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## 甜茶的化学成分及其 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性研究

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**摘要:** 为探究甜茶(*Rubus suavissimus*)中具有 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的次级代谢产物, 该文利用多种现代色谱分离技术对其干燥叶进行提取分离纯化, 综合运用质谱、核磁共振波谱分析方法确定了单体化合物的结构, 并对分离得到的化合物进行了 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的测试。结果表明:(1)从甜茶的干燥叶中分离鉴定出10个化合物, 分别为甜茶苷(1)、山奈酚-3-O-洋槐糖苷(2)、没食子酸(3)、二聚松柏醇(4)、5-甲氧基二聚松柏醇(5)、云实酸(6)、斯替维单糖苷(7)、斯替维醇(8)、16 $\alpha$ , 17-二羟基对映贝壳杉烷(9)、槲皮素-3-O- $\beta$ -D-吡喃半乳糖苷(10), 其中化合物2、4、5、9均为首次从甜茶中分离得到。(2) $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测试结果显示, 化合物2、3、5、6、10具有较强的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性。该研究结果丰富了甜茶中具有 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的化合物, 并为降血糖相关产品的开发提供了理论依据。

**关键词:** 甜茶,  $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶, 悬钩子属, 蔷薇科, 糖尿病

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## Chemical constituents from *Rubus suavissimus* and their $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activities

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**Abstract:** *Rubus suavissimus* is mainly distributed in Guilin, Liuzhou, Wuzhou and other regions in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, so it is called as “Guangxi tiancha” in China. *R. suavissimus*, together with *Siraitia grosvenorii* and *Stevia rebaudiana* are praised as three famous sweet plants in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Zhuang and Yao people use the leaves of *R. suavissimus* as a tea to treat diabetes, and it is known as the “divine tea” of Yao medicine. Therefore, *R. suavissimus* is a combination of sugar, tea and medicine, which has great potential for the development of food and medicine. In order to investigate the secondary metabolites with  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity from *R. suavissimus*, herein, the extraction, separation and purification of secondary metabolites were performed on the

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leaves of *R. suavissimus*. The structures of purified compounds were determined based on the data of mass spectrometry (HR-ESI-MS) and nuclear magnetic resonance ( $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR). In addition, the  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity of the purified compounds were evaluated by pharmacological methods simultaneously. The results were as follows: (1) Ten compounds were purified and their structures were elucidated as rubusoside (**1**), kaempferol 3-O-robinobioside (**2**), gallic acid (**3**), dihydrodehydroconiferyl alcohol (**4**), 5-methoxydihydrodehydroconiferyl alcohol (**5**), brevifolincarboxylic acid (**6**), steviolmonoside (**7**), steviol (**8**), 16 $\alpha$ , 17-dihydroxykaurane (**9**), and quercetin 3-O- $\beta$ -D-galactopyranoside (**10**). Among them, compounds **2**, **4**, **5** and **9** were isolated from *R. suavissimus* for the first time. (2) Compounds **2**, **3**, **5**, **6** and **10** showed strong inhibitory activity on  $\alpha$ -glucosidase. The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values of compounds **2**, **3**, **5**, **6** and **10** were  $(0.14 \pm 0.03)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$ ,  $(0.36 \pm 0.02)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$ ,  $(0.44 \pm 0.01)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$ ,  $(0.53 \pm 0.04)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$  and  $(0.14 \pm 0.03)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$  respectively, which were stronger than the positive control acarbose with the  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values as  $(0.69 \pm 0.02)$  mg · mL $^{-1}$ . Thus, compounds **2**, **3**, **5**, **6** and **10**, which were isolated from the leaves of *R. suavissimus*, could be a potential  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitors based on their bioactivity results. Compounds with  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity from *R. suavissimus* will provide the basis for development of related hypoglycemic products.

