

荔枝果实的营养成分、生物活性 及其综合利用研究进展

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摘要: 荔枝果实是一种药食同源的水果, 因其具有丰富的营养物质和多样的生物活性而深受消费者的喜爱。目前国内外对荔枝果实的研究比较成熟, 但研究内容较为分散。随着荔枝产量的增加, 对荔枝果实中生物活性成分的利用急需加强。对荔枝果实的营养成分(糖类、有机酸、氨基酸、脂类以及多酚类物质等)和生物活性(抗氧化、抗癌、护肝作用等)的最新研究进展进行了概述, 并总结了其在食品、医药与化妆品等方面的综合利用现状, 旨在为荔枝果实资源的深度开发利用提供数据参考。

关键词: 荔枝果实; 营养成分; 生物活性; 综合利用

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Advances in research on nutrient components, biological activity and comprehensive utilization of litchi fruits

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Abstract: Litchi (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.) is a subtropical evergreen fruit tree of the Sapotaceae family. It was planted in southern China and northern Vietnam before, but now is grown in more than 20 countries in the world, mainly distributed in Southeast Asia, especially in China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. It is usually eaten in fresh or processed way. It has become one of the most popular fruits because of its delicious taste, attractive color and high nutritional value. The size of litchi is similar to a strawberry, with pendulous clusters, while the fruit size varies with species and can vary from 23 to 30 g. The skin of litchi is pink- or red-scaly at maturity, thin and hard, easily peeling off and can present a pearly white and jelly-like pulp surrounding the brown black seed. Not only is litchi loved as a fruit, but also the whole fruit of litchi is used for medicinal purposes. Traditional medicine believes that litchi is sweet and slightly acidic, flat and non-toxic, rich in sugars, fibers, vitamins, amino acids, minerals, polyphenols and other nutrients, which are beneficial to human health for long-term consumption, and is a good economic crop for food therapy. Litchi fruit peel, bark, and roots contain a large number of tannins, which are raw materials for pharmaceuticals, with the effects of regulating vital energy, relieving pain, generating fluid and nourishing blood, and nourishing the heart and calming the mind, and are often used to treat a variety of symptoms such as cough, intestinal gas and bloating, gastric ulcer, diabetes, obesity, and testicular swelling. In addition, litchi can also be used to kill intestinal worms. Modern research has shown that litchi also has a variety of functional effects such as antioxidant, anti-cancer, antibacterial, hypolipidemic, hypoglycemic and antiviral efficacy. *In vitro* and *in vivo* studies

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have shown that litchi has protective effects on liver, anti atherosclerosis, neuroprotective and immunomodulatory activities. Litchi seeds can also be used as medicine. Traditional Chinese medicine thinks it can be used to treat diseases of urinary system, like bladder cancer. Litchi has a lot of health benefits due to its wide range of nutrients, especially polysaccharides and polyphenols in litchi, which have been proved to have various beneficial effects on human body. The nutrients contained in litchi fruit, including sugars, organic acids, amino acids and lipids, have attracted the interest of a wide range of researchers for their anti-cancer, liver protection, immunity-boosting, lipid-lowering, anti-viral and antioxidant properties. As the largest producer of litchi, the annual production in China has been steadily increasing, due to its high yield for the processing and utilization of litchi and industrial development. As a seasonal fruit, litchi is easy to deteriorate at room temperature after harvest. Further processing can extend the shelf life and meet the market demand. Therefore, in addition to being consumed fresh as a dessert fruit, litchi can also be consumed as frozen, canned, or dried fruit; or processed into juice, fruit wine, and pickles, along with ice cream and yogurt. However, pericarp browning and pulp decay lead to short shelf life of litchi, and it is highly perishable and difficult to preserve for a long time. Therefore, we can make fresh litchi into preserved fruits, drinks and fruit wine, so as to improve economic benefits. In recent years, more and more attention has been paid to the nutrients in natural plants, which are accepted and understood by more and more people. Therefore, in order to make rational use of these natural components, the development and utilization of natural phytochemical components are worthy of further exploration and discussion. Litchi contains a lot of biological substances, such as sugars, lipids, vitamins, especially polyphenols, so litchi can also be used to produce various products, such as nutrition and health care products. Litchi extract has been developed into a food additive, litchi is rich in cellulose and pectin can be hydrolyzed and extracted to get applied to the food industry as a sugar source, gelling agent, thickener, emulsifier and other substances. Litchi can also be used as insecticides and fungicides, with the advantages of more environmentally friendly society, low toxicity, long duration, effective reduction of drug resistance, comprehensive use of invasive species and turning waste into treasure. The current research on the composition and activity identification of litchi is more scattered and has not yet emerged as a comprehensive and systematic study, and the further development and utilization of litchi-related products have been somewhat limited. Current research on the comprehensive utilization of litchi is mainly focused on consumer's preferences for economic food, functional drugs and the development of cosmetics, data on its physiological and biochemical mechanisms are not accumulated enough, and there is no systematic research on livestock breeding applications, so further research is needed. In addition, there is an important significance about the safety evaluation of litchi extract. Therefore, in order to further develop the utilization of litchi in the fields of food, medicine and cosmetics, and effectively utilize the edible waste (Litchi shell and litchi core) to increase its economic value, this paper summarized the nutritional value, health care function and comprehensive utilization, and the research information on litchi, so as to provide reference for the follow-up development and utilization in litchi.

