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红外光谱技术在滇龙胆栽培方式选择上的应用

米丽菊^{1,2}, 张 霁^{1,3}, 左智天^{1,3}, 王元忠^{1,3*}, 李富生²

(1. 云南省农业科学院 药用植物研究所, 昆明 650200; 2. 云南农业大学 农学与生物技术学院, 昆明 650201; 3. 云南省省级中药原料质量监测技术服务中心, 昆明 650200)

摘 要: 该研究采用傅里叶变换红外光谱结合化学计量学, 对条播、撒播、剪根后移栽、扦插和剪枝后移栽的滇龙胆进行了分析, 以筛选滇龙胆的最佳栽培方式。结果表明: (1) 不同栽培方式的滇龙胆原始谱图在峰形、峰位和峰强上有一定差异; 用小波去噪法对光谱进行优化处理并进行偏最小二乘判别分析 (Partial least squares discriminant analysis, PLS-DA), 能较好地地区分不同栽培方式的滇龙胆样品, PLS-DA 二维得分图显示同一栽培方式的样品聚在一起, 表明相同栽培方式的滇龙胆化学组成和含量差异较小; 播种滇龙胆样品 (条播和撒播) 距离较近, 移栽滇龙胆样品 (剪根、扦插和剪枝) 距离较近, 而播种和移栽滇龙胆样品距离较远, 表明栽培方式对滇龙胆化学成分的积累有影响。(2) 滇龙胆四种主要成分总含量大小依次是剪枝>剪根>撒播>条播>扦插, 除剪根后移栽, 剪枝后移栽滇龙胆中四种主要成分总含量显著高于其他栽培方式下的滇龙胆 ($P < 0.05$), 剪枝后移栽滇龙胆质量最佳。(3) 以液相数据为参考值, 采用正交信号校正-偏最小二乘回归模型预测不同栽培模式滇龙胆中龙胆苦苷、马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷和当药苷的含量。校正集和验证集的决定系数 (R^2) 均大于 0.90, 校正均方根误差、交叉验证均方差和预测均方根误差均小于 1.65, 模型相关性和预测效果好, 该方法对红外光谱分析在中药领域的推广应用提供了参考。

关键词: 傅里叶变换红外光谱, 偏最小二乘判别分析, 正交信号校正-偏最小二乘法, 栽培方式, 滇龙胆

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Application of Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy on selecting the cultivation method of *Gentiana rigescens*

MI Li-Ju^{1,2}, ZHANG Ji^{1,3}, ZUO Zhi-Tian^{1,3}, WANG Yuan-Zhong^{1,3*}, LI Fu-Sheng²

(1. Institute of Medicinal Plants, Yunnan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Kunming 650200, China; 2. College of Agronomy and Biotechnology, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming 650201, China; 3. Yunnan Technical Center for Quality of Chinese Materia Medica, Kunming 650200, China)

Abstract: Medicinal plants are the resources of traditional Chinese medicines (TCM), and selecting appropriate cultivation method is conducive to guarantee the quality of TCM from the source. In this research, in order to select optimal cultivation method for the *Gentiana rigescens*, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy combined with chemometrics was used for analyzing the *G. rigescens* which were cultivated through sowing in drill, broadcast sowing, transplanting after root pruning, cutting and transplanting after pruning. The results were as follows: (1) Original FTIR spectra of

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作者简介: 米丽菊(1990-), 女, 云南昭通人, 硕士研究生, 研究方向为药用植物资源评价, (E-mail) mljztld@163.com.

*通信作者: 王元忠, 副研究员, 研究方向为药用植物资源评价与利用的研究工作, (E-mail) boletus@126.com.

