

# 含有胍基片段的海洋生物碱及其生物合成途径研究进展

王东平<sup>1</sup>, 于日磊<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 江涛<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1. 中国海洋大学 医药学院, 山东 青岛 266003;

2. 青岛海洋科学与技术试点国家实验室 海洋药物与生物制品功能实验室, 山东 青岛 266237;

3. 青岛海洋生物医药研究院, 山东 青岛 266003)

**摘要:** 含有胍基片段的海洋生物碱是海洋生物产生的一类独特的次级代谢产物, 在新药研发中具有重大的潜在价值。本综述旨在介绍 1989—2019 年期间从海洋中获得的含有胍基片段的生物碱, 讨论其在来源、抗肿瘤活性及生物合成方面的研究进展, 为从海洋胍基生物碱中探寻先导化合物提供依据。

**关键词:** 胍基生物碱; 海绵; 抗肿瘤活性; L-精氨酸; 生物合成

中图分类号: R914

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1002-3461(2020)05-075-07

## Research progress on guanidine-modified marine alkaloids and its biosynthesis pathway

WANG Dong-ping<sup>1</sup>, YU Ri-lei<sup>1,2,3</sup>, JIANG Tao<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1. School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Ocean University of China, Qingdao 266003, China;

2. Laboratory for Marine Drugs and Bioproducts of Qingdao Pilot National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology, Qingdao 266237, China;

3. Laboratory for Marine Drugs and Bioproducts of Qingdao, Qingdao 266003, China)

**Abstract:** Guanidine-modified marine alkaloids, a unique secondary metabolites were produced by marine creatures, which have great potential value in the research and development of new drugs. This review aims to introduce the advance of guanidine-modified marine alkaloids in its origin, antitumor activity and biosynthesis during the period of 1989—2019 and provides the basis for searching lead compounds.

**Key words:** guanidine alkaloid; sponge; antitumor activity; L-arginine; biosynthesis

海洋蕴藏着丰富的生物资源, 从海洋资源中发现的天然产物已成为新药研发过程中先导化合物的重要来源<sup>[1]</sup>。胍基生物碱作为海洋天然产物中颇为丰富的一类更是备受关注。目前已有 17 种

来自海洋天然产物及其衍生物的药物被成功开发并上市, 其中有 9 种是含氮化合物<sup>[2]</sup>。临床上也有多种含有胍基的药物, 如著名的抗糖尿病药物二甲双胍和消化性溃疡药物西咪替丁。

**基金项目:** 国家新药创制科技重大专项 - 海洋生物来源化合物库建设项目 (2017ZX09305-004); 山东省重大科技创新专项 (2018SDKJ0403-2) 资助

**作者简介:** 王东平 (1993-), 男, 硕士研究生。

**\* 通讯作者:** 江涛, 女, 教授, 博士生导师。Tel: 0532-82032747; E-mail: jiangtao@ouc.edu.cn

**收稿日期:** 2020-03-05

本综述将重点总结 1989—2019 年间含有胍基片段的海洋生物碱 (GMMAs) 的研究进展, 包括来源、抗肿瘤活性和生物合成途径, 为生物活性显著的 GMMAs 的进一步研究提供依据。

## 1 GMMAs 的来源及抗肿瘤活性

GMMAs 来源丰富, 其中从海绵中分离的达 90%, 这些海绵包括 *Monanchora*、*Crambe* 等。本节从来源及抗肿瘤活性方面对 GMMAs 进行论述。

### 1.1 从 *Monanchora* 中分离的 GMMAs

在各类海绵中, 从 *Monanchora* 分离出的 GMMAs 最丰富, 且多数存在复杂的多环结构, 例如五环类 ptilomycalins、crambescidins 等; 三环类 mirabilins、batzelladines 等。

