

综述文章

深入了解亚洲扇叶树头榈 (*Borassus flabellifer*) 吸器的分子和材料及其营养价值Sweety Angela Kuldeep¹, Vidhyashini Vijayakumar¹, Showmiya Segaruban¹, Yunitha Sinnathurai¹,
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摘要: 糖棕植物在可持续发展方面具有尚未开发的潜力, 其产品具有很高的食用和药用价值。扇叶树头榈农业是指种植和利用扇叶树头榈来实现自力更生和可持续发展。发芽种子的胚乳/胚胎是一种重要的生物材料, 也被称为吸器。本文全面介绍了吸器的分子, 特别是那些具有制药和营养价值的分子, 并简要探讨了吸器的其他应用。种子发芽及其后的吸器发展的讨论已成为 21 世纪研究的焦点。随着化学分析技术的进一步发展, 以及人们日益认识到植物几乎每个部分的不同用途, 包括吸器在内的植物部分的植物化学成分引起了更多关注。近来对吸器的研究主要探讨吸器分子、其各自的功能和用途, 以及它们与外部因素的相互作用。在吸器将胚乳中的复杂营养物质转化为对生长中的胚胎有用的简单形式的过程中, 它由各种必需的糖类、氨基酸、植物化学物质、生物活性化合物、宏量和微量营养素组成, 所有这些都对人类健康极为有益。它还含有苷类、黄酮类、酚类和皂苷, 这些物质具有抗高血压、高胆固醇血症、高血糖、肥胖症的药用特性, 还能抗过敏、抗癌、抗肿瘤以及抗氧化。关于吸器的最新研究强调了其提取物如何作为一种高效的抗氧化和抗炎功能性食品。未来对扇叶树头榈吸器的研究可能提供潜在的应用, 强调其在药物、营养和民族植物学方面的重要性。

关键词: 扇叶树头榈农业; 亚洲扇叶树头榈; 糖棕; 吸器; 营养品; 生物材料

1. 引言

棕榈是单子叶多年生被子植物, 以单叶型和木质茎为特征, 在棕榈科棕榈科庞大的棕榈科中, 有超过 2400 种。糖棕, 俗称亚洲扇叶树头榈, 拥有特殊的地位。这种棕榈树与众不同, 在热带湿润地区繁衍生息, 并作为重要的园艺作物, 成为经济上有益且重要的棕榈树^[1-3]。虽然由于各种人为活动, 很难确定扇叶树头榈的自然分布区, 但它主要分布在柬埔寨、印度、印度尼西亚、斯里兰卡、泰国和越南。糖棕在各国可持续发展方面具有尚未开发的潜力, 因为它为自我维持的环保生活创造了机会。种植和利用扇叶树头榈以实现自力更生和可持续发展称为扇叶树头榈农业^[4,5]。扇叶树头榈产品具有许多营养和保健价值, 可改善人类生活, 并且还提供商品和建筑材料的原材料^[6]。由于多种生物活性化学物质的存在, 扇叶树头榈的各种成分, 包括根、茎、花、果实、芽、花序、种胚等, 具有很强的抗炎、抗氧化、抗菌、抗糖尿病、利尿等作用^[7]。

扇叶树头榈也正在进入纳米技术领域，为各种纳米材料的环保合成提供了可持续的来源，包括金、银、氧化锌和双金属纳米粒子，以及纳米复合材料、纳米薄膜和纳米原纤化纤维素。它在纳米医学领域也提供了多种应用^[8,9]。此外，它为化学传感铺平了道路。在棕榈果提取物中发现了多种具有不同官能团的独特化合物。对 Cd^{2+} 和 Fe^{2+} 离子有荧光发射，这归因于棕榈果化合物中发现的整合结合位点。研究发现，扇叶树头榈果实提取物可作为开启型荧光传感器，灵敏、选择性地检测 Fe^{2+} 离子^[10]。

在扇叶树头榈产品的多种用途中，其发芽种子的胚胎/脆硬内核（也称为吸器）具有重要意义。它是从棕榈树中提取的最有营养、最美味的材料之一，在泰米尔语中称为 *thavun*。如图 1 和图 1(a)、图 1(b) 所示，吸器的形成因其治疗和营养特性而成为广泛研究的焦点，吸引了世界各地的棕榈研究人员。



图解 1. 扇叶树头榈吸器的形成。
Scheme 1. Formation of Palmyrah haustorium.

