

野生樱桃李(*Prunus cerasifera*)果实多酚 多样性分析

张静茹,孙海龙,陆致成*,李海飞,李 静,王 昆

(中国农业科学院果树研究所,辽宁兴城 125100)

摘要:【目的】分析野生樱桃李资源果实多酚的多样性,以便为其利用和新品种培育提供基本材料。【方法】对收集、保存于辽宁兴城的野生樱桃李(*Prunus cerasifera*)103份高接株系中筛选出的13份优异资源和‘晚熟红李’(*Prunus salicina*)成熟果实酚类物质进行分析。【结果】13份野生樱桃李资源多酚质量分数变异幅度为2 597.63~5 802.33 mg·kg⁻¹,变异系数为19.51%;绿原酸、原花青素B₁、儿茶素、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素、原花青素C、芦丁、槲皮素-半乳糖、槲皮素-葡萄糖、槲皮素-木糖醇、槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖等组分含量变异系数为30.56%~108.01%,体现出野生樱桃李丰富的多酚含量多样性;野生樱桃李资源与‘晚熟红李’主要多酚组分不同,存在丰富的多酚组成多样性。【结论】13份野生樱桃李资源在多酚组成和含量上存在丰富的多样性。野生樱桃李5、野生樱桃李7、野生樱桃李9、野生樱桃李10、野生樱桃李12等5个株系是原花青素B₁、儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素和原花青素C的良好来源,进一步挖掘利用的潜力很大。

关键词:野生樱桃李;果实;HPLC;多酚;多样性

中图分类号: S662.5

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)05-0567-09

Diversity analysis of phenolic in wild myrobalan plums (*Prunus cerasifera*)

ZHANG Jingru, SUN Hailong, LU Zhicheng*, LI Haifei, LI Jing, WANG Kun

(Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science, Xingcheng 125100, Liaoning, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】The wild Myrobalan plum (*Prunus cerasifera*) is a type of little arbor or sheepberry which belongs to the *Prunus* genus. As an important species of the wild fruit forests in the Ili river valley of Xinjiang, the wild Myrobalan plum is a type of National and Autonomous Region's key protective species. And just as its phenotypic diversity, strong stress resistance and high nutritional value, the fruits of the Myrobalan plum contain an abundance of organic acids, pectin, mineral elements, all essential amino acids, and are rich in polyphenol, making the wild myrobalan plum a good prospect for utilization and garden breeding. In this study, the diversity of the polyphenol content and composition in ripened fruits of the wild myrobalan plum (*P. cerasifera*) were studied to provide basic materials for sustainable utilization of wild plum resources and breeding of new cultivars, and to widen gene sources of plum breeding. 【Methods】In this research, 13 elite and rare resources were chosen from the total collection and conservation of 103 wild myrobalan plum (*P. cerasifera*) and ‘Wanshuhongli’ (*P. salicina*) in Xingcheng of Liaoning, according to their fruit weight, rate of fruit determined by other pollen, habit, fruit color, soluble solids content and titratable acid content. The plums were collected during the fruit's ripening stage. Since the plum's quality shows variability within different trees, fruit sampling occurred under the following conditions: middle vigor trees, any parts of the tree. The fruit mass, soluble solids content and titratable acid

收稿日期:2016-07-07 接受日期:2016-09-22

基金项目:中国农业科学院科技创新工程专项经费(CAAS-ASTIP-2015-ZFRI);中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项(1610182016010);科技基础性科技工作专项(2013FY111700)

作者简介:张静茹,女,研究员,主要从事李杏资源育种研究。Tel: 0429-3598130, E-mail: zjr6004@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0429-3598130, E-mail: sunhailong@caas.cn

content were measured soon after harvest. The average fruit mass was determined by using an electronic balance, the soluble solids content by using a hand held saccharometer, and the titratable acid content by using the method of acid-base titration. For polyphenolic compounds analyses, the whole fruits were cut directly to liquid nitrogen and crushed by using a laboratory mill for homogeneous powder in liquid nitrogen, and then the samples were stored in a freezer ($-70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) until analysis. The total contents of polyphenol were determined using the Folin - Ciocalteu method, Gallic acid was used as a standard, and the total phenolic content was expressed as grams gallic acid per kilogram of fresh weight ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$). The composition and content of the polyphenol extracts were analyzed using a High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) system equipped with a photodiode detector (PDA). The separations of the polyphenols were carried out using a Ultimate[®] LP-C18 column ($4.6\text{ mm}\times 250\text{ mm}$, $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$) at $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, flow rate of $0.8\text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$, and the samples ($10\text{ }\mu\text{L}$) were injected. The mobile phase was composed of solvent A (2.0% formic acid) and solvent B (100% of acetonitrile). The ultimate[®] LP-C18 gradient elution was used at, 0-35 min, 0-30%B; 36-50 min, 30%-45%B; 51-60 min, 0B. 【Results】There were considerable variations in the polyphenol content which revealed rich diversity. The wild myrobalan plum 9 was the richest in the polyphenol content ($5\ 802.33\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), was followed by the wild myrobalan plum 2 ($5\ 606.50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$), and the polyphenol content in ‘Wanshuhongli’ was the lowest ($1\ 856.93\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$). The total phenolic content 13 wild myrobalan plum germplasms ranged from $2\ 587.10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ to $5\ 825.00\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, and the variation coefficient was 19.51%; the polyphenol content in the wild myrobalan plums was significantly higher than in ‘Wanshuhongli’. The results showed that the wild myrobalan plum fruits were rich in polyphenols, a total of 11 polyphenols were identified including chlorogenic acid, catechin, procyanidin B₁, procyanidin B₂, epicatechin, procyanidin C, quercetin rutinoside, quercetin galactoside, quercetin glucoside, quercetin xyloside, and quercetin arabinopyranosyl, but procyanidin C and quercetin galactoside were not detected in the wild myrobalan plum 8. The procyanidin B₁, catechin, chlorogenic acid, procyanidin B₂, epicatechin and procyanidin C were the major phenolics present in the wild myrobalan plums, while quercetin rutinoside and quercetin arabinopyranosyl were the major phenolics present in ‘Wanshuhongli’, there were significantly higher polyphenol content in wild myrobalan plum germplasms than those in ‘Wanshuhongli’ (except quercetin rutinoside), the polyphenol content of chlorogenic acid, catechin, procyanidin B₁, procyanidin B₂, epicatechin, procyanidin C, quercetin rutinoside, quercetin galactoside, quercetin glucoside, quercetin xyloside, quercetin arabinopyranosyl were 71.57, 144.65, 64.70, 235.97, 139.81, 51.29, 24.43, 4.42, 31.29, 13.04, 46.99 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. The variation ranges were 20.77-169.18, 36.03-313.47, 14.54-113.50, 45.59-373.04, 39.13-310.61, 0.00-74.98, 9.37-40.72, 0.00-9.15, 4.95-68.89, 1.72-27.77, 9.73-95.37 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. The variation coefficient ranges were from 30.56% to 108.01% which revealed rich genetic diversity. 【Conclusion】There were extensive diversity in the polyphenol content and components in the 13 wild myrobalan plums (*P. cerasifera*), and the 13 germplasms presented significant differences, wild myrobalan plum 5, wild myrobalan plum 7, wild myrobalan plum 9, wild myrobalan plum 10 and wild myrobalan plum 12 represent good natural sources of procyanidin B₁, catechin, chlorogenic acid, procyanidin B₂, epicatechin, and procyanidin C, which have a large potential for further selection.

