

• 化学 •

小叶山葡萄化学成分及细胞毒活性研究

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[摘要] 该文对小叶山葡萄地上部分化学成分进行了研究, 运用硅胶柱色谱, ODS 中低压柱色谱, Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱, 分析型和制备型 HPLC 从小叶山葡萄 60% 乙醇提取物大孔树脂 95% 乙醇-水洗脱部位分离得到 12 个化合物, 利用高分辨质谱, 核磁共振等波谱手段鉴定其结构分别为: (1) betulinic acid, (2) 2, 2', 2''-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane bis(2, 3-epoxypropyl) ether, (3) eriodictyol, (4) trans- ϵ -viniferin, (5) (+)-cis- ϵ -viniferin, (6) kobophenol A, (7) ampelopsin A, (8) nepalensinol B, (9) cis-miyabenol C, (10) cis-vitisin B, (11) cis-gnetin H 和 (12) (+)-hopeaphenol。化合物 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 均为首次从葡萄属中分离得到的化合物, 化合物 3, 7, 12 为首次从小叶山葡萄中分离得到的化合物。在作用浓度为 50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 下, 化合物 6, 7 和 11 对 MCF-7(乳腺癌细胞株) 具有较明显的体外生长抑制作用, 其抑制率分别为 66.58%、57.16%、52.84%。

[关键词] 小叶山葡萄; 化学成分; 芪类; 细胞毒活性

Chemical constituents and cytotoxicity assay research in small polar substances from *Vitis thunbergii* var. *taiwaniana*

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[Abstract] This article studied the chemical constituents from the aerial part of *Vitis thunbergii* var. *taiwaniana*. The 60% ethanol extract was eluted with 95% ethanol through HP-20 macroporous adsorption resin column. 12 compounds, including (1) betulinic acid, (2) 2, 2', 2''-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane bis(2, 3-epoxypropyl) ether, (3) eriodictyol, (4) trans- ϵ -viniferin, (5) (+)-cis- ϵ -viniferin, (6) kobophenol A, (7) ampelopsin A, (8) nepalensinol B, (9) cis-miyabenol C, (10) cis-vitisin B, (11) cis-gnetin H and (12) (+)-hopeaphenol, were separated by using normal phase silica gel, ODS, Sephadex LH-20 column chromatographies and semi-preparative or preparative HPLC. Compounds 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 were separated from the genus *Vitis* for the first time and compounds 3, 7, 12 were separated from *Vitis thunbergii* var. *taiwaniana* for the first time. At a concentration of 50 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, compound 6, 7 and 11 showed strong cytotoxicity against MCF-7 cell lines with the inhibition rate of 66.58%, 57.16%, 52.84%, respectively.

[Key words] *Vitis thunbergii* var. *taiwaniana*; chemical constituents; stilbene; cytotoxicity

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小叶山葡萄 *Vitis thunbergii* var. *taiwaniana* 为葡萄科 Vitaceae 葡萄属 *Vitis* L. 植物, 主要分布于台湾等地, 作为传统药材在当地广泛使用。小叶山葡萄

中主要生物活性成分为芪类化合物^[1], 研究表明芪类具有抗炎^[2]、抗高血压^[3]、神经保护^[4]、抗肿瘤^[5]等作用。本文通过多种分离手段对小叶山葡萄地上

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部分 60% 乙醇提取物过大孔树脂柱 95% 乙醇-水洗脱部位的化学成分进行了分离鉴定,共得到 12 个化合物 betulinic acid (1), 2,2,2'-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane bis(2-β-epoxypropyl) ether (2), eriodictyol (3), trans-ε-viniferin (4), (+)-cis-ε-viniferin (5), kobophenol A (6), ampelopsin A (7), nepalensinol B (8), cis-miyabenol C (9), cis-vitisin B (10), cis-gnetin H (11), (+)-hopeaphenol (12)。化合物 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 均为首次从葡萄属中分离得到的化合物,化合物 3, 7, 12 为首次从小叶山葡萄中分离得到的化合物。化合物 6, 7 和 11 在作用浓度为 50 μmol · L⁻¹ 下对 MCF-7(乳腺癌细胞株)具有较明显的体外细胞毒活性。其生长抑制率分别为 66.58%, 57.16%, 52.84%。