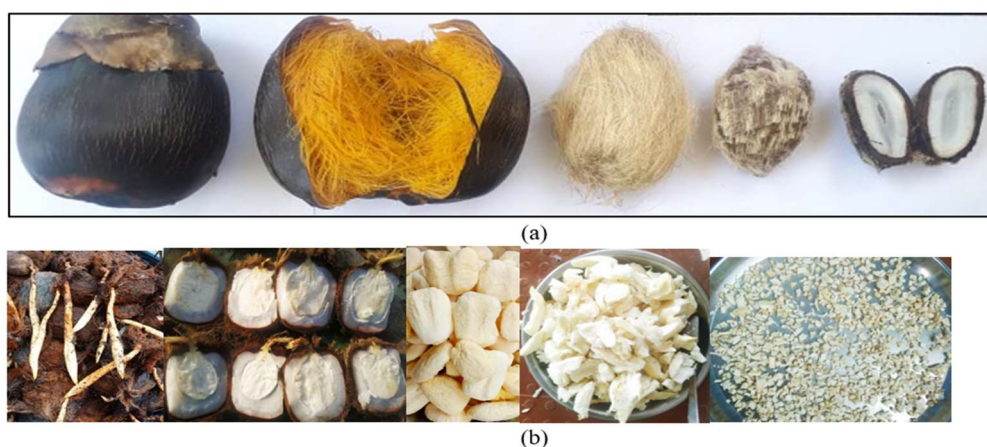


图 1. (a): 扇叶树头榈果实、纤维、新鲜种子和种子的横截面视图。(b): 发芽的扇叶树头榈种子切开以代表白色海绵状吸器/种子胚。

资料来源: Panaiyaanmai (扇叶树头榈农业) — 印度泰米尔纳德邦 Tenkasi Kadayam 的自力更生和可持续发展中心。

Figure 1. (a): Palmyrah Palm fruit, fiber, fresh seed, and the cross-section view of the seed. **(b):** Germinated Palmyra Seed cut open to represent a white spongy haustorium/seed embryo.

Source: Panaiyaanmai (palmyraculture)—the Centre for Self-reliance and Sustainable Development, Kadayam, Tenkasi, Tamil Nadu, India.

与亚洲扇叶树头榈的任何产品和部分一样，吸器也具有治疗和营养特性。因此，它一直是全世界棕榈研究人员的研究主题。本文首先介绍扇叶树头榈吸器研究的发展历史，全面了解吸器分子，特别是医药和营养方面的分子，然后简要讨论其商业可行性、保质期延长、烹饪用途吸器的应用，并总结了一些未来可能的重点，这些重点很有希望加强其作为膳食成分的地位。

2. 亚洲扇叶树头榈吸器的研发历史

关于糖棕植物的文献及其科学探究可以追溯到 20 世纪 60 年代，特别是开创性的著作，例如 McCurrach 在 1960 年的研究^[1]。其数量巨大，1900 年代的文献主要探讨了糖棕植物的分布和发展^[2,11,12]。1900 年代对吸器研究的关注也与其发展相一致，对发芽过程进行了大量研究^[13-20]。

2.1. 吸器的发展

在种子发芽期间，被转化为子叶结构的增大的胚胎被认为是吸器^[13,16,19]。它是一个独特的器官，位于子叶远离中心的一点。它从胚乳中提取营养物质，将其转移到生长中的胚胎，从而导致吸器和子叶发育时胚乳的酶促降解^[13,15-17,19]。胚乳细胞转化为果冻状的半固体物质，在降解后积聚在吸器周围^[17]。这种发芽被称为远程发芽^[14,16]，在其他种类的棕榈树中也很明显^[21]。

子叶在吸器滋养后约六周开始生长发育。当吸器用脂质和不溶性多糖维持种子时，根和芽从种子的近端部分出现^[16,19,20,22,23]。最初，碳水化合物的代谢速度往往比脂质快，但当幼苗发育时，吸器将甘油三酯转化为碳水化合物，然后快速代谢^[18,24]。第十二周后，块茎从种子中长出，逐渐变成植物。大约九十天后，随着块茎开始吸收养分，重约 25–30 g 的海绵状吸器掉落^[24]。

2.2. 亚洲扇叶树头榈吸器的最新研究与发展

随着化学分析技术的进步以及人们日益认识到糖棕几乎每个部分在经济、社会、营养和医药方面的多种用途^[25-29]，对糖棕各部分（包括茎秆）植物化学成分的讨论已进入 21 世纪的研究^[22-24]。因此，最近关于吸器的研究探讨了其分子、各自的功能和用途以及与外部因素的相互作用^[24,30-34]。下文将全面讨论这些研究的结果。无论如何，值得一提的是，Malayil 等^[34]最近对糖棕的吸器进行了研究，探讨了吸器提取物预防促氧化剂介导的细胞死亡和脂多糖（lipopolysaccharide, LPS）诱导的炎症的潜力。

