

树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物抗氧化及抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性的比较研究

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摘要:【目的】比较‘沙巴’树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物抗氧化活性、抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性、总多酚和总黄酮含量, 探讨生物活性与活性成分的相关性。【方法】以‘沙巴’树葡萄植株不同部位为试材, 研究其70%(ω)乙醇提取物对DPPH \cdot 、 \cdot OH、ABTS $^+$ 3种自由基的清除能力、对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性及其多酚和黄酮含量。【结果】树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物多酚与黄酮含量、抗氧化能力和 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性存在明显差异; 植株各部位多酚含量(ω , 后同)介于1.51~274.72 mg \cdot g $^{-1}$, 黄酮含量介于0.66~111.94 mg \cdot g $^{-1}$, 嫩叶多酚及黄酮含量最高, 果肉最低; 3种抗氧化活性体系研究结果均表明, 嫩叶醇提物的抗氧化活性最强, 果皮次之, 果肉最弱; 对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性也以嫩叶醇提物最强, 其次为根和茎, 各部位抑制活性均远高于阳性对照阿卡波糖; 多酚含量与抗氧化能力、抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶能力均呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$), 黄酮含量与抗氧化活性呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$), 与抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性呈显著正相关($P < 0.05$)。【结论】树葡萄植株不同部位中, 嫩叶醇提物多酚及黄酮含量最高, 其抗氧化活性、抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性最强, 可用于天然抗氧化剂和 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂的开发。

关键词: 树葡萄; 不同部位; 多酚; 黄酮; 抗氧化; α -葡萄糖苷酶

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Comparative study of the antioxidant activity and the α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of the ethanol extracts from different parts of jaboticaba plant

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study compared the antioxidant activity, α -glucosidase inhibitory activity, and the contents of total polyphenols and flavonoids in ethanol extracts from different parts (peel, pulp, seed, young leaf, old leaf, root, stem) of jaboticaba plant, and analyzed the relationships of the contents of total polyphenols and flavonoids with the antioxidant activity and α -glucosidase inhibitory activity. 【Methods】The plants of ‘Sabah’ jaboticaba were provided by Huichang Farmer Specialized Cooperative Society of Jaboticaba, Longhai, Fujian. Different plant parts of jaboticaba were crushed in 70% ethanol at a mass ratio of 1:10 for 1 min with a shredder. Then the mixed liquor was shaken at 180 r \cdot min $^{-1}$, 28 $^{\circ}$ C for 16 h and centrifuged for 15 min at 6 000 r \cdot min $^{-1}$. The supernatant was collected and applied to determine the scavenging effects on DPPH \cdot , \cdot OH and ABTS $^+$ free radicals, the inhibition effect on α -glucosidase activity, and the contents of total polyphenols and flavonoids. Correlation analysis between the content of active substances (polyphenols and flavonoids) and antioxidant and α -glucosidase inhibi-