1989 年 Kashman 等<sup>[3]</sup>从海绵中分离得到

第 1 个五环胍生物碱 ptilomycalin A, 后续又分离出多种类似物<sup>[4-8]</sup>。这类化合物都有共同的碳骨架, 即由 1 个独特的五环胍单元 (Pentacyclic Unit) 和 1 个亚精胺单元 (或亚精胺衍生单元) 通过线性长链脂肪酸组成。2010 年 Guzii 等<sup>[9]</sup>分离出 1 种新胍基骨架化合物 monanchocidin A, 其骨架与 ptilomycalin A 不同, 是由 Pentacyclic Unit 和包含 2-氨基乙基和 3-氨基丙基取代的吗啉半环组成的。后续又分离出多种类似物<sup>[10-14]</sup>, 部分五环类 GMMAs 的结构及抗肿瘤活性见图 1 和表 1<sup>[5,9-13,15]</sup>。

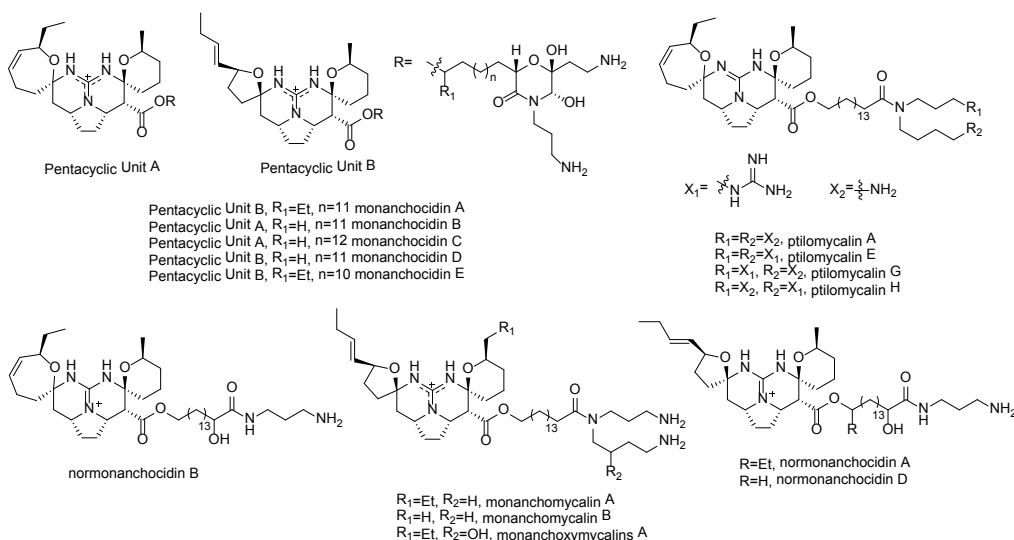
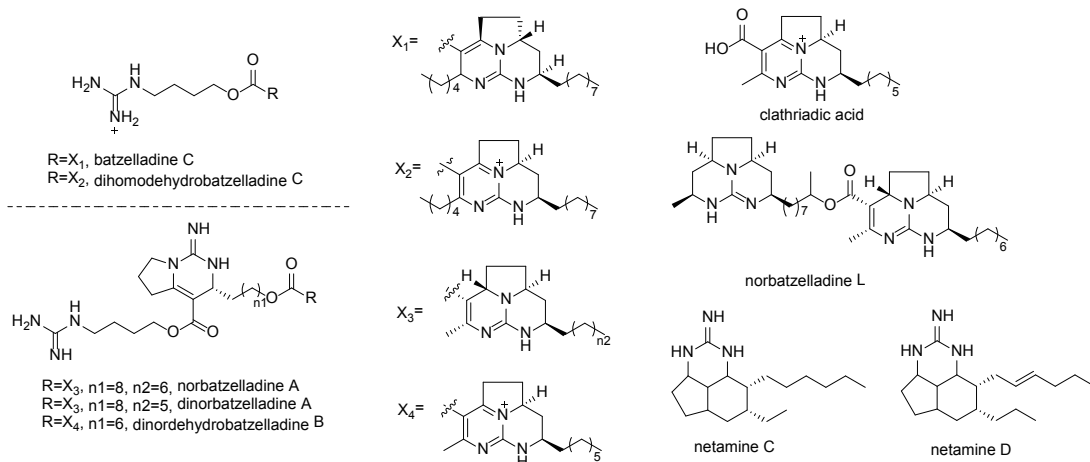
三环胍生物碱包括 batzelladines、mirabilins、netamines 等<sup>[16-22]</sup>, 它包含 1 个 [6,6,5] 稠合三环骨架, 胍基位于骨架中心<sup>[16]</sup>。这种三环骨架比五环 GMMAs 骨架缺少 2 个螺醚环, 被认为是五环 GMMAs 的前体。部分三环类 GMMAs 的结构及抗肿瘤活性见图 2 和表 2<sup>[19-21,15]</sup>。

