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中草药属性与功效网络药理学: (III) 中草药属性类间典范相关函数及线性特征模型

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摘要

在前期工作基础上, 本研究采用了中草药交互式编码数据库 CHM-DATAVersion 1.0。该数据库记录有化学成份相关记载的 1127 种中草药。对味属性类(7 个味属性), 药性属性类(5 个药性属性), 化学成份属性类(22 个化学成份类别属性), 归经属性类(12 个归经), 功效属性类(77 种功效属性), 以典范相关分析确定了属性类间的典范相关函数, 并结合回归方法, 建立了中草药线性特征模型。在统计意义上, 任一种中草药各属性值满足相应的线性特征模型。给出了典范相关分析和线性特征模型的 Matlab 代码。最后, 构造出中草药属性类典范相关网络。

关键词 中草药, 功效, 属性, 典范相关, 特征模型。

1 引言

传统药理学基于单药物-单靶标-单疾病观点的药物设计思想(Hopkins, 2007, 2008; Budovsky and Fraifeld, 2012), 在近 20 多年来, 在药物研发设计中出现了种种弊端(Zhang, 2016, 2017a-b)。中医药理论以生物网络调节为基本思想, 为解决疾病防治和药物研发问题提供了新思路和新途径。然而, 中医药理论已历经数千年, 发展极其缓慢。目前, 对中草药的整体性基础研究, 仍然十分匮乏, 从而严重阻碍了中医药理论的发展和应用。基于此, Zhang (2017a)对 1127 种中草药属性进行了较详尽的统计分析, 计算和分析了总数、频率、百分数等统计量。对 1127 种中草药, 按科别对属性进行了分析。得到了中草药药性和功效的各种属性统计量。此后, 根据属性间的点相关, 构造出属性与功效关系网络, 化学成份-归经关系网络, 归经-功效关系网络, 以及归经关系网络, 并给出了一些网络特性。结果表明, 前三者均为无尺度复杂网络, 节点度均符合幂律分布。给出了较为详尽的属性与功效关系, 以及药理机制(Zhang, 2017b)。

本研究将在前期工作基础上, 确定中草药属性类间的关系, 以及属性标准模型, 为今后的深入研究和应用提供基础。

2 材料与方法

2.1 分析方法

2.1.1 典范相关分析

在本研究中, 典范相关分析用于分析两个属性类间(或属性类与功效类之间)的关系(张尧庭, 方开泰, 1982; Qi and Xu, 2009)。设属性类 x 有 m 个属性 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m , $x=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$; 属性类 y 有 p 个属性 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p , $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_p)$; $m \leq p$ 。要通过确定 ux^T 与 vy^T 的关系, 来分析 x 与 y 的关系, 其中 $u=(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$, $v=(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p)$ 。

随 u, v 的不同, ux^T 与 vy^T 的关系程度也不同, 需要确定 u, v , 使得 ux^T 与 vy^T 的线性相关关系最强。首先, 设共有 n 个中草药, 原始数据如下

$$\begin{aligned}x &= (x_{ij}), j=1, 2, \dots, m \\y &= (y_{ij}), j=1, 2, \dots, p \\i &= 1, 2, \dots, n\end{aligned}$$

在本研究中, x_{ij} 与 y_{ij} 取值 0 或 1。取 $x_{ij} = x_{ij} - x_{barj}$, $y_{ij} = y_{ij} - y_{barj}$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned}x_{barj} &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}/n, j=1, 2, \dots, m \\y_{barj} &= \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij}/n, j=1, 2, \dots, p\end{aligned}$$

计算

$$\begin{aligned}e_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik} x_{kj}/n, i, j=1, 2, \dots, m \\f_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ik} y_{kj}/n, i, j=1, 2, \dots, p \\g_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki} y_{kj}/n, i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1, 2, \dots, p \\h_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n y_{ki} x_{kj}/n, i=1, 2, \dots, p; j=1, 2, \dots, m\end{aligned}$$

令 $E=(e_{ij})$, $F=(f_{ij})$, $G=(g_{ij})$, $H=(h_{ij})$ 。由下列方程确定特征值 $l_1^2, l_2^2, \dots, l_m^2$, 及对应的特征向量对 $u_1, v_1; u_2, v_2; \dots; u_m, v_m$,

$$\begin{aligned}(E^{-1} * G * F^{-1} * H - l^2 * I)u &= 0 \\(F^{-1} * H * E^{-1} * G - l^2 * I)v &= 0\end{aligned}$$

其中, I 为单位矩阵。从而, 典范相关系数为 l_1, l_2, \dots, l_m ; 典范属性类对, 或相关性函数对为

$$\begin{aligned}u_i &= \sum_{k=1}^m u_{ik} x_k \\v_i &= \sum_{k=1}^p v_{ik} y_k \\i &= 1, 2, \dots, m\end{aligned}$$

2.1.2 线性特征模型

对以上得到的 (u_i, v_i) , $i=1, 2, \dots, m$, 分别以 u_i (或 v_i) 为自变量, v_i (或 u_i) 为因变量, 建立线性回归模型, 并选用统计检验显著的模型, 例如,

