

# 蒜头果挥发油提取及化学成分分析

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**摘要** 以植物资源蒜头果为原料,采用水蒸气蒸馏法分别提取果实和枝叶挥发成分,用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(GC-MS)定性定量分析了其化学成分。结果表明,蒜头果果实中的果肉和果皮精油得率为1.3%,共检测出10个色谱组分,鉴定了6种化合物,占总离子流出峰面积的99.37%,其中,苯甲醛78.79%,苯甲醇14.69%,扁桃腈4.74%,苯甲酸0.13%,苯甲酸苯甲酯0.12%,苯甲酸扁桃酯0.88%。蒜头果枝叶精油得率为0.3%,共检测出6个色谱组分,鉴定了4种化合物,占总离子流出峰面积的99.6%,其中,苯甲醛61.88%,苯甲醇1.51%,扁桃腈24.80%,苯甲酸11.32%。采用N<sub>2</sub>气保护下减压精馏得到纯度98%的苯甲醛,收率80.8%。

**关键词** 蒜头果, 挥发油, 苯甲醛, 化学成分, GC-MS

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目前,蒜头果(*Maianthemum canadense* Churn et Lee, 又名山桐果)的研究主要集中在种植和生态学及果仁脂肪酸组成与应用<sup>[1~6]</sup>和其果皮果肉提取芳香精油和分离苯甲醛<sup>[7]</sup>。本文采用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(GC-MS)定性定量分析了蒜头果的果实和枝叶提取挥发油的化学成分,为综合利用蒜头果资源提供基础数据。

蒜头果的果实和枝叶采自广西巴马县;乙醚(含量≥99.0%),苯甲醛(含量≥98.5%),苯甲醇(含量≥99.0%),苯甲酸(含量≥99.5%),以上试剂均为分析纯。GC-MS/QP5050A型气相色谱-质谱联用仪(日本岛津),色谱柱DB-1( &W Scientific USA),30 m×0.25 mm,高纯He气为载气,进样量2 μL,初始温度70 °C,按升温速率2 °C/min升至150 °C,再以3 °C/min速率先由150 °C升至180 °C,然后以5 °C/min升至270 °C;进样口温度250 °C,柱前压为50 kPa,分流比1:59, E离子源,接口温度230 °C,电子能量70 eV,电子倍增器电压1.5 kV,质谱分辨率为(m/z)1,扫描范围20~700。

采用计算机对各峰的质谱图进行NIST标准谱库检索,根据质谱裂解规律进行核对,苯甲醛、苯甲醇和苯甲酸参考标准样品图谱和相关文献确定其化学结构。

取新鲜蒜头果的果皮果肉(果实去掉核)或新鲜枝叶400 g置于挥发油提取器中,按常规水蒸气蒸馏法提取6 h静置分层后分离出挥发油称重。水蒸气蒸馏实验重复3次,取平均值。

上述静置分层分离后剩余水溶液用乙醚萃取,萃取后所得醚液用无水硫酸钠干燥,再于50 °C水浴中回收乙醚,获得具有苯甲醛气味的浅黄色油状物,提取实验重复3次,取平均值。

**苯甲醛的分离:**取果皮果肉挥发油30 g在通N<sub>2</sub>气保护下于真空度1.3 kPa减压精馏(精馏柱的填料高度为0.5 m),收集温度60~65 °C范围的馏分,得到产物19.5 g,苯甲醛含量98%,回收率80.8%。**结果与讨论**

蒜头果果皮果肉挥发油的主要成分:新鲜蒜头果的果实中约60%的质量为果皮果肉,40%为核,采用水蒸气蒸馏方法<sup>[7]</sup>从蒜头果果皮果肉提取精油和天然苯甲醛,精油提取率为1.3%。挥发油进行GC-MS分析,共检出10个色谱组分,其总离子流色谱图见图1。用苯甲醛、苯甲醇、苯甲酸标准品进行对照,分析结果如表1所示。

分离后剩余水溶液的乙醚萃取物共检出除乙醚外5个色谱组分,其总离子流色谱图见图2。分析结果如表2所示。

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表 1 蒜头果果皮果肉挥发油的化学成分

Table 1 Chemical constituents of essential oil from peel and flesh of Ma lanja Oleifera Chum

No.	Time/min	Compound	Mr	Formula	Area/%	Similarity/%
1	4.775	benzaldehyde	106	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O	78.79	98
2	6.425	Benzyl alcohol	108	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	14.69	95
3	9.775	no identification			0.08	
4	10.893	no identification			0.35	
5	12.517	mandelonitrile	133	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO	4.74	93
6	14.277	no identification			0.08	
7	15.758	benzoic acid	122	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0.15	93
8	18.017	benzyl benzoate	212	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	0.12	95
9	19.778	α-cyanobenzylbenzoate	225	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>11</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	0.88	88
10	20.162	no identification			0.12	

