

DOI: 10.11931/guihaia.gxzw202207002

常燕玲, 梁晓琴, 黄艳, 等, 2023. 大萼香茶菜中的二萜化学成分研究 [J]. 广西植物, 43(11): 2113–2119.

CHANG YL, LIANG XQ, HUANG Y, et al., 2023. Diterpenoids from the aerial parts of *Isodon macrocalyx* [J]. Guihaia, 43(11): 2113–2119.



大萼香茶菜中的二萜化学成分研究

常燕玲, 梁晓琴, 黄 艳, 潘立卫, 侯 萍, 任晨阳, 李 俊*

(广西师范大学 化学与药学学院, 省部共建药用资源化学与药物分子工程国家重点实验室, 广西 桂林 541004)

摘要: 为研究大萼香茶菜 (*Isodon macrocalyx*) 的化学成分, 该文采用硅胶、ODS、Sephadex LH-20、反相 C₁₈ 半制备高效液相等色谱方法对大萼香茶菜地上部分进行分离纯化, 并利用¹H NMR、¹³C NMR 和 HR-ESI-MS 等波谱数据, 以及结合参考文献, 鉴定了这些化合物的结构。结果表明: 从大萼香茶菜地上部分分离得到 13 个二萜, 它们分别是 19-羟基陶塔酚 (1)、macrophyinin E (2)、inumakoic acid (3)、inumakiol D (4)、4β-carboxy-19-nortotarol (5)、(-)-lambertic acid (6)、2-oxo-5-fagonene (7)、isodoterniofiln B (8)、长管贝壳杉素 E (9)、长管香茶菜素 A (10)、牛尾草素 H (11)、16S-dihydrolongikaurin A (12) 和 ent-3S, 16S, 17-trihydroxy-kauran-2-one (13)。所有得到的二萜均为首次从该植物中分离得到。

关键词: 大萼香茶菜, 二萜, 19-羟基陶塔酚, 16S-dihydrolongikaurin A, 牛尾草素 H

中图分类号: Q946 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-3142(2023)11-2113-07

Diterpenoids from the aerial parts of *Isodon macrocalyx*

CHANG Yanling, LIANG Xiaoqin, HUANG Yan, PAN Liwei,
HOU Ping, REN Chenyang, LI Jun*

(State Key Laboratory for Chemistry and Molecular Engineering of Medicinal Resources, School of Chemistry and
Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, Guangxi, China)

Abstract: To study the constituents of *Isodon macrocalyx*, thirteen diterpenoids were isolated and purified from the aerial parts of *I. macrocalyx* by means of various column chromatographic techniques, including silica gel, ODS, Sephadex LH-20 and RP-C₁₈ pre-HPLC. The structures of the isolated diterpenoids were determined on the basis of analyses of spectroscopic methods (¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy), high-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (HR-ESI-MS), and comparison of their spectroscopic data with previously reported data. The results showed that the diterpenoids were identified as 19-hydroxytotarol (1), macrophyinin E (2), inumakoic acid (3), inumakiol D (4), 4β-carboxy-19-nortotarol (5), (-)-lambertic acid (6), 2-oxo-5-fagonene (7), isodoterniofiln B (8), longikaurin E (9), longikaurin A (10), rabdotemin H (11), 16S-dihydrolongikaurin A (12), and ent-3S, 16S, 17-trihydroxy-kauran-2-one (13). All diterpenoids were isolated from *I. macrocalyx* for the first time.

Key words: *Isodon macrocalyx*, diterpenoid, 19-hydroxytotarol, 16S-dihydrolongikaurin A, rabdotemin H

收稿日期: 2022-08-24

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(32060097); 广西自然科学基金(2018GXNSFDA050007)。

第一作者: 常燕玲(1996-), 硕士研究生, 主要从事天然药物化学研究,(E-mail) cy199602@163.com。

*通信作者: 李俊, 博士, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要从事天然产物化学研究,(E-mail) lijun9593@gxnu.edu.cn。

香茶菜属(*Isodon*)为唇形科(Lamiaceae)植物,曾用过*Rabdosia*、*Plectranthus*、*Amethystanthus*和*Isodon*等属名,1985年将该属名正式定为*Isodon*。该属植物全球有150余种,我国有90种、21个变种,遍布全国各地,但以西南诸省种类最多,其中广西分布有13种(中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会,2004;覃海宁和刘演,2010)。香茶菜属植物是我国民间广泛使用的民间中药,供药用的约有30种,被制成了清热解毒、抗菌消炎、保肝、抗肝炎、抗癌和治疗肠胃炎的药品(Olveira et al., 2007; Park, 2011; 项昭保和金永生,2022)。香茶菜属中含有大量的二萜、三萜、甾醇、黄酮、木脂素、多酚等化合物,特别是结构类型多样的二萜化合物(孙汉董等,2001; Olveira et al., 2007; Park, 2011; Liu et al., 2017; 张义等,2019)。周重阳(1988)研究表明,二萜化合物香茶菜甲素对革兰氏阴性菌和部分阳性菌都有抑制作用且对福氏痢疾杆菌的作用又优于黄连素。蓝萼香茶菜中分离得到的贝壳杉烷型二萜冬凌草甲素能抑制多种癌细胞的增殖(丁兰等,2008;李翔等,2009)。

