

鲜切果蔬物理防褐保鲜的研究进展

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摘 要: 综述了鲜切果蔬的褐变机理和 11 种物理防褐变技术研究现状。从褐变机制的深入研究和多种处理方法协同作用防褐变 2 个方面进行了展望, 以期鲜切果蔬防褐变的研究和应用提供参考。

关键词: 果蔬; 鲜切; 酶促褐变; 抗褐变; 进展

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Advances in Fresh-cut Fruit and Vegetables Based on Physical Anti-browning Technology

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Abstract: The mechanism of enzymatic browning and the current states of 11 kinds of physical anti-browning technology of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables at home and abroad are systematically discussed. The browning mechanism in deep, and the synergistic effect of various treatment methods were prospected, which could provide reference for the research and application of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables browning prevention.

Keywords: fruit and vegetables; fresh-cut; enzymatic browning; anti-browning; advance

鲜切果蔬产品 (Fresh-cut fruit and vegetables product) 又称最小加工果蔬产品 (Minimally processed fruit and vegetables product), 通常指水果和蔬菜采后经分级、去皮、修整、切分和包装等工艺制成的可供消费者直接食用 (Ready-to-eat) 或使用 (Ready-to-use) 的制品 (吴昌术和王凯杰, 2017; Conduro et al., 2020)。随着人们生活水平的提高和环境保护意识的加强, 消费者更加追求新鲜、安全、营养、方便的鲜切果蔬产品 (Mahajan et al., 2017; Plazzotta et al., 2017)。鲜切产品的外观、质地、风味和营养价值是决定消费市场的重要参数 (Ma et al., 2017; Han et al., 2019; Park et al., 2020)。在欧美发达国家和中国的一些中心城市, 鲜切果蔬产品生产呈现增长速度快、销售量节节攀升态势, 并逐步向中小型城市扩散 (孙炳新 等, 2013; 韩聪, 2017; More et al., 2020)。尤其是 2020 年 1 月爆发新型冠状病毒疫情, 鲜切果蔬的消费需求量增加更加明显 (胡新中 等, 2020)。

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鲜切果蔬始于 20 世纪 50 年代的美国, 60 年代开始企业化生产, 80 年代后作为一种新兴食品加工产业在欧美、日本等国家蓬勃发展, 由最初的马铃薯, 逐渐发展到甘蓝 (Rocha et al., 1995)、西瓜 (Ramos-Villarroel et al., 2012)、哈密瓜 (刘超超, 2013)、胡萝卜 (Alarcón-Flores et al., 2014)、辣椒 (Chen et al., 2018)、洋葱 (李凤君 等, 2019) 和叶用莴苣 (Srinivasan et al., 2020) 等。鲜切果蔬产品由于加工处理 (去皮、切分) 造成组织伤害, 易出现汁液流失、变色和微生物感染等问题, 降低了其产品品质, 严重阻碍了产业的发展 (Toivonen & Brummell, 2008; Ma & Chen, 2016; 齐笑笑, 2017; 王冉冉, 2018; Hussein et al., 2020)。其中, 褐变现象在鲜切果蔬产品中尤为突出, 不仅影响产品的外观色泽和风味, 还会降低产品的风味和营养 (Kikuchi, 2003; 周磊, 2018; Farouk et al., 2020)。从化学本质上讲褐变分为两大类, 即酶促褐变 (Enzymatic browning, EB) 和非酶促褐变 [美拉德反应 (Yu et al., 2020)、焦糖化反应 (郎艳, 2014)、抗坏血酸的非酶褐变反应 (余科, 2019)], 鲜切果蔬的褐变通常以酶促褐变为主, 是导致贮藏、销售过程中外观品质、营养价值降低和货架期缩短的重要原因之一 (Khan et al., 2016)。因此, 针对鲜切果蔬产品的防止褐变技术的开发和应用极为重要。

1 酶促褐变相关酶和底物

酚类物质在植物体内种类繁多、含量丰富、分布广泛, 是鲜切果蔬产品褐变的重要底物 (葛佳慧等, 2019)。正常植物细胞中的酚类物质与酚酶被生物膜所隔离 (Toivonen & Brummell, 2008), 但当细胞破裂时, 在 O_2 的参与下, 酚类化合物被酶催化生成的醌类物质进一步与蛋白质等聚合, 产生有色的物质沉积在组织表面而呈现褐变 (李京赞 等, 2019)。