1 材料

Bruker Avance III 600 型核磁共振仪(瑞士 Bruker 公司), Thermo Scientific Q Exactive 质谱仪(Thermo), LC-20AD 及 LC-20AP 型高效液相色谱仪(日本岛津)。细胞培养箱(Thermo), 酶标仪(上海精宏实验设备有限公司), 各种色谱硅胶均为青岛海洋化工厂生产, ODS, Sephadex LH-20 为 Pharmacia 公司, 色谱甲醇和乙腈(德国 Merck 公司), 其他化学试剂均来自国药集团化学试剂有限公司。

小叶山葡萄由台湾台中总医院教学研究部提供, 由台中荣民总医院徐士兰教授鉴定为小叶山葡萄 *V. thunbergii* var *taiwabiana*, 标本存放于厦门大学药学院天然产物中心。

2 提取与分离

小叶山葡萄干燥粉末(5.5 kg) 8 倍量 60% 乙醇回流提取 3 次, 每次 2.5 h, 提液浓缩得到浸膏 600 g。浸膏以大孔树脂 HP-20 为填料以 20%, 60%, 95% 乙醇梯度洗脱得到 3 个流分 V-A, V-B, V-C。

V-C 部分过硅胶柱以氯仿-甲醇(25:1, 20:1, 15:1, 10:1, 6:1) 洗脱得到 11 个子流分 VC1 ~ VC11。VC1 部分以氯仿-丙酮(40:1) 洗脱得到化合物 1(25.0 mg), VC2 部分过凝胶柱以氯仿-甲醇(1:1) 洗脱得到 5 个子流分 VC2-A ~ VC2-E。对 VC2-D 部分以环己烷-丙酮(20:1) 洗脱得到化合物 2(12.0 mg)。对 VC5 部分凝胶柱色谱进行分离以氯仿-甲醇(1:1) 洗脱得到 2 个子流分 VC5-A 和 VC5-B, 对 VC5-B 部分以甲醇-水(40% 50% 60%) 为洗脱剂,

ODS 中低压柱色谱分离得到 9 个子流分 VC5-B1 ~ VC5-B9, 对 VC5-B4 部分以 25% 乙腈为流动相, 制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 3(2.0 mg), 化合物 4(6.0 mg)。对 VC6 部分以甲醇-水(40%, 50%, 70%) 为洗脱剂进行 ODS 中低压柱色谱分离得到 6 个子流分 VC6-A ~ VC6-F, 对 VC6-B 部分以 25% 乙腈-水为流动相, 制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 5(3.0 mg), 化合物 6(6.0 mg)。对 VC7 部分以甲醇-水为洗脱剂进行 ODS 中低压柱色谱分离得到 7 个子流分 VC7-A ~ VC7-G, 对其中的 VC7-C 部分以 23% 乙腈为流动相制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 7(5.5 mg), 化合物 8(7.9 mg) 和化合物 9(5.0 mg)。对 VC7-E 以 28% 乙腈为流动相, 制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 10(2.8 mg)。对 VC7-F 以 30% 乙腈为流动相, 制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 11(6.0 mg)。对 VC8 部分以甲醇-水为洗脱剂进行 ODS 中低压柱色谱分离得到 5 个子流分 VC8-A ~ VC8-G, 对 VC8-C 部分以 35% 乙腈为流动相, 制备型 HPLC 分离得到化合物 12(3.0 mg)。

