

# 山楂酚类物质及其生物活性研究进展

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**摘 要:** 山楂 (*Crataegus* spp.) 富含酚类物质, 主要包括: 原花青素、碳苷黄酮、黄酮醇及其糖苷、花青苷、酚酸等, 其中果实中以原花青素为主, 而碳苷黄酮和黄酮醇及其糖苷多分布于叶中。山楂酚类物质生物活性主要包括抗氧化、预防心血管疾病、降脂、消炎、抗肿瘤等。本文围绕山楂酚类物质的组分、含量、动态变化、分布、检测和生物活性等相关研究成果进行综述。

**关键词:** 山楂; 酚类物质; 生物活性

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## Phenolic Compounds and Their Bioactivities in Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.)

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**Abstract:** Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) is rich in phenolic compounds, including procyanidins, C-glycosyl flavones, flavonols and their glycosides, anthocyanins and phenolic acids, etc. Fruits are predominated by procyanidins, whereas C-glycosyl flavones, flavonols and their glycosides are mainly found in leaves. The phenolic compounds in hawthorn have shown various bioactivities such as antioxidant, cardioprotective, hypolipidaemic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-tumor effects, etc. In this paper, the distribution profiles, dynamic changes, detection methods of phenolic compounds in hawthorn as well as their bioactivities are reviewed with the objective of providing better understanding of current research on the health-promoting properties of hawthorn, which may eventually facilitate the development of hawthorn industry.

**Key words:** hawthorn; phenolic compounds; bioactivities

山楂为蔷薇科山楂属植物, 据不完全统计大约有 1 000 个种, 主要分布于东亚、欧洲、北美东部等北温带地区。中国山楂栽培已有 1 700 多年的历史, 有 18 个种 6 个变种, 羽裂山楂 (*Crataegus pinnatifida* Bge.) 及变种大果山楂 (*C. pinnatifida* Bge. var. *major* N. E. Br.) 是目前的主栽种 (赵焕纯和丰宝田, 1996)。中国药典中早已有山楂保健功效的记录, 如《神农本草经疏》云: “山楂能入脾

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胃消积滞,散宿血,故治水痢及产妇腹中块痛也。大抵其功长于化饮食,健脾胃,行结气,消瘀血,故小儿产妇宜多食之”。《本草纲目》更为全面地概述了山楂的医药用途“化饮食,消肉积症瘕,痰饮痞满吞酸,滞血痛胀”。现代医学研究也证实,山楂不仅在抗氧化、防治心血管疾病和降脂方面有较好疗效,还有消炎抗肿瘤等药学潜效。本文重点围绕山楂酚类物质及其生物活性进行综述。

## 1 山楂中的酚类物质

酚类物质按结构主要分为以下几类:简单酚类、苯醌( $C_6$ )、羟基苯甲酸( $C_6-C_1$ )、羟基肉桂酸、苯丙类( $C_6-C_3$ )、萘醌( $C_6-C_4$ )、氧杂蒽酮( $C_6-C_1-C_6$ )、黄酮及异黄酮( $C_6-C_3-C_6$ )、木脂素( $C_6-C_3$ )<sub>2</sub>,生物类黄酮( $C_6-C_3-C_6$ )<sub>2</sub>、木质素( $C_6-C_3$ )<sub>n</sub>、缩合单宁( $C_6-C_3-C_6$ )<sub>n</sub>(Ajila et al., 2011)。山楂酚类物质主要有原花青素、碳苷黄酮、黄酮醇及其糖苷、花青苷、酚酸及其他等5大类(表1),其中果实中以原花青素为主,而碳苷黄酮和黄酮醇及其糖苷多分布于叶中(Liu et al., 2011b; Yang & Liu, 2012);且山楂种间酚类物质差异明显(刘荣华和余伯阳, 2007; Prinz et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2011a)。

