

· 综述 ·

蜂胶化学成分、药理作用及临床应用研究进展[△]王雨宵¹, 常相伟^{1,2,3,4,5*}, 陈博文¹, 汤毛毛¹, 郭健^{1,2,3,4}, 丁杨¹, 陶曜天¹, 桂双英^{1,2,3,4*}

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[摘要] 蜂胶是我国传统中药, 具有补虚弱、化浊脂、止消渴的功效, 外用可解毒消肿、收敛生肌。蜂胶中含有丰富的化学成分, 目前已从蜂胶中分离鉴定出黄酮、酚酸、萜、糖、氨基酸、脂肪族、微量元素、维生素等类化学成分 400 余个, 其中黄酮、酚酸、萜等类是其活性成分。现代药理研究表明, 蜂胶具有抗炎、抗菌、抗病毒、抗氧化、治疗阿尔茨海默病、抗肿瘤、降血糖、调血脂、保肝、神经保护、免疫调节、促进伤口愈合、抑制黑色素生成等广泛的药理活性。临床上, 蜂胶常用于治疗牙周炎、口腔溃疡、高脂血症、幽门螺杆菌感染、皮肤烧烫伤、鸡眼等疾病。查阅近 20 年来国内外蜂胶相关的研究报道, 对其化学成分、药理作用及临床应用研究进展进行综述, 以期对蜂胶的进一步研究开发与利用提供参考。

[关键词] 蜂胶; 化学成分; 药理作用; 临床应用**[中图分类号]** R282.71 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1673-4890(2023)03-0665-21**doi:**10.13313/j.issn.1673-4890.20220328001**Research Progress in Chemical Constituents, Pharmacological Effects, and Clinical Application of Propolis**WANG Yu-xiao¹, CHANG Xiang-wei^{1,2,3,4,5*}, CHEN Bo-wen¹, TANG Mao-mao¹, GUO Jian^{1,2,3,4}, DING Yang¹,TAO Yao-tian¹, GUI Shuang-ying^{1,2,3,4*}

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[Abstract] Propolis is a traditional Chinese medicine with the functions of tonifying deficiency, eliminating turbid, treating consumptive thirst, removing toxin, alleviating edema, astringency, and promoting granulation. Propolis is rich in chemical constituents. Up to now, more than 400 chemical constituents including flavonoids, phenolic acids, terpenoids, sugars, amino acids, aliphatics, trace elements, and vitamins have been isolated and identified from Propolis, among which flavonoids, phenolic acids, and terpenoids are the main active components. Modern studies have demonstrated that Propolis has anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antiviral, antioxidant, anti-Alzheimer's disease, antitumor, blood sugar- and lipid-lowering, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective, immunomodulatory, wound healing-promoting, and melanin production-inhibiting activities. Propolis has been widely used in the clinical treatment of periodontitis, oral ulcers, hyperlipidemia, *Helicobacter pylori* infection, skin burns, corns and other diseases. We reviewed the relevant research reports in recent 20 years and summarized the chemical constituents, pharmacological effects, and clinical application of Propolis, aiming to provide reference for the further research, development, and utilization of Propolis.

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[Keywords] Propolis; chemical constituents; pharmacological effects; clinical application

蜂胶是蜜蜂科昆虫意大利蜂 *Apis mellifera* L. 工蜂采集的植物树脂与其上顎腺、蜡腺等分泌物混合形成的具有黏性的固体胶状物,具有补虚弱、化浊脂、止消渴,外用解毒消肿、收敛生肌的功效^[1]。蜂胶使用历史悠久,早在《神农本草经》中就有“露蜂房,味苦,平,主治惊痫、瘕瘕、寒热邪气、癰病,鬼精蛊毒、肠痔、火熬之良”的记载^[2],而露蜂房主要含有蜂胶树脂、蜂蜡和蜂房油。早在17世纪,蜂胶就作为抗菌药物在欧洲被广泛使用,具有镇痛、杀菌、消毒等作用,可用于皮肤病、外伤感染、鸡眼等的治疗^[3-4]。

20世纪80年代初期,我国才逐渐对蜂胶开展研究。蜂胶中含有黄酮、酚酸、萜、糖、氨基酸、脂肪族、微量元素、维生素等多类型化学成分,具有抗炎、抗菌、抗病毒、抗氧化、治疗阿尔茨海默病、抗肿瘤、降血糖、调血脂、保肝、神经保护、免疫调节、促进伤口愈合、抑制黑色素生成等药理作用。在临床上,蜂胶单味药或组方多用于治疗牙周炎、口腔溃疡、高脂血症、幽门螺杆菌感染、皮肤烧烫伤、鸡眼等疾病^[5-7]。近年来国内外学者对蜂胶的研究逐渐深入,本文从化学成分、药理作用、临床应

用方面对蜂胶的研究进展进行系统总结,以期为其进一步研究和开发利用提供参考。

1 化学成分

1.1 黄酮类

黄酮类化合物是蜂胶中含量较高、活性较强的成分,因此,蜂胶有“黄酮化合物宝库”的美誉^[8],其可分为黄酮及黄酮醇类(化合物1~54)、二氢黄酮及二氢黄酮醇类(化合物55~95)、异黄酮及二氢异黄酮类(化合物96~108)、查耳酮类(化合物115~123)、二氢查耳酮类(化合物124~128)、新黄酮类(化合物129~165)。Awale等^[9]从尼泊尔蜂胶的甲醇提取物中分离出10个开链新黄酮(neoflavonoid)类化合物(化合物145~154)。Falcão等^[10]利用气相色谱-质谱法(LC-MS)从葡萄牙蜂胶中分离检测到14个黄酮苷类化合物,均为槲皮素及山柰酚衍生物。Usia等^[11]从中国蜂胶中分离鉴定出6-苯丙烯柯因(7)。周威等^[12]从浙江桐庐蜂胶中分离纯化得到15个黄酮,包括7个黄酮、2个黄酮醇、5个二氢黄酮。目前共从蜂胶中鉴定出165种黄酮类化合物,其名称见表1,其他信息见增强出版材料。

表1 蜂胶中的黄酮类化合物

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
1	芹菜素(apigenin)	[13]
2	白杨素(chrysin)	[13]
3	柚木杨素(tectochrysin)	[14]
4	金合欢素(acacetin)	[15]
5	木樨草素(luteolin)	[16]
6	柳穿鱼素(pectolarigenin)	[14]
7	6-苯丙烯柯因(6-cinnamylchrysin)	[11]
8	芫花(黄)素(genkwanin)	[17]
9	六甲氧基黄酮(hexamethoxy flavone)	[18]
10	山柰酚(kaempferol)	[13]
11	山柰素(kaempferide)	[15]
12	非瑟酮(fisetin)	[17]
13	槲皮素(queracetin)	[14]
14	槲皮素-3-甲醚(queracetin-3-methyl ether)	[19]
15	槲皮素-7-甲醚(queracetin-7-methyl ether)	[20]
16	槲皮素-3'-甲醚(queracetin-3'-methyl ether)	[19]
17	槲皮素-3,3'-二甲醚(queracetin-3,3'-dimethyl ether)	[19]
18	槲皮素-7,3'-二甲醚(queracetin-7,3'-dimethyl ether)	[19]