不同鲜切果蔬发生褐变的颜色不一样, 莲藕 (蒋娟, 2011)、马铃薯 (Valdivia-Nájar et al., 2018) 和甘薯 (冯程程 等, 2020) 等容易发生黑褐变, 牛蒡 (冯岩岩和王庆国, 2012)、山药 (陈凤真, 2013) 和莴苣 (Mai & Glomb, 2014) 等容易发生红褐色, 荸荠 (马蹄) 等 (Song et al., 2019) 容易发生黄褐色。

与酶促褐变相关的酶有多酚氧化酶、过氧化物酶和苯丙氨酸解氨酶等。多酚氧化酶 (Polyphenol oxidase, PPO, Muñoz-Pina et al., 2020) 以 2 种形式存在于植物组织细胞中: 一种是细胞质中的游离态多酚氧化酶 (Free polyphenol oxidase, FPPO), 具有催化活性; 另一种是生物膜上的结合态多酚氧化酶 (Binding polyphenol oxidase, BPPO), 当生物膜结构遭到破坏时 BPPO 将转化为 FPPO, 引起鲜切果蔬产品表面的褐变加剧 (齐笑笑, 2017)。每个 PPO 分子中含有 4 个铜原子和 2 个芳香族化合物和氧的结合位点 (Farouk et al., 2020)。PPO 参与两种反应: 一种是羟基化反应生成邻二酚, 另一种是氧化反应生成邻醌, 邻醌参与褐色、黑色或红色色素的生成, 这些色素会导致鲜切果蔬发生不受欢迎的颜色变化和营养品质下降 (Chen et al., 2019)。

过氧化物酶 (Peroxidase, POD, Hosseinpour et al., 2020) 是引起产品褐变的另一种酚类氧化酶, 由糖蛋白和氯正铁血红素 IX 的铁卟啉辅因子缀合而成, POD 与 H_2O_2 结合, 催化酚类化合物氧化生成自由基 (Cao et al., 2018)。PPO 和 POD 协同作用于果蔬产品褐变, PPO 氧化酚类化合物时产生的 H_2O_2 可能参与 POD 的反应, 从而导致果蔬褐变 (刘慧, 2016)。

苯丙氨酸解氨酶 (Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, PAL, 葛佳慧 等, 2019) 是植物体内苯丙烷代谢途径的关键控速酶。当植物组织受损时会引起与 PAL 合成相关基因的转录水平的提高, 进而提高 PAL 含量和活性 (贾国梁, 2015), 通过苯丙氨酸途径导致绿原酸 (Chlorogenic acid)、二咖啡酰酒

石酸 (Dicafeoyltartaric acid) 和异绿原酸 (Isochlorogenic acid) 等酚类化合物的增加, 而酚类物质为酶促褐变的反应提供了底物 (韩聪, 2017)。

不同种类、品种果蔬, 参与褐变的主要底物不同, 这些褐变底物的羟基位置具有相邻或相对的特点。香蕉的褐变底物为多巴胺, 板栗的褐变底物为单宁酸, 莲藕的褐变底物是焦性没食子酸, 苹果、梨、山药和丝瓜的褐变底物为绿原酸。有些果蔬褐变的底物不只一种, 如丝瓜除绿原酸外, 还有 4 - 甲基儿茶酚和对羟基苯甲酸。

表 1 鲜切果蔬酶促褐变中常见 PPO 底物
Table 1 The common PPO substrates of enzymatic browning of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables

主要底物 Primary substrate	鲜切果蔬原料 Material of fresh-cut	参考文献 Reference
酪氨酸 Tyrosine	马铃薯 Potato	Dong et al., 2020
儿茶酸 Catechin	马铃薯 Potato	王丽 等, 2019
绿原酸 Chlorogenic acid	梨、山药、苹果、甘薯、白蘑菇、丝瓜 Pear, yam, apple, sweetpotato, white mushroom, luffa	郁志芳 等, 2003; 郎艳, 2014; 关倩倩, 2017; Ma et al., 2017; 温文旭, 2017; 周磊, 2018; 潘艳芳 等, 2019
焦性没食子酸 Pyrogallol acid	莲藕 Lotus	蒋娟, 2011
表儿茶素 Epicatechin	苹果、荔枝 Apple, lichi	Ma et al., 2017; Su et al., 2019
单宁酸 Tannin	板栗 Chinese chestnut	Zhou et al., 2015
多巴胺 Dopamine	香蕉 Banana	Cho et al., 2016
原花色素 Proanthocyanidin	荔枝 Lichi	Su et al., 2019
4 - 甲基儿茶酚 4-Methyl catechin	丝瓜 Luffa	温文旭, 2017
对羟基苯甲酸 <i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid	丝瓜 Luffa	温文旭, 2017

