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藏药黄帚橐吾化学成分及抗炎活性研究

张馨予¹, 罗日措¹, 王洪玲^{1*}, 梁文娟²

(1. 江西中医药大学 中药资源与民族药研究中心, 南昌 330004; 2. 云南农业大学 食品科技学院, 昆明 650201)

摘要: 黄帚橐吾 (*Ligularia virgaurea*) 为藏药“日肖”的基原植物之一, 具有清热解毒、干黄水功效。为探究黄帚橐吾抗炎活性成分, 该研究采用硅胶柱色谱、凝胶柱色谱、ODS 反相柱色谱等进行分离纯化, 通过各种波谱学方法对化合物进行结构鉴定, 并采用脂多糖(LPS)诱导的 RAW264.7 细胞模型测定化合物对一氧化氮(NO)的抑制活性。结果表明:(1)从黄帚橐吾石油醚和正丁醇部位共分离得到 21 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 spiroeuryolide(1)、cacalol acetate(2)、oplopenone(3)、8-ethyl-palmosalide A(4)、1-hydroxy-3, 7-dimethyl-2-(pent-3-enyl) benzofuran(5)、丁香脂素-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷(6)、松脂酚-O-β-D-葡萄吡喃糖苷(7)、isoeucommuin A(8)、eucommuin A(9)、6,7-二甲氧基香豆素(10)、阿魏酸(11)、咖啡酸乙酯(12)、咖啡酸甲酯(13)、阿魏酸甲酯(14)、阿魏酸乙酯(15)、咖啡酸(16)、2-[(2'E)-3', 7'-dimethyl-2', 6'-octadienyl]-4-methoxy-6-methylphenol(17)、2, 8-dimethyl-6-methoxy-2-(4'-methylpent-3'-enyl)-chromene(18)、β-谷甾醇(19)、dodecyl (Z)-9-hexadecenoate(20)、hexacosanal(21)。其中, 化合物 1-4, 6, 11-16, 18, 20, 21 为首次从黄帚橐吾中分离得到。(2)体外抗炎实验表明, 化合物 1-3, 6, 11-16, 17, 19 在检测浓度下($1.56 \sim 50.00 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)均能显著抑制 NO 释放量($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$), 化合物 5 在浓度为 $50.00 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时对 NO 的释放量无抑制作用, 但在 $12.50, 25.00 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的浓度下, 对 NO 的释放量有抑制作用($P < 0.05$)。该研究结果丰富了黄帚橐吾的化学成分和生物活性研究, 为黄帚橐吾抗炎活性的开发和利用提供了理论基础。

关键词: 黄帚橐吾, 倍半萜, 化学成分, 结构鉴定, 抗炎活性

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Chemical constituents and anti-inflammatory activity from *Ligularia virgaurea*

ZHANG Xinyu¹, LUO Ricuo¹, WANG Hongling^{1*}, LIANG Wenjuan²

(1. Research Center of Chinese Medicine Resource and National Medicine, Jiangxi University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanchang 330004, China; 2. College of Food Science and Technology, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming 650201, China)

Abstract: *Ligularia virgaurea* is one of the original plants of the Tibetan medicine “Rixiao” for the treatment of clearing heat and removing yellow water. In order to study the chemical constituents and anti-inflammatory activity of *L.*

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第一作者: 张馨予(1995—), 硕士研究生, 主要从事中药及民族药药效物质基础研究,(E-mail) 1947774835@qq.com。

*通信作者: 王洪玲, 博士, 副教授, 主要从事中药及民族药药效物质基础研究,(E-mail) centurymaomao2008@163.com。

virgaurea, the compounds were separated by silica gel, Sephadex LH-20 gel, ODS gel column chromatography and other column chromatography technologies. The structures of all isolates were identified by spectroscopic methods (NMR and HR-ESI-MS). Their inhibitory activity of the compounds on nitric oxide (NO) was determined by lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced RAW264.7 cell model. The results were as follows: (1) Twenty-one compounds were separated and identified from petroleum ether and *n*-butanol extracts of *L. virgaurea*, including spiroeuryolide (**1**), cacalol acetate (**2**), oplopenone (**3**), 8-ethyl-palmosalide A (**4**), 1-hydroxy-3, 7-dimethyl-2-(pent-3-enyl) benzofuran (**5**), syringaresinol-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (**6**), pinoresinol-*O*- β -D-glucopyranoside (**7**), isoeucommuin A (**8**), eucommuin A (**9**), 6,7-dimethoxycoumarin (**10**), ferulic acid (**11**), ethyl caffeoate (**12**), methyl caffeoate (**13**), methyl ferulate (**14**), ethyl ferulate (**15**), caffeoic acid (**16**), 2-[*(2'E)*-3',7'-dimethyl-2',6'-octadienyl]-4-methoxy-6-methylphenol (**17**), 2,8-dimethyl-6-methoxy-2-(4'-methylpent-3'-enyl)-chromene (**18**), β -sitosterol (**19**), dodecyl (*Z*)-9-hexadecenoate (**20**) and hexacosanal (**21**). Compounds **1-4**, **6**, **11-16**, **18**, **20**, **21** were isolated from the whole herbs of *L. virgaurea* for the first time. (2) The anti-inflammatory activity *in vitro* showed that compounds **1-3**, **6**, **11-16**, **17**, **19** could significantly inhibited releases of NO at concentration ranging from 1.56 to 50.00 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), Compound **5** had no inhibitory effect on the release of NO at a concentration of 50.00 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, but it could inhibit releases of NO at concentrations of 12.50, 25.00 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($P < 0.05$). This finding enriches the chemical constituent and biological activity research of *L. virgaurea* and provides a certain theoretical reference for the future development and utilization of its anti-inflammatory activity.

