

· 论 文 ·

# 含芳杂环取代的马蹄金素衍生物的设计、合成及抗乙肝病毒活性

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**摘要** 以马蹄金素(MTS)为先导化合物,设计、合成了 11 个新的含芳杂环取代的马蹄金素衍生物,其结构经 NMR、ESI-MS 确认。采用 HepG2 2.2.15 细胞为乙肝病毒载体,评价目标化合物的抗 HBV 活性。结果表明,化合物 **7a** [ $IC_{50} = 2.94 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , 选择指数(SI) = 146.39] 和 **9a** ( $IC_{50} = 2.21 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , SI > 250) 对 HBV DNA 复制的抑制活性高于先导化合物 MTS ( $IC_{50} = 11.16 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , SI = 10.78),且具有更高的 SI,提示该化合物在治疗 HBV 感染时具有更高的安全性,具有潜在的研究开发价值。

**关键词** 马蹄金素;芳杂环;合成;抗乙肝病毒活性

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## Synthesis and anti-HBV activity evaluation of *Matijin-Su* derivatives with aromatic heterocycles

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**Abstract** Hepatitis B virus(HBV)-infected hepatitis is one of the most common infectious disease worldwide. To find novel effective anti-HBV agents, a series of *Matijin-Su* (MTS) derivatives with aromatic heterocycles were synthesized and evaluated for their anti-HBV activities in HepG2 2.2.15 cells. Among them, compounds **7a** ( $IC_{50} = 2.94 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and **9a** ( $IC_{50} = 2.21 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) exhibited more potent inhibitory activity against the replication of HBV DNA in HepG2 2.2.15 cells than that of lead compound MTS ( $IC_{50} = 11.16 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ). Notably, both **7a** and **9a** displayed a high selective index(SI) of 146.39 and >250, respectively, which were also much higher than that of MTS (SI = 10.78). Therefore, compounds **7a** and **9a** may be promising anti-HBV agents with safety profile for HBV infection.

**Key words** *Matijin-Su*; aromatic heterocycles; synthesis; anti-HBV activity

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乙型肝炎是由乙肝病毒(HBV)引起的,呈慢性携带状态的传染病,已成为严重危害人类健康的

疾病之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>。临幊上使用的治疗乙型肝炎的药物主要以核昔类药物和干扰素为主,但是这些药物

都存在疗效不够理想、易产生耐药性或停药易发生“反跳”等缺陷<sup>[4-6]</sup>。

马蹄金素[N-(N-苯甲酰基-L-苯丙氨酰基)-O-乙酰基-L-苯丙氨醇,代号:MTS]是本课题组从治疗肝炎的民族药马蹄金中提取分离得到的具有较强抗HBV活性的苯丙氨酸二肽类化合物。该化合物与现有的抗HBV药物结构完全不同,可能具有新的抗HBV作用机制。本课题组以马蹄金素为先导物,设计合成了一系列芳环取代的马蹄金素衍生物<sup>[7-9]</sup>,其中衍生物Y101作为化药一类新药正在进行I期临床研究。为获得抗HBV活性更好、选择指数更高的马蹄金素衍生物,本研究以MTS为先导物,采用生物电子等排等原理,设计合成了11个含芳杂环取代的化合物,并评价其抗HBV活性。

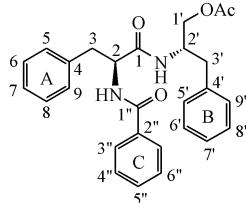


Figure 1 Chemical structure of Matijin-Su (MTS)

## 1 合成路线

化合物的合成路线如下图所示(路线1)。苯丙氨酸衍生物在氯甲酸异丁酯(BCF)和N-甲基吗啉(NMM)的作用下与烟酸或2-呋喃甲酸缩合得到化合物2。化合物2经水解得到化合物3,采用前述的缩合方法再与苯丙氨酸衍生物缩合即得到目标化合物4a~4e。4b在DMF中用氢氧化钠水解得到目标化合物5,在吡啶中乙酰化得到目标化合物6。化合物4d或4e在1,4-二氧六环中与二甲胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐或二乙胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐烷基化得到目标化合物7a~7d。化合物4d或4e在DMF中与氯乙酸乙酯烷基化得到的化合物8经水解得到目标化合物9a和9b。