酶促褐变需要 O₂, 但不能直接参与酚类氧化反应, 只有活性氧 (Reactive oxygen species, ROS) 才能参与。ROS 是高活性的超氧阴离子、·OH 和 H₂O₂, 化学性质活泼, 氧化能力很强, 易得失电子, 在植物体中可经光合作用和光呼吸作用等多种代谢途径产生 (Zhao et al., 2020)。细胞质中的叶绿体、线粒体、乙醛酸循环体和过氧化物酶体等都是产生 ROS 的重要场所, 正常情况下, ROS 的产生与清除处于动态平衡 (蒋娟, 2011)。当外界环境胁迫 (高温、损伤、紫外线、干旱等) 发生时, ROS 的动态平衡被打破, 体内就会产生大量的 ROS, 对细胞造成两个方面的影响: 一是影响细胞的正常代谢功能, 膜脂过氧化会破坏细胞膜系统; 二是激活细胞提高对外界环境的抗性和病原防御能力。在果蔬鲜切加工中, 削皮、切分等导致植物体中 ROS 大量积累, 造成细胞膜脂的过氧化, 破坏细胞结构的完整性, 从而加速细胞的衰老和褐变 (李京赞 等, 2019)。

2 酶促褐变的物理控制方法

2.1 防止酶促褐变研究思路

根据酶促褐变的机理, 防止褐变的发生主要有降低底物浓度、抑制酶活性和控制 ROS 等。在鲜切产品加工过程中, 果蔬的损伤、切割等会激活自身愈伤保护机制, 促使正向调控丙苯烷代谢途径 (Kojima et al., 2015), 产生更多的酚类物质参与酶促褐变, 实际操作中控制底物浓度比较困难 (Alegria et al., 2012)。因此主要从钝化酶活性 (热处理、低温、酸性环境、酶抑制剂等) (陈凤真, 2013)、减少供氧量 (真空包装、气调包装、涂膜处理、活性包装等) (刘洪丽, 2016; Ali et al., 2020; Maringgal et al., 2020) 和使用抗氧化剂 (坏血酸、亚硫酸盐、半胱氨酸等) (Liu et al., 2019b; Dong et al., 2020) 等方面抑制褐变的发生。

防褐变技术有物理方法、化学方法和生物方法。其中化学方法可能存在毒副残留等,会影响食品安全 (Gil et al., 2009), 生物方法操作复杂, 因此物理防褐变作为安全有效的方法, 已在果蔬保鲜领域广泛应用 (Delgado-Povedano & Luque, 2015; Meireles et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2020)。该技术具有操作方便、外界因素影响小、不改变原料风味和营养成分等特点 (吴昌术和王凯杰, 2017)。传统上多采用热处理等来抑制酶的活性。但一些热敏感成分如维生素、花青素、多酚和类黄酮会被破坏, 近年来非热加工技术, 如超声波、超高压、脉冲电场、紫外线光和冷等离子体等被广泛使用, 防止褐变的发生 (Tinello & Lante, 2018)。

2.2 物理控制方法

2.2.1 低温

低温不仅能降低微生物的生成速率, 有效抑制腐败菌的生长繁殖, 还能抑制酚酶的活性, 降低酶促褐变的反应速度, 延缓组织衰老和变色 (齐笑笑, 2017)。普遍认为, 鲜切果蔬的适宜贮藏温度为 0~5 °C。低温 (4 °C) 能减缓组织中的总抗氧化能力下降, 降低 PPO 活性, 控制鲜切杏鲍菇表面腐败菌的增殖, 保持蘑菇醇含量, 商品货架期延长至 5 d (苏哲等, 2019)。Xu 等 (2020) 的研究发现, 冷却速度对鲜切芹菜的细胞有影响, 用 -55 °C 冷媒剂, 以 $(-0.48 \pm 0.08) ^\circ\text{C} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 快速将产品冷却至 -1.5 °C, 形成的冰晶多且小, 对细胞破损小, 质地属性保留率、总多酚、总黄酮、可溶性固形物含量、DPPH· 的清除能力均显著提高, 证实超冷处理是一种有前途的芹菜保鲜技术。

2.2.2 低热处理

贮藏前将鲜切果蔬置于热水、热空气或热蒸气等环境中处理一定时间, 可以减少表面微生物, 防止病菌污染和避免冷害等, 抑制 POD、低聚半乳糖醛酸酶 (Polygalacturonase, PG) 活性, 增强 PAL 活性, 延缓果蔬衰老, 延长产品的保鲜期 (冯岩岩和王庆国, 2012)。

