

6个杏李品种果实甜酸风味品质分析

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摘要:【目的】分析6个杏李品种果实中的糖酸组分及甜酸风味特征,为杏李果实评价及品种改良提供依据。【方法】以‘风味玫瑰’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’‘味王’‘味厚’和‘风味皇后’6个杏李品种为试材,采用高效液相色谱法测定果实中的糖酸组分及含量。【结果】(1)6个杏李品种果实中总糖的平均含量(ω ,下同)为105.44 mg·g⁻¹,4种糖平均含量由高到低的顺序为葡萄糖>果糖>蔗糖>山梨醇,总糖含量的高低顺序为‘风味皇后’>‘味王’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味厚’>‘风味玫瑰’。(2)6个杏李品种果实中总酸的平均含量为8.57 mg·g⁻¹,7种有机酸平均含量的高低顺序为苹果酸>酒石酸>奎宁酸>琥珀酸>草酸>枸橼酸>莽草酸,总酸含量的高低顺序为‘风味玫瑰’>‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘味厚’>‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’,其中‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’和‘风味皇后’3个品种不含酒石酸,‘风味皇后’中不含琥珀酸,‘味厚’中不含莽草酸。(3)6个杏李品种果实风味为甜或酸甜,甜酸比由高到低依次为:‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味王’>‘味厚’>‘风味玫瑰’。【结论】杏李成熟果实中糖积累类型均属于己糖积累型,以积累果糖和葡萄糖为主;有机酸积累以苹果酸为主。筛选出2个高果糖品种‘味帝’‘风味皇后’和1个高山梨醇品种‘味厚’。

关键词:杏李; 糖组分; 酸组分; 风味

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Evaluation of flavor quality in relation to sugars and acids of six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars

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Abstract:【Objective】Soluble sugars and organic acids are important factors for fruit quality at harvest time. *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* is an interspecific hybrid via complex crosses of plums and apricots. Previous studies reported the composition of sugars and organic acids in apricots and plums. However, information on the profiles of sugars and organic acids is limited in *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca*. Determination of sugar and organic acid profiles in main stone fruits can benefit breeding with particular interest on flavor quality. Soluble sugars and organic acids of six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars were analyzed in order to provide a theoretical basis for quality evaluation and improvement.【Methods】HPLC method was used to measure the soluble sugars and organic acids in fruit flesh of six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars. The HPLC system contained a quaternary pump, an autosampler, and a reflective index detector (Waters410) with HyperREZ XP Carbohydrate Ca²⁺ 8 μm column at 80 °C with a flow rate 0.8 mL·min⁻¹. The mobile phase was performed with an isocratic elution of ultrapure water for peak separation. Organic acids were analyzed by Agilent 1100 high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system (Waters1525 Series) containing quaternary pump, autosampler, and diode array detector with Zorbax