## 2 化学实验

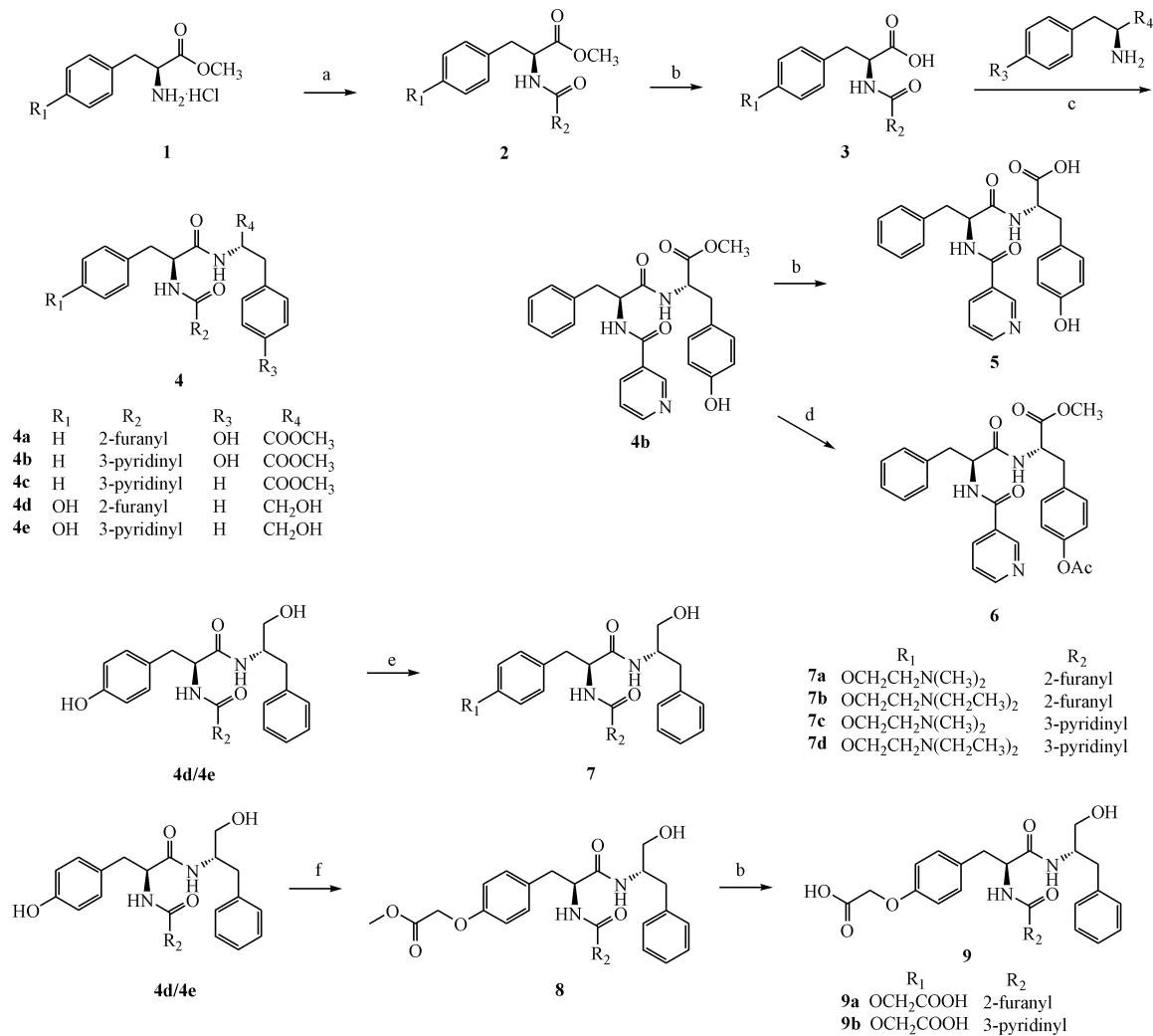
### 2.1 仪器及试剂

熔点用Bilchi B-540型熔点仪测定,温度未经矫正。质谱用HP-5793质谱仪测定(惠普公司)。核磁共振光谱分析检测(<sup>1</sup>H NMR)用Inova 400 Hz型核磁共振仪测定,TMS为内标。薄层层