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
19	槲皮素-3,7-二甲醚 (quercetin-3,7-dimethyl ether)	[19]
20	槲皮素-3,7,3'-三甲醚 (quercetin-3,7,3'-trimethyl ether)	[19]
21	高良姜素 (galangin)	[14]
22	高良姜素-3,7-二甲醚 (galangin-3,7-dimethyl ether)	[19]
23	高良姜素-5-甲醚 (galangin-5-methyl ether)	[19]
24	高良姜素-3-甲醚 (galangin-3-methyl ether)	[14]
25	良姜素 (izalpinin)	[14]
26	赤杨黄酮 (alnusin)	[20]
27	异鼠李素 (isorhamnetin)	[14]
28	鼠李黄素 (rhamnetin)	[14]
29	鼠李柠檬素 (rhamnocitrin)	[14]
30	5,7,4'-三羟基-6,8-二甲基黄酮 (5,7,4'-trihydroxy-6,8-dimethoxy flavone)	[21]
31	5,3',4'-三羟基-6,7,8-三甲氧基黄酮 (5,3',4'-trihydroxy-6,7,8-trimethoxy flavone)	[21]
32	皮洛瑞香素 (pilloin)	[22]
33	5-羟基-4',7-二甲氧基黄酮 (5-hydroxy-4',7-dimethoxy flavone)	[15]
34	桦木酚 (betuletol)	[23]
35	岳桦素 (ermanin)	[20]
36	5,6,7-三羟基-3,4'-二甲氧基黄酮 (5,6,7-trihydroxy-3,4'-dihymethoxy flavone)	[24]
37	刺槐素 (acacetin)	[15]
38	木犀草素 7,4'-二甲醚 (luteolin-7,4'-dimethyl ether)	[12]
39	牡荆素 (vitexin)	[25]
40	5,7,3',4'-四甲氧基黄酮 (5,7,3',4'-tetramethoxyflavone)	[26]
41	山姜黄素 (izalpinin)	[27]
42	5-甲氧基山柰素 (5-methoxy-kaempferide)	[28]
43	3,7-二甲氧基山柰酚 (3,7-dimethoxy kaempferol)	[28]
44	大波斯菊苷 (cosmosiin)	[29]
45	槲皮素-3-O-葡萄糖苷 (quercetin-3-O-glucoside)	[29]
46	异鼠李素-3-O-芸香糖苷 (isorhamnetin-3-O-rutinoside)	[29]
47	槲皮素-3-O-芸香糖苷 (quercetin-3-O-rutinoside)	[29]
48	槲皮素-3-O-葡萄糖醛酸 (quercetin-3-O-glucuronide)	[29]
49	山柰酚-3-O-芸香糖苷 (kaempferol-3-O-rutinoside)	[29]
50	槲皮素-3-O-鼠李糖苷 (quercetin-3-O-rhamnoside)	[29]
51	木犀草素-7-O-葡萄糖苷 (luteolin 7-O-glucoside)	[29]
52	柚皮素-7-O-新橙皮糖苷 (naringenin-7-rhamnoglucoside)	[29]
53	macaragin	[30]
54	芦丁 (rutin)	[31]
55	prokinawan	[32]
56	5-羟基-7-甲氧基二氢黄酮 (5-hydroxyl-7-methoxy flavanore)	[12]
57	索罗门酚 A (solophenol A)	[33]
58	5,7-二羟基-3-甲氧基黄酮 (5,7-dihydroxy-3-methoxyflavanone)	[27]
59	二氢槲皮素 (dihydroquercetin)	[25]
60	鹰嘴豆醇 (garbanzol)	[34]
61	3',4',5,7-四羟基二氢黄酮 (3',4',5,7-tetrahydroxy flavanone)	[12]
62	柚皮素 (naringenin)	[35]

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
63	乔松素 (pinocembrin)	[17]
64	樱花素 (sakuranetin)	[36]
65	异樱花素 (isosakuranetin)	[36]
66	山姜素 (alpinetin)	[20]
67	短叶松素 (pinobanksin)	[20]
68	短叶松素-3-乙酸酯 (pinobanksin-3-acetate)	[20]
69	短叶松素-3-丁酸酯 (pinobanksin-3-butyrate)	[17]
70	短叶松素-3-己酸酯 (pinobanksin-3-hexanoate)	[17]
71	短叶松素-3-甲醚 (pinobanksin-3-methyl ether)	[17]
72	短叶松素-3-戊酸酯 (pinobanksin-3-pentanoate)	[17]
73	短叶松素-3-丙酸酯 (pinobanksin-3-propanoate)	[17]
74	短叶松素-5-甲醚 (pinobanksin-5-methyl ether)	[25]
75	二氢山柰素 (dihydrokaempferide)	[23]
76	香树精 (aromadendrin)	[37]
77	甘草酸 (liquiritigenin)	[29]
78	橙皮素 (hesperetin)	[38]
79	5-羟基-7,4'-二甲氧基二氢黄酮 (5-hydroxy-7,4'-dimethoxy flavanone)	[15]
80	3',4',6'-三羟基-7-甲氧基二氢黄酮 (3',4',6'-trihydroxy-7-methoxy flavanone)	[39]
81	4',7'-二羟基二氢黄酮 (4',7'-dihydroxy flavanone)	[39]
82	3',4',7'-三羟基二氢黄酮 (3',4',7'-trihydroxy flavanone)	[39]
83	6,7,3',4'-四羟基二氢黄酮 (6,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy flavanone)	[40]
84	7-羟基二氢黄酮 (7-hydroxy flavanone)	[41]
85	7-甲氧基二氢黄酮 (7-methoxy flavanone)	[41]
86	5,7,4'-三羟基-3'-甲氧基二氢黄酮 (5,7,4'-trihydroxy-3'-methoxy flavanone)	[27]
87	(2S)-5,7-二羟基-4'-甲氧基-8-异戊二烯黄酮 [(2S)-5,7-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-8-prenyl flavanone]	[33]
88	(2R,3R)-3,5-二羟基-7-甲氧基二氢黄酮-3-(2-甲基)丁酯 [(2R,3R)-3,5-dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavanone-3-(2-methyl)butyrate]	[41]
89	5,7,3',4'-四羟基-5'-C-香叶基二氢黄酮 (5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-5'-C-geranyl flavanone)	[42]
90	5,7,3',4'-四羟基-6-C-香叶基二氢黄酮 (5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-6-C-geranyl flavanone)	[42]
91	5,7,3',4'-四羟基-2'-C-香叶基二氢黄酮 (5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxy-2'-C-geranyl flavanone)	[42]
92	二氢黄芩素 (dihydrobaicalein)	[43]
93	(2R,3R)-3,7-二羟基黄酮 [(2R,3R)-3,7-dihydroxy flavanone]	[43]
94	3,5,7-三羟基-6-甲氧基二氢黄酮醇 (alnustinol)	[43]
95	(2S)-二氢木蝴蝶素 A [(2S)-dihydrooroxylin A]	[43]
96	毛蕊异黄酮 (calycosin)	[26]
97	7,3'-二羟基-6,4'-二甲氧基异黄酮 (odoratin)	[44]
98	7,3',4'-三羟基-5'-甲氧基异黄酮 (7,3',4'-trihydroxy-5'-methoxy isoflavone)	[44]
99	6,7,3'-三羟基-4'-甲氧基异黄酮 (6,7,3'-trihydroxy-4'-methoxy isoflavone)	[44]
100	7,3'-二羟基-6,5'-二甲氧基异黄酮 (7,3'-dihydroxy-6,5'-dimethoxy isoflavone)	[44]
101	鹰嘴豆芽素 (biochanin)	[25]
102	芒柄花黄素 (formononetin)	[43]
103	7,4'-二羟基异黄酮 (7,4'-dihydroxyisoflavone)	[45]
104	豌豆查耳酮 B (xenognosin B)	[43]
105	红车轴草素 (pratensein)	[43]
106	2'-羟基鹰嘴豆芽素 A (2'-hydroxybiochanin A)	[43]

