

芳香植物纯露的挥发性成分及其生物活性研究进展

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摘要: 芳香植物纯露是采用水蒸气蒸馏法从芳香植物中提取精油时产生的水相馏出物, 与精油的挥发性成分组成不同, 纯露的挥发性成分中富含醇、醛、酚、酸等萜类化合物的含氧衍生物, 对于纯露的香气质量和生物活性具有重要作用。近年来随着流行性传染病肆虐全球, 植物的药用特性研究越来越受到重视, 天然芳香植物纯露由于其特有的挥发性成分, 已被证实具有广泛生物活性, 其在抑菌、消炎、抗氧化、抗病毒及驱虫杀虫等功能特性方面的研究和应用越来越引起人们的兴趣, 在食品、健康和医药领域得到了应用和关注。本文重点综述了芳香植物纯露的挥发性化学成分, 以及纯露的抗氧化、抑菌、抗炎和杀虫等重要功能活性的研究进展, 以期为促进芳香植物纯露的开发利用提供科学依据。

关键词: 芳香植物; 纯露; 挥发性成分; 生物活性

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Research Progress on the Volatile Components and Biological Activities of Hydrosols from Aromatic Plants

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Abstract: Hydrosols are generated during the process of essential oils extraction from aromatic plants. They are constituted by the condensing water of the distillation process and by polar, hydrophilic, oxygenated volatile components. The volatile components in hydrosols from aromatic plants are rich in oxygenated terpenoids such as alcohols, aldehydes, acids, phenols, etc., which are different from essential oils mainly composed of terpenes. They play an important role in the aroma quality and biological activity of hydrosols. With epidemic infectious diseases raging in the world, research on the medicinal properties of plants received more and more attention. Hydrosols from aromatic plants have been proved to have various biological activities due to its volatile components. The application of hydrosols used in the products for food, health and medicine has received more and more attention due to the functional characteristics of hydrosols, such as antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antiviral, and insecticidal properties. This paper focuses on the volatile components in the hydrosols, and the current status of research of hydrosols from aromatic plants on the important biological activities including antioxidant, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and insecticide. The aim is to provide theoretical basis for the development and practical production of hydrosols.

Key words: aromatic plants; hydrosol; volatile components; biological activity

芳香植物纯露 (Hydrosol) 是精油提取时产生的副产物^[1], 芳香植物通过水蒸气蒸馏工艺提取精油时, 馏出液经过油水分离器分层, 其中油层部分为植物精油, 水层部分即为纯露。芳香植物在水蒸气蒸馏过程中, 由于精油分子与水蒸气保持长时间接触, 精油中的极性大的和亲水性的挥发性成分部分地溶入水中, 成为纯露中的香气成分。因此与精油主要由萜烯化合物组成不同, 纯露的挥发性成分中富含醇、醛、酚、酸等萜类化合物的含氧衍生物, 比精油具有更广泛的生物活性^[2,3]。相较于精油, 纯露不仅生产容易, 且成本较低, 它对公众的健康潜在危害似乎更为轻微。

近年来, 细菌引起的日益严重的社会和经济影响要求人们不断努力生产更安全的粮食作物和开发新的抗菌剂, 最新趋势的消费者观念使得即食食品和新鲜的水果和蔬菜的需求增加。此外, 消费者更偏向于购买未含防腐剂的

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产品，或者最少选择使用自然来源的防腐剂来替代化学合成防腐剂的产品。为了避免化学品的过度使用，人们正在开发以天然产品为基础的可持续替代品，在所研究的这些可持续的替代品当中，纯露越来越受到研究人员的关注^[4]。研究表明芳香植物纯露不仅具有芳香气味，还具抗氧化性、抗炎作用，能够抑杀细菌、真菌和病毒^[5]，令皮肤变软、抑制皮肤色素沉着、保湿和帮助伤口快速愈合。植物纯露中的萜类含氧衍生物还可以对昆虫表现出不同程度的引诱、拒食、驱避、抑制生长发育及直接毒杀作用。本文综述了芳香植物纯露中挥发性成分及纯露的生物活性研究进展，旨在为加快芳香植物纯露的开发利用提供借鉴。

1 纯露的挥发性成分

Nanashima 等^[6]发现 *Kuromoji* (*Lindera umbellata*) 纯露中含有 57.5%的芳樟醇，不会刺激皮肤，是一种有效的足部皮肤护理产品。Lei 等^[7]从牡丹 (*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andr.) 中提取了精油和纯露并对它们的化学成分进行研究，结果表明牡丹纯露中碳氢化合物的百分比 (≤为 1.1%) 显著低于精油 (29.80%~63.70%)，而其含氧化化合物的百分比 (98.30%~99.80%) 显著高于精油 (34.80%~69.60%)。Ndiaye 等^[8]分析了来自塞内加尔三个产地的桉 (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.) 叶纯露和精油的成分发现，精油中的主要成分除 1,8-桉叶油素外，柠檬烯、对伞花烃、 α -蒎烯和 β -蒎烯等萜烯类物质也含量较高。1,8-桉叶油素也是纯露中的主要成分，但纯露中其他含量较高的成分是 α -松油醇、松香油醇和 α -桉叶醇。Lei 等^[9]分析了桂花 (*Osmanthus fragrans* Lour) 的纯露成分，主要由顺式-氧化芳樟醇 (51.40%) 和反式-氧化芳樟醇 (37.8%) 组成。Shen 等^[10]的研究表明在槟榔的花、茎、根的纯露成分中苯甲醇是含量最高的成分，含量分别为 14.39%、20.52%、21.11%。3,7-二甲基-1,6-辛二烯-3-醇在椰子茎和根纯露成分中的含量分别为 13.07%和 15.33%。Rajeswara 等^[11]提取的 *Cymbopogon martinii* (Roxb.) Wats var. *motia* Burk. 的纯露香气成分主要为香叶醇 (91.80%~92.80%)。Verma^[12]对比了鼠尾草精油与纯露的化学成分的差异，在纯露香气成分中含氧单萜的含量很高达到 90.28%，主要组成为芳樟醇 (62.51%)、 α -松油醇 (20.58%)、 β -月桂烯 (2.03%)、香叶醇 (4.84%)、柠檬烯 (2.16%)，纯露中单萜烯和倍半萜烯的含量则远低于精油。表 1 为部分芳香植物纯露和精油中的挥发性成分，图 1 为纯露部分挥发性成分结构图。

