

不同有机溶剂提取翠冠梨果皮蜡质效果比较研究

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摘要:【目的】通过对不同有机溶剂提取梨果皮蜡质的安全性和有效性进行比较和鉴定,以筛选出低毒、高效的果皮蜡质提取溶剂,替代传统毒性较高的提取溶剂——三氯甲烷,为梨果皮蜡质相关研究工作奠定基础。【方法】以翠冠梨成熟果实为试材,用三氯甲烷(对照)和7种毒性相对较低的有机溶剂(碳酸二甲酯、乙醚、乙酸丁酯、丙酮、乙酸乙酯、甲醇、正己烷)分别提取果皮蜡质,并通过气相色谱-质谱联用仪进行蜡质组分检测,比较不同有机溶剂的毒性与蜡质提取效果。【结果】通过比较分析发现,甲醇和乙醚的蜡质提取效果整体较差;乙酸丁酯提取效果好于三氯甲烷,且毒性为三氯甲烷的1/14,但其挥发性差;正己烷虽然毒性最低,对烷烃提取效果较好,但其对萜类物质的提取效果较差,且属易燃易爆危化品。因此,这4种有机溶剂均不宜作为改良溶剂。丙酮提取萜类化合物含量为三氯甲烷的3倍,因此可以用作果皮萜类化合物提取的改良溶剂;乙酸乙酯的半数致死量(median lethal dose, LD₅₀)为5620 mg·kg⁻¹,毒性为三氯甲烷的1/6,且蜡质提取效果优于三氯甲烷,可作为替代溶剂;而碳酸二甲酯的LD₅₀为13 000 mg·kg⁻¹,毒性仅为三氯甲烷的1/14,提取效果与三氯甲烷相当,可作为替代溶剂。【结论】丙酮是提取萜类的优势型溶剂,可作为改良溶剂。乙酸乙酯蜡质提取效果优于三氯甲烷和碳酸二甲酯,且毒性较低,可作为蜡质提取最优溶剂。筛选出来的溶剂将有助于植物表皮蜡质提取及相关组分研究工作。

关键词:梨;蜡质;有机溶剂

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Comparison of cuticular wax extraction from pear fruit by different organic solvents

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Establishing a comprehensive extraction protocol is the foundation for studying plant cuticular wax. Currently, organic reagents widely used in the study of extraction of plant cuticular wax, such as chloroform, dichloromethane, etc., are mostly highly toxic and pose certain risks to the physical and mental health of experimental personnel. Therefore, the safety and effectiveness of different organic solvents for extracting pear peel cuticular wax were compared and identified in this study, in order to screen out low-toxic and efficient extraction solvents for pear peel cuticular wax, and replace the chloroform of traditional extraction solvent with higher toxicity, laying a foundation for pear peel cu-

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ticular wax related research work. **【Methods】**The fruit of Cuiguan pear at 90 days after flowering was used as test material, and the cuticular wax of peel was extracted using chloroform as control group and seven other organic solvents with relatively low toxicity, including dimethyl carbonate, ether, butyl acetate, acetone, ethyl acetate, methanol, and n-hexane. The components of cuticular wax extracted by these different solvents were detected by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), and the extraction effect of cuticular wax were also compared from different perspectives such as the number of extracted cuticular wax compounds, content of total cuticular wax, and content of specific compounds. **【Results】**The number of cuticular wax compounds extracted from pear peel using two solvents, methanol and ether, is the least, with only 28 and 24, respectively, which have a generally low affection of cuticular wax extraction. Thirty-eight compounds of cuticular wax were extracted using butyl acetate, slightly lower than the number of compounds of cuticular wax extracted using chloroform, and the distribution of the extracted compounds of cuticular wax is similar to that of chloroform. Therefore, the extraction effect of butyl acetate was similar to that of chloroform. In addition, the volatility of butyl acetate was much lower than that of chloroform, even though it was detected with higher extraction effect and much lower toxicity (1/14 toxicity of chloroform). Although n-hexane had the lowest toxicity and good extraction effect on alkanes, accounting for 73.7% of the total wax, its extraction effect on terpenoids was insufficient, only accounting for 6.3% of the total wax, and it also belongs to flammable and explosive hazardous chemicals. Taken together, these four organic solvents are not suitable as improved solvents for extracting cuticular wax. On the contrary, the content of total cuticular wax extracted using acetone was the highest among all groups ($0.56 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$) and was 2.3 times higher than that of chloroform. Thirty-six compounds of cuticular wax were extracted using acetone, slightly lower than the number of cuticular wax extracted by chloroform. The content of terpenoids extracted using acetone was almost three times higher than that of chloroform. Therefore it could be used as an improved solvent for the extraction of terpenoids from pear pericarp. The number of compounds of cuticular wax extracted using ethyl acetate was the highest, up to 41, and the distribution of the extracted compounds of cuticular wax was similar to that of chloroform. Ethyl acetate, which has 1/6 toxicity of chloroform, was found to have a higher efficiency of cuticular wax extraction than chloroform. Thus it could be used as an alternative cuticular wax extraction solvent. In addition, the number of extracted cuticular wax compounds, content of total cuticular wax, and content of specific compound extracted were detected using dimethyl carbonate, which has similar wax extraction effect compared with chloroform but its toxicity was only 1/14 of chloroform. The results indicated that it could be an alternative solvent for extracting pear peel cuticular wax. Fifty-four wax compounds found in eight organic solvent detection were analyzed through principal component analysis (PCA). The eight organic solvent detection could be divided into five groups based on the relationships between organic solvents (scores) and their 54 wax compounds (loadings). Butyl acetate and ethyl acetate formed the first group, which were characterized by high concentrations of nonacosane in the extraction. Group two contained acetone and ether, which were characterized with high concentrations of terpenoids and low concentrations of alkanes. Group three including methanol, which were mainly characterized by low concentrations of terpenoids and alkanes. n-hexane characterized by high concentrations of alkanes and low concentrations of terpenoids in the extract formed group four. The fifth group contained chloroform and dimethyl carbonate with no significant characteristics. **【Conclusion】**Acetone was the dominant solvent for the extraction of terpenoids from pear fruit peel and can be used as an improved solvent. The extraction effect of cuticular wax using ethyl acetate was equivalent to that of chloroform and dimethyl carbonate, and it also has

lower toxicity, which could be used as the optimal solvent to replace chloroform in the cuticular wax extraction progress. Thus, these selected solvents will be helpful for the work of extraction of cuticular wax and related components in plant.

