几种易混种子类中药的扫描电镜鉴别

摘要 用扫描电镜对几种易混中药酸枣仁和枳椇子、韭菜子和葱子、芥子和芸苔子的表面进行了扫描鉴别。结果表明: 酸枣仁表面有许多不规则的凹窝,枳椇子表面却有许多乳头状突起; 韭菜 子种皮细胞不规则形或多角形,外蟹附有角质突起,葱子种皮细胞多角形,可见胞间联丝,芥子 种皮细胞类多角形,垂周蟹厚且外突,芸苔子种皮细胞多角形,垂周蟹薄,微突出,外蟹内凹外被网状角质纹理。

关键词 扫描电镜鉴别 酸枣仁 枳椇子 韭菜子 葱子 芥子 芸苔子

酸枣仁和枳椇子、韭菜子和葱子、芥子和芸苔子在外形和颜色上很相似,不易区分,故 在购销和临床应用中容易出现混淆现象,尤其是有些种类功能上很不相同如酸枣仁具有养肝 宁心、安神作用,而枳椇子却有止渴除烦、清湿热、解酒毒的作用,如果在临床使用中出现混 淆现象,轻则延长病程,重则会出现中毒等不良症状,给病人带来痛苦。为了进一步地区别 它们,保证临床用药安全有效,本研究用扫描电镜观察了它们表面的不同特征以资鉴别。

1 材料与方法

- 1.1 材料。实验所用种子购于石家庄市医药公司。
- a)酸枣仁,鼠李科酸枣Ziziphus juiuba Mill var.spinasa(Buuge)Hu的种子,b)枳椇子:鼠李科枳椇Hovenia dulcis Thunb. 的种子。c)韭菜子:百合科韭菜Allium tuberosum Rottl ex Spreng的种子。d) 葱子:百合科葱Allium fistulosum L.的种子。e)芥子:十字花科白芥Sinapis alba L.的种子。f) 芸苔子:十字花科油菜Brassica campestris L. var. gleifera DC 的种子。
- 1.2 方法:实验用种子在60℃温度下干燥。先用水(芥子和芸苔子除外)清洗 2次,再用 无水乙醇清洗2~3次,干燥后将材料粘在铜板上,用IB-43型离子镀膜机镀膜。在S~520扫描电镜下进行种子表面表扫。加速电压24kV。

2 电镀扫描结果

- 2.1 酸枣仁和枳椇子[1,2];
- a)酸枣仁:种皮外表皮栅状细胞表面观呈圆多角形、排列紧密、壁甚厚,胞 腔 小。扫描电镜下可见其为椭圆形(图,A1)。因种子表面附有较厚的角质层,局部放大表面只见到不规则的凹窝(图,A2)。b)枳椇子:种皮外表皮栅状细胞表面观多角形,表面 有许多绒毛状突起。扫描电镜下可见其为扁圆形,一端微凹,表面有许多圆形小白点(图,B1)。局部放大只见表面附有均匀而较厚的角质层,圆形小白点即乳头状突起,乳头状突起即绒毛状突起,尖端露出角质层外方所致(图,B3)。
- 2.2 韭菜子和葱子[1,2]
- a)韭菜子:种皮表皮细胞表面观为不规则形、多角形。扫描电镜下可见其为三角状扁卵形,隆起面有不规则的皱纹,还能见到平行的纹理(图, C_1)。局部 放 大可见种皮细 胞 不 规则形,多角形,垂周壁薄内陷,外壁外方附有角质突起(图, C_2)。b) 葱 子:种皮表皮细胞

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表面观多角形。扫描电镜下可见其为三角状扁卵形,隆起面可见细小网状纹理(图, D_1)。局部放大可见种子表皮由许多排列紧密的多角形细胞组成,细胞的垂周壁厚,内陷,并可见细胞间联系外壁外角质层较均匀(图, D_2)。

2.2 芥子和芸苔子[1,2], a)芥子: 种皮表皮细胞表面观为类多角形。扫描电镜下可见其为近球形,表面有细小的网状纹理(图,E₁)。局部放大可见种皮表皮细胞类多角形,垂周壁

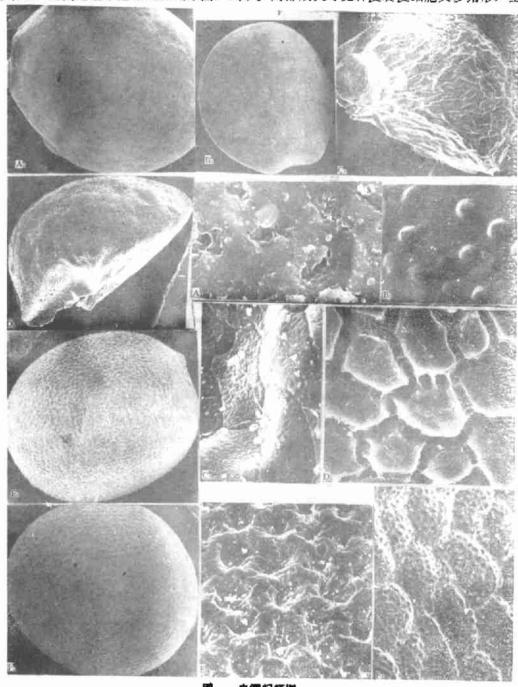


图 电镀扫描图

A:一般要仁外形 A:一般要仁的局部放大 B:- 根据子外形 B:- 根据子的局部放大 C:- 韭菜子外形 C:- 韭菜子的局部放大 D:- 葱子外形 D:- 葱子的局部放大 E:- 茶子外形 E:- 茶子的局部放大 F:- 芸苔子外形 F:- 芸苔子的局部放大