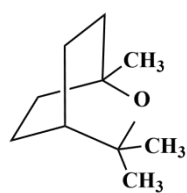
表 1 芳香植物纯露和精油的挥发性成分

Table 1 Volatile components of hydrosols and essential oil from aromatic plants

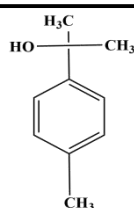
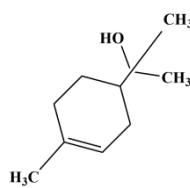
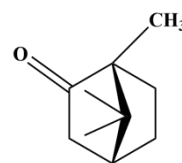
植物原料	纯露的主要挥发性成分	精油的主要挥发性成分	文献
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L. ssp. <i>veronense</i>	Myrtenol (12.33%)、carvacrol (9.87%)、 α -pinene (8.69%)	α -pinene (16.58%)、 <i>n</i> -nonane (13.59%)、 <i>(E)</i> -caryophyllene (9.52%)、caryophyllene oxide (7.69%)	[13]
<i>Immortelle</i> (<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>)	2,6-octadien-1-ol (10.41%~19.09%)、2,2-dimethylnon-5-en-3-one (14.69%~18.40%)、 α -terpineol (11.80%~19.55%)、linalool (5.16%~9.54%)	geranyl acetate (5.88%~18.43%)、 α -pinene (13.50%~17.75%)、2-phenylethyl tiglate (12.84%~17.21%)	[14]
<i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.	Linalool (16.58%)、neryl acetate (6.48%)、nerolidol (5.87%)	Linalool (14.12%)、squalene (6.77%)、 <i>d</i> -limonene (5.80%)	[15]
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	linalool (62.51%)、 α -terpineol (20.58%)	linalyl acetate(43.01%)、linalool(27.08%)、 β -myrcene (7.29%)	[12]
<i>Kuromoji</i> (<i>Lindera umbellata</i>)	linalool (57.50%)、1,8-cineole (13.90%)	linalool (42.80%)、1,8-cineole (13.70%)、 β -myrcene (7.68%)、 <i>d</i> -limonene (7.42%)	[16]
<i>Garden Rose</i> (<i>Rosa hybrida</i>)	phenylethyl alcohol (32.50%)、nerol (17.20%)、linalool (13.20%)、geraniol (8.30%)	geranyl acetate (47.9%)、nonadecane (8.5%)	[17,18]
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> (L.) Greuter	<i>p</i> -menth-1-en-9-ol(29.93%)、1,8-cineole(18.55%)、linalool (11.67%)、cis-Sabinene hydrate (10.97%)、 α -muurolol (10.25%)	1,8-cineole (16.41%)、caryophyllene-oxide (15.14%)、 α -terpinylacetate (13.92%)、 α -muurolol (13.75%)、linalool (6.62%)	[19]

<i>Cynoglossum cheirifolium</i> L.	2-Pentyl-furan (46.30%), carvone (23.50%), hexadecanoic acid (14.50%)	(<i>E</i>)-phytol (29.30%), tetradecane (10.20%), hexadecanoic acid (8.50%), pentadecane (7.50%), heptadecane (6.80%), geranyl acetone (6.60%)	[20]
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (JYH 品种)	2-phenylethanol (30.90%), citronellol (30.70%), (<i>Z</i>)-3-hexen-1-ol (11.90%), 1-hexanol (9.40%), 3-1,4-dimethoxybenzene (8.6%)	1,4-dimethoxybenzene (14.90%), citronellol (13.00%), pentadecane (11.20%), tricosane (9.30%), (<i>Z</i>)-9-tetradecen-1-ol (8.40%)	[7]
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (JXQ 品种)	2-phenylethanol (21.70%), (<i>Z</i>)-3-hexen-1-ol (17.20%), 1,4-dimethoxybenzene (17.00%), linalool (7.90%), 1-hexanol (7.60%), geraniol (7.60%)	heptadecane (11.70%), 1,4-dimethoxybenzene (9.90%), nonadecane (9.70%), pentadecane (8.80%), (<i>Z</i>)-9-tetradecen-1-ol (8.50%), tricosane (6.00%), germacrene D (5.50%)	[7]
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (SHT 品种)	1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (64.70%), 2-phenylethanol (28.60%)	1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (49.10%), (<i>Z</i>)-9-tetradecen-1-ol (9.20%), pentadecane (6.10%), tricosane (5.90%)	[7]
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> (FDB 品种)	1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (18.0%), geraniol (15.40%), nerol (11.60%), cinnamyl alcohol (11.00%), (<i>Z</i>)-3-hexen-1-ol (8.20%)	1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (14.60%), geraniol (11.10%), nerol (9.40%)	[7]
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	cis-Linalool oxide (51.40%), trans-Linalool oxide (37.80%)	(<i>E</i>)- β -ionone (22.10%), cis-linalool oxide (18.20%), dihydro- β -ionone (17.40%), <i>trans</i> -linalool oxide (15.10%)	[9]
<i>Sideritis Raeseri</i>	3-octenol (16.85%), 2-trans-hexenal (9.79%), linalool (8.25%), iso-menthol (6.32%), 4- <i>n</i> -octane (6.19%)	palmitic acid (26.44%), linoleic acid (9.85%)	[21]
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	elemicin (5.5%), trans-sabinyol acetate (3.4%), tiglic acid (2.5%)	myrcen (8.70%~48.40%), β -phellandrene (23.80%~64.70%)	[22]
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	α -linalool (26.50%), borneol (9.00%), cis-linalool oxide (6.60%), α -terpineol (5.30%), trans-linalool oxide (5.20%)	α -linalool (24.6%), linalyl acetate (14.4%), borneol (6.2%), caryophyllene oxide (5.2%)	[23]
<i>Calendula arvensis</i> L.	zingiberenol 1 (33.10%), (E,Z)-farnesol (23.70%), zingiberenol 2 (21.20%), eremoligenol (11.10%)	zingiberenol 1 (17.10%), <i>b</i> -curcumene (12.50%), eremoligenol (9.50%), (E)-phytol (8.80%), zingiberenol 2 (8.30%), τ -cadinol (7.50%), γ -curcumene (5.40%)	[24]
<i>Thymus</i> × <i>citriodorus</i> .	1,8-cineole (26.30%), linalool (24.30%), geraniol (13.90%), thymol (9.10%)	Geraniol (27.50%), 1,8-Cineole (16.30%), Thymol (9.20%)	[25]
<i>Native American Muscadine Grapes</i> (Carlos flowers)	α -cadinol (22.56%), β -linalool (12.44%), α -terpineol (10.39%), epi- α -muurolol (8.77%), 4-hydroxy-3-methyl acetophenone (6.56%), juniper camphor (5.83%)	valencene (34.32%), germacrene D (6.94%)	[26]
<i>Native American Muscadine Grapes</i> (Noble flowers)	4-hydroxy-3-methyl acetophenone (18.94%), α -cadinol (14.26%), α -terpineol (12.22%), β -linalool (10.73%), 3,4,5-trimethoxy toluene (7.43%), epi- α -muurolol (6.18%), 1,3,5-trimethoxy benzene (5.04%)	valencene (39.71%)	[26]