G. rigescens from different cultivation methods had some differences in shape, position and intensity of peak. After pre-processed with the wavelet denoising, the spectral data were analyzed by partial least squares discriminant analysis (PLS-DA), and samples with different cultivation methods could be distinguished well. The results of PLS-DA demonstrated that samples with the same cultivation method could be grouped well. It suggested that the difference between chemical constituents and content of *G. rigescens* with the same cultivation method were relatively low. The *G. rigescens* through sowing (sowing in drill and broadcast sowing) were relatively close, so were the *G. rigescens* through transplanting (root pruning, cutting and pruning). However, samples by sowing were far from that of transplanting. It showed that cultivation method influence the accumulation of chemical constituents of *G. rigescens*. (2) The total content of four main components in *G. rigescens* was decreased in the order of pruning, root pruning, broadcast sowing, sowing in drill and cutting, and was significantly higher in samples through pruning than that of others except for root pruning ($P < 0.05$). The *G. rigescens* through pruning could obtain optimum quality. (3) Based on the reference data performed by liquid chromatography, orthogonal signal correction-partial least squares (OSC-PLS) models were established for predicting the content of gentiopicroside, loganic acid, swertiamarin and sweroside in *G. rigescens* from different cultivation methods. Both of the determination coefficients (R^2) of calibration and validation sets were above 0.90, root mean square error of estimation (RMSEE), root mean squared error of cross-validation (RMSECV) and RMSEP were below 1.65. It demonstrated that the models showed good linear correlation and prediction accuracy. It provides the reference for the popularization and application of infrared spectroscopy in the field of TCM.

Key words: Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, partial least squares discriminant analysis, orthogonal signal correction-partial least squares, cultivation methods, *Gentiana rigescens*

中药在预防、治疗疾病和保障人类健康方面已显现出巨大的实际应用潜力,质量稳定可控是保证中药安全有效的重要前提(Liu et al, 2015)。中药品种繁多,化学成分十分复杂,且易受产地、栽培方式、加工、污染(重金属、农药、细菌、真菌等)、储藏等(Liu et al, 2008; Zhang et al, 2012)诸多因素的影响,其中栽培方式与药材质量关系紧密。Wang et al(2012)的研究显示采用条播能显著提高太子参质量。Singh et al(2008)研究表明银杏通过种子繁殖生长缓慢,扦插是其较为合适的繁殖方式。Saglam et al(2004)对香蜂花育苗移栽和扦插繁殖两种方式的比较研究发现,采用育苗移栽(行株距 40 cm×20 cm)香蜂花产量(11 167 kg·hm⁻²)在第二年达最高。因此,选择合理栽培方式有利于从源头上保证中药质量,促进中药的规模化和产业化发展。

在中药质量研究中,主要采用 DNA 条形码技术、气相色谱—质谱(GC-MS)法、超高效液相色谱—串联质谱(UPLC-MS/MS)法、红外光谱(IR)法、毛细管电泳技术(CE)、高效液相色谱—紫外/荧光/蒸发光散射检测法(HPLC-UV/FD/ELSD)、液相色谱—核磁共振(LC-NMR)联用技术等(Jiang et al, 2010; Hu et al, 2014; Liang et al, 2009; Pan et al, 2015)。近年来,红外光谱以简便快速、样品无需复杂预处理、可同时测定多组分、能反映分析物的整体

结构信息等优势,(Botelho et al, 2015; Hirri et al, 2015; Musingarabwi et al, 2015; Szymanska-Chargot et al, 2015)在石油化工(Wang et al, 2015; dos Santos Grasel et al, 2016)、生命科学(Abramovich & Shulzinger, 2015)、农产品(Yu et al, 2015; Rasines-Perea et al, 2015)、燃料与能源(Mazivila et al, 2015; Odeh, 2015; Bekiaris et al, 2015)、医药(Zhao et al, 2014; Chavez et al, 2015; Chadha et al, 2015; Rohaeti et al, 2015)等领域的应用受到普遍重视。

2015年版《中国药典》收录的滇龙胆(*Gentiana rigescens*)为龙胆科(Gentianaceae)龙胆属多年生、须根肉质草本植物,药用部位为根及根茎,其味苦、性寒,归肝、胆经,具有清热燥湿、泻肝胆火之功效,用于惊风抽搐、湿热黄疸、胁痛口苦等病症的治疗(国家药典委员会, 2015)。现代植物化学及药理研究发现滇龙胆含有丰富的环烯醚萜苷和裂环烯醚萜苷,其中龙胆苦苷、马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷和当药苷是其主要的化学成分。该类物质具有抗细胞凋亡、抗炎镇痛、预防肝衰竭、利胆、抗真菌等多种功效(Lian et al, 2010; Zhao et al, 2015; Xu et al, 2007; Xu et al, 2009),是中药龙胆质量评价的主要指标(Pan et al, 2015; Wang et al, 2012; Pan et al, 2015)。由于野生生境日益恶化和人类无节制采挖,滇龙胆野生资源量锐减,已被列为国家重点保护

