

DOI: 10.11931/guihaia.gxzw202112078

袁亚敏, 周晓欢, 王凤霞, 等, 2023. 椿根皮的化学成分及抑菌活性研究 [J]. 广西植物, 43(1): 190–198.

YUAN YM, ZHOU XH, WANG FX, et al., 2023. Chemical constituents from the root bark of *Ailanthus altissima* and their antibacterial activities [J]. Guihaia, 43(1): 190–198.

椿根皮的化学成分及抑菌活性研究

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摘要: 为探寻椿根皮抑菌的物质基础, 该研究采用硅胶、Sephadex LH-20 等方法对椿根皮甲醇提取物进行分离和纯化, 通过理化性质和波谱数据分析单体化合物的结构, 并以卡那霉素为对照组采用流式细胞法测试化合物的抑菌活性。结果表明: 从椿根皮中得到 22 个化合物, 分别鉴定为 pleuchiol (**1**)、withastramonolide (**2**)、7-ketositosterol (**3**)、白桦酯醇 (**4**)、桦木酸甲酯 (**5**)、1, 2, 4-trimethoxybenzene (**6**)、顺丁烯二酸二甲酯 (**7**)、sonderianol (**8**)、dibutyl phthalate (**9**)、pinoresinol (**10**)、对羟基苯甲酸乙酯 (**11**)、avenalumic acid methyl ester (**12**)、5, 3'-dihydroxy-3, 7, 4'-trimethoxy-flavone (**13**)、spathulenol (**14**)、2-甲基-5-丙基酮-7-羟基色原酮 (**15**)、7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone (**16**)、annphenone (**17**)、3-羟基-4-甲氧基苯甲酸 (**18**)、5, 3', 4'-三羟基-7-甲氧基二氢黄酮 (**19**)、邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 (**20**)、4-O-甲基没食子酸 (**21**)、对苯二甲酸二辛酯 (**22**)。所有化合物均为首次从椿根皮中分离得到。抑菌活性测试结果显示, 化合物 **2** 对绿脓杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌均有抑制作用, 化合物 **3** 对枯草芽孢杆菌有抑制作用, 化合物 **8** 对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌均有抑制作用, 化合物 **17** 对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌均有抑制作用。其中, 化合物 **2** 对枯草芽孢杆菌的抑制作用与卡那霉素无显著差异 ($P>0.05$)。

关键词: 椿根, 化学成分, 分离纯化, 结构鉴定, 抑菌活性

中图分类号: Q946 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-3142(2023)01-0190-09

Chemical constituents from the root bark of *Ailanthus altissima* and their antibacterial activities

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Abstract: In order to explore the antibacterial material basis from the root bark of *Ailanthus altissima*, the silica gel and Sephadex LH-20 were employed to separate and purify methanol extract from the root bark of the *A. altissima*, and the structures of the compounds were identified by chemical properties and spectral data. Flow cytometry was employed to

收稿日期: 2022-04-09

基金项目: 河南省高等学校重点科研项目(19A350007); 河南省科技厅科技攻关项目(202102310478)。

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test the antibacterial activity of the compounds, and kanamycin was used as control group. The results were as follows: Twenty-two compounds were isolated and elucidated from the root bark of *A. altissima* respectively as pleuchiol (**1**), withastramonolide (**2**), 7-ketositosterol (**3**), betulin (**4**), betulinic acid methyl ester (**5**), 1, 2, 4-trimethoxybenzene (**6**), dimethyl maleate (**7**), sonderianol (**8**), dibutyl phthalate (**9**), pinoresinol (**10**), *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester (**11**), avenalumic acid methyl ester (**12**), 5, 3'-dihydroxy-3, 7, 4'-trimethoxyflavone (**13**), spathulenol (**14**), 2-methyl-5-acetyl-7-hydroxychromone (**15**), 7, 4'-dihydroxyflavone (**16**), annphenone (**17**), 3-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid (**18**), 5, 3', 4'-trihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone (**19**), dibutyl phthalate (**20**), 4-*O*-methylgallic acid (**21**), diethyl terephthalate (**22**). All compounds were isolated from the root bark of *A. altissima* for the first time. The antibacterial activity tests showed that Compound **2** had inhibitory effect on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Compound **3** had inhibitory effects on *Bacillus subtilis*. Compound **8** had inhibitory effects on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Compound **17** had inhibitory effects on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The inhibitory effect of Compound **2** on *Bacillus subtilis* was not significantly different from kanamycin ($P>0.05$). This paper aims to clarify the antibacterial substance basis of the root bark of *A. altissima*, and provide a certain theoretical basis for the development and utilization of the root of *A. altissima* resources and the research and development of drugs with antibacterial activity.