大萼香茶菜(*Isodon macrocalyx*)系唇形科香茶菜属植物,主要分布于江西、福建、湖南、广东、广西和台湾等省(区)。民间用其全草治疗急性黄疸型肝炎和急性胆囊炎(吕惠珍,1999)。大萼香茶菜总二萜对二甲苯引起的血管通透性增加有明显的抑制作用(陈澍禾等,1988)。迄今为止,仅从大萼香茶菜中分离得到大萼香茶菜甲素、乙素和丙素等少数的化合物(王先荣等,1984;程培元等,1984)。为了更加深入了解大萼香茶菜的物质基础,本文对其地上部分的化学成分进行分离和结构鉴定。

1 材料、仪器与方法

1.1 实验药材

实验药材于2019年8月12日采自海南陵水县佳西,经云南中医药大学中药学院李国栋教授鉴定为大萼香茶菜(*Isodon macrocalyx*),植物标本(ZFC201903015e)存放于广西师范大学化学与药学院国家重点实验室天然产物研究室。

1.2 实验仪器

Agilent 6545 Q-TOF LC-MS高分辨质谱仪(美国Agilent公司);Bruker AVANCE 400/500 MHz核

磁共振仪(Bruker BioSpin AGFacilities公司);LC3000半制备高效液相色谱仪(北京创新通恒科技有限公司);LC1260半制备高效液相色谱仪(美国Agilent公司);柱层析硅胶粉(200~400目)和薄层色谱硅胶板(G254)购自青岛海洋化工厂;ODS填料、Sephadex LH-20填料和MCI填料(Merck, Germany)均购自北京绿百草科技有限公司。5%硫酸乙醇显色剂自配,其原材料购自西陇化工有限公司;甲醇、乙醇、丙酮、乙酸乙酯、三氯甲烷、二氯甲烷等分析纯化学试剂均购自西陇化工有限公司。

1.3 实验方法

取风干的大萼香茶菜地上部分20.0 kg,粉碎,用75%乙醇提取,收集提取液浓缩。得浸膏4.0 kg,将浸膏分散于水中,依次用PE、EtOAc和BuOH萃取,余下的为水部分,萃取液浓缩后得浸膏。对EtOAc部分经硅胶柱层析,用CH₂Cl₂-EtOAc(100:0, 90:10, 80:20, 50:50, 0:100)为洗脱剂梯度洗脱,共得到5个部分Fr.A~Fr.E。Fr.A(80.2 g)经硅胶柱层析,用PE-EtOAc(100:0→50:50)进行梯度洗脱,得5个组分Fr.A.1~Fr.A.5。Fr.A.2(20.4 g)经硅胶柱层析,用PE-EtOAc(98:2→50:50)进行梯度洗脱,得5个亚组分Fr.A.2.1~Fr.A.2.5。Fr.A.2.1反复硅胶柱层析,用PE-EtOAc(98:2→60:40)进行梯度洗脱,得化合物1(15.6 mg);Fr.A.2.2经硅胶层析,用EtOAc-PE(1%、2%、3%、4%、5%)进行梯度洗脱,得化合物7(7.1 mg);Fr.A.2.3经Sephadex LH-20层析,用PE:CHCl₃:MeOH(1:2:1)洗脱纯化,得化合物2(12.4 mg)和3(10.5 mg)。Fr.A.3(25.3 g)经硅胶柱层析,用PE-acetone(98:2→10:90)进行梯度洗脱,得4个亚组分Fr.A.3.1~Fr.A.3.4。Fr.A.3.2经Sephadex LH-20层析,用PE:CHCl₃:MeOH(1:2:1)洗脱纯化,得化合物4(6.8 mg)和5(6.7 mg);Fr.A.3.3经硅胶层析,用EtOAc-PE(1%、2%、3%、4%、5%)梯度洗脱,得化合物6(5.6 mg)和11(7.7 mg)。Fr.A.4(18.5 g)经C₁₈层析,用H₂O:MeOH(70:30→0:100)进行梯度洗脱,得4个亚组分Fr.A.4.1~Fr.A.4.4。Fr.A.4.2(15.3 g)经RP-C₁₈半制备高效液相色谱层析,用流动相H₂O:MeOH(70:30→50:50)梯度洗脱,得化合物8(5.8 mg)和12(12.5 mg);Fr.A.4.3经Sephadex LH-20层析,