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
107	5,7-二羟基-4'-甲氧基异黄酮 (5,7-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy isoflavone)	[46]
108	大豆苷元 (daidzein)	[47]
109	(3S)-紫罗兰酮 [(3S)-violanon]	[43]
110	(3S)-铁豆木素 [(3S)-ferreirin]	[43]
111	(3R)-4'-甲氧基-2',3,7-三羟基异二氢黄酮 [(3R)-4'-methoxy-2',3,7-trihydroxyisoflavanone]	[43]
112	7,4'-二羟基-2'-甲氧基二氢异黄酮 (7,4'-dihydroxy-2'-methoxy-dihydrogen isoflavone)	[46]
113	7,2'-二羟基-4'-甲氧基二氢异黄酮 (7,2'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy-dihydro isoflavone)	[39]
114	2'-羟基-7,4'-二甲氧基二氢异黄酮 (isoflavan isosativan)	[46]
115	2',4',3,4-四羟基查耳酮 (2',4',3,4-tetrahydroxy chalcone)	[44]
116	2',4',4-三羟基查耳酮 (2',4',4-trihydroxy chalcone)	[44]
117	乔松酮查耳酮 (pinostrobin chalcone)	[13]
118	樱花亭查耳酮 (sakuranetin chalcone)	[17]
119	山姜素查耳酮 (alpinetin chalcone)	[13]
120	2',6'-二羟基-4',4-二甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',6'-dihydroxy-4',4-dimethoxydihydrochalcone)	[48]
121	2',4',6'-三羟基-4-甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',4',6'-trihydroxy-4-methoxydihydrochalcone)	[48]
122	球松素查耳酮 (pinostrobin chalcone)	[49]
123	2',4'-二羟基查耳酮 (2',4'-dihydroxychalcone)	[43]
124	2',4',6'-三羟基-4-甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',4',6'-trihydroxy-4-methoxy dihydrochalcone)	[50]
125	2',6',4-三羟基-4'-甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',6',4-trihydroxy-4,4'-methoxy dihydrochalcone)	[50]
126	2',6'-二羟基-4,4'-二甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',6'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy dihydrochalcone)	[50]
127	2',6'-二羟基-4'-甲氧基二氢查耳酮 (2',6'-dihydroxy-4'-methoxy dihydrochalcones)	[13]
128	2',4',6'-三羟基二氢查耳酮 (2',4',6'-trihydroxy dihydrochalcones)	[17]
129	短叶松素查耳酮 (pinobanksin chalcones)	[19]
130	短叶松素-3-乙酰-查耳酮 (pinobanksin-3-acetate-chalcone)	[19]
131	2',6', α -三羟基-4'-甲氧基查耳酮 (2',6', α -trihydroxy-4'-methoxy chalcone)	[19]
132	睡莲酚 A (nymphaeol A)	[32]
133	睡莲酚 B (nymphaeol B)	[32]
134	睡莲酚 C (nymphaeol C)	[32]
135	异睡莲酚 B (isonymphaeol B)	[32]
136	台湾蜂胶素 A (propolin A)	[32]
137	台湾蜂胶素 B (propolin B)	[32]
138	台湾蜂胶素 E (propolin E)	[32]
139	bonannione A	[33]
140	3'-香叶基柚皮素 (3'-geranyl-naringenin)	[32]
141	绒叶军刀豆酚 (vestitol)	[51]
142	(3S)-7-O-绒叶军刀豆酚 [(3S)-7-O-methylvestitol]	[43]
143	(3S)-尖叶军刀豆酚 [(3S)-mucronulatol]	[43]
144	新绒叶军刀豆酚 (neovestitol)	[52]
145	新黄酮素 1 (neoflavonoid 1)	[9]
146	新黄酮素 2 (neoflavonoid 2)	[9]
147	新黄酮素 3 (neoflavonoid 3)	[9]
148	新黄酮素 4 (neoflavonoid 4)	[9]
149	新黄酮素 5 (neoflavonoid 5)	[9]
150	新黄酮素 6 (neoflavonoid 6)	[9]
151	新黄酮素 7 (neoflavonoid 7)	[9]
152	新黄酮素 8 (neoflavonoid 8)	[9]
153	新黄酮素 9 (neoflavonoid 9)	[9]

续表 1

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
154	新黄酮素 10 (neoflavonoid 10)	[9]
155	儿茶素 (catechins)	[20]
156	3-羟基-5,6-二甲氧基黄烷 (3-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxyflavan)	[53]
157	美迪紫檀素 (medicarpin)	[47]
158	甲基尼氏山黧豆素 (methylnissolin)	[54]
159	4-羟基美迪紫檀素 (4-hydroxymedicarpin)	[46]
160	后莫紫檀素 (homopterocarpin)	[45]
161	3,8-二羟基-9-甲氧基紫檀烷 (3,8-dihydroxy-9-methoxypterocarpan)	[46]
162	3-羟基-8,9-二甲氧基紫檀烷 (3-hydroxy-8,9-dimethoxypterocarpan)	[46]
163	3,10-二羟基-9-甲氧基紫檀烷 (3,10-dihydroxy-9-methoxypterocarpan)	[43]
164	施魏因富特血桐素 A (schweinfurthin A)	[30]
165	施魏因富特血桐素 B (schweinfurthin B)	[30]

1.2 酚酸类

蜂胶中所含酚酸类化合物的母核结构主要为苯甲酸的 C6-C1 型 (化合物 **166~186**) 和苯丙酸的 C6-C3 型 (化合物 **187~264**)。1910 年, Kustenmacher^[55] 从蜂胶中鉴定出酚酸类化合物肉桂酸 (**189**)。Sun 等^[56] 采用超高效液相色谱-电喷雾离子源-四极杆飞行时间质谱法 (UPLC-ESI-QTOF-MS) 和高效液相色谱法 (HPLC) 鉴定出巴西绿蜂胶中的 7 个酚酸类物质。Nina 等^[57] 通过柱色谱法、高速逆流色谱法和液相色谱-质谱法首次从玻利维亚蜂胶中分离出茵陈蒿

灵 C (**195**)。Zhao 等^[58] 利用超高效液相色谱-四极杆飞行时间质谱法 (UHPLC-Q-TOF/MS) 和核磁共振法 (NMR) 鉴定马来西亚无刺蜜蜂产蜂胶乙醇提取物中的酚酸类成分。Sha 等^[59] 采用高效液相色谱-紫外法 (HPLC-UV) 定量测定中国蜂胶中的 4 个主要生物活性酚酸类化合物, 即咖啡酸 (**211**)、异阿魏酸 (**231**)、3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸 (**238**)、苯甲基咖啡酸 (**215**)。截至目前, 从蜂胶分离鉴定出 99 个酚酸类化合物 (**166~264**), 化合物名称见表 2, 结构见增强出版材料。

表 2 蜂胶中酚酸类化合物

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
166	苯甲酸 (benzoic acid)	[60]
167	4(4-羟基苯甲酰)-甲酸甲酯 [benzoic acid-4(4-hydroxybenzoyl)-methyl ester]	[25]
168	2(4-羟基苯甲酰)-甲酸甲酯 [benzoic acid-2(4-hydroxybenzoyl)-methyl ester]	[25]
169	原儿茶酸 (3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid)	[13]
170	4-甲氧基苯甲酸 (4-methoxybenzoic acid)	[20]
171	水杨酸苄酯 (benzyl salicylate)	[20]
172	没食子酸 (3,4,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid)	[61]
173	龙胆酸 (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid)	[20]
174	邻羟基苯甲酸甲酯 (methyl salicylate)	[17]
175	对羟基苯甲酸 (<i>p</i> -hydroxy benzoic acid)	[17]
176	水杨酸 (2-hydroxy-benzoic acid)	[17]
177	乙酰水杨酸 (acetyl salicylic acid)	[62]
178	藜芦酸 (veratric acid)	[17]
179	2-丙氧基-(4-羟基苯甲酰)-甲酸甲酯 [benzoic acid,2-propoxy-(4-hydroxybenzoyl)-methyl ester]	[25]
180	4-羟基-3-异戊烯基苯甲酸 (4-hydroxy-3-prenyl benzoic acid)	[63]
181	苯乙基异阿魏酸酯 (phenylethyl isoferulate)	[17]
182	香草酸 (vanillic acid)	[25]
183	苯甲酸苄酯 (benzyl benzoate)	[13]
184	氢化肉桂酸 (hydrocinnamic acid)	[64]

