

灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物的合成、抗肿瘤活性及靶点预测研究

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摘 要: **目的** 将灵芝三萜中的主要成分灵芝酸 A 与具有抗肿瘤作用的靛红片段进行拼合, 对所得的拼合物进行体外抗肿瘤活性评价, 分析构效关系, 并对灵芝酸 A 及其拼合物的靶点进行预测。**方法** 将灵芝酸 A 与 1 个单元或 3 个单元长度的聚乙二醇连接, 再通过点击化学反应与靛红片段进行拼合, 采用噻唑蓝 (MTT) 法考察合成拼合物对乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞、肝癌 HepG2 细胞、骨肉瘤 SJSA-1 细胞和正常细胞系 HK-2 细胞的抗增殖活性。**结果** 共合成 16 个不同长度及不同取代的灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物, 确定结构, 为结构全新的化合物。部分拼合物表现出良好的抗肿瘤活性, 且靛红片段上的取代基对抗肿瘤效果影响较大, 其中 6 位取代活性最优。反向找靶及分子对接结果表明, 灵芝酸 A 及拼合物可能通过调控鼠双微体 2/X 蛋白 (mouse double minute 2/X, MDM2/X) 发挥抗肿瘤作用。**结论** 该系列化合物对 MCF-7 细胞的选择性较强, 化合物 A11 和 A16 具有进一步研究的价值, 具有开发为双靶点或多靶点抗肿瘤化合物的潜力。

关键词: 灵芝酸 A; 靛红; 拼合物; 抗肿瘤; 构效关系; 靶点预测

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Synthesis, antitumor activity and target prediction of ganoderic acid A-isatin conjugate

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Abstract: Objective To combine the main component of triterpenoid in Chinese traditional and precious nourishing medicine *Ganoderma lucidum*, ganoderic acid A (GAA), with anti-tumor compound isatin, evaluate the anti-tumor activity of the obtained conjugate *in vitro*, analyze the structure-activity relationship, and predict the targets of GAA and these conjugate. **Methods** GAA was connected with polyethylene glycol with one or three unit lengths, and then combined with isatin by click reaction. The anti-proliferation activity of the synthesized compounds on MCF-7, HepG2, SJSA-1 and normal cell line HK-2 was investigated by MTT assay. **Results** A total of 16 new GAA-isatin conjugates with different lengths and different substitutions were synthesized and their structures were determined. Some of the compounds showed good anti-tumor activity, and the substitution of the isatin fragment had a great impact on the anti-tumor effect, especially in the 6-position. Target fishing and molecular docking results showed that GAA and its conjugate may exert anti-tumor effect through regulating mouse double minute 2/X (MDM2/X). **Conclusion** The series of the compounds have strong selectivity for MCF-7. Compounds A11 and A16 have the value of further research and have the potential to develop a dual-target or multi-target anti-tumor compound.

Key words: ganoderic acid A; isatin; conjugate; anti-tumor; structure-activity relationship; target prediction

癌症是全球主要的公共卫生问题。根据世界卫生组织 (WHO) 最新的《2020 年世界癌症报告》, 全球每年有六分之一的人死于癌症, 癌症负担也在

不断增加, 预计 2040 年癌症负担将增加 50%, 新癌症病例将会超过 2950 万, 并会有 1630 万癌症相关死亡^[1]。30~69 岁人群的癌症死亡率在中国排第

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2 名。2022 年国家癌症中心发布的全国癌症统计数据显示,我国整体癌症粗发病率与粗死亡率仍持续上升,每年恶性肿瘤所致的医疗花费超过 2200 亿^[2]。尽管一些癌症的靶向治疗手段已初见成效,但化疗仍是癌症治疗的最主要手段之一^[3]。而化疗药物对正常细胞及肿瘤细胞的低特异性造成的不良反应以及长期使用下肿瘤细胞耐药性的产生,使寻找高特异性、低毒副作用的新型抗癌药物成为未来肿瘤治疗的热门研究方向。而从我国中草药中提取到的天然成分大多具有毒性低、多靶点多通路的药理效果,在抗肿瘤的同时可能具备增强免疫力等多种功能,其结构的多样性也极大地扩充了药物设计思路,有非常大的开发潜力。

灵芝酸 A (ganoderic acid A, GAA, 图 1) 为我国传统名贵滋补中药灵芝中灵芝酸三萜的代表性成分之一。灵芝为担子菌纲多孔菌科(Polyporaceae)灵芝属 *Ganoderma* Karst 真菌赤芝 *Ganoderma lucidum* Karst 和紫芝 *G. sinensis* J.D. Zhao, L.W. Hsu & X.Q. Zha 的干燥子实体。灵芝酸 A 作为灵芝三萜中含量较高的代表性化合物之一,有抗肿瘤^[4]、抗炎^[5-7]、抗抑郁^[8-9]、神经保护^[10-12]、抗纤维化^[13]、保肝^[14-15]、改善糖脂代谢^[16-17]及心肌保护作用^[18],可作为十分有潜力的药物开发潜在资源。抗肿瘤活性是灵芝三萜类化合物最早被发现的活性之一,也是研究最多、最广泛的方向之一,已有很多文献对灵芝三萜类化合物的抗肿瘤活性进行综述并对其抗肿瘤通路进行预测。研究表明灵芝三萜的代表成分灵芝酸 A 可通过多种信号通路起到抑制肿瘤生长的作用,如灵芝酸 A 可通过诱导凋亡、自噬和抑制 PI3K/AKT 信号通路,对人母胶质瘤细胞具有良好的细胞毒性^[19];可抑制 *KDR* mRNA 和蛋白的表达,诱导人胶质瘤细胞 U251 凋亡并抑制其增殖和侵袭能力^[20]等。现有研究表明灵芝酸 A 可通过多种通路起到抗肿瘤作用,并在抗肿瘤的同时发挥其他多种

多样的生理活性,但其与小分子抗肿瘤药物相比较低的抗肿瘤活性仍是限制灵芝酸 A 进一步开发为抗肿瘤药物的重要原因。若可在保留灵芝酸 A 低正常细胞毒性的同时提高其抗肿瘤活性,将极大地拓展灵芝酸 A 及其类似灵芝三萜在肿瘤治疗方向的应用。