Siddiq 等 (2013) 用低热 (50 °C) 处理鲜切洋葱 1 min, 与对照组相比, 可显著增加鲜切洋葱贮藏期总酚含量, 保持产品色泽品质。Koukounaras 等 (2008) 用 50 °C、10 min 热激处理鲜切桃, 可有效控制褐变, 降低贮藏期酶的活性, 而对产品的营养成分无影响。

冯岩岩和王庆国 (2012) 用热激处理鲜切牛蒡, 能明显抑制苯丙烷代谢途径, 降低 PAL 活性, 减少酚类物质的合成, 减少褐变反应底物, 有效控制褐变的发生。Park 等 (2020) 用热激循环处理马铃薯, 较高的热冲击次数可有效降低马铃薯块的 PPO 活性。陈蕾 (2018) 用低热处理鲜切苹果, 有效降低了贮藏期间 PAL 活性及总酚含量, 提高了 SOD 和 CAT 的活性, 并短时间内提高苹果 H₂O₂ 含量; 激活 H₂O₂ 清除机制, 从而降低鲜切苹果贮藏期的 H₂O₂ 含量; 低热处理的苹果转录因子 MYB、AP2-EREBBP、HSF 表达量相对较高, 预示热处理抑制鲜切苹果褐变可能与 Ca²⁺ 及钙结合蛋白 CaM、热激转录因子与热激蛋白调控活性氧代谢和酚类物质氧化有关。

2.2.3 微波

微波 (Microwave) 技术在食品加工过程中具有速度快、节能、营养损失少和无废水产生等优点。在鲜切果蔬产品处理中, 主要应用微波的非热效应破坏蛋白空间结构使酶活性丧失 (Jain et al., 2017)。

Mahieddine 等 (2018) 评价了用微波处理 (30~300 s) 鲜切番茄, 可提高多酚、类黄酮和番茄红素含量, 增强清除 DPPH· 和离子螯合能力。蔡佳昂等 (2019) 用 300 W 微波功率处理鲜切山药 80 s, 能有效抑制褐变相关的 PPO 和 POD 活性, 延缓整体褐变, 维持山药乳白色泽, 并维持细胞膜的完整性。

2.2.4 超声波

超声波(Ultrasound)无辐射能,几乎不会对原材料造成热损伤(Chen et al., 2020b)。食品工业中将超声波用于生鲜食品的消毒、灭菌、酶灭活、脱敏、脱水、熟化、嫩化、蒸煮等过程中(São José et al., 2014; Anese et al., 2015; Li et al., 2019a),从而改变物质的结构,以保证食品的质量和营养价值(Firouz et al., 2019; Alenyorege et al., 2020)。与传统的热处理方法相比,超声波处理缩短了处理时间,节约了能源。

在鲜切果蔬加工中,利用超声波的机械效应和空化效应改变酶的结构,从而改变酶的活性,而不是改变底物浓度。杨明冠(2015)证实了超声波处理不改变鲜切山药L-酪氨酸、L-多巴胺等褐变底物的紫外红外吸收光谱和质谱特性,不破坏底物的化学结构,而是改变PPO分子的高级结构,从而影响其活性(王文宗等, 2010)。潘艳芳等(2019)用40 kHz超声波处理鲜切甘薯10 min的防褐变效果最佳,能有效维持其贮藏期间较低的PPO和POD活性,增加PAL活性,调控酚类物质的合成。超声波处理草菇10 min,贮藏温度15℃和RH 95%条件下,褐变度和PPO的活性最低(李娜, 2018)。Yeoh和Ali(2017)用功率25 W和29 W的超声波处理鲜切菠萝,可提高其抗褐变能力,PAL的活性比未处理组显著提高了2倍,PPO和POD的活性显著降低。

2.2.5 臭氧

臭氧(Ozone, O₃)是一种强氧化剂,也是一种公认的安全使用物质(Generally Recognized as Safe, GRAS),2001年被美国食药监局批准可直接作用于食品(Souza et al., 2018)。目前在食品行业中作为消毒剂、抗菌剂和除虫剂等广泛应用。过量的O₃会自动分解产生O₂(半衰期约为30 min),O₃处理不会产生任何残留。目前采用放电法、光化学法以及电解法等制造臭氧水。

