

鸭毛藻内生真菌 *Hypocreales* sp. 的化学成分研究

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摘要: 从采自大连近海的红藻鸭毛藻 (*Sympyocladia latiuscula*) 中分离到一株肉座菌目真菌 (*Hypocreales* sp.), 对其发酵代谢产物的化学成分进行了研究。利用正相硅胶柱层析、葡聚糖凝胶 Sephadex L H-20 柱层析、制备薄层层析 (PTLC) 以及重结晶等分离手段, 并通过一维、二维核磁共振技术、质谱技术等从该菌发酵液中分离鉴定了 10 个化合物: 双酚 A (1); 邻羟基苯甲酸 (2); 吡啶甲酸 (3); 吡啶乙酸 (4); N-乙酰色胺 (5); (22E, 24R)-麦角甾-7, 9, 22-三烯-3-醇 (6); 过氧化麦角甾醇 (7); (22E, 24R)-5, 6-环氧麦角甾-8, 22-二烯-3, 7-二醇 (8); (22E, 24R)-麦角甾-7, 22-二烯-6-甲氧基-3, 5-二醇 (9); 啤酒甾醇 (10)。这些化合物均为首次从该菌中分离得到, 其中化合物 1 为首次作为天然产物分离得到。

关键词: 鸭毛藻 (*Sympyocladia latiuscula*); 内生真菌; 肉座菌; 化学成分

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所谓内生真菌 (Endophytic fungus) 是指内共生在宿主体内, 但不引起明显症状的一类真菌, 其与宿主之间存在着相互依赖的互利共生关系^[1]。在与宿主共生与进化的相互作用过程中可产生丰富的具有生物活性的次生代谢产物, 因此成为天然活性物质的重要来源^[2]。同时内生真菌具有生长周期短, 代谢易于调控, 可通过发酵实现大规模生产的特点, 因此内生真菌的活性代谢产物用于新药的研究开发, 不仅前景广阔, 而且有利于将来实现产业化。内生真菌不仅分布于陆地环境中, 也广泛分布于各种海洋生物, 如海绵、海藻、红树林以及软体动物等^[3]。近年来对于海藻来源的内生真菌次级代谢产物的研究报道越来越多^[3~5], 本研究组也曾报道过一些海藻来源的内生真菌的次级代谢产物的研究^[6~11]。作者从采自大连近海的红藻鸭毛藻 (*Sympyocladia latiuscula*) 中分离到的一株肉座菌目真菌 (*Hypocreales* sp.) 的发酵培养物中分离并鉴定了 10 个化合物的结构。这些化合物均为首次从该菌中分离得到, 其中化合物 1 为首次作为天然产物分离得到。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 菌种

Hypocreales sp. 是由本实验室分离自大连近海采集的鸭毛藻的内生真菌。通过克隆真菌核糖体 rDNA 基因转录间隔序列 (ITS1-5. 8S-ITS2 全长序

列)、测序并与 GenBank 中已知真菌菌株相应序列比对结果鉴定为肉座菌目真菌 (*Hypocreales* sp.)。

1.1.2 菌种培养

菌种以琼脂-麦芽膏培养基, 4 保存。发酵培养基为酵母膏 3 g/L, 麦芽糖 20 g/L, 山梨醇 20 g/L, 味精 10 g/L, 色氨酸 0.5 g/L, KH₂PO₄ 0.5 g/L, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O 0.3 g/L, pH 6.5。1 000 mL 三角烧瓶, 每瓶装液体培养基 300 mL, 115 灭菌 20 min 后接种。共接种液体培养基 30 L, 室温培养 30 d, 过滤, 分别收集菌丝体和发酵液。

1.2 仪器与试剂

SGW X-4 显微熔点仪 (温度未校正); Bruker Avance 500 MHz 核磁共振仪, TMS 内标; V G AutoSpec 3000 型质谱仪; 薄层色谱硅胶 GF₂₅₄ 和柱色谱硅胶 (200~300 目) 为青岛海洋化工厂分厂产品; 显色剂为茴香醛硫酸溶液; 所用有机溶剂为重蒸的工业级溶剂。

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1.3 提取分离

收集发酵液约 30 L,用乙酸乙酯提取。菌丝体粉碎后用甲醇提取。提取物经薄层层析结果相似。合并两部分提取物进行硅胶柱层析,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(100:0~0:100)系统梯度洗脱,分为 7 个组分 ~ ,其中组分 经 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿:甲醇为 1:1)凝胶柱层析得化合物 1(149.0 mg);组分 经 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿:甲醇为 1:1)凝胶柱层析得化合物 2(201.0 mg);组分 经

