

1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理提高 嵊州桃形李采后保鲜效果

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摘要:【目的】嵊州桃形李成熟于夏季高温季节, 果实采后极易失水软化, 并且易于腐烂难以保鲜, 因此探讨1-MCP、壳聚糖涂膜及1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对其保鲜效果的影响。【方法】采收成熟的果实于当天直接运回, 从中选取大小一致、没有病虫害的果实, 分别以不同浓度的1-甲基环丙烯(1-MCP)、壳聚糖及1-MCP结合壳聚糖复合处理, 并以浸泡蒸馏水处理的果实为对照, 分别装入塑料保鲜袋, 在室温贮藏后的不同时间内观察果肉细胞结构的完整性, 测定果实品质参数。【结果】与对照相比, 经不同浓度1-MCP或壳聚糖分别处理后, 结果发现, 以6.0 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP处理6 h和1.0%壳聚糖单独处理后果实腐烂率最低; 同时, 与单独1-MCP或壳聚糖处理的果实相比, 6.0 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的1-MCP和1.0%的壳聚糖复合处理对桃形李采后保鲜的效果更为明显, 复合处理更能提高贮藏过程中果实的抗氧化酶超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性, 降低果实 H_2O_2 和丙二醛(MDA)含量及氧化伤害, 降低果实贮藏过程中的失重率, 提高果实硬度, 维持果肉细胞结构完整性和维持果实的可溶性固形物、可滴定酸及维生素C的含量, 也达到降低果实腐烂率, 延长贮藏时间的效果。【结论】6.0 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的1-MCP和1.0%的聚糖壳复合处理显著提高桃形李采后抗氧化酶活性, 降低氧化伤害, 提高果实硬度和品质, 从而延长保鲜时间和提高保鲜效果。

关键词: 桃形李; 采后保鲜; 壳聚糖; 1-MCP; 可溶性固形物

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Effects of combined treatment of 1-MCP and chitosan coating on the storability of Shengzhou Nane (*Prunus salicina* var. *taoxingli*) fruit

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Abstract: 【Objective】Browning and decay of fruits shorten storage life and thus reduce their market value. 1-methylcyclopropene (1-MCP), an inhibitor of ethylene action, is effective at very low concentrations in delaying fruit ripening and improving storage quality and pathogens resistance. It has been reported that 1-MCP treatment can reduce decay and extend storage life of various fruits, such as bananas, peaches, tomato, apples and broccolis. Chitosan, a versatile biopolymer derived from deacetylation of chitin has been widely used in fresh keeping due to its good biodegradability, antibacterial activity and capacity to form film. It reduces moisture loss and slows respiration by reducing oxygen uptake. Chitosan coating has been successfully applied to prolong storage life and control decay of many fruits, such as longan, litchi, strawberry and Indian jujube. Shengzhou Nane (*Prunus salicina* Lindl. var. *taoxingli*) is well known for its high nutritional value and pleasant flavor. Its fruit usually ripe in summer, when high temperatures accel-

