

# 基于 UPLC-MS/MS 的枇杷不同组织萜类代谢物鉴定

陈秀萍, 苏文炳<sup>a</sup>, 蒋际谋, 姜帆, 陈永萍

(福建省农业科学院果树研究所·福建省龙眼枇杷育种工程技术研究中心, 福州 350013)

**摘要:**【目的】了解枇杷不同组织中的萜类代谢物成分及含量, 为高值化利用提供依据。【方法】利用超高效液相色谱-串联质谱(UPLC-MS/MS)广泛靶向代谢组学的方法, 分析鉴定安徽大红袍枇杷叶片、花、果皮、果肉和种子等组织中的萜类代谢物成分, 利用R软件进行主成分分析和聚类分析, 比较不同组织中的萜类物质成分和含量差异。【结果】安徽大红袍枇杷叶片、花、果皮、果肉和种子等5个组织中, 共鉴定出萜类代谢物51种, 其中单萜1种、倍半萜1种、二萜3种、三萜42种、三萜皂苷4种, 其中紫苏子醇、脱氢枞酸、白桦脂醇、脱氢山楂酸、23-羟基白桦脂酸等35种物质在枇杷中未见报道; 各组织萜类代谢物分别为叶片50种、花49种、果皮49种、果肉45种、种子40种, 所有组织共有成分38种, 占51种萜类物质的74.5%。叶片、花、果皮、果肉和种子中萜类代谢物相对含量>1%的物质各有14、15、11、13、10种, 各占其总萜类物质相对含量的88.46%、92.78%、92.37%、94.62%和96.28%, 且以三萜类物质为主, 5个组织共有的主要萜类物质有8种, 分别为2 $\alpha$ , 19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、科罗素酸、山楂酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、2 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、蔷薇酸、积雪草酸、野蔷薇酸。聚类分析结果很好地展示了各组织萜类物质积累特征。【结论】枇杷叶、花、果皮、果肉和种子中的萜类物质种类丰富, 叶片中的种类最多, 其次是花和果皮, 均以三萜类物质为主, 新鉴定萜类物质35种, 可供枇杷种质资源深度鉴定借鉴, 也为枇杷叶、花和果的药用及其他高值化利用提供线索。

**关键词:** 枇杷; 组织; 萜类; 超高效液相色谱-串联质谱(UPLC-MS/MS)

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## UPLC-MS/MS identification of terpenoid metabolites in different organs of *Eriobotrya japonica*

CHEN Xiuping, SU Wenbing<sup>a</sup>, JIANG Jimou, JIANG Fan, CHEN Yongping

(Fruit Research Institute, Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences/Fujian Breeding Engineering Technology Research Center for Loquat & Loquat, Fuzhou 350013, Fujian, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.) is a rosaceous subtropical and evergreen fruit tree native to China. It has been used as a pharmaceutical plant for a long time. Its leaves, flowers as well as other organs have been used for the treatment of different diseases. Dry loquat leaves are widely used in traditional Chinese medicine for treatment of cough, asthma, diabetes, mellitus, chronic bronchitis and skin diseases. Terpenoids have been found in the roots, stems, leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe, and seeds of loquat, and some of the terpenoid compounds have been proved to have bioactivities such as anti-inflammatory, antitussive, diuretic, anti-tumor and diabetes. The aim of this work was to identify the compounds of terpenoids in different organs of loquat, and provide a basis for resource identification and functional utilization of this species. 【Methods】The components of terpenoids in the anhydrous ethanol extract of loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl. 'Anhuidahongpao') leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds were analyzed using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). The analytical conditions were as follows, UPLC: column, Agilent SB-

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作者简介: 陈秀萍, 女, 研究员, 硕士, 研究方向为龙眼、枇杷种质资源与育种。Tel: 13625040468, E-mail: exp2516@126.com。a为共同第一作者。

C18 (1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.1 mm $\times$ 100 mm); The mobile phase was consisted of solvent A, pure water with 0.1% formic acid, and solvent B, acetonitrile with 0.1% formic acid. The sample measurements were performed with a gradient program employing the starting conditions of 95% A, 5% B. Within 9 min, a linear gradient to 5% A, 95% B was programmed, and a composition of 5% A, 95% B was kept for 1 min. Subsequently, a composition of 95% A, 5.0% B was adjusted within 1.1 min and kept for 2.9 min. The flow velocity was set as 0.35 mL per minute; The column oven was set to 40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; The injection volume was 4  $\mu\text{L}$ . The effluent was alternatively connected to an ESI- triple quadrupole- linear ion trap (QTRAP)-MS. The LIT and triple quadrupole (QQQ) scans were acquired on a triple quadrupole-linear ion trap mass spectrometer (Q TRAP), AB4500 Q TRAP UPLC/MS/MS System, equipped with an ESI Turbo Ion-Spray interface, operating in positive and negative ion mode and controlled by Analyst 1.6.3 software (AB Sciex). The ESI source operation parameters were as follows: ion source, turbo spray; source temperature 550  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; ion spray voltage (IS) 5500 V (positive ion mode) / -4500 V (negative ion mode); ion source gas I (GS I), gas II (GS II), curtain gas (CUR) were set at 50, 60, and 25.0 psi, respectively; the collision-activated dissociation (CAD) was high. Instrument tuning and mass calibration were performed with 10 and 100  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  polypropylene glycol solutions in QQQ and LIT modes, respectively. The QQQ scans were acquired as MRM experiments with collision gas (nitrogen) set to medium. DP and CE for individual MRM transitions were done with further DP and CE optimization. A specific set of MRM transitions were monitored for each period according to the metabolites eluted within this period. The differences compounds of terpenoids in different organs were compared, and the R software was used to perform principal component analysis and cluster analysis of the measurement results (principal component analysis, PCA), and screening for substances with relative contents of more than 1%. **【Results】** The results showed that a total of 51 compounds of terpenoids in the leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds were detected, including 1 kinds of monoterpene, 1 kinds of Sesquiterpene, 3 kinds of diterpene, 42 kinds of triterpenes and 4 kinds of triterpene saponin. There were 35 kinds of compounds such as perillyl alcohol, Dehydroabietic acid, betulin, camaldulenic etc. were isolated from loquat for the first time. There were 50, 49, 49, 45 and 40 kinds of compounds of terpenoids were detected in the leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds, respectively. There were 38 kinds of compounds were shared by all organs, accounting for 74.5% of 51 terpenoids. The 11-keto-ursolic acid was the specific substance in the leaves, and 2 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyurs-12-en-23-formyl-28-oic acid not founded in the leaves. There were 14, 15, 11, 13 and 10 kinds of compounds with relative contents of more than 1% in the leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds, respectively. The most main compounds were triterpenes, accounting for 88.46%, 92.78%, 92.37%, 94.62%, and 96.28% of the total relative contents in the leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds, respectively. The 2 $\alpha$ , 19 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-3-oxours-12-en-28-oic acid, corosolic acid, maslinic acid, 2-hydroxyoleanolic acid, 2 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 23-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid, euscaphic acid, asiatic acid and rosamultic acid were the most important metabolites in each organ of loquat. The relative contents of 2A, 19 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-3-oxoursolic-12-ene-28-acid were the highest in all organs, accounting for 18.32%, 32.57%, 39.79%, 37.98% and 38.75% of the total terpenoids in the leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds, respectively. The cluster analysis showed the accumulation characteristics of the terpenoids in different organs. **【Conclusion】** There were abundant kinds of terpenoids in loquat leaves, flowers, peel, fleshe and seeds, and the highest contents of the compounds was found in the leaves, the next in the flowers and peel, the third in the freshe, and the lowest content of terpenoids was found in the seeds. Many kinds of terpenoid metabolites with potential functions have been found.