析板(TLC)自制,GF<sub>254</sub>硅胶(青岛海洋化工厂生产)与0.8%的羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC-Na)水溶液搅拌均匀后铺板,经100~110℃活化1 h后备用。薄层色谱检测用磷钼酸乙醇溶液显色。所用其他化学试剂或溶剂均为市售化学纯或分析纯产品,除特别说明外,不经处理直接使用。

### 2.2 化学合成

**N-[N-(2-呋喃甲酰基)-L-苯丙氨酰基]-L-酪氨酸甲酯(4a)** L-苯丙氨酸甲酯盐酸盐(495 mg, 2.3 mmol)与2-呋喃甲酸(302 mg, 2.7 mmol)干燥后溶解于50 mL无水30 mL CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>和DMF混合溶液中,加入N-甲基吗啉(NMM, 5.1 mmol),冰水浴冷却下,滴加氯甲酸异丁酯(BCF, 2.7 mmol)与5 mL无水CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>的混合溶液,滴加完毕后再继续搅拌反应2 h。加水少许终止反应,减压回收CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>后乙酸乙酯萃取,依次以蒸馏水、稀盐酸、饱和碳酸氢钠和饱和氯化钠溶液洗涤,无水硫酸钠干燥,减压蒸去乙酸乙酯,残留物用乙酸乙酯重结晶得到化合物2(465 mg, 74%)。将化合物2溶解于DMF 15 mL中,加入1.0 mol/L氢氧化钠溶液4 mL,室温反应2 h,1.0 mol/L盐酸调pH 3~4,乙酸乙酯萃取,依次以水、饱和氯化钠洗涤,无水硫酸钠干燥,减压蒸去乙酸乙酯得到化合物3(590 mg, 99%)。参照制备化合物2的缩合方法,由化合物3(466 mg, 1.8 mmol),L-酪氨酸甲酯盐酸盐(509 mg, 2.2 mmol),NMM(4.2 mmol)和BCF(2.7 mmol)制备得白色结晶4a(526 mg, 67%)。mp:158~160℃(EtOAc);<sup>1</sup>H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ: 9.24(1H, s, OH), 8.49(1H, d, J=7.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.32(1H, d, J=8.8 Hz, NHCO), 7.80(1H, d, H-4'), 7.29~7.10(6H, m, H-5~9, 6'), 7.00(2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-5', 9'), 6.62(2H, d, J=8.4 Hz, H-6', 8'), 6.60~6.49(1H, m, H-5''), 4.78~4.66(1H, m, H-2), 4.49~4.36(1H, m, H-2'), 3.58(3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.07~2.83(4H, m, H-3, 3'');<sup>13</sup>C NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) δ: 172.0(C-1), 171.3(C-1'), 157.5(C-1''), 156.1(C-7'), 147.4(C-2''), 145.2(C-4''), 138.0(C-4), 130.1(C-5', 9'), 129.2(C-6, 8), 128.1(C-5, 9), 127.0(C-4'), 126.3(C-7), 115.1(C-6', 8'), 113.9(C-6''), 111.9(C-5''), 54.1(C-2), 53.7(C-2'), 51.9(OCH<sub>3</sub>), 37.0(C-3), 36.0(C-3'');ESI-MS:m/z 459.5[M+Na]<sup>+</sup>。

**Scheme 1** Synthetic route of MTS derivatives with aromatic heterocycles

Reagents and conditions: a) nicotinic acid or furan-2-carboxylic acid, IBCF/NMM, DMF/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C; b) DMF, 1 mol/L NaOH solution, r. t.; c) derivatives of phenylalanine, IBCF/NMM, DMF/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0 °C; d) acetic anhydride, pyridine, r. t.; e) 2-dimethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride or 2-diethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 1,4-dioxane, reflux; f) ethyl chloroacetate, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, DMF, r. t.