表 1 来自 *Monanchora* 属海绵的五环 GMMAs 的抗肿瘤活性

Table 1 Antitumor activity of pentacyclic GMMAs from sponges of the genus *Monanchora*

| GMMAs                | 物种                            | IC <sub>50</sub> /μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> or GI <sub>50</sub> /μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> |                   |                    |                    |                   |                   |                   | 参考文献    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
|                      |                               | KB                                                                              | A549              | THP-1              | HeLa               | HL-60             | HT29              | LOVO              |         |
| ptilomycalin A       | <i>Ptilocaulis spiculifer</i> | n.t.                                                                            | 0.08 <sup>#</sup> | n.t.               | 0.04 <sup>#</sup>  | n.t.              | 0.03 <sup>#</sup> | 0.05 <sup>#</sup> | [15]    |
| ptilomycalin E       | <i>Monanchora unguiculata</i> | 0.85 <sup>**</sup>                                                              | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | n.t.              | n.t.              | n.t.              | [5]     |
| ptilomycalin G,H     |                               | 0.92 <sup>*</sup>                                                               | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | n.t.              | n.t.              | n.t.              | [5]     |
| crambescidin 800     | <i>Monanchora</i> sp.         | n.t.                                                                            | 0.11 <sup>#</sup> | n.t.               | 0.05 <sup>#</sup>  | n.t.              | 0.04 <sup>#</sup> | 0.08 <sup>#</sup> | [15]    |
| monanchocidin A      | <i>Monanchora pulchra</i>     | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | 5.1 <sup>*</sup>   | 11.8 <sup>*</sup>  | 0.54 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [9]     |
| monanchocidin B      |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.20 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| monanchocidin C      |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.11 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| monanchocidin D      |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.83 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| monanchocidin E      |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.65 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| monanchomycalin A    |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.12 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| monanchomycalin B    |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | n.t.               | 0.14 <sup>*</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | [10-11] |
| normonanchocidin A   |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | 2.10 <sup>*</sup>  | 3.80 <sup>*</sup>  | n.t.              | n.t.              | n.t.              | [12]    |
| normonanchocidin B,D |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | 3.70 <sup>**</sup> | 6.80 <sup>**</sup> | n.t.              | n.t.              | n.t.              | [12]    |
| monanchoxymycalin A  |                               | n.t.                                                                            | n.t.              | n.t.               | 2.80 <sup>*</sup>  | n.t.              | n.t.              | n.t.              | [13]    |

注: \* 表示 IC<sub>50</sub> (μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>), \*\* 表示混合 IC<sub>50</sub> (μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>), # 表示 GI<sub>50</sub> (μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>), n.t. 表示未测定。

图 1 来自 *Monanchora* 属海绵的五环 GMMAs 的结构Fig.1 Structures of pentacyclic GMMAs from sponges of the genus *Monanchora*图 2 来自 *Monanchora* 属海绵的三环 GMMAs 的结构Fig.2 Structures of tricyclic GMMAs from sponges of the genus *Monanchora*表 2 来自 *Monanchora* 的三环 GMMAs 的抗肿瘤活性Table 2 Antitumor activity of tricyclic GMMAs of the genus *Monanchora*