Key words: *Ailanthus altissima*, chemical constituents, separation and purification, structure identification, antibacterial activity

椿根皮又称臭椿皮、樗白皮、椿根白皮,为苦木科植物臭椿(*Ailanthus altissima*)的根皮或干皮(全国中草药汇编组,1975)。其主要分布于我国河南、广西、河北、湖北、安徽、江西、浙江等地,具有清热燥湿、涩肠止泻的功效。临幊上多用于治疗由细菌引起的结肠炎、直肠炎、阴道炎、痔疮、子宫颈内膜炎、菌痢等疾病。刘昌海和张家驹(2003)采用椿根皮散联合真人养脏汤治疗直肠炎,患者的临床症状明显好转,总有效率为80%。现代药理显示椿根皮具有抑菌、抗病毒、抗疟疾、抗肿瘤、抗血小板凝聚、解热等活性(Du et al., 2019; Yan et al., 2020)。朱育凤等(2021)分别测试椿根皮的水粗提物和乙醇粗提物的体外抑菌活性结果显示,椿根皮的水粗提物对金黄色葡萄球菌具有一定的抑制活性,但无明显抗绿脓杆菌和大肠杆菌活性;乙醇粗提物对金黄色葡萄球菌、绿脓杆菌和大肠杆菌均具有显著抑制活性,并且乙醇粗提物对金黄色葡萄球菌、绿脓杆菌和大肠杆菌的抑菌圈控制明显优于水粗提物。

目前,关于椿根皮单体化合物的研究报道较少,齐鑫等(2011)从椿根皮分离出铁屎米酮糖酯、臭椿苦内酯、臭椿辛内酯A、11-乙酰臭椿苦内酯;周晓欢等(2021)从椿根皮95%乙醇提取物中分离得到15个化合物。本文进一步对椿根皮的化学成分及抑菌活性进行研究,目的是明确椿根皮的

抑菌物质基础,为椿根皮的资源开发与利用及抑菌活性的药物研发提供一定的参照依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料、仪器和试剂

1.1.1 材料 椿根皮采自广西北海市,由平顶山学院王继红副教授鉴定为臭椿(*Ailanthus altissima*)的根皮。绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌(四川睿诺赛生物科技有限公司)。

1.1.2 仪器和试剂 Triple5600+型高分辨质谱仪(德国 Bruker 公司);AVANCE NEO-600 型核磁共振波谱仪(美国 Waters 公司);ME188T 型分析天平(美国 Mettler Toledo 公司);Sephadex LH-20 葡聚糖凝胶(德国 Merck 公司);LHY3100T 型电子天平(德国 Florenz Sartorius 公司);柱色谱硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂);氘代试剂 DMSO-*d*₆(德国 Sigma-aldrich 公司)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 提取和分离 取干燥椿根皮19.6 kg,分别采用95%甲醇、50%甲醇浸泡提取,回收溶剂得椿根皮浸膏2.3 kg。将浸膏分散于蒸馏水中,依次用等体积的石油醚、丙酮、正丁醇萃取,回收溶剂得石油醚层(151.3 g)、丙酮层(106.4 g)、正丁醇层(117.6 g)。取石油醚层,经硅胶柱分离,以石油醚-