靛红(1*H*-indole-2,3-dione, isatin, 图 2)在哺乳动物的组织和体液中普遍存在,是多种酶和受体的抑制剂,如组蛋白去乙酰化酶、碳酸酐酶、酪氨酸激酶、利钠肽受体鸟苷酸环化酶以及微管蛋白等,可诱导多种细胞凋亡,在抗肿瘤领域应用广泛。靛红可修饰的位点较多,几乎所有的位点均可引入各种取代基。众所周知,拼合物及杂合体具有提高活性及特异性,克服耐药性的潜力,许多杂合体目前正处于不同阶段的临床试验^[21],是新型抗肿瘤药物的重要来源。靛红的高可改造性及多种药理活性使其在杂合体的设计及合成中备受关注,以舒尼替尼(sunitinib, 图 2)等为代表的靛红杂合体在肿瘤临床治疗中广泛应用。此外,从青黛中发现的新型双吲哚类抗肿瘤药物靛玉红(indirubin, 图 2),为我国首创的新型结构的抗白血病药物。这些靛红衍生物的应用使靛红药效团在抗肿瘤药物研发领域受到了广泛的关注。

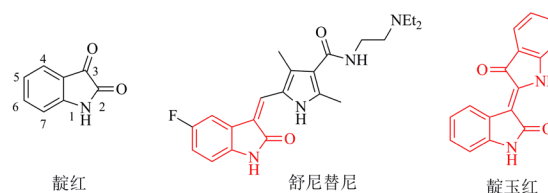


图 2 靛红、舒尼替尼和靛玉红化学结构

Fig. 2 Structures of isatin, sunitinib and indirubin

本研究将具有抗肿瘤活性的天然产物灵芝酸 A 与不同取代的靛红片段用不同长度的聚乙二醇进行连接,得到 16 个全新的灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物,并测定合成的拼合物对不同肿瘤细胞系的抗增殖作用以及对正常细胞系的影响,讨论构效关系。在灵芝酸 A 反向找靶结果的基础上对 16 个拼合物中活性最好的 A16 进行抗肿瘤靶点的分子对接,预测该系列化合物潜在的抗肿瘤靶点,为后续灵芝酸 A 及其衍生物的设计与机制探讨提供思路。

1 仪器与试药

薄层色谱硅胶预制板(烟台华阳新材料科技有限公司);柱色谱用硅胶(200~300 目,青岛海洋化工厂);Bruker AV III 600 核磁共振仪(布鲁克科

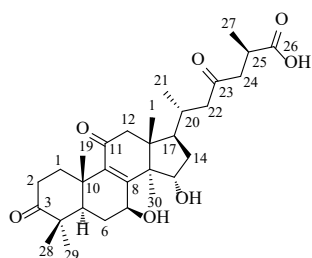


图 1 灵芝酸 A 结构

Fig. 1 Structure of ganoderic acid A

技术有限公司); IKA 磁力搅拌器/IKA 旋转蒸发仪(德国艾卡仪器设备有限公司); Discovery Studio 2016 (美国 BIOVIA 软件公司); MOE 2019 (加拿大化学计算基团公司)。

GAA 购自成都瑞芬思生物科技有限公司(RFS-L06102009010); 1-氨基-11-叠氮-3,6,9-三氧杂十一烷购自阿拉丁试剂(上海)有限公司; 叠氮-一聚乙二醇-胺购自艾览(上海)化工科技有限公司; 胺类化合物、炔丙基胺、2-噻吩甲酸铜、*N,N,N',N'*-四甲基脲四氟硼酸[*O*-(benzotriazol-1-yl)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate, TBTU]、*N,N*-二异丙基乙胺(*N,N*-diisopropylethylamine, DIPEA)、5-硝基吡咯、6-硝基吡咯、购自北京伊诺凯科技有限公司; 靛红购自阿拉丁试剂有限公司; 3-溴丙炔、5-氯靛红、7-羟基香豆素购自北京偶合科技有限公

司; 阿霉素购自碧云天生物技术有限公司(批号 ST1285)。乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞、肝癌 HepG2 细胞、骨肉瘤 SJSA-1 细胞和正常细胞系 HK-2 细胞均购自武汉普诺赛生命科技有限公司。

2 方法与结果

2.1 灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物合成路线设计

基于灵芝酸 A 的结构, 选择保留其四环三萜母核, 在较易修饰的羧基上进行修饰, 改善活性的同时降低由游离羧基引起的药动学问题。具体合成路线为: 以灵芝酸 A 为起点, 以 TBTU 和 DIPEA 为缩合剂, 将氨基-二聚乙二醇-叠氮和 1-氨基-11-叠氮-3,6,9-三氧杂十一烷和灵芝酸 A 的羧基形成酰胺, 并以噻吩-2-甲酸铜(I) 盐为催化剂, 进行点击化学反应将不同取代的靛红与灵芝酸 A 连接, 共合成 16 个拼合物(图 3)。