Key words: Litchi fruits; Nutrient components; Biological activity; Comprehensive utilization

荔枝 (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.) 为无患子科、亚热带常绿乔木, 主要分布在东南亚, 特别是中国、越南、印度尼西亚、泰国和菲律宾等地区。荔枝果实成熟时形状呈近圆球形、椭圆形、长椭圆形、心形、长心形、歪心形和卵圆形等; 果皮有红带绿、淡红带微黄、

浅红、鲜红、暗红和紫红等颜色; 皮薄而坚硬, 很容易脱落, 可呈现出果冻状果肉, 其果实大小则因品种而异, 可在 23~30 g 之间变化^[1-2]。荔枝味甘、微酸, 性平, 无毒, 富含糖类、有机酸、氨基酸、脂类和多酚等多种营养成分^[3-4]; 其果皮、树皮、树根含有大量单宁,

种子亦可入药^[5],具有理气、止痛、生液养血、养心安神的功效;此外,还具有抗氧化、抗癌、抗菌、降血脂、降糖和抗病毒等多种功能作用,是一种食疗俱佳的经济作物^[6-7]。

中国作为最大的荔枝生产国,其年产量一直呈稳步增长的状态,因其高产的特点为荔枝果实的加工利用及产业化发展提供了可能。然而荔枝果实极易腐坏变质,难以长期保存,且目前关于荔枝成分和活性鉴定的研究较为分散,尚未出现全面而系统性的研究,荔枝相关产品的进一步开发利用受到了一定的限制。笔者就荔枝果实的营养成分、生物活性及其在食品、医药与化妆品等方面的综合应用现状进行了概述,以期为今后荔枝果实资源的深度开发利用以及荔枝深加工产业的发展提供参考。

1 荔枝果实的营养成分

1.1 糖类

荔枝果实中,糖是荔枝果肉的主要营养成分,其含量为10%~19.2%,其中还原糖占70%^[8],目前对荔枝果实糖类研究中多糖占较大的比例。荔枝多糖的单糖组成主要包括阿拉伯糖、半乳糖和葡萄糖,以及较少的甘露糖、鼠李糖和木糖^[9]。张名位等^[10]研究发现荔枝果肉多糖是由葡萄糖、甘露糖、半乳糖、阿拉伯糖、木糖、鼠李糖、核糖等单糖组成的杂多糖。温靖等^[11]指出荔枝果皮存在一些多糖,包括甘露糖、半乳糖以及少量的阿拉伯糖。郭放^[12]采用水提醇沉法得到荔枝核粗多糖组分,并对其测定发现主要由甘露糖、鼠李糖、葡萄糖、半乳糖和阿拉伯糖等单糖组成。Wu等^[13]从荔枝核中分离纯化得到一种新的均一多糖(LSP-W-4),对其组成成分分析发现,LSP-W-4是一种由阿拉伯糖、甘露糖、葡萄糖和半乳糖组成的多糖,其摩尔比为6.33:3.88:10.35:1.00。