乙酸乙酯(80:20→50:50→20:80)梯度洗脱,得7个组分(Fr.A1~Fr.A7)。取Fr.A2(7.1 g),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-丙酮(70:30→30:70)梯度洗脱,得5个组分(Fr.A2-1~Fr.A2-5)。取Fr.A2-2(206.8 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**8**(19 mg)、**23**(31 mg)。取Fr.A5(8.3 g),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(60:40→20:80)梯度洗脱,得6个组分(Fr.A5-1~Fr.A5-6)。取Fr.A5-1(224.1 mg),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(50:50)洗脱,得化合物**22**(21 mg);取Fr.A5-3(95.3 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**4**(23 mg)、**15**(34 mg)。取Fr.A6(6.8 g),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(50:50→20:80)梯度洗脱,得7个组分(Fr.A6-1~Fr.A6-7)。取Fr.A6-5(102.4 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**14**(28 mg)、**21**(26 mg)。取丙酮层,经硅胶柱分离,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(70:30→50:50~30:70)梯度洗脱,得8个组分(Fr.B1~Fr.B8)。取Fr.B1(8.5 g),经硅胶柱分离,以石油醚-乙酸乙酯(75:25→25:75)梯度洗脱,得7个组分(Fr.B1-1~Fr.B1-7)。取Fr.B1-3(192.3 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**1**(28 mg)、**3**(23 mg);取Fr.B1-5(253.4 mg),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(60:40)洗脱,得化合物**13**(16 mg)、**20**(29 mg)。取Fr.B4(7.5 g),经硅胶柱分离,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(55:45→15:75)梯度洗脱,得6个组分(Fr.B4-1~Fr.B4-6)。取Fr.B4-3(181.5 mg),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-丙酮(35:65)洗脱,得化合物**7**(21 mg)、**12**(18 mg);取Fr.A4-4(73.5 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**2**(19 mg)、**19**(26 mg)。取Fr.B7(10.2 g),经硅胶柱分离,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(55:45→15:75)梯度洗脱,得8个组分(Fr.B7-1~Fr.B7-8)。取Fr.B7-2(151.3 mg),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(45:55)洗脱,得化合物**9**(33 mg)、**16**(28 mg);取Fr.B7-7(131.4 mg),经硅胶柱,以石油醚-二氯甲烷(35:65)洗脱,得化合物**11**(21 mg)、**18**(35 mg)。取正丁醇层,经硅胶柱分离,以乙酸乙酯-甲醇(65:35→35:65→15:85)梯度洗脱,得6个组分(Fr.C1~Fr.C6)。取Fr.C2(8.4 g),经硅胶柱分离,以丙酮-甲醇(55:45→15:85)梯度洗脱,得7个组分(Fr.C2-1~Fr.C2-7)。取Fr.A2-2(175.3 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合

物**5**(33 mg)、**6**(19 mg)、**10**(32 mg)。取Fr.C5(9.7 g),经硅胶柱分离,以二氯甲烷-甲醇(45:55→25:75)梯度洗脱,得5个组分(Fr.C5-1~Fr.C5-5)。取Fr.C5-3(95.3 mg),经Sephadex LH-20,得化合物**17**(31 mg)。

1.2.2 抑菌活性实验 采用流式细胞法(李仪奎,1991;李东霞等,2013)测定化合物**2**、**3**、**8**、**17**的抑菌活性,以卡那霉素为对照组。取绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌的标准菌株,接种于麦康凯肉汤培养基中,于36℃下培养48 h,采用生理盐水稀释(浓度为 1×10^5 CFU·mL⁻¹),置于琼脂平板上。对照组和化合物样品配置成浓度为0.1、0.5、1.0、4.0、8.0、12.0、25.0、50.0、100.0、200.0 μg·mL⁻¹。分别将含有样品的无菌圆形滤纸片置于接种过绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌的培养基上,于37℃下培养24 h,检查抑菌圈、最低抑菌浓度(MIC),并分析化合物对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和枯草芽孢杆菌的抑制活性。

2 结果与分析

2.1 化合物的结构鉴定

化合物1 白色结晶。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 412.873 1 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 5.41 (1H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-6), 5.11 (1H, m, H-11), 5.02 (1H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-12), 3.54 (1H, m, H-3), 1.02 (3H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-21), 0.91 (3H, s, H-19), 0.83 (3H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-26), 0.81 (3H, d, *J*=6.3 Hz, H-27), 0.79 (3H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-29), 0.68 (3H, s, H-18)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 39.7 (C-1, s), 33.4 (C-2, s), 74.1 (C-3, d), 42.5 (C-4, s), 140.9 (C-5, s), 123.2 (C-6, s), 25.3 (C-7, d), 52.4 (C-8, s), 51.3 (C-9, s), 35.7 (C-10, s), 129.4 (C-11, s), 136.4 (C-12, d), 42.3 (C-13, s), 58.1 (C-14, s), 24.2 (C-15, t), 30.4 (C-16, d), 56.1 (C-17, s), 12.3 (C-18, t), 21.5 (C-19, s), 36.1 (C-20, d), 19.2 (C-21, s), 41.2 (C-22, s), 25.8 (C-23, d), 47.1 (C-24, s), 29.1 (C-25, s), 21.4 (C-26, d), 19.3 (C-27, s), 24.3 (C-28, s), 12.9 (C-29, s)。以上数据与文献(李南,2021)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**1**为pleuchiol。

化合物2 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*:

486.701 3 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 6.71 (1H, ddd, *J*=9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-3), 5.81 (1H, dd, *J*=9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-2), 4.03 (1H, br s, H-12), 2.97 (1H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-6)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 205.7 (C-1, s), 131.4 (C-2, s), 141.6 (C-3, s), 37.6 (C-4, d), 75.1 (C-5, s), 56.8 (C-6, s), 58.3 (C-7, s), 36.7 (C-8, s), 30.1 (C-9, d), 53.1 (C-10, t), 29.7 (C-11, s), 74.1 (C-12, d), 49.3 (C-13, s), 44.6 (C-14, s), 23.9 (C-15, d), 27.8 (C-16, s), 45.1 (C-17, s), 13.3 (C-18, d), 16.1 (C-19, t), 41.2 (C-20, d), 13.1 (C-21, s), 79.3 (C-22, s), 31.4 (C-23, s), 159.3 (C-24, s), 127.3 (C-25, s), 169.1 (C-26, q), 58.2 (C-27, s), 21.8 (C-28, s)。以上数据与文献(Kuang et al., 2010)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**2**为withastramonolide。

化合物3 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 429.423 9 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 5.73 (1H, s, H-6), 3.81 (1H, m, H-3), 1.16 (3H, s, H-19), 0.87 (3H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-21), 0.83 (3H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-29), 0.81 (3H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-26), 0.73 (3H, d, *J*=4.8 Hz, H-27), 0.68 (3H, s, H-18)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 37.1 (C-1, s), 30.6 (C-2, s), 69.2 (C-3, s), 40.8 (C-4, s), 164.7 (C-5, s), 125.3 (C-6, s), 201.4 (C-7, s), 46.1 (C-8, s), 50.7 (C-9, s), 39.1 (C-10, d), 20.6 (C-11, s), 39.1 (C-12, s), 42.7 (C-13, s), 50.3 (C-14, d), 27.6 (C-15, s), 29.1 (C-16, t), 55.2 (C-17, s), 12.1 (C-18, d), 18.4 (C-19, s), 35.7 (C-20, s), 20.1 (C-21, s), 34.1 (C-22, s), 25.8 (C-23, s), 46.1 (C-24, q), 30.2 (C-25, t), 20.5 (C-26, s), 20.1 (C-27, q), 22.8 (C-28, s), 12.1 (C-29, t)。以上数据与文献(周勤梅等,2016)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**3**为7-ketositosterol。

化合物4 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 427.815 9 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 4.71 (1H, s, H-29α), 4.62 (1H, s, H-29β), 3.73 (1H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-3), 3.09 (1H, dd, *J*=9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-3), 1.73 (3H, br s, H-30), 1.13 (3H, s, H-26), 1.02 (3H, s, H-23), 0.85 (3H, s, H-24), 0.79 (3H, s, H-25), 0.68 (3H, s, H-27)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 43.2

(C-1, s), 29.1 (C-2, s), 85.1 (C-3, d), 39.7 (C-4, s), 56.1 (C-5, s), 19.1 (C-6, s), 35.2 (C-7, s), 40.6 (C-8, d), 51.3 (C-9, s), 40.3 (C-10, s), 20.7 (C-11, s), 26.1 (C-12, s), 40.2 (C-13, s), 43.1 (C-14, s), 29.1 (C-15, t), 31.2 (C-16, s), 50.4 (C-17, s), 50.9 (C-18, s), 51.2 (C-19, d), 149.3 (C-20, s), 30.4 (C-21, s), 31.6 (C-22, s), 29.7 (C-23, d), 17.1 (C-24, s), 17.2 (C-25, s), 17.9 (C-26, s), 15.3 (C-27, s), 59.3 (C-28, t), 109.4 (C-29, q), 20.1 (C-30, q)。以上数据与文献(Omar et al., 2019)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**4**为白桦酯醇。

化合物5 白色针晶。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 471.142 9 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 4.91 (1H, d, *J*=4.8 Hz, H-29α), 4.52 (1H, dd, *J*=9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-29β), 3.69 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.17 (1H, td, *J*=9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-3), 2.93 (1H, td, *J*=9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-19), 1.84 (3H, s, H-30), 1.57 (3H, s, H-27), 1.13 (3H, s, H-26), 0.87 (3H, s, H-25), 0.74 (3H, s, H-24), 0.65 (3H, s, H-23)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 39.1 (C-1, s), 26.8 (C-2, s), 80.1 (C-3, s), 40.3 (C-4, d), 56.7 (C-5, s), 19.1 (C-6, s), 35.1 (C-7, s), 41.3 (C-8, s), 52.4 (C-9, s), 36.8 (C-10, s), 21.7 (C-11, d), 26.2 (C-12, s), 39.1 (C-13, d), 43.5 (C-14, s), 30.2 (C-15, d), 31.8 (C-16, s), 57.2 (C-17, s), 51.2 (C-18, s), 46.8 (C-19, s), 151.4 (C-20, s), 31.1 (C-21, s), 36.9 (C-22, s), 29.1 (C-23, s), 16.1 (C-24, s), 15.8 (C-25, s), 15.6 (C-26, t), 15.3 (C-27, s), 175.3 (C-28, s), 108.4 (C-29, t), 20.1 (C-30, s), 50.2 (3-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(李曼姝等,2021)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**5**为桦木酸甲酯。