**Key words:** Loquat; Organs; Terpenoid; UPLC-MS/MS

枇杷(*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.)是原产中国的亚热带常绿果树,在我国北纬33.5°以南的20个省、自治区、直辖市均有分布,种质资源丰富<sup>[1]</sup>。枇杷作为食药同源植物,花、果、叶、根及树白皮等均可入药<sup>[2]</sup>,枇杷叶作为传统中药材可用于咳嗽、哮喘、糖尿病、慢性支气管炎和皮肤病等疾病的治疗<sup>[3-5]</sup>。现代药理学研究表明,枇杷叶三萜酸有镇咳、祛痰、平喘、抗炎、免疫调节、抗肿瘤、治疗糖尿病及其并发症等作用<sup>[4-14]</sup>。

萜类化合物是异戊二烯聚合体及其衍生物的总称,根据分子中含有五碳单位 $[(C_5H_8)_n]$ 的数目可将萜类分为单萜、倍半萜、二萜、二倍半萜、三萜、四萜和多萜<sup>[15]</sup>,因具有抗炎、抗肿瘤及抑菌等生物活性而备受关注。枇杷是植物界萜类物质含量较高的物种<sup>[16]</sup>,萜类化合物种类丰富<sup>[17]</sup>,仅枇杷叶就已鉴定出30多种三萜酸和倍半萜化合物<sup>[3]</sup>,且鉴定到的萜类物质种类还在增加<sup>[15]</sup>。Shimizu等<sup>[18]</sup>用乙醚提取法从枇杷叶中分离鉴定到熊果酸、山楂酸、山楂酸甲酯和蔷薇酸等4种萜类物质,De等<sup>[19]</sup>改用氯仿提取法从枇杷叶中鉴定到4种新型三萜酯和3种熊果酸衍生物,Ito等<sup>[20]</sup>鉴定到1种酰基化三萜酸和其他9种已知萜类化合物,鞠建华等<sup>[13]</sup>从枇杷叶正丁醇萃取物中分离得到6种三萜酸化合物,并首次分离到坡模酸;Banno等<sup>[4]</sup>通过改良提取方法从枇杷叶中分离出16种萜类物质;吕寒等<sup>[21]</sup>鉴定到9种萜类化合物,首次分离到白桦脂酸甲酯、科罗索酸甲酯;Hong等<sup>[4]</sup>又从香花枇杷(*E. fragrans*)叶片中发现3种熊果酸衍生物和1种齐墩果酸衍生物;李佳美等<sup>[15]</sup>利用高效液相色谱-质谱技术从枇杷叶水提液中鉴定出18种萜类化合物,其中8种物质在枇杷上未见报道。以往的研究表明,枇杷不仅叶萜类物质丰富,而且花、果皮、果肉、种子等组织中也已鉴定出10多种三萜和倍半萜类化合物<sup>[17,22-25]</sup>,但针对不同组织萜类代谢物的系统鉴定未见报道。

近年来,液相色谱(LC)、气相色谱(GC)和质谱(MS)等先进分析方法的开发和应用,为评估生物体表型背后的代谢组变异提供了技术支撑<sup>[26]</sup>,并广泛应用于植物营养品质、植物代谢和响应机制、品种差异鉴定等方面<sup>[26-29]</sup>。Dossou等<sup>[26]</sup>基于广泛靶向代谢组学技术对不同颜色芝麻成分进行差异分析,方贤胜等<sup>[28]</sup>应用广泛靶向代谢组学分析浅黄色和紫色核桃内种皮成分差异,蒋依辉等<sup>[29]</sup>利用广泛代谢组学

对荔枝果肉营养代谢物进行综合解析。在枇杷研究中,Zhang等<sup>[17]</sup>基于广泛代谢组学认为低分子酚类化合物和萜类化合物是枇杷最为丰富的植物化学物质。本研究在前期基础上<sup>[25]</sup>,利用UPLC-MS/MS技术对无水乙醇超声提取枇杷叶、花、果皮、果肉和种子萜类代谢物进行分析鉴定,了解枇杷各组织中的萜类物质基本信息,为枇杷各组织萜类化合物生物学功能研究和资源化利用提供参考依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

试验于2021年进行,材料来自国家龙眼枇杷种质资源圃(福建福州)。根据课题组前期试验结果,选取叶片总三萜酸含量高的安徽大红袍枇杷进行萜类物质定性定量分析。果实成熟期,采摘树冠外围中上部中心枝具有代表性的成熟果实,分别剥取果皮、果肉、种子;同时采集夏梢中部无病虫害的成熟叶,用清水洗净、擦干、剪碎。初花期,采摘树冠外围中上部中心枝花穗3穗,疏除已开放的花朵,整穗剪碎。所有组织处理后立即用液氮处理后,置于-80℃超低温冰箱贮藏备用。

### 1.2 仪器和试剂

仪器:冷冻干燥机为新芝SCIENTZ-18N,超声波仪为舒美KQ5200E,氮吹仪为米欧NDK200-2N,超高效液相色谱(UPLC)为SHIMADZU Nexera X2,串联质谱(MS/MS)为Applied Biosystems 4500 QTRAP。

试剂:甲醇、乙腈、标准品(色谱纯),甲醇、乙腈购自德国Merck公司,标准品购自昆明BioBioPha公司和美国Sigma-Aldrich(二甲基亚砜)。

### 1.3 萜类物质的提取

样品加入液氮研磨,真空冷冻干燥至恒重。称取样品,叶片和果皮为0.500 g,花、果肉和种子为1.000 g,加入10 mL无水乙醇,浸泡2 h,50℃连续超声30 min,取上清液,样品共提取2次,合并2次提取液,用氮吹仪处理至干燥,将残留物溶于1 mL甲醇中。3个生物学重复。置于-80℃超低温冰箱贮藏备用。

样品解冻后涡旋10 s混匀;取混匀后的样本200  $\mu$ L,置2 mL EP管中,加入200  $\mu$ L 70%甲醇内标提取液,涡旋3 min;12 000  $r \cdot \min^{-1}$ 离心10 min,取上清液用0.22  $\mu$ m微孔滤膜过滤,保存于进样瓶中,用于UPLC-MS/MS分析。质控样本(QC)由样本提取



物混合制备而成,用于分析样本在相同的处理方法下的重复性。在仪器分析过程中,每10个检测分析样本中插入一个质控样本,以监测分析过程的重复性。

#### 1.4 色谱质谱采集条件

色谱采集参照Chen等<sup>[30]</sup>的方法。色谱柱为Agilent SB-C18 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , 2.1 mm  $\times$  100 mm;流动相:A相为超纯水(加入0.1%的甲酸),B相为乙腈(加入0.1%的甲酸);洗脱梯度:0.00 min B相比比例为5%,9.00 min内B相比比例线性增加到95%,并维持在95% 1 min,10.00~11.10 min,B相比比例降为5%,并以5%平衡至14 min;流速0.35 mL  $\cdot$  min<sup>-1</sup>;柱温40  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;进样量4  $\mu\text{L}$ 。

质谱条件:LIT和三重四极杆(QQQ)扫描是在三重四极杆线性离子阱质谱仪(Q TRAP)、AB4500 Q TRAP UPLC/MS/MS系统上获得的,该系统配备了ESI Turbo离子喷雾接口,可由Analyst 1.6.3软件控制运行正负两种离子模式。ESI源操作参数:离子源,涡轮喷雾;源温度550  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;离子喷雾电压(IS)5500 V(正离子模式)/-4500 V(负离子模式);离子源气体I(GSI)、气体II(GSII)和帘气(CUR)分别设置为50、60和25.0 psi,碰撞诱导电离参数设置为高。在QQQ和LIT模式下分别用10和100  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 聚丙二醇溶液进行仪器调谐和质量校准。QQQ扫描使用MRM模式,并将碰撞气体(氮气)设置为中等(8 psi)。通过进一步DP和CE优化,完成了各个MRM离子对的DP和CE。根据每个时期内洗脱的代谢物,在每个时期监测一组特定的MRM离子对。