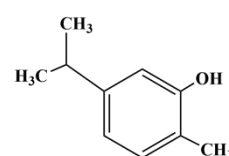
<i>Native American Muscadine Grapes</i> (Carlos berry skins)	α -terpineol (65.41%), <i>p</i> -cymen-8-ol (13.38%), β -linalool (7.62%), β -terpineol (5.33%)	α -terpineol (45.42%), allo-ocimene (14.05%), β -linalool (8.69%), myrcenol (5.10%)	[26]
<i>Native American Muscadine Grapes</i> (Noble berry skins)	α -terpineol (72.83%), <i>p</i> -cymen-8-ol (7.08%), β -linalool (6.50%), β -terpineol (6.29%)	α -terpineol (59.43%), β -linalool (5.95%)	[26]
<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L.	geranial (23.4%), neral (22.40%), geraniol (21.30%), linalool (8.70%)	geranyl acetate (53.20%), geranial (16.80%), neral (10.70%), linalool acetate (7.90%)	[27]
<i>Campomanesia viatoris</i>	tasmanone (74.73%), flavesone (12.24%), agglomerone (10.84%)	tasmanone (70.50%), flavesone (12.77%), agglomerone (6.79%)	[28]
<i>Salvia officinalis</i> L.	camphor (42.40%~49.60%), cis-thujone (13.40%~19.80%), 1,8-cineole (12.30%~20.50%), trans-thujone (5.70%~7.10%)	cis-thujone (19.90%~29.00%), camphor (15.80%~19.60%), trans-thujone (12.30%~13.30%), 1,8-cineole (8.80%~11.30%), camphene (6.20%~6.30%)	[29]
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> L.	cis-pinocampbone (67.00%), trans-pinocampbone (14.58%), thujenol (6.05%)	cis-pinocampbone (34.63%), trans-pinocampbone (11.72%), β -pinene (10.46%), germacrene-D (7.27%), terpinene (7.19%), β -elemene (6.20%)	[30]
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i> L.	4-hydroxy-3-methylacetophenone (21.60%), (-) -myrtenol (11.20%), <i>p</i> -cymen-8-ol (10.70%), <i>d</i> -verbenone (9.8%), endo-borneol (8.40%)	α -pinene (35.80%), camphene (6.70%), 2,2,6-trimethylcyclohexanone (6.70%)	[31]
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> (Roth) G.Don	α -terpineol (30.50%), carvacrol (29.6%), 1,8-cineole (15.40%), δ -terpineol (6.60%)	γ -curcumene (16.00%), (-) -Italicene (12.50%), neryl acetate (11.50%), α -Curcumene (10.10%), α -pinene (7.40%)	[31]
<i>Thymbra capitata</i> (L.) Cav.	carvacrol (98.10%)	carvacrol (79.90%), γ -terpinene (6.10%), <i>p</i> -cymene (5.50%)	[31]
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	eugenol (52.50%), linalool (38.30%)	methyleugenol (34.00%), linalool (18.10%), 4-allylanisole (13.50%), 1,8-cineole (7.60%)	[31,32]



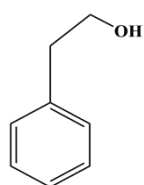
1,8-cineole

*p*-cymen-8-ol α -terpineol

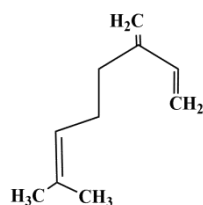
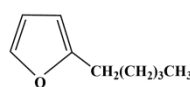
camphor