Key words: *Ligularia virgaurea*, sesquiterpenes, chemical constituent, structural identification, anti-inflammatory activity

黄帚橐吾(*Ligularia virgaurea*)为菊科橐吾属多年生草本植物,是藏药“日肖”的基原植物之一,收载于《中华人民共和国卫生部药品标准·藏药》(1995版)和《青海省藏药标准》(1992版)中,主要分布于我国西藏东北部、云南西北部、四川、青海、甘肃等地,以全草入药,具有清宿热、解毒愈疮、干黄水(青海省卫生厅,1992)、祛风湿(刘守金等,2006)等功效。文献报道黄帚橐吾乙醇提取物对结痂病菌具有抑制作用(Luo et al., 2015),其化学结构类型为倍半萜类、木脂素类、甾体类、苯丙素类等(Wu et al., 2004; Wu et al., 2005a,b; Zhang et al., 2007; Dong et al., 2015; Tori, 2016; Qi et al., 2017; Nakashima et al., 2018; Saito et al., 2019),其中倍半萜化合物为主要成分,并且文献报道部分倍半萜和苯丙素化合物具有一定的抗炎活性(郭立敏等,2018; 廖佳慧等,2023)。本课题组前期从黄帚橐吾乙酸乙酯部位分离得到12个化合物(王晓云等,2022),为了进一步研究黄帚橐吾抗炎活性成分,本研究从黄帚橐吾石油醚部位和正丁醇部位分离鉴定出21个化合物,其中化合物**1-4**、**6**、**11-16**、**18**、**20**、**21**为首次从黄帚橐吾中分离得到,发现13个潜在的抗炎活性成分,为黄帚橐吾的开发与利用提供一定的化学和药理学基础。

1 仪器与材料

核磁共振波谱仪AX-600型(德国Bruker公司);高效液相色谱仪Waters e2695型(美国Waters公司);Eclipse XD-C₁₈分析型色谱柱(250 mm×4.6 mm, 5 μm ,美国安捷伦科技有限公司);高效液相色谱仪Agilent 1260型(美国安捷伦科技有限公司);ZORBAXSB-C₁₈半制备型色谱柱(250 mm×9.4 mm, 5 μm ,美国安捷伦科技有限公司);高分辨质谱仪Triple TOF56型(HR-QTOF-MS,美国AB SCIEX公司);恒温CO₂培养箱(2014-88759,新加坡Esco有限公司);Rotavator R-210旋转蒸发仪(瑞士BUCHI公司);MultiskanGo全波长酶标仪(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司)。

Sephadex LH-20(瑞士Amersham Pharmacia公司);GF₂₅₄薄层色谱硅胶(烟台华阳新材料有限公司);ODS反相硅胶(日本Fuji株式会社);Nitric Oxide Detection Kit检测试剂盒(上海碧云天生物科技有限公司);Cell Counting Kit-8试剂盒(大连美仑生物科技有限公司);RAW264.7小鼠单核巨噬细胞(中国科学院细胞库型培养标本库);色谱甲醇(美国TEDIA有限公司);氘代试剂(美国

Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc 公司); 有机试剂(西陇化学有限公司); DMEM 高糖培养基、胎牛血清 FBS(美国 Gibco Life Technologies 公司)。

黄帚橐吾于 2020 年 8 月采自四川甘孜,由钟国跃研究员鉴定为菊科橐吾属植物黄帚橐吾(*Ligularia virgaurea*) 的干燥全草,标本(20200801)存放于江西中医药大学中药资源与民族药研究中心。

2 方法

2.1 提取和分离

取 5.0 kg 干燥的黄帚橐吾药材用 75% 乙醇提取 2 次,合并浓缩得总浸膏,分别用石油醚、乙酸乙酯以及正丁醇进行萃取(王晓云等, 2022),得到石油醚部位(Fr.1)、乙酸乙酯部位(Fr.2)、正丁醇部位(Fr.3)和水部位(Fr.4)。石油醚部位 Fr.1(73.8 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-乙酸乙酯(100 : 2~7 : 3, V/V)洗脱,得到 6 个组分(Fr.1~Fr.1-6)。Fr.1-2(12.4 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-二氯甲烷(9 : 1~7 : 3, V/V)进行洗脱,再通过 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱(甲醇)以及 ODS 反相柱色谱(甲醇-水 6 : 4~9 : 1, V/V)等分离手段,得到化合物 3(32.0 mg)、18(37.2 mg)、20(21.3 mg)、21(24.3 mg)。Fr.1-3(9.2 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-二氯甲烷(7 : 3~5 : 5, V/V)进行洗脱,再经过 ODS 反相柱色谱(甲醇-水 4 : 6~7 : 3, V/V)和 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱(甲醇)等分离手段,得到化合物 1(42.8 mg)、2(21.4 mg)、4(8.7 mg)、5(48.6 mg)、10(12.3 mg)、17(10.2 mg)。