3. 吸器的植物化学

3.1. 营养价值

吸器是一种白色的海绵状果实，是糖棕的食用产品之一^[35]，具有多种营养成分，因此具有社会、文化和经济效益。在泰米尔纳德邦，它被称为 Thavan，是一种在种仁发芽过程中形成的甜美美食^[36-39]。在胚乳中的复杂营养成分转化为胚胎生长所需的简单营养成分期间^[15,40]，它由不同的必需糖类、氨基酸、植物化学物质、生物活性化合物、宏观和微观营养成分组成，所有这些营养成分对人体健康都非常有益^[24]。Wongsinchuan 和 Sirinupong^[30]以及 Vengaiah 等^[33]对吸器的营养价值和理化特性进行了全面的研究，如表 1 所示。此外，Vengaiah 等^[33]还发现海绵状吸器含有糖苷、黄酮类、酚类和皂苷。

表 1. 用糖棕吸器制成的面粉的理化特性和营养价值^[30,33,41]。Table 1. Physicochemical properties and nutritive values of flour made from *B. flabellifer* Linn's haustorium^[30,33,41].

Parameter/nutrient	Mean values/100 g
pH	7.00
Total soluble solids (%Brix)	6.00
Moisture (%)	5.50–6.25
Ash (%)	5.00–5.15
Protein (%)	5.40–7.22
Fat (%)	0.31–2.10
Total carbohydrates (%)	70.00–76.05
Fiber (%)	5.03
Calcium (mg/100 g)	24.73–265.00
Sodium (mg/100 g)	171.43
Magnesium (mg/100 g)	164.22
Potassium (mg/100 g)	1833.19
Iron (mg/100 g)	4–4.24
Zinc (mg/100 g)	0.63
Phosphorus (mg/100 g)	290
Ascorbic acid (g/100 g)	1.63 ± 0.33
Energy (Kcal 100 g ⁻¹)	320.5 k.cal

需要注意的一个重要方面是，由于纤维难以分解，吸器中的膳食纤维含量在第十二周之后似乎相对较高^[24]。此外，较长的培养时间也可能降低吸器的总酚含量和抗氧化活性^[31]。不管怎样，在第十二周结束时，吸器表现出了相当多的营养价值，包括蛋白质含量、酚类含量，甚至糖含量，在这个时候达到了最佳值^[24]。然而，在此之后，由于降解，糖的量减少。另一方面，Wongsinchuan 和 Sirinupong^[30]发现，鲜重随着孵化期的增加而增加，其中孵化期四个月时吸器的重量最高。后来，吸器与胚乳一起慢慢形成块茎（植物的另一个可食用部分），块茎的淀粉含量严重饱和^[25,42–44]。

如上所述，表 2 总结了扇叶树头榈吸器在其生长阶段的营养变化。

表 2. 扇叶树头榈吸器在生长阶段的营养变化^[24,25,30,42–44]。Table 2. Nutritional changes in Palmyra Palm Haustorium during growth stages^[24,25,30,42–44].

Growth stage	Nutrient	Changes observed
After 12 weeks	Dietary fiber	Higher dietary fiber content, difficult to break down
After 12 weeks	Phenolic content	Lower phenolic content, reduced antioxidant activity
End of 12 weeks	Protein content	An appreciable increase in protein content
End of 12 weeks	Sugar content	Sugar content reaches the optimum value
After 12 weeks	Sugar content	Sugar content decreases due to degradation
Increasing incubation period	Fresh weight	Fresh weight increases with a longer incubation period
After 4 months	Starch content	Formation of tuber with high starch content

3.2. 分子组成和药用特性

铁、钾、磷、钙、钠、碳水化合物、蛋白质、纤维、酚类化合物（没食子酸和绿原酸）、克林霉素、抗坏血酸和脂肪酸（十六烷酸和肉豆蔻酸）的存在使棕榈树成为一种非常好的原料。有助于解决农村弱势群体营养不良问题的营养保健材料^[45]。鞭毛素是棕榈树汁液、果实和块茎中存在的螺甾烷型甾体皂苷化合物，因此吸器中可能存在微量的鞭毛素^[29]。