#### 1.5 数据处理与分析

利用软件Analyst 1.6.3处理质谱数据。基于UPLC-MS/MS检测平台和迈维(武汉)技术有限公司自建数据库(metware database),对样本的代谢物进行了质谱定性定量分析,根据二级谱信息进行物质定性,利用三重四级杆质谱的多反应监测模式(MRM)对代谢物进行定量分析。通过三重四级杆筛选出每种物质的特征离子,在检测器中获得特征离子的信号强度(CPS),用MultiaQuant软件打开样本下机质谱文件,进行色谱峰的积分和校正工作<sup>[31]</sup>,每个色谱峰的峰面积(Area)代表对应物质的相对含量,最后导出所有色谱峰面积积分数据保存,采用R软件对样本进行主成分分析(PCA)和聚类分析。利用Excel制作各组织相对含量 $>1\%$ 的萜类物

质成分直方图,比较各组织主要萜类物质相对含量的差异情况。每个代谢物相对含量以3次生物学重复的平均值表示。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 枇杷不同组织萜类代谢物的PCA分析

为评估萜类代谢物质谱数据的质量,对所有样品以及质控(QC)样品进行了主成分分析(图1)。图1-A显示了前5个主成分可解释的变异,第一主成分贡献率49.8%、第二主成分贡献率24.4%。从图1-B可以看出,所有质控样品(mix)聚集在一起,变异很小,表明质谱数据是可靠的。同一组织3个生物学重复也相对集中,表明试验的重复性好。5个组织样品在2D-PCA图中可以清楚地被区分,表明不同组织的萜类代谢物存在较大的差异。

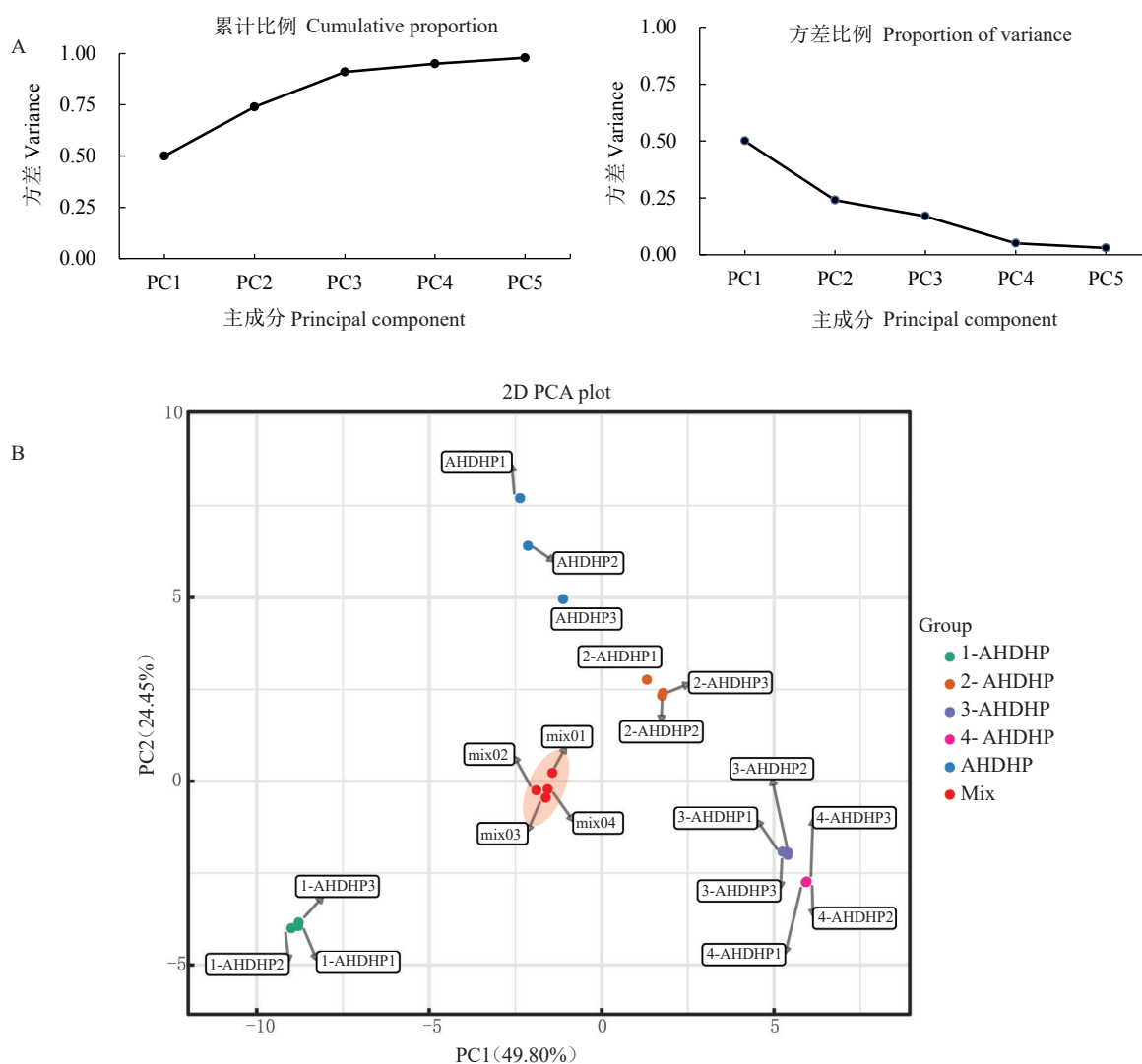
### 2.2 枇杷不同组织萜类代谢组成分的总体情况

从安徽大红袍枇杷叶片、花、果皮、果肉和种子中共鉴定出萜类物质51种(表1),其中单萜1种、倍半萜1种、二萜3种、三萜42种、三萜皂苷4种,各占总萜类数的2.0%、2.0%、5.9%、82.4%、7.8%。不同组织中的萜类代谢物数量分别为:叶片50种、花49种、果皮49种、果肉45种、种子40种;其中5个组织共有的代谢物38种,占总代谢物种类的74.5%。11-酮基-熊果酸为叶片特有物质,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -三羟基熊果-12-烯-23-甲酰-28-酸为叶片所没有的物质,花中不含野蔷薇苷,果实中(果皮、果肉和种子)不含对映-16 $\alpha$ ,17-二羟基-贝壳杉-2-酮。通过文献查找对比,发现有35种物质在枇杷中未见报道。

### 2.3 不同组织中的主要萜类物质

2.3.1 叶片中的主要萜类物质 叶片含有的50种萜类代谢物中,三萜类41种、占82.00%,单萜、倍半萜、二萜、三萜皂苷各1、1、3、4种(表1)。其中,相对含量 $>1\%$ 的萜类物质有14种(图2),相对含量变幅1.23%~18.32%,占总萜类相对含量的88.46%。14种物质的相对含量从高到低依次为2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、科罗索酸、山楂酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、脱氢山楂酸、2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、咖啡酰山楂酸、委陵菜酸、蔷薇酸、3-O-顺式-香豆酰-委陵菜酸、积雪草酸、白桦脂醇、3-O-反式阿魏酰蔷薇酸、野蔷薇酸,均为三萜类物质。

2.3.2 花中主要萜类物质 花中有49种萜类代谢物,三萜的种类最多41种、占83.67%,还有单萜、倍



A. 主成分分析可解释变异图, 横坐标表示各个主成分, 纵坐标表示可解释变异, 左图为累积可解释变异, 右图为各个主成分的可解释变异。B. 主成分二维图, 图中 mix 为质控样本, 1-Anhuidahongpao、2-Anhuidahongpao、3-Anhuidahongpao、4-Anhuidahongpao 和 Anhuidahongpao 分别代表安徽大红袍枇杷叶片、果皮、果肉、种子和花的样品。

A. Decipherable variation in PCA, the abscissa represents each principal component, the ordinate represents decipherable variation. The cumulative explainable variation is shown on the left map, On the right map is an interpretable variation of each principal component. B. 2D PCA plot. mix in the figure is the quality control sample, 1-Anhuidahongpao, 2-Anhuidahongpao, 3-Anhuidahongpao, 4-Anhuidahongpao and Anhuidahongpao were the samples of leaves, peel, flesh, seeds, and flower, respectively.