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tory activities were analyzed by SPSS 19.0 software.【Results】The extracts of different plant parts of jaboticaba exhibited obvious difference in contents of polyphenols and flavonoids, antioxidant capacity and α -glucosidase inhibitory activity. The contents of polyphenols and flavonoids of the extracts ranged from 1.51 to 274.72 mg·g⁻¹ and from 0.66 to 111.94 mg·g⁻¹, respectively. The content of polyphenols was in the order of young leaf > peel > old leaf > root > stem > seed > pulp, while that of flavonoids was in the order of young leaf > old leaf > peel > root > stem > seed > pulp. Thus, young leaves had the highest contents of polyphenols and flavonoids, whereas pulp had the lowest. The results of all tested samples showed a linear relationship between the capacities of scavenging DPPH·, ·OH and ABTS⁺ free radicals and the concentration in a certain range of concentrations. According to the IC₅₀ values obtained from linear regression equation, the capacity of scavenging DPPH free radicals was in the order of young leaf > peel > root > old leaf > stem > seed > pulp; the order of the capacity of scavenging hydroxyl radicals was in the order of young leaf > peel > old leaf > root > stem > seed > pulp; the ability of scavenging ABTS⁺ radicals was in the order of young leaf > peel > root > stem > old leaf > seed > pulp. Thus, the 3 antioxidant tests exhibited that the extract of young leaf showed the highest antioxidant activity, followed by peel. The pulp extract exhibited the lowest antioxidant activity. Except for pulp extract, the capacity of scavenging ·OH of all extracts with an IC₅₀ in the range of 127.80-1 060.80 mg·L⁻¹ were much higher than the positive control of vitamin C (IC₅₀=2 658.62 mg·L⁻¹). The inhibitory rate on α -glucosidase was linearly correlated with the logarithm values of extract concentration within certain range in all the tested samples. The IC₅₀ value reflecting α -glucosidase inhibitory activity of 6 samples ranged from 1.99 to 39.04 mg·L⁻¹. The inhibitory activity of all extracts from different plant parts in this study was much higher than that of acarbose (IC₅₀=3 133.47 mg·L⁻¹), and in the order of young leaf > root > stem > peel > old leaf > seed. Similar to the antioxidant activity, the α -glucosidase inhibitory activity was the highest in young leaf extract, followed by root extract and stem extract, and seed extract was the lowest (pulp extract was not detected). Correlation analysis revealed that the contents of polyphenols were significantly and positively correlated with the scavenging ability towards DPPH·, ·OH and ABTS⁺ free radicals ($P < 0.01$, $0.983 2 < r < 0.996 7$) and with the inhibitory activity on α -glucosidase ($P < 0.01$, $r = 0.938 6$). Similarly, the contents of flavonoids were significantly and positively correlated with the antioxidant capacity ($P < 0.01$, $0.910 0 < r < 0.911 3$) and with α -glucosidase inhibitory activity ($P < 0.05$, $r = 0.851 6$).【Conclusion】The results indicated that there were obvious differences in the contents of total polyphenols and flavonoids, antioxidant activity and α -glucosidase inhibitory activity among the ethanol extracts from different parts of jaboticaba plant. The contents of polyphenols had the most significant positive correlation with the two bioactivities. The contents of flavonoids had the strongest positive correlation with antioxidant activity, and also a significant positive correlation with α -glucosidase inhibitory activity. The contents of total polyphenols and flavonoids, the antioxidant activity and α -glucosidase inhibitory activity in young leaves were the highest.

Key words: Jaboticaba; Different parts; Polyphenols; Flavonoids; Antioxidant activity; α -glucosidase

树葡萄 [*Myrciaria cauliflora* (DC.) Berg], 又名肖柎柳桃金娘、珍宝果、嘉宝果、拟爱神木, 为桃金娘科拟香桃木属常绿灌木, 原产于巴西, 我国大陆近年来栽植的树葡萄均引自台湾地区。树葡萄果实口味独特, 营养丰富, 果皮中富含花青素、酚酸等酚类物

质, 具有很强的抗氧化活性、抗菌活性及抗细胞增殖活性^[1], 因而被用于炎症性疾病、心血管疾病、糖尿病及癌症等疾病的治疗^[2]。

目前国内对树葡萄研究尚处于起步阶段, 且多集中在栽培技术、营养成分及产品加工^[3-7], 功效相关

的研究还处于空白。国外对其果皮及籽粒等提取物进行了一些功效研究。Leite等^[8]研究发现小鼠用动物饲料与冻干的树葡萄外果皮混合喂养能够提高小鼠血浆的抗氧化潜能,这与外果皮中的花青素息息相关。Dastmalchi等^[9]研究显示树葡萄果实中的酚酸类和花青素能够有效减轻香烟烟雾导致的炎症。Lenquiste等^[10]发现饲料中添加冻干的树葡萄果皮能够提高肥胖小鼠高密度脂蛋白胆固醇及降低胰岛素抗性。Macedo-Costa等^[11]研究发现与0.12%(φ)洗必泰消毒液比较,树葡萄叶片甲醇提取物对6种口腔细菌具有抑制作用。Araújo等^[12]发现树葡萄果皮醇提物富含多酚且抗氧化活性强,可作为天然抗氧化剂的重要来源。

