



文章编号:1000-4025(2008)06-1255-03 *

拟白蘑子实体化学成分研究

麻兵继¹,申进文¹,王佩佩¹,刘吉开²

(1 河南农业大学 农学院 中药材系,郑州 450002;2 中国科学院 昆明植物研究所,昆明 650204)

摘要:从高等真菌拟白蘑(*Tricholomopsis rutilans*)干燥子实体的甲醇提取物中分离并鉴定了6个化合物,它们分别是软脂酸甲酯(1)、软脂酸(2)、麦角甾-5,7,22-三烯-3-醇(3)、5,8-过氧化麦角甾-6,22-二烯-3-醇(4)、麦角甾-7,22-二烯-3,5,6-三醇(5)和5,8-过氧化麦角甾-6,22-二烯-3-O-葡萄糖苷(6)。以上化合物均为首次从拟白蘑中获得。

关键词:拟白蘑;甾体;5,8-过氧化麦角甾-6,22-二烯-3-O-葡萄糖苷

中图分类号:Q501

文献标识码:A

Chemical Components of the Fruiting Bodies of *Tricholomopsis rutilans*

MA Bing-ji¹, SHEN Jin-wen¹, WANG Pei-pei¹, LIU Ji-kai²

(1 Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Agronomy College of Henan Agriculture University, Zhengzhou 450002, China; 2 Kunming Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650204, China)

Abstract: Six compounds were isolated from the dried fruiting bodies of *Tricholomopsis rutilans*, and their structures were identified with spectral methods as methyl palmitate (1), palmitic acid (2), ergosta-5,7,22-trien-3-ol (3), 5,8-epidioxyergosta-6,22-dien-3-ol (4), ergosta-7,22-dien-3,5,6-triol (5) and 5,8-epidioergosta-6,22-dien-3-O-glucopyranosyl (6), respectively. Compounds 1~6 were obtained from this higher fungi for the first time.

Key words: *Tricholomopsis rutilans*; steroids; 5,8-epidioergosta-6,22-dien-3-O-glucopyranosyl

拟白蘑(*Tricholomopsis rutilans*)为口蘑科(*Tricholomataceae*)拟白蘑属(*Tricholomopsis*)高等真菌。该属在中国仅记载8种1变种,资源十分珍贵。拟白蘑担子果口蘑状,菌盖肉质,常为黄色或灰白色。该菌菌盖被有淡红色、青紫色或黑色纤毛或鳞片。菌柄中生,中实至中空,菌肉白色至黄色。该菌多木生或生于植物残体上,罕地上生^[1]。关于拟白蘑属真菌化学成分的研究报道很少,最近在同属真菌*Tricholomopsis rutilans*中分离得到2个甾体长链脂肪酸酯^[2]。笔者对拟白蘑子实体首次进行次生代谢产物的研究,希望寻找到具有生理活性的化合物,以探讨该真菌应用价值。

1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器与材料

XRC-1型显微熔点仪为四川大学科学仪器厂生产,温度计未校正; JASCO-20 旋光仪; V G Auto-Spec-3000 质谱仪; 核磁共振测定用 Bruker AM-400 和 Bruker AM-500, TMS 为内标。层析材料和薄层层析材料由青岛海洋化工厂生产; Sephadex L H-20 为 Merk 公司产品。

拟白蘑于2004年7月采于云南丽江老君山,标本由中国科学院昆明植物研究所纪大干教授鉴定为*Tricholomopsis rutilans*,标本(200408011)存于中国

* 收稿日期:2007-12-28;修改稿收到日期:2008-05-04

基金项目:云南省自然科学基金(2003B0027M)

作者简介:麻兵继(1975-),博士,副教授,主要从事药用菌化学及中药质量标准研究。E-mail:mbj123@sina.com

科学院昆明植物研究所标本馆.