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erate the processes of water loss, softening, microbial attack and decay during storage. As a result, the fresh fruit has a very short shelf life, deteriorating and losing marketability within a few days under ambient temperatures. Therefore delaying postharvest fruit rotting process is the key to maintaining the high nutritional value of the fruit. The objectives of this study are to investigate and evaluate the effects of 1-MCP, chitosan coating and their combination on Shengzhou Nane fruit quality during storage. 【Methods】 Shengzhou Nane fruit (about 80% mature stage) were harvested from an orchard in Shengzhou city of Zhejiang province and immediately transferred to laboratory on the same day. Fruit with uniform size were selected and treated with different concentrations of 1-MCP for 6 h, or with chitosan coating, or with $6.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP combined with 1.0% chitosan coating, and the remaining fruit were treated with ddH₂O and served as the control. Fruit in each treatment were wrapped in a 0.2 mm polyethylene bag after air-dried and then stored at room temperature (26 ± 1) °C with 90% relative humidity (RH). Quality parameters and cell structure integrity were analyzed during storage. 【Results】 Compared with the control, the separate treatments with different concentrations of 1-MCP or chitosan had different effects on decay rate of fruit during storage. For example, in the treatments with $6.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP for 6 h and with 1.0% chitosan, the decay rates of fruit were 19.12% and 23.92%, respectively, while that in the control was 62.82% after 8 days of storage at ambient temperature. The results showed that both 1-MCP and chitosan coating treatments could significantly reduce the decay rate of Shengzhou Nane fruit after harvest. Moreover, compared with those treated with 1-MCP or chitosan coating alone, the fruit in the combined treatment of $6.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP and 1.0% chitosan coating had significantly higher activities of antioxidant enzymes, such as superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) and thus a lowest fruit decay rate. Increased activities of SOD and CAT prevented overproduction of reactive oxygen species that cause degradation of membrane lipids of cells resulting in structure collapse and malondialdehyde (MDA) accumulation. As a result, lower contents of H₂O₂ and MDA and reduced oxidation injuries in the treated fruit were observed. Correspondingly, lowered weight loss and, increased fruit firmness and integrity of membrane and cell wall were achieved. At the same time, the contents of vitamin C, total soluble solids and titratable acids in fruit under the combined treatment of 1-MCP and chitosan coating maintained significantly higher than under the other treatments and the fruit had the lowest decay rate and an extended shelf-storage life. 【Conclusion】 Our results showed that, under ambient temperature conditions, Shengzhou Nane fruit treated with $6.0 \mu\text{L} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP for 6 h combined with 1.0% chitosan coating had the lowest decay rate. It was suggested that 1-MCP and chitosan coating are effective in increasing the activities of anti-oxidation enzyme, reducing cell membrane peroxidation and MDA accumulation, inhibiting water loss and decay, maintaining fruit firmness and membrane integrity and delaying fruit ripening process. As a result, an improved fruit storability and thus prolonged storage life from 6 days to 12 days was achieved.

Key words: Nane fruit; Post-harvest storage; Chitosan; 1-MCP; Total soluble solids

嵊州桃形李果实心形,成熟时果皮红色,果肉紫红色,味甜,香气浓,可溶性固形物含量约为17.0%,可食率达97.8%,汁液丰富、酸甜可口。于7月中旬成熟,正值产地高温多雨的季节。桃形李与其他李的果实一样属于呼吸跃变型^[1],高温条件下采后细胞呼吸代谢旺盛,果实迅速软化,不耐贮运,常温下仅能保存4~5 d,且易受多种病原菌的侵染,在贮运过

程中损失非常严重,缺乏有效保鲜技术,使嵊州桃形李产业发展受到严重的制约。与其他水果相比,前人对桃形李采后保鲜研究很少,席与芳等^[2]用2.0% CaCl₂处理浦江尖桃形李后,能降低果实呼吸强度,推迟呼吸跃变,减少乙烯释放量,使保鲜期得到相应的延长;陆胜民等^[3]采用苯甲酸钠、枸橼酸和丙酸钙涂膜结合低温贮藏,对延长保鲜有促进作用;李辉等^[4]

则从采后能量代谢水平探讨贮藏效果与能量供应的关系。笔者在嵊州桃形李低温贮藏试验中发现其对低温比较敏感,贮藏温度过低则容易出现冷害现象,果实从低温条件下取出后,果实全部褐化变黑,失去食用价值,与前人低温贮藏所得的研究结果不同^[3],可能与品种差异有关。桃形李采后保鲜技术还需深入研究。