Key words: Pear; Cuticular wax; Organic solvents

蜡质作为植物与外界接触的第一道屏障,具有控制非气孔水分散失和气体交换,保护植物免受紫外线辐射、真菌或昆虫引起的机械损伤以及其他非生物和生物环境胁迫的作用^[1-2]。角质层经过索氏提取器分馏后剩余不可溶的残留物称为聚合物基质,经酸水解得到角质,可溶性部分称为蜡质^[3]。蜡质可以分为表皮外蜡和表皮内蜡。外蜡沉积在角质层外面,可以通过阿拉伯树胶从植物表面剥离^[4],当外蜡完全去除后,可以用有机溶剂萃取镶嵌在角质层中的内蜡^[5],完成内外蜡的分离。蜡质主要是由碳原子数在18~34碳之间的超长链脂肪酸及其衍生物组成,包括醛、烷烃、支链烷烃、烯烃、伯醇、仲醇、不饱和脂肪醇、酮和蜡酯等^[6]。此外,还含有萜类和其他微量次级代谢物如固醇和类黄酮类物质。研究发现不同植物物种、同一物种的不同基因型和不同地理位置,以及不同的发育阶段和贮藏环境中表皮蜡质组分均存在差异^[7-9]。

常用的植物表皮蜡质提取方法有两种:一种是表皮圆片提取法^[10-11],其操作简便,提取溶剂用量少,提取效率高,但该方法会提取出部分果肉中的脂溶性物质,结果误差较大;另一种是整果浸提法^[12-13],该方法通过将整果浸泡于溶剂中,需要大量的提取溶剂。两种方法都是利用有机溶剂的萃取性能对蜡质进行提取。因此,选择合适的有机溶剂对于植物表皮蜡质的研究具有重要意义。然而,常用的提取试剂,如三氯甲烷^[12]、二氯甲烷^[14]等,大多毒性较高,对实验人员的身心健康具有一定危害。因此,急需对蜡质的提取溶剂进行筛选、优化,寻找一种低毒甚至无毒的绿色有机溶剂作为蜡质提取试剂。目前,关于溶剂选取、体积配比、浸提时间、提取温度及不同料液比等对蜡质提取效果的影响已经有部分研究报道。如Yin等^[15]的研究表明先用氯仿和甲醇混合液(体积比3:1)萃取,再用氯仿提取,苹果梨果皮蜡质提取效果最好。李珍慈等^[16]通过研究发现库尔勒香梨果皮蜡质的最佳条件为三氯甲烷与二氯甲烷混合液(体积比2:1)作为提取溶剂,1:2.5(g:mL)料液比,75 s提取时间。张微等^[17]明确了玉露香梨蜡质提

取的最佳条件为三氯甲烷和二氯甲烷体积比2:1、提取时间为60 s、提取温度为40 °C、料液比为1:2(g:mL)。上述方法虽然较好地改善了梨果皮蜡质提取的效果,但忽视了三氯甲烷等溶剂毒性对人体健康的危害。笔者在本研究中以三氯甲烷试剂作为对照,另外选取了7种常见的有机溶剂作为提取试剂,以翠冠梨果实为实验材料进行整果蜡质浸提,比较不同溶剂毒性与蜡质提取效果,筛选适宜的低毒高效提取溶剂,为后续蜡质的研究工作奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试材及取样

在南京农业大学梨工程技术研究中心湖熟基地采集盛花期后90 d的翠冠梨果实样品。挑选大小一致、无机械损伤、无病虫害的果实,用网套包裹立即运回实验室。乙醚、丙酮购自南京农业大学实验材料供应中心;三氯甲烷(分析纯、色谱纯)、甲醇购自南京辉亚生物科技有限公司;碳酸二甲酯、乙酸丁酯、乙酸乙酯、正己烷购自南京晚晴化玻仪器有限公司。

1.2 蜡质的提取

首先通过先前报道的三维激光扫描测量方法对每个翠冠梨果实表面积精确测定^[18],并做好记录。将翠冠果实置于烧杯中,加入300 mL三氯甲烷提取溶剂浸泡梨果实,用玻璃棒缓慢搅动,避免破坏梨果表皮,提取75 s;向提取液加入2 μL 的0.01 g·mL⁻¹二十四烷作为内标,使用氮吹仪吹干。接下来,分别使用碳酸二甲酯、乙醚、乙酸丁酯、丙酮、乙酸乙酯、甲醇、正己烷作为提取溶剂按照相同方法提取果实表皮蜡质。每个处理3个重复,每个重复6个梨果实。

1.3 蜡质的衍生与含量测定

取1 mg吹干的蜡质粗提物,加入1 mL氯仿重新溶解,加入40 μL 吡啶和40 μL *N,O*-双(三甲基硅基)三氟乙酰胺[*N,O*-bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide, BSTFA],70 °C水浴1 h,再次利用氮吹仪吹干所有试剂,加入1.2 mL色谱级的氯仿溶解。

通过气相色谱-质谱联用仪(Bruker 450-GC, Bruk-

er 320-MS)和色谱柱(BR-5MS, 30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm)对提取的样品进行检测。氦气用作载气,流速为1.2 mL·min⁻¹。采用以下参数:进样量,1.0 μL;进样口温度,280 °C;传输线温度,280 °C;离子源温度,250 °C;四级杆温度,150 °C;电子能量(EI),70 eV;扫描范围,50~650 m·z⁻¹。升温程序如下:50 °C持续2 min。然后,以40 °C·min⁻¹的速率将温度增加到200 °C,保持2 min。最后,以3 °C·min⁻¹的速率升高至320 °C,保持30 min。

蜡质成分经GC-MS检测后得到其离子峰,使用70-750-750的筛选条件,依据NIST 2013质谱库进行检索判定,确定物质种类,并对离子峰进行面积积分,通过物质峰面积,内标二十四烷峰面积以及梨果实表面积等数值计算物质含量。所有化合物含量相加记为该样品的总蜡质含量。

1.4 数据分析

实验数据采用Microsoft Excel 2016与Graph-Pad Prism 9软件进行统计和分析,使用方差分析2012软件进行方差分析,采用Origin 2022进行主成分分析(Principal component analysis, PCA)。所有图片通过Adobe Illustrator 2021软件进行组合。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同溶剂提取蜡质组分数差异比较