Rajashri等(2019)用14.98 mg · m⁻³ O₃处理鲜切葡萄,在贮藏期PPO活性被抑制,POD、SOD、CAT、PAL活性被维持,延缓葡萄的衰老和维持其硬度,提高了贮藏期间的品质,这可能是由于O₃的高氧化电位对其作用的结果。臭氧水还能抑制鲜切苹果的P-Gal和A-LAf活性来减少对细胞壁物质的降解,减缓其质构劣变(刘程惠, 2016)。Ummat等(2018)用2.4 mg · L⁻¹以上的O₃处理鲜切甜椒,维持贮藏期的色泽和硬度,货架期延长至14 d。鲜切番石榴用O₃处理超过20 min时,维生素C、多酚和总黄酮含量反而会降低,抗氧化活性减弱(Alothman et al., 2010)。

2.2.6 脉冲电场

脉冲电场(Pulsed electric fields, PEF)技术是将短时间(1~100 s)和高强度(10~50 kV · cm⁻²)的电场脉冲施加到放置在电极之间的液体或半液体食品上,以有效灭活微生物和酶,保留食品中活性物质、感官和营养属性(王婷玉, 2017; Tinello & Lante, 2018; Valdivia-Nájar et al., 2018)。

Valdivia-Nájar等(2018)用脉冲电场处理鲜切番茄,优化出最高脉冲量(8 J · cm⁻²)可使其番茄红素和总酚含量增加最显著,在冷藏18 d后抗氧化能力下降最少。脉冲电场处理后的鲜切草莓保持了内部和外表面的色泽,低剂量(4和8 J · cm⁻²)比高剂量(12和16 J · cm⁻²)更好地保持了抗氧化性,降低贮藏期间软化的发生率(Avalos-Llano et al., 2018)。

2.2.7 包装技术

目前关于鲜切果蔬包装方面的研究比较多的是气调包装(Modified atmosphere packaging, MAP)和活性包装(Active packaging, AP)。通常包装材料需满足3个条件:①具有一定的阻气阻湿性,可调控包装内的O₂/CO₂的比例,减缓有氧呼吸速率和C₂H₄的生成,延缓果蔬的后熟;②能减少水分的散失,同时部分水蒸气能够排出包装外;③能满足鲜切果蔬品质指标的要求,减缓褐变速率,降低营养成分的损失等(Yousuf et al., 2018)。此外,包装能减少鲜切果蔬产品在贮运和销售环节

中的损伤 (Gross et al., 2016)。

气调包装是采用气体阻隔性能的包装材料, 将一定比例 O_2 、 CO_2 和 N_2 充入包装袋内, 降低包装环境内 O_2/CO_2 比率, 减缓鲜切果蔬呼吸速率和 C_2H_4 释放量, 控制好氧微生物的生长繁殖, 达到延长保鲜期的目的 (Wilson et al., 2017)。Tabassum 和 Khan (2020) 用气调包装鲜切山药, 可保持贮藏期颜色的稳定, 将货架期延长至 21 d。Rana 等 (2019) 报道, 气调包装和真空包装比普通包装能显著抑制鲜切菠萝蜜的褐变, 并将货架期延长至 10 d。Wang 等 (2018) 研制出纳米细菌纤维素增强壳聚糖/没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸盐膜, 不易破损, 可用于鲜切果蔬外的包衣, 以防止食品氧化, 提高了清除 ABTS[2,2'-联氮双(3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)二铵盐, 2,2'-azino bis(3-ethyl-benzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid) diammonium salt]的能力。罗政等 (2019) 用 RT-PCR (Reverse transcription-PCR) 技术, 分析菜薹 PAL 基因转录表达差异, 发现高氧 MAP 能抑制 PAL 基因的转录表达, 从而减少木质素的含量。

活性包装是指向包装袋内加入气体吸收剂或释放剂等以除去包装内过多的 CO_2 、乙烯及水气而及时补充 O_2 , 改变包装内的 N_2 、 O_2 与 CO_2 浓度、温度、湿度和微生物等条件, 维持鲜切果蔬的较低生理代谢, 以保持产品品质 (Zhang et al., 2020)。Zhu 等 (2019) 开发出一种新型纳米 SiO_x /壳聚糖复合膜包装材料, 能够降低鲜切番茄 O_2/CO_2 通透系数, 抑制微生物的生长, 提高 ROS 清除能力, 抑制酶的活性, 增强抗氧化效果。Luo 等 (2015) 评估了纳米- $CaCO_3$ -低密度聚乙烯 (nano- $CaCO_3$ -LDPE) 材料包装鲜切山药, 10 °C 贮藏, 可显著降低 PAL、PPO 和 POD 活性, 抑制褐变, 降低酚类物质合成, 减少 MDA 含量的增加, 维持贮藏期产品品质。