正丁醇部位 Fr.3(159.1 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用二氯甲烷-甲醇(100 : 5~8 : 2, V/V)洗脱后得到 6 个组分(Fr.3-1~Fr.3-6)。Fr.3-1(10.1 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-乙酸乙酯(100 : 1~6 : 4, V/V)洗脱,再通过 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱(甲醇)和 ODS 反相柱色谱(甲醇-水 4 : 6~8 : 2, V/V)等分离手段,得到化合物 14(34.7 mg)、15(45.1 mg)、19(107.1 mg)。Fr.3-2(6.0 g) 经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-乙酸乙酯(8 : 2~5 : 5, V/V)进行洗脱,再经过 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱(甲醇),得到化合物 11(48.0 mg),然后经安捷伦半制备液相色谱,以甲醇-水(37 : 63, V/V, 228 nm)作为流动相,得到

化合物 12(10.8 mg, $t_R = 32.4 \text{ min}$)、13(50.1 mg, $t_R = 40.6 \text{ min}$)。Fr.3-4(5.6 g) 经 ODS 反相硅胶色谱柱分离,用甲醇-水(1 : 9~5 : 5, V/V)进行洗脱,然后经硅胶柱色谱和 Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱(甲醇)等分离手段,得到化合物 6(73.2 mg)、7(8.6 mg)、8(5.9 mg)、9(3.4 mg)。Fr.3-5(6.1 g) 经 ODS 反相硅胶柱色谱,用甲醇-水(1 : 9~5 : 5, V/V)洗脱得到化合物 16(20.0 mg)。

2.2 抗炎活性评价

检测化合物 1~3、5、6、11~16、17、19 对小鼠 RAW264.7 细胞的毒性。将对数生长期的 RAW264.7 细胞接种到 96 孔板(每孔 3×10^4 个), 固定条件下培养 24 h, 弃掉上层培养基, 并将实验分为空白组、对照组、给药组, 每孔设置 4 个复孔, 给药组加入含有不同浓度药物($6.25 \sim 100.00 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)的新培养基, 处理后, 加入 CCK-8 溶液, 孵育 30 min, 于 450 nm 波长处测吸光度, 根据郭敏侠等(2022)的方法计算细胞存活率, 进而确定化合物的安全浓度。

将对数期的 RAW264.7 细胞接种到 96 孔板中, 密度为每孔 3×10^4 个, 并将实验分为空白组、模型组、甲氨蝶呤组、给药组, 每孔设置 4 个复孔, 培养 24 h 后, 将旧培养基弃去, 除空白组只加入培养基外, 其余各组均加入浓度为 $1.00 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 的 LPS 进行造模。培养箱培育 1 h, 取出后, 给药组根据细胞毒性的测定结果加入不同浓度的药物($1.56 \sim 50.00 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), 甲氨蝶呤组加入甲氨蝶呤($0.06 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), 模型组和空白组加入新鲜培养基, 培养箱培养 24 h 后, 将 96 孔板取出, 并将样品上层的培养基(每孔 50 μL)转移至新的 96 孔板中, 避光依次加入(每孔 50 μL) Griess A 和 B 试剂, 于 540 nm 波长处测吸光度, 计算 NO 浓度。

3 结果与分析

3.1 结构鉴定

化合物 1~21 的结构式见图 1。

化合物 1 淡黄色油状物, 分子式为 $C_{15}H_{18}O_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 231.1 [$M+H$]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_H : 6.52 (1H, d, $J = 1.4 \text{ Hz}$, H-6), 5.69 (1H, s, H-9), 2.23 (1H, m, H-4), 2.07 (3H, s, H-14), 2.06~1.94 (5H, m, H-1,

