

# 白及内生菌 *Penicillium oxalicum* 的化学成分\*

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**摘要** 对从中药白及新鲜药材中分离得到的一株内生菌草酸青霉菌 *Penicillium oxalicum* 进行固体发酵40 d后得到发酵产物, 将发酵产物采用75%乙醇渗漉提取后, 用乙酸乙酯萃取, 并利用硅胶柱色谱、Sephadex LH-20凝胶、HPLC等方法进行成分分离。从中分离得到15个单体化合物, 经质谱、核磁共振等波谱方法鉴定为 $\alpha$ -亚麻酸甲酯(1)、亚油酸甲酯(2)、benzoic acid(3)、4-hydroxybenzaldehyde(4)、ganodermasides D(5)、dankasterone A(6)、calvasterol B(7)、cyclo-(Pro-Phe)(8)、penioxalicin(9)、5 $\alpha$ -麦角甾-7,22-二烯-3 $\beta$ ,5,6 $\beta$ -三醇(10)、cis-4-hydroxyscytalone(11)、3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester(12)、protocatechuic acid(13)、cyclo-(4-*S*-hydroxy-*R*-proline-*R*-isoleucine)(14)、cyclo-*L*-(4-hydroxyprolinyl)-*L*-leucine(15)。其中化合物1以及4-15均为首次从 *P. oxalicum* 中分离得到。本研究结果可促进白及其内生菌资源的开发利用。(图1 参32)

**关键词** 白及; 草酸青霉菌; 化学成分; 分离鉴定

CLC R914

## Chemical constituents of *Penicillium oxalicum*, an endophytic fungus isolated from *Bletilla striata* (Thunb.) Reichb. f.\*

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**Abstract** To study the isolation and elucidation of chemical constituents of *Penicillium oxalicum*, an endophytic fungus was isolated from *Bletilla striata* (Thunb.) Reichb. f. After solid state fermentation for 40 days, secondary metabolites were percolated by ethanolwater (75:25, V/V), extracted with ethyl acetate, and purified by column chromatography methods including silica gel, Sephadex LH-20, and high-performance liquid chromatography. A total of 15 compounds were isolated. Their structures were elucidated through extensive spectroscopic analyses as follows:  $\alpha$ -methyl linolenic acid (1), methyl linoleate (2), benzoic acid (3), 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (4), ganodermasides D (5), dankasterone A (6), calvasterol B (7), cyclo-(Pro-Phe) (8), penioxalicin (9), 5 $\alpha$ -ergoside-7,22-diene-3 $\beta$ ,5,6 $\beta$ -triol (10), cis-4-hydroxyscytalone (11), 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester (12), protocatechuic acid (13), cyclo-(4-*S*-hydroxy-*R*-proline-*R*-isoleucine) (14), and cyclo-*L*-(4-hydroxyprolinyl)-*L*-leucine (15). Among these, compounds 1 and 4-15 were isolated from *P. oxalicum* for the first time.

**Keywords** *Bletilla striata* (Thunb.) Reichb. f.; *Penicillium oxalicum*; chemical constituent; isolation and elucidation

白及为兰科植物白及 *Bletilla striata* (Thunb.) Reichb. f. 的干燥块茎, 别名白给(《别录》)、白芨(《证治准绳》)等, 具有收敛止血、消肿生肌的功效。现代药理研究表明白及具有止血、促进伤口愈合、抗溃疡、抗炎等作用。白及中

主要含有白及胶质、黏液质(含量达56.75%-60.15%)、菲类(Phenanthrenes)、联菲类(Biphenanthrenes)、联菲醚类(Dihydrophenanthrene ethers)、联苄类(Bibenzyls)以及甾体(Steroids)、三萜类(Triterpenes)、糖苷(Glycosides)等化学成分, 此外还有挥发油(Volatile oil)、蒽醌类(Anthraquinones)、酚酸类(Phenolic acids)、黄酮类(Flavonoids)等成分<sup>[1-3]</sup>。

草酸青霉菌(*Penicillium oxalicum*)为半知菌纲壳霉目杯霉科青霉属真菌。文献报道该菌的代谢产物主要有二酮哌嗪、甾体、蒽醌、苯并吡喃酮二聚体类等成分<sup>[4]</sup>, 具有抑制体外肿瘤细胞生长、抗污损和酶抑制活性等作用<sup>[5-6]</sup>。本研究从白及新鲜药材中分离得到一株内生菌, 通过ITS测