1.2 提取与分离

400 g 干燥的拟白蘑子实体经粉碎后用甲醇 4 L (2 × 2 L) 室温浸泡 12 h, 过滤, 合并提取液减压回收溶剂得到浸膏约 30 g. 样品经拌样后上硅胶柱分离, 以氯仿-甲醇系统梯度 (100 : 0 ~ 70 : 30) 洗脱, 每 300 mL 收集 1 次. 在氯仿洗脱部分经反复柱层析得到化合物 1 (25 mg) 和化合物 2 (130 mg). 氯仿-甲醇 (90 : 10, V/V) 部分经重结晶得到化合物 3 (15 mg) 和化合物 4 (56 mg). 氯仿-甲醇 (80 : 20, V/V) 部分经 Sephadex LH-20 纯化得到化合物 5 (20 mg) 和化合物 6 (110 mg).

2 结构鉴定

化合物 1 $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, 无色油状物. EFMS: m/z (%) : 270 (M^+ , 51), 239 (14), 227 (21), 171 (15), 109 (43), 97 (42), 87 (81), 74 (100), 59 (55). 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz), : 3.65 (3H, s, OCH_3), 2.28 (2H, t, J = 6.0 Hz, $H\cdot 2$), 0.86 (3H, t, J = 6.5 Hz, $H\cdot 18$). ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz), : 175.2 (C-1), 51.7 (OCH_3), 29.3 ~ 17.8 (C-2 ~ C-17), 14.1 (C-18). 以上波谱数据与文献[3]报道的软脂酸甲酯数据吻合.

化合物 2 $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, 无色固体. EFMS: m/z (%) : 256 (M^+ , 100), 241 (35), 227 (43), 211 (62), 97 (40), 87 (65), 74 (90), 69 (45). 经 TLC 与标准品对照确定该化合物为软脂酸.

化合物 3 $C_{28}H_{44}O$, 无色针晶 (氯仿), mp 152 ~ 154 °, $[J]_D^{24}$ = -129 ° (c = 0.22, $CHCl_3$). EFMS: m/z (%) : 396 ($[M]^+$, 80), 378 (21), 271 (55), 253 (43), 55 (100). 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz), : 5.58 (1H, m, $H\cdot 6$), 5.36 (1H, m, $H\cdot 7$), 5.14 ~ 5.26 (2H, m, $H\cdot 22$, 23), 3.60 (1H, m, $H\cdot 3$), 1.02 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, $H\cdot 4$), 0.91 (3H, s, $H\cdot 19$), 0.90 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, $H\cdot 21$), 0.81 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, $H\cdot 26$), 0.78 (3H, d, J = 6.9 Hz, $H\cdot 27$), 0.61 (3H, s, $H\cdot 18$). ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 100 MHz), : 38.4 (C-1), 32.1 (C-2), 70.5 (C-3), 40.9 (C-4), 139.8 (C-5), 119.6 (C-6), 116.4 (C-7), 141.3 (C-8), 46.4 (C-9), 37.1 (C-10), 21.2 (C-11), 39.2 (C-12), 42.9 (C-13), 54.6 (C-14), 23.0 (C-15), 28.3 (C-16), 55.9 (C-17), 12.1 (C-18), 16.3 (C-19), 40.4 (C-20), 21.2 (C-21), 135.6 (C-22), 132.1 (C-23), 42.8 (C-24), 33.1 (C-25), 19.9 (C-26), 19.7 (C-27), 17.6 (C-28). 以上波谱数据与文献[4,5]报道的麦角甾-5,7,22-三烯-3-醇数据吻合.

化合物 4 $C_{28}H_{44}O_3$, 无色针晶 (氯仿), mp 177 ~ 178 °, $[J]_D^{20}$ = +20 ° (c = 0.1, 氯仿). EFMS: m/z (%) : 428 ($[M]^+$, 10), 410 (10), 396 (40), 363 (35), 251 (85), 55 (100). 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 500 MHz), : 3.94 (1H, m, $H\cdot 3$), 6.50 (1H, d, J = 8.6 Hz, $H\cdot 7$), 0.88 (3H, s, $H\cdot 18$), 1.09 (3H, s, $H\cdot 19$), 1.00 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, $H\cdot 21$), 5.11 (1H, dd, J = 6.6, 15.2 Hz, $H\cdot 22$), 5.19 (1H, dd, J = 7.6, 15.1 Hz, $H\cdot 23$), 0.83 (3H, d, J = 5.0 Hz, $H\cdot 26$), 0.82 (3H, d, J = 5.0 Hz, $H\cdot 27$), 0.89 (3H, m, $H\cdot 28$). ^{13}C -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 125 MHz), : 135.4 (C-6), 135.1 (C-22), 132.3 (C-23), 130.6 (C-7), 82.2 (C-5), 79.4 (C-8), 66.3 (C-3), 56.1 (C-17), 51.6 (C-14), 51.0 (C-9), 44.5 (C-13), 42.7 (C-24), 39.7 (C-12), 36.9 (C-10), 34.6 (C-1), 33.0 (C-25), 30.0 (C-2), 28.6 (C-16), 23.3 (C-11), 20.6 (C-21), 20.5 (C-15), 19.8 (C-26), 19.6 (C-27), 18.1 (C-19), 17.5 (C-28), 12.8 (C-18). 以上波谱数据与文献[6,7]报道的 5,8-过氧化麦角甾-6,22-二烯-3-醇数据吻合.