Key words: Wild myrobalan plum; Fruit; HPLC; Polyphenol; Diversity

野生果树具有丰富的遗传多样性,在长期的进化过程中形成了许多优良特性,是果树育种珍贵的基因库^[1]。野生樱桃李(*Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.)属第

三纪孑遗物种,在《中国珍稀濒危保护植物名录》中已将其列为国家Ⅱ级重点保护物种,抗寒、抗旱、抗逆性强^[2]。野生樱桃李资源类型复杂,遗传多样性丰

富,其果实总酚质量分数为 1 340~6 110 mg·kg⁻¹,且紫果的抗氧化能力和保健价值高于蓝莓,但濒临灭绝^[3]。因此,了解和掌握野生樱桃李资源多酚多样性水平,对野生樱桃李资源的利用及李种质创新具有重要意义。研究发现果蔬中富含多种功能活性成分,包括多酚、类胡萝卜素、有机碱等^[4]。多酚成分是最广泛存在的植物化学物质,它对植物的生理和形态起着非常重要的作用,是果蔬的感官质量和营养质量的决定因素^[5],直接影响果实的色泽、风味以及贮藏加工特性,其抗氧化功能更是引起广泛关注^[6-7]。多酚成分同时具有多样的生物学功能,如植物抗毒素、拒食素、抗氧化剂等^[8]。这些生物活性对于植物生长和繁殖起着非常重要的作用,它们保护植物免于病原菌的侵扰^[9]。天然来源的多酚成分作为食品防腐剂效果显著,此外它还具有抗氧化、抗癌、抗辐射、降血压、预防心脑血管疾病等多种功能活性^[10-12],与果蔬保健功效及抗氧化能力密切相关^[13-15]。不同种类植物中的多酚组成和含量不同,

同种植物不同的基因型多酚的组成和含量也不同。研究发现野生樱桃李果实表型性状、果肉矿质元素含量、糖、酸和醇类、酯类等挥发性化合物存在广泛的遗传变异,具有丰富的遗传多样性^[16],且不同野生樱桃李资源果实多酚含量具有明显差异^[3]。野生资源的品种化和亲本利用是运用野生资源进行品质改良的重要方式,而遗传多样性的评价是亲本利用的基础。而目前关于野生樱桃李多酚组分和含量多样性的研究还未见报道。采用高效液相色谱法对野生樱桃李资源多酚多样性进行分析,旨在为野生樱桃李种质资源的深入挖掘和综合利用提供基础资料,为野生樱桃李资源品种化的实现和亲本利用提供理论基础,拓宽李新品种培育基因来源。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料及处理