3 结构鉴定

化合物 1 无色晶体, ESI-MS m/z 473.3 [M - H]⁻, ¹H-NMR(C₅D₅N, 600 MHz) δ: 4.96(1H, d, J = 2.1 Hz, H-30a), 4.79(1H, d, J = 0.8 Hz, H-30b), 3.55(1H, m, H-19), 3.47(1H, t, J = 9.2 Hz, H-3), 2.75(1H, td, J = 11.4 Hz, 3.1 Hz, H-15a), 2.64(1H, d, J = 12.8 Hz, H-13), 2.27(1H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, H-18), 1.81(3H, s, H-29), 1.78(1H, t, J = 11.3 Hz, H-12b), 1.24(3H, s, H-27), 1.09(3H, s, H-26), 1.07(3H, s, H-23), 1.02(3H, s, H-24), 0.84(3H, s, H-25); ¹³C-NMR(C₅D₅N, 125 MHz) δ: 179.3(C-28), 151.7(C-20), 110.3(C-29), 78.5(C-3), 57.0(C-17), 56.3(C-5), 51.3(C-9), 50.9(C-19), 48.2(C-18), 43.2(C-14), 41.5(C-8), 39.9(C-1), 39.7(C-4), 38.9(C-13), 38.0(C-10), 37.9(C-22), 35.21(C-7), 33.3(C-16), 31.6(C-15), 30.7(C-21), 30.4(C-24), 29.0(C-23), 28.7(C-2), 26.5(C-12), 21.6(C-11), 19.9(C-30), 19.2(C-6), 16.8(C-26), 16.7(C-25), 15.3(C-27)。以上数据与文献[6]一致, 故确定为化合物 1 为 betulinic acid。

化合物 2 白色粉末, ESI-MS m/z 339.2 [M - H]⁻, ¹H-NMR(C₅D₅N, 600 MHz) δ: 7.13(4H, d, J = 8.8 Hz, H-6', 6'', 8', 8''), 6.82(4H, d, J = 8.8 Hz,

H-5' 5" 8' 8") 4.18(2H, dd, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 11.0 Hz, H-3'a, 3" a), 3.95(2H, dd, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 11.0 Hz, H-3'b 3" b), 3.32 ~ 3.35(2H, m, H-2', 2") 2.88(2H, t, $J = 4.7$ Hz, H-1'a, 1" a) 2.74(2H, dd, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 4.9 Hz, H-1'b, 1" b) 1.62(6H, s, H-1-3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$, 150 MHz) δ : 156.5(C-4' 4"), 143.9(C-7' 7"), 128.0(C-6' 6" 8' 8"), 114.2(C-5' 5", 9' 9") 69.0(C-3' 3") 50.4(C-2' 2") 45.0(C-1', 1") 41.9(C-2) 31.2(C-1, 3)。以上数据与文献[7]数据一致,故化合物2为 2,2'-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) propane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether。

化合物3 黄色粉末,ESI-MS m/z 287.1 [M-H]⁻, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : 6.82(1H, br s, H-2') 6.70(2H, s, H-6', H-8') 5.79(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-6) 5.77(1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-8) 5.18(1H, dd, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 12.8 Hz, H-2) 2.97(1H, dd, $J = 17.1$ Hz, 13.0 Hz, H-3ax) 2.61(1H, dd, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 17.1 Hz, H-3eq); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 197.8(C-4), 168.9(C-7), 165.6(C-5), 165.0(C-8a), 147.1(C-3'), 146.7(C-4'), 131.9(C-1'), 119.4(C-6'), 116.4(C-5'), 114.9(C-2'), 103.4(C-4a) 97.3(C-8) 96.4(C-6) 80.7(C-2) 44.3(C-3)。以上核磁数据与文献[8]中数据一致,由此确定化合物3为 eriodictyol。

化合物4 棕色粉末,ESI-MS m/z 453.1 [M-H]⁻, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : 7.23(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-2b, 6b) 7.13(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-2a, 6a) 6.91(1H, d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, H-8a) 6.83(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3b, 5b) 6.74(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3a, 5a) 6.72(1H, br s, H-12a) 6.66(1H, d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, H-7a) 6.32(1H, br s, H-14a) 6.28(1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-12b) 6.26(1H, br s, H-10b, 14b) 5.46(1H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-7b) 4.44(1H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H-8b); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 162.9(C-11a), 160.2(C-11b, 13b), 159.9(C-4b), 158.7(C-13a), 147.5(C-9b), 137.1(C-9a), 134.1(C-1b), 130.6(C-8a), 130.5(C-1a), 128.9(C-2a, 6a), 128.3(C-2b, 6b), 123.9(C-7a), 120.2(C-10a), 116.5(C-3a, 5a), 116.4(C-3b, 5b), 107.6(C-10b, 4b), 104.5(C-14a), 102.4(C-12b), 97.0(C-12a), 94.9(C-7b) 58.4(C-8b)。以上数据与文献[9]数据一致,故化合物4为 trans- ϵ -viniferin。