使用八种提取溶剂对翠冠果实进行整果蜡质提取,通过GC-MS检测梨表皮蜡质成分,共检测到54种化合物(表1)。如图1所示,乙醚和甲醇提取的蜡质化合物数量最少,分别只有28和24种,提取效果差;乙酸乙酯提取数量最多,为41种;碳酸二甲酯和三氯甲烷提取数量相同,均为40种。

2.2 不同溶剂提取蜡质总量和组分含量差异比较

如图2所示,不同溶剂提取梨果皮蜡质含量差异显著,从0.08 mg·cm⁻²(甲醇)到0.56 mg·cm⁻²(丙酮)不等。与对照三氯甲烷(0.24 mg·cm⁻²)相比,丙酮(0.56 mg·cm⁻²)、乙酸乙酯(0.48 mg·cm⁻²)、乙酸丁酯(0.36 mg·cm⁻²)和乙醚(0.32 mg·cm⁻²)提取的总蜡含量较高,且差异显著($p < 0.05$);碳酸二甲酯(0.22 mg·cm⁻²)提取的总蜡含量与对照相比无显著差异;甲醇(0.13 mg·cm⁻²)和正己烷(0.08 mg·cm⁻²)提取的总蜡含量显著低于对照。

对8种溶剂提取的含量较高蜡质化合物分为7类,相对含量结果显示碳酸二甲酯、乙酸乙酯和乙酸

丁酯提取的蜡质化合物组分与三氯甲烷提取效果相似。这些化合物主要包括烷烃、伯醇、脂肪酸、三萜类、酯、醛,以及其他未分类化合物。其中,碳酸二甲酯提取的蜡质化合物占比与三氯甲烷的提取效果无显著差异,二者提取的烷烃类占比分别为18.7%和15.1%,伯醇占比分别为1.9%和1.6%,脂肪酸占比分别为5.0%和5.2%,三萜类占比分别为71.3%和75.5%,表明两种溶剂提取蜡质组分具有极高相似性。此外,正己烷提取烷烃占比达73.7%,但对三萜类提取效果较差,仅为6.3%。相反,乙醚和丙酮对三萜类化合物的提取效果较好,分别达到88.7%和92.1%,而对烷烃的提取效果较差,仅为6.1%和3.8%。

7类化合物绝对含量表明不同溶剂提取果皮蜡质中不同化学组分效果差异显著(表2),乙酸丁酯提取烷烃效果最好,为66.13 μg·cm⁻²,而甲醇提取烷烃效果最差,为2.66 μg·cm⁻²;碳酸二甲酯和三氯甲烷提取的烷烃含量分别为39.10 μg·cm⁻²和36.31 μg·cm⁻²,差异不显著;三氯甲烷提取伯醇效果最好,为5.51 μg·cm⁻²,丙酮效果最差,仅为0.58 μg·cm⁻²;对于脂肪酸的提取,乙酸乙酯效果最好,达到14.42 μg·cm⁻²,甲醇提取率最低,为1.75 μg·cm⁻²,碳酸二甲酯的提取量高于三氯甲烷,为13.70 μg·cm⁻²,但差异不显著。丙酮溶剂对于三萜类化合物的提取效率相对较高,达到518.72 μg·cm⁻²,其提取出的齐墩果酸含量达到314.99 μg·cm⁻²,正己烷提取三萜类物质的能力最差,仅5.29 μg·cm⁻²,差异显著,碳酸二甲酯(155.96 μg·cm⁻²)和三氯甲烷(175.53 μg·cm⁻²)的提取效果差异不显著。综上,乙酸丁酯和乙酸乙酯提取效果最好;碳酸二甲酯和三氯甲烷提取效果次之,且提取效果无显著差异;正己烷对烷烃、伯醇、脂肪酸提取效果好,但对三萜类化合物的提取效果极差;丙酮的提取效果与正己烷相反,其可高效提取三萜类物质;而甲醇对各类物质的提取效果均不理想。

2.3 不同溶剂提取梨果皮蜡质中不同链长化合物和萜类化合物的差异比较

对不同溶剂提取的梨果皮蜡质具体化合物进行检测分析,发现不同溶剂提取的烷烃C16~C31化合物含量范围为2.55 μg·cm⁻²(甲醇溶剂)~65.87 μg·cm⁻²(乙酸丁酯溶剂)(图3)。梨果实表皮蜡质中的烷烃主要是二十九烷(C29),乙醚、丙酮和甲醇对其提取效果较差,乙酸丁酯、乙酸乙酯和正己烷对C29提取

表 1 不同溶剂提取梨果皮蜡质具体化合物含量

Table 1 Contents of chemical compositions extracted from pear peel wax with different solvents ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$)

