

我国党参道地品质评价研究

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摘要:目的 为合理保护、开发和利用党参种质资源提供参考。方法 本研究对 106 份党参种质资源的主要农艺性状和代表性组分进行变异分析、遗传多样性分析、相关性分析、主成分分析、聚类分析、分段线性回归分析和逐步多元回归分析。结果 106 份党参种质资源的遗传变异性丰富, 106 份党参性状指标的变异系数为 9.331% ~ 86.948%, 其中以苍术内酯Ⅲ的变异程度系数最高, 为 86.948%; 遗传多样性指数为 1.587 ~ 2.039, 其中丁香苷为 1.587, 根长、支根数和党参多糖分别为 2.027、2.039 和 2.032。相关分析表明, 14 个性状指标间大多存在显著或极显著的关系。主成分分析可用 7 个主成分因子可以解释 14 个指标的大部分信息, 其特征值分别为 4.172、2.427、1.646、1.196、0.943、0.872 和 0.75, 累计贡献率达到了 85.760%。使用 DTOPSIS 法对党参种质资源进行评分, 排名前 15 的分别是 No. 13、No. 20、No. 21、No. 18、No. 73、No. 77、No. 90、No. 78、No. 88、No. 72、No. 74、No. 80、No. 79、No. 34 和 No. 14。聚类分析结果表明, 可将 106 份党参种质划分为 5 个类群, 其中第 I 类群中除了丁香苷以外, 其他农艺性状和品质指标均处于较高, 综合表现较好, 可将其进行推广栽培。多元线性逐步回归分析表明, 根长、芦下直径、干重、折干率、总氨基酸、色氨酸、党参苷 I 和苍术内酯Ⅲ对鲜重影响显著; 根长、总氨基酸、党参多糖、色氨酸、丁香苷、党参苷 I 和苍术内酯Ⅲ对浸出物影响显著; 浸出物对党参多糖影响显著; 总氨基酸、色氨酸和丁香苷对党参炔苷影响显著。结论 本研究结果可为党参优质种质资源筛选和品种培育提供参考依据。

关键词: 党参; 农艺性状; 代表性组分; 主成分分析; 综合评价

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Quality Evaluation of *Codonopsis pilosula* in China

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ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVE To provide reference for reasonable protection, development and utilization of *Codonopsis pilosula* germplasm resources. **METHODS** Variation analysis, correlation analysis, principal components analysis, cluster analysis, piecewise linear regression analysis, and stepwise multiple regression analysis were conducted on the main agronomic traits and representative components of 106 *Codonopsis pilosula* germplasm resources. **RESULTS** The genetic variability of the 106 *Codonopsis pilosula* germplasm resources was rich, with the coefficients of variation of the 106 *Codonopsis pilosula* trait indexes ranging from 9.331% to 86.948%, among which the coefficient of variation of the degree of variability of atractylenolide III was the highest, 86.948%; the indexes of genetic diversity ranged from 1.587 to 2.039, with syringin 1.587, and root length, number of branches, and Codonopsis polysaccharide were 2.027, 2.039 and 2.032, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that most of the 14 traits had significant or highly significant relationships with each other. The seven principal component factors available for principal component analysis could explain most of the information of the 14 indicators, with eigenvalues of 4.172, 2.427, 1.646, 1.196, 0.943, 0.872 and 0.75, respectively, and the cumulative contribution rate reached 85.760%. Using the DTOPSIS method to score the germplasm resources of *Codonopsis pilosula*, the top 15 were No. 13, No. 20, No. 21, No. 18, No. 73, No. 77, No. 90, No. 78, No. 88, No. 72, No. 74, No. 80, No. 79, No. 34 and No. 14, respectively. Clustering analysis showed that 106 codonopsis germplasm could be classified into five taxa, among which the agronomic traits and quality indexes except syringin at a higher level in taxon I. The overall performance was better, and it could be promoted for cultivation. stepwise multiple regression analysis showed that root length, luxia diameter, dry weight, drying rate, total amino acid, tryptophan, tangshenoside I and atractylenolide III had significant effects on fresh weight. Root length, total amino acid. Codonopsis polysaccharide, tryptophan, syringin, tangshenoside I and atractylenolide III had significant effects on extractum. Extractum had significant effects on codonopsis polysaccharide. Total amino acids, tryptophan and syringin had significant effects on lobetyolin. **CONCLUSION** The results of this study can serve as a reference for screening high-quality germ-

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plasm resources and cultivating varieties of *Codonopsis pilosula*.

KEY WORDS: *Codonopsis Radix*; agronomic trait; representative component; principal components analysis; comprehensive evaluation

党参(*Codonopsis Radix*)来源于桔梗科植物党参[*Codonopsis pilosula* (Franch.) Nannf.]、川党参(*Codonopsis tangshen* Oliv.)和素花党参[*Codonopsis pilosula* Nannf. var. *modesta* (Nannf.) L. T. Shen]的干燥根^[1],主要含有糖类、半萜内酯类、聚炔类、苷类及萜类等^[2-3]化学成分;其中党参多糖是党参的主要药效成分^[4],聚炔类成分党参炔苷为党参的指标性成分^[5],两者常用于评价党参质量^[6];苷类成分丁香苷具有一定的体内外抗肿瘤活性,半萜内酯类成分苍术内酯 I ~ III 为党参的特征性成分,具有明显的抗炎活性^[7]。因其具有独特的医疗和保健功能,被广泛应用于临床防病治病和日常健康饮食中,是我国产量和需求最大的中药材品种之一^[8-10]。近年来市场需求量的不断增大为党参产业的发展带来了良好的契机,为党参的基础研究和深度开发提供了众多机遇。但伴随着党参生产区域和种植规模的扩大,主产区的整体西移,也带来了前人未曾面对过的新难题,其中党参道地产区的高度分化,道地品质异化问题尤为突出,而党参道地品质问题则是关系到产值百亿经济规模中药产业重大问题。因此,针对我国栽培党参进行资源评价和优异种质挖掘,对培育优质高产党参品种具有重要意义。

前人对党参种质资源的综合分析筛选的研究,多侧重于产量指标、品质指标或少数几个指标,且种质资源来源狭小,基于来源于全国种质资源采用多指标综合分析的方法研究较少,难以全面反映党参种质资源特性。目前,常用的综合评价方法主要有主成分分析、DTOPSIS 法、隶属函数法、灰色关联度分析法和层次分析法等。主成分分析方法主要将多个指标转化为几个综合指标,在保证数据信息损失最少的情况下,达到降维简化的效果,从而在一定程度上能避免人为主观因素干扰,是能在资源评价、品质分析中得到较客观结果的综合分析方法^[11-12]。该方法在青稞、陆地棉、樱桃等多种农作物资源品质的综合评价都有所应用^[13-15]。DTOPSIS 法的基本原理为与评价对象的最优解与最劣解的距离进行排序,是一种接近理想解的多决策目标分析方法,将各性状指标无量纲化处理,使原始数据转变为可比较的规范化数值后进行综合评价,可有效解决各指标间无统一的度量标准及最优解不统一的难题,

DTOPSIS 法在羊草、谷子、燕麦、草莓等多种作物种质资源的综合评价均有应用^[16-19]。利用多种综合评价方法的联合应用分析,能进一步提高资源综合评价的准确性。

本实验通过多样性分析、相关性分析、主成分分析、DTOPSIS 法、聚类分析、分段线性回归和逐步多元回归分析对我国 106 份栽培党参种质资源进行全面综合评价,分析影响党参产量和品质的主要因素,筛选适合种植的党参种质资源,为合理保护、开发和利用党参资源提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 仪器

Waters ACQuity 型超高效液相色谱仪(美国沃特世公司);FA2014N 型万分之电子天平(上海菁海仪器有限公司);XPE-26 型十万分之一电子分析天平(瑞士 Mettler-Toledo 公司);TGC-16C 型高速台式离心机(上海安亭科学仪器厂)。

1.2 材料

L-精氨酸[批号 P2489825,阿达玛斯贝塔(上海)化学试剂有限公司]。葡萄糖,批号 Wkq22111408;L-色氨酸,批号 WP23031610;党参苷 I,批号 WP23112011;党参炔苷,批号 WP23030911(成都维克奇生物科技有限公司)。丁香苷,批号 220315;苍术内酯 III,批号 220324(成都植标化纯生物技术有限公司)。

实验选用的 106 份不同来源的党参资源,由课题组于 2021 年 8 月~2022 年 2 月收集,种质主要来源为东经 101.739 2°~128.421 2°,北纬 26.428 3°~43.990 3°,海拔为 218~3 473 m 的地带。包括甘肃 28 份、山西 7 份、吉林 9 份、内蒙古 10 份、宁夏 3 份、青海 2 份、四川 11 份、陕西 1 份、湖北 8 份、重庆 11 份、贵州 9 份、云南 5 份和辽宁 2 份,见表 1。

1.3 农艺性状和品质指标测定

1.3.1 党参农艺性状指标的测定 党参样品收集后,每个产地随机选择大小一致、无病虫害、无损伤的 5 株党参,除去根上的泥土。用卷尺测量党参的根长;用游标卡尺量取芦下直径;采用计数法统计支根数;用电子秤称量根的鲜重和干重,并计算折干率。