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SB-Aq C₁₈ column (4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm). Chromatography separation was performed at 35 °C with a flow rate of 0.7 mL·min⁻¹. The mobile phase was carried out with 2% methanol and 98% of 20 mmol·L⁻¹ disodium hydrogen phosphate buffer (NaH₂PO₄, pH 2.56). The detected organic acids were oxalic acid, tartaric acid, quinic acid, malic acid, shikimic acid, citric acid and succinic acid. Absorbance was measured at 210 nm. The data were analyzed with ANOVA using SAS statistical software. The means were separated using the Duncan's multiple range test at confidence level $P \leq 0.05$. The data were presented as the mean ± standard deviation of triplicate.【Results】(1) Four soluble sugars and seven organic acids were identified and quantified. The total sugar content of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars ranged from 75.25 to 126.66 mg·g⁻¹, the mean content of total sugar was 105.44 mg·g⁻¹. The single sugar content in fruit flesh of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars was glucose > fructose > sucrose > sorbitol. The total sugar content was 'Fengweihuanghai' > 'Weiwan' > 'Konglongdan' > 'Weidi' > 'Weihou' > 'Fengweimeigui'. The highest content of fructose was found in 'Weidi' with 40.23 mg·g⁻¹, the highest content of glucose in 'Fengweihuanghai' with 48.73 mg·g⁻¹, the highest content of sucrose in 'Weiwan' with 44.44 mg·g⁻¹, the highest content of sucrose in 'Weihou' with 31.99 mg·g⁻¹. (2) The total acid content of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars ranged from 7.28 to 9.99 mg·g⁻¹, the mean content of total acid was 8.57 mg·g⁻¹. The single acid content was malic acid > tartaric acid > quinic acid > succinic acid > oxalic acid > citric acid > shikimic acid, of which the content of malic acid was the highest. Tartaric acid was not detected in 'Weidi' 'Weiwan' and 'Fengweihuanghai', succinic acid was not found in 'Fengweihuanghai'. (3) The fruit flavor of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars was sweet or sour sweet. The sweetness value and the value of sweetness/acid were high. The ratio of sweetness and acidity was 'Fengweihuanghai' > 'Konglongdan' > 'Weidi' > 'Weiwan' > 'Weihou' > 'Fengweimeigui'. The mean value of sweetness, sweetness/acidity and sugar/acid of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars were high. 'Fengweihuanghai' had the highest values of sweetness, sweetness/acidity and sugar/acid. The sweetness was 'Fengweihuanghai' > 'Weiwan' > 'Weidi' > 'Konglongdan' > 'Weihou' > 'Fengweimeigui'. The value of sweetness/acidity was 'Fengweihuanghai' > 'Konglongdan' > 'Weidi' > 'Weiwan' > 'Weihou' > 'Fengweimeigui'. The value of sugar/acid was 'Fengweihuanghai' > 'Konglongdan' > 'Weiwan' > 'Weihou' > 'Weidi' > 'Fengweimeigui'.【Conclusion】The main soluble sugars in the flesh of six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars were glucose and fructose, the main organic acid was malic acid. Two cultivars ('Weidi' and 'Fengweihuanghai') rich in fructose and one cultivar ('Weihou') rich in sorbitol were identified in this study. Six *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca* cultivars were sweet or sour sweet, which was appreciated by the consumers.

Key words: *Prunus domestica* × *armeniaca*; Composition of sugar; Composition of acids; Flavor

杏李属于蔷薇科(Rosaceae)植物,是李(*Prunus domestica*)和杏(*Prunus armeniaca*)种间杂交品种,通过李和杏杂交获得F₁代,然后通过F₁代与李回交育成,其中李品种基因占75%,杏品种基因占25%。国家林业局泡桐研究开发中心(中国林业科学研究院经济林研究开发中心)2000年开始杏李种间杂交新品种的引种栽培与示范工作,目前已筛选出‘风味玫瑰’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’‘味王’‘味厚’和‘风味皇后’等杏李种间杂交新品种^[1-6]。杏李果实营养丰富,具有

独特的浓郁芳香,且含糖量高于普通杏、李品种,是备受市场欢迎的新兴水果之一。

中国是世界上杏和李重要的主产国(FAO),但由于果实品质较差,导致人均消费量偏低^[7-8]。果实品质包括内在品质、外观品质、加工品质和贮藏品质^[9],其中内在品质是消费者选择的重要依据,主要由甜酸风味、质地和香气决定^[10]。甜酸风味作为衡量果实内在品质的重要指标,不仅受糖酸绝对含量的影响,也与糖的组成密切相关,不同种类的糖甜度

不同,因此甜度值/总酸更能准确反映果实风味特点^[11]。研究糖酸组分对品种选育也具有重要意义, Ma 等^[12]对野生型苹果和栽培种苹果的糖酸组分进行比较后发现,野生型苹果的高有机酸是区别于栽培种苹果的重要特征。果实糖的积累类型包括蔗糖积累型和己糖积累型,按有机酸类型可以分为苹果酸优势型、枸橼酸优势型和酒石酸优势型^[11],前人分别对杏^[13-14]、李^[15]、苹果^[16-17]、桃^[18-19]、梨^[20-21]等果实的糖酸组分进行了研究,分析确定了不同种类果实的糖酸组分特征及其积累类型。李芳东等^[2-3,5]用“滴定法”对杏李的糖酸含量进行分析,发现‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’‘味厚’等杏李品种果实的总糖含量显著高于‘黑李子’,而有机酸含量低于后者,但未对其糖酸组分及风味的差异进行具体研究。笔者选取‘风味玫瑰’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’‘味王’‘味厚’和‘风味皇后’6个杏李品种为试材,使用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)测定果实中的糖酸组分,并结合甜酸比对果实进行分析评价,旨在了解杏李果实的糖酸组分特征,为杏李果实评价和品种改良提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