**Key words:** *Rubus suavissimus*,  $\alpha$ -glucosidase, *Rubus*, Rosaceae, diabetes

甜茶(*Rubus suavissimus*),为蔷薇科悬钩子属植物(Liu et al., 2020),主要分布于广西桂林、柳州、梧州等地区,故又被称为广西甜茶(闫志刚等,2017),与罗汉果、甜叶菊并称广西三大甜味植物。壮族和瑶族人民将其作为茶饮用于治疗糖尿病,被誉为瑶药中的“神茶”(郑华等,2019)。壮医记载其具有解热毒,通龙路,调气道、水道的功效(广西壮族自治区壮药质量标准,2011)。甜茶集糖、茶、药于一体,极具食品及药品开发的潜力。

随着生活水平的提高和老龄化进程的加快,糖尿病已经成为严重影响人类身体健康和生活质量的慢性疾病。为了维持血糖处于正常水平,糖尿病患者需要长期服用降血糖药物,以避免因高血糖而导致的并发症,如器官损伤、衰竭等。 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂是一种重要的降血糖药物,临床一线药物有阿卡波糖、伏格列波糖等,但是这类药物易导致胃肠道紊乱、肝功能受损等(朱月霞等,2021)。因此,研发安全的新型 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂对糖尿病的治疗具有重要意义。现代化学和药理学研究表明,甜茶的主要化学成分为鞣类、黄酮类、酚酸类,具有降血糖、抗过敏、抗炎等生物活性(吴家超等,2021)。当前,对甜茶降血糖作用的相关研究多见于其提取物(蒙淑洁等,2019; Su et al., 2020; 吴婕和宫江宁,2021),而对甜茶中的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制作用的物质基础研究较少(Liu et al., 2019),潜在的活性物质尚待开发。甜茶作为降糖茶饮的历史悠久,为了丰富其具有 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖

苷酶抑制作用的活性物质基础,本研究综合运用现代色谱分离技术对甜茶叶进行系统分离,进而对分离得到的化合物单体进行活性研究,以期发现更多具有 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的化合物,为后续相关降血糖产品的开发提供科学的理论依据。

## 1 仪器与方法

### 1.1 材料

样品于2019年7月采集于广西壮族自治区桂林市灌阳县,经广西植物研究所唐辉研究员鉴定为甜茶(*Rubus suavissimus*)的叶子,样品的标本保存于广西植物功能物质与资源持续利用重点实验室(标本号:20190753)。

### 1.2 仪器和试剂

XS205 DualRange 分析天平(瑞士苏黎世的梅特勒-托利多集团),LCMS-IT-TOF 高分辨质谱仪(日本岛津公司),Avance III HD 500 MHz 核磁共振波谱仪(德国布鲁克公司),LC-20AT 高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津公司),旋转蒸发仪(日本东京理化公司),CF810C 冷却水循环仪(日本雅马拓公司),SP-MAX3500FL 多功能酶标仪(上海闪谱生物科技有限公司)。

阿卡波糖(上海源叶生物科技有限公司),对硝基苯- $\alpha$ -D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(*p*NPG,上海源叶生物科技有限公司), $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶(美国西格玛奥德

里奇公司),无水碳酸钠(西陇化工股份有限公司),磷酸缓冲液(PBS,北京索莱宝科技有限公司),分析甲醇(西陇化工股份有限公司),分析乙醇(西陇化工股份有限公司),色谱甲醇(美国斯百全化学公司),色谱乙腈(美国斯百全化学公司)。

### 1.3 提取和分离

取甜茶的干燥叶(5.5 kg),加入95%乙醇溶液于室温下浸泡提取3次,每次7 d,合并提取液,减压回收溶剂后得到总浸膏(432.2 g)。总浸膏中加入40%乙醇水溶液,充分溶解,静置分层,弃去下层沉淀物,将上清液减压回收溶剂至无醇味后,经凝胶柱 Sephadex LH-20(10 cm × 30 cm),以甲醇-水溶液(0%~100%, V/V)为洗脱剂进行梯度洗脱,在薄层色谱分析指导下合并洗脱液,得到11个组分Fr.1~Fr.11。