近年来,也有研究发现荔枝果实中存在大量的白坚木皮醇,因具有独特的手性结构而受到生物、药物和医学界的广泛关注^[14]。妃子笑、糯米糍、大丁香和库林等荔枝品种中“白坚木皮醇”的含量(w ,后同)超过 $6.0\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,其在叶片、果皮和种子中含量丰富。杜焱^[15]对荔枝中的白坚木皮醇进行了提取,发现白坚木皮醇含量介于 $4.80\sim 13.8\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ (以鲜质量计),果皮含量最高,枝条次之。此外还有研究发现在不同品种荔枝果肉中白坚木皮醇含量也有较大的差异,介于 $1.6\sim 6.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 之间^[16]。

目前荔枝多糖的研究主要集中在结构和生物活性的关系上,但荔枝多糖的超微结构及空间的研究还不够深入。因此,需建立新的结构分析方法来进一步探索荔枝多糖的结构与生物活性的关系。

1.2 有机酸

根据含量最高的有机酸种类来划分,荔枝属于苹果酸优势型水果,其苹果酸与酒石酸之比在2.6~5.7之间;除了优势酸外,荔枝中还存在其他的有机酸,其共同构成荔枝的独特风味^[17]。王思威等^[18]发现在不同荔枝品种中,苹果酸含量最高,其次是乳酸、富马酸、柠檬酸和丁二酸,而草酸、抗坏血酸、莽草酸、丙酮酸和酒石酸的含量较少。Somboonkaew等^[19]发现,荔枝果肉中的有机酸主要是苹果酸($17.43\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\text{ DW}$)与低浓度的草酸、抗坏血酸、酒石酸和柠檬酸。蔡灿军^[20]发现荔枝果皮中有机酸组分从高到低依次为莽草酸、奎尼酸、苹果酸、富马酸、柠檬酸、酒石酸和琥珀酸。而荔枝核中有机酸主要包括硬脂酸、3-羧基甘遂烷-7,24-二烯-21-酸和原儿茶酸等^[21]。

荔枝果实中的有机酸不但是果实口感风味和品质特性等的重要指标,而且还具有帮助消化、软化血管和促进微量元素吸收等多种功能。但目前荔枝果实有机酸的研究较少,对其功能活性研究尚不全面,有待进一步研究。

1.3 氨基酸

荔枝果实中的氨基酸种类齐全,总氨基酸中必需氨基酸达44%。彭颖等^[22]发现荔枝果汁中主要有天冬氨酸、苏氨酸、丝氨酸、谷氨酸、甘氨酸、丙氨酸、缬氨酸、蛋氨酸、异亮氨酸、亮氨酸、苯丙氨酸、赖氨酸、脯氨酸、组氨酸、精氨酸、酪氨酸以及 γ -氨基丁酸总计17种氨基酸,且 γ -氨基丁酸含量可以达到游离氨基酸总量的38.6%。荔枝核中除了上述17种氨基酸外,还检出了天冬酰胺、色氨酸、半胱氨酸以及牛磺酸^[23]。还有研究者^[24]对不同荔枝果实品种的游离氨基酸含量进行了测定,发现不同荔枝果实中均含有丰富的甜味氨基酸、鲜味氨基酸、药效氨基酸以及少量的芳香族氨基酸,甜眼荔枝果实中的人体必需氨基酸含量占氨基酸总量的36.4%。