由于存在多种化学物质,如糖苷、类黄酮、酚类、皂苷和生物活性多酚,吸器及其提取物具有多种药用特性。例如,糖苷的存在使得吸器提取物能够降低高血压^[33,46]。此外,类黄酮还可作为多种慢性疾病和病症的抗过敏、抗癌和抗肿瘤药物^[33]。同样,生物活性多酚可以对抗导致癌症、衰老和心血管疾病等健康问题的氧化应激^[33,47]。此外,皂苷是许多植物中的一种生物活性抗菌剂,可以帮助解决高胆固醇血症、高血糖和肥胖症^[33]。也许对糖棕吸器进行的最重要的研究之一就是最近对其进行的研究。Malayil 等^[34]发现糖棕的吸器提取物可以防止促氧化剂介导的细胞死亡和 LPS 诱导的炎症,这意味着它们可以作为有效的抗氧化剂和抗炎剂。

尽管吸器和糖棕的其他部分具有多种药用价值,但在 1678–1693 年阿姆斯特丹出版的《Hortus Malabaricum》一书中却没有记载其苞片和其他部分的药用价值,而该书是关于亚洲和热带地区天然植物资源的最古老的综合性印刷书籍^[48]。

表 3 概述了上文讨论的其分子/营养成分、药用特性、化合物、功效和应用。

表 3. 糖棕吸器的营养价值和药用特性。
Table 3. Nutritional value and medicinal properties of *B. flabellifer* Linn's haustorium.

Molecules and nutrients	Medicinal Property	Compound	Effect	Applications
Moisture, ash, protein, fat, fiber, carbohydrate, iron, calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorous, iron, zinc, phosphorous, flavonoids, saponins, Clindamycin, Sucrose, Hexadecanoic acid, Myristic acid, phenols, Gallic acid, chlorogenic acid	Hypertension Reduction	Glycosides	Reduces hypertension	- flour market capacity
	Anti-allergic	Flavonoids	Acts as an anti-allergic agent	- to be marketed as a delicacy internationally by increasing shelf-life
	Anticancer and anti-neoplastic	Flavonoids	Exhibits anticancer and anti-neoplastic properties	
	Antioxidant	Bioactive polyphenols	Fights oxidative stress	
	Antibacterial	Saponin	Acts as a bioactive antibacterial agent	
	Anti-inflammatory	Haustrorium extracts	Prevents pro-oxidant-mediated cell death and LPS-induced inflammation	

4. 商业可行性、延长保质期和烹饪用途

如上所述,吸器可以通过加工成面粉来用于商业目的^[33]。正如所讨论的,这种面粉因其植物化学成分而具有广泛的营养和药用价值^[33,49]。面粉的功能特性包括高吸水性和吸脂/吸油能力,可以提高食品的食用品质^[33],从而使吸器粉在市场上具有竞争力。

糖棕吸器作为著名美食,被认定为农村带动就业的小果品之一^[38]。此外,尽管吸器是季节性产品,但正如 Thamaratnam 等^[32]提出的那样,通过增加其保质期,尤其是国际市场,可以使其在市场上销售更长的时间。如果使用巴氏灭菌温度为 90 °C、白利糖度为 15 °Brix 的等渗蔗糖培养基防腐剂,吸器的保质期可延长 120 天^[32]。与扇叶树头榈吸器奶和扇叶树头榈吸器奶提取的蛋糕粉相比,扇叶树头榈吸器粉在所有营养方面都表现出了更高的优越性^[45]。

亚洲扇叶树头榈吸器的多功能性超越了科学和农业的范畴,成为文化遗产的宝贵组成部分。几个世纪以来,棕榈树繁盛地区的许多社区都利用吸器的独特特性来塑造他们的传统。吸器已成为许多社区的灵感和维持生计的源泉,其汁液转化为美味佳肴^[37,50]。废弃种子覆盖物可用于烹饪以及制造活性炭和碳纳米材料,并且可用于多种应用。

此外，如图2所示，出售吸器作为街头食品已成为南泰米尔纳德邦的一项珍贵传统，深深扎根于该地区丰富的文化之中。这种美味佳肴作为当地人热切期盼的时令美食而广受欢迎。在农村地区，这种传统的吸器使用方式非常流行。在需求旺季的吸器消费不仅是一种烹饪体验，也是对烹饪传统的文化庆祝。



图2. 吸器作为传统美食在南泰米尔纳德邦 Tenkasi 的 Mathalamparai 出售。
Figure 2. Haustorium is sold as a traditional delicacy in Mathalamparai, Tenkasi, South Tamil Nadu.

