二苯醚型和直链型,其中,acerogenin E(XXI)(IC_{50} 为24 μmol/L)、acerogenin K(XIV)(IC_{50} 为25 μmol/L)的活性和L-单甲基精氨酸(L-NMMA, IC_{50} 为28 μmol/L)相当,同时发现,这些化合物对应的糖苷活性很低甚至无活性,这也许和糖苷分子难以透过细胞膜而无法到达活性中心有关。

5.2 抗炎活性:Akihisa等^[14]在大鼠体内用12-O-十四烷酰佛波醋酸酯-13(TPA)诱导的炎症药理试验发现,acerogenin A(XXI)、(R)-acerogenin B(XVII)和及其糖苷aceroside B₁(IC_{50} 为0.26~0.81 mg/耳)抗炎活性和吲哚美辛(indomethacin, ID_{50} 为0.30 mg/耳)相当,强于槲皮素(quercetin, IC_{50} 为1.6 mg/耳)。

5.3 抗肿瘤作用:Lee等^[36]研究发现,galleon(XLV)对人体结肠癌细胞HT-29[IC_{50} 为(5.3±1.14) μg/mL]和肺癌细胞A549[IC_{50} 为(2.2±0.12) μg/mL]表现出细胞毒活性。Ishida等^[45]在TPA诱导Epstein-Barr病毒早期抗原(EBV-EA)试验中,选取11种环状二芳基庚烷类化合物和7种衍生物进行试验,研究结果显示,myricanone(XIII)抑制EBV-EA活性最强,同时表明,侧链中含有1,2-二羰基结构的化合物活性较强,而当侧链酮结构被氨基、羟基或肟基取代后,活性明显降低。另外,myricanone(XIII)对抑制过氧化亚硝酸盐引起的鼠皮肤乳头状瘤病毒具有活性。Kontiza等^[12]研究发现,cymodienol(XII)对两种肺癌细胞NSCL-N6和A549表现出细胞毒活性(IC_{50} 为84.0、114.6 μmol/L)。Kang等^[32]研究发现,garugamblin-3(XLI)和acerogenin L(XLII)具有法尼基蛋白转换酶(FPTase与Ras蛋白异戊二烯化修饰密切相关,经过这种修饰的蛋白与肿瘤发生有关)抑制活性,在100 μg/mL质量浓度时抑制率分别为15%和19%,活性弱于直链型化合物。另外,刘红兵等^[34]研究发现,枫杨素(pterocarne,XLIV)在10~100 μg/mL内,对人白血病K562细胞增值抑制率与剂量存在依赖关系[IC_{50} 为(81.6±15.6) μg/mL],而另外一种二苯醚型二芳基庚烷类化合物myricatomentogenin(XLVI)在100 μg/mL质量浓度时,对小鼠乳腺癌tsFT210细胞和人肠癌HCT-15细胞具有细胞毒活性,抑制率分别为(23.8±2.4)%和(20.2±2.4)%。柳军玺等^[20,21]在前期的研究工作中,从青龙衣中分离得到几个新的环状二芳基庚烷类化合物,通过药理实验发现,二苯醚型化合物核桃素A(XLVII)(juglanin A, IC_{50} 为0.02 μmol/L)和联苯型化合物核桃素B(XVI)(juglanin B, IC_{50} 为1.50 μmol/L)对人体肝癌细胞HepG2具有抑制活性。

5.4 调节免疫功能:Morikawa等^[15]通过抗二硝基苯基化牛血清白蛋白免疫球蛋白E(anti-DNP IgE)致敏肥大细胞(RBL-2H3 cells)体外试验,筛选环状二芳基庚烷类化合物。

