

引用格式: 钱凡, 沈阳辉, 史颖, 等. 黄精活性成分提取工艺研究进展[J]. 浙江农林大学学报, 2026, 43(2): 445-456. QIAN Fan, SHEN Yanghui, SHI Ying, et al. Research progress on extraction technology of active components from polygonati rhizoma[J]. Journal of Zhejiang A&F University, 2026, 43(2): 445-456.

黄精活性成分提取工艺研究进展

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摘要: 黄精是传统的食药同源物质, 富含多糖、皂苷、黄酮等多种营养与功效成分, 具有增强免疫功能、抗疲劳、调节血糖、调节肠道菌群等功效。随着大健康产品需求的增长, 黄精提取物常应用于中成药和保健食品的配伍。讨论了黄精活性成分提取工艺, 并从生产实际和科学研究 2 个方面进行了小结与展望。总结提取方法发现: 目前对于黄精中主要活性成分的提取, 尤其是工业化生产过程中, 大多仍采用传统的回流提取法, 虽成本低但损耗多、效率低。重点介绍了超声波协同酶提取等新方法在多糖、皂苷类成分提取中的优势, 新方法的得率可达传统方法的 1.5~3.3 倍。指出黄精中特有的小极性高异黄酮现有提取方法的不足。建议根据目标物的性质组合或开发出针对性的提取技术, 改良的提取工艺可提高黄精活性成分的得率。参 96

关键词: 黄精; 多糖; 皂苷; 高异黄酮; 提取方法

中图分类号: R284.2; Q949.95 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 2095-0756(2026)02-0445-12

Research progress on extraction technology of active components from polygonati rhizoma

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Abstract: Polygonati rhizoma, a substance that serves both as food and medicine, is rich in nutritional and functional components such as polysaccharides, saponins, and flavonoids. It has the effects of enhancing immune function, anti-fatigue, regulating blood sugar and regulating gut microbiota. With the increasing demand for healthy products, polygonati rhizoma extracts are commonly used in the combination of traditional Chinese patent medicines and health foods. The extraction process of active components from polygonati rhizoma is discussed, and a summary and outlook are provided from both the perspective of production practice and scientific research. The summary of extraction methods reveals that for the extraction of the main active components of polygonati rhizoma, the traditional reflux extraction method is still widely used in the industrial production process, which has high loss and low efficiency in spite of its low cost. This paper highlights the advantages of new methods such as ultrasonic-assisted enzymatic extraction in the extraction of polysaccharides and saponins. The yield of the new methods can be 1.5 to 3.3 times that of the traditional methods. It points out

收稿日期: 2025-03-04; 修回日期: 2025-12-27

基金项目: 浙江省“尖兵”“领雁”研发攻关计划项目(2022C02076); 浙江省农业新品种选育重大科技专项(2021C02074)

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the shortcomings of the existing extraction methods for the unique small polar high isoflavones in polygonati rhizoma and suggests that targeted extraction techniques should be developed based on the properties of the target substances. The improved extraction process can increase the yield of active component. [Ch, 96 ref.]

Key words: polygonati rhizoma; polysaccharides; saponins; homoisoflavonoids; extraction methods