化合物 5 $C_{28}H_{46}O_3$, 无色针晶 (甲醇), mp 224 ~ 226 °, $[J]_D^{24}$ = -22.6 ° (c = 0.21, $MeOH$). EFMS: m/z (%) : 430 ($[M]^+$, 5), 412 (100), 394 (70), 379 (65), 251 (35), 107 (28). 1H -NMR (C_5D_5N , 400 MHz), : 5.73 (1H, dd, J = 4.8, 2.4 Hz, $H\cdot 7$), 5.24 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 7.3 Hz, $H\cdot 23$), 5.19 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 7.8 Hz, $H\cdot 22$), 4.82 (1H, m, $H\cdot 3$), 4.31 (1H, brs, $H\cdot 6$), 0.67 (3H, s, $H\cdot 18$), 1.53 (3H, s, $H\cdot 19$), 1.07 (3H, d, J = 6.5 Hz, $H\cdot 21$), 0.96 (3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, $H\cdot 28$), 0.87 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, $H\cdot 27$), 0.86 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, $H\cdot 26$). ^{13}C -NMR (C_5D_5N , 100 MHz), : 32.6 (C-1), 33.8 (C-2), 67.6 (C-3), 41.9 (C-4), 76.2 (C-5), 74.3 (C-6), 120.4 (C-7), 141.6 (C-8), 43.8 (C-9), 38.1 (C-10), 22.4 (C-11), 40.0 (C-12), 43.8 (C-13), 55.3 (C-14), 23.5 (C-15), 28.4 (C-16), 56.3 (C-17), 12.5 (C-18), 18.8 (C-19), 40.7 (C-20), 20.1 (C-21), 136.2 (C-22), 132.2 (C-23), 43.1 (C-24), 33.4 (C-25), 20.7 (C-26), 19.8 (C-27), 17.8 (C-28). 以上波谱数据与文献[8,9]报道的麦角甾-7,22-二烯-3,5,6-三醇数据吻合.

化合物 6 $C_{34}H_{56}O_8$, 白色粉末. FAB⁺-MS: m/z (%) : 589 ($[M+H]^+$, 100). 1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 400 MHz), : 4.94 (1H, m, $H\cdot 3$), 6.37 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, $H\cdot 6$), 6.60 (1H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, $H\cdot 7$), 0.78 (3H, s, $H\cdot 18$), 1.16 (3H, s, $H\cdot 19$), 0.98 (3H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, $H\cdot 21$), 5.12 (1H, dd, J = 15.4, 8.0 Hz, $H\cdot 22$), 5.22 (1H,

dd, J = 15.4, 8.0 Hz, H-23), 0.96(3H, m, H-26), 0.88(3H, m, H-27), 0.98(3H, d, J = 6.8 Hz, H-28), 4.89(1H, d, J = 7.8 Hz, H-1), 4.08(1H, dd, J = 8.8, 7.8 Hz, H-2), 4.18(1H, m, H-3), 4.22(1H, m, H-4), 3.75(1H, m, H-5), 4.56(1H, dd, J = 11.7, 4.9 Hz, H-6a), 4.44(1H, dd, J = 11.7, 4.9 Hz, H-6b). ¹³C-NMR(CDCl₃, 100 MHz), : 35.1(C-1), 29.0(C-2), 73.8(C-3), 34.2(C-4), 82.7(C-5), 136.1(C-6), 131.6(C-7), 79.6(C-8), 52.2(C-9), 37.4(C-10), 21.1(C-11), 39.5(C-12), 44.6(C-13), 52.0(C-14), 23.6(C-15), 29.2(C-16), 56.2(C-17), 13.1(C-18), 18.1(C-19), 40.1(C-20), 21.1(C-21), 136.0(C-22), 132.3(C-23), 43.0(C-24), 33.3(C-25), 20.2(C-26), 19.9(C-27), 17.8(C-28), 103.1(C-1), 75.3(C-2), 78.8(C-3), 71.2(C-4), 78.6(C-5), 62.7(C-6).以上波谱数据与文献[4]报道的5,8-过氧化麦角甾-6,22-二