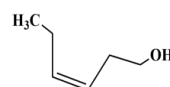
carvacrol



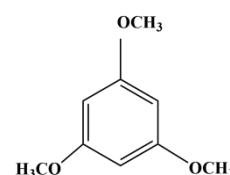
2-phenylethanol

 β -myrcene

2-pentyl-furan



(Z)-3-hexen-1-ol



1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene

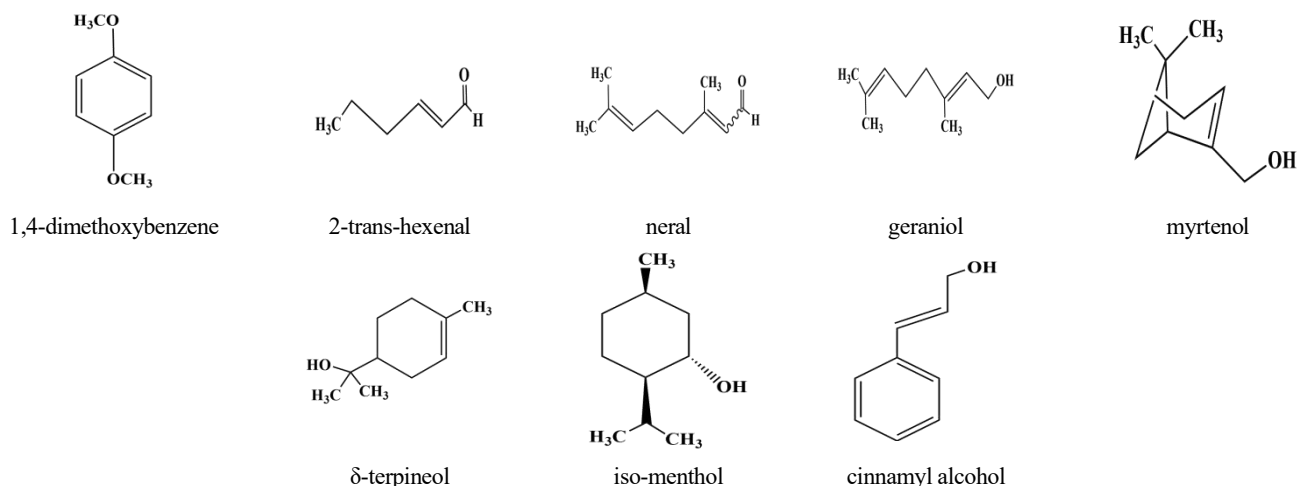


图1 纯露部分挥发性成分结构图

Fig.1 Structure diagram of volatile components of hydrosol

2 芳香植物纯露的抗氧化活性

自由基的累积会诱导产生氧化应激和氧化损伤, 这会引起生物的胁迫伤害和老化, 因此人们通常使用合成的抗氧化剂来减少氧化的伤害, 但是合成的抗氧化剂是有潜在的毒性作用的^[33]。芳香植物纯露是一种天然的抗氧化剂, 有研究表明纯露的抗氧化活性不仅比合成抗氧化剂好, 而且副作用小, 因此纯露的抗氧化性成为了研究的热点。

孙君燕等^[34]利用体外清除自由基实验, 包括 2,2-联苯基-1-苦基肼基 (2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl, DPPH) 自由基清除法和 2,2-联氮-二 (3-乙基-苯并噻唑-6-磺酸) 二铵盐 (2,2'-Azinobis-(3-Ethylbenzthiazoline-6-Sulphonate), ABTS⁺) 自由基清除法测定了香榧 (*Torreya grandis*) 纯露的体外抗氧化活性, 结果表明香榧纯露具有很好的抗氧化作用, 且和纯露的质量浓度成呈正相关; 此外他们还采用秀丽隐杆线虫模型测定了香榧纯露的体内抗氧化活性, 试验结果表明香榧纯露可以提高秀丽隐杆线虫的抗氧化应激能力, 在测试的最高浓度的香榧纯露作用下, 线虫的抗氧化应激能力能与 0.05mg/L 的维生素 C (Vitamin, Vc) 作用相似, 且香榧纯露在一定的浓度范围内可以显著的延长线虫的平均寿命。Belabbes 等^[35]采用三种方法 (DPPH·、铁离子还原能力和 β -胡萝卜素漂白能力) 对金盏花 (*Calendula arvensis* L.) 纯露的抗氧化活性进行了研究, 实验结果为金盏花纯露清除 DPPH· 的半抑制浓度 (Median Inhibition Concentration, IC₅₀) 值为 25.10 mg/L, 在铁离子还原力测定中发现纯露的还原能力随着浓度的增加而增加, 在 β -胡萝卜素漂白法中金盏花纯露的 IC₅₀ 值为 32.40 mg/L, 数据显示金盏花纯露具有显著的抗氧化活性。Šovljanski 等^[36]研究了两种罗勒纯露 (*Ocimum basilicum* var. *Genovese* and var. *Minimum Originated*) 的抗氧化活性, 结果表明两种品种的纯露 *Ocimum basilicum* var. *genovese* hydrolate (OBGH) 和 *Ocimum basilicum* var. *minimum* hydrolate (OBMH) 对 ABTS⁺ (2.10 μ mol TE/mL 和 0.94 μ mol TE/mL) 和 DPPH· (2.91 μ mol TE/mL 和 1.51 μ mol TE/mL) 都具有显著的清除活性。Garzoli 等^[37]采用 DPPH·清除法和 ABTS⁺清除法对迷迭香 (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.) 和薰衣草 (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.) 纯露进行了抗氧化活性实验, 迷迭香纯露清除 DPPH· 和 ABTS⁺ 的 IC₅₀ 值分别为 136.30 $\pm$ 3.85 μ g/mL 和 349.42 $\pm$ 19.32 μ g/mL; 薰衣草纯露清除 DPPH· 和 ABTS⁺ 的 IC₅₀ 值分别为 240.02 $\pm$ 13.65 μ g/mL 和 181.24 $\pm$ 15.71 μ g/mL, 这说明两种植物纯露都有良好的抗氧化活性。Tavares 等^[38]研究了墨西哥柏木 (*Cupressus lusitanica* Mill.) 和岩蔷薇 (*Cistus ladanifer* L.) 精油和纯露的抗氧化活性, 得到墨西哥柏木对黄嘌呤氧化酶和螯合金属离子的抑制率分别为 18.00%~19.00% 和 33.00%~35.00%; 岩蔷薇对黄嘌呤氧化酶和螯合金属离子的抑制率分别为 25.00%~26.00% 和 24.00%~25.00%。邵明辉等^[39]研究了板栗花 (*chestnut flower*) 纯露的对 DPPH·、羟自由基和亚硝酸盐清除能力来评价板栗花纯露的抗氧化活性, 结果表示, 当板栗花纯露浓度为 0.50 mg/mL 时, 其 DPPH·清除率为 80.64%; 浓度为 0.10 mg/mL 时, 其羟自由基清除能力为 74.03%; 当纯露浓度为 4.00 mg/mL 时, 对亚硝酸盐的清除率最大为 84.77%; 纯露浓度为 1.50 mg/mL 时, 还原能力最强。任洪涛等^[40]对香叶天竺葵 (*Pelargonium graveolens* L'Herit. & Aiton) 纯露的抗氧化能力进行了试验, 其清除 DPPH· 的 IC₅₀ 值为 10.22 g/L, 清除羟自由基的 IC₅₀ 值为 42.54 g/L。Seong 等^[41]研究了薰衣草 (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.) 纯露

