

## 腾冲重楼根茎的化学成分及抗菌活性研究

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**摘要:** 目的 研究藜芦科植物腾冲重楼 *Paris tengchongensis* 根茎的化学成分及抗菌活性。方法 采用 HPD100 大孔吸附树脂、正相硅胶、RPC<sub>18</sub> 硅胶和 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶色谱, 以及半制备高效液相色谱等方法进行分离和纯化, 利用 NMR 和 MS 等波谱数据对化合物的化学结构进行鉴定。对分离到的化合物用微量稀释法进行抗细菌和真菌活性评价。结果 从腾冲重楼根茎 70%乙醇提取物中分离并鉴定了 16 个化合物, 分别为 parisvanioside A (1)、kingianoside K (2)、7-氧薯蓣皂苷 (3)、pariposide A (4)、parisvanioside B (5)、parisrugoside H (6)、(25R)-17α-羟基螺甾-5-烯-3β-基 O-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖基-(1→4)-O-[α-L-吡喃鼠李糖基-(1→2)]-β-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 (7)、麦冬皂苷 C' (8)、纤细薯蓣皂苷 (9)、重楼皂苷 I (10)、重楼皂苷 II (11)、重楼皂苷 VI (12)、pennogenin 3-O-β-chacotrioside (13)、重楼皂苷 H (14)、重楼皂苷 VII (15) 和 β-蜕皮激素 (16)。化合物 3、5~15 对絮状表皮癣菌有较强抑制作用, 50%最低抑菌浓度 (50% minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC<sub>50</sub>) 为 0.07~93.60 μmol/L; 化合物 5~15 对红色毛癣菌有较强抑制作用, MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 0.06~73.08 μmol/L; 化合物 3、5~8、10~15 对石膏样小孢子菌有很强的抑制作用, MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 0.04~69.92 μmol/L。结论 化合物 1~7 为首次从腾冲重楼中分离得到; 化合物 7、12~15 对白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株抑制率可达 100%。化合物 11 对絮状表皮癣菌抑菌效果最好, MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 (0.07±0.004) μmol/L; 化合物 11 对红色毛癣菌抑菌效果最好, MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 (0.06±0.003) μmol/L; 化合物 11 对石膏样小孢子菌抑菌效果最好, MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 (0.04±0.001) μmol/L。腾冲重楼中含有的甾体皂苷有治疗皮肤及深部真菌感染的潜力。

**关键词:** 藜芦科; 腾冲重楼; 甾体皂苷; 抗菌活性; 7-氧薯蓣皂苷; 重楼皂苷 II

中图分类号: R284.1 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 0253-2670(2024)05-1466-11

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.0253-2670.2024.05.006

## Studies on chemical constituents and antimicrobial activities of rhizomes of *Paris tengchongensis*

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the chemical constituents from the rhizomes of *Paris tengchongensis* Y. H. Ji, C.J. Yang & Y. L. Huan (Melanthiaceae) and their antibacterial and antifungal activities. **Methods** The separations and purifications were taken by HPD100 macroporous resin, normal phase silica gel, reversed-phase (RP) C<sub>18</sub> silica gel, Sephadex LH-20 gel chromatography, and semi-preparative high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The chemical structures of the isolated compounds were determined by combining spectroscopic data of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), mass spectrum (MS), etc. These isolates were tested for antibacterial and antifungal activities by microdilution method. **Results** A total of 16 compounds were isolated and identified from 70% ethanol extract of the rhizomes of *P. tengchongensis*, which were identified to be parisvanioside A (1), kingianoside K (2), 7-oxodioscin (3), pariposide A (4), parisvanioside B (5), parisrugoside H (6), (25R)-17α-hydroxyspirost-5-en-3β-yl O-β-D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-[α-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside (7), ophiopogonin C' (8), gracillin (9), paris saponin I

收稿日期: 2023-12-03

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金面上项目 (32070361)

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(10), paris saponin II (11), paris saponin VI (12), pennogenin 3-O- $\beta$ -chacotrioside (13), paris saponin H (14), paris saponin VII (15), and  $\beta$ -ecdysterone (16). Compound 3 and 5—15 exhibited strong inhibitory effects against *Epidermophyton floccosum*, with MIC<sub>50</sub> (50% minimum inhibitory concentration) values ranging from 0.07 to 93.60  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; Compound 5—15 exhibited strong inhibitory effects against *Trichophyton rubrum*, with MIC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 0.06 to 73.08  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; Compounds 3, 5—8 and 10—15 exhibited very strong inhibitory effects against *Microsporum gypseum*, with MIC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 0.04 to 69.92  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . **Conclusion** Compounds 1—7 are isolated from *P. tengchongensis* for the first time. Compounds 7, and 12—15 can inhibit 100% the fluconazole-resistant strain of *Candida albicans*. Compound 11 has the best antifungal effect on *Epidermophyton floccosum*, MIC<sub>50</sub>=(0.07±0.004)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . Compound 11 has the best antifungal effect on *Trichophyton rubrum*, MIC<sub>50</sub>=(0.06±0.003)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . Compound 11 has the best antifungal effect on *Microsporum gypseum*, MIC<sub>50</sub>=(0.04±0.001)  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ . The steroid saponins in this plant have the potential to treat skin and invasive fungal infections.

**Key words:** Melanthiaceae; *Paris tengchongensis* Y. H. Ji, C.J. Yang & Y. L. Huan; steroid saponins; antibacterial and antifungal activities; 7-oxodioscin; paris saponin II

重楼属 *Paris* L. 植物为藜芦科 (Melanthiaceae) 多年生草本植物, 生长在常绿阔叶林、落叶阔叶林、针叶林、竹丛和灌木丛中<sup>[1-2]</sup>; 包括 33 个种和 15 个变种<sup>[2]</sup>, 主要分布于欧亚大陆的热带和温带地区, 中国大部分地区均有分布。西南地区居多<sup>[2-3]</sup>。重楼属植物有很高的药用价值, 在民间, 有十几个种或变种作为药用植物被利用。据《中国药典》2020 年版记载, 重楼药材的基原植物是云南重楼 (滇重楼) *Paris polyphylla* Smith var. *yunnanensis* (Franch.) Hand. -Mazz. 和七叶一枝花 *Paris polyphylla* Smith var. *chinensis* (Franch.) Hara。重楼具有清热解毒、消肿止痛、凉肝定惊等功效, 用于治疗疔疮痈肿、咽喉肿痛、蛇虫咬伤、跌扑伤痛、惊风抽搐等病症<sup>[4]</sup>。云南重楼提取物<sup>[5]</sup>和球药隔重楼 *Paris fargesii* Franch. 根茎提取物<sup>[6]</sup>已被批准为化妆品原料。