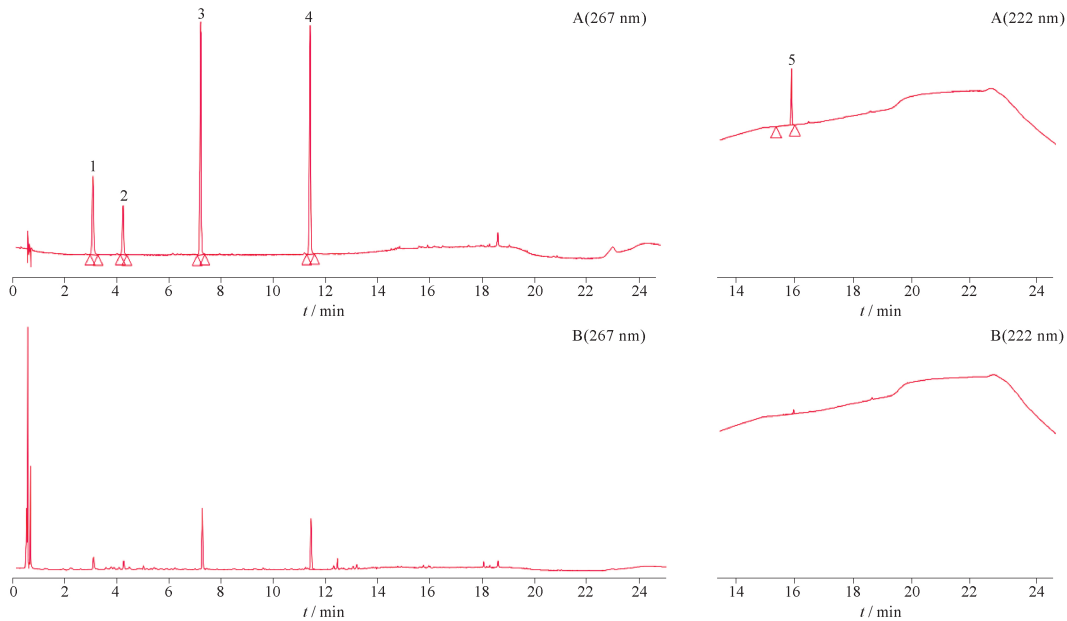
表 1 106 份不同来源的党参资源样品信息

Tab. 1 Information of 106 Codonopsis samples from different sources

ID	Source(in Chinese)	Origin	ID	Source(in Chinese)	Origin
No.1	Gansu Jingyuan(甘肃靖远)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.	No.54	Neimenggu Chifeng(内蒙古赤峰)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.2	Gansu Jingyuan(甘肃靖远)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.55	Ningxia Longde(宁夏隆德)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.3	Gansu Jingyuan(甘肃靖远)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.56	Ningxia Longde(宁夏隆德)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.4	Gansu Tanchang(甘肃宕昌)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.57	Ningxia Longde(宁夏隆德)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.5	Gansu Tanchang(甘肃宕昌)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.58	Qinghai Datong(青海大通)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.6	Gansu Tanchang(甘肃宕昌)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.59	Qinghai Datong(青海大通)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.7	Gansu Tanchang(甘肃宕昌)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.60	Sichuan Jiuzhaigou(四川九寨沟)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.8	Gansu Wenxian(甘肃文县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen	No.61	Sichuan Jiuzhaigou(四川九寨沟)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.9	Gansu Wenxian(甘肃文县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen	No.62	Sichuan Hongyuan(四川红原)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.10	Gansu Wenxian(甘肃文县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen	No.63	Sichuan Hongyuan(四川红原)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.11	Gansu Weiyuan(甘肃渭源)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.64	Sichuan Beichuan(四川北川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.12	Gansu Weiyuan(甘肃渭源)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.65	Sichuan Beichuan(四川北川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.13	Gansu Weiyuan(甘肃渭源)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.66	Sichuan Beichuan(四川北川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.14	Gansu Lintao(甘肃临洮)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.67	Sichuan Beichuan(四川北川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.15	Gansu Lintao(甘肃临洮)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.68	Sichuan Baoxing(四川宝兴)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.16	Gansu Lintao(甘肃临洮)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.69	Sichuan Baoxing(四川宝兴)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.17	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.70	Sichuan Baoxing(四川宝兴)	<i>C. pilosula</i> Nannf. var. <i>modesta</i> (Nannf.) L. T. Shen
No.18	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.71	Shanxi Liuba(陕西留坝)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.19	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.72	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.20	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.73	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.21	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.74	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.22	Gansu Longxi(甘肃陇西)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.75	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.23	Gansu Mixian(甘肃岷县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.76	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.24	Gansu Mixian(甘肃岷县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.77	Hubei Lichuan(湖北利川)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.25	Gansu Mixian(甘肃岷县)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.78	Hubei Enshi(湖北恩施)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.26	Gansu Gangu(甘肃甘谷)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.79	Hubei Enshi(湖北恩施)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.27	Gansu Gangu(甘肃甘谷)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.80	Chongqing Wuxi(重庆巫溪)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.28	Gansu Gangu(甘肃甘谷)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.81	Chongqing Wuxi(重庆巫溪)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.29	Shanxi Lingchuan(山西陵川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.82	Chongqing Wuxi(重庆巫溪)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.30	Shanxi Lingchuan(山西陵川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.83	Chongqing Yunyang(重庆云阳)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.31	Shanxi Lingchuan(山西陵川)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.84	Chongqing Yunyang(重庆云阳)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.32	Shanxi Pingshun(山西平顺)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.85	Chongqing Wushan(重庆巫山)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.33	Shanxi Pingshun(山西平顺)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.86	Chongqing Wushan(重庆巫山)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.34	Shanxi Pingshun(山西平顺)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.87	Chongqing Wushan(重庆巫山)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.35	Shanxi Pingshun(山西平顺)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.88	Chongqing Wushan(重庆巫山)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.36	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.89	Chongqing Fengjie(重庆奉节)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.37	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.90	Chongqing Fengjie(重庆奉节)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.38	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.91	Guizhou Daozhen(贵州道真)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.39	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.92	Guizhou Daozhen(贵州道真)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.40	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.93	Guizhou Daozhen(贵州道真)	<i>C. tangshen</i> Oliv.
No.41	Jilin Antu(吉林安图)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.94	Guizhou Weining(贵州威宁)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.42	Jilin Liuhe(吉林柳河)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.95	Guizhou Weining(贵州威宁)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.43	Jilin Liuhe(吉林柳河)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.96	Guizhou Weining(贵州威宁)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.44	Jilin Liuhe(吉林柳河)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.97	Guizhou Qixingguan(贵州七星关)	<i>Codonopsis tubulosa</i> Kom.
No.45	Neimenggu Balinyouqi(内蒙古巴林右旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.98	Guizhou Nayong(贵州纳雍)	<i>C. tubulosa</i> Kom.
No.46	Neimenggu Balinyouqi(内蒙古巴林右旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.99	Guizhou Zhijin(贵州织金)	<i>C. tubulosa</i> Kom.
No.47	Neimenggu Balinyouqi(内蒙古巴林右旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.100	Yunnan Zhaoyang(云南昭阳)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.48	Neimenggu Wengniuteqi(内蒙古翁牛特旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.101	Yunnan Zhaoyang(云南昭阳)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.49	Neimenggu Wengniuteqi(内蒙古翁牛特旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.102	Yunnan Zhaoyang(云南昭阳)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.
No.50	Neimenggu Wengniuteqi(内蒙古翁牛特旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.103	Yunnan Yongshan(云南永善)	<i>C. tubulosa</i> Kom.
No.51	Neimenggu Alukeerqinqi(内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.104	Yunnan Yongshan(云南永善)	<i>C. tubulosa</i> Kom.
No.52	Neimenggu Alukeerqinqi(内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.105	Liaoning Zhenan(辽宁振安)	<i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Trautv.
No.53	Neimenggu Alukeerqinqi(内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁旗)	<i>C. pilosula</i> (Franch.) Nannf.	No.106	Liaoning Zhenan(辽宁振安)	<i>C. lanceolata</i> (Siebold & Zucc.) Trautv.

1.3.2 党参品质指标含量的测定 醇溶性浸出物含量参考《中国药典》2020年版第四部通则中热浸法进行测定;总氨基酸和党参多糖含量采用紫外分

光光度法进行测定;5种次生代谢产物含量的测定参考 Lan 等^[20]建立的超高效液相色谱法(UPLC)。色谱图见图1。



A - 混合对照品;B - 党参供试品;1 - 色氨酸;2 - 丁香苷;3 - 党参苷 I;4 - 党参炔苷;5 - 苍术内酯 III。

A - mixed reference substance; B - Codonopsis test substance; 1 - tryptophan; 2 - syringin; 3 - tangshenoside I; 4 - lobetyolin; 5 - atractyloactone III.