化合物 Compounds	碳酸二甲酯 Dimethyl carbonate	三氯甲烷 Trichlorom ethane	乙醚 Ethyl ether	乙酸丁酯 Butyl acetate	丙酮 Acetone	乙酸乙酯 Ethyl acetate	甲醇 Methanol	正己烷 Hexane
十三烷 Tridecane	0.05±0.04	0.04±0.03	0.07±0.03	0.05±0.04	0.07±0.01	0.03±0.03	ND	0.06±0.01
十四烷 Tetradecane	0.09±0.02	0.16±0.04	0.04±0.03	0.06±0.01	0.05±0.04	0.07±0.00	ND	0.17±0.06
十五烷 Pentadecane	0.15±0.01	0.11±0.01	0.12±0.06	0.08±0.07	0.09±0.08	0.13±0.02	0.10±0.01	0.12±0.02
十六烷 Hexadecane	0.10±0.01	0.15±0.02	0.07±0.02	0.08±0.00	0.08±0.01	0.08±0.01	0.04±0.04	0.16±0.03
十七烷 Heptadecane	0.24±0.09	0.15±0.07	ND	0.15±0.04	0.17±0.02	0.22±0.07	ND	0.10±0.12
十八烷 Octadecane	0.91±0.47	0.25±0.22	0.43±0.18	0.45±0.40	0.35±0.10	0.72±0.31	0.22±0.13	0.31±0.18
十九烷 Nonadecane	0.95±0.42	0.27±0.04	0.48±0.24	0.73±0.25	0.50±0.07	0.63±0.30	0.36±0.10	0.33±0.10
二十烷 Eicosane	0.56±0.21	0.24±0.09	0.30±0.14	0.51±0.14	0.31±0.04	0.32±0.13	0.21±0.18	0.28±0.10
二十一烷 Heneicosane	0.24±0.08	ND	0.12±0.10	0.20±0.05	ND	0.09±0.09	0.09±0.08	0.11±0.02
二十五烷 Pentacosane	0.31±0.15	0.32±0.38	ND	0.20±0.02	0.09±0.08	0.29±0.02	ND	0.11±0.11
二十六烷 Hexacosane	0.10±0.09	0.12±0.02	ND	0.12±0.02	ND	0.19±0.03	ND	0.16±0.03
二十七烷 Heptacosane	2.28±0.55	2.47±0.42	1.00±0.12	2.86±0.22	1.10±0.04	3.23±0.29	ND	2.46±0.64
二十八烷 Octacosane	0.64±0.21	0.66±0.26	0.30±0.17	0.70±0.04	0.19±0.17	0.77±0.08	ND	0.72±0.18
二十九烷 Nonacosane	31.90±3.17	30.48±4.33	13.12±3.22	58.95±4.39	17.85±1.39	52.52±4.57	1.47±0.10	49.18±14.49
三十一烷 Hentriacontane	0.49±0.08	0.40±0.35	0.19±0.17	0.91±0.09	0.30±0.02	0.87±0.07	ND	1.00±0.29
壬酸 Nonanoic acid	0.13±0.17	0.17±0.06	ND	ND	ND	0.18±0.07	ND	0.35±0.09
棕榈酸 Hexadecanoic acid	2.62±3.01	3.47±0.51	1.66±1.87	1.64±1.94	2.29±0.73	4.07±0.53	1.11±1.24	3.04±0.61
硬脂酸 Octadecanoic acid	0.61±1.05	1.47±0.28	ND	ND	ND	1.40±0.20	ND	0.94±0.21
二十酸 Arachidic acid	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.21±0.19	ND	ND
二十二酸 Behenic acid	0.22±0.37	0.61±0.53	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
二十四酸 Tetracosanoic acid	1.44±0.81	1.41±0.23	0.50±0.28	0.92±0.44	1.34±0.20	1.62±0.20	0.18±0.16	0.41±0.37
二十六酸 Hexacosanic acid	1.90±0.76	ND	ND	1.89±0.68	ND	ND	0.25±0.22	ND
二十八烷酸 Octacosane acid	2.81±1.57	3.29±0.57	1.28±1.11	3.89±0.59	2.83±0.55	5.42±0.61	ND	1.51±0.44
3-戊醇 Pentan-3-ol	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.58±0.11	ND	ND	ND
二十二醇 Docosanol	3.18±1.23	2.14±1.86	0.85±0.17	2.76±0.21	ND	2.31±2.00	0.85±0.50	2.34±0.79
二十四烷醇 Tetracosanol	0.79±0.74	ND	ND	0.88±0.76	ND	1.66±0.15	ND	0.48±0.48
二十六醇 Hexacosanol	ND	0.66±0.58	ND	0.59±0.52	ND	ND	ND	ND
二十八醇 Octacosanol	ND	0.87±0.76	0.48±0.45	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
E-14-十六烯醛 E-14-Hexadecenal	0.05±0.01	0.10±0.02	ND	ND	0.04±0.03	ND	ND	ND
二十二醛 Docosanal	0.06±0.10	0.13±0.11	ND	ND	ND	0.20±0.17	ND	0.24±0.03
二十四醛 Tetracosanal	ND	1.58±1.37	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.10±0.42

注:ND 为未检测到。下同。

Note: ND is not detected. The same below.

表1 (续) Table 1 (Continued)

化合物 Compounds	碳酸二甲酯 Dimethyl carbonate	三氯甲烷 Trichlorom ethane	乙醚 Ethyl ether	乙酸丁酯 Butyl acetate	丙酮 Acetone	乙酸乙酯 Ethyl acetate	甲醇 Methanol	正己烷 Hexane
二十五醛 Pentacosanal	ND	0.77±0.11	ND	ND	ND	1.03±0.15	ND	0.84±0.16
ND β -谷甾醇 beta-Sitosterol	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.64±1.42	ND	ND	ND
β -香树精 β -amyrin	3.32±0.37	3.43±0.58	4.98±1.15	3.92±0.29	6.82±0.42	5.41±0.58	2.3±0.32	0.48±0.47
α -香树精 α -amyrin	4.00±0.43	5.59±0.97	4.73±1.23	6.11±0.53	8.66±0.40	6.16±0.52	3.00±0.36	0.63±0.70
羽扇豆醇 Lupeol	9.79±0.99	9.95±1.50	27.44±6.65	11.60±1.32	31.99±1.68	17.99±1.47	7.77±1.21	1.65±0.42
三十烷酸乙酯 Ethyl triacontanoate	1.22±1.06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
豆甾-3,5-二烯 Stigmastan-3,5-diene	1.65±0.17	1.67±0.28	0.61±0.53	1.39±1.21	1.85±0.14	1.77±0.16	ND	0.58±0.51
高根二醇 Erythrodiol	1.82±1.59	2.88±0.45	2.90±0.52	3.25±0.36	4.60±0.41	3.99±0.30	1.18±1.02	ND
乌发醇 Uvaol	4.80±0.41	7.12±1.07	4.90±1.28	8.11±1.08	9.45±0.81	8.62±0.59	2.43±2.11	ND
白桦脂醛 Betulinolaldehyde	17.67±0.94	18.09±2.56	36.05±9.67	25.35±5.67	61.76±9.18	39.21±3.38	15.07±1.76	ND
齐墩果酸 Oleanolic acid	94.89±21.76	106.21±95.89	111.22±97.83	188.62±51.69	314.99±19.45	260.52±20.04	77.76±23.78	1.96±2.07
白桦脂酸 Betulinic acid	12.51±10.99	22.26±4.13	44.45±19.53	25.55±8.81	80.45±4.54	30.88±26.80	ND	ND
1-十六烯 1-Hexadecene	ND	0.10±0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
3,4-二羟基苯甲醛 3,4- Dihydroxybenzaldehyde	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.09±0.08	0.07±0.07	ND	ND
2-羟基丙酸 2-Hydroxypropionic acid	ND	0.76±0.30	ND	ND	ND	0.94±0.25	ND	1.48±0.28
甘油 Glycerol	2.05±1.50	0.20±0.17	3.16±0.63	1.92±0.25	8.08±0.56	2.75±1.15	15.09±6.94	0.30±0.11
对苯二酚 Hydroquinone	ND	ND	ND	0.17±0.15	0.50±0.41	ND	ND	ND
邻苯二甲酸二甲酯 Dimethyl phthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.54±0.09	ND	ND	0.07±0.07
2,6-二叔丁基对甲酚 Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.22±0.14	ND	4.74±2.32	0.06±0.05	1.00±0.04	ND	0.10±0.04	0.04±0.04
1,6-二氧杂环十二烷- 7,12-二酮 1,6-Dioxacyclododecane- 7,12-dione	ND	ND	ND	0.12±0.10	ND	ND	0.06±0.05	ND
对苯二甲酸 Terephthalic acid	0.63±0.80	0.88±0.65	ND	0.25±0.37	0.24±0.08	0.48±0.04	ND	0.44±0.10
邻苯二甲酸环丁基异丁 酯 Phthalic acid, cyclobutyl isobutyl ester	0.12±0.12	ND	ND	0.12±0.10	1.43±0.23	0.09±0.08	0.16±0.01	0.06±0.05
2,2'-亚甲基双-(4-甲基- 6-叔丁基苯酚) Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis [6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- 4-methyl-	1.05±0.49	0.95±0.24	0.78±0.20	0.90±0.32	1.05±0.48	1.39±0.49	0.93±0.49	0.46±0.18