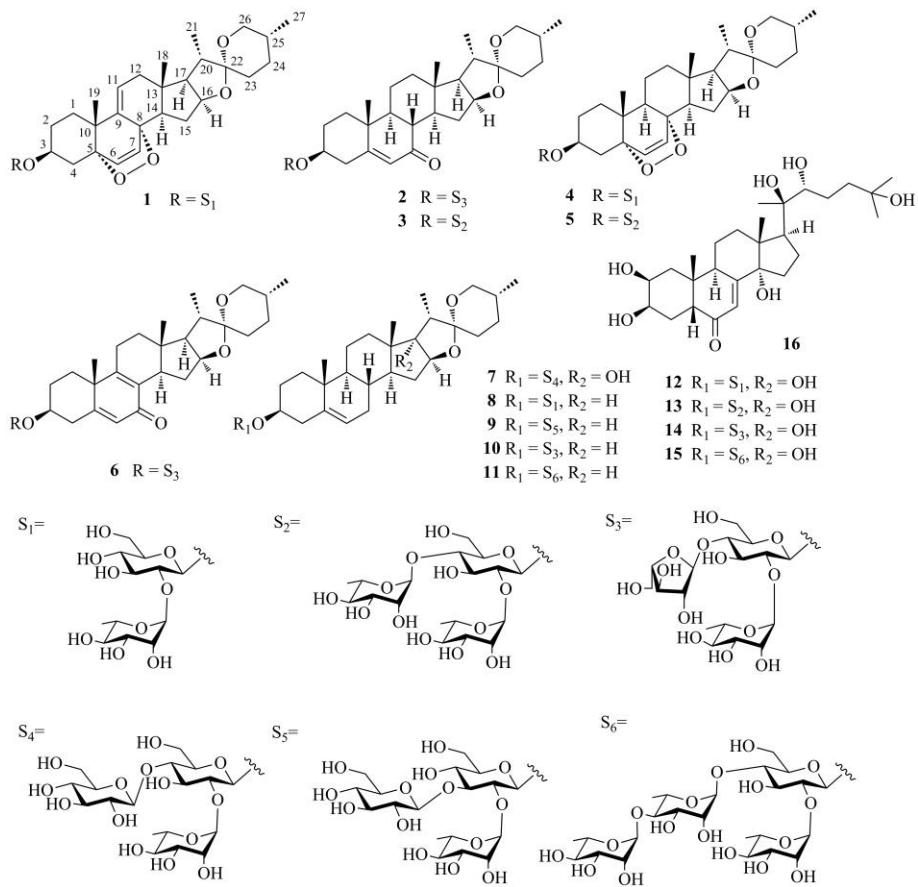
腾冲重楼 *Paris tengchongensis* Y. H. Ji, C.J. Yang & Y. L. Huang 仅发现于云南, 生长于海拔 2 750~3 200 m 常绿阔叶林、竹林和灌丛中<sup>[7]</sup>, 腾冲重楼被当地居民当作重楼药材使用, 一般用于治疗毒蛇咬伤和跌打伤痛<sup>[8]</sup>。目前, 关于腾冲重楼化学成分研究的文献较少, 仅报道了从腾冲重楼中分离得到的 20 个甾体皂苷类化合物, 其中, 化合物 paristengoside A 对人红白细胞白血病 HEL 细胞和人乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 细胞的生长有一定的抑制作用<sup>[9]</sup>。为了更全面地认识和合理利用腾冲重楼, 本研究对腾冲重楼进行了化学成分研究和抗菌活性评价。从其根茎提取物中共分离出 16 个化合物 (图 1), 分别鉴定为 parisvanioside A (1)、kingianoside K (2)、7-氧薯蓣皂苷 (7-oxodioscin, 3)、pariposide A (4)、parisvanioside B (5)、parisrugoside H (6)、(25R)-17 $\alpha$ -羟基螺甾-5-烯-3 $\beta$ -基 O- $\beta$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖基-(1→4)-

O-[ $\alpha$ -L-吡喃鼠李糖基-(1→2)]- $\beta$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷 ((25R)-17 $\alpha$ -hydroxyspirost-5-en-3 $\beta$ -yl O- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranosyl-(1→4)-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1→2)]- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside, 7)、麦冬皂苷 C' (ophiopogonin C', 8)、纤细薯蓣皂苷 (gracillin, 9)、重楼皂苷 I (paris saponin I, 10)、重楼皂苷 II (paris saponin II, 11)、重楼皂苷 VI (paris saponin VI, 12)、pennogenin 3-O- $\beta$ -chacotrioside (13)、重楼皂苷 H (paris saponin H, 14)、重楼皂苷 VII (paris saponin VII, 15) 和  $\beta$ -蜕皮激素 ( $\beta$ -ecdysone, 16)。其中化合物 1~7 首次从腾冲重楼中分离得到。

## 1 仪器与材料

HPD-100 型大孔树脂 (上海吉至生化科技有限公司), 柱色谱用硅胶 (80~100、200~300、300~400 目, 青岛美高集团有限公司), 反相 (RP) C<sub>18</sub> 硅胶 (40~75  $\mu\text{m}$ , Fuji Silyria Chemical 有限公司), Sephadex LH-20 凝胶色谱 (GE Healthcare Bio-Sciences AB), 薄层色谱 (TLC) 板 (100 mm×50 mm, 青岛美高化工有限公司), SK3300LH 型超声波清洗器 (上海科导超声仪器有限公司), 旋转蒸发仪 (瑞士 BUCHI 公司), AL204 型电子分析天平 (梅特勒托利多仪器有限公司), 循环水真空泵 (巩义市予华仪器有限责任公司), SB-1300 型水浴锅 (上海爱朗仪器有限公司), 500 MHz/800 MHz 核磁共振波谱仪 (德国 Brucker 公司), DFS 型快原子轰击离子源质谱仪 (Thermo Fisher Scientific), Agilent 1200 Series 高效液相色谱仪半制备。

实验用腾冲重楼根茎样品于 2021 年 10 月采自云南省兰坪县重楼种植基地, 经中国科学院昆明植物研究所杨珺实验师鉴定为藜芦科重楼属植物腾冲重楼 *Paris tengchongensis* Y. H. Ji, C. J. Yang & Y. L.