图1 混合对照品及党参供试品中5种次生代谢产物的超高效液相色谱(UPLC)图谱

Fig. 1 UPLC chromatograms of secondary metabolites in mixed reference substance and test substance

1.4 遗传多样性分析

根据群体内各性状数据,以平均值(X)和标准差(δ)分为10类群,1类 $< X - 2\delta$,10类 $\geq X + 2\delta$,中间每类相差0.5 δ 。用公式1来计算每一类群的分布频率。

$$P_i = n_i/n \quad \text{公式(1)}$$

P_i 表示第*i*种变异出现的频率, n_i 表示第*i*个变异类群的数量, n 表示实验材料的总个数。各指标的遗传多样性采用多样性信息指数(H') (公式2)进行评价。

$$H' = -\sum P_i \ln P_i \quad \text{公式(2)}$$

式中, \ln 为自然对数。

1.5 种质综合评价

使用DTOPSIS法对党参品质进行分析,计算见公式3。

$$U_{ij} = (F_{ij} - F_i^-) / (F_i^+ - F_i^-), U_{ij} \in [0, 1] \quad \text{公式(3)}$$

F 表示不同主成分分组; F_i^- 和 F_i^+ 表示在第*i*个主成分分组中的最大值和最小值; F_{ij} 表示在第*i*组主成分标准数据中的第*j*个值; U_{ij} 表示在第*i*组中的第*j*个值。之后将主成分分析得到的各主成分

贡献率代入综合评价得分公式中进行计算。

1.6 统计分析

利用Microsoft Excel 2021软件进行数据整理和变异分析。利用SPSS 27软件对14个指标数据进行描述性统计分析、相关性分析、主成分分析和聚类分析。使用MATLAB分析分段线性回归并绘制散点图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 变异分析

变异分析结果见表2。由表2可以看出,各指标的变异系数分布从9.331%~86.948%。变异系数超过40%的有支根数、鲜重、干重、总氨基酸、色氨酸、丁香苷、党参炔苷、党参苷I和苍术内酯III,其中苍术内酯III变异系数最大,为86.948%;变异系数低于30%的有根长、芦下直径、折干率、浸出物和党参多糖,分别为20.069%、27.641%、19.309%、9.331%和22.736%。14个指标的多样性指数在1.587~2.039之间,其中丁香苷为1.587,浸出物、支根数和党参多糖分别为2.012、2.025和2.039。说明106份党参样本遗传多样性丰富,不同指标间与不同环境间差异明显,适合进行评价分析。

表2 农艺性状及代表性组分统计分析

Tab. 2 Statistical analysis of agronomic traits and representative components

Index	Max	Min	Range	AVG	SD	CV/%	H'
Root length/cm	47.418	13.120	34.298	30.719	6.165	20.069	2.027
Luxia diameter/mm	25.408	4.608	20.800	12.349	3.413	27.641	2.003
Number of branches	7.800	0.000	7.800	3.280	1.663	50.707	2.039
Fresh weight/g	116.590	3.254	113.336	26.057	19.072	73.193	1.737
Dry weight/g	28.100	0.746	27.354	7.182	5.410	75.332	1.632
Drying rate/%	44.073	17.422	26.651	27.334	5.278	19.309	1.745
Extractum/%	70.661	46.556	24.105	60.959	5.688	9.331	2.012
Total amino acid/%	6.361	0.232	6.130	3.028	1.304	43.073	1.953
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	48.542	12.434	36.108	32.733	7.442	22.736	2.032
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	697.471	30.123	667.349	232.166	104.213	44.887	1.952
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	283.978	8.785	275.193	47.277	38.242	80.889	1.587
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	4.100	0.128	3.972	0.960	0.772	80.406	1.792
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	5.080	0.094	4.987	1.196	0.766	64.004	1.828
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	289.337	0.000	289.337	55.935	48.634	86.948	1.901

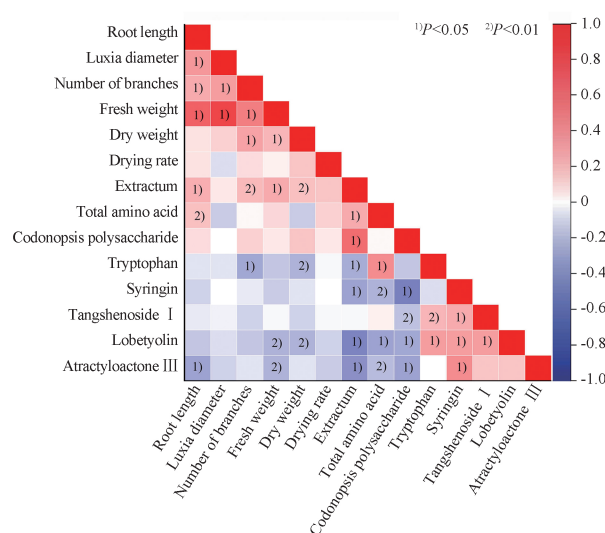
2.2 相关性分析

将14个指标进行相关性分析发现(图2),各性状间存在不同程度的相关性。根长与芦下直径、支根数、鲜重和浸出物呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与总氨基酸呈显著正相关($P < 0.05$),与苍术内酯III呈极显著负相关($P < 0.01$);芦下直径与支根数和鲜重呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$);支根数与鲜重和干重呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与浸出物呈显著正相关($P < 0.05$),与色氨酸呈极显著负相关($P < 0.01$);鲜重与干重、浸出物呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与党参炔苷和苍术内酯III呈显著负相关($P < 0.05$);干重与浸出物呈显著正相关($P < 0.05$),与色氨酸和党参炔苷呈显著负相关($P < 0.05$);浸出物与总氨基酸和党参多糖呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与色氨酸、丁香苷、党参炔苷和苍术内酯III呈极显著负相关($P < 0.01$);总氨基酸与色氨酸呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与党参炔苷呈极显著负相关($P < 0.01$),与党参苷I和苍术内酯III呈显著负相关($P < 0.05$);党参多糖与丁香苷、党参炔苷和苍术内酯III呈极显著负相关($P < 0.01$),与党参苷I呈显著负相关($P < 0.05$);色氨酸与党参炔苷呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与党参苷I呈显著正相关($P < 0.05$);丁香苷与党参苷I、党参炔苷、苍术内酯III呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$);党参苷I与党参炔苷呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$)。

2.3 党参不同道地品种品质的综合评价

2.3.1 农艺性状及代表性组分间的主成分分析

将14个指标进行主成分分析,消除不同指标间的相关性对党参评价的影响(表3)。14个特征值中,



注:1) - 在0.05水平(双侧)上显著相关;2) - 在0.01水平(双侧)上显著相关。

Note: 1) - is significantly correlated at the 0.05 level (bilateral); 2) - is significantly correlated at the 0.01 level (bilateral).

图2 农艺性状及代表性组分相关性分析

Fig. 2 Correlation analysis between agronomic traits and representative components

共有7个特征值大于0.7,其特征值分别为4.172、2.427、1.646、1.196、0.943、0.872和0.750,累计贡献率达到了85.760%。说明这7个成分可以解释14个指标的大部分信息。第1主成分(F_1)包括根长、鲜重、干重、浸出物和党参炔苷,其特征值分别为0.708、0.760、0.838、0.651和-0.630;第2主成分(F_2)包括芦下直径、鲜重、折干率和党参多糖,特征值为0.709、0.599、-0.592和-0.561;第3主成分(F_3)包括总氨基酸和色氨酸含量,特征值为0.786和0.794;第4主成分(F_4)包括党参炔苷含量,特

征值为 0.556;第 5 主成分(F_5)包括党参苷 I 含量,特征值为 0.441;第 6 主成分(F_6)包括丁香苷,

特征值为 -0.424;第 7 主成分(F_7)包括支根数,特征值为 0.602。

表 3 106 份党参资源农艺和代表性组分主成分分析

Tab. 3 Principal component analysis of agronomic traits and representative components of 106 *Codonopsis pilosula* resources

Index	Principal component						
	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	F_7
Root length/cm	0.708	0.064	0.252	0.355	-0.084	0.083	-0.028
Luxia diameter/mm	0.523	0.709	-0.084	-0.06	-0.306	0.120	0.068
Number of branches	-0.560	-0.242	0.049	-0.118	-0.352	0.160	0.602
Fresh weight/g	0.760	0.599	0.026	0.050	0.025	0.045	0.145
Dry weight/g	0.838	0.430	-0.022	0.037	0.053	-0.007	0.203
Drying rate/%	0.390	-0.592	-0.216	-0.081	0.254	0.029	0.314
Extractum/%	0.651	-0.536	0.109	0.273	0.172	0.108	0.021
Total amino acid/%	0.250	-0.170	0.786	-0.102	0.134	-0.419	0.004
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	0.444	-0.561	-0.139	0.223	-0.202	0.315	-0.328
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	-0.329	0.080	0.794	-0.011	-0.317	0.109	-0.119
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	-0.511	0.351	-0.235	0.466	0.226	-0.424	0.004
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	-0.328	0.136	0.421	0.407	0.441	0.378	0.240
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	-0.630	0.201	-0.101	0.556	-0.154	0.167	-0.050
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	-0.309	0.384	0.046	-0.464	0.439	0.416	-0.196
Eigenvalue	4.172	2.427	1.646	1.196	0.943	0.872	0.750
Contribution rate/%	29.798	17.334	11.760	8.544	6.737	6.231	5.356
Cumulative contribution rate/%	29.798	47.132	58.892	67.436	74.173	80.404	85.760