野生药材物种(三级),云南 10 个重要濒危药用植物之一(李智敏等, 2009)。因此,在云南省部分县市兴起了滇龙胆的人工栽培,且已形成一定规模。而人工栽培滇龙胆因病害侵染、自身繁殖缺陷(种子萌发率低、分蘖繁殖能力低)、复合种植模式、栽培技术等因素影响,导致产量、质量参差不齐。目前,有关滇龙胆栽培方式(移栽、条播和撒播)筛选的研究尚未见报道。本研究采用傅里叶变换红外光谱结合化学计量学对条播、撒播、扦插、剪根和剪枝等栽培方式的滇龙胆样品进行分析,筛选最适合滇龙胆生长的栽培方式,为中药滇龙胆的规范化栽培提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

2012 年 11 月采自临沧市永德县云南省农业科学院药用植物研究所滇龙胆种植示范基地(99°42'21.50" E, 24°12'29.40" N, 海拔 2 347 m),涉及条播、撒播、剪枝后移栽、扦插和剪根后移栽 5 种栽培方式的 29 份滇龙胆样品(种植年限均为 3 a),样品信息详见表 1。所有样品经云南省农业科学院药用植物研究所金航研究员鉴定为龙胆科龙胆属植物滇龙胆(*Gentiana rigescens*)的芦头。

表 1 样品信息

Table 1 Information of samples

栽培方式 Cultivation method	编号 Code	样品数 Number of samples	处理方法 Treatment
剪根 Root pruning	JG	7	取已生长 1 a 的植株去掉多余根系,保留主根进行移栽 Removing the needless roots from 1-year-old plants and reserving the main root for transplanting
剪枝 Pruning	JZ	4	取已生长 1 a 的植株去掉部分枝条后移栽 Transplanting after removing some branches from 1-year-old plants
扦插 Cutting	QC	9	取已生长 3 a 单株上已木质化的粗壮枝条进行扦插 Collecting thick lignification branches from 3-year-old plants for cutting
撒播 Broadcast	SB	4	直接均匀撒种 Uniform broadcast sowing
条播 Sowing in drill	TB	5	种子均匀成条播种 Uniform sowing in line

1.2 仪器与试剂

Frontier 型傅里叶变换红外光谱仪(Perkin Elmer 公司),配备 DTGS 检测器;YP-2 压片机(上海山岳科学仪器有限公司);CS101 型电热鼓风干燥箱(浙江余姚温度仪表四厂);日本岛津液相色谱仪(LC-30AD),配备二极管阵列紫外检测器;Milli-Q 超纯水系统(美国 Millipore 公司)。

对照品马钱苷酸、龙胆苦苷、獐牙菜苦苷、当药苷均购自中国食品药品检定研究院(批号依次为 111865-201403, 110770-201313, 10785-201203, 111742-201101);甲醇、甲酸和乙腈均为色谱纯, KBr 为分析纯,水为自制超纯水。

1.3 样品制备及光谱采集

不同栽培方式的滇龙胆样品干燥(60 °C)磨碎后装于密封袋。精密称取样品粉末 0.001 5 g 与 KBr 粉末 0.100 0 g 放入玛瑙研钵中,充分研磨、混匀后经 YP-2 压片机制成厚度均匀的透明 KBr 薄片;仪

器预热 30 min,扣除空白 KBr 背景后测定光谱,光谱扫描范围为 4 000~400 cm⁻¹,累计扫描次数 16 次,分辨率为 4 cm⁻¹,每个样品平行制备 5 份样品片,共采集 5 种栽培方式的滇龙胆样品谱图 145 个。

1.4 色谱条件

采用岛津 Shim-pack XR-ODS III(75×2.0 mm, 1.6 μm)色谱柱,流动相 A 为 0.1% 甲酸,流动相 B 为乙腈,流速为 0.35 mL·min⁻¹,柱温为 40 °C,进样量为 2.00 μL,检测波长为 248 nm;梯度洗脱程序为 0~0.01 min 23% B;0.01~7.50 min 23%~39% B;7.50~17.00 min 39%~63% B;17.00~19.00 min 63%~87% B 和 19.00~20.00 min 85% B。