采样试验地位于中国林业科学研究院经济林研究中心原阳基地李亚科基因库($34^{\circ}55.30' \sim 34^{\circ}56.45'$ N, $113^{\circ}46.24' \sim 113^{\circ}47.59'$ E), 分别选取‘风味玫瑰’‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’‘味王’‘味厚’和‘风味皇后’6个杏李品种为试验材料,每个品种选取栽培管理条件一致、长势良好、处于盛果期的试验树3株。于鲜食成熟期取样(表1),果实成熟期的判断除根据以往经验外,同时要观察果皮的颜色,当全树约75%的果实的果皮褪去绿色,且用手捏果实有一定的弹性^[22]即为成熟。为减小试验误差,采样由试验者一人完成工作。在每株树冠外围不同方向随机选取10个大

表1 6个杏李品种的采样日期

Table 1 The date of sampling in six *Prunus domestica × armeniaca* cultivars

品种 Cultivar	采集日期 Date
风味玫瑰 Fengweimeigui	2015-06-02
味帝 Weidi	2015-06-15
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	2015-07-08
味王 Weiwang	2015-07-15
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghaiou	2015-07-22
味厚 Weihou	2015-08-26

小一致、无病虫害的果实用于指标测定。果实采后立即运回实验室,冰水冲洗后用纱布吸干表面水分,去皮并将果肉部分打成匀浆,分别用液氮速冻后放入-80℃超低温冰箱中保存用于相关指标的测定。

1.2 提取方法

糖酸组分的提取方法参照王艳颖等^[23]、Zhang 等^[17]的方法并稍作改进。精密称取2.000 g果肉,10 mL超纯水80℃超声提取1 h,冷却后12 000 r·min⁻¹离心15 min,上清液转入25 mL的容量瓶中,5 mL超纯水再次提取残渣,合并上清液后超纯水定容,经过C18 SPE固相萃取柱除去溶液中的较大颗粒及色素等,然后用0.22 μm滤膜过滤后待测。

1.3 可溶性糖和有机酸的测定方法

糖组分的测定采用高效液相色谱(HPLC)法:HyperREZXP Carbohydrate Ca²⁺8 μm色谱柱及保护柱,柱温80℃,流动相为超纯水,流速0.8 mL·min⁻¹,检测器为示差折光检测器(Waters410),检测池温度35℃,进样量10 μL。根据样品峰面积和标准曲线计算蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖和山梨醇的含量。

有机酸测定的色谱条件为:液相色谱仪为Waters1525系统,色谱柱:Zorbax SB-Aq柱(4.6 mm × 250 mm, 5 μm),流动相:2%的甲醇和98%的20 mmol·L⁻¹磷酸氢二钠缓冲液(pH 2.6,用磷酸调配),流速0.7 mL·min⁻¹,柱温:35℃,检测器类型:Waters 2487紫外检测器,波长210 nm,进样量:10 μL,根据样品峰面积和标准曲线计算草酸、苹果酸、枸橼酸、莽草酸、奎宁酸和琥珀酸的含量。

1.4 标准曲线的制备及线性相关性、重复性和回收率的测定

分别准确称取200 mg的蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇,加入10 mL超纯水配成质量浓度为20 g·L⁻¹的糖标准母液。然后将糖标准母液分别稀释成10、5、2、1、0.5、0.25 g·L⁻¹系列的糖混合标准溶液。再准确称取草酸、酒石酸、奎宁酸、苹果酸、莽草酸、枸橼酸、琥珀酸各50 mg,加入10 mL超纯水配成质量浓度为5 g·L⁻¹的酸标准母液。用超纯水将酸标准母液分别稀释成1、0.4、0.2、0.1、0.05、0.01、0.008、0.006、0.004、0.002、0.001 g·L⁻¹系列的酸混合标准溶液。将以上标准溶液经过C18 SPE萃取柱和0.22 μm微孔滤膜过滤(与样品的处理条件相同)后上机分析,以峰面积对浓度求回归方程和相关系数。