Huang, 凭证标本 (YJ2021050) 保存于中国科学院昆明植物研究所植物标本室。

## 2 提取与分离

腾冲重楼干燥根茎 (3 kg) 粉碎, 加 70% 乙醇 (3 L) 60 °C 超声提取 6 次 (每次 1 h), 滤过, 取滤液, 60 °C 减压回收溶剂, 得粗提物浸膏 (660.0 g), 加水 (1 L) 混悬, 分别用等体积石油醚、醋酸乙酯和正丁醇分别萃取 5 次, 60 °C 减压浓缩, 得石油醚部分 (118.1 mg)、醋酸乙酯部分 (3.1 g) 和正丁醇部分 (182.0 g)。将正丁醇部分 (170.2 g) 用 4 L 蒸馏水溶解, 过 HPD100 大孔树脂柱, 乙醇-水 (30%→50%→70%→95%) 梯度洗脱后得 4 部分: T1 (1.7 g)、T2 (5.4 g)、T3 (22.7 g) 和 T4 (50.0 g)。T1 (1.7 g) 经 RP C<sub>18</sub> 硅胶柱色谱及 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱 (甲醇) 分离纯化后, 得到化合物 16 (78.1 mg)。T2 (5.4 g) 经 RP C<sub>18</sub> 硅胶柱色谱分段及 HPLC (乙腈-水 40:60) 分离纯化后得到化合物 15 (4.9 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=21.4 min) 和 14 (11.7 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=27.0 min)。T3 (22.7 g) 经 RP C<sub>18</sub> 硅胶柱色谱得到 T3-1

(2.3 g) 和 T3-2 (12.3 g)。T3-1 经硅胶柱色谱 (二氯甲烷-甲醇 15:1→1:1) 得到 T3-1-1 (57.9 mg)、T3-1-2 (567.8 mg) 和 T3-1-3 (34.7 mg) 3 个组分。T3-1-1 用 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱 (甲醇) 及 HPLC (甲醇-水 77:23) 分离纯化得到化合物 1 (1.1 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=25.5 min)、4 (5.7 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=32.4 min)、7 (2.8 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=22.3 min) 和 12 (19.1 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=23.7 min)。T3-1-2 用 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱 (甲醇) 及 HPLC (甲醇-水 83:17) 分离纯化得到化合物 5 (1.1 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=32.5 min)、6 (1.1 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=23.0 min)、3 (0.9 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=29.3 min) 和 13 (26.9 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=25.7 min)。T3-1-3 经 HPLC (甲醇-水 68:32) 分离纯化后得到化合物 2 (0.5 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=34.2 min)。T3-2 经硅胶柱色谱 (二氯甲烷-甲醇 15:1→1:1) 得到 T3-2-1 (88.5 mg)、T3-2-2 (1.0 g) 和 T3-2-3 (10.1 mg) 3 个组分。T3-2-1 用 Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱 (MeOH) 及 HPLC (甲醇-水 85:15) 分离纯化得到化合物 8 (3.5 mg, *t<sub>R</sub>*=25.0 min)。T3-2-2 经 RP C<sub>18</sub> 硅胶柱色谱 (80.7 mg) 及 HPLC (乙腈-水 45:55) 分离纯化得到化合物 11 (6.7

mg,  $t_R=17.9$  min) 和 **9** (5.2 mg,  $t_R=21.6$  min)。T3-2-3 经反复重结晶(甲醇)得化合物 **10** (9.1 mg)。

### 3 结构鉴定

**化合物 1:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为  $C_{39}H_{58}O_{14}$ 。ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 774 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>,  $[\alpha]_D^{24}-19.2$  ( $c$  0.10, MeOH)。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.64 (1H, d,  $J=8.6$  Hz, H-7), 6.37 (1H, brs, H-1''), 6.29 (1H, d,  $J=8.6$  Hz, H-6), 5.47 (1H, m, H-11), 4.88 (1H, d,  $J=7.3$  Hz, H-1'), 4.26 (2H, m, H<sub>2</sub>-6'), 1.74 (3H, d,  $J=6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.20 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 1.04 (3H, d,  $J=6.7$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 0.87 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.65 (3H, d,  $J=4.7$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 143.7 (C-9), 136.4 (C-6), 130.5 (C-7), 119.1 (C-11), 109.2 (C-22), 101.7 (C-1''), 100.7 (C-1'), 82.7 (C-5), 80.5 (C-16), 79.3 (C-3'), 77.9 (C-5'), 77.5 (C-8), 77.2 (C-2'), 74.0 (C-4''), 73.5 (C-3), 72.6 (C-3''), 72.2 (C-2''), 71.3 (C-4'), 69.2 (C-5''), 66.7 (C-26), 62.1 (C-6'), 61.3 (C-17), 48.3 (C-14), 42.1 (C-20), 41.3 (C-13), 41.2 (C-12), 38.4 (C-10), 33.3 (C-4), 32.8 (C-1), 31.5 (C-23), 30.3 (C-25), 29.6 (C-15), 29.2 (C-2), 28.9 (C-24), 25.3 (C-19), 18.5 (C-6''), 17.0 (C-27), 16.9 (C-18), 14.3 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[10]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 **1** 为 parisvanioside A。

**化合物 2:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为  $C_{44}H_{68}O_{17}$ 。ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 891 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>,  $[\alpha]_D^{23}-55.8$  ( $c$  0.11, MeOH)。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.74 (1H, brs, H-6), 6.30 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.92 (1H, brs, H-1''), 4.93 (1H, m, H-1'), 4.32, 4.23 (2H, m, H<sub>2</sub>-6'), 4.25, 4.16 (2H, m, H<sub>2</sub>-5''), 1.75 (3H, d,  $J=5.9$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.13 (3H, d,  $J=6.8$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.10 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.83 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.66 (3H, d,  $J=4.3$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 200.7 (C-7), 164.9 (C-5), 126.1 (C-6), 109.4 (C-1''), 109.1 (C-22), 101.6 (C-1''), 100.2 (C-1'), 86.5 (C-4''), 82.5 (C-2''), 80.8 (C-16), 77.7 (C-2'), 77.5 (C-3''), 76.8 (C-3), 76.8 (C-3'), 76.8 (C-5'), 76.7 (C-4'), 73.9 (C-4''), 72.6 (C-3''), 72.4 (C-2''), 69.3 (C-5''), 66.6 (C-26), 62.3 (C-6'), 61.7 (C-17), 61.2 (C-5''), 49.8 (C-14), 49.6 (C-9), 44.8 (C-8), 41.7 (C-20), 41.0 (C-13), 38.6 (C-4), 38.5 (C-10), 38.5 (C-12), 36.2 (C-1), 34.1 (C-15), 31.6 (C-23), 30.4 (C-25), 29.5 (C-2), 29.0 (C-24), 20.9 (C-11), 18.4 (C-6''), 17.1 (C-27), 16.8 (C-19), 16.2 (C-18), 14.9 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[11]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 **2** 为 kingianoside K。

### 2 为 kingianoside K。

**化合物 3:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为  $C_{45}H_{70}O_{17}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{24}-18.7$  ( $c$  0.18, MeOH), ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 907 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.40 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.84 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.76 (1H, s, H-6), 1.74 (3H, d,  $J=6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.62 (3H, d,  $J=6.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.12 (3H, d,  $J=6.9$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.10 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.82 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.66 (3H, d,  $J=4.8$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 200.8 (C-7), 165.0 (C-5), 126.0 (C-6), 109.0 (C-22), 102.6 (C-1''), 101.6 (C-1''), 100.2 (C-1'), 81.1 (C-16), 78.3 (C-4'), 77.6 (C-5'), 77.2 (C-2'), 76.8 (C-3'), 76.5 (C-3), 73.8 (C-4''), 73.6 (C-4''), 72.5 (C-3''), 72.4 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-2''), 72.2 (C-2''), 70.2 (C-5''), 69.2 (C-5''), 66.5 (C-26), 61.6 (C-17), 61.0 (C-6'), 49.7 (C-14), 49.5 (C-9), 44.7 (C-8), 41.7 (C-20), 40.9 (C-13), 38.6 (C-4), 38.5 (C-10), 38.4 (C-12), 36.2 (C-1), 34.1 (C-15), 31.5 (C-23), 30.3 (C-25), 29.5 (C-2), 28.9 (C-24), 20.8 (C-11), 18.4 (C-6''), 18.2 (C-6''), 17.0 (C-19), 16.8 (C-27), 16.2 (C-18), 14.9 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[12]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 **3** 为 7-氧薯蓣皂苷。

