

秘鲁特产药用植物玛卡研究的新进展*

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摘要:对近5年来秘鲁特产药用植物玛卡的研究进展作了简要综述,内容包括玛卡的生物学及生态学研究、化学成分研究、药理作用研究以及临床应用研究。玛卡的药理作用及保健功能日益受到瞩目和关注。

关键词:玛卡 玛卡独行菜 玛卡酰胺 芥子油苷 保健功能

玛卡(Maca)是药食兼用的植物,特产于南美洲秘鲁,当地印加人将其用做补药,称其为秘鲁人参。该植物能使人增加体力,消除焦虑,提高性功能,其保健功能日益受到国际上的瞩目与关注。近5年来,国内外许多学者对此药用植物开展了许多研究,尤其是秘鲁的玛卡研究权威冈萨雷斯(Gonzales)教授,他在2006年广西南宁举行的第九届国际传统药物学大会上作了题为“秘鲁的高山植物玛卡的药理特性及生产和出口”的学术报告,引起了国内医药和保健品产业界的浓厚兴趣。中国医学科学院药用植物研究所也参与了和冈萨雷斯对玛卡的合作研究。本文对近5年来玛卡研究的进展作一简要介绍。

一、生物学及生态学

玛卡(Maca)属于十字花科植物玛卡独行菜(*Lepidium meyenii* Walp.),为一年生草本,地上部分平铺地面,地下部分为萝卜状块茎,其长约10~14cm,宽约3~5cm。此植物由德国植物学家Gerhard Walpers在1843年命名。但后来秘鲁生物学家Gloria Chacon发现产于秘鲁Puno的玛卡原植物与德国植物学家发表的*L. meyenii*在形态上有较大区别,因此在1961年他将其作为新种*Lepidium peruvianum* Chacon发表^[1]。但目前国际上仍普遍使用玛卡的原植物学名为*L. meyenii* Walp.,将它视为一个广义的种。目前玛卡的高产地(栽培品为主)仍在安第斯山脉华玛沃地区(Carhuamayo)和胡宁区(Junin)。引种至秘鲁其他地区或国外(德国、捷克等地)的情况不佳,发育不良未获得满意

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的结果。

在秘鲁,根据颜色又将玛卡分为白、黑、红、黄等13个类型,其块茎平均重量、生物学特性等彼此有所差异,栽培品以黄色者较多,约占整个数量的近半数。适宜生长地为海拔4000~4500m的高寒、强风及高日照地区^[2]。

二、化学成分

1. 玛卡酰胺和玛卡烯

玛卡酰胺(macamides)和玛卡烯(macaenes)是玛卡提取物中具促进性功能的有效物质之一^[3]。采用HPLC-UV-MS/MS法对各种玛卡样品进行分析、鉴定的结果表明,主要的玛卡酰胺为:n-苯基十六烷酰胺(n-benzylhexadecanamide)、n-苯基-(9Z)十八烯酰胺(n-benzyl(9Z)-octadecenamide)、n-苯基-(9Z,12Z)-二烯十八酰胺(n-benzyl-(9Z,12Z)octadecadienamide)、n-苯基-(9Z,12Z,15Z)-三烯十八酰胺(n-benzyl-(9Z,12Z,15Z)octadecatrienamide)及n-苯基十八烷酰胺(n-benzyl-octadecanide)。在干燥植物原料中玛卡酰胺的含量为0.0016%~0.0123%^[4]。

2 生物碱

从玛卡块根浸出物中获得了2个亚胺唑(imidazole)生物碱:独行灵碱A及B(lepidiline A, B)前者为1,3-二苯甲基,4,5-二甲基-咪唑啉氯酰胺(1,3-dibenzyl-4,5-demethylimidazolium chloride),后者则为1,3-二苯甲基,2,4,5-三甲基-咪唑啉氯酰胺(1,3-dibenzyl-2,4,5-trimethylimidazolium Chloride),并具有与玛卡块根相似的细胞生物学活性^[5]。