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序比对鉴定为草酸青霉菌 *P. oxalicum*, 将其进行固体发酵培养40 d后得到发酵产物, 对发酵产物的乙酸乙酯萃取部位进行化学成分研究, 从中分离得到15个单体化合物, 鉴定为 $\alpha$ -亚麻酸甲酯(1)、亚油酸甲酯(2)、benzoic acid(3)、4-hydroxybenzaldehyde(4)、ganodermasides D(5)、dankasterone A(6)、calvasterol B(7)、cyclo-(Pro-Phe)(8)、penioxalicin(9)、5 $\alpha$ -麦角甾-7,22-二烯-3 $\beta$ ,5,6 $\beta$ -三醇(10)、*cis*-4-hydroxyscytalone(11)、3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester(12)、protocatechuic acid(13)、cyclo-(4-*S*-hydroxy-*R*-proline-*R*-isoleucine)(14)、cyclo-*L*-(4-hydroxyprolinyl)-*L*-leucine(15)。其中化合物1以及4-15均为首次从 *P. oxalicum* 中分离得到。化合物结构见图1。

## 1 仪器与材料

### 1.1 仪器与试剂

Finnigan-LCQDECA质谱仪(美国赛默飞世尔公司); Bruker Ascend 400核磁共振仪(TMS为内标)(德国布鲁克公

司); 中压层析柱(利德科技(苏州)有限公司); 十万分之一电子天平(瑞士奥豪斯DV-215-CD, 上海顾村光电仪器厂); RE52CS旋转蒸发器(上海亚荣生化仪器厂); SHB-IIIS循环水式多用真空泵(上海跃进医疗器械厂); 100-A自动部份收集器(上海沪西分析仪器厂有限公司); SW-CJ-2FD型超净工作台(苏州安泰空气技术有限公司); 优普UPT系列超纯水器(成都优普电子有限公司); NP7000型制备型高效液相色谱仪(江苏汉邦仪器有限公司); 恒温培养振荡器(上海智诚分析仪器制造有限公司); 恒温恒湿培养箱(上海跃进医疗器械有限公司)。

柱层析硅胶(200-300目)、薄层层析硅胶板(5×10 cm, GF<sub>254</sub>)(青岛海洋化工厂); C<sub>8</sub>反相填料(日本YMC株式会社); HPLC柱(Pack ODS-A, 250×10 mm)(日本YMC株式会社); Sephadex LH-20(美国Pharmacia公司)。