1.4 脂类

荔枝果实中还含有少量的脂类成分,多以不饱和和脂肪酸的形式存在^[25]。张媛等^[26]在荔枝核中共鉴定得到30种脂溶性成分,其主要成分为油酸

(30.42%)、亚油酸(11.77%)、棕榈酸(8.74%)、硬脂酸(4.94%)和2-辛基-环丙烷辛酸(32.93%)。也有研究^[27]在荔枝核中分离鉴定出67种脂类化合物,主要为:棕榈酸(9.63%)、不饱和脂肪酸(12.03%)、甾醇类(31.3%)、萜类(25.7%)和VE(7.21%)。另外,还有研究者^[28]在荔枝果肉中也分离鉴定出16种脂肪酸,其中油酸含量最高,其次是棕榈酸,再者是亚油酸。

1.5 矿物质

荔枝果实是矿物质的良好来源,含有大量的钾(K),除此之外还含有钙(Ca)、铁(Fe)、镁(Mg)、锰(Mn)、铜(Cu)、锌(Zn)、钠(Na)等元素^[29]。在荔枝果皮中钾(K)、钠(Na)、铁(Fe)、锰(Mn)、铜(Cu)、锌(Zn)含量最高,而在荔枝核中钙(Ca)和镁(Mg)含量最高^[30]。梁多等^[31]利用火焰原子吸收光谱法测定了荔枝果皮、核以及果肉中的矿物质元素的含量,发现其分布呈现一定的规律性:钙(Ca) > 镁(Mg) > 锌(Zn) > 铁(Fe) > 铜(Cu)。

1.6 维生素

荔枝果实中含有丰富的维生素。胡晓琴等^[32]采用毛细管电泳快速分析荔枝中的水溶性维生素,发现维生素B1、维生素B2、维生素B6、维生素C、D-泛酸钙、D-生物素和烟酸、叶酸8种维生素得到了较好的基线分离。荔枝果实是良好的维生素C来源,主要存在于荔枝果肉中,且在不同荔枝品种的维生素C含量也不同^[33]。Wu等^[34]采用高效液相色谱法测定荔枝果肉中的抗坏血酸的含量,发现不同品种之间存在较大差异;其中妃子笑抗坏血酸含量最高($0.39 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),其次是大红袍($0.31 \pm 0.03 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)、白糖罂($0.26 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和黑叶($0.23 \pm 0.03 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),而桂味、糯米糍和兰竹抗坏血酸含量明显较低(约 $0.10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。

1.7 多酚类

荔枝果实中的多酚主要有原儿茶酸、儿茶素、绿原酸、咖啡酸、表儿茶素、丁香酸、*p*-香豆酸、芦丁、阿魏酸等,总多酚含量约为 $662.51 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[35]。荔枝多酚在荔枝的不同部位(果肉、核、果皮)的种类也不相同。Zhang等^[36]研究发现荔枝果肉中的多酚物质主要为没食子酸、绿原酸、(+)-儿茶素、咖啡酸、(-)-表儿茶素和芦丁。Prasad等^[37]鉴定得到荔枝核中的5种酚类化合物,分别为没食子酸、原花青素B2、(-)-没食子儿茶素、(-)-表儿茶素和(-)-表儿茶素-3-没食子酸盐,且均具有良好的抗氧化和抗酪氨酸酶活性。

此外,在Li等^[38]研究中发现荔枝果皮主要由大量的类黄酮组成,主要类黄酮包括黄酮醇和花青素,主要黄酮醇是花青素B4,花青素B2和表儿茶素,而花青素3-芦丁苷,花青素3-葡萄糖苷,槲皮素3-芦丁和槲皮素3-葡萄糖苷被认为是重要的花色苷。近年来,荔枝多酚因具有多种潜在有益的健康作用,在成分的鉴定和活性研究方面已取得较大的进展,然而由于荔枝多酚成分的复杂以及分离纯化技术的单一,尚未能实现大规模工业化生产和利用。

2 荔枝果实的生物活性

2.1 抗氧化作用

荔枝果实中多糖和酚类物质具有良好的抗氧化活性^[39]。黄菲等^[40]研究荔枝果实多糖的抗氧化活性,测定不同干制方式的荔枝果实多糖的ABTS值、FRAP值以及对O²的清除能力,结果表明荔枝多糖表现出一定的抗氧化能力。荔枝果实中的白坚木皮醇也具有清除自由基的作用,在动物体内有较强的抗氧化功能^[46]。

