

铁棒锤中二萜生物碱成分及其生物活性

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[摘要] **目的:**研究铁棒锤中二萜生物碱的成分及其生物活性。**方法:**采用正相硅胶柱色谱、羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶柱色谱、半制备高效液相色谱等方法分离纯化,理化性质及现代波谱技术鉴定其结构。通过MTT法评价化合物2~8的细胞毒活性。**结果:**从铁棒锤根部的乙醇提取物中分离鉴定出8个二萜生物碱,分别为3-脱氧乌头碱(1),3-乙酰乌头碱(2),乌头碱(3),次乌头碱(4),8-O-methyl-14-benzoylaconine(5),spicatine A(6),aldohypaconite(7),hokbusine A(8)。化合物3对肺癌A549细胞、肺癌1299细胞具有较强的细胞毒活性,化合物2,4~8则表现出较弱的细胞毒活性。**结论:**二萜生物碱是铁棒锤药材的主要及有效化学成分,其中6~8为首次从该植物中分离得到。化合物2~8均表现出一定的细胞毒活性。

[关键词] 铁棒锤;二萜生物碱;化学成分;细胞毒活性

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Diterpenoid Alkaloids from Aconitum Penduli Radix and Their Bioactivities WEI Ding-hua¹, WANG Fei¹, SONG Bei¹, CUI Jiu-cheng¹, SONG Xiao-mei^{1,2*}, YUE Zheng-gang^{1,2*} (1. School of Pharmacy, Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang 712046, China; 2. Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine Collaborative Innovation Center of Chinese Medicinal Resource Industrialization, Xianyang 712046, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the diterpenoid alkaloids from the roots of Aconitum Penduli Radix and their bioactivities. **Method:** The compounds were isolated by positive-phase silica gel column chromatography, Sephadex LH gel column chromatography and semi-preparative HPLC. The structures of the isolated compounds were determined with chemical and spectroscopic methods. The cytotoxic activities were assessed by MTT. **Result:** From the roots of Aconitum Penduli Radix, 8 diterpenoid alkaloids were isolated and identified as 3-deoxyaconitine (1), 3-acetylaconitine (2), aconitine (3), hypaconitine (4), 8-O-methyl-14-benzoylaconine (5), spicatine A (6), aldohypaconite (7), hokbusine A (8). Compound 3 showed the potent cytotoxicity against A549 and 1299 lung cancer cells and compounds 2, 4-8 showed the lower cytotoxicity. **Conclusion:** Diterpenoid alkaloids are the main and effective chemical components from from Aconitum Penduli Radix. Specifically, compounds 6-8 were obtained from the roots of Aconitum Penduli Radix for the first time. Compounds 2-8 showed a certain cytotoxicity.

[Key words] Aconitum Penduli Radix; diterpenoidalkaloids; chemical constituent; cytotoxicity

铁棒锤主要分布在中国西藏、云南西北部、四川西部、青海、甘肃南部、陕西南部及河南西部,生长于海拔2 800~4 500 m山地草坡或林边^[1-2]。具有祛瘀活络,止血镇痛等功用,用于治疗跌打损伤,风湿

关节痛,筋断骨折及外伤出血等^[3]。二萜类生物碱是铁棒锤中主要药效物质基础,它是一类化学结构复杂,生物活性较强的植物特异性成分^[4]。目前,从铁棒锤中共分离出23个二萜生物碱^[5-6]。但对其

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单一化合物的抗肿瘤活性未见过多报道。为了进一步阐明其药效物质基础,开发铁棒锤更多的药用价值,本实验对铁棒锤中二萜生物碱成分进行系统分离,共分离鉴定出8个二萜生物碱,分别为3-脱氧乌头碱(1),3-乙酰乌头碱(2),乌头碱(3),次乌头碱(4),8-O-methyl-14-benzoylaconine(5),spicatine A(6),aldohypaconite(7),hokbusine A(8)。其中6~8首次从该植物中分离得到,并对化合物2~8进行了抗肿瘤活性评价。

