

宁海白和大房枇杷F₁代叶、花和果抗氧化活性分析与评价

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摘要:【目的】探讨枇杷F₁代的叶、花和果中总酚、类黄酮含量及抗氧化活性的多样性,以期为枇杷新品种选育与功能性物质成分开发利用提供参考。【方法】利用Folin-Ciocalteu法、亚硝酸钠-三氯化铝法、DPPH(1,1-二苯基-2-苦基苯肼)法、ABTS[2,2'-联氮-二(3-乙基-苯并噻唑-6-磺酸)二铵盐]法、FRAP(铁离子还原能力)法测定亲本宁海白(Ninghaibai)和大房(Oobusa)及其29个杂交F₁代的叶、花、果中总酚含量、类黄酮含量和体外抗氧化活性,并对其进行多样性分析、相关性分析、聚类分析以及抗氧化活性综合评价。【结果】F₁代的叶、花、果中总酚含量、类黄酮含量和抗氧化活性变异系数为9.51%~49.48%,除花的总酚含量外,其余各性状分离广泛并且叶中性状的遗传变异相较花、果更为丰富。此外,总酚含量、类黄酮含量和抗氧化活性在杂交后代不同器官中的含量存在较大差异,主要表现为花>叶>果。相关性分析表明,叶、果中的总酚、类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性呈极显著相关,花中的总酚、类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性具有一定相关性,但性状在叶、花、果等不同器官间无明显相关性。可通过APC(antioxidant potency composite)指数与聚类分析在杂交后代中筛选出抗氧化活性较强的株系。【结论】枇杷杂交F₁代的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性存在丰富的多样性,总酚和类黄酮是枇杷叶、花、果中重要抗氧化活性成分,总酚、类黄酮以及抗氧化活性在不同器官间无明显相关性。研究结果可为高抗氧化活性枇杷新品种的选育提供理论依据,也可为枇杷抗氧化物质的开发利用提供参考。

关键词:枇杷;总酚;类黄酮;抗氧化活性;相关性

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Analysis and evaluation of antioxidant activity of leaves, flowers and fruits of loquat F₁ generation of Ninghaibai and Oobusa

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Abstract:【Objective】Loquat is native to China, and has a long history of cultivation and medicinal use. Loquat phenolic substances, as natural antioxidants, have a variety of biological activities. At present, most studies on loquat phenolic substances and antioxidant activity only focus on single organ such as leaf, flower, and fruit, and lack comparative analysis among the different organs. In addition, the evaluation of the antioxidant activity of loquat mainly involves ranking and evaluating the antioxidant activities measured by different methods, and there are few studies on comprehensive evaluation. In order to provide a theoretical basis for the breeding of new loquat varieties with high total phenolic, flavonoids content and high antioxidant activity, as well as to supply reference for the effectively developing and

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utilizing of loquat functional ingredients, this study aimed to explore the diversity of total phenolic, flavonoids contents and antioxidant activity in different organs of the loquat F₁ hybrid population, and to comprehensively evaluate the antioxidant activity. 【Methods】 The total phenolic, flavonoids content and antioxidant activity of the different organs of Ninghaibai and Oobusa and their 29 F₁ offsprings were determined. The total phenolics content was determined by Folin-ciocalteu method, the flavonoids content was determined by sodium nitrite-aluminum chloride method. DPPH (1, 1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging capacity (DPPH value), ABTS (2, 2'-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) cation radical scavenging capacity (ABTS value), Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP value) *in vitro* were determined by DPPH method, ABTS method and FRAP method, respectively. Diversity analysis and correlation analysis were conducted on the total phenolics, flavonoids and antioxidant activity of different organs of the hybrid offspring. In addition, a comprehensive evaluation and cluster analysis were conducted on the antioxidant activity of the hybrid progeny. 【Results】 There was a rich diversity in the total phenolics and flavonoids contents, as well as antioxidant activity in the different organs of the loquat F₁ generations of Ninghaibai and Oobusa. In the leaves, flowers and fruits, the coefficients of variation of total phenolics content were 23.84%, 9.51% and 16.50%, the coefficients of variation of flavonoid content were 49.48%, 13.38% and 44.67%, the coefficients of variation of DPPH value were 23.93%, 15.77% and 17.28%, the coefficients of variation of ABTS value were 26.98%, 13.93% and 21.82%, the coefficients of variation of FRAP value were 25.32%, 11.91% and 20.65%, the coefficients of variation of Antioxidant potency composite (APC) index were 23.85%, 10.43% and 17.42%, respectively. The order of the coefficients of variation in the different organs of the hybrid offsprings was leaves>fruits>flowers. Except for the total phenolic content of the flowers, the other traits were widely segregated and had high genetic potential. In addition, there are significant differences in the content of total phenolic, flavonoids content and high antioxidant activity in the different organs of the hybrid offsprings, and the order was flowers>leaves>fruits. The antioxidant activity of the different organs was comprehensively evaluated using the APC index, the top three plants with high antioxidant activities in the leaves were ND107, Oobusa and ND128. The top three plants with high antioxidant activities in the flowers were ND164, ND165 and ND082, while the top three plants with high antioxidant activities in the fruits were ND106, Oobusa and ND037. Correlation analysis showed that the total phenolics and flavonoids contents in the leaves and fruits were significantly correlated with the antioxidant activity, while the contents of total phenolics and flavonoids in the flowers were correlated with the antioxidant activity. Moreover, there was a significant positive correlation between the APC index and *in vitro* antioxidant activities such as DPPH value, ABTS value and FRAP value, but there was no significant correlation between the total phenolics, flavonoids and antioxidant activity in the different organs. The 29 strains of hybrid offspring and their parents were divided into 5 categories by cluster analysis. The first and second groups contained 26 lines, with moderate antioxidant activity. The third group only contained ND080, with weak antioxidant activity in the flowers and fruits. The fourth group only contained ND148, with weak antioxidant activity in the leaves but strong antioxidant activity in the flowers and fruits. And the fifth group contained ND107, Oobusa and ND128, with the strongest antioxidant activity in the leaves. 【Conclusion】 The diversity of the total phenolic and flavonoids contents and antioxidant activity of the different organs were rich in the F₁ generation of loquat Ninghaibai and Oobusa. Except for the total phenolics in the flowers, the total phenolics content, flavonoids content, DPPH value, ABTS value, FRAP value and APC index showed a wide range of segregation and had good genetic potential. The genetic variation of the leaf traits in the F₁ generation was

more abundant than that in the flowers and fruits. There were obvious differences in the total phenolics content, flavonoids content, DPPH value, ABTS value and FRAP value among the different organs of the hybrid offsprings, and the contents in the flowers and leaves were much higher than those in the fruits. The correlation analysis verified that the total phenolics and flavonoids were important antioxidant components in loquat. There was no significant correlation between the total phenols, flavonoids, antioxidant activity in the different organs. The APC index and cluster analysis could be used to screen the hybrid offsprings with strong comprehensive antioxidant activity. The research results could provide a theoretical basis for the scientific configuration of crossing combinations and improve the breeding efficiency, which could also supply a reference for the effective development and utilization of the functional components of loquat.

