

油茶化学成分及其抗菌抗炎活性的研究进展

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摘要:油茶(*Camellia oleifera* Abel.)是我国特有的木本油料作物,具有较高的食用和药用价值,油茶所含化学成分包括三萜类、酚类和甾醇类等,三萜类和酚类化合物为油茶最主要的化学成分。药理研究表明,油茶籽提取物(茶油)以及部分三萜类(茶皂苷)和酚类化合物具有良好的抗菌抗炎活性。本文对油茶化学成分和抗菌抗炎活性进行系统性的总结,以期对油茶资源的合理开发提供一定的理论依据。

关键词:油茶;化学成分;抗菌;抗炎

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Advances in phytochemical constituents and antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activity of *Camellia oleifera* Abel.

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Abstract: *Camellia oleifera* Abel., a unique woody oil crop in China, with high edible and medicinal value contained many of chemical compounds such as sterols, triterpenoids, and phenols. Among these constituents, triterpenoids and phenols are the most predominant chemical compounds in *C. oleifera*. According to pharmacological research, both seed extract of *C. oleifera* (*Camellia* oil) and some triterpenoids (tea saponin) and phenols all showed significant antibacterial and anti-inflammatory activities. This article systematically summarizes the chemical compounds and their anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory activities of *C. oleifera*, in order to provide a certain theoretical basis for the rational development of *C. oleifera* resources.

Key words: *Camellia oleifera* Abel.; chemical compositions; antibacterial; anti-inflammation

油茶(*Camellia oleifera* Abel.)为山茶科山茶属常绿小乔木,又名茶籽树、茶油树、白花茶,是我国特有的木本油料作物^[1]。油茶种子榨取所得油脂(茶油)富含维生素E、角鲨烯、甾醇和茶多酚等多种功能性成分,食用茶油可以有效降低血脂血压,延缓动脉粥样硬化^[2],除食用外,茶油还能有效治疗细菌真菌感染引发的皮炎、婴儿红臀和尿布疹等皮肤炎症疾病^[3],茶油现已作为植物油脂收载在2020版《中国药典》一部^[4]。研究发现油茶的其他部位如

叶、花、果壳、茎、根以及种子榨油后的副产物油茶果粕(茶枯)等,富含多种生物活性物质^[5],具有抗菌、抗炎、抗肿瘤、抗氧化和降血脂等作用^[6-9],将其开发成相应的药品、化妆品和食品等,可有效提升油茶资源的利用率和附加值,进一步促进油茶产业的发展。近些年,国内外众多学者对油茶各部位的化学成分及其药理活性进行了深入研究,发现油茶具有较好的抗菌抗炎活性^[10,11],本文对油茶各部位的化学成分进行系统整理,并归纳汇总油茶抗菌抗炎作用,为合理利用和开发油茶资源,拓宽油茶的应用途径奠定的基础。

1 化学成分

油茶籽富含脂肪油,常榨油供食用,油茶的果壳、根、茎、叶、花和茶枯等部位含有三萜类(又称茶皂素)和酚类(以黄酮类为主)化合物,前者具有抗

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菌止痒、抗炎、抗氧化的作用,常用于洗发液和医护用洗液中^[12],后者是天然的抗氧化剂,具有抗菌、抗氧化、降血脂、抗肿瘤等作用,常用于食品防腐和医药产品^[13]。

1.1 三萜类化合物

三萜类化合物是油茶中最主要的化学成分,油茶中的三萜类化合物多为齐墩果烷型,通过与不同糖链和有机酸结合,形成了近 100 个化合物,其中糖链部分以鼠李糖、葡萄糖、半乳糖及葡萄糖醛酸等组成的低聚糖为主,有机酸部分则多连接在 C-16、C-