将同一份待测的果肉提取液平行测定6次后,

计算标准偏差作为考察仪器重复性的方法。回收率的测定采用添加标准样法,样品提取前,分别加入 $1.00 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 的糖标准溶液和 $0.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 的酸标准溶液放置一段时间后测定,并以不添加标准物质的样品为对照,对混合样品重复测定5次,根据标准品的加入量与检出量计算回收率。

甜度值的计算方法:以蔗糖甜度定为100,则果糖甜度为175,葡萄糖甜度为75,山梨醇甜度为 $40^{[24]}$ 。甜度值 $S = \text{蔗糖含量} \times 100 + \text{葡萄糖含量} \times 75 + \text{果糖含量} \times 175 + \text{山梨醇含量} \times 40$ 。

总糖=蔗糖+葡萄糖+果糖+山梨醇;总酸=苹果酸+草酸+奎宁酸+莽草酸+枸橼酸+琥珀酸。

1.5 数据处理

试验数据采用SPSS19.0统计软件进行多重比较分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 糖组分和酸组分的测定

通过HPLC法分离出4种可溶性糖标准品,出峰结果如图1所示,说明本试验所采用的色谱条件下各糖组分的分离效果良好,各组分的出峰前后顺序为蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇,保留时间均在15 min以内。果实样品的出峰结果如图2所示,结合标准品的色谱图确定果实样品中的4个峰依次为蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇。

通过HPLC可以较好地分离各种有机酸组分,混合标准样品中各组分的出峰顺序分别为草酸、酒石酸、奎宁酸、苹果酸、莽草酸、枸橼酸、富马酸、琥珀酸,并在15 min内出峰完成(图3)。而本试验中果实样品中测定出了7种有机酸,未检测出富马酸,结