5. 未来的方向和建议

在扇叶树头榈吸器研究领域，应该探索未知的分子，新的重点是识别吸器内的新化合物。这一新化合物的倡议应该由好奇心驱动，以发挥其最大潜力，因为它可能包含变革性的制药、营养应用和民族植物学意义。

应优先考虑药理学领域，研究人员可以更多地挖掘吸器化合物的药用特性。在此过程中，通过深入探究，它们的治疗潜力有可能设定复杂的机制。可以进行临床试验、剂量优化研究来验证它们在治疗各种疾病方面的有效性。这种方法有望引入对人类健康产生深远影响的新型药物干预措施。营养研究应更多地关注改进栽培技术，以确保吸器的营养成分最大化，从而加强其作为可持续和有益膳食成分的地位。研究人员还应关注营养素的生物利用度及其对人类健康的影响，将吸器建立为可靠的必需营养素来源。此外，有关扇叶树头榈吸器的民族植物学意义的信息有限。因此，探索这样的价值观是否有必要。因为这样做不仅可以凸显生物奇观，还可以凸显深植根于社区遗产中的各种文化宝藏，这些文化宝藏世代代依赖扇叶树头榈。

6. 结论

由于存在许多重要的有机化合物、营养保健品以及微量和常量营养素，扇叶树头榈吸器具有多种营养和药用价值，并且以改善人类健康和福祉而闻名。扇叶树头榈吸器可以通过加工成面粉用于商业目的，并可以通过延长其保质期在国际市场上出售，从而创造农村就业机会。尽管其具有广泛的国家和药用价值，但许多吸器并未被消耗掉，而是被留在贝壳内浪费。但有时在发芽阶段消耗吸器可能会对扇叶树头榈树的数量产生影响。由于人口增长和燃料需求增加而导致的快速森林砍伐导致大量扇叶树头榈树木被砍伐。因此，通过适当的科学方法在人们中传播有关其营养保健价值的知识的富有成效的举措对于引起人们对其保护举措的兴趣非常重要。

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持。PMSK 感谢泰米尔纳德邦政府 Naam Tamilar Katchi、贾夫纳棕榈树发展委员会 (Palmyrah Development Board, PDB)、巴卜纳孟加拉国糖料作物研究所 (Bangladesh Sugar Crop Research Institute, BSRI) 和泰国棕榈树集团为保护和利用棕榈树以促进可持续发展所采取的举措。PMSK 建议泰米尔纳德邦政府取消对棕搁楠木托迪酒的禁令, 因为这是泰米尔社区的传统天然饮料。尽管棕榈树是泰米尔纳德邦的官方树种, 但泰米尔纳德邦政府却禁止生产和销售棕榈果酒。棕榈果酒以其益生菌、营养和药用价值而闻名。因此, 泰米尔纳德邦政府需要重新审视其现行政策, 允许公众安全地生产、消费和销售红掌果汁, 因为它是一种天然饮料, 印度宪法保障生产和使用它的自由。

利益冲突

作者声明无利益冲突。

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Review Article

An insight into the molecules and materials of the haustorium of the Asian Palmyra Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) and their nutraceutical values

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Abstract: The *B. flabellifer* L. has untapped potential in sustainable development and its products have many high food and medicinal values. Palmyraculture is defined as the plantation and utilization of Palmyra palm for self-reliance and sustainable development. The endosperm/embryo of germinated seeds is an important biomaterial, also known as haustorium. This paper provides comprehensive insights into the molecules of the haustorium, especially those of pharmaceutical and nutritional interests, and briefly explores other applications of haustoria. The discussions of seed germination, and consequently, the haustorium development have made their way in 21st-century research. With further advancements in chemical analytic techniques and the growing realization of diverse uses of nearly every part of the plant, more attention has been attracted to the phytochemical composition of the parts, including the haustorium. The recent research on the haustorium examines haustoria molecules, their respective functions and uses, and their interactions with external factors. During the period when the haustorium converts complex nutrients in the endosperm into simple forms for the growing embryo, it is composed of varying essential sugars, amino acids, phytochemicals, bioactive compounds, macro, and micronutrients, all of which are highly beneficial for human health. It also possesses glycosides, flavonoids, phenols, and saponins, which contribute to its medicinal properties of acting against hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, hyperglycemia, obesity, as anti-allergic, anticancer, and anti-neoplastic agents, and for fighting against oxidative stress. The most recent study on the haustorium highlights how its extracts serve as an efficient antioxidant and anti-inflammatory functional food. Future studies of the Palmyra palm haustorium could offer potential applications; emphasizing the pharmaceutical, nutritional, and ethnobotanical significance.

Keywords: palmyraculture; Asian Palmyra; *Borassus flabellifer*; haustorium; nutraceutical; bio-material