21 及 C-22 位上,常见的种类有当归酸和乙酸等,其母核结构见图 1。各化合物名称和植物来源部位见表 1。

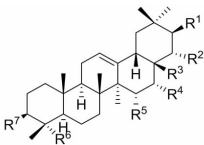


图 1 油茶中三萜类化合物结构母核

Fig. 1 The structural mother nucleus of triterpenes in *C. oleifera*

表 1 油茶中三萜及三萜皂苷类化合物
Table 1 Triterpenes and triterpene saponins in *C. oleifera*

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant part	参考文献 Ref.
1	齐墩果酸 Oleanic acid	果壳	14, 18
2	齐墩果酸-3-O-β-D-葡萄糖苷 Oleanic acid-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	果壳	14
3	3β-O-乙酰齐墩果酸 3β-O-Acetyloleanolicacid	果壳	15
4	山茶皂苷 Ac 3-O-β-D-Gal-(1→2)-[β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-α-L-Ara-(1→3)]-β-D-Glu-3β, 15α, 16α, 21β, 22α, 28-OH-21-O-acetoxy-22-Ang-olean-12-ene	根	16
5	山茶皂苷 Aa 3-O-β-D-Gal-(1→2)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)-β-D-Xyl-(1→3)]-β-D-Glu-3β, 15α, 16α, 22α, 28-OH-22-O-acetoxy-22-Ang-olean-12-ene	茎	17
6	3-O-β-D-Glu(1→2)-β-D-Xyl(1→3)[β-D-Glu(1→2)]-β-D-Glu-15α, 16α, 28-OH-22α-Ang-olean-12-ene	茎	18
7	22-O-Angeloylcamelliagenin-3-O-[β-D-Gal(1→2)][β-D-Glu(1→2)-α-L-Ara-(1→3)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	19
8	21β, 22α-Ang-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-2, 3-al-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
9	21β-Ang-22α-O-(2-methyl-butryl)-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-23-al-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
10	22α-Ang-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
11	21β, 22α-Ang-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-23-al-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-GluA methyl ester	根	20
12	21β-Ang-22α-O-(2-methyl-butryl)-15α, 16α, 23α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-α-L-Ara-(1→3)-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
13	16α-Ac-21β, 22α-Ang-23, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-α-L-Ara-(1→3)-β-D-Glu methyl ester	根	20
14	16α-Ac-21β, 22α-Ang-23, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-α-L-Rha-(1→3)-α-L-Ara-(1→3)-β-D-GluA methyl ester	根	20
15	16α-Ac-21β-Ang-22α-O-(2-Methyl-butryl)-23, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-α-L-Rha-(1→3)-α-L-Ara-(1→3)-β-D-GluA methyl ester	根	20
16	21β, 22α-Ang-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
17	21β-Ang-22α-O-(2-methyl-butryl)-15α, 16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
18	21β, 22α-Ang-16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-23-al-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20
19	21β-Ang-22α-O-(2-methyl-butryl)-16α, 28-OH-olean-12-ene-3β-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-Gal-(1→3)-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	20

续表 1 (Continued Tab. 1)

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant part	参考文献 Ref.
20	16 α -Ac-21 β ,22 α -Ang-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	20
21	16 α -Ac-21 β -Ang-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 3)- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	20
22	21 β ,22 α -Ang-15 α ,16 α ,23 α ,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	20
23	15 α ,16 α -Ac-21 β ,22 α -Ang-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
24	15 α ,16 α -Ac-21 β -Ang-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
25	16 α -Ac-21 β -Ang-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
26	16 α -Ac-21 β -Ang-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-15 α ,23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
27	16 α -Ac-21 β ,22 α -Ang-23,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- α -L-Ara-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
28	Camelliaethanol-3 β -O- β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-[β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
29	Camelliaethanol-3 β -O- β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 3)- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)-[β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
30	22 α -Ang-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-olean-12-ene-3 β -O- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 4)-[β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	21
31	3-O- β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- α -L-Ara(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Ang-olean-12-ene	茶枯	18
32	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Cro-olean-12-ene-23-al	茶枯	18
33	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Ang-olean-12-ene-23-al	茶枯	18
34	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Ang-olean-12-ene	茶枯	18
35	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-16 α ,28-OH-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-olean-12-ene-23-al	茶枯	18
36	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-glucopyranosy-16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Cro-olean-12-ene-23-al	茶枯	18
37	3-O- β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Gal(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-Glu-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Ang-olean-12-ene	茶枯	18
38	3-O- β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)[β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-GluA-methyl-ester-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-22 α -Ang-olean-12-ene	茶枯	18
39	21 β ,22 α -Ang-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-olean-12-ene-23-al-3 β -O- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	20
40	21 β -Ang-22 α -O-(2-methyl-butryl)-15 α ,16 α ,28-OH-olean-12-ene-23-al-3 β -O- β -D-Xyl-(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 3)-[β -D-Gal-(1 \rightarrow 2)]- β -D-glucopyranoside	根	20
41	油茶皂苷 Ab 3 β ,15 α ,16 α ,22 α ,28-OH-22-Ang-olean-12-ene-3-O- β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)-[β -D-Glu(1 \rightarrow 2)- β -D-Xyl(1 \rightarrow 3)]- β -D-GluA methyl ester	茶枯	22
42	油茶根素 I Oleiferaol I	根	23
43	油茶根素 II Oleiferaol II	根	23
44	油茶根素 III Oleiferaol III	根	23
45	油茶根素 IV Oleiferaol IV	根	23
46	山茶皂苷 B1 Camelliasaponin B1	根	16
47	山茶皂苷 B2 Camelliasaponin B2	茎	17

续表 1 (Continued Tab. 1)