图 1 主成分分析

Fig. 1 Principal component analysis (PCA)

半萜、二萜、三萜皂苷各 1、1、3、3 种(表 1)。相对含量 >1% 的萜类物质有 15 种(图 3), 含量变幅 1.03%~32.57%, 占总萜类含量的 92.78%。15 种物质的相对含量从高到低依次为 2 $\alpha$ , 19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、科罗素酸、2 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、山楂酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、野蔷薇酸、蔷薇酸、白桦脂酸、齐墩果酸、熊果酸、催吐萝芙叶醇、积雪草酸、刺梨酸、脱氢山楂酸、白桦脂醇, 除了催吐萝芙叶醇为倍半萜, 其余均为三萜类, 说明枇杷花中的

萜类物质主要是三萜类。

2.3.3 果皮中主要萜类物质 果皮中有 49 种萜类代谢物, 三萜的种类最多 41 种、占 83.67%, 还有单萜、倍半萜、二萜、三萜皂苷各 1、1、2、4 种(表 1)。相对含量 >1% 的萜类物质有 11 种(图 4), 含量变幅 1.17%~39.79%, 占总萜类含量的 92.37%。11 种物质的相对含量从高到低依次为 2 $\alpha$ , 19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、科罗素酸、山楂酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、2 $\alpha$ , 3 $\alpha$ , 23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、野蔷薇

表 1 安徽大红袍枇杷不同组织中的萜类物质种类  
Table 1 The components of terpenoids in the leaves, flowers, peel, flesh and seeds of Anhuidahongpao

序号 No.	物质 Compounds	分子式 Formula	二级分类 Class II	CAS 号 CAS No.	不同组织萜类物质种类 The components of terpenoids in different organs				
					叶片	花穗	果皮	果肉	种子
					Leaf	Flower	Peel	Flesh	Seed
#1	紫苏子醇 Perillyl alcohol	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O	单萜 Monoterpene	57717-97-2	○	○	○	○	○
#2	催吐萝芙叶醇 Vomifoliol	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	倍半萜 Sesquiterpene	189351-15-3	○	○	○	○	×
#3	脱氢枞酸 Dehydroabietic acid	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	二萜 Diterpene	1740-19-8	○	○	○	○	○
#4	对映-16 $\alpha$ ,17-二羟基-贝壳杉-2-酮 Ent-16 $\alpha$ ,17-Dihydroxykauran-2-one	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	二萜 Diterpene	-	○	○	×	○	×
#5	海松酸 Pimaric acid	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>30</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	二萜 Diterpene	127-27-5	○	○	○	○	○
6	$\beta$ -香树脂酮* $\beta$ -Amyrone*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	三萜 Triterpenes	638-97-1	○	○	○	○	○
#7	$\delta$ -香树脂酮* $\delta$ -Amyrenone*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O	三萜 Triterpenes	20248-08-2	○	○	○	×	×
#8	3,11-二氧- $\beta$ -香树脂烯 3,11-dioxo- $\beta$ -oleorene	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
#9	熊果醛 Ursolaldehyde	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
#10	白桦脂醇 Betulin	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	473-98-3	○	○	○	○	×
#11	地榆皂苷元 Sanguisorbigenin	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
#12	Rubuminatus A Rubuminatus A	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
13	熊果酸 Ursolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	77-52-1	○	○	○	○	○
14	白桦脂酸 Betulinic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	472-15-1	○	○	○	○	○
15	齐墩果酸 Oleanolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>48</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	508-02-1	○	○	○	○	○
#16	12,13-二氢熊果酸 12,13-Dihydroursolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	×
#17	2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ -二羟基熊果-12,18-二烯-28-酸 2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ -Dihydroxyurs-12,18-dien-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
#18	脱氢山楂酸 Camaldulenic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	71850-15-2	○	○	○	○	○
#19	11-酮基-熊果酸 11-Keto-ursolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	105870-59-5	○	×	○	×	×
#20	Rubuminatus B Rubuminatus B	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○
#21	23-羟基白桦脂酸 23-Hydroxybetulinic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	85999-40-2	○	○	○	○	×
#22	2-羟基齐墩果酸* 2-Hydroxyoleanolic acid*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	26707-60-8	○	○	○	○	○
23	山楂酸* Maslinic acid*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	4373-41-5	○	○	○	○	○
24	科罗索酸* Corosolic acid*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	4547-24-4	○	○	○	○	○
#25	覆盆子酸 Fupenzic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	119725-20-1	○	○	○	○	○
#26	3,11-二羟基-19 $\alpha$ -羟基熊果-12-烯-28-酸 3,11-Dioxo-19 $\alpha$ -hydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>44</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	×

注: \*表示有同分异构体不能区分,下同; ×表示无此化合物, #表示有此化合物; #表示在以往枇杷中未见报道。-表示无 CAS 号。

CAS No.

Note: \* means have isomer not been differentiates. The same below. × means no such compound, ○ means have such compound. # means no reported in loquat. - means no CAS numbers.