试材为保存于辽宁兴城的 103 份野生樱桃李资源,主要性状见表 1。接穗于 2010 年采自新疆伊犁

表 1 试验材料主要性状

Table 1 The main characteristics of the test materials

代码 Code	资源 Germplasm	单果质量 Fruit mass/g	果实形状 Fruit shape	果皮色泽 Skin color	果肉色泽 Flesh color	ω(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids/%	ω(可滴定酸) Titratable acid/%
C1	晚熟红李 Wanshuhongli	100.3	圆形 Circular	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	13.2	2.3
W1	野生樱桃李 1 Wild myrobalan Plum 1	4.4	心形 Cordate	紫黑色 Purple-black	黄绿色 Yellow-green	14.8	3.8
W2	野生樱桃李 2 Wild myrobalan Plum 2	3.8	圆形 Circular	紫黑色 Purple-black	橙黄色 Orange-yellow	14.0	3.9
W3	野生樱桃李 3 Wild myrobalan plum 3	5.6	圆形 Circular	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	12.6	3.9
W4	野生樱桃李 4 Wild myrobalan plum 4	6.8	圆形 Circular	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	15.0	3.6
W5	野生樱桃李 5 Wild myrobalan plum 5	4.4	卵圆形 Ovate	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	18.3	3.6
W6	野生樱桃李 6 Wild myrobalan plum 6	4.7	心形 Cordate	紫黑色 Purple-black	黄色 Yellow	15.6	3.7
W7	野生樱桃李 7 Wild myrobalan plum 7	2.9	卵圆形 Ovate	紫黑色 Purple-black	黄色 Yellow	15.7	4.0
W8	野生樱桃李 8 Wild myrobalan plum 8	7.1	圆形 Circular	黄色 Yellow	橙黄色 Orange-yellow	12.7	3.7
W9	野生樱桃李 9 Wild myrobalan plum 9	7.1	心形 Cordate	紫黑色 Purple-black	橙黄色 orange-yellow	14.1	3.7
W10	野生樱桃李 10 Wild myrobalan plum 10	7.5	椭圆形 Elliptic	黑色 Black	黄绿色 Yellow-green	15.0	3.2
W11	野生樱桃李 11 Wild myrobalan plum 11	5.1	圆形 Circular	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	14.8	3.8
W12	野生樱桃李 12 Wild myrobalan plum 12	9.7	圆形 Circular	紫红色 Purple-red	黄色 Yellow	13.5	3.8
W13	野生樱桃李 13 Wild myrobalan Plum 13	2.6	矩圆形 Oblong	红色 Red	黄色 Yellow	16.3	3.7

地区,并高接于中国农业科学院果树研究所野生李资源圃,常规管理,2012年开花坐果。对自然坐果率、树姿、果实颜色、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量等连续调查3 a(年),根据农业行业标准《农作物优异种质资源评价规范-李(NY/T 2027—2011)》^[17]的规定筛选出13份优异资源,于果实成熟期,随机采摘果实大小、成熟度相对一致的果实进行样品处理和指标测定。以‘晚熟红李’为对照(总酚含量高于其他调查栽培品种,数据未发表)。每份资源取30~40个果实,果实切碎混匀后液氮速冻,置于-80℃超低温冰箱冷冻保存,备用。

称取冷冻研磨后的混合样10.0 g,加入80%乙醇25 mL,摇匀后放置在超声波中超声20 min后,在离心机中以10 000 r·min⁻¹离心5 min,上清液倒入50.0 mL棕色容量瓶中,使用20 mL 80%乙醇重复提取1次,合并2次提取上清液,最后使用80%乙醇定容至50.0 mL。每个样品重复提取3次。

吸取10 mL提取液在40℃旋转蒸发仪上蒸发出去乙醇,剩余2~3 mL水相过Oasis® HLB固相萃取小柱,固相萃取小柱首先用10 mL甲醇和10 mL纯净水活化,将样品提取液倒入活化好的固相萃取小柱上,用10 mL水分2次淋洗固相萃取小柱,弃去水相,再用10 mL甲醇分2次淋洗固相萃取小柱,收集滤液,40℃旋转蒸发仪上蒸发至近干,甲醇定容5 mL,过0.22 μm有机相滤膜,待测。

1.2 仪器与试剂

1.2.1 仪器 岛津LP-10Avp液相色谱仪,配有10Avp二极管阵列检测器;SPEX 6870冷冻研磨机(美国SPEX SamplePrep公司);SB25-12DTD超声波清洗器(宁波新芝);CF16RX型大容量高速冷冻离心机(日本日立公司);R-215型旋转蒸发仪(瑞士BUCHI公司);Supelco固相萃取装置、色谱柱,月旭材料科技(上海)有限公司的Ultimate® LP-C18(简称为LP-C18),250 mm×4.6 mm,5 μm;DW-HL388超低温冰箱(中科美菱);Waters固相萃取小柱(Oasis® HLB,6cc,200 mg);0.22 μm有机系针头过滤器(天津津腾)。

1.2.2 试剂 乙醇(优级纯,天津科密欧)、乙腈(HPLC纯,美国fisher公司)、甲酸(LCMS级,美国Anaqua Chemicals Supply公司)、水(一级水,过Millipore公司的Milli-Q Direct 8过滤器)、标准品中儿茶素、绿原酸、表儿茶素、芦丁等标准品纯度≥98%,购

于Sigma-Aldrich公司;原花青素B₁、原花青素B₂、原花青素C、槲皮素-半乳糖苷、槲皮素-葡萄糖苷、槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖苷、槲皮素-木糖苷等标准品纯度≥98%,购于ChromaDex公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 主要性状测定 随机选择10个果实,用电子天平测量单果质量,用手持糖量计测量果肉可溶性固形物含量,可滴定酸含量测定参照国家标准GB/T 12293-90,用NaOH滴定法测定。

1.3.2 酚类物质测定 总酚含量测定采用Folin-Ciocalteu法^[18],用没食子酸作标准曲线,结果表示为每kg干样含有的没食子酸等效物的mg数。多酚物质采用高效液相色谱-二极管矩阵检测(High Performance Liquid Chromatography-photodiode array HPLC-PDA)法进行分析,标准曲线的制备:分别称取一定量的原花青素B₁、儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素、原花青素C、芦丁、槲皮素-半乳糖苷、槲皮素-葡萄糖苷、槲皮素-木糖苷、槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖苷标准品溶于甲醇溶液中配制质量浓度为1 000 mg·L⁻¹的标准储备液,备用。使用时根据仪器信号响应强度在1.6~50 mg·L⁻¹,配制成5个不同浓度标准工作溶液。色谱条件:色谱柱,Ultimate® LP-C18规格均为4.6 mm×250 mm,5 μm;流速,0.8 mL·min⁻¹;进样量,10 μL;柱温,40℃;流动相,A为2%甲酸,B为乙腈;Ultimate® LP-C18梯度洗脱,0~35 min,0~30% B;36~50 min,30%~45% B;51~60 min,0 B。