2 结果与分析

2.1 红外光谱分析

图 1 显示,不同栽培方式滇龙胆样品在 3 395、

2 925、2 854、1 735、1 613、1 423、1 267、1 070、928 cm^{-1} 处有多个共有峰。3 395 cm^{-1} 附近较宽的谱带吸收峰为 O-H 的伸缩振动峰,1 423 cm^{-1} 为 O-H 的面内弯曲振动吸收峰,2 925和2 854 cm^{-1} 为亚甲基中 C-H 的反对称和对称伸缩振动吸收峰,1 735 cm^{-1} 为羰基 C=O 伸缩振动吸收峰,1 613和1 070 cm^{-1} 附近的强吸收峰为龙胆苦苷的主要吸收峰(杨红霞等, 2014),分别代表芳环中 C=C 骨架振动吸收峰和糖环中 C-O-C 伸缩振动吸收峰。

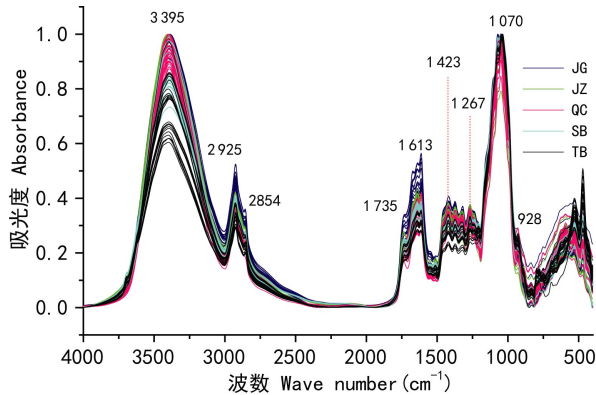


图 1 不同栽培方式滇龙胆样品的红外谱图
Fig. 1 FTIR spectra of *Gentiana rigescens* from different cultivation methods

从整体上看,尽管在峰形、峰位和峰强上有一定差异,但直接通过谱图难以鉴别不同栽培方式下的滇龙胆样品,因此,需借助化学计量学方法建立判别模型。PLS-DA 是一种基于 PLS 的有监督模式判别方法,能对多维复杂数据进行降维,提取特征信息,该法以二进制的类别变量作为 Y 变量, X 变量为预测变量,预先将研究对象按原始类别属性进行分组,再建立判别分析模型(Pérez-Enciso & Tenenhaus, 2003)。原始光谱经自动基线校正、自动平滑、纵坐标归一化和小波去噪预处理后进行 PLS-DA 分析,结果见图 2。从该图 2 可以看出,(1)同一栽培方式的滇龙胆样品能很好的聚在一起,相同栽培方式下的滇龙胆样品可能在化学成分种类或含量上相似;(2)条播和撒播两种栽培方式下的滇龙胆样品相对聚集,扦插、剪枝和剪根后移栽的滇龙胆样品距离较近,条播和撒播(播种)的滇龙胆样品与扦插、剪枝和剪根(移栽)的滇龙胆样品距离较远。

2.2 四种主要成分含量测定

参照 2015 年版《中国药典》龙胆药材中龙胆苦

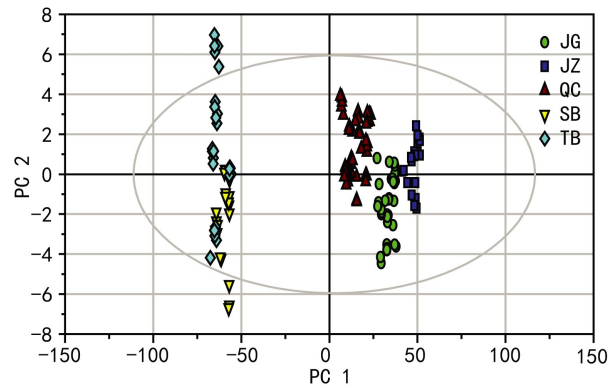


图 2 不同栽培方式滇龙胆的 PLS-DA 得分图
Fig. 2 PLS-DA score plot of *Gentiana rigescens* from different cultivation methods