用 MeOH 洗脱, 得化合物 **9** (29.3 mg)、**10** (6.0 mg) 和 **13** (7.8 mg)。

2 化合物结构鉴定

首先对大萼香茶菜地上部分用 75% 乙醇提取物进行 EtOAc 萃取, 然后经硅胶、ODS、Sephadex LH-20、反相半制备高效液相等色谱分离纯化, 得到 13 个二萜, 最后利用¹H NMR、¹³C NMR 和 HR-ESI-MS 等波谱手段, 以及结合参考文献, 确定了这些二萜的结构。这些二萜包括松香烷型 (**2**、**6**、**7**)、桃柘烷型 (**1**、**3**–**5**)、贝叶烷型 (**8**、**9**) 和贝壳杉烷 (**10**、**12**、**13**), 得到的二萜均为首次从该植物中分离得到。化合物结构见图 1。

化合物 1 白色固体。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 303.232 9 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₃₁O₂, 303.232 4). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_H 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_C 154.3 (C-13), 142.5 (C-8), 133.8 (C-9), 131.3 (C-14), 123.7 (C-11), 115.1 (C-12), 64.5 (C-19), 51.7 (C-5), 40.7 (C-1), 40.7 (C-6), 39.4 (C-10), 38.3 (C-4), 36.0 (C-3), 30.1 (C-7), 28.2 (C-15), 27.6 (C-18), 26.5 (C-20), 20.5 (C-17), 20.3 (C-16), 20.0 (C-2)。以上数据与文献 (Kalule & Li, 2005) 比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **1** 为 19-羟基陶塔酚。

化合物 2 HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 303.232 0 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₃₁O₂, 303.232 4). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.87 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 3H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 152.2 (C-14), 142.9 (C-8), 133.8 (C-9), 131.1 (C-13), 123.4 (C-12), 114.6 (C-11), 65.5 (C-19), 50.6 (C-5), 39.8 (C-6), 38.7 (C-4), 37.8 (C-10), 35.2 (C-3), 29.4 (C-7), 27.3 (C-15), 26.8 (C-18), 26.1 (C-20), 20.4 (C-16, 17), 19.6 (C-1), 19.3

(C-2)。以上数据与文献 (Qin et al., 2007) 比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **2** 为 macrophynin E。

化合物 3 HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 317.211 4 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₃, 317.211 7). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H 6.92 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-12), 6.52 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-13), 2.92 (1H, dd, *J* = 16.8, 4.6 Hz, H-7), 2.55 ~ 2.65 (1H, m, H-7), 1.89 ~ 1.95 (1H, m, H-2, 9), 1.56 (1H, d, *J* = 14.2 Hz, H-2), 1.44 (1H, d, *J* = 12.4 Hz, H-5), 1.32 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.31 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-16), 1.28 (3H, s, H-19), 1.12 (3H, s, H-20). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C 181.7 (C-19), 154.8 (C-11), 140.9 (C-9), 134.5 (C-8), 131.8 (C-14), 124.9 (C-12), 115.3 (C-13), 53.4 (C-5), 44.7 (C-4), 41.7 (C-3), 39.5 (C-10), 38.7 (C-1), 31.2 (C-7), 29.2 (C-18), 27.4 (C-15), 22.6 (C-6), 21.3 (C-2), 20.7 (C-17), 20.5 (C-16), 14.4 (C-20)。以上数据与文献 (Devkota et al., 2011) 比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **3** 为 inumakoic acid。

化合物 4 HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 333.206 8 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₄, 333.206 6). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_H 6.98 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, H-12), 6.71 (1H, d, *J* = 8.6 Hz,), 5.62 (1H, s, H-11), 3.64 (1H, m, H-5), 1.39 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H, H-16), 1.35 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H-17), 1.28 (3H, s, H-18), 1.05 (3H, s, H-20). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₃COCD₃) δ_C 179.1 (C-19), 154.9 (C-13), 140.7 (C-9), 136.0 (C-8), 133.5 (C-14), 124.5 (C-11), 117.2 (C-12), 65.4 (C-7), 45.6 (C-5), 43.7 (C-4), 40.6 (C-1), 39.3 (C-10), 38.4 (C-3), 32.3 (C-6), 28.8 (C-18), 28.4 (C-15), 22.8 (C-20), 21.0 (C-2), 20.9 (C-17)。以上数据与文献 (Sato et al., 2008) 比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **4** 为 inumakiol D。

化合物 5 HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 317.211 1 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₃, 317.211 7). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 7.02 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-11), 6.56 (1H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, H-12), 3.34 (1H, d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, H-15), 3.01 (1H, d, *J* = 16.6 Hz, H-7), 2.72 (1H, t, *J* = 14.2 Hz, H-7), 2.27 (2H, t, *J* = 14.3 Hz, H-1, 6), 2.05 (1H,

