provided by Xiamen University Institutional Repositor

学校编码: 10384

学 号: 21620071151965

分类号\_\_\_\_\_密级\_\_\_\_ UDC



# 硕 士 学 位 论 文

# 两株特殊生境放线菌和一株海洋细菌次级 代谢产物的研究

Study on the Secondary Metabolites Produced by Two
Specific Habitats Actinomycetes and One Marine Bacterium

### 石妞妞

指导教师姓名: 沈月毛 教授

专业名称:微生物学

论文提交日期: 2010年5月 日

论文答辩时间: 2010年5月 日

学位授予日期: 2010年 月 日

答辩委员会主席:\_\_\_\_\_

评 阅 人: \_\_\_\_\_

2010年5月

### 厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果,均 在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为( )课题(组) )课题(组) 的研究成果,获得( )课题(组) 经费或实验室的资助,在( )实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

#### 厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文,并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文(包括纸质版和电子版),允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索,将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版,采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于:

- ( )1.经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文,
- 于 年 月 日解密,解密后适用上述授权。
  - ( ) 2.不保密,适用上述授权。

(请在以上相应括号内打"√"或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应 是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文,未经厦门大学保密委 员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的,默认为 公开学位论文,均适用上述授权。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

# 目 录

摘	要····	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	I
Ab	stract	et ······	, III
常	用英文	文缩写词	······ V
第·	一章	前 言	1
1	. 海洋	羊天然产物研究概况	1
2	. 海洋	羊放线菌及其活性天然产物····································	6
	2.1 海	海洋放线菌的分布·······	6
	2.1.	1.1 海洋沉积物中的放线菌	6
	2.1.	1.2 海洋动植物共附生的放线菌	7
	2.1.	1.3 海水中的放线菌	7
	2.2 海	海洋放线菌活性代谢产物的研究	8
	2.2.	2.1 抗肿瘤活性化合物	8
		2.2 抗菌活性化合物	
	2.2.	2.3 其它活性化合物	13
		海洋细菌活性代谢产物的研究	
3		物内生菌及其活性天然产物····································	
		植物内生菌的定义····································	
		植物内生菌的生物多样性 ····································	
V	3.2.	2.1 寄主植物种类的多样性	16
		2.2 植物内生菌种类的多样性	
		2.3 植物内生菌在寄主植物组织中分布的多样性	
		植物内生放线菌次级代谢产物研究 ·······	
4	. 本课	果题的研究目的、内容和意义····································	18
第.	二章:	海洋细菌 Pseudomonas sp. 1896 化学成分研究 ····································	····· 20
2	.1 海洋	洋细菌 <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. 1896 的研究背景	20

2.2 材	料	20
2.2.1	培养基	20
2.2.2	肿瘤细胞株	20
2.2.3	抗肿瘤活性测试常用试剂	20
2.2.4	TLC 显色剂 ···································	21
2.2.5	主要试剂及耗材	21
2.2.6	主要仪器	21
2.3 方	法	22
	技术路线	
2.3.2	抗肿瘤活性测定	23
2.3.3	天然产物的分离纯化	23
2.3	5.3.1 薄层层析(TLC) ····································	23
2.3	5.3.2 反相硅胶柱(RP-18)层析	24
2.3	3.3.3 凝胶柱 Sephadex LH-20 层析·······	24
2.3	5.3.4 正相硅胶柱层析····································	24
2.3	3.3.5 其它方法	25
	化合物的结构鉴定	
2.3	.4.1 质谱分析(MS)······	25
	.4.2 核磁共振波谱(NMR)分析	
	.4.3 旋光测定 ······	
2.3	.4.4 紫外吸收波长及红外测定	26
2.4 结:	果分析······	26
2.4.1	Pseudomonas sp. 1896 的 5 L 固体发酵与发酵产物的处理	26
2.4.2	发酵产物的分离纯化	26
	Pseudomonas sp. 1896 的 30 L 液体发酵与发酵产物的处理	
	乙酸乙酯相次生代谢产物的分离纯化	
	I.4.1 Fr.A 的分离纯化 ····································	
	I.4.2 Fr.B 的分离纯化····································	
	化合物的结构解析	
	l.5.1 化合物 1896-1 ····································	
2.4	l.5.2 化合物 1896-5·······	30
2.4	l.5.3 化合物 1896-8······	31