**N-(N-烟酰基-L-苯丙氨酸酰基)-L-酪氨酸甲酯 (4b)** 参照化合物 **4a** 的制备方法,由烟酸代替 2-呋喃甲酸制得白色结晶 **4b** (收率 49%)。mp: 201 ~ 203 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 9.26 (1H, s, OH), 8.90 (1H, s, H-3''), 8.82 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.67 (1H, d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, H-5''), 8.55 (1H, d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.07 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 7.47 (1H, t, H-6''), 7.34 (2H, d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H-5, 9), 7.25 (2H, t, H-6, 8), 7.15 (1H, t, H-7), 7.01 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-5', 9'), 6.63 (2H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, H-6', 8'), 4.80 ~ 4.69 (1H, m, H-2), 4.50 ~ 4.39 (1H, m, H-2''), 3.58 (3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.17 ~ 2.84 (4H, m, H-3, 3'');

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 172.0 (C-1), 171.5 (C-1'), 164.9 (C-1''), 156.1 (C-7''), 152.0 (C-3''), 148.6 (C-5''), 138.2 (C-4), 135.2 (C-7''), 130.1 (C-5', 9'), 129.6 (C-2''), 129.3 (C-6, 8), 128.1 (C-5, 9), 127.1 (C-4''), 126.4 (C-7), 123.5 (C-6''), 115.1 (C-6', 8'), 54.5 (C-2''), 52.2 (C-2), 51.9 (OCH<sub>3</sub>), 37.1 (C-3), 35.9 (C-3''); ESI-MS: *m/z* 470.5 [M + Na]<sup>+</sup>。

**N-(N-烟酰基-L-苯丙氨酸酰基)-L-苯丙氨酸甲酯 (4c)** 参照化合物 **4a** 的制备方法,由烟酸代替 2-呋喃甲酸、L-苯丙氨酸甲酯盐酸盐代替 L-酪氨酸甲酯盐酸盐制得白色结晶 **4c** (收率 48%)。mp: 172 ~ 173 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-

$d_6$ )  $\delta$ : 8.92(1H, s, H-3"), 8.84(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.69(1H, d,  $J$  = 3.6 Hz, H-5"), 8.64(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, NHCO), 8.10(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, H-7"), 7.48(1H, t, H-6"), 7.37 ~ 7.15(10H, m, H-5', 9, 5'-9'), 4.83 ~ 4.69(1H, m, H-2), 4.63 ~ 4.48(1H, m, H-2'), 3.60(3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.14 ~ 2.91(4H, m, H-3, 3'); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 171.8(C-1), 171.5(C-1'), 164.8(C-1"), 152.0(C-3"), 148.5(C-5"), 138.2(C-4), 137.1(C-4'), 135.1(C-7"), 129.5(C-2"), 129.1(C-6, 8, 6', 8'), 128.2(C-5, 9, 5', 9'), 126.6(C-7), 126.3(C-7'), 123.4(C-6"), 54.5(C-2), 53.8(C-2'), 51.9(OCH<sub>3</sub>), 37.0(C-3), 36.6(C-3'); ESI-MS: *m/z* 454.5[M + Na]<sup>+</sup>。