95%乙醇、石油醚、丙酮、三氯甲烷、乙酸乙酯、甲醇(成都科龙化工试剂厂, 均为分析纯)。

白及于2017年4月采集于成都中医药大学药用植物园, 由成都中医药大学蒋桂华教授鉴定为为兰科植物白及 *B. striata*

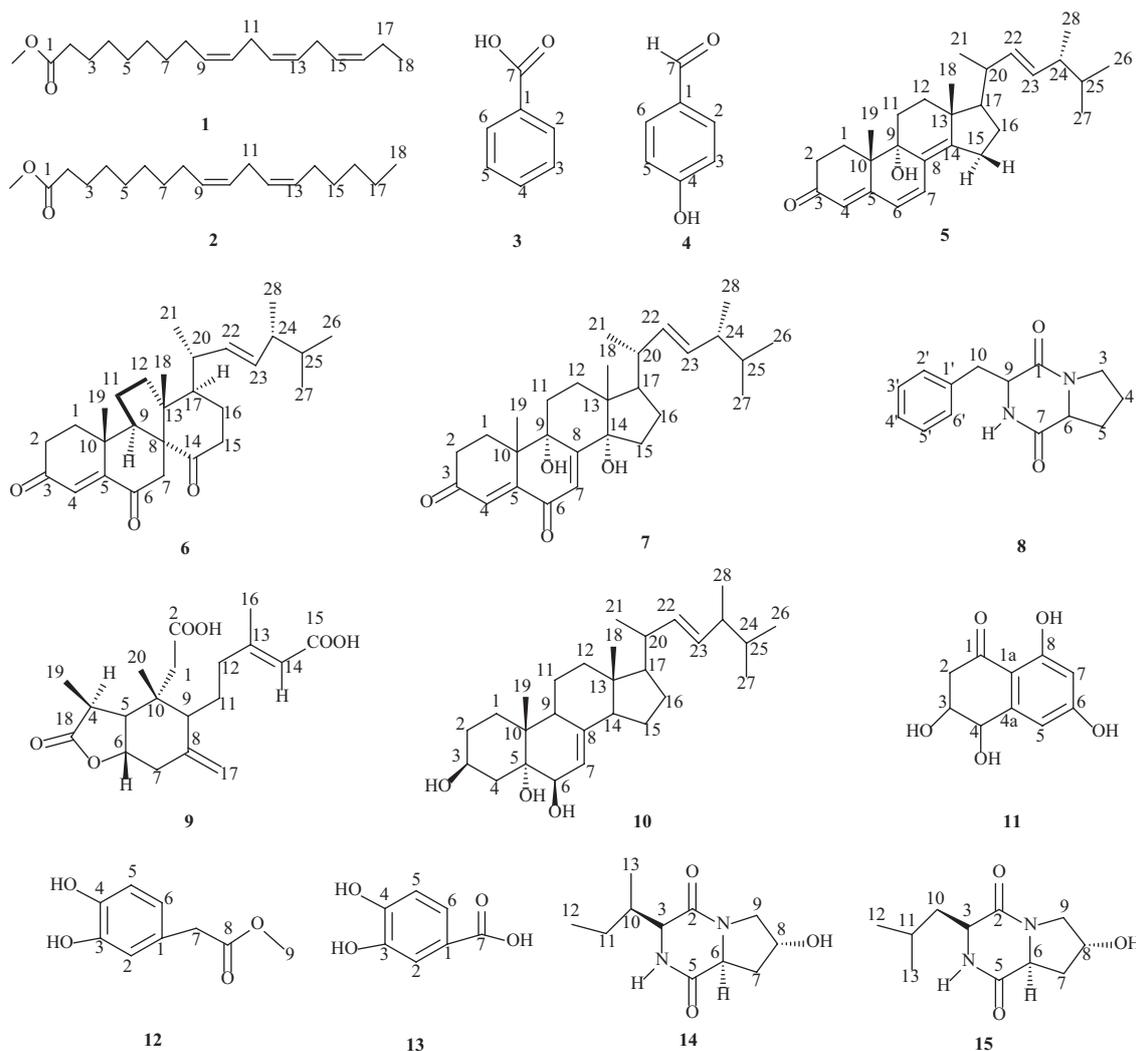


图1 化合物1-15的结构。

Fig. 1 Structure of compounds 1-15.

(Thunb.) Reichb. f., 样品保存在成都中医药大学药学院生化制药实验室(编号:BJ-20170402-YZY)。

## 1.2 培养基

孟加拉红固体培养基: 35 g孟加拉红, 自来水1 L, 煮沸溶解, pH自然。

PDA培养基: 马铃薯200 g加入自来水煮至软烂后过滤, 滤液定容至1 L, 滤液加入琼脂15-20 g/L, 链霉素30 mg/L, 葡萄糖20 g/L, 煮沸溶解, pH自然。

PDB液体培养基: 马铃薯200 g加入自来水煮至软烂后过滤, 滤液定容至1 L, 滤液加入葡萄糖20 g/L, 硫酸镁1.5 g/L, 氯化钠2.0 g/L, 磷酸氢二钾1.0 g/L, 氯化镁0.2 g/L, 磷酸铵0.2 g/L, 煮沸溶解, pH自然。

糙米培养基: 糙米40 g/瓶, 蛋白胨2.0 g/瓶, 自来水25 mL/瓶, pH自然。

## 2 方法

### 2.1 菌株分离

用清水将采集的新鲜白及药材表面清洗干净, 在无菌操作台中用75%的乙醇对其进行表面消毒1 min, 然后用无菌水冲洗3次, 最后用无菌滤纸片吸干表面水分, 表面消毒完毕后用灭菌后的剪刀将根和茎剪成2 mm长的小段, 接种于孟加拉红培养基上, 待生长出菌落后, 于PDA培养基中进行纯化及保存。

### 2.2 菌株鉴定

将纯化后的菌株交于生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行测序, 将获得的18S rRNA基因序列提交到NCBI的GenBank基因库, 经BLAST比对, 与数据库中的已知序列进行同源性分析, 该菌株与*P. oxalicum*相似度99%, 故鉴定为草酸青霉菌*P. oxalicum*。菌种保存于成都中医药大学药学院生化制药实验室(菌种编号:BJ-20170402-YZY-20170403-1-1-1)。

### 2.3 菌株发酵

用接种勺挑取适量菌丝体接种于250 mL三角瓶中(每瓶装80 mL灭菌后的PDB培养基), 在30 ℃、120 r/min条件下培养3 d得到种子菌液。将种子菌液接种至含有糙米培养基的组织培养瓶中(2 mL/瓶), 静态发酵40 d, 共发酵770瓶。

