

• 论著 •

珊瑚共附生黄柄曲霉次级代谢产物研究

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[摘要] 目的 研究东沙短足软珊瑚(*Cladiella* sp.)来源的黄柄曲霉菌(*Aspergillus flavipes*)中的活性次级代谢产物。**方法** 采用硅胶柱层析、凝胶柱层析、制备HPLC等分离手段对真菌发酵液乙酸乙酯提取物进行分离,运用现代波谱技术结合文献报道数据,对化合物的结构进行鉴定;采用核因子κB受体活化因子配基(RANKL)诱导小鼠骨髓单核巨噬细胞(bone marrow macrophage cells, BMMs)分化为成熟的破骨细胞,经抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶(TRAP)特异性染色,对化合物抑制破骨细胞分化活性进行研究。**结果** 从该株真菌中分离得到4个细胞松弛素类化合物,其结构鉴定为trichalasins H, aspergilluchalasin, aspochalasin I和aspochalasin D。体外活性测试结果显示,化合物3和4可不同程度抑制BMMs向破骨细胞分化。**结论** 对化合物3和4抑制破骨细胞分化活性的报告是本文首次报道,对新型抗骨质疏松活性物质研究具有科学价值。

[关键词] 珊瑚共附生真菌; 黄柄曲霉; 细胞松弛素; 抑制破骨细胞分化

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Study on the secondary metabolites of *Aspergillus flavipes* isolated from coral

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the active secondary metabolites of coral derived fungi *Aspergillus flavipes*. **Methods** Compounds were isolated and purified by means of various chromatographic techniques, including Silica gel column chromatography, Sephadex LH-20 chromatography and HPLC. The structure of the compounds was identified by NMR combined with the data reported. The nuclear factor kappa B receptor activating factor ligand (RANKL) was used to induce bone marrow macrophage cells (BMMs) differentiate into mature osteoclasts. The tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) specific staining was used to test the inhibitory activity of compounds on osteoclast differentiation. **Results** Four cytochalasins were isolated from the fungus and their structures were identified as trichalasins H, aspergilluchalasin, aspochalasin I and aspochalasin D. Compounds 3 and 4 showed inhibitory activity on osteoclast differentiation. **Conclusion** This was the first report of inhibiting osteoclast differentiation activity of compounds 3 and 4. These two compounds might have great significance in the study of new anti-osteoporosis drugs.

[Key words] coral derived fungi; *Aspergillus flavipes*; cytochalasin; inhibit osteoclast differentiation

真菌是珊瑚共附生微生物的主要组成部分,目前已报道的珊瑚共附生真菌涵盖44个属^[1]。在海洋高盐、高压、低温、寡营养的生存环境下,以及真菌与宿主珊瑚之间的相互作用下,形成了独特的代谢机制,产生了许多结构新颖、活性显著的次级代谢产物^[2]。

曲霉属(*Aspergillus* sp.)真菌是海洋真菌中优

势菌种之一,分布非常广泛^[3]。黄柄曲霉(*Aspergillus flavipes*)属于伞囊菌目发菌科曲霉属,在海洋和陆地均有分布。其次级代谢产物的主要类型包括细胞松弛素类^[4-6]、epicoccine衍生物^[7-8]、丁内酯类^[9]等。本次研究的黄柄曲霉是采自东沙的短足软珊瑚(*Cladiella* sp.)中分离得到的,通过运用多种色谱分离技术,得到4个细胞松弛素类化合物(图1)。对这4个化合物进行体外抑制破骨细胞分化活性测试中,发现化合物3和4对BMMs向成熟破骨细胞分化有不同程度的抑制活性。本文是对化合物3和4抑制破骨细胞分化活性的首次报道。