续表 2

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
185	苔色酸甲酯 (methyl <i>O</i> -orsellinate)	[65]
186	苯甲酸苯甲酯 (phenylmethyl ester of benzoic acid)	[20]
187	反式-4-香豆酸苄酯 (benzyl- <i>trans</i> -4-coumarate)	[18]
188	十六烷基咖啡酸酯 (hexadecyl caffeate)	[18]
189	肉桂酸 (cinnamic acid)	[66]
190	肉桂酸乙酯 (cinnamic acid ethyl ester)	[20]
191	肉桂酸甲酯 (cinnamic acid methyl ester)	[20]
192	丁烯基咖啡酸酯 (butenyl caffeate)	[67]
193	三甲基肉桂酸甲酯 (methyl 3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamate)	[68]
194	3,4-二羟基-5-异戊烯基肉桂酸 (3,4-dihydroxy-5-prenylcinnamic acid)	[35]
195	茵陈蒿灵 C (artepillin C)	[69]
196	3-异戊二烯基肉桂酸烯丙基酯 (3-prenyl cinnamic acid allyl ester)	[70]
197	4-甲氧基肉桂酸 (<i>p</i> -methoxycinnamic acid)	[71]
198	3,5-二甲氧基-4-羟基肉桂酸 (3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid)	[61]
199	顺式-3-甲氧基-4-羟基肉桂酸 (<i>cis</i> -3-methoxy-4-hydroxy-cinnamic acid)	[64]
200	对羟基肉桂酸 (<i>p</i> -hydroxycinnamic acid)	[64]
201	对甲氧基肉桂酸肉桂酰酯 (<i>p</i> -methoxy-cinnamic acid cinnamyl ester)	[35]
202	茵陈蒿酸 A (capillartemisin A)	[37]
203	对香豆酸 (<i>p</i> -coumaric acid)	[72]
204	间香豆酸 (<i>m</i> -coumaric acid)	[17]
205	邻香豆酸 (<i>o</i> -coumaric acid)	[17]
206	3,5-二戊烯基-对香豆酸 (3,5-diprenyl- <i>p</i> -coumaric acid)	[73]
207	3-异戊二烯基-对香豆酸 (3-prenyl- <i>p</i> -coumaric acid)	[73]
208	香豆酸甲酯 (coumaric acid methyl ester)	[35]
209	对香豆酸酯 (<i>p</i> -coumaric acid ester)	[35]
210	对香豆酸肉桂酰酯 (<i>p</i> -coumaric cinnamyl ester)	[35]
211	咖啡酸 (caffeic acid)	[74]
212	3-甲基-2-丁烯基咖啡酸酯 (3-methyl-2-butenyl caffeate)	[75]
213	3-甲基-3-丁烯基咖啡酸酯 (3-methyl-3-butenyl caffeate)	[71]
214	3-异戊烯基-4-羟基肉桂酸甲酯 (plicatin B)	[37]
215	苯甲基咖啡酸 (benzyl caffeate)	[67]
216	咖啡酸肉桂酰酯 (caffeic acid cinnamyl ester)	[35]
217	咖啡酸苯乙酯 (caffeic acid phenethyl ester)	[35]
218	咖啡酸乙酯 (ethyl caffeate)	[49]
219	阿魏酸 (ferulic acid)	[74]
220	3-甲基-2-丁烯基阿魏酸酯 (3-methyl-2-butenyl ferulate)	[75]
221	3-甲基-3-丁烯基阿魏酸 (3-methyl-3-butenyl ferulate)	[18]
222	苯甲基阿魏酸 (benzyl ferulate)	[67]
223	辛烯基阿魏酸 (octenyl ferulate)	[49]
224	戊烯基阿魏酸 (pentenyl ferulate)	[13]
225	异戊烯基阿魏酸 (prenyl ferulate)	[17]
226	反式异阿魏酸 (isoferulic acid)	[49]
227	3-甲基-3-丁烯基反式异阿魏酸 (3-methyl-3-butenyl isoferulate)	[17]
228	苄基异阿魏酸 (benzyl isoferulate)	[17]
229	肉桂酰基异阿魏酸酯 (cinnamyl isoferulate)	[13]
230	戊烯基异阿魏酸 (pentenyl isoferulate)	[17]
231	异阿魏酸 (isoferulic acid)	[75]

续表 2

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
232	对香豆酸苄酯-(e) [benzyl <i>p</i> -coumarate-(e)]	[27]
233	4'-香叶氧基阿魏酸 (4'-geranyloxyferulic acid)	[76]
234	对香豆酸苄酯 (<i>p</i> -coumaric benzyl ester)	[35]
235	咖啡酸丁酯 (butyl caffeate)	[35]
236	咖啡酸异戊二烯酯 (caffeic acid isoprenyl ester)	[35]
237	异甘草酸 (isoliquiritigenin)	[47]
238	3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸苄酯 (benzyl 3,4-dimethoxycinnamate)	[17]
239	肉桂酸肉桂酯 (cinnamyl cinnamate)	[18]
240	咖啡酸戊酯 (pentyl caffeate)	[75]
241	咖啡酸戊烯酯 (pentenyl caffeate)	[75]
242	苄基(<i>E</i>)-阿魏酸 [benzyl-(<i>E</i>)-ferulate]	[27]
243	羽状波罗尼亚木酸 (boropinic acid)	[77]
244	3,4-二甲氧基桂皮酸 (3,4-dimethoxycinnamic acid)	[75]
245	香豆酰基甘油 (coumaroyl glycerol)	[29]
246	迷迭香酸 (rosmarinic acid)	[78]
247	3,4-二咖啡酰奎宁酸 (3,4-dicaffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
248	3,5-二咖啡酰奎宁酸 (3,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
249	3-咖啡酰奎宁酸 (3-caffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
250	4,5-二咖啡酰奎宁酸 (4,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
251	4-咖啡酰奎宁酸 (4-caffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
252	4- <i>O</i> -阿魏酰奎宁酸 (4- <i>O</i> -feruoylquinic acid)	[16]
253	5-咖啡酰奎宁酸 (5-caffeoylquinic acid)	[16]
254	5- <i>O</i> -阿魏酰奎宁酸 (5- <i>O</i> -feruoylquinic acids)	[16]
255	三咖啡酰奎宁酸 (tricaffeoylquinic acid)	[66]
256	二氢肉桂酸 (dihydrocinnamic acid)	[64]
257	氢化咖啡酸 (hydrocaffeic acid)	[79]
258	氢化肉桂酸甲酯 (methyl hydrocinnamate)	[78]
259	氢化肉桂酸乙酯 (ethyl hydrocinnamate)	[80]
260	二甲氧基肉桂酸 (dimethoxycinnamic acid)	[75]
261	1,2,3-三甲氧基-5-(2-丙烯基)-苯 [1,2,3-trimethoxy-5-(2-propenyl)-benzene]	[45]
262	1-甲氧基-4-(1-丙烯基)-苯 [1-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)-benzene]	[47]
263	肉桂烯醋酸 (cinnamylidene acetic acid)	[35]
264	乙酸肉桂酯 (cinnamyl acetate)	[20]

1.3 萜类

蜂胶中含有丰富的挥发性物质,萜类化合物是其中最主要的成分^[6],主要包括单萜与倍半萜类(化合物 265~386),少数为二萜类(化合物 387~405)与三萜类(化合物 406~454)。迟家平等^[81]在辽西蜂胶挥发油中鉴定出蒾烯(295)、松油烯(272)、 α -古芸烯(344)、愈创木醇(303)、 β -桉叶醇(307)等萜烯类成分。李雅洁等^[82]采用超临界 CO₂萃取法从蒙山蜂胶中提取挥发油,利用气相色谱-质谱法(GC-MS)分析鉴定出 44 个化合物,