1 材料

400型核磁共振仪(德国布鲁克公司),2695型高效液相色谱仪(美国Waters公司);X-4B型显微熔点仪(上海精密仪器仪表),ZF7C型三用紫外分析仪(上海康华升华仪器制造厂),柱色谱硅胶(100~200目,200~300目青岛海洋有限公司),羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶(美国GE公司),YMC-Pack R&D ODS-A半制备色谱柱(20 mm×250 mm,5 μm),预制硅胶板G(青岛海洋化工厂),甲醇(色谱纯,天津科密欧公司),其他试剂均为分析纯。

药材于2013年6月采自陕西省太白县,经陕西中医学院中药鉴定教研室王继涛高级实验师鉴定为毛茛科铁棒锤 *Aconitum pendulum* 的根。

2 提取与分离

取铁棒锤干燥根1.8 kg粉碎后,用8倍量的80%乙醇加热回流提取4次,每次2 h,合并滤液,减压蒸馏得浸膏。将浸膏分散于盐酸水溶液(pH 2)中,用石油醚萃取,取水相用氨水调至pH 10,用三氯甲烷萃取,有机相浓缩干燥得到总生物碱(20 g)。

取总生物碱20 g,经硅胶柱色谱石油醚-丙酮-二乙胺(30:1:0.1~1:1:0.1)梯度洗脱,得到8个部分(Fr. 1~8)。Fr. 1重结晶得到化合物1(10 mg)。Fr. 2反复经硅胶柱色谱石油醚-丙酮-二乙胺(20:1:0.1~1:1:0.1)梯度洗脱,得到化合物2(10 mg),3(9 mg),4(8 mg)。Fr. 3经硅胶柱色谱,用石油醚-丙酮-二乙胺(20:1:0.1~1:1:0.1)梯度洗脱,得到5个组分(Fr. 3.1~3.5),Fr. 3.3经羟丙基葡聚糖凝胶石油醚-三氯甲烷-甲醇(5:5:1)等度洗脱得到5(13 mg)。Fr. 5经半制备高效液相(70%甲醇-水)得到化合物6(50 mg),7(8 mg),8(5 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物1 无色晶体(三氯甲烷), $C_{34}H_{47}NO_{10}$, mp 179~180 °C,ESI-MS m/z 630 $[M+H]^+$ 。主要通过共薄层来判断其化学结构,该化合物与3-脱氧乌头碱对照品经多种展开剂展开,其Rf值均一致

(碘化铋钾溶液显色),且它们混合后的熔点不下降,故将其鉴定为3-脱氧乌头碱。

化合物2 无色晶体(甲醇),mp 194~196 °C, $C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$ 。ESI-MS m/z 688 $[M+H]^+$, ^1H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) δ : 3.08 (1H, dd, $J = 10.6, 6.8$ Hz, H-1), 2.08 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.32 (1H, m, H-2 α), 4.91 (1H, dd, $J = 13.8, 5.3$ Hz, H-3 β), 2.25 (1H, m, H-5 β), 4.05 (1H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.73 (1H, br s, H-7), 2.7 (1H, m, H-9), 2.20 (1H, m, H-10), 2.11 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.88 (1H, dd, $J = 12.2, 5.7$ Hz H-12 β), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.43 (1H, dd, $J = 5.2, 2.7$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.30 (1H, d, $J = 5.3$ Hz H-16), 2.82 (1H, s, H-17), 4.04 (1H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.78 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-18 α), 2.25 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz H-19 β), 2.49 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz H-19 α), 1.08 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, N-CH₂-CH₃), 2.41 (1H, m, N-CH₂ α -CH₃), 2.94 (1H, m, N-CH₂ β -CH₃), 1.36 (3H, s, C-8-COCH₃), 2.04 (3H, s, C-3-COCH₃), 3.17 (3H, s, C-1-OCH₃), 3.17 (3H, s, C-6-OCH₃), 3.71 (3H, s, C-16-OCH₃), 3.23 (3H, s, C-18-OCH₃), 8.03 (2H, d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.54 (1H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.43 (2H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-3', 5'); $^{13}C-NMR$ ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz) δ : 83.7 (C-1), 32.1 (C-2), 71.8 (C-3), 42.5 (C-4), 46.1 (C-5), 82.2 (C-6), 45.5 (C-7), 92.1 (C-8), 44.8 (C-9), 40.7 (C-10), 49.9 (C-11), 36.6 (C-12), 74.3 (C-13), 79.0 (C-14), 78.9 (C-15), 90.3 (C-16), 61.3 (C-17), 71.7 (C-18), 49.3 (C-19), 47.3 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 13.6 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 172.6 (C-8-CO-CH₃), 21.4 (C-8-CO-CH₃), 170.5 (C-3-CO-CH₃), 21.5 (C-3-CO-CH₃), 56.6 (1-OCH₃), 58.5 (6-OCH₃), 60.9 (16-OCH₃), 58.9 (18-OCH₃), 166.3 (Ar-CO), 130.0 (C-1'), 129.8 (C-2', 6'), 128.8 (C-3', 5'), 133.5 (C-4')。波谱数据与文献[7]的数据一致,所以鉴定化合物2为3-乙酰乌头碱。