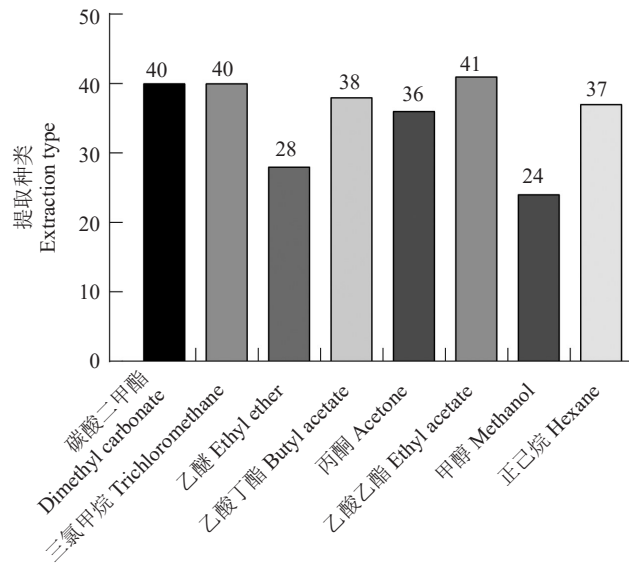
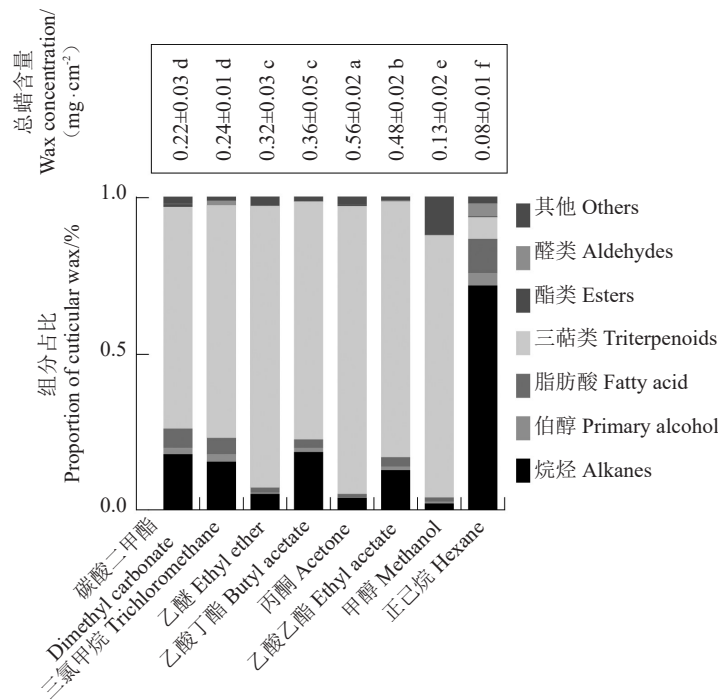


图 1 不同溶剂提取出物质种类比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of substances extracted with different solvents



显著性差异采用 *t* 检验。结果为 3 次生物学重复的平均值。不同小写字母表示 $p < 0.05$ 水平显著差异。下同。

The significant difference was tested by *t*-test. The results were the average of three biological repetitions. Different small letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图 2 不同溶剂提取梨果皮总蜡质含量及组分占比

Fig. 2 Total wax content and component proportion of pear peel extracted with different solvents

效果较好;不同溶剂提取的伯醇化合物(C22-C28)含量差异较大,丙酮溶剂提取量为 $0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$,而三氯甲烷提取量达 $5.51 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$,此外,乙醚和甲醇的提取量相对较少,而碳酸二甲酯、乙酸乙酯和乙酸丁酯的提取量较大,与三氯甲烷差异不显著(图 4-A);碳

酸二甲酯对十六烷酸(C16)和二十八烷酸(C28)等脂肪酸(C16-C28)的提取效果最好,达 $12.56 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$,而甲醇的提取效果最差,仅为 $1.75 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ (图 4-B)。此外,笔者发现丙酮对齐墩果酸、羽扇豆醇、乌发醇和白桦脂酸等三萜类化合物提取效果最好,为

表2 不同溶剂提取梨果皮蜡质各化学组分含量
Table 2 Contents of chemical components of pear peel wax extracted with different solvents