黄精 (polygonati rhizoma) 为植物鸡头黄精 *Polygonatum sibiricum*、滇黄精 *P. kingianum* 或多花黄精 *P. cyrtonema* 的干燥根茎, 具有补气养阴、健脾益肾、润肺等功效^[1]。现代药理学研究表明: 黄精还具有增强免疫功能、抗疲劳、调节血糖、调节肠道菌群、抗炎、抗肿瘤等多种生物学活性, 主要功效成分为非淀粉多糖, 如果聚糖等。此外, 还有甾体皂苷、黄酮等丰富的小分子化合物^[2-3], 其中多糖为主要活性成分。多糖被广泛应用于食品、饮品、保健食品和药品^[4], 《中国药典》将其作为评价黄精质量标准的指标。黄精多糖可包裹淀粉颗粒、延缓能量释放, 适合与主粮配伍制成黄精面条、饼干等食品^[5], 黄精单品还可与其他中药配伍发酵生产酒品, 能提升酒的口感和营养功效价值^[6]。黄精甘美易食, 制黄精中果糖质量分数高达 38%^[7], 可以代替蔗糖应用于运动食品和乳制品^[8]。黄精提取物黄酮和皂苷常被用于生产精华液护肤品, 具有抗氧化、保湿和修复肌肤的功效。在提取过程中, 富集营养功效成分, 去除口感和溶解性不佳的细胞壁等成分, 对精加工产品的生产至关重要。传统提取方法大多存在热敏性成分的不可逆损失、能量转化效率低下、环境负荷超标的问题, 因此探索保持黄精风味活性的绿色高效提取方式至关重要。当前, 低温酶提、超声波辅助提取等绿色节能高效技术正被逐渐应用。本研究对黄精中不同理化性质的目标成分制备工艺进行了综述, 以期满足不同应用和要求, 为丰富黄精产品种类、提升黄精产品附加值提供参考, 进一步促进黄精产业的发展。

1 黄精多糖提取工艺

1.1 热水回流提取法

热水回流提取法是植物多糖最常用的制备方法, 也是目前基于质量控制要求下工业化提取黄精多糖的主要技术。回流提取与索氏提取法^[9]的工作机理相同, 但热水回流提取法受热时间较短, 节省时间、损失较少, 是目前最常使用的方法^[10-11]。影响得率的主要因素有提取装置、提取时间、物料比、提取温度及提取次数。水提温度为 80 ℃、物料比为 1:20 (质量比) 时, 得率较高, 最高可达 27%^[12-27]。物料比与时间两因素交互作用对多糖得率影响极显著。值得注意的是, 沸水的提取效果并不佳^[19], 这与《中国药典》中规定提取方法对温度的要求不同, 说明太高的温度不利于黄精多糖的提取, 可能是因为生黄精中主要的多糖是分子结构中有分枝的果聚糖, 具有易降解的特性^[28]。

1.2 碱液浸泡提取法

碱液浸泡提取法有利于某些含酸性基团多糖的提取, 可使细胞壁裂开以释放多糖。采用多因子多水平正交试验法碱提黄精多糖, 显示提取条件对多糖得率影响大小的顺序依次为药材粒度、碱液浓度、物料比。赵瑞萌等^[29]研究表明: 黄精粉末颗粒度 60 目、碱液质量分数为 3%、物料比为 1:15 时, 得率可达 11.88%。碱性条件下糖苷键易水解使多糖失去生物活性, 因此提取结束后需快速将提取液 pH 调节至中性, 或将糖残基还原成糖醇, 尽可能阻止糖苷键降解。虽碱液浸泡提取比较繁琐, 但会增强提取出的多糖的某些活性。

1.3 酶辅助浸提法

酶辅助浸提法就是在适宜的环境下, 选取不同活性或品种的酶提高提取效率的方法。常用的酶类型有纤维素酶、淀粉酶、木瓜蛋白酶等, 酶的类型、浓度、反应时间、反应温度、pH 和药材粉碎的粒度大小均可影响提取效率^[30]。提取黄精多糖可用不同比例的纤维素酶和木瓜蛋白酶制备复合酶, 得率可达 20.00% 以上^[31-34], 为单一酶得率的 1.92~2.16 倍^[35]。利用正交试验优化酶解时间和料液比因素发现两者对得率的影响显著^[34]。纤维素酶用于破坏细胞壁, 木瓜蛋白酶则分离蛋白多糖中的蛋白^[36], 并将糖释放出来, 提升多糖得率。