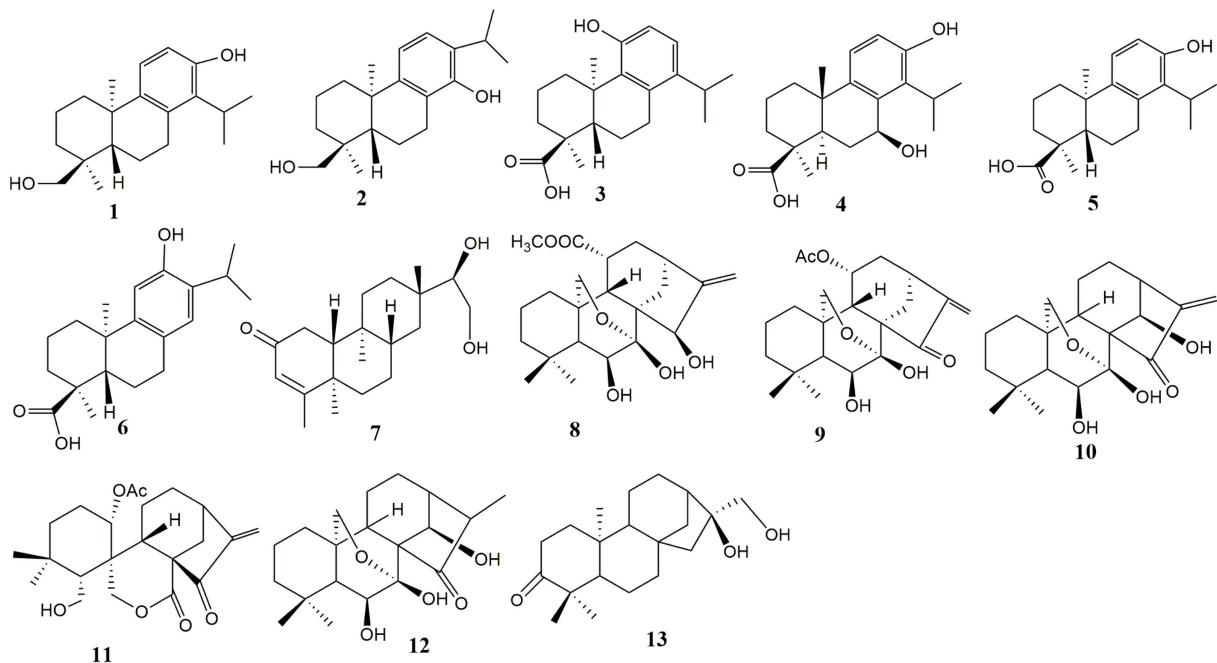


图1 化合物1-13的结构
Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1-13

$d, J = 4.7$ Hz, H-3), 1.65 (1H, m, H-5), 1.53 (1H, dd, $J = 11.7, 5.4$ Hz, H-2), 1.36 (9H, m, H-16, 17, 18), 1.18 (3H, s, H-20)。 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ_{C} 184.4 (C-18), 152.2 (C-13), 141.0 (C-9), 134.4 (C-8), 131.1 (C-14), 124.2 (C-11), 114.7 (C-12), 52.2 (C-5), 43.9 (C-1), 40.2 (C-10), 38.6 (C-4), 37.3 (C-3), 30.1 (C-7), 28.7 (C-15), 27.4 (C-19), 23.3 (C-20), 21.2 (C-17), 20.5 (C-16), 20.4 (C-6), 20.2 (C-2)。以上数据与文献(李雯等, 2014)比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物5为 4β -carboxy-19-nortotarol。

化合物6 HR-ESI-MS m/z : 317.2123 [$\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_3$, 317.2117)。 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3COCD_3) δ_{H} 6.79 (1H, s, H-14), 6.73 (1H, s, H-14), 3.22 (1H, m, H-15), 2.74~2.82 (1H, m, H-7), 2.62~2.72 (1H, m, H-7), 1.28 (3H, s, H-20), 1.19 (3H, d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-16), 1.17 (3H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-17), 1.10 (3H, s, H-18)。 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3COCD_3) δ_{C} 178.9 (C-19), 153.2 (C-12), 147.0 (C-9), 132.9 (C-8), 127.2 (C-14), 126.7

(C-13), 112.3 (C-11), 53.5 (C-5), 44.2 (C-4), 40.4 (C-6), 39.0 (C-10), 38.4 (C-1), 32.0 (C-3), 29.0 (C-15), 27.4 (C-18), 23.6 (C-24), 23.0 (C-7), 22.9 (C-16), 22.2 (C-17), 20.8 (C-2)。以上数据与文献(Qin et al., 2007)比对基本一致, 故鉴定化合物6为(-)-lambertic acid。