2.4.5.4 化合物 1896-12	
2.4.5.5 化合物 A-4-2·······	
2.5 本章小结	34
第三章 海洋放线菌 Streptomyces sp. LZ38 化学	成分研究35
3.1 海洋放线菌 Streptomyces sp. LZ38 的背景介绍	35
3.2 实验部分	
3.2.1 发酵培养基	35
3.2.2 14 L 固体发酵及发酵产物的处理 ····································	35
3.2.3 发酵产物甲醇相的分离纯化	35
3.2.3.1 Fr.A 的分离纯化	36
3.2.3.2 Fr.B 的分离纯化	38
3.2.3.3 Fr.C 的分离纯化····································	38
3.2.3.4 Fr.D 的分离纯化 ····································	39
3.2.3.5 Fr.E 的分离纯化	40
3.3 结果与分析	42
3.3.1 化合物 L-1	42
3.3.2 化合物 L-7 ·······	44
3.3.3 化合物 L-12a ····································	45
3.3.4 化合物 L-2 ·······	46
3.3.5 化合物 L-10	48
3.3.6 化合物 L-11 ······	49
3.3.7 化合物 L-5a ····································	51
3.3.8 化合物 L-13····································	52
3.3.9 化合物 L-3 ·······	54
3.3.10 化合物 L-3 和 L-13 的抗肿瘤活性测试	55
3.4 讨论	55
3.4.1 Geldanamycin 的研究概况 ······	56
3.4.2 Geldanamycin 的生物合成·······	
3.4.3 Geldanamycin 的活性研究······	
第四章 美登木内生放线菌 Streptomyces sp. CS	化子风分研究58
4.1 美登木内生放线菌 Streptomyces sp. CS 的研究背景	<del>-</del> 58

4.	2 实验部分58
	4.2.1 发酵培养基
	4.2.2 第一次 10 L 固体发酵及发酵产物的处理 ······59
	4.2.2.1 甲醇可溶物的分离纯化59
	4.2.2.1.1 Fr.A 的分离纯化······59
	4.2.2.1.2 Fr.B 的分离纯化 ·······59
	4.2.3 第二次 10 L 固体发酵及发酵产物的处理 ······60
	4.2.3.1 甲醇可溶物的分离纯化61
	4.2.3.2 Fr.C 的分离纯化······61
4.	3 结果与分析62
	4.3.1 化合物 CS-6······62
	4.3.2 化合物 C-7·······64
	4.3.3 化合物 CS-12······66
4.	4 讨论
结	语
参	考文献69
媝	谢79

### Content

Abstract ······	·I
Abstract in English ······ I	H
Abbreviations	V
Chapter one Introduction ······	
1. Advance on marine natural products	•1
2. Marine actinomycetes and natural products with bioactivities	•6
2.1 Distribution of marine actinomycetes	٠6
2.1.1 Actinomycetes from marine sediments ······	٠6
2.1.2 Symbiotic marine actinomycetes ······	
2.1.3 Actinomycetes from seawater ·····	.7
2.2 Bioactivities metabolites study from marine actinomycetes	.8
2.2.1 Antitumor compounds·····	.8
2.2.2 Antimicrobial compounds ·····	11
2.2.3 Other compounds ······	13
2.3 Bioactivities metabolites study from marine bacterium	14
3. Plant endophyte and natural products with bioactivities	15
3.1 The definition of plant endophytes	15
3.2 Biodiversity of plant endophytes ·····	16
3.2.1 Species diversity of host plant······1	16
3.2.2 Species diversity of plant endophytes ······	16
3.2.3 Distribution diversity of plant endophytes in host plant's tissue······1	16
3.3 The study of secondary metabolites from plant endophytes	17
4. Purpose, contents and significance of this thesis	18
Chapter two Chemical Components of <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. 1896 isolate	

2.1 The research background of marine <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. 189620
2.2 Materials20
2.2.1 Media ······20
2.2.2 The tumor cells
2.2.3 Reagent20
2.2.4 TLC chromogenic reagent ————————————————————————————————————
2.2.5 Main reagents and disposable materials ————————————————————————————————————
2.2.6 Main instruments ————————————————————————————————————
2.3 Methods
2.3 Methods       22         2.3.1 Experimental procedure       22
2.3.2 The bioassay of antitumor activity 2.3.2 The bioassay of a the bioassa
2.3.3 Isolation and purification of natural products23
2.3.3.1 Thin layer chromatography (TLC)23
2.3.3.2 Reverse phase silica gel column chromatography24
2.3.3.3 Sephadex LH-20 column chromatography ······24
2.3.3.4 Silica gel column chromatography ·······24
2.3.3.5 Other methods
2.3.4 Structure elucidation ————————————————————————————————————
2.3.4.1 MS ······25
2.3.4.2 NMR25
2.3.4.3 Rotation25
2.3.4.4 UV and IR26
2.4 Results and Analysis ———————————————————————————————————
2.4.1 The 5 L solid fermentation and extraction26
2.4.2 Isolation and purification of chemical compounds26
2.4.3 The 30 L liquid fermentation and extraction 26
2.4.4 The isolation of fraction EA ······27
2.4.4.1 The isolation of fraction A ······27
2.4.4.2 The isolation of fraction B·····28
2.4.5 The elucidation of compound's structure ————————————————————————————————————
2.4.5.1 Compound 1896-129
2.4.5.2 Compound 1896-5