**化合物 4:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为  $C_{39}H_{60}O_{14}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}-78.8$  ( $c$  0.10, MeOH), ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 775 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.49 (1H, d,  $J=8.5$  Hz, H-7), 6.37 (1H, d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, H-1''), 6.22 (1H, d,  $J=8.5$  Hz, H-6), 4.88 (1H, d,  $J=7.3$  Hz, H-1'), 1.74 (3H, d,  $J=6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.08 (3H, d,  $J=6.9$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 0.93 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.88 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.66 (3H, d,  $J=5.8$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 136.1 (C-6), 130.7 (C-7), 109.3 (C-22), 101.9 (C-1''), 101.1 (C-1'), 82.2 (C-5), 80.9 (C-16), 79.6 (C-3'), 78.7 (C-8), 78.1 (C-5'), 77.5 (C-2'), 74.2 (C-4''), 74.0 (C-3), 72.8 (C-3''), 72.5 (C-2''), 71.6 (C-4), 69.4 (C-5''), 66.9 (C-26), 62.8 (C-17), 62.4 (C-6'), 51.8 (C-9), 51.5 (C-14), 42.3 (C-13), 41.5 (C-20), 39.6 (C-12), 37.6 (C-10), 35.0 (C-1), 34.5 (C-4), 31.8 (C-23), 30.6 (C-25), 29.2 (C-2), 29.2 (C-24), 29.1 (C-15), 23.2 (C-11), 18.7 (C-19), 18.2 (C-6''), 17.3 (C-27), 17.0 (C-18), 14.9 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[13]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 **4** 为 pariposide A。

**化合物 5:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为  $C_{45}H_{70}O_{18}$ ,  $[\alpha]_D^{24}-53.4$  ( $c$  0.19, MeOH), ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 921 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (800 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ :

6.50 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, H-7), 6.35 (1H, d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, H-6), 6.32 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.81 (1H, brs, H-1'''), 4.78 (1H, d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-1'), 1.74 (3H, d,  $J = 6.1$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.61 (3H, d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.10 (3H, d,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 0.94 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.89 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (3H, d,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (200 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 135.2 (C-6), 130.2 (C-7), 109.0 (C-22), 102.3 (C-1''), 101.5 (C-1'), 100.3 (C-1'), 81.9 (C-5), 80.4 (C-16), 78.3 (C-8), 77.9 (C-4'), 77.2 (C-2'), 76.2 (C-5'), 73.5 (C-4''), 73.5 (C-4''), 73.3 (C-3), 72.2 (C-3''), 72.1 (C-3''), 72.0 (C-2''), 71.9 (C-2''), 69.9 (C-5''), 69.0 (C-5''), 66.4 (C-26), 62.2 (C-17), 60.6 (C-6'), 51.3 (C-14), 51.0 (C-9), 41.9 (C-13), 41.0 (C-20), 39.1 (C-12), 37.0 (C-10), 34.5 (C-1), 33.9 (C-4), 31.3 (C-2), 30.0 (C-25), 29.5 (C-23), 28.7 (C-15), 28.5 (C-24), 22.8 (C-11), 18.1 (C-6''), 18.0 (C-19), 17.8 (C-27), 16.8 (C-18), 16.5 (C-6''), 14.4 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[10]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 5 为 parisvanioside B。

化合物 6: 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>66</sub>O<sub>17</sub>,  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ -74.5 (*c* 0.08, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 889 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (800 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.41 (1H, s, H-1''), 6.29 (1H, s, H-6), 5.92 (1H, s, H-1''), 4.95 (1H, d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-1'), 1.79 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.33 (1H, s, H-19), 1.13 (3H, d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 0.83 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (3H, d,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (200 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 185.3 (C-7), 161.1 (C-5), 133.0 (C-9), 126.7 (C-6), 109.3 (C-1''), 109.1 (C-22), 102.6 (C-1''), 101.5 (C-1') 86.4 (C-4''), 82.4 (C-2''), 81.8 (C-16), 77.9 (C-4'), 77.6 (C-3), 77.3 (C-3''), 76.7 (C-3'), 76.7 (C-2'), 76.7 (C-5'), 73.8 (C-4''), 72.4 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-2''), 69.2 (C-5''), 66.5 (C-26), 62.2 (C-5''), 61.1 (C-6'), 60.2 (C-17), 47.9 (C-14), 42.1 (C-10), 42.0 (C-20), 40.4 (C-13), 38.4 (C-4), 35.5 (C-12), 34.4 (C-1), 32.9 (C-15), 31.6 (C-23), 31.5 (C-25), 30.3 (C-2), 29.7 (C-24), 23.9 (C-11), 23.2 (C-19), 18.4 (C-6''), 18.2 (C-27), 17.0 (C-18), 15.8 (C-19)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[14]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 6 为 parisrugoside H。

化合物 7: 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>72</sub>O<sub>18</sub>,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -40.4 (*c* 0.20, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 923 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (800 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.38 (1H, s, H-1''), 5.28 (1H, brd,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, H-6), 5.01 (1H, d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-1'), 1.76 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-

6''), 1.23 (3H, d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.05 (3H, s, H-19), 0.95 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (3H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (200 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 140.5 (C-5), 121.5 (C-6), 109.6 (C-22), 104.2 (C-1''), 101.5 (C-1''), 101.0 (C-1'), 89.9 (C-17), 89.7 (C-16), 82.4 (C-4'), 79.4 (C-5''), 78.0 (C-3''), 77.6 (C-3), 77.6 (C-3'), 77.4 (C-2'), 77.0 (C-5'), 74.7 (C-2''), 73.9 (C-4''), 72.6 (C-3''), 72.3 (C-2'), 71.5 (C-4''), 69.2 (C-5''), 66.6 (C-26), 62.4 (C-6''), 62.2 (C-6'), 52.7 (C-14), 49.9 (C-9), 44.9 (C-20), 44.5 (C-13), 38.7 (C-4), 37.3 (C-1), 36.9 (C-10), 32.1 (C-7), 31.8 (C-15), 31.5 (C-12), 31.4 (C-8), 30.3 (C-25), 30.1 (C-2), 29.9 (C-23), 28.5 (C-24), 20.7 (C-11), 19.2 (C-19), 18.4 (C-6''), 17.0 (C-27), 16.9 (C-18), 9.5 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[15]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 7 为 (25*R*)-17 $\alpha$ -羟基螺甾-5-烯-3 $\beta$ -基-O- $\beta$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖基-(1→4)-O-[ $\alpha$ -L-吡喃鼠李糖基-(1→2)]- $\beta$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷。