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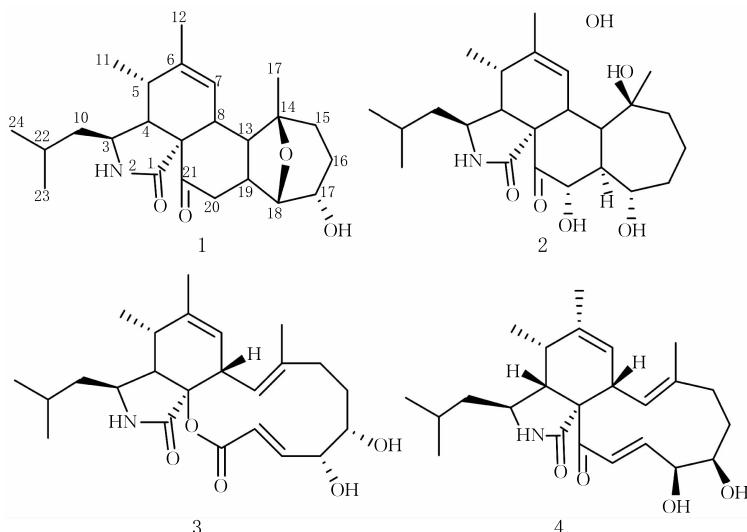


图1 4个细胞松弛素类化合物的结构式

1 材料和方法

1.1 样品

从采自东沙的短足软珊瑚(*Aspergillus flavi-pes*),菌种目前保存于海军军医大学药学院海洋药物研究中心备查(菌株编号33)。菌株接种至20 L Biomalt琼脂培养基上,28℃培养28 d得到真菌发酵物。

1.2 主要仪器和试剂

仪器:制备HPLC[DAD检测器](美国Aglient公司),DRX 500核磁共振仪(瑞士Bruker公司),高压灭菌锅(上海申安医疗器械厂)。

试剂: α -MEM培养基(美国Hyclone公司),灭活胎牛血清(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司),巨噬细胞集落刺激因子、核因子kB受体活化因子配基、抗酒石酸酸性磷酸酶(美国R&D公司)。

1.3 提取与分离

真菌经28 d发酵后,加入乙酸乙酯对发酵物进行超声萃取(5次),合并萃取液,经减压浓缩得到粗浸膏10.7 g。采用正相硅胶柱层析,经梯度洗脱[二氯甲烷-甲醇(80:1~1:1)]得到12个组分(Fr. 1~12)。Fr. 7经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(2:1)]、正相硅胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(40:1)]和制备HPLC[甲醇-水(70:30);流速:2.0 ml/min]得化合物1(t_R =21.0 min, 13.3 mg);Fr. 9经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(2:1)]、正相硅胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(40:1)]和制备HPLC[甲醇-水(63:37);流速:2.0 ml/min]得到化合物2(t_R =29.0 min, 8.1 mg)和3(t_R =32.5 min, 5.0 mg);Fr. 10经

Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(2:1)]、正相硅胶柱层析[二氯甲烷-甲醇(30:1)]和制备HPLC[甲醇-水(75:25);流速:2.0 ml/min]得化合物4(t_R =19.0 min, 18.2 mg)。

1.4 活性测试

从C57BL/6小鼠的股骨及胫骨分离出小鼠骨髓单核巨噬细胞(bone marrow macrophage cells, BMMs),采用CCK-8法检测化合物1-4对BMMs细胞毒性。检测无毒性后,向BMMs中加入含有M-CSF(30 ng/ml)和RANKL(100 ng/ml)的 α -MEM培养基,以受试化合物作为实验组,不加化合物的为对照组,37℃,5% CO₂培养箱中孵育,每48 h换一次含有化合物的培养基,并观察细胞状态。孵育5~6 d,当对照组出现成熟破骨细胞时,停止换液。使用TRAP染色,染色后在显微镜下观察并拍照。采用Image J图像分析软件对TRAP+面积进行分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 化合物的结构鉴定

化合物1:白色粉末,ESI-MS (m/z): 402.26 [$M+H$]⁺,分子式为 $C_{24}H_{35}NO_4$ 。其NMR数据如下:¹H-NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ =3.08 (1H, dt, J =10.5, 3.5 Hz, H-3), 2.62 (1H, dd, J =5.0, 3.5 Hz, H-4), 2.34 (1H, brs, H-5), 5.40 (1H, s, H-7), 2.41 (1H, brd, H-8), 1.26, 1.70 (2H, m, H-10), 1.14 (3H, d, J =7.5 Hz, H-11), 1.76 (3H, brd, H-12), 2.84 (1H, dd, H-13), 1.56, 1.68 (2H, m, H-15), 1.72, 1.96 (2H, m, H-16), 3.78 (1H, brs, H-17), 3.64 (1H, d, J =3.4 Hz, H-18), 3.26