1-甲基环丙烯(1-MCP)是一种乙烯受体抑制剂,与乙烯竞争受体从而延缓果实衰老,1-MCP能延缓多种果实呼吸峰的出现,并已在多种果蔬上取得很好的保鲜效果^[5-8]。壳聚糖(chitosan,CTS)无毒、无异味,与食品接触不会产生对人体有害的物质,具有一定的黏度,易于成膜均匀,对果实具有良好的保鲜作用。经CTS涂膜处理后,在果实表面形成一种保护膜,既能防止水分散失,降低果实的失水率,又能防止病原菌的侵染^[7]。基于桃形李属于呼吸跃变型果实、果皮较薄、采后极易失水软化和发生病害的特点,笔者首先用1-MCP处理以延缓其呼吸峰的出现,再用壳聚糖涂膜防止果实水分散失,通过复合处理提高桃形李采后保鲜效果,为桃形李采后保鲜提供新的理论基础和技术支持。

1 材料和方法

从浙江省嵊州市金庭镇华堂桃形李合作社果园采收后,挑选大小一致、色泽相当、无病虫害、约八成成熟的果实,低温条件下运回实验室,用 $30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的二氧化氯溶液消毒浸泡5 min进行表面消毒后,取出低温晾干,再采用以下几种保鲜方式处理。

1.1 1-MCP熏蒸和壳聚糖涂膜处理浓度的选择

参考付永琦等^[7]的方法,每组处理选取200个外观良好的果实,在室温(26 ± 1) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下分别用0.0、2.0、4.0、6.0、8.0、10.0 $\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的1-MCP密闭熏蒸6 h。另外,每组处理选取200个果实,分别用0.0%、0.6%、0.8%、1.0%、1.2%、1.6%的水溶性壳聚糖浸果1~2 min,处理结束后取出置于空调房内低温晾干,室温条件(26 ± 1) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下放置,从处理后的第4天开始到处理结束时的第8天,每天统计各种处理在贮藏过程中果实腐烂率,得出1-MCP或壳聚糖单独处理时的最佳使用浓度。

1.2 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的效果分析

在不同浓度1-MCP和壳聚糖筛选基础上,分别用 $6.0\text{ }\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP熏蒸6 h(称1-MCP),1.0%的壳

聚糖涂膜处理(称CTS), $6.0\text{ }\mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP熏蒸6 h后再用1.0%的壳聚糖涂膜处理(称1-MCP+CTS),并以浸泡蒸馏水的果实为对照。经不同的方式处理后,分装在具有小孔的聚乙烯保鲜袋内,每个袋内装100个果实,每种处理设3个重复。放置于(26 ± 1) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、相对湿度为85%~90%的人工气候箱内保存,每隔2 d取外观良好、没有腐烂的果实测定生理指标。

1.3 生理指标测定

在贮藏的不同时间内,对果实保鲜效果及品质进行分析。其中,使用GY-3型果实硬度计测定果实硬度;参考Mo等^[9]的方法用氯化硝基四氮唑蓝(NBT)光还原法测定果肉超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性;用紫外吸收法测定过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性,用硫酸酞法测过氧化氢(H_2O_2)含量,用硫代巴比妥酸法测果肉丙二醛(MDA)含量;采用称重法测定失重率,失重率/ $\%=(\text{贮前质量}-\text{贮后质量})/\text{贮前质量}\times 100$;用2,6-二氯酚靛酚滴定法测果肉维生素C含量;采用碱滴定法测定可滴定酸含量,结果以枸橼酸百分数表示;用折光仪法测果肉可溶性固形物含量;好果率/ $\%=(\text{总果数}-\text{病烂果数})/\text{总果数}\times 100$,病果或烂果是指果实表面至少有一处发生汁液外漏、严重软化或腐烂变质的果实。

1.4 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果实细胞结构的影响

试验结束后,分别取不同处理后具有代表性的果实,参照王忠等^[10]的方法用2.5%戊二醛固定后,再用1.0%锇酸固定,然后经不同浓度梯度的酒精脱水置换,最后样品置于低温真空冷冻干燥仪干燥,用扫描电镜观察果皮及果肉的细胞形态。