植物多酚广泛存在于植株果、叶、根、皮中,具有很好的抗氧化活性并可抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性。目前对树葡萄功效研究多集中于果皮多酚类物质的抗氧化、抗炎、抗菌、抗细胞增殖等活性方面,但对其植株其他部位提取物进行抗氧化活性及抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性方面尚未有报道。笔者采用比色法测定‘沙巴’树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物抗氧化活性、抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性、多酚及黄酮含量,并探讨功能成分含量与生物活性的相关性,旨在筛选天然抗氧化、降血糖资源及其有效部位。

1 材料和方法

试验于2016年12月至2017年6月在福建省农业科学院亚热带农业研究所生理生化实验室内进行。

1.1 材料

树葡萄果实、叶片、根、茎等不同植株部位于2016年12月8日采自福建龙海市惠昌树葡萄专业合作社,供试树葡萄品种为‘沙巴’。选取6株树龄为12 a(年)的健康植株,依次等量取各部位样品,混合成1个样品,试验时再从混合样品中取样测3次重复。嫩叶为枝条顶部质地柔嫩且叶脉不清晰者,叶片颜色为红色,老叶为枝条近树干侧质地较硬且叶脉清晰者,叶片颜色为绿色。根系样品粗1~1.5 cm,茎样粗0.8~1.2 cm。果实摘选大小基本一致、紫黑色的成熟果。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 树葡萄植株各部位醇提物的制备 将采集的树葡萄成熟鲜果分离果皮、果肉、籽粒,将果皮、果

肉、籽粒、叶片与70%(φ ,后同)乙醇均按 $V_{料}:V_{液}=1:10$ 用粉碎机粉碎1 min;将根、茎切断,烘干至恒质量,粉碎,过40目(0.425 mm)筛,按1:10料液比分别加入70%乙醇;将上述植株各部位与70%乙醇混合液摇床振荡(28 °C, 180 r·min⁻¹)提取16 h,取出后以6 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min,取上清液,10倍梯度稀释,待测。样品浓度单位为g·L⁻¹,为鲜样质量(FW)浓度或干样质量(DW)浓度。另取一部分果皮、果肉、籽粒及叶片,称其鲜质量后,烘干至恒质量,计算干物质百分含量,用于换算干样质量。

1.2.2 总多酚、总黄酮含量测定 总多酚含量采用Folin-Ciocalteu法^[13]测定,以没食子酸为标准品,建立方程: $y=0.002\ 0x+0.061\ 4$ (0~300 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$, $R^2=0.995\ 2$),式中: y 为吸光度值, x 为没食子酸质量浓度($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)。样品中多酚含量用每g干燥叶片中所含的相当于没食子酸的量(GAE)进行计算,单位为 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (以干质量计)。总黄酮测定含量采用硝酸铝比色法^[14]测定,以芦丁为标准品,建立方程: $y=1.249\ 8x-0.000\ 7$ (0~60 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$, $R^2=0.999\ 9$),式中: y 为吸光度值, x 为芦丁质量浓度($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)。样品中总黄酮含量用每g干燥叶片中所含的相当于芦丁(RE)的量进行计算,单位为 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ (以干质量计)。

1.2.3 抗氧化活性测定 DPPH·自由基清除能力参照Xu等^[15]的方法测定;·OH自由基清除能力采用Fenton反应原理法^[15]的方法测定;ABTS⁺自由基清除能力参照Hu等^[16]方法测定。

1.2.4 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性测定 取500 μL 0.2 mol·L⁻¹磷酸钾缓冲液(pH=6.8),加入80 μL 15 mmol·L⁻¹PNPG、200 μL 样品溶液、1.62 mL蒸馏水。将混合溶液在37 °C恒温水浴5 min,然后加入100 μL 0.2 U·mL⁻¹ α -葡萄糖苷酶溶液,摇匀,37 °C恒温水浴15 min,然后加入0.2 mol·L⁻¹碳酸钠溶液2.5 mL,于400 nm处测定吸光度,样品液每种浓度重复测3次,每次设3个平行。酶活性抑制率/%=[1-($A_{\text{样品}}-A_{\text{样品背景}}$)/ $A_{\text{空白}}$] $\times 100$ 。