化合物6 白色结晶。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 169.316 2 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 7.61 (1H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-5), 7.45 (1H, s, H-2), 6.93 (1H, d, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-6), 4.03 (9H, s, 4-OCH₃)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-*d*₆) δ: 151.3 (C-1, s), 113.4 (C-2, s), 146.2 (C-3, t), 148.1 (C-4, d), 124.1 (C-5, s), 113.2 (C-6, d), 55.8 (1-OCH₃, q), 55.8 (2-OCH₃, q), 55.0 (4-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(李曼姝等,2021)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**6**为1,2,4-trimethoxybenzene。

化合物 7 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 143.109 3 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 6.91 (2H, s, H-2, 3), 3.76 (6H, s, 1', 2'-OCH₃)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 169.2 (C-1, s), 133.1 (C-2, t), 133.1 (C-3, s), 169.2 (C-4, d), 51.6 (1'-OCH₃, q), 51.6 (2'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(罗伟等,2021)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**7**为顺丁烯二酸二甲酯。

化合物 8 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 298.681 5 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 6.71 (1H, s, H-11), 6.62 (1H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-15), 5.47 (1H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-16 α), 5.09 (1H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-16 β), 2.91 (1H, J =9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-2 β), 2.37 (1H, ddd, J =9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-1), 2.23 (3H, s, H-17), 2.02 (1H, ddd, J =9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-1), 1.91 (2H, ddd, J =9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-6), 1.68 (2H, ddd, J =9.6, 4.8, 2.2 Hz, H-7), 1.27 (3H, s, H-20), 1.21 (3H, s, H-18), 1.08 (3H, s, H-19)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 38.2 (C-1, s), 35.1 (C-2, t), 54.1 (C-3, d), 48.3 (C-4, s), 49.1 (C-5, d), 19.8 (C-6, t), 30.4 (C-7, s), 124.1 (C-8, d), 140.2 (C-9, s), 36.9 (C-10, d), 108.3 (C-11, q), 152.4 (C-12, t), 120.1 (C-13, s), 144.8 (C-14, t), 134.8 (C-15, s), 120.4 (C-16, q), 13.1 (C-17, d), 25.1 (C-18, s), 27.2 (C-19, s), 20.6 (C-20, q)。以上数据与文献(Craveiro & Silveira, 1982)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**8**为sonderianol。

化合物 9 白色油状物。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 279.208 3 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 7.82 (2H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-3, 6), 7.63 (2H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-4, 5), 4.27 (4H, t, J =9.6 Hz, H-1'), 1.83 (2H, m, H-2'), 1.52 (4H, J =9.6 Hz, H-3'), 1.03 (6H, J =9.6 Hz, H-4')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 131.6 (C-1, s), 131.6 (C-2, s), 127.3 (C-3, d), 128.6 (C-4, s), 128.6 (C-5, s), 127.3 (C-6, d), 64.9 (C-1', t), 29.1 (C-2', s), 20.8 (C-3', q), 14.2 (C-4', t)。以上数据与文献(Ma et al., 2021)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**9**为dibutyl phthalate。

化合物 10 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 384.316 8 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 7.02 (2H, d, J =4.8 Hz, H-2, 2'), 6.93 (2H,

dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-6, 6'), 6.81 (2H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-5, 5'), 4.68 (2H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-7, 7'), 4.17 (2H, m, H-9 α , 9' α), 3.91 (6H, s, 3, 3'-OCH₃), 3.73 (2H, m, H-9 β , 9' β), 3.09 (2H, m, H-8, 8')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 140.1 (C-1, s), 108.7 (C-2, d), 151.2 (C-3, s), 146.8 (C-4, d), 115.8 (C-5, s), 119.4 (C-6, s), 88.2 (C-7, t), 56.1 (C-8, s), 73.1 (C-9, s), 140.2 (C-1', s), 108.7 (C-2', d), 151.2 (C-3', t), 146.8 (C-4', s), 115.8 (C-5', s), 119.4 (C-6', s), 88.2 (C-7', s), 56.1 (C-8', s), 73.1 (C-9', t), 57.1 (3'-OCH₃, q), 57.1 (3'-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(郑琇梅等,2020)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**10**为pinoresinol。

