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· 论著 ·

中国南海侧扁软柳珊瑚中9,11-开环甾醇类成分

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[摘要] 目的 研究中国南海侧扁软柳珊瑚(*Subergorgia suberosa*)中的化学成分。方法 应用硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20 凝胶柱色谱、开放 ODS 柱色谱、半制备反相高效液相色谱法(RP-HPLC)等多种色谱手段,对侧扁软柳珊瑚的乙醚提取物进行分离纯化,运用现代波谱技术结合文献报道的数据对分离得到的化合物进行结构鉴定,还检测了所得 10 个开环甾醇类化合物对人肺腺癌细胞(A549)和人骨肉瘤细胞(MG63)的体外抗肿瘤活性以及对白假丝酵母菌(*Candida alicans*)和烟曲霉菌(*Aspergillus fumigatus*)的体外抗真菌活性。结果和结论 从中国南海侧扁软柳珊瑚中共分离到 10 个开环甾醇类化合物,化合物 2、7 为首次从该属珊瑚中分离得到。在体外抗肿瘤细胞生长抑制活性测试中,化合物 3~6 及 9 对人肺腺癌细胞(A549)和人骨肉瘤细胞(MG63)显示不同程度的抑制活性,其 IC₅₀ 值分别为 6.31、30.42、8.33、9.57、3.30 μg/mL 和 30.83、21.32、9.19、28.01、8.62 μg/mL;在抗真菌活性测试中,10 个化合物对白假丝酵母菌(*Candida albicans*)和烟曲霉菌(*Aspergillus fumigatus*)均未表现出抑制作用。

[关键词] 侧扁软柳珊瑚;9,11-开环甾醇;结构鉴定;抗肿瘤药**[中图分类号]** R 931.77 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2015)06-0655-06

Identification of 9,11-seco sterols from the South China Sea gorgonian *Subergorgia suberosa*

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the chemical components of *Subergorgia suberosa* collected from the South China Sea. Methods The Et₂O extract of *S. Suberosa* was purified by repeated column chromatography on silica gel, Sephadex LH-20, ODS, and semi-preparative RP-HPLC. The structures of obtained compounds were determined by spectroscopic analysis and comparison with previously reported data. The anti-tumor activity of 10 obtained 9,11-seco sterols were tested with human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cell line and human osteo-sarcoma MG63 cell line; the antifungal activities of them were tested with *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus fumigatus* *in vitro*. Results and Conclusion Ten 9,11-seco sterols were isolated from *Subergorgia suberosa* collected from the South China Sea. Compounds 2 and 7 have been obtained for the first time from the genus of gorgonian *Subergorgia*. *In vitro* anti-tumor experiment showed that compounds 3-6 and 9 had different degrees of tumor inhibitory effects against cell lines A549 and MG63, with the IC₅₀ values being 6.31, 30.42, 8.33, 9.57 and 3.30 μg/mL for A549 cell line and 30.83, 21.32, 9.19, 28.01 and 8.62 μg/mL for MG63 cell line, respectively. The ten steroids showed no anti-fungi activity against *Candida albicans* or *Aspergillus fumigatus* *in vitro*.

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软柳珊瑚属(*Subergorgia*)属于八放珊瑚亚纲(Octocorallia)柳珊瑚目(Gorgonacea)软柳珊瑚科(Subergorgiidae)动物,主要分布在印度洋-太平洋的热带、亚热带海域,附着在深15~20 m处的暗礁坡面上,具有扇形或刷状的分枝^[1]。关于该属动物的化学成分研究报道只涉及4个物种,即网状软柳珊瑚(*S. reticulate*)^[2]、侧扁软柳珊瑚(*S. suberosa*)^[3]、*S. hicksoni*^[4]和网扇软柳珊瑚(*S. mollis*)^[5],其中前2种珊瑚的文献报道相对较多。该属珊瑚中分离得到的化学成分主要包括甾体^[6-10]、倍半萜^[11-13]、生物碱^[14-15]、嘌呤与嘧啶衍生物^[16]等类型,以甾体类化合物最为典型。在体外筛选实验中,这些化合物显示细胞毒、抗氧化、抗病原微生物及抗污损等多种活性。