$$u_i = a + b v_i$$

从而, 就得到中草药线性特征模型

$$\sum_{k=1}^m u_{ik} x_k = a + b \sum_{k=1}^p v_{ik} y_k$$

在统计意义上, 任一种中草药, 各属性值(0 或 1)满足相应的线性特征模型。

以下是典范相关分析及线性特征模型的 Matlab 程序 CanonicalCorreAnaly.m

```
% (III) Canonical correlation functions between attribute classes and linear eigenmodels of Chinese herbal medicines.
% Network Pharmacology, 2(3)
m=input('Input the number of variables x: ');
p=input('Input the number of variables y: ');
if (m>p) disp('Variables x should be less than variables y'); pause; end
file=input('Input the excel file name of data, e.g., cano.xls. The first m columns are for variables x and the followed p columns
are for variables y: ','s');
xy=xlsread(file);
n=size(xy,1);
x=xy(:,1:m);
y=xy(:,m+1:m+p);
xb=zeros(1,m); yb=zeros(1,p); sigx=zeros(m); sigy=zeros(p);
sigxy=zeros(m,p); sigyx=zeros(p,m); mat1=zeros(m); mat2=zeros(p);
u=zeros(m); v=zeros(p); val1=zeros(m); val2=zeros(p);
xb=mean(x);
yb=mean(y);
for i=1:m
x(:,i)=x(:,i)-xb(i);
end;
for i=1:p
y(:,i)=y(:,i)-yb(i);
end;
for i=1:m
for j=1:m
sigx(i,j)=0;
for k=1:n
sigx(i,j)=sigx(i,j)+x(k,i)*x(k,j);
end
sigx(i,j)=sigx(i,j)/n;
end; end
for i=1:p
for j=1:p
sigy(i,j)=0;
for k=1:n
sigy(i,j)=sigy(i,j)+y(k,i)*y(k,j);
end
sigy(i,j)=sigy(i,j)/n;
end; end
for i=1:m
for j=1:p
sigxy(i,j)=0;
for k=1:n
sigxy(i,j)=sigxy(i,j)+x(k,i)*y(k,j);
end
sigxy(i,j)=sigxy(i,j)/n;
```

```

end; end
for i=1:p
for j=1:m
sigyx(i,j)=0;
for k=1:n
sigyx(i,j)=sigyx(i,j)+y(k,i)*x(k,j);
end
sigyx(i,j)=sigyx(i,j)/n;
end; end
sigx=sigx^(-1);
sigy=sigy^(-1);
mat1=sigx*sigxy*sigy*sigyx;
mat2=sigy*sigyx*sigx*sigxy;
[u,val1]=eig(mat1);
[v,val2]=eig(mat2);
for i=1:m
p2(i)=i;
end
for i=1:m-1
k=i;
for j=i:m-1
if (val1(j+1,j+1)>val1(k,k)) k=j+1; end
end
i2=p2(i); p2(i)=p2(k); p2(k)=i2;
l=val1(i,i); val1(i,i)=val1(k,k); val1(k,k)=l;
end
iss='\n';
for k=1:m
iss=strcat(iss,'No. ',num2str(k),' canonical correlation coefficient: ',num2str(round(sqrt(val1(k,k))*10000)/10000.00),'\n');
iss=strcat(iss,'u',num2str(k),'=');
for i=1:m
e1=num2str(i);
if (u(i,p2(k))>0) e2=num2str(round(u(i,p2(k))*100000)/100000.00);
elseif (u(i,p2(k))<0) e2=num2str(round(abs(u(i,p2(k)))*100000)/100000.00);
end
if (u(i,p2(k))>0) iss=strcat(iss,'+',e2,'x',e1);
elseif (u(i,p2(k))<0) iss=strcat(iss,'-',e2,'x',e1);
end
end
iss=strcat(iss,'\n');
iss=strcat(iss,'v',num2str(k),'=');
for i=1:p
e1=num2str(i);
if (v(i,p2(k))>0) e2=num2str(round(v(i,p2(k))*100000)/100000.00);
elseif (v(i,p2(k))<0) e2=num2str(round(abs(v(i,p2(k)))*100000)/100000.00);