Key words: Loquat; Total phenolics; Flavonoids; Antioxidant activity; Correlation

枇杷 [*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.] 为蔷薇科枇杷属的多年生常绿果树, 原产于中国, 具有悠久的栽培与药用历史。中医认为枇杷的叶、花、果等部位均可入药, 并有润肺下气、止渴等功效。酚类物质是天然的抗氧化剂, 广泛存在于枇杷各个器官中。研究发现, 枇杷中的酚类提取物具有抗氧化、消除炎症、预防糖尿病、预防癌症、改善肝肾功能等多种生物活性^[1]。

关于酚类物质和抗氧化活性相关研究一直受到国内外学者广泛关注。已有研究表明, 酚类物质与抗氧化活性密切相关。黄春辉等^[2]在猕猴桃的研究中发现抗氧化活性与总酚含量呈显著正相关。Ma 等^[3]对杧果的酚类物质和抗氧化活性进行分析发现, 在多酚、类黄酮、黄烷醇和维生素C等物质中, 多酚和类黄酮对抗氧化活性的影响最大。卢登洋等^[4]研究则发现总酚、类黄酮以及13种酚类物质均与梨果实抗氧化活性显著相关。Zhou等^[5]对枇杷花提取液进行抗氧化分析, 发现采用ABTS方法测得的抗氧化活性与总酚、类黄酮含量的相关性最高。Xu等^[6]证明类黄酮和总酚是枇杷果实主要的抗氧化成分。马小雪等^[7]对59份李种质资源进行分析, 发现总酚含量及不同方法测得的抗氧化活性在李品种间存在一定差异, 美洲李的总酚含量及抗氧化活性均高于其他品种。卢娟芳等^[8]研究发现酚类物质的组分与含量在桃品种间存在较大差异, 并且用不同方法测得的抗氧化活性强弱同样存在差异, 但整体表现为蟠桃高于水蜜桃和油桃。Xu等^[9]对12个枇杷品种的果实品质进行分析, 同样发现不同品种的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性存在较大差异, 并从12个品种中筛选出营养价值较高的Bingtangzhong

和 Tianzhong。Hong等^[10]研究则发现野生枇杷叶的酚类物质含量和抗氧化活性都要高于栽培枇杷, 总酚、类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性在不同器官间存在差异。王慧心^[11]研究发现, 次生代谢产物在柑橘不同器官中的种类和含量不同, 并且不同方法均测得新叶的抗氧化活性高于根、茎、枝、种子等其他器官。冉露霞等^[12]研究发现百香果果籽的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性高于果汁和果皮。王鹏等^[13]和吴媛琳等^[14]研究则发现枇杷花蕾中的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性较叶片更丰富。此外, 有研究表明总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性在杂交后代不同株系间也存在较大差异。付鸿博等^[15]对欧李正、反交F₁代的性状进行遗传变异分析, 发现总酚、类黄酮含量以及体外抗氧化活性等性状在杂交后代不同株系间的变异系数大于20%, 杂交后代广泛分离, 并从中筛选出了具有高类黄酮含量和强抗氧化活性的株系。

枇杷叶、花等器官含有较为丰富的抗氧化物质, 目前在医药卫生、保健品、食品等领域已经得到了广泛的应用^[16-17]。同时, 随着人们生活水平的逐渐提高, 鲜食枇杷的保健效果也愈发受到消费者的重视。目前, 对枇杷酚类物质和抗氧化活性的研究大多只关注叶、花、果等单一器官, 缺乏不同器官间的比较分析。另外, 有关枇杷抗氧化活性的评价主要通过对采用不同方法测得的抗氧化活性分别进行排序与评价, 而对综合评价方法研究较少。笔者在本研究中以宁海白和大房及其29个杂交后代株系为研究对象, 探究总酚、类黄酮含量及抗氧化活性在枇杷杂交后代叶、花、果中的多样性, 并通过APC指数以及聚类分析对抗氧化活性进行综合评价, 以期为枇杷高功能物质成分品种的选育及其有效开发利用

提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验在浙江省农业科学院海宁杨渡创新基地进行。以宁海白为母本,大房为父本的杂交群体中的29株F₁代作为试验材料,双亲作为对照,进行枇杷叶、花、果的总酚、类黄酮含量和抗氧化活性的多样性分析。2023年5—6月,在各单株树冠外围中上部分别随机采集20个成熟果实剥取果肉,经液氮处理后-80℃低温保存。2023年9月,在各单株树冠外围中上部分别采集20枚健康春梢叶片,清水洗净、擦干后去除叶脉并剪碎,经液氮处理后-80℃低温保存。2023年11—12月,在各单株树冠外围中上部分别采集20个花穗,取花穗中含苞待放的花蕾,并用液氮处理后置于-80℃超低温冰箱中贮藏待用。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 提取液的制备 准确称取0.5 g枇杷叶片、花粉末,分别加入25 mL无水甲醇并搅拌均匀;准确称取3 g枇杷果实粉末,加入10 mL无水甲醇并搅拌均匀。将上述3种样品匀浆后在4℃下放置12 h,10 000g离心20 min,收集上清液贮藏在-20℃冰箱中,用于总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH自由基清除能力(DPPH值)、ABTS阳离子自由基清除能力(ABTS值)、铁离子还原能力(FRAP值)的测定。每个处理3次重复,测定仪器为酶标仪(Gen5,BioTek,美国)。

1.2.2 总酚、类黄酮含量的测定 总酚含量的测定采用Folin-Ciocalteu比色法,以没食子酸为标准品建立标准曲线;类黄酮含量的测定采用亚硝酸钠-三氯化铝法,以芦丁为标准品建立标准曲线^[9]。

1.2.3 抗氧化活性的测定 参照Xu等^[9]的方法,分别使用DPPH法、ABTS法、FRAP法测定体外抗氧化活性。

1.2.4 抗氧化活性综合评价指数的计算 通过APC(Antioxidant potency composite)指数对DPPH值、ABTS值和FRAP值三种抗氧化活性进行综合评价^[18]。APC指数/%=(DPPH值/DPPH值最大值+ABTS值/ABTS值最大值+FRAP值/FRAP值最大值)/3×100。

1.3 数据处理与分析

使用Excel 2016进行数据统计分析与表格绘制,使用IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0对数据进行相关性

分析以及单因素方差分析,使用Origin 2018对数据进行聚类分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 宁海白与大房的杂交F₁代及亲本不同器官中总酚、类黄酮含量的比较分析