### 2.4 提取与分离

用75%乙醇对发酵产物进行渗漉提取, 渗漉液减压浓缩后得流浸膏, 将流浸膏用适量超纯水进行分散后用等体积乙酸乙酯萃取3次, 合并萃取液经减压浓缩得提取物浸膏1.94 kg, 经硅胶柱层析, 以石油醚-丙酮(100:0→1:1)梯度进行洗脱, 根据TLC检测后合并, 共得到20个组分(Fr1-Fr20)。将Fr9(14.7 g)经Sephadex LH-20柱层析(三氯甲烷-甲醇, 1:1, V/V), 由TLC分析合并相同组分得到Fr9-1-Fr9-7共7个子组分, Fr9-4经HPLC复复制, 以甲醇-水(90:10, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物1(4.1 mg,  $t_R = 43.6$  min)和化合物2(23.3 mg,  $t_R = 63.2$  min)和组分Fr9-4-2。Fr9-4-2经HPLC制备, 以甲醇-水(45:55, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物3(22.1 mg,  $t_R = 25.1$  min)。将组分Fr14(4.3 g)经反相C<sub>8</sub>中压层析柱, 以甲醇-水(30:70→100:0, V/V, 流速22 mL/min)梯度洗脱, 根据流动相比比例划分为30% Fr14, 40%

Fr14, …… , 100% Fr14共8段, 将组分30% Fr14部位经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 25:75, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物4(2.0 mg,  $t_R = 9.9$  min)。将组分80% Fr14部分经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 90:10, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物5(23.0 mg,  $t_R = 41.6$  min)。将组分70% Fr14部分经HPLC复复制, 通过重结晶方法进一步纯化获得化合物6(7.5 mg), 以(甲醇-水, 80:20, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物7(7.8 mg,  $t_R = 86.7$  min)。将组分Fr18(51.5 g)经反相C<sub>8</sub>中压层析柱, 以甲醇-水(30:70→100:0, V/V, 流速22 mL/min)梯度洗脱, 根据流动相比比例划分为30% Fr18, 40% Fr18, …… , 100% Fr18共8段, 将30% Fr18部分经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 30:70→100:0, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到30% Fr18-1-1, 30% Fr18-1-2, …… , 30% Fr18-1-11共11个子组分, 对30% Fr18-1-4经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 40:60, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物8(3.6 mg,  $t_R = 22.5$  min), 将组分50% Fr18-1经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 60:40, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物9(15.6 mg,  $t_R = 27.5$  min)。将组分90% Fr18-2经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 90:10, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物10(10.4 mg,  $t_R = 27.7$  min)。将组分Fr20(51.7 g)经反相C<sub>8</sub>中压层析柱, 以甲醇-水(30:70→100:0, V/V, 流速22 mL/min)梯度洗脱, 根据流动相比比例划分为30% Fr20, 40% Fr20, …… , 100% Fr20共8段, 将组分30% Fr20经Sephadex LH-20柱层析(三氯甲烷-甲醇, 1:1, V/V), 由TLC分析合并相同组分得到30% Fr20-1, 30% Fr20-2, …… , 30% Fr20-5共5个子组分, 将组分30% Fr20-1经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 20:80, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物11(2.2 mg,  $t_R = 19.0$  min)和化合物12(3.6 mg,  $t_R = 40.7$  min)以及组分30% Fr20-1-9, 将组分30% Fr20-1-9经HPLC制备, 以(甲醇-水, 15:85, V/V, 流速3 mL/min)洗脱, 得到化合物13(21.9 mg,  $t_R = 19.0$  min)和化合物14(7.5 mg,  $t_R = 37.9$  min)以及化合物15(6.2 mg,  $t_R = 41.5$  min)。

## 3 结果与分析

### 3.1 结构鉴定

化合物1黄色油状物; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 291 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.34 (6H, m, H-9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16), 3.66 (3H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.81 (4H, t,  $J = 5.7$  Hz, H-11, 14), 2.31 (2H, dd,  $J = 16.3, 8.9$  Hz, H-2), 2.06 (4H, m, H-8, 17), 1.62 (2H, m, H-3), 1.28 (8H, brs, H-4, 5, 6, 7), 0.98 (3H, t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 174.5 (C-1), 132.1 (C-16), 130.4 (C-9), 128.5 (C-13), 128.4 (C-12), 127.9 (C-15), 127.3 (C-10), 51.6 (-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 34.3 (C-2), 29.7 (C-7), 29.3 (C-6), 29.3 (C-5), 29.3 (C-4), 27.4 (C-8), 25.8 (C-11), 25.7 (C-3), 25.1 (C-14), 20.7 (C-17), 14.4 (C-18)。以上数据与文献[7]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为 $\alpha$ -亚麻酸甲酯。