化合物 11:无色针晶。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 167.317 2 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 8.04 (2H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-2, 6), 6.93 (2H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-3, 5), 4.41 (2H, q, J =9.6 Hz, H-2'), 1.37 (3H, t, J =9.6 Hz, H-3')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 122.7 (C-1, d), 131.8 (C-2, s), 114.8 (C-3, s), 160.1 (C-4, d), 114.8 (C-5, d), 131.8 (C-6, d), 167.1 (C-1', t), 61.4 (C-2', q), 16.2 (C-3', q)。以上数据与文献(李余钊等,2020)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**11**为对羟基苯甲酸乙酯。

化合物 12 色油状物。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 204.104 6 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 7.71 (1H, d, J =4.8 Hz, H-4), 7.52 (1H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-3), 7.38 (2H, d, J =4.8 Hz, H-2'), 6.91 (2H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-3'), 6.83 (1H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-5), 6.27 (1H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-2), 3.64 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 171.2 (C-1, d), 115.1 (C-2, s), 147.2 (C-3, s), 159.4 (C-4, d), 116.2 (C-5, s), 127.1 (C-1', d), 130.8 (C-2', d), 117.4 (C-3', t), 134.1 (C-4', d), 117.4 (C-5', t), 130.8 (C-6', t), 51.8 (3-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(Son et al., 2005)基本一致,故鉴定化合物**12**为avenalumic acid methyl ester。

化合物 13 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 343.206 4 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 8.22 (1H, d, J =4.8, H-2'), 7.91 (1H, dd, J =9.6, 4.8 Hz, H-6'), 7.09 (1H, d, J =9.6 Hz, H-5') ,

6.57 (2H, dd, $J = 4.8, 2.2$ Hz, H-7, 9)。
 ^{13}C -NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 137.2 (C-1,d), 151.2 (C-2,s), 140.2 (C-3,d), 180.7 (C-4,s), 158.1 (C-5,d), 100.3 (C-6,s), 165.2 (C-7,s), 92.1 (C-8,s), 163.1 (C-9,t), 107.2 (C-10,t), 123.6 (C-1',s), 116.8 (C-2',s), 152.4 (C-3',d), 158.1 (C-4',t), 113.1 (C-5',d), 122.4 (C-6',t), 59.7 (3-OCH₃,q), 55.8 (7-OCH₃,q), 57.4 (4'-OCH₃,q)。以上数据与文献(余茜, 2021)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **13** 为 5, 3'-dihydroxy-3, 7, 4'-trimethoxyflavone。

化合物 14 无色油状物。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 220.2813 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 4.76 (1H, m, H-14 β), 4.71 (1H, m, H-14a), 2.36 (1H, dd, $J = 9.6, 4.8$ Hz, H-4 β), 2.17 (1H, m, H-6), 2.11 (1H, m, H-4a), 2.02 (1H, m, H-3 β), 1.83 (1H, m, H-7 β), 1.81 (1H, m, H-8 β), 1.72 (1H, m, H-7 α), 1.63 (1H, m, H-8 α), 1.44 (1H, m, H-10), 1.31 (3H, s, H-15), 1.14 (3H, s, H-12), 1.11 (3H, s, H-13), 0.98 (1H, m, H-3 α), 0.83 (1H, m, H-2), 0.51 (1H, dd, $J = 9.6, 4.8$ Hz, H-1)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 29.7 (C-1,s), 28.3 (C-2,d), 25.1 (C-3,s), 38.7 (C-4,s), 154.2 (C-5,d), 54.1 (C-6,t), 27.1 (C-7,s), 42.3 (C-8,d), 80.8 (C-9,t), 56.1 (C-10,s), 21.3 (C-11,s), 29.1 (C-12,s), 17.1 (C-13,t), 107.3 (C-14,s), 27.1 (C-15,t)。以上数据与文献(余茜, 2021)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **14** 为 spathulenol。

化合物 15 白色晶体。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 233.1041 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 7.13 (1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz, d, H-8), 6.83 (1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz, d, H-6), 5.73 (1H, s, H-3), 4.36 (2H, s, H-11), 2.51 (3H, s, H-14), 2.42 (3H, s, H-13)。
 ^{13}C -NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 125.3 (C-1,t), 166.8 (C-2,s), 110.7 (C-3,d), 179.6 (C-4,s), 140.2 (C-5,d), 120.3 (C-6,s), 162.1 (C-7,s), 103.4 (C-8,t), 160.5 (C-9,d), 114.3 (C-10,s), 51.3 (C-11,t), 207.3 (C-12,s), 29.7 (C-13,t), 21.3 (C-14,d)。以上数据与文献(张再等, 2021)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **15** 为 2-甲基-5-丙基酮-7-羟基色原酮。

化合物 16 黄色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z :