2.1.1 总酚含量的比较分析 如表1所示,杂交后代不同株系间的总酚含量存在一定差异,变异大小为叶>果>花,变异系数分别为23.84%、16.50%、9.51%,总酚含量在杂交后代叶、果中的变异幅度较大,而在花中的变异幅度较小。叶中的总酚含量(w,后同)为103.00~296.34 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为162.21 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND148,最高的是ND107;花中的总酚含量为185.70~269.63 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为223.22 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND127,最高的是ND164;果中的总酚含量为4.18~7.74 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为6.00 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND165,最高的是大房。

宁海白和大房杂交后代及其亲本中的总酚含量在不同器官间存在明显差异,除大房、ND107、ND128的总酚含量表现为叶>花>果外,其余各株系不同器官间的总酚含量均表现为花>叶>果,其中,花中总酚含量的平均值是叶的1.38倍,是果的37.20倍。

2.1.2 类黄酮含量的比较分析 如表2所示,杂交后代各株系间的类黄酮含量存在较大差异,变异大小为叶>果>花,变异系数分别为49.48%、44.67%、13.38%。杂交后代叶中的类黄酮含量为0.60~11.19 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为4.20 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND148,最高的是ND107;花中的类黄酮含量为5.70~10.11 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为8.04 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND127,最高的是ND037;果中的类黄酮含量为0.06~0.76 mg·g⁻¹,平均含量为0.33 mg·g⁻¹,其中含量最低的是ND080,最高的是大房。

宁海白和大房杂交后代及其亲本中的类黄酮含量在不同器官间存在明显差异,其中大房、ND107、ND128的类黄酮含量表现为叶>花>果,其余各株系不同器官间的类黄酮含量均表现为花>叶>果,其中花中类黄酮含量的平均值是叶的1.91倍,是果的24.36倍。

2.2 宁海白与大房的杂交F₁代及亲本不同器官中抗氧化活性的比较分析

2.2.1 DPPH值的比较分析 如表3所示,杂交后代各株

表1 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的总酚含量

Table 1 Total phenolic content in the leaves, flowers and fruits of loquat hybrids and their parents

种质编号 Germplasm No.	w(总酚)Total phenolic content/(mg·g ⁻¹)		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	169.38±15.75 hij	225.06±5.30 fghij	4.31±0.35 kl
大房 Oobusa	242.98±11.81 c	224.14±14.60 fghij	7.74±0.28 a
ND004	150.50±14.67 klm	209.42±6.39 jklm	6.69±0.72 bcde
ND007	127.74±5.51 p	232.21±6.23 defg	6.66±0.35 bcdef
ND024	129.31±10.04 op	185.91±10.22 n	5.51±0.46 ghij
ND026	168.29±9.20 ij	196.84±11.45 mn	5.53±0.21 ghij
ND028	171.49±6.16 ghi	189.18±9.55 n	6.22±0.10 cdefg
ND029	137.08±15.91 nop	245.09±19.9 cd	5.81±1.16 efghi
ND031	170.61±7.16 ghi	227.10±8.30 efgi	6.99±0.22 abc
ND037	143.69±15.5 lmn	216.06±11.98 hijkl	7.00±0.63 abc
ND045	153.23±8.44 kl	260.12±28.39 ab	7.34±0.44 ab
ND069	179.12±1.44 fgh	205.63±9.33 klm	6.26±0.20 cdefg
ND080	116.43±12.07 q	214.83±11.88 ijk	4.73±0.56 jkl
ND082	199.09±6.03 d	238.04±8.70 cdef	4.45±0.24 kl
ND085	151.73±2.70 klm	219.33±8.80 ghijkl	4.97±0.27 ijk
ND106	135.24±16.61 nop	241.21±7.81 cde	7.32±0.78 ab
ND107	296.34±3.98 a	212.79±4.84 ijk	5.91±0.38 defgh
ND119	142.32±7.56 mn	220.25±13.36 ghijk	4.69±0.08 jkl
ND121	182.33±10.79 ef	238.14±7.47 cdef	6.74±0.20 bcd
ND122	139.05±8.63 no	209.62±8.24 jklm	6.74±0.61 bcd
ND123	153.23±2.82 kl	241.41±8.74 cde	6.12±2.14 cdefg
ND127	137.83±13.93 no	185.70±4.87 n	5.37±0.15 ghij
ND128	255.45±7.76 b	203.69±2.38 lm	6.98±0.41 abc
ND130	154.25±3.75 k	223.52±21.34 fghij	5.14±0.21 hijk
ND134	154.05±5.24 k	218.41±14.98 ghijkl	5.40±0.25 ghij
ND135	190.78±3.88 de	210.54±14.39 jklm	4.22±0.22 l
ND136	169.38±14.00 hij	238.04±3.89 cdef	7.28±0.18 ab
ND148	103.00±6.94 r	250.31±14.46 bc	7.03±0.41 abc
ND164	151.93±7.34 klm	269.63±10.86 a	5.79±1.78 fghi
ND165	180.01±4.30 fg	239.37±11.78 cdef	4.18±0.10 l
ND166	160.45±5.08 jk	231.09±10.56 defgh	6.89±0.48 abc
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	162.21	223.22	6.00
变异系数 CV%	23.84	9.51	16.50

注:同一列不同字母表示相互间存在显著差异($p<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different letters within the same column indicate significant differences($p<0.05$). The same below.

系间叶、花、果中DPPH值的变异大小为叶>果>花,变异系数分别为23.93%、17.28%、15.77%。叶中的DPPH值为95.37~253.44 U·g⁻¹,平均值为139.35 U·g⁻¹,其中最低的是ND007,最高的是ND107;花中的DPPH值为122.60~270.96 U·g⁻¹,平均值为211.79 U·g⁻¹,其中最低的是ND069,最高的是ND121;果中的DPPH值为2.11~4.83 U·g⁻¹,平均值为3.44 U·g⁻¹,其中最低的是宁海白,最高的是ND106。

宁海白和大房杂交后代及其亲本中的DPPH值

在不同器官间存在明显差异,其中ND069、ND107、ND128的DPPH值表现为叶>花>果,其他各株系不同器官的DPPH值均表现为花>叶>果,其中花中DPPH值的平均值是叶的1.52倍,是果的61.57倍。

2.2.2 ABTS值的比较分析 如表4所示,杂交后代各株系间的ABTS值存在明显差异,变异大小为叶>果>花,变异系数分别为26.98%、21.82%、13.93%。叶中的ABTS值为150.65~478.80 U·g⁻¹,平均值为254.48 U·g⁻¹,其中最低的是ND148,最高的是

表2 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的类黄酮含量

Table 2 The flavonoids content in the leaves, flowers and fruits of loquat hybrids and their parents