侧扁软柳珊瑚俗名红海树,据报道该种珊瑚的次生代谢产物主要包括甾醇类化合物(包括9,11-开环甾醇类^[10]、孕甾烷类^[3]及其他多羟基甾醇类^[17])、倍半萜类化合物(包括suberosane型^[18],subergane型^[19]和石竹烯型倍半萜^[12])及嘌呤类生物碱^[16]等化合物。部分化合物显示了细胞毒、抗菌、抗胆碱酯酶及对抗天敌捕食等活性。

在对南海珊瑚化学成分的系统研究中,我们对采自我国广西北海的侧扁软柳珊瑚的化学成分进行了研究,共分离得到10个开环甾醇类化合物,结构见图1。

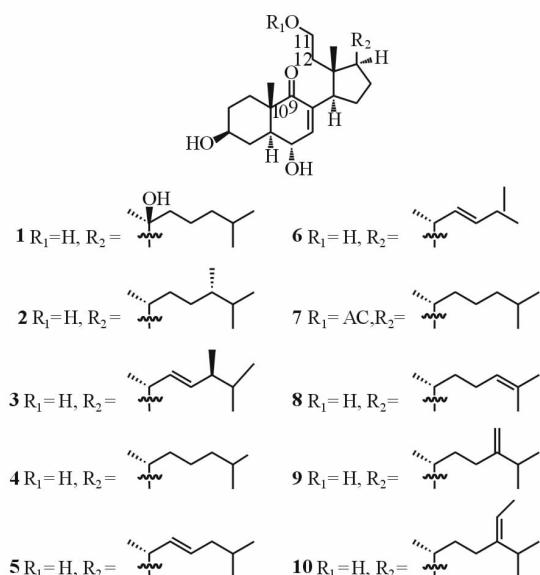


图1 化合物1~10的结构式

Fig 1 Structures of compounds 1-10

1 材料和方法

1.1 生物样品 侧扁软柳珊瑚样品(编号ZH-18)于2011年10月采自中国南海广西北海,立即冷冻备用。种属由中国科学院南海海洋研究所李秀保博士鉴定为*Subergorgia suberosa*。样品标本保存于第二军医大学药学院海洋药物研究中心。

1.2 主要仪器与试剂 Varian Inova-400核磁共振仪; MAT-212质谱仪; SGW-1自动旋光仪; Agilent1100高效液相色谱仪[RID检测器, Zorbax 300-C₁₈柱(250 mm×9.4 mm, 5 μm)]; Sephadex LH-20凝胶由Amersham Pharmacia Biotech生产; TLC薄层板和柱色谱硅胶均由烟台黄务硅胶开发实验厂提供;开放柱色谱所用溶剂为分析纯,高效液相色谱(HPLC)所用试剂为色谱纯,由国药集团上海化学试剂公司生产。

1.3 化合物的提取与分离 侧扁软柳珊瑚湿质量1.75 kg,剪碎,丙酮超声提取6次(3 L/次,30 min),合并丙酮提取液,减压浓缩得粗浸膏17.7 g。粗浸膏混悬分散于水中,分别用等体积乙醚、正丁醇萃取5次,减压浓缩,分别得5.7 g和3.3 g浸膏。乙醚层浸膏经Sephadex LH-20凝胶柱色谱(CH₂Cl₂:MeOH=1:1)分为Fr. A和Fr. B两部分;其中Fr. A经开放ODS柱层析梯度洗脱(从MeOH:H₂O=10:90至纯甲醇)分成6个部分(Fr. A1~Fr. A6)。其中Fr. A2(11.8 mg)用HPLC(流动相:70%乙腈-水;流速:2 mL/min)分离纯化得到化合物2(2.7 mg, 35 min)和10(1.6 mg, 40 min);Fr. A3(2.6 mg)用HPLC(流动相:77%乙腈-水;流速:2 mL/min)分离纯化得到化合物8(1.3 mg, 39 min);Fr. A5(42.1 mg)用HPLC(流动相:80%甲醇-水;流速:2 mL/min)分离纯化得到化合物7(2.1 mg, 26 min)、1(1.8 mg, 52 min)、4(2.4 mg, 57 min)、5(2.7 mg, 62 min)、6(2.2 mg, 67 min)、3(2.6 mg, 81 min)和9(1.2 mg, 85 min)。

1.4 生物活性测试 本实验采用常规的MTT法(四氮唑盐还原法)对化合物1~10进行肿瘤细胞增殖抑制试验;采用CLSI(美国临床实验室标准化协会)推荐的微量液基稀释法检测化合物1~10对白假丝酵母菌(*Candida albicans*)和烟曲霉菌(*Aspergillus fumigatus*)的抑制活性。