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant part	参考文献 Ref.
48	油茶皂苷 I Camelliagenin I	根	23
49	油茶皂苷 II Camelliagenin II	根	23
50	油茶皂苷 III Camelliagenin III	根	23
51	油茶皂苷 IV Camelliagenin IV	根	23
52	油茶皂苷 V Camelliagenin V	根	23
53	Oleiferasaponin A	茶枯	24
54	Oleiferasaponin B1	茶枯	25
55	Oleiferasaponin B2	茶枯	25
56	Oleiferasaponin C1	茶枯	26
57	Oleiferasaponin C2	茶枯	26
58	Oleiferasaponin C3	茶枯	26
59	Theasaponin E1	茶枯	27
60	Theasaponin E2	茶枯	27
61	Yuchasaponin A	花	28
62	Yuchasaponin B	花	28
63	Yuchasaponin C	花	28
64	Yuchasaponin D	花	28
65	Gordonsaponin H	茎	17
66	21,22-二当归酰基-R1-玉蕊醇 21,22-Di-angeloyl-R(1)-barrigenol	根	23
67	21-当归酰基-22-(2-甲基-丁酰基)-R1-玉蕊醇 21-Angeloyl-22-(2-methyl-butryl) -R(1)-barrigenol	根	23
68	22-当归酰基-玉蕊醇 A1 22-Angeloyl-barrigenol A1	根	23
69	21-当归酰基-22-(2-甲基-丁酰基)玉蕊皂苷元 C 21-Angeloyl-22-(2-methyl-butryl)-barrigenol C	根	23
70	21,22-二当归酰基-玉蕊皂苷元 C 21,22-Di-angeloyl-barrigenol C	根	23
71	21,22-二当归酰基山茶皂苷元 E 21,22-Di-angeloyl-camelliagenin E	根	23
72	21-当归酰基-22-(2-甲基-丁酰基)山茶皂苷元 E 21-angeloyl-22-(2-methyl-butryl)-camelliagenin E	根	23
73	白桦酸 Betulinic acid	茎	18
75	熊果酸 Ursolic acid	茎、根	18,20
76	皂皮酸 Quillaic acid	果壳	14
77	Betulin	根	19
78	白头翁皂苷 D Pulsatilla saponin D	叶	29
79	β -香树脂醇乙酸酯 β -Amyrin acetate	茶油	30
80	吉曼醇乙酸酯 Gemmanol acetate	茶油	31
81	蒲公英赛醇乙酸酯 Taraxerol acetate	茶油	30
82	ψ -蒲公英甾醇乙酸酯 ψ -Taraxasterol acetate	茶油	30
83	甘遂二烯醇乙酸酯 Kansonidiol acetate	茶油	30
84	丁酰鲸鱼醇乙酸酯 Butyrospermol acetate	茶油	30,32
85	达马二烯醇乙酸酯 Damadienol acetate	茶油	31

注:Gal;半乳糖基;Xyl;木糖基;Ara;阿拉伯糖基;Glu;葡萄糖基;Ang;当归酰氧基;GluA;葡萄糖醛酸基;OH;羟基;Ac;乙酰基;Rha;鼠李糖基;Cro;巴豆酰氧基。
Note:Gal;Galactopyranosyl;Xyl;Xylopyranosyl;Ara;Arabinopyranosyl;Glu;Glucopyranosyl;Ang;Angeloyloxy;GluA;Glucuronopyranosyl;OH;Hydroxyl;Ac;Acetyl;Rha;Rhamnopyranosyl;Cro;Crotonyloxy.

1.2 酚类化合物

酚类化合物广泛存在于植物的根、叶、茎、果壳以及茶枯等部位中,油茶中的酚类化合物主要是黄酮类,还有蒽醌等其他酚类化合物。黄酮类化合物作为植物重要的二次代谢产物,也是油茶中的主要

化学成分,油茶中黄酮类化合物种类和含量都较为丰富,是油茶植物的标志性成分之一,其结构母核以槲皮素和山奈酚等黄酮醇类为主。油茶中的酚类化合物及植物部位见表2。

表2 油茶中的酚类化合物
Table 2 The phenolic compounds in *C. oleifera*

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant parts	参考文献 Ref.
86	槲皮素 Quercetin	茶枯	33
87	Quercetin-3'-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	根、叶	29,34
88	Quercetin-3-O-β-D-galactopyranoside	叶	29
89	Quercetin-3-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside	叶	29,35
90	Quercetin-3-O-β-D-Glu-(6→1)-O-α-D-rhamnopyranoside	叶	36
91	Apigenin-7-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	34
92	Apigenin-6-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	37
93	芦丁 Rutin	茶枯	33
94	山奈酚 Kaempferol	茶枯	33
95	Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-Glu-(1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranoside	茶枯	33
96	Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-Rha-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	33
97	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-O-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	33
98	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)-O-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	33
99	Kaempferol-3-β-D-Glu-(6→1)-O-α-L-rhamnopynanoside	茶枯	38
100	Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-Glu-[(2→1)-O-β-D-Glu]-(6→1)-α-L-rhamnopynanoside	茶枯	38
101	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Glu-(1→6)]-β-D-galactopymnoside	茶枯	39
102	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Gal-(1→2)-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	40
103	Kaempferol-3-O-(2'',6''-di-O-trans-p-coumaroyl)-β-D-glucopyranoside	叶	29
104	Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-Rha(1→3)(4'''-Ac)-α-L-Rha(1→6)-β-D-galactopyranoside	茶枯	37
105	Kaempferol-3-O-[α-L-Rha-(1→3)-2,4-O-Ac-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	37
106	Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-Rha-(1→3)(4'''-Ac)-α-L-Rha(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	37
107	Kaempferol-3-O-[α-L-Rha-(1→3)-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	31
108	Kaempferol-3-O-α-L-Rha-(1→6)-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
109	Kaempferol-3-O-[α-L-Rha-(1→2)-O-β-D-Glu-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
110	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-O-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
111	Kaempferol-3-O-[α-L-Rha-(1→2)-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→6)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
112	Kaempferol-3-O-[4'''-O-Ac-α-L-Rha-(1→6)]-[β-D-Glu-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
113	Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-Xyl-(1→2)-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
114	Kaempferol-3-O-[β-D-Glu-(1→2)]-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	41
115	Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	35
116	Kaempferol-3-O-β-D-Glu(6→1)-β-D-glucopyranoside	茶枯	35
117	柚皮苷 Naringin	果壳	14
118	山茶苷 A Camelliasides A	茶枯	43