烯-3-O-葡萄糖苷数据吻合.

3 讨 论

本研究首次从拟白蘑干燥子实体的甲醇提取物中分离并鉴定了6个化合物.从该野生真菌子实体的次生代谢产物分析来看,甾体化合物是拟白蘑主要化学成分.据文献报道高等真菌中甾体类化学成分有性激素样作用以及抗炎、抗病毒、抗癌等作用,在药用或食用方面有较强的保健价值^[11].目前对于拟白蘑的研究还很欠缺,比如菌种的纯化、接种、人工栽培或液体深层发酵技术还很少提及,对该真菌的氨基酸、蛋白质、微量元素等分析研究也鲜见文献报道.本实验从研究拟白蘑子实体化学成分分离鉴定着手,首次明确分离出了6种化合物,明确了该真菌次生代谢产物,为进一步开发利用拟白蘑珍稀真菌奠定了基础.

参考文献:

- LIU P G(刘培贵). Classification of the genus *Tricholomopsis* from the southwest China[J]. *Mycosistema(真菌学报)*, 1994, 13(3): 181 - 187(in Chinese).
- WANG F, LIU J K. Two new steryl esters from the basidiomycete *Tricholomopsis rutilans*[J]. *Steroids*, 2005, 70: 127 - 130.
- LUO Y M(罗永明), XIONG W SH(熊文淑). Chemical constituents from *Nyssa sinensis* Oliv. [J]. *China Journal of Chinese Material Medica(中国中药杂志)*, 1991, 16(7): 424 - 425 (in Chinese).
- ZHANG J(张嘉), YANG Y Q(杨延旗), DAN H(淡海), GAO J M(高锦明). Constituents from the *Armillariella mellea*[J]. *Acta Bot. Boreal.-Occident. Sin. (西北植物学报)*, 2002, 22(4): 952 - 956 (in Chinese).
- WANG X Q(王雪芹), SUN L R(孙隆儒). Study on the chemical constituents of *Lasiosphaera fenzlii* Reich. [J]. *Nat. Prod. Res. Dev. (天然产物研究与开发)*, 2007, 19(5): 809 - 810 (in Chinese).
- KAWAGISHI H, KATSUMI R, SAZAWA T, MIZUNO T. Cytotoxic steroids from the mushroom *A garicus blazei*[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1988, 27(9): 2777 - 2779.
- ZHANG A L(张鞍灵), GAO J M(高锦明). Constituents from the basidiomycetes *Paxillus pannoides*[J]. *Acta Bot. Boreal.-Occident. Sin. (西北植物学报)*, 2002, 22(2): 391 - 395 (in Chinese).
- GAO J M, HU L, LIU J K. A novel sterol from Chinese truffles *Tuber indicum*[J]. *Steroids*, 2001, 66: 771 - 774.
- ZHU F(朱峰), PENG Y M(彭毓敏), CHEN G Y(陈光英), LIN Y CH(林永成). Studies on the steroid components isolated from marine fungus No. 2492 from the South China Sea[J]. *Journal of Foshan University(Nat. Sci. Edi.) (佛山科学技术学院学报·自然科学版)*, 2003, 21(2): 60 - 62 (in Chinese).
- TA KAISHI Y, UDA M, OHASHI T. Glycosides of ergosterol derivatives from *Hericum erinaceus*[J]. *Phytochemistry*, 1991, 30(12): 4117 - 4120.
- 刘吉开. 高等真菌化学[M]. 北京:中国科学出版社, 2004: 39 - 40.