研究表明,联苯型和二苯醚型化合物均表现出抑制肥大细胞产生 β -氨基己糖苷酶(β -hexosaminidase)活性,其中acerogenin B(XVII)和acerogenin K(XIV)活性最强(IC_{50} 为50、33 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),强于过敏介质阻释剂曲尼司特(tranilast, IC_{50} 为0.49 mmol/L)和酮替酚(ketotifen, IC_{50} 为0.22 mmol/L)。在类似的试验中,Matsuda等^[46]研究发现,联苯型二芳基庚烷类化合物(+)-S-myricanol(XV)、myricanol(XV)和myricanone(XVI)表现出活性, IC_{50} 分别为28、63、46 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

6 结语

环状二芳基庚烷类化合物在植物界具有广泛的分布,同时由于其独特的化学结构和立体构型,普遍具有广泛的药理活性,如抗炎、抗氧化、清除自由基、抗肿瘤和免疫调节等,但对于该类化合物的药理活性、作用机理尤其抗癌作用机制研究较少,应该对环状二芳基庚烷类化合物进行广泛而深入的研究,探索该类化合物发挥药效的优势构象以发现新型的抗癌先导化合物。

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植物内生菌与道地药材的相关性研究

江 曙,钱大玮,段金廒*,严 辉,于 光

(南京中医药大学 江苏省方剂研究重点实验室,江苏 南京 210046)

摘要:内生菌与其宿主植物在长期共进化过程中,形成了密切的互惠共生关系。分析不同生态环境中道地药材与非道地药材内生菌种群结构与功能,总结了内生菌对药用植物生长发育与抗逆性,特别是对药材有效成分积累的影响,初步探讨了内生菌对道地药材形成的机制,提出了从植物内生菌的角度研究药材道地性的新思路。

关键词:植物内生菌;道地药材;种群结构

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Research on correlation between plant endophytes and geoherbalism

JIANG Shu, QIAN Da-wei, DUAN Jin-ao, YAN Hui, YU Guang

(Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Traditional Chinese Medical Formulae Research, Nanjing University
of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210046, China)

Key words: plant endophytes; geoherbs; population structure

几千年来,道地药材一直是人们防治疾病的有力武器,但是由于历史的原因、科学技术发展水平的影响,对中药材道地性的认识仅局限于产地、生态、性状、功用等方面,未能提示其本质和规律。以中医药理论为指导,充分运用道地药材研究的历史积累、实践经验和现代系统科学的思想方法与技术手段,开展多学科交叉研究,以证实和阐明道地药材的科学内涵。因此,在集成多学科理论与技术的基础上进行药材道地性研究理论与方法的创新具有重要意义。国家科技部、国家中医药管理局等16个部门联合制定了《中医药创新

发展规划纲要(2006—2020年)》。《纲要》中指出集成国家相关计划支持中医药创新发展,形成项目联动机制,加强对中药道地药材的科学表征。国家“973”计划将“中药药性理论与中药材道地性关键科学问题的基础研究”作为中医理论专项加以研究,开展中药道地性的科学问题研究。为保持中药资源可持续利用提供理论依据。“十一五”期间国家科技支撑计划设立了“中药资源可持续利用与产业共性技术研究”重点项目,项目指南提出了在以往中药资源调研的基础上,借鉴农业区划、地理信息系统等手段,应用地质背景系统知识及

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作者简介:江 曙(1970—),男,博士,副教授,主要从事微生物与中药品质研究。E-mail:jiangshu1970@yahoo.com.cn

*通讯作者 段金廒 Tel:(025)85811116 E-mail:dja@njutcm.edu.cn

天然产物中环状二芳基庚烷类化合物的研究进展

作者: 张建斌, 柳军玺, 邱多隆, 查飞
作者单位: 张建斌(中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所甘肃省天然药物重点实验室, 甘肃兰州, 730000; 西北师范大学化学化工学院, 甘肃兰州, 730070), 柳军玺, 邱多隆(中国科学院兰州化学物理研究所甘肃省天然药物重点实验室, 甘肃兰州, 730000), 查飞(西北师范大学化学化工学院, 甘肃兰州, 730070)
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