2 结果和讨论

本实验从中国南海侧扁软柳珊瑚的丙酮提取物乙醚萃取物中共分离得到10个开环甾醇类化合物, 其中化合物**2**和**7**为首次从该属珊瑚中分离得到。

2.1 化合物1**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +30.75^\circ$ (*c* 0.16, CH₃ OH); ESI-MS (*m/z*): 451.65 [M+H]⁺; ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.53 (1H, d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, H-7), 4.18 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.8, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 3.69 (2H, m, H₂-11), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, m, H-14), 2.22 (1H, br d, *J* = 12.5 Hz, H-4), 2.05 (1H, t, *J* = 9.8 Hz, H-17), 1.27 (3H, s, H₃-21), 1.10 (3H, s, H₃-19), 0.84 (3H, s, H₃-18), 0.86 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H₃-27), 0.85 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H₃-26); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): 206.2 (s, C-9), 149.9 (d, C-7), 136.9 (s, C-8), 76.3 (s, C-20), 70.1 (d, C-3), 69.7 (d, C-6), 59.1 (t, C-11), 53.1 (d, C-17), 47.3 (d, C-5), 47.3 (s, C-13), 43.5 (d, C-14), 42.1 (s, C-10), 40.9 (t, C-22), 40.0 (t, C-12), 40.0 (t, C-24), 33.2 (t, C-4), 31.3 (t, C-1), 30.7 (t, C-2), 30.5 (d, C-25), 27.5 (t, C-15), 26.6 (q, C-21), 23.9 (t, C-16), 22.5 (t, C-23), 20.0 (q, C-27), 19.7 (q, C-26), 19.6 (q, C-18), 16.5 (q, C-19)。以上数据与文献[6]对照一致, 故化合物**1**鉴定为 subergorgol B [(20S^{*})-3 β , 6 α , 11, 20-tetrahydroxy-9, 11-seco-5 α -cholest-7-en-9-one]。

2.2 化合物2**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +11.24^\circ$ (*c* 0.23, CH₃ OH); ESI-MS (*m/z*): 449.68 [M+H]⁺; ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.58 (1H, s, H-7), 4.28 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.9, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 3.88 (1H, m, H-11), 3.67 (1H, m, H-11), 3.63 (1H, m, H-3), 3.43 (1H, t, *J* = 10.1, 9.6 Hz, H-14), 2.31 (1H, br d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, H-4), 1.14 (3H, s, H₃-19), 0.96 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H₃-21), 0.86 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H₃-28), 0.83 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H₃-27), 0.82 (3H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, H₃-26), 0.64 (3H, s, H₃-18); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): 206.6 (s, C-9), 148.6 (d, C-7), 136.6 (s, C-8), 69.7 (d, C-3), 68.8 (d, C-6), 59.0 (t, C-11), 49.7 (d, C-17), 48.5 (t, C-5), 46.1 (s, C-13), 45.0 (s, C-10), 42.7 (d, C-14), 40.9 (t, C-12), 39.1 (d,

C-24), 35.3 (d, C-20), 33.1 (t, C-22), 32.5 (t, C-4), 31.9 (t, C-1), 31.6 (d, C-25), 31.4 (t, C-23), 30.2 (t, C-2), 26.6 (t, C-15), 26.3 (t, C-16), 20.5 (q, C-27), 18.9 (q, C-21), 17.7 (q, C-26), 17.4 (q, C-18), 16.1 (q, C-19), 15.5 (q, C-28)。以上数据与文献[20]对照一致, 故化合物**2**鉴定为 sarcomilasterol。