对本氏烟草植株抗氧化活性(DPPH·)的影响,结果为在100%乙醇提取的情况下,经纯露处理的植株抗氧化活性(90.08%±1.20%)略高于对照组(84.41%±2.00%);超氧化物歧化酶(Superoxide Dismutase, SOD)分析显示,纯露处理样品的抗氧化活性(79.59%±3.18%)明显高于100%乙醇提取样品的抗氧化活性(44.46%±2.35%),结果表明薰衣草纯露可以提高植物的抗氧化活性。

植物纯露的抗氧化活性受到多种因素的影响,例如不同的植物种类、不同的产地、同种植物的不同生长期和不同部位、纯露不同的提取方式,这些都会对纯露的抗氧化活性产生一定的影响。Shen等^[10]采用DPPH·清除和ABTS⁺清除法对槟榔(*Areca catechu* L.)和椰子(*Cocos nucifera* L.)不同部位提取的纯露进行了抗氧化活性的测定,所有纯露对DPPH·和ABTS⁺都有清除作用,抑制率范围为25.98%~81.83%,不同部位的清除DPPH·能力排序为hydrosols of areca flower (AFH)>coconut flower (CFH)>arecafloral axis (AFAH)>areca root (ARH)>coconut floral axis (CFAH)>coconut root (CRH),纯露清除ABTS⁺的能力顺序为CFH>AFH>AFAH>ARH>CFAH>CRH,这说明槟榔和椰子不同部位提取的纯露都具有不同程度的抗氧化活性。吴克刚等^[42]比较了12种纯露(柠檬香茅、肉桂叶、佛手、大马士革玫瑰、墨红玫瑰、丰花玫瑰、桂花、丁香、沉香、蛇床子、丹参和艾叶)对多酚氧化酶(Polyphenol Oxidase, PPO)活力的抑制作用,其中,沉香纯露对PPO活力的抑制作用较弱,大马士革玫瑰、丰花玫瑰、桂花、丁香、佛手等纯露对PPO的抑制作用较强,柠檬香茅、墨红玫瑰、肉桂等纯露对PPO的抑制效果最好。王荣等^[33]采用减压蒸馏法提取了玫瑰花(*Rosa rugosa* Thunb.)、桃花(*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)、茉莉花(*Jasminum sambac* (L.) Aiton)和海棠花(*Malus spectabilis* (Aiton) Borkh.)等四种常见鲜花用的四种芳香纯露进行了体外的抗氧化活性比较分析,在DPPH·清除试验中,海棠纯露的抗氧化能力(39.86%±1.53%)要强于其他三种纯露(20.46%±0.31%、17.64%±1.86%和13.05%±1.62%);在ABTS⁺清除实验中,这4种纯露的抗氧化能力也是不同的,顺序为海棠纯露(28.58%±3.94%)>玫瑰纯露(4.68%±0.53%)>茉莉纯露(3.54%±1.53%)>桃花纯露(2.44%±0.39%);在Fe²⁺螯合能力试验中,桃花纯露的Fe²⁺螯合能力(17.82%±1.30%)是最强的,其次是海棠纯露(16.52%±0.67%)、玫瑰纯露(10.47%±0.83%)和茉莉纯露(7.35%±0.35%)。Oliveira等^[43]研究了麝香草(*Thymus mastichina* L.)和岩蔷薇(*Cistus ladanifer* L.)精油和纯露在皮肤疾病中的应用,DPPH·清除实验表明麝香草纯露的半抑制浓度(IC₅₀)值为33.48±2.75% (V/V),低于岩蔷薇纯露的IC₅₀值43.00±1.55% (V/V)。Zaccardelli等^[44]采用分光光度法对罗勒纯露、迷迭香纯露和鼠尾草纯露(*Ocimum basilicum* L., *Rosmarinus officinalis* L. and *Salvia officinalis* L.)进行了DPPH·清除实验,结果显示,罗勒纯露对于DPPH·清除活性的半数效应浓度(Median Effect Concentration, EC₅₀)值在10 min时为31.53%±0.06%,在30 min和120 min时EC₅₀值分别降低至25.22%±0.31%和24.68%±0.14%;迷迭香和鼠尾草纯露在10 min到120 min的EC₅₀值在997.64%±55.58%~3176.92%±721.65%的范围内,由此可知,三种纯露中,罗勒纯露的DPPH·清除活性是最为显著的。孟慧等^[45]对四种芳香植物纯露(薰衣草(*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)、肉豆蔻(*Myristica fragrans* Houtt.)、沉香(*Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour.) Gilg)、降香(*Dalbergia odorifera* T.Chen)的体外抗氧化能力进行了研究,薰衣草纯露、肉豆蔻纯露、沉香纯露和降香纯露的DPPH·清除率分别为58.22%、52.10%、9.02%和8.53%;铁离子抗氧化能力法(Ferric Reducing Ability of Plasma, FRAP)的值分别为458.30、422.10、56.10L和50.10 μmol/L。