```

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end
if (v(i,p2(k))>0) iss=strcat(iss,'+',e2,'y',e1);
elseif (v(i,p2(k))<0) iss=strcat(iss,'-',e2,'y',e1);
end
end
iss=strcat(iss,'\nLinear regression between u',num2str(k),' and', ' v',num2str(k),'\n');
for j=1:n
uxx(j)=x(j,:)*u(:,k); vyy(j)=y(j,:)*v(:,k);
end
for j=1:2
if (j==1) xx=uxx'; yy=vyy';
else xx=vyy'; yy=uxx';
end
[bb,bint,rr,rrint,stats]=regress(yy,[ones(n,1) xx]);
if (j==1) iss=strcat(iss,'u',num2str(k),'=',num2str(bb(1)),'+',num2str(bb(2)),'*',v',num2str(k),'\n');
else iss=strcat(iss,'v',num2str(k),'=',num2str(bb(1)),'+',num2str(bb(2)),'*',u',num2str(k),'\n');
iss=strcat(iss,'Pearson r=',num2str(sign(bb(2))*sqrt(stats(1))),', p=',num2str(stats(3)),'\n');
end
end
iss=strcat(iss,'\n');
end
fprintf(iss)

```

2.2 数据来源

采用中草药交互式编码数据库, CHM-DATA Version 1.0, 共含 8 个表(Zhang, 2017a, b)。该数据库记录有化学成份相关记载的中草药, 共 1127 种, 210 个科, 约 2000 种药用植物和真菌。其中, 药用植物占 98.94%, 药用真菌占 1.06%, 总计约占中国药用植物和真菌总数的 1/5。分析时, 有缺失属性类的中草药, 不参加计算。最后, 采用味属性类(7 个味属性, 表 1), 药性属性类(5 个药性属性, 表 2), 化学成份属性类(22 个化学成份类别属性, 表 3), 归经属性类(12 个归经, 表 4), 功效属性类(77 种功效属性, 表 5)。

表 1 味属性类下各属性。

Taste	Bitter	Symplectic	Sweet	Light	Sour	Astringent	Salty
味	苦	辛	甘	淡	酸	涩	咸
x	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
y	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7

注: 计算药性属性类-味属性类典范相关时, 味属性类用 $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_7)$; 味属性类对其它属性类用 $x=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7)$ 。

表 2 药性属性类下各属性。

Property	Cold	Cool	Temperate	Warm	Hot
性	寒	凉	平	温	热
x	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5

注: 计算典范相关时, 药性属性类均用 $x=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7)$ 。

表3 化学成份属性类下各属性。

Chemical composition Categories	Glycosides	Organic acids	Alkaloids	Amines	Sterols	Volatile oils or ordinary oils	Proteins or amino acids	Terpenoids	Phenols	Aldehydes	Esters or fats
成份	甙类	有机酸类	生物碱类	胺类	甾醇类	挥发油类/油类	蛋白质/氨基酸类	萜类	酚类	醛类	酯类/脂肪
y	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8	y_9	y_{10}	y_{11}
Chemical composition Categories	Carbohydrates or starch	Alcohols	Enzymes	Ketones or flavonoids	Alkanes or hydrocarbons	Ethers	Olefins	Anthracene or quinones	Tannins	Vitamins	Inorganic substances
成份	糖类/淀粉	醇类	酶类	(黄)酮类	烷类/烃类	醚类	烯类	蒽类/醌类	鞣质类	维生素类	无机物
y	y_{12}	y_{13}	y_{14}	y_{15}	y_{16}	y_{17}	y_{18}	y_{19}	y_{20}	y_{21}	y_{22}

注: 计算典范相关时, 化学成份属性类均用 $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{22})$ 。

表4 归经属性类下各属性。

Meridians & Collaterals	Liver meridians and collaterals	Gallbladder meridians and collaterals	Urinary bladder meridians and collaterals	Kidney meridians and collaterals	Lung meridians and collaterals	Spleen meridians and collaterals
归经	肝	胆	膀胱	肾	肺	脾
x	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
Meridians & Collaterals	Stomach meridians and collaterals	Heart meridians and collaterals	Large intestine meridians and collaterals	Small intestine meridians and collaterals	Blood phase	Triple burner
归经	胃	心	大肠	小肠	血分	三焦
x	x_7	x_8	x_9	x_{10}	x_{11}	x_{12}

注: 计算典范相关时, 归经属性类均用 $x=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{12})$ 。

表5 功效属性类下各属性。

Function	Clean liver, relax liver, consolidate liver, bright eyes or eliminate eye screens	Breed or blacked hair	Benefit gallbladder or cure jaundice	Reduce aminotransferase	Consolidate or warm kidney	Induce diuresis or treat strangury
功效	清肝/补肝/舒肝/明目/退翳	生发/乌发	利胆/退黄	降转氨酶	补肾/温肾	利尿/通淋
y	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6
Function	Activate water metabolism or excrete water	Invigorate male impotence (Yang) or strengthen male essence	Strengthen bones and muscles	Promote granulation	Remove lung-heat or nourish lung	Eliminate or relieve phlegm
功效	利水/行水	壮阳/温阳/益精	强筋骨	生肌	清肺/润肺	祛痰/化痰
y	y_7	y_8	y_9	y_{10}	y_{11}	y_{12}
Function	Anti-asthma	Eliminate or relieve cough	Eliminate or relieve stuffy nose	Eliminate or relieve tuberculosis	Whet the appetite or reinforce stomach	Strengthen and reinforce spleen
功效	平喘/定喘	止咳	通鼻窍	祛肺结核	开胃/益胃	健脾/补脾
y	y_{13}	y_{14}	y_{15}	y_{16}	y_{17}	y_{18}
Function	Improve digestion	Promote secretion of saliva or body	Relieve sore throat	Resolve food stagnation	Repel foulness	Prevent or arrest vomiting