1.5 数据统计分析

以上所有试验设3次重复,试验结果数据用(平均值 \pm 标准差)表示,利用SPSS13.0软件对组间进行单因素方差分析,百分数的差异显著性分析经过反正弦转换。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同浓度1-MCP处理对桃形李果实腐烂率的影响

经不同浓度的1-MCP熏蒸处理后,常温保存8 d,统计各浓度处理果实的腐烂率。结果发现,不同浓度1-MCP处理对果实采后腐烂率影响也不同,对

照处理腐烂率高达62.82%(图1)。随着1-MCP浓度增加,果实腐烂率也下降,当1-MCP使用体积分数为 $6.0 \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,腐烂率只有19.12%,显著低于对照处理的果实($P<0.05$),当体积分数增加到 $8.0 \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $10.0 \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,腐烂率又有所增加,分别为26.18%和31.32%,且部分果皮出现裂开和汁液渗出的现象,说明高浓度1-MCP不适合桃形李采后保鲜,所以用 $6.0 \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 1-MCP处理较好。

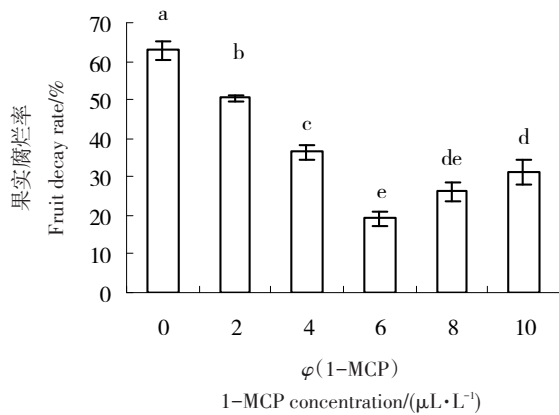


图1 不同浓度的1-MCP对果实腐烂率的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different concentrations of 1-MCP on decay rate of Nane fruit

2.2 不同浓度壳聚糖处理对桃形李果实腐烂率的影响

经壳聚糖涂膜处理8 d后,发现不同浓度壳聚糖处理对果实腐烂率影响不同。对照的腐烂率最高,为64.22%,随着壳聚糖浓度的增加,果实腐烂率也在下降。当使用质量分数为1.0%时,腐烂率只有23.92%,显著低于对照处理($P<0.05$),当壳聚糖浓度

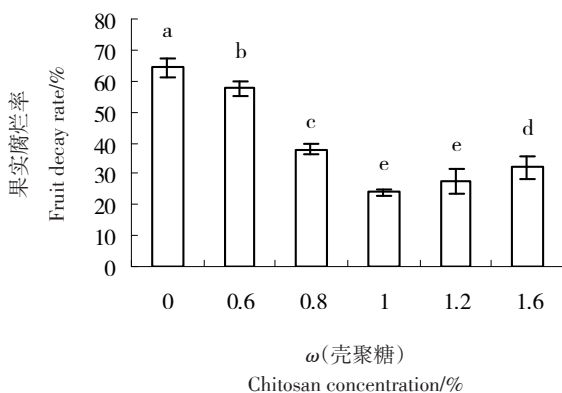


图2 不同浓度的CST对果实腐烂率的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different concentrations of CST on decay rate of Nane fruit

再增加时,腐烂率也有所增加,分别为27.58%和32.12%(图2)。同时,若壳聚糖浓度过高时,易在果实表面形成一个较为坚硬的薄膜,对果实外观品质有一定的不良影响,因此以1.0%壳聚糖相对较好。

2.3 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果实硬度的影响

果实硬度是衡量桃形李贮藏品质的一个重要指标,基于前期对1-MCP和壳聚糖浓度筛选的结果,采用 $6.0 \mu\text{L}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的1-MCP处理6 h后,再用1.0%的壳聚糖涂膜处理,测定了2种方法复合处理对果实硬度的影响(图3)。结果发现,不同处理方式对果实采后贮藏过程中硬度变化的影响不同,贮藏第6天时,对照果实硬度已降到很低水平,大部分果实已完全软化,部分果实还出现腐烂和霉菌生长的现象。而1-MCP和壳聚糖单独处理后,虽然也能维持果实的硬度,但以1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理效果最好,如在贮藏第12天时,果实的硬度分别高于1-MCP、壳聚糖和对照处理22.8%、33.1%、140.02%,均达显著差异($P<0.05$)。