2.3.2 农艺性状及品质性状综合评价 将根长(X_1)、芦下直径(X_2)、支根数(X_3)、鲜重(X_4)、干重(X_5)、折干率(X_6)、浸出物(X_7)、总氨基酸(X_8)、党参多糖(X_9)、色氨酸(X_{10})、丁香苷(X_{11})、党参苷I(X_{12})、党参参苷(X_{13})和苍术内酯III(X_{14})标准化后的性状值代入上述 7 个主成分中,可得到 7 个主成分的得分公式(公式 4~10):

$$F_1 = 0.708X_1 + 0.523X_2 - 0.560X_3 + 0.760X_4 + 0.838X_5 + 0.390X_6 + 0.651X_7 + 0.250X_8 + 0.444X_9 - 0.329X_{10} - 0.511X_{11} - 0.328X_{12} - 0.630X_{13} - 0.309X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(4)}$$

$$F_2 = 0.064X_1 + 0.709X_2 - 0.242X_3 + 0.599X_4 + 0.430X_5 - 0.592X_6 - 0.536X_7 - 0.170X_8 - 0.561X_9 + 0.080X_{10} + 0.351X_{11} + 0.136X_{12} + 0.201X_{13} + 0.384X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(5)}$$

$$F_3 = 0.252X_1 - 0.084X_2 + 0.049X_3 + 0.026X_4 - 0.022X_5 - 0.216X_6 + 0.109X_7 + 0.786X_8 - 0.139X_9 + 0.794X_{10} - 0.235X_{11} + 0.421X_{12} - 0.101X_{13} + 0.046X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(6)}$$

$$F_4 = 0.355X_1 - 0.06X_2 - 0.118X_3 + 0.05X_4 + 0.037X_5 - 0.081X_6 + 0.273X_7 - 0.102X_8 + 0.223X_9 - 0.011X_{10} + 0.466X_{11} + 0.407X_{12} + 0.556X_{13} - 0.464X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(7)}$$

$$F_5 = -0.084X_1 - 0.306X_2 - 0.352X_3 + 0.025X_4 + 0.053X_5 + 0.254X_6 + 0.172X_7 + 0.134X_8 - 0.202X_9 - 0.317X_{10} + 0.226X_{11} + 0.441X_{12} - 0.154X_{13} + 0.439X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(8)}$$

$$F_6 = 0.083X_1 + 0.120X_2 + 0.160X_3 + 0.045X_4 - 0.007X_5 + 0.029X_6 + 0.108X_7 - 0.419X_8 + 0.315X_9 + 0.109X_{10} - 0.424X_{11} + 0.378X_{12} + 0.167X_{13} + 0.416X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(9)}$$

$$F_7 = -0.028X_1 + 0.068X_2 + 0.602X_3 + 0.145X_4 + 0.203X_5 + 0.314X_6 + 0.021X_7 + 0.004X_8 - 0.328X_9 - 0.119X_{10} + 0.004X_{11} + 0.24X_{12} - 0.05X_{13} - 0.196X_{14}; \quad \text{公式(10)}$$

根据 F_1 、 F_2 、 F_3 、 F_4 、 F_5 、 F_6 和 F_7 的值和 DTOPSIS 法计算 U_1 、 U_2 、 U_3 、 U_4 、 U_5 、 U_6 和 U_7 ,并以各主成分贡献率权重,使用权重值构建出党参样品的主成分分析综合评价公式 D (综合评价得分) = $0.347U_1 + 0.202U_2 + 0.137U_3 + 0.100U_4 + 0.079U_5 + 0.073U_6 + 0.062U_7$ 。利用该模型计算出 106 份党参样品的得分值,结果见表 4。D 值越大,表示综合品质越好。106 份党参资源的平均综合评价得分是 0.545。排名前 15 的分别是 No. 13、No. 20、No. 21、No. 18、No. 73、No. 77、No. 90、No. 78、No. 88、No. 72、No. 74、No. 80、No. 79、No. 34 和 No. 14。

2.4 聚类分析

对 14 个主要指标进行聚类分析,采用系统聚类法进行分析(图 3)。在欧式距离为 10 时,可将 106 份党参种质资源分为 5 个类群。各类群内 14 个指标的平均值见表 5。第 I 类群中,主要特征为丁香苷含量最低,其他 13 个指标均中等水平;第 II 类群中,主要特征为鲜重、干重、折干率和浸出物含量最高,芦下直径、党参苷 I 和党参炔苷含量最低;第 III 类群中,支根数多、党参多糖和苍术内酯 III 含量高;在第 IV 类群中,支根数少、浸出物、总氨基酸、党参多糖和色氨酸含量低;在第 V 类群中,主要特征是总氨基酸、色氨酸、党参苷 I 和党参炔苷含量高。

表 4 106 份党参资源主成分综合评价及排序

Tab. 4 Principal components comprehensive evaluation and ranking of 106 *Codonopsis pilosula* resources

ID	Comprehensive evaluation score(D)	Ranking	ID	Comprehensive evaluation score(D)	Ranking	ID	Comprehensive evaluation score(D)	Ranking
No. 13	0.735	1	No. 66	0.604	37	No. 19	0.496	72
No. 20	0.704	2	No. 17	0.603	38	No. 24	0.487	73
No. 21	0.694	3	No. 91	0.602	39	No. 49	0.485	74
No. 18	0.694	4	No. 61	0.600	40	No. 47	0.483	75
No. 73	0.688	5	No. 2	0.600	41	No. 52	0.482	76
No. 77	0.688	6	No. 86	0.596	42	No. 96	0.481	77
No. 90	0.679	7	No. 76	0.595	43	No. 6	0.479	78
No. 78	0.675	8	No. 89	0.588	44	No. 3	0.476	79
No. 88	0.669	9	No. 65	0.583	45	No. 41	0.474	80
No. 72	0.668	10	No. 30	0.581	46	No. 94	0.467	81
No. 74	0.666	11	No. 69	0.578	47	No. 51	0.465	82
No. 80	0.666	12	No. 84	0.572	48	No. 50	0.464	83
No. 79	0.664	13	No. 55	0.569	49	No. 101	0.461	84
No. 34	0.662	14	No. 5	0.567	50	No. 42	0.457	85
No. 14	0.659	15	No. 75	0.567	51	No. 32	0.455	86
No. 28	0.654	16	No. 83	0.554	52	No. 67	0.455	87
No. 9	0.652	17	No. 10	0.550	53	No. 38	0.454	88
No. 63	0.650	18	No. 53	0.546	54	No. 35	0.452	89
No. 31	0.649	19	No. 57	0.543	55	No. 100	0.448	90
No. 22	0.648	20	No. 43	0.541	56	No. 102	0.444	91
No. 70	0.645	21	No. 62	0.537	57	No. 46	0.443	92
No. 26	0.645	22	No. 93	0.536	58	No. 68	0.435	93
No. 7	0.635	23	No. 87	0.535	59	No. 71	0.433	94
No. 97	0.633	24	No. 54	0.533	60	No. 23	0.428	95
No. 11	0.632	25	No. 95	0.533	61	No. 37	0.417	96
No. 25	0.625	26	No. 45	0.533	62	No. 33	0.414	97
No. 27	0.623	27	No. 36	0.531	63	No. 1	0.386	98
No. 12	0.623	28	No. 92	0.526	64	No. 81	0.384	99
No. 105	0.614	29	No. 58	0.519	65	No. 104	0.379	100
No. 85	0.613	30	No. 48	0.519	66	No. 39	0.378	101
No. 56	0.613	31	No. 98	0.518	67	No. 106	0.367	102
No. 60	0.612	32	No. 4	0.514	68	No. 82	0.317	103
No. 29	0.611	33	No. 44	0.512	69	No. 99	0.300	104
No. 8	0.609	34	No. 40	0.504	70	No. 103	0.277	105
No. 64	0.605	35	No. 59	0.502	71	No. 15	0.276	106
No. 16	0.604	36						

2.5 分段线性回归方程

将鲜重作为因变量,其余指标为自变量,构建分段线性回归方程,见表 6 和图 4。在分界点之前使用第 1 段公式进行分析,分界点后使用第 2 段公式进行分析。其中干重第 1 段内可用数据较少,无法得到有效方程。分析分界点前后方程发现,根长(30.220 cm)、芦下直径(12.168 mm)、支根数(4.454)和浸出物(59.251%)在第 1 段和第 2 段上升幅度产生变化,但都保持着增长的趋势;折干率(22.477%)、党参多糖(22.404%)、党参苷 I(0.831 mg · g⁻¹)和苍术内酯 III(50.628 μg · g⁻¹)是先降低后升高趋势,且大部分品种都集中在第 2 段;总氨基酸是先增加后降低,当都处于分界点左右时,有利于党参高产形成。