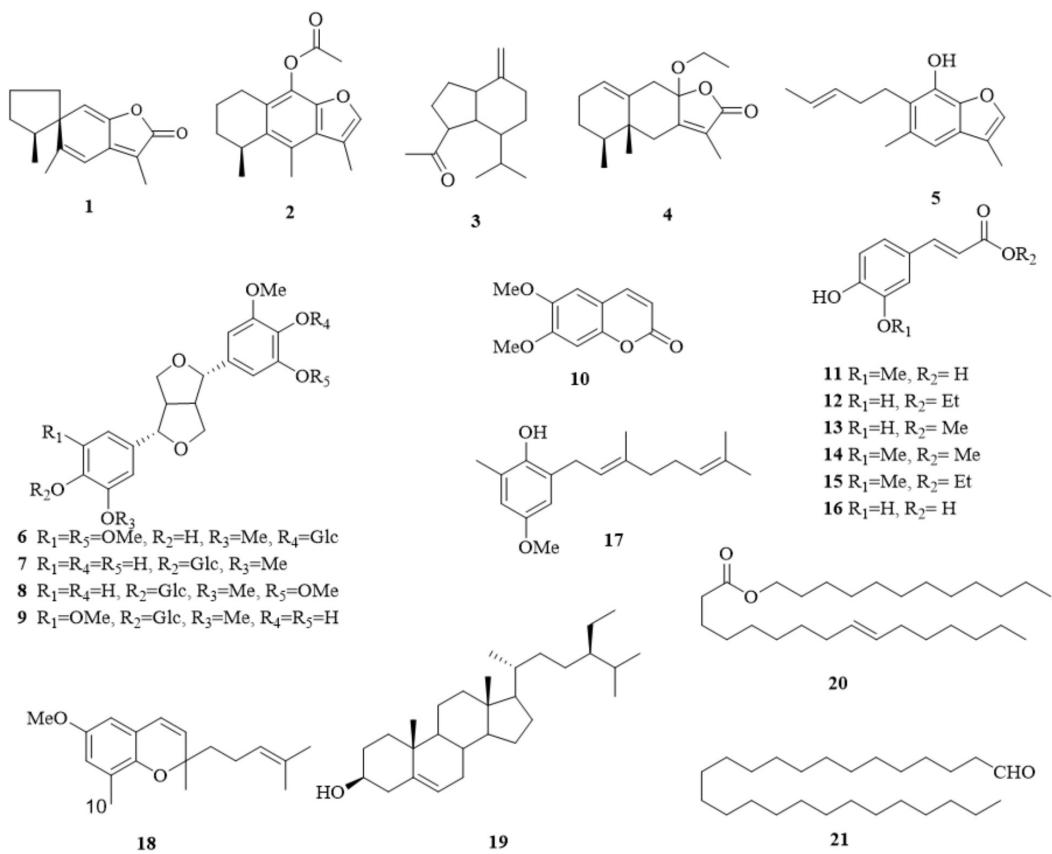


图 1 化合物 1–21 的结构式
Fig. 1 Structural formulas of compounds 1–21

2, 3 α), 1.90 (3H, s, H-13), 1.71 (1H, m, H- β), 0.76 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, H-15); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 38.6 (C-1), 25.4 (C-2), 35.4 (C-3), 48.9 (C-4), 156.2 (C-5), 117.3 (C-6), 144.6 (C-7), 147.8 (C-8), 119.2 (C-9), 57.5 (C-10), 112.8 (C-11), 174.5 (C-12), 7.8 (C-13), 23.5 (C-14), 14.1 (C-15)。以上数据与文献(黄帅等, 2013)报道基本一致, 因此鉴定为 spiroeuryolide。

化合物 2 白色固体, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 273.1 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 7.23 (1H, d, J = 1.4 Hz, H-12), 3.27~3.22 (1H, m, H-4), 2.85~2.81 (1H, m, H-1 α), 2.57 (3H, s, H-14), 2.39 (3H, s, H-17), 2.37 (3H, d, J = 1.4 Hz, H-15), 1.91~1.75 (4H, m, H-2, 3), 1.19 (3H, d, J = 7.1 Hz, H-13); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d)

δ_{C} : 23.6 (C-1), 16.7 (C-2), 30.1 (C-3), 29.1 (C-4), 125.1 (C-5), 135.6 (C-6), 127.2 (C-7), 145.3 (C-8), 131.5 (C-9), 127.0 (C-10), 116.9 (C-11), 141.6 (C-12), 11.4 (C-13), 14.4 (C-14), 20.7 (C-15), 168.9 (C-16), 21.5 (C-17)。以上数据与文献(Arellano et al., 2018)报道基本一致, 因此鉴定为 cacalol acetate。

化合物 3 黄色固体, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}$, ESI-MS m/z : 221.2 [$\text{M}+\text{H}$]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 4.63 (1H, m, H-10 α), 4.53 (1H, m, H-10 β), 2.70~2.66 (1H, m, H-3), 2.35~2.32 (1H, m, H-7 β), 2.15 (3H, s, H-15), 1.10~1.03 (1H, m, H-6 β), 0.87 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-12), 0.62 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-13); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{C} : 27.4 (C-1), 28.6 (C-2), 56.1 (C-3), 52.1 (C-4), 49.3 (C-5), 26.6 (C-6), 35.3 (C-7), 150.9 (C-

8), 51.8 (C-9), 103.6 (C-10), 29.6 (C-11), 22.0 (C-12), 15.7 (C-13), 211.7 (C-14), 29.0 (C-15)。以上数据与文献(Joseph-Nathan et al., 1989)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 oplopenone。

化合物4 淡黄色油状,分子式为 $C_{17}H_{24}O_3$, ESI-MS m/z : 277.2 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_H : 5.57 (1H, m, H-1), 3.47~3.42 (1H, m, H-16 α), 3.27~3.22 (1H, m, H-16 β), 2.85 (1H, d, J = 14.3 Hz, H-9 α), 2.74 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, H-6 α), 2.44~2.40 (1H, m, H-9 β), 2.16 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.03 (1H, m, H-2 β), 1.95 (1H, d, J = 13.0 Hz, H-6 β), 1.89 (3H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-13), 1.73~1.67 (1H, m, H-4), 1.48~1.41 (2H, m, H-3), 1.16 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.00 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-14), 0.82 (3H, s, H-15); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_C : 126.2 (C-1), 25.8 (C-2), 27.1 (C-3), 40.5 (C-4), 41.2 (C-5), 37.5 (C-6), 158.2 (C-7), 106.2 (C-8), 44.0 (C-9), 136.4 (C-10), 124.6 (C-11), 172.1 (C-12), 8.2 (C-13), 15.9 (C-14), 17.9 (C-15), 58.7 (C-16), 15.4 (C-17)。以上数据与文献(Wiemer et al., 1990)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 8-ethyl-palmosalide A。

化合物5 淡黄色固体,分子式为 $C_{15}H_{18}O_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 231.1 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_H : 7.26 (1H, d, J = 1.3 Hz, H-8), 6.85 (1H, s, H-4), 5.56~5.45 (2H, m, H-13, 14), 2.77 (2H, t, J = 7.3 Hz, H-11), 2.36 (3H, s, H-10), 2.15 (3H, d, J = 1.3 Hz, H-9), 1.63 (3H, d, J = 6.1 Hz, H-15); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_C : 138.8 (C-1), 122.9 (C-2), 131.9 (C-3), 111.9 (C-4), 127.7 (C-5), 142.7 (C-6), 116.2 (C-7), 140.8 (C-8), 8.0 (C-9), 20.1 (C-10), 26.8 (C-11), 32.6 (C-12), 131.3 (C-13), 125.4 (C-14), 18.1 (C-15)。以上数据与文献(Liu et al., 2007; Sun et al., 2007)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 1-hydroxy-3, 7-dimethyl-2-(pent-3-enyl) benzofuran。