254.3246 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 8.52 (1H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-5), 8.02 (2H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 7.21 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-8), 7.18 (3H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-6, 3', 5'), 6.93 (1H, s, H-3)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 135.6 (C-1,s), 164.1 (C-2,s), 105.3 (C-3,s), 176.3 (C-4,d), 128.5 (C-5,d), 115.4 (C-6,s), 165.3 (C-7,t), 104.6 (C-8,t), 161.1 (C-9,d), 118.3 (C-10,t), 125.2 (C-1',d), 130.4 (C-2',s), 118.1 (C-3',q), 163.1 (C-4',s), 118.1 (C-5',s), 130.4 (C-6',q)。以上数据与文献(Kitagawa et al., 1998)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **16** 为 7,4'-dihydroxyflavone。

化合物 17 棕色固体。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 345.1248 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 12.8 (1H, s, 6-OH), 6.34 (1H, br s, H-3), 6.09 (1H, d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-5), 5.13 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-1'), 3.92 (3H, s, 2-OCH₃), 3.83 (1H, m, H-6'a), 3.72 (1H, m, H-6'b), 3.39~3.44 (3H, m, H-2', 3', 5'), 3.25 (1H, m, H-4')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 102.4 (C-1,d), 164.3 (C-2,s), 91.8 (C-3,s), 164.1 (C-4,q), 95.8 (C-5,s), 163.1 (C-6,q), 202.6 (C-7,s), 33.1 (C-8,d), 102.3 (C-1',s), 74.2 (C-2',q), 76.8 (C-3',t), 70.1 (C-4',t), 77.1 (C-5',t), 61.2 (C-6',s), 55.8 (2-OCH₃,q)。以上数据与文献(Afshar et al., 2017)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **17** 为 annphenone。

化合物 18 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 169.2751 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 7.53 (1H, dd, $J = 9.6, 4.8$ Hz, H-6), 7.41 (1H, s, H-2), 7.03 (1H, d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-5), 3.96 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 122.4 (C-1,t), 115.8 (C-2,d), 147.1 (C-3,d), 150.8 (C-4,s), 110.4 (C-5,d), 130.4 (C-6,t), 57.3 (4-OCH₃,q), 168.3 (7-COOH,q)。以上数据与文献(刘欣媛等, 2018)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物 **18** 为 3-羟基-4-甲氧基苯甲酸。

化合物 19 白色粉末。HR-ESI-MS m/z : 303.1043 [M + H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ : 6.91~6.86 (3H, m, H-2', 5', 6'), 5.93 (2H, m, H-6, 8), 5.36 (1H, dd, $J = 4.8, 2.2$ Hz, H-2),

3.92 (3H, s, 7-OCH₃) , 3.16 (2H, m, H-3)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 63.2 (C-1, s), 79.1 (C-2, t), 43.6 (C-3, t), 196.4 (C-4, d), 161.7 (C-5, q), 95.1 (C-6, t), 166.8 (C-7, s), 94.1 (C-8, s), 163.2 (C-9, s), 103.1 (C-10, t), 130.2 (C-1', q), 113.8 (C-2', d), 146.1 (C-3', t), 146.3 (C-4', d), 114.1 (C-5', s), 117.2 (C-6', d), 56.1 (7-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(谢安然等, 2021)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物**19**为5,3',4'-三羟基-7-甲氧基二氢黄酮。

化合物20**** 黄色油状物。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 279.316 7 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 7.81 (2H, m, H-3, 6), 7.46 (2H, m, H-4, 5), 4.29 (4H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-1', 1''), 1.83 (4H, m, H-2', 2''), 1.51 (4H, m, H-3', 3''), 1.03 (6H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-4', 4'')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 133.1 (C-1, s), 133.1 (C-2, s), 130.2 (C-3, s), 132.6 (C-4, d), 132.6 (C-5, s), 130.2 (C-6, d), 66.4 (C-1', s), 31.2 (C-2', d), 20.1 (C-3', s), 14.6 (C-4', s), 66.4 (C-1'', s), 31.2 (C-2'', s), 20.1 (C-3'', d), 14.6 (C-4'', d)。以上数据与文献(邹园生等, 2019)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物**20**为邻苯二甲酸二丁酯。

化合物21**** 白色固体。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 187.416 2 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 9.24 (1H, s, 3,5-OH), 9.02 (1H, s, 3-OH), 6.87 (1H, s, H-2, 6), 3.18 (3H, s, 4-OCH₃)。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 120.1 (C-1,

s), 146.4 (C-2, s), 109.1 (C-3, d), 139.1 (C-4, s), 109.1 (C-5, d), 146.4 (C-6, s), 59.4 (4-OCH₃, q)。以上数据与文献(Virginie et al., 2018)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物**21**为4-O-甲基没食子酸。