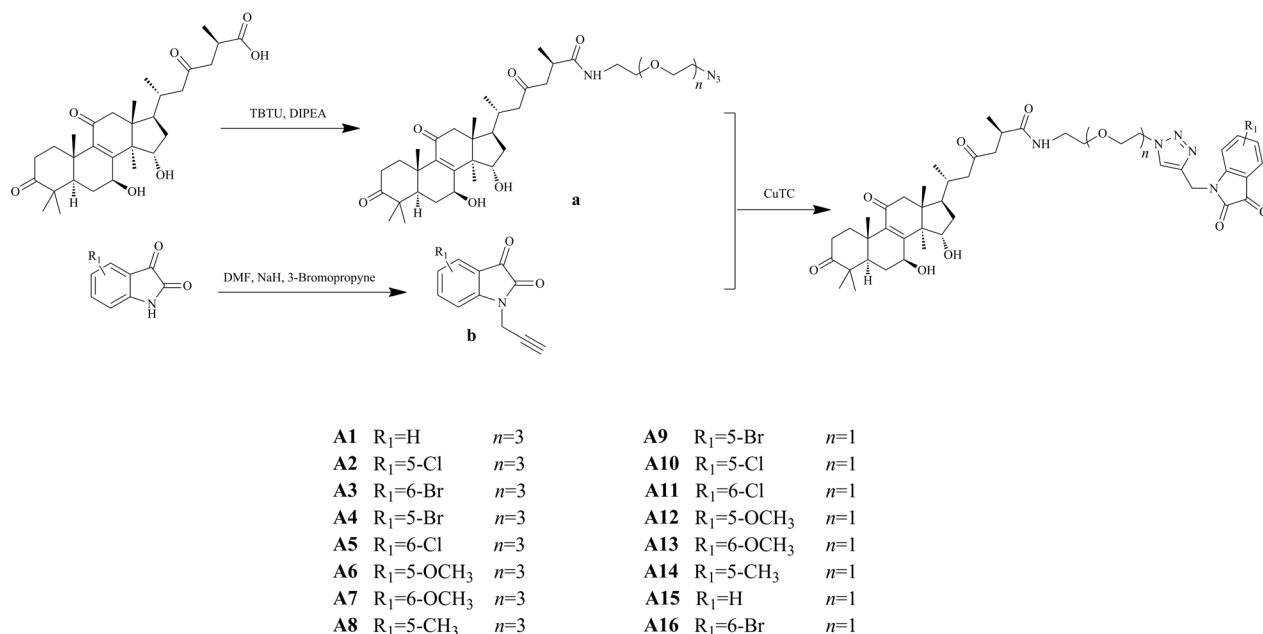


图 3 灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物的合成路线

Fig. 3 Synthetic scheme of ganoderic acid A-isatin conjugates

2.2 灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物的合成方法和结构确证

以化合物 A1 为例, 准确称取灵芝酸 A 100mg (0.194 mmol), 加入到 50 mL 圆底烧瓶中, 室温条件下依次加入 5 mL 二氯甲烷、77.2 μL (0.388 mmol) 1-氨基-11-叠氮-3,6,9-三氧杂十一烷、74.8 mg (0.233 mmol) TBTU、64.1 μL (0.388 mmol) DIPEA, 室温搅拌 30 min, TLC 检测反应, 展开剂为二氯甲烷-甲醇 (10:1), 反应结束后加入饱和 NaCl 溶液, 振荡静置分液, 取下层溶液加入 Na₂SO₄ 干燥, 抽滤。以二氯乙烷-甲醇 (20:1) 进行柱色谱, 收集

目标物, 旋干溶剂, 得 122 mg 透明油状中间产物 a, 收率为 87.7%。准确称取靛红 272 mg (1.85 mmol), 加入到 50 mL 圆底烧瓶中, 室温条件下依次加入 20 mL 二甲基甲酰胺 (DMF), 0 °C 以下加入 88.8 mg (3.7 mmol) 氢化钠, 反应 30 min 后加入 3-溴丙炔, TLC 检测反应, 展开剂为石油醚-醋酸乙酯 (4:1), 反应结束后加入醋酸乙酯萃取, 振荡静置分液, 取醋酸乙酯层旋干。以石油醚-醋酸乙酯 (50:1) 进行柱色谱, 收集目标物, 旋干溶剂, 得橙红色中间体 b (195.5 mg, 收率为 57.1%)。

取中间产物 **a** (20 mg, 0.027 9 mmol), 室温条件下依次加入 2 mL 二氯甲烷、6.25 mg (0.033 2 mmol) **b**、1 mg (0.005 6 mmol) 2-噻吩甲酸铜, 室温搅拌 2.5 h, TLC 检测反应, 反应结束后以二氯乙烷-甲醇 (20:1) 进行柱色谱, 收集目标物, 旋干溶剂, 得 24.2 mg 黄色固体灵芝酸 **A1**, 收率为 95.2%。化合物 **A2**~**A16** 也采用同样的合成方法。

化合物 **A1**: 黄色固体, 收率 95.2%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.85 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.60~7.58 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-6,7), 7.32~7.31 (1H, m, isatin-H-4), 7.14~7.11 (1H, m, isatin-H-5), 6.44 (1H, t, J = 5.4 Hz, CONH), 5.06~5.00 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(isatin)], 4.79~4.77 (1H, m, H-7), 4.64~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.54~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 4.11~4.10 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.87~3.85 [2H, m, OCH₂CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 3.61~3.52 [10H, overlapped, CH₂(OCH₂CH₂O)₂], 3.51~3.48 (1H, m, 15-OH), 3.41~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.28 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.85 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 216.2 (C-3), 208.5 (C-23), 198.6 (C-11), 182.1 (C-26), 174.7 (indole-C-3), 158.4 (C-8), 157.0, 149.2, 140.5 (C-9), 139.1, 137.7, 124.3, 123.2, 123.1, 116.5, 110.6, 71.3 (C-15), 69.5, 69.4, 69.3, 69.1, 68.7, 68.2, 67.8 (C-7), 52.9 (C-14), 50.7 (C-12), 49.4, 48.9 (C-22), 47.7 (C-5), 47.2 (C-17), 46.1, 45.7, 45.6, 38.2, 36.9, 35.2, 34.9 (C-25), 34.5, 34.4, 33.3, 31.6 (C-20), 27.9 (C-6), 26.3 (C-28), 19.7, 18.7, 18.5, 18.4, 17.0, 16.2。(triazole 为三氮唑片段, indole 为吲哚片段)。

化合物 **A2**: 橙色固体, 收率 94.7%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.79 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.50~7.48 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,7), 7.27~7.26 (1H, m, isatin-H-6), 6.33 (1H, t, J = 5.3 Hz, CONH), 4.98~4.93 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(isatin)], 4.71~4.70 (1H, m, H-7), 4.55~4.53 (1H, m, H-15), 4.48~4.46 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 3.91~3.90 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.80~3.78 [2H, m, OCH₂CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 3.55~3.46 [10H, overlapped, CH₂(OCH₂CH₂O)₂], 3.35~3.32 (3H, overlapped, 15-OH, CONHCH₂), 1.28 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.21 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.07 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, CH₃), 1.05 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.03 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.89 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.78 (3H, d, J = 6.4 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150

MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 216.1 (C-3), 208.5 (C-23), 198.6 (C-11), 181.2 (C-26), 174.6 (indole-C-3), 158.3 (C-8), 156.4, 147.5, 140.1 (C-9), 139.1, 137.0, 128.9, 124.1, 123.3, 117.3, 112.0, 71.3 (C-15), 69.5, 69.4, 69.3, 69.1, 68.7, 68.2, 67.8 (C-7), 52.9 (C-14), 50.7 (C-12), 49.4, 48.9 (C-22), 47.7 (C-5), 46.1, 45.7, 45.6, 38.2, 36.9, 35.3, 34.9 (C-25), 34.5, 33.3, 31.6 (C-20), 27.9 (C-6), 26.3 (C-28), 19.7, 18.7, 18.5, 18.4, 17.0, 16.2。