化合物 8: 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>12</sub>,  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -66.8 (*c* 0.21, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 745 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.36 (1H, d,  $J = 1.0$  Hz, H-1''), 5.29 (1H, brd,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, H-6), 5.02 (1H, d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-1'), 1.76 (3H, d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.12 (3H, d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.03 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.80 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (3H, d,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 140.9 (C-5), 121.8 (C-6), 109.3 (C-22), 102.1 (C-1''), 100.4 (C-1'), 81.2 (C-16), 79.7 (C-2'), 78.3 (C-3), 78.0 (C-3'), 77.9 (C-5'), 74.2 (C-4''), 72.9 (C-3''), 72.6 (C-2''), 71.8 (C-4'), 69.6 (C-5''), 66.9 (C-26), 62.9 (C-17), 62.9 (C-6'), 56.7 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 42.0 (C-20), 40.5 (C-13), 39.9 (C-12), 39.0 (C-4), 37.5 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 32.3 (C-7), 32.3 (C-15), 31.9 (C-23), 31.7 (C-8), 30.6 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 29.3 (C-24), 21.2 (C-11), 19.5 (C-19), 18.7 (C-6''), 17.4 (C-27), 16.4 (C-18), 15.1 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[16]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 8 为麦冬皂苷 C'。

化合物 9: 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>72</sub>O<sub>17</sub>,  $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ -127.6 (*c* 0.18, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 907 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.40 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.30 (1H, brd,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, H-6), 5.11 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, H-1''), 4.95 (1H, d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-1'), 3.96 (1H, m, H-3), 1.77 (3H, d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.14 (3H, d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.10 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-

19), 0.82 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.69 (3H, d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 109.3 (C-22), 104.6 (C-1''), 102.3 (C-1''), 100.0 (C-1'), 89.6 (C-3'), 81.1 (C-16), 78.8 (C-5''), 78.6 (C-3''), 77.9 (C-3), 77.7 (C-5'), 77.0 (C-2'), 75.0 (C-2''), 74.2 (C-4''), 72.8 (C-3''), 72.5 (C-2''), 71.5 (C-4''), 69.6 (C-4'), 69.6 (C-5''), 66.9 (C-26), 62.9 (C-17), 62.4 (C-6''), 62.4 (C-6'), 56.7 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 42.0 (C-20), 40.5 (C-13), 39.9 (C-12), 38.7 (C-4), 37.5 (C-1), 37.1 (C-10), 32.3 (C-7), 32.2 (C-15), 31.8 (C-8), 31.7 (C-23), 30.6 (C-25), 30.1 (C-2), 29.3 (C-24), 21.1 (C-11), 19.4 (C-19), 18.7 (C-6''), 17.4 (C-27), 16.4 (C-18), 15.1 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[17-18]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 9 为纤细薯蓣皂苷。

**化合物 10:** 无色针状结晶(甲醇), mp 276~278 °C, 分子式为 C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>70</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>-121.3 (*c* 0.26, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 877 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.28 (1H, d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, H-1''), 5.92 (1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, H-1''), 5.29 (1H, brd, *J* = 5.5 Hz, H-6), 1.76 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.12 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.03 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.81 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.68 (3H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (126 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.8 (C-6), 109.6 (C-1''), 109.3 (C-22), 102.0 (C-1''), 100.2 (C-1'), 86.7 (C-4''), 82.7 (C-16), 81.1 (C-2''), 78.1 (C-3), 77.9 (C-5'), 77.7 (C-3''), 77.4 (C-2'), 77.0 (C-4'), 76.7 (C-3'), 74.2 (C-4''), 72.8 (C-3''), 72.5 (C-2''), 69.5 (C-5''), 66.9 (C-26), 62.9 (C-17), 62.5 (C-5''), 61.4 (C-6'), 56.6 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 42.0 (C-20), 40.5 (C-13), 39.9 (C-12), 39.0 (C-4), 37.5 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 32.3 (C-7), 32.2 (C-15), 31.8 (C-23), 31.7 (C-8), 30.6 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 29.3 (C-24), 21.1 (C-11), 19.4 (C-19), 18.7 (C-6''), 17.3 (C-27), 16.4 (C-18), 15.1 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[19-20]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 10 为重楼皂苷 I。

**化合物 11:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>82</sub>O<sub>20</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup>-130.9 (*c* 0.16, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 1037 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.41 (1H, brs, H-1''), 6.30 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.85 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.31 (1H, brd, *J* = 5.0 Hz, H-6), 4.95 (1H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-1'), 1.77 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.60 (1H, d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.59 (1H, d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.14 (3H, d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.05 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.83 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.69 (3H, d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-

27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 103.4 (C-1''), 102.3 (C-1''), 102.3 (C-1''), 100.4 (C-1'), 81.2 (C-16), 80.5 (C-2'), 78.1 (C-5'), 78.0 (C-4''), 77.8 (C-4'), 77.7 (C-3), 77.1 (C-3'), 74.2 (C-4''), 74.1 (C-4''), 73.4 (C-2''), 72.9 (C-2''), 72.7 (C-3''), 72.6 (C-3''), 70.5 (C-3''), 69.6 (C-5''), 68.4 (C-5''), 66.9 (C-26), 62.9 (C-17), 61.3 (C-6'), 56.7 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 42.0 (C-20), 40.5 (C-13), 39.9 (C-12), 39.0 (C-4), 37.6 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 32.4 (C-7), 32.3 (C-15), 31.9 (C-8), 31.7 (C-23), 30.7 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 29.3 (C-24), 21.2 (C-11), 19.5 (C-19), 19.0 (C-6''), 18.7 (C-6''), 18.5 (C-6''), 17.4 (C-27), 16.4 (C-18), 15.1 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[21]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 11 为重楼皂苷 II。

**化合物 12:** 白色针状结晶(甲醇), mp 261~264 °C, 分子式为 C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>62</sub>O<sub>13</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>-113.0 (*c* 0.25, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 761 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.38 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.28 (1H, brd, *J* = 5.0 Hz, H-6), 1.77 (3H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.20 (3H, d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.08 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.95 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.68 (3H, d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.8 (C-6), 109.8 (C-22), 102.1 (C-1''), 100.3 (C-1'), 90.2 (C-17), 90.0 (C-16), 79.7 (C-2'), 78.3 (C-5'), 77.9 (C-3), 77.8 (C-3'), 74.2 (C-4''), 72.9 (C-2''), 72.6 (C-3''), 71.8 (C-4'), 69.5 (C-5''), 66.7 (C-26), 62.7 (C-6'), 53.0 (C-14), 50.2 (C-9), 45.2 (C-13), 44.8 (C-20), 39.0 (C-4), 37.6 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 32.5 (C-7), 32.4 (C-8), 32.1 (C-15), 31.8 (C-12), 31.8 (C-23), 30.4 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 28.8 (C-24), 21.0 (C-11), 19.5 (C-19), 18.7 (C-6''), 17.3 (C-27), 17.2 (C-18), 9.8 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[22]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 12 为重楼皂苷 VI。