续表 2(Continued Tab. 2)

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant part	参考文献 Ref.
119	黄芩新素 II Neobaicalein II	茎	18
120	Naringenin-7- <i>O</i> -[β - <i>D</i> -Xyl-(1→6)]- [β - <i>D</i> -Glu (1→3)- α - <i>L</i> -Rha(1→2)]- β - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	茶枯	44
121	Naringenin-7- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -Xyl-(1→6)- β - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	茶枯	45
122	Naringenin-7- <i>O</i> -[β - <i>D</i> -Glu-(1→3)- α - <i>L</i> -Rha-(1→2)]- β - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	茶枯	44
123	(+)-4"-Methylcatechin-7- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -glucopyranoside	茶枯	44
124	双黄酮 Biflavonoid	果壳	46
125	4',5,7-OH-dihydroflavone	果壳	51
126	Camellioferon A	叶	47
127	Chlorogenic acid	叶	47
128	1,4,6-Tri- <i>O</i> -galloyl- β - <i>D</i> -glucose	叶	47
129	2,3,4-Tri- <i>O</i> -galloyl- β - <i>D</i> -glucose	叶	47
130	1,2-Di- <i>O</i> -galloyl-4,6-(<i>S</i>)-hexahydroxydiphenoyl- β - <i>D</i> -glucose	叶	47
131	Gemin D	叶	47
132	Tellimagrandin II	叶	47
133	Pedunculagin	叶	47
134	Casuarictin	叶	47
135	Casuariin	叶	47
136	Cornusiin B	叶	47
137	Schimawalin B	叶	47
138	Camelliins A	叶	47
139	Camelliins B	叶	47
140	原儿茶酸 Protocatechuic acid	茶枯	48
141	没食子酸 Gallic acid	茶枯	48,42
142	没食子酸甲酯 Methyl gallate	茶枯	48
143	没食子酸乙酯 Ethyl gallate	茶枯	48
144	对羟基苯甲酸 <i>p</i> -Pydroxybenzoic acid	茶枯	48
145	异香草酸 Isovanillic acid	茶枯	48
146	3,4-二羟基苯甲酸乙酯 Ethyl 3,4-dihydroxybenzoate	茶枯	48
147	2-(3',4'-二羟基)-1,3-胡椒环-5-醛 2-(3',4'-Dihydroxyphenyl)-1,3-benzodioxole-5-aldehyde	茶枯	48
148	6-Ethyl-5-hydroxy-2,7-dimethoxy-1,4-naphthoquinone	果壳	51
149	1,3,8-Trihydroxy-6-hydroxymethylanthraquinone	果壳	51
150	2,3-Dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>R</i>)-spectra	茶枯	18
151	α -铁杉脂素 α -Conidendrin	茶枯	18
152	丁香脂素 Syringaresinol	茶枯	18
153	杜仲树脂酚 (-)-Medioresinol	茶枯	18
154	松脂素 (-)-Pinoresinol	茶枯	18
155	3',4- <i>O</i> -Dimethylcedrusin	茶枯	18
156	1-(3',5'-Dihydroxy)phenyl-2-(4"- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -Glu)phenylethane	叶	29
157	1-(3',5'-Dimethoxy)phenyl-2-(4"- <i>O</i> - β - <i>D</i> -Glu)phenylethane	叶	29

续表 2(Continued Tab. 2)

序号 No.	化合物名称 Compound name	植物部位 Plant part	参考文献 Ref.
158	1-(3',5'-Dimethoxy) phenyl-2-[4"-O-β-D-Glu-(6→1)-O-α-L-Rha] phenylethane	叶	29
159	芝麻素 Sesamin	茶油	52
160	2,5-Bis-Benzodioxol(1,3)dioxol-5-yl-tetrahydro-furo(3,4-d)(1,3)-dioxine	茶油	52
161	(+)-Lyoniresinol-3α-O-β-D-glucopyranoside	根	34
162	3-Hydroxybenzoic acid	根	23

注:Gal = 半乳糖基;Xyl = 木糖基;Glu = 葡萄糖基;GluA = 葡萄糖醛基;OH = 羟基;Ac = 乙酰基;Rha = 鼠李糖基
Note:Gal = galactopyranosyl;Xyl = xylopyranosyl;Glu = glucopyranosyl;GluA = glucuronopyranosyl;OH = hydroxyl;Ac = aectyl;Rha = rhamnopyranosyl. 3
甾醇类化合物

在油茶根中,Ren 等^[16]分离得到 gordonoside J (163), Wang 等^[34]分离到 gordonoside P (164); Xiong 等^[22]从茶枯中分离到 gordonoside R (165)和 gordonoside Q (166);Wang 等^[49]从油茶叶中分离到 3α-菠菜甾醇(167)、麦角甾-4,6,8(14),22-四烯-3-酮(168);Chen 等^[29]从油茶叶中分离到胡萝卜苷(169);Lu^[50]从茶子木花中分离得到 β-谷甾醇(170);Lin 等^[51]在茶油中发现了豆甾醇(171)、谷甾醇(172)及菜油甾醇(173)。