1.4 超声波辅助提取法

超声波辅助提取法的主要运作原理是通过空化效应进行震动扰动, 产生真空气泡并膨胀爆裂, 促使

真空气泡裂解释放细胞内的多糖，有助于细胞内活性物质的渗出^[37]，使多糖等活性成分渗出并稳定地溶解在溶剂中。通过响应面法优化超声提取滇黄精多糖提取工艺参数，当提取时间为 30 min 时得率较高^[38-42]。酶辅助超声波提取可提高得率^[43-46]。陶涛等^[44]研究指出：纤维素酶与底物质量比为 1% 时，得率可达 39.36%；还可以选用木瓜蛋白酶和纤维素酶超声辅助提取^[46]，实现双重破坏，黄精多糖得率可达 25.63%。

1.5 微波提取法

微波提取法通过实现热能的均匀传递，有效促进多糖成分的释放和溶解。与传统方法相比，微波提取法不仅保持了提取物的性质^[47]，而且消耗时间短，得率高。通过单因素和正交试验优化黄精多糖提取工艺^[48-52]，发现通过调整微波辐照功率这一关键因素，得率可达 10.00%~20.00%。有研究指出：采用黄精多糖与黄酮最佳综合提取工艺，在外加元素干预下，测得多糖质量分数为 186.35 mg·g⁻¹^[51]。使用超声-微波协同提取仪，调节合适的超声功率、微波功率与频率，在提取温度为 60 ℃、超声时间为 80 s 的条件下可获得较高的得率^[53]，因此可将微波与其他提取技术相结合，实现工艺优化。

1.6 其他提取法

一些新提取技术也在逐渐被开发应用，均具有较好的提取效果，如闪式提取技术运用负压渗滤、强力震荡的原理对中药成分进行快速破碎与剧烈搅拌，能在强化提取的同时缩短提取时间，避免破坏有效成分^[54]。陈艳等^[55]利用闪式提取器和特定的溶剂，在物料比为 1:18，提取时间为 40 s，电压为 50 V 时，黄精多糖得率可达 14.99%。

微生物提取法是近年来发展起来的另一种多糖提取技术。该技术提取条件温和，可尽可能维持多糖结构稳定。有研究发现：该方法提取的黄精多糖质量分数达 33.11%^[56]。但是，微生物提取法需要选择特殊的细菌，故操作过程中易被其他细菌污染。

减压内部沸腾提取技术需要在专有的提取罐中进行，利用真空减压原理降低罐内压力实现物料的低温沸腾，从而实现高效提取。此技术可有效避免活性成分受热分解问题^[57]，尤其适用于黄精多糖中一些不稳定、热敏性成分的提取。杨军宣等^[58]通过单因素分析与正交试验，确定减压内部沸腾法提取黄精多糖的最佳工艺为体积分数为 60% 乙醇解析 30 min，多糖得率高达 11.15%。相较于传统方法，该方法乙醇用量减少，提取时间缩短，得率提升。

超高压提取作为非热提取技术，具有低温、低杂质、低萃取剂用量、工艺简便的特点，适用于天然化合物提取^[59]。在黄精多糖提取中，超高压技术展现出广阔的应用前景，特别是在黄精食品加工与食品添加剂领域，某些产品就是采用 255 MPa 的超高压技术提取黄精多糖而制成^[60]。有研究应用超高压技术提取滇黄精多糖，得率可达 19.57%，为后续结构特性研究与分离纯化奠定了基础^[61]。动态超高压微射流技术融合高压射流、撞击流及传统高压均质技术优势，使得总多糖得率升高。该方法还可用于其他活性成分的提取^[39]。

除新型提取技术外，新型提取介质如离子液体亦受瞩目。离子液体由离子构成，具备强溶解力、低挥发性、高热稳定性及较强的微波吸收与热转换能力^[62]，常与超声、微波相互协同来提取黄精多糖。此外，可切换极性溶剂的提取方法具环境友好、选择性高、污染少的优点，广泛适用于多种化合物的高效低能耗提取。以多花黄精多糖质量分数为指标，采用离子液体于 47 ℃ 下超声提取 20 min，得率高达 12.31%^[63]。CHEN 等^[64]采用不同胺基和水基的二氧化碳触发可切换亲水性溶剂对黄精多糖进行超声辅助提取，通过调节二氧化碳的泵入实现溶剂亲水性的转变，从而高效提取黄精多糖，虽测得指标为总多糖，但得率较高；还可利用超声辅助萃取-深共晶溶剂组合萃取，相较单一采用低共熔溶剂萃取的方法，得率明显提高^[65]。