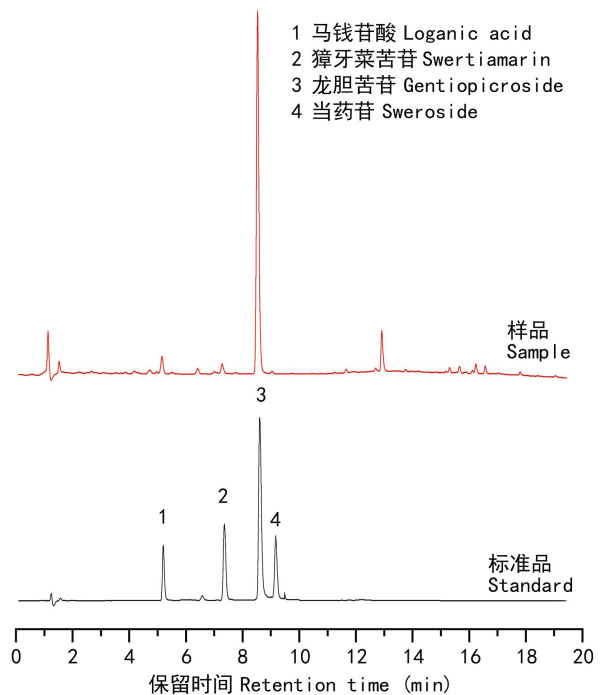


图 3 标准品和样品色谱图
Fig. 3 Chromatogram of standard and sample

苷的含量测定方法,得标准品及样品色谱图(图 3)。以马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷、龙胆苦苷和当药苷为对照,以峰面积为纵坐标(y),溶液浓度为横坐标(x)绘制标准曲线。

计算回归方程: $y_{\text{马钱苷酸}} = 7\ 115.122\ 2\ x + 24.800\ 7$, $R^2 = 0.999\ 9$; $y_{\text{獐牙菜苦苷}} = 7\ 976.867\ 9\ x + 25.167\ 3$, $R^2 =$

表 2 不同栽培方式滇龙胆中四种主要成分的平均含量

Table 2 Average content of four main components in different cultivation methods ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)

栽培方式 Cultivation method	编号 No.	马钱苷酸 Loganic acid	獐牙菜苦苷 Swertiamarin	当药苷 Sweroside	龙胆苦苷 Gentiopicroside	总含量 Total content
剪根 Root pruning	JG	$3.18 \pm 2.39\text{ab}$	$0.93 \pm 0.17\text{a}$	$0.50 \pm 0.24\text{a}$	$34.78 \pm 2.96\text{ab}$	$39.39 \pm 5.22\text{ab}$
剪枝 Pruning	JZ	$4.24 \pm 2.05\text{a}$	$0.69 \pm 0.05\text{a}$	$0.12 \pm 0.03\text{b}$	$39.20 \pm 0.57\text{a}$	$44.25 \pm 2.52\text{a}$
扦插 Cutting	QC	$1.06 \pm 0.54\text{c}$	$1.01 \pm 0.60\text{a}$	$0.20 \pm 0.05\text{ab}$	$26.88 \pm 4.47\text{c}$	$29.16 \pm 4.88\text{c}$
撒播 Broadcast	SB	$2.02 \pm 0.13\text{bc}$	$0.90 \pm 0.16\text{a}$	$0.16 \pm 0.13\text{b}$	$31.53 \pm 0.87\text{bc}$	$34.61 \pm 1.08\text{bc}$
条播 Sowing in drill	TB	$1.73 \pm 0.59\text{bc}$	$0.76 \pm 0.08\text{a}$	$0.24 \pm 0.19\text{ab}$	$29.95 \pm 4.96\text{bc}$	$32.68 \pm 5.64\text{c}$

注: 同一列不同小写字母表示同一化学成分含量在不同栽培方式间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column mean significant differences of the same content of each component among different cultivation methods ($P < 0.05$).