化合物 **A3**: 黄色固体, 收率 89.9%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.87 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.53~7.52 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 7.45~7.44 (1H, m, isatin-H-4), 7.30~7.29 (1H, m, isatin-H-5), 6.49 (1H, t, J = 5.7 Hz, CONH), 5.01~4.98 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(isatin)], 4.78~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.62~4.40 (1H, m, H-15), 4.56~4.54 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 4.13~4.08 (1H, m, OH-7), 3.89~3.85 [2H, m, OCH₂CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 3.65~3.50 [11H, overlapped, CH₂(OCH₂CH₂O)₂, OH-15], 3.43~3.37 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, J = 7.2 Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.86 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.3 (C-3), 209.6 (C-23), 199.6 (C-11), 181.9 (C-26), 175.7 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 157.8, 151.0, 141.1, 140.1 (C-9), 134.0, 127.4, 126.3, 124.3, 116.2, 115.1, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.4, 70.4, 70.1, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.9 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.1 (C-17), 47.1, 46.7, 46.6, 39.2, 37.9, 36.2, 35.9 (C-25), 35.6, 35.5, 34.3, 32.6 (C-20), 28.9 (C-6), 27.3 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.1, 17.2。

化合物 **A4**: 橙色固体, 收率 91.5%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.88 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.72~7.69 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,6), 7.29~7.27 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 6.52 (1H, t, J = 5.5 Hz, CONH), 5.04~4.99 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(isatin)], 4.77~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.62~4.40 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.52 [2H, m, CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 4.20~4.15 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.87~3.85 [2H, m, OCH₂CH₂-*N*(triazole)], 3.63~3.51 [11H, overlapped, CH₂(OCH₂CH₂O)₂, 15-OH], 3.42~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, J = 6.7 Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.87 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz,

CDCl_3) δ : 217.3 (C-3), 209.6 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 182.1 (C-26), 175.8 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 157.3, 149.0, 141.1, 140.9 (C-9), 140.1, 128.1, 124.4, 118.7, 117.0, 113.5, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.5, 70.4, 70.1, 49.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 50.0 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.1, 46.6, 39.2, 37.9, 36.2, 35.9 (C-25), 35.5, 34.2, 32.6 (C-20), 29.7, 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.1, 17.3。

化合物 **A5**: 黄色固体, 收率 96.4%。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.88 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.53 (1H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, isatin-H-4), 7.36 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, isatin-H-7), 7.12 (1H, dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, isatin-H-5), 6.52 (1H, t, $J = 5.9$ Hz, CONH), 5.01~4.98 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(isatin)}$], 4.78~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.56~4.54 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 4.20~4.15 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.88~3.85 [2H, m, $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 3.65~3.52 [11H, overlapped, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2$, 15-OH], 3.43~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.94 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.86 (3H, d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, CH₃); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 217.3 (C-28), 209.6 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 181.7 (C-26), 174.8 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 158.0, 151.3, 145.2, 141.1 (C-9), 140.1, 126.4, 124.4, 124., 115.8, 112.4, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.4, 70.3, 70.1, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.5, 50.5 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.1, 46.8, 46.4, 39.2, 37.9, 36.3, 35.9 (C-25), 35.6, 35.5, 34.3 (C-20), 32.7, 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.1, 17.3。

化合物 **A6**: 褐色固体, 收率 93.4%。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.85 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.24~7.23 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 7.15~7.12 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,6), 6.56 (1H, t, $J = 5.4$ Hz, CONH), 5.02~4.97 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(isatin)}$], 4.78~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.54~4.53 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 4.37~4.31 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.87~3.85 [2H, m, $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.62~3.53 [11H, overlapped, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2$, 15-OH], 3.42~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H,

s, CH₃), 0.85 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.6 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 183.6 (C-26), 175.8 (indole-C-3), 159.5 (C-8), 158.1, 156.7, 144.2, 141.6 (C-9), 140.1, 124.9, 124.3, 117.9, 112.7, 109.6, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.5, 70.4, 70.1, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 56.0, 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 50.0 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.1, 46.8, 39.2, 38.0, 36.2, 35.9 (C-25), 35.5, 35.4, 34.3 (C-20), 32.6, 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.1, 17.3。

化合物 **A7**: 橙色固体, 收率 84.9%。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.86 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.56~7.54 (1H, m, isatin-H-4), 6.85~6.84 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 6.58~6.55 [2H, overlapped, CONH, isatin-H-5], 5.00~4.97 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(isatin)}$], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.52 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 4.37~4.31 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.93 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.87~3.85 [2H, m, $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 3.62~3.53 [11H, overlapped, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2$, 15-OH], 3.42~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.86 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.6 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 180.4 (C-26), 175.8 (indole-C-3), 168.6, 159.5, 159.4, 153.1, 141.7, 140.1, 127.9, 124.3, 110.9, 109.2, 98.2, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.4, 70.3, 70.1, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 56.3, 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 50.0 (C-22), 49.9, 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.1, 46.8, 46.6, 39.2, 38.0, 36.2 (C-25), 35.9, 35.5, 35.4 (C-20), 34.3, 32.6 (C-6), 28.9 (C-28), 27.4, 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.0。

化合物 **A8**: 橙红色固体, 收率 96.2%。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.85 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.40~7.34 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4, 6), 7.20~7.18 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 6.58~6.56 (1H, m, CONH), 5.04~4.98 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(isatin)}$], 4.78~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.54~4.53 [2H, m, $\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 4.37~4.31 (1H, m, 7-OH), 3.86~3.87 [2H, m, $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-N(triazole)}$], 3.61~3.53 [11H, overlapped, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2$, 15-OH], 3.41~3.39 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 2.32 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$

Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.09 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.96 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.86 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.6 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 183.5 (C-26), 175.9 (indole-C-3), 159.5 (C-8), 158.1, 148.1, 141.6, 140.1 (C-9), 139.2, 134.0, 132.2, 128.2, 125.7, 124.3, 117.5, 111.4, 72.3 (C-15), 70.5, 70.4, 70.4, 70.1, 69.8, 69.2, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.9 (C-22), 48.7, 48.2, 47.1, 46.8, 46.6, 39.2, 37.9, 36.2, 35.9, 35.4, 34.3, 32.6, 29.7 (C-20), 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.1, 17.3.