2.2.8 紫外线

紫外线 (Ultraviolet, UV) 是波长 10~400 nm 辐射的总称, 具有安全、无热量、无副产物、使用成本低等特点, 近年来已经应用在鲜切菠菜、白菜、辣椒、茼蒿和苹果等产品上, 效果良好 (Lante et al., 2016)。一般将 UV 分为长波紫外线 (UV-A, $\lambda = 320 \sim 400$ nm)、中波紫外线 (UV-B, $\lambda = 280 \sim 320$ nm) 和短波紫外线 (UV-C, $\lambda = 200 \sim 280$ nm), 其中 UV-A 危害最小, 对采后作物基因的表达、酶和 ROS 代谢等生理反应均有不同程度的影响, 而植物本身也会触发一系列抗逆反应 (如黄酮类化合物、羟基肉桂酸及抗坏血酸等抗氧化物的合成) 来降低照射的影响 (郁杰 等, 2019)。Lante 等 (2016) 证实褐变与 UV-A 处理辐照度、曝光时间和鲜切苹果和梨的品种有关。Li 等 (2019b) 采用电子鼻、电子舌和化学分析的方法结果表明, UV-C 处理可通过诱导 ROS 的生成并激活鲜切草莓的 PMP 来维持品质, 诱导酚类积累, 从而提高抗氧化活性。

2.2.9 高氧

高氧处理 (High oxygen pressure, HOP) 是一种非生物胁迫, 超大气浓度的氧可能诱导抗氧化能力增加, 维持植物体内正常的氧化还原和膜的完整性 (陈凤真, 2013)。在果蔬保鲜中采用高氧处理 (>60% 的 O_2 浓度), 可提高其抗氧化能力和总酚含量。Liu 等 (2019a) 用 80% O_2 预处理鲜切马铃薯片 20 min, 能延缓 PPO 活性的增加和丙二醛含量的积累, 维持细胞的完整性, 降低褐变, 说明马铃薯短时间高氧预处理抗褐变的可行性。也有报道, 高氧可能对品质造成不良的影响, 如 90% O_2 可对樱桃褐变起促进作用, 100% O_2 导致胡萝卜的苦味增加 (罗云波, 2010)。

2.2.10 超高压

超高压处理 (High hydrostatic pressure, HHP) 就是将鲜切果蔬密封于弹性容器或置于无菌压力系统中, 采用 100 MPa 以上超高压处理一段时间, 温度控制在常温或低温下, 最大程度保存产品营养成分和风味物质, 钝化酶的活性, 控制酶褐变反应, 防止变色 (Meireles et al., 2016)。Sulaiman

和 Silva (2013) 用 500 MPa 超高压处理草莓的时间越长 (5 ~ 15 min), PPO 活性下降越显著 (35% ~ 82%), 可避免贮藏期草莓褐变的发生。Techakanon 等 (2017) 通过光学显微镜和核磁共振氢谱分析 HHP 桃的细胞完整性、总酚含量和 PPO 活性等, 200 MPa 以上超高压处理, 褐变会在冷藏 2 周后发生。

2.2.11 辐照

辐照处理 (Irradiation treatment, IT) 是利用 ^{60}Co 或 ^{137}Cs 产生的 γ -射线辐照鲜切果蔬, 致使微生物代谢紊乱, 阻碍其正常生长繁殖, 进而杀灭微生物, 延长超鲜切果蔬产品的货架期。刘超超 (2013) 发现, < 1.81 kGy 的 γ -射线辐照对鲜切蔬菜 (结球莴苣、樱桃番茄、彩色辣椒、水萝卜、紫甘蓝、苦瓜、黄瓜) 的色泽、气味、质地和风味、组织状态等感官品质没有显著影响, 降低贮藏期褐变指数, 证实了辐照处理在鲜切果蔬产品保鲜的可行性。Zhang 等 (2006) 用 1 kGy γ -射线辐照鲜切莴苣显著抑制其 PPO 活性, 降低维生素 C 的损失率, 减少菌落总数, 保持其品质。Fan 等 (2012) 综合评定人为 1 ~ 2 kGy 剂量, 可抑制结球莴苣和菠菜的腐败微生物的滋生, 同可保持货架期质量至 14 d。

2.2.12 等离子体

等离子体 (Plasma) 被认为是物质的第 4 种状态, 它由大量带相同电荷量的正粒子和负粒子 [电子、带电粒子、自由基、ROS 和活性氮 (Reactive nitrogen species, RNS) 等] 组成的非凝胶集合体。等离子体可在鲜切苹果、杏、芒果、西瓜、叶用莴苣、马铃薯、胡萝卜、青花菜、茄子、黄瓜和洋葱等防褐变中应用 (Ma et al., 2017), 等离子体可引起 POD 微观结构的改变 (减少空间结构 α -螺旋, 增加 β -折叠 (Han et al., 2019), 改变酶的活性, 从而更好地保存其产品。