续表 Continued Table

序号 No.	物质 Compounds	分子式 Formula	二级分类 Class II	CAS 号 CAS No.	不同组织萜类物质种类 The components of terpenoids in different organs					
					叶片 Leaf	花穗 Flower	果皮 Peel	果肉 Flesh	种子 Seed	
#27	野蔷薇酸* <i>Rosamultic acid</i> *	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	14285-76-4	○	○	○	○	○	
28	2 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -二羟基-12-烯-28-酸* 2 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -Dihydroxy-3-oxo-urs-12-en-28-oic acid*	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	176983-21-4	○	○	○	○	○	
#29	27, 28-二羧基熊果酸 27, 28-Dicarboxyl ursolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
30	科罗素酸甲酯 Corosolic Acid Methyl Ester	C <sub>31</sub> H <sub>50</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	4518-70-1	○	○	○	○	○	
31	蔷薇酸 Euscaphic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	53155-25-2	○	○	○	○	○	
32	委陵菜酸 (2 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -二羟基熊果酸) Tormentic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	13850-16-3	○	○	○	○	○	
33	积雪草酸 Asiatic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	464-92-6	○	○	○	○	○	
34	2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸 2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 23-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
#35	2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -三羟基熊果-12-烯-23-甲酰-28-酸 2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -Trihydroxyurs-12-en-23-formyl-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	×	○	○	○	○	
#36	刺梨酸 Roxburic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	108657-25-6	○	○	○	○	○	
#37	2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>β</i> , 19 <i>α</i> , 23-四羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸 2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>β</i> , 19 <i>α</i> , 23-Tetrahydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	55306-03-1	○	○	○	○	○	
#38	2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -三羟基熊果酸 2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>α</i> , 19 <i>α</i> -Trihydroxyursolic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
#39	2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>β</i> , 19 <i>α</i> , 23, 24-五羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸 2 <i>α</i> , 3 <i>β</i> , 19 <i>α</i> , 23, 24-Pentahydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid	C <sub>30</sub> H <sub>46</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	×	
#40	高加蓝花楸三萜酸 Jaconmaric Acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	63303-42-4	○	○	○	○	○	
#41	对香豆酰蔷薇酸 p-Coumaroyl euscaphic acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
#42	Querspicatin A Querspicatin A	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	126240-04-8	○	○	○	○	○	
#43	3- <i>O</i> -反式阿魏酰蔷薇酸 3- <i>O</i> - <i>trans</i> -feruloyl euscaphic acid	C <sub>40</sub> H <sub>56</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
44	3- <i>O</i> -反-对-香豆酰基罗丹酸 3- <i>O</i> - <i>trans</i> -p-coumaroyl rosinic acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
45	3- <i>O</i> -顺式-香豆酰-委陵菜酸 3- <i>O</i> - <i>cis</i> -Coumaroyl tormentic acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
#46	咖啡酰山楂酸 Caffeylhawthorn acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
47	3- <i>O</i> -反式-咖啡酰-委陵菜酸 3- <i>O</i> - <i>trans</i> -cafeoyl tormentic acid	C <sub>39</sub> H <sub>54</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	三萜 Triterpenes	-	○	○	○	○	○	
#48	齐墩果酸-3- <i>O</i> -葡萄糖苷 Oleanolic acid-3- <i>O</i> -glucoside	C <sub>36</sub> H <sub>58</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	三萜皂苷 Triterpenes saponin	3391-80-8	○	○	○	○	×	
#49	野蔷薇苷 Rosamultin	C <sub>36</sub> H <sub>58</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	三萜皂苷 Triterpenes saponin	88515-58-6	○	×	○	○	○	
#50	苦莓苷 FI Nigaichigoside F1	C <sub>38</sub> H <sub>58</sub> O <sub>11</sub>	三萜皂苷 Triterpenes saponin	95262-48-9	○	○	○	○	○	
#51	3 <i>β</i> -[(阿拉伯糖基)氧基]-23-羟基熊果-12, 19(29)-二烯-28-酸-28-葡萄糖酯 3 <i>β</i> -[(Arabinosyl)oxy]-23-hydroxyurs-12, 19(29)-dien-28-oic acid 28-glucosyl ester	C <sub>41</sub> H <sub>64</sub> O <sub>13</sub>	三萜皂苷 Triterpenes saponin	-	○	○	○	○	×	
合计 Total					50	49	49	45	40	

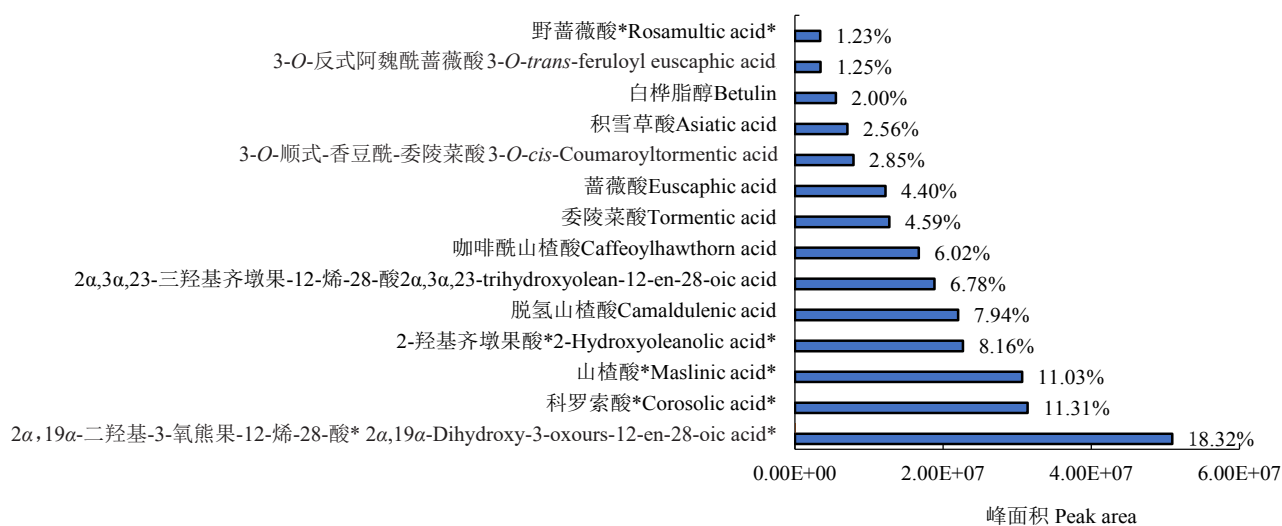


图 2 枇杷叶主要萜类物质

Fig. 2 The main components of terpenoids in the leaves

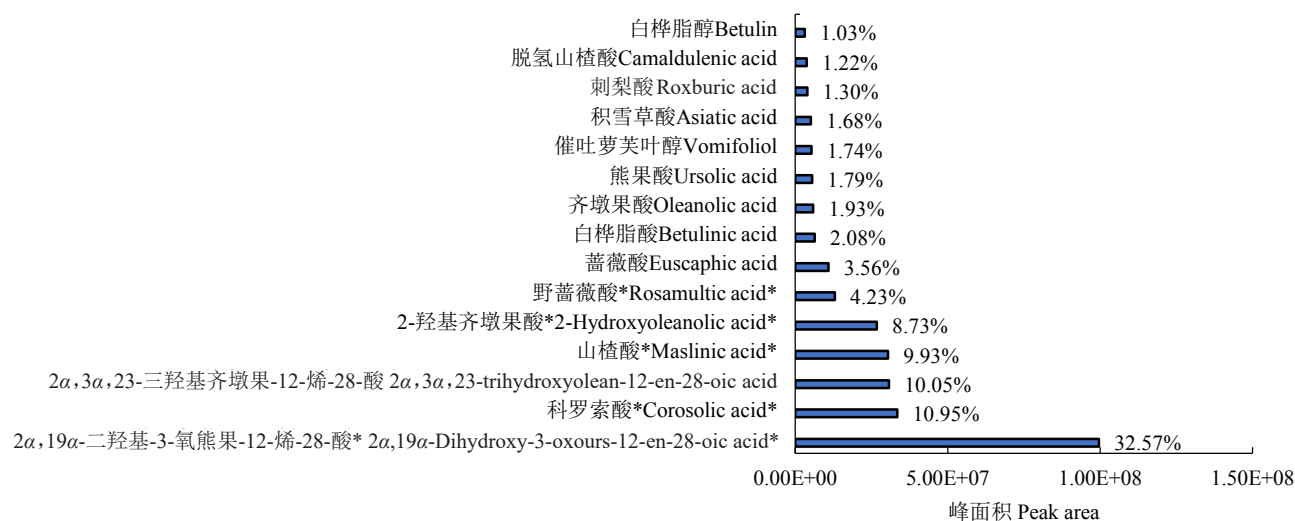


图 3 枇杷花主要萜类物质

Fig. 3 The main components of terpenoids in the flowers

酸、蔷薇酸、积雪草酸、白桦脂酸、脱氢山楂酸、齐墩果酸,均为三萜类化合物。

**2.3.4 果肉中主要萜类物质** 果肉中有 45 种萜类代谢物,三萜的种类最多 39 种、占 86.67%,还有单萜、倍半萜、二萜、三萜皂苷各 1、1、2、2 种(表 1)。相对含量 >1% 的萜类物质有 13 种(图 5),含量变幅 1.01%~37.98%,占总萜类含量的 94.62%。13 种物质的相对含量从高到低依次为 2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、科罗素酸、海松酸、山楂酸、野蔷薇酸、蔷薇酸、2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、脱氢枞酸、苦莓苷 F1、积雪草酸、脱氢山楂酸、齐墩果酸,其中二萜 2 种、三萜皂苷 1 种、三萜类