化合物 **A9**: 黄色固体, 收率 89.4%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.93 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.72~7.67 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,6), 7.26~7.25 (1H, m, isatin-H-7), 6.18~6.16 (1H, m, CONH), 5.05~5.00 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.83~3.81 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.49~3.46 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.46~3.23 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.13 (3H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.3 (C-3), 210.1 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 182.1 (C-26), 176.0 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 157.4, 149.0, 141.2, 140.9 (C-9), 140.1, 128.0, 124.4, 118.7, 117.0, 113.4, 72.3 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 38.0, 36.2, 35.5, 34.3, 32.7 (C-20), 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 17.8, 17.3.

化合物 **A10**: 橙色固体, 收率 94.2%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.57~7.53 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,6), 7.31 (1H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, isatin-H-7), 6.20~6.16 (1H, m, CONH), 5.06~5.00 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.84~3.80 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.50~3.45 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.45~3.22 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.13 (3H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 210.1 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 182.3 (C-26), 176.0 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 157.6, 148.6, 141.3, 140.1 (C-9), 138.0, 129.9, 125.1, 118.4, 113.0, 72.3 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 50.4 (C-12), 49.8, 48.7, 48.2 (C-22), 47.2 (C-5), 46.7 (C-17), 46.6, 39.1, 38.0, 36.2, 35.9, 35.6, 35.5 (C-25), 34.3, 32.7, 29.7, 28.9, 27.4, 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.0, 17.3.

化合物 **A11**: 黄色固体, 收率 89.4%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.52 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, isatin-H-4), 7.34 (1H, d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, isatin-H-7), 7.10 (1H, dd, $J = 8.1, 1.4$ Hz, isatin-H-5), 6.22~6.20 (1H, m, CONH), 5.04~4.98 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.60 (1H, m, H-15), 4.56~4.54 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.85~3.81 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.50~3.48 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.46~3.25 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 210.0 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 181.7 (C-26), 176.0 (indole-C-3), 159.5 (C-8), 158.1, 151.3, 145.2, 141.2, 140.1 (C-9), 126.3, 124.4, 124.3, 115.9, 112.3, 72.3 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 38.0, 36.2, 35.9, 35.6, 35.5, 34.3, 32.7 (C-20), 28.9 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 18.0, 17.3.

化合物 **A12**: 黄褐色固体, 收率 94.5%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.93 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.22 (1H, d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, isatin-H-7), 7.14 (1H, dd, $J = 8.0, 2.3$ Hz, isatin-H-6), 7.10 (1H, d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, isatin-H-4), 6.25~6.23 (1H, m, CONH), 5.02~4.96 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.75 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.61 (1H, m, H-15), 4.54~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.83~3.81 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.80 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.50~3.46 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.45~3.22 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.13 (3H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.84 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.9 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 183.5 (C-26), 176.0

(indole-C-3), 159.5 (C-8), 158.1, 156.6, 144.1, 141.6 (C-9), 140.1, 127.8, 124.3, 117.9, 112.6, 109.6, 72.2 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8, 68.7, 56.0, 53.9, 51.7, 50.3, 49.8, 48.6, 48.2, 47.2, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 37.9, 36.1, 35.9, 35.5, 35.5, 34.3, 32.6 (C-20), 28.8 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 17.9, 17.2。

化合物 **A13**: 橙色固体, 收率 91.2%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.95 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.53 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, isatin-H-4), 6.84 (1H, d, J = 2.3 Hz, isatin-H-7), 6.55 (1H, d, J = 8.6, 2.3 Hz, isatin-H-5), 6.28~6.24 (1H, m, CONH), 5.03~4.96 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.61 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.93 (3H, s, OCH₃), 3.83~3.81 [2H, overlap, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.49~3.47 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.47~3.23 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.13 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.10 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.84 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.9 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 180.4 (C-26), 176.0 (indole-C-3), 168.6, 159.6, 159.5, 153.1, 141.7, 140.0, 127.9, 124.4, 110.9, 109.1, 98.1, 72.2 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8, 68.7 (C-7), 56.3, 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.3, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 37.9, 36.1, 35.9, 35.5, 35.3, 34.3, 32.6 (C-20), 28.8 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 17.9, 17.2。

化合物 **A14**: 橙色固体, 收率 90.8%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.93 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.40~7.37 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-4,7), 7.18~7.17 (1H, m, isatin-H-6), 6.27~6.26 (1H, m, CONH), 5.04~4.98 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.61 (1H, m, H-15), 4.54~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.83~3.81 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.48~3.46 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.45~3.23 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 2.31 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.26 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14~1.09 (9H, m, 3×CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 209.9 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 180.4 (C-26), 176.0 (indole-C-3), 168.6, 159.6, 159.5 (C-8), 153.1, 141.7, 140.0, 127.9, 124.4, 110.9, 109.1, 98.1, 72.2 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8, 68.7 (C-7), 56.3, 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.3, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7

(C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 37.9, 36.1, 35.9, 35.5, 35.3, 34.3, 32.6 (C-20), 28.8 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 17.9, 17.2。

化合物 **A15**: 黄色固体, 收率 97.7%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.94 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.61~7.57 (2H, overlapped, isatin-H-6,7), 7.30 (1H, d, J = 7.9 Hz, isatin-H-4), 7.13 (1H, t, J = 7.9 Hz, isatin-H-5), 6.25~6.23 (1H, m, CONH), 5.06~5.00 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.61 (1H, m, H-15), 4.55~4.53 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.83~3.80 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.49~3.46 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.45~3.23 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.14~1.10 (9H, m, 3×CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 210.0 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 183.2 (C-26), 176.1 (indole-C-3), 159.5, 158.1, 150.3, 141.6, 140.1, 138.8, 125.4, 124.4, 124.1, 117.5, 111.5, 72.3 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8 (C-7), 68.7, 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 37.9, 36.1, 35.9, 35.5, 35.4, 34.3, 32.7 (C-20), 28.8 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8, 19.5, 19.4, 17.9, 17.3。