这些新的提取方法从物理、生物方面强化了提取强度，从而提高了得率。闪式提取法、减压内部沸腾提取法和超高压提取法属于物理强化，既能快速制备又不易破坏热敏性成分。提取液体为离子液体或者加入一些化学成分使提取溶剂性质发生变化从而提升得率，同样不易破坏黄精多糖活性。微生物提取法重点在于加入了特殊的菌种辅助提取，提升得率的同时最大程度地保护了黄精多糖的结构，但存在提取物被污染的可能。另外，电场提取法、真空提取法、发酵醇沉淀提取法等也被用于黄精多糖的提取^[66]。未来研究可进一步探索这些方法的适用性，并尝试与其他新型提取技术进行创新组合，以期在黄精多糖

提取领域取得更多突破。

2 黄精皂苷提取工艺

2.1 浸渍提取法

由于加热耗时长,浸渍提取法提取黄精皂苷一般采用乙醇为提取液。为提高得率,可辅以机械振荡器或磁力搅拌器^[67]。王冬梅等^[68]探究黄精根中甾体皂苷生物抗菌活性,用乙醇浸泡至提取液近完全脱色,正丁醇相产物即为总甾体皂苷,优化方法后得率可达3.87%。浸渍法所需实验仪器少,但活性产物的提取宜在温度变化不大的环境下进行,过长时间浸渍可能导致皂苷水解,增加杂质,且皂苷溶出速度慢,故需要结合超声、微波等技术协同提取。

2.2 回流和索氏提取法

回流法的提取量较稳定,通过加热溶剂循环利用,适用于热稳定性较好的皂苷类成分,还可通过调节提取液的体积分数(如80%乙醇)平衡提取效率与杂质干扰。热回流法常用于黄精皂苷的大批量提取。多次提取过程中发现提取第2次且物料比为1:15时皂苷得率最高^[69],也有研究在优化提取工艺后用乙醇回流提取1h,得率可达3.01%^[70]。

由于提取次数较多、时间较长,上述2种传统方法的皂苷总得率相对较高,但耗时耗力,且选择性低,易引入或溶出多糖、蛋白及鞣质等杂质,增加后续纯化难度。温度也会对皂苷活性与结构产生影响。除了结合其他方法进行提取外,还可以基于不同类型黄精皂苷热稳定性差异,采用梯度升温策略(如从50℃升温到70℃分段提取),兼顾效率与活性成分的保留。

2.3 超声辅助提取法

超声辅助提取法是提取黄精皂苷最常用的方法,且平均得率最高。通过单因素和正交试验发现^[71-72]:提取液体积浓度与黄精皂苷得率极显著相关。在多数研究中,选择体积分数为80%乙醇作为提取溶剂较多^[73-77],其中最佳工艺采用体积分数为85%乙醇,水温为70℃,超声功率为300W,pH为5^[44]。在乙醇提取完成后,大部分实验会采用正丁醇萃取,但有些实验也会直接采用正丁醇作为提取溶剂^[78]。超声辅助提取法的提取水量较稳定,所需温度较低,故提取效率高且操作也较为简便,还可节省能源,是提取黄精皂苷的常用方法^[79]。然而,在使用超声技术时,需要控制超声时间和功率,以防止皂苷成分的损失。

2.4 微波辅助提取法

微波是一种非离子型电磁波。因微波辅助提取法提取时间短,溶液用量小以及其独特的加热提取机制,在药材有效成分萃取中逐渐得到广泛应用^[80-81]。在黄精皂苷提取时,黄精需在适宜温度下干燥后,用适宜体积分数的乙醇为提取剂,经微波处理后再进行溶剂萃取。采用390W微波功率间歇提取总皂苷,得率可达2.50%以上^[82]。尽管提取时间较超声辅助提取法短(微波法3min,超声法15min),但超声辅助提取法所需温度低^[83],且能提取更多黄精皂苷^[70]。

