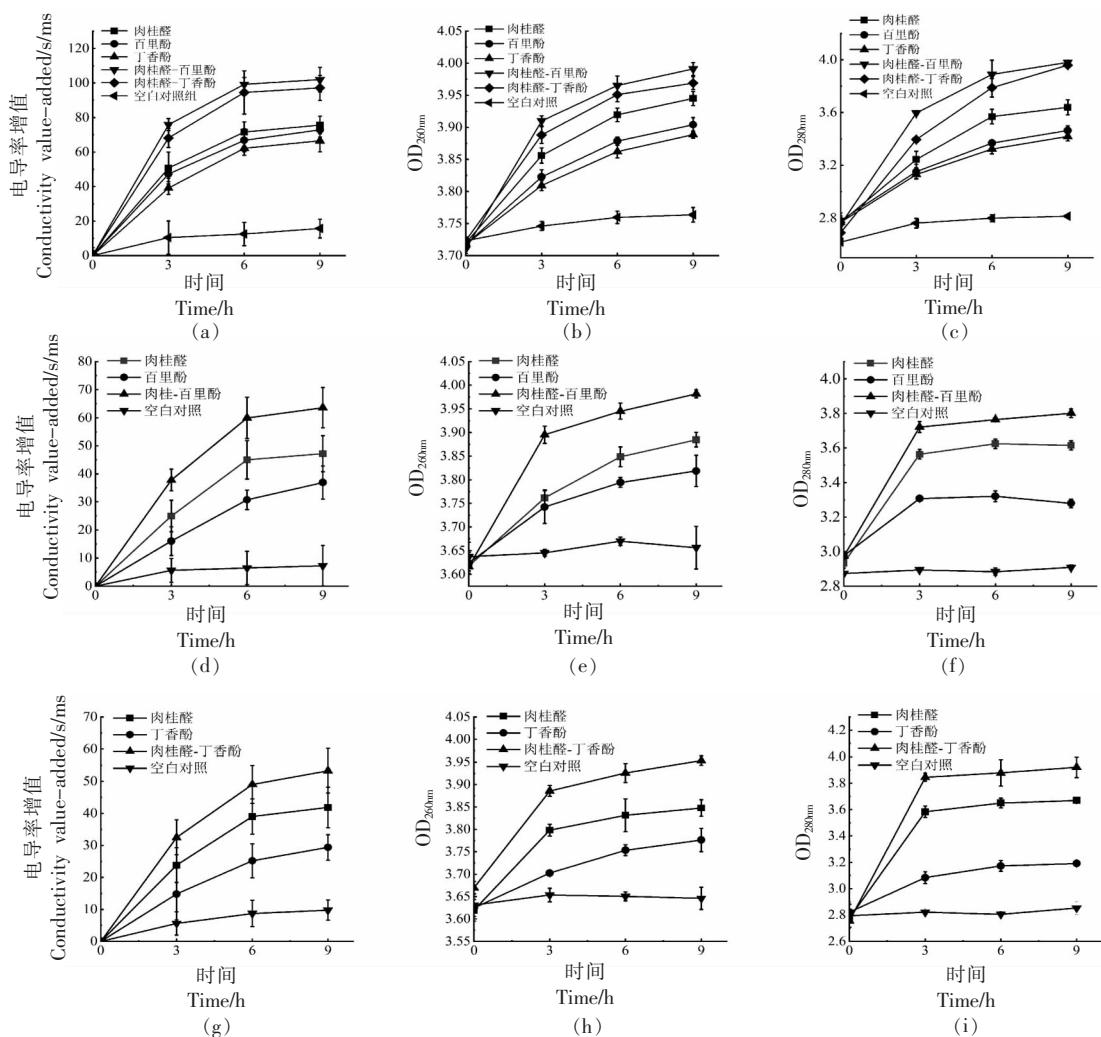


12 h 中无明显变化。结果证实了肉桂醛分别与百里酚和丁香酚的联合可以更大程度降低大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的生长速率。这与许超群等^[42]的研究结果相似,该研究表明肉桂醛与 ε -聚赖氨酸盐酸盐联合抑菌可导致菌体生长速率缓慢,衰亡期加快。

2.7 复配组分对大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌和金黄色葡萄球菌细胞内容物泄露的影响

电导率值表示大肠杆菌细胞膜的通透性,OD_{260nm} 和 OD_{280nm} 表示核酸和蛋白质的泄漏量^[43]。如图 6 所示,与对照组相比,经精油组分处理后,