化合物5 棕色粉末, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : 6.94(2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2a, 6a) 6.93(2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2b, 6b) 6.71(2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3a, 5a) 6.58(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3b, 5b) 6.24(1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-14b) 6.22(1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-12b) 6.20(1H, d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, H-7b) 6.09(1H, t, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12a) 6.03(1H, d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, H-8b) 5.93(2H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-10a, 14a) 5.18(1H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, H-7a) 3.77(1H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, H-8a); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 162.9(C-11a), 159.8(C-4b), 159.7(C-11b), 159.7(C-13b), 158.7(C-4a), 158.0(C-13a), 147.5(C-9b), 138.0(C-9a), 134.0(C-1b), 131.8(C-8a), 131.3(C-2a, 6a), 130.2(C-1a), 128.7(C-2b, 6b), 126.8(C-7a), 120.6(C-10a), 116.4(C-3a, 5a), 116.1(C-3b, 5b), 109.1(C-14a), 107.4(C-10b), 107.4(C-14b), 102.0(C-12b), 96.7(C-12a), 95.1(C-7b) 57.9(C-8b)。以上数据与文献[10]报道的数据一致,故化合物5为 (+)-cis- ϵ -viniferin。

化合物6 棕色粉末, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : 7.29(2H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, H-2a, 6a) 7.03(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-2d, 6d) 6.83(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3a, 5a) 6.72(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3d, 5d) 6.58(2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-3c, 5c) 6.48(1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-12b) 6.42(2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2c, 6c) 6.41(2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3b, 5b) 6.37(1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-14c) 6.16(2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2b, 6b) 6.01(1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 12c) 5.99(1H, t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 14b) 5.97(1H, brs, 12d) 5.96(1H, brs, 12a) 5.95(2H, brs, H-10a, 14a) 5.66(2H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-10d, 14d) 5.46(1H, s, H-7a) 5.10(1H, d, $J = 10.7$ Hz, H-7d) 5.05(1H, d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-7c) 5.01(1H, d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, H-7b) 4.21(1H, s, H-8a) 3.88(1H, d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, H-8b) 3.22(1H, t, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-8c) 2.97(2H, dd, $J = 10.5$ Hz, 6.0 Hz, H-8d); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 162.5(C-11b), 161.4(C-13b), 161.2(C-11c), 159.7(C-11a, 13a), 158.8(C-13c), 158.4(C-11d, 13d), 158.0(C-4d), 157.33(C-4b), 156.2(C-4c), 148.1(C-9a), 144.9(C-9b), 139.6(C-1d), 136.7(C-9d), 135.7(C-9c), 134.2(C-1b), 132.1(C-1c), 129.1(C-2d, 6d), 127.9(C-2c, 6c), 127.5(C-2b, 6b), 126.9(C-2a,

6a), 124.8 (C-10c), 120.3 (C-10b), 116.7 (C-3a, 5a), 116.2 (C-3b, 5b), 116.2 (C-3d, 5d), 115.6 (C-3c, 5c), 111.1 (C-14c), 109.5 (C-10d, 14d), 108.9 (C-14b), 107.1 (C-10a, 14a), 103.5 (C-12d), 102.2 (C-12a), 96.4 (C-12b), 95.9 (C-12c), 94.2 (C-7b), 93.1 (C-7a), 86.1 (C-7d), 85.7 (C-7c), 62.3 (C-8d), 58.7 (C-8a), 53.1 (C-8b), 52.7 (C-8c)。上述数据与文献[11]报道的数据一致,所以化合物6为 kobophenol A。