### 1.1 原花青素

原花青素为自然界中广泛存在的聚多酚类混合物,由不同数量的黄烷-3-醇或黄烷-3,4-二醇聚合而成(Ajila et al., 2011)。原花青素,尤其是低聚原花青素(OPCs)是山楂果实的主要酚类物质,它们多数以表儿茶素为基本黄烷醇单元,少数以儿茶素为基本结构单元(Svedstrom et al., 2006; Liu et al., 2011a)。在中国山楂属植物果实中,原花青素B2和B5为主要的二聚体,而原花青素C1为主要的三聚体。单体表儿茶素和原花青素B2的含量最丰富,在大果山楂中其含量分别为 $1.93 \sim 11.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ 和 $2.06 \sim 12.36 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ ,并显示不同品种山楂果实中表儿茶素含量与其他OPCs含量呈显著正相关性,因此,可通过比较表儿茶素的含量快速评估其他OPCs含量的高低(Liu et al., 2011a)。最近Liu等(2010a)研究提出了一份较为完整的中国山楂属果实原花青素及其糖苷的报告,近30种原花青素及其糖苷被初步确定,并认为其含量和分布或可辅助山楂分类。

山楂花和叶片中检测到的原花青素组分以表儿茶素( $1 \sim 10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ )、原花青素B2( $1 \sim 8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ )、B5、C1( $1 \sim 8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ )、D1、F为主(Svedstrom et al., 2006),也存在少量原花青素B4及两个三聚体epicatechin-( $4\beta \rightarrow 8$ )-epicatechin-( $4\beta \rightarrow 6$ )-epicatechin、epicatechin-( $4\beta \rightarrow 6$ )-epicatechin-( $4\beta \rightarrow 8$ )-epicatechin(Svedstrom et al., 2006; Moon et al., 2010; Park et al., 2010)。在红花山楂(*C. laevigata*)花和叶片中,聚合度大于6的原花青素在HPLC上还未得到较好的分离(Svedstrom et al., 2006)。因此,目前仅部分低聚物得到充分结构鉴定,更多原花青素及其糖苷仍有待于分离纯化及结构鉴定。

### 1.2 碳苷黄酮

碳苷黄酮主要存在于山楂叶中,以芹菜素和木犀草素的衍生物为主(Yang & Liu, 2012),约 $2 \sim 5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ (Liu et al., 2011b)。碳苷黄酮的种类及含量可作为山楂种间分类的依据,牡荆素乙酰基鼠李糖苷为单子山楂(*C. monogyna*)的主要黄酮成分,而荭草素、异荭草素、8-甲氧基山奈酚葡萄糖苷为五子山楂(*C. pentagyna*)的特征成分(Prinz et al., 2007),北美圣草素葡萄糖醛酸和木犀草素葡萄糖醛酸则在杂交种(*C. × macrocarpa*)中首次分离得到(Ringl et al., 2007)。这些成分目前在欧洲红花山楂和中国山楂属植物中未检测到。中国山楂属植物以芹菜素为苷元的牡荆素、牡荆素鼠李糖苷和牡荆素葡萄糖苷最为常见,其中大果山楂和云南山楂[*C. scabrifolia* (Franch.) Rehd.]富含的牡荆素鼠李糖苷较为相近,而在野山楂(*C. cuneata* Sieb. et Zucc.)中几乎检测不到该成分,

与大果山楂和云南山楂相距甚远（刘荣华和余伯阳，2007）。

表 1 山楂属植物主要酚类物质

Table 1 Main phenolic compounds of Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.)