| GMMAs                       | 物种                          | GI <sub>50</sub> /μmol·L <sup>-1</sup> or GI <sub>50</sub> /μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> |                   |                   | 参考文献 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|
|                             |                             | MDA-MB-231                                                                      | A549              | HT29              |      |
| Batzelladine C              | <i>Batzella</i> sp.         | n.t.                                                                            | 1.40 <sup>#</sup> | 0.65 <sup>#</sup> | [15] |
| norbatzelladine A           |                             | 3.8 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 2.1 <sup>*</sup>  | 1.6 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| norbatzelladine L           |                             | 0.7 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 1.1 <sup>*</sup>  | 1.2 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| dinorbatzelladine A         | <i>Monanchora arbuscula</i> | 3.0 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 4.9 <sup>*</sup>  | 1.9 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| dinordehydrobatzelladine B  |                             | n.t.                                                                            | 7.9 <sup>*</sup>  | 6.2 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| dihomodehydrobatzelladine C |                             | 6.1 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 4.7 <sup>*</sup>  | 3.1 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| clathriadic acid            | <i>Clathria calla</i>       | 13.5 <sup>*</sup>                                                               | >30 <sup>*</sup>  | >30 <sup>*</sup>  | [20] |
| Netamine C                  | <i>Biemna laboutei</i>      | 2.6 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 4.3 <sup>*</sup>  | 2.4 <sup>*</sup>  | [21] |
| Netamine D                  |                             | 6.3 <sup>*</sup>                                                                | 6.6 <sup>*</sup>  | 5.3 <sup>*</sup>  | [21] |

注: \* 表示 GI<sub>50</sub> (μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>), <sup>#</sup> 表示 GI<sub>50</sub> (μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>), n.t. 表示未测定。



### 1.4 从其他海洋资源中分离的 GMMAs

Meridianins 和 eudistidines (见图 5) 都来源于海鞘, meridianins 结构中含有咪唑和 2-氨基嘧啶, eudistidines 由 2 个与咪唑环稠合的嘧啶环组成。化

合物 meridianins B~E 对鼠肿瘤细胞系显示出细胞毒性<sup>[34]</sup>。化合物 eudistidine A 能够有效抑制 CH1/C-TAD 结合 ( $IC_{50} = 75 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ), 并阻止 p300/HIF-1 $\alpha$  复合物的激活从而抑制肿瘤的表达<sup>[35]</sup>。

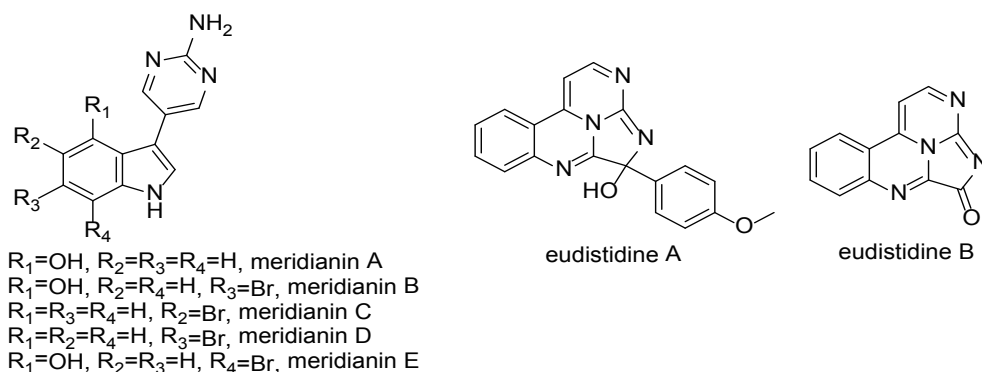


图 5 其他海洋来源的 GMMAs 的结构

Fig.5 Structures of GMMAs from other marine sources

### 2 精氨酸代谢产生的 GMMAs

目前关于 GMMAs 的生物合成途径主要有 3 种假说。第 1 种由 Snider 等人<sup>[36]</sup>提出: 胍基和聚酮化合物在生物体内进行缩合得到 ptilomycalins 和 crambescins 等复杂环状胍生物碱。Genta-Jouve 等人<sup>[37]</sup>和 Silva 等人<sup>[38]</sup>分别提出第 2、3 种假说 (见图 6)。这 2 种假说的区别是: 由 L-精氨酸到 4-胍基丁醛的生物合成是先脱羧再氧化还是先氧化再脱羧。

Silva 等人对第 3 种假说进行实验, 结论是精氨酸水解产生尿素而非胍基, 由此推翻假说 1; 胍基丁胺同位素标记实验结果没有检测到放射性, 由此推翻假说 2 (同假说 3 途径①), 侧面说明 L-精氨酸到 4-胍基丁醛的生物合成可能是途径②。因此作者通过途径②进行仿生实验成功合成 crambescins A, 为此类 GMMAs 在生物体内的合成提供了很好的见解, 同时仿生实验的成功为化学合成此类 GMMAs 提供重要借鉴意义。