功效	消食/化食	生津	利咽	消积/消滞	辟秽	止呕
y	y_{19}	y_{20}	y_{21}	y_{22}	y_{23}	y_{24}

Function	Strengthen heart or clean heart-fire	Relieve restlessness, calm the nerves, alleviate mental depression, or arrest convulsion	Arrest epilepsy	Relieve constipation	Loosen the bowels	Moisten dryness
功效	强心/清心	除烦/安神/解郁/定惊	定痫	通便	润肠	润燥
y	y ₂₅	y ₂₆	y ₂₇	y ₂₈	y ₂₉	y ₃₀
Function	Astringe intestine	Soften hardness or dissolve masses	Antidiarrheal	Stop diarrheal	Cool blood	Stop bleeding
功效	涩肠	散结/软坚	止痢	止泻	凉血	止血
y	y ₃₁	y ₃₂	y ₃₃	y ₃₄	y ₃₅	y ₃₆
Function	Tonify blood	Invigorate blood circulation	Absorb clots, eliminate stasis, resolve carbuncle or promote wound healing	Reduce swelling	Antidiabetics	Antiatherosclerosis
功效	养血/补血	活血	化瘀/消痈/敛疮	消肿	降糖	降血脂
y	y ₃₇	y ₃₈	y ₃₉	y ₄₀	y ₄₁	y ₄₂
Function	Antihypertension	Nourish essential fluid (Yin)	Regulate menstruation or promote blood flow	Prevent miscarriage or abortion	Promote lactation or stimulate milk secretion	Regulate or enhance energy flow (Qi)
功效	降压	滋阴	调经/通淋	安胎	通乳/下乳	理气/养气
y	y ₄₃	y ₄₄	y ₄₅	y ₄₆	y ₄₇	y ₄₈
Function	Inhibit or break energy flow (Qi)	Anti-aging	Remove obstruction in meridians and collaterals, or relax the muscles and joints	Nourish, warm spleen, stomach or Qi	Relieve pain	Anticancer
功效	下气/破气	抗衰老	通络/活络/舒筋	温中/和中/补中	止痛	抗癌
y	y ₄₉	y ₅₀	y ₅₁	y ₅₂	y ₅₃	y ₅₄
Function	Clear away heat	Eliminate dampness	Detoxification	Decrease internal heat	Quench ones thirst	Relieve summer-heat
功效	清热	利湿	解毒	降火	止渴	解暑/消暑
y	y ₅₅	y ₅₆	y ₅₇	y ₅₈	y ₅₉	y ₆₀
Function	Dispel endogenous cold	Dispel endogenous damp	Dispel endogenous wind	Relieve rheumatism or lubricate the joints	Dry dampness	Suppress perspiration
功效	祛寒	祛湿	祛风	祛风湿/利关节	燥湿	止汗
y	y ₆₁	y ₆₂	y ₆₃	y ₆₄	y ₆₅	y ₆₆
Function	Induce perspiration	Relieve external syndrome	Promote astringent function	Discharge pus, diminish inflammation or anti-infection	Relieve itching	Kill or expel parasites
功效	发汗	解表/发表	收敛	排脓/消炎/抗感染	止痒	杀虫/驱虫
y	y ₆₇	y ₆₈	y ₆₉	y ₇₀	y ₇₁	y ₇₂
Function	Anti-malaria	Relieve muscular spasm	Expose exanthema or promote eruption	Dispel evil spirit	Eliminate impediment	
功效	抗疟/截疟	解痉	透疹	逐邪	除痹	
y	y ₇₃	y ₇₄	y ₇₅	y ₇₆	y ₇₇	

注: 计算典范相关时, 功效属性类均用 $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{77})$ 。

3 结果与分析

3.1 归经属性类-化学成份属性类典范相关及线性特征模型

归经属性类(表4)与化学成份属性类(表3)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出

相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: 0.3621

$$u_1 = -0.1109x_1 + 0.10734x_2 + 0.06532x_3 + 0.0079x_4 + 0.01398x_5 + 0.16885x_6 + 0.12342x_7 - 0.00023x_8 - 0.16883x_9 - 0.14579x_{10} + 0.14219x_{11} + 0.92625x_{12}$$

$$v_1 = -0.13876y_1 + 0.02522y_2 - 0.00081y_3 + 0.61501y_4 - 0.05993y_5 + 0.29265y_6 + 0.28537y_7 - 0.04131y_8 - 0.13212y_9 + 0.10198y_{10} + 0.153y_{11} + 0.15954y_{12} + 0.03951y_{13} - 0.13407y_{14} + 0.15844y_{15} - 0.00407y_{16} + 0.07677y_{17} + 0.38053y_{18} - 0.22554y_{19} - 0.28935y_{20} + 0.06036y_{21} + 0.13855y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1 = -2.2731 \times 10^{-17} + 0.81879 * v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1 = 6.7937 \times 10^{-19} + 0.16017 * u_1$$

Pearson $r=0.36214$, $p \approx 0$

第 2 对典范相关: 0.272

$$u_2 = 0.03819x_1 - 0.03038x_2 + 0.05457x_3 + 0.22421x_4 + 0.03326x_5 + 0.08942x_6 + 0.08308x_7 + 0.00758x_8 - 0.02874x_9 + 0.4307x_{10} + 0.02628x_{11} - 0.86098x_{12}$$

$$v_2 = -0.065y_1 - 0.03642y_2 - 0.11035y_3 - 0.44763y_4 + 0.20343y_5 - 0.15458y_6 - 0.09163y_7 - 0.03051y_8 + 0.12594y_9 + 0.12925y_{10} + 0.05717y_{11} + 0.0476y_{12} + 0.01791y_{13} - 0.28158y_{14} - 0.08924y_{15} + 0.66085y_{16} - 0.06079y_{17} + 0.02648y_{18} - 0.20732y_{19} - 0.0557y_{20} + 0.26351y_{21} + 0.165y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = 1.7621 \times 10^{-17} + 0.40353 * v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = -4.848 \times 10^{-19} + 0.18337 * u_2$$

Pearson $r=0.27202$, $p=1.4544 \times 10^{-14}$

第 3 对典范相关: -0.2564

$$u_3 = 0.20417x_1 + 0.46968x_2 - 0.03453x_3 + 0.01421x_4 - 0.18606x_5 - 0.1553x_6 + 0.24551x_7 - 0.05308x_8 - 0.23747x_9 - 0.23558x_{10} + 0.59032x_{11} - 0.39259x_{12}$$