种质编号 Germplasm No.	w(类黄酮)Flavonoids content/(mg·g ⁻¹)		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	5.02±0.50 ef	8.31±0.31 defgh	0.16±0.02 rs
大房 Oobusa	10.78±0.43 a	8.72±0.38 cdef	0.76±0.05 a
ND004	4.01±0.23 ijk	7.15±0.41 kl	0.56±0.04 c
ND007	2.71±0.28 mn	9.25±0.43 bc	0.39±0.05 ghi
ND024	1.88±0.43 o	7.28±0.75 jkl	0.19±0.01 qr
ND026	4.88±0.66 efg	7.42±0.90 ijk	0.28±0.02 mn
ND028	4.81±0.96 efg	7.26±0.40 jkl	0.41±0.03 efg
ND029	2.20±0.77 no	8.31±1.03 defgh	0.26±0.01 no
ND031	5.78±0.43 d	9.59±0.97 ab	0.49±0.05 d
ND037	2.43±0.86 no	10.11±1.13 a	0.39±0.02 ghij
ND045	2.62±0.46 mn	8.88±0.37 bcde	0.43±0.02 ef
ND069	4.39±0.36 fghij	6.71±0.52 l	0.28±0.03 mn
ND080	2.24±0.64 no	6.80±0.26 l	0.06±0.01 u
ND082	4.77±0.48 efg	8.11±1.14 efg hij	0.10±0.01 t
ND085	3.69±0.26 jkl	7.46±0.33 hijkl	0.35±0.02 jk
ND106	2.89±1.04 mn	7.34±0.35 jkl	0.71±0.02 b
ND107	11.19±0.54 a	8.23±0.36 defghi	0.36±0.01 ijk
ND119	2.74±0.14 mn	7.77±0.86 hijk	0.23±0.01 op
ND121	4.72±0.44 efg	9.00±0.71 bcd	0.44±0.03 e
ND122	3.27±0.49 lm	9.31±0.65 abc	0.40±0.03 fghi
ND123	3.77±0.25 jkl	9.17±0.68 bc	0.22±0.03 pq
ND127	4.06±1.00 hijk	5.70±0.61 m	0.28±0.01 mn
ND128	8.67±0.31 b	7.41±0.28 ijk	0.43±0.02 efg
ND130	4.62±0.28 efg	9.71±0.96 ab	0.33±0.02 kl
ND134	4.22±0.30 ghijk	7.85±0.72 ghijk	0.17±0.04 rs
ND135	6.84±0.26 c	7.33±0.30 jkl	0.18±0.01 qr
ND136	5.21±0.91 de	9.20±0.69 bc	0.30±0.01 lm
ND148	0.60±0.16 p	7.98±0.35 fghijk	0.38±0.01 hij
ND164	3.56±0.50 kl	8.68±0.30 cdefg	0.21±0.09 pq
ND165	4.78±0.29 efg	7.43±0.21 ijk	0.14±0.01 s
ND166	4.33±0.30 fghij	6.73±0.40 l	0.54±0.02 c
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	4.20	8.04	0.33
变异系数 CV/%	49.48	13.38	44.67

ND107; 花中的ABTS值为209.74~429.41 U·g⁻¹, 平均值为314.59 U·g⁻¹, 其中最低的是ND085, 最高的是ND165; 果中的ABTS值为2.60~6.59 U·g⁻¹, 平均值为4.89 U·g⁻¹, 其中最低的是ND024, 最高的是ND128。

宁海白和大房杂交后代及其亲本中的ABTS值在不同器官间存在明显差异, 其中大房、ND069、ND085、ND107、ND128、ND135的ABTS值表现为叶>花>果, 其他各株系不同器官的ABTS值均表现为花>叶>果, 花中ABTS值的平

均值是叶的1.24倍, 是果的64.33倍。

2.2.3 FRAP值的比较分析 如表5所示, 杂交后代各株系间的FRAP值变异大小为叶>果>花, 变异系数分别为25.32%、20.65%、11.91%。叶中的FRAP值为190.68~828.24 U·g⁻¹, 平均值为475.40 U·g⁻¹, 其中最低的是ND148, 最高的是大房; 花中的FRAP值为460.98~769.48 U·g⁻¹, 平均值为586.31 U·g⁻¹, 其中最低的是ND024, 最高的是ND164; 果中的FRAP值为4.63~13.47 U·g⁻¹, 平均值为9.11 U·g⁻¹, 其中最低的是ND165, 最高的是大房。

表3 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的DPPH值

Table 3 DPPH value in the hybrid offspring of loquat and its parents in leaves, flowers and fruits

种质编号 Germplasm No.	DPPH值 DPPH value/(U·g ⁻¹)		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	149.21±27.17 def	224.01±5.17 bcdef	2.11±0.58 m
大房 Oobusa	213.37±12.40 b	224.01±13.16 bcdef	4.26±0.16 bc
ND004	140.13±9.64 defg	191.46±9.80 efghi	3.50±0.07 efgh
ND007	95.37±5.34 h	233.09±4.23 abcde	3.53±0.35 efg
ND024	120.10±17.39 fgh	193.97±23.05 efghi	2.80±0.12 ijkl
ND026	137.31±18.81 efg	205.86±16.59 cdefgh	3.40±0.05 fghi
ND028	120.72±11.12 fgh	199.60±11.59 defgh	3.67±0.24 cdef
ND029	116.66±13.16 fgh	244.05±22.85 abcd	3.64±0.27 defg
ND031	150.77±3.30 def	234.34±4.23 abcde	4.31±0.20 ab
ND037	127.61±22.44 efgh	235.91±17.35 abcde	4.10±0.11 bcde
ND045	133.24±8.61 efgh	171.43±30.99 ghi	3.70±0.05 cdef
ND069	145.14±18.79 defg	122.60±26.30 j	3.37±0.11 fghij
ND080	115.72±46.63 fgh	151.09±20.59 ij	2.77±0.22 jkl
ND082	189.90±7.87 bc	249.37±41.53 abc	2.62±0.12 klm
ND085	114.46±6.77 fgh	220.57±13.31 bcdef	3.13±0.35 fghijk
ND106	106.01±28.65 gh	256.25±26.87 ab	4.83±0.24 a
ND107	253.44±11.07 a	205.55±8.96 cdefgh	4.07±0.35 bcde
ND119	121.04±11.77 fgh	216.82±12.42 bcdefg	2.90±0.14 hijkl
ND121	161.73±13.19 cde	270.96±13.94 a	4.19±0.08 bcd
ND122	117.59±4.63 fgh	210.24±13.05 bcdefgh	3.69±0.25 cdef
ND123	145.45±31.80 defg	236.85±12.61 abcde	2.35±0.29 lm
ND127	141.70±32.49 defg	168.30±8.52 hi	3.37±0.13 fghij
ND128	204.61±9.25 b	183.95±1.63 fghi	3.21±0.27 fghijk
ND130	139.50±9.12 defg	182.07±28.93 fghi	3.37±0.59 fghij
ND134	132.62±23.50 efgh	234.34±16.54 abcde	3.19±0.44 fghijk
ND135	178.32±15.37 bcd	204.61±13.15 cdefgh	3.04±0.33 ghijk
ND136	125.73±13.15 efgh	198.97±20.34 defgh	4.07±0.05 bcde
ND148	96.00±49.13 h	241.86±8.92 abcd	4.02±0.85 bcde
ND164	141.70±15.51 defg	250.93±35.85 abc	2.62±0.46 klm
ND165	149.52±13.84 def	219.32±13.68 bcdef	2.60±0.03 klm
ND166	119.16±17.21 fgh	207.43±79.38 cdefgh	3.63±0.25 defg
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	139.35	211.79	3.44
变异系数 CV%	23.93	15.77	17.28