将Fr.4(21.9 g)以树脂DIAION HP20SS色谱柱(4 cm × 30 cm)进行分离,以甲醇-水(0%~100%, V/V)为洗脱剂进行梯度洗脱,得到化合物**1**(5.5 g)。Fr.6(8.1 g)经过MCI柱(3 cm × 23 cm),以甲醇-水溶液(0%~100%, V/V)进行梯度洗脱,得到Fr.61~Fr.66。Fr.61经Sephadex LH-20柱,甲醇-水溶剂分离,得到化合物**3**(66.0 mg)。Fr.62经甲醇溶剂反复结晶得到化合物**6**(46.2 mg)。Fr.63依次经MCI柱(甲醇-水溶液,0%~100%, V/V)、HPLC液相色谱柱(50%甲醇-水溶液,V/V)纯化得到化合物**2**(5.9 mg)。Fr.64经HPLC液相色谱柱,以25%乙腈-水溶液等度洗脱(V/V),纯化得到化合物**4**(30.7 mg)和化合物**5**(6.0 mg)。Fr.65经ODS柱色谱分离(甲醇-水溶液,0%~100%, V/V),得到化合物**7**(78.3 mg)。Fr.66经ODS色谱柱,以甲醇-水溶液进行梯度洗脱(0%~100%, V/V),得到化合物**8**(26.7 mg)。Fr.5(4.6 g)以ODS色谱柱进行分离,甲醇-水(0%~100%, V/V)为洗脱剂进行梯度洗脱,经Sephadex LH-20色谱柱纯化,得到化合物**9**(59.8 mg)。Fr.8(5.4 g)以MCI色谱柱进行分离,以甲醇-水(0%~100%, V/V)为洗脱剂进行梯度洗脱,得到化合物**10**(23.6 mg)。

### 1.4 α-葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测试

α-葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测试参考文献(Pan et al., 2020; 梁森林等, 2022)的方法,并作适当调整,以阿卡波糖为阳性对照药,对硝基苯-α-D-吡喃葡萄糖苷(PNPG, 1 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup>)为底物,磷酸缓冲

液(PBS, 50 mmol · L<sup>-1</sup>)为溶剂系统,α-葡萄糖苷酶配置成0.25 U · mL<sup>-1</sup>。实验设置4个组,即样品组、样品背景对照组、空白组和空白对照组。按表1的反应体系进行活性测试,具体步骤如下。首先,取96孔板,样品组依次加入样品溶液40 μL、α-葡萄糖苷酶溶液20 μL,样品背景对照组依次加入样品溶液40 μL、PBS缓冲液20 μL,空白组依次加入α-葡萄糖苷酶溶液20 μL、PBS缓冲液40 μL,空白对照组加入PBS缓冲液60 μL;然后,将加液后的96孔板置于恒温箱中于37 °C条件下平衡5 min后取出;接着,各实验组加入PNPG溶液50 μL,并将其置于恒温箱中于37 °C条件下反应30 min,取出;最后,向各实验组加入Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>溶液50 μL终止反应,于405 nm波长下测定并读取吸光度值。样品组的吸光度值记为A<sub>1</sub>,样品背景对照组的吸光度值记为A<sub>2</sub>,空白组的吸光度值记为B<sub>1</sub>,空白对照组的吸光度值记为B<sub>2</sub>。按如下公式计算抑制率:抑制率 = [1-(A<sub>1</sub>-A<sub>2</sub>)/(B<sub>1</sub>-B<sub>2</sub>)] × 100%。所有数据均平行测试3次,测试结果以平均值±标准偏差表示。

表1 α-葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测试反应体系

Table 1 Reaction system of α-glucosidase inhibitory activity test

试剂 Reagent	样品组 Sample group	(μL)		
		样品背景对照组 Sample background control group	空白组 Blank group	空白对照组 Blank control group
样品 Sample	40	40	—	—
α-葡萄糖苷酶 α-glucosidase	20	—	20	—
PBS	—	20	40	60
PNPG	50	50	50	50
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	50	50	50	50

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 化合物的结构鉴定(图1)

化合物**1**白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 665.311 5 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>(calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>13</sub>Na, 665.314 4)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) δ: 5.38 (1H,