化合物2黄色油状物; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 295 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.41-5.28 (4H, m, H-9, 10, 12, 13), 3.65 (3H, s, -OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.76 (2H, t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, H-11), 2.29 (2H, t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-2), 2.04 (4H, m, H-8, 14), 1.60 (2H,

dd,  $J = 14.6, 7.3$  Hz, H-3), 1.39-1.23 (14H, m, H-4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17), 0.88 (3H, t,  $J = 6.9$  Hz, H-18);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 174.4 (C-1), 130.3 (C-13), 130.2 (C-9), 128.2 (C-12), 128.0 (C-10), 51.5 (—OCH<sub>3</sub>), 34.2 (C-2), 31.7 (C-16), 29.7 (C-7), 29.5 (C-6), 29.3 (C-15), 29.3 (C-5), 29.2 (C-4), 27.3 (C-14), 27.3 (C-8), 25.8 (C-11), 25.1 (C-3), 22.7 (C-17), 14.2 (C-18). 以上数据与文献[8]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为亚油酸甲酯。

化合物3白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 121 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 11.76 (1H, s, -OH), 8.15 (2H, d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-2, 6), 7.62 (1H, t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H-4), 7.49 (2H, t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, H-3, 5);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 172.6 (C-7), 133.9 (C-4), 130.4 (C-2, 6), 129.7 (C-1), 128.6 (C-3, 5). 以上数据与文献[9]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为benzoic acid.

化合物4白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 123 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 9.86 (1H, s, -OH), 7.81 (2H, m, H-2, 6), 6.97 (2H, m, H-3, 5);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 195.2 (C-7), 166.3 (C-1), 133.9 (C-3, 5), 130.9 (C-4), 117.8 (C-2, 6). 以上数据与文献[10]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为4-hydroxybenzaldehyde.

化合物5白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 409 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 6.48 (1H, d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, H-7), 6.10 (1H, d,  $J = 9.6$  Hz, H-6), 5.86 (1H, s, H-4), 5.26 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.3, 7.0$  Hz, H-23), 5.20 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.3, 7.8$  Hz, H-22), 2.53 (2H, m, H-2), 2.46 (2H, m, H-1 $\beta$ ), 2.44 (1H, d,  $J = 8.9$  Hz, H-15), 2.38 (1H, d,  $J = 2.7$  Hz, H-15 $\beta$ ), 2.16 (1H, m, H-20), 1.96 (1H, m, H-12 $\beta$ ), 1.94 (1H, m, H-11 $\beta$ ), 1.88 (1H, m, H-24), 1.85 (1H, m, H-16 $\beta$ ), 1.70 (2H, m, H-1 $\alpha$ , 11 $\alpha$ ), 1.67 (1H, dd,  $J = 6.5, 3.5$  Hz, H-12 $\alpha$ ), 1.62 (1H, d,  $J = 2.9$  Hz, H-16 $\alpha$ ), 1.50 (1H, m, H-25), 1.45 (1H, m, H-17), 1.10 (6H, m, H-18, 19), 1.07 (3H, d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, H-21), 0.92 (3H, dd,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, H-28), 0.83 (6H, t,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, H-26, 27);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 199.5 (C-3), 161.5 (C-5), 158.3 (C-14), 134.9 (C-22), 132.8 (C-23), 130.9 (C-7), 126.7 (C-8), 126.3 (C-4), 124.8 (C-6), 72.6 (C-9), 55.7 (C-17), 44.6 (C-13), 43.0 (C-10), 42.4 (C-24), 39.3 (C-20), 34.0 (C-2), 33.2 (C-25), 32.0 (C-12), 27.8 (C-16), 27.6 (C-1), 25.6 (C-15), 25.5 (C-11), 21.3 (C-21), 20.9 (C-19), 20.1 (C-26), 19.8 (C-27), 17.9 (C-18), 17.8 (C-28). 以上数据与文献[11]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为ganodermasides D.

化合物6白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 425 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 6.35 (1H, s, H-4), 5.29-5.24 (2H, m, H-23, 22), 2.81 (1H, t,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, H-9), 2.65 (1H, d,  $J = 16.9$  Hz, H-7 $\alpha$ ), 2.51 (1H, m, H-2 $\beta$ ), 2.50-2.44 (4H, m, H-7 $\beta$ , 15, 2 $\alpha$ , ), 2.42 (1H, d,  $J = 4.9$  Hz, H-20), 2.10-2.02 (3H, m,  $J = 10.7, 6.3$  Hz, H-1, 11 $\alpha$ ), 1.90-1.84 (3H, m, H-16 $\alpha$ , 11 $\beta$ , 24), 1.77-1.67 (3H, m, H-12, 16 $\beta$ ), 1.47 (2H, dd,  $J = 13.2, 6.7$  Hz, H-17, 25), 1.26 (3H, s, H-19), 1.08 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, H-21), 0.98 (3H, s, H-18), 0.91 (3H, dd,  $J = 6.8, 1.1$