### *N*-(*N*-烟酰基-L-苯丙氨酰基)-L-酪氨酸(5)

化合物**4b**(671 mg, 1.5 mmol)溶解于DMF 15 mL中,加入1.0 mol/L氢氧化钠溶液4 mL,室温反应2 h, 1.0 mol/L盐酸调pH 3 ~ 4,乙酸乙酯萃取,依次以水、饱和氯化钠洗涤,无水硫酸钠干燥,减压蒸去乙酸乙酯得到白色固体**5**(643 mg, 99%)。mp: 229 ~ 230 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 9.22(1H, s, OH), 8.89(1H, s, H-3"), 8.81(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.67(1H, d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, H-5"), 8.32(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, NHCO), 8.07(1H, d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, H-7"), 7.46(1H, t, H-3"), 7.34 ~ 7.13(5H, m, H-5-9), 7.02(2H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, H-5', 9'), 6.61(2H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, H-5', 9'), 4.83 ~ 4.68(1H, m, H-2), 4.43 ~ 4.29(1H, m, H-2'), 3.13 ~ 2.81(4H, m, H-3, 3'); ESI-MS: *m/z* 456.2[M + Na]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-(*N*-烟酰基-L-苯丙氨酰基)-*O*-乙酰基-L-酪氨酸甲酯(6) 化合物**4b**(671 mg, 1.5 mmol)溶解于无水吡啶5 mL,滴加乙酸酐0.3 mL,室温反应5 h,加水终止反应,浓盐酸调pH 3 ~ 4,析出固体,抽滤,干燥得到白色固体**6**(676 mg, 92%)。mp: 193 ~ 194 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.89(1H, s, H-3"), 8.85(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, NHCO), 8.78 ~ 8.59(1H, m, NHCO, H-5"), 8.08(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, H-7"), 7.48 ~ 7.37(5H, m, H-5, 9, 6, 8, 5"), 7.26(2H, d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, H-5', 9'), 7.00(2H, d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, H-6', 8'), 4.83 ~ 4.69(1H, m, H-2), 4.59 ~ 4.38(1H, m, H-2'), 3.59(3H, s, OCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.12 ~ 2.95(4H, m, H-3, 3'), 2.20

(COCH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 171.8(C-1), 171.3(C-1'), 169.3(OCO), 164.9(C-1"), 152.0(C-3"), 149.2(C-7'), 148.6(C-5"), 137.5(C-4'), 135.2(C-7"), 134.6(C-4), 130.2(C-5, 9), 129.5(C-2"), 123.5(C-6"), 121.6(C-6, 8), 54.3(C-2), 53.8(C-2'), 52.0(OCH<sub>3</sub>), 36.6(C-3), 35.8(C-3'), 20.9(OCOCH<sub>3</sub>); ESI-MS: *m/z* 512.5[M + Na]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-(*N*-(2-呋喃甲酰基)-*O*-(2-二甲胺基乙基)-L-酪氨酸酰基)-L-苯丙氨醇(7a) 参照化合物**4a**的制备方法,由L-苯丙氨醇代替L-酪氨酸甲酯盐酸盐制备得白色结晶**4d**。化合物**4d**(817 mg, 2 mmol)、二甲胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐(346 mg, 2.4 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>(1.64 g, 12 mmol)溶解于1,4-二氧六环20 mL中,回流反应2.5 h,减压回收溶剂,加入乙酸乙酯溶解,水洗涤两遍,饱和碳酸氢钠和饱和氯化钠溶液洗涤后无水硫酸钠干燥,减压蒸去乙酸乙酯得到白色固体**7a**(758 mg, 79%)。mp: 124 ~ 125 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.18(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, NHCO), 7.92(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, NHCO), 7.81(1H, d, H-4"), 7.24 ~ 7.12(8H, m, H-5'-9', 5, 9, 6"), 6.63 ~ 6.54(1H, m, H-5"), 4.64 ~ 4.40(1H, m, H-2), 3.97(2H, t, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.92 ~ 3.79(1H, m, H-2'), 3.40 ~ 3.19(2H, m, H-1'), 2.95 ~ 2.61(4H, m, H-3, 3'), 2.56(2H, t, NCH<sub>2</sub>), 2.19(6H, s, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR(100 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 170.7(C-1), 157.4(C-1"), 157.0(C-7), 147.5(C-2"), 145.1(C-4"), 139.0(C-4'), 130.2(C-5, 9), 129.9(C-4), 129.2(C-6', 8'), 128.1(C-5', 9'), 125.9(C-7'), 114.0(C-6, 8), 113.8(C-6"), 111.9(C-5"), 65.5(OCH<sub>2</sub>), 62.2(C-1'), 57.7(CH<sub>2</sub>N), 54.2(C-2'), 52.6(C-2), 45.5(N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 36.6(C-3'), 36.5(C-3); ESI-MS: *m/z* 480.5[M + H]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-(*N*-(2-呋喃甲酰基)-*O*-(2-二乙胺基乙基)-L-酪氨酸酰基)-L-苯丙氨醇(7b) 参照化合物**7a**的制备方法,由二乙胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐代替二甲胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐制备得白色固体**7b**(收率76%)。mp: 117 ~ 118 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.20(1H, d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, NHCO), 7.81(1H, d, H-4"), 7.22 ~ 7.10(8H, m, H-6", 5'-9', 5, 9), 6.77(2H, d,