厚、外突形成网脊,外壁内陷形成网眼(图, E_2)。b)芸苔子: 种皮表皮细胞 表 面 观 棕 色,多角形。扫描电镜下可见其为近球形,表面有较大的网状纹理(图, F_1)。局 部 放 大可见种皮表皮细胞多角形,垂周壁较薄,外突形成网脊,外壁内陷形成网眼,外壁外方有网 状角质纹理(图, F_2)。

3 结论与讨论

3.1 儿组易混种子类中药电镜表面扫描的主要区别点。见表。

表 几组易混种子类中药电镜表面 扫描的主要区别

区别点	种皮细胞形状	垂周壁特征	表面特常
酸枣仁			有许多不
			规则凹窝
枳椇子			有许多乳
			头状突起
韭菜子	不规则形、	壁薄、微内陷	平行的纹
	多角形		理 ,外壁 附
			有角质突起
葱 子	多角形	壁厚、微内陷	细小网状纹
		可见胞间联丝	理,外壁外角
			质层较均匀
芥 子	类多角形	壁厚、外突	细小网状纹理
芸苔子	多角形	壁薄、微突出	较大的网状纹
			理,外壁外被
			网状角质纹理
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3.2 种子表面附着的细小泥沙颗粒,很不易清洗掉,实验用水清洗后又用无水乙醇清洗2~3次,从照片上看仍不够彻底,今后应进一步改进清洗方法或者选用刚从果实上取出的种子固定,实验用葱子即是未污染的新鲜材料,照片比较理想。

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果尚可以看出, 2 种倍性水平板蓝根均有较高的多糖含量,但四倍体在各个时期均偏低1%左右。在板蓝根制剂生产中(如板蓝根注射剂、板蓝根冲剂)多用乙醇沉淀除去多糖,说明多糖成分仅是其活性成分之一,为了充分利用这一资源,改进大青叶和板蓝根制剂的工艺显然是必要的。

为了评价 2 个倍性水平的板蓝根,还比较了游离氨基酸和水解氨基酸,表4所列结果表明选育出的这个高产品系氨基酸组成与原二倍体基本相同,但总氨基酸含量比原二倍体增加了4.8%,其中脯氨酸增加幅度最大。

十字花科板蓝根的品质评价尚无可靠的理化指数,作者还将采用药理学方法 进一步 评价。

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purified with the method of SDS- phenol and their amounts were measured with UV-VIS spectrophotometry. The results showed that the mean testes weight in the experimental groups was significantly higher than that in the control group (P<0.01 or 0.05). The amount of RNA and DNA in the experimental groups, especially in the medium dose Xuanju compound treated group, Xuanju water extract group and Chinese traditional medicine group were more than that in the control group.

(Original article on page 416)

Pharmacognostical Studies on the Two Ploidy Level of Indigowoad (Isatis indigotica)

Qiao Chuanzhuo, Dai Fubro, Cui Xi, et al

Morphological and histological characteristics of the root (Banlamgon) and leaf (Daqiingye) of Isatis indisotica Fort, derived from the autoteraploid (2n = 28) and its parent diploid (2n = 14) were compared macroscopically and microscopically. Results showed that expression of polyploidy giantism resulting from chromosome duplication were evident not only among organs but also among tissues of the same organ. Leaves of the tetraploid contained 1.79~3.11µg/mg more indigo than the diploid near the harvest time. Increase of indirubin was also obvious polysaccharide in the leave showed no much difference but that in the root was doubled and total amino acid was increased by 4.8%.

(Original aricle on page 423)

Distinction of Several Pairs of Easily Confusable Herbal Seeds Under Scanning Electron Microscope

Zhang Shuhua, Wang Li, et al

Easily confusable seed of Ziziphus jujuba var. spinosa (Bunge) Hu and Hovenia acerba Lindl.; Allium tuberosum Rottl.ex spreng. and A. fistulosum; Sinapis alba L. and Brassica campestris L. were examined under scanning electron microscope. Results showed that, 1.) irregular nests were present on the surface of semen Z. jujuba var. spinosa, while papillae appeared on the surface of semen H. acerba Lindl; 2.) Cells of seed coat of semen A. tuberosum were irregularly shaped or polygonic with protruding cutin on its peridium, while that of Semen A. fistulosum were polygonic with connecting fibers between cells; 3.) cells of semen S. alba L. were similarly polygonic, with thick and protruding vertical perine, while that of semen B. campestris L. were also polygonic, but its vertical perine were thiner and less protruding, its peridium shrinked in side and was covered with cutinous nets veins.

(Original article on page 427)

Herbological Studies on "Male" and "Female" Həshouwu

Zhan Xuefeng

The saying that the herbal Heshouwu were present in "male" and "female" forms was studied as for its trivical name, pharmacognosy and drug action. Results of the study showed that the So-called "female" Heshouwu is actually Cynanchum bungei Decne and the "male" form is Polygonum multiflorum. Coincidently, the historical origin of such saying was briefly discussed.

(Original article on page 431)