**化合物 13:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>72</sub>O<sub>17</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>23</sup>-191.8 (*c* 0.08, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 907 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.35 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.81 (1H, brs, H-1''), 1.71 (3H, d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.60 (3H, d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.21 (3H, d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27), 1.05 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.93 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.66 (3H, d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 109.9 (C-22), 102.9 (C-1''), 102.1 (C-1'), 100.2 (C-1'), 90.2 (C-17), 90.0 (C-16), 78.6 (C-2'), 78.1 (C-4'),

78.1 (C-5'), 77.9 (C-3), 76.9 (C-3'), 74.1 (C-4''), 73.9 (C-4''), 72.8 (C-2''), 72.8 (C-3''), 72.7 (C-2''), 72.5 (C-3''), 70.4 (C-5''), 69.5 (C-5''), 66.7 (C-26), 62.5 (C-6'), 53.0 (C-14), 50.2 (C-9), 45.2 (C-13), 44.8, (C-20), 38.9 (C-4), 37.5 (C-10), 37.1 (C-1), 32.4 (C-12), 32.3 (C-7), 32.1 (C-8), 32.1 (C-23), 31.8 (C-15), 30.4 (C-25), 30.1 (C-2), 28.8 (C-24), 20.9 (C-11), 19.4 (C-19), 18.6 (C-6''), 18.5 (C-6''), 17.3 (C-27), 17.2 (C-18), 9.8 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[23]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 13 为 pennogenin 3-O-β-chacotrioside。

**化合物 14:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>70</sub>O<sub>17</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup>-138.6 (*c* 0.17, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 893 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.28 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.92 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.28 (1H, brd, *J*=3.8 Hz, H-6), 4.94 (1H, *J*=7.6 Hz, H-1'), 1.75 (3H, *J*=6.3 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.22 (3H, d, *J*=7.2 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.08 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.94 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (3H, d, *J*=5.9 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 109.9 (C-1''), 109.7 (C-22), 102.0 (C-1''), 100.2 (C-1'), 90.2 (C-17), 90.1 (C-16), 86.7 (C-4''), 82.7 (C-2''), 78.1 (C-3''), 77.9 (C-3), 77.8 (C-3'), 77.5 (C-2'), 77.0 (C-5'), 76.8 (C-4'), 74.2 (C-4''), 72.9 (C-3''), 72.5 (C-2''), 69.6 (C-5''), 66.8 (C-26), 62.5 (C-5''), 61.4 (C-6'), 53.1 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 45.2 (C-13), 44.8 (C-20), 39.0 (C-4), 37.6 (C-1), 37.2 (C-10), 32.5 (C-15), 32.4 (C-7), 32.1 (C-12), 32.1 (C-23), 31.9 (C-8), 30.5 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 28.9 (C-24), 21.0 (C-11), 19.5 (C-19), 18.7 (C-6''), 17.4 (C-27), 17.2 (C-18), 9.8 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[24]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 14 为重楼皂苷 H。

**化合物 15:** 白色针状结晶 (甲醇), mp 263~265 °C, 化学式为 C<sub>51</sub>H<sub>82</sub>O<sub>21</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup>-235.7 (*c* 0.07, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 1053 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.41 (1H, brs, H-1''), 6.29 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.85 (1H, brs, H-1''), 5.32 (1H, brd, *J*=6.0 Hz, H-6), 1.76 (3H, d, *J*=6.3 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.60 (3H, d, *J*=6.0 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.59 (3H, d, *J*=6.0 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-6''), 1.22 (3H, d, *J*=7.3 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.08 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19), 0.95 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 0.67 (1H, d, *J*=5.6 Hz, H<sub>3</sub>-27); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 140.8 (C-5), 121.9 (C-6), 109.8 (C-22), 103.4 (C-1''), 102.2 (C-1''), 100.3 (C-1'), 90.2 (C-17), 90.0 (C-16), 80.4 (C-4''), 78.0 (C-2'), 78.0 (C-4'), 77.8 (C-3), 77.7 (C-3'),

77.0 (C-5'), 74.2 (C-4''), 74.1 (C-4''), 73.3 (C-3''), 72.9 (C-3''), 72.9 (C-2''), 72.9 (C-3''), 72.7 (C-2''), 72.6 (C-2''), 70.5 (C-5''), 69.6 (C-5''), 68.3 (C-5''), 66.7 (C-26), 61.2 (C-6'), 53.1 (C-14), 50.3 (C-9), 45.2 (C-13), 44.8 (C-20), 39.0 (C-4), 37.6 (C-1), 37.6 (C-12), 37.2 (C-10), 32.5 (C-7), 32.4 (C-15), 32.1 (C-23), 31.8 (C-8), 30.5 (C-25), 30.2 (C-2), 28.8 (C-24), 21.0 (C-11), 19.5 (C-19), 18.9 (C-6''), 18.7 (C-6''), 18.5 (C-6''), 17.3 (C-27), 17.3 (C-18), 9.8 (C-21)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[25]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 15 为重楼皂苷VII。

**化合物 16:** 白色无定型粉末, 分子式为 C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>25</sup>+36.2 (*c* 0.13, MeOH), ESI-MS *m/z*: 503 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>, 984 [2M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (500 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 6.24 (1H, d, *J*=2.2 Hz, H-7), 4.22 (1H, m, H-3), 4.19 (1H, m, H-2), 3.87 (1H, m, H-22), 3.58 (1H, m, H-9), 3.00 (1H, m, H-5), 2.99 (1H, m, H-17), 1.58 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-21), 1.36 (6H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-26,27), 1.21 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-18), 1.06 (3H, s, H<sub>3</sub>-19); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (125 MHz, pyridine-*d*<sub>5</sub>) δ: 203.6 (C-6), 166.2 (C-8), 121.7 (C-7), 84.2 (C-14), 77.6 (C-22), 76.9 (C-20), 69.6 (C-25), 68.2 (C-2), 68.1 (C-3), 51.5 (C-5), 50.2 (C-17), 48.2 (C-13), 42.7 (C-24), 38.7 (C-10), 38.0 (C-1), 34.5 (C-9), 32.5 (C-4), 32.1 (C-12), 31.8 (C-15), 30.2 (C-27), 30.0 (C-26), 27.5 (C-23), 24.5 (C-19), 21.7 (C-21), 21.5 (C-16), 21.2 (C-11), 18.0 (C-18)。以上数据与文献报道数据基本一致<sup>[26]</sup>, 故鉴定化合物 16 为 β-蜕皮激素。