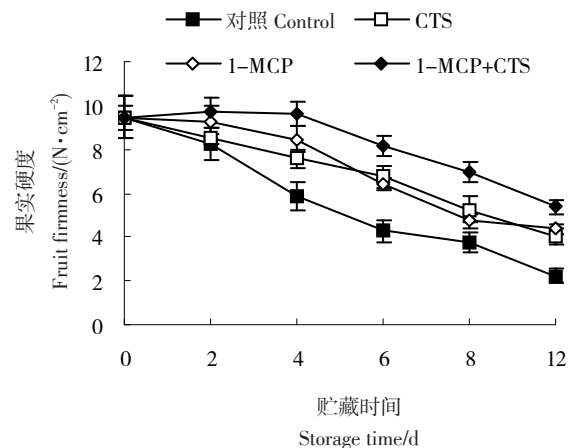


图3 1-MCP和CST复合处理对果实硬度的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of 1-MCP and CST combined treatment on Nane fruit firmness

2.4 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果肉SOD和CAT活性的影响

果实采后依然保持活跃的代谢过程,特别是在呼吸跃变期,果实通过线粒体的生理生化过程出现大量活性氧物质,只有通过抗氧化酶来清除过多的活性氧才能降低氧化伤害。从图4可知,用1-MCP和壳聚糖单独或复合处理后,在果实贮存前2 d,各种处理果实的SOD活性没有明显差异,贮藏到第4天后,经1-MCP、壳聚糖或1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理果实的SOD活性明显高于对照。以复合处理的

SOD活性最大,如在第8天时,复合处理果实的SOD活性高于对照的210.0%,达显著性差异($P<0.05$)。各处理果实的CAT活性在贮藏的前2 d略有增加,且各处理与对照之间无明显差异,贮藏4 d后,经1-MCP、壳聚糖或1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的CAT活性明显高于对照,而1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后,则又显著高于1-MCP和壳聚糖单独处理。结果说明,1-MCP和壳聚糖处理均能提高果实的抗氧化酶活性,利于清除贮藏过程产生过多的活性氧,降低果实采后的氧化伤害。