分类 Classes	成分 Compounds	参考文献* References
原花青素 Procyanidins	表儿茶素 Epicatechin 原花青素 B2 和 C1 Procyanidin B2; Procyanidin C1 原花青素 B5 和 D1; 原花青素二聚体六碳糖 Procyanidin B5; Procyanidin D1; PA dimer hexoside 原花青素 B4; 原花青素三聚体 Procyanidin B4; Epicatechin- (4β→6) -epicatechin- (4β→8) -epicatechin; Epicatechin- (4β→8) -epicatechin- (4β→6) -epicatechin 其他原花青素聚合体 Other procyanidins polymers	1~4, 13, 18~20 1~4, 15, 16, 18, 20 1~4, 15, 16, 18, 20 20 1, 2, 19
碳苷黄酮 C-Glycosyl flavones	牡荆素 Vitexin 异牡荆素 Isovitexin 牡荆素鼠李糖苷 Vitexin-2''-O-rhamnoside 牡荆素葡萄糖苷 Vitexin-4''-O-glucosides 牡荆素葡萄糖苷; 异牡荆素鼠李糖苷 Vitexin-2''-O-glucosides; Isovitexin-2''-O-rhamnoside 牡荆素乙酰基鼠李糖苷; 荭草素; 异荭草素; 荭草素鼠李糖苷; 异荭草素鼠李糖苷; 木犀草素葡萄糖苷 Vitexin-2''-O- (4''-O-acetyl) -rhamnoside; Orientin; Isoorientin; Orientin-2''-O-rhamnoside; Isoorientin-2''-O-rhamnoside; Luteolin-7-O-glucoside 木犀草素葡萄糖醛酸 Luteolin-7-O-glucuronide 3 种乙酰基牡荆素; 山楂苷 A, B, C, D; 乙酰呋喃葡萄糖基芹菜素 2''-O-Acetyl vitexin; 3''-O-Acetyl vitexin; 6''-O-Acetyl vitexin; Pinnatifinoside A, B, C, D; 8-C-β-D- (2''-O-acetyl) -glucofuranosyl-apigenin 巢菜素 1, 2, 3, 夏佛托苷; 异夏佛托苷; 新夏佛托苷; 新夏佛塔苷 Vincenin 1; Vincenin 2; Vincenin 3; Schaftoside; Isoschaftoside; Neoschaftoside; Neisoschaftoside	5, 6, 8, 21, 22 21, 22 4~8, 12, 14, 21, 22 5, 12, 14 14, 21 21 22 9, 10 24
黄酮醇及其糖苷 Flavonols and flavonol glycosides	金丝桃苷 Hyperoside 芦丁 Rutin 异槲皮素 Isoquercitrin 槲皮素 Quercetin 芦丁鼠李糖苷 4''-O-Rhamnosylrutin 槲皮素双甲基戊聚糖六糖苷; 槲皮素甲基戊聚糖六糖苷 Quercetin- (di-rhamnosyl) hexoside; Quercetin-rhamnosylhexoside 槲皮素戊聚糖 Quercetin-pentoside 绣线菊甙 Spiraeoside 山奈酚葡萄糖苷 Kaempferol 3-O-glucoside 8-甲氧基山奈酚葡萄糖苷 Sexangularetin-3-O-glucoside 8-甲氧基山奈酚; 8-甲氧基山奈酚新橙皮糖苷; 山奈酚新橙皮糖苷 Sexangularetin; Sexangularetin-3-O-neohesperidoside; Kaempferol-3-O-neohesperidoside	1~8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22 4, 6~8, 13, 14, 21, 22 1~5, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22 13, 14, 21 5, 6, 14 1, 18 18 21 19, 21 21, 23 23
花青苷 Anthocyanin	矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷 Idaein 矢车菊素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; 矢车菊素-3-O-芸香糖苷; 天竺葵素-3-O-葡萄糖苷; 芍药素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 Cyanidin-3-O-glucoside ; Cyanidin-3-O-rutinoside ; Pelargonidin-3-O-glucoside ; Peonidin-3-O-glucoside	1, 2, 18 19
酚酸或其他 Phenolic acid and other compounds	绿原酸 Chlorogenic acid 新绿原酸 5-O-Caffeoylquinic acid 隐绿原酸 4-O-Caffeoylquinic acid 原儿茶酸 Protocatechuic acid 没食子酸; 羟基苯甲酸; 咖啡酸; 香草酸; 丁香酸; 阿魏酸 Gallic acid; Hydroxybenzoic acid; Caffeic acid; Vanillic acid; Syringic acid; Ferulic acid 6 种木质素糖苷 Six lignans 山楂叶苷 A, F, G, H; 北美圣草素 Shanyenoside A, F, G, H; Eriodictyol 北美圣草素双葡萄糖苷 Eriodictyol-5,3'-diglucoside 北美圣草素葡萄糖醛酸 (R)- and (S)-Eriodictyol-7-O-glucuronide	1~4, 12, 13, 18, 19 18, 19 21 12, 13 12 11 17 14 22