化合物7 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 321.2435 [$\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ (calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_3$, 321.2430)。 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{H} 1.11 (1H, m, H-1), 1.53 (1H, m, H-1), 5.71 (1H, s, H-3), 1.36 (1H, m, H-6), 1.10 (1H, m, H-6), 2.43 (1H, m, H-7), 1.75 (1H, m, H-7), 1.38 (1H, m, H-8), 1.77 (1H, m, H-10), 1.54 (1H, m, H-11), 1.30 (1H, m, H-11), 1.11 (1H, m, H-12), 1.72 (1H, m, H-12), 1.93 (1H, m, H-14), 1.54 (1H, m, H-14), 3.23 (1H, dd, $J = 9.2, 2.6$ Hz, H-15), 3.71 (1H, dd, $J = 11.2, 2.6$ Hz, H-16), 3.45 (1H, dd, $J = 11.2, 9.2$ Hz, H-16), 1.95 (3H, m, H-17), 1.19 (3H, m, H-18), 0.95 (3H, m, H-19), 0.90 (3H, m, H-)。 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD_3OD) δ_{C} 35.5 (C-1), 203.5 (C-2), 125.8 (C-3), 176.6

(C-4), 37.9 (C-5), 36.6 (C-6), 35.3 (C-7), 42.7 (C-8), 37.9 (C-9), 54.4 (C-10), 26.7 (C-11), 30.1 (C-12), 41.7 (C-13), 37.3 (C-14), 82.5 (C-15), 63.5 (C-16), 19.1 (C-17), 19.3 (C-18), 19.9 (C-19), 12.5 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(Abdel-Kader et al., 1994)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物7为2-oxo-5-fagonene。

化合物8 HR-ESI-MS m/z : 393.228 0 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₂H₃₃O₆, 393.227 7)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.20 (1H, t, J = 5.0 Hz, H-11), 5.11 (1H, s, H-17), 5.09 (1H, s, H-17), 4.48 (1H, s, H-15), 4.23 (1H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-20), 4.06 (1H, d, J = 8.7 Hz, H-20), 3.93 (1H, d, J = 6.2 Hz, H-6), 2.70 (1H, dd, J = 8.5, 4.7 Hz, H-13), 2.11~2.21 (2H, m, H-12, 14), 2.05 (3H, s, CH₃C=O), 1.77 (1H, dd, J = 15.7, 5.6 Hz, H-12), 1.63 (1H, m, H-14), 1.44 (1H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, H-5), 1.17 (d, J = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 1.09 (3H, s, H-18), 1.02 (3H, s, H-19)。¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 170.0 (-C=O), 159.2 (C-16), 108.6 (C-17), 97.2 (C-7), 74.2 (C-15) 74.1 (C-6), 69.1 (C-20), 68.5 (C-11), 56.0 (C-5), 50.7 (C-8), 45.8 (C-9), 41.4 (C-12), 41.1 (C-3), 36.4 (C-10), 35.6 (C-13), 33.9 (C-18), 33.6 (C-4), 31.0 (C-1), 26.1 (C-14), 22.5 (C-19), 22.2 (C-MeCO-), 18.6 (C-2)。以上数据与文献(王智民等, 1996)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物8为isodoterniofiln B。

化合物9 HR-ESI-MS m/z : 391.212 5 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₆, 391.212 1)。¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 5.99 (1H, s, H-17), 5.46 (1H, m, H-11), 5.31 (1H, s, H-17), 4.17 (1H, d, J = 9.3 Hz, H-20), 4.09 (1H, d, J = 9.2 Hz, H-20), 3.88 (1H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-5), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H)。¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 208.2 (C-15), 169.8 (C=O), 151.8 (C-16), 118.6 (C-17), 95.1 (C-7), 74.9 (C-6), 69.2 (C-11), 68.2 (C-20), 58.8 (C-9), 58.6 (C-8), 53.9 (C-5), 41.6 (C-3), 38.1 (C-12), 37.3 (C-10), 34.3 (C-1), 33.8 (C-18), 33.8 (C-4), 31.5 (C-13), 26.5 (C-14), 22.8 (C-19), 22.0 (C-MeCO-), 18.6 (C-2)。以上数据与

文献(魏志雄等, 2012)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物9为长管贝壳杉素E。

化合物10 白色针状晶体。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 349.201 9 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₂₉O₅, 349.201 5)。¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.62 (d, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 6.14 (s, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 4.96 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 1H), 4.08 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (ddd, J = 17.5, 10.3, 3.9 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 1.55~1.69 (m, 3H), 1.37~1.46 (m, 3H), 1.28~1.35 (m, 2H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.07 (s, 6H), 0.89~0.98 (m, 1H)。¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 207.5 (C-15), 151.4 (C-16), 120.9 (C-17), 97.4 (C-7), 74.2 (C-6), 72.8 (C-14), 66.9 (C-20), 62.2 (C-8), 59.4 (C-9), 53.0 (C-5), 42.9 (C-13), 41.3 (C-3), 36.4 (C-10), 33.7 (C-18), 33.4 (C-4), 31.1 (C-1), 29.7 (C-12), 22.5 (C-19), 18.7 (C-11), 16.7 (C-2)。以上数据与文献(纳智等, 2002)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物10为长管香茶菜素A。