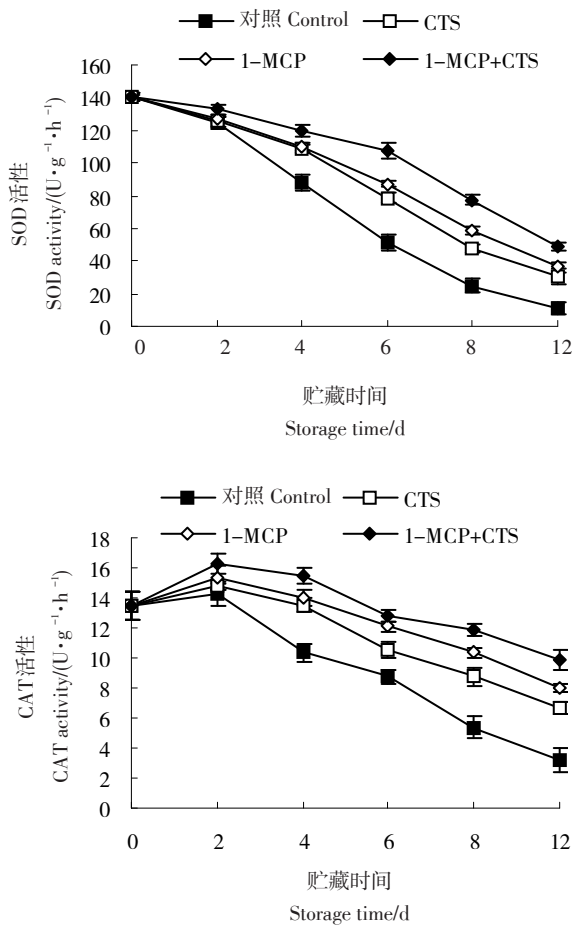


图4 1-MCP和CST复合处理对果实抗氧化SOD和CAT活性的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of 1-MCP and CST combined treatment on activities of SOD and CAT in Nane fruit

2.5 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果肉H₂O₂和MDA含量的影响

从图5可知,在采后贮藏过程中果肉的H₂O₂和MDA含量不断增加,对照果实的H₂O₂和MDA含量增加最快,而壳聚糖、1-MCP、1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后,果肉H₂O₂和MDA含量明显降低,以1-MCP

和壳聚糖复合处理的作用最为明显,说明复合处理显著降低了活性氧H₂O₂的积累,在一定程度上降低了膜脂过氧化,使果肉的MDA含量保持较低水平,防止MDA对细胞膜伤害,利于提高细胞的完整性。

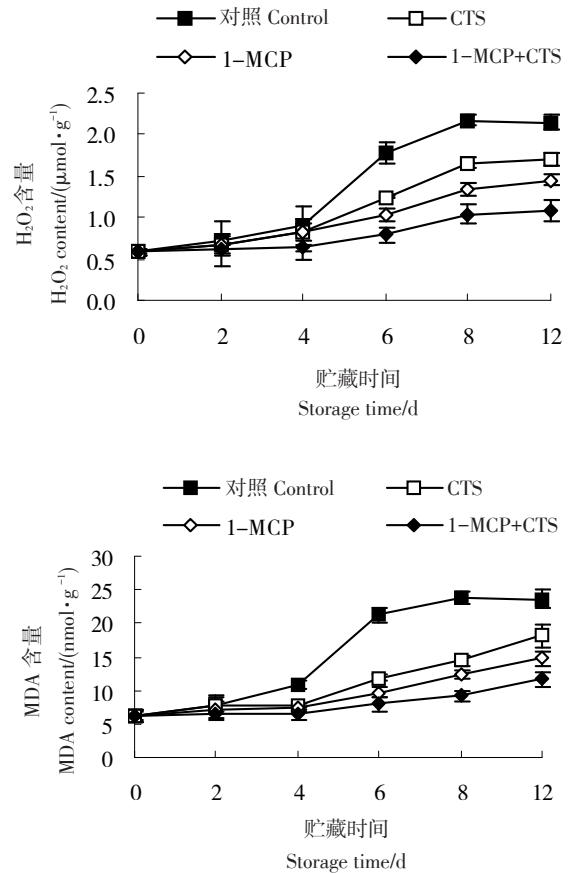


图5 1-MCP和CST复合处理对果实H₂O₂和MDA含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of 1-MCP and CST combined treatment on the contents of H₂O₂ and MDA in Nane fruit