\* 1: Liu et al., 2010b; 2: Liu et al., 2011a; 3: Cui et al., 2006a; 4: Cui et al., 2006b; 5: 刘荣华和余伯阳, 2007; 6: Oh et al., 1994; 7: Liu et al., 2003; 8: Cheng et al., 2007; 9: Zhang & Xu, 2001; 10: Zhang & Xu, 2003; 11: Gao et al., 2010; 12: Ozturk & Tuncel, 2011; 13: Zhang et al., 2001; 14: Wang et al., 2011b; 15: Park et al., 2010; 16: Moon et al., 2010; 17: Song et al., 2012; 18: Liu et al., 2011b; 19: Rodrigues et al., 2012; 20: Svedstrom et al., 2006; 21: Prinz et al., 2007; 22: Ringl et al., 2007; 23: Dauguet et al., 1993; 24: Nikolova et al., 1981.

### 1.3 黄酮醇及其糖苷

山楂中以槲皮素、山奈酚、8-甲氧基山奈酚为基本黄酮醇苷元,形成了丰富的黄酮醇糖苷及衍生物。其中,金丝桃苷、异槲皮素、芦丁、芦丁鼠李糖苷是主要的黄酮醇糖苷(Cui et al., 2006b)。金丝桃苷在山楂叶和果实中普遍存在,叶片中含量较为丰富,其在葛氏山楂(*C. grayana*)中分别为 $2 \sim 11 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ 、 $0.5 \sim 1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ (Zhang et al., 2001a; Liu et al., 2011b),而芦丁等的分布明显存在种间差异(Liu et al., 2010b)。研究表明,伏山楂(*C. brettschneideri* Schneid.)和羽裂山楂果实含较多的黄酮醇糖苷,分别为 $0.51 \sim 1.13 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ 和 $0.52 \sim 0.76 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ (Liu et al., 2011a)。此外有报道单子山楂花粉中存在8-甲氧基山奈酚、8-甲氧基山奈酚葡萄糖苷及8-甲氧基山奈酚新橙皮糖苷等少量黄酮醇糖苷衍生物(Dauguet et al., 1993)。

### 1.4 花青苷

花青苷是一类广泛存在于植物花、果、茎、叶和种子中的水溶性色素,由花色素和糖结合而成,花色素的母核为3,5,7-三羟基-2-苯基苯并吡喃,常见的有天竺葵素、矢车菊素、飞燕草素、芍药素、矮牵牛素、锦葵素等,是一类天然的抗氧化剂。在欧洲单子山楂果实中,已报道的花青苷包括矢车菊素-3-O-葡萄糖苷、矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷及少量矢车菊素-3-O-芸香糖苷、天竺葵素-3-O-葡萄糖苷等(Rodrigues et al., 2012)。在中国山楂属植物果实中,花青苷以矢车菊素-3-O-半乳糖苷为主(Liu et al., 2010b, 2011a),特别是红皮品种中普遍存在,为 $0.06 \sim 0.66 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ 。花青苷在酸性环境下较为稳定,而山楂富含有机酸,这为维持花青苷的稳定提供了良好的环境。

### 1.5 酚酸及其他

绿原酸普遍存在于山楂叶和果实中(Yang & Liu, 2012),在野山楂叶片中尤其丰富,是大果山楂叶片的十几倍甚至几十倍(刘荣华和余伯阳, 2007)。在果实中,大果山楂绿原酸含量约为 $0.61 \sim 1.57 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ ,云南山楂较少,种间差异明显(Liu et al., 2011a)。其他酚酸,如没食子酸、羟基苯甲酸、原儿茶酸、新绿原酸、隐绿原酸、咖啡酸及其他衍生物等也在单子山楂不同组织中被检测报道,种核中有一定含量的羟基苯甲酸而叶片中有较丰富的阿魏酸(Ozturk & Tuncel, 2011; Rodrigues et al., 2012)。可见,山楂野生种及工业副产物种核均有开发利用价值。