2.5 酶提取法

酶的反应条件比较温和,通过破坏细胞壁组织,可有效提高皂苷的得率^[44]。在植物皂苷提取中应用较多的酶是纤维素酶。有研究比较了用不同酶提取黄精甾体皂苷的效果,最后选择采用复合酶^[84]。也有实验在用纤维素酶辅助提取黄精皂苷后,还运用了冷等静压机,讨论了压力大小与施压时间对得率的影响^[85],发现运用320MPa施压5.3min可提高得率。多种提取方法相结合进行提取也可提升得率,例如酶提取法协同超声辅助提取,得率也可达12.00%^[86],超声过程料液比对提取结果影响极显著。总体而言,酶辅助提取法为提取黄精皂苷的最佳方法之一,专一性强且得率高。酶提取法处理时间较长,酶活性会因环境变化而改变,需要严格控制环境条件,同时要结合多种物理强化技术^[85-86],进一步促进黄精皂苷资源的高值化开发。

2.6 闪式提取法

闪式提取法亦称组织破碎提取法,具体原理可见本文1.6节。闪式提取法提取速度快,一次提取仅需几秒至几分钟时间,故称为闪式^[87]。应用闪式提取时,采用电压为100V,物料比为1:20,提取时间为40s的提取条件,黄精皂苷得率可达3.50%^[88]。该提取工艺简单有效,很适合在各产业推广。然而,

由于黄精富含糖类，闪式提取后，可能会出现黏度增加和乳化等问题，故需要通过离心处理或加装振动筛处理进行过滤。

3 黄精黄酮提取工艺

3.1 溶剂提取法

鉴于黄酮类物质中多含极性大的苷类结构，常选用乙醇等溶液作为提取溶剂，有利于提高得率，而对于极性较小的苷元，大多采用乙酸乙酯等进行萃取。因黄精黄酮中高异黄酮的母体结构比普通异黄酮多 1 个碳原子，故溶解性很小，多存在于石油醚-乙酸乙酯洗脱组分中。

WANG 等^[89]采用醇提法结合热回流技术提取多花黄精黄酮类化合物，结果显示：使用体积分数为 80% 乙醇在 70 °C 下提取 1 h 并重复提取 2 次，能有效提高黄酮得率。徐胜等^[90]发现：回流提取能得到更多且更完全的黄酮单体，考虑到取得最大得率并保证药材质量，最终选择对黄精中黄酮进行回流提取，且最佳提取模型中的黄精黄酮最大得率为 0.06%。

采用碱提法也可提取黄酮，且提取溶剂的选择因植物成分而异。黄精黄酮的最佳提取溶剂可沿此方向探究。黄精中的黄酮含量相对较低，且含有高达 39 种的高异黄酮成分，这些成分的极性极小。目前尚缺乏针对黄精中高异黄酮这一特殊物质的专门提取方法。

黄精中黄酮类化合物的提取大多采用醇提方式。水提法是针对水溶性黄酮含量较高植物的提取方法，虽然操作简单且无有机溶剂残留，但黄酮类活性化合物的得率低，且易带入水溶性杂质。醇提法中醇的浓度大小通常依据黄酮在植物中的存在形式而定，黄精中的黄酮常用体积分数为 50%~80% 的醇溶液溶解并回流提取。碱提法则是考虑到黄酮类化合物所含基团大多呈酸性，易溶于碱液，但碱液浓度过大也易破坏母核，所以仍需结合后续结果探究合适的提取条件。