Su等^[41]研究发现荔枝果肉中主要的抗氧化酚类物质为槲皮素3-rut-7-rha、芦丁和(-)-表儿茶素,其中槲皮素3-rut-7-rha表现出较强的细胞抗氧化活性(CAA),与木犀草素相似,但要高于马齿苋或杨梅素。Wang等^[42]通过分离荔枝核95%乙醇提取物,得到4个新化合物以及11个已知化合物,其中原儿茶酸、2 α ,3 α -环氧-5,7,3',4'-四氢叶黄素-(4 β -8)-儿茶素、2 α ,3 α -环氧-5,7,3',4'-四氢叶黄素-(4 β -8)-表儿茶素、2 β ,3 β -环氧-5,7,3',4'-四羟基黄烷-(4 α -8)-表儿茶素均表现出中等的抗氧化活性。此外,也有研究表明^[43]荔枝果皮中的花青素和黄烷醇通过螯合金属离子,形成复合金属络合物,直接清除超氧阴离子,从而减弱氧化还原;还有研究发现^[44]在焙烤食品中加入0.2%(w)的荔枝果皮中原花青素寡聚物粉(LPOPC)具有较强的抗氧化活性,特别是抗脂质体氧化能力。然而,目前人们对LPOPC在加工食品中的应用关注较少,对于其抗氧化性能在烘焙食品中的应用尚无明确的共识。综上所述,荔枝果实各部分尤其是荔枝果皮可以作为食品添加剂中的抗氧化剂,参与各种食品的加工生产中,可延长食品保存期,提高食品的经济价值和营养价值。

2.2 抗癌作用

癌症是全球最严重的公共卫生问题之一。荔枝

果实的不同部位(核、果皮、果肉)的提取物和成分,均可通过影响增殖、凋亡、自噬、转移、化疗和放疗的敏感性、干性、代谢、血管生成、免疫多重靶向等体现出抗癌作用^[45]。

Guo等^[46]以连续24 d口服荔枝核正丁醇提取物(NLS)的裸鼠作为实验模型,结果表明NLS通过诱导PCa细胞凋亡、G1/S期细胞周期阻滞和EMT表型转化抑制PCa细胞的生长、迁移和侵袭,NLS可能成为治疗前列腺癌的一种潜在的辅助剂。Emanuele等^[47]首次报道了西西里荔枝果实不同部位对人结肠癌细胞的影响,结果显示荔枝提取物对人结直肠腺癌(HT29)细胞增殖的抑制作用呈剂量依赖性,主要是由于G2/M期细胞周期阻滞和细胞死亡诱导所致。同时,该研究首次证明荔枝提取物能够诱导自噬,其中,荔枝外果皮和内果皮决定了自噬体的外观,且伴随着主要自噬标志物水平的显著变化,如自噬相关蛋白1抗体(ATG1/ULK1)激酶及其靶蛋白Beclin-1、LC3和P62。

这些研究结果为进一步认识和探索荔枝作为癌症治疗药物,以及基于荔枝果实有效成分的应用提供了参考。然而,关于荔枝果实对癌症的化学预防作用还需要更多的动物模型实验和人体实验来进行验证,以期更好地为人类预防和治疗癌症疾病提供实践理论依据。

2.3 护肝作用

荔枝果实因含有丰富的多酚类化合物,在中药中常被作为增强肝功能和胰腺功能的传统药物成分。Su等^[41]研究了荔枝果肉酚类物质(LPPs)对小鼠应激性肝损伤的保护作用机制。结果显示,200 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ LPP预处理可连续21 d保护肝脏不受损伤。此外,呼吸链复合体和Na⁺-K⁺-ATP酶活性在肝脏线粒体中增强,而线粒体膜电位水平和活性氧(ROS)的产生速率降低。Xiao等^[48]研究了荔枝果肉酚提取物(LPPE)对酒精喂养小鼠的肝保护作用。结果显示,补充LPPE可减轻乙醇诱导的肝损伤和下调炎症关键标志物。此外,除了降低血清内毒素水平外,补充LPPE还可以抑制CD14和Toll样受体4的表达,并抑制肝细胞核因子κBp65的活化。还有研究表明荔枝果皮多酚提取物(包括表儿茶素和原花青素A2)在肝保护和肝细胞再生方面可能是水飞蓟素的协同替代品^[49]。近年来,国内外关于荔枝护肝作用的研究已较为成熟,同时,深入探讨荔枝