$$v_3 = 0.03547y_1 + 0.31571y_2 + 0.08208y_3 - 0.33568y_4 - 0.04326y_5 + 0.14556y_6 + 0.25362y_7 + 0.6057y_8 + 0.09551y_9 + 0.27246y_{10} + 0.04342y_{11} - 0.25632y_{12} - 0.1215y_{13} + 0.18414y_{14} - 0.06771y_{15} - 0.0101y_{16} + 0.09705y_{17} - 0.11578y_{18} - 0.20692y_{19} + 0.15564y_{20} + 0.15817y_{21} - 0.07883y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3 = 3.5186 \times 10^{-17} - 0.31822 * v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3 = 2.3784 \times 10^{-17} - 0.2066 * u_3$$

Pearson $r=-0.25641$, $p=4.6907 \times 10^{-13}$ 各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验, 为极显著, $p \leq 4.6907 \times 10^{-13}$ 。**3.2 药性属性类-味属性类典范相关及线性特征模型**

药性属性类(表 2)与味属性类(表 1)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: 0.518

$$u_1 = -0.17722x_1 - 0.07275x_2 + 0.11248x_3 + 0.60466x_4 + 0.76488x_5$$

$$v_1 = -0.4475y_1 + 0.80495y_2 - 0.03154y_3 - 0.33218y_4 + 0.0044y_5 + 0.071y_6 - 0.18812y_7$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1 = -1.8564 \times 10^{-17} + 0.76742 \times v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1 = 1.3387 \times 10^{-17} + 0.34969 \times u_1$$

Pearson $r = 0.51804$, $p \approx 0$

第 2 对典范相关: 0.2801

$$u_2 = -0.5943x_1 - 0.18773x_2 - 0.0663x_3 - 0.45966x_4 - 0.62919x_5$$

$$v_2 = -0.01513y_1 + 0.16663y_2 + 0.38585y_3 + 0.61173y_4 + 0.34056y_5 + 0.55242y_6 - 0.16663y_7$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = -1.5874 \times 10^{-17} + 0.36872 \times v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = 2.5131 \times 10^{-17} + 0.2128 \times u_2$$

Pearson $r = 0.28011$, $p = 2.2204 \times 10^{-15}$

第 3 对典范相关: -0.1656

$$u_3 = -0.36991x_1 - 0.55525x_2 - 0.31421x_3 - 0.4035x_4 - 0.5416x_5$$

$$v_3 = 0.17287y_1 + 0.15472y_2 - 0.10007y_3 + 0.95268y_4 - 0.07593y_5 - 0.13697y_6 - 0.06357y_7$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3 = 1.3933 \times 10^{-17} - 0.42811 \times v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3 = 3.3344 \times 10^{-17} - 0.064044 \times u_3$$

Pearson $r = -0.16558$, $p = 3.7421 \times 10^{-6}$

各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验, 为极显著, $p \leq 3.7421 \times 10^{-6}$ 。

3.3 味属性类-化学成份属性类典范相关及线性特征模型

味属性类(表 1)与化学成份属性类(表 3)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: -0.4127

$$u_1 = 0.04686x_1 - 0.20019x_2 + 0.31934x_3 + 0.0961x_4 + 0.89134x_5 + 0.20428x_6 + 0.10154x_7$$

$$v_1 = 0.0215y_1 - 0.20678y_2 + 0.14947y_3 + 0.21587y_4 + 0.00813y_5 + 0.18111y_6 + 0.16217y_7 + 0.08229y_8 + 0.14266y_9 - 0.05774y_{10} + 0.01542y_{11} - 0.06934y_{12} + 0.07574y_{13} - 0.37881y_{14} + 0.0051y_{15} - 0.17602y_{16} + 0.10964y_{17} + 0.22318y_{18} + 0.04404y_{19} - 0.28013y_{20} - 0.68449y_{21} + 0.04637y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1 = -6.2815 \times 10^{-18} - 0.35265 \times v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1 = 9.4197 \times 10^{-18} - 0.48309 \times u_1$$

Pearson $r = 0.41275$, $p \approx 0$

第 2 对典范相关: 0.3378

$$u_2 = 0.71443x_1 - 0.48748x_2 - 0.10732x_3 + 0.44241x_4 - 0.17876x_5 - 0.09808x_6 - 0.05594x_7$$

$$v_2 = 0.2426y_1 - 0.05867y_2 + 0.20069y_3 - 0.0215y_4 - 0.06164y_5 - 0.15208y_6 - 0.28724y_7 + 0.13741y_8 - 0.07541y_9 - 0.34951y_{10} - 0.18074y_{11} + 0.00479y_{12} - 0.15872y_{13} - 0.15044y_{14} + 0.17092y_{15} - 0.18414y_{16} - 0.15651y_{17} - 0.30307y_{18} + 0.31954y_{19} + 0.23849y_{20} - 0.46478y_{21} + 0.07628y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = -2.9681 \times 10^{-18} + 0.2791 \times v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = -1.0703 * 10^{-18} + 0.40893 * u_2$$

Pearson $r = 0.33783$, $p \approx 0$

第 3 对典范相关: -0.2617

$$u_3 = 0.30342x_1 + 0.29661x_2 - 0.08946x_3 - 0.37942x_4 + 0.81177x_5 - 0.05866x_6 - 0.07469x_7$$

$$v_3 = -0.0796y_1 - 0.22354y_2 - 0.08376y_3 + 0.14587y_4 + 0.2728y_5 - 0.13554y_6 + 0.31414y_7 + 0.10453y_8 + 0.03226y_9 - 0.07441y_{10} + 0.01787y_{11} + 0.26868y_{12} - 0.02162y_{13} + 0.38821y_{14} - 0.19486y_{15} + 0.23667y_{16} + 0.16262y_{17} - 0.00395y_{18} + 0.43165y_{19} - 0.25989y_{20} - 0.25808y_{21} + 0.20452y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3 = -2.8082 * 10^{-18} - 0.24437 * v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3 = 3.0321 * 10^{-17} - 0.28017 * u_3$$