1.4 数据分析

采用SPSS17.0进行数据处理和分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 供试材料总酚含量分析

由表2可知,14份李种质资源果实总酚含量存在极显著差异。其中,总酚含量以野生樱桃李9含量最高,其次为野生樱桃李2,‘晚熟红李’含量最低,野生樱桃李资源总酚含量明显高于‘晚熟红李’总酚含量;野生樱桃李资源总酚质量分数变异幅度为2 587.10~5 825.00 mg·kg⁻¹,变异幅度大,变异系数为19.51%,表明野生樱桃李资源在果实总酚含量方面存在丰富的遗传变异。因此,进一步利用野生樱桃李资源培育出高酚李新品种的潜力很大。

表2 14份李种质资源果实多酚含量
Table 2 Polyphenols in the fruit of 14 plum germplasm resources

代码 分类 Code Classification	ω(多酚) Polyphenols content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)			
	平均值±标准差 M±SD	最大值 Max.	最小值 Min.	变异系数 CV/%
C1 晚熟红李 Wanshuhongli	1 856.93±30.48 i			
W1 野生櫻桃李	5 016.40±37.15 d	5 802.33	2 597.63	19.51
W2 Wild myrobalan	5 606.50±84.87 b			
W3 plum	4 427.47±41.09 e			
W4	3 432.53±34.20 g			
W5	4 463.73±74.98 e			
W6	5 573.00±44.54 b			
W7	5 319.67±23.79 c			
W8	2 597.63±12.40 h			
W9	5 802.33±25.97 a			
W10	4 532.07±41.12 e			
W11	3 823.53±70.15 f			
W12	4 568.13±46.60 e			
W13	4 523.67±43.38 e			

注:不同小写字母表示不同种质资源间 5%差异显著水平。下同。
Note: Different small letters indicate 5% significant levels in different plum germplasm resources. The same below.

2.2 野生櫻桃李果实多酚类物质含量的分析

对13份野生櫻桃李种质资源的多酚类物质分析结果表明,野生櫻桃李果实中含有丰富的多酚类物质(表3)。共检测到绿原酸、原花青素B₁、儿茶素、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素、原花青素C、芦丁、槲皮素-半乳糖、槲皮素-葡萄糖、槲皮素-木糖醇、槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖等11种多酚类物质,其中原花青素C和槲皮素-半乳糖在1份资源(野生櫻桃李8)中没有鉴定出,且不同野生櫻桃李资源间多酚物质含量存在显著差异。

2.3 野生櫻桃李多酚类物质多样性及其与‘晚熟红李’的比较

对14份李资源多酚分析结果如表4所示,野生櫻桃李资源与‘晚熟红李’主要多酚组分不同,野生櫻桃李资源以原花青素B₁、儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素和原花青素C为主,而‘晚熟红李’以芦丁和槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖为主,且没有检测到儿茶素、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素和原花青素C。与‘晚熟红李’相比野生櫻桃李资源具有明显的高酚性状,原花青素B₁、儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素B₂、表儿茶素、原花青素C、芦丁、槲皮素-半乳糖、槲皮素-葡萄糖、槲皮素-木糖醇和槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖平均质

表3 13份野生櫻桃李种质资源果实多酚类物质含量
Table 3 The polyphenol constituent in the fruit of 13 wild myrobalan plum germplasm resources

代码 Code	绿原酸 Chlorogenic acid	儿茶素 Catechin	原花青素B ₁ Procyanidin B ₁	原花青素B ₂ Procyanidin B ₂	表儿茶素 Epicatechin	原花青素C Procyanidin C	芦丁 Quercetin rutinoside	槲皮素-半乳糖 Quercetin galactoside	槲皮素-葡萄糖 Quercetin glucoside	槲皮素-木糖醇 Quercetin xyloside	槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖 Quercetin arab-inopyranosyl	ω/(mg·kg ⁻¹)
W1	79.73±1.54 c	59.26±7.81 h	78.16±8.49 d	258.46±23.87 de	39.13±4.83 g	57.89±1.53 bc	31.55±0.53 cd	5.46±0.06 d	49.38±0.85 c	13.41±0.08 e	44.17±0.57 e	
W2	73.58±3.18 c	85.36±3.95 fg	129.68±11.42 b	247.93±12.43 e	51.46±5.68 g	56.48±3.91 bcd	33.07±1.18 c	4.86±0.18 e	35.75±1.64 e	6.97±0.22 g	32.65±1.25 g	
W3	97.92±5.50 b	74.31±1.65 g	38.83±2.61 e	332.97±14.14 b	73.27±5.30 f	45.62±3.48 ef	40.72±0.43 a	9.15±0.17 a	68.89±0.99 a	27.77±0.55 a	95.37±1.16 a	
W4	18.62±0.77 f	36.03±1.64 i	43.73±2.72 e	130.18±7.20 g	83.34±3.67 f	49.72±4.01 de	14.75±0.89 e	2.63±0.15 f	8.32±0.61 h	2.28±0.09 h	14.22±0.60 h	
W5	113.50±16.02 a	212.81±9.79 c	169.18±6.34 a	219.00±3.87 f	230.35±6.57 b	53.90±0.70 cd	13.53±0.73 e	4.49±0.14 e	25.85±0.99 f	7.72±0.35 f	39.05±2.15 ef	
W6	73.12±4.35 c	272.27±8.52 b	71.16±1.26 d	266.05±11.47 de	192.16±6.03 c	42.06±1.66 f	36.54±1.17 b	8.75±0.36 a	50.95±1.69 bc	22.20±0.83 b	78.15±1.83 b	
W7	72.99±2.89 c	304.57±10.07 a	100.80±8.36 c	277.01±14.52 cde	310.61±11.19 a	61.20±2.53 b	14.71±0.61 e	1.31±0.04 g	14.21±0.68 g	12.81±0.41 e	36.18±0.43 fg	
W8	66.28±6.86 c	178.33±13.91 d	20.77±2.94 f	45.59±5.20 h	139.03±12.19 e	0.00±0.00 h	31.23±1.21 cd	0.00±0.00 i	16.75±0.85 g	10.17±0.59 f	42.54±3.09 e	
W9	78.21±3.17 c	99.82±4.07 ef	76.31±4.33 d	373.04±15.72 a	77.97±2.66 f	73.37±2.23 a	29.63±0.81 d	6.28±0.15 c	53.26±1.35 b	20.54±0.62 c	63.99±1.55 c	
W10	53.82±3.82 d	96.04±5.67 ef	46.86±5.61 e	281.73±5.52 cd	159.33±7.89 d	74.98±0.80 a	16.35±1.07 e	4.47±0.24 e	23.64±1.56 f	11.92±0.68 e	39.87±1.86 ef	
W11	14.54±0.74 f	43.81±1.22 i	38.63±1.53 e	123.86±6.17 g	84.46±2.96 f	52.66±2.74 cd	9.37±0.36 f	1.28±0.02 g	4.95±0.43 i	1.72±0.16 h	9.73±0.47 i	
W12	29.25±1.21 e	313.47±14.36 a	77.08±6.82 d	213.75±3.99 f	237.92±8.92 b	29.71±1.81 g	13.52±0.85 e	0.50±0.07 h	15.01±0.86 g	12.85±0.44 e	49.63±1.72 d	
W13	69.55±7.43 c	104.36±11.40 e	39.28±5.68 e	298.00±29.65 c	138.53±12.81 e	69.14±7.73 a	32.58±3.55 c	8.25±0.87 b	39.85±4.04 d	19.15±1.93 d	65.31±6.34 c	