2.3 化合物3**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +23.44^\circ$ (*c* 0.24, CH₃ OH); ESI-MS (*m/z*): 447.66 [M+H]⁺; ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.55 (1H, d, *J* = 5.8, 1.8 Hz, H-7), 5.24 (2H, m, H-22, H-23), 4.17 (1H, br d, *J* = 9.9 Hz, H-6), 3.72 (1H, m, H-11), 3.60 (1H, m, H-11), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, ov, H-14), 2.23 (1H, br d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, H-4), 1.11 (3H, s, CH₃-19), 1.04 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H₃-21), 0.91 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H₃-28), 0.85 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H₃-27), 0.85 (3H, d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, H₃-26), 0.69 (3H, s, H₃-18); ¹³CNMR (100 MHz, CD₃OD): 206.1 (s, C-9), 149.3 (d, C-7), 137.4 (s, C-8), 136.2 (d, C-22), 134.2 (d, C-23), 70.8 (d, C-3), 69.7 (d, C-6), 59.2 (t, C-11), 51.7 (d, C-17), 49.6 (d, C-5), 47.2 (s, C-13), 46.1 (s, C-10), 44.4 (t, C-24), 43.8 (d, C-14), 42.3 (t, C-12), 40.2 (d, C-20), 33.7 (t, C-4), 33.2 (t, C-1), 31.3 (t, C-2), 29.1 (d, C-25), 28.2 (t, C-15), 27.1 (t, C-16), 22.1 (q, C-21), 20.6 (q, C-27), 20.0 (q, C-26), 18.1 (q, C-28), 17.7 (q, C-18), 16.5 (q, C-19)。侧链C-24位手性依据C-28的化学位移来判断:C-28的化学位移为17.7 ppm左右时为24R构型,C-28的化学位移为18.1 ppm左右时则为24S构型^[20]。本化合物的C-28的化学位移为18.1 ppm, 所以其C-24的构型鉴定为S。以上数据与文献[10]对照一致, 故化合物**3**鉴定为(24S)-methyl-3 β , 6 α , 11-trihydroxy-9, 11-seco-5 α -cholest-7, 22(*E*)-diene-9-one。

2.4 化合物4**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +20.12^\circ$ (*c* 0.22, CH₃ OH); ESI-MS (*m/z*): 435.65 [M+H]⁺; ¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.59 (1H, s, H-7), 4.20 (1H, dd, *J* = 10.0, 1.8 Hz, H-6), 3.74 (1H, m, H₂-11), 3.60 (1H, m, H₂-11), 3.48 (1H, m, H-3), 3.27 (1H, ov, H-14), 2.27 (1H, br d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, H-4), 1.01 (3H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H₃-21), 1.15 (3H, s,

H_3 -19), 0.89 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H_3 -27), 0.88 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H_3 -26), 0.72 (3H, s, H_3 -18)。本化合物¹HNMR图谱中,化学位移为3.48 ppm质子信号为典型的A环H-3仲醇质子信号,与邻位4个质子相互耦合形成多重峰;位于H-7的双键质子由于受到9-C=O的影响,强烈向低场位移到6.59 ppm;同样,H-6由于受到邻位 α,β 不饱和酮的影响,也显著向低场位移到4.20 ppm;3.74 ppm(m)及3.60 ppm(m)为9,11-开环导致的末端伯醇质子。以上特征信号说明化合物**4**具有与**1~3**相同的母核结构。与化合物**2**相比,本化合物结构的变化在于侧链的不同,化合物**2**的28-甲基氢信号在本化合物中消失,本化合物的结构因而鉴定为 $3\beta,6\alpha,11$ -trihydroxy-9,11-seco-5 α -cholest-7-ene-9-one。化合物的ESI-MS数据支持推导的结构,其¹HNMR数据与文献[10]报道完全一致,化合物**4**的结构因此得以确定。

2.5 化合物5**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +30.18^\circ$ ($c 0.25$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 433.64 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.54 (1H, d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, H-7), 5.32 (1H, ddd, $J = 15.4, 6.8, 6.6$ Hz, H-23), 5.25 (1H, dd, $J = 15.4, 6.6$ Hz), 4.16 (1H, dd, $J = 9.8, 1.8$ Hz, H-6), 3.71 (1H, m, H-11), 3.59 (1H, m, H-11), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, ov, H-14), 2.23 (1H, ov, H-4), 1.11 (3H, s, H₃-19), 1.04 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-21), 0.89 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-27), 0.88 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-26), 0.69 (3H, s, H₃-18)。本化合物¹HNMR图谱低场的 α,β 不饱和酮特征双键信号(6.54 d, 1.7)及中场区仲醇及伯醇质子信号(4.16 dd, 9.8, 1.8; 3.71 m; 3.59 m; 3.45 m)与化合物**1~4**完全一致,说明具有相同的9,11-开环甾醇母核结构。与化合物**4**相比,本化合物在低场区发现一对反式双键质子信号(5.32, ddd, 15.4, 6.6, 6.6; 5.25, dd, 15.4, 6.6),说明侧链上具有22,23-双键取代,H-21则相应由1.01向低场位移到1.04 ppm,化合物的ESI-MS数据支持结构鉴定的结果。以上数据与文献[21]对照一致,化合物**5**因此鉴定为subergorgol I [$3\beta,6\alpha,11$ -trihydroxy-9,11-seco-5 α -cholest-7,22(*E*)-dien-9-one]。