化合物7 棕色粉末,ESI-MS m/z 679.3 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz) δ : 7.16 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), 7.13 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-2a, 6a), 6.96 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-2c, 6c), 6.74 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), 6.68 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3c, 5c), 6.63 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz, H-3a, 5a), 6.22 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz, H-12b), 6.13 (2H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz, H-10c, 14c), 6.10 (1H, t, $J=1.1$ Hz, H-12c), 6.08 (1H, s, H-12a), 5.99 (1H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz, H-12a), 5.75 (1H, d, $J=11.9$ Hz, H-7b), 5.17 (1H, d, $J=3.2$ Hz, H-7a), 4.31 (1H, d, $J=11.9$ Hz, H-8b), 4.17 (1H, d, $J=9.5$ Hz, H-7c), 3.70 (1H, t, $J=11.8$ Hz, H-8c), 3.64 (1H, d, $J=11.9$ Hz, H-8a); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 159.7 (C-11c), 159.2 (C-11b, 13b), 157.0 (C-13c), 157.0 (C-4b), 156.5 (C-4a), 156.0 (C-4c), 155.1 (C-13a), 147.6 (C-9c), 144.9 (C-9a), 142.1 (C-9b), 134.3 (C-1a), 133.5 (C-1c), 131.1 (C-2a, 6a), 130.9 (C-1b), 130.6 (C-2b, 6b), 130.5 (C-2c, 6c), 126.0 (C-10b), 121.7 (C-14a), 116.8 (C-10a), 116.4 (C-3b, 5b), 116.1 (C-3c, 5c), 115.7 (C-3a, 5a), 108.0 (C-10c, 14c), 106.0 (C-14b), 101.9 (C-12c), 101.7 (C-12b), 96.9 (C-12a), 91.3 (C-7b), 63.0 (C-8c), 58.5 (C-7c), 52.9 (C-8a), 49.6 (C-8b), 38.4 (C-7a)。以上数据与文献[9]报道的数据一致,故确定化合物7为 ampelopsin A。

化合物8 深棕色粉末,¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz) δ : 7.07 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-2a, 6a), 6.70 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3a, 5a), 6.63 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), 6.53 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), 6.24 (1H, t, $J=2.2$ Hz, H-12a), 6.19 (2H, br s, H-10a, 14a), 6.15 (1H, s, 12b), 5.26 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-7a), 4.26 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz, H-8a), 4.23

(1H, s, H-7b), 3.84 (1H, s, 8b); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 163.5 (C-13b), 160.2 (C-11a, 13a), 158.2 (C-4a), 156.1 (C-4b), 155.9 (C-11b), 149.2 (C-9a), 145.0 (C-9b), 139.2 (C-1b), 135.1 (C-1a), 129.4 (C-2b, 6b), 127.4 (C-2a, 6a), 127.1 (C-10b), 116.3 (C-14b), 115.9 (C-3b, 5b), 115.7 (C-3a, 5a), 107.0 (C-10a, 14a), 102.3 (C-12a), 96.9 (C-12b), 94.5 (C-7a), 60.9 (C-8b), 57.7 (C-8a), 50.4 (C-7b)。以上数据与文献[12]报道的数据一致,故化合物8鉴定为 nepalensinol B。