3 酶促褐变的多方法联合防控

鲜切果蔬原料品种繁多, 不同的植物组织对外界的生物和非生物因素的抗逆性存在差异, 用单一的物理方式防止褐变有时很难达到预期目的 (Doona et al., 2015)。低温可以降低酶的活性, 抑制微生物的生长繁殖, 维持鲜切产品较低的生理代谢, 但并不能杀灭微生物。在不当的低温环境下, 荔枝、枇杷和香蕉等容易发生冷害。包装可以改变贮藏微环境的气体组成, 减少外界病原微生物的污染, 降低呼吸代谢速率, 维持产品的商品价值。通常低温和/或包装是保障品质必不可少的措施。国内外学者采用多种物理技术或者物理技术与其他技术联合来防控鲜切产品的褐变 (表 2), 鲜切木瓜经超声波处理后在低温贮藏条件下, 减少褐变程度, 降低腐烂率, 将贮藏期延长至 14 d; 80 °C 热处理结合肉桂精油熏蒸, 可以降低贮藏期鲜切山药的褐变指数; 壳聚糖与 UV-C 照射处理鲜切山药, 可显著降低 PPO 活性, 抑制 MDA 含量和相对电导率的升高; 臭氧 + 聚乙烯塑料包装结合处理香椿芽, 可提高其 POD、CAT 和 SOD 活性, 抑制 PPO 活性, 增强抗氧化防御系统的抗逆能力。

从表 2 可知, 无论是多种物理技术结合处理, 还是物理方式与化学 (生物) 方式相结合, 均可显著降低 PPO 活性, 提高抑制褐变效果, 从而维持鲜切果蔬产品货架的商品价值。

表 2 与其他技术联合防控褐变
Table 2 Combination with other technologies to prevent browning

鲜切产品 Fresh-cut product	处理方式 Treatment	结果 Result	参考文献 Reference
木瓜 Papaya	超声波 + 低温 Ultrasound + low temperature	颜色最好, 酶活低, 褐变轻, 腐烂低和异味弱, 贮藏期 14 d Nice color, low enzyme activity, slight browning, weak smell, storage 14 d	Yildiz et al., 2020
梨 Pear	MAP + Nature seal	颜色稳定, 褐变轻 Color stabilizer, slight browning	Siddiq et al., 2020
苹果 Apple	热处理 + 酸 Heat treatment + acid	减少变色, 降低酶活 Reduce discoloration, low enzyme activity	Shrestha et al., 2020
青花菜 Broccoli	过氧乙酸 + UV-C Peroxyacetic acid + UV-C	提高总抗氧化能力, 减少微生物数量, 提高营价值 Improve total antioxidant capacity, reduce the microbial population, improving nutrition value	Collazo et al., 2018
莲藕 Lotus	超声波 + 臭氧 Ultrasound + ozone	保持色泽和感官品质, 抑制 PPO 活性, 延长货架期 Keep color and sensory quality, inhibit PPO activity, shelf life extension	刘晓燕 等, 2019
梨和山药 Pear and yam	有机酸 + 物理方式 Organic acid + physical way	抑制 PPO 和 POD 活性, 减轻褐变, 增加总酚含量 Inhibit PPO and POD activities, reduce browning, increasing TPC	周磊, 2018
马铃薯 Potato	乙醇 + 微波 Alcohol + microwave	降低 PPO 和 POD 活性 Reduce PPO and POD activities	邹红梅, 2019
	高氧压 + 酸 High press + acid	防褐变显著, 抑制 PPO 酶活 Notable anti-browning, inhibit PPO activities	Limbo & Piergiovanni, 2006
杨梅 Waxberry	超声波 + 热处理 Ultrasound + heat treatment	降低 PPO 和 POD 活性, 缩短酶失活时间 Reduce PPO and POD activities, shorten the time of enzyme inactivation	Cao et al., 2018
长山药 Yam	壳聚糖 + UV-C Chitosan + UV-C	PPO 活性降低, POD 活性提高, 降低 MDA 含量 Reduce PPO activity, increase POD activity, reduce MDA content	王涛 等, 2019
叶用莴苣 Lettuce	超声波 + 聚赖氨酸 Ultrasound + polylysine	降低水分散失和色差, 抑制 PPO 和 POD 活性, 提高货架期品质 Reduce water loss and color difference, inhibit PPO and POD activities, improve shelf-life quality	Fan et al., 2019
胡萝卜 Carrot	高 CO ₂ + 超声波 High CO ₂ + ultrasound	降低酶活, 减轻褐变 Reduce enzyme activity, reduce browning	Ferrentino & Spilimbergo, 2015
桃 Peach	高压 + 真空包装 High press + vacuum package	降低 PPO 活性, 货架期 21 d Reduce PPO activity, shelf-live 21 d	Denoya et al., 2015
草莓 Strawberry	超高压+热处理 High press + heat treatment	抑制 PPO 活性, 抑制褐变 Inhibit PPO activity, reduce browning	Sulaiman & Silva, 2013
香椿芽 Toona	臭氧 + PE 包装 Ozone + PE package	提高 POD、CAT 和 SOD 活性, 抑制 PPO 活性, 增强抗氧化 Enhance POD, CAT and SOD activities, inhibit PPO activities, enhance antioxidation	Lin et al., 2019
椰子 Coconut	臭氧 + nisin Ozone + nisin	保留酚和黄酮, 抑制 PPO 和 POD 的活性, 风味保持 3 周 Keep phenols and flavonoids, inhibit PPO and POD activities, keep flavor for 3 weeks	Rajashri et al., 2019