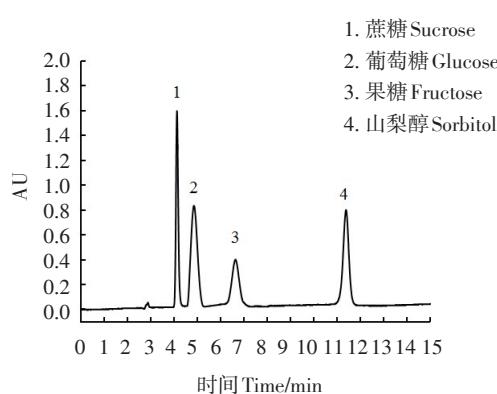


图1 糖混合标准样品的高效液相色谱分析

Fig. 1 HPLC chromatogram of standard sugar

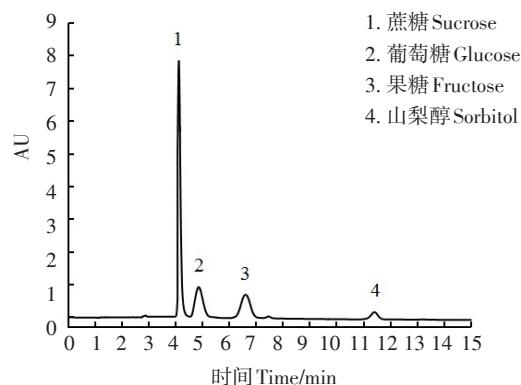


图2 果实样品糖组分的高效液相色谱分析

Fig. 2 HPLC chromatogram of sugar components in fruit sample

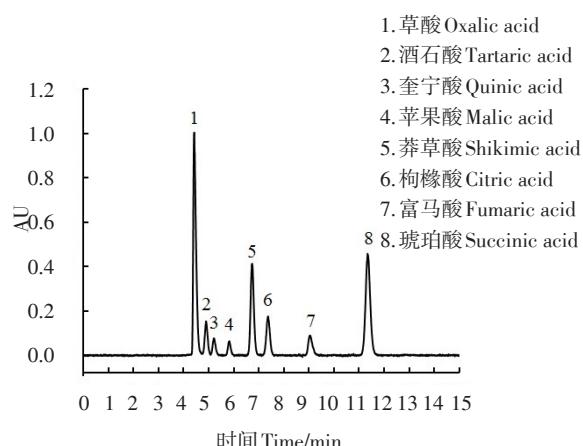


图3 有机酸混合标准样品的高效液相色谱分析

Fig. 3 HPLC chromatogram of standard organic acid components

合混合标准样品的出峰图可以确定果实样品图中的7个峰依次为草酸、酒石酸、奎宁酸、苹果酸、莽草酸、枸橼酸、琥珀酸(图4)。

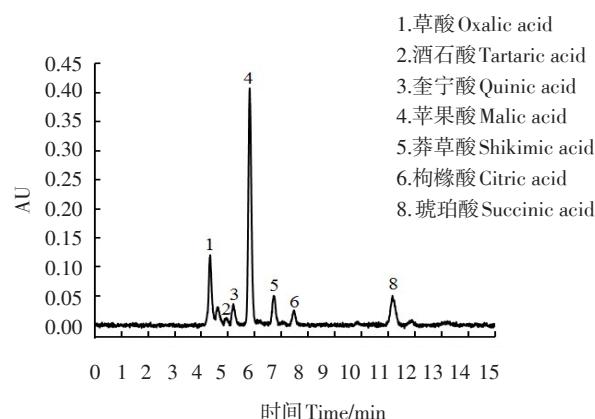


图4 果实样品有机酸样的高效液相色谱分析

Fig. 4 HPLC chromatogram of organic acid components in fruit sample

2.2 可溶性糖和有机酸的线性关系、重复性和回收率

从表2可以看出,每种成分的相关系数都在0.990以上,对同一样品平行测定6次,其不同组分的变异系数为0.72%~4.48%。各种糖平均回收率为

94.86%~97.14%,各种酸的回收率为92.91%~96.92%,均达到了分析方法的要求。可见HPLC回收率高且重复性好,适用于杏李及杏、李果实糖酸含量的分析。

2.3 杏李果实的糖组分特征

表2 糖组分和酸组分的线性回归分析、重复性考察及回收率测定

Table 2 Linearity, repeatability and recovery of the concentration of sugar and organic acid components

化合物 Component	线性关系 Linear equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	变异系数 RSD/%	ρ (已知) Known quantity/ (g·L ⁻¹)	ρ (加入) Added/ (g·L ⁻¹)	ρ (测出) Recovered/ (g·L ⁻¹)	回收率 Recovery rate/%
蔗糖 Sucrose	y=2E-05x-0.057 6	0.999	3.32	8.892	1.000	1.623	94.86
葡萄糖 Glucose	y=2E-05x-0.047 4	0.996	2.75	47.232	1.000	4.586	95.97
果糖 Fructose	y=2E-05x-0.063 0	0.997	4.48	40.572	1.000	4.124	97.14
山梨醇 Sorbitol	y=2E-05x-0.054 0	0.999	4.34	8.215	1.000	1.589	95.87
草酸 Oxalic acid	y=9E-08x-0.010 3	0.992	1.92	0.077	0.080	0.147	93.47
酒石酸 Tartaric acid	y=8E-07x-0.041 6	0.993	1.00	1.760	1.000	2.651	96.07
奎宁酸 Quinic acid	y=2E-06x+0.040 5	0.992	0.72	0.183	0.080	0.251	95.46
苹果酸 Malic acid	y=2E-06x+0.048 1	0.998	3.21	6.148	4.000	9.595	94.55
莽草酸 Shikimic acid	y=3E-08x+0.002 1	0.996	1.28	0.005	0.002	0.006	96.92
枸橼酸 Citric acid	y=1E-06x+0.009 6	0.996	2.77	0.092	0.080	0.160	92.91
琥珀酸 Succinic acid	y=2E-06x-0.008 5	0.994	2.19	0.934	0.800	1.629	93.95

注: x 代表峰面积; y 代表有机酸浓度。

Note: x indicates peak area; y indicates organic acid concentration.