1.3 其他

油茶作为我国特有的木本油料作物,其干燥种子榨得的茶油由多种脂肪酸组成,其中以不饱和脂肪酸为主,且大多为单不饱和脂肪酸。科研工作者采用 GC、GC-MS 分析茶油中脂肪酸组成,发现多种脂肪酸化合物:油酸^[53,54] (174)、亚油酸^[53,54] (175)、硬脂酸^[53,54] (176)、棕榈酸^[53,54] (177)、棕榈烯酸^[55] (178)、二十四碳酸^[55] (179)、豆蔻酸^[55] (180)、花生一烯酸^[55] (181)、芥酸^[55] (182)、亚麻酸^[55] (183)、十九烷酸^[55] (184)、山嵛酸^[55] (185)、二十四烯酸^[55] (186);此外,Tong^[23]在油茶根中分离到了正十五烷酸(187)。

Wang^[34]从油茶根中研究发现了甜叶悬钩子苷(188)、杜尔可苷 B (189)、4-羟基-3-甲氧基苯酚 1-O-β-D-[6-O-(4-羟基-3,5-二甲氧基苯甲酰基)]-吡喃葡萄糖苷(190)和 3,4,5-三甲氧基苯基-6-O-紫丁香酰基-β-D-葡萄糖苷(191)等 4 个化合物;Tong^[23]在油茶根中分离得到邻苯二甲酸二丁酯(192)、(R)-de-O-metillasiodiplodin (193)、macrophorin A (194)和 negunfurol (195);Yan^[19]在油茶茎中分离到毛蕊花糖苷(196);Luo 等^[41]在茶枯中发现对苯二甲酸二甲酯(197);Wang 等^[49]在油茶果壳中分离到大荷叶素 A (198)和 1-(3',5'-二甲氧基)苯基-2-(4"-羟基)苯基乙烷(199)。

2 油茶抗菌抗炎作用

2.1 油茶抗菌活性

现代药理研究表明,茶油具有良好抗菌作用,Xesús 等^[56]发现西班牙加利西亚产茶油对大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)、腊样芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*)和白色念珠菌(*Candida albican*)有良好的抑制作用,对三种菌的最低抑菌浓度(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC)分别为 3.917、20.833 和 52.083 mg/mL。Jiang 等^[57]采用纸片扩散法研究发现安徽产茶油对金黄色葡萄球菌(*Staphylococcus aureus*)、*E. coli*、枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)、黑曲霉(*Aspergillus niger*)和米曲霉(*Aspergillus oryzae*)、啤酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)的抑制效果与氨苄青霉素(100 μg/mL)效果相当,其抑菌能力几乎不受 pH 值影响,热稳定性好,同时茶油对真菌的抑制效果优于细菌,对六种菌的 MIC 分别是 3%、4%、7%、3%、3%、1%。此外,Li 等^[58]研究发现,江西产茶油对 *E. coli* 和 *S. aureus* 的 MIC 分别为 0.5% 和 1%,且茶油对 *E. coli* 的抑制效果强于 *S. aureus*,其抑菌机理可能是通过细菌细胞壁和细胞膜损伤,引起菌体细胞溶出物、蛋白质以及离子的泄露,从而导致菌体的死亡。

茶皂苷(又名茶皂素)大量存在于油茶壳和茶枯中,因其具有良好的乳化、分散、发泡和湿润等功能,常用于制造洗洁剂、农药助剂等,但随着研究发现,茶皂苷也具有良好的抑菌活性。Hu 等^[59]用 80%乙醇从茶枯中分离到油茶皂苷部位(含量达 95.42% ± 0.10%),并测定其抑菌活性,发现其对 *S. aureus*、*E. coli*、*B. subtilis* 和 *S. cerevisiae* 有较好的抑制作用,MIC 分别为 31.3、31.3、62.5 和 31.3 μg/mL,相比于细菌,油茶皂苷对总状毛霉(*Mucor racemosus*)、*A. oryzae*、匍枝根霉(*Rhizopus stolonifer*)和青霉菌(*Penicillium glaucum*)等霉菌的抑制作用不佳,MIC 分别为 250、250、250 和 125 μg/mL。Zhao