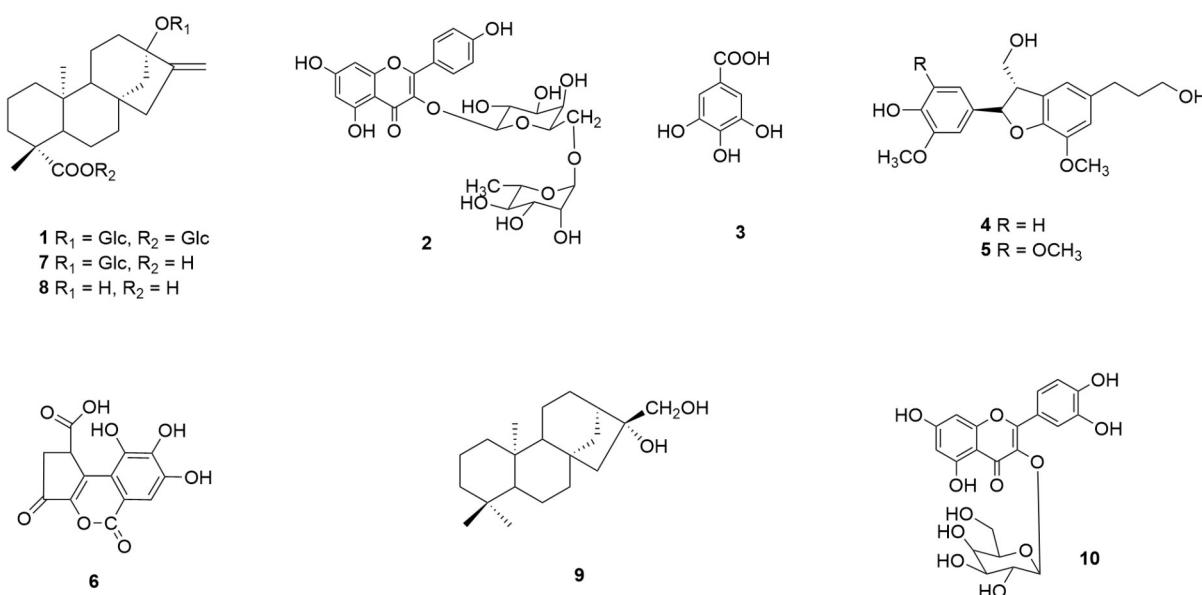


图 1 化合物 1-10 的化学结构式  
Fig. 1 Chemical structures of compounds 1-10

$d$ ,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 19-glc-H-1''), 5.10 (1H, s, H-17a), 4.89 (1H, s, H-17b), 4.58 (1H, d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 13-glc-H-1'), 3.22~3.86 (sugar proton), 1.22 (3H, s, H-18), 0.90 (3H, s, H-20);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ )  $\delta$ : 178.6 (C-19), 153.0 (C-16), 104.8 (C-17), 97.4 (13-glc-C-1'), 94.1 (19-glc-C-1''), 86.5 (C-13), 76.8 (19-glc-C-5''), 76.3 (13-glc-C-3''), 76.0 (19-glc-C-3''), 75.8 (13-glc-C-5''), 73.3 (13-glc-C-2''), 72.0 (19-glc-C-2''), 69.8 (13-glc-C-4''), 69.4 (19-glc-C-4''), 60.9 (13-glc-C-6''), 60.7 (19-glc-C-6''), 57.1 (C-5), 53.5 (C-9), 47.2 (C-15), 44.0 (C-14), 43.9 (C-4), 42.1 (C-8), 41.0 (C-7), 40.5 (C-1), 39.3 (C-10), 37.7 (C-3), 36.3 (C-12), 28.1 (C-18), 21.4 (C-6), 20.4 (C-11), 18.8 (C-2), 15.0 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(王剑霞和吕华冲, 2008)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 1 鉴定为甜茶苷。

化合物 2 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 593.146 4 [ $\text{M} - \text{H}$ ]<sup>-</sup> (calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_{15}$ , 593.151 2)。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 8.04 (2H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-2', 6'), 6.83 (2H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-3', 5'), 6.31 (1H, s, H-8),