Sephadex LH-20(甲醇)凝胶柱层析和制备型薄层层析得化合物 3(3.9 mg)和化合物 4(4.5 mg);组分 经 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿:甲醇 = 1:1)凝胶柱层析和制备型薄层层析得化合物 5(4.1 mg)、化合物 8(4.7 mg)和化合物 10(9.6 mg);组分 进一步重结晶得化合物 6(26.0 mg);组分 经 Sephadex LH-20(氯仿:甲醇为 1:1)凝胶柱层析和制备型薄层层析得化合物 7(77.4 mg);组分 经 Sephadex LH-20(甲醇)凝胶柱层析和制备型薄层层析得化合物 9(10.7 mg)。

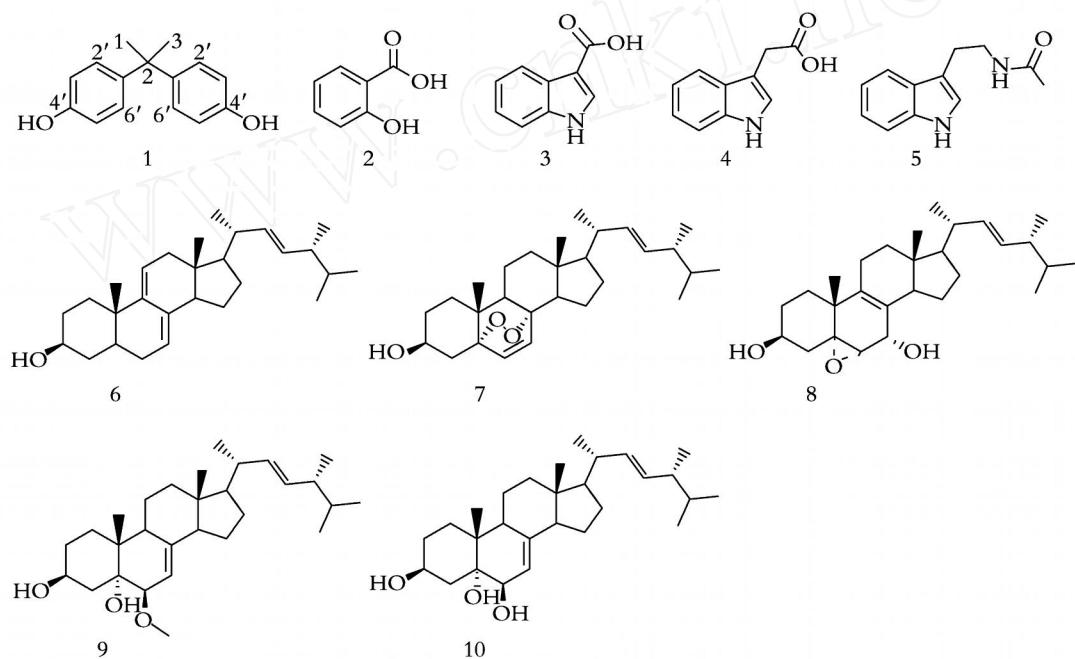


图 1 化合物 1~10 的结构

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds 1~10

2 化合物结构鉴定

化合物 1:黄色油状物;EIMS 给出分子离子峰 228 以及失去一个甲基的碎片峰 213;¹ H-NMR (CDCl_3) 1.62(6H,s,H-1/3),7.09(4H,d,J = 8.5 Hz,H-2/6),6.73(4H,d,J = 8.5 Hz,H-3/5);表明结构中存在对位取代的苯环及与季碳相连的甲基。¹³ C-NMR (CDCl_3) 31.1(C-1/3),41.7(C-2),143.3(C-1),127.9(C-2/6),114.7(C-3/5),153.4(C-4);HMBC 谱显示 1.62(H-1/3) 与 31.1(C-1/3),41.7(C-2),127.9(C-2/6) 存在相关。由质谱数据和核磁数据结合推断出该化合物为对称结构,2,2-双(4-羟基苯基)丙烷即双酚 A。该化合物是一种重要的工业原料,由苯酚和丙酮合成^[12]。作者首次作为天然产物分离得到双酚 A。

化合物 2:无色粉末;EIMS 给出一个失水峰

120;¹ H-NMR (CDCl_3) 6.67(1H,dd,J = 8.5,1.6 Hz,H-3),7.32(1H,dt,J = 8.5,1.6 Hz,H-4),6.69(1H,dt,J = 8.5,1.6 Hz,H-5),7.94(1H,dd,J = 8.5,1.6 Hz,H-6);¹³ C-NMR (CDCl_3) 109.7(C-1),151.1(C-2),116.5(C-3),135.1(C-4),116.8(C-5),132.2(C-6),173.6(C-7);其波谱数据与邻羟基苯甲酸的文献报道值^[13]基本吻合。