### 1.6 山楂发育和贮藏过程中酚类物质含量的变化

山楂在发育和贮藏过程中酚类物质含量会发生变化。在果实中原花青素在大果山楂发育初期迅速合成,在酚类化合物含量中占主导地位;花后61 d酚类物质达到顶峰,其后逐渐降低直至果实成熟;绿原酸和两种重要的黄酮醇糖苷(金丝桃苷和异槲皮素)在坐果早期相对含量较高,接近于叶片的含量,随果实发育迅速回落,维持在较低水平直至果实成熟(Cui et al., 2006a)。在葛氏山楂中规律类似,原花青素总量在8月中旬高达 $15 \sim 17 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ ,其后显著回落。因此,入药的山楂果实建议在夏季采收以保持更高含量的活性物质。在叶片中,葛氏山楂中原花青素、碳苷黄酮及绿原酸含量呈现先稳定后逐渐上升的趋势,原花青素总量在8月保持稳定,9月初骤升并于月底达到最高值(约 $30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \text{ DW}$ ),其后显著下降,推测与9月生境温度骤降密切相关(Liu et al., 2011b)。

Chang等(2006)调查了山楂果实和饮品在贮藏6个月期间主要酚类物质的变化,指出酚类物质在4℃下相对稳定,室温(23℃)下贮藏6个月,山楂果实和饮品中的表儿茶素和原花青素B2分别下降约50%和30%;在40℃下,所有酚类物质显著下降,以表儿茶素和原花青素B2最为剧烈,仅剩4%和2%。因此贮藏温度对于维持酚类物质稳定性尤为重要。

酚类物质作为植物次级代谢产物，其合成转运已有较多文献报道（Buer et al., 2010; Cohen & Kennedy, 2010），其起始底物丙二酰辅酶 A 和香豆酰辅酶 A 来源于苯丙烷途径，而苯丙氨酸解氨酶（PAL）作为苯丙烷骨架生物合成的限速酶之一，催化 L-苯丙氨酸脱氨生成反式肉桂酸，进一步经查尔酮合成酶（CHS）、查尔酮异构酶（CHI）催化形成柚皮素（Buer et al., 2010; Cohen & Kennedy, 2010）。Al Qurraan 等（2012）以土耳其山楂（*C. aronia*）愈伤组织为研究材料，指出山楂 PAL 基因可受可见光、紫外光、高浓度蔗糖和高浓度 2,4-D 的诱导而表达上调，试图解释山楂酚类物质的动态变化。但山楂酚类物质合成、转运等代谢过程的调控机制仍不明确，需要更全面确凿的分子生物学证据来阐明。

### 1.7 酚类物质的检测方法

山楂酚类物质的检测通常采用高效液相色谱法（HPLC），二极管阵列检测器（DAD）或紫外检测器（UV）等，也衍生出一些新的检测方法，如基于离子加压液体萃取（IL-PLE）程序的液相色谱—化学发光（HPLC-CL）法（Wu et al., 2012）。利用液相色谱/质谱联用技术可对酚类物质进行初步结构鉴定，目前应用较为普遍的是电喷雾质谱（ESI/MS），而基质辅助激光解吸电离飞行时间质谱（MALDI-TOF-MS）、超高效液相色谱电喷雾四级杆飞行时间质谱（UHPLC ESI-Q-TOF）等新兴技术也逐步得到推广（Lu et al., 2012; Sendker et al., 2013）。在酚类物质结构鉴定中，还可使用核磁共振（NMR），既可提供类黄酮的身份信息，也可提供其构象和基团位置信息。另外，高效液相色谱电化学检测法（HPLC-ED）、在线高效液相色谱—二极管阵列检测器及化学发光联用检测法（HPLC-DAD-CL）的有效尝试为更便捷地评价酚类物质的抗氧化活性提供了技术支撑（Gazdik et al., 2008; Ding et al., 2012）。