3.2 超声波提取法

超声波提取法被广泛用于黄酮类物质的提取过程，其技术应用原理类似于黄精多糖的提取原理。在超声波的辅助作用下，从黄精中提取黄酮类化合物时，可引入低共熔溶剂 (deep eutectic solvents, DES) 作为环保型提取介质，建立绿色超声辅助提取植物黄酮类化合物的方法^[91]。通过正交试验设计，部分研究确定了最佳超声提取条件^[92-93]，发现提取时间以 30 min 为较优选择。一些研究通过响应面法对超声提取黄精根茎及叶片中黄酮、总黄酮的方法进行优化，发现在 50 °C、450 W 功率条件下用体积分数为 80% 乙醇超声提取得率较高^[94-95]。

超声波提取法是最常用的提取黄精黄酮的方法，提取过程穿透力强，可使黄酮类物质短时间内持续溶解于提取溶剂中，同时传热效应使提取温度恒定，一定程度上提高了黄酮类物质的提取效率^[96]，但是若超声时间过长，黄精中黄酮类化合物的得率会降低，一般不宜超过 1 h。多项研究表明：影响因素显著性排序为物料比、提取温度及乙醇体积分数，正交试验的极差高低依次为 0.56、0.09、0.08^[93]。超声波提取法选择性强，有显著提升黄精黄酮得率的效果。除了优化超声参数，与黄精多糖提取中采用提取介质提升得率的策略相似，可将超声波技术与绿色提取介质，如低共熔溶剂或离子溶剂相结合；还可设置适宜的功率与频率，例如低频更利于细胞破碎，高频 (> 100 kHz) 适合精细控制能量输入，促进黄精黄酮成分溶出。

3.3 微波提取法

微波提取法可引起黄酮类物质分子间热效应，使温度急速升高，同时避免传统直接加热对黄酮类物质的损耗。探究微波辅助法提取黄精总黄酮的最佳工艺，大多运用单因素和正交试验相结合的方法。有研究发现：只需微波加热提取 80 s，黄酮类化合物得率就有所提升^[83]。总的来说，微波提取法表现出高效、节时和节能等优点^[85]。探究微波辅助提取黄精黄酮类物质方法时，也可加入一些离子液体，充分发挥耗时短、产率高及环境友好等优点。

近年来被广泛应用于天然产物中黄酮提取工艺的还有超临界流体萃取方法。该技术利用低温条件以更好地保留提取物的活性，同时在萃取过程中能有效分离溶剂与提取物，从而获得对人体和环境均友好的天然成分。该方法的主要优势在于大部分提取溶剂具有高挥发性，废物量极少，对黄酮类化合物的提取率较高。在提取极性小又难以萃取的黄精黄酮，尤其是高异黄酮时，该方法可作为一种研究思路与方

向。但该方法仍存在一些局限性,例如需要维持溶质和溶剂之间的平衡,运行和维护成本较高等。

4 总结和展望

黄精作为药食同源中药材,具有毒副作用小、临床应用广泛的特点,展现出显著的开发潜力。黄精的活性成分如多糖、皂苷和黄酮,具有调节血糖、增强免疫力、益生元、抗疲劳等多重药理作用。黄精多糖提取已有深入研究,超声波协同酶提等方法可显著提升得率,低温处理既可保护多糖结构,又保证酶活性,是绿色环保的高效提取手段,且得率为一般提取方法的1.5~3.3倍,未来黄精多糖类提取时还可继续优化工艺以保证分子结构的完整性。对于皂苷提取,酶提法因其高得率成为当前最优选择,闪式提取法等新型技术也展现出高效、低成本的潜力,但仍需构建起提取效率与能耗成本的最优平衡点。针对黄酮提取,鉴于黄精中高异黄酮较低且极性小,未来研究可探索新型物理场辅助提取技术,以提高黄酮得率并保留其生物活性。此外,开发专属的液质联用方法,准确测定黄精高异黄酮含量,并实现低含量成分的高效提取是重要的研究方向。综上所述,选择黄精活性成分的适宜提取方法时,应探索多种技术的协同应用,充分考虑提取目的、环境条件及经济成本,并结合分子机制、绿色技术等对成分结构及生物活性的影响,控制原料标准化,实现提取工艺与产品功能的精准对接。

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