(1H, dd, $J=9.0, 9.0$ Hz, H-19), 2.52 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz, H-20), 1.55 (1H, m, H-22), 0.91 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-23), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-24), 1.19 (3H, s, H-25); ^{13}C -NMR (150M, CDCl_3) $\delta=173.9$ (C-1), 52.1 (C-3), 52.0 (C-4), 35.2 (C-5), 139.9 (C-6), 127.3 (C-7), 36.7 (C-8), 64.3 (C-9), 47.6 (C-10), 13.8 (C-11), 20.4 (C-12), 44.5 (C-13), 82.1 (C-14), 38.7 (C-15), 27.0 (C-16), 68.1 (C-17), 83.5 (C-18), 36.4 (C-19), 43.0 (C-20), 210.9 (C-21), 25.4 (C-22), 21.3 (C-23), 24.0 (C-24), 22.7 (C-25)。以上数据与文献^[10]报道一致, 确定化合物1为trichalasin H。

化合物2: 白色粉末, ESI-MS (m/z): 420.27 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{37}\text{NO}_5$ 。其NMR数据如下: ^1H -NMR (600M, CDCl_3) $\delta=3.07$ (1H, dt, $J=10.5, 3.4$ Hz, H-3), 2.63 (1H, t, $J=4.5$ Hz, H-4), 2.34 (1H, m, H-5), 5.40 (1H, s, H-7), 2.40 (1H, m, H-8), 1.27, 1.68 (2H, m, H-10), 1.14 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz, H-11), 1.75 (3H, s, H-12), 2.95 (1H, m, H-13), 2.53, 2.95 (2H, m, H-15), 1.41, 1.88 (2H, dd, td, $J=13.2, 5.0$ Hz, $J=13.1, 4.6$ Hz, H-16), 1.71, 2.01 (2H, m, H-17), 3.55 (1H, brs, H-18), 2.53 (1H, m, H-19), 3.69 (1H, s, H-20), 1.56 (1H, m, H-22), 0.92 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-23), 0.89 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz, H-24), 1.21 (3H, s, H-25); ^{13}C -NMR (150M, CDCl_3) $\delta=174.0$ (C-1), 52.1 (C-3), 51.9 (C-4), 35.3 (C-5), 140.0 (C-6), 127.2 (C-7), 36.5 (C-8), 64.4 (C-9), 47.6 (C-10), 13.7 (C-11), 20.4 (C-12), 39.0 (C-13), 82.8 (C-14), 42.7 (C-15), 35.2 (C-16), 24.8 (C-17), 66.8 (C-18), 42.8 (C-19), 84.3 (C-20), 210.3 (C-21), 25.3 (C-22), 24.0 (C-23), 21.3 (C-24), 23.4 (C-25)。以上数据与文献^[9]报道一致, 确定化合物2为aspergilluchalasin。

化合物3: 白色粉末, ESI-MS (m/z): 418.60 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_5$ 。其NMR数据如下: ^1H -NMR (600M, CD_3OD) $\delta=3.21$ (1H, m, H-3), 2.89 (1H, dd, $J=3.0, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.04 (1H, brs, H-5), 5.25 (1H, brs, H-7), 3.82 (1H, d, $J=11.1$ Hz, H-8), 1.47, 1.71 (2H, m, H-10), 1.25 (3H, d, $J=7.3$ Hz, H-11), 1.76 (3H, m, H-12), 6.15 (1H, dt, $J=10.8, 1.6$ Hz, H-13), 2.14, 2.32 (2H, m, H-15), 1.37, 2.10 (2H, m, H-16), 3.75