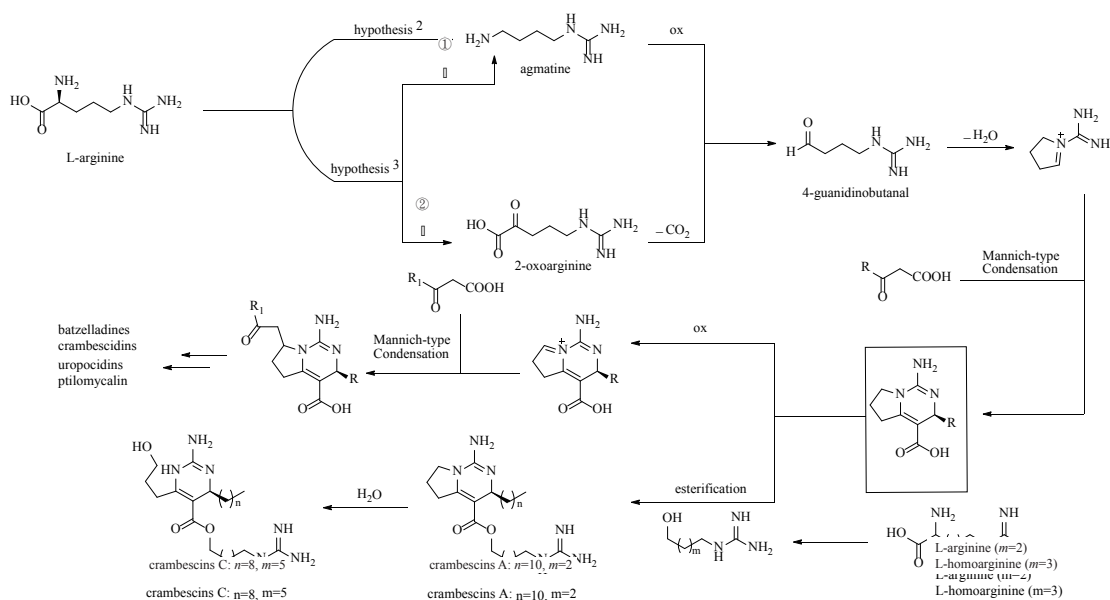


图 6 GMMAs 的生物合成假说 2 和 3

Fig.6 The biosynthesis hypothesis 2 and 3 of GMMAs

本综述总结了 1989—2019 年期间各种复杂的 GMMAs 的来源、抗肿瘤活性研究及生物合成途径。尤其是从海绵 *Monanchora* 属中发现的 GMMAs, 其结构涉及最简单的单环到复杂的五环骨架。这种复杂且新颖的结构使许多化学家对其产生了浓厚的研究兴趣。相信在不久的将来, 越来越多的 GMMAs 及其衍生物会走向临床, 给患者带来福音。

