

具有生物活性的天然三萜化合物的研究进展

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摘要: 三萜类化合物是广泛存在于自然界的一类有机化合物, 其中很多具有一定的生物活性。该文着重综述了近五年来具有抗炎、抗菌、抗肿瘤生物活性的天然游离三萜化合物的研究进展。

关键词: 三萜; 生物活性; 抗炎活性; 抗菌活性; 抗肿瘤活性

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Advances in reseach on natural triterpenoids with bioactivities

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Abstract: Triterpenoids are a huge group of organic compounds widely existing in nature. Many of them are possessed of certain bioactivities. The paper makes a review of the past five years' progress in the research on bioactivities of natural triterpenoids with anti-inflammatory activities, antibacterial activities and antitumour activities.

Key words: triterpenoid; bioactivity; anti-inflammatory activity; antibacterial activity; antitumour activity

三萜类化合物是广泛存在于自然界的一类有机化合物, 多数三萜由 30 个碳原子组成, 可看作由 6 个异戊二烯结构单元联结而成的化合物。三萜及其皂甙在菌类、蕨类、单子叶、双子叶植物、动物及海洋生物中均有分布, 尤以双子叶植物中分布最多。游离三萜主要来源于菊科、豆科、大戟科、楝科、卫矛科、茜草科、橄榄科、唇形科等植物。三萜化合物的结构类型丰富, 已发现的基本骨架达到 30 余种, 除个别是无环三萜、二环三萜及三环三萜外, 以四环三萜和五环三萜两大类为主(姚庆生, 2002)。研究表明, 三萜及其苷类具广泛的生物活性。本文对近五年来天然游离三萜化合物的生物活性研究进展作一综述。

1 抗炎活性

从 *R. sieboldii* Blume 的叶中分离出的 Tormentric acid(TA)(1)和 Euscaphic acid(EA)(2)能抑制由 TPA 诱导产生的老鼠耳部水肿, 其中 TA 的抑制率为 93% 强于 EA 的 89% (Chikako 等, 2002)。浓度为 0.3

mg/kg, 1 mg/kg, 3 mg/kg 的 DHCB(3)对由角叉胶诱导产生的老鼠爪部水肿作用 2 h 后抑制率分别为 26%, 44%, 56%, 对胸膜炎也具有抗炎活性(Jarbas 等, 2007)。3, 30-dihydroxyl-12-oleanen-22-one(6)对 L-929, K-562 细胞有强的抗炎活性(GI_{50} 分别为 9.0、8.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), 而 1 α , 23-dihydroxy-12-oleanen-29-oic acid-3 β -O-2, 4-di-acetyl-L-rhamnopyranoside(8)则有中等抗炎活性(Angeh 等, 2007)。

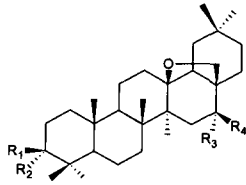
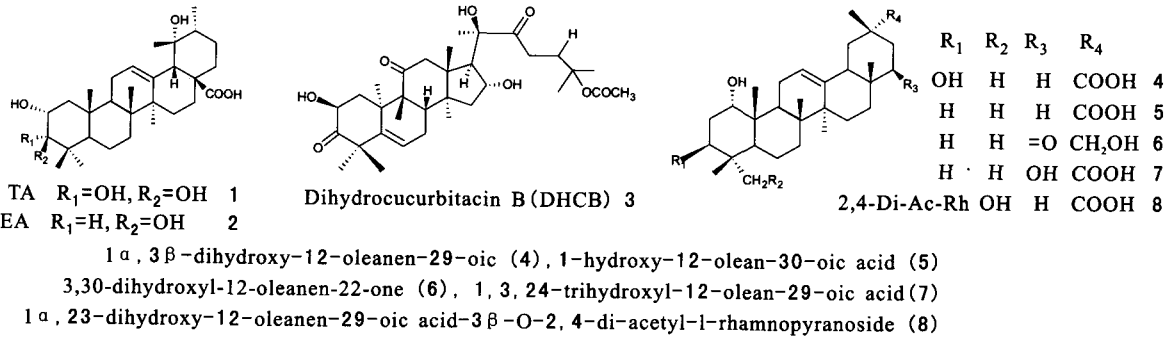
2 抗菌活性

4~8 五种化合物对奥里斯葡萄球菌和大肠杆菌有中到强的抗菌活性(Angeh 等, 2007)。从 *Embeli-aschimperii* 的树茎的皮分离出的 Embelinone(9)、Aegicerin(10)、Protoprimulagenin A(11)对红球菌属表现出抗菌作用。从植物 *C. imberbe* 的叶和 *T. stuhlmannii* 的茎皮中分离出的化合物 1 α , 3 β -dihydroxy-olean-12-en-29-oic acid(12)浓度为 1.56 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 时对偶发分枝杆菌具有抗菌活性, 浓度为 3.13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 时