$J = 7.8$  Hz, , H-6, 8), 6.63 ~ 6.54 (1H, m, H-5''), 4.85 (1H, br, OH), 4.63 ~ 4.50 (1H, m, H-2), 3.96 (2H, t, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.92 ~ 3.81 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.36 ~ 3.28 (1H, m, H-1'), 2.95 ~ 2.56 (10H, m, H-3, 3', OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 0.98 (6H, t, CH<sub>3</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 170.8 (C-1), 157.4 (C-1''), 156.9 (C-7), 147.5 (C-2''), 145.2 (C-4''), 139.0 (C-4'), 130.3 (C-5, 9), 130.0 (C-4), 129.3 (C-6', 8'), 128.1 (C-5', 9'), 126.0 (C-7'), 114.1 (C-6, 8), 113.8 (C-6''), 112.0 (C-5''), 65.6 (OCH<sub>2</sub>), 62.3 (C-1''), 54.2 (C-2''), 52.6 (C-2), 51.2 (OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.0 (N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 36.5 (C-3', 3), 11.4 (N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); ESI-MS: *m/z* 508.5 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-[*N*-烟酰基-*O*-(2-二甲胺基乙基)-L-酪氨酸酰基]-L-苯丙氨酸醇 (**7c**) 参照化合物 **7a** 的制备方法,由烟酸代替2-呋喃甲酸制得白色结晶 **7c** (收率: 72%)。mp: 158 ~ 160 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.92 (1H, s, H-3''), 8.83 (1H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, NHCO), 8.67 (1H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-5''), 8.13 (1H, d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, , H-7''), 8.05 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, NHCO), 7.47 (1H, t, H-6''), 7.22 ~ 7.09 (7H, m, H-5'-9', 5, 9), 6.79 (2H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-6, 8), 4.69 ~ 4.57 (1H, m, H-2), 3.94 ~ 3.81 (3H, m, OCH<sub>2</sub>, H-2'), 3.36 ~ 3.23 (2H, m, H-1'), 2.98 ~ 2.63 (4H, m, H-3, 3'), 2.56 (2H, t, OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.16 (3H, s, N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 170.9 (C-1), 164.7 (C-1''), 157.0 (C-7), 152.0 (C-3''), 148.6 (C-5''), 139.1 (C-4''), 135.2 (C-7''), 130.3 (C-5, 9, 2''), 129.7 (C-4), 129.3 (C-6', 8'), 128.1 (C-5', 9'), 125.9 (C-7'), 123.4 (C-6''), 114.1 (C-6, 8), 65.6 (OCH<sub>2</sub>), 62.3 (C-1''), 57.8 (NCH<sub>2</sub>), 55.3 (C-2''), 52.6 (C-2), 45.6 (N (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 36.5 (C-3', 3); ESI-MS: *m/z* 491.5 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-[*N*-烟酰基-*O*-(2-二乙胺基乙基)-L-酪氨酸酰基]-L-苯丙氨酸醇 (**7d**) 参照化合物 **7c** 的制备方法,由二乙胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐代替二甲胺基氯乙烷盐酸盐制得白色结晶 **7d** (收率 74%)。mp: 154 ~ 156 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.92 (1H, s, H-3''), 8.73 (1H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, NHCO), 8.67 (1H, d,  $J = 4.8$  Hz, H-5''), 8.11 (1H,