Hz, H-28), 0.82 (6H, t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, H-26, 27);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 214.9 (C-14), 200.1 (C-6), 199.2 (C-3), 156.2 (C-5), 135.3 (C-23) 132.5 (C-22), 126.7 (C-4), 62.4 (C-8), 54.1 (C-13), 49.5 (C-9), 49.5 (C-17), 43.4 (C-24), 41.0 (C-7), 39.1 (C-1), 38.5 (C-12), 38.1 (C-15), 37.4 (C-20), 36.2 (C-10), 34.5 (C-2), 33.2 (C-25), 25.3 (C-11), 24.1 (C-19), 23.7 (C-21), 23.3 (C-16), 20.2 (C-27), 19.8 (C-26), 17.7 (C-28), 17.2 (C-18). 以上数据与文献[12]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为dankasterone A.

化合物7白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 441 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 6.73 (1H, d,  $J = 2.4$  Hz, H-4), 6.50 (1H, s, H-7), 5.42 (2H, m, H-22, 23), 2.59-2.50 (3H, dd,  $J = 7.2, 4.1$  Hz, H-1 $\alpha$ , 2 $\alpha$ , 2 $\beta$ ), 2.42 (2H, m, H-9 $\alpha$ , 14 $\alpha$ ), 2.24 (1H, t,  $J = 4.2$  Hz, H-12 $\alpha$ ), 2.20 (1H, m, H-20), 2.03 (2H, m, H-11 $\alpha$ , 17), 1.94 (3H, t,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, H-15 $\alpha$ , 16 $\alpha$ , 24), 1.78-1.71 (3H, m, H-1 $\beta$ , 11 $\beta$ , 12 $\beta$ ), 1.60 (1H, m, H-15 $\beta$ ), 1.50 (2H, m, H-16 $\beta$ , 25), 1.26 (3H, s, H-19), 1.07 (3H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-21), 1.01 (3H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-28), 0.96 (3H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-27), 0.84 (6H, dd,  $J = 6.4, 5.0$  Hz, H-18, 26);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 199.3 (C-3), 187.5 (C-6), 167.9 (C-8), 157.4 (C-5), 136.6 (C-22), 132.4 (C-23), 126.3 (C-7), 125.1 (C-4), 84.7 (C-14), 76.4 (C-9), 50.0 (C-17), 45.9 (C-13), 43.6 (C-10), 41.3 (C-24), 40.1 (C-20), 34.4 (C-2), 33.2 (C-25), 30.9 (C-15), 28.9 (C-1), 28.9 (C-12), 28.7 (C-11), 25.7 (C-16), 22.9 (C-19), 21.0 (C-21), 20.2 (C-26), 19.9 (C-27), 17.9 (C-28), 16.0 (C-18). 以上数据与文献[13]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为calvasterol B.

化合物8白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 245 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 7.31-7.20 (5H, m, H-2', 3', 4', 5', 6'), 4.44 (1H, dd,  $J = 5.1, 3.3$  Hz, H-9), 4.07 (1H, ddd,  $J = 10.7, 6.4, 1.7$  Hz, H-6), 3.59-3.50 (1H, m, H-10 $\alpha$ ), 3.38 (1H, d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, H-10 $\beta$ ), 3.17 (2H, d,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, H-3), 2.10 (1H, ddd,  $J = 12.5, 10.4, 4.0$  Hz, H-5 $\beta$ ), 1.85-1.76 (3H, m, H-4), 1.72 (1H, dd,  $J = 15.0, 6.9$  Hz, H-5 $\alpha$ );  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ )  $\delta$ : 170.9 (C-7), 166.9 (C-1), 137.4 (C-1'), 131.0 (C-2', 6'), 129.5 (C-3', 5'), 128.1 (C-4'), 60.1 (C-9), 57.7 (C-6), 46.0 (C-3), 38.2 (C-10), 29.4 (C-5), 22.8 (C-4). 以上数据与文献[14]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为cyclo-(Pro-Phe).