2.6 化合物6**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +42.11^\circ$ ($c 0.21$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 419.61 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD):

6.53 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-7), 5.28 (1H, dd, $J = 15.3, 8.5$ Hz, H-22), 5.27 (1H, dd, $J = 15.3, 6.6$ Hz, H-23), 4.17 (1H, dd, $J = 9.8, 1.7$ Hz, H-6), 3.71 (1H, m, H-11), 3.59 (1H, m, H-11), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.24 (1H, m, H-14), 2.23 (1H, ov, H-4), 1.11 (3H, s, H₃-19), 1.02 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-21), 0.94 (3H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H₃-25), 0.93 (3H, d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H₃-26), 0.68 (3H, s, H₃-18)。化合物**6**中低场区的质子同样表现出上述化合物的特征信号(6.53 d, 1.8; 4.17 dd, 9.8, 1.7; 3.71 m; 3.59 m; 3.45 m),说明具有相同的9,11-开环甾醇母核结构。与化合物**5**相比,其侧链上的22,23-反式双键信号(5.28 dd, $J = 15.3, 8.5$ Hz; 5.27 dd, $J = 15.3, 6.6$ Hz)仍然存在,但其H₃-26及H₃-27的信号显著向低场位移(化合物**5**: 0.88 ppm及0.89 ppm;化合物**6**: 0.93 ppm及0.94 ppm),推测化合物**6**的C-25可能缺失。化合物的ESI-MS结果证实了对结构的推测。以上数据与文献[22]对照一致,故化合物**6**鉴定为24-nor- $3\beta,6\alpha,11$ -trihydroxy-9,11-seco-5 α -cholest-7,22(*E*)-dien-9-one。

2.7 化合物7**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +10.75^\circ$ ($c 0.20$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 477.69 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.54 (1H, s, H-7), 4.24 (2H, m, H₂-11), 4.17 (1H, dd, $J = 10.0, 1.8$ Hz, H-6), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, ov, H-14), 2.23 (1H, br d, $J = 11.6$ Hz, H-4), 1.96 (3H, s, -OAc), 0.96 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-21), 1.09 (3H, s, H₃-19), 0.66 (3H, s, H₃-18), 0.85 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-27), 0.84 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-26)。化合物**7**同样具有9,11-开环甾醇母核结构,但其H₂-11伯醇信号质子显著向低场移动至4.24 m (2H),结合高场区出现的乙酰甲基特征质子信号(1.96, s),说明11位羟基为乙酰氧基取代。其侧链¹HNMR数据与化合物**4**一致,表明具有相同的侧链结构。ESI-MS结果支持对结构的推导。以上数据与文献[23]报道的数据一致,故化合物**7**鉴定为11-acetoxy- $3\beta,6\alpha$ -dihydroxy-9,11-seco-5 α -cholest-7-en-9-one。

2.8 化合物8**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} = +31.10^\circ$ ($c 0.12$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 433.64 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD):

6.58 (1H, d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, H-7), 5.12 (1H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-24), 4.28 (1H, br d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-6), 3.88 (1H, m, H-11), 3.66 (1H, m, H-11), 3.62 (1H, m, H-3), 3.43 (1H, t, $J = 9.8, 10.3$ Hz, H-14), 2.32 (1H, m, H-4), 1.14 (3H, s, H₃-19), 0.96 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-21), 1.68 (6H, s, H₃-26, H₃-27), 0.65 (3H, s, H₃-18)。本化合物与化合物**4**具有完全一致的母核特征信号,表明具有相同的母核结构。有意思的是化合物**4**的H₃-26及27异丙甲基裂分信号(0.89, 6H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz)在本化合物中均变成单峰且向低场强烈位移(1.68, 6H, s),说明侧链上存在 Δ^{24} 双键。¹HNMR低场区出现的三重裂解烯氢质子信号(5.12, 1H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz),证实了对结构的推导。化合物**8**的ESI-MS和¹HNMR数据与文献[6]对照一致。故化合物**8**鉴定为subergorgol H [3 β , 6 α , 11-trihydroxy-9, 11-seco-5 α -cholest-7, 24-dien-9-one]。