化合物 **A16**: 黄色固体, 收率 98.4%。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.95 (1H, s, triazole-H), 7.51 (1H, d, J = 1.2 Hz, isatin-H-7), 7.43 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, isatin-H-4), 7.30~7.28 (1H, m, isatin-H), 6.24~6.22 (1H, m, CONH), 5.05~4.98 [2H, m, CH₂-N(isatin)], 4.78~4.76 (1H, m, H-7), 4.63~4.61 (1H, m, H-15), 4.56~4.55 [2H, m, CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.84~3.82 [2H, overlapped, OCH₂CH₂-N(triazole)], 3.50~3.44 (2H, m, NHCH₂), 3.43~3.25 (2H, m, CONHCH₂), 1.27 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.25 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.13 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, CH₃), 1.12 (3H, s, CH₃), 1.07 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.95 (3H, s, CH₃), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 217.4 (C-3), 210.1 (C-23), 199.7 (C-11), 182.0 (C-26), 176.1 (indole-C-3), 159.4 (C-8), 158.0, 151.0, 141.2, 140.1 (C-9), 134.0, 132.3, 128.2, 127.4, 126.3, 124.4, 116.3, 115.1, 72.3 (C-15), 69.8, 68.8 (C-7), 53.9 (C-14), 51.7 (C-12), 50.4, 49.8 (C-22), 48.7 (C-5), 48.2 (C-17), 47.3, 46.7, 46.6, 39.1, 38.0, 36.1, 35.9, 35.6, 35.5, 34.3, 32.7 (C-20), 28.7 (C-6), 27.4 (C-28), 20.7, 19.8,

19.5, 19.4, 18.0, 17.3。

2.3 细胞增殖抑制试验

采用 MTT 法, 以阿霉素为阳性对照药, 测定化合物对肿瘤细胞系 MCF-7、HepG2、SJSA-1 及正常细胞系 HK-2 的作用。MCF-7、HepG2 和 SJSA-1 细胞在含有 10%胎牛血清和 1%青霉素-链霉素的 DMEM 培养基中, 在 37 °C 和 5% CO₂ 的潮湿环境中培养。HK-2 细胞在 DMEM/F12 (1:1) 培养基中培养, 并置于相同环境中的培养箱中。

取对数生长期的 MCF-7、HepG2、SJSA-1 细胞, 加无血清培养及调整细胞浓度为 $3 \times 10^5/\text{mL}$, 接种到 96 孔板中, 每孔 200 μL 。37 °C、5% CO₂ 条件下培养 12 h, 吸出培养基, 加用无血清培养稀释后

的待测样品 (25、50、100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) 和阳性药 (阿霉素 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), 每孔设置 3 复孔。MCF-7、HepG2 细胞继续培养 48 h, SJSA-1 细胞继续培养 72 h。吸出含药培养基, 每孔加入无血清培养基 100 μL 、5 mg/mL MTT 溶液 20 μL , 培养箱孵育 4 h, 弃去培养基, 每孔加入 100 μL MTT 溶解液, 待镜下结晶完全溶解后, 在 570 nm 处读取吸光度 (A) 值, 计算每组的平均值, GraphPad Prism 8.0 计算细胞存活率, 并将 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 下存活率作图, 见表 1 及图 4。

$$\text{抑制率} = (A_{\text{给药}} - A_{\text{空白}}) / (A_{\text{对照}} - A_{\text{空白}})$$

$A_{\text{给药}}$ 为给药组 A 值, $A_{\text{空白}}$ 为空白组 (未加药+未加细胞+培养基) A 值, $A_{\text{对照}}$ 为对照组 (未加药+加细胞+0.1% DMSO+培养基) A 值

表 1 不同浓度下 MCF-7、HepG2、SJSA-1 细胞存活率

Table 1 Viability of MCF-7, HepG2, SJSA-1 cells at different concentrations of synthetic compounds

化合物	MCF-7 存活率/%			HepG2 存活率/%			SJSA-1 存活率/%		
	25 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	25 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	25 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
A1	82.7	86.6	53.8	103.6	67.7	64.8	107.9	103.1	90.9
A2	82.7	86.7	53.8	70.6	80.3	63.1	107.2	95.1	87.9
A3	87.3	98.2	45.9	69.3	69.1	55.8	97.9	90.7	101.4
A4	96.1	67.7	51.8	66.2	66.4	60.4	109.6	95.0	101.1
A5	69.4	55.0	32.3	64.2	58.5	48.0	99.9	102.8	90.1
A6	105.7	85.8	51.5	64.4	55.9	56.7	95.9	95.8	96.1
A7	81.5	79.2	43.3	51.9	66.4	27.1	83.7	89.7	84.5
A8	80.6	75.8	37.8	69.9	71.5	50.5	96.4	87.2	82.9
A9	49.7	39.7	37.1	81.7	80.6	58.2	97.9	78.5	61.5
A10	69.4	48.5	44.7	84.0	84.4	65.6	99.3	96.4	73.9
A11	69.4	59.0	45.6	77.6	68.1	33.5	95.4	75.3	52.5
A12	71.6	73.7	47.6	64.6	65.7	60.6	108.1	107.3	100.5
A13	79.9	68.9	25.9	96.9	70.5	59.9	98.7	99.4	82.3
A14	121.6	41.8	23.0	100.5	95.1	71.5	102.1	105.2	102.1
A15	89.8	86.9	52.8	107.9	103.4	85.2	97.2	102.9	94.8
A16	51.6	44.2	24.3	76.5	84.1	55.3	105.4	70.4	41.4
GAA	109.9	86.2	83.6	96.1	90.1	87.1	108.6	105.0	95.6
阿霉素		32.8			46.9			52.8	

综合了灵芝酸 A 及其衍生物的 3 个浓度, 均在 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 浓度下活性最好, 因此选用 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 浓度对其活性及构效关系进行讨论。结果表明该系列拼合物对不同肿瘤细胞系有一定选择性, 对 MCF-7 细胞的抗增殖效果整体优于 HepG2 细胞, 在骨肉瘤细胞 JSA-1 上抗增殖效果较差。在抗肿瘤效果显著优于灵芝酸 A 原型的同时, 对正常细胞系 HK-2 无明显毒性。证明该设计思路的可行性。