化合物9白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 351 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 5.58 (1H, s, H-14), 5.19 (1H, s, H-17a), 4.84 (1H, s, H-17b), 4.37 (1H, td,  $J = 11.3, 4.7$  Hz, H-6), 2.90 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.1, 4.7$  Hz, H-7 $\beta$ ), 2.78 (1H, qd,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-4), 2.46-2.39 (2H, m, H-1 $\alpha$ , H-5), 2.34 (1H, d,  $J = 14.2$  Hz, H-1 $\beta$ ), 2.18 (2H, dt,  $J = 19.1, 5.5$  Hz, H-12 $\beta$ , 7 $\alpha$ ), 2.08 (4H, t,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, H-16, 9), 1.94-1.83 (1H, m, H-12 $\alpha$ ), 1.72 (1H, td,  $J = 12.1, 5.2$  Hz, H-11 $\alpha$ ), 1.57-1.45 (1H, m, H-11 $\beta$ ), 1.19 (3H, d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, H-19), 0.79 (3H, s, H-20);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 178.9 (C-18), 172.4 (C-2), 167.4 (C-15), 158.8 (C-13), 142.2 (C-8), 115.9 (C-14), 113.4 (C-17), 76.4 (C-6), 52.3 (C-5), 50.3 (C-9), 42.1

(C-7), 41.9 (C-1), 40.2 (C-10), 38.9 (C-12), 38.3 (C-4), 22.2 (C-11), 18.4 (C-16), 17.3 (C-20), 11.7 (C-19). 以上数据与文献[15]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为penioxalicin.

化合物10白色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 431 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 5.27 (2H, m, H-22, 23), 5.23 (1H, brs,  $J = 6.0, 12.0$  Hz, H-7), 3.98 (2H, m, H-3 $\alpha$ , 6 $\beta$ ), 1.08 (3H, s, H-21), 1.03 (3H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-19), 0.94 (3H, d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, H-28), 0.87-0.83 (6H, m, H-26, 27), 0.64 (3H, s, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 143.8 (C-8), 137.0 (C-23), 133.2 (C-22), 119.1 (C-7), 76.9 (C-5), 74.2 (C-6), 68.4 (C-3), 57.4 (C-17), 55.9 (C-14), 44.7 (C-13), 44.4 (C-9), 44.3 (C-24), 41.8 (C-20), 40.7 (C-4), 40.5 (C-12), 38.2 (C-10), 34.4 (C-25), 33.9 (C-1), 31.8 (C-2), 29.2 (C-16), 24.0 (C-15), 23.0 (C-11), 21.7 (C-27), 20.5 (C-21), 20.1 (C-26), 18.9 (C-28), 18.2 (C-19), 12.8 (C-18). 以上数据与文献[16]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为5 $\alpha$ -麦角甾-7,22-二烯-3 $\beta$ ,5,6 $\beta$ -三醇.

化合物11黄褐色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 211 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.61 (1H, m, H-5), 6.19 (1H, d,  $J = 2.2$  Hz, H-7), 4.48 (1H, d,  $J = 2.5$  Hz, H-4), 4.00 (1H, m, H-3), 2.95 (1H, dd,  $J = 17.2, 4.3$  Hz, H-2 $\beta$ ), 2.62 (1H, dd,  $J = 17.2, 8.9$  Hz, H-2 $\alpha$ ); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 201.5 (C-1), 167.1 (C-6), 166.4 (C-8), 148.5 (C-4a), 110.4 (C-1a), 108.4 (C-5), 102.5 (C-7), 73.7 (C-4), 71.8 (C-3), 44.3 (C-2). 以上数据与文献[17]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为cis-4-hydroxyscytalone.

化合物12黄色油状液体; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 181 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 6.69 (2H, d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, H-2, H-5), 6.56 (1H, d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, H-6), 3.66 (3H, s, H-9), 3.46 (2H, s, H-7); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 174.6 (C-8), 146.3 (C-3), 145.5 (C-4), 127.0 (C-1), 121.6 (C-6), 117.3 (C-2), 116.3 (C-5), 52.4 (C-9), 41.2 (C-7). 以上数据与文献[18]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid methyl ester.

化合物13紫色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 153 [M-H]<sup>-</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 7.43 (2H, d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, H-2, 6), 6.80 (1H, d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, H-5); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 170.3 (C-7), 151.5 (C-4), 146.0 (C-3), 124.1 (C-1), 123.9 (C-6), 117.7 (C-5), 115.8 (C-2). 以上数据与文献[19]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为protocatechuic acid.

化合物14淡黄色粉末; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 227 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 4.47 (2H, dd,  $J = 9.7, 5.7$  Hz, H-6, 8), 4.11 (1H, s, H-3), 3.72 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.9, 4.6$  Hz, H-9), 3.41 (1H, d,  $J = 12.9$  Hz, H-9), 2.28 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.2, 6.1$  Hz, H-7), 2.16 (1H, m, H-10), 2.03 (1H, m, H-7), 1.45-1.32 (2H, ddd,  $J = 15.1, 9.8, 6.0$  Hz, H-11), 1.07 (3H, d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, H-13), 0.95 (3H, t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, H-12); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 172.7 (C-5), 167.7 (C-2), 68.8 (C-8), 58.7 (C-6), 61.2 (C-3), 55.2 (C-9), 38.7 (C-7), 37.0 (C-10), 25.5 (C-11), 15.5 (C-13), 12.6 (C-12). 以上数据与文献[20, 21]中

报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为cyclo-(4-*S*-hydroxy-*R*-proline-*R*-isoleucine).