单体酚如槲皮素、原花青素的肝脏保护作用正在成为一种新趋势。

2.4 心血管保护作用

荔枝果实对心血管系统的影响主要体现在抗血小板、抗凝血、降血脂等作用。其中,荔枝多酚是发挥这些作用的主要活性成分。Sung等^[50]研究了荔枝70%乙醇提取物(LCE)对血小板聚集、凝血和纤溶功能的影响,结果表明LCE剂量依赖性地抑制富含血小板的大鼠血浆中胶原和ADP诱导的血小板聚集,且4 mg·mL⁻¹的LCE对血小板聚集有最大的抑制作用,该剂量治疗组在胶原诱导的血小板聚集试验中显示出几乎完全的抑制作用;此外,它还显著延长了大鼠贫血小板血浆的凝血时间,如活化部分凝血活酶和凝血酶原时间LCE的抗血栓作用,表明荔枝可能是开发抗血小板、抗凝和溶栓治疗血栓性疾病和心血管疾病的新的天然资源。Rong等^[51]通过研究荔枝果皮中的原花青素(LPPC)对喂养24周高脂饮食(HFD,21%脂肪,0.15%胆固醇)、载脂蛋白E基因敲除(ApoE KO)小鼠的抗动脉粥样硬化作用。结果显示,LPPC可以通过有效调节参与肝脏脂质稳态的基因表达,减轻脂质紊乱,尤其是高胆固醇血症,并改善喂饲WTD的ApoE-KO小鼠的动脉粥样硬化。综上所述,荔枝多酚类物质具有明显的心血管保护作用,可以作为治疗现代心血管疾病的一种有效的方法,同时也为荔枝果实的抗心血管活性药物的开发利用提供了理论和实验依据。

2.5 抗神经炎作用

荔枝果实还具有良好的抑制神经炎作用。Yong等^[52]对荔枝核中的生物活性成分(LSF)进行分离和鉴定,证实了荔枝核中的多酚,包括儿茶素和原花青素A2可以显著改善阿尔茨海默氏病(AD)大鼠的认知功能和抑制体外Amyloid-β(Aβ)诱导的神经炎症,减少体内和体外神经元损伤。Xiong等^[53]在地塞米松诱导的HepG2和HT22细胞的IR中,成功地从荔枝核(LSF)中分离并鉴定了3种多酚儿茶素、原花青素A1和原花青素A2,并证明它们通过IRS-1/PI3K/Akt/GSK-3β改善IR和抑制过度磷酸化的Tau信号通路。Sun等^[54]通过建立阿尔茨海默氏症(AD)的小鼠模型,发现荔枝核(SLF)可以通过AKT/GSK-3b通路改善海马神经损伤,产生神经保护作用,从而为SLF作为一种潜在有效的对抗AD的药物提供了证据。然而,目前荔枝果实的抗神经炎作

用多见于荔枝核的报道,在荔枝其他部分的研究报道较少。同时,研究还停留在动物实验的层面上,尚未得到一种明确有效的治疗人体神经炎症的药物,故进一步验证荔枝果实活性成分的药物动力学作用和抗炎效果是未来治疗方法必不可少的一部分。