2.4.5.3 Compound 1896-8
2.4.5.4 Compound 1896-12
2.4.5.5 Compound A-4-2······33
2.5 Summary of Chapter two34
Chapter three Chemical Components of Streptomyces sp. LZ38
isolated from marine35
3.1 The research background of marine Streptomyces sp. LZ3835
3.2 Experimental part
3.2.1 Fermentation media 4.2.1 Fermentation me
3.2.2 The 14 L solid fermentation and extraction35
3.2.2 The 14 L solid fermentation and extraction
3.2.3.1 The isolation of fraction A
3.2.3.2 The isolation of fraction B·······38
3.2.3.3 The isolation of fraction C·······38
3.2.3.4 The isolation of fraction D
3.2.3.5 The isolation of fraction E
3.3 Results and Analysis42
3.3.1 Compound L-1
3.3.2 Compound L-7
3.3.3 Compound L-12a
3.3.4 Compound L-2
3.3.5 Compound L-10
3.3.6 Compound L-11
3.3.7 Compound L-5a51
3.3.8 Compound L-1352
3.3.9 Compound L-354
3.3.10 The antitumor activity of compound L-3 and L-1355
3.4 Discussion55
3.4.1 Advance on Geldanamycin ······56
3.4.2 Biosynthesis of Geldanamycin56
3.4.3 Bioactivities of Geldanamycin

4.1 The research background on <i>Maytenus hookeri</i> endopl	hytic <i>Streptomyces</i> sp.
CS	58
4.2 Experimental part ·····	58
4.2.1 Fermentation media ·····	
4.2.2 The first batch and extraction ·····	59
4.2.2.1 The isolation of fraction MeOH ······	59
4.2.2.1.1 The isolation of fraction A	59
4.2.2.1.2 The isolation of fraction B	59
4.2.3 The second batch and extraction	60
4.2.3.1 The isolation of fraction MeOH ······	61
4 2 3 2 The isolation of fraction C······	61
4.3 Results and Analysis	
4.3.1 Compound CS-6·····	62
4.3.2 Compound C-7	64
4.3.3 Compound CS-12	66
4.4 Discussion ······	66
Conclusion	67
Reference ·····	69
Acknowledgements	79

### 摘要

随着陆地可培养微生物资源的大量开发和研究,从中发现新菌种、新代谢产物的可能性日趋减小。于是人们将目光投向了海洋和植物内共生菌等新资源的研究。这些特殊生境的微生物,能够产生结构新颖、种类繁多及活性独特的次级代谢产物,已成为发现新活性物质的重要来源。

本论文对一株海洋细菌、一株海洋放线菌和一株植物内生菌的次级代谢产物进行了研究,旨在发掘具有较高生物活性的新天然产物,为开发新药奠定基础。

对海洋细菌(*Pseudomonas* sp. 1896)进行了 30 L 发酵罐发酵培养,并对其次生代谢产物进行了分离纯化,通过波谱学方法对化合物的结构进行了测定,共鉴定了 5 个环二肽化合物,分别为 cyclo-(D-pro-L-tyr),cyclo-(L-pro-L-tyr),cyclo-(D-pro-L-tyr),cyclo-(D-pro-L-val),cyclo-(L-pro-D-met)。

对海洋放线菌(*Streptomyces* sp. LZ38)进行 14 L 的 ISP3 固体培养基发酵,从其发酵提取物中分离鉴定了 9 个化合物,其类型包括大环内酰胺和倍半萜。它们分别为 geldanamycin (**L-1**); herbimycin B (**L-7**); 17-O-demethylgeldanamycin (**L-12a**); reblastatin (**L-10**); autolytimycin (**L-11**); 17-demethylreblastatin (**L-2**); hygrocin A 的降解产物(**L-5a**); 新型大环内酰胺类化合物(antibiotics **L-13**); 新型倍半萜类化合物(**L-3**)。