1.2.5 半清除率(抑制率)IC₅₀的计算 IC₅₀指清除率(抑制率)为50%时所需样品液浓度,用来表示抗氧化剂清除自由基能力或酶抑制剂抑制活性。将样品溶液配制成不同浓度梯度溶液,测定各浓度样品液清除率(抑制率),绘制清除率(抑制率)-样品浓度曲线,获得回归方程,根据方程计算出IC₅₀。IC₅₀值越低,表明抗氧化活性(对酶的抑制活性)越强。

1.3 数据处理

试验数据采用 Excel、SPSS 19.0 统计软件分别进行回归分析和单因素方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 树葡萄植株不同部位总多酚与总黄酮含量

由表 1 可知,树葡萄植株各部位(果皮、果肉、籽粒、嫩叶、老叶、根、茎)之间总多酚与总黄酮含量存在很大差异。比较树葡萄植株各部位的总多酚含量,以嫩叶的总多酚含量(ω ,后同)($274.72 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)最高,其次为果皮($107.58 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),再依次为老叶、根、茎、籽粒,果肉($1.51 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)最低。总黄酮含量由高到低依次为嫩叶>老叶>果皮>根>茎>籽粒>果肉,与总多酚大小规律大体一致,也是以嫩叶($111.94 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)最高,果肉($0.66 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)最低,不同的是老叶总黄酮含量略高于果皮,而根总黄酮含量明显高于茎。

表 1 树葡萄植株不同部位多酚及黄酮含量

Table 1 The contents of polyphenols and flavonoids of different parts of jaboticaba plant

样品 Sample	ω (总多酚) Total phenolic content/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	ω (黄酮) Total flavonoid content/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)
果皮 Peel	107.58 ± 3.63	64.59 ± 3.52
果肉 Pulp	1.51 ± 0.01	0.66 ± 0.12
籽粒 Seed	33.24 ± 4.06	23.46 ± 4.67
嫩叶 Young leaf	274.72 ± 1.06	111.94 ± 2.11
老叶 Old leaf	76.23 ± 0.95	66.68 ± 0.15
根 Root	52.55 ± 1.63	52.07 ± 0.50
茎 Stem	51.24 ± 0.98	38.38 ± 0.52

2.2 树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物的抗氧化活性

2.2.1 对 DPPH· 自由基的清除能力 树葡萄植株不同部位 70%(ω)醇提物对 DPPH· 自由基的清除效果见图 1-A(因果肉提取物的抗氧化活性低,试验所用质量浓度远高于其他提取物,因而不便与其他部位提取物试验结果共同在图 1 显示,图 1-B 与图 1-C 相同)和表 2。7 个不同部位提取物在一定的质量浓度范围内,对 DPPH· 自由基的清除率随质量浓度的增加而升高。根据 IC_{50} ,不同部位提取液对清除 DPPH· 自由基的能力由大到小依次为:嫩叶>果皮>根>老叶>茎>籽粒>果肉。嫩叶提取液清除 DPPH· 自由基的能力最突出($\text{IC}_{50}=93.06 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),而果肉提取液对 DPPH· 的清除能力最弱($\text{IC}_{50}=32\ 415.68 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)。