等^[60]用 AB-8 大孔吸附树脂与 Sephadex G-15 分离纯化 75% 乙醇油茶果壳提取物,得到纯度为 82.5% 的茶皂素,并采用微量稀释法测定其对 *E. coli* 和 *S. aureus* 的抑制作用,结果表明其对 *E. coli* 和 *S. aureus* 的 MIC 分别为 1 和 0.5 mg/mL,最低杀菌浓度 (MBC) 均为 4 mg/mL,此外,细胞膜通透性实验显示,*S. aureus* 的相对电导率 (90%) 略高于 *E. coli* (80%),表明前者对茶皂素的敏感性高于后者,故茶皂素对 *S. aureus* 的抑制效果较好,其抑菌机理与破坏细胞膜的完整性,泄漏核酸、蛋白质等大分子物质,影响细胞的正常生长,抑制细菌的增殖有关^[61]。Zhu 等^[62]采用甲醇从脱脂种子中提取得到总皂苷,用大孔树脂分离纯化,经酸碱水解得到的油茶皂苷元对 *E. coli* 和 *S. aureus* 有良好的抑菌作用,MIC 分别为 1.63 和 1.10 mg/mL,同时细菌生物膜实验证明,油茶皂苷元发挥抑菌作用,可能是通过其与细菌细胞膜结合,破坏其细胞膜的结构和功能,加速细菌的溶解,同时抑制甘露醇-1-磷酸脱氢酶 (mannitol-1-phosphate dehydrogenase, M1PDH) 活性来抑制细菌生物膜形成^[63]。Ye 等^[64]采用盐酸水溶液超声萃取法从脱脂油茶籽中提取油茶皂苷,经水解得到纯度为 $82.3\% \pm 4.2\%$ 皂苷元,其平均收率为 $12.5\% \pm 0.7\%$,经抑菌实验发现,油茶皂苷元分别与阿莫西林 (amoxicillin) 及红霉素 (erythromycin) 以 10:1 的比例联合使用的抑菌效果明显优于三者单用的效果,油茶皂苷元和 amoxicillin 联合使用对 *E. coli* 的 MIC 分别为 21.6 ± 5.1 和 35.2 ± 4.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,油茶皂苷元和 erythromycin 联合使用对 *S. aureus* 的 MIC 分别为 13.4 ± 3.9 和 27.6 ± 5.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,研究提示油茶皂苷元能增强细菌对抗生素的敏感度,其机理可能是油茶皂苷元与甘露醇脱氢酶 (mannitol dehydrogenase, MDH) 和细胞外 DNA 特异性结合,抑制细菌胞外聚物质 (extracellular polymeric substances, EPS) 的合成,从而破坏生物膜的形成^[65],同时加速 eDNA 的清除,降低细菌生物膜抗性和清除未成熟的生物膜^[66,67],达到抑菌的效果。

油茶中多酚类成分主要有黄酮类和苯丙素类等结构类型。Zhang 等^[68]以甲醇为溶剂从脱脂茶籽粕中提取多酚类成分,经 AB-8 大孔树脂分离,收集 30% 乙醇洗脱液,得纯度为 $94.1\% \pm 0.5\%$ 的多酚类组分,并测得其对 *E. coli*、*S. aureus*、*B. subtilis*、*R. stolonifer*、*A. oryzae* 和 *M. racemosus* 的 MIC 分别为 125、250、63、500、1 000 和 2 000 mg/mL,结果显示,油茶多酚对 *B. subtilis* 的抑制作用较强,对其他五个

菌的抑制不明显。Huang^[69]以超声波辅助从油茶籽中提取多酚类物质,采用 D-3520 型大孔树脂分离纯化得纯度为 47.25% 的油茶籽多酚,并进行体外抑菌试验,结果显示,油茶籽多酚提取物对 *E. coli*、*B. subtilis*、荧光假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)、伤寒杆菌 (*Salmonella typhi*)、*S. aureus* 和四联球菌 (*Micrococcus tetragenus*) 都有一定的抑制作用,且呈剂量依赖性增长,MIC 分别为 0.625、0.625、0.625、1.25、1.25 和 2.5 mg/mL。

Chen 等^[70]从油茶中分离并鉴定了 26 株抑制病原菌的内生真菌,其中楔孢菌属的 CF108、青霉属的 CF100 和 CF65 具有广谱抗菌作用,能够抑制胶孢炭疽菌 (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)、辣椒疫霉病菌 (*Phytophthora capsici*)、水稻纹枯病菌 (*Thanatephorus cucumeris*)、茄枯萎病病菌 (*Fusarium solani*)、*E. coli*、*S. aureus*、*B. subtilis* 等 7 种病原菌。Wang 等^[71]采用热水浸提法及 DEAE-Sephrose 离子柱从茶枯中提取分离到两个茶粕多糖组分 (TSCP-1 和 TSCP-2),均为硫酸根多糖,主要由葡萄糖组成,体外抗菌试验显示,TSCP-1 和 TSCP-2 对 *E. coli* 的抑菌直径分别为 12.4 和 13.1 mm,对 *S. aureus* 的抑菌直径分别为 12.5 和 11.2 mm,均具有一定的抗菌效果。

2.2 油茶抗炎活性

Wu 等^[72]研究发现,口服茶油 (2 mL/kg) 可通过调节肠道菌群、减少氧化应激和抑制炎症反应来减轻醋酸 (acetic acid, AA) 诱导的大鼠结肠炎,其保护作用与口服柳氮磺胺吡啶 (2 mL/kg) 治疗相似,茶油同时增加了肠道菌群中乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌等益生菌的丰富性和多样性。Akkarach 等^[73]研究食用茶油对高胆固醇症患者氧化应激和炎症标志物的影响,发现富含茶油的饮食可降低患者血液中丙二醛 (malondialdehyde, MDA)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C) 和 C-反应蛋白 (C-reactive protein, CRP) 等炎症标志物含量,能减少心血管疾病的发生概率。Tu 等^[74]研究发现口服茶油 (2 mL/kg) 能抑制乙醇诱导急性胃黏膜损伤模型小鼠环氧酶-2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2) 蛋白的表达和血清中白介素 6 (interleukin-6, IL-6)、一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO) 等炎症因子的产生,从而有效缓解炎症,改善乙醇诱导的小鼠胃黏膜损伤。Lin^[75]给角叉菜胶致足跖肿胀模型大鼠的足跖肿胀处涂抹茶油 (2 次/d),涂抹 6 天后,发现茶油能够抑制大鼠足跖肿胀组织中 MDA、前列腺素 E2 (prosta-