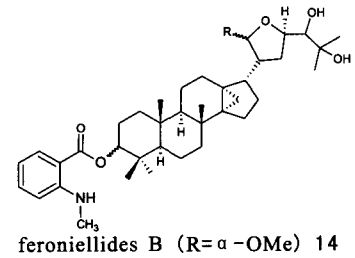
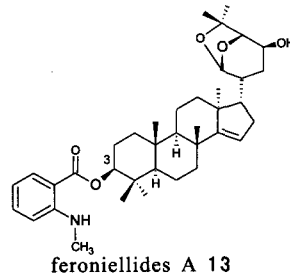
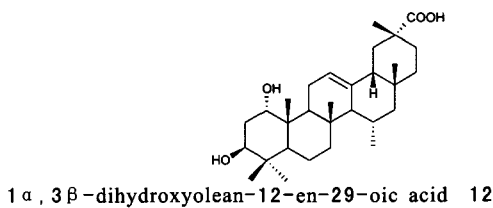
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Embelinone: R₁+R₂=O; R₃+R₄=O 9
 Aegicerin: R₁=OH; R₂=H; R₃+R₄=O 10
 protoprimulagenin A: R₁, R₃=OH; R₂, R₄=H 11



对金黄色葡萄球菌有抗菌活性(Katerere 等,2003)。

3 抗肿瘤活性

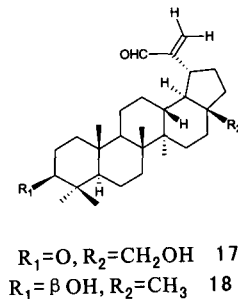
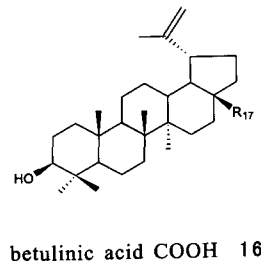
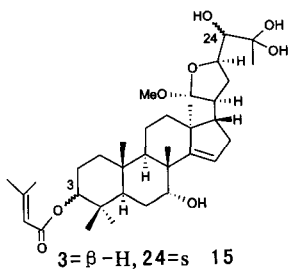
3.1 甘遂型

Feroniellides A(13), Feroniellides B(14)对口腔表面癌细胞 KB 具有毒性, IC₅₀ 分别 60, 49 μ g/mL; 对人类宫颈表皮癌 Hela 的 IC₅₀ 分别为 46, 40

μ g/mL(Preecha 等,2007)。Kumiko 等(2005)从植物 *Meliaceae* 分离出 23 个三萜化合物, 它们对老鼠的白血病细胞 P-388 具有中等的细胞毒性, 其中化合物 15 毒性最强(IC₅₀为 0.26 μ g/mL)。

3.2 羽扇豆烷型

Betulinic acid(16)对人类 HT-29 (Chiang 等, 2005)细胞株具有细胞毒性。从豆科植物分离出的 28-hydroxy-3-oxo-lup-20-(29)-en-30-al(17)和 3-

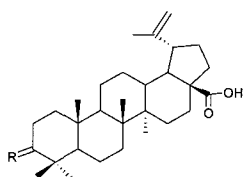


hydroxy-lup-20-(29)-en-30-al(18)对人类支气管癌细胞株 NSCLC-N6 具有细胞毒性, 它们的 IC₅₀ 分别为 15, 11 μ g/mL(Charles 等,2004)。从 *Fi-*

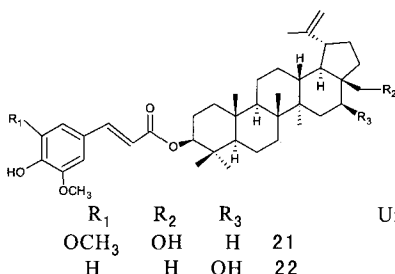
cus-microcarpa 的根部分离出的 Acetylbetulinic acid(19)和 Betulonic acid(20)对鼻咽癌 HONE-1 (IC₅₀ 分别为 4.7, 4.9 μ mol/L)和 KB(IC₅₀ 分别为

6.7, 8.2 μM) 具有细胞毒性 (Chiang 等, 2005)。3 β -trans-sinapoyloxylup-20(29)-en-28-ol(21) 对人类肺癌 Lu1、直肠癌 Co12、前列腺癌 LNCaP 及

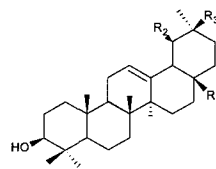
KB 等具有毒性, 3 β -trans-feruloyloxy-16 β -hydroxylup-20(29)-ene(22) 对 Lu1、KB、LNCaP 具有毒性 (Bang 等, 2003)。