注:表中数据为平均值±标准差。Note: The dates mean M±SD.

表 4 野生樱桃李多酚类物质多样性及其与‘晚熟红李’的比较

Table 4 Diversity of phenolic in wild myrobalan plums and the comparison with ‘Wanshuhongli’

酚类物质 Phenolic compounds	野生樱桃李 Wild myrobalan plum				晚熟红李 Wanshuhongli
	平均值 Mean/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	最大值 Max./ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	最小值 Min./ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	变异系数 CV/%	平均值 Mean/(mg·kg ⁻¹)
原花青素 B ₁ Procyanidin B ₁	71.57	169.18	20.77	57.34	2.02
儿茶素 Catechin	144.65	313.47	36.03	68.80	0.00
绿原酸 Chlorogenic acid	64.70	113.50	14.54	108.01	9.01
原花青素 B ₂ Procyanidin B ₂	235.97	373.04	45.59	30.56	0.00
表儿茶素 Epicatechin	139.81	310.61	39.13	57.93	0.00
原花青素 C Procyanidin C	51.29	74.98	0.00	38.15	0.00
芦丁 Quercetin rutinoside	24.43	40.72	9.37	43.19	66.76
槲皮素-半乳糖 Quercetin galactoside	4.42	9.15	0.00	69.39	3.51
槲皮素-葡萄糖 Quercetin glucoside	31.29	68.89	4.95	62.22	7.43
槲皮素-木糖醇 Quercetin xyloside	13.04	27.77	1.72	57.72	5.50
槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯糖 Quercetin arabinopyranosyl	46.99	95.37	9.73	49.73	32.61

量分数分别为 71.57、144.65、64.70、235.97、139.81、51.29、24.43、4.42、31.29、13.04、46.99 mg·kg⁻¹，除芦丁外均高于‘晚熟红李’；变异幅度分别为 20.77~169.18、36.03~313.47、14.54~113.50、45.59~373.04、39.13~310.61、0.00~74.98、9.37~40.72、0.00~9.15、4.95~68.89、1.72~27.77、9.73~95.37 mg·kg⁻¹，变异幅度很大；各多酚组分变异系数在 30.56%~108.01%。进一步体现出野生樱桃李果实多酚丰富的多样性。

3 讨 论

3.1 野生樱桃李果实多酚组成及含量

植物多酚具有多种对人体有益的生化活性，如抗癌、减肥、抗氧化和雌激素活性等^[19-20]，如苹果多酚物质研究表明原花青素具有很强的抗氧化能力，而绿原酸具有广泛的抗菌作用，通过各种酚类物质间的协同效应形成强大的抗氧化能力^[21]。因此育种者应注重培育富含任一种多酚的品种，而不仅是重视培育高花青素含量的品种^[22-24]。本研究分析了 14 份李资源的绿原酸、原花青素 B₁、儿茶素、原花青素 B₂、表儿茶素、原花青素 C、芦丁、槲皮素-半乳糖、槲皮素-葡萄糖、槲皮素-木糖醇、槲皮素-吡喃阿拉伯

糖等 11 种多酚物质，发现野生樱桃李资源和‘晚熟红李’间主要多酚物质组成有所差异，这与前人研究的苹果果实多酚物质组成有所不同^[25]。14 份李资源多酚含量差异显著，野生樱桃李果实含有更丰富的多酚组分，以原花青素 B₂ 含量最高，平均值为 235.97 mg·kg⁻¹，槲皮素-半乳糖含量最低，平均值为 4.42 mg·kg⁻¹，且各组分含量普遍高于‘晚熟红李’（芦丁除外），表现出明显的高多酚性状。这与前人对葡萄^[26]、苹果^[25]、蓝莓^[27]、甜樱桃^[28]、欧李^[29]等中酚类物质研究发现酚类物质含量与品种有关结果一致。本研究中总酚含量高于各多酚组分含量之和，可能是由于采用 Folin-Ciocalteu 法测定的总酚包含其他化学成分（如类胡萝卜素、糖等）的原因^[30]。