对云南美登木(*Maytenus hookeri*)内共生放线菌 *Streptomyces* sp. CS 进行 ISP3 固体培养基发酵,从其发酵提取物中分离鉴定了 3 个化合物,分别为大环双内酯 conglobatin(**CS-6**),大环内酯 24-demethylbafilomycin D(**C-7**)和大环内酰胺 naphthomycin E(**CS-12**)。

利用 MTT 法对新化合物的细胞毒活性进行了初步测定。结果显示,在浓度为 20 μM 时,L-3 对 HeLa 细胞的抑制率为 87.8%。L-13 对 HeLa 和 HepG-2 细胞株都没有细胞毒活性。

本论文的结果表明,海洋细菌及放线菌,植物内生放线菌蕴藏着丰富的次级 代谢产物资源,是寻找药物先导化合物的重要资源。 关键词:细菌;放线菌;次级代谢产物



#### **Abstract**

As the terrestrial sources have been fully researched, the possibility has become declined gradually that found new species and new secondary metabolites. Thus, people pay attention to the study of new groups from marine and plant endophytes. The microorganisms with special ecological environment can produce numerous metabolites with novel skeletons and varied and unique bioactivities. They have been a very important source for searching new bioactive natural product.

In this thesis, secondary metabolites from one marine bacterium, one marine actinomycete and one plant endophytic actinomycete were observed for the discovery of new bioactive compounds.

The marine bacterium (*Pseudomonas* sp. 1896) was cultured in a 30 L fermentor. The secondary metabolites of the broth were studied. Five dicyclopeptides were elucidated by spectroscopic methods. They were identified as cyclo-(D-pro-L-tyr), cyclo-(L-pro-L-tyr), cyclo-(D-pro-D-trp), cyclo-(D-pro-L-val), cyclo-(L-pro-D-met) respectively.

The marine actinomycete (*Streptomyces* sp. LZ38) was cultured in a 14 L ISP3 agar medium. Nine compounds including eight macrocyclic lactam and one sesquiterpene were elucidated. They were geldanamycin (**L-1**), herbimycin B (**L-7**), 17-O-demethylgeldanamycin (**L-12a**), reblastatin (**L-10**), autolytimycin (**L-11**), 17-demethylreblastatin (**L-2**), degradation product of hygrocin A (**L-5a**), a new macrocyclic lactam (antibiotics **L-13**) and a new sesquiterpene (**L-3**).

The *Maytenus hookeri* endophytic *Streptomyces* sp. CS was cultured in ISP3 agar medium. Three compounds were isolated and identified as conglobatin (**CS-6**), 24-demethylbafilomycin D (**C-7**) and naphthomycin E (**CS-12**).

The cytotoxic activity in vitro against cancer cell lines of these new compounds was assayed by MTT method. **L-3** showed inhibition rate at 87.8% against HeLa cell line in the concentration of 20  $\mu$ M. **L-13** showed no cytotoxic activities against HeLa

and HepG-2 cell lines in the concentration of 20  $\mu M$ .

Our results indicaded that marine microorganisms and plant endophytes can produce novel metabolites. They are important sources of searching leader compounds for drug discovery.

Key words: bacterium; actinomycetes; secondary metabolites

# 常用英文缩写词

缩写式	全称
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance (核磁共振)
MS	Mass spectrometry
UV	Ultraviolet (紫外)
ESI-MS	Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry
IR	Infra-red (红外)
δ	chemical shift(化学位移)
S	singlet (单重峰)
d	doublet(二重峰)
t	triplet(三重峰)
q	quartet(四重峰)
dd	doublet of doublet
dt	doublet of triplet
m	multiplet(多重峰)
h	hour
DEPT	distortionless enhancement by polarlization transfer
HMBC	Heteronuclear multiple-bond correlation(碳氢远程相关)
HMQC	Heteronuclear Multiple-Quantum Coherence(异核多量子相关)
HSQC	Heteronuclear Single-Quantum Coherence(异核相关)
COSY	Correlated spectroscopy
mg	milligram
mM	millimolar
ppm	part per million
$R_{\mathrm{f}}$	Relative mobility
RP-18	Reversed-phase octadecyl silica gel
r/min	revolutions per minute

Degree papers are in the "Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database". Full texts are available in the following ways:

- 1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <a href="http://etd.calis.edu.cn/">http://etd.calis.edu.cn/</a> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
- 2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