由表3可见,不同品种果实总糖含量从高到低依次为‘风味皇后’>‘味王’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味

厚’>‘风味玫瑰’,6个杏李品种果实总糖质量分数为75.25~126.66 mg·g⁻¹,变异系数为17.11%。

表3 杏李果实中的可溶性糖的含量

Table 3 Concentration of soluble sugar in six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars

品种 Cultivar	ω (蔗糖) Sucrose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (葡萄糖) Glucose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (果糖) Fructose content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (山梨醇) Sorbitol content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (总糖) Total sugar content/(mg·g ⁻¹)	葡萄糖/果糖 Glucose/Fructose
风味玫瑰 Fengweimeigui	20.91±1.66 c	27.24±1.78 c	23.81±0.75 c	3.29±0.21 e	75.25±0.90 c	1.14
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	9.06±0.69 d	41.50±3.38 b	33.14±2.50 b	18.60±1.55 c	102.30±4.75 b	1.25
味帝 Weidi	8.57±0.41 e	44.95±2.10 ab	40.23±1.65 a	7.98±0.87 d	101.73±1.29 b	1.12
味王 Weiwang	44.44±3.36 a	29.67±2.26 c	24.57±1.21 c	26.98±2.35 b	125.66±3.65 a	1.21
味厚 Weihou	27.20±0.81 b	23.44±2.14 d	18.39±0.39 d	31.99±2.14 a	101.02±0.36 b	1.28
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	8.54±0.74 d	48.73±2.97 a	40.01±2.75 a	29.38±1.51 b	126.66±2.67 a	1.22
平均值 Mean/(mg·g ⁻¹)	19.79±13.56	35.92±10.05	30.03±8.71	19.70±11.24	105.44±18.04	1.20
标准差 Standard deviation	13.56	10.05	8.71	11.24	18.04	0.09
变异系数 CV/%	68.52	27.98	29.00	57.06	17.11	7.50

注:同列不同小写字母代表不同品种间在0.05水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different cultivars at P<0.05. The same below.

6个杏李品种果实中均含有蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇4种糖,4种糖含量的平均值从高到低依次为:葡萄糖>果糖>蔗糖>山梨醇。蔗糖的质量分数为8.54~44.44 mg·g⁻¹,占总糖的6.74%~35.37%;葡萄

糖的质量分数为23.44~48.73 mg·g⁻¹,占总糖的23.20%~44.19%;果糖的质量分数为18.39~40.23 mg·g⁻¹,占总糖的18.20%~39.55%;山梨醇的质量分数为3.29~31.99 mg·g⁻¹,占总糖的4.37%~31.67%。4种糖中蔗

糖的变异系数最大,达68.52%;葡萄糖的变异系数最小,为27.98%。6个杏李品种中,‘味帝’的果糖含量最高,‘风味皇后’的葡萄糖含量最高,‘味王’的蔗糖含量最高,‘味厚’的山梨醇含量最高。

2.4 不同品种果实有机酸的含量特征

由表4可知,不同品种果实的总酸含量从大到小依次为‘风味玫瑰’>‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘味厚’>‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’。不同杏李品种中总酸的质量分数为7.28~9.99 mg·g⁻¹,变异系数为12.60%。

6个杏李品种果实中均含有草酸、奎宁酸、苹果

表4 杏李果实中有机酸的含量

Table 4 Concentration of organic acids in six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars

品种 Cultivar	ω (草酸) Oxalic acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (酒石酸) Taric acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (奎宁酸) Quinic acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (苹果酸) Malic acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (莽草酸) Shikimic acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (枸橼酸) Citric acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (琥珀酸) Succinic acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	ω (总酸) Total acid content/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	苹果酸/总酸 Malic acid/ Total acid/%
风味玫瑰 Fengweimeigui	0.09±0.01 e	1.94±0.09 a	0.20±0.01 d	6.62±0.27 b	0.01±0.00 e	0.10±0.01 a	1.03±0.05 a	9.99±0.25 a	66.22
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	0.17±0.01 b	—	0.66±0.00 a	5.82±0.11 c	0.02±0.00 b	0.06±0.00 a	0.54±0.01 c	7.28±0.11 e	79.95
味帝 Weidi	0.23±0.02 a	—	0.42±0.02 c	7.78±0.67 a	0.01±0.00 d	0.08±0.00 a	0.15±0.00 e	8.68±0.68 c	89.66
味王 Weiwang	0.15±0.01 c	0.51±0.02 c	0.55±0.02 b	7.52±0.36 a	0.02±0.00 c	0.07±0.00 a	0.84±0.03 b	9.66±0.31 b	77.81
味厚 Weihou	0.12±0.01 d	1.26±0.05 b	0.70±0.05 a	5.61±0.23 c	—	0.09±0.00 a	0.45±0.02 d	8.24±0.23 d	68.15
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	0.05±0.00 f	—	0.52±0.03 b	7.00±0.49 ab	0.02±0.00 a	0.01±0.00 a	—	7.61±0.51 de	92.07
平均值 Mean/(mg·g ⁻¹)	0.14±0.06	0.62±0.77	0.51±0.17	6.73±0.89	0.01±0.01	0.07±0.03	0.50±0.30	8.57±1.08	78.98
标准差 Standard deviation	0.06	0.77	0.17	0.89	0.01	0.03	0.30	1.08	10.04
变异系数 CV/%	42.86	124.19	33.33	13.22	100.00	42.86	74.00	12.60	12.71