3.2 野生樱桃李果实多酚物质丰富的多样性

近年来，野生果树资源遗传多样性的研究已经取得了一定的进展。新疆野生苹果遗传多样性丰富^[31]，而伊犁野核桃遗传多样性较差^[32]。分子生物学角度研究表明李具有丰富的遗传多样性^[33]。野生樱桃李果实形态研究发现其表现出一定的遗传多样性^[16]，研究还发现野生樱桃李实生后代果实的果实形态、糖、酸和矿质元素等也存在丰富的遗传多样性^[34]。本

研究表明,野生樱桃李资源在单果质量、果实形状、果皮色泽等方面也表现出一定的多样性。野生樱桃李各株系总酚质量分数为 2 597.63~5 802.33 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,且各株系间总酚含量存在显著差异,变异幅度为 2 587.10~5 825.00 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,变异系数高达 19.51%,体现出丰富的遗传多样性。多酚物质含量在各株系间差异显著,变异幅度很大,变异系数均在 30%以上,其中绿原酸含量变异系数更是高达 108.01%,表现出丰富的多酚多样性。前人研究表明不同遗传背景和不同的生长发育时期植物多酚含量存在成分和含量差异^[35-36],即使亲缘关系很近的后代间也存在着丰富的多酚多样性^[37]。本研究所采果实成熟度基本一致,管理条件相同,因此分析不同的遗传背景可能是酚类物质含量差异的主要原因,说明野生樱桃李资源内部存在着丰富的差异性。

3.3 野生樱桃李利用前景和途径

新疆野生樱桃李是李属最原始的一个种,在长期的进化过程中,形成了很强的适应性和抗逆性,果实富含矿质元素、维生素及酚类物质,具有抗氧化功能,是果品营养保健价值的重要指标^[34]。Wang等^[3]研究发现紫果、红果和黄果野生樱桃李酚质量分数分别为 4 380、2 560、1 780 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,且酚类物质含量与其抗氧化能力呈线性正相关。本研究中野生樱桃李酚质量分数平均值为 4 591.28 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,最高的野生樱桃李9(果实紫黑色)为 5 802.33 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,最低的野生樱桃李8(果实黄色)为 2 597.63 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,酚含量从高到低依次为紫色果实、红色果实和黄色果实,与Wang等^[3]研究结果一致。Kim等^[38]对鲜食李的研究发现酚质量分数在 1 740 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 3 750 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 之间,Gil等^[39]对‘Wickson’‘Black Beaut’‘Red Beaut’‘Santa Rosa’和‘Angeleno’研究表明,‘Black Beaut’酚质量分数最高,但仅为 1 090 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,本研究中‘晚熟红李’酚质量分数为 1 856.93 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,均低于本研究中野生樱桃李资源,表明不同地理位置李资源酚含量有所差异,且野生樱桃李资源具有明显的高酚特性,营养保健价值较高,开发潜力较大。

多酚含量较高的野生樱桃李资源一方面可以从果实中直接大量提取所需的酚类化合物,生产营养保健鲜食果品或加工原料以及开发功能性食品。另一方面野生樱桃李资源可以作为李品质和抗逆育种的珍贵基因库,收集保存野生樱桃李资源,并对其进行深入的研究,对特异资源的深入筛选、特异基因的挖

掘,通过野生樱桃李资源品种化和亲本利用方式达到种质保存的目的。开展野生樱桃李果实多酚类物质研究对于拓宽李新品种培育的基因来源和培育抗性强、品质优的李新品种具有重要意义。

4 结 论

13份野生樱桃李资源在多酚组成和含量上存在丰富的多样性,酚类物质以原花青素B1、儿茶素、绿原酸、原花青素B2、表儿茶素和原花青素C为主,野生樱桃李5、野生樱桃李12、野生樱桃李9、野生樱桃李7、野生樱桃李10分别含有最高含量的原花青素B1和绿原酸、儿茶素、原花青素B2、表儿茶素、原花青素C,总酚含量以野生樱桃李9最高。总体上,野生樱桃李5、野生樱桃李7、野生樱桃李9、野生樱桃李10、野生樱桃李12主要酚类物质含量高于其他株系,进一步挖掘利用的潜力较大。

参考文献 References :

- [1] 陈学森,郭文武,徐娟,丛佩华,王力荣,刘崇怀,李秀根,吴树敬,姚玉新,陈晓流. 主要果树果实品质遗传改良与提升实践[J]. 中国农业科学,2015,48(17): 3524-3540.
CHEN Xuesen, GUO Wenwu, XU Juan, CONG Peihua, WANG Lirong, LIU Conghuai, LI Xiugen, WU Shujing, YAO Yuxin, CHENG Xiaoliu. Genetic improvement and promotion of fruit quality of main fruit trees[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2015, 48(17): 3524-3540.
- [2] 朱保志,雷新英. 野生樱桃李的适生性[J]. 新疆林业,2001(3): 22.
ZHU Baozhi, LEI Xinying. The suitability of *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.[J]. Forestry of Xinjiang, 2001(3): 22.
- [3] WANG Y, CHEN X L, ZHANG Y M, CHEN X S. Antioxidant activities and major anthocyanins of myrobalan plum (*Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.) [J]. Journal of Food Science, 2012, 77(4): 388-393.
- [4] LIU R H. Health benefits of fruit and vegetables are from additive and synergistic combinations of phytochemicals[J]. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2003, 78(3 Suppl.): 517-520.
- [5] BRIGITA L, MIRKO P, ALENKA G W. Comparison of extracts prepared from plant by-products using different solvents and extraction time[J]. Journal of Food Engineering, 2005, 71(2): 214-222.
- [6] ROBARDS K, PRENZLER P, TUCKER G, SWATSITANG P, GLOVER W. Phenolic compounds and their role in oxidative processes in fruits[J]. Food Chemistry, 1999, 66(4): 401-436.
- [7] VINSON J, SU X, ZUBIK L, BOSE P. Phenol antioxidant quantity and quality in foods: fruits[J]. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2001, 49(11): 5315-5321.