## 2 山楂酚类物质的生物活性

### 2.1 抗氧化活性

在对 68 种入药山楂的抗氧化研究发现，山楂抗氧化活性仅次于金银花，高于覆盆子、苦橙和香橼等（Liu et al., 2008）。山楂果实醇提物的羟自由基清除能力显著高于维生素 C，同时它也表现出一定的 2,2-联苯基-1-苦基肼基（DPPH）清除能力和抑制磷脂过氧化活性，因此可保护机体免受自由基的损伤（Liu et al., 2010a）。山楂果实醇提物可通过显著上调小鼠肝脏中超氧化物歧化酶（SOD），过氧化氢酶（CAT）和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶（GSH-Px）等目标基因表达，使小鼠血清、肝脏和脑中的 SOD，CAT 和 GSH-Px 活性显著上升，丙二醛含量下降（Wang et al., 2011a）。山楂抗氧化能力在不同组织间存在差异，花、叶抗氧化能力最高，果皮次之，种核最低（Ozturk & Tuncel, 2011）。

原花青素在山楂抗氧化中扮演重要角色（Cui et al., 2006b; Liu et al., 2010c）。利用 LSA-10 树脂富集大果山楂果实的原花青素组分，其羟自由基和过氧阴离子的清除能力显著高于维生素 C，抗脂质过氧化能力显著高于维生素 E（Liu et al., 2010c）。此外，研究还发现 0.02% 山楂果实原花青素组分能显著抑制猪肉水解时磷脂过氧化进程（Liu et al., 2010c）。在羟自由基清除能力方面，原花青素 C1 > 原花青素 B2 > 表儿茶素 > Trolox；而抗脂质过氧化方面，原花青素 C1 > 表儿茶素 > Trolox > 原花青素 B2（Shahat et al., 2002）。由此可见，山楂抗氧化能力与其酚类物质特别是原花青素的组成与含量均密切相关。因此对山楂种质资源的酚类物质进行系统分析和评价，有利于进一步探明其抗氧化活性差异及其作用机制。

## 2.2 防治心血管疾病

在欧美, 单子山楂、锐刺山楂 (*C. oxycantha*) 的原花青素提取物 WS1442 和黄酮提取物 LI123 广泛用于临床研究, 辅助治疗充血性心脏衰竭等心血管疾病 (Yang & Liu, 2012)。目前, 山楂预防和治疗心血管疾病主要有以下几种形式: (1) 降血压: 山楂花、叶和果实提取物都能够通过诱导内皮依赖的一氧化氮介导血管扩张 (Chen et al., 1998; Kwok et al., 2010)。一方面, WS1442 能特异性减少由受体操纵的钙通道引起的钙离子内流, 并通过激活肌醇 1,4,5 三磷酸肌醇途径增加内皮细胞钙离子浓度 (Willer et al., 2012); 另一方面, 山楂黄酮 (牡荆素、异槲皮素) 及原花青素 (表儿茶素、原花青素 B2、原花青素 C1) 抑制血管紧张素转化酶的活性, 从而降低外周血管阻力, 调节血压 (Lacaille-Dubois et al., 2001)。(2) 改善动脉粥样硬化: 山楂果实醇提物可抑制铜离子诱导的低密度脂蛋白氧化 (Zhang et al., 2001; Chu et al., 2003)。这种抑制作用与金丝桃苷、异槲皮素、绿原酸、槲皮素、芦丁、原儿茶酸、原花青素 B2 的含量直接相关 (Zhang et al., 2001)。山楂叶和果实提取物显著降低小鼠血清胆固醇和甘油三酯含量, 起直接或间接的预防作用 (Zhang et al., 2002a; Wang et al., 2011b)。(3) 保护缺血再灌注损伤: 山楂叶酚类物质能够降低沙鼠肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF- $\alpha$ ) 和核因子 (NF- $\kappa$ B) 的表达, 增加脑中超氧阴离子的清除能力, 从而降低中风的风险 (Zhang et al., 2004)。叶中的原花青素三聚体对于胶原酶和明胶酶有一定的抑制作用, 防止基底膜的胶原等细胞外基质成分降解 (Moon et al., 2010)。(4) 增加冠状动脉血流量: 通过舒张冠状动脉和增加血管舒张的速度直接或间接地增加血流量。木犀草素葡萄糖苷、金丝桃苷和芦丁在  $0.5 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  浓度时显著增加豚鼠冠脉流量及舒张速度 (Schüssler et al., 1995)。山楂中的原花青素可以增加小鼠主动脉血管张力 (Kim et al., 2000), 防止内皮功能障碍 (Corder et al., 2004)。(5) 强心作用: 山楂辅助性治疗慢性心脏衰竭, 在临床上表现为显著缓解疲劳和呼吸短促等症状 (Guo et al., 2009)。WS1442 轻微抑制内皮细胞的  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$ -ATP 质子泵, 影响心脏静息电位 (Willer et al., 2012)。同时, 山楂黄酮抑制磷酸二酯酶, 增加环磷酸腺苷 (cAMP) 依赖的正性肌力 (Schüssler et al., 1995)。目前此类研究仅集中于少数山楂种, 缺乏对更多种质资源的开发, 而且相关临床活性的作用机制也有待进一步阐明。