#### 4 抗细菌、真菌活性实验

对分到的化合物进行抗细菌和抗真菌活性实验, 参照文献中的方法进行活性评价<sup>[27]</sup>。

##### 4.1 抗细菌实验

将单体化合物溶于 DMSO 中, 放入 96 孔板中稀释, 在各孔中加入细菌菌液 (大肠埃希氏菌 ATCC25922、金黄色葡萄球菌金黄亚种 ATCC29213、铜绿假单胞菌 ATCC27853、耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 ATCC43300), 终浓度为 5×10<sup>5</sup> CFU/mL; 设置培养基为空白对照、细菌对照以及头孢他啶、青霉素 G 钠阳性药对照。37 °C 培养 24 h, 酶标仪检测 625 nm 吸光度 (*A*) 值, 计算细菌抑制率。

$$\text{细菌抑制率} = (A_{\text{空白对照}} - A_{\text{实验}})/A_{\text{空白对照}}$$

结果显示, 化合物 1 和 3~16 均对大肠埃希氏菌 ATCC25922、金黄色葡萄球菌金黄亚种 ATCC29213、铜绿假单胞菌 ATCC27853、耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球

菌 ATCC43300 无明显抑制作用, 在化合物浓度为 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时, 其抑制率低于 50%。

#### 4.2 抗真菌实验

将化合物溶于 DMSO 中, 放入 96 孔板中稀释, 在各孔中加入真菌菌液(絮状表皮癣菌 CBS 566.94、红色毛癣菌 ATCC4438、石膏样小孢子菌 CBS118893、白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株), 终浓度为  $1 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$ (白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株) 和  $5 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$ (丝状真菌); 设置培养基为空白对照、真菌对照以及两性霉素 B、盐酸特比萘芬阳性药对照。白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株 37 °C 培养 24 h, 丝状真菌 25 °C 培养 5 d, 酶标仪检测 625 nm A 值, 计算真菌抑制率。

$$\text{真菌抑制率} = (A_{\text{空白对照}} - A_{\text{实验}})/A_{\text{空白对照}}$$

当浓度为 100  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  时, 化合物 3 对絮状表皮

癣菌和石膏样小孢子菌抑制率为 70%~74%; 化合物 5、6、8、9 对絮状表皮癣菌、红色毛癣菌和石膏样小孢子菌的抑制率为 65%~96%; 化合物 7、10~15 对白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株、絮状表皮癣菌、红色毛癣菌和石膏样小孢子菌的抑制率为 54%~100% (表 1)。故进一步对絮状表皮癣菌、红色毛癣菌和石膏样小孢子菌有抑制活性的化合物进行 50% 最低抑菌浓度 (50% minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC<sub>50</sub>) 测试, 结果显示, 化合物 3、5~15 对絮状表皮癣菌有较强抑制作用 (表 2), MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 0.07~93.60  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; 化合物 5~15 对红色毛癣菌有较强抑制作用 (表 3), MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 0.06~73.08  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; 化合物 3、5~8、10~15 对石膏样小孢子菌有很强的抑制作用 (表 4), MIC<sub>50</sub> 为 0.04~69.92  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

表 1 腾冲重楼化合物对 4 种真菌的抑制作用 ( $n = 3$ )

Table 1 Inhibitory effects of compounds from *P. tengchongensis* on four strains of fungi ( $n = 3$ )

化合物	浓度/ ( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	抑制率/%		
		白色念珠菌氟康唑 耐药株	絮状表皮癣菌	红色毛癣菌
两性霉素 B	0.5	100.1±0.1	—	—
盐酸特比萘芬	3	—	99.0±0.9	—
	15	—	—	97.0±0.6
1	100	12.8±0.5	5.4±1.6	20.9±1.7
3	100	7.3±1.0	70.4±0	46.6±2.0
4	100	16.3±3.1	33.8±1.2	36.7±0.4
5	100	19.5±0.8	78.0±1.3	80.4±1.6
6	100	24.2±3.6	82.9±0.5	64.8±0.8
7	100	100.0±0.1	94.4±1.2	95.6±1.8
8	100	17.9±1.7	80.3±2.2	79.4±5.1
9	100	39.7±0.8	83.6±2.2	91.8±0.4
10	100	96.4±0.3	73.0±2.0	77.4±0.3
11	100	79.6±0.2	54.2±1.2	69.0±0.4
12	100	100.0±0.1	98.0±0.9	97.0±1.7
13	100	100.0±0	98.2±0.9	96.7±0.9
14	100	99.6±0.2	98.2±1.8	97.8±1.2
15	100	100.0±0	96.5±0.4	98.2±0.6
16	100	-0.02±0.7	-46.8±0.5	15.5±0.6
				7.6±3.7

表 2 化合物对絮状表皮癣菌的 MIC<sub>50</sub> 值 ( $n = 3$ )

Table 2 MIC<sub>50</sub> values of compounds against *Epidermophyton floccosum* ( $n = 3$ )

化合物	浓度/( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	化合物	浓度/( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )
3	0.03	98.0±1.6	0.006±0.00	5	100	74.7±1.9	7.91±0.13
	0.015	68.2±0.4	—		50	87.2±0.6	—
	0.0075	57.1±2.6	—		25	91.8±0.4	—
	0.00375	27.9±1.3	—		12.5	94.1±0.4	—
	0.001875	3.8±3.0	—		6.25	27.3±2.1	—
	100	65.3±1.8	46.51±3.06		6	100	85.4±1.0
	50	55.3±5.1	—		50	6.1±1.5	—
	25	8.7±0.9	—		25	-0.1±4.8	—
	12.5	-6.5±2.1	—		12.5	0.2±3.8	—
	6.25	-8.3±3.8	—		6.25	-17.9±1.3	—

表 2 (续)

化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )
7	100	94.8±1.5	14.5±0.07	11	0.2	100.0±1.3	—
	50	96.4±0.7	—		0.04	22.5±3.0	—
	25	97.6±1.3	—		100	99.2±0.0	10.90±0.14
	12.5	37.2±0.9	—		50	97.8±0.7	—
	6.25	26.4±2.6	—		25	99.2±0.0	—
8	25	91.8±2.6	1.71±0.03	12	12.5	64.1±1.5	—
	5	97.3±1.3	—		6.25	8.8±1.3	—
	1	26.3±1.6	—		25	97.7±0.6	1.62±0.06
	0.2	11.2±1.3	—		5	97.5±0.7	—
	0.04	5.5±3.1	—		1	29.7±2.4	—
9	25	100.0±0.0	0.37±0.01	13	0.2	11.2±2.2	—
	5	100.0±1.3	—		0.04	9.6±2.6	—
	1	100.0±1.3	—		25	99.0±1.3	2.03±0.08
	0.2	16.8±3.2	—		5	100.0±3.3	—
	0.04	0.5±2.2	—		1	10.5±2.1	—
10	25	100.0±1.3	0.09±0.002	14	0.2	7.7±0.9	—
	5	98.7±1.0	—		0.04	52.2±2.9	—
	1	100.0±2.2	—		25	100.0±2.3	1.65±0.08
	0.2	100.0±1.7	—		5	99.8±2.2	—
	0.04	7.7±1.6	—		1	27.6±2.6	—
11	25	90.3±2.6	0.07±0.004	15	0.2	32.9±17.1	—
	5	96.2±2.9	—		0.04	53.5±3.2	—
	1	100.0±1.3	—		—	—	—