化合物11 HR-ESI-MS m/z : 391.212 4 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₂H₃₁O₆, 391.212 1)。¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 6.01 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.87 (t, J = 14.8 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (t, J = 12.3 Hz, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 3H)。¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 201.9 (C-15), 170.6 (C-7), 170.5 (C=O), 150.4 (C-16), 119.1 (C-17), 76.6 (C-1), 68.4 (C-20), 59.9 (C-6), 58.1 (C-8), 53.2 (C-5), 43.9 (C-10), 42.1 (C-9), 39.7 (C-3), 35.0 (C-13), 34.0 (C-4), 33.5 (C-18), 29.9 (C-12), 28.8 (C-14), 24.1 (C-72), 23.9 (C-19), 21.6 (C-CH₃CO-), 17.6 (C-11)。以上数据与文献(纳智等, 2002)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物11为牛尾草素H。

化合物12 HR-ESI-MS m/z : 351.217 6 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₃₁O₅, 351.217 1)。¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_H 4.74 (1H, s, H-14), 4.12 (1H, d, J = 9.9 Hz, H-20), 3.76 (2H, m, H-6, 20), 2.40 (dt, J = 13.6, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.33 (3H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-17), 1.11 (3H, s, H-18), 1.10 (3H, s, H-19)。¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ_C 209.0 (C-15), 97.3 (C-7), 74.8 (C-

6), 74.7 (C-14), 67.3 (C-20), 62.9 (C-8), 58.6 (C-9), 52.6 (C-6), 50.9 (C-16), 42.0 (C-13), 41.5 (C-3), 36.4 (C-10), 33.7 (C-4), 33.7 (C-18), 31.7 (C-1), 30.0 (C-12), 22.8 (C-19), 18.8 (C-11), 18.2 (C-17), 16.7 (C-2)。以上数据与文献(Takeda et al., 1988)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物¹²为16S-dihydrolongikaurin A。

化合物¹³无色晶体。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 321.243 6 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₀H₃₃O₃, 321.243 0)。¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_H 2.02 (1H, m, H-1), 1.43 (1H, m, H-1), 2.49 (1H, m, H-2), 1.47 (1H, m, H-5), 1.52 (2H, m, H-6), 1.65 (2H, m, H-7), 1.16 (1H, m, H-9), 1.61 (2H, m, H-11), 1.54 (1H, m, H-12), 1.66 (1H, m, H-12), 2.06 (1H, m, H-13), 1.68 (1H, m, H-14), 1.89 (1H, m, H-14), 1.68 (1H, m, H-15), 1.89 (1H, m, H-15), 3.71 (1H, d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, H-17), 3.61 (1H, d, *J* = 11.4, Hz, H-17), 1.07 (3H, s, H-18), 1.03 (3H, s, H-19), 1.10 (3H, s, H-20)。¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD) δ_C 40.4 (C-1), 35.0 (C-2), 220.0 (C-3), 48.2 (C-4), 55.4 (C-5), 22.6 (C-6), 42.2 (C-7), 45.5 (C-8), 56.8 (C-9), 39.6 (C-10), 19.8 (C-11), 27.1 (C-12), 46.2 (C-13), 37.9 (C-14), 53.4 (C-15), 82.2 (C-16), 66.8 (C-17), 27.7 (C-18), 21.4 (C-19), 18.4 (C-20)。以上数据与文献(王环等,2004)比对基本一致,故鉴定化合物¹³为ent-3S, 16S, 17-trihydroxy-kauran-2-one。

3 讨论与结论

本研究对大萼香茶菜地上部分的乙酸乙酯部位化学成分进行分离,得到13个二萜类化合物,表明大萼香茶菜中含有丰富的二萜类化合物。这些二萜化合物都是首次从该植物分离得到,它们包括松香烷型、桃核烷型、贝叶烷型和贝壳杉烷型。文献报道,二萜类化合物有抗菌消炎和抗癌等药理活性,如19-羟基陶塔酚(Reynolds et al., 2006)、macrophytin E(李雯等,2013)、(-)-lambertic acid(Thao et al., 2019)、长管贝壳杉素E(Cheng et al., 2015; Ferrucci et al., 2016)和长管香茶菜素A(Zou et al., 2013; Liao et al., 2014;

Yuan et al., 2017)对肝癌细胞、卵巢癌细胞和食管癌细胞等具有良好的细胞毒性。同时,inumakiol D(Sato et al., 2008)对口腔病原微生物具有抗菌活性,lambertic acid(王亚丹等,2013)对柯萨奇B3病毒具有抗病毒活性。大萼香茶菜中含有丰富的且活性良好的二萜类化合物,预示该药材的民间药用疗效或与这些二萜类化合物的活性有关。

参考文献:

- ABDEL-KADER MS, OMAR AA, ABDEL-SALAM NA, et al., 1994. Erythroxan diterpenes from *Fagonia* species [J]. Phytochemistry, 36(6): 1431–1433.
- CHEN SH, WANG J, NI GY, 1988. Anti-inflammatory effects of total diterpenoids from *Rabdosia macrocalyx* [J]. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs, 19(12): 547–548. [陈澍禾, 王静, 倪光玉, 1988. 大萼香茶菜总二萜的抗炎作用 [J]. 中草药, 19(12): 547–548.]
- CHENG PY, LIN YL, XU GY, 1984. New diterpenoids of *Rabdosia macrocalyx*: the structure of macrocalina A and macrocalina B [J]. Acta Pharm Sin, 19(8): 593–598. [程培元, 林永乐, 徐光漪, 1984. 大萼香茶菜新二萜成分: 大萼香茶菜甲素和乙素的结构 [J]. 药学学报, 19(8): 593–598.]
- CHENG HB, BO Y, SHEN WX, et al., 2015. Longikaurin E induces apoptosis of pancreatic cancer cells via modulation of the p38 and PI3K/AKT pathways by ROS [J]. N-S Arch Pharmacol, 388(6): 623–634.
- DEVKOTA KP, RATNAYAKE R, COLBURN NH, et al., 2011. Inhibitors of the oncogenic transcription factor AP-1 from *Podocarpus latifolius* [J]. J Nat Prod, 74(3): 374–377.
- DING L, WANG W, WANG T, et al., 2008. Chemical compounds of diterpenoids from *Isodon japonica* var. *galaucocalyx* from Gansu Province, China [J]. Guihaia, 28(2): 265–268. [丁兰, 王炜, 汪涛, 等, 2008. 甘肃产蓝萼香茶菜二萜化学成分研究 [J]. 广西植物, 28(2): 265–268.]
- Editorial Committee of Flora of China Chinese Academy of Sciences 2004. *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*; Vol. 66 [M]. Beijing: Science Press: 416. [中国科学院中国植物志编辑委员会, 2004. 中国植物志: 第66卷 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社: 416.]
- FERRUCCI V, BOFFA L, DE MG, et al., 2016. Natural compounds for pediatric cancer treatment [J]. N-S Arch Pharmacol, 389(2): 131–149.
- KALULE E, LI P, 2005. *Podocarpus milanjianus* Rendle 的化学成分研究 [J]. 中国药科大学学报, 36(2): 118–121. [伊尼德, 李萍, 2005. Chemical constituents of *Podocarpus milanjianus* Rendle [J] J Chin Pham Univ, 36(2): 118–121.]
- LI W, TIAN XY, XIAO CJ, et al., 2014. Chemical constituents