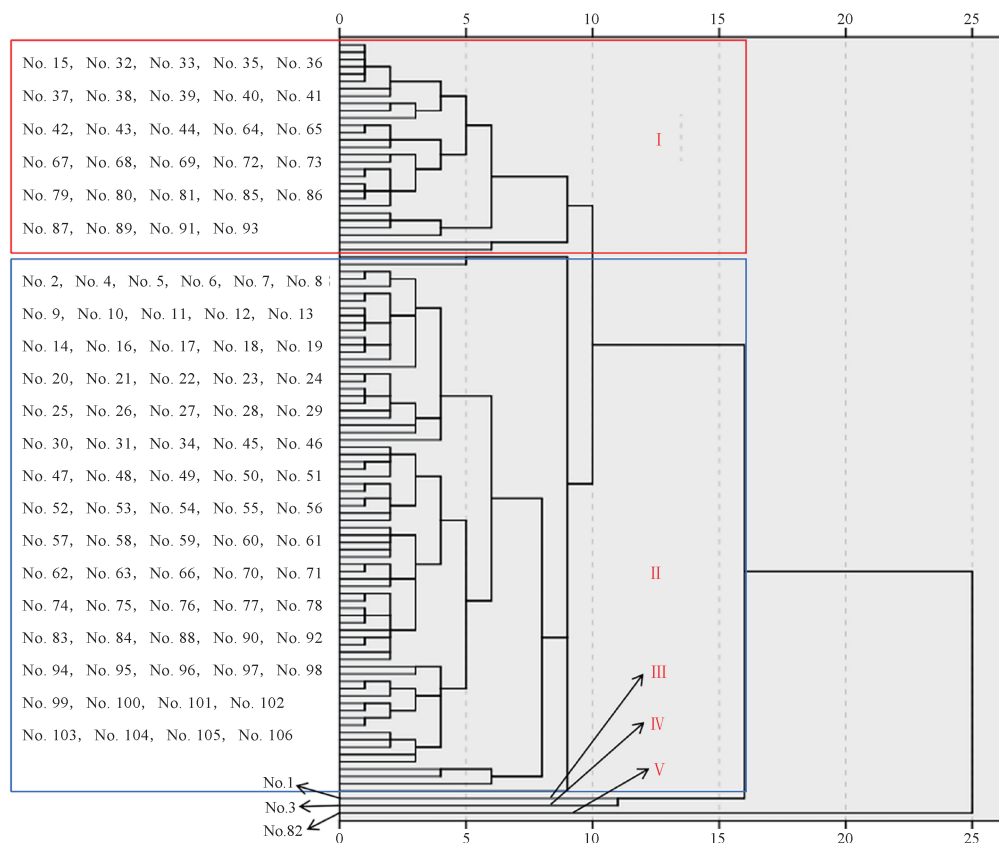


图3 106份党参种质资源基于14个指标进行的聚类分析

Fig. 3 Cluster analysis of 106 *Codonopsis* germplasm resources based on 14 indicators

表5 不同类群党参农艺性状和代表性组分平均值

Tab. 5 Average values of agronomic traits and representative components of different groups of *Codonopsis pilosula*

Index	Groups				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Root length/cm	30.867	30.428	18.167	27.750	32.706
Luxia diameter/mm	12.590	11.987	17.333	18.000	9.180
Number of branches	2.938	3.368	4.333	2.500	3.200
Fresh weight/g	21.721	27.855	18.133	16.500	10.142
Dry weight/g	5.191	7.834	-	-	2.302
Drying rate/g	23.670	28.090	-	-	22.995
Extractum/%	57.774	62.305	61.626	56.079	57.867
Total amino acid/%	3.380	2.921	1.619	0.782	4.406
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	30.067	33.983	37.650	15.075	30.254
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	352.090	181.620	157.044	104.596	697.471
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	42.370	44.912	100.959	283.978	74.233
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	1.125	0.849	1.305	1.995	2.978
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	1.563	1.039	1.447	1.047	2.129
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	66.914	47.037	289.337	193.539	24.953

注: - - 未收集到。

Note: - - not collected.

将浸出物作为因变量,其余指标为自变量,构建分段线性回归方程,结果见表7和图5。其中,鲜重的第2段中可用数据较少,无法得到有效方程。分析分界点前后方程发现:根长(28.683 cm)、支根数(3.236)、折干率(26.376%)、总氨基酸(2.738%)

和党参多糖(33.597%)都使浸出物含量表现出一直上升的趋势,但上升的幅度有所变化;党参苷I($1.276 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)呈先降低后增加,且大部分品种都集中在第1段;干重(8.819 g)是先增加后降低,当处于分界点左右时,有利于党参浸出物的形成。

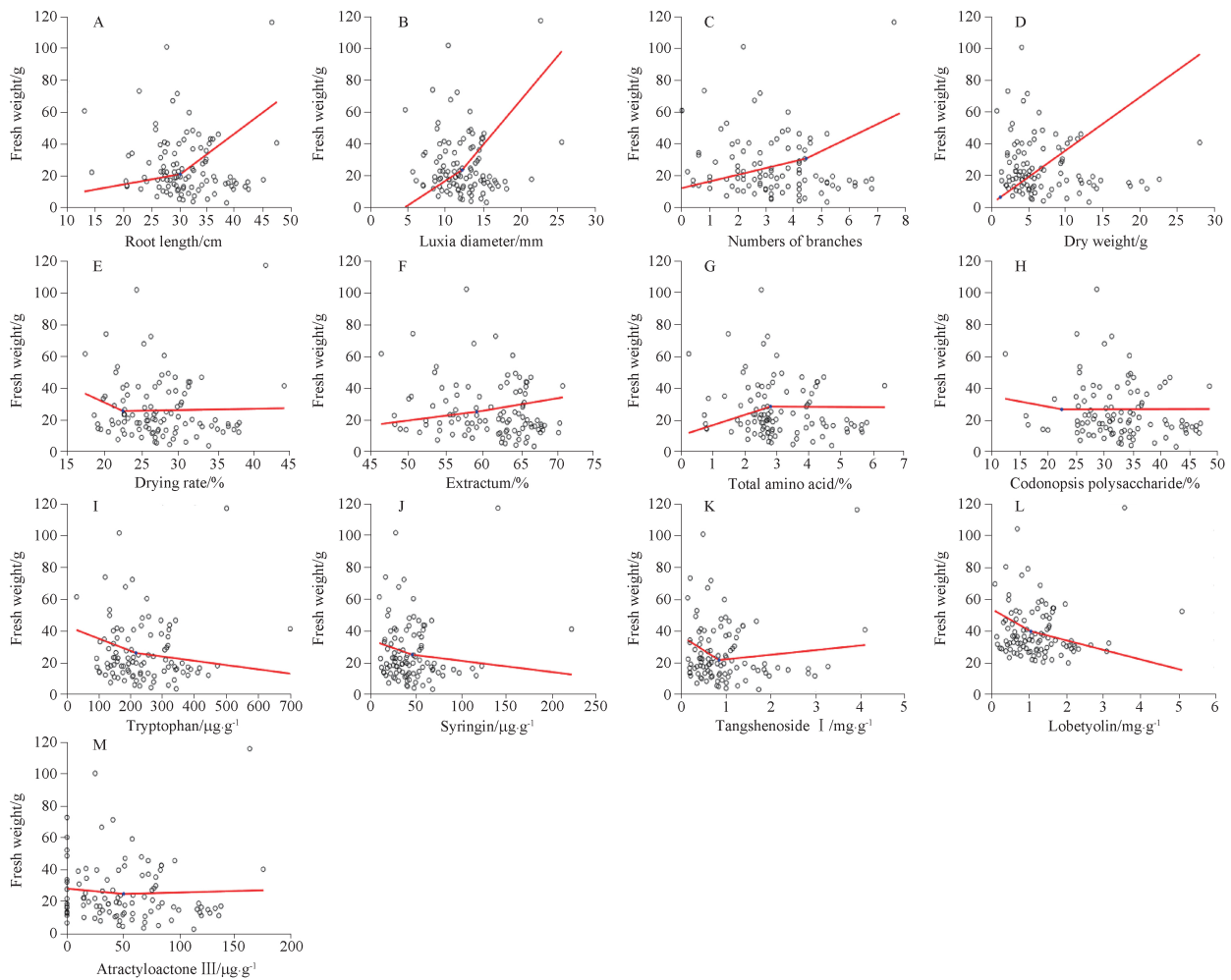
表6 党参各指标与鲜重进行分段线性回归分析

Tab. 6 Piecewise linear regression analysis of each index and fresh weight of *Codonopsis pilosula*

Index	First stage function	Second stage function	Demarcation point
Root length/cm	$y = 0.636x + 2.078$	$y = 2.630x - 58.197$	30.220
Luxia diameter/mm	$y = 3.064x - 13.761$	$y = 5.585x - 44.432$	12.168
Number of branches	$y = 4.183x + 12.093$	$y = 8.495x - 7.113$	4.454
Dry weight/g	-	$y = 3.359x + 2.346$	1.205
Drying rate/%	$y = -2.163x + 73.732$	$y = 0.080x + 23.317$	22.477
Extractum/%	$y = 0.595x - 10.470$	$y = 0.787x - 21.813$	59.251
Total amino acid/%	$y = 6.463x + 9.737$	$y = -0.124x + 28.151$	2.795
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	$y = -0.660x + 41.311$	$y = 0.007x + 26.364$	22.404
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.078x + 42.564$	$y = -0.027x + 31.593$	2.154
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.198x + 33.855$	$y = -0.070x + 28.035$	45.366
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -17.917x + 36.694$	$y = 2.890x + 19.412$	0.831
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -15.507x + 42.698$	$y = -7.011x + 33.773$	1.050
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.066x + 28.779$	$y = 0.018x + 24.497$	50.628

注: - - 该段内数据较少,无法得到有效方程。

Note: - - there is less data in the paragraph to obtain a valid equation. the same below.



A - 鲜重与根长; B - 鲜重与芦下直径; C - 鲜重与支根数; D - 鲜重与干重; E - 鲜重与折干率; F - 鲜重与浸出物; G - 鲜重与总氨基酸; H - 鲜重与党参多糖; I - 鲜重与色氨酸; J - 鲜重与丁香苷; K - 鲜重与党参苷 I; L - 鲜重与党参炔苷; M - 鲜重与苍术内酯 III。

A - fresh weight vs root length; B - fresh weight vs luxia diameter; C - fresh weight vs number of branches; D - fresh weight vs dry weight; E - fresh weight vs drying rate; F - fresh weight vs extractum; G - fresh weight vs total amino acid; H - fresh weight vs codonopsis polysaccharide; I - fresh weight vs tryptophan; J - fresh weight vs syringin; K - fresh weight vs tangshenoside I; L - fresh weight vs lobetyolin; M - fresh weight vs atractyloactone III.