glandin E2, PGE2) 的产生, 增强超氧化物歧化酶 (superoxide dismutase, SOD) 活力, 同时能下调炎症因子 IL-2、 γ -干扰素 (γ -interferon, INF- γ) mRNA 的表达, 具有良好的抗炎作用。Lan 等^[76] 以脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 诱导的第四代小鼠单核巨噬细胞系 (RAW264.7) 建立细胞炎症模型, 发现茶油的甲醇提取物 (1 mg/mL) 具有良好的抗炎作用, 能够显著抑制巨噬细胞中 NO 的生成。Chang 等^[77] 报道茶油 (33 ~ 200 μ g/mL) 可通过抑制一氧化氮合酶 2 (nitric oxide synthase 2, NOS2) 和 COX-2 的表达, 降低经 LPS 刺激的 RAW264.7 细胞中 NO 生成, 同时对肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、IL-6 等促炎因子的表达也有较强的抑制作用, 具有良好的抗炎作用。

茶皂素 also 具有良好的抗炎作用, Ye 等^[78] 以 AB-8 大孔树脂分离纯化茶枯 70% 乙醇提取物, 经 2M 盐酸水解得到茶皂素水解产物, 作用于角叉菜胶致大鼠足肿胀模型及巴豆油致小鼠耳炎模型, 结果表明, 茶皂素水解产物能显著抑制两种模型老鼠炎性组织中 IL-1b、TNF- α 和 PGE2 等炎症因子的产生, 降低血清中 MDA 并增加 SOD 和谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (glutathione peroxidase, GSH-Px) 含量, 具有较好的抗炎活性。Yang 等^[79] 以油茶籽的乙醇提取物为原料, 经萃取得到乙酸乙酯部位, 通过中低压制备液相分离纯化得到的三萜皂苷 21-O-angeloyltheasapogenol E3 (ATS-E3), ATS-E3 (10 μ M) 作用于 LPS 诱导的 RAW264.7 细胞模型, 可显著降低异硫氰酸荧光素 (fluorescein isothiocyanate isomer, FITC)-葡聚糖诱导的吞噬、硝普钠 (sodium nitroprusside, SNP) 诱导的自由基生成和 LPS 诱导的 NO 生成, 同时抑制 iNOS 的表达、核因子 B (nuclear factor B, NF- κ B) 亚基 (p50 和 p65) 的核转位、 κ B 激酶抑制剂 (protein kinase inhibitors, IKK) 的磷酸化和蛋白激酶 B1 (protein kinases B, AKT1) 的酶活性, 从而发挥抗炎作用。Tong 等^[80] 通过二甲苯致小鼠耳廓肿胀、角叉菜胶致大鼠足跖肿胀、大鼠棉球肉芽肿实验发现, 口服茶皂素 (1 g/kg) 能有效抑制二甲苯致小鼠耳廓肿胀, 显著减轻角叉菜胶致大鼠足跖肿胀, 使其局部炎性组织 PGE2 含量降低, 并明显抑制异物所致大鼠炎性的肉芽增生, 具有显著的抗炎作用。

多位学者以 LPS 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞作为炎症模型筛选油茶多酚的抗炎活性。Marcela 等^[81] 从油茶中分离得到的 (-)-表儿茶素 (10 μ M) 能抑制 TNF- α 诱导的 NF- κ B、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mito-

gen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、激活蛋白 1 (activator protein-1, AP-1)、过氧化物酶体增殖剂激活受体 (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors, PPAR γ) 等炎症蛋白的表达, 同时下调单核细胞趋化蛋白-1 (monocyte chemoattractant protein, MCP-1), IL-6 和 TNF- α 等炎症因子的转录表达, 从而达到减轻炎症的目的。Ni 等^[82] 从茶枯中提取分离得到两个黄酮苷类化合物山奈酚-3-O-[2-O- β -D-半乳糖-6-O- α -L-鼠李糖]- β -D-葡萄糖苷和山奈酚-3-O-[2-O- β -D-木糖-6-O- α -L-鼠李糖]- β -D-葡萄糖, 经筛选发现两个化合物能有效抑制 TNF- α 、NO 和 iNOS 蛋白表达, 且对细胞无毒性作用, 是安全有效的抗炎活性物质。Liu 等^[83] 采用半制备型高效液相色谱法从油茶籽 80% 乙醇提取物中分离到纯度为 98.59% 总黄酮, 可通过下调 LPS 诱导的 RAW264.7 细胞中 iNOS、COX-2、TNF- α 和巨噬细胞炎性蛋白 1a (macrophage inflammatory protein-1a, MIP-1a) 等促炎酶和细胞因子的 mRNA 表达, 降低炎症水平。Jiao 等^[33] 从茶枯 80% 乙醇提取物中分离得到的 7 个黄酮类化合物均对 LPS 诱导的 RAW264.7 细胞中炎症因子 NO 和 PGE2 有良好的抑制作用, 且能抑制 NF- κ B 活性、下调 iNOS 和 COX-2 等炎症相关蛋白的表达。Ye 等^[84] 从油茶壳分离得到的双黄酮苷元化合物 (纯度 93.8%, 200 mg/kg, 灌服) 能显著减少角叉菜胶引起的大鼠足趾水肿, 减轻巴豆油致耳炎模型小鼠炎症耳朵的重量, 其作用效果呈剂量依赖性增加, 同时能降低动物血清中 MDA 水平, 提高 SOD 和 GSH-Px 活性, 抑制缓激肽与 PGE 的释放, 具有较好的抗炎作用。