化合物6 白色粉末,分子式为 $C_{28}H_{36}O_{13}$, ESI-MS m/z : 603.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Pyridine-d₅) δ_H : 7.00 (2H, s, H-1, 1'),

6.98 (2H, s, H-5, 5'), 5.02 (2H, br s, H-7, 7'), 4.35 (4H, m, H-9, 9'), 3.86 (6H, s, H-10, 10'), 3.84 (6H, s, H-11, 11'), 3.31~3.24 (2H, m, H-8, 8'); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Pyridine-d₅) δ_C : 132.1 (C-1), 105.0 (C-2), 154.0 (C-3), 138.4 (C-4), 154.0 (C-5), 105.0 (C-6), 86.6 (C-7), 55.0 (C-8), 72.3 (C-9), 56.6 (C-10), 56.8 (C-11), 130.2 (C-1'), 104.8 (C-2'), 149.3 (C-3'), 137.3 (C-4'), 149.3 (C-5'), 104.8 (C-6'), 86.3 (C-7'), 54.9 (C-8'), 72.2 (C-9'), 56.6 (C-10'), 56.8 (C-11'), 104.9 (C-1''), 76.1 (C-2''), 78.4 (C-3''), 71.6 (C-4''), 78.7 (C-5''), 62.4 (C-6'')[。]以上数据与文献(刘科兰等,2016)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为丁香脂素-O- β -D-葡萄糖苷。

化合物7 白色粉末,分子式为 $C_{26}H_{32}O_{11}$, ESI-MS m/z : 543.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Methanol-d₄) δ_H : 7.14 (1H, d, J = 8.3 Hz, H-5), 7.03 (1H, d, J = 1.8 Hz, H-2), 6.95 (1H, d, J = 1.5 Hz, H-2'), 6.91 (1H, dd, J = 8.3, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 6.81 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, H-6'), 6.77 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-5'), 4.75 (1H, d, J = 4.4, H-7), 4.71 (1H, d, J = 4.0 Hz, H-7'), 4.25~4.21 (2H, m, H-9, 9'), 3.87 (3H, s, H-10), 3.85 (3H, s, H-10'); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Methanol-d₄) δ_C : 137.4 (C-1), 111.6 (C-2), 147.5 (C-3), 150.9 (C-4), 118.0 (C-5), 120.0 (C-6), 87.1 (C-7), 55.5 (C-8), 72.7 (C-9), 56.7 (C-10), 133.7 (C-1'), 111.0 (C-2'), 147.3 (C-3'), 149.1 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 119.8 (C-6'), 87.5 (C-7'), 55.3 (C-8'), 72.7 (C-9'), 56.4 (C-10'), 102.8 (C-1''), 74.9 (C-2''), 78.0 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 77.8 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6'')[。]以上数据与文献(张彦龙等,2008)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为松脂酚-O- β -D-葡萄吡喃糖苷。

化合物8 白色粉末,分子式为 $C_{27}H_{34}O_{12}$, ESI-MS m/z : 573.0 [M+Na]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Methanol-d₄) δ_H : 7.15 (1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-5), 7.04 (1H, br s, H-2), 6.93 (1H, br d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-6), 6.66 (2H, s, H-2', 6'), 4.77~4.72 (2H, overlap, H-7, 7'), 4.27~4.25

(2H, m, H-9 β , 9' β), 3.88 (3H, s, H-10), 3.85 (6H, s, H-11, 12), 3.14 (2H, m, H-8, 8'); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 133.1 (C-1), 104.5 (C-2), 149.3 (C-3), 137.5 (C-4), 149.3 (C-5), 104.5 (C-6), 87.6 (C-7), 55.5 (C-8), 72.7 (C-9), 56.8 (C-10), 56.8 (C-11), 56.7 (C-12), 136.2 (C-1'), 111.6 (C-2'), 151.0 (C-3'), 147.5 (C-4'), 118.0 (C-5'), 119.8 (C-6'), 87.1 (C-7'), 55.5 (C-8'), 72.8 (C-9'), 102.8 (C-1''), 74.9 (C-2''), 77.8 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 78.2 (C-5''), 62.5 (C-6'')。

以上数据与文献(南泽东等,2015)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为isoeucommuin A。

化合物 9 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{12}$, ESI-MS m/z : 573.0 [M + Na]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 6.96~6.73 (5H, overlap, H-2, 2', 5', 6, 6'), 4.76~4.71 (2H, overlap, H-7, 7'), 4.29~4.24 (2H, m, H-9 β , 9' β), 3.86 (9H, s, H-10, 11, 12), 3.30~3.14 (2H, m, H-8, 8'); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 135.6 (C-1), 104.8 (C-2, 6), 154.4 (C-3, 5), 139.6 (C-4), 87.4 (C-7), 55.4 (C-8), 72.9 (C-9), 57.1 (C-10, 11), 56.4 (C-12), 133.7 (C-1'), 111.0 (C-2'), 149.1 (C-3'), 147.3 (C-4'), 116.1 (C-5'), 120.1 (C-6'), (C-7'), 55.8 (C-8'), 72.7 (C-9'), 105.3 (C-1''), 75.7 (C-2''), 77.8 (C-3''), 71.3 (C-4''), 78.3 (C-5''), 62.6 (C-6'')。