### 参考文献

- [1] MONTASER R, LUESCH H. Marine natural products: a new wave of drugs[J]. *Future med chem*, 2011, 3(12):1475-1489.
- [2] 王成, 张国建, 刘文典, 等. 海洋药物研究开发进展 [J]. *中国海洋药物*, 2019, 38(6):35-69.
- [3] KASHMAN Y, HIRSH S, MCCONNELL O J, et al. Ptilomycalin A: a novel polycyclic guanidine alkaloid of marine origin[J]. *J Am Chem Soc*, 1989, 111(24):8925-8926.
- [4] BENSEMHOON J, BOMBARDA I, AKNIN M, et al. Ptilomycalin D, a polycyclic guanidine alkaloid from the marine sponge *Monanchora dianchora*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2007, 70(12):2033-2035.
- [5] CAMPOS P E, WOLFENDER J L, QUEIROZ E F, et al. Unguiculin A and ptilomycalins E-H, antimalarial guanidine alkaloids from the marine sponge *Monanchora unguiculata*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2017, 80(5):1404-1410.
- [6] BRAEKMAN J C, DALOZE D, TAVARES R, et al. Novel polycyclic guanidine alkaloids from two marine sponges of the genus *Monanchora*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2000, 63(2):193-196.
- [7] CHANG L C, WHITTAKER N F, BEWLEY C A. Crambescidin 826 and dehydrocrambine A: new polycyclic guanidine alkaloids from the marine sponge *Monanchora* sp. that inhibit HIV-1 fusion[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2003, 66(11):1490-1494.
- [8] PALAGIANO E, MARINO S D, MINALE L, et al. Ptilomycalin A, crambescidin 800 and related new highly cytotoxic guanidine alkaloids from the starfishes *Fromia monilis* and *Celerina heffernani*[J]. *Tetrahedron*, 1995, 51(12):3675-3682.
- [9] GUZII A G, MAKARIEVA T N, DENISENKO V A, et al. Monanchocidin: A new apoptosis-inducing polycyclic guanidine alkaloid from the marine sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *Org Lett*, 2010, 12(19):4292-4295.
- [10] MAKARIEVA T N, TABAKMAHER K M, GUZII A G, et al. Monanchocidins B-E: polycyclic guanidine alkaloids with potent antileukemic activities from the sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2011, 74(9):1952-1958.
- [11] MAKARIEVA T N, TABAKMAHER K M, GUZII A G, et al. Monanchomycalins A and B, unusual guanidine alkaloids from the sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *Tetrahedron Lett*, 2012, 53(32):4228-4231.
- [12] TABAKMAKHER K M, MAKARIEVA T N, DENISENKO V A, et al. Normonanchocidins A, B and D, new pentacyclic guanidine alkaloids from the Far-Eastern marine sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *Nat Prod Commun*, 2015, 10(6):913-916.
- [13] TABAKMAKHER K M, MAKARIEVA T N, SHUBINA L K, et al. Monanchoxymycalins A and B, new hybrid pentacyclic guanidine alkaloids from the Far-Eastern marine sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *Nat Prod Commun*, 2016, 11(12):1817-1820.
- [14] SHUBINA L K, MAKARIEVA T N, VON AMSBERG G, et al. Monanchoxymycalin C with anticancer properties, new analogue of crambescidin 800 from the marine sponge *Monanchora pulchra*[J]. *Nat Prod Res*, 2019, 33(10):1415-1422.
- [15] HUA H M, PENG J, DUNBAR D C, et al. Batzelladine alkaloids from the caribbean sponge *Monanchora unguifera* and the significant activities against HIV-1 and AIDS opportunistic infectious pathogens[J]. *Tetrahedron*, 2007, 63(45):11179-11188.
- [16] BARROW R A, MURRAY L M, LIM T K, et al. Mirabilins (A-F): new alkaloids from a southern Australian marine sponge, *Arenochalina mirabilis*[J]. *Aust J Chem*, 1996, 49(7):767-773.
- [17] CAPON R J, MILLER M, ROONEY F. Mirabilin G: a new alkaloid from a southern Australian marine sponge, *Clathria* species[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2001, 64(5):643-644.
- [18] EL-NAGGAR M, CONTE M, CAPON R J. Mirabilins revisited: polyketide alkaloids from a southern Australian marine sponge, *Clathria* sp. [J]. *Org Biomol Chem*, 2010, 8(2):407-412.
- [19] PATIL A D, KUMAR N V, KOKKE W C, et al. Novel alkaloids from the sponge *Batzella* sp.: inhibitors of HIV gp120-human CD4 binding[J]. *J Org Chem*, 1995, 60(5):1182-1188.
- [20] LAVILLE R, THOMAS O P, BERRUÉ F, et al. Bioactive guanidine alkaloids from two Caribbean marine sponges[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2009, 72(9):1589-1594.
- [21] SOREK H, RUDI A, GUETA S, et al. Netamines A-G: seven new tricyclic guanidine alkaloids from the marine sponge *Biemna laboutei*[J]. *Tetrahedron*, 2006, 62(37):8838-8843.
- [22] GROS E, AL-MOURABIT A, MARTIN M T, et al. Netamines H-N, tricyclic alkaloids from the marine sponge *Biemna laboutei* and their antimalarial activity[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 2014, 77(4):818-823.
- [23] BERLINCK R G S, BRAEKMAN J C, DALOZE D, et al. Polycyclic guanidine alkaloids from the marine sponge *Crambe crambe* and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channel blocker activity of crambescidin 816[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1993, 56(7):1007-1015.
- [24] BERLINCK R G S, BRAEKMAN J C, DALOZE D, et al. Crambines C1 and C2: two further ichthyotoxic guanidine alkaloids from the sponge *Crambe crambe*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1992, 55(4):528-532.
- [25] BERLINCK R G S, BRAEKMAN J C, DALOZE D, et al. Two new guanidine alkaloids from the Mediterranean sponge *Crambe crambe*[J]. *Tetrahedron Lett*, 1990, 31(45):6531-6534.
- [26] YANG S W, CHAN T M, POMPONI S A, et al. A new bicyclic guanidine alkaloid, Sch 575948, from a marine sponge, *Ptilocaulis*