其中含有较多具有抗氧化活性的萜类化合物。李雅晶等^[83]采用微波辅助法提取中国产蜂胶中的挥发性组分,通过 GC-MS 鉴定出 47 个化合物,主要为萜类含氧衍生物,占挥发性成分总量的 33.78%,相对含量较高的化合物为 β -桉叶醇(307)、 α -桉叶醇(306)及 γ -桉叶醇(302)。Oliveira 等^[80]在巴西蜂胶中鉴定出 1 个具有重要生物活性的单萜化合物 β -松油醇(275)和 3 个倍半萜 γ -榄香烯(301)、 α -衣兰烯(326)、瓦伦烯(360)。目前共从蜂胶中鉴定出 190 个萜类化合物,名称见表 3~表 5,结构见增强出版材料。

表3 蜂胶中单萜、倍半萜类化合物

编号	化合物名称	参考文献	编号	化合物名称	参考文献
265	芳樟醇 (linalool)	[80]	311	α -杜松醇 (α -cadinol)	[84]
266	香叶醇 (geraniol)	[84]	312	α -白菖考烯 (α -calamenene)	[84]
267	月桂烯 (β -myrcene)	[84]	313	α -雪松醇 (α -cedrol)	[84]
268	柠檬烯 (limonene)	[84]	314	异别香橙烯 (allo-aromadendrene)	[84]
269	α -水芹烯 (α -phellandrene)	[84]	315	匙叶桉油烯醇 (spathulenol)	[84]
270	β -水芹烯 (β -phellandrene)	[84]	316	蓝桉醇醇 (globulol)	[84]
271	伞花烃 (p -cymene)	[84]	317	β -葎澄茄苦素 (β -cubebene)	[84]
272	α -松油烯 (α -terpinene)	[84]	318	α -葎澄茄苦 (α -cubebene)	[84]
273	γ -松油烯 (γ -terpinene)	[84]	319	环苜蓿烯 (cyclosativene)	[84]
274	异松油烯 (terpinene)	[84]	320	刺柏烯 (junipene)	[84]
275	β -松油醇 (β -terpineol)	[84]	321	波旁烯 (β -bourbonene)	[84]
276	α -松油醇 (α -terpineol)	[84]	322	长叶蒎烯 (α -longipinene)	[84]
277	香芹醇 (<i>trans</i> -carveol)	[84]	323	胡椒烯 (α -copaene)	[84]
278	香芹酚甲醚 (carvacrol methyl ether)	[84]	324	对聚伞花素-8-醇 (p -cymen-8-ol)	[84]
279	1,8-桉叶素 (1,8-cineole)	[84]	325	对伞花烯 (p -cymenene)	[84]
280	侧柏烯 (sabinene)	[84]	326	α -衣兰烯 (α -ylangene)	[84]
281	顺-香桉烯 (cis-sabinene hydrate)	[84]	327	α -衣兰油烯 (α -muurolene)	[84]
282	香桉烯 (sabinene)	[84]	328	橙花叔醇 (nerolidol)	[85]
283	薷烯 (d-2-carene)	[84]	329	松油基乙酯 (α -terpinyl acetate)	[84]
284	α -蒎烯 (α -pinene)	[84]	330	2,8-薄荷二烯 (<i>cis</i> -m-mentha-2-8-diene)	[84]
285	β -蒎烯 (β -pinene)	[84]	331	8-醇-1,5-薄荷二烯 (p -mentha-1,5-dien-8-ol)	[84]
286	松香芹醇 (<i>trans</i> -pinocarveol)	[84]	332	松萜醇 (<i>cis</i> -sabinol)	[84]
287	松油酮 (pinocarvone)	[84]	333	α -muurolo	[84]
288	马鞭草烯 (verbenene)	[84]	334	桉叶素 (eucalyptol)	[86]
289	反-马鞭草烯醇 (<i>trans</i> -verbenol)	[84]	335	3-薷烯 (3-carene)	[86]
290	顺-马鞭草烯醇 (<i>cis</i> -verbenol)	[84]	336	4-松油醇 (4-terpineol)	[85]
291	小茴香醇 (fenchyl alcohol)	[84]	337	丙酸芳樟酯 (linalyl propionate)	[87]
292	α -茴香烯 (α -fenchol)	[84]	338	芳樟醇氧化物 (linalool oxide)	[88]
293	桃金娘烯醛 (myrtenal)	[84]	339	斯巴醇 (spathulenol)	[89]
294	莰烯水合物 (camphene hydrate)	[84]	340	异斯巴醇 (isospathulenol)	[89]
295	莰烯 (camphene)	[84]	341	喇叭烯 (ledene)	[89]
296	冰片 (borneol)	[84]	342	喇叭茶醇 (ledol)	[80]
297	樟脑 (camphor)	[84]	343	异愈创木醇 (bulnesol)	[90]
298	芳姜黄烯 (ar-curcumene)	[84]	344	α -古芸烯 (α -gurjunene)	[91]
299	γ -姜黄烯 (γ -curcumene)	[84]	345	香松烷氧化物 (cedranoxide)	[91]
300	α -蛇麻烯 (α -humulene)	[84]	346	金合欢醇 (farnesol)	[92]
301	γ -榄香烯 (γ -elemene)	[84]	347	大根香叶烯 (germacrend)	[89]
302	γ -桉叶醇 (γ -eudesmol)	[84]	348	大根香叶酮 (germacrenen)	[91]
303	愈创木醇 (guaiol)	[84]	349	α -没药醇 (α -bisabolol)	[93]
304	石竹烯氧化物 (caryophyllene oxide)	[84]	350	芳姜黄酮 (ar-tumerone)	[94]
305	石竹烯 (c-caryophyllene)	[84]	351	姜黄新酮 (curlone)	[95]
306	α -桉叶醇 (α -eudesmol)	[84]	352	δ -蛇麻烯 (δ -humulene)	[96]
307	β -桉叶醇 (β -eudesmol)	[84]	353	α -芹子烯 (α -selinene)	[91]
308	γ -杜松烯 (γ -cadinene)	[84]	354	β -芹子烯 (β -selinene)	[95]
309	α -杜松烯 (α -cadinene)	[84]	355	桉叶醇 (10-epi- γ -eudesmol)	[91]
310	δ -杜松烯 (δ -cadinene)	[84]	356	雪松烷二醇 (cedran-diol)	[91]

续表 3

编号	化合物名称	参考文献	编号	化合物名称	参考文献
357	α -雪松烯 (α -cedrene)	[91]	372	α -绿叶烯 (α -patchoulene)	[91]
358	去氢白菖烯 (calamenene)	[91]	373	γ -古芸烯 (γ -gurjunene)	[98]
359	α -紫穗槐烯 (α -amorphene)	[97]	374	α -石竹烯 (α -caryophyllene)	[80]
360	瓦伦烯 (valencene)	[80]	375	β -石竹烯 (β -caryophyllene)	[80]
361	γ -衣兰油烯 (γ -muurolene)	[80]	376	α -雪松烯氧化物 (α -cedrene oxide)	[97]
362	香木兰烯 (aromadendrene)	[80]	377	冰片基羟苯酸盐 (tschimgin)	[100]
363	β -木兰烯 (β -maaliene)	[90]	378	冰片基香草酸盐 (tschimganin)	[100]
364	香木兰烷 (aromadendrene)	[90]	379	ferutinin	[100]
365	长叶醛 (longifolinaldehyde)	[98]	380	中亚阿魏二醇-5 α -(3-甲氧基-4-羟基苯甲酸酯) (teferin)	[100]
366	长叶烯 (longifolene)	[88]	381	α -姜倍半萜 (α -zingiberene)	[94]
367	α -人参萜烯 (α -panasinsene)	[99]	382	香榧醇 (epi- α -cadinol)	[85]
368	β -人参萜烯 (β -panasinsene)	[99]	383	4-羟基-3-甲氧基苯甲醛 (vaniline)	[27]
369	campholene aldehyde	[84]	384	白菖烯 (calarene)	[101]
370	pinocarvone	[84]	385	广藿香烯 (patchoulane)	[101]
371	罗汉柏烯 (thujopsene)	[98]	386	1, 1, 2-trimethyl-3, 5-bis(1-methylethenyl) - (2 α , 3 α , 5 β) - cyclohexane	[45]