图4 鲜重与其他指标间分段线性回归图

Fig. 4 Piecewise linear regression diagram between fresh weight and other indexes

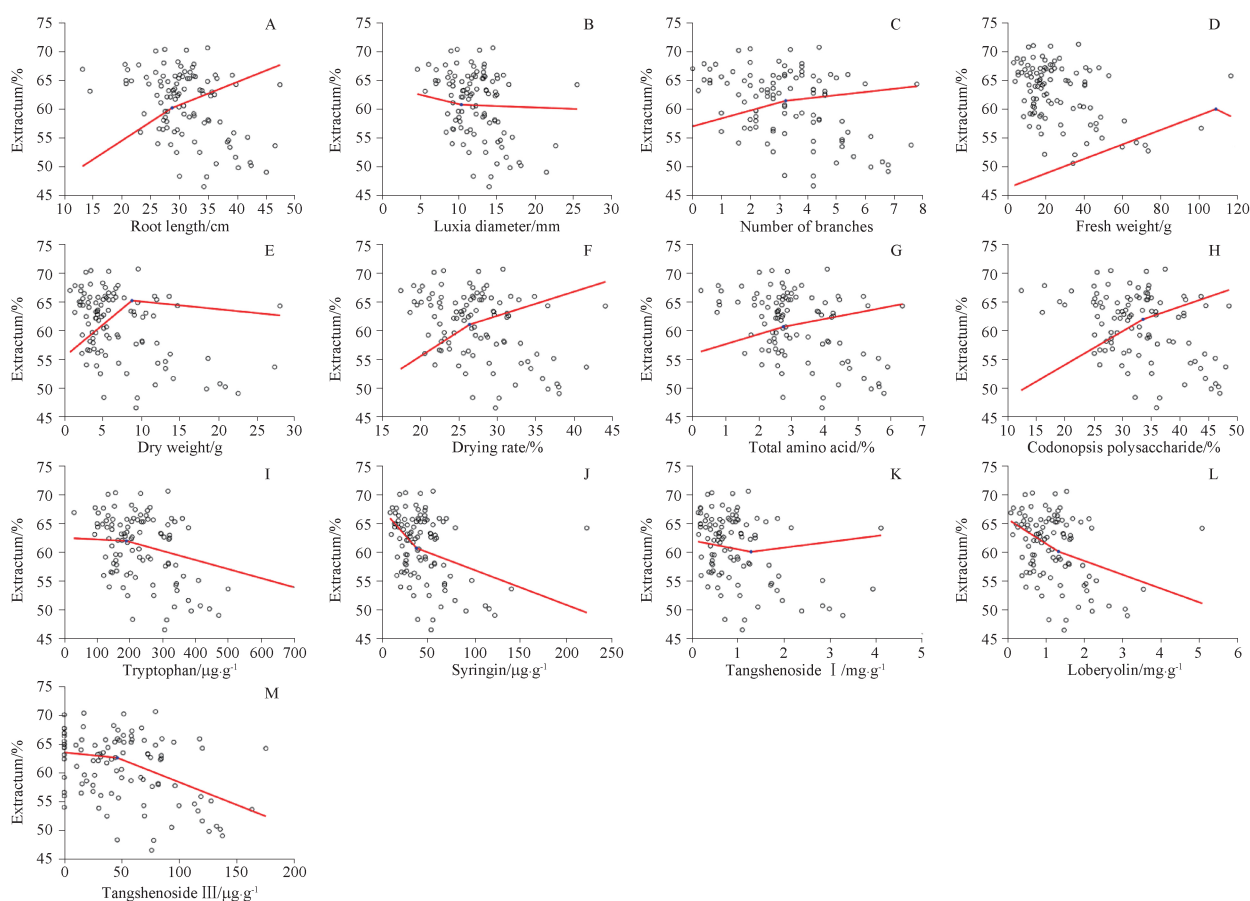
表7 党参各指标与浸出物进行分段线性回归分析

Tab. 7 Piecewise linear regression analysis of each index and extractum of *Codonopsis pilosula*

Index	First stage function	Second stage function	Demarcation point
Root length/cm	$y = 0.651x + 41.559$	$y = 0.398x + 48.825$	28.683
Luxia diameter/mm	$y = -0.322x + 64.119$	$y = -0.049x + 61.293$	10.333
Number of branches	$y = 1.374x + 56.915$	$y = 0.553x + 59.572$	3.236
Fresh weight/g	$y = 0.147x + 57.573$	-	108.766
Dry weight/g	$y = 1.108x + 55.426$	$y = -0.134x + 66.375$	8.819
Drying rate/%	$y = 0.860x + 38.367$	$y = 0.420x + 49.976$	26.376
Total amino acid/%	$y = 1.714x + 55.936$	$y = 1.092x + 57.637$	2.738
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	$y = 0.583x + 42.367$	$y = 0.341x + 50.469$	33.597
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.003x + 62.558$	$y = -0.016x + 65.013$	189.072
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.181x + 67.544$	$y = -0.061x + 63.042$	37.391
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -1.544x + 62.100$	$y = 1.010x + 58.840$	1.276
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -4.239x + 65.872$	$y = -2.404x + 63.422$	1.335
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.020x + 63.562$	$y = -0.079x + 66.268$	46.104

注: - - 该段内数据较少,无法得到有效方程。

Note: - - there is less data in the paragraph to obtain a valid equation. the same below.



A - 浸出物与根长; B - 浸出物与芦下直径; C - 浸出物与支根数; D - 浸出物与鲜重; E - 浸出物与干重; F - 浸出物与折干率; G - 浸出物与总氨基酸; H - 浸出物与党参多糖; I - 浸出物与色氨酸; J - 浸出物与丁香苷; K - 浸出物与党参苷 I; L - 浸出物与党参炔苷; M - 浸出物与苍术内酯 III。

A - extractum vs root length; B - extractum vs luxia diameter; C - extractum vs number of branches; D - extractum vs fresh weight; E - extractum vs dry weight; F - extractum vs drying rate; G - extractum vs total amino acid; H - extractum vs codonopsis polysaccharide; I - extractum vs tryptophan; J - extractum vs syringin; K - extractum vs tangshenoside I; L - extractum vs lobetyolin; M - extractum vs atractyloactone III.

图5 浸出物与其他指标间分段线性回归图

Fig. 5 Piecewise linear regression diagram between extractum and other indicators

将党参多糖作为因变量,其余指标为自变量,构建分段线性回归方程,结果见表8和图6。其中,总氨基酸的第2段中可用数据较少,无法得到有效方

程。分析分界点前后方程发现:根长(31.470 cm)、支根数(2.233)、折干率(26.100%)和浸出物(63.555%)在第1段和第2段上升幅度产生变化,