大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌以及金黄色葡萄球菌的电导率增值、OD_{260nm} 和 OD_{280nm} 都明显增加。表明肉桂醛、百里酚和丁香酚破坏了菌体细胞膜,使细胞膜通透性增加,细胞内容物泄露。Sharma 等^[44]研究麝香草酚和肉桂醛的联合作用对表皮葡萄球菌抑制活性,表明两者具有协同抑菌效果且增加了细菌膜透化,与本试验结果类似。肉桂醛与百里酚、丁香酚复配处理后细菌的电导率增值和 OD_{260nm}、OD_{280nm} 均比单一组分离,表明复配后更大程度地破坏了菌体细胞膜的完整性,使其核酸、蛋白质等内容物大量泄露。另外,肉桂醛-百里酚复配处理



注:(a) (c) 分别为大肠杆菌的电导率增值、核酸泄露和蛋白质泄露;(e) (g) 分别为副溶血性弧菌的电导率增值、核酸泄露和蛋白质泄露;(h) (i) 分别为金黄色葡萄球菌的电导率增值、核酸泄露和蛋白质泄露。

图 6 精油组分及复配组分对大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌和金黄色葡萄球菌中细胞内容物泄露的影响

Fig.6 Effects of essential oil components and complex components on cell content leakage in *E. coli*, *V. parahaemolyticus* and *S. aureus*

大肠杆菌和副溶血性弧菌的OD_{280nm}比单一肉桂醛处理的OD_{280nm}分别提升了6.13%,4.42%,比单一百里酚分别提升了12.44%,12.53%。同样,肉桂醛-丁香酚复配处理大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的OD_{280nm}比单一肉桂醛分别提升了8.97%,7.38%,比单一丁香酚分别提升了17.02%,24.69%。

3 结论

本研究中肉桂精油、百里香精油和罗勒精油单独对5种常见致病菌(大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、沙门氏菌、副溶血性弧菌和白色葡萄球菌)作用时,肉桂精油的抑制效果最佳。在精油组合中,肉桂-百里香精油对抑制大肠杆菌和副溶血性弧菌有协同作用,FIC指数均为0.5,其抑菌圈直径分别为(29.25±1.09)mm和(26.23±0.89)mm;同样,肉桂-罗勒精油对抑制大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌有协同作用,抑菌圈直径分别为(19.25±0.55)mm和(19.35±1.51)mm。

借助GC-MS分析了肉桂精油、百里香精油和罗勒精油主要抑菌成分分别为肉桂醛、百里酚和丁香酚;FIC指数及抑菌圈测定,得出肉桂-百里香精油和肉桂-罗勒精油具有的协同抑菌作用分别与肉桂醛-百里酚和肉桂醛-丁香酚产生的协同抑菌效应一致。

对大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌和金黄色葡萄球菌细胞膜通透性测定,结果表明复配组分联合对大肠杆菌、副溶血性弧菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的细胞膜破坏更剧烈,导致更多核酸、蛋白质等胞内大分子泄露。

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Studies on the Antibacterial Activity of Cinnamon, Thyme, Basil Essential Oils

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Abstract Purpose: To study the inhibitory effects of cinnamon, thyme and basil essential oils on pathogenic bacteria. Methods: Five common pathogenic bacteria were selected as test bacteria; Plant essential oils with synergistic antibacterial effects were selected by checkerboard dilution method and bacteriostatic circle method and et al. Then, the composition of 3 essential oils was analyzed by Gas Chromatography–Mass Spectrometry(GC–MS), and the cell membrane permeability of *Escherichia coli*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were explored. Results: GC–MS analysis showed that cinnamaldehyde, thymol and eugenol were the main antibacterial components in cinnamon essential oil, thyme essential oil and basil essential oil, respectively. Cinnamon and thyme essential oils were combined with *E. coli* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* with a FIC of 0.5, and cinnamon with basil essential oil was combined with *E. coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* with a FIC of 0.5. The OD_{280nm} of *Escherichia coli* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* treated with cinnamaldehyde–thymol was 6.13% and 4.42% higher than that of single-component treatment, respectively, and 12.44% and 12.53% higher than that of single thymol, respectively. Similarly, the OD_{280nm} of *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* in the treatment of cinnamaldehyde–eugenol was 8.97% and 7.38%, respectively, and 17.02% and 24.69% higher than that of eugenol, respectively. Conclusion: Cinnamon and thyme essential oils have synergistic antibacterial effects on *Escherichia coli* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, the main antibacterial components in cinnamon, thyme, and basil essential oils were cinnamaldehyde, thymol, and eugenol; The synergistic antibacterial effects of cinnamon–thyme essential oil and cinnamon–basil essential oil were due to the combined function of cinnamaldehyde–thymol and cinnamaldehyde–eugenol, respectively. The two compound components destroyed the cell membrane integrity of the bacteria, increasing the permeability of the bacterial cell membrane, a large number of nucleic acids, proteins and other cellular contents were leaked, resulting in the death of the bacteria.

Keywords plant essential oils; feature components; synergistic bacteriostasis; cell membrane permeability