化合物22**** 黄色油状物。HR-ESI-MS *m/z*: 391.203 7 [M+H]⁺。¹H-NMR (600 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 8.26 (4H, s, H-3, 4, 6, 7), 4.34 (4H, m, H-1', 1''), 1.81 (2H, m, H-2', 2''), 1.03 (6H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-8', 8''), 0.87 (6H, t, *J*=9.6 Hz, H-6', 6'')。¹³C-NMR-DEPT (150 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ: 165.4 (C-1, s), 136.3 (C-2, d), 129.4 (C-3, d), 129.4 (C-4, t), 136.3 (C-5, s), 129.4 (C-6, s), 129.4 (C-7, s), 165.4 (C-8, s), 67.8 (C-1', s), 40.3 (C-2', t), 32.8 (C-3', d), 30.2 (C-4', d), 24.5 (C-5', q), 15.6 (C-6', t), 25.1 (C-7', s), 12.3 (C-8', d), 67.8 (C-1'', d), 40.3 (C-2'', t), 32.8 (C-3'', s), 30.2 (C-4'', q), 24.5 (C-5'', s), 15.6 (C-6'', s), 25.1 (C-7'', t), 12.3 (C-8'', q)。以上数据与文献(Li et al., 2021)基本一致, 故鉴定化合物**22**为对苯二甲酸二辛酯。

2.2 抑菌活性测试结果

由表1可知, 化合物**2**对绿脓杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌, 化合物**3**对枯草芽孢杆菌, 化合物**8**对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、枯草芽孢杆菌, 化合物**17**对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌均有抑制作用。其中, 化合物**2**对枯草芽孢杆菌的抑制作用与卡那霉素无显著差异(*P*>0.05)。

表1 化合物抑菌活性
Table 1 Antibacterial activities of compounds

样品名称 Sample name	绿脓杆菌 <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>		金黄色葡萄球菌 <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		枯草芽孢杆菌 <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	
	抑菌圈 Inhibition zone (mm)	MIC (mg·mL ⁻¹)	抑菌圈 Inhibition zone (mm)	MIC (mg·mL ⁻¹)	抑菌圈 Inhibition zone (mm)	MIC (mg·mL ⁻¹)
化合物 2 Compound 2	10.35±0.73	8.0	—	—	20.16±1.02*	1.0
化合物 3 Compound 3	—	—	—	—	12.34±0.89	4.0
化合物 8 Compound 8	17.01±0.85	4.0	13.23±0.91	4.0	11.67±0.83	4.0
化合物 17 Compound 17	8.16±0.56	12.0	8.26±0.71	12.0	—	—
阳性组 Positive group	20.17±1.06	1.0	18.62±0.97	4.0	20.34±0.95	1.0

注: 与阳性组比较, *表示*P*>0.05, —表示无抑菌作用。

Note: Compared with positive group, * indicates *P*>0.05, — indicates no antibacterial effect.

3 讨论与结论

椿根皮具有良好的抑菌抗炎活性,但关于其化学成分的研究报道较少。为了探讨其抑菌的物质基础,本文从椿根皮中分离鉴定出22个化合物,均为首次从椿根皮中分离得到,结构主要涉及酚类、黄酮、甾醇、生物碱等。而苦木科植物中单体化合物的报道主要包括苦木素、生物碱、木脂素、黄酮、三萜、蒽醌等,揭示同科不同植物的化学成分可能存在较大不同。

随着食品药品行业“禁抗、减抗”的呼吁,天然抑菌活性剂的开发利用成为目前研究的热点。王婉卿等(2020)研究表明椿根皮提取物对绿脓杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、白色念珠菌和大肠杆菌具有良好的抑制活性,但其未对发挥抑菌活性的物质基础进行阐述。本研究的抑菌活性测试结果显示,化合物**2**对枯草芽孢杆菌的抑菌圈直径大于20 mm,在药物敏感性等级划分中属于极度敏感,并且MIC仅为1.0 mg·mL⁻¹,提示化合物**2**可能为主要的抑菌活性成分。此外,化合物**3**、**8**、**17**也具有良好的抑菌活性,可扩展抑菌圈范围,为潜在的抑菌抗炎成分。以上抑菌物质的结构种类涉及黄酮、酚类苯乙酮等,表明椿根皮抑菌活性是多种类成分协同作用的效果。本研究结果丰富了椿根皮化学成分的资料库,为抑菌活性的药物研发提供了一定的帮助。

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