表 3 化合物对红色毛癣菌的 MIC<sub>50</sub> 值 (n = 3)Table 3 MIC<sub>50</sub> values of compounds against *Trichophyton rubrum* of (n = 3)

化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )
盐酸特比萘芬	15	93.8±0.3	3.94±0.05	10	25	96.5±1.5	0.09±0.00
	7.5	88.3±3.5	—		5	97.3±1.5	—
	3.75	47.1±1.0	—		1	100.0±1.9	—
	1.875	20.7±1.7	—		0.2	96.3±2.9	—
	0.9375	6.3±0.7	—		0.04	6.0±2.5	—
5	100	77.7±0.8	47.19±0.79	11	25	90.3±1.5	0.06±0.00
	50	51.5±2.5	—		5	97.7±0.3	—
	25	18.5±1.4	—		1	100.0±1.2	—
	12.5	13.8±2.0	—		0.2	100.0±0.6	—
	6.25	7.9±4.6	—		0.04	29.3±2.6	—
6	100	77.4±1.7	73.08±1.63	12	100	91.0±0.4	17.50±0.90
	50	16.9±2.4	—		50	89.9±2.2	—
	25	12.3±1.4	—		25	90.1±0.8	—
	12.5	9.2±0.5	—		12.5	18.0±1.4	—
	6.25	6.5±1.7	—		6.25	20.1±0.3	—
7	100	88.6±0.6	32.37±0.58	13	25	99.4±0.9	1.86±0.03
	50	87.6±0.6	—		5	96.7±0.6	—
	25	27.6±2.5	—		1	20.8±1.5	—
	12.5	12.3±3.3	—		0.2	16.9±3.5	—
	6.25	13.5±3.3	—		0.04	18.6±0.0	—
8	25	93.4±2.8	1.57±0.05	14	25	100.0±0.9	1.94±0.29
	5	99.2±4.8	—		5	98.3±0.3	—
	1	31.1±1.2	—		1	23.3±0.0	—
	0.2	29.7±9.2	—		0.2	29.4±3.7	—
	0.04	22.9±17.0	—		0.04	23.1±2.4	—
9	25	96.9±0.9	0.35±0.01	15	25	100.0±2.3	1.63±0.09
	5	98.1±0.3	—		5	100.0±0.3	—
	1	98.5±1.8	—		1	27.8±3.5	—
	0.2	24.5±3.2	—		0.2	30.1±2.2	—
	0.04	5.1±1.8	—		0.04	26.8±0.0	—

表4 化合物对石膏样小孢子菌的 MIC<sub>50</sub> 值 (n = 3)Table 4 MIC<sub>50</sub> values of compounds against *Microsporum gypseum* of (n = 3)

化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	化合物	浓度/(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )	抑制率/%	MIC <sub>50</sub> /(μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> )
3	0.03	89.3±2.2	0.01±0.000 1	10	25	100.0±0.5	0.14±0.01
	0.015	63.7±0.3			5	100.0±1.1	
	0.007 5	38.0±0.6			1	100.0±1.3	
	0.003 75	18.8±1.4			0.2	70.1±2.9	
	0.001 875	–27.7±0.1			0.04	–16.9±1.7	
	100	84.5±3.2	59.53±0.08		11	5	99.9±0.3
	50	38.4±1.2			1	100.0±0.2	0.04±0.001
	25	10.7±1.4			0.2	58.7±0.9	
	12.5	–3.7±0.6			0.04	56.4±0.9	
	6.25	–13.9±1.9			0.008	–17.8±2.6	
5	100	92.1±0.3	11.32±0.57	12	100	98.9±0.3	9.57±0.12
	50	72.8±1.0			50	99.1±0.4	
	25	68.2±1.6			25	98.9±0.6	
	12.5	57.4±4.6			12.5	65.6±3.0	
	6.25	7.9±1.4			6.25	25.5±4.8	
6	100	86.9±4.0	69.92±1.31	13	25	100.0±0.8	2.13±0.07
	50	15.6±0.7			5	100.0±1.5	
	25	12.0±3.7			1	4.5±3.3	
	12.5	8.9±2.9			0.2	2.6±0.6	
	6.25	3.2±1.0			0.04	–17.9±3.8	
7	100	97.3±0.1	13.36±0.43	14	25	100.0±0.7	1.93±0.05
	50	98.3±0.2			5	100.0±0.3	
	25	98.2±1.3			1	15.7±1.7	
	12.5	44.8±2.8			0.2	12.4±0.7	
	6.25	10.5±1.3			0.04	7.6±2.9	
8	25	99.6±0.9	1.56±0.02	15	25	100.0±0.3	1.79±0.04
	5	100.0±1.1			5	100.0±0.9	
	1	30.3±0.4			1	21.8±1.5	
	0.2	2.4±1.1			0.2	0.6±1.5	
	0.04	–1.0±0.4			0.04	–2.4±6.8	

## 5 讨论

为了更进一步发掘其利用价值,本研究对腾冲重楼正丁醇萃取物进行系统的研究。通过对腾冲重楼根茎的提取、分离,共得到16个化合物,其中化合物1~7为首次从腾冲重楼中分离得到,丰富了腾冲重楼的化学成分类型。

前人仅报道了腾冲重楼中化合物的细胞毒活性<sup>[9]</sup>,本研究较系统地评价了该物种中化合物的抗细菌和抗真菌活性。结果显示滇重楼甲醇提取物可抑制宋内氏痢疾杆菌、粘质沙雷氏菌、大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌<sup>[28]</sup>。实验结果发现16个化合物均对大肠埃希氏菌、金黄色葡萄球菌金黄亚种、铜绿假单胞菌、耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌无明显抑制作用。皮肤癣菌是常见的临床病原真菌,会引起人类头发、皮肤及指趾甲的感染,可用两性霉素B、盐酸特比萘芬、伊曲康唑、伏立康唑、泊沙康唑、

艾沙康唑等药物进行治疗<sup>[29]</sup>,但重楼皂苷进行抗皮肤癣菌方面的研究较少,故进行抗皮肤癣菌方面的研究。陆克乔等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究发现,滇重楼的正丁醇提取物能有效抑制体外白色念珠菌的生物膜形成,可抑制白色念珠菌。化合物7、12~15对白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株抑制率可达100%。化合物11对絮状表皮癣菌、红色毛癣菌、石膏样小孢子菌抑菌效果最好,MIC<sub>50</sub>值分别为0.07、0.06、0.04 μmol/L。目前只对腾冲重楼进行抗菌活性的研究,后续可进行细胞毒活性等的测试,使对腾冲重楼的研究更加全面。腾冲重楼化合物对深部真菌白色念珠菌氟康唑耐药株和3种皮肤癣菌有较好的抑制作用,为今后对腾冲重楼治疗皮肤及深部真菌感染疾病方面的开发利用提供参考。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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