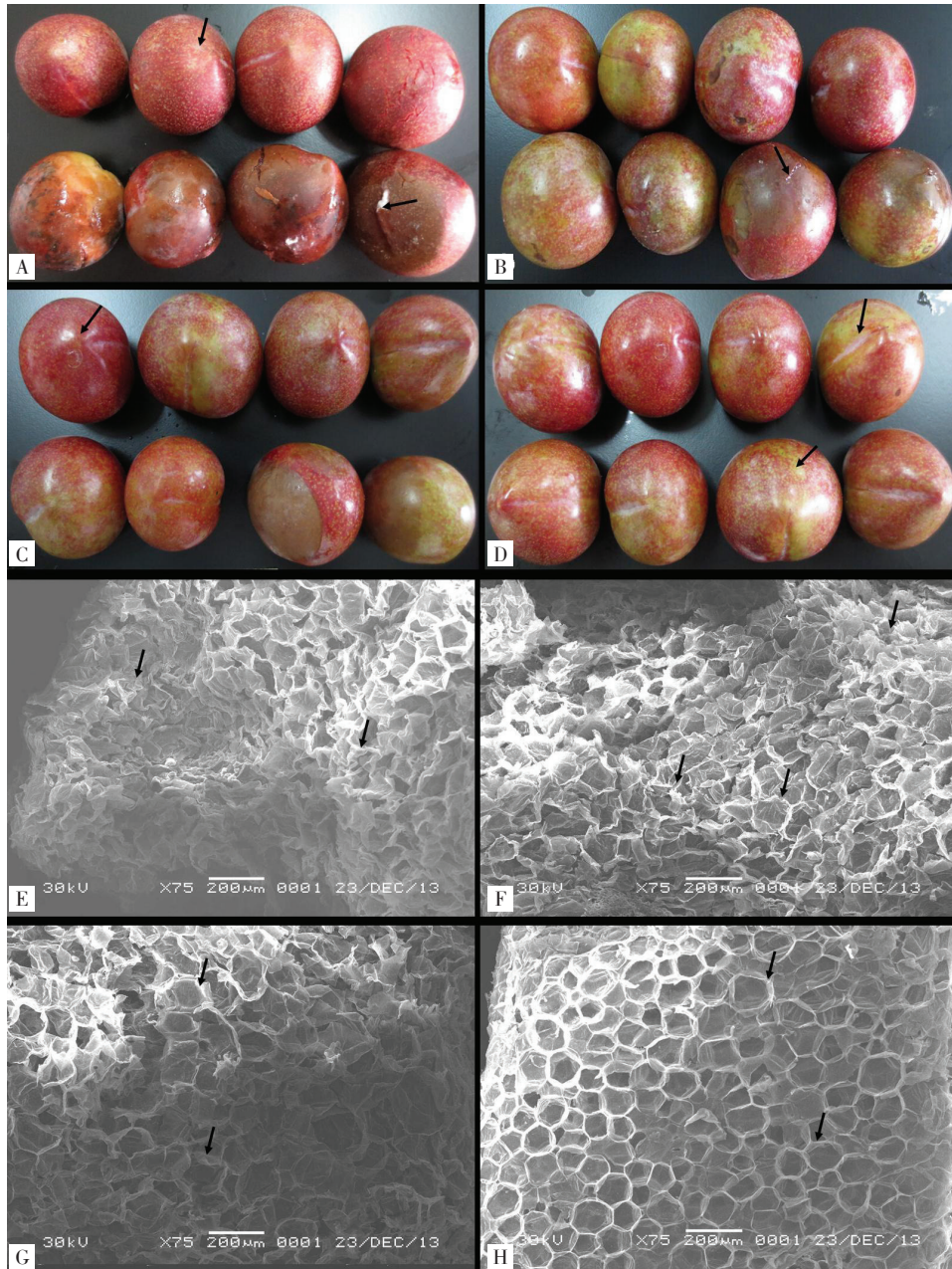
2.6 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果皮和果肉形态结构的影响

从图6可知,果实采后贮藏8 d后,对照的所有果实完全失绿变红,并有部分开裂发生霉变现象(图6-A箭头所示);而1-MCP处理只有极少的果皮出现开裂的现象(图6-B箭头所示);经壳聚糖处理后,基本没有发生果皮开裂的现象,但果实已大部分转变成红色(图6-C箭头所示);1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后,果皮没有开裂现象,部分果实还呈现出浅绿色果实,外观表现最好(图6-D箭头所示)。

通过扫描电镜观察果肉细胞的完整性发现,对照的果肉细胞壁明显降解,细胞壁塌陷变形,果实细

胞的完整性变差,细胞已完全变形,果肉细胞大量失水而缩小(图6-E箭头所示);壳聚糖和1-MCP处理后,大部分果肉细胞还能呈现出蜂窝状的规则排列状态,细胞壁相对完整,但也有少部分的果肉细胞发生了降解(图6-F箭头所示);其中1-MCP处理的果肉细胞又优于壳聚糖处理的(图6-G);1-MCP和