在 MCF-7 及 HepG2 细胞系中, 所有拼合物的活性均优于灵芝酸 A 原型, 其中 A5、A13、A14、A16 在 MCF-7 上的抗增殖活性最强, 化合物 A5、

A7、A8、A11、A16 在 HepG2 的选择性更强, 在 SJSA-1 细胞系中, 只有化合物 A7~A11、A13、A16 有显著的抗增殖活性, 说明灵芝酸 A 及此系列拼合物对 SJSA-1 细胞系的选择性较差。其中化合物 A11、A16 在不同肿瘤细胞系中均具有较好的抗增殖活性, 有进一步开发的潜力。

2.4 构效关系

2.4.1 聚乙二醇链的影响 比较化合物 A1~A8 与化合物 A9~A16 发现抗增殖活性并没有明显规律, 说明灵芝酸 A 与甾红片段之间聚乙二醇链的长度对拼合物活性影响不大。见图 5。

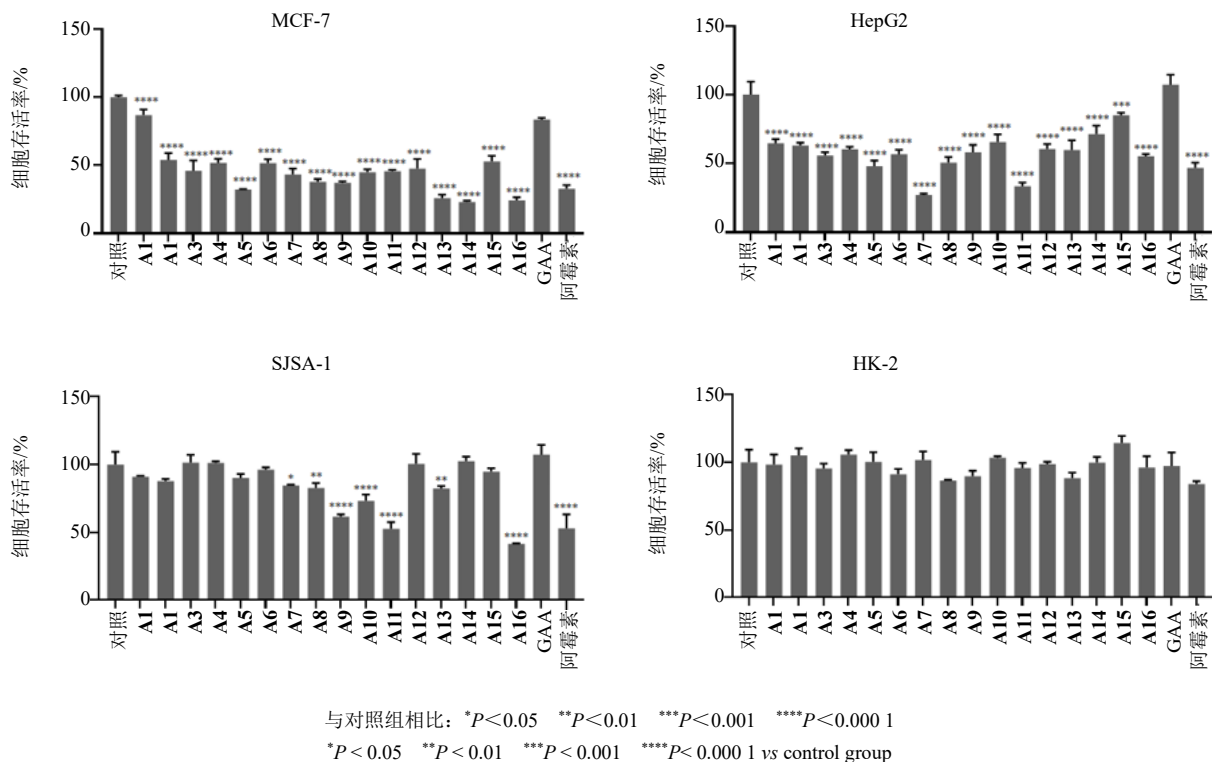
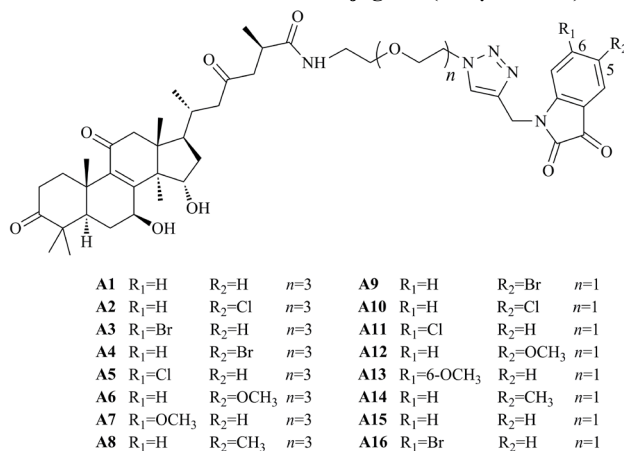
图 4 灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物 ($100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) 在不同肿瘤细胞系中抗增殖作用Fig. 4 Anti-proliferation effect of GAA-isatin conjugates ($100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) on different cell lines

图 5 灵芝酸 A-靛红拼合物构效关系讨论

Fig. 5 Structure-activity relationship of GAA-isatin conjugate derivatives on different cell lines

2.4.2 靛红片段上取代基种类的影响 在所有化合物中,无取代靛红(A1和A15)抗增殖活性低于取代靛红,但吸电基(溴、氯)与供电基(甲基、甲氧基)在不同细胞系中并无明显的相似趋势。

2.4.3 靛红片段上取代基位置的影响 化合物A2、A10和A5、A11; A3、A16和A4、A9以及化合物A7、A6和A13、A12抗增殖活性的不同表明,在不同肿瘤细胞系中,6位取代均优于5位取代,说明取代基位置的影响要大于取代基种类的影响,后

续研究可继续考察吲哚环中其他位置的构效关系。

因此,在此系列拼合物中,靛红与灵芝酸A之间连接链的长短与靛红上取代基的种类对体外抗肿瘤活性影响并不大,而靛红片段上取代基的位置对活性影响较大,在后续研究中需重点关注。