3. 芥子油苷

苯基芥子油苷(benzyl glucosinolate)和苯基异硫氰酸(benzyl isothiocyanate)被认为是玛卡的有效成分之一。能作为睾丸酮增强剂,并能改善学习记忆和男性的性能力,已申请日本专利^[6]。芥子油苷(glucosinolates)是十字花科植物特有的生物活性成分,由于其侧链脂肪酰基(R)多达100多种,在芥子酶(myrosin)或肠道细菌酶的作用下,会产生水解产物氰类(nitriles)、硫氰酸酯(thiocyanates)及异硫氰酸酯(isothiocyanates),产生过程如图1所示。

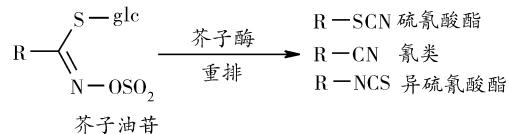


图1 芥子油苷的水解过程

cyanates),产生过程如图1所示。

芥子油苷及异硫氰酸苄酯可能对改善性功能有影响^[3]。其含量也受到关注,新鲜玛卡根含芥子油苷约1%,干燥玛卡根含0.10~0.15%异硫氰酸苄酯,此外,还含有几种吲哚类芥子油苷和脂肪酸类芥子油苷^[6]。

4. 挥发油成分

对玛卡地上部分蒸馏物的戊烷提取物做GC/MS分析,鉴定了53种油的成分,其中苯基氰化甲烷(Phenyl acetonitrile)占85.9%,安息香醛(benzaldehyde)占3.1%,3-甲氧基苯基-苯基氰化甲烷(3-methoxyphenylacetonitrile)占2.1%,上述3种成分油的主要成分。1% (W/W)的玛卡油显示可作为白蚁的拒食剂^[7]。

5. 其他成分

玛卡还含有一系列类固醇物质,包括β-谷甾醇、菜子甾醇、豆甾醇、麦角甾醇、麦角二烷醇和蜕皮激素等一系列的氨基酸不饱和脂肪酸,占脂肪酸中的52.7%^[8]。

氨基酸中精氨酸是组成精子的成分,能提高精子的运动力,增强生育力^[9]。

三、药理作用

1. 增加雄性性行为及增加精子数量

玛卡无论在短期或长期喂养中,均能增强雄性大鼠的性行为^[10]。在增强性行为的作用上,己烷玛卡提取物要优于甲醇和氯仿玛卡提取物^[11]。但玛卡的各种提取物均表明不能调节糖皮质激素相关因素(GRE)的活性^[12]。给玛卡后,能增加大鼠精子的数量^[13]。玛卡的水提取物对大鼠睾丸功能及不同器官的重量呈量效关系^[14]。

给玛卡(黑色)7日后,大鼠每日精子产生数量

(DSP)增加,而且,这种作用在给药后第一天便出现,但对睾丸中睾丸酮的数量无影响^[15]。玛卡能逆转乙酸铅所致雄性大鼠的生殖功能低下,防止乙酸铅引起产生精子的破坏作用,因而有可能治疗因铅中毒所致的男性不育症^[16]。

2 抗应激反应

玛卡可以通过抑制应激反应来修复大鼠的体内环境稳定损伤^[17]。玛卡对小鼠也有很好的抗应激反应方面的作用^[18]。

3 预防前列腺肥大

玛卡(红色)能减少大鼠前列腺的大小^[19]。

4 调节内分泌功能

玛卡中含有生物碱,具有调节内分泌和平衡荷尔蒙的作用。传统和现代研究都认为玛卡对治疗妇女更年期综合征有作用^[8]。玛卡可以作为外源性雌激素替代物来缓解下丘脑和脑垂体功能亢进,其中生物碱可以补充雌二醇分泌不足^[20]。

5 抗肿瘤作用

最近的一篇关于秘鲁的有潜在抗癌作用的药用植物的综述中重点提到了玛卡^[21]。芥基芥子油苷是玛卡中的主要次生代谢产物,含量也较高。已有多篇报道阐明此类成分对动物模型的化学致癌(包括肺癌、膀胱癌、食道癌及肠癌)均具抑制作用^[22-25]。芥基异硫氰酸是芥基芥子油苷的衍生物,已被证实是抗有丝分裂剂,这与抗肿瘤机制是一致的^[26]。