宁海白和大房杂交后代及其亲本中的FRAP值在不同器官间存在明显差异,其中大房、ND028、ND107、ND128的FRAP值表现为叶>花>果,其他各株系不同器官的FRAP值均表现为花>叶>果,其中花中FRAP值的平均值是叶的1.23倍,是果的64.36倍。2.2.4 综合抗氧化活性的比较分析 如表6所示,采用APC指数对宁海白和大房及其杂交后代各株系叶、花、果的抗氧化活性进行综合评价,结果表明,杂交后代各株系间的综合抗氧化活性变异大小为

叶>果>花,变异系数分别为23.85%、17.42%、10.43%,综合抗氧化活性在杂交后代叶、花、果中的变异幅度较大,性状分离广泛。叶中的综合抗氧化活性为30.79~99.45,平均值为55.18,其中最低的是ND148,最高的是ND107;花中的综合抗氧化活性为58.22~91.54,平均值为75.87,其中最低的是ND069,最高的是ND164;果中的综合抗氧化活性为47.12~97.12,平均值为70.98,其中最低的是ND165,最高的是ND106。

表4 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的ABTS值

Table 4 ABTS value in the hybrid offspring of loquat and its parents in leaves, flowers and fruits

种质编号 Germplasm No.	ABTS值 ABTS value/(U·g ⁻¹)		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	205.80±28.28 hijkl	306.70±9.09 fgh	3.51±0.10 kl
大房 Oobusa	394.87±25.71 b	293.06±2.73 ghi	5.35±0.44 cdefg
ND004	213.37±13.49 ghijk	293.67±5.33 ghi	4.76±0.48 efghi
ND007	184.59±50.43 kl	356.99±9.72 bcd	4.92±0.44 efgh
ND024	198.22±6.45 jkl	302.76±24.90 fgh	2.60±0.29 m
ND026	222.46±29.39 fghijk	317.30±19.29 defgh	5.20±0.25 cdefg
ND028	212.46±11.51 ghijk	243.37±9.80 jk	5.15±0.23 cdefg
ND029	217.31±36.55 ghijk	326.39±49.16 cdefg	3.67±5.19 a
ND031	268.82±65.90 cdefgh	277.91±35.70 hij	5.45±0.22 bcdefg
ND037	214.58±65.50 ghijk	303.36±50.01 fgh	6.33±0.15 ab
ND045	237.31±18.41 fghijk	306.09±6.38 fgh	5.47±0.49 bcdef
ND069	303.06±21.64 cde	256.40±34.88 ij	5.57±0.64 bcde
ND080	239.43±15.74 fghijk	306.09±6.58 fgh	3.39±0.28 klm
ND082	267.91±17.40 cdefgh	359.12±18.37 bcd	3.18±0.18 lm
ND085	281.85±35.14 cdef	209.74±48.99 k	3.94±0.24 ijk
ND106	264.88±52.03 defghi	285.18±6.70 ghij	6.57±0.19 a
ND107	478.80±20.93 a	292.46±4.30 ghi	5.08±0.27 defg
ND119	191.56±20.17 jkl	317.60±13.20 defgh	4.61±0.09 fghi
ND121	306.39±32.74 cde	340.94±21.07 bcdef	5.90±0.41 abcd
ND122	203.37±24.93 ijk	293.97±20.59 ghi	4.76±0.55 efghi
ND123	318.21±41.99 cd	329.12±19.27 bedefg	4.61±0.10 fghi
ND127	224.28±38.65 fghijk	314.88±21.30 defgh	4.64±0.29 efghi
ND128	409.11±23.45 b	285.79±8.08 ghij	6.59±0.88 a
ND130	274.58±26.82 cdefg	367.90±33.30 bc	4.13±0.34 hijk
ND134	223.67±29.66 fghijk	313.97±24.10 defgh	5.07±1.00 defg
ND135	329.42±22.62 c	288.52±3.96 ghi	3.73±0.36 jkl
ND136	217.61±38.45 ghijk	370.63±17.06 bc	6.33±0.18 ab
ND148	150.65±16.27 l	308.82±12.10 efgh	5.99±0.25 abcd
ND164	251.25±19.66 efghij	352.15±28.38 bede	4.53±1.30 ghij
ND165	282.76±4.30 cdef	429.41±7.77 a	3.50±0.20 kl
ND166	191.86±12.41 jkl	372.45±26.13 b	6.06±0.56 abc
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	254.48	314.59	4.89
变异系数 CV/%	26.98	13.93	21.82

通过APC指数对杂交后代叶、花、果的综合抗氧化活性进行分析,成功筛选出叶抗氧化活性前3的株系为ND107、大房、ND128;花抗氧化活性前3的株系为ND164、ND165、ND082;果抗氧化活性前3的株系为ND106、大房、ND037。

2.3 宁海白与大房杂交后代及亲本不同器官中总酚、类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性的相关性分析

如表7所示,相关性分析结果表明,叶中总酚含量与类黄酮含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值、APC指数之间均呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别

为0.946、0.938、0.874、0.900、0.957;叶中类黄酮含量与总酚含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值、APC指数之间呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别为0.946、0.898、0.844、0.912、0.938。花中总酚含量与类黄酮含量、DPPH值、FRAP值、APC指数之间呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别为0.466、0.519、0.796、0.773,与ABTS值呈显著相关,相关系数为0.449;花中类黄酮含量与总酚含量、APC指数之间呈极显著正相关,相关系数为0.466、0.470,与DPPH值、FRAP值呈显著相关,相关系数分别为0.454、0.366,与ABTS值相关性不显

表5 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的FRAP值

Table 5 FRAP value in the hybrid offspring of loquat and its parent leaves, flowers and fruits