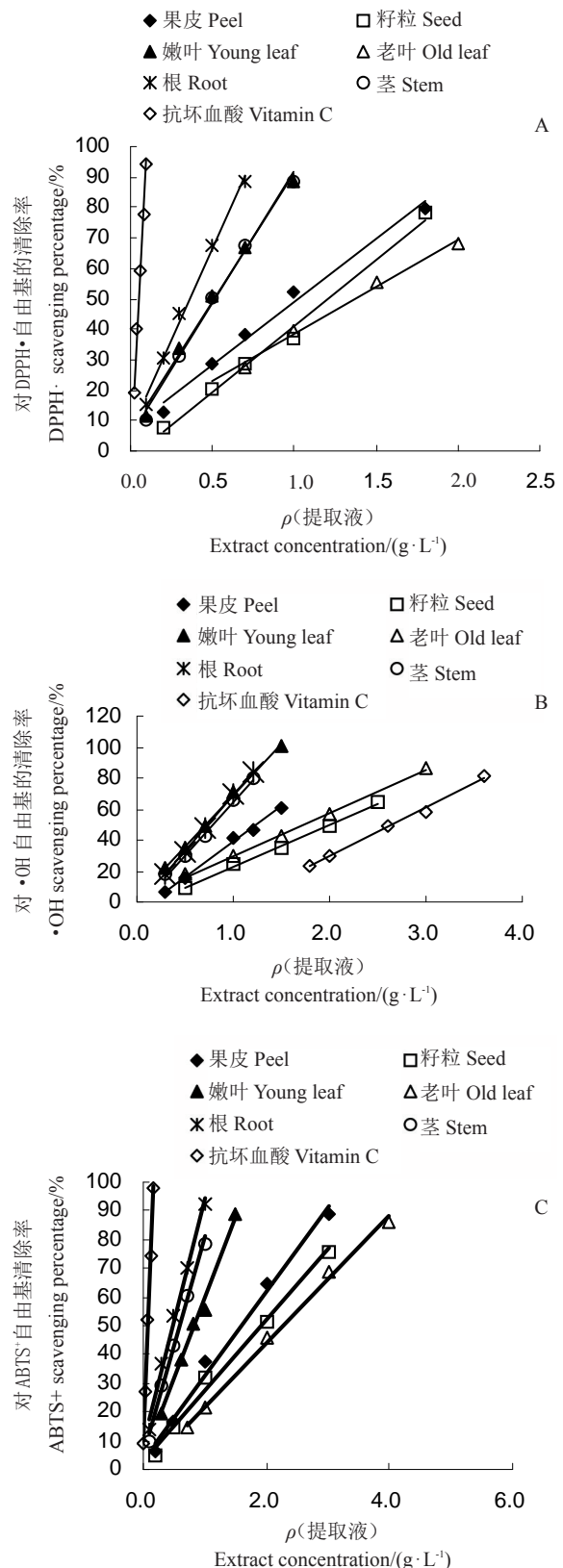


图 1 树葡萄植株不同部位醇提取物对 DPPH·、·OH 及 ABTS⁺ 自由基的清除效果

Fig. 1 Scavenging effect of ethanol extracts from different parts of jaboticaba plant on DPPH· radicals, ·OH radicals and ABTS⁺ radicals

表 2 树葡萄植株不同部位的抗氧化活性

Table 2 Antioxidant activity of ethanol extracts from different parts of jaboticaba plant

抗氧化方法 Antioxidant method	醇提取物 Ethanol extract	线性回归方程 Linear regression equation	R^2	$IC_{50}/(mg \cdot L^{-1})$
DPPH \cdot	果皮 Peel	$y=41.193 6x+7.715 2$	0.987 8	240.60
	果肉 Pulp	$y=0.195 7x+5.072 6$	0.988 1	32 415.68
	籽粒 Seed	$y=43.466 5x- 2.175 1$	0.990 4	648.30
	嫩叶 Young leaf	$y=84.701 0x+6.201 5$	0.992 4	93.06
	老叶 Old leaf	$y=31.866 7x+5.907 9$	0.994 0	442.88
	根 Root	$y=120.785 0x+5.680 2$	0.992 8	366.93
	茎 Stem	$y=87.106 8x+4.349 4$	0.992 2	524.08
	抗坏血酸 Vitamin C	$y=948.762 9x+1.625 5$	0.996 6	50.99
$\cdot OH$	果皮 Peel	$y=45.396 4x- 6.775 6$	0.996 0	293.36
	果肉 Pulp	$y=0.124 5x- 5.288 5$	0.996 1	62 704.71
	籽粒 Seed	$y=27.013 9x- 4.318 3$	0.995 8	1 060.80
	嫩叶 Young leaf	$y=67.172 7x+2.299 8$	0.993 4	127.80
	老叶 Old leaf	$y=27.973 7x+1.763 4$	0.997 4	551.68
	根 Root	$y=73.399 1x- 4.108 9$	0.999 9	737.19
	茎 Stem	$y=70.231 7x-4.994 9$	0.997 6	783.05
	抗坏血酸 Vitamin C	$y=31.297 8x- 33.209 1$	0.996 8	2 658.62
ABTS $^+$	果皮 Peel	$y=29.449 9x+3.172 1$	0.989 0	372.86
	果肉 Pulp	$y=0.212 0x+0.672 0$	0.992 8	32 854.42
	籽粒 Seed	$y=24.741 6x+2.515 7$	0.990 1	1 012.27
	嫩叶 Young leaf	$y=56.433 5x+3.082 5$	0.990 4	149.58
	老叶 Old leaf	$y=22.112 0x+0.018 3$	0.995 4	723.20
	根 Root	$y=85.955 5x+8.581 1$	0.991 8	481.86
	茎 Stem	$y=76.148 9x+4.811 2$	0.992 8	593.43
	抗坏血酸 Vitamin C	$y=596.049 9x+3.273 7$	0.999 5	78.39