10 种,说明枇杷果肉中的萜类物质主要也是三萜类。

**2.3.5 种子中主要萜类物质** 种子中有 40 种萜类代谢物,三萜类最多 35 种、占 87.50%,单萜、二萜和三萜皂苷各 1、2、2 种(表 1)。相对含量 >1% 的萜类物质有 10 种(图 6),相对含量变幅 1.21%~38.75%,占总萜类含量的 96.28%。10 种物质的相对含量从高到低依次为 2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、2-羟基齐墩果酸、科罗素酸、山楂酸、野蔷薇酸、2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸、蔷薇酸、积雪草酸、白桦脂酸、齐墩果酸,均为三萜类物质。

## 2.4 不同组织萜类代谢物积累差异分析

先对数据进行归一化处理,再对代谢物和样



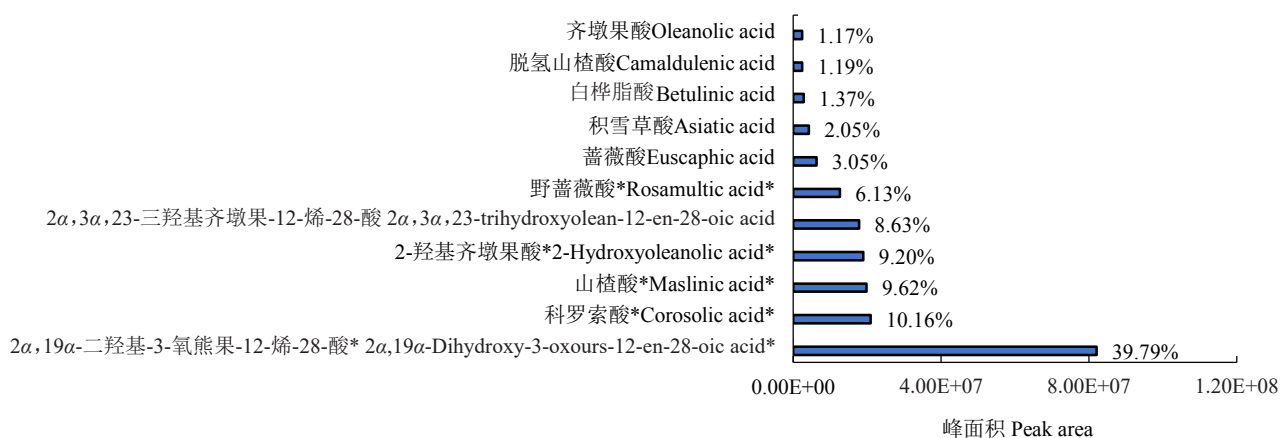


图 4 枇杷果皮主要萜类物质

Fig. 4 The main components of terpenoids in the peel

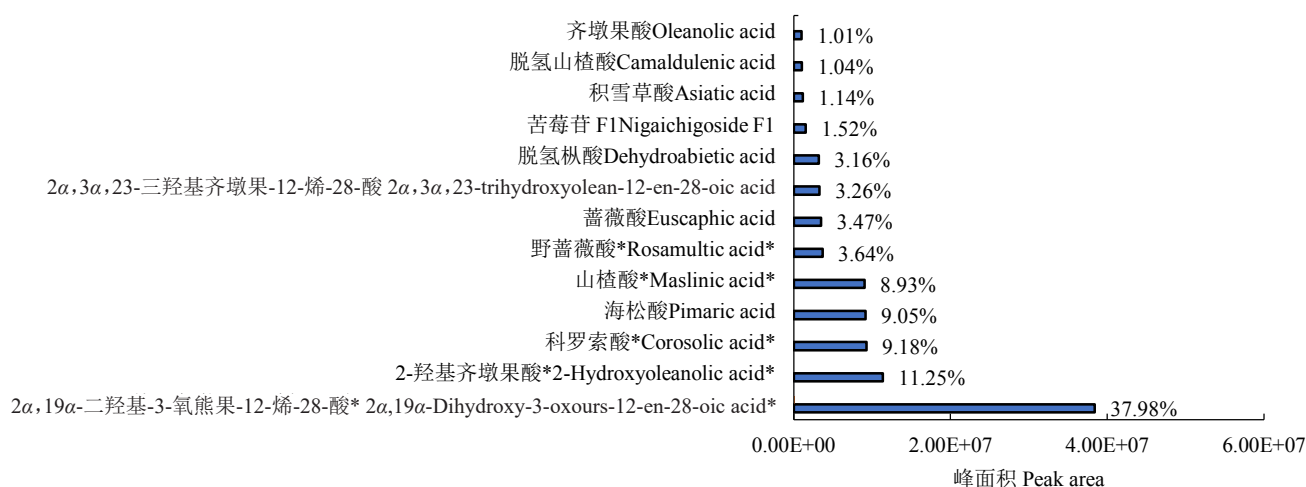


图 5 枇杷果肉主要三萜类物质

Fig. 5 The main components of terpenoids in the flesh

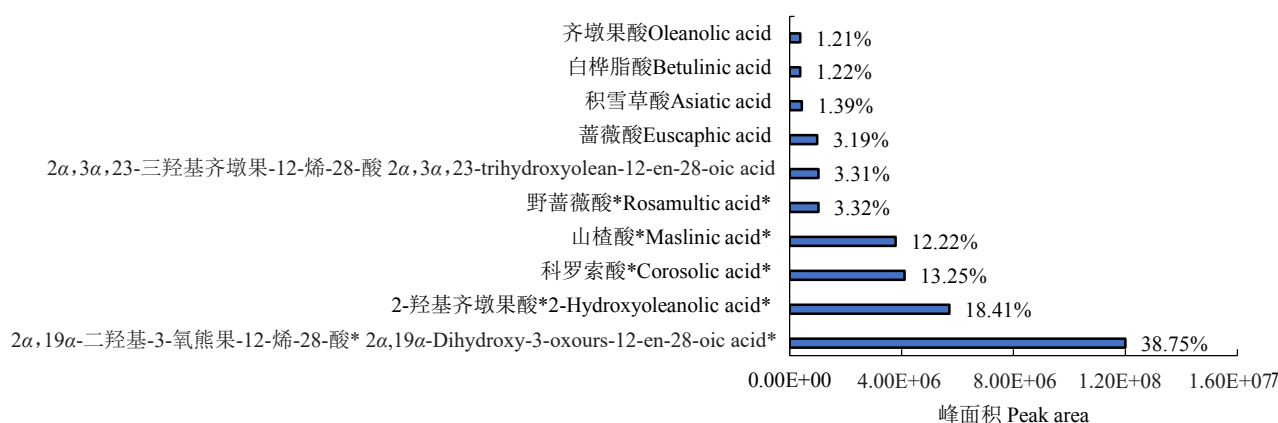
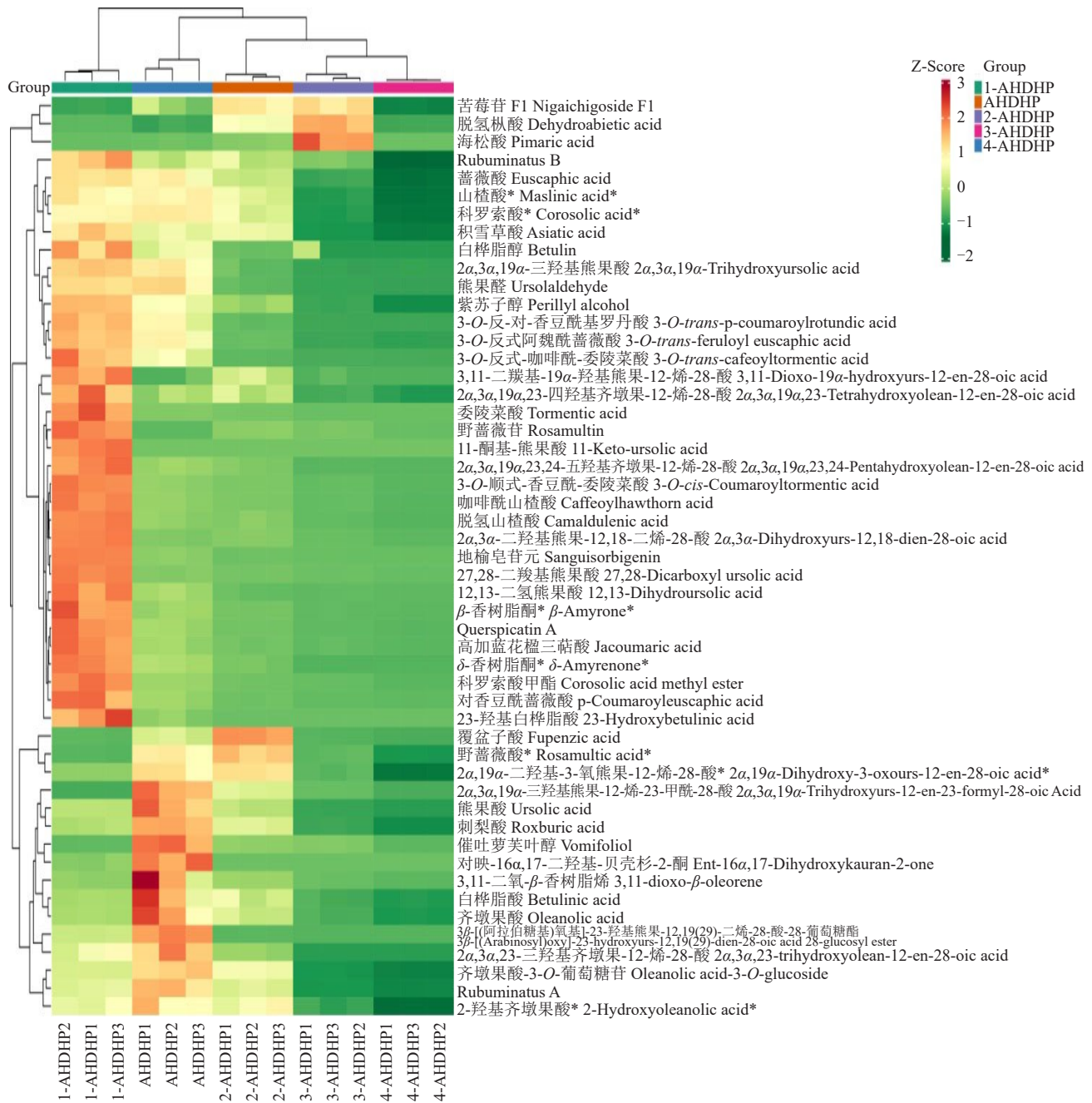


图 6 枇杷种子主要萜类物质

Fig. 6 The main components of terpenoids in the seeds

品进行聚类分析(图 7)。从图中可以直观、明了地看出,不同组织 3 个生物学重复样品均可聚成小类,不同组织间的萜类物质积累差异明显。萜类物质在各组织中表现了不同的积累特性,大多

数萜类物质在叶片中积累最多,2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -三羟基熊果-12-烯-23-甲酰-28-酸、熊果酸、刺梨酸、催吐萝芙叶醇、对映-16 $\alpha$ ,17-二羟基-贝壳杉-2-酮、3,11-二氧- $\beta$ -香树脂烯、白桦脂酸、齐墩果酸、3 $\beta$ -



横向为样品名称, 1-Anhuidahongpao、2-Anhuidahongpao、3-Anhuidahongpao、4-Anhuidahongpao 和 Anhuidahongpao 分别代表安徽大红袍枇杷叶片、果皮、果肉、种子和花的样品; 纵向为代谢物信息, Group 为样品分组, Z-Score 为标准分数; 不同颜色为相对含量标准化处理后得到的数值(红色代表高含量, 绿色代表低含量)。图中左侧的聚类线为代谢物聚类线, 图中上方的聚类线为样品聚类线。