2.6 免疫调节作用

荔枝果实中的多糖、多酚等营养成分由于具有良好的生物活性和无毒副作用,可被用于治疗免疫紊乱,增强免疫稳态。Huang等^[55]发现荔枝果肉多糖(LP)能改善肠黏膜免疫功能,促进脾细胞的增殖,平衡脾淋巴细胞亚群的比例,刺激血清细胞因子的分泌,上调免疫球蛋白,并加速脾和胸腺指数以显示全身性免疫反应。刘洋等^[56]也发现荔枝多糖在50~200 mg·kg⁻¹范围内均能提高小鼠的自然杀伤细胞(NK)的杀伤活性、胸腺器官指数、血清溶血素水平以及促进脾淋巴细胞增殖,其中中剂量(100 mg·kg⁻¹)荔枝多糖的免疫活性最强。涂杜等^[57]通过建立营养性肥胖小鼠模型,发现荔枝多酚对高脂饲料诱导的肥胖大鼠具有很好的减肥和提高免疫力的效果。荔枝果实的免疫调节作用为治疗人类免疫系统疾病带来一定的福音,然而实验未能深入对细胞免疫及免疫细胞分泌的一些细胞因子的影响进行测定,故荔枝果实成分在体内的免疫调节机制有待进一步研究。

2.7 抗肥胖作用

荔枝果实中的多酚类物质对抗肥胖以及降低脂肪水平也有一定的作用。荔枝果皮原花青素(LP-PC)与燕麦β-葡聚糖混合物在高脂大鼠体内可显著激活AMPK信号通路,抑制肝脏脂肪堆积^[58]。此外,优化后的荔枝果实多酚中含有儿茶酚型单体和原花青素的低聚物(Oligonol, OLG),可在体内引起一些生理生化变化,口服OLG可以改善高脂饮食引起的小鼠白色脂肪组织中脂肪因子基因的失调;与非OLG喂养的动物相比,饮食喂养OLG可以显著降低组织脂肪水平,而不改变动物的总体重^[59]。同时还有临床和毒理学研究^[60]证实了OLG的安全性,OLG从2007年开始被美国FDA认证为NDI(新的膳食成分),并在2009年达到了GRAS(一般公认的安全)标准。然而,尽管以水果和蔬菜作为健康饮食来降低体重和减少肥胖的研究常有报道,但是关于荔枝果实成分抗肥胖的研究则比较少,对于其作用机制也尚不明确,可进一步探究其在治疗肥胖过程中的

机制作用,为后续开发相关荔枝保健产品提供参考。

2.8 其他活性作用

荔枝果实中的多糖类物质以及α-(亚甲环丙基)甘氨酸具有良好的降血糖作用。袁红^[61]发现经荔枝核多糖治疗后的糖尿病小鼠体内血清血糖、甘油三酯、胆固醇含量明显下降,说明荔枝核提取物对于糖尿病模型小鼠具有很好的降血糖作用。还有研究^[62]发现荔枝核中含有α-(亚甲环丙基)甘氨酸,给小鼠皮下注射可降低血糖和肝糖原。

荔枝果实中的多酚类物质还具有抑菌作用。研究发现^[63-64]荔枝核水提物和荔枝皮黄酮对金黄色葡萄球菌均有抑制效果,且抑菌能力随着浓度的增大而增强。同时,荔枝果实还具有较好的抗病毒作用,王辉等^[65]研究发现荔枝核提取物对单纯疱疹病毒表现出明显的浓度依赖性抗病毒活性,但其抗病毒机制还有待进一步研究。

3 荔枝果实的综合利用

3.1 在食品中的利用

荔枝果实在食品中的应用主要以鲜果销售的形式为主(约97%)^[66]。在我国的荔枝加工产品中,荔枝干占全部荔枝加工产品的80%以上,一年四季皆可供,有利于保存,且间接延长了荔枝的销售期。近年来,半干型荔枝干由于含水量提高,产品成品率比传统荔枝干提高了20%以上,且较好地保留了荔枝的原果风味和色泽^[67]。此外,荔枝果实还可以加工为荔枝罐头和低糖荔枝果酱,不但可以保留荔枝原有的风味,还便于贮藏和携带^[68]。

目前荔枝果实风味饮料也是常见的加工方式。荔枝酒是常见的产品之一,其色泽呈现出干净、明亮的琥珀色,具有迷人的天然荔枝果香和和谐的葡萄酒口感,酒精度低,且具有美容养颜、抗氧化等作用^[69]。荔枝果实还可以被开发成荔枝酵素^[70]、荔枝果醋^[71]和荔枝茶^[72]等产品。