刘梦洁等^[46]比较了超临界流体辅助萃取和水蒸气蒸馏法提取的高良姜(*Alpinia officinarum* Hance)纯露的总体抗氧化能力、ABTS⁺清除能力、DPPH·清除能力和羟自由基清除能力,结果表明,在相同的条件下,超临界辅助提取的高良姜纯露的总体抗氧化能力(0.05 U/mL)、ABTS⁺清除能力(IC₅₀值为31.00 mL/100 mL)、DPPH·清除能力(IC₅₀值为74.00 mL/100mL)远高于水蒸气蒸馏提取的纯露,但是对于羟自由基的清除能力(-5.08%±0.001 9%)略低于水蒸气蒸馏得到的纯露(-2.43%±0.001 2%)。

Cabana等^[47]比较了阿根廷胡胡伊省三个不同地区采集(分别编号为HN1005、HN1006和HN1101)的*Satureja parvifolia* (Phil.)的纯露对DPPH·的清除活性,实验结果为HN1005地区采集植物的纯露的DPPH·清除活性为IC₅₀=31.90±3.30 μg/mL,HN1106地区采集植物的纯露的DPPH·清除活性为IC₅₀=39.40±3.50 μg/mL,HN1005地区采集植物的纯露的DPPH·清除活性为IC₅₀=19.90±0.10 μg/mL。Jakubczyk等^[48]研究了不同产地(法国和保加利亚)的17种植物纯露的抗氧化活性,结果表示,来自法国的植物纯露比来自保加利亚的植物纯露生物活性化合物含量更高,抗氧化性更强。

3 芳香植物纯露的抑菌活性

芳香植物纯露不仅具有芳香气味,还具有广谱抗菌活性,能够抑杀细菌、真菌和病毒。Marino 等^[49]研究了常青藤 (*Coridothymus capitatus* (L.)) 纯露对 9 种细菌即 12 种真菌的抗菌活性, 研究结果表明纯露对细菌的最小抑菌浓度 (Minimal Inhibit Concentration, MIC) 值范围为 12.50%~25.00% (V/V), 最小杀菌浓度 (Minimum Bactericidal Concentration, MBC) 值的范围为 12.50%~>50%; 对真菌的 MIC 值范围为 6.25%~25.00% (V/V), MBC 值的范围为 12.50%~50.00%。Belabbes 等^[50]对来自阿尔及利亚西部的金盏花 (*Calendula arvensis* L.) 纯露的抗真菌活性进行了实验, 纯露对青霉和黑曲霉的最小抑菌浓度为 30.00 mg/L, 证明金盏花纯露具有良好的体外抑真菌活性能力。Li 等^[51]采用纸片琼脂扩散法对茶树 (*Tea Tree*) 纯露的四种馏分 (用树脂 D101 和 AB-8 富集茶树纯露并用 50.00% 和 95.00% 乙醇洗脱分馏成 4 份 (M1-50、M1-95、M2-50 和 M2-95) 进行了抑菌实验, 结果表明, 除 M2-95 抑菌区域较小之外, 其他三种馏分都有很高的抑菌活性, M1-50、M1-95 和 M2-50 高浓度的抑菌直径范围分别为 6.90~13.50 mm、14.30~34.60 mm 和 5.30~7.40 mm, 这表明茶树纯露具有明显的抑菌活性。Hussien 等^[52]研究了罗勒 (*O. basilicum*)、百里香 (*T. schimperi*)、豆蔻 (*E. cardamom*)、肉桂 (*C. Zeylanicum*)、芥菜 (*B. nigra*) 和丁香 (*S. aromaticum*) 的抑菌活性, 上述植物纯露对伤寒沙门氏菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、大肠杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌均具有较好的抑菌效果, 实验条件下抑制率分别为 15.00%~100.00%、20.00%~100.00%、10.00%~100.00%、0.00%~35.00%。Di 等^[53]研究了麝香草 (*Monarda citriodora*) 纯露对 13 种革兰氏阳性菌株、9 种革兰氏阴性菌和 12 种真菌菌株的抑菌活性, 对于细菌菌株来说, 除了铜绿假单胞菌的 MIC 值为 50.00%, 其它菌株的 MIC 值均小于 25.00%; 柠檬香蜂草纯露对五种真菌菌株 (*C alb 48274*、*C alb 3.1*、*C gla 18.5*、*C par 5.1* 和 *C tro 94*) 的纯露浓度为 12.50%, 其他的真菌菌株, 特别是对纸张艺术品治病的四种霉菌菌株 (*A syo 01*、*C cla 01*、*P chr 01* 和 *S cha 01*) 则需要大概 25% 到 50% 的纯露才能被抑制。