(1H, brd, $J=5.4$ Hz, H-17), 4.46 (1H, s, H-18), 7.25 (1H, dd, $J=2.45, 15.3$ Hz, H-19), 5.91 (1H, dd, $J=2.45, 15.3$ Hz, H-20), 1.70 (1H, m, H-22), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz, H-23), 0.94 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz, H-24), 1.37 (3H, brs, H-25); ^{13}C -NMR (150M, CD_3OD) $\delta=175.3$ (C-1), 51.7 (C-3), 53.5 (C-4), 35.5 (C-5), 141.5 (C-6), 125.2 (C-7), 41.1 (C-8), 90.3 (C-9), 50.0 (C-10), 14.2 (C-11), 19.7 (C-12), 123.8 (C-13), 140.5 (C-14), 40.7 (C-15), 28.4 (C-16), 79.2 (C-17), 74.4 (C-18), 154.5 (C-19), 120.5 (C-20), 169.3 (C-21), 25.7 (C-22), 22.0 (C-23), 24.1 (C-24), 15.4 (C-25)。以上数据与文献^[11]报道一致, 确定化合物3为aspochalasin I。

化合物4: 白色粉末, ESI-MS (m/z): 402.26 [$\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 分子式为 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_4$ 。其NMR数据如下: ^1H -NMR (600M, CDCl_3) $\delta=3.14$ (1H, ddd, $J=9.5, 3.0, 3.0$ Hz, H-3), 3.03 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 3.0$ Hz, H-4), 2.49 (1H, m, H-5), 5.44 (1H, brs, H-7), 2.90 (1H, d, $J=10.5$ Hz, H-8), 1.20 (2H, m, H-10), 1.23 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz, H-11), 1.75 (3H, brs, H-12), 5.96 (1H, d, $J=10.5$ Hz, H-13), 2.18 (2H, m, H-15), 1.45, 2.04 (2H, m, H-16), 3.80 (1H, brs, H-17), 4.56 (1H, s, H-18), 6.40 (1H, dd, $J=16.4, 4.8$ Hz, H-19), 7.15 (1H, d, $J=16.5$ Hz, H-20), 1.51 (1H, m, H-22), 0.89 (3H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz, H-23), 0.89 (3H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz, H-24), 1.31 (3H, d, $J=0.5$ Hz, H-25); ^{13}C -NMR (150M, CDCl_3) $\delta=175.0$ (C-1), 51.2 (C-3), 49.7 (C-4), 35.2 (C-5), 140.5 (C-6), 125.9 (C-7), 43.7 (C-8), 68.1 (C-9), 48.5 (C-10), 13.6 (C-11), 20.0 (C-12), 124.4 (C-13), 137.4 (C-14), 39.6 (C-15), 29.5 (C-16), 79.3 (C-17), 75.7 (C-18), 141.5 (C-19), 129.8 (C-20), 197.6 (C-21), 25.2 (C-22), 21.6 (C-23), 23.7 (C-24), 15.7 (C-25)。以上数据与文献^[12]报道一致, 确定化合物4为aspochalasin D。

2.2 活性测试结果

细胞毒性检测结果表明, 所有化合物在10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ 浓度下对BMMs细胞没有毒性。抑制破骨细胞分化结果显示, 在5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ 和10 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$ 浓度下, 化合物3和4对BMMs向破骨细胞分化表现出不同程度的抑制(见图2)。