化合物 3:黄色粉末;¹ H-NMR (CD_3OD) 7.94(1H,d,J = 1.4 Hz,H-2),8.06(1H,d,J = 7.9 Hz,H-4),7.18(2H,m,H-5/6),7.43(1H,d,J = 8.6 Hz,H-7);¹³ C-NMR (MeOD) 133.3(C-2),108.9(C-3),122.0(C-4),123.6(C-5),122.3(C-6),112.9(C-7),138.2(C-8),127.6(C-9),169.2(COOH);其波谱数据与吲哚甲酸的文献报道值^[14]一致。

化合物 4:黄色粉末;¹ H-NMR (CD_3OD) 7.15

(1H,s,H-2),7.55(1H,d,J=8.0 Hz,H-4),6.98
 (1H,t,J=7.3 Hz,H-5),7.06(1H,t,J=7.2 Hz,
 H-6),7.32(1H,d,J=8.1 Hz,H-7),3.69(2H,s,
 H-10);¹³C-NMR(MeOD) 124.5(C-2),109.8
 (C-3),119.5(C-4),119.7(C-5),122.3(C-6),112.1
 (C-7),138.1(C-8),128.9(C-9),32.9(C-10),177.0
 (COOH);其波谱数据与吲哚乙酸的文献报道值^[15]
 一致。

化合物 5:黄色粉末;¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) 7.04
 (1H,d,J=1.3 Hz,H-2),7.60(1H,d,J=7.9 Hz,
 H-4),7.14(1H,t,J=7.2 Hz,H-5),7.21(1H,t,
 J=7.2 Hz,H-6),7.38(1H,d,J=8.1 Hz,H-7),
 2.99(2H,t,J=6.7 Hz,H-10),3.60(2H,m,H-
 11),1.92(3H,s,H-2);¹³C-NMR(CDCl₃) 122.0
 (C-2),113.2(C-3),118.7(C-4),119.6(C-5),122.3
 (C-6),111.3(C-7),136.5(C-8),127.5(C-9),25.3
 (C-10),39.9(C-11),170.0(C-1),23.3(C-2);其波
 谱数据与N-乙酰色胺的文献报道值^[16]一致。

化合物 6:无色晶体;mp:90~92^o;¹H-NMR
 (CDCl₃) 3.63(1H,m,H-3),5.56(1H,dd,J=5.2,
 1.7 Hz,H-7),5.38(1H,dd,J=5.5,2.7 Hz,H-
 11),0.63(3H,s,H-18),0.94(3H,s,H-19),1.03
 (3H,d,J=6.6 Hz,H-21),5.20(2H,m,H-22/23),
 0.84(3H,d,J=7.2 Hz,H-26),0.82(3H,d,J=7.1
 Hz,H-27),0.92(3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,H-28);¹³C-
 NMR(CDCl₃) 37.2(C-1),32.1(C-2),70.5(C-3),
 39.2(C-4),40.4(C-5),38.4(C-6),116.4(C-7),
 139.8(C-8),141.3(C-9),37.1(C-10),119.6(C-
 11),40.9(C-12),42.9(C-13),54.6(C-14),23.0(C-
 15),28.2(C-16),55.9(C-17),12.1(C-18),16.3(C-
 19),42.9(C-20),19.9(C-21),132.1(C-22),135.6
 (C-23),46.3(C-24),33.1(C-25),19.6(C-26),21.2
 (C-27),17.6(C-28);其波谱数据与(22E,24R)-麦角
 畴-7,9,22-三烯-3-醇的文献报道值^[17]一致。

化合物 7:无色晶体;mp:181~182^o;¹H-NMR
 (CDCl₃) 3.92(1H,m,H-3),6.47(1H,d,J=8.5
 Hz,H-6),6.22(1H,d,J=8.5 Hz,H-7),0.79
 (3H,s,H-18),0.86(3H,s,H-19),0.98(3H,d,J=
 6.5 Hz,H-21),5.12(1H,dd,J=15.4,8.3 Hz,H-
 22),5.21(1H,dd,J=15.3,7.5 Hz,H-23),0.80
 (3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,H-26),0.81(3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,
 H-27),0.89(3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,H-28);¹³C-NMR

(CDCl₃) 34.7(C-1),30.0(C-2),66.2(C-3),39.3
 (C-4),82.1(C-5),135.1(C-6),130.6(C-7),79.4
 (C-8),51.1(C-9),36.9(C-10),20.6(C-11),36.8
 (C-12),44.5(C-13),51.6(C-14),23.3(C-15),28.5
 (C-16),56.2(C-17),12.8(C-18),18.1(C-19),39.6
 (C-20),20.8(C-21),135.4(C-22),132.2(C-23),
 42.7(C-24),33.0(C-25),19.6(C-26),19.9(C-27),
 17.5(C-28);其波谱数据与过氧化麦角甾醇的文献
 报道值^[18]一致。