化合物3 无色晶体(三氯甲烷), $C_{34}H_{47}NO_{11}$, mp 202~203 °C。ESI-MS m/z 646 $[M+H]^+$ 。主要通过共薄层来判断其化学结构,该化合物与乌头碱对照品经多种展开剂展开,其Rf值均一致(碘化铋钾溶液显色),且它们混合后的熔点不下降。故将其鉴定为乌头碱。

化合物4 无色晶体(甲醇), $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{10}$, mp 183~185 °C,ESI-MS m/z 616 $[M+H]^+$ 。 ^1H-NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz) δ : 3.01 (1H, dd, $J = 10.1, 6.5$

Hz, H-1), 1.99 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.21 (1H, m, H-2 α), 1.62 (2H, dd, $J = 9.3, 4.4$ Hz, H-3), 2.06 (1H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-5 β), 3.89 (1H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.86 (1H, br s, H-7), 2.90 (1H, dd, $J = 7.2, 4.9$ Hz, H-9), 2.15 (1H, m, H-10), 2.15 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.86 (1H, dd, $J = 12.2, 5.7$ Hz H-12 β), 4.85 (1H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.45 (1H, dd, $J = 5.4, 2.9$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.30 (1H, d, $J = 5.3$ Hz H-16), 3.04 (1H, br s, H-17), 3.61 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.08 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-18 α), 2.35 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz H-19 β), 2.51 (1H, d, $J = 11.0$ Hz H-19 α), 2.31 (3H, s, $N-CH_3$), 3.26 (3H, s, C-1-OCH₃), 3.26 (3H, s, C-6-OCH₃), 3.71 (3H, s, C-16-OCH₃), 3.13 (3H, s, C-18-OCH₃), 1.35 (3H, s, C-8-COCH₃), 8.01 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.55 (1H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-4'), 7.43 (2H, t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 85.3 (C-1), 26.6 (C-2), 35.1 (C-3), 39.5 (C-4), 48.4 (C-5), 83.4 (C-6), 44.7 (C-7), 92.1 (C-8), 44.0 (C-9), 41.3 (C-10), 50.1 (C-11), 36.5 (C-12), 74.3 (C-13), 79.1 (C-14), 79.0 (C-15), 90.3 (C-16), 62.4 (C-17), 80.4 (C-18), 56.2 (C-19), 42.9 (N-CH₃), 172.7 (C-8-CO-CH₃), 56.8 (1-OCH₃), 58.2 (6-OCH₃), 61.2 (16-OCH₃), 59.3 (18-OCH₃), 166.4 (Ar-CO), 130.0 (C-1'), 129.8 (C-2', 6'), 128.9 (C-3', 5'), 133.5 (C-4')。化合物4的波谱数据与文献[8-9]的数据一致,所以鉴定化合物4为次乌头碱。

