

文章编号:1001-6880(2014)2-0206-04

# 红树林内生真菌 *Pestalotiopsis versicolor* 的化学成分研究

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**摘要:**对内生拟盘多毛孢菌(*Pestalotiopsis versicolor*)进行大量液体培养,应用多种色谱纯化方法,从其代谢产物中分离得到8个化合物。根据它们的理化性质和波谱数据分别鉴定为:麦角甾醇(1),3β,5α,9α-三羟基-7,22麦角甾二烯-6-酮(2),ergosta-8(9),22-diene-3,5,6,7-tetraol(3β,5α,7α,22E)(3),butyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate(4),胸腺嘧啶(5),尿嘧啶(6),邻苯二甲酸正丁酯(7),对羟基苯甲醛(8)。

**关键词:**内生真菌;*Pestalotiopsis versicolor*;化学成分

中图分类号:R284.2

文献标识码:A

## Chemical Constituents from the Mangroves Endophytic Fungus *Pestalotiopsis versicolor*

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**Abstract:** Endophytic *Pestalotiopsis versicolor* was fermented in plenty liquid culture, A variety of chromatographic purification methods were applied, and eight compounds were isolated from its metabolites. Their structure was identified according to their physicochemical properties and spectral data, they are as follows: ergosterol (1), 3β,5α,9α-Trihydroxy-7,22-ergosterol diene-6-ketone (2), ergosta-8 (9), 22-diene-3,5,6,7-tetraol (3β,5α,7α,22E) (3), butyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate (4), 5-methylpyrimidine-2,4-dione (5), pyrimidine -2,4-dione (6), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester (7), *p*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (8).

**Key words:** endophytic fungus; *Pestalotiopsis versicolor*; chemical constituents

近年来,从海洋真菌代谢产物得到了许多结构新颖、活性显著的药物<sup>[1]</sup>。内生真菌(endophytic fungi)指生活于生物组织内部、不会对生物组织致病的一类真菌。内生真菌全部或部分生活周期都在寄主体内,与之形成互惠共生的关系:一方面,寄主为其提供必需的光合产物、矿物质等,以及相对稳定的生活环境;另一方面,内生真菌产生的活性代谢产物,或能刺激该生物生长发育,或能提高宿主对外界环境的抵抗能力<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,内生真菌已经成为发现结构新颖、活性明显的次级代谢产物的重要来源<sup>[3,4]</sup>。其中从内生拟盘多毛孢菌的代谢产物中发现了许多结构新颖的化合物,引起了人们的广泛重视<sup>[5]</sup>,如抗 HIV 的 pestalatazines<sup>[6]</sup>,具有细胞毒活性的 pestaloficiols<sup>[7]</sup>,具有抗真菌活性的 pestafolide

A<sup>[8]</sup>。我们在对 *Pestalotiopsis versicolor* 菌株液体发酵培养后,从该菌株的代谢产物中分离得到了8个化合物,它们均为首次从该菌株中分离得到。

## 1 材料和仪器

该拟盘多毛孢菌菌株采集自我国南海海域的红树林植物桐花树的树枝,为内生真菌,经鉴定为 *Pestalotiopsis versicolor*。该菌种目前保藏于中国科学院南海海洋研究所海洋生物资源可持续利用重点实验室。

薄层硅胶板(烟台江友硅胶开发有限公司);硅胶 H(青岛海洋化学仪器厂);Sephadex LH-20 柱色谱凝胶(Pharmacia 公司)。显色剂:5% 硫酸乙醇溶液;碘。所用试剂均为化学纯,购自广州化学试剂厂。

BS110S 型电子天平(德国塞多利斯股份公司);EYELAN-1001 型旋转蒸发仪(上海爱郎仪器有限公司);SHZ-CB 型循环水真空泵(巩义市予华仪

器有限公司);KQ-250DB型超声仪(巩义市予华仪器有限公司);AVANCE 500核磁共振仪(美国BRUKER公司);MAT 95XP快原子轰击质谱仪(美国热电公司);HYG-C三层多功能摇床(北京博宇宝威实验设备有限公司);立式自动电热压力蒸汽灭菌锅(合肥华泰医疗器械有限公司)。