Pearson $r = -0.26166$, $p = 1.4966 * 10^{-13}$

各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验，为极显著， $p \leq 1.4966 * 10^{-13}$ 。

3.4 药性属性类-化学成份属性类典范相关及线性特征模型

药性属性类(表 2)与化学成份属性类(表 3)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: -0.3723

$$u_1 = -0.08775x_1 - 0.04354x_2 + 0.05009x_3 + 0.71101x_4 + 0.69452x_5$$

$$v_1 = 0.0989y_1 + 0.0559y_2 + 0.0374y_3 - 0.5289y_4 - 0.14064y_5 - 0.47068y_6 + 0.03507y_7 + 0.16535y_8 + 0.03438y_9 - 0.08874y_{10} - 0.17874y_{11} - 0.00847y_{12} - 0.08475y_{13} + 0.05523y_{14} + 0.07855y_{15} - 0.31922y_{16} - 0.24531y_{17} - 0.38085y_{18} + 0.04074y_{19} + 0.10758y_{20} + 0.2378y_{21} - 0.04105y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1 = -3.156 * 10^{-17} - 0.40118 * v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1 = -1.6295 * 10^{-17} - 0.34547 * u_1$$

Pearson $r = -0.37228$, $p \approx 0$

第 2 对典范相关: -0.2817

$$u_2 = 0.40483x_1 + 0.36083x_2 + 0.30733x_3 + 0.35588x_4 + 0.69628x_5$$

$$v_2 = -0.12512y_1 - 0.01661y_2 - 0.32913y_3 - 0.32527y_4 + 0.10112y_5 + 0.07457y_6 - 0.00013y_7 - 0.00566y_8 + 0.09068y_9 + 0.01763y_{10} - 0.02882y_{11} - 0.00068y_{12} + 0.11194y_{13} + 0.25656y_{14} - 0.04017y_{15} - 0.71883y_{16} + 0.08554y_{17} - 0.23867y_{18} - 0.12695y_{19} - 0.01813y_{20} - 0.01006y_{21} + 0.25932y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = 1.0498 * 10^{-17} - 0.99578 * v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = -3.8825 * 10^{-18} - 0.079667 * u_2$$

Pearson $r = -0.28166$, $p = 1.5543 * 10^{-15}$

第 3 对典范相关: 0.1889

$$u_3 = -0.2568x_1 - 0.34642x_2 - 0.50593x_3 - 0.30834x_4 - 0.68045x_5$$

$$v_3 = 0.1908y_1 - 0.01518y_2 + 0.07877y_3 - 0.49439y_4 + 0.10412y_5 - 0.06303y_6 + 0.0986y_7 + 0.05814y_8 + 0.22266y_9 + 0.11985y_{10} + 0.07737y_{11} - 0.3853y_{12} - 0.04033y_{13} - 0.38498y_{14} - 0.05785y_{15} - 0.4866y_{16} - 0.0101y_{17} + 0.19452y_{18} + 0.01162y_{19} - 0.18955y_{20} + 0.35499y_{21} - 0.07564y_{22}$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3 = -1.3625 \times 10^{-17} + 0.37177 \times v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3 = 2.4076 \times 10^{-18} + 0.095984 \times u_3$$

$$\text{Pearson } r = 0.1889, p = 1.2381 \times 10^{-7}$$

各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验，为极显著， $p \leq 1.2381 \times 10^{-7}$ 。

3.5 归经属性类-功效属性类典范相关及线性特征模型

归经属性类(表 4)与功效属性类(表 5)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: 0.6934

$$u_1 = 0.49467x_1 - 0.15557x_2 + 0.15316x_3 + 0.01776x_4 - 0.16345x_5 - 0.44071x_6 - 0.36465x_7 + 0.17153x_8 - 0.15786x_9 + 0.19911x_{10} - 0.02969x_{11} + 0.50847x_{12}$$

$$v_1 = 0.13649y_1 - 0.09307y_2 + 0.13187y_3 + 0.29866y_4 - 0.00691y_5 + 0.03045y_6 - 0.04238y_7 - 0.00393y_8 + 0.05936y_9 + 0.0644y_{10} - 0.03536y_{11} - 0.07812y_{12} - 0.0772y_{13} + 0.01804y_{14} - 0.05598y_{15} + 0.25528y_{16} - 0.12064y_{17} - 0.24571y_{18} - 0.07139y_{19} - 0.04577y_{20} - 0.13601y_{21} - 0.15049y_{22} - 0.07495y_{23} - 0.18769y_{24} - 0.00838y_{25} + 0.06461y_{26} + 0.11783y_{27} + 0.01996y_{28} - 0.13667y_{29} - 0.05599y_{30} - 0.03833y_{31} - 0.01582y_{32} - 0.04764y_{33} - 0.09478y_{34} + 0.07603y_{35} - 0.00203y_{36} + 0.09609y_{37} + 0.0487y_{38} + 0.0661y_{39} - 0.00396y_{40} + 0.18242y_{41} - 0.00418y_{42} + 0.07974y_{43} - 0.01147y_{44} + 0.11266y_{45} - 0.06142y_{46} - 0.01383y_{47} - 0.03661y_{48} - 0.12066y_{49} - 0.39311y_{50} + 0.04015y_{51} - 0.23655y_{52} + 0.03633y_{53} + 0.08624y_{54} - 0.00645y_{55} - 0.00171y_{56} - 0.02411y_{57} + 0.05085y_{58} - 0.08999y_{59} - 0.02453y_{60} - 0.0539y_{61} - 0.02482y_{62} + 0.06042y_{63} + 0.07667y_{64} - 0.10442y_{65} - 0.31382y_{66} - 0.01055y_{67} - 0.19222y_{68} + 0.00545y_{69} + 0.0016y_{70} - 0.02364y_{71} - 0.05152y_{72} + 0.1043y_{73} + 0.1241y_{74} - 0.1475y_{75} + 0.12906y_{76} + 0.0445y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1 = 1.0577 \times 10^{-17} + 0.28372 \times v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1 = -1.1712 \times 10^{-17} + 1.6948 \times u_1$$