The sample name is horizontal, 1-Anhuidahongpao, 2-Anhuidahongpao, 3-Anhuidahongpao, 4-Anhuidahongpao and Anhuidahongpao were the samples of leaves, peel, flesh, seeds, and flower, respectively. The metabolite information is vertical, the Group is sample group, Z-Score is standardized variable, and the different colors are the values after the relative content standardization (red represents high content, green represents low content). The metabolite cluster line on the left, and the sample cluster line on the top.

图 7 样品总体聚类热图  
Fig. 7 Hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA)

[(阿拉伯糖基)氧基]-23-羟基熊果-12, 19(29)-二烯-28-酸-28-葡萄糖酯、齐墩果酸-3-O-葡萄糖苷等 10 种在花中积累最多, 覆盆子酸、野蔷薇酸、2α,

19α-二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、苦苣苷 F1 等 4 种物质在果皮中积累最多, 在果肉中积累多的为脱氢枞酸、海松酸。

表 2 为不同组织中相对含量 >1% 的物质比较结果。从表中可以看出,叶片中的白桦脂醇、脱氢山楂酸、委陵菜酸、3-*O*-顺式-香豆酰-委陵菜酸、咖啡酰山楂酸、3-*O*-反式阿魏酰蔷薇酸等 6 种物质峰面积比果皮中的高出 5.0~21.6 倍,而催吐萝芙叶醇、脱氢枞酸、2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸、野蔷薇苷、苦莓苷 F1、海松酸等 6 种物质比果皮的低 50%~

100%。果肉除了委陵菜酸,其余的均高于种子,其中白桦脂醇、催吐萝芙叶醇、海松酸的相对含量分别比种子高 88 373.7、58 749.0 和 57.7 倍。果皮的样品量虽是果肉的一半,但其萜类物质相对含量除了脱氢枞酸、海松酸低于果肉,其余均高于果肉;花的脱氢枞酸、海松酸、苦莓苷 F1 等 3 种物质相对含量低于果肉,其余物质比果肉的高 1.3~25.4 倍。

表 2 不同组织的主要萜类物质相对含量比较

Table 2 Comparison of relative contents of the main components of terpenoids in different organs of Anhuidahongpao