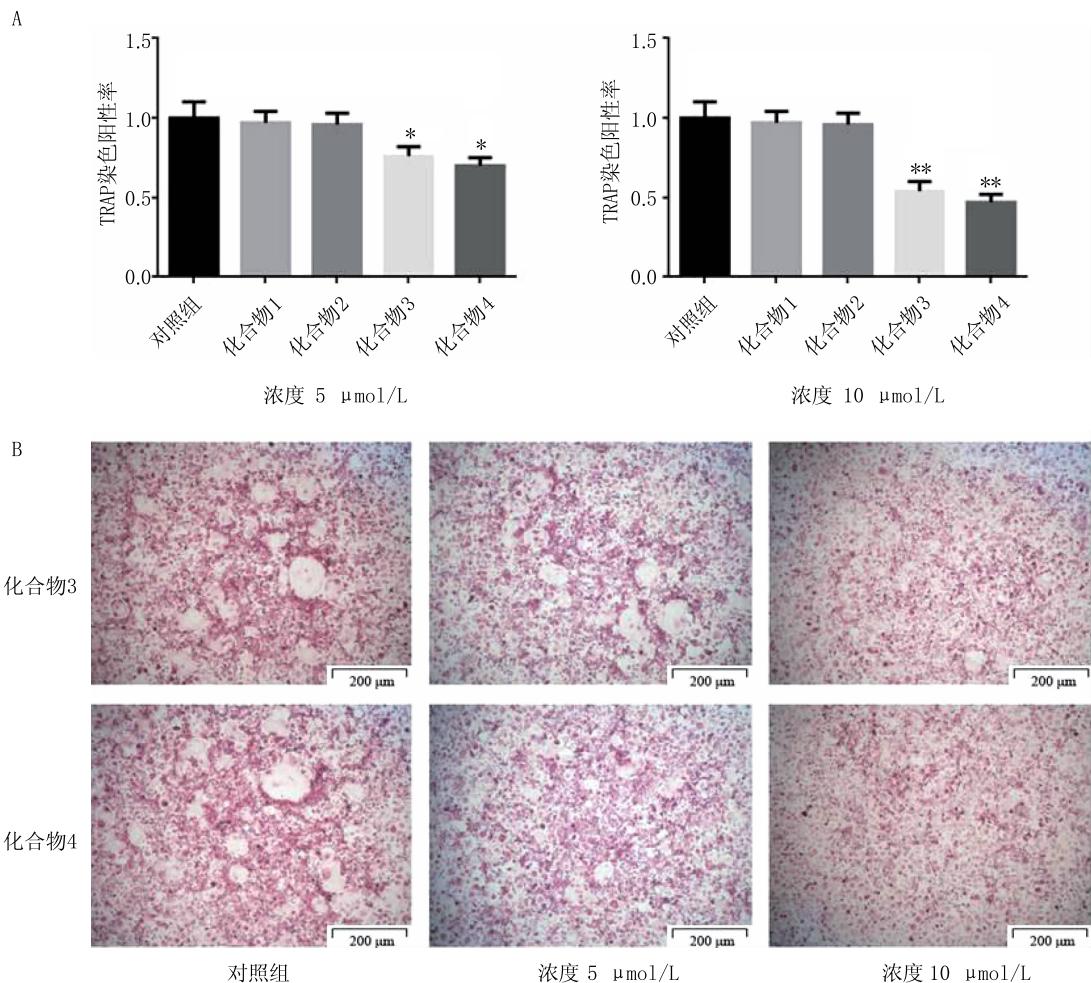


图2 化合物1~4抑制破骨细胞分化结果

A. TRAP⁺细胞面积统计; B. TRAP染色显示破骨细胞形态(40×); $*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01$, 与对照组比较

3 讨论

本次研究从东沙短足软珊瑚共附生的黄柄曲霉中分离得到4个细胞松弛素类化合物。细胞松弛素在真菌中来源非常广泛,在多个真菌属中都有发现,包括曲霉属^[5,13](*Aspergillus* sp.),青霉属^[14](*Penicillium* sp.),团碳菌属^[15](*Hypoxyylon* sp.),茎点霉属^[16](*Phoma* sp.)等。其结构上都具有异吲哚酮骈合大环的结构,主要变化集中在大环的取代基上。这类化合物具有多种生物活性,包括抗菌、抗肿瘤、抗HIV、自由基清除等^[4,10-11,17]。文献报道化合物1具有抗菌活性,同时对肿瘤细胞HL-60具有细胞毒性^[10];化合物3具有抑制黑色素生成作用^[11];化合物4具有诱导IL-3依赖的Ba/F3细胞凋亡活性^[12];化合物3和4都对肿瘤细胞THP1、HL-60、PC3具有较弱的细胞毒性^[18]。

研究表明,在骨骼形成和发育过程中,破骨细胞和成骨细胞处于相互协调的动态平衡状态。当破骨

细胞数量增加,破骨功能增强时,这一平衡将被打破,会造成骨质疏松,增加骨折风险等骨代谢疾病^[19-20]。本研究中测试了这4个化合物对破骨细胞分化的抑制活性,发现化合物3和4对破骨细胞分化有一定程度的抑制活性,可以减少破骨细胞的生成。表明这两个化合物对新型抗骨质疏松药物的研究具有重要意义。本文是对化合物3和4抑制破骨细胞分化活性的首次报道。化合物3和4在结构上都含有C-13,14和C-19,20双键,推测活性的存在可能与这两个位置的双键有关。

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