表 4 蜂胶中二萜类化合物

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
387	璆珀酸 (communic acid)	[89]
388	泪杉醇 (manool)	[84]
389	异珀酸 (isocupressic acid)	[89]
390	13-表-泪杉醇 (13-epi-manool)	[102]
391	13-表-珀酸 (13-epi-cupressic acid)	[102]
392	13-表-西藏珀木醛 (13-epi-torulosal)	[102]
393	15-氧代半日花-8(17),13Z-二烯-19-酸 [15-oxolabda-8(17),13Z-dien-19-oic acid]	[103]
394	乙酰异珀木酸 (acetylisocupressic acid)	[103]
395	欧洲刺柏醛 (communal)	[102]
396	可巴香醇 (copalol)	[103]
397	油酰异珀木酸 (oleoyl isocupressic acid)	[103]
398	贝壳杉二醇 (agathadiol)	[102]
399	二羟纵酸-8,11,13-三烯 (dihydroxyabieta-8,11,13-triene)	[102]
400	钩勿烷 (sempervirol)	[102]
401	南洋杉酸 (imbricatoloic acid)	[102]
402	胡桃酸 (junicedric acid)	[103]
403	isoagatholal	[104]
404	cistadiol	[105]
405	7,8,18-trihydroxyserrulat-14-ene	[106]

表 5 蜂胶中三萜类化合物

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
406	铁锈罗汉柏醇 (ferruginol)	[102]
407	羟基铁锈罗汉柏醇 (hydroxyferruginol)	[102]
408	地中海珀木酚 (sempervirol)	[102]
409	桃柞酮 (totarolone)	[103]
410	羟基脱氢枞酸 (hydroxydehydroabietic acid)	[102]
411	脱氢枞酸 (dehydroabietic acid)	[102]

续表 5

编号	化合物名称	参考文献
412	反式-陶塔酚 (<i>trans</i> -totarol)	[102]
413	13(14)-脱氢枞酸 [13(14)-dehydroabietic acid]	[102]
414	新枞酸 (neoabietic acid)	[102]
415	海松酸 (pimaric acid)	[102]
416	羽扇豆烯酮 (lupenone)	[107]
417	羽扇醇 (lupeol)	[108]
418	3 β -羽扇豆乙酯 (3 β -lupenyl acetate)	[109]
419	达玛烷型三萜烯龙脑香醇酮 (dipterocarpol)	[110]
420	环阿乔醇 (cycloartenol)	[108]
421	达玛二烯醇 (dammaradienol)	[109]
422	羽扇豆醇 [lup-20(29)-en-3-one]	[57]
423	3-酮基-环木菠萝-24e-烯-21,26-二醇-21,26-二乙酯 (3-oxo-cycloart-24e-en-21,26-diol-21,26-diacetate)	[111]
424	3-酮基-环木菠萝-24e-烯-21,26-二醇-21-乙酯 (3-oxo-cycloart-24e-en-21,26-diol-21-acetate)	[111]
425	3-酮基-环木菠萝-24e-烯-21,26-二醇-26-乙酯 (3-oxo-cycloart-24e-en-21,26-diol-26-acetate)	[111]
426	羊毛脂醇 (lanosterol)	[108]
427	日耳曼醇乙酯 (germanicol acetate)	[108]
428	计曼尼醇 (germanicol)	[108]
429	β -香树脂醇三甲基桂醚 (β -amyrin trimethylsilyl ether)	[47]
430	β -白檀酮 (β -amyrone)	[108]
431	α -香树精 (α -amyrin)	[35]
432	α -白檀酮 (α -amyrone)	[108]
433	古柯二醇 (erythrodil)	[112]
434	熊果醛 (ursolic aldehyde)	[110]
435	齐墩果醛 (oleanolic aldehyde)	[110]
436	3- <i>O</i> -乙酰熊果酸 (3- <i>O</i> -acetyl ursolic acid)	[110]
437	β -香树精 (β -amyrin)	[113]
438	枞醛 (abietinal)	[111]
439	枞酸 (abietic acid)	[102]
440	异海松酸 (isopimaric acid)	[94]
441	迈诺氧化物 (manoyl oxide)	[84]
442	孕烯醇酮 (pregnenolone)	[114]
443	β -谷甾醇 (β -sitosterol)	[115]
444	原普斯阿素 [(ent)-2-oxo-kaur-16-en-6,18-diol]	[116]
445	普斯阿素 (psiadin)	[116]
446	环木菠萝-3 β -羟基-12,25(26)-二烯 [cycloart-3 β -hydroxy-12,25(26)-diene]	[112]
447	环木菠萝-24-系-3 β ,26-二醇 (cycloart-24-en-3 β ,26-diol)	[57]
448	环木菠萝-24-烯-3-酮 (cycloart-24-en-3-one)	[57]
449	24(<i>E</i>)-环木菠萝-24-烯-26-醇-3-酮 [24(<i>E</i>)-cycloart-24-en-26-ol-3-one]	[57]
450	芒果酚酸甲酯 (mangiferonic acid methyl ester)	[57]
451	羊毛固醇乙酯 (lanosterol acetate)	[108]
452	福桂树酮 (ocotillone)	[110]
453	南美楝内酯异构体 1 (cabralealactone isomer 1)	[110]
454	南美楝内酯异构体 2 (cabralealactone isomer 2)	[110]

1.4 其他类

除上述成分外,蜂胶中还含有其他类化学成分,如D-呋喃核糖、D-果糖、D-葡萄糖醇、蔗糖、D-葡萄糖等糖类成分^[20],5-氧脯氨酸、亮氨酸、缬氨酸^[117]等氨基酸类成分,二十烷、1-十八碳烯、三十二烷、五十二烷、二十烷、二十二烷等脂肪族成分^[20],锶(Sr)、钡(Ba)、镉(Cd)、锡(Sn)、铅(Pb)等微量元素^[20],维生素B₁、维生素B₂、维生素B₆、维生素C、维生素E等维生素类成分^[4]。

2 药理作用

2.1 抗炎

蜂胶具有良好的抗炎作用。杨博等^[118]发现蜂胶乙醇提取物能够抑制脂多糖(LPS)诱导的小鼠主动脉内皮细胞(MAEC)中炎症因子的表达,对MAEC具有保护作用。Sokeng等^[119]发现从喀麦隆蜂胶中分离出的花生酸乙酯对卡拉胶所致大鼠爪水肿、二甲苯所致耳水肿、棉颗粒所致肉芽肿有较强的抑制作用。蜂胶中黄酮和酚酸类成分是其发挥抗炎作用的主要活性成分,且不同活性成分作用机制不同。常化松^[120]通过LPS和氧化型低密度脂蛋白(ox-LDL)诱导制备人脐静脉血管内皮细胞(HUVEC)损伤模型,分别对蜂胶水提物中的11个单体(咖啡酸苯乙酯、短叶松素、咖啡酸苄酯、芹菜素、阿魏酸、松属素、咖啡酸、高良姜素、异阿魏酸、白杨素和3,4-二甲氧基肉桂酸)和蜂胶脂溶性组分中分离出的8段组分的抗炎活性进行了检测,发现蜂胶抗炎作用并不是单一组分发挥作用,而是多种组分协同作用的结果,其作用机制可能为抑制丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路及Toll样受体4(TLR4)-核转录因子- κ B(NF- κ B)信号通路从而发挥抗炎作用。Shvarzbeyn等^[121]研究发现蜂胶中酚酸类成分咖啡酸苯乙酯是一种强有力的NF- κ B抑制物,其通过抑制NF- κ B信号通路发挥抗炎作用。Sun等^[122]发现蜂胶中的槲皮素具有显著的抗炎作用,其作用机制为增强LPS诱导的神经胶质细胞BV-2的抗氧化能力,从而抑制其炎症反应。