种质编号 Germplasm No.	FRAP值 FRAP value/(U·g ⁻¹)		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	560.88±45.71 cd	664.69±66.11 bcd	7.70±0.23 hijkl
大房 Oobusa	828.24±4.16 a	638.25±4.49 cdef	13.47±0.28 a
ND004	421.81±13.88 hij	555.98±20.64 fghij	10.05±1.44 bcdefghi
ND007	362.07±20.84 jk	565.78±38.79 fghij	9.59±1.67 cdefghij
ND024	429.64±39.89 ghij	460.98±26.93 k	8.73±0.86 defghijkl
ND026	481.55±44.46 defgh	500.16±61.93 jk	9.18±0.78 cdefghijkl
ND028	485.47±10.32 defgh	464.90±32.76 k	10.35±0.50 bcdefgh
ND029	445.31±56.08 fghij	576.55±65.46 efgbij	10.49±0.71 bcdefg
ND031	514.85±44.88 defg	578.51±18.35 efgbij	11.32±1.04 abcd
ND037	328.77±70.21 k	573.61±47.50 fghij	11.12±0.39 abcde
ND045	446.29±13.46 fghij	617.68±54.68 cdefgh	11.45±0.76 abc
ND069	463.92±67.32 efghi	536.39±40.75 hijk	8.32±0.36 fghijkl
ND080	219.08±73.30 l	567.73±31.14 fghij	7.48±0.40 ijklm
ND082	605.93±30.58 c	629.43±18.89 cdefg	7.20±0.48 jklm
ND085	460.98±41.45 fghi	546.19±19.27 ghij	8.33±0.25 fghijkl
ND106	496.24±33.11 defgh	623.56±59.52 cdefg	12.36±0.53 ab
ND107	814.53±104.88 a	585.36±11.87 defghij	8.30±0.49 fghijkl
ND119	379.70±14.79 ijk	621.60±55.54 cdefgh	5.15±0.63 mn
ND121	530.52±44.20 cdef	560.88±44.46 fghij	10.26±0.31 bcdefgh
ND122	438.46±16.18 ghij	584.38±22.95 defghij	11.35±0.80 abcd
ND123	478.61±75.02 defgh	689.17±17.71 bc	10.82±6.03 bcdef
ND127	444.33±39.89 fghij	527.58±31.14 ijk	8.63±0.22 efghijkl
ND128	689.17±13.88 b	565.78±15.08 fghij	9.38±0.03 cdefghijk
ND130	552.06±36.70 cde	596.14±56.05 defghi	6.92±0.18 klmn
ND134	481.55±51.65 defgh	500.16±84.97 jk	8.24±0.46 fghijkl
ND135	566.75±8.81 cd	580.47±51.42 defghij	6.71±0.29 lmnn
ND136	556.96±47.22 cd	658.81±48.49 bcde	9.75±0.26 bcdefghij
ND148	190.68±10.59 l	728.35±28.94 ab	10.77±1.41 bcdef
ND164	494.28±25.67 defgh	769.48±47.01 a	7.97±1.61 ghijkl
ND165	514.85±35.05 defg	659.79±35.30 bcde	4.63±0.18 n
ND166	492.32±41.69 defgh	577.53±50.58 efgbij	9.25±0.34 cdefghijkl
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	475.40	586.31	9.11
变异系数 CV/%	25.32	11.91	20.65

著。果中总酚含量与类黄酮含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值、APC指数之间均呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别为0.805、0.767、0.805、0.865、0.928;果中类黄酮含量与总酚含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值、APC指数之间呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别为0.805、0.784、0.666、0.744、0.829。相关性分析结果表明,总酚含量与类黄酮含量对枇杷叶、花、果的抗氧化活性的强弱起着极其重要的作用。叶、花、果中APC指数与DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值等性状之间均呈极显著正相关,能较好地

反映综合抗氧化活性。另外,总酚含量、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性在枇杷不同器官间无明显相关性。

2.4 宁海白与大房的杂交F₁代及亲本不同器官中抗氧化活性的聚类分析

如图1所示,聚类分析结果表明,当遗传距离取192.5时,可将枇杷杂交后代及亲本的31个株系分为5类。第I类包含了15个株系,最具代表性的是ND004;第II类包含了11个株系,最具代表性的是ND130。在31个株系中,第I类、第II类叶、花、果的抗氧化活性表现为中等,并且第I类的叶、花抗氧化

表6 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本叶、花、果中的综合抗氧化活性

Table 6 Comprehensive antioxidant activity in the hybrid offspring of loquat and its parent leaves, flowers and fruits

种质编号 Germplasm No.	APC指数 APC index		
	叶 Leaf	花 Flower	果 Fruit
宁海白 Ninghaibai	56.52	80.16	51.36
大房 Oobusa	88.89	77.96	89.79
ND004	50.26	70.43	73.10
ND007	39.97	80.90	72.97
ND024	46.89	67.33	54.06
ND026	52.93	71.62	72.53
ND028	50.21	63.59	76.98
ND029	48.39	80.33	69.64
ND031	59.27	75.46	85.37
ND037	44.95	77.42	87.85
ND045	52.01	71.61	81.55
ND069	58.86	58.22	72.00
ND080	40.71	66.94	54.73
ND082	68.01	85.82	52.01
ND085	53.23	67.08	62.11
ND106	52.36	80.67	97.12
ND107	99.45	73.35	74.34
ND119	44.54	78.25	56.08
ND121	63.95	84.10	84.16
ND122	47.27	74.00	77.63
ND123	60.55	84.54	66.31
ND127	52.13	68.00	68.13
ND128	83.13	69.32	78.70
ND130	59.68	76.78	61.24
ND134	52.39	74.87	68.08
ND135	69.20	72.71	56.41
ND136	54.10	81.79	84.25
ND148	30.79	85.28	84.73
ND164	56.02	91.54	60.73
ND165	60.07	88.90	47.12
ND166	48.84	79.45	78.62
F ₁ 代平均值 F ₁ generation average	55.18	75.87	70.98
变异系数 CV%	23.85	10.43	17.42

活性弱于第Ⅱ类,而果抗氧化活性强于第Ⅱ类;第Ⅲ类包含了花、果抗氧化活性较弱的1个株系ND080;第Ⅳ类包含了叶抗氧化活性较弱而花、果抗氧化活性较强的1个株系ND148;第Ⅴ类包含了3个叶抗氧化活性较强的株系即ND107、大房和ND128;此外,除第Ⅱ类、第Ⅴ类的14个株系外,杂交后代其余15个株系没有与亲本聚在一起,

说明其与亲本的遗传关系较远(表8)。

3 讨 论

枇杷的遗传背景较为复杂,杂交后代性状的变化容易受到多种基因以及环境等因素的共同影响,由于有性杂交时基因的非加性效应解体,枇杷杂交后代往往会出现较为广泛的性状分离现象^[19]。变异系数能够较好地反映个体间性状的差异程度,常用来描述杂交后代多样性水平,变异系数大于10%则表示个体间差异较大^[20]。笔者在本研究中以宁海白和大房枇杷作为亲本进行杂交育种,杂交后代各株系间的总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值、APC指数存在较为明显的差异,变异系数为9.51%(花总酚含量)~49.48%(叶类黄酮含量)。研究人员发现,葡萄^[21]、枣^[22]、苹果^[23]、龙眼^[24]、欧李^[25]等果树果实的总酚、类黄酮含量在杂交后代中同样出现了较为广泛的性状分离。此外,总酚、类黄酮含量和抗氧化活性等性状在枇杷不同器官中变异系数大小均表现为叶>果>花,叶、果中各性状的变异系数较大,选择优良遗传型的潜力也较大,可以为改善枇杷杂交后代叶、果等器官的抗氧化活性提供丰富的材料,而花的性状变异系数相较于叶、果更小,可能与父母本花中各性状含量较为接近有关。在本研究中,大房叶、果中的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性均远高于宁海白,但在花中未见显著差异。林耀盛等^[26]认为同种果树不同品种间的差异可能是由基因型的差异导致的,在梨^[27]、葡萄^[28]、杏^[29]等果树中,均有报道发现不同品种间的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性存在较大的差异,因此在采用杂交手段选育新品种时,亲本的选择尤为关键。