Acetylbetulinic acid R= α -H, β -OH 19
Betulonic acid R=O 20



R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	
OCH ₃	OH	H	21
H	H	OH	22

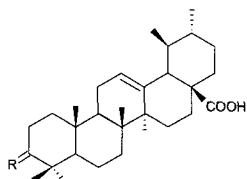


Ursolic acid R₁=COOH, R₂=CH₃, R₃=H 23

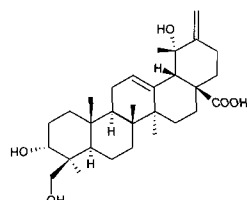
3.3 乌苏烷型

Ursolic acid(23) 对人类 HONE-1、KB、HT29 (Chiang 等, 2005) 等具有体外细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 从 4.7 到 10.1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; Chang 等 (2003) 研究表明它还具有抗白血病细胞活性, 对 P3HR1 和 K562 两种白血病细胞抑制作用明显。具有抗炎活性的 TA(1) 对人类胃癌细胞株 NUGC-3 生长具有很强的抑制作用, EA(2) 和 TA(1) 还对人类外周血细胞 BALL-1 的生长都具有抑制作用 (Chikako 等, 2002)。Acetylursolic acid(24) 对 KB 具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 为

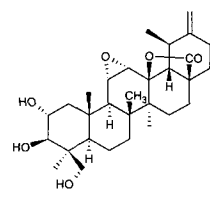
8.4 $\mu\text{mol/L}$; Ursonic acid (25) 对 HONE-1、KB、HT29 具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 分别为 5.2, 4.0, 6.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (Chiang 等, 2005)。从植物 *Coussarea brevicaulis* Krause (Rubiaceae) 茎中分离出的 Coussaric acid(26) 对老鼠的肝细胞瘤 Hepa lcl7 的代谢酶 QR (quinone reductase) 具有明显的诱导作用 (Su 等, 2003)。从腺花香茶菜中分离出的 Sodonadenanthin(27) 对人类 K562、A549 和膀胱肿瘤 T24 具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 分别为 16.605, 38.135, 9.020 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (姜北等, 2002)。



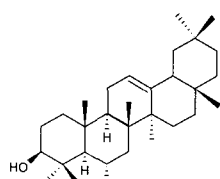
Acetylursolic acid R= α -H, β -OAc 24
Ursonic acid R=O 25



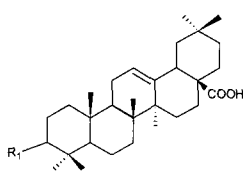
Coussaric acid 26



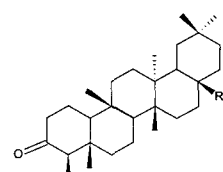
Isodonadenanthin 27



12-oleanene-3 β , 6 α -diol 28



oleanolic acid R₁= β OH 29
oleanonic acid R₁=O 30



Friedelin R₁=CH₃ 31
3-oxofriedelan-28-oic acid R₁=COOH 32

3.4 齐墩果烷型

12-oleanene-3 β , 6 α -dio(28) 对乳癌细胞, 大肠癌细胞, 白血病细胞, 肝癌细胞具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 分别为 14.6, 12.2, 11.2, 22.69 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Wang 等, 2006)。齐墩果酸 Oleanolic acid(29) 具有抗白血病细胞活性, 能抑制 P3HR1 细胞株的生长 (Chang 等, 2003)。Oleanonic acid(30) 对鼻咽癌 HONE-1

及 KB 具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 分别为 7.2, 6.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 对 HT29 的 IC₅₀ 为 9.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (Chiang 等, 2005)。

3.5 木栓烷型

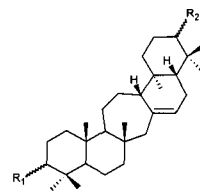
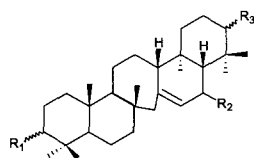
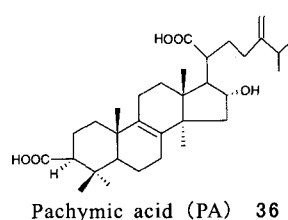
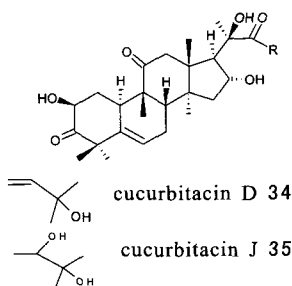
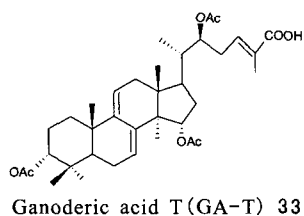
Friedelin(31) 对人类前列腺 PC3 和中枢神经 U251 肿瘤细胞具有体外毒性, 抑制率分别为 61.9%, 25.8% (Ricardo 等, 2004)。3-oxofriedelan-28-oic acid (32) 对 HONE-1、KB 具有细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 分别为 9.4,