6.12 (1H, s, H-6), 4.95 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, gal-H-1''), 4.47 (1H, brs, rha-H-1''), 1.14 (3H, d,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, rha-H-6''), 3.22~3.76 (sugar proton);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 180.0 (C-4), 168.4 (C-7), 163.4 (C-5), 162.2 (C-4'), 159.7 (C-9), 159.2 (C-2), 136.6 (C-3), 133.0 (C-2', 6'), 123.3 (C-1'), 116.8 (C-3', 5'), 106.3 (gal-C-1''), 105.7 (C-10), 102.5 (rha-C-1''), 101.2 (C-6), 94.0 (C-8), 76.0 (gal-C-5''), 75.7 (gal-C-3''), 74.5 (rha-C-4''), 73.6 (rha-C-2''), 72.9 (rha-C-3''), 72.7 (gal-C-2''), 70.8 (gal-C-4''), 70.3 (rha-C-5''), 68.1 (gal-C-6''), 18.6 (rha-C-6'')<sup>1</sup>。以上数据与文献(Hou et al., 2005)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 2 鉴定为山奈酚-3-O-洋槐糖苷。

化合物 3 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 169.014 1 [ $\text{M} - \text{H}$ ]<sup>-</sup> (calcd for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$ , 169.014 2)。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 7.06 (2H, s, H-2, 6);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 170.5 (C-7), 146.4 (C-3, 5), 139.8 (C-4), 121.9 (C-1), 110.5 (C-2, 6)。以上数据与文献(吕闪闪等, 2018)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 3 鉴定为没食子酸。

**化合物 4** 淡黄色油状物。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 359.150 7 [M - H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, 359.150 0)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.91 (1H, d,  $J$  = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 6.78 (1H, dd,  $J$  = 8.2, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.72 (1H, d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.68 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 5.45 (1H, d,  $J$  = 6.2 Hz, H-7), 3.80 (3H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.76 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.71 (2H, m, H-9), 3.53 (2H, t,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, H-9'), 3.43 (1H, m, H-8), 2.58 (2H, m, H-7'); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 149.0 (C-3), 147.6 (C-4), 147.4 (C-2'), 145.2 (C-3'), 136.9 (C-5'), 134.8 (C-1), 129.8 (C-1'), 119.7 (C-6), 117.9 (C-6'), 116.1 (C-5), 114.0 (C-4'), 110.5 (C-2), 88.9 (C-7), 64.9 (C-9), 62.2 (C-9'), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.3 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.4 (C-8), 35.8 (C-8'), 32.9 (C-7')。以上数据与文献(汪青青, 2013)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 4 鉴定为二聚松柏醇。

**化合物 5** 淡黄色油状物。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 413.151 1 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>7</sub>Na, 413.157 1)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.73 (2H, d,  $J$  = 2.2 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.68 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 5.50 (1H, d,  $J$  = 6.2 Hz, H-7), 3.86 (3H, s, 3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.85 (2H, m, H-9), 3.81 (6H, s, 3-OCH<sub>3</sub>, 5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.57 (2H, t,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, H-9'), 3.47 (1H, m, H-8), 2.63 (2H, m, H-7'), 1.82 (2H, m, H-8'); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 149.3 (C-3), 149.3 (C-5), 147.5 (C-3'), 145.2 (C-4'), 137.0 (C-4), 134.0 (C-1), 134.0 (C-1'), 129.8 (C-5'), 117.9 (C-6'), 114.1 (C-2'), 104.1 (C-2, 6), 89.1 (C-7), 65.0 (C-9), 62.6 (C-9'), 56.8 (C-8), 56.7 (3-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 56.7 (5-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 55.6 (3'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 35.8 (C-8'), 32.9 (C-7')。以上数据与文献(汪青青, 2013)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 5 鉴定为 5-甲氧基二聚松柏醇。