2.5 反向找靶

使用Discovery Studio 2016 (BIOVIA Software Inc., San Diego, CA, USA)预测灵芝酸A的结合靶点。用Specifying Ligands参数协议对灵芝酸A

进行准备,并用 Ligand Profiler 协议预测灵芝酸 A 可能的作用靶点。对所得结果进行分析,打分值在 0.75 以上的与抗肿瘤相关的靶点,见表 2。

进一步查阅资料发现,2013 年 Froufe 等为寻找 MDM2 潜在抑制剂,对菌菇中低相对分子质量化合物进行虚拟筛选,结果表明灵芝酸 A ($K_i=147$ nmol/L)、灵芝酸 F ($K_i=212$ nmol/L) 等均具有较好的开发潜力^[22]。而打分值最高的 MDMX 为 MDM2

表 2 反向找靶结果

Table 2 Results of target fishing

序号	PDB ID	靶点名称缩写	打分值
1	3lbj-09	MDMX	0.896
2	3v8w-03	TKI	0.884
3	3coh-09	Aurora A	0.868
4	3zyu-09	BRD4	0.859
5	1zyj-03	P38MAP	0.842
6	1f4e-09	TS	0.816
7	2y05-03	LTB4DH	0.799
8	3o23-08	IGF-1R	0.797
9	1rv1-09-s	MDM2	0.792
10	3i8v-08	PDE4a	0.770
11	3sls-09	MEK-1	0.766

的同源异聚复合蛋白,两者在结构上有一定相似性,同时由于 SJS-A-1、MCF-7 细胞系中 MDM2/X 蛋白过表达,因此选择在该细胞系上抗肿瘤效果更好的 A16 与这 2 个蛋白进行分子对接,考察其可能的作用模式。

2.6 分子对接

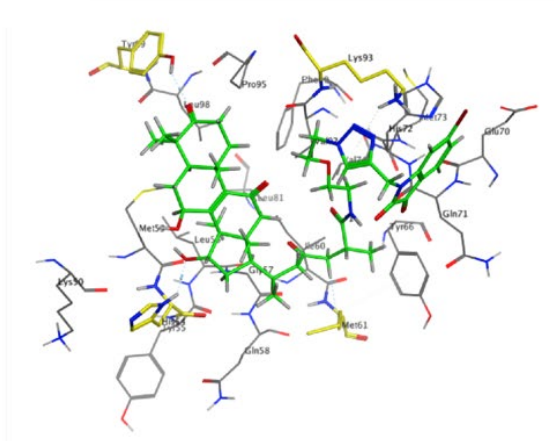
为了探索灵芝酸 A 和 A16 与 MDM2(PDB ID: 4j3e)和 MDMX(PDB ID: 3lbj)的潜在结合模式,使用 MOE 软件中 Induced Fit 对接协议,进行分子对接研究。为了消除任何键长和键角偏差,配体(灵芝酸 A 和 A16)在对接前进行“Minimize”处理。MOE 中的结合亲和力(S 值)用于评估 MDM2、MDMX 与配体之间的相互作用。基于配体与蛋白的各种相互作用的虚拟计算获得 S 值。结果如表 3 所示,分子对接图见图 6。

表 3 灵芝酸 A 与 A16 分子对接结果

Table 3 Results of molecular docking of GAA and A16

蛋白名称	S 值	
	灵芝酸 A	A16
MDMX	-6.21	-8.45
MDM2	-6.22	-7.77

A



B

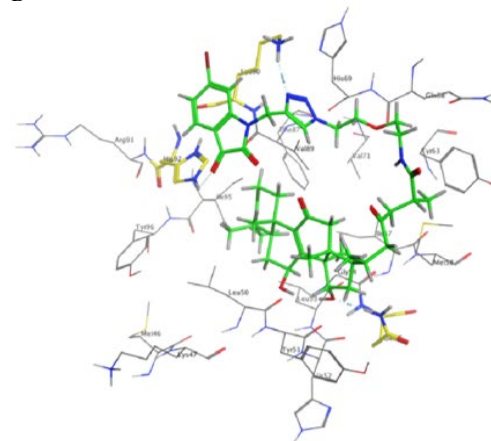


图 6 化合物 A16 与 MDMX (A) 和 MDM2 (B) 分子对接图

Fig. 6 Molecular docking of A16 with MDMX (A) and MDM2 (B)

分子对接表明,灵芝酸 A、A16 和 MDM2、MDMX 均有一定相互作用,且 A16 的打分值要优于灵芝酸 A (S 值的绝对值),证明 MDM2/X 可能为灵芝酸 A 及其衍生物的潜在靶点,有进一步开发的潜力。进一步考察 A16 与 MDMX 和 MDM2 的分子作用模式发现,A16 可与 MDMX 的 Met61、Tyr99 和 His54 形成氢键相互作用,结构中的三氮唑还可以与 Lys93 形成阳离子- π 相互作用,与 MDMX 相

似,A16 可与 MDM2 的 Gln55、His92 和 Lys90 形成氢键相互作用,少的 1 个相互作用方式可能是 A16 与 MDMX 对接结果优于 MDM2 的原因。

3 讨论

灵芝酸 A 作为灵芝中代表性成分之一,以其多种药理活性被科研工作者广泛关注,但灵芝酸 A 同时具有大多数天然产物所拥有的缺点,即活性较差、生物利用度低、靶点不明确以及作用通路复杂等不

利因素。因此若能通过化学修饰合成的手段提高灵芝酸 A 的生物活性并改善其生物利用度,在此基础上明确作用机制以及靶点,可以进一步进行基于靶点的合理药物设计,提高选择性,从而将其开发为相关药物。

拼合是药物设计中常见的手段,将具有相同生物效应的片段拼合在一起,可以通过双靶点或多靶点的方式起到 $1+1>2$ 的效果。本研究将灵芝酸 A 与具有抗肿瘤作用的靛红片段以聚乙二醇链连接,化合物 **A11**、**A16** 有进一步研究的潜力。其中活性较好 **A16** 对 MDM2/X 的分子对接打分结果均优于灵芝酸 A 原型,可能为其作用的潜在靶点。后续研究中可将 **A16** 对靛红的抗肿瘤靶点进行虚拟筛选,将 **A16** 开发为双靶点或多靶点多点药物。同时该拼合思路也可用于其他具有抗肿瘤活性的天然产物。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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