溶剂 Solvents	烷烃 Alkanes	伯醇 Primary alcohol	脂肪酸 Fatty acid	酯 Esters	醛 Aldehydes	萜 Triterpenoids	其他 Others
碳酸二甲酯 Dimethyl carbonate	39.10±3.43 c	4.36±0.98 b	13.70±3.09 a	2.01±0.04 a	0.24±0.01 c	155.96±20.27 de	4.96±1.60 c
三氯甲烷 Chloroform	36.31±3.07 c	5.51±0.09 a	12.38±1.14 ab	ND	3.43±0.07 a	175.53±12.09 d	3.02±0.24 c
乙醚 Ethyl ether	16.41±2.96 d	1.57±0.26 d	4.91±0.76 de	ND	ND	292.29±31.04 c	9.95±1.33 b
乙酸丁酯 Butyl acetate	66.13±3.14 a	4.96±0.06 ab	9.53±1.56 bc	0.35±0.00 b	ND	272.51±56.28 c	5.26±0.21 c
丙酮 Acetone	21.37±1.31 d	0.58±0.09 d	6.70±0.70 cd	1.96±0.26 a	0.19±0.01 c	518.72±21.75 a	14.94±0.84 a
乙酸乙酯 Ethyl acetate	60.23±3.38 ab	5.12±0.12 ab	14.42±1.05 a	0.14±0.01 b	1.43±0.13 b	388.21±20.76 b	5.91±0.68 bc
甲醇 Methanol	2.66±0.14 e	0.85±0.41 d	1.75±1.03 e	0.24±0.01 b	ND	111.31±20.76 e	16.12±5.51 a
正己烷 Hexane	54.96±11.82 b	3.07±0.58 c	8.37±0.40 c	0.19±0.02 b	3.19±0.27 a	5.29±1.90 f	1.68±0.24 c

注:显著性差异采用单因素方差分析。结果为3次生物学重复的平均值。

Note: One-way ANOVA was used for significant difference. The results were the average of three biological repetitions.

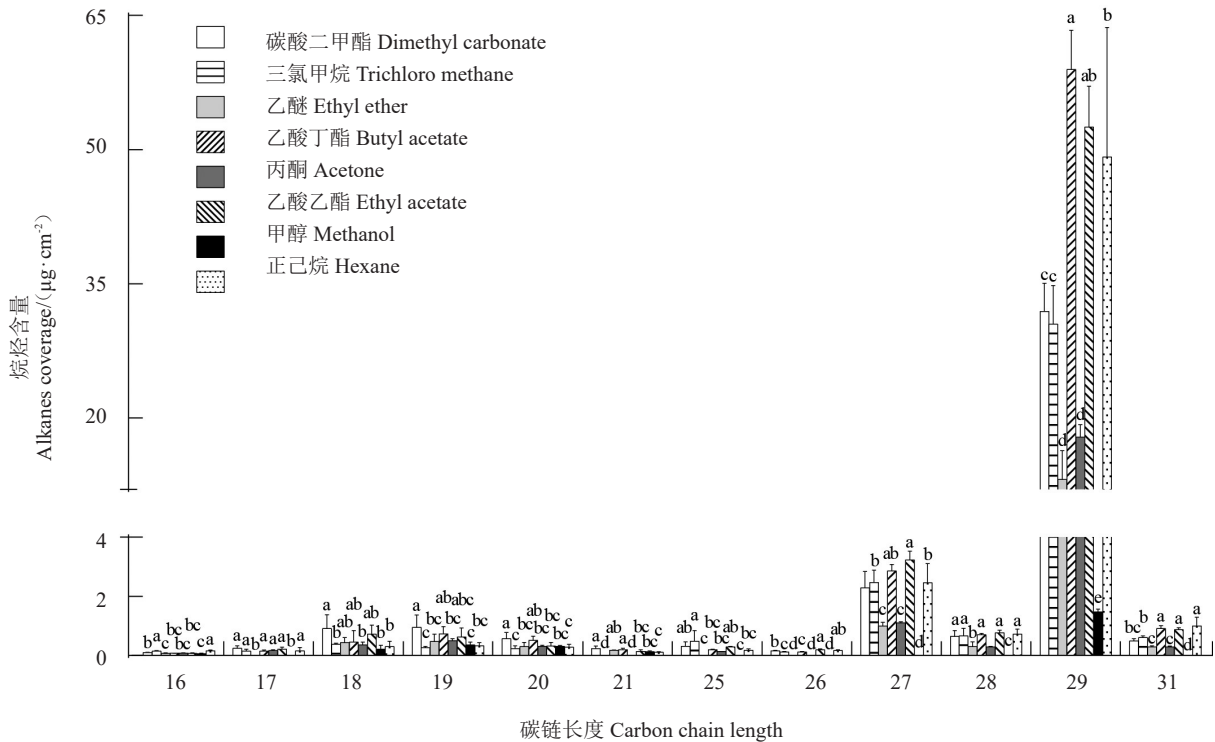


图3 不同溶剂提取蜡质烷烃链长分布比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of chain length distribution of waxy alkanes extracted with different solvents

518.72 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,而正己烷的提取效果最差,仅为 5.29 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ (图5)。

2.4 不同溶剂提取蜡质含量主成分分析

为了进一步了解不同溶剂提取蜡质的效果,对

提取的54种蜡质化合物进行了主成分分析(图6)。PC1(94.2%)和PC2(4.0%)共描述了98.2%的数据差异性。根据54种蜡质化合物主成分分析,将8种溶剂处理分为5类:乙酸丁酯(Ba1-3)和乙酸乙酯