2.2 抗菌

Torres等^[123]发现蜂胶对革兰阳性菌和革兰阴性菌均有抑制作用,而对革兰阳性菌的作用更强。蜂胶中的黄酮、酚酸、萜等类是其抗菌作用的主要活

性成分。蜂胶中的黄酮类成分柚皮素能够抑制细菌的生长^[124];咖啡酸苯乙酯可以显著抑制霍乱弧菌的生长^[125]。Mellieu等^[84]发现蜂胶挥发油中的萜类成分也具有良好的抗菌活性,干扰细菌细胞膜完整性、抑制细菌生长。蜂胶对口腔细菌也有良好的抑制作用,对常见口腔致病菌金黄色葡萄球菌、变异链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌、变形链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌、中间普氏菌、具核梭杆菌具有良好的抑制作用^[126-127]。此外,蜂胶也具有一定的抗真菌活性。蜂胶中黄酮类成分如短叶松素、杨芽黄素、白杨素、3-乙酰短叶松素在体外对白念珠菌均有抑制活性,其中杨芽黄素体外抗菌效果最佳^[128]。Oliveira等^[129]从感染甲癣患者的指甲中分离出白色念珠菌、近平滑念珠菌和热带念珠菌,发现蜂胶提取液 $0.25\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的抑菌率均可达90%以上,能够通过干扰真菌能量代谢、改变菌体膜通透性发挥抗真菌作用。

2.3 抗病毒

蜂胶具有良好的抗病毒作用,其醇提物和水提物对小鼠诺如病毒和噬菌体MS2病毒有抑制作用^[130],且醇提物作用强于水提物,其机制可能是醇提物与宿主细胞结合,或直接与病毒颗粒结合,使病毒衣壳蛋白变性,从而阻止病毒进入宿主细胞。蜂胶提取物GH2002对水痘带状疱疹病毒(VZV)有抑制作用^[131]。黄酮和酚酸类是其产生抗病毒作用的主要成分。蜂胶黄酮能显著提高宿主细胞的抗病毒能力^[132],其中的高良姜素、山柰酚、槲皮素具有抗单纯疱疹病毒作用^[133]。巴西蜂胶水提物中的酚酸类成分二咖啡酰奎宁酸具有抗流感病毒活性^[134],其作用机制为抑制病毒进入细胞、干扰病毒复制、破坏其RNA在细胞中释放,从而产生抗病毒作用。

2.4 抗氧化

蜂胶是公认的天然抗氧化剂。蜂胶总黄酮(TFP)对1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(DPPH)、羟基、超氧阴离子等自由基具有较高的清除能力,显示出良好的体外抗氧化活性^[135]。在Fenton反应模型中,发现蜂胶乙醇提取液比VC具有更强的羟基自由基清除能力^[136],其中的苯基丙烯酸类成分具有很强的抗氧化活性,其抗氧化能力甚至超过了维生素C和维生素E^[137]。巴西红蜂胶乙醇提取物(EERP)对人胚胎肾细胞HEK293内核转录因子E₂相关因子2(Nrf2)/抗氧化反应元件(ARE)抗氧化信号通路影

响的试验中,发现EERP可作为Nrf2诱导剂,预防氧化应激等相关疾病,其作用机制为EERP通过ARE序列反转录激活报告基因,增强细胞中Nrf2调控基因的表达,抑制过氧化叔丁基所致ROS生成和细胞毒性,从而产生抗氧化作用^[138]。

2.5 抗阿尔茨海默病

Zhu等^[139]发现巴西绿色蜂胶可以防止生活在高海拔地区老年人的认知能力下降,从而有效降低阿尔茨海默病的发病率。Shahinozzaman等^[140]发现冲绳岛蜂胶可抑制乙酰胆碱酯酶的活性,减少乙酰胆碱的分解,降低阿尔茨海默病的发病率。

2.6 抗肿瘤

蜂胶提取物对*N*-甲基-*N*-亚硝基脲(MNU)诱导的乳腺肿瘤细胞增长有显著抑制作用^[141]。蜂胶与由夏枯草、鹅肠菜等组成的中药组合物对小鼠甲状腺囊肿的治疗有协同作用,可以促进模型小鼠血清内血清游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT3)的合成,当其含量达到一定程度时,可促使促甲状腺激素(TSH)显著下降,从而减小甲状腺囊肿^[142]。其中的黄酮和酚酸类成分均能够抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖。王月华等^[143]研究了中国蜂胶水提物及其11个化学成分对神经胶质瘤细胞的细胞毒性,结果发现黄酮类成分(短叶松素、芹菜素、松属素、白杨素、高良姜素)和酚酸类成分(咖啡酸苄酯、咖啡酸苯乙酯)对神经胶质瘤细胞增殖均具有抑制作用。蜂胶及其活性成分咖啡酸苯乙酯、白杨素可通过抑制细胞周期的蛋白复合物表达、阻滞细胞周期,从而抑制人组织淋巴瘤细胞增殖并诱导其凋亡^[144]。土耳其蜂胶通过抑制移行癌细胞对胸腺嘧啶脱氧核苷、尿嘧啶核苷和亮氨酸的摄入,阻碍DNA复制,从而抑制癌细胞增殖^[145]。

2.7 降血糖

蜂胶可以改善2型糖尿病患者的血糖指标、降低胰岛素抵抗^[146],可作为2型糖尿病患者的膳食补充剂。蜂胶成分茵陈蒿灵C可显著降低db/db小鼠的空腹血糖、增加胰岛素敏感性、降低血脂水平、抑制体质量增长、抑制糖异生相关酶的表达^[147],其机制可能为茵陈蒿灵C与环磷腺苷效应元件结合蛋白(CREB)结合,阻断CREB/转录共激活蛋白2(CRTC2)蛋白的相互作用,调控糖异生相关基因的表达,进而发挥降低小鼠空腹血糖的作用。蜂胶软

胶囊可降低四氧嘧啶所致高血糖小鼠的空腹血糖,并升高其糖耐量^[148]。蜂胶中黄酮类成分能有效抑制糖尿病小鼠肠道内 α -葡萄糖苷酶活性,显著降低糖尿病小鼠的餐后血糖水平,从而促进血糖水平恢复和稳定^[149]。蜂胶总黄酮对自发性糖尿病大鼠糖脂代谢有影响,能显著降低大鼠血糖水平,其机制可能与改善大鼠胰岛素抵抗和糖脂代谢、清除自由基、抗脂质过氧化有关^[150]。

2.8 调血脂

蜂胶乙醇提取物可显著降低高脂饮食小鼠血清中总胆固醇、三酰甘油、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平和致动脉粥样硬化指数,降低小鼠体质量,减少肝脏脂质的积累,具有抗高脂血症作用^[151]。在蜂胶对Triton-WR1339所致高脂血症小鼠具有显著的调血脂作用^[152],其作用机制可能与改善肝脏脂质代谢、调控脂质代谢转运蛋白有关。蜂胶降脂方可减少高脂血症斑马鱼模型尾部血管油红O染色的附着,降低三酰甘油水平,具有显著的调血脂作用^[153]。红曲蜂胶片可降低高脂血症模型大鼠血清中低密度脂蛋白胆固醇和三酰甘油水平^[154],具有调血脂功能。