酚类物质作为次生代谢的重要产物广泛分布于植物器官中,在植物抵抗生物胁迫及非生物胁迫中发挥重要作用^[30]。研究表明,枇杷不同器官间的酚类物质含量存在较大差异^[31]。笔者在本研究中对枇杷叶、花、果中的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性进行分析,发现杂交后代的总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH值、ABTS值、FRAP值的平均值均表现为花>叶>果。王鹏等^[13]、吴媛琳等^[14]研究同样发现枇杷花的总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH值以及FRAP值大于叶。邱珊莲等^[28]研究发现葡萄不同器官中总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH值、ABTS值均表现为叶>根>茎>果。总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性在不同器官间存在显著差异的原因可能是不同器官所含有的酚类物质单

表7 桑杷不同器官间总酚含量、类黄酮含量、抗氧化活性的相关性分析
Table 7 Correlation analysis of total phenolics content, flavonoids content and antioxidant activities in different organs of loquat

性状 Character	叶 Leaf						花 Flower						果 Fruit						
	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	
叶 Leaf	X_1	1	0.946**	0.938***	0.938***	0.900***	0.957***	-0.149	0.026	-0.055	-0.084	-0.019	-0.072	0.056	0.184	0.103	0.165	-0.031	0.092
	X_2	0.946**	1	0.898***	0.844***	0.912***	0.938***	-0.218	0.019	-0.080	-0.108	-0.031	-0.100	0.075	0.268	0.151	0.159	0.028	0.129
	X_3	0.938***	0.898***	1	0.878***	0.847***	0.958***	-0.124	0.032	-0.039	-0.033	0.063	-0.010	-0.061	0.063	-0.009	0.003	-0.080	-0.032
	X_4	0.874***	0.844***	0.876***	1	0.787***	0.787***	-0.067	0.034	-0.077	-0.173	0.048	-0.095	0.039	0.172	0.098	0.106	0.012	0.082
	X_5	0.900***	0.912***	0.847***	0.787***	1	0.935***	-0.065	0.101	0.069	0.002	0.031	0.049	0.061	0.265	0.105	0.077	0.050	0.087
	X_6	0.957***	0.938***	0.958***	0.939***	0.925***	1	-0.089	0.061	-0.014	-0.071	0.049	-0.018	0.017	0.182	0.072	0.067	-0.003	0.052
花 Flower	X_1	-0.149	-0.218	-0.124	-0.067	-0.065	-0.089	1	0.466***	0.519***	0.449*	0.796***	0.773***	0.190	0.052	0.051	0.131	0.121	0.119
	X_2	0.026	0.019	0.032	0.034	0.101	0.061	0.466***	1	0.454*	0.213	0.366*	0.470***	0.333	0.145	0.233	0.180	0.334	0.282
	X_3	-0.055	-0.08	-0.039	-0.077	0.069	-0.014	0.519***	0.454*	1	0.230	0.379*	0.765***	0.092	0.151	0.160	0.077	0.222	0.172
	X_4	-0.084	-0.108	-0.033	-0.173	0.002	-0.071	0.449*	0.213	0.230	1	0.412*	0.709***	-0.156	-0.271	-0.216	-0.122	-0.345	-0.256
	X_5	-0.019	-0.031	0.063	0.048	0.031	0.049	0.796***	0.366*	0.379*	0.412*	1	0.765***	0.060	-0.030	-0.132	0.073	-0.012	-0.019
	X_6	-0.072	-0.100	-0.010	-0.095	0.049	-0.018	0.773***	0.470***	0.765***	0.709***	0.765***	1	0.004	-0.050	-0.061	0.016	-0.038	-0.028
果 Fruit	X_1	0.056	0.075	-0.061	0.039	0.061	0.017	0.190	0.333	0.092	-0.156	0.060	0.004	1	0.805***	0.767***	0.805***	0.865***	0.928***
	X_2	0.184	0.268	0.063	0.172	0.265	0.182	0.052	0.145	0.151	-0.271	-0.030	-0.050	0.805***	1	0.784***	0.666***	0.744***	0.829***
	X_3	0.103	0.151	-0.009	0.098	0.105	0.072	0.051	0.233	0.160	-0.216	-0.132	-0.061	0.767***	0.784***	1	0.718***	0.686***	0.903***
	X_4	0.165	0.159	0.003	0.106	0.077	0.067	0.131	0.180	0.077	-0.122	0.073	0.016	0.805***	0.666***	1	0.718***	0.566***	0.878***
	X_5	-0.031	0.028	-0.080	0.012	0.050	-0.003	0.121	0.334	0.222	-0.345	-0.012	-0.038	0.865***	0.744***	0.686***	0.566***	1	0.852***
	X_6	0.092	0.129	-0.032	0.082	0.087	0.052	0.119	0.282	0.172	-0.256	-0.019	-0.028	0.928***	0.829***	0.903***	0.878***	0.852***	1

注: *表示显著相关($p<0.05$), **表示极显著相关($p<0.01$)。 X_1 : 总酚含量; X_2 : 类黄酮含量; X_3 : DPPH 值; X_4 : ABTS 值; X_5 : FRAP 值; X_6 : APC 指数。

Note: * means significant correlation ($p<0.05$), ** means extremely significant correlation ($p<0.01$). X_1 : Total phenolic content; X_2 : Flavonoids content; X_3 : DPPH value; X_4 : ABTS value; X_5 : FRAP value; X_6 : APC index.