以上数据与文献(南泽东等,2015)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为eucommuin A。

化合物 10 无色针状晶体(二氯甲烷),分子式为 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 207.1 [M + H]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 7.88 (1H, d, J = 9.4 Hz, H-4), 7.13 (1H, s, H-5), 6.97 (1H, s, H-8), 6.26 (1H, d, J = 9.4 Hz, H-3), 3.92 (3H, s, H-11), 3.88 (3H, s, H-12); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{C} : 163.8 (C-2), 113.5 (C-3), 145.9 (C-4), 109.9 (C-5), 148.1 (C-6), 154.7 (C-7), 100.9 (C-8), 151.2 (C-9), 113.0 (C-10), 56.9 (C-11), 56.8 (C-12)。

以上数据与文献(肖炳坤等,2005)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为6,7-二甲氧基香豆素。

化合物 11 淡黄色固体,分子式为 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$,

ESI-MS m/z : 217.0 [M + Na]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.60 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-7), 7.20 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 7.07 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.81 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.31 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-8), 3.90 (3H, s, H-12); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 127.8 (C-1), 116.4 (C-2), 150.5 (C-3), 149.4 (C-4), 115.9 (C-5), 124.0 (C-6), 146.9 (C-7), 111.7 (C-8), 171.0 (C-9), 56.4 (C-10)。以上数据与文献(Shen et al., 2010)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为阿魏酸。

化合物 12 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 231.0 [M + Na]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.54 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-7), 7.04 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.95 (1H, dd, J = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.78 (1H, d, J = 8.1 Hz, H-5), 6.25 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-8), 4.22 (2H, q, J = 7.1 Hz, H-1'), 1.31 (3H, t, J = 7.1 Hz, H-2'); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 127.7 (C-1), 115.1 (C-2), 146.8 (C-3), 149.5 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 122.9 (C-6), 146.7 (C-7), 115.2 (C-8), 169.3 (C-9), 61.4 (C-1'), 14.6 (C-2')。

以上数据与文献(戴忠等,2006)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为咖啡酸乙酯。

化合物 13 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 217.0 [M + Na]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.55 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-7), 7.04 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 6.95 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.78 (1H, d, J = 8.2 Hz, H-5), 6.27 (1H, d, J = 15.9 Hz, H-8), 3.76 (3H, s, H-10); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 127.7 (C-1), 114.8 (C-2), 146.9 (C-3), 149.6 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 122.9 (C-6), 146.8 (C-7), 115.1 (C-8), 169.7 (C-9), 52.0 (C-10)。

以上数据与文献(Prevost et al., 2013)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为咖啡酸甲酯。

化合物 14 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 231.0 [M + Na]⁺。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.61 (1H, d, J = 15.8 Hz, H-7), 7.18 (1H, d, J = 2.0 Hz, H-2), 7.08 (1H, dd, J = 8.2, 2.0 Hz, H-6), 6.82 (1H, d,

$J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.37 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-8), 3.89 (3H, s, H-10), 3.77 (3H, s, H-11); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 126.3 (C-1), 110.3 (C-2), 147.9 (C-3), 149.2 (C-4), 115.1 (C-5), 122.7 (C-6), 145.4 (C-7), 113.8 (C-8), 168.3 (C-9), 55.0 (C-10), 50.6 (C-11)。以上数据与文献(Karakousi et al., 2020)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为阿魏酸甲酯。

化合物 15 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 223.0 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.60 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-7), 7.18 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2), 7.07 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.82 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.35 (1H, d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, H-8), 4.23 (2H, q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-10), 3.90 (3H, s, H-12), 1.32 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-11); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 127.7 (C-1), 115.6 (C-2), 149.3 (C-3), 150.5 (C-4), 116.4 (C-5), 124.0 (C-6), 146.6 (C-7), 111.7 (C-8), 169.2 (C-9), 61.4 (C-10), 14.6 (C-11), 56.4 (C-12)。以上数据与文献(孙志国等,2018)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为阿魏酸乙酯。

化合物 16 浅黄色固体,分子式为 $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$, ESI-MS m/z : 183.0 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{H} : 7.49 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-7), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-2), 6.88 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 6.73 (1H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, H-5), 6.17 (1H, d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, H-8); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Methanol- d_4) δ_{C} : 127.8 (C-1), 115.1 (C-2), 146.8 (C-3), 149.4 (C-4), 116.5 (C-5), 122.8 (C-6), 147.0 (C-7), 115.6 (C-8), 171.1 (C-9)。以上数据与文献(林建斌等,2016)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为咖啡酸。

化合物 17 黄色油状物,分子式为 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 275.2 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 6.58 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, H-5), 6.53 (1H, d, $J = 3.0$ Hz, H-3), 5.30 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'), 5.07 (1H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-6'), 4.80 (1H, br s, OH), 3.74 (3H, s, H-8), 3.33 (2H, d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-1'), 2.22 (3H, s, H-7), 2.15~2.07 (4H, overlap, H-4', 5'), 1.78 (3H, s, H-10'), 1.69 (3H, s, H-8'), 1.60