但都保持着增长的趋势;芦下直径(11.941 mm)、鲜重(11.120 g)和干重(5.164 g)都表现为先上升后

下降趋势,在分界点附近更易得到高党参多糖含量品种。

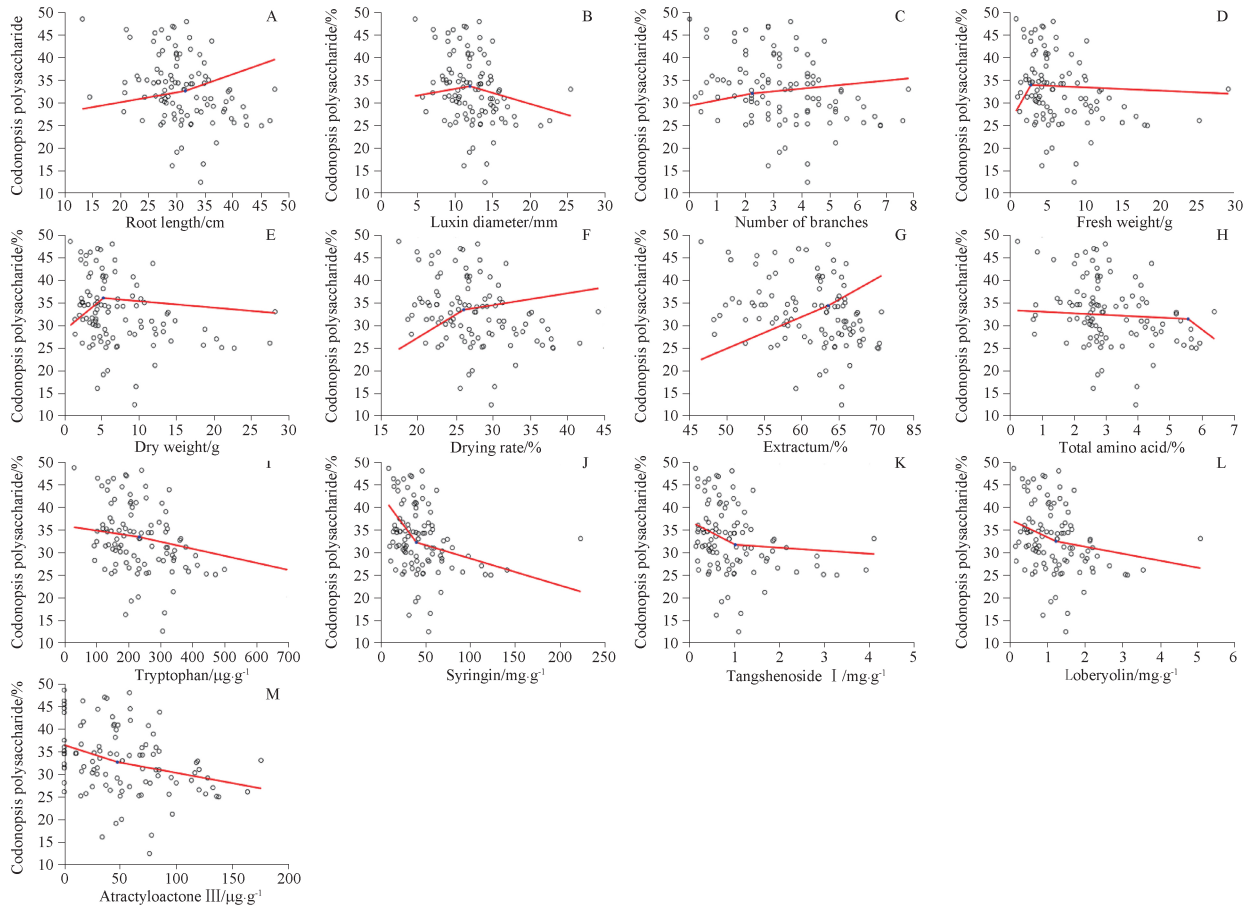
表8 党参各指标与党参多糖进行分段线性回归分析

Tab. 8 Piecewise linear regression analysis of each index and Codonopsis polysaccharide of *Codonopsis pilosula*

Index	First stage function	Second stage function	Demarcation point
Root length/cm	$y = 0.218x + 25.792$	$y = 0.435x + 18.940$	31.470
Luxia diameter/mm	$y = 0.293x + 30.177$	$y = -0.486x + 39.480$	11.941
Number of branches	$y = 1.211x + 29.383$	$y = 0.594x + 30.760$	2.233
Fresh weight/g	$y = 0.731x + 28.111$	$y = -0.018x + 34.124$	11.120
Dry weight/g	$y = 1.363x + 28.986$	$y = -0.144x + 36.769$	5.164
Drying rate/%	$y = 1.005x + 7.206$	$y = 0.263x + 26.577$	26.100
Extractum/%	$y = 0.701x - 10.150$	$y = 0.928x - 24.593$	63.555
Total amino acid/%	$y = -0.353x + 33.358$	-	5.545
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.011x + 35.718$	$y = -0.016x + 36.888$	233.496
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.267x + 42.758$	$y = -0.059x + 34.530$	39.640
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -5.117x + 36.837$	$y = -0.670x + 32.340$	1.011
Lobetyolin/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -3.882x + 37.161$	$y = -1.544x + 34.308$	1.220
Atractylactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.079x + 36.406$	$y = -0.046x + 34.807$	47.272

注: - - 该段内数据较少,无法得到有效方程。

Note: - - there is less data in the paragraph to obtain a valid equation. the same below.



A - 党参多糖与根长; B - 党参多糖与芦下直径; C - 党参多糖与支根数; D - 党参多糖与鲜重; E - 党参多糖与干重; F - 党参多糖与折干率; G - 党参多糖与浸出物; H - 党参多糖与总氨基酸; I - 党参多糖与色氨酸; J - 党参多糖与丁香苷; K - 党参多糖与党参苷 I; L - 党参多糖与党参炔苷; M - 党参多糖与苍术内酯 III。
A - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs root length; B - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs luxia diameter; C - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs number of branches; D - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs fresh weight; E - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs dry weight; F - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs drying rate; G - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs extractum; H - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs total amino acid; I - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs tryptophan; J - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs syringin; K - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs tangshenoside I; L - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs lobetyolin; M - Codonopsis polysaccharide vs atractylactone III.

图6 党参多糖与其他指标间分段线性回归图

Fig. 6 Piecewise linear regression diagram between Codonopsis polysaccharide and other indexes

将党参炔苷作为因变量,其余指标为自变量,构建分段线性回归方程,结果见表9和图7。分析分界点前后方程发现,根长(25.362 cm)、芦下直径(17.041 mm)、支根数(4.096)、鲜重(31.359 g)、干重(5.510 g)、折干率(25.273%)、浸出物(62.234%)、总氨基酸(2.887%)和党参多糖(34.563%)在第1段

和第2段下降幅度产生变化,但都保持着降低的趋势;色氨酸($204.449 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)、丁香苷($30.603 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和党参苷I($0.776 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)在第1段和第2段上升幅度产生变化,但都保持着增加的趋势;苍术内酯III($37.794 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)是先降低后升高趋势,且大部分品种都集中在第2段。

表9 党参各指标与党参炔苷进行分段线性回归分析

Tab.9 Piecewise linear regression analysis of each index and lobetyolin of *Codonopsis pilosula*

Index	First stage function	Second stage function	Demarcation point
Root length/cm	$y = -0.009x + 1.553$	$y = -0.029x + 2.052$	25.362
Luxia diameter/mm	$y = -0.049x + 1.783$	$y = -0.071x + 2.162$	17.041
Number of branches	$y = -0.153x + 1.685$	$y = -0.072x + 1.351$	4.096
Fresh weight/g	$y = -0.020x + 1.693$	$y = -0.005x + 1.079$	31.359
Dry weight/g	$y = -0.129x + 1.956$	$y = -0.050x + 1.521$	5.510
Drying rate/%	$y = -0.078x + 3.246$	$y = -0.038x + 2.223$	25.273
Extractum/%	$y = -0.042x + 3.803$	$y = -0.087x + 6.588$	62.234
Total amino acid/%	$y = -0.514x + 2.577$	$y = -0.086x + 1.341$	2.887
Codonopsis polysaccharide/%	$y = -0.003x + 1.380$	$y = -0.054x + 3.138$	34.563
Tryptophan/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = 0.0002x + 1.030$	$y = 0.002x + 0.576$	204.449
Syringin/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = 0.022x + 0.355$	$y = 0.013x + 0.632$	30.603
Tangshenoside I/ $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = 1.087x + 0.518$	$y = 0.083x + 1.297$	0.776
Atractyloactone III/ $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	$y = -0.004x + 1.268$	$y = 0.003x + 0.986$	37.794

2.6 多元线性逐步回归分析

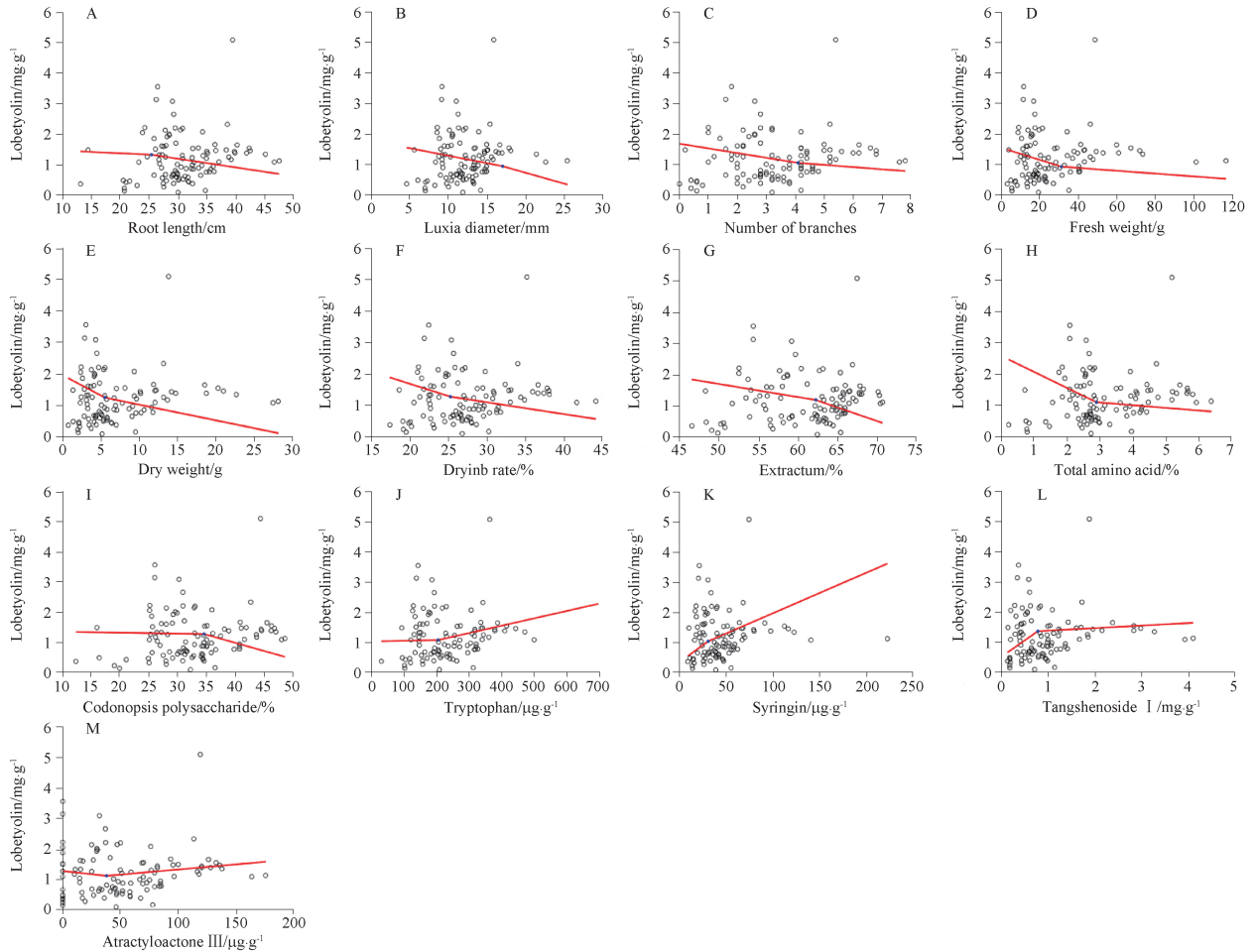
分别以鲜重(X_4)、浸出物(X_7)、党参多糖(X_9)和党参炔苷(X_{13})为因变量,其他性状数据为自变量,结果见表10。根长(X_1)、芦下直径(X_2)、干重(X_5)、折干率(X_6)、总氨基酸(X_8)、色氨酸(X_{10})、党参苷I(X_{12})和苍术内酯III(X_{14})组成了关于鲜重的回归方程,其调整后 r^2 值为0.969,代表这7个变量可以解释96.90%的因变量。根长(X_1)、总氨基酸(X_8)、党参多糖(X_9)、色氨酸(X_{10})、丁香苷(X_{11})、党参苷I(X_{12})和苍术内酯III(X_{14})组成了关于浸出物的回归方程,其调整后 r^2 值为0.636,代表这5个变量可以解释63.60%的因变量。浸出物(X_7)组成了关于党参多糖的回归方程,其调整后 R^2 值为0.382。总氨基酸(X_8)、色氨酸(X_{10})和丁香苷(X_{11})组成了关于党参炔苷的回归方程,其调整后 r^2 值为0.571,代表这5个变量可以解释57.10%的因变量。其 F 值分别为245.235、14.586、5.792和11.342,4个回归方程显著性均达到极显著水平。表明这4个多元回归方程可分别作为党参鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷的综合评价指标。