化合物 8:无色晶体;mp:172~173^o;¹³C-NMR
 (acetone-d₆) 32.1(C-1),31.1(C-2),68.7(C-3),
 40.4(C-4),65.1(C-5),63.4(C-6),67.6(C-7),
 134.4(C-8),128.3(C-9),38.8(C-10),24.2(C-11),
 36.9(C-12),43.0(C-13),50.9(C-14),24.2(C-15),
 29.6(C-16),54.8(C-17),11.8(C-18),22.9(C-19),
 41.3(C-20),21.5(C-21),136.9(C-22),132.7(C-
 23),43.8(C-24),34.0(C-25),20.0(C-26),20.4(C-
 27),18.2(C-28);其波谱数据与(22E,24R)-5,6-
 环氧麦角甾-8,22-二烯-3,7-二醇的文献报道值^[18]
 一致。

化合物 9:无色晶体;81~83^o;¹H-NMR
 (CDCl₃) 4.05(1H,m,H-3),3.17(1H,d,J=5.1
 Hz,H-6),5.40(1H,m,H-7),0.59(3H,s,H-18),
 1.00(3H,s,H-19),1.02(3H,d,J=6.6 Hz,H-21),
 5.17(1H,dd,J=15.3,7.3 Hz,H-22),5.21(1H,
 dd,J=15.3,8.0 Hz,H-23),0.82(3H,d,J=7.1
 Hz,H-26),0.83(3H,d,J=7.4 Hz,H-27),0.91
 (3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,H-28),3.39(3H,s,6-OCH₃);
¹³C-NMR(CDCl₃) 31.0(C-1),32.8(C-2),67.9(C-
 3),39.7(C-4),76.4(C-5),82.5(C-6),115.0(C-7),
 143.7(C-8),43.9(C-9),37.3(C-10),22.9(C-11),
 39.4(C-12),44.0(C-13),55.0(C-14),22.2(C-15),
 27.9(C-16),56.1(C-17),12.3(C-18),18.3(C-19),
 40.3(C-20),21.2(C-21),135.5(C-22),132.2
 (C-23),42.9(C-24),33.1(C-25),19.6(C-26),19.9
 (C-27),17.6(C-28),58.2(6-OCH₃);其波谱数据与
 (22E,24R)-麦角甾-7,22-二烯-6-甲氧基-3,5-二
 醇的文献报道值^[19]一致。

化合物 10:无色晶体;mp:243~246^o;¹H-
 NMR(DMSO-d₆) 4.08(1H,m,H-3),3.63(1H,d,
 J=5.0 Hz,H-6),5.66(1H,m,H-7),0.60(3H,s,
 H-18),1.09(3H,s,H-19),1.03(3H,d,J=6.6 Hz,

H-21) ,5.17(1H,dd,J=15.3,8.0 Hz,H-22),5.23(1H,dd,J=15.3,7.4 Hz,H-23),0.82(3H,d,J=7.2 Hz,H-26),0.84(3H,d,J=7.2 Hz,H-27),0.92(3H,d,J=6.8 Hz,H-28);¹³C-NMR(DMSO)30.9(C-1),32.4(C-2),65.9(C-3),40.1(C-4),74.4(C-5),72.1(C-6),119.3(C-7),139.6(C-8),42.2(C-9),36.6(C-10),21.4(C-11),39.3(C-12),42.9(C-13),54.1(C-14),22.5(C-15),27.9(C-16),55.3(C-17),12.0(C-18),17.6(C-19),39.8(C-20),20.8(C-21),135.3(C-22),131.3(C-23),41.9(C-24),32.4(C-25),19.6(C-26),19.3(C-27),17.2(C-28);其波谱数据与啤酒甾醇的文献报道值^[20]一致。

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Chemical constituents of *Hypocreales* sp. , an endophytic fungus derived from the red alga *Sympyocladia latiuscula*

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Abstract :From the fermentation broth of *Hypocreales* sp. , an endophytic fungus derived from the red alga *Sympyocladia latiuscula*, ten compounds were isolated by the normal phase silica gel, Sephadex L H-20 column chromatography separation, and by the preparative thin layer chromatography (PTLC) as well as by re-crystallization. Structures of purified compounds were elucidated by analysis of spectroscopic data including MS, 1D and 2D NMR as bisphenol A (**1**) , salicylic acid (**2**) , 3-indoleformic acid (**3**) , 3-indoleacetic acid (**4**) , N-acetyltryptamine (**5**) , 22E,24R-ergosta-7,9,22-trien-3 -ol (**6**) , ergosterol peroxide (**7**) , and 22E,24R-5 ,6 -epoxyergosta-8,22-dien-3 ,7 -diol (**8**) , ergosta-7,22-dien-6 -methoxy-3 ,5 -diol (**9**) , cerevisterol (**10**) . All the compounds were obtained from this fungus for the first time and compound (**1**) was reported as a new natural product.

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