## 2 实验方法

### 2.1 发酵培养

从采自我国南海海域的红树林桐花树的树枝分离得到一株内生拟盘多毛孢真菌,对其固体发酵产物全面系统地研究之后,发现它能产生一些具有细胞毒活性和抗病毒活性的新化合物和新天然产物<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,我们对该真菌菌株进行大规模液体发酵研究。发酵方法如图1,培养过程中所用培养基均为马铃薯PDA培养基<sup>[10]</sup>。种子培养液在摇床中培养时转速设定为180 rpm,整个培养过程中的温度均为25 °C。



图1 发酵培养过程

Fig. 1 The fermentation process

### 2.2 提取分离

发酵结束后,对发酵产物用丙酮按照1:1比例进行灭活萃取、提取三次后将菌丝体与液体培养基分离,分别进行萃取,经HPLC分析后合并萃取物,得到油状浸膏约60 g。对该粗浸膏用90%甲醇溶解后用正己烷萃取,得甲醇水部位约45 g样品,经中压硅胶色谱柱分离后,得到11个馏分。所得各馏分经过凝胶Sephadex LH-20,常压硅胶色谱柱后,经薄层制备(HPTLC)以及重结晶等方法分离得到8个化合物。化合物1,约50.0 mg;化合物2,约7.3 mg;化合物3,约4.2 mg;化合物4,约5.8 mg;化合物5,约10.0 mg;化合物6,约8.0 mg;化合物7,约8.0 mg;化合物8,约10.0 mg。

## 3 结果分析

**化合物1** 白色粉末(氯仿),<sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 5.58 (1H, d, J = 3.0 Hz, H-6), 5.39 (1H, m, H-7), 5.22 (1H, dd, J = 15.0, 7.0 Hz, H-22), 5.16 (1H, d, J = 15.0, 7.0 Hz, H-23), 3.68

(1H, m, H-3), 2.49 (1H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-14), 2.31 (1H, t, J = 13.5 Hz, H-25), 1.97 (1H, t, J = 1.5 Hz, H-9), 1.04 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-27), 1.02 (3H, J = 6.5 Hz, H-26), 0.99 (3H, s, H-21), 0.92 (3H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-19), 0.83 (3H, s, H-28), 0.64 (3H, s, H-18); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 141.4 (C-8), 139.8 (C-5), 135.6 (C-22), 132.1 (C-23), 119.6 (C-6), 116.4 (C-7), 70.5 (C-3), 55.9 (C-17), 54.6 (C-14), 46.4 (C-9), 43.6 (C-13), 42.9 (C-24), 40.9 (C-4), 40.4 (C-20), 39.2 (C-12), 38.4 (C-10), 33.1 (C-25), 32.1 (C-2), 28.3 (C-16), 23.0 (C-15), 21.2 (C-11), 19.9 (C-21), 19.7 (C-27), 19.7 (C-28), 17.6 (C-26), 16.3 (C-19), 12.1 (C-18); LR-EI-MS m/z [M-H]<sup>+</sup> 395。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[11]</sup>一致,确定该化合物为麦角甾醇(Ergosterol)。

**化合物2** 白色无定型粉末(氯仿),<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 5.60 (1H, s, H-7), 5.31 (2H, m, H-22, H-23), 3.98 (1H, m, H-3), 0.69 (3H, s, H-19), 1.01 (3H, s, H-19), 1.07 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-21), 0.88 (6H, d, J = 7.0 Hz, H-26, H-27), 0.97 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H-28); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 197.8 (C-6), 164.5 (C-8), 135.1 (C-22), 132.5 (C-23), 119.8 (C-7), 116.4 (C-7), 79.7 (C-5), 74.7 (C-9), 67.3 (C-3), 56.0 (C-17), 51.8 (C-14), 45.3 (C-13), 41.8 (C-10), 40.3 (C-20), 37.1 (C-4), 34.9 (C-12), 33.1 (C-25), 30.1 (C-2), 28.8 (C-11), 25.5 (C-1), 22.8 (C-16), 22.3 (C-15), 21.1 (C-21), 20.4 (C-19), 19.9 (C-27), 19.6 (C-26), 17.6 (C-28), 12.2 (C-18); LR-EI-MS m/z [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> 467。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[12]</sup>一致,确定该化合物为 $\beta$ 、 $\delta$ 、 $\alpha$ -三羟基-7-22麦角甾二烯-6-酮。