2.9 保肝

咖啡酸苯乙酯能显著减轻四氯化碳所致大鼠肝脏病变,降低大鼠血清中天冬氨酸氨基转移酶、丙氨酸氨基转移酶、碱性磷酸酶、胆红素水平及肝脏组织中丙二醛水平^[155]。蜂胶中槲皮素对乙醇所致肝损伤有保护作用,木脂素可促进肝功能恢复^[156]。马来西亚蜂胶联合使用二甲双胍对链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病大鼠有保肝作用^[157],其作用机制可能是促进糖尿病大鼠肝细胞增殖。

2.10 神经保护

巴西绿色蜂胶(BGP)醇提物中主要成分茵陈蒿灵C、山柰酚可防止氧化应激造成的小鼠海马神经元细胞HT22死亡^[158]。茵陈蒿灵C可通过细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)信号通路激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶p38(p38MAPK),诱导PC12m3细胞中神经元的生长,从而产生神经保护作用^[159]。BGP对小鼠神经母细胞瘤细胞(N2a)具有保护作用,其中黄酮和二氢黄酮类成分是其发挥神经保护作用的主要成分^[160]。BGP通过上调组蛋白乙酰化、下调刺激细胞凋亡的蛋白表达、抑制NF- κ B介导的缺血视网膜炎症通路,对缺血性小鼠视网膜神经节细胞(RGCs)

产生保护作用^[161]。

2.11 免疫调节

复方蜂胶提取物可减轻氢化可的松对小鼠脾脏、胸腺的损伤,改善小鼠外周血白细胞和淋巴细胞水平的降低,提高免疫低下小鼠的碳廓清吞噬指数,提高抗体生成细胞数,增强免疫作用^[162]。蜂胶能显著提高小鼠自然杀伤(NK)细胞活性,提高小鼠半数溶血值、抗体生成细胞数及淋巴细胞转化能力^[163]。蜂胶与氯己定联合应用可增强人体单核细胞的抗原识别能力,激活NF- κ B信号通路,提高人体单核细胞对变形链球菌的杀菌活性^[164]。

2.12 促进伤口愈合

蜂胶中的黄酮类、氨基酸类、VC及一些矿物质会加速酶促反应、细胞代谢、血液循环和胶原纤维的形成,促进组织修复^[165]。蜂胶乙醇提取物可促进高血糖斑马鱼尾鳍的再生,其中酚类和类黄酮类成分是其发挥作用的主要成分^[166]。蜂胶促伤口愈合的机制可能为减少炎症损伤中自由基的数量,增加胶原蛋白的生成,从而促进损伤组织的修复和再生^[167]。希腊蜂胶的甲醇提取物可显著降低暴露于紫外线B(UVB)的重组皮肤组织模型中基质金属蛋白酶表达水平,减少UVB对皮肤组织的损伤^[168]。

2.13 抑制黑色素生成

冲绳岛蜂胶提取物可降低黑色素含量和黑色素瘤细胞系(B16F10)内酪氨酸酶活性,其作用机制为抑制激活黑色素生成的阻断p21蛋白激活激酶1(PAK1)信号通路^[169]。

3 临床应用

3.1 单味蜂胶

《中华人民共和国药典》2020年版记载,蜂胶临床用饮片为酒制蜂胶,味苦、辛,性寒,归脾、胃经,主要用于体虚早衰、高脂血症、消渴等治疗,外用治疗皮肤皲裂、烧烫伤^[1]。由蜂胶提取物制成的蜂胶片可用于治疗高脂血症,也可用于治疗肿瘤放化疗后的口腔溃疡^[170]。临床研究表明,蜂胶口腔局部应用治疗口腔溃疡疗效显著^[171-172]。蜂胶还可用于治疗鸡眼等皮肤疾病^[173]。外敷蜂胶配合刮痧治疗黄褐斑疗效显著^[174]。

3.2 含蜂胶复方

蜂胶在复方制剂中应用广泛。以蜂胶为主药,配伍活血化瘀药制成复方蜂胶膜,用于治疗口腔扁平苔藓,疗效确切^[175]。以蜂胶、蜂蜜、白及、白芷、丁香、冰片等研制的蜂胶冰香白蜜膏治疗顽固型复发性口腔溃疡效果良好^[176]。蜂胶姜黄软胶囊是由蜂胶提取物、姜黄提取物及山茶油组成的,临床上具有调血脂作用^[177]。复方龙脉宁由葛根、川芎、穿山龙、蜂胶4味中药组成,临床用于治疗中风所致半身不遂、肢体麻木、口眼歪斜和胸痹所致胸闷、心悸、气短等症,疗效确切^[178]。以蜂胶为主要成分的复方蜂胶膏对皮肤烧、烫伤有良好的治疗效果^[179]。复方蜂胶丸由天然蜂胶和炮制的刺猬皮组成,临床试验证明其对抑制幽门螺杆菌有较好效果^[180]。临床上还积累了大量疗效确切的蜂胶经验方,并被开发成医疗机构用制剂而广泛应用,如将蜂胶与蜂花粉等配伍治疗原发性痛经疗效良好^[176];蜂贝化痰胶囊在改善眼底病变、降低血糖、抑制脂蛋白非酶基糖化、改善血脂方面均具有较好疗效^[181];蜂珍膏由蜂胶、黄柏、三七等8味中药组成,用于治疗痔疮、肛门红肿热痛及痔术前术后局部组织水肿所致疼痛,具有很好疗效^[182]。

3.3 中成药

蒲梔蜂胶含片源于临床经验方,由梔子、蒲公英、蜂胶、麦冬、龙血竭、儿茶6味药组成,临床治疗复发性口腔溃疡有显著疗效^[183]。《国家中成药标准汇编》中记载的参胶胶囊主要由人参茎叶皂苷、蜂胶制备而成,具有健脾益气、和胃止痛之功效,主要用于胃痛或消化性溃疡属脾虚证者,临床疗效确切^[184]。七味糖脉舒胶胶囊由黄芪、红参、芹菜子、芫荽、五味子、地黄、蜂胶、淀粉组成,临床上适用于气阴不足所致消渴^[185]。苦参疱疹酊是根据云南彝族民间经验方研制而成的外用药,由苦参、蜂胶、牡丹皮、灯盏细辛4味药组成,用于肝胆湿热所致的带状疱疹,疗效确切^[186]。蜂胶牙痛酊由蜂胶、丁香油、甲硝唑组成,具有止痛、止血作用,主要用于牙周炎症的辅助治疗^[187]。

4 结语

蜂胶含有丰富的化学成分和广泛的药理活性,在世界范围内药用历史悠久。目前,蜂胶类型主要

有中国蜂胶、巴西蜂胶、土耳其蜂胶、美国蜂胶及地中海蜂胶^[188],中国蜂胶产量与质量都已跃居世界前列。随着科学技术的发展,各国学者已从蜂胶中分离得到400余个化合物,为其药效物质基础及应用开发研究奠定了坚实基础。目前,对蜂胶的药效物质基础研究主要集中在黄酮及酚酸类化合物,蜂胶活性成分的药理作用、作用机制及基于蜂胶广泛药理活性的新产品开发等还亟待深入研究。如蜂胶内服和外用的功效不同,其产生不同活性的物质基础及其发挥核心功效的作用机制尚不明确。此外,随着大健康产业的发展,蜂胶粉、蜂胶丸、蜂胶口服液等保健产品,蜂胶牙膏、蜂胶漱口液等口腔护理产品及蜂胶洗发露、蜂胶香皂、蜂胶面膜等日化产品的开发可有效促进蜂胶的产业化进程,具有广阔的市场应用前景。

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