物质 Compounds	叶片/果皮 Ratio of leaf to peel	果皮/果肉 Ratio of peel to flesh	果肉/种子 Ratio of flesh to seed	花/果肉 Ratio of flower to flesh
催吐萝芙叶醇 Vomifoliol	-0.9	0.4	58 749.0	9.0
脱氢枞酸 Dehydroabietic acid	-0.8	-0.4	16.8	-0.9
白桦脂醇 Betulin	5.0	0.2	88 373.7	3.0
齐墩果酸 Oleanolic acid	-0.2	2.0	1.2	4.8
熊果酸 Ursolic acid	0.0	9.1	4.2	25.4
白桦脂酸 Betulinic acid	-0.3	2.5	1.1	5.4
脱氢山楂酸 Camaldulenic acid	6.2	1.9	2.3	2.5
2-羟基齐墩果酸*2-Hydroxyoleanolic acid*	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.3
山楂酸*Maslinic acid*	0.2	1.7	0.9	2.4
科罗素酸*Corosolic acid*	0.2	1.8	0.8	2.6
2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸*	-0.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -Dihydroxy-3-oxours-12-en-28-oic acid*				
野蔷薇酸*Rosamultic acid*	-0.8	3.3	1.9	2.5
蔷薇酸 Euscaphic acid	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.1
委陵菜酸(2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基熊果酸)Tormentic acid	21.6	8.2	-0.2	14.4
积雪草酸 Asiatic acid	0.3	3.6	1.1	3.5
2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,23-三羟基齐墩果-12-烯-28-酸	-0.2	5.7	1.6	8.3
2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,23-trihydroxyolean-12-en-28-oic acid				
刺梨酸 Roxburic acid	-0.3	3.6	3.7	7.3
3- <i>O</i> -顺式-香豆酰-委陵菜酸	8.3	1.3	1.9	2.4
3- <i>O</i> -cis-Coumaroyltormentic acid				
咖啡酰山楂酸 Caffeoylhawthorn acid	7.6	1.2	1.8	2.2
3- <i>O</i> -反式阿魏酰蔷薇酸 3- <i>O</i> -trans-feruloyl euscaphic acid	5.3	3.1	1.4	18.0
苦莓苷 F1 Nigaichigoside F1	-0.8	0.0	10.2	-0.5
海松酸 Pimaric acid	-1.0	-0.9	57.7	-1.0

注:表中数字表示相对含量增加或减少倍数。

Note: The numbers in the table indicates multiples of increase or decrease in relative content.

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 枇杷不同组织中含有丰富的萜类物质

枇杷萜类物质丰富,苏文炳等<sup>[9]</sup>总结报道了 30 多种已鉴定出枇杷萜类物质,李佳美等<sup>[15]</sup>、Zhang 等<sup>[17]</sup>又鉴定出了至少 18 种未见报道的枇杷萜类物质。笔者在本研究中采用 UPLC-MS/MS 广泛靶向代谢组学技术,从安徽大红袍枇杷的叶片、花、果皮、果肉和种子无水乙醇提取物中鉴定出萜类代谢物 51 种,其中单萜 1 种、倍半萜 1 种、二萜 3 种、三萜 42

种、三萜皂苷 4 种,35 种成分在枇杷中为首次发现。但未检测到山楂酸甲酯、3 $\alpha$ -反式-阿魏酰基氧-2 $\alpha$ -羟基-12-烯-28-乌苏酸、乌宋酸甲酯、3-表科罗素酸、桦木酸甲酯、3-*O*-反式对香豆酰委陵菜酸、栎瘿酸、皂皮酸、Erythrodiol 等已报道的物质<sup>[3, 15, 17]</sup>。结果的差异可能与这些物质含量低于检出限有关,也可能与本试验所用的试材、代谢物提取方法和检测方法不同有关。

#### 3.2 不同枇杷组织中萜类物质种类和含量差异

陈秀萍等<sup>[23]</sup>研究表明,枇杷叶、果皮、果肉、种子

等组织中的熊果酸、齐墩果酸、科罗素酸等萜类物质含量存在差异,枇杷叶的含量高于其他组织。结果表明,枇杷叶的萜类物质种类最多(50种),大部分萜类物质相对含量也最高,主要萜类物质如白桦脂醇、脱氢山楂酸、委陵菜酸、3-*O*-顺式-香豆酰-委陵菜酸、咖啡酰山楂酸、3-*O*-反式阿魏酰蔷薇酸等相对含量超出果皮的5.0~21.6倍,这些物质如委陵菜酸具有抗氧化、抗炎镇痛、抗菌、抗肿瘤、降脂保肝、抗动脉粥样硬化、抑制血小板凝集、抑制血管平滑肌异常增殖及降血糖等药理活性<sup>[32]</sup>,这些可能是枇杷叶作为传统中药材广泛应用各种疾病治疗的药理学原因。枇杷成熟果实中的萜类物质种类和含量以果皮的最多(49种),其次是果肉(45种),种子中的种类最少(40种),这种分布规律应该与各组织的物理保障功能有关<sup>[26]</sup>。果肉中的萜类物质总体上不及叶片、果皮和花,但其脱氢枞酸、海松酸相对含量却高出其他组织,原因有待进一步研究。枇杷花的萜类物质种类与叶片相当,相对含量也较高,可支持枇杷花的功能化利用。

### 3.3 枇杷组织中的萜类代谢物药用价值

枇杷叶三萜酸具有镇咳祛痰平喘、抗炎、免疫调节、抗糖尿病及其并发症以及对慢性支气管炎的治疗等作用<sup>[4-14]</sup>。笔者在本研究中鉴定出了熊果酸、齐墩果酸、科罗素酸、山楂酸、委陵菜酸等16种已报道的萜类物质,还鉴定出以往枇杷上未见报道的物质35种,这些物质也有很强的生物活性和很高的药用价值。如白桦脂醇(Betulin)是羽扇烷型三萜类化合物,具有抗菌、抗病毒、保护神经、消炎、抗过敏等药理学作用,对人乳腺癌、肺癌、胰腺癌、胃癌等多种癌症具有抑制作用<sup>[33]</sup>。野蔷薇苷(Rosamultin)可明显缓解缺氧导致的血管内皮细胞中NO含量的下降,能够减轻多种细胞的缺氧性损伤,对急性低压缺氧大鼠脑损伤发挥保护作用<sup>[34]</sup>。紫苏子醇(Perillyl alcohol)是植物甲醛戊酸代谢途径产生的单萜化合物,有较高的抗肿瘤活性,广泛应用于胶质母细胞瘤、皮肤癌、胰腺癌、肺癌、肝癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌和淋巴瘤等疾病治疗<sup>[35]</sup>。催吐萝芙叶醇(Vomifolol)是一种天然倍半萜化合物,可以在体外抑制以CN为靶酶的NFAT信号通路,可能是一种低毒的天然免疫抑制剂<sup>[36]</sup>。脱氢枞酸(Dehydroabietic acid)分子骨架上不存在易发生氧化的双键,且含有苯环,抗氧化性较强,通过结构改造合成其他有生物活性的物

质<sup>[37]</sup>,还可以通过诱导细胞凋亡来抑制胃癌细胞的增殖,是一种抑制survivin表达的抗胃癌药物<sup>[38]</sup>,还具有保护神经的作用<sup>[39]</sup>。海松酸(Pimaric acid)被发现具有多种药理活性,包括抗癌活性,作为一种潜在的抗肿瘤药物来治疗卵巢癌<sup>[40]</sup>。地榆皂苷元(Sanguisorbigenin)具有较强的抗菌作用,通过抑制*mecA*的表达、降低PBP2a的表达,从而有效逆转 $\beta$ -内酰胺类抗生素的作用<sup>[41]</sup>。可见很多萜类物质具有生物活性。还有一些物质,如11-酮基-熊果酸(11-keto-ursolic acid)、2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -三羟基熊果-12-烯-23-甲酰-28-酸(2 $\alpha$ ,3 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -trihydroxyurs-12-en-23-formyl-28-oic Acid)、2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -二羟基-3-氧熊果-12-烯-28-酸(2 $\alpha$ ,19 $\alpha$ -dihydroxy-3-oxours-12-en-28-oic acid)等的药理活性和药用价值还有待于进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

枇杷叶、花、果皮、果肉及种子中的单萜、倍半萜、二萜、三萜、三萜皂苷等萜类代谢物种类丰富,叶片中的种类最多,其次是花和果皮,果肉第三,种子中的种类最少,均以三萜类物质为主,在枇杷中新发现的萜类代谢物35种,为枇杷种质资源深度鉴定、药用研究和高值化利用提供了依据。

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