Vazirzadeh 等^[54]采用纸片扩散法探究了橄榄 (*Oliveria decumbens*) 纯露对链球菌的体内外抗菌活性, 纯露的体外抑菌 MIC 为 18.75 mg/mL, MBC 为 75.00 mg/mL; 体内抑菌活性试验表明, 尼罗罗非鱼在被链球菌感染之后, 用纯露处理得到的结果是有浓度依赖性的, 在试验的最高浓度 0.13% 下, 尼罗罗非鱼鱼的存活率为 64.28%, 与对照组 (50.00%) 相比存活率有所提升。Matulyte 等^[55]分别研究了有异硅酸铝镁为赋形剂和不含异硅酸铝镁为赋形剂的肉豆蔻 (*Myristica fragrans*) 种子纯露的抗菌活性, 结果表明只有含有异硅酸铝镁作赋形剂的纯露, 才能在浓度仅为 0.50% 的情况下就对变形链球菌有抑制作用。Garzoli 等^[56]采用溶剂置换法制备了薰衣草 (*Lavandula x intermedia*) 精油和纯露的纳米乳液, 并对他们制备前后的抗菌活性进行了研究, 试验结果表明, 配置之前纯露对大肠杆菌和蜡状芽孢杆菌无抑菌活性, 配置为乳液之后, 对大肠杆菌和蜡状芽孢杆菌的 MIC 值分别为 0.75% 和 0.06% (V/V)。Oliveira 等^[57]发现柠檬香蜂草 (*Thymus × citriodorus* (Pers.) Schreb.) 纯露的纯露的抗菌活性相对于精油来说较弱, 只对痤疮丙酸杆菌有抑菌活性, 其 MIC 值为 50.00%。Xin 等^[58]用微量肉汤稀释法对凤丹 (*Paeonia ostii* T. Hong & J. X. Zhang) 五个部位的纯露进行了抗菌活性的研究, 发现不同的部位纯露的抗菌活性是存在显著差异的, 花瓣和雄蕊的纯露的对 4 个革兰氏阳性细菌 (金黄色葡萄球菌、溶血性链球菌- β , 痤疮丙酸杆菌和单核细胞增多性李斯特菌) 和 4 个革兰氏阴性菌 (铜绿假单胞菌、大肠杆菌、普通杆菌和沙门氏菌肠炎亚种) 的 MIC 值分别为 1.56~50.00 mg/mL 和 6.25~25.00 mg/mL, 根纯露的 MIC 值为 0.78~50.00 mg/mL, 新生长的叶子和花的纯露的 MIC 值的范围为 0.78~12.50 mg/mL。Pérez-Izquierdo 等^[59]研究了岩蔷薇 (*Cistus ladanifer* L.) 纯露对三种植物病原真菌 (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. radicis-lycopersici*, *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Cryphonectria parasitica*) 和一种卵菌 (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) 的抗真菌活性, 结果表明岩蔷薇纯露对三种植物病原真菌导致的幼苗死亡率有所降低, 其 ED₅₀ 分别为 165.50、238.10 和 234.10 μ L/mL), 在抗 *Phytophthora cinnamomi* 试验中, 低于 125.00 μ L/mL 的纯露剂量是不能有效控制 *Phytophthora cinnamomi* 对幼苗的伤害的, 随着剂量的增加幼苗的死亡率显著降低, 在最高剂量 (500.00 μ L/mL) 时, 死亡率为 0%。Moukhles 等^[60]比较了三种摩洛哥百里香 (*T. satureioides* Coss., *T. willdenowii* Boiss. 和 *T. zygis* L.) 野生制备的纯露对革兰氏阴性 (大肠杆菌、奇异变形杆菌) 和革兰氏阳性 (枯草芽孢杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌) 的抗菌活性, 显示三种纯露的抑菌活性差别较大, *T. willdenowii* Boiss. 对上述菌种的 MIC 值为 0.02~0.06 μ L/mL, *T. zygis* L. 的 MIC 值为 0.03~0.06 μ L/mL, *T. satureioides* Coss. 的 MIC 值为 0.13~0.25 μ L/mL。Purgatorio 等^[61]用头花滨香草 (*Thymbra capitata* L.) 防治芝麻菜中的李斯特氏菌和腐败微生物, 在用头花香滨草纯露处理 5 min 之后, 李斯特菌和天然污染芝麻菜的微生物的数量有所减少。Pino-Otín 等^[62]的研究表明中亚苦艾 (*Artemisia absinthium*) 纯露对非目标土壤微生物具有一定的毒性, 在半致死浓度 (Lethal Concentration 50.00%, LC₅₀) 值为 3.87% (V/V), 浓度 0.07 mL/g 时引起急性毒性与对照组 (LC₅₀=25.72% V/V 暴露 24 h 后) 相比, 除最稀释浓度 (1% V/V) 外, 所有浓度均降低了细菌的生理活性。