化合物5 白色粉末, C₃₃H₄₇NO₁₀, ESI-MS m/z 618 [M + H]⁺, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 3.19 (1H, br t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-1), 1.92 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.36 (1H, m, H-2 α), 3.87 (1H, dd, $J = 7.7, 4.7$ Hz, H-3), 2.10 (1H, m, H-5), 4.06 (1H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.84 (1H, br s, H-7), 2.59 (1H, t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-9), 2.06 (1H, m, H-10), 2.07 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.80 (1H, m, H-12 β), 4.86 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.57 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.19 (1H, m, H-16), 2.91 (1H, br s, H-17), 3.54 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.62 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 α), 2.50 (1H, m, H-19 β), 2.73 (1H, m, H-19 α), 1.15 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, $N-CH_2-CH_3$), 2.55 (1H, m, $N-CH_2\alpha-CH_3$), 3.01 (1H, m, $N-CH_2\beta-CH_3$), 3.29 (3H, s, C-1-OCH₃), 3.18 (3H, s, C-5-OCH₃), 3.32 (3H, s, C-6-OCH₃), 3.75 (3H, s, C-16-OCH₃), 3.35 (3H, s, C-18-OCH₃), 8.04 (2H, d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.56

(1H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.45 (2H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 82.3 (C-1), 32.9 (C-2), 71.6 (C-3), 43.1 (C-4), 45.0 (C-5), 83.1 (C-6), 45.5 (C-7), 82.4 (C-8), 42.5 (C-9), 41.4 (C-10), 50.6 (C-11), 36.1 (C-12), 74.7 (C-13), 79.3 (C-14), 77.1 (C-15), 93.3 (C-16), 61.5 (C-17), 77.6 (C-18), 47.7 (C-19), 13.1 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 49.1 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 55.8 (1-OCH₃), 58.6 (6-OCH₃), 49.9 (q, 8-OCH₃), 62.4 (16-OCH₃), 59.1 (18-OCH₃), 166.2 (Ar-CO), 130.1 (C-1'), 129.7 (C-2', 6'), 128.3 (C-3', 5'), 132.9 (C-4')。化合物5的波谱数据与文献[8]的数据一致,所以鉴定化合物5为8-O-methyl-14-benzoylaconine。

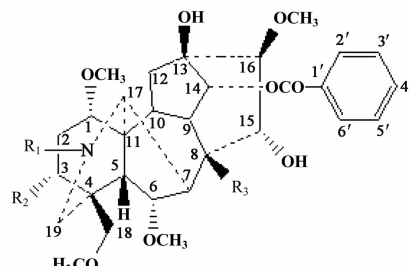
化合物6 白色粉末, C₃₄H₄₉NO₁₀, ESI-MS m/z 632 [M + H]⁺, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 3.16 (1H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1), 1.89 (1H, dt, $J = 13.3, 5.0$ Hz, H-2 β), 2.34 (1H, dt, $J = 13.3, 6.4$ Hz, H-2 α), 3.83 (1H, dd, $J = 8.3, 4.6$ Hz, H-3), 2.09 (1H, m, H-5), 4.07 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-6), 2.71 (1H, m, H-7), 2.63 (1H, m, H-9), 2.07 (1H, m, H-10), 2.11 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.57 (1H, m, H-12 β), 4.83 (1H, d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.57 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.28 (1H, m, H-16), 2.91 (1H, br s, H-17), 3.52 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.60 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 α), 2.45 (1H, m, H-19 β), 2.78 (1H, m, H-19 α), 1.12 (3H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, $N-CH_2-CH_3$), 2.49 (1H, m, $N-CH_2\alpha-CH_3$), 2.95 (1H, m, $N-CH_2\beta-CH_3$), 0.59 (3H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, O-CH₂-CH₃), 3.29 (1H, m, O-CH₂ α -CH₃), 3.47 (1H, m, O-CH₂ β -CH₃), 3.27 (3H, s, H-1-OCH₃), 3.27 (3H, s, H-6-OCH₃), 3.75 (3H, s, H-16-OCH₃), 3.32 (3H, s, H-18-OCH₃), 8.04 (2H, d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.56 (1H, t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, H-4'), 7.45 (2H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-3', 5'), 4.07 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-6 β); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 82.5 (C-1), 33.2 (C-2), 71.6 (C-3), 43.0 (C-4), 45.1 (C-5), 83.4 (C-6), 45.5 (C-7), 82.2 (C-8), 43.0 (C-9), 41.4 (C-10), 50.6 (C-11), 36.2 (C-12), 74.7 (C-13), 79.5 (C-14), 78.4 (C-15), 93.3 (C-16), 61.2 (C-17), 76.9 (C-18), 47.4 (C-19), 13.2 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 48.9 (N-CH₂-CH₃), 15.3 (O-CH₂-CH₃), 57.2 (O-CH₂-CH₃), 55.8 (1-OCH₃), 58.6 (6-OCH₃), 62.4 (16-OCH₃), 59.1 (18-OCH₃), 166.2 (Ar-CO), 130.3 (C-1'), 129.7 (C-2', 6'), 128.3 (C-3', 5'), 132.9 (C-4')。化合物6的波