化合物9 棕色粉末,¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz) δ : 7.06 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-2a, 6a), 6.78 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-3a, 5a), 5.24 (2H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz, H-7a, 7b), 4.16 (1H, d, $J=3.1$ Hz, H-8a), 5.84 (2H, s, H-10a, 14a), 6.08 (1H, s, H-12a), 6.36 (2H, d, $J=8.2$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), 6.49 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), 3.82 (1H, d, $J=1.7$ Hz, H-8b), 6.23 (1H, d, $J=1.7$ Hz, H-12b), 6.08 (1H, s, H-14b), 6.64 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz, H-2c, 6c), 6.44 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-3c, 5c), 5.73 (1H, d, $J=12.1$ Hz, H-7c), 5.82 (1H, d, $J=12.1$ Hz, H-8c), 6.25 (1H, d, $J=1.7$ Hz, H-12c), 6.07 (1H, d, $J=1.0$ Hz, H-14c); ¹³C-NMR (CD₃OD, 125 MHz) δ : 135.5 (C-1a), 127.6 (C-2a, 6a), 116.4 (C-3a, 5a), 158.5 (C-4a), 94.4 (C-7a), 57.7 (C-8a), 144.1 (C-9a), 107.4 (C-10a), 160.6 (C-11a), 102.3 (C-12a), 160.6 (C-13a), 107.0 (C-14a), 134.1 (C-1b), 127.4 (C-2b, 6b), 116.0 (C-3b, 5b), 157.5 (C-4b), 93.1 (C-7b), 53.1 (C-8b), 144.0 (C-9b), 122.5 (C-10b), 162.2 (C-11b), 96.2 (C-12b), 159.7 (C-13b), 108.9 (C-14b), 129.4 (C-1c), 131.1 (C-2c, 6c), 116.0 (C-3c, 5c), 157.9 (C-4c), 132.0 (C-7c), 126.1 (C-8c), 138.0 (C-9c), 120.2 (C-10c), 162.4 (C-11c), 96.8 (C-12c), 160.2 (C-13c), 108.9 (C-14c)。以上数据与文献[13]报道一致,故化合物9为 cis-miyabenol C。

化合物10 棕色粉末,ESI-MS m/z 905.3 [M-H]⁻。¹H-NMR (CD₃OD, 600 MHz) δ : 7.13 (2H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz, H-2d, 6d), 7.02 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-2a, 6a), 6.92 (1H, dd, $J=8.3$ Hz, 1.50 Hz, H-6c), 6.77 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3d, 5d), 6.74 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3a, 5a), 6.61 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), 6.57 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), 6.56 (1H,

br s, H-2c), δ 6.55 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-5c), δ 6.28 (1H, d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, H-12b), δ 6.20 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz, H-14c), δ 6.18 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-12c), δ 6.12 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, H-14b), δ 6.10 (1H, t, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12a), δ 6.07 (1H, d, $J = 12.2$ Hz, H-8c), δ 6.06 (1H, t, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12d), δ 5.98 (2H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-10d, 14d), δ 5.96 (1H, d, $J = 12.8$ Hz, H-7c), δ 5.94 (2H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-10a, 14a), δ 5.45 (1H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-7b), δ 5.30 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-7d), δ 5.22 (1H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-7a), δ 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, H-8d), δ 4.23 (1H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-8b), δ 3.86 (1H, d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-8a); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 162.9 (C-11b), 162.8 (C-11c), 160.6 (C-13b), 160.2 (C-4c), 159.7 (C-11a, 13a), 159.6 (C-11d, 13d), 159.6 (C-13c), 158.7 (C-4d), 158.6 (C-4a), 158.1 (C-4b), 147.8 (C-9d), 147.3 (C-9a), 142.4 (C-9b), 137.7 (C-9c), 134.3 (C-1d), 134.0 (C-1a), 132.8 (C-1b), 132.7 (C-3c), 131.8 (C-1c), 131.6 (C-8c), 130.2 (C-6c), 128.6 (C-2a, 6a), 128.1 (C-2d, 6d), 128.0 (C-2b, 6b), 127.1 (C-2c), 126.8 (C-7c), 120.4 (C-10b, 10c), 116.6 (C-3d, 5d), 116.5 (C-3a, 5a), 116.3 (C-C-3b, 5b), 110.0 (C-5c), 109.0 (C-14c), 107.5 (C-14b), 107.3 (C-10d), 107.3 (C-14d), 102.7 (C-12d), 102.1 (C-12a), 97.0 (C-12b), 96.9 (C-12c), 95.1 (C-7a), 95.0 (C-7d), 92.4 (C-7b), 58.0 (C-8d), 57.9 (C-8a), 53.1 (C-8b)。以上数据与文献[14]所报道的数据一致,化合物10为 cis-vitisin B。