2.2.2 对 $\cdot OH$ 自由基的清除能力 树葡萄植株不同部位70%醇提物对 $\cdot OH$ 自由基的清除效果见图1-B和表2。结果类似于清除DPPH \cdot 自由基,在一定的浓度范围内, $\cdot OH$ 自由基的清除率与提取液质量浓度成线性量效关系, R^2 值均大于0.99。各部位提取液对 $\cdot OH$ 自由基的清除能力由大到小依次为嫩叶>果皮>老叶>根>茎>籽粒>果肉。抗氧化活性最强的也为嫩叶提取液,其次为果皮提取液,最弱的为果肉提取液。除果肉提取液,其余部位提取液对 $\cdot OH$ 自由基的清除能力均远高于阳性对照抗坏血酸。

2.2.3 对ABTS $^+$ 自由基的清除能力 树葡萄植株不同部位70%醇提物对ABTS $^+$ 自由基的清除效果见图1-C和表2。在一定的质量浓度范围内,对ABTS $^+$ 自由基的清除率随着提取液质量浓度的增加而升高,各部位提取液对ABTS $^+$ 自由基的清除能力由大到小依次为嫩叶>果皮>根>茎>老叶>籽粒>果肉。嫩叶提取液仍显示最强的抗氧化活性,果皮提取液次之,最弱的为果肉提取液。

2.3 树葡萄植株不同部位醇提物对 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性的抑制作用

树葡萄植株不同部位70%醇提物对抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性研究结果见图2和表3。图2显示各提

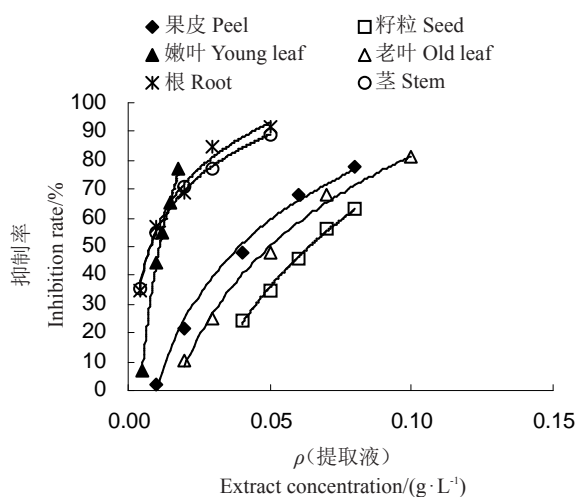


图 2 树葡萄植株不同部位醇提取物对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制效果

Fig. 2 Inhibitory activity of ethanol extracts from different parts of jaboticaba plant on α -glucosidase