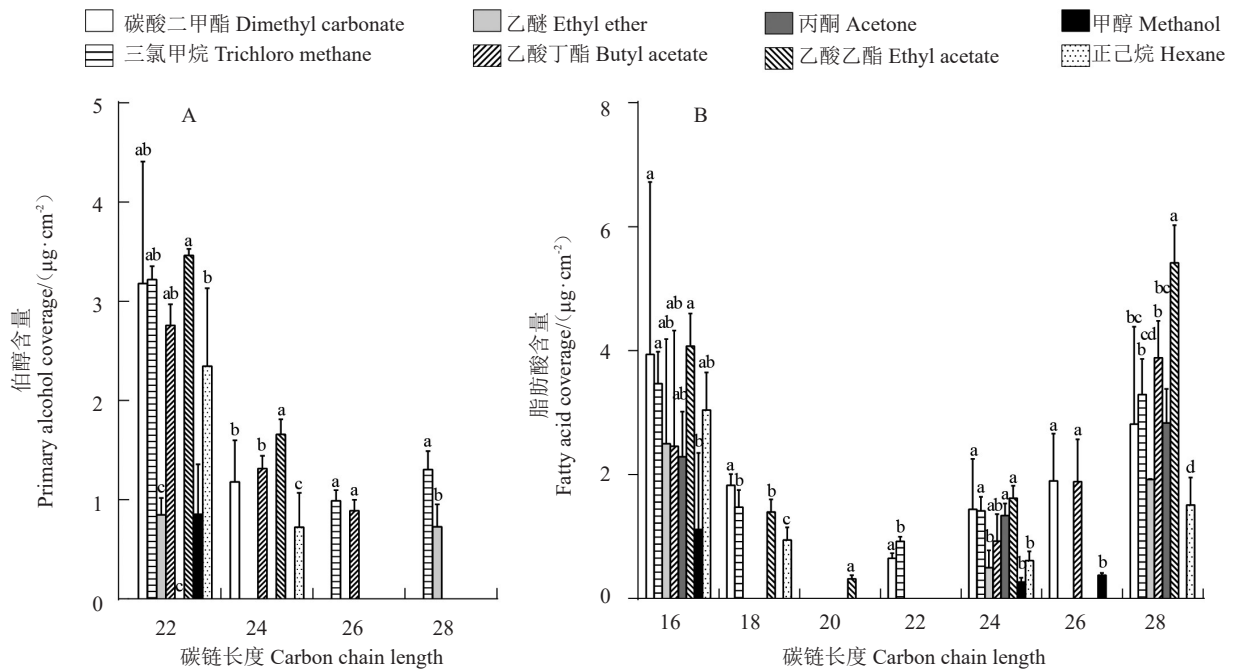


图 4 不同溶剂提取蜡质伯醇(A)和脂肪酸(B)链长分布比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of chain length distribution of waxy primary alcohols (A) and fatty acids (B) extracted with different solvents

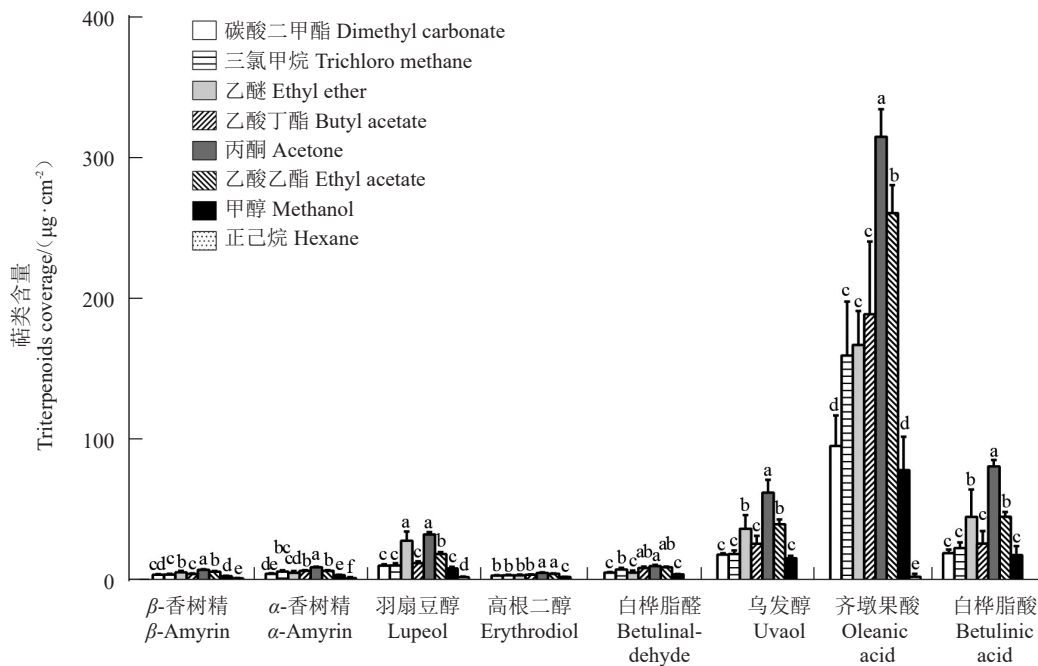
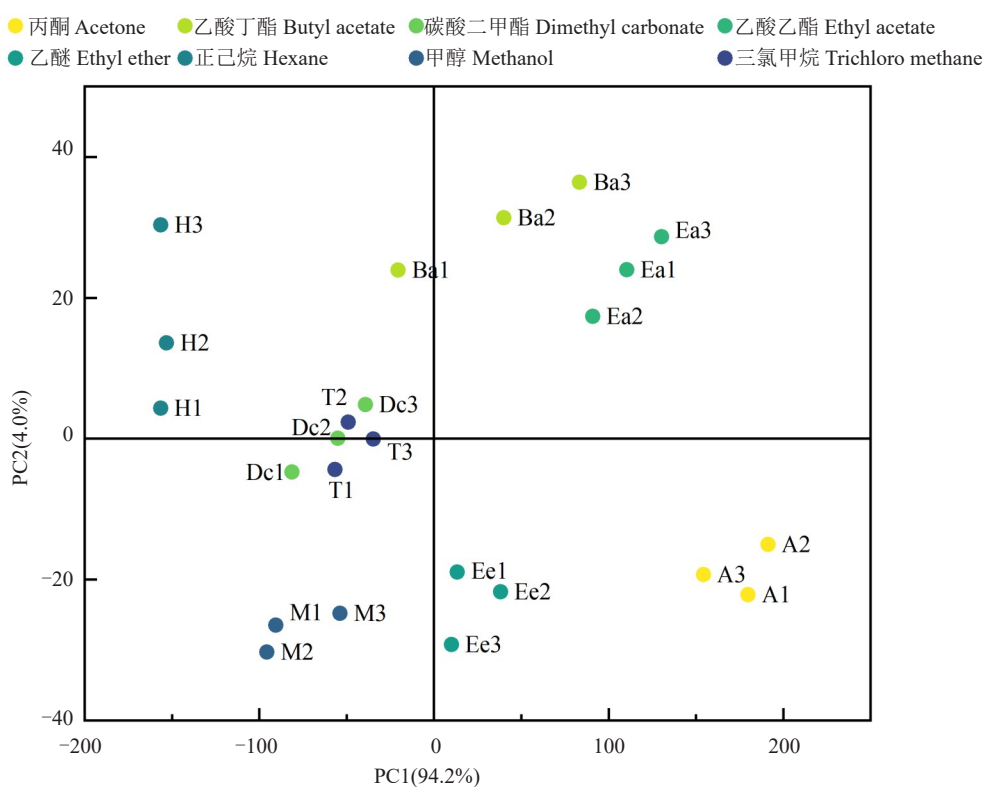


图 5 不同溶剂提取蜡质萜类化合物比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of waxy triterpenoids extracted with different solvents