3 讨论与结论

全世界有党参属植物40余种,我国有39种之

多^[21]。我国是世界党参的主要产区和分布中心,广布于全国各地,具有丰富的遗传资源,存在较大的变异和选择潜力。变异系数大小代表品种间变异程度的多少,遗传多样性指数反映出各性状的变异丰富度,对106份党参样本的农艺性状和代表性组分进行变异分析和遗传多样性分析。变异系数最大值为86.948%的苍术内酯III,浸出物含量变异系数较低,其余性状变异系数为20.069%~80.889%。14个指标的多样性指数在1.587~2.039之间。结果表明,106份党参种质资源存在丰富的遗传多样性,不同品种性状间差异较大,合理利用这些党参种质资源,可以促进优质新品种的选育。由图1可以看出,总氨基酸和党参多糖与浸出物呈极显著正相关,丁香苷、党参炔苷和苍术内酯III与浸出物和党参多糖呈极显著负相关。因此,用浸出物含量来评价党参品质的评价不够全面,也不能合理、准确地评价,应该采用一种综合的评价方法。同时,可利用控制党参的根长来调控浸出物、总氨基酸、党参多糖、丁香苷和苍术内酯III的含量,在保持党参浸出物或党参多糖含量的基础上进一步提高产量。

《中国药典》2020年版以浸出物为指标性成分对党参的质量进行评价,对党参药材及饮片质量控制具有一定指导意义,但党参还含有党参多糖、



A - 党参炔苷与根长; B - 党参炔苷与芦下直径; C - 党参炔苷与支根数; D - 党参炔苷与鲜重; E - 党参炔苷与干重; F - 党参炔苷与折干率; G - 党参炔苷与浸出物; H - 党参炔苷与总氨基酸; I - 党参炔苷与党参多糖; J - 党参炔苷与色氨酸; K - 党参炔苷与丁香苷; L - 党参炔苷与党参苷 I; M - 党参炔苷与苍术内酯 III。
A - lobetyolin vs root length; B - lobetyolin vs luxia diameter; C - lobetyolin vs number of branches; D - lobetyolin vs fresh weight; E - lobetyolin vs dry weight; F - lobetyolin vs drying rate; G - lobetyolin vs extractum; H - lobetyolin vs total amino acid; I - lobetyolin vs Codonopsis polysaccharide; J - lobetyolin vs tryptophan; K - lobetyolin vs syringin; L - lobetyolin vs tangshenoside I; M - lobetyolin vs atractyloactone III.

图7 党参炔苷与其他指标间分段线性回归图

Fig. 7 Piecewise linear regression diagram between lobetyolin and other indexes

表10 鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷与其他指标间的逐步回归分析

Tab. 10 Stepwise regression analysis of fresh weight, extract, *Codonopsis pilosula* polysaccharide and lobetyolin with other indexes

Model	After the adjustment R^2	F	P
$X_4 = 3.781 + 0.190X_1 + 1.117X_2 + 2.835X_5 - 0.597X_6 + 1.025X_8 - 0.020X_{10} + 1.914X_{12} + 0.023X_{14}$	0.969	245.235	0.000
$X_7 = 46.781 + 0.171X_1 + 1.088X_8 + 0.243X_9 - 0.014X_{10} - 0.045X_{11} + 1.494X_{12} - 0.022X_{14}$	0.636	14.586	0.000
$X_9 = 0.672X_7 - 0.229$	0.382	5.792	0.000
$X_{13} = -0.205 - 0.307X_8 + 0.004X_{10} + 0.014X_{11}$	0.571	11.342	0.000

党参炔苷和党参苷 I 等成分,这些成分在食用和药用过程中同样发挥重要作用。因此,单以浸出物为指标来评价党参的质量并不全面。中药成分复杂,检测其中任何一种活性成分都不能代表中药的整体疗效,原始单一的中药质量评价方法制约了中药的发展^[22]。利用主成分分析法对种质资源的品质进行综合评价,主要是通过降维的方法

可以清晰地反映造成群体差异的主要原因,目前已经在多种作物中实现^[23-27]。Xiao 等^[28]对 20 种党参种质资源品质进行主成分分析,其中贡献率最大的为第 1 主成分,方差贡献率是 25.750%,其内特征向量主要是叶片形状、千粒重和浸出物。本实验对 106 份党参种质资源的 14 个指标进行主成分分析,结果发现前 7 个主成分的累计贡献率

达 85.760%,表明这 7 个综合指标可代表全部数据绝大部分的信息量,与 Xu 等^[23]对红花的研究结果相似。

聚类分析是将种质资源按不同特征值组成不同类群,方便挖掘和利用含有特异性状的优良种质资源^[29-30]。本实验中,将 106 份资源分成 5 个类群,第 I 类群中除了丁香苷以外,其他农艺性状和品质指标均处于较高,可将其进行推广栽培。第 II 类群为高产和高浸出物含量群体,可将其与其他优质资源进行杂交选育,从而获得高产、质优的新品种,以适当地种植环境。

分别将鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷与其他指标进行分段线性回归分析,以分析我国栽培党参的生长情况。当因变量是鲜重时,结合根长、芦下直径、干重、折干率、支根数、浸出物、总氨基酸和党参多糖变化趋势分析结果,发现这些成分与党参鲜重呈现相同变化趋势;而色氨酸、丁香苷、党参炔苷和苍术内酯 III 含量随着鲜重的增加呈现降低的变化趋势,可能是这些成分含量随着生长时间的延长而减少^[31]。党参苷 I 对党参鲜重表现出先下降后上升的趋势,结合相关性分析中党参苷 I 对鲜重负相关但不显著。因此,在成分含量达到药典要求的基础上,需要将产量与品质相联系起来,以确定最合理的采收期。

通过多元线性逐步回归分析,综合分析影响我国栽培党参鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷含量的因素。以鲜重为因变量进行分析得到 8 个关键指标,分别根长、芦下直径、干重、折干率、总氨基酸、色氨酸、党参苷 I 和苍术内酯 III,调整后的 R^2 值为 0.969;以浸出物为因变量进行分析得到 7 个关键指标,包含根长、总氨基酸、党参多糖、色氨酸、丁香苷、党参苷 I 和苍术内酯 III,方程调整后的 R^2 值为 0.636;以党参多糖为因变量进行分析得到 1 个关键指标,为浸出物,方程调整后的 R^2 值为 0.382;以党参炔苷为因变量进行分析得到 3 个关键因子,分别为总氨基酸、色氨酸和丁香苷,方程调整后的 R^2 值为 0.571。总氨基酸和色氨酸含量对鲜重、浸出物和党参炔苷含量都有影响,这与分段线性回归分析结果相一致。因此,针对党参鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷所得的回归方程可作为我国栽培党参种质性状综合评价的主要指标。

党参的农艺性状和代表性组分间存在不同程度的联系,共同影响党参种质资源的利用。本实验通过对 106 份我国栽培党参的 6 个农艺性状和

8 个代表性组分进行分析。利用主成分分析将 14 个指标分为 7 个主成分,并使用 DTOPSIS 法对 106 份党参种质资源进行评分;通过逐步回归分析发现关于党参鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷的关键指标;采用分段线性回归方程分析分别以鲜重、浸出物、党参多糖和党参炔苷作为因变量对不同农艺及代表性组分间的生长变化趋势,并结合相关性分析和多元回归线性分析,描述我国的党参理想株型。

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