(3H, s, H-9'); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{C} : 146.9 (C-1), 125.6 (C-2), 113.1 (C-3), 153.2 (C-4), 114.2 (C-5), 127.4 (C-6), 16.4 (C-7), 55.8 (C-8), 30.7 (C-1'), 121.8 (C-2'), 138.9 (C-3'), 39.8 (C-4'), 26.5 (C-5'), 123.9 (C-6'), 132.2 (C-7'), 25.8 (C-8'), 17.9 (C-9'), 16.3 (C-10')。以上数据与文献(Resch et al., 2001)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 2-[$(2'E)$ -3', 7'-dimethyl-2', 6'-octadienyl]-4-methoxy-6-methylphenol。

化合物 18 淡黄色油状物,分子式为 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2$, ESI-MS m/z : 273.2 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 6.57 (1H, d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, H-7), 6.40 (1H, d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, H-5), 6.30 (1H, d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-3), 5.59 (1H, d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-2), 5.12 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3'), 3.74 (3H, s, H-11), 2.18 (3H, s, H-10), 1.68 (3H, s, H-5'), 1.59 (3H, s, H-6'), 1.38 (3H, s, H-7'); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{C} : 77.8 (C-1), 130.7 (C-2), 121.2 (C-3), 123.2 (C-4), 108.9 (C-5), 153.0 (C-6), 116.2 (C-7), 126.3 (C-8), 145.1 (C-9), 15.7 (C-10), 55.7 (C-11), 40.98 (C-1'), 22.8 (C-2'), 124.4 (C-3'), 131.7 (C-4'), 25.8 (C-5'), 17.7 (C-6'), 26.1 (C-7')。以上数据与文献(Capon et al., 1981; Resch et al., 1998)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 2,8-dimethyl-6-methoxy-2-(4'-methylpent-3'-enyl)-chromene。

化合物 19 白色粉末,分子式为 $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}$, ESI-MS m/z : 415.4 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ 。 ^1H -NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{H} : 5.32 (1H, t, $J = 2.8$ Hz, H-6), 2.28~2.18 (1H, m, H-2 α), 2.05~1.93 (1H, m, H-12 α), 1.85~1.80 (2H, m, H-7), 1.68~1.62 (3H, overlap, H-1 α , 2 β , 25), 1.55~1.40 (3H, m, H-8, 15), 1.35 (5H, m, H-11, 20, 22), 1.28 (4H, m, H-16, 28), 1.25 (2H, m, H-23), 1.15 (2H, m, H-12 β , 17), 0.99 (3H, s, H-19), 0.90 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-26), 0.66 (3H, s, H-18); ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ_{C} : 37.4 (C-1), 31.7 (C-2), 71.8 (C-3), 42.3 (C-4), 140.9 (C-5), 121.7 (C-6), 32.0 (C-7), 32.0 (C-8), 50.2 (C-9), 36.3 (C-10), 21.2

(C-11), 39.9 (C-12), 42.4 (C-13), 56.9 (C-14), 24.4 (C-15), 28.4 (C-16), 56.2 (C-17), 12.1 (C-18), 19.5 (C-19), 36.3 (C-20), 18.9 (C-21), 34.0 (C-22), 26.2 (C-23), 45.9 (C-24), 29.2 (C-25), 19.2 (C-26), 19.9 (C-27), 23.2 (C-28), 12.0 (C-29)。以上数据与文献(Kadowaki et al., 2003)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为 β -谷甾醇。

化合物 20 淡黄色油状物,分子式为 $C_{28}H_{54}O_2$,ESI-MS m/z : 421.4 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_H : 5.33 (2H, m, H-9, 10), 4.11 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-1'), 2.27 (2H, t, J = 7.6 Hz, H-2), 2.13 (2H, m, H-8, 11), 1.62 (4H, m, H-3, 2'), 1.36~1.21 (34H, m, H-4~6, 12~15, 3'-11'), 0.87 (6H, t, J = 7.0 Hz, H-16, 12'); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_C : 174.0 (C-1), 34.5 (C-2), 25.1 (C-3), 29.3 (C-4), 29.8 (C-5), 29.8 (C-6), 29.7 (C-7), 27.3 (C-8), 130.2 (C-9), 130.3 (C-10), 27.3 (C-11), 29.5 (C-12), 29.3 (C-13), 31.7 (C-14), 22.7 (C-15), 14.4 (C-16), 64.3 (C-1'), 29.2 (C-2'), 25.8 (C-3'), 29.3 (C-4'), 29.3 (C-5'), 29.3 (C-6'), 29.3 (C-7'), 29.5 (C-8'), 29.3 (C-9'), 32.0 (C-10'), 22.8 (C-11'), 14.2 (C-12')。以上数据与文献(陈丹丹等,2021)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为dodecyl (*Z*)-9-hexadecenoate。

化合物 21 淡黄色油状物,分子式为 $C_{26}H_{52}O$,ESI-MS m/z : 381.4 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_H : 9.76 (1H, s, H-1), 2.42 (2H, t, J = 7.3 Hz, H-2), 1.33~1.25 (46H, overlap, H-3~25), 0.88 (3H, t, J = 6.8 Hz, H-26); ¹³C-NMR (150 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ_C : 203.0 (C-1), 43.4 (C-2), 22.7 (C-3), 29.7 (C-4~23), 31.9 (C-24), 22.1 (C-25), 14.1 (C-26)。以上数据与文献(Govindan et al., 2019)报道基本一致,因此鉴定为hexacosanal。