## 2.3 降脂

山楂叶和果实提取物在动物试验中皆表现出降脂的药学活性 (Zhang et al., 2002b; Kwok et al., 2010; Wang et al., 2011b), 主要有降低胆固醇和降低甘油三酯两方面的功能。添加 0.5% 山楂果实醇提物饲喂仓鼠 4 周后, 试验组血清总胆固醇和甘油三酯较对照组显著降低, 分别降低了 10% 及 13% (Zhang et al., 2002a), 在白兔上观察到更明显的降脂效果, 动脉中胆固醇含量下降 50.6% (Zhang et al., 2002b)。另外, 山楂叶富含黄酮的提取物在 250 和  $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  剂量下, 进食 2~6 h 内都能明显抑制小鼠甘油三酯上升 (Wang et al., 2011b)。

山楂降低胆固醇主要通过以下途径: (1) 通过抑制 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酸单酰辅酶 A 还原酶 (HMG-CoA 还原酶, 体内合成胆固醇的限速酶) 活性以抑制胆固醇的合成 (Ye et al., 2010)。(2) 通过抑制酰基辅酶 A 胆固醇酰基转移酶减少食物中胆固醇及随胆汁排泄的胆固醇在小肠的吸收, 减少肝中胆固醇酯生成 (Zhang et al., 2002a, 2002b)。(3) 促进肝脏低密度脂蛋白受体活性, 加速血浆中游离胆固醇转运进入肝脏 (Rajendran et al., 1996)。(4) 上调胆固醇 7 $\alpha$ -羟化酶表达, 促进中性和酸性固醇排出, 增强胆固醇代谢 (Zhang et al., 2002a)。Ye 等 (2010) 从山楂果实中分离得到槲皮素、金丝桃苷、芦丁和绿原酸, 认为黄酮单体对于 HMG-CoA 的抑制能力随糖苷数量的增加而降低, 且粗提物较单体有更高抑制能力及降脂效果。

山楂叶黄酮能增加肌肉组织中脂蛋白脂肪酶的含量, 减少脂肪组织中脂蛋白脂肪酶的含量, 与甘油三酯的代谢密切相关 (Fan et al., 2006)。此外, Niu 等 (2011) 在小鼠中证实, 山楂果实醇提