**化合物 6** 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 293.031 7 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, 293.029 2)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 10.92 (1H, s, -OH), 10.10 (2H, s, -OH × 2), 7.28 (1H, s, H-3'), 4.34 (1H, brs, H-4), 2.98 (1H, dd,  $J$  = 18.7, 7.6 Hz, H-5a), 2.42 (1H,

d,  $J$  = 18.7 Hz, H-5b); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 193.5 (C-1), 173.7 (C-6), 160.4 (C-7'), 149.7 (C-2), 145.8 (C-4'), 143.9 (C-6'), 140.3 (C-3), 139.2 (C-5'), 115.3 (C-2'), 113.2 (C-1'), 108.1 (C-3'), 41.1 (C-4), 37.6 (C-5)。以上数据与文献(Tanaka et al., 1990)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 6 鉴定为云实酸。

**化合物 7** 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 479.258 3 [M - H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>39</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, 479.265 0)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.20 (1H, s, H-17a), 4.87 (1H, s, H-17b), 4.51 (1H, d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 13-glc-H-1'), 1.20 (3H, s, H-18), 0.99 (3H, s, H-20); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 181.6 (C-19), 154.0 (C-16), 105.5 (C-17), 99.2 (13-glc-C-1'), 87.6 (C-13), 78.1 (13-glc-C-3'), 77.6 (13-glc-C-5'), 75.2 (13-glc-C-2'), 71.6 (glc-C-4'), 62.7 (glc-C-6'), 58.1 (C-5), 55.2 (C-9), 49.0 (C-15), 45.1 (C-14), 44.6 (C-4), 43.2 (C-8), 42.6 (C-7), 41.9 (C-1), 40.6 (C-10), 39.1 (C-3), 38.7 (C-12), 29.5 (C-18), 23.0 (C-6), 21.4 (C-11), 20.3 (C-2), 16.2 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(Ohtani et al., 1992)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 7 鉴定为斯替维单糖苷。

**化合物 8** 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 317.211 0 [M - H]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 317.212 2)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, chloroform-d)  $\delta$ : 4.98 (1H, s, H-17a), 4.81 (1H, s, H-17b), 1.23 (3H, s, H-18), 0.95 (3H, s, H-20); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, chloroform-d)  $\delta$ : 183.4 (C-19), 155.8 (C-16), 103.2 (C-17), 80.5 (C-13), 57.0 (C-5), 54.0 (C-9), 47.6 (C-15), 47.1 (C-14), 43.7 (C-4), 41.9 (C-8), 41.4 (C-7), 40.6 (C-1), 39.6 (C-12), 39.5 (C-10), 37.9 (C-3), 29.0 (C-18), 21.9 (C-6), 20.6 (C-11), 19.2 (C-2), 15.6 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(Ohtani et al., 1992)报道的基本一致, 故化合物 8 鉴定为斯替维醇。

**化合物 9** 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 329.246 4 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> (calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na, 329.244 2)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, methanol-d<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.71 (1H, d,  $J$  = 11.3 Hz, H-17a), 3.61 (1H, d,  $J$  = 11.3 Hz, H-17b), 1.10 (3H, s Me-20),

1.07 (3H, s Me-19), 1.03 (3H, s Me-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 82.8 (C-16), 66.8 (C-17), 56.8 (C-5), 56.8 (C-9), 53.4 (C-15), 46.2 (C-13), 45.5 (C-8), 42.1 (C-1), 42.1 (C-3), 40.3 (C-14), 39.7 (C-10), 37.8 (C-7), 34.9 (C-4), 34.9 (C-18), 27.1 (C-12), 22.7 (C-19), 21.3 (C-6), 19.8 (C-2, 11), 18.4 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(Etse et al., 1987)报道的基本一致,故化合物**9**鉴定为16 $\alpha$ ,17-二羟基对映贝壳杉烷。