(Ea1-3)形成一组,其共同特征是两种溶剂提取的蜡质中二十九烷含量较高;丙酮(A1-3)和乙醚(Ee1-3)为第二组,其蜡质提取物中萜类物质含量较高,但烷烃含量较低;甲醇(M1-3)因提取的萜类和烷烃含量较低,单独为第三组;正己烷(H1-3)因

提取蜡质中烷烃含量较高,萜类物质含量最低,单独构成第四组;而三氯甲烷(T1-3)和碳酸二甲酯(Dc1-3)提取的蜡质化合物无显著差异,共同组成第五组(图6)。该分类结果与前文各溶剂提取蜡质化合物组分和含量一致。



A1-3. 丙酮;Ba1-3. 乙酸丁酯;Dc1-3. 碳酸二甲酯;Ea1-3. 乙酸乙酯;Ee1-3. 乙醚;H1-3. 正己烷;M1-3. 甲醇;T1-3. 三氯甲烷。

A1-3. Acetone; Ba1-3. Butyl acetate; Dc1-3. Dimethyl carbonate; Ea1-3. Ethyl acetate; Ee1-3. Ethyl ether; H1-3. Hexane; M1-3. Methanol; T1-3. Chloroform.

图6 不同溶剂提取蜡质含量主成分分析得分图

Fig. 6 Principal component analysis score diagram of wax content extracted with different solvents

3 讨论

笔者在本研究中选取了8种有机溶剂,以最常用的蜡质提取溶剂三氯甲烷为对照,采用相同条件方法分别提取翠冠梨果实表皮蜡质,比较不同溶剂的蜡质提取效果,以便筛选到与三氯甲烷提取效果相近但毒性较低的安全溶剂,进而在蜡质提取过程中替代三氯甲烷,保证实验人员在操作过程中的身心健康与安全。通过查阅国家卫生和计划生育委员会《食品安全国家标准急性经口毒性试验》(2015)数据可知,正己烷半数致死量(median lethal dose, LD_{50})数值最大,达到了 $28\ 710\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,其毒性最低,仅为三氯甲烷的1/32,乙酸丁酯和碳酸二甲酯次之,其毒性为三氯甲烷的1/14。尽管正己烷具有低毒特性,但由于正己烷闪点为 $-22\ ^\circ\text{C}$,属于高度挥发的无色液体,极易燃,其蒸气与空气可形成爆炸性混合物,遇明火、高热极易燃烧爆炸,所以其用于实验存在较大安全隐患,并且其对于萜类物质的提取效

果较差;乙酸丁酯的蜡质提取效果优于三氯甲烷,且其毒性仅为三氯甲烷的1/14,但由于其沸点为 $126.6\ ^\circ\text{C}$,不易挥发,在蜡质提取过程中吹干溶剂较难。丙酮对萜类物质提取效果约是三氯甲烷的3倍,但其对萜类以外物质的提取效果差,可作为蜡质萜类物质的优选提取溶剂;甲醇和乙醚的蜡质提取效果均较差。因此,上述5种溶剂均不适合作为蜡质提取的最优改良溶剂。乙酸乙酯 LD_{50} 为 $5620\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,属于2级(实际无毒)毒性,且其蜡质提取效果优于三氯甲烷,适合作为最优替代溶剂;碳酸二甲酯 LD_{50} 为 $13\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,其毒性为三氯甲烷的1/14,具有熔、沸点范围窄,溶解性能好,蒸发速度较快(沸点: $90\ ^\circ\text{C}$),闪点高($17\ ^\circ\text{C}$)、蒸汽压低和空气中爆炸下限高(3.1%)等特点,且提取效果与三氯甲烷相当,可以作为替代溶剂。此外,研究表明使用中等极性的溶剂可以最大化萃取蜡质成分,包括极度疏水的碳氢化合物和含有(多个)官能团的极性更大的化合物^[15,19]。笔者在本研究中筛选出乙酸乙酯和

碳酸二甲酯均属于中间极性溶剂,与该结果保持一致。因此,乙酸乙酯和碳酸二甲酯这两种低毒高效的梨果皮蜡质提取溶剂将为安全有效地开展梨果皮蜡质研究及其他果树表皮蜡质研究工作提供新的选择。

植物表皮的蜡质含量、组分与结构极为复杂,并且容易受到外界环境的影响^[20]。不同物种的不同品种间、同一品种的不同组织器官之间、同一器官的不同发育时期之间都存在差异。表皮蜡质的高效提取是开展植物蜡质相关研究的第一步,也是最重要的一步工作。因此,仅以三氯甲烷作为蜡质的提取溶剂并不能满足所有蜡质研究的需求,而根据研究对象和目标选择适宜的蜡质提取溶剂将使研究结论更可靠,更高效。针对不同物种蜡质提取方法的优化,研究者做出了大量工作,例如,王敏力等^[21]通过EB酶解液提取柑橘果实蜡质,获得了与先前报道一致的蜡质成分。王雨菲等^[22]通过二氯甲烷、正己烷、乙酸乙酯、甲醇4种溶剂提取葡萄果实蜡质,发现二氯甲烷与正己烷混合比3:1(mL:mL),液料比2:1(mL:g),浸泡7.5 min蜡质提取最佳。郭焰等^[23]发现通过按照料液比1:15加入乙酸乙酯提取玫瑰花蜡质效果最好,并且对具有多种生理功能的二十八烷醇提取效果较好,达到了23.16%。冯秀静等^[24]采用亚临界丁烷提取甘蔗蜡发现料液比为1:20(g:mL),提取温度为70℃,提取3次效果最好。此外,部分研究者关注某一类特定蜡质化合物的提取。例如,枸杞表皮蜡质主要成分为烷烃,杨爱梅等^[25]选用正己烷提取枸杞表皮蜡质开展相关研究。因此,本研究筛选的蜡质萜类物质提取溶剂——丙酮,可作为梨果皮萜类物质研究的高效提取溶剂,为梨果皮等植物表皮蜡质的提取和研究提供更安全、高效的选择。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中筛选出3种蜡质优良提取试剂,乙酸乙酯蜡质提取效果最好,碳酸二甲酯蜡质提取效果与三氯甲烷相当,二者均毒性较低,挥发性较好,可作为三氯甲烷替代溶剂,丙酮是提取萜类化合物优势型溶剂。

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