8.3 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (Chiang 等, 2005)。

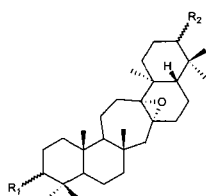
3.6 其他类型三萜

Ganoderic acid T(GA-T)(33) 较强地抑制肺癌细胞 95-D 增生, 其 IC_{50} 约为 27.9 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Tang 等, 2006)。Cucurbitacin D(34)、Cucurbitacin J(35) 对肝癌 BEL-7402(IC_{50} 分别为 1.41, 1.37 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)、恶性黑色素瘤细胞 SK-MEL-28(IC_{50} 分别为 1.22, 1.28 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)

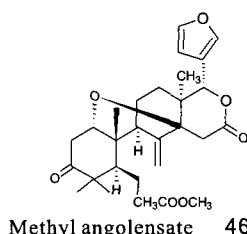
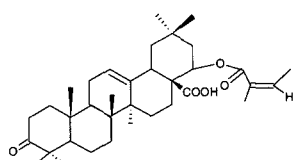
具有较强的体外毒性(Chen 等, 2006)。羊毛脂烷 Pachymic acid(PA)(36) 能够诱导前列腺癌细胞的凋亡从而抑制肿瘤细胞 LNCaP、DU145 的增生, 抑制率与作用时间和浓度有关(Leslie 等, 2005)。Reiko 等(2003, 2004) 发现从云杉属植物中分离出的从 37 到 44 八种三萜化合物能抑制 EBV 病毒抗原的生成, 其作用强于典型的抗肿瘤药物齐墩果酸的抑制作用; 同



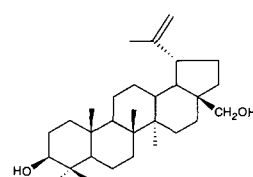
serratenediol $\text{R}_1 = \beta\text{-OH}$, $\text{R}_2 = \text{H}$, $\text{R}_3 = \alpha\text{-OH}$ 37 3 β -Methoxyserrat-14-en-21 β -ol $\text{R}_1 = \beta\text{-OMe}$, $\text{R}_2 = \beta\text{-OH}$ 40
3 β -hydroxyserrat-14-en-21-one $\text{R}_1 = \beta\text{-OH}$, $\text{R}_2 = \text{H}$, $\text{R}_3 = \text{O}$ 38 3 α -methoxyserrat-14-en-21 β -ol $\text{R}_1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}$, $\text{R}_2 = \beta\text{-OH}$ 41
3 α -methoxy-21 β -hydroxyserrat-14-en-16-one 39 21-episerratenediol $\text{R}_1 = \beta\text{-OH}$, $\text{R}_2 = \beta\text{-OH}$ 42
 $\text{R}_1 = \alpha\text{-OMe}$, $\text{R}_2 = \text{O}$, $\text{R}_3 = \beta\text{-OH}$ diepiserratenediol $\text{R}_1 = \text{-OH}$, $\text{R}_2 = \beta\text{-OH}$ 43



$\text{R}_1 = \beta\text{-OMe}$ $\text{R}_2 = \beta\text{-OH}$ Lantadene A 45
13 α , 14 α -epoxy-3 β -methoxyserrat-21 β -ol 44



Methyl angolensate 46



betulin 47

时发现 3 β -Methoxyserrat-14-en-21 β -ol(40) 和 21-episerratenediol(42) 对由 DMBA 和 TPA 诱导产生的小鼠第二阶段皮肤肿瘤具有抑制作用。

4 其他生物活性

Lantana camara Linn 中分离出的 Lantadene A(45) 为 5 000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 时能抑制 *C. tomentosus* 的繁殖(Majekodunmi 等, 2002)。从 *E. angolense* 中分离出的 Methyl angolensate(46) 对老鼠中枢神经系统具有镇静作用: 它能减弱老鼠的躁动, 延长戊巴比妥睡眠时间, 减轻苯丙胺诱导的行为模式等

(Samson 等, 2002)。研究还发现 Betulin(47) 具有抗 HSV-1、HSV-2 型单纯疱疹病毒的能力, EC_{50} 分别为 0.40, 4.15 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Gong 等, 2004)。

5 结语

随着色谱等分离手段、波谱等结构测定技术以及分子和细胞水平的活性测试方法的发展, 越来越多的新的三萜将被分离和鉴定, 更多的具有生物活性的三萜化合物将被发现。如能对三萜类化合物的构效关系进行系统的研究, 将为人们进一步开发、利用天然三萜化合物提供科学依据。

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