$$\text{Pearson } r = 0.69344, p \approx 0$$

第 2 对典范相关: 0.642

$$u_2 = -0.02594x_1 + 0.34996x_2 + 0.13919x_3 + 0.7065x_4 - 0.47434x_5 + 0.25881x_6 + 0.0498x_7 - 0.11854x_8 + 0.15169x_9 - 0.02658x_{10} - 0.14876x_{11} + 0.06305x_{12}$$

$$v_2 = -0.05718y_1 - 0.09725y_2 + 0.11827y_3 + 0.03042y_4 + 0.33338y_5 + 0.07635y_6 + 0.12309y_7 + 0.12355y_8 + 0.1136y_9 - 0.08907y_{10} - 0.16118y_{11} - 0.11538y_{12} - 0.14925y_{13} - 0.06186y_{14} - 0.16157y_{15} - 0.09974y_{16} - 0.02988y_{17} + 0.11625y_{18} + 0.07177y_{19} - 0.01486y_{20} + 0.00217y_{21} + 0.07963y_{22} + 0.02743y_{23} + 0.14218y_{24} - 0.18586y_{25} - 0.0417y_{26} - 0.11175y_{27} + 0.04257y_{28} + 0.07794y_{29} - 0.02564y_{30} + 0.18975y_{31} - 0.05725y_{32} + 0.05317y_{33} + 0.15256y_{34} + 0.00541y_{35} - 0.04797y_{36} + 0.11159y_{37} + 0.00752y_{38} - 0.0132y_{39} - 0.00668y_{40} + 0.11641y_{41} - 0.16541y_{42} - 0.03908y_{43} + 0.06415y_{44} + 0.06334y_{45} + 0.05264y_{46} - 0.06521y_{47} - 0.02699y_{48} - 0.0349y_{49} + 0.34454y_{50} + 0.07858y_{51} - 0.02831y_{52} - 0.00941y_{53} + 0.29596y_{54} - 0.05626y_{55} + 0.03358y_{56} - 0.04869y_{57} - 0.0028y_{58} + 0.00304y_{59} - 0.09212y_{60} + 0.06052y_{61} + 0.09518y_{62} - 0.0672y_{63} + 0.0333y_{64} + 0.1653y_{65} - 0.08444y_{66} - 0.28706y_{67} - 0.08007y_{68} - 0.05711y_{69} - 0.12115y_{70} + 0.098y_{71} - 0.05477y_{72} - 0.04852y_{73} - 0.00402y_{74} - 0.06633y_{75} - 0.09029y_{76} + 0.20663y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = 4.2019 \times 10^{-18} + 0.27965 \times v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = -2.3996 \times 10^{-17} + 1.474 \times u_2$$

$$\text{Pearson } r = 0.64203, p \approx 0$$

第 3 对典范相关: -0.5807

$$u_3=0.15424x_1+0.2169x_2-0.24008x_3-0.45988x_4-0.38404x_5+0.1403x_6+0.15062x_7+0.22277x_8+0.17801x_9-0.44047x_{10}-0.41109x_{11}+0.16079x_{12}$$

$$v_3=-0.01495y_1+0.09547y_2-0.11743y_3-0.12479y_4+0.26804y_5+0.18104y_6+0.14225y_7+0.02223y_8+0.03199y_9+0.01492y_{10}+0.14704y_{11}+0.12018y_{12}+0.14377y_{13}+0.06358y_{14}+0.1551y_{15}-0.11239y_{16}+0.00549y_{17}-0.07201y_{18}-0.12257y_{19}+0.06791y_{20}+0.07759y_{21}-0.10637y_{22}-0.02166y_{23}-0.09282y_{24}-0.04642y_{25}-0.08974y_{26}-0.29102y_{27}-0.00671y_{28}-0.11823y_{29}+0.10677y_{30}-0.08302y_{31}+0.04944y_{32}-0.08483y_{33}+0.00079y_{34}-0.05164y_{35}-0.02157y_{36}-0.01083y_{37}-0.0271y_{38}-0.04485y_{39}+0.01506y_{40}-0.08502y_{41}-0.3371y_{42}-0.04491y_{43}+0.07967y_{44}+0.03352y_{45}+0.05982y_{46}-0.03551y_{47}+0.03506y_{48}+0.00255y_{49}-0.4097y_{50}+0.00839y_{51}-0.01087y_{52}-0.03877y_{53}-0.00613y_{54}+0.03612y_{55}+0.11123y_{56}+0.02982y_{57}+0.08211y_{58}+0.01416y_{59}-0.09318y_{60}+0.09175y_{61}+0.00523y_{62}+0.04333y_{63}+0.03289y_{64}-0.11441y_{65}-0.20519y_{66}+0.16499y_{67}+0.07476y_{68}-0.04746y_{69}-0.01706y_{70}-0.00924y_{71}-0.00954y_{72}-0.06098y_{73}-0.00212y_{74}+0.00872y_{75}+0.05784y_{76}+0.31212y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3=5.5161*10^{-18}-0.24472*v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3=-3.3233*10^{-17}-1.3781*u_3$$

Pearson $r=-0.58073$, $p=0$

各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验，为极显著， $p \leq 10^{-15}$ 。

3.6 味属性类-功效属性类典范相关及线性特征模型

味属性类(表 1)与功效属性类(表 5)的典范相关与线性特征模型结果如下(只列出相关性最强的三组典范相关与线性特征模型)

第 1 对典范相关: -0.6338

$$u_1=0.28926x_1-0.82418x_2+0.31268x_3+0.0237x_4+0.04424x_5+0.3203x_6-0.18486x_7$$

$$v_1=-0.0332y_1-0.26233y_2+0.02572y_3-0.08497y_4+0.02954y_5-0.0785y_6-0.04282y_7-0.01083y_8-0.02063y_9-0.15673y_{10}-0.07291y_{11}+0.08505y_{12}+0.04256y_{13}-0.09672y_{14}+0.31969y_{15}-0.01848y_{16}+0.05785y_{17}-0.05413y_{18}-0.0534y_{19}-0.12881y_{20}+0.02541y_{21}-0.0064y_{22}+0.25388y_{23}+0.07963y_{24}+0.00418y_{25}-0.01056y_{26}+0.23591y_{27}-0.09371y_{28}-0.08141y_{29}-0.0506y_{30}-0.05715y_{31}+0.03276y_{32}-0.15818y_{33}-0.0685y_{34}-0.02566y_{35}-0.01038y_{36}-0.15766y_{37}+0.02167y_{38}+0.0509y_{39}+0.07519y_{40}-0.11402y_{41}+0.15375y_{42}-0.20422y_{43}-0.03689y_{44}-0.05402y_{45}+0.00558y_{46}+0.01445y_{47}+0.09042y_{48}+0.15415y_{49}-0.1823y_{50}-0.03832y_{51}+0.12012y_{52}+0.04054y_{53}-0.20563y_{54}-0.08429y_{55}-0.04256y_{56}-0.00105y_{57}-0.04563y_{58}-0.05054y_{59}-0.05401y_{60}+0.18851y_{61}+0.03768y_{62}+0.06017y_{63}+0.07242y_{64}-0.01704y_{65}-0.16795y_{66}+0.19228y_{67}+0.11497y_{68}-0.20792y_{69}-0.04998y_{70}+0.07441y_{71}+0.01772y_{72}+0.07639y_{73}+0.0836y_{74}+0.19523y_{75}+0.27443y_{76}+0.0243y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_1 - v_1$