物可促进肝脏和血清中脂质降解。然而目前起关键作用的组分尚不明确。

## 2.4 消炎

山楂有消炎护肝的活性 (Kao et al., 2005; Salam et al., 2012)。山楂果实酚类物质可以通过下调肝脏中一氧化氮合成酶 (*iNOS*) 和环氧合酶 2 (*COX-2*) 的基因表达, 从而降低炎症因子前列腺素 (PGE)、NO 等的合成与释放, 降低血清谷丙转氨酶和谷草转氨酶水平 (Kao et al., 2005), 同时抑制脂氧合酶 (Cui et al., 2006b)、鸟氨酸脱羧酶 (Kao et al., 2007) 的活性, 改善肝细胞粘多糖和蛋白的含量 (Salam et al., 2012)。另外, 利用卵清蛋白诱导的哮喘小鼠模型研究发现, 山楂果实醇提物能降低过敏性气管炎症的发生率, 具有治疗过敏性哮喘的潜力, 其机制可解释为通过调节基质蛋白酶 (MMP-9) 诱导细胞间粘附分子及血管细胞粘附分子的表达降低 (Shin et al., 2012a)。金丝桃苷被证实能显著抑制 TNF- $\alpha$ 、白细胞介素 6 及一氧化氮的产生 (Kim & Um, 2011)。但山楂消炎作用的关键组分仍有待进一步明晰。

## 2.5 抗肿瘤

羽裂山楂果实丙酮提取物对于肝癌 HepG2 细胞和结肠癌 HT-29 细胞分化有明显抑制作用 (Fan et al., 2011); 单山楂也对 HepG2 细胞有类似抑制效果, 可能与酚酸或黄酮含量密切相关 (Rodrigues et al., 2012)。山楂酚类物质可通过显著抑制炎症和氧化应激以阻断激活蛋白 1 和 NF- $\kappa$ B 信号通路, 阻断诱变物诱发癌症的转化 (Kao et al., 2007)。相关结果仍需深入研究。

## 2.6 其他

中国山楂属植物的果实自古就用来消积食促消化。山楂果实中丰富的有机酸能调节 pH, 刺激胃液分泌, 从而促进消化。另外, 山楂叶提取物可以显著促进小鼠小肠转运能力并且降低血清中葡萄糖含量, 推测可能通过抑制碳水化合物和脂类的吸收并加速小肠转运, 改善消化紊乱 (Wang et al., 2011b)。山楂果实可增加小鼠口服糖耐量, 降低胰岛素抵抗, 改善血糖等指标, 可能与腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (AMPK) 途径和糖转运蛋白密切相关 (Shih et al., 2013)。山楂果实水提物可促进小鼠毛发生长, 推测通过激活有丝分裂源激活蛋白激酶, 介导人毛乳头细胞 (hDPC) 的增殖, 在毛发生长初期发挥作用 (Shin et al., 2012b)。山楂果实醇提物乙酸乙酯层和富含牡荆素鼠李糖苷的山楂叶提取物对脯氨酰肽链内切酶和酪氨酸酶有明显抑制作用, 有利于改善认知和记忆、护肤美白 (Cui et al., 2006b)。此外, 山楂叶中的原花青素三聚体有良好的抑制疟原虫生长的潜效 (Park et al., 2010), 叶中分离得到的北美圣草素有明显的血栓抑制活性 (Song et al., 2012)。

## 3 问题与展望

目前, 有关山楂酚类物质及其生物活性的研究正得到越来越多的关注, 但多集中于羽裂山楂、大果山楂、单山楂、锐刺山楂等几个种, 更多种质资源及其组织 (如根、茎、花等) 等的系统研究有待进一步扩展。山楂种间酚类物质 (如碳苷黄酮) 差异显著, 且部分物质缺乏商业的标准品, 难以定量及开展后续研究, 仍需结合新兴的分离与鉴定技术手段开展更系统更深入的组分分析与鉴定。另外, 山楂中酚类物质的合成与转运调控研究, 如不同颜色果皮的山楂花青苷积累的遗传及环境调控机制, 尚不明确, 亟待分子生物学、代谢组学等领域的研究提供更多新的信息。

由于植物次生代谢途径的复杂性以及生物活性物质在人体/动物体内作用的复杂性, 山楂酚类物质的生物有效性及不同酚类物质的协同作用仍不清晰, 相关的深入研究将有利于山楂的综合利用和对特殊人群的消费指导, 以推动山楂果树产业的可持续发展。

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