化合物15淡黄色片状固体; ESI-MS  $m/z$ : 227 [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 4.52 (1H, dd,  $J = 11.0, 6.5$  Hz, H-6), 4.46 (1H, t,  $J = 4.1$  Hz, H-8), 4.16 (1H, m,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, H-3), 3.66 (1H, dd,  $J = 12.8, 4.5$  Hz, H-9), 3.44 (1H, d,  $J = 12.8$  Hz, H-9), 2.28 (1H, dd,  $J = 13.3, 6.5$  Hz, H-7), 2.08 (1H, m, H-7), 1.90 (2H, m, H-11, 10), 1.50 (1H, m, H-10), 0.97 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3, 1.8$  Hz, H-13), 0.96 (3H, d,  $J = 6.3, 1.8$  Hz, H-12); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ : 173.0 (C-5), 169.0 (C-2), 69.1 (C-8), 58.7 (C-6), 55.2 (C-3), 54.6 (C-9), 39.4 (C-10), 38.2 (C-7), 25.8 (C-11), 23.3 (C-13), 22.2 (C-12). 以上数据与文献[20]中报道的波谱数据基本一致, 故将该化合物鉴定为cyclo-*L*-(4-hydroxyprolinyl)-*L*-leucine.

## 4 讨论与结论

本研究从中药新鲜白及药材中分离得到一株内生菌, 通过ITS测序比对鉴定为草酸青霉菌*P. oxalicum*. 将其进行固体发酵, 从其发酵产物中共分离鉴定了15个化合物. 经查阅文献, 化合物5能够通过调节UTH1基因的表达从而显著延长酵母菌株K6001的寿命<sup>[11]</sup>. 化合物6具有抑制癌细胞生长的作用, 能够显著地抑制小鼠P388细胞系边缘生长 (ED<sub>50</sub>值为2.2  $\mu$ g/mL). 此外, 相关研究还表明化合物6对人癌细胞显示出明显的生长抑制作用<sup>[12]</sup>. 化合物7有一定的抑菌活性<sup>[21]</sup>. 化合物9对人类早幼粒白血病细胞 (HL-60) 细胞系显示出弱的细胞毒活性<sup>[15]</sup>. 以化合物10为代表的植物甾醇类物质, 除了具有较强的抗肿瘤、调节机体免疫力的作用外, 还具有降血脂、抑制乳腺增生等作用<sup>[22]</sup>. 化合物11对大肠杆菌和枯草芽孢杆菌都显示出抗菌活性<sup>[17]</sup>. 化合物15具有刺激植物生长的作用<sup>[23]</sup>.

青霉菌作为自然界广泛存在的真菌迄今为止发现的大约有超过200个种类<sup>[24]</sup>, 草酸青霉菌作为常见青霉菌能够导致植物如山药块茎的软腐病<sup>[25]</sup>. 对其研究发现其代谢产物主要包括二酮哌嗪类、甾体类、萜醌类、苯并吡喃酮二聚体类、腺苷类、酶类等多种成分, 代谢产物具有抑制体外肿瘤细胞生长、抗污损、酶抑制活性、抑制血管生成、抗氧化、抑菌等的作用<sup>[26-28]</sup>. 此外相关文献报道其代谢产物中酶类成分还具有作用于对硝基苯基- $\beta$ -D-纤维二糖苷 (pNPC)、降解结晶纤维素<sup>[29]</sup>、水解木聚糖<sup>[30]</sup>、高 $\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酶<sup>[31]</sup>、果糖苷转移酶<sup>[32]</sup>等的活性.

从植物中分离内生菌, 并对其次级代谢产物进行研究已经成为目前天然产物研究领域的热点内容之一, 内生菌除了与植物存在互利共生的关系, 还能够通过产生一些与宿主植物相同或相似的化合物来对抗相同的外界环境胁迫. 本研究通过对从新鲜白及药材中分离得到的一株内生菌草酸青霉菌*P. oxalicum*次级代谢产物进行化学成分的研究, 以期能够拓宽白及的药用资源, 在一定程度上保护其天然药用植物资源, 为后续其相关研究提供依据, 为内生菌资源的开发利用提供参考.

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