- spiculifer[J]. *J Antibiot*, 2003, 56(11):970-972.
- [27] MARTÍN V, VALE C, BONDU S, et al. Differential effects of crambescins and crambescidin 816 in voltage-gated sodium, potassium and calcium channels in neurons[J]. *Chem Res Toxicol*, 2013, 26(1):169-178.
- [28] AOKI S, KONG D, MATSUI K, et al. Erythroid differentiation in K562 chronic myelogenous cells induced by crambescidin 800, a pentacyclic guanidine alkaloid[J]. *Anticancer Res*, 2004, 24(4):2325-2330.
- [29] ROEL M, RUBIOLO J A, TERNON E, et al. Crambescin C1 exerts a cytoprotective effect on HepG2 cells through metallothionein induction[J]. *Mar drugs*, 2015, 13(8):4633-4653.
- [30] KINNEL R B, GEHRKEN H P, SCHEUER P J. Palau'amine: a cytotoxic and immunosuppressive hexacyclic bisguanidine antibiotic from the sponge *Stylotella agminata*[J]. *J Am Chem Soc*, 1993, 115(8):3376-3377.
- [31] KOBAYASHI J, SUZUKI M, TSUDA M. Konbu'acidin A, a new bromopyrrole alkaloid with cdk4 inhibitory activity from *Hymeniacidon* sponge[J]. *Tetrahedron*, 1997, 53(46):15681-15684.
- [32] TRIMURTULU G, FAULKNER D J, PERRY N B, et al. Alkaloids from the antarctic sponge *Kirkpatrickia varialosa*. Part 2: Variolin A and N (3')-methyl tetrahydrovariolin B[J]. *Tetrahedron*, 1994, 50(13):3993-4000.
- [33] WEI X, HENRIKSEN N M, SKALICKY J J, et al. Araiosamines A–D: Tris-bromoindole cyclic guanidine alkaloids from the marine sponge *Clathria* (*Thalysias*) *araiosa*[J]. *J Org Chem*, 2011, 76(14):5515-5523.
- [34] FRANCO L H, JOFFÉ E B K, PURICELLI L, et al. Indole alkaloids from the tunicate *aplidium m eridianum*[J]. *J Nat Prod*, 1998, 61(9):1130-1132.
- [35] CHAN S T S, PATEL P R, RANSOM T R, et al. Structural elucidation and synthesis of eudistidine A: an unusual polycyclic marine alkaloid that blocks interaction of the protein binding domains of p300 and HIF-1 $\alpha$ [J]. *J Am Chem Soc*, 2015, 137(16):5569-5575.
- [36] SNIDER B B, SHI Z. Biomimetic synthesis of ( $\pm$ )-crambines A, B, C1, and C2. Revision of the structure of crambines B and C1[J]. *J Org Chem*, 1993, 58(15):3828-3839.
- [37] GENTA-JOUE G, CROUÉ J, WEINBERG L, et al. Two-dimensional ultra high pressure liquid chromatography quadrupole/time-of-flight mass spectrometry for semi-targeted natural compounds identification[J]. *Phytochem Lett*, 2014(10):318-323.
- [38] SILVA S B L, OBERHÄNSLI F, TRIBALAT M A, et al. Insights into the biosynthesis of cyclic guanidine alkaloids from Crambeidae marine sponges[J]. *Angew Chem Int Ed*, 2019, 131(2):530-535.