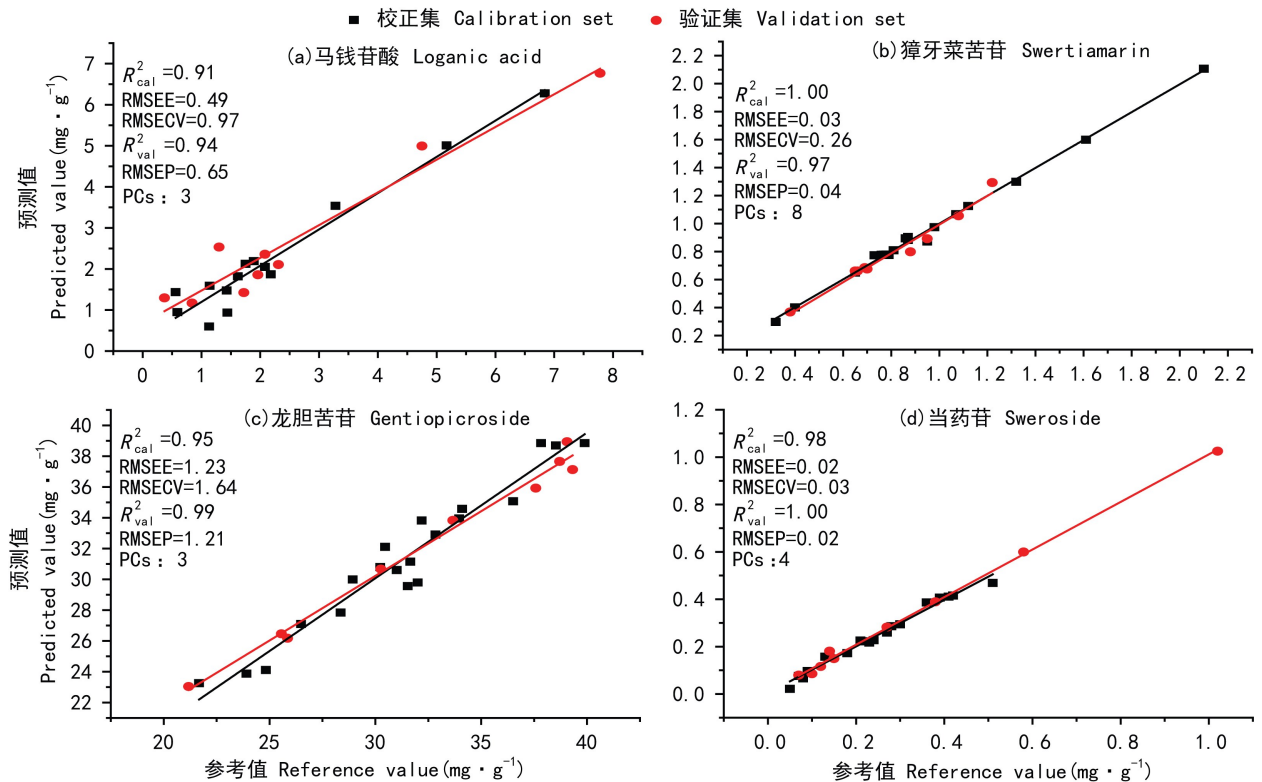


图 4 OSC-PLS 模型的预测结果

Fig. 4 Predicting results of OSC-PLS model

0.9999 ; $y_{\text{龙胆苦苷}} = 5830.2817x + 164.9953$, $R^2 = 0.9999$; $y_{\text{当药苷}} = 4250.2396x - 2.0569$, $R^2 = 0.9999$ 。

称取滇龙胆粉末 0.0250 mg 置于具塞试管中, 加 80% 甲醇 2.50 mL , 30°C 下超声提取 40 min , 按“1.4”项下色谱条件进行测定, 每个样品平行测定 3 次, 根据标准曲线回归方程计算各栽培方式下四种主要成分的平均含量 (表 2)。由表 2 可知, 扦插苗

根中马钱苷酸和龙胆苦苷含量最低, 分别为 (1.06 ± 0.54) 、 $(26.88 \pm 4.47) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 通过剪枝处理后移栽的滇龙胆中二者含量最高, 分别为 (4.24 ± 2.05) 、 $(39.20 \pm 0.57) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$; 除剪根后移栽的滇龙胆外, 剪枝后移栽的滇龙胆中马钱苷酸和龙胆苦苷含量显著高于其他栽培方式下的滇龙胆 ($P < 0.05$, 下同), 四种活性成分总含量也显著高于其他栽培方式下的