4 展望

4.1 褐变机理的深入研究

近年来, 国内外对鲜切果蔬防褐变的物理方法研究绝大部分内容都是处理方式对酚酶活性、酚类底物含量和活性氧含量的影响, 很少涉及到分子水平上的调控机理的研究。针对鲜切产品本身而言, 仅褐变不能全面反映商品品质, 因此, 在研究褐变的同时, 对产品品质有影响的其他因素应一并研究, 寻找提高保持鲜切产品品质的最佳物理处理方法, 以便在生产上推广和应用。

在植物组织正常细胞中, 细胞质膜形成天然的保护屏障, 酚酶和底物酚类物质不接触, 因而不易发生褐变。但鲜切果蔬经去皮、切分等操作, 导致组织细胞膜破裂, PPO、POD 和 PAL 与酚类物

质在活性氧的参与下发生反应, 产生有色的醌类物质, 沉积在果蔬表面而呈现褐色, 导致产品色泽改变和营养价值降低, 缩短了货架期。目前绝大多数学者对鲜切果蔬的褐变的研究主要集中在以下 3 个方面: ①降低酚类底物含量; ②抑制酶活性; ③增强抗氧化酶防御系统。植物组织细胞在鲜切过程中的去皮、切分等操作将会刺激大量的次级代谢物产生, 这些代谢物中除与颜色有关的酚类物质外, 可能也存在与颜色形成有关的其他物质, 如莴苣中的黄倍半萜类化合物(用多层逆流色谱法从损伤莴苣分离了黄色物质)(Mai & Glomb, 2014)。随着分子生物学技术的快速发展, 生物信息学的分析方法在植物应答外界刺激代谢网络调控研究中的广泛应用, 为鲜切果蔬物理防褐变技术调控机制的深入研究提供了新的思路(Chen et al., 2020a)。目前已开展的研究有 PPO、PAL 等酶基因克隆、转录调控和差异表达分析等, 从分子水平上进一步阐述了物理技术可调控褐变相关酚酶基因的表达水平(Song et al., 2019; Min et al., 2020)。这些技术的深入研究和应用将为鲜切果蔬的快速发展注入新的动力。

4.2 多种方法结合应用

物理防褐变技术作为成本低、安全有效的果蔬防褐保鲜方法被广泛认可。本文中阐述涉及的 11 种物理方法防褐变的机制并非完全相同, 热处理、低温、超高压和等离子体等技术主要是改变了酶的结构, 气调包装主要是降低氧气浓度, 超声波和活性包装主要是降低酶的活性和降低 PAL 活性, 减少贮藏中酚类物质的产生, 均在一定程度上可减缓褐变的程度。但仅依靠单一的物理方式处理鲜切果蔬很难达到防褐变的最佳预期效果, 采用多种处理方法协同防褐变不仅能有效地改变酚酶的结构, 降低活性氧的浓度, 同时还能改变酚酶基因的转录水平, 抑制腐败病原菌的生长繁殖, 维持鲜切产品正常生理代谢, 增强贮藏过程中的抗逆性, 保持较好的感官及营养品质, 延长产品货架期(王涛等, 2019; Xu et al., 2020; Yildiz et al., 2020)。因此, 多种物理技术或物理技术与其他方法协同利用将会对延缓鲜切果蔬褐变有更加重要的应用价值。

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