酸和枸橼酸4种酸,‘恐龙蛋’和‘味帝’果实中不含酒石酸,‘风味皇后’中未发现酒石酸和琥珀酸,‘味厚’中不含莽草酸。杏李果实中有机酸含量的平均值由高到低依次为:苹果酸>酒石酸>奎宁酸>琥珀酸>草酸>枸橼酸>莽草酸。苹果酸的质量分数为5.61~7.78 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的66.27%~91.98%;酒石酸的质量分数为0.51~1.94 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的5.28%~19.42%;奎宁酸的质量分数为0.20~0.70 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的2.00%~9.07%;琥珀酸的质量分数为0.15~1.03 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的1.73%~10.31%;草酸的质量分数为0.05~0.23 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的0.66%~2.65%;枸橼酸的质量分数为0.01~0.10 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的0.13%~1.09%;莽草酸的质量分数为0.01~0.02 mg·g⁻¹,占总酸的0.10%~0.27%。酒石酸的变异系数最大,达124.19%;苹果酸的变异系数最小,为13.22%。6个杏李品种中,‘味帝’的苹果酸和草酸含量最高,‘风

味玫瑰’的酒石酸、枸橼酸和琥珀酸含量最高,‘味厚’的奎宁酸含量最高。

2.5 不同品种果实风味的特征

除了糖和酸组分的含量,总甜度、甜酸比、糖和酸含量的比值也在很大程度上影响果实甜酸风味的口感。不同品种总甜度的大小顺序为‘风味皇后’>‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味厚’>‘风味玫瑰’,甜酸比的大小顺序为‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味王’>‘味厚’>‘风味玫瑰’,糖酸比的大小顺序为‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味王’>‘味厚’>‘味帝’>‘风味玫瑰’。可以看出,‘风味皇后’的总甜度、甜酸比和糖酸比都是所有品种中最大的。就总甜度而言,‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘恐龙蛋’,但受有机酸的影响,甜酸比从大到小依次为‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味王’。感官评价结果中杏李6个品种均为甜或酸甜,与甜酸比结果基本一致(表5)。

表5 杏李、李和杏品种的果实风味

Table 5 Analysis of fruit flavor in six *Prunus domestica*×*armeniaca* cultivars

品种 Cultivar	总甜度 Sweetness value	甜酸比 Sweetness/Acid	糖酸比 Sugar/Acid	口感评价 Flavor
风味玫瑰 Fengweimeigui	8 432.19±139.72 de	844.21±6.93 e	7.53±0.10 e	酸甜 Soursweet
恐龙蛋 Konglongdan	10 562.69±643.21 c	1 450.29±73.45 b	14.05±0.53 b	甜 Sweet
味帝 Weidi	11 587.29±149.73 b	1 340.24±95.35 bc	11.78±1.03 d	甜 Sweet
味王 Weiwang	12 047.94±198.47 b	1 248.15±40.71 c	13.01±0.35 bc	酸甜 Soursweet
味厚 Weihou	8 975.10±89.84 d	1 090.39±34.78 d	12.27±0.39 cd	酸甜 Soursweet
风味皇后 Fengweihuanghou	12 686.20±481.41 a	1 673.62±147.13 a	16.71±1.306 a	甜 Sweet
平均值 Mean/(mg·g ⁻¹)	10 715.24±1 634.43	1 274.48±278.75	12.56±2.91	
标准差 Standard deviation	1 636.43	278.75	2.91	
变异系数 CV/%	15.27	21.87	23.17	