**化合物 10** 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 463.086 0 [ $M - H$ ]<sup>-</sup> (calcd for  $C_{21}H_{19}O_{12}$ , 463.088 2)。 $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 7.85 (1H, d,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, H-2'), 7.60 (1H, dd,  $J = 8.4, 2.3$  Hz, H-6'), 6.88 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-5'), 6.41 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-8), 6.22 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-6), 5.17 (1H, d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, gal-H-1''), 3.48~3.87 (6H, m, gal-H-2''-6'');  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, methanol- $d_4$ )  $\delta$ : 179.6 (C-4), 166.0 (C-7), 163.0 (C-5), 158.8 (C-2), 158.4 (C-9), 145.0 (C-4'), 145.8 (C-3'), 135.8 (C-3), 123.0 (C-6'), 122.9 (C-1'), 117.8 (C-5'), 116.1 (C-2'), 105.6 (C-10), 105.4 (gal-C-1''), 99.9 (C-6), 94.7 (C-8), 77.2 (gal-C-5''), 75.1 (gal-C-3''), 73.2 (gal-C-2''), 70.0 (gal-C-4''), 62.0 (gal-C-6'')。以上数据与文献(张维库等,2007)报道的基本一致,故化合物**10**鉴定为槲皮素-3-O- $\beta$ -D-吡喃半乳糖苷。

## 2.2 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测试结果

$\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性测试结果显示,化合物**2**、**3**、**5**、**6**、**10**具有较强的活性,  $IC_{50}$ 值分别为( $0.14 \pm 0.03$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>、( $0.36 \pm 0.02$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>、( $0.44 \pm 0.01$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>、( $0.53 \pm 0.04$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>和( $0.14 \pm 0.03$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>, 均优于阳性对照[阿卡波糖,  $IC_{50}$ 值为( $0.69 \pm 0.02$ ) mg · mL<sup>-1</sup>]。具体活性测试结果见表2。

## 3 讨论与结论

$\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂通过抑制小肠黏膜细胞的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶的活性,降低葡萄糖的生成速度,从而减少小肠对葡萄糖的吸收以降低血糖,然而当前临床使用的该类药物具有较严重的副作用

表 2  $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的测试结果

Table 2 Results of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity

化合物 Compound	$IC_{50} \pm SD$	(mg · mL <sup>-1</sup> )	
		化合物 Compound	$IC_{50} \pm SD$
<b>1</b>	>4	<b>6</b>	$0.53 \pm 0.04^{**}$
<b>2</b>	$0.14 \pm 0.03$	<b>7</b>	>4
<b>3</b>	$0.36 \pm 0.02$	<b>10</b>	$0.14 \pm 0.03^{**}$
<b>4</b>	>4	阿卡波糖 <sup>a</sup> Acarbose <sup>a</sup>	$0.69 \pm 0.02$
<b>5</b>	$0.44 \pm 0.01^*$		

注: <sup>a</sup>表示阳性对照; \*和\*\*表示与阳性对照组比较, \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ 。

Note: <sup>a</sup> indicates positive control; \* and \*\* indicate comparisons with positive control group, \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ .

(朱月霞等,2021)。因此,开发新型、安全、有效的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂对糖尿病的治疗具有重要意义,寻找天然的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂成为研究的热点(朱运平等,2011; Quan et al., 2020; Yuca et al., 2021)。本研究基于甜茶提取物对 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶具有抑制作用(吴婕等,2021),对其开展化学成分及生物活性研究,从甜茶叶中分离得到10个化合物,化合物**2**、**4**、**5**、**9**为首次从甜茶中分离得到。其中,化合物**2**和**10**为黄酮苷类,化合物**3**和**6**为酚酸类,活性测试结果显示化合物**2**、**3**、**6**和**10**均具有较强的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性,与文献报道一致(Liu et al., 2019; 岳丹伟,2021; Lin et al., 2022; 薛深等,2023),化合物**5**为木脂素类,具有较强的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性,为首次报道。化合物**5**的结构与化合物**4**的相比,仅在C-5为多了一个甲氧基,化合物**5**表现出较强的活性,而化合物**4**在相同测试浓度下无活性,推测C-5位的甲氧基是关键的活性基团。

甜茶作为茶饮有悠久的历史,其主要成分甜茶苷的甜度是蔗糖的300倍,热量仅为蔗糖的1% (马建春等,2008),具有高甜度、低热量的特点,是糖尿病患者理想的甜味剂,发达国家正大力开发相关产品,如日本已有多种饮料、糖果和药品已上市(朱明婧等,2015)。本研究从甜茶中发现了具有较好的 $\alpha$ -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的化学成分,进一步证实了其具有降血糖作用,为甜茶开发降血糖功能食品或降血糖药物提供了科学依据。

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