3.2 在医药中的利用

荔枝果实中丰富的白坚木皮醇可用于合成种类繁多的手性药物,此药物具有疗效高、毒副作用小、用药量少等特点,可作为未来药物研发的重要原料^[15]。荔枝果实中的寡糖醇可以通过抑制糖尿病小鼠的Atrogin-1和MuRF1的表达,以及通过细胞抗衰老和肌肉细胞周期调节改善受损的肌管形成,从

而减轻肌肉损失^[73]。荔枝核还能与橘核、沉香粉一同入药治疗糖尿病神经源性膀胱等糖尿病并发症^[74]。此外,荔枝核还可通过多种分子机制和免疫调节机制而具有积极的抗癌作用,且无严重副作用^[75]。然而,现代医学在开发荔枝药理作用之前,需要进行安全性验证和临床试验,深入研究荔枝果实的药理特性,尤其是阐明荔枝活性成分与药理特性的作用机制。另外,有关于荔枝提取物的安全性评价也有重要意义。

3.3 在化妆品中的利用

荔枝果皮提取物中的酚类物质如槲皮素、迷迭香酸和没食子酸具有强抗氧化性,可应用于化妆品中^[76-77]。此外,荔枝还可作为头香的香料应用在香水产品中^[78]。在部分沐浴露、眼霜、肥皂、面膜、护手霜等化妆品及护理产品中,荔枝提取物均有不同程度的利用,并已申请专利^[79]。然而荔枝果实在化妆品领域中工业化生产工艺以及安全检测体系的建立等方面依旧存在欠缺,故仍有待进一步完善。

3.4 其他方面的利用

荔枝果实中含有丰富的纤维素和果胶,可以通过水解和提取,应用于食品工业的糖源、胶凝剂、增稠剂、乳化剂等物质^[80]。更有甚者,荔枝还可以应用于杀虫剂和杀菌剂当中,具有更环保、低毒性、持效时间长,能有效减缓抗药性,且将入侵物种综合利用,变废为宝等优点。此外,研究表明,废弃的荔枝果皮经过胺基改性后,可以用于去除废水中的Cr(VI),是一种具有潜在研究价值的生物质吸附剂^[81]。然而,目前关于荔枝果实的综合利用的研究主要集中于人们喜爱的经济食品、功能药物以及化妆品的开发等方面,有关其生理生化机制的数据也不够集中,而且在畜牧业养殖应用中还没有系统的研究。

4 问题与展望

目前对荔枝果实的营养成分、生物活性研究已取得较大进展,但研究较为分散,还不够全面透彻,因此仍存在较多的不足。荔枝果实的营养成分评价多集中于多糖、有机酸、氨基酸、多酚等,而寡糖、维生素A、E等活性成分尚未广泛定性。抗氧化活性在荔枝的功能活性研究中最普遍,活性氧在体内产生的一系列氧化反应也与各类疾病的发生有着紧密联系。荔枝在护肝、抗神经炎等方面也有一定作

用。另外,荔枝果实主要应用于食品领域,其次是医药和化工领域。

最后,对后续荔枝果实的研究工作进行建议:①应建立更加有效和便捷的营养功能成分鉴定体系,如荔枝果实中的黄酮类物质的定性检测较为复杂,主要集中在检测总黄酮,未对其不同种类进行细分,因此应深入探索对其形成条件影响的稳定性研究,并加强其成分提取与分离纯化技术,以便进一步开发相关产品;②对于荔枝果实的活性功能研究,主要集中于动物试验和体外模拟实验,其具体发病机制与安全性尚不明确,现有的临床试验较少且不完善,因此还需更多临床试验,以待进一步的研究和验证;③需要进一步加大对荔枝果实相关产品的开发和研究力度,拓展其在医药、化工、畜牧等行业的开发应用,同时对荔枝产业的高质量可持续健康发展也具有重要意义。

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