d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, , H-7''), 7.93 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, NHCO), 7.47 (1H, t, H-6''), 7.24 ~ 7.09 (7H, m, H-5'-9', 5, 9), 6.79 (2H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, H-6, 8), 4.80 (1H, br, OH), 4.69 ~ 4.57 (1H, m, H-2), 3.95 ~ 3.84 (3H, m, OCH<sub>2</sub>, H-2''), 3.34 ~ 3.20 (2H, m, H-1'), 2.99 ~ 2.55 (10H, m, H-3, 3', OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 0.95 (6H, t, N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 170.8 (C-1), 164.6 (C-1''), 156.9 (C-7), 151.9 (C-3''), 148.6 (C-5''), 139.0 (C-4''), 135.2 (C-7''), 130.2 (C-5, 9, 2''), 129.6 (C-4), 129.2 (C-6', 8'), 128.1 (C-5', 9'), 125.9 (C-7'), 123.4 (C-6''), 114.1 (C-6, 8), 65.6 (OCH<sub>2</sub>), 62.3 (C-1''), 55.1 (C-2''), 52.5 (C-2), 51.2 (OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.0 (N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>), 36.5 (C-3', 3), 11.4 (N (CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>); ESI-MS: *m/z* 519.5 [M + H]<sup>+</sup>。

*N*-(2-呋喃甲酰基)-*O*-乙酸基-L-酪氨酸酰基]-L-苯丙氨酸醇 (**9a**) 将化合物 **4d** (817 mg, 2 mmol) 和 K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.7 g, 12 mmol) 用 DMF 30 mL 溶解, 加入氯乙酸乙酯 (0.86 g, 7 mmol), 室温反应 8 h, 减压蒸去 DMF, 残留物用乙酸乙酯溶解后萃取, 依次以水、饱和氯化钠洗涤, 无水硫酸钠干燥, 减压回收溶剂所得残留物以乙酸乙酯重结晶, 得白色固体 **8**。该白色固体用 DMF 20 mL 溶解, 加入 1.0 mol/L 氢氧化钠溶液 5 mL, 室温反应 2 h。稀盐酸调 pH 6 ~ 7, 乙酸乙酯萃取两次, 合并有机层, 依次以水、饱和氯化钠洗涤, 无水硫酸钠干燥, 减压回收溶剂, 所得产物为白色固体 **9a** (625 mg, 67%)。mp: 167 ~ 168 °C (EtOAc); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.18 (1H, d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, NHCO), 7.92 (1H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, NHCO), 7.81 (1H, d, H-4''), 7.24 ~ 7.11 (8H, m, H-5'-9', 5, 9, 6''), 6.76 (2H, d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, H-6, 8), 6.66 ~ 6.50 (1H, m, H-5''), 4.63 ~ 4.52 (5H, m, OH, OCH<sub>2</sub>, H-2), 3.93 ~ 3.80 (1H, m, H-2'), 3.38 ~ 3.26 (2H, m, H-1'), 2.95 ~ 2.61 (4H, m, H-3, 3'); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 170.7 (C-1), 170.4 (COONa), 157.5 (C-1''), 156.3 (C-7), 147.5 (C-2''), 145.1 (C-4''), 139.0 (C-4'), 130.5 (C-4), 130.2 (C-5, 9), 129.3 (C-6', 8'), 128.1 (C-5', 9'), 125.9 (C-7'), 114.1 (C-6, 8), 113.9 (C-6''), 112.0 (C-5''), 66.4 (OCH<sub>2</sub>), 62.3 (C-1''), 54.2 (C-2''),