取物质量浓度与抑制率呈对数函数型曲线, R^2 值均在0.99及以上,反映趋势线拟合程度较高。根据 IC_{50} 可知,植株不同部位提取液对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性均远高于阳性对照组阿卡波糖(IC_{50} 为3 133.47 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$),抑制作用由高到低依次为嫩叶>根>茎>果皮>老叶>籽粒。在6个样品中,嫩叶提取液对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性最强,根次之,籽最弱。

表 3 树葡萄植株各部位醇提取物对
 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性

Table 3 Inhibitory activity of ethanol extracts from
different parts of jaboticaba plant on α -glucosidase

醇提取物 Ethanol extracts	对数回归方程 Logarithm regression equation	R^2	$IC_{50}/$ ($mg \cdot L^{-1}$)
果皮 Peel	$y=37.505 1 \ln(x)+171.483 3$	0.990 6	12.08
籽粒 Seed	$y=57.364 8 \ln(x)+207.805 4$	0.996 1	39.04
嫩叶 Young leaf	$y=54.317 3 \ln(x)+294.613 6$	0.999 4	1.99
老叶 Old leaf	$y=45.292 1 \ln(x)+185.756 5$	0.994 8	15.97
根 Root	$y=22.943 8 \ln(x)+161.701 7$	0.989 5	7.69
茎 Stem	$y=21.093 4 \ln(x)+152.146 2$	0.998 8	7.88
阿卡波糖 Acarbose	$y=23.755 8 \ln(x)+22.867 5$	0.998 8	3 133.47

2.4 多酚、黄酮含量与抗氧化活性、 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性的相关性分析

树葡萄植株不同部位 70%醇提物抗氧化活性、抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性与相应部位多酚、黄酮含量的相关性分析结果见表 4。多酚含量与清除 DPPH \cdot 、 \cdot OH、ABTS $^+$ 自由基能力均呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.01, 0.983 2 < r < 0.996 7$), 与 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性也呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.01, r=0.938 6$)。黄酮含量与清除 DPPH \cdot 、 \cdot OH、ABTS $^+$ 自由基能力也均呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.01, 0.910 0 < r < 0.911 3$), 与 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性呈显著正相关 ($P < 0.05, r=0.851 6$)。

表 4 醇提取物生物活性与样品中多酚、黄酮含量的相关性
Table 4 The correlation between biological activity and the
contents of polyphenols and flavonoids of ethanol extracts
in different parts of jaboticaba plant

醇提取物 Ethanol extracts	多酚 Total phenolic		黄酮 Total flavonoid	
	显著性 水平 (P) Significance level	相关 系数 (r) Correlation coefficient	显著性 水平 (P) Significance level	相关系数 (r) Correlation coefficient
DPPH \cdot	0.000 0	0.992 9	0.004 4	0.910 0
\cdot OH	0.000 0	0.996 7	0.004 3	0.911 3
ABTS $^+$	0.000 1	0.983 2	0.004 4	0.910 3
α -葡萄糖苷酶 α -glucosidase	0.005 5	0.938 6	0.031 4	0.851 6

3 讨 论

多酚类、黄酮类是自然界中广泛存在于植物体内的天然抗氧化活性成分,其含量与抗氧化活性密切相关^[17-18]。同种植物不同品种、同株植物不同部位之间的多酚与黄酮含量存在很大的差异性^[18-21]。林