滇龙胆;不同栽培方式滇龙胆中獐牙菜苦苷含量差异不显著($P>0.05$,下同)。

2.3 OSC-PLS 模型的建立和分析

将 29 个滇龙胆样品的 145 个原始红外光谱数据经 OMINIC 8.2 软件进行自动基线校正、自动平滑、纵坐标归一化预处理,并计算得其平均光谱数据,将光谱数据导入 Matlab 中通过 Kennard-Stone 法筛选校正集(2/3,20)和验证集(1/3,9);用正交信号校正(Orthogonal signal correction, OSC)对光谱进行处理,滤除与 Y 变量不相关的正交主成分,简化数据结构,提高模型的可解释性(Niazi & Azizi, 2008; Yu & MacGregor, 2004)。建模时,主成分数(Number of principal component, PCs)的选择对模型的优劣有重要影响,PCs 太少,模型预测能力差;PCs 太多,则易出现过拟合现象。PCs 的确定取决于 RMSECV 和 R^2 ,RMSECV 越小, R^2 越接近 1 时的 PCs 为最优(Pande & Mishra, 2015);RMSEP 越小,模型预测效果越好。分别以 29 个样品中马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷、龙胆苦苷和当药苷为 Y 变量,基于 SIMCA-P⁺ 13.0 软件建立 OSC-PLS 模型,并用 Origin 9.0 软件作图(图 4)。按照上述 PCs 选取原则,马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷、龙胆苦苷和当药苷的含量预测模型最优 PCs 分别为 3、8、3 和 4,校正集 R^2 依次是 0.91、1.00、0.95 和 0.98, RMSEE 和 RMSECV 均小于 1.65,验证集 R^2 依次是 0.94、0.97、0.99 和 1.00, RMSEP 分别为 0.65、0.04、1.21 和 0.02,其中 R^2 均较接近 1,表明红外预测值与参考值(液相数据)较接近, RMSEE、RMSECV 和 RMSEP 均较小,该模型能对不同栽培方式滇龙胆中马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷、龙胆苦苷和当药苷四种主要成分含量进行很好的预测。

3 讨论

本研究结果表明播种(条播和撒播)和移栽(扦插、剪枝和剪根)滇龙胆距离较远,差异较大,其中,播种属于有性繁殖,移栽为无性繁殖。肖承鸿等(2013)的研究显示,有性繁殖和无性繁殖的太子参次生代谢产物太子参环肽 B 含量存在显著差异。据此可推测,滇龙胆样品距离较远可能是因繁殖方式不同而引起的化学成分或含量上的差异。

本研究栽培方式影响滇龙胆的质量,不同栽培方式的滇龙胆中龙胆苦苷、马钱苷酸、獐牙菜苦苷和当药苷含量有差异,从这四种主要活性成分的总含量来

看,剪枝>剪根>撒播>条播>扦插,即剪枝后移栽的滇龙胆品质较佳。Marasha et al(2013)的研究表明剪枝影响药用植物 *Athrixia phylicoides* 的产量、化学组成和生物活性,影响则有利有弊。Maudu(2010)研究指出剪枝使 *Athrixia phylicoides* 中总多酚含量降低,而未剪枝和不同程度剪枝处理对单宁酸和总抗氧化物含量影响不显著。Andersen(2001)的研究表明剪根处理对欧洲山毛榉的生长和成活率有影响,剪根程度加重,根系受损伤加大,幼苗死亡率增加,欧洲山毛榉不宜进行剪根处理。综上所述,同一栽培方式对不同植物的影响有差异,需根据植物自身特点,筛选合适的栽培方式,剪枝和剪根后移栽还应考虑剪枝程度、剪根程度以及苗木的成活率。移栽成活率、剪枝和剪根程度、栽培环境等因素对滇龙胆质量的影响还有待深入研究。具体实践中,还应考虑不同栽培方式的劳作强度,减轻农民劳作强度具有重要现实意义。

此外,采用 FT-IR 结合 OSC-PLS 建立了滇龙胆中四种主要成分的定量分析模型,模型相关性和预测效果好,基于 OSC-PLS 法能建立准确的滇龙胆主要成分含量红外预测模型,可为大批量滇龙胆中主要成分的含量测定提供一种新的方法,同时也为红外光谱分析在中药领域的推广应用提供依据。

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