**化合物3** 白色粉末(氯仿),<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 5.24 (2H, m, H-22, H-23), 3.97 (2H, m, H-3, H-6), 3.31 (1H, d, J = 2.5 Hz, H-7), 0.61 (3H, s, H-18), 0.84 (3H, d, J = 14.5 Hz, H-28), 0.86 (3H, d, J = 10.0 Hz, H-27), 0.93 (3H, d, J = 7.5 Hz, H-25), 1.02 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, H = 21); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 135.6 (C-22), 134.5 (C-9), 132.1 (C-33), 127.0 (C-8), 68.6 (C-3), 67.2 (C-6), 65.7 (C-5), 62.6 (C-7), 53.8 (C-17), 49.7 (C-14), 42.9 (C-24), 42.2 (C-13), 40.4 (C-20), 393 (C-4), 38.1 (C-10), 35.8 (C-12), 33.2 (C-26), 30.9 (C-2), 30.3 (C-1), 29.0 (C-15), 23.9 (C-11), 23.5 (C-

16), 22.8(C-19), 20.9(C-21), 19.9(C-27), 19.7(C-28), 17.7(C-25), 11.4(C-18); LR-EI-MS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 447。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[13]</sup>基本一致, 确定该化合物为 ergosta-8(9),22-diene-3,5,6,7-tetraol(3 $\beta$ ,5 $\alpha$ ,7 $\alpha$ ,22E)。

**化合物4** 白色粉末(甲醇), <sup>1</sup>H NMR(MeOD, 500 MHz),  $\delta$ : 4.25(1H, dd,  $J$  = 5.0 Hz, H-5), 4.19(2H, t,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, H-7), 2.52(1H, m, H-4a), 2.27(1H, m, H-4b), 2.44(2H, m, H-3), 1.67(2H, m, H-8), 1.41(2H, m, H-9), 0.96(3H, t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-10); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(MeOD, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 177.4(C-6), 171.9(C-2), 65.6(C-7), 55.4(C-5), 30.6(C-8), 29.1(C-3), 24.9(C-4), 19.1(C-9), 13.6(C-10); LR-EI-MS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 186。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[14]</sup>一致, 确定该化合物为 butyl 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate。

**化合物5** 白色粉末(甲醇), <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 1H NMR(MeOD, 500 MHz),  $\delta$ : 7.25(1H, s, H-6), 1.86(3H, s, H-5); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz),  $\delta$ : 163.7(C-4), 151.0(C-2), 140.2(C-6), 107.1(C-5), 18.1(C-5)。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[15]</sup>一致, 由此鉴定该化合物为胸腺嘧啶。

**化合物6** 白色粉末(甲醇), <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.41(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-6), 5.72(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.5, H-5); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz),  $\delta$ : 166.4(C-4), 153.5(C-2), 141.3(C-6), 101.6(C-5); LR-EI-MS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 113。以上数据与文献报道<sup>[15]</sup>一致, 故确定为尿嘧啶。

**化合物7** 白色粉末(甲醇), <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 7.71(2H, m, H-2, H-5), 7.53(2H, m, H-3, H-4), 4.31(4H, t,  $J$  = 6.5 Hz, H-1'), 1.74(4H, m, H-2'), 1.47(4H, m, H-3'), 0.97(3H, t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, H-Me-4'); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(MeOD, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 167.7(C-7), 166.4(C-4), 132.3(C-1, C-6), 130.9(C-3, C-4), 128.8(C-2, C-5), 65.6(C-1'), 30.6(C-2'), 19.2(C-3'), 13.7(C-4'); LR-EI-MS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 279。以上数据与文献<sup>[16]</sup>报道一致, 确定该化合物为邻苯二甲酸正丁酯。

**化合物8** 白色粉末(氯仿), <sup>1</sup>H NMR(MeOD, 500 MHz),  $\delta$ : 9.79(1H, s, H-7), 7.81(2H, d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, H-2, H-6), 6.94(2H, d,  $J$  = 8.5 Hz, H-3, H-7); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(MeOD, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 191.0(C-1), 166.4(C-4), 133.1(C-2, H-6), 129.6(C-1), 117.4(C-3);

LR-EI-MS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 122。以上数据与文献<sup>[17]</sup>报道一致, 确定该化合物为对羟基苯甲醛。

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