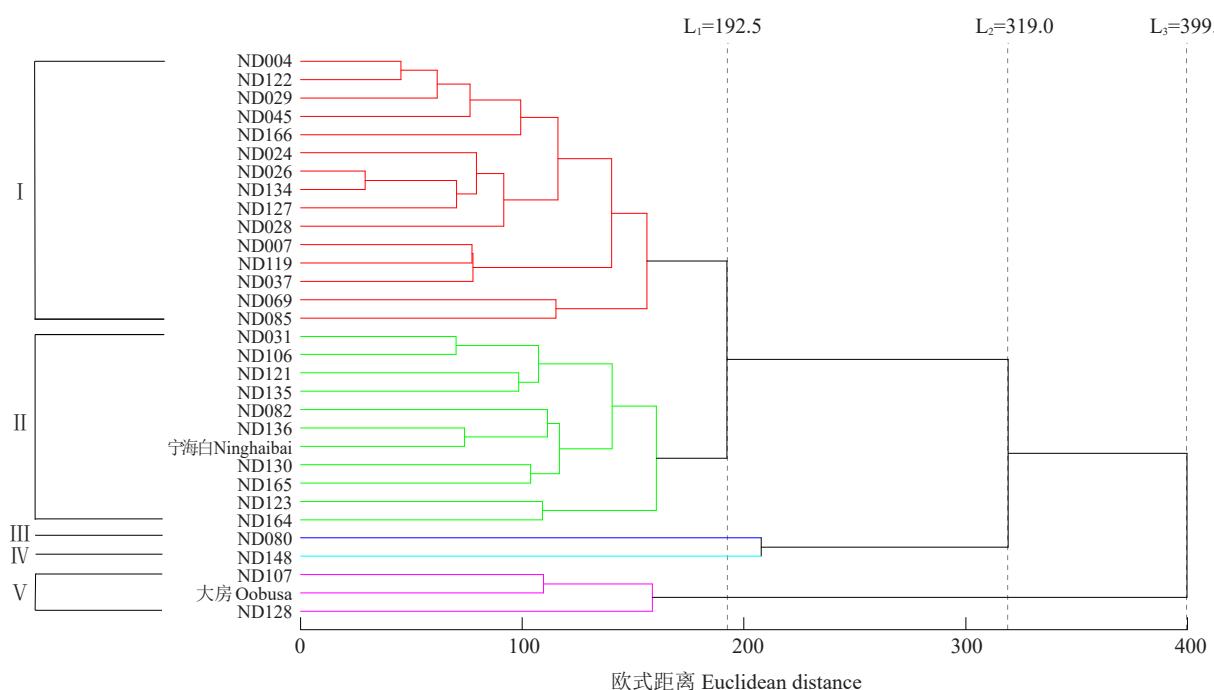


图1 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本抗氧化活性聚类分析

Fig. 1 Cluster analysis of hybrid offspring of loquat and their parents with antioxidant activity

表8 枇杷杂交后代及其亲本5个类群抗氧化活性的平均值

Table 8 The average value of antioxidant activity of five taxa of loquat hybrids and their parents

类群 Population	叶 Leaf			花 Flower			果 Fruit		
	DPPH	ABTS	FRAP	DPPH	ABTS	FRAP	DPPH	ABTS	FRAP
I	125.52	221.33	437.48	203.71	301.90	547.30	3.44	4.85	9.35
II	148.89	271.60	533.81	229.79	337.05	637.36	3.28	4.68	8.69
III	115.72	239.43	219.08	151.09	306.09	567.73	2.77	3.39	7.48
IV	96.00	150.65	190.68	241.86	308.82	728.35	4.02	5.99	10.77
V	223.81	427.59	777.31	204.50	290.44	596.46	3.85	5.67	10.38

体的种类与含量不同^[11,32],也可能是次生代谢区室化作用的结果^[30]。

目前枇杷抗氧化活性的测定方法主要有DPPH法、ABTS法以及FRAP法,由于三种方法的反应机制不同,可能会导致不同方法测得的抗氧化活性的排序不同^[33],为了全面反映植物的抗氧化活性,往往需要采取多种方法进行测定,并且利用APC指数对抗氧化活性进行综合评价。黄泽浩等^[34]对9种柑橘的三种体外抗氧化活性进行测定,并利用APC指数筛选出优质种质巴伦西亚甜橙。卢娟芳等^[8]利用APC指数对不同桃品种的抗氧化活性进行排序,发现早露蟠桃的综合抗氧化活性最强。Zhang等^[35]利用APC指数,在7个枇杷品种中筛选出DHP(Dahongpao)、LYQ(Luoyangqing)等抗氧化活性较强的品种。笔者在本研究中通过

APC指数对枇杷不同器官的抗氧化活性进行综合评价并筛选出叶抗氧化活性最强的3个植株为ND107、大房和ND128;花抗氧化活性最强的3个植株为ND164、ND165和ND082;果抗氧化活性最强的3个植株为ND106、大房和ND037。

有学者认为清除自由基是一个复杂的过程,酚类、维生素类、生物碱类、皂苷类等物质可能共同参与清除自由基反应^[36],并与植物的抗氧化活性密切相关。笔者在本研究中对宁海白和大房枇杷杂交后代叶、花、果中的总酚含量、类黄酮含量、抗氧化活性进行相关性分析发现,叶、果中的总酚含量、类黄酮含量均与抗氧化活性呈极显著正相关,与前人的研究结果类似^[6,37]。花总酚含量与DPPH值、FRAP值、APC指数呈极显著正相关,与ABTS值呈显著相关;花类黄酮与APC指数呈极显著相关,与DPPH值、FRAP值呈

显著相关,与 ABTS 值相关性未达到显著水平,这与 Zhou 等^[5]的研究结果存在差异,这可能是所采用的材料不同所导致的。APC 指数与抗氧化活性的相关性结果表明,APC 指数与抗氧化活性呈极显著正相关,能较好地对枇杷杂交后代的综合抗氧化能力进行评价。此外,枇杷叶、花、果等器官间的相关性分析结果表明,枇杷不同器官间的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性之间无明显相关,可能是不同器官抗氧化成分的种类及含量差异较大导致的^[2]。综上所述,在宁海白和大房及其杂交后代中,总酚、类黄酮是叶、花、果中的重要抗氧化成分,APC 指数能有效评价抗氧化能力。

聚类分析可以将数据按本身的内在规律,把相似特征的性状归为一类以减小主观判断带来的误差,通过各类别之间的数据差异进行综合评价,在抗氧化成分与活性的综合评价中被广泛使用。李盼盼等^[38]通过聚类分析对不同产地苦瓜干的抗氧化成分与活性进行了有效区分。蒋依辉等^[39]通过聚类分析在 35 个荔枝品种中筛选出了 7 个抗氧化活性强的品种。笔者在本研究中通过聚类分析将宁海白和大房及其杂交后代共 31 个植株聚成 5 类,聚类分析的结果与 APC 指数得分排名的情况基本一致,说明利用聚类分析与 APC 指数对枇杷抗氧化活性进行综合评价是可行可信的。

4 结 论

枇杷 F₁ 杂交群体各器官的总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性存在丰富的多样性。杂交后代叶、花、果等器官中总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH 值、ABTS 值、FRAP 值、APC 指数等性状,除花总酚含量外,其余各性状均出现了较为广泛的性状分离,具有丰富的多样性。总酚含量、类黄酮含量、DPPH 值、ABTS 值、FRAP 值等性状在杂交后代不同器官间同样存在较大差异,其含量表现为花>叶>果。相关性分析结果表明,在枇杷叶、花、果中,总酚和类黄酮是重要抗氧化活性成分,总酚、类黄酮含量以及抗氧化活性在不同器官间无明显相关性。研究结果可为高抗氧化活性枇杷新品种的选育提供理论依据,也可为枇杷抗氧化物质的开发利用提供参考。

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