谱数据与文献 [10] 的数据一致, 鉴定化合物 **6** 为 spicatine A。

化合物 **7** 白色粉末, $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{11}$, mp 262 ~ 264 °C, ESI-MS m/z 630 [M + H]⁺, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 3.12 (1H, br t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1), 1.48 (1H, m, H-2 β), 1.94 (1H, m, H-2 α), 1.61 (2H, dd, $J = 11.5, 4.9$ Hz, H-3), 2.35 (1H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-5), 4.07 (1H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.69 (1H, br s, H-7), 2.85 (1H, dd, $J = 6.3, 4.9$ Hz, H-9), 2.22 (1H, m, H-10), 2.10 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.83 (1H, dd, $J = 12.2, 5.7$ Hz, H-12 β), 4.89 (1H, d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.50 (1H, dd, $J = 5.4, 2.7$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.37 (1H, d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, H-16), 3.94 (1H, br s, H-17), 3.72 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.18 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 α), 3.16 (1H, d, $J = 13.6$ Hz, H-19 β), 3.73 (1H, d, $J = 13.6$ Hz, H-19 α), 8.09 (1H, s, *N*-CHO), 3.22 (3H, s, H-1-OCH₃), 3.30 (3H, s, H-6-OCH₃), 1.34 (3H, s, C-8-COCH₃), 3.78 (3H, s, H-16-OCH₃), 3.14 (3H, s, H-18-OCH₃), 8.04 (2H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.59 (1H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-4'), 7.46 (2H, t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 82.8 (C-1), 24.9 (C-2), 33.1 (C-3), 37.8 (C-4), 48.3 (C-5), 81.6 (C-6), 50.7 (C-7), 90.5 (C-8), 43.1 (C-9), 40.1 (C-10), 49.0 (C-11), 34.5 (C-12), 74.1 (C-13), 78.8 (C-14), 78.6 (C-15), 90.0 (C-16), 58.2 (C-17), 79.6 (C-18), 44.4 (C-19), 163.0 (*N*-CHO), 55.4 (1-OCH₃), 57.7 (6-OCH₃), 61.1 (16-OCH₃), 59.2 (18-OCH₃), 130.3 (C-1'), 129.6 (C-2', 6'), 128.7 (C-3', 5'), 133.4 (C-4'), 166.2 (Ar-CO), 21.3 (-COCH₃), 172.2 (-COCH₃)。化合物 **7** 的波谱数据与文献 [8, 11] 的数据一致, 所以鉴定化合物 **7** 为 aldohypaconite。

化合物 **8** 白色粉末, $C_{32}H_{45}NO_{10}$, mp 140 ~ 144 °C, ESI-MS m/z 604 [M + H]⁺, ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ : 3.22 (1H, br t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-1), 2.02 (1H, m, H-2 β), 2.34 (1H, m, H-2 α), 3.75 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 5.0$ Hz, H-3), 2.10 (1H, m, H-5), 4.03 (1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-6 β), 2.85 (1H, br s, H-7), 2.58 (1H, t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-9), 2.07 (1H, m, H-10), 2.07 (1H, m, H-12 α), 2.70 (1H, m, H-12 β), 4.82 (1H, d, $J = 5.1$ Hz, H-14 β), 4.52 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-15 β), 3.25 (1H, m, H-16), 2.87 (1H, br s, H-17), 3.61 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 β), 3.55 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-18 α), 2.50 (1H, m, H-19 β), 2.73 (1H, m, H-19 α),