6 营养及增加胚胎成活和后代数量

由于玛卡含丰富的营养成分,因而对各种动物,如白化小鼠等有很显著的营养作用^[27]。能增加小鼠胚胎存活^[28]。混合在鱼饵中,可增加鱼的营养和胚胎成活,在渔业方面有潜在应用价值^[29, 30]。

7 抗骨质疏松

对切除卵巢的大鼠给予玛卡乙醇提取物,结果表明高剂量乙醇提取物能预防绝经后因雌激素缺乏而产生的骨丢失^[31]。

8 毒性

几个世纪来玛卡在安第斯山脉中部一直被应用(煮过后服用)但至今未发现其有任何毒性的报导^[2]。有关玛卡安全性的实验数据表明,玛卡在体内和体外

均是安全的^[32]。最近的研究表明,玛卡的水提物及甲醇提取物在体外的实验中没有显示肝细胞毒性,相反,发现其具有弱的细胞保护作用^[33]。玛卡(黄、红、黑)水提物冻干粉对3T3细胞或不同人的癌细胞株没有显示细胞毒活性^[2]。玛卡水提物冻干粉(1g/kg BW)对小鼠着床前胚胎的正常发育没有影响^[34]。玛卡(黑、红、黄)剂量在高达每公斤体重17g时,对大鼠的半数致死量LD50没有呈现急性毒性。给大鼠通常剂量1~2g/kg体重表明玛卡是安全的。人每天服用1g/kg可以认为是安全的^[2]。

四、临床研究

以冈萨雷斯教授为首的研究组对玛卡进行了一系列的临床观察。在2000-2001年期间,他对60名20~40岁的男性进行了玛卡对性功能的作用的临床研究。他将60人分成3组,1组15人给安慰剂,1组30人给玛卡1500mg/天,1组15人给玛卡3000mg/天。结果给予玛卡者的性欲和精子数量等均有增加。但他的研究还发现,玛卡对血清促黄体素(LH)、卵巢刺激素(FSH)、泌乳素、睾丸酮及雌二醇等则没有影响^[35]。临床研究结果表明玛卡还在增加性欲、抗应激^[36]、减少焦虑及抑郁^[2]以及提高活力方面有作用^[37]。

五、结语

玛卡为近年来国际上瞩目的保健食品,具有多种对人体有益的重要生理活性成分,临床使用安全,对它的研究与开发仍在继续深入中。在我国分布的十字花科独行菜属(*Lepidium meyenii* Walp.)植物也有不少种类,值得从药用植物亲缘学的角度对它们进行研究和开发利用。

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Recent Advances in Study of Peruvian Lepidium meyenii(maca)

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This paper briefly summarizes recent research advances of *Lepidium meyenii* (maca), a Peruvian medicinal plant, including ecological, its phytochemical, pharmacological, and clinical aspects. Maca's pharmacological effects and its potential applications as a functional food has attracted increasing attention of medical community.

Keywords: Maca; *Lepidium meyenii*; macamides; glucosinolate; healthy function

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(Continued from Page 95)

Progresses: Constituents and Pharmacological Analyses of Guan Xin Er Hao Decoction

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Guan Xin decoction (Guan Xin Er Hao), made up of a range of herbal elements including *Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae*, *Radix Paeoniae Rubrae*, *Rhizoma Chuan - xiong*, *Flos Carthami*, and *Lignum Dalbergiae Odorifera*, is a popular traditional Chinese medicine. It has been widely used in treating coronary artery diseases, and easing blood flows. In this study, we have reviewed recent studies of Guan Xin Er Hao, including its pharmacokinetics and pharmacology, in the context of both compound decoctions and single crude drugs. We also reviewed quantitative and qualitative analyses of crude drugs' chemical constituents.

Keywords: Guan Xin Er Hao, pharmacokinetics, effective constituents, pharmacology

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