$$u_1=1.761*10^{-18}-0.21171*v_1$$

线性回归 $v_1 - u_1$

$$v_1=-2.1662*10^{-17}-1.8971*u_1$$

Pearson $r=-0.63375$, $p \approx 0$

第 2 对典范相关: 0.5504

$$u_2=0.18308x_1-0.1924x_2-0.18029x_3+0.21799x_4-0.44698x_5-0.7372x_6+0.32587x_7$$

$$v_2=-0.01159y_1-0.00954y_2+0.07119y_3-0.13492y_4-0.03786y_5+0.00955y_6+0.0577y_7-0.04274y_8+0.01538y_9-0.04336y_{10}-0.01726y_{11}-0.02446y_{12}+0.08333y_{13}-0.02469y_{14}-0.0213y_{15}+0.03696y_{16}-0.08658y_{17}-0.05291y_{18}-0.04127y_{19}-0.09463y_{20}-0.04701y_{21}-0.05572y_{22}-0.15381y_{23}+0.05231y_{24}+0.05945y_{25}+0.02736y_{26}+0.04318y_{27}+0.05327y_{28}+0.02528y_{29}-0.08415y_{30}-0.57102y_{31}+0.0857y_{32}-0.16753y_{33}-0.25775y_{34}+0.00926y_{35}-0.09308y_{36}-0.1204y_{37}+0.03288y_{38}-0.04416y_{39}-0.00316y_{40}-0.12331y_{41}+0.08424y_{42}+0.04922y_{43}+0.08336y_{44}-0.00195y_{45}+0.12733y_{46}-0.12671y_{47}+0.02716y_{48}-0.00848y_{49}+0.2424y_{50}+0.05544y_{51}-0.01649y_{52}+0.0441y_{53}-0.05354y_{54}+0.09121y_{55}$$

$$_{55}+0.0561y_{56}-0.02928y_{57}+0.18367y_{58}-0.14679y_{59}-0.01526y_{60}-0.05496y_{61}+0.00059y_{62}-0.01864y_{63}-0.05203y_{64}-0.03578y_{65}-0.06965y_{66}-0.04654y_{67}-0.02516y_{68}-0.43329y_{69}+0.03302y_{70}-0.04909y_{71}+0.06264y_{72}+0.07615y_{73}-0.08262y_{74}-0.0565y_{75}-0.03334y_{76}+0.08524y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_2 - v_2$

$$u_2 = -1.0851 * 10^{-18} + 0.28397 * v_2$$

线性回归 $v_2 - u_2$

$$v_2 = -1.1615 * 10^{-18} + 1.0668 * u_2$$

Pearson $r = 0.5504$, $p \approx 0$

第 3 对典范相关: -0.4956

$$u_3 = 0.28106x_1 - 0.03992x_2 - 0.52959x_3 + 0.35233x_4 + 0.50751x_5 + 0.44897x_6 + 0.23594x_7$$

$$v_3 = -0.01795y_1 - 0.17773y_2 - 0.03254y_3 + 0.43084y_4 + 0.058y_5 + 0.0825y_6 - 0.02927y_7 + 0.08337y_8 - 0.02811y_9 + 0.15236y_{10} + 0.08615y_{11} + 0.3257y_{12} - 0.03044y_{13} - 0.03063y_{14} - 0.01008y_{15} + 0.11275y_{16} + 0.03494y_{17} + 0.16997y_{18} + 0.01069y_{19} + 0.03256y_{20} - 0.12734y_{21} - 0.02827y_{22} + 0.0982y_{23} + 0.05541y_{24} - 0.01359y_{25} + 0.05573y_{26} - 0.07746y_{27} + 0.03008y_{28} + 0.11028y_{29} + 0.20428y_{30} - 0.34813y_{31} + 0.02019y_{32} - 0.09972y_{33} - 0.12497y_{34} - 0.0139y_{35} + 0.00632y_{36} + 0.01415y_{37} - 0.00601y_{38} - 0.03162y_{39} - 0.0257y_{40} + 0.26903y_{41} - 0.18881y_{42} + 0.02997y_{43} + 0.1309y_{44} + 0.00696y_{45} + 0.15326y_{46} + 0.10719y_{47} - 0.00191y_{48} + 0.01541y_{49} + 0.17711y_{50} - 0.05167y_{51} + 0.05782y_{52} - 0.05412y_{53} + 0.10498y_{54} + 0.00151y_{55} - 0.00779y_{56} - 0.02377y_{57} - 0.09778y_{58} + 0.00166y_{59} + 0.09903y_{60} + 0.05303y_{61} - 0.0019y_{62} + 0.03244y_{63} + 0.04623y_{64} - 0.13736y_{65} - 0.1187y_{66} - 0.00533y_{67} - 0.00853y_{68} - 0.2286y_{69} - 0.05422y_{70} - 0.16049y_{71} - 0.03008y_{72} + 0.01754y_{73} + 0.21378y_{74} + 0.14244y_{75} - 0.13231y_{76} + 0.06702y_{77}$$

线性回归 $u_3 - v_3$

$$u_3 = -2.1028 * 10^{-17} - 0.17214 * v_3$$

线性回归 $v_3 - u_3$

$$v_3 = -5.4882 * 10^{-18} - 1.4269 * u_3$$

Pearson $r = -0.4956$, $p \approx 0$

各典范相关及线性特征模型经统计检验，为极显著， $p \leq 10^{-15}$ 。

3.7 属性类典范相关网络

类似以前的研究(Zhang, 2017b)，本研究构造出属性类典范相关网络，如图 1 所示。图中只标出值最大的 Pearson 相关系数，对应的典范相关函数如前所列。各典范相关统计检验极显著， $p \leq 10^{-5}$ 。与以前研究(Zhang, 2017b)不同的是，该典范相关网络以属性类为节点，反映的是属性类之间的直接关系。

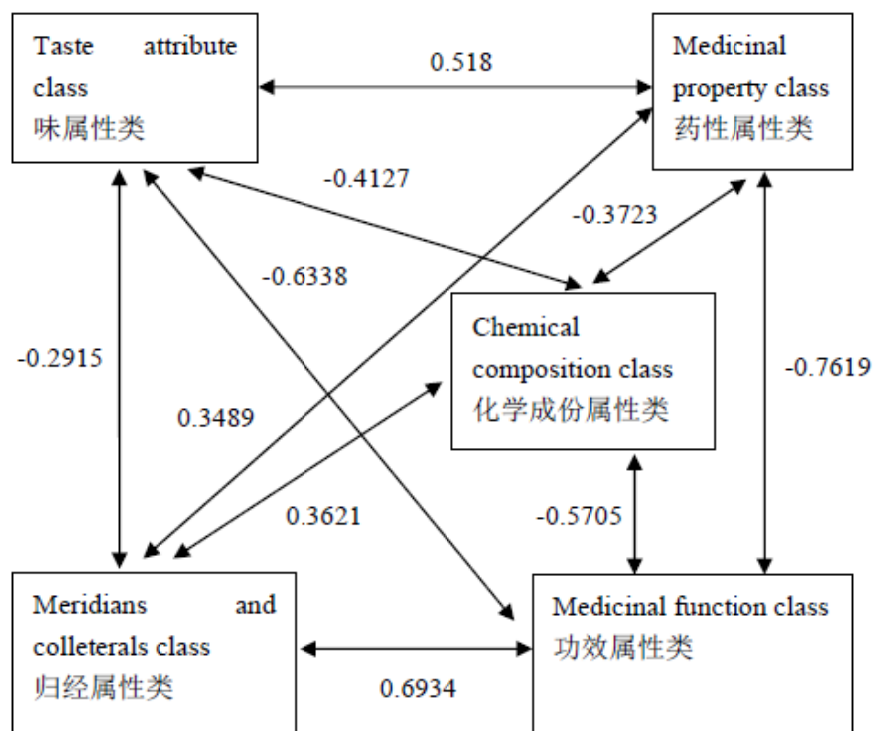


图1 中草药属性类典范相关网络。

4 讨论

与属性之间的相关性相似，属性类之间的相关性，可能更多地表现为准线性相关、非线性相关等(Zhang, 2012, 2015)，正如前述线性相关程度所见。另一方面，考虑到中草药属性类间准线性相关、非线性相关的高度复杂性和未知性，线性相关作为准线性相关、非线性相关的线性近似，具有合理性和代表性。

需要注意的是，典范相关函数是一种最优线性组合，以使其拟合优度最大。因而，它们、以及由此导出的线性特征模型仅可作为经验模型，而不宜作为机理模型，其系数及正负亦不宜作为属性重要性或正负互作的依据。

在一定意义上，线性特征模型更多的作为中草药属性模式，而非预测模型。要预测中草药属性，可应用其它方法，如回归、判别分析等等(Qi, 2006; Liu et al., 2014)。

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