2.9 化合物9**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +5.90^\circ$ ($c 0.12$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 447.66 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.55 (1H, d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, H-7), 4.71 (1H, s, H-28), 4.64 (1H, s, H-28), 4.17 (1H, dd, $J = 10.0, 2.0$ Hz, H-6), 3.71 (1H, m, H-11), 3.57 (1H, m, H-11), 3.45 (1H, m, H-3), 3.25 (1H, ov, H-14), 2.23 (1H, ov, H-4), 1.12 (3H, s, H₃-19), 1.02 (3H, ov, H₃-21), 1.01 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-27), 1.00 (3H, d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, H₃-26), 0.69 (3H, s, H₃-18)。本化合物与化合物**4**显示相同的母核¹HNMR信号,但支链¹HNMR信号中多了一对典型的末端双键质子信号(4.71 s, 4.64 s), H₃-26及27异丙甲基裂分信号(0.89, 3H; 0.89, 3H)向低场显著位移(1.00, 3H; 1.01, 3H),因此推断分子中存在C-28末端双键。化合物**9**的ESI-MS以及¹HNMR数据与文献[24]对照一致,故鉴定为3 β , 6 α , 11-trihydroxy-24-methylene-9, 11-seco-5 α -cholest-7-en-9-one。

2.10 化合物10**的结构鉴定** 白色粉末, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +35.10^\circ$ ($c 0.16$, CH₃OH); ESI-MS (m/z): 461.69 [M+H]⁺。¹HNMR (400 MHz, CD₃OD): 6.58 (1H, s, H-7), 5.10 (1H, q, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-28), 4.28 (1H, d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, H-6), 3.87 (1H, m, H-11), 3.65 (1H, m, H-11), 3.59 (1H, m, H-3), 3.43 (1H, t, $J = 10.3, 9.8$ Hz,

H-14), 2.31 (1H, m, H-4), 1.59 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-29), 1.14 (3H, s, H₃-19), 0.98 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-21), 0.98 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-27), 0.97 (3H, d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, H₃-26), 0.65 (3H, s, H₃-18)。化合物**10**的¹HNMR数据与化合物**9**的非常相似,区别在于化合物**9**的末端烯氢在本化合物中被一个烯氢四重峰取代,结合出现的二重裂分甲基质子信号(1.59 d, 6.8),说明本化合物中C-28位有一个烯键取代。以上数据与文献[6]对照一致,故化合物**10**鉴定为subergorgol J [(24Z)-3 β , 6 α , 11-trihydroxy-9, 11-seco-5 α -stigmast-7, 24(28)-dien-9-one]。

2.11 生物活性测试 结果表明,化合物**3~6**及**9**对A549和MG63表现出了不同程度的肿瘤细胞生长抑制活性,其IC₅₀值分别为6.31、30.42、8.33、9.57、3.30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 和30.83、21.32、9.19、28.01、8.62 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$;其他化合物不显示肿瘤细胞生长抑制活性。其中,化合物**9**的活性最强,它对A549的IC₅₀值已达3.30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,与阳性对照药多柔比星活性相似。初步的构效关系分析发现,化合物**4**和**7**侧链相同,仅母核上11位取代基由-OH变成-OAc,活性变化不大。除化合物**7**外的化合物均具有相同的母核结构,其化学多样性系由侧链的不同所致,这些化合物表现的肿瘤细胞生长抑制活性也相应不同。与化合物**4**相比,**5**的侧链具有22,23-双键取代,活性显著增强,说明侧链 Δ^{22} 取代可使活性显著增强;与化合物**5**相比,**8**侧链上的双键取代变成侧链 Δ^{24} 活性消失,说明侧链双键取代的位置对活性也有影响;化合物**5**和**6**侧链都具有22,23-双键取代,**6**侧链上C-24的降解对A549活性没有影响,但导致化合物对MG63的抑制活性显著降低;活性很好的化合物**9**侧链24,28-末端双键变成24-烯丙基取代(**10**)时,活性完全消失。可见该类甾体化合物侧链的不同可对其活性产生重要影响。

对10个开环甾醇进行了抗真菌活性筛选,结果显示受试化合物对白假丝酵母菌和烟曲霉菌均没有表现出抑制作用,其最低抑制浓度(MIC)均大于64 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。

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