- from the underground parts of *Isodon phyllostachys* (Ⅱ) [J]. Chin J Chin Mat Med, 49(6): 1382–1385. [李雯, 田新雁, 肖朝江, 等, 2014. 叶穗香茶菜地下部分化学成分研究(Ⅱ) [J]. 中国药学杂志, 49(6): 1382–1385.]
- LI W, TIAN XY, XIAO CJ, et al., 2013. Chemical constituents from underground parts of *Isodon sculponeatus* and their bioactivities [J]. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs, 44(9): 1091–1095. [李雯, 田新雁, 肖朝江, 等, 2013. 黄花香茶菜地下部分化学成分及生物活性研究 [J]. 中草药, 44(9): 1091–1095.]
- LI X, YE LH, LI JC, 2009. Anti-tumor activity and mechanism of oridonin [J]. Chin J Cell Biol, 31(3): 313–318. [李翔, 叶利洪, 李继承, 2009. 冬凌草甲素抗肿瘤活性及其机制 [J]. 中国细胞生物学学报, 31(3): 313–318.]
- LIAO YJ, BAI HY, LI ZH, et al., 2014. Longikaurin A, a natural ent-kaurane, induces G2/M phase arrest via down regulation of Skp2 and apoptosis induction through ROS/JNK/c-Jun pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma cells [J]. Cell Death Dis, 5(3): e1137.
- LIU M, WANG W, SUN HD, et al., 2017. Diterpenoids from *Isodon* species: an update [J]. Nat Prod Rep, 34(9): 1090–1140.
- 吕惠珍, 1999. 广西香茶菜属药用植物资源及其开发利用前景 [J]. 时珍国医国药, 10(9): 3.
- NA Z, XIANG W, ZHAO QS, et al., 2002. A new ent-kauranoid from *Isodon ternifolius* [J]. Plant Divers Res, 24(2): 267–272. [纳智, 项伟, 赵勤实, 等, 2002. 牛尾草中一个新的对映—贝壳杉烷型二萜 [J]. 植物分类与资源学报, 24(2): 267–272.]
- OLIVEIRA PM, SOUZA JNC, LAGE GL, et al., 2007. Ethnobotany, pharmacology and phytochemistry of *Plectranthus* (Lamiaceae) [J]. J Recent Progr Med Plants, 7(3): 363–393.
- PARK SH, 2011. Research on *Isodon* species: still going strong [J]. Arch Pharm Res, 34(12): 1999–2001.
- QIN HN, LIU H, 2010. Plant list of Guangxi [M]. Beijing: Science Press: 410. [覃海宁, 刘演, 2010. 广西植物名录 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社: 410.]
- QIN S, CHEN SH, GUO YW, et al., 2007. Diterpenoids of *Isodon macrophylla* [J]. Helv Chim Acta, 90(10): 2041–2046.
- REYNOLDS M, CHATURVEDULA VSP, RATOVOSON F, et al., 2006. Cytotoxic diterpenoids from *Podocarpus madagascariensis* from the Madagascar rainforest [J]. Nat Prod Rep, 20(6): 606–610.
- SUN HD, XU YL, JIANG B, 2001. Diterpenoids from *Isodon* species [M]. Beijing: Science Press: 2–3. [孙汉董, 许云龙, 姜北, 2001. 香茶菜属植物二萜化合物 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社: 2–3.]
- SATO K, SUGAWARA K, TAKEUCHI H, et al., 2008. Antibacterial novel phenolic diterpenes from *Podocarpus macrophyllus* D. DON [J]. Chem Pharm Bull, 56(12): 1691–1697.
- THAO TTP, NGUYEN TL, NINH PT, et al., 2019. Study on the chemical constituents of *Dacydium elatum* and their cytotoxic activity [J]. Z Naturforsch B, 74(2): 197–201.
- TAKEDA Y, FUJIYA T, SHINGU T, 1988. Structure elucidation of longikaurin A and longikaurin B, new biologically active diterpenoids from *Rabdosia longituba* and chemical conversion of oridonin into dihydrolongikaurin A [J]. Cheminform, 19(19): 379–384.
- WANG H, ZHANG XF, MA YB, et al., 2004. Diterpenoids from *Euphorbia wallichii* [J]. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs, 35(6): 611–614. [王环, 张晓峰, 马云保, 等, 2004. 大果大戟的二萜成分 [J]. 中草药, 35(6): 611–614.]
- WANG YD, ZHANG GJ, QU J, et al., 2013. Study on the diterpenoids from *Radix Illicii Maji* and their antiviral activity against Coxsackie B virus [J]. J Int Pham Res, 40(6): 772–777. [王亚丹, 张贵杰, 屈晶, 等, 2013. 大八角根中二萜类化学成分及其抗柯萨奇病毒活性 [J]. 国际药学研究杂志, 40(6): 772–777.]
- WANG XR, WANG ZQ, DONG J, 1984. Chemical structures of macrocalyxin A and C [J]. Acta Bot Sin, 26(4): 425–437. [王先荣, 王兆全, 董金, 1984. 大萼香茶菜甲素和丙素的化学结构 [J]. 植物学报, 26(4): 425–437.]
- WANG ZW, FENG H, LIANG XT, et al., 1996. New diterpenoids, isodoterniolins A and B, from *Isodon ternifolius* [J]. Acta Pharm Sin, 31(10): 764–769. [王智民, 冯浩, 梁晓天, 等, 1996. 虫牙药的化学成分研究 [J]. 药学学报, 31(10): 764–769.]
- WEI ZX, GAO YH, LU HX, et al., 2012. Studies on diterpenoids from *Rabdosia nervosa* [J]. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs, 43(2): 247–250. [魏志雄, 高幼衡, 卢海啸, 等, 2012. 显脉香茶菜中二萜类成分研究 [J]. 中草药, 43(2): 247–250.]
- XIANG ZB, JIN YS, 2022. Research progress in diterpenoids from *Isodon japonica* var. *glaucocalyx* [J]. J Chongqing Technol Bus(Nat Sci Ed), 37(3): 1–16. [项昭保, 金永生, 2022. 蓝萼香茶菜二萜研究进展 [J]. 重庆工商大学学报(自然科学版), 37(3): 1–16.]
- YUAN Y, DU Y, HU XY, et al., 2017. Longikaurin A, a natural ent-kaurane, suppresses stemness in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells [J]. Oncol Lett, 13(3): 1672–1680.
- ZHANG Y, LI Y, YE JH, et al., 2019. The abietane type diterpenes from *Isodon* (Bl.) Hassk [J]. Chin J Ethnom Ethnopharm, 28(11): 40–47. [张义, 李毅, 叶江海, 等, 2019. 香茶菜属植物中松香烷二萜的研究概况 [J]. 中国民族民间医药, 28(11): 40–47.]
- ZHOU CY, 1988. Study on *in vitro* antibacterial activity of phytanthocyanin A [J]. Chin Tradit Herb Drugs, 19(12): 533. [周重阳, 1988. 香茶菜甲素体外抗菌活性研究 [J]. 中草药, 19(12): 533.]
- ZOU QF, DU JK, ZHANG H, et al., 2013. Anti-tumour activity of longikaurin A (LK-A), a novel natural diterpenoid, in nasopharyngeal carcinoma [J]. J Transl Med, 11: 200.

(责任编辑 周翠鸣)