3.2 抗炎活性评价结果

利用CCK-8法对分离得到的部分化合物进行细胞毒性测定,结果表明,化合物**1~3**、**6**、**11~16**、**17**、**19**在浓度为6.25 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,化合物**5**、**14~16**在浓度为50.00 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 以及化合物**13**在浓度

为12.50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 以下时,对RAW264.7细胞无明显的细胞毒性。RAW264.7细胞经过LPS(1.00 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)刺激24 h后,与空白组比较,模型组中释放的NO含量显著增加($P<0.01$);与模型组比较,化合物**1~3**、**6**、**11~16**、**17**、**19**在检测浓度(1.56~50.00 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)下均能显著抑制NO的释放量($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),化合物**5**在浓度为50.00 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时对NO的释放量无抑制作用,但在12.50、25.00 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度下,对NO的释放量有抑制作用($P<0.05$),结果表明上述化合物均具有一定的抗炎活性(表1)。

4 讨论与结论

橐吾属植物主要成分为倍半萜、三萜、苯丙素等,具有抗肿瘤、抗炎等作用(廖佳慧等,2023)。本研究从黄帚橐吾石油醚部位和正丁醇部位分离得到21个化合物,包括5个倍半萜化合物(**1~5**)、4个木脂素类化合物(**6~9**)、9个苯环类化合物(**10~18**)以及3个其他类化合物(**19~21**),其中化合物**1~4**、**6**、**11~16**、**18**、**20**、**21**为首次从黄帚橐吾中分离得到。

黄帚橐吾为藏药“日肖”的基原植物之一,其具有清宿热、解毒愈疮、干黄水、祛风湿等功效,目前尚未见相关抗炎活性报道。因此,本研究采用LPS诱导的RAW264.7细胞模型对部分单体化合物进行抗炎活性研究发现化合物**1~3**、**5**(倍半萜类)、**6**(木脂素类)、**11~16**、**17**(苯环类)、**19**(甾体类)等共13个潜在的抗炎活性成分。根据文献可知,化合物**2**通过影响LPS/NF- κ B来产生潜在抗炎活性(Mora-Ramiro et al., 2020);化合物**5**既没有抗肿瘤活性也没有抗菌活性,其药理活性有待开发(Liu et al., 2007; 孙晓白, 2007);化合物**6**通过对5-脂氧合酶的抑制作用产生抗炎活性(夏侯真如等,2022);化合物**11**通过抑制p38 MAPK的信号传导来产生抗炎活性(韦子强等,2023);化合物**12**、**13**、**16**主要为抗氧化作用(胡婷,2013; 王美娇等,2019);化合物**14**可作为阿魏酸前药,产生抗炎活性(Botti et al., 2022);化合物**15**为阿魏酸乙酯,其与多通路及多蛋白间存在相互性,揭示其可能是通过多成分、多靶点及多途径来达到抗炎的作用(王加楠等,2023);化合物**17**通过抑

表 1 单体化合物对 RAW264.7 细胞 NO 释放量的影响(平均值±标准差, $n=3$)
Table 1 Effects of monomeric compounds on the releases of NO in RAW264.7 cells ($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=3$)

化合物 Compound	浓度 Concentration ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	NO 释放量 NO release ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	化合物 Compound	浓度 Concentration ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	NO 释放量 NO release ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)
空白 Control	—	0.07±0.02**	12	1.56	2.62±0.09**
模型 Model	—	3.28±0.25##		3.12	2.02±0.34**
甲氨蝶呤 Methotrexate	0.06	1.28±0.12**		6.25	2.01±0.12**
1	1.56	2.33±0.25**	13	3.12	1.75±0.16**
	3.12	1.56±0.31**		6.25	1.39±0.18**
	6.25	1.15±0.09**		12.50	0.95±0.26**
2	1.56	1.86±0.10**	14	12.50	2.13±0.46**
	3.12	1.60±0.08**		25.00	1.99±0.35**
	6.25	1.39±0.05**		50.00	1.70±0.25**
3	1.56	2.18±0.34**	15	12.50	1.91±0.14**
	3.12	1.72±0.06**		25.00	1.45±0.34**
	6.25	1.42±0.09**		50.00	0.99±0.06**
5	12.50	2.76±0.25*	16	12.50	2.42±0.26**
	25.00	2.90±0.28*		25.00	2.09±0.61**
	50.00	3.26±0.12		50.00	1.55±0.09**
6	1.56	1.57±0.43**	17	1.56	1.61±0.13**
	3.12	1.63±0.21**		3.12	1.44±0.06**
	6.25	1.73±0.05**		6.25	1.18±0.07**
11	1.56	2.98±0.13*	19	1.56	1.84±0.10**
	3.12	2.67±0.14**		3.12	1.49±0.45**
	6.25	2.43±0.20**		6.25	1.38±0.11**

注: 与模型组比较, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; 与空白组比较, ## $P<0.01$ 。

Note: Compared with the model group, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$; compared with the blank group, ## $P<0.01$.

制 5-LOX 和 COX-1 的活性位点产生抗炎活性 (Resch et al., 2001); 化合物 **19** 通过抑制 TNF- α 诱导的 MH7A 细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭和炎症因子分泌来产生抗炎作用 (谷慧敏等, 2023)。本研究丰富了黄帚橐吾的化学成分, 明确了其抗炎活性成分, 为后续黄帚橐吾抗炎活性的开发和利用提供了一定基础。

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