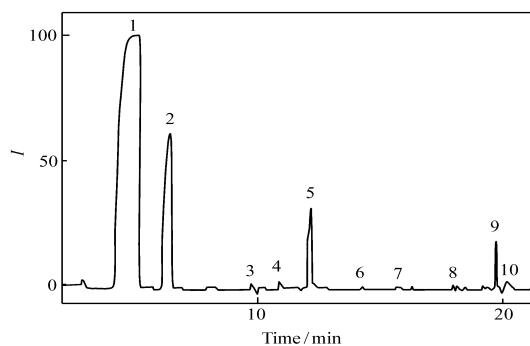


图 1 蒜头果果皮果肉挥发油的总离子流图

Fig. 1 Total ion chromatogram of essential oil from peel and flesh of Ma lanja Oleifera Chum  
from Table 1

1~10 see Table 1

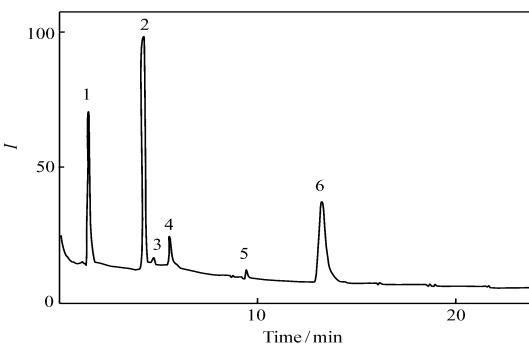


图 2 从水相中萃取挥发油的化学成分的总离子流图

Fig. 2 Total ion chromatogram of chemical constituents of oil extracted from water soluble fraction  
from Table 2

1~6 see Table 2

表 2 从水相中萃取挥发油的化学成分

Table 2 Chemical constituents of oil extracted from water soluble fraction

No.	Time/min	Compound	Mr	Formula	Area/%	Quality/%
1	1.521	Diethyl ether		C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	25.23	98
2	4.673	benzaldehyde	106	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O	48.35	98
3	5.102	no identification			0.32	
4	6.314	Benzyl alcohol	108	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	4.69	95
5	9.452	no identification			0.24	
6	12.517	mandelonitrile	133	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO	21.17	93

蒜头果枝叶挥发油的主要化学成分: 蒜头果枝叶亦有浓郁的苦杏仁气味, 采用水蒸气蒸馏提取其精油, 精油提取率为 0.3%。挥发油进行 GCMS 分析, 共检出 6 个色谱组分, 分析结果如表 3 所示。

表 3 蒜头果枝叶挥发油的化学成分

Table 3 Chemical constituents of volatile compounds from branches and leaves of Ma lanja Oleifera Chum

No.	Time/min	Compound	Mr	Formula	Area/%	Quality/%
1	5.105	benzaldehyde	106	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O	61.88	98
2	6.476	Benzyl alcohol	108	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1.51	95
3	9.927	no identification			0.12	
4	10.954	no identification			0.28	
5	12.288	mandelonitrile	133	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO	24.80	93
6	14.305	benzoic acid	122	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	11.32	93

蒜头果果皮果肉挥发油的 10 个色谱组分中, 确认了 6 个化合物, 占总离子流出峰面积的 99.37%,

其中苯甲醛占 78.79%，苯甲醇 14.69%，扁桃腈 4.74%，苯甲酸 0.15%，苯甲酸苯甲酯 0.12%，苯甲酸扁桃酯 0.88%。从蒜头果枝叶挥发油中确定了 4 种化合物，占总离子流出峰面积的 99.6%，其中苯甲醛占 61.88%，苯甲醇 1.51%，扁桃腈 24.80%，苯甲酸 11.32%。

天然苯甲醛在食品、饮料等领域得到广泛应用。现在商品化的天然苯甲醛主要来源是从苦杏仁提取，苦杏仁中苯甲醛含量低，原料有限，价格很高。因此，发展蒜头果种植、综合利用该植物生产天然苯甲醛具有潜在的经济价值。

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## Extraction and Chemical Components of Essential Oils of Malanja Oleifera Chum

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**Abstract** The essential oil from Malanja Oleifera Chum was extracted by steam distillation, and the chemical components were identified and determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) method. The results show that the yield of essential oil was 1.3% from peel and flesh of Malanja Oleifera Chum, and 6 compounds (99.37%) of 10 chromatographic components in the oil were identified. The major constituents include benzaldehyde (78.79%), benzyl alcohol (14.69%), mandeponitrile (4.74%), benzoic acid (0.15%), benzyl benzoate (0.12%),  $\alpha$ -cyanobenzyl benzoate (0.88%). The yield of oil extracted from the branches and leaves was 0.3%, which contains 6 chromatographic components and 4 compounds (99.6%) in that were identified. The major components were benzaldehyde (61.88%), benzyl alcohol (1.51%), mandeponitrile (24.80%) and benzoic acid (11.32%). The yield of benzaldehyde was 80.8%, purity was 98% by vacuum rectification in  $N_2$ .

**Keywords** Malanja Oleifera Chum, essential oil, benzaldehyde, chemical constituent, GC-MS