2.38 (3H, s, *N*-CH₃), 3.28 (3H, s, H-1-OCH₃), 3.28 (3H, s, H-6-OCH₃), 3.12 (3H, s, H-8-OCH₃), 3.71 (3H, s, H-16-OCH₃), 3.30 (3H, s, H-18-OCH₃), 8.01 (2H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.54 (1H, t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-4'), 7.43 (2H, t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, H-3', 5'); ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ : 82.7 (C-1), 34.0 (C-2), 71.7 (C-3), 43.7 (C-4), 45.8 (C-5), 83.3 (C-6), 41.6 (C-7), 82.5 (C-8), 45.4 (C-9), 41.9 (C-10), 50.7 (C-11), 36.4 (C-12), 75.1 (C-13), 79.7 (C-14), 77.8 (C-15), 93.4 (C-16), 62.6 (C-17), 76.7 (C-18), 50.1 (C-19), 42.8 (*N*-CH₃), 56.5 (1-OCH₃), 58.8 (6-OCH₃), 50.0 (8-OCH₃), 62.9 (16-OCH₃), 59.4 (18-OCH₃), 130.6 (C-1'), 130.0 (C-2', 6'), 128.7 (C-3', 5'), 133.3 (C-4'), 166.4 (Ar-CO)。化合物 **8** 的波谱数据与文献 [12] 的数据一致, 所以化合物 **8** 鉴定为 hokbusine A。



	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
(1)	C ₂ H ₅	H	OCOCH ₃
(2)	C ₂ H ₅	OCOCH ₃	OCOCH ₃
(3)	C ₂ H ₅	OH	OCOCH ₃
(4)	CH ₃	H	OCOCH ₃
(5)	C ₂ H ₅	OH	OCH ₃
(6)	C ₂ H ₅	OH	OCH ₂ CH ₃
(7)	CH ₃	H	OCOCH ₃
(8)	CH ₃	OH	OCH ₃

图 1 化合物 1 ~ 8 的结构

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1 ~ 8

4 生物活性

采取 MTT 法 [13], 培养 48 h 后, 发现对化合物 **2** ~ **8** 进行肺癌 A549 细胞、肺癌 1299 细胞的细胞毒性测试。结果化合物 **3** 对肺癌 A549 细胞, 肺癌 1299 细胞具有显著的细胞毒性, IC₅₀ 值分别为 (37.72 ± 1.18) μmol · L⁻¹ 和 (23.67 ± 1.31) μmol · L⁻¹, 对肺癌 A549 细胞, 肺癌 1299 细胞的细胞毒性强于阳性对照药 5-氟尿嘧啶。化合物 **2, 4** ~ **8** 则对活性肺癌 A549 细胞, 肺癌 1299 细胞具有较弱的细胞毒性, 其中化合物 **4** 对活性肺癌 A549 细胞以及化合物 **2** 对活性肺癌 1299 细胞的细胞毒性较强。

表 1 化合物 2~8 对肺癌 A549 细胞、肺癌 1299 细胞生物活性
($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

Table 1 Cytotoxicity of compounds 2-8 to A549, 1299 lung cancer cells ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$) $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$

化合物	IC ₅₀	
	A549	1299
3-乙酰乌头碱(2)	>285.7	>145.8
乌头碱(3)	37.72 ± 1.18	23.67 ± 1.31
次乌头碱(4)	>117.3	>148.9
8-O-methyl-14-benzoylaconine(5)	>100	>100
spicatine A(6)	>100	>100
aldohypaconite(7)	>100	>100
hokbusine A(8)	>100	>100
5-FU	41.49 ± 1.02	41.07 ± 0.55

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