3 讨论

本试验表明,用高效液相色谱分离、测定果实中的可溶性糖和有机酸,不仅前处理和操作简单,具有良好的灵敏度、精密度和准确度,可以同时满足不同糖酸积累类型果实样品分析的要求,对其他果品的分析也具有一定的参考价值。

郁香荷等^[25]对405份中国李资源研究后发现,李的可溶性糖平均含量为79.40 mg·g⁻¹,章秋平等^[26]对445份普通杏资源研究后发现,杏的可溶性糖平均质量分数为69.00 mg·g⁻¹,本研究中杏李果实的平均糖质量分数为105.44 mg·g⁻¹,显著高于杏、李的平均质量分数。杏和李的可溶性糖积累类型包括蔗糖积累型和己糖积累型^[14,27-28],本研究发现6个杏李品种均为己糖积累型,果糖和葡萄糖含量显著高于蔗糖含量,其中果糖甜度值显著高于其他糖,因此常选择高果糖品种作为亲本杂交选育新品种^[18],如‘味帝’(40.23 mg·g⁻¹)和‘风味皇后’(40.01 mg·g⁻¹)。‘味厚’果实中山梨醇的质量分数(31.99 mg·g⁻¹)不但高于葡萄糖和果糖,还显著高于其他5个品种山梨醇,这可能主要受品种的遗传因素控制,有待进一步通过连锁分析定位糖酸性状相关主效 QTLs 进行研究。

果实中的有机酸有改善消化道活动并促进食欲的作用^[29]。不同种类有机酸的酸感和酸味强度不同^[30],有机酸的组分与含量的差异使果实具有独特风味^[31]。前人分别对杏和李研究后发现,杏果实分枸橼酸和苹果酸2种积累类型,总酸平均质量分数为17.10 mg·g⁻¹;李主要为苹果酸积累型,总酸平均质量分数为13.5 mg·g⁻¹^[26]。本研究中,杏李6个品种均属于苹果酸优势型,总酸平均质量分数为

8.57 mg·g⁻¹,显著低于杏、李中有机酸的平均质量分数。研究结果也表明不同品种有机酸的成分也存在差异:‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’和‘风味皇后’中未发现酒石酸,同时‘风味皇后’也中未发现琥珀酸,‘味厚’中未发现莽草酸,可能是受品种的遗传因素控制,有待进一步结合分子生物学技术进行研究。

本研究中6个杏李品种的风味均为甜或酸甜,可以满足大部分消费者对风味的要求,其中‘恐龙蛋’‘味帝’和‘风味皇后’3个品种为纯甜口感符合亚洲民众的需求,而含酸量相对较高、风味浓郁的水果深受欧美国家民众喜爱,‘风味玫瑰’‘味厚’和‘味王’3个品种最符合其消费习惯。前人对苹果研究发现,风味较甜的品种含糖量不一定高,但有机酸含量一定低^[16]。本研究结果与其一致,就甜度而言‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘恐龙蛋’,但总酸含量为‘味王’>‘味帝’>‘恐龙蛋’,因此甜酸比为‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味王’,说明总酸含量在果实风味上起着重要作用。‘风味皇后’的含糖量比‘味厚’高41.35%,而甜度只比后者高25.38%,说明含糖量不能精确地反映果实的风味,与靳志飞等^[18]、刘有春等^[32]的研究结果一致。赵剑波等^[24]对67份桃资源分析后认为,桃果实甜酸比大于1 500时为甜,1 200~1 500为酸甜,小于1 200时为酸。杏李表现出与桃不同口感评价标准,如‘风味玫瑰’的甜酸比值为844.21,口感为酸甜。这种差异性产生的原因可能是不同材料果肉细胞内的可溶性糖和有机酸在液泡和细胞质中分布不同导致果肉在口腔中产生的感官刺激不同^[33]。

4 结论

6个杏李品种果肉中的糖和酸均以积累己糖和苹果酸为主,总糖质量分数为75.25~126.66 mg·g⁻¹,

总酸质量分数为 $7.28\sim9.99\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$;果实风味为甜或酸甜,甜酸比的大小顺序依次为‘风味皇后’>‘恐龙蛋’>‘味帝’>‘味王’>‘味厚’>‘风味玫瑰’。筛选出‘味帝’‘风味皇后’2个高果糖品种和1个高山梨醇品种‘味厚’。

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