- [8] NACZK M, SHAHIDI F. Phenolics in cereals, fruits and vegetables: occurrence, extraction and analysis[J]. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis*, 2006, 41(5): 1523–1542.
- [9] POPA V I, DUMITRU M, VOLF I, ANGHEL N. Lignin and polyphenols as allelochemicals[J]. *Industrial Crops and Products*, 2008, 27(2): 144–149.
- [10] PAPANDEOU M A, DIMAKOPOULOU A, LINARDAKI Z I, CORDOPATIS P, DOROTHY K Z, MARGARITY M, LAMARI F N. Effect of a polyphenol-rich wild blueberry extract on cognitive performance of mice, brain antioxidant markers and acetylcholinesterase activity[J]. *Behavioural Brain Research*, 2009, 198(2): 352–358.
- [11] CHUNG S, YAO H W, CAITO S, HWANG J W, ARUNACHALAM G, RAHMAN I. Regulation of SIRT1 in cellular functions: role of polyphenols[J]. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 2010, 501(1): 79–90.
- [12] RODRIGO R, MIRANDA A, VERGARA L. Modulation of endogenous antioxidant system by wine polyphenols in human disease [J]. *Clinica Chimica Acta*, 2011, 412(5): 410–424.
- [13] 卞兰春, 孙建设, 李明. 酚类物质与果蔬品质研究进展[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2003, 3(4): 81–86.
NIE Lanchun, SUN Jianshe, LI Ming. Research progress on the relationship of phenolic compounds and quality of fruits and vegetables[J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2003, 3(4): 81–86.
- [14] HUKKANEN A T, POLONEN S S, FAEENLAMPI S O, KOKKO A I. Antioxidant capacity and phenolic content of sweet rowan berries[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2006, 54(1): 112–119.
- [15] 徐金瑞, 张名位, 刘兴华, 刘章雄, 张瑞芬, 孙玲, 邱丽娟. 黑大豆种质抗氧化能力及其与总酚和花色苷含量的关系[J]. *中国农业科学*, 2006, 39(8): 1545–1552.
XU Jinrui, ZHANG Mingwei, LIU Xinghua, LIU Zhangxiong, ZHANG Ruifen, SUN Ling, QIU Lijuan. Correlation between anti-oxidation and content of total phenolics and anthocyanin in black soybean accessions[J]. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 2006, 39(8): 1545–1552.
- [16] 刘崇琪, 陈学森, 王金政, 陈晓流, 王海波, 田长平, 吴传金. 新疆野生樱桃李果实部分表型性状的遗传多样性分析[J]. *园艺学报*, 2008, 35(9): 1261–1268.
LIU Congqi, CHEN Xuesen, WANG Jinzheng, CHEN Xiaoliu, WANG Haibo, TIAN Changping, WU Chuanjin. Studies on genetic diversity of phenotypic traits in wild myrobalan plum (*Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.) [J]. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica*, 2008, 35(9): 1261–1268.
- [17] 中华人民共和国农业部. NY/T 2027—2011 农作物优异种质资源评价规范李树[S]. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 2011.
Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China. NY/T 2027—2011 evaluation standards of elite and rare germplasm resources Plum (*Prunus* Subgenus. *Prunus* Mill.) [S]. Beijing: Standards Press of China, 2011.
- [18] SINGLETON V L, ROSSI J. Colorimetry of total phenolics with phosphomolybdic-phosphotungstic acid reagents[J]. *American Journal of Encology and Viticulture*, 1965, 16(3): 144–158.
- [19] SOTO-VACA A, GUTIERREZ A, LOSSO J N, XU Z M, FINLEY J W. Evolution of phenolic compounds from color and flavor problems to health benefits[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2012, 60(27): 6658–6677.
- [20] MARTIN C, ZHANG Y, TONELLI C, PETRONI K. Plants, diet and health[J]. *Annual Review Plant Biology*, 2013, 64: 19–46.
- [21] LU Y R, FOO L Y. Antioxidant activities of polyphenols from sage (*Salvia officinalis*) [J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2001, 75(2): 197–202.
- [22] STEPHENS M J, SCALZO J, ALSPACH P A, BEATSON R A, CONNER A M. Genetic variation and covariation of yield and phytochemical traits in a red raspberry factorial study[J]. *Journal of the American Society Horticultural Science*, 2009, 134(4): 445–452.
- [23] STEVENSON D, SCALZO J. Anthocyanin composition and content of blueberries for the world[J]. *Journal of Berry Research*, 2012, 2(4): 179–189.
- [24] VOLZ R K, MCGHIE T K, KUMAR S. Variation and genetic parameters of fruit colour and polyphenol composition in an apple seedling population segregating for red leaf[J]. *Tree Genetics & Genomes*, 2014, 10(4): 953–964.
- [25] 张小燕, 陈学森, 彭勇, 刘遵春, 石俊, 王海波. 新疆野苹果多酚物质的遗传多样性[J]. *园艺学报*, 2008, 35(9): 1351–1356.
ZHANG Xiaoyan, CHEN Xuesen, PENG Yong, LIU Zunchun, SHI Jun, WANG Haibo. Genetic diversity of phenolic compounds in *Malus sieversii* [J]. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica*, 2008, 35(9): 1351–1356.
- [26] 王美丽, 吴鲁阳, 张振文, 张予林. HPLC 法测定不同葡萄品种成熟过程中单体酚的变化[J]. *西北农林科技大学学报, 自然科学版*, 2007, 35(4): 134.
WANG Meili, WU Luyang, ZHANG Zhenwen, ZHANG Yulin. Changing of mono-phenol during grape ripening tested by HPLC [J]. *Journal of Northwest A & F University (Natural Science Edition)*, 2007, 35(4): 134.
- [27] 胡雅馨, 李京, 惠伯棣. 蓝莓果实中主要营养及花青素成分的研究[J]. *食品科学*, 2006, 27(10): 600.
HU Yaxin, LI Jing, HUI Bodi. Study on major nutrition and anthocyanins of blueberry[J]. *Food Science*, 2006, 27(10): 600.
- [28] 王贤萍, 段泽敏, 戴桂林, 杨晓华, 聂国伟, 韩彦龙. 甜樱桃主要栽培品种多酚含量的测定与品质分析[J]. *中国农学通报*, 2011, 27(13): 173–176.
WANG Xianping, DUAN Zemin, DAI Guilin, YANG Xiaohua, NIE Guowei, HAN Yanlong. Polyphenol quantitative analysis and quality evaluated in fruit of sweet cherry cultivars[J]. *Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin*, 2011, 27(13): 173–176.