有研究报道, 静脉注射油茶树根的 50% 甲醇提取物 (10 mg/kg) 能缓解 AA 诱导的大鼠足肿胀, 具有抗炎、镇痛和解热作用, 其作用是通过抑制 AA 的环氧合酶和赖氨酰氧化酶途径来实现^[85]。Jiao 等^[48] 从油茶枯醇提取物的乙酸乙酯部位中分离获得对羟基苯甲酸、原儿茶酸、没食子酸、没食子酸甲酯、没食子酸乙酯、异香草酸、3,4-二羟基苯甲酸乙酯、2-(3',4'-二羟基)-1,3-胡椒环-5-醛、槲皮素和芦丁, 对 LPS 诱导 RAW264.7 细胞产生 NO 均具有良好的抑制作用, 且呈剂量依赖性增加。油茶叶的乙醇提取物 (50 mg/mL) 可抑制大鼠嗜碱性白血病-2H3 肥大细胞 TNF- α 和 IL-4 的表达和分泌, 能抑制 NF- κ B 和激活 AP-1 信号传导, 下调 iNOS 和 COX-2 基因的表达, 同时抑制 Akt 和 MAP 激酶, 减少促炎因子的产生, 发挥抗炎作用^[86]。

3 油茶产品开发现状

茶油在医药、化妆品和食品领域均有一定程度的使用。Ren 等^[87]通过星点设计-效应面法确定了芹菜素茶油微乳的配方,其透皮速率较溶液有所提高;Chen 等^[88]采用 D-最优混料设计优化了茶油卸妆乳的处方,该卸妆乳稳定性良好;Li 等^[89]开发了姜黄素茶油乳液,提高了姜黄素稳定性、溶解度和生物利用度;Zeng 等^[90]开发出紫草茶油,对治疗新生儿红臀效果良好;Liang 等^[91]研制的茶油微胶囊能很好的提高茶油的消化吸收;Ye 等^[92]开发了一种低糖健康的茶油风味月饼。茶皂素是一种天然的表明活性剂,经常运用于日用洗护品。Gao 等^[93]研制的茶皂素洗手液,发泡性能优异,同时具有良好的抑菌效果;Li 等^[94]在洗发水配方中加入茶皂素,开发了一种新型洗发水;Ou 等^[95]研发的茶皂素软膏能有效预防黄疸患儿臀红的现象;Long 等^[96]研制的茶皂素复配物具有良好的解酒护肝作用。目前对油茶产品的开发有限,需进一步拓宽油茶的应用途径,如开发成新型药物、化妆品、洗护产品和健康食品等,提高油茶资源的利用率,创造更高的经济效益。

4 结语与展望

油茶化学成分的种类和含量都较为丰富,主要包括三萜类、酚类、和甾体类等几类成分,科研工作者先后从油茶各部位中分离鉴定了近 200 个单体化合物,其中部分化合物有较好的抗菌抗炎活性。对油茶化学成分的后续研究应主要分为两方面,一是深入研究各活性化合物抗菌抗炎作用的完整机制,更全面的阐述油茶抗菌抗炎作用的科学内涵;二是加强对油茶中抗菌抗炎活性成分的开发与利用,可通过对化合物进行结构修饰增效减毒,使之适用于临床,充分发掘油茶的药用价值。

研究表明^[58,60,62,64],油茶的活性组分(成分)主要作用于细胞壁和细胞膜,能破坏细菌细胞结构,引起胞内物质的泄露,从而达到杀死细菌的目的。临床上常以抗生素治疗致病菌感染,其作用靶点单一,容易导致耐药性的产生,根据油茶抗菌作用的特点,临床治疗可以尝试采用油茶活性化合物与抗菌药物联合使用,通过活性化合物对细菌细胞壁膜的影响,促进药物的吸收,在提高疗效的同时,亦能减少耐药菌的产生。油茶抗炎活性的研究多以细胞层面为主,未能与具体炎症疾病相关联,对茶油的临床应用造成很大的阻碍,后续研究应以炎症相关疾病如动脉粥样硬化和高脂血症等为模型,深入探讨油茶抗炎活性成分在这些疾病中发挥的作用,为油茶在临

床上的应用提供一定的科学依据。

目前,我国对油茶的应用以油茶籽榨油食用为主,对其花、叶、根、油茶壳和茶籽粕等的开发利用较为薄弱,缺乏完整的油茶综合开发体系,容易造成资源的浪费。除食用价值外,油茶在医药产品和化妆品领域也有广阔的发展前景,油茶产品的开发可以分为几个方面,一是提取油茶中的化合物,结合其特性采用不同的载药系统(脂质体、微囊、包合物等),开发成新型制剂,降低毒副作用的同时,扩大油茶活性化合物的应用范围;二是以茶油作为基质,添加各种活性物质,开发成具有良好效果的外用制剂和化妆品,如乳膏、乳液等,利用茶油助渗透的特性,促进活性物质的吸收,提高生物利用度;三是以茶油代替其他动植物油脂,开发成具有茶油风味的健康食品,可以满足不同人群的需求。开发油茶相关产品,可促进油茶资源的充分利用,避免优质资源的浪费,对油茶产业的发展具有重要的意义。

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