化合物 11 棕色粉末, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : 6.98 (4H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-2a, 6a, 2c, 6c), δ 6.79 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), δ 6.73 (4H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3a, 5a, 3c, 5c), δ 6.58 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), δ 6.36 (1H, s, H-12b), δ 6.12 (2H, t, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12a), δ 6.03 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H-7b), δ 5.98 (4H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-10a, 14a, 10c, 14c), δ 5.67 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H-8b), δ 5.25 (2H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-7a, 7c), δ 3.85 (2H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, H-8a, 8c); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 162.7 (C-11b, 13b), 159.7 (C-11a, 13a, 11c, 13c), 158.7 (C-4b), 158.2 (C-4a, 4c), 146.9 (C-9a, 9c), 135.1 (C-9b), 133.9 (C-1a, 1c), 132.0 (C-7b), 130.9 (C-1b), 130.4 (C-2b, 6b), 128.7 (C-2a, 6a, 2c, 6c), 124.8 (C-8b), 121.6 (C-

10b, 14b), 116.4 (C-3a, 5a, 3c, 5c), 116.2 (C-3b, 5b), 107.4 (C-10a, 14a, 10c, 14c), 102.1 (C-12a, 12c), 95.5 (C-7a, 7c), 91.6 (C-12b), 58.2 (C-8a, 8c)。以上数据与文献[15]报道的数据一致,故化合物11为 cis-gnetin H。

化合物 12 棕色粉末, ESI-MS m/z 905.3 [$\text{M} - \text{H}]^-$; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 600 MHz) δ : { 7.09 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-2a, 6a), δ 6.89 (2H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-2b, 6b), δ 6.72 (2H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-3a, 5a), δ 6.54 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-3b, 5b), δ 6.36 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12a), δ 6.21 (1H, d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, H-14a), δ 5.80 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H-7a), δ 5.75 (1H, br s, H-7b), δ 5.73 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-12b), δ 5.07 (1H, d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, H-14b), δ 4.12 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz, H-8a), δ 3.85 (1H, br s, H-8b) } $\times 2$; $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CD_3OD , 125 MHz) δ : 159.6 (C-11a), 159.5 (C-11b), 159.0 (C-4a), 157.4 (C-13b), 157.2 (C-13a), 155.7 (C-4b), 142.7 (C-9a), 141.4 (C-9b), 136.2 (C-1b), 131.2 (C-2a, 6a), 130.7 (C-1a), 130.0 (C-2b, 6b), 122.2 (C-10a), 119.7 (C-10b), 116.3 (C-3a, 5a), 115.5 (C-3b, 5b), 111.9 (C-14b), 106.4 (C-14a), 101.2 (C-12a), 95.4 (C-12b), 89.2 (C-7a), 50.1 (C-8a), 49.7 (C-8b), 41.7 (C-7b)。以上数据与文献[16]报道的数据一致,故化合物12为 (+)-hopeaphenol。

4 化合物的细胞毒活性实验

采用 MTT 法对分离得到的 12 个化合物的细胞毒活性进行研究,将化合物分别溶解于 DMSO 中,以 DMEM 培养基稀释成 $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。取对数生长期的 MCF-7 (乳腺癌细胞株),将细胞接种于 96 孔细胞培养板中,每孔 $100 \mu\text{L}$ (细胞浓度为 1×10^5 个/孔)。待细胞贴壁后弃去培养液向其中加入 $100 \mu\text{L}$ 样品溶液,继续培养 48 h,吸去药液,向每孔内分别加入 $90 \mu\text{L}$ 新鲜培养基和 $10 \mu\text{L}$ MTT ($5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) 37°C 孵育 4 h,吸去上清液加入 $100 \mu\text{L}$ DMSO 后,平板摇床上振摇 10 min,酶标仪测定其在 570 nm 处的吸光度 (A)。设置 5 复孔,空白对照组。结果表明在 $50 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的条件下化合物 6, 7 和 11 对 MCF-7 的生长抑制率分别为 66.58%, 57.16%, 52.84%。其他化合物均无明显活性。

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