Moura 等^[63]对三基数旱地梅 (*Baccharis trimera*) 纯露对细菌和真菌的抑菌活性进行了评估, 当纯露浓度为 75.00% 时, 对 *X. campestris* pv. *Campestris*, *E. carotovora* e *B. subtilis* 等三种细菌的抑制率分别为 65.30%、32.50% 和 87.90%, 对 *Pseudocercospora vitis* (A), *Cercospora kaki* (B) e *Hemileia vastatrix* (C) 等三种真菌都没有抑制活性。Boyras 等^[64]研究了生长在土耳其的香薄荷 (*Satureja hortensis* L.) 的纯露香气成分对真菌的抑菌活性, 浓度为 15.00% 的纯露香气成分对灰霉菌有 100.00% 的抑制率, 抑菌活性与纯露香气成分浓度密切相关。

4 植物纯露的抗炎作用

植物纯露可以通过降低病毒的炎症毒性和信号传导方面的效率来发挥它的抗炎作用。Matulyte 等^[55]研究了在用病毒 dsRNA 模拟聚乳酸处理 (聚 I:C) 的成纤维细胞中, 用含有异硅铝镁的香肉豆蔻种子 (*Myristica fragrans*) 纯露来试验其对白细胞介素-6 (Interleukin-6, IL-6) 的影响来测定纯露的抗炎作用, 结果表明, 含有异硅铝镁的纯露在稀释比为 1:40 和 1:100 时, 样品中的 IL-6 的浓度分别为 162 ± 123 pg/mL 和 206 ± 83 pg/mL, 与空白组和聚 I:C 组相比, 显著降低了 IL-6 的浓度。Tavares 等^[38]的研究表明墨西哥柏木 (*Cupressus lusitanica* Mill.) 和岩蔷薇 (*Cistus ladanifer* L.) 废料纯露都表现出强大的抗炎活性, 1 月 17 日和 2 月 17 日采集的墨西哥柏木的抗炎活性没有明显差异, 分别为 93.00% 和 94.00%; 不同时间采集的岩蔷薇纯露的抗炎活性也没有差异, 抑制作用都为 95.00% (3 月 17 日和 8 月 17 日), 两种纯露的抗炎活性都比其相应的精油的抗炎活性要强, 从化学成分来看, 两种纯露比相对应精油含有更丰富的含氧单萜烯, 这可能是其抗炎活性更强的原因。一些植物纯露会通过抑制一氧化氮 (NO) 的产生来表现出更强的抗炎潜力, 如 Oliveira 等^[43]通过研究一氧化氮 (NO) 的产生 (格里斯 (Griess) 试剂) 和细胞生物相容法 (MTT 法), 研究脂多糖 (Lipopolysaccharides, LPS) 刺激的小鼠巨噬细胞的抗炎活性来评价麝香草和岩蔷薇纯露的抗炎活性, 研究表明, 岩蔷薇纯露比麝香草纯露的抗炎活性要强, 它们的 EC₅₀ 值分别为 0.79% (V/V) 和 3.35% (V/V)。Valente 等^[65]采用了 Griess 试剂比色法研究了两个品种的啤酒花纯露的抗炎作用, 结果显示两种品种的啤酒花纯露都可以显著降低 NO 的产生水平。Ha 等^[66]采用 Griess 试剂比色法探究了花椒枝 (*Zanthoxylum schinifolium* Branch) 纯露的抗炎作用, 实验表明纯露对于活性氧簇 (Reactive Oxygen Species, ROS) 和 NO 的抑制呈现浓度依赖性, 在纯露 100 ppm 时对于 ROS 和 NO 的抑制作用与阳性对照相似, 因此, 100×10^{-6} 的花椒枝纯露对于介导炎症的 ROS 和 NO 具有抑制作用。

5 植物纯露的杀虫活性

植物纯露中的萜类含氧衍生物可以对昆虫表现出不同程度的引诱、拒食、驱避、抑制生长发育及直接毒杀作用。Silva 等^[67]发现红果仔 (*Eugenia uniflora*) 叶片纯露对埃及伊蚊幼虫具有杀虫活性, 其半致死浓度 LC₅₀ 值为 42.40 ± 1.02 mg/L。红果仔纯露还具有阻生活性, 对于埃及伊蚊的产卵抑制率高达 90.00% 以上, 这对埃及伊蚊妊娠雌蚊的产卵有控制作用, 中断了蚊媒的繁殖周期, 达到杀虫的作用^[68]。Iglesias 等^[69]对四种品种的啤酒花纯露 (Cascade、Spalt、Victoria 和 Mapuche) 对狄斯瓦螨防治效果, 作用时间为 24 h, Cascade、Spalt、Victoria 和 Mapuche 品种的啤酒花纯露对狄斯瓦螨的 LC₅₀ 值分别为 117.90、16.10、114.30 和 30.60 μ L/mL; 作用时间为 48 h 时, 对狄斯瓦螨的 LC₅₀ 值分别为 35.20、1.30、21.50 μ L/mL 和未测到, 试验还表明红果仔纯露对于狄斯瓦螨有很强的杀螨活性, 并且对于成年蜜蜂没有毒性, 对于蜜蜂幼虫仅有低毒性, 可以防止了狄斯瓦螨对养蜂业造成严重损失的。Pardavella 等^[70]研究了孜然 (*Cuminum Cyminum*) 纯露对于南方根结线虫和爪哇根结线虫二期幼虫的运动性、孵化性和土壤存活率的影响, 以及对卵分化的作用。使用等于或高于 10.00% 浓度的纯露浸泡 48 h 后, 所有二期幼虫瘫痪率超过 70.00%, 浸泡 96 h 后, 该比例增加到 90.00% 以上; 纯露浓度从 5.00% 增加到 50.00% 时, 所有二期幼虫的孵化率不断降低; 50.00% 纯露稀释液中浸泡后, 卵子的分化会明显减少, 因此, 孜然种子对于两种根结线虫有抑制作用。Silva 等^[71]提取了薄荷 (*Mentha×villosa*) 纯露研究其对罗非鱼单基因寄生虫的抗寄生虫作用, 与对照和最低浓度 (10 mL/L) 相比, 20.00 mL/L 浓度显示出 59.90% 抗寄生虫效果, 处理 60 min 其抗寄生虫效果最佳为 89.28%。

6 结论与展望

近年来新冠病毒、流感等呼吸道传染病在全球的肆虐,登革热、寨卡病毒、黄热病等虫媒传染病也仍旧在全球流行,传染病严重影响了人们的健康和生活,植物的药用特性研究越来越受到重视。芳香植物纯露的挥发性成分中富含醇、醛、酚、酸等萜类化合物的含氧衍生物,具有抗氧化、抑菌、抗炎、抗病毒和杀虫等重要功能活性,在食品、医药和健康领域得到了应用和关注。本文对芳香植物纯露的挥发性成分及抗氧化、抑菌、抗炎和杀虫的生物活性进行了总结,对芳香植物纯露和精油的挥发性成分进行比较,并对其生物活性影响因素进行了分析,由此得出,纯露具有很强的生物活性,对人类的生产生活具有很大益处。

我国拥有丰富的芳香植物资源,芳香植物纯露的生产亦方兴未艾,但对于纯露性质的研究还落后于纯露的生产,尚有许多品种尚未研究开发,影响了芳香植物纯露的开发利用和产业的健康发展,因此迫切需要对现有的纯露资源进行全面分析研究。近年来,学者们对芳香植物纯露的研究不断扩展,芳香植物纯露气味芳香,并具有对人畜安全、不易产生抗药性、在自然环境中易于降解的特点,将其用于杀菌、抗病毒、蚊虫防治或从中寻找人工合成的天然模板,具有广阔的应用前景。因此,未来对于芳香植物纯露性质的进一步研究与开发是非常必要的,芳香植物纯露是天然产物,相对于精油来说,纯露的提取相对简单,成本较低,性价比较高,在全面了解纯露的性质后,可以开发出更多品种的芳香植物纯露,来推动行业的健康发展和整个国家的发展。

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