52.6 (C-2), 36.6 (C-3', 3); ESI-MS:  $m/z$  467.5 [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup>。

**N-(N-烟酰基-O-乙酸基-L-酪氨酰基)-L-苯丙氨酸醇(9b)** 参照化合物 9a 的制备方法,由化合物 4e 代替化合物 4d 制备得透明油状物 9b (收率 50%)。<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.93 (1H, s, H-3''), 8.81 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, NHCO), 8.67 (1H, d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, H-5''), 8.12 (1H, d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, H-7''), 8.02 (1H, d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, NHCO), 7.47 (1H, t, H-6''), 7.32 ~ 7.09 (7H, m, H-5'-9', 5, 9), 6.77 (2H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, H-6, 8), 4.69 ~ 4.56 (1H, m, H-2,), 3.96 ~ 3.84 (3H, m, OCH<sub>2</sub>, H-2'), 3.35 ~ 3.24 (2H, m, H-1'), 2.99 ~ 2.64 (4H, m, H-3, 3'); ESI-MS:  $m/z$  478.5 [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup>。

### 3 体外抗 HBV 活性评价

参考文献[8]的方法评价目标化合物的抗 HBV 活性。HepG2 2.2.15 细胞每毫升  $2 \times 10^5$  个接种于 24 孔细胞培养板(每孔 500  $\mu\text{L}$ ),于 37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub> 贴壁培养 24 h 后给药(称取样品 5 mg,用 DMSO 1 mL 溶解,无菌微孔滤膜滤过制成 5 mg/mL 样品储存液;取适量储存液用培养液稀释至所需浓度给药),每孔 700  $\mu\text{L}$  药液,共 4 个浓度,每个浓度 3 个孔。设以加等量 DMSO 的培养液代替药液的细胞对照组,抗 HBV 药物拉米夫定(lamivudine)做为阳性对照药。于 37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub> 培养,每 3 天换原浓度药液培养,8 d 后提取 HBV DNA,采用斑点杂交的方法检测细胞中 HBV DNA 复制程度,分别计算 IC<sub>50</sub> 及选择指数。实验结果见表 1。

### 4 结果与讨论

抗 HBV 活性实验结果表明,化合物 7a (IC<sub>50</sub> = 2.94  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , SI = 146.39) 和 9a (IC<sub>50</sub> = 2.21  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , SI > 250) 对 HBV DNA 复制的抑制活性显著高于先导化合物 MTS (IC<sub>50</sub> = 11.16  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , SI = 10.78),且具有更高的选择指数,提示该化合物在治疗 HBV 感染时具有更高的安全性,具有潜在研究开发的价值。分析活性化合物的结构可知,当 MTS 结构中的苯环 C 用呋喃环替代,同时 A 环对位具有烷氧基侧链时,其抗 HBV 活性及选择指数均显著提高。本研究为该类化合物的进一步结构

改造和开发提供初步的科学依据。

**Table 1** Inhibition for the replication of HBV DNA of the target compounds

Compd.	CC <sub>50</sub> <sup>a</sup> /( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	DNA replication	
		IC <sub>50</sub> <sup>b</sup> /( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )	SI <sup>c</sup>
4a	—	— <sup>d</sup>	—
4b	448.24	11.42	39.25
4c	—	—	—
5	—	—	—
6	—	—	—
7a	430.39	2.94	146.39
7b	—	—	—
7c	316.50	13.43	27.69
7d	—	—	—
9a	>552.50	2.21	>250
9b	—	—	—
MTS	120.18	11.16	10.78
Lamivudine	3 427.82	82.42	41.59

<sup>a</sup> CC<sub>50</sub>: 50% cytotoxic concentration in HepG2 2.2.15 cells; <sup>b</sup> IC<sub>50</sub>: 50% inhibitory concentration; <sup>c</sup> SI (Selectivity index) = CC<sub>50</sub>/IC<sub>50</sub>; <sup>d</sup> Not active under the highest concentration (20  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ )

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