耀盛等^[20]发现不同龙眼品种果肉总酚、总黄酮含量变幅和变异系数较大,呈现出显著的基因型差异。陆俊等^[18]研究发现,三叶木通多酚和黄酮含量由高到低依次为藤茎>叶片>果皮>种子>果肉。笔者发现树葡萄植株不同部位多酚含量由高到低依次为嫩叶>果皮>老叶>根>茎>籽粒>果肉,黄酮为嫩叶>老叶>果皮>根>茎>籽粒>果肉,且不同部位之间的含量存在很大差异,但均以嫩叶含量最高。笔者还发现树葡萄不同品种叶片之间的多酚、黄酮含量也存在极显著差异,多酚含量以‘沙巴’品种嫩叶最高,黄酮含量则以‘阿根廷’嫩叶最高。‘沙巴’嫩叶多酚含量 (ω , 后同) ($274.72 mg \cdot g^{-1}$) 远高于多种富含多酚植物部位,如桑树嫩叶 ($20.45 \sim 43.67 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)^[21]、杜仲成熟叶 ($20.70 \sim 62.48 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)^[22]、蓝莓嫩叶 ($43.77 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)^[19]、桑葚果 ($88.78 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)、蓝莓果 ($38.13 mg \cdot g^{-1}$) 和黑加仑果 ($44.53 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)^[23], 还高于 3 个茶树品种的鲜叶 ($170.0 \sim 198.7 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)、绿茶 ($168.1 \sim 189.5 mg \cdot g^{-1}$)、白茶 ($154.8 \sim 175.2 mg \cdot g^{-1}$) 的多酚含量^[24]; ‘沙巴’嫩叶黄酮含量同样远高于上述植物部位。这些数据表明,树葡萄嫩叶可以作为天然多酚类物质的一个很好的来源。

笔者开展了树葡萄植株不同部位提取物的抗氧化活性研究,包括果皮、籽粒、果肉、嫩叶、老叶、根、茎,在一定程度上弥补了前人研究的空白。以往对于树葡萄的抗氧化研究多集中在果皮及其提取物,且结果表明其具有很强的抗氧化能力^[1,8,12],但事实上,笔者通过测定提取物对 DPPH \cdot 、 \cdot OH、ABTS $^+$ 3 种自由基的清除能力发现,嫩叶的 $IC_{50}(\rho)$ 均远低于果皮,例如嫩叶提取液清除 DPPH \cdot 自由基的 IC_{50} 为 $93.06 mg \cdot L^{-1}$,而果皮提取液为 $240.60 mg \cdot L^{-1}$,表明树葡萄嫩叶比果皮具有更好的抗氧化能力,且是本研究植株各部位中抗氧化最强的部位。树葡萄植株不同部位提取物的抗氧化活性与多酚、黄酮含量息息相关,均呈极显著正相关,该研究结果与三叶木通^[18]、杏^[19]、龙眼^[20]类似,即抗氧化活性成分与抗氧化活性之间均存在着显著的相关性。

α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂竞争性抑制位于消化道的 α -葡萄糖苷酶,使人体摄入的双糖及多糖分解为葡萄糖的速度减慢,从而延缓肠道内葡萄糖的吸收,降低餐后高血糖。目前临床上应用的 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂主要为西药,如阿卡波糖及伏格列波糖等,副作用较多。近年来,科研工作者在从植物天然提取物

中筛选 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂做了大量研究^[25-26],但是关于树葡萄提取物抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶的研究还很欠缺。笔者发现,树葡萄果皮、籽粒、嫩叶、老叶、根、茎提取物对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性均远高于阿卡波糖,且该活性与多酚含量呈极显著正相关,与黄酮含量呈显著正相关,相关性结果与抗氧化类似,表明这2种活性可能存在着共同的物质基础,即多酚和黄酮类物质。事实上,已有研究表明一些酚类物质,如表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯^[25]、花青素^[27]等对 α -葡萄糖苷酶具有较强的抑制作用。

笔者仅初步研究了树葡萄不同部位的多酚及黄酮类物质含量、抗氧化活性及对 α -葡萄糖苷酶的抑制活性,今后将进一步研究提取物具体活性成分组成及含量,分析主要起抗氧化及 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制作用的化合物种类组成、含量及特性,并进一步研究这些化合物其他的生物活性作用。

4 结 论

树葡萄植株不同部位 70%(ω)醇提物多酚及黄酮含量、抗氧化活性、 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性存在显著差异,多酚含量与抗氧化活性、 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性均呈极显著正相关。黄酮含量与抗氧化活性呈极显著正相关,与 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性呈显著正相关。植株不同部位中以嫩叶提取物多酚、黄酮含量最高,抗氧化活性、 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制活性最强,且与阳性对照相比具有很大的优势,表明嫩叶在 α -葡萄糖苷酶抑制剂和抗氧化剂方面具有开发潜力。

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