- [29] 李欧,李卫东,胡璇,郝江波,莫愁. 欧李果实多酚含量的差异比较[J]. 中国实验方剂学杂志, 2012, 18(22): 53-56.
LI Ou, LI Weidong, HU Xuan, HAO Jiangbo, MO Chou. Difference comparison of content of polyphenol from fruit of *Cerasus humilis*[J]. Chinese Journal of Experimental Traditional Medical Formulae, 2012, 18(22): 53-56.
- [30] 王萍,朱祝军. 不同采收季节对叶用芥菜类黄酮物质含量和抗氧化活性的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2006, 33(4): 745-750.
WANG Ping, ZHU Zhujun. Effect of different harvest seasons on the flavonoids content and antioxidant activities of leaf mustard [J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2006, 33(4): 745-750.
- [31] 冯涛,张红,陈学森,张艳敏,何天明,冯建荣,许正. 新疆野苹果果实形态与矿质元素含量多样性以及特异性状单株[J]. 植物遗传资源学报, 2006, 7(3): 270-276.
FENG Tao, ZHANG Hong, CHEN Xuesen, ZHANG Yanmin, HE Tianming, FENG Jianrong, XU Zheng. Genetic diversity of morphological traits and content of mineral element in *Malus sieversii* (Ldb.) Roem. and its elite seedlings[J]. Journal of Plant Genetic Resources, 2006, 7(3): 270-276.
- [32] 刘晓丽,陈学森,张美勇,陈晓流,何天明,张立杰,张春雨. 普通核桃(*Juglans regia*) 3个群体遗传结构的SSR分析[J]. 果树学报, 2008, 25(4): 526-530.
LIU Xiaoli, CHEN Xuesen, ZHANG Meiyong, CHEN Xiaoli, HE Tianming, ZHANG Lijie, ZHANG Chunyu. Population genetic structure of *Juglans regia* using SSR markers[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2008, 25(4): 526-530.
- [33] LIU W S, LIU D C, FENG C J, ZHANG A M, LI S H. Genetic diversity and phylogenetic relationships in plum germplasm resources revealed by RAPD markers[J]. Journal Horticultural Science Biotechnology, 2006, 81(2): 242-250.
- [34] 冀晓昊,张芮,毛志泉,匡林光,鹿明芳,王燕,张艳敏,陈学森. 野生樱桃李实生后代果实性状变异分析及优异种质挖掘[J]. 园艺学报, 2012, 39(8): 1551-1558.
JI Xiaohao, ZHANG Rui, MAO Zhiqun, KUANG Linguang, LU Mingfang, WANG Yan, ZHANG Yanmin, CHEN Xuesen. The analysis of characteristic variations of the seedlings of Xinjiang wild myrobalan plum and excavation of the excellent germplasm resources[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2012, 39(8): 1551-1558.
- [35] HAKULINEN J, JULKUNEN-TITTO R, TAHVANAINEN J. Does nitrogen fertilization have an impact on the trade-off between willow growth and defensive secondary metabolism?[J]. Trees-Struct Funct, 1995, 9(4): 235-240.
- [36] KAUSE A, OSSIPOV V, HAKIOJA E, LEMPA K, HAN-HIMÄKI S, OSSIPOVA S. Multiplicity of biochemical factors determining quality of growing leaves[J]. Oecologia, 1999, 120(1): 102-112.
- [37] JAISWAL R, KARAKOSE H, RUHMANN S, ..., KUHNERT N. Identification of phenolic compounds in plum fruits (*Prunus salicina* L. and *Prunus domestica* L.) by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography/Tandem Mass Spectrometry and characterization of varieties by quantitative phenolic fingerprints[J]. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2013, 61(9): 12020-12031.
- [38] KIM D O, JEONG S W, LEE C Y. Antioxidant capacity of phenolic phytochemicals from various cultivars of plums[J]. Food Chemistry, 2003, 81(3): 321-326.
- [39] GIL M I, TOMAÁ S-BARBERAÁN F A, HESS-PIERCE B, KADERM A A. Antioxidant capacities, phenolic compounds, carotenoids, and vitamin C contents of nectarine, peach, and plum cultivars from California[J]. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2002, 50(17): 4976-4982.