壳聚糖复合处理后,绝大部分的果肉细胞均能呈现规则的蜂窝状,细胞排列紧密,细胞形态保持完整性的效果最好(图6-H箭头所示)。本试验结果说明,1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理利于防止果皮的开裂和果实霉变出现,降低果实失绿的速度,维持果肉细胞的完整性,从而达到延长保鲜期的目的。



A. 对照的果实; B. 1-MCP 处理的果实; C. CTS 处理的果实; D. 1-MCP+CTS 处理的果实; E. 对照的果肉; F. 1-MCP 处理的果肉; G. CTS 处理的果肉; H. 1-MCP+CTS 处理的果肉。

A. Fruits of control; B. Fruits treated by 1-MCP; C. Fruits treated by CTS; D. Fruits treated by 1-MCP combined with CTS; E. Flesh of control; F. Flesh treated by 1-MCP; G. Flesh treated by CTS; H. Flesh treated by 1-MCP combined with CTS.

图 6 1-MCP 和 CST 复合处理对果实外观及果肉细胞结构的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of 1-MCP and CST combined treatment on Nane fruit appearance and the integrity of flesh cell structure

2.7 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对果实品质参数的影响

在贮藏12 d后,选取没有腐烂变质的果实进行品质分析。从表1可知,对照果实失重率最大,为8.12%,其次是1-MCP和壳聚糖处理,而1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的果实失重率最低,仅为5.16%,差异显著($P<0.05$)。同时,1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理对维持高含量的可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和维生素

C均表现出积极的作用,并明显高于1-MCP和壳聚糖单独处理和对照。试验结束后,1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的果实腐烂率仅为15.54%,均显著低于1-MCP和壳聚糖单独处理的果实,其中对照果实腐烂率已高达76.16%,达到显著差异($P<0.05$)。虽然1-MCP和壳聚糖单独处理对降低果实腐烂率也有一定的作用,但是若贮藏超过10 d以上时,还是以1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理更好。

表1 不同的处理方式对果实保鲜效果影响

Table 1 Effects of 1-MCP and CTS combined treatment on the contents of total soluble solids, titratable acids, vitamin C, weight loss and decay rate in Nane fruit

处理 Treatment	ω (可溶性固形物) Total soluble solids content/%	ω (可滴定酸) Titratable acidity content/%	ω (维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	失重率 Weight loss rate/%	腐烂率 Decay rate/%
对照 Control	15.52±3.73 b	0.21±0.02 c	272.3±21.8 c	8.12±0.41 a	76.16±2.47 a
1-MCP	17.58±1.82 a	0.24±0.04 ab	320.7±25.6 ab	6.02±0.29 b	31.96±2.18 b
CTS	17.02±3.03 a	0.23±0.03 b	312.9±20.2 b	5.91±0.57 c	34.84±3.09 b
1-MCP+CTS	18.18±1.42 a	0.25±0.04 a	345.1±17.9 a	5.16±0.45 d	15.54±2.47 c

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Note: Different lowercase indicate significant difference($P<0.05$).

3 讨论

3.1 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理阻断乙烯通路和降低果实失水率,有利于延长桃形李的保鲜时间

1-MCP与乙烯竞争受体,并与之紧密结合,阻断乙烯与受体的正常结合,从而有效地阻止内源乙烯的合成和外源乙烯的诱导,达到延缓果实衰老的效果。前人研究已表明1-MCP对呼吸跃变型果实有效,并已在多种水果采后保鲜使用上得到证实^[7,11-12]。本试验也表明,虽然1-MCP及壳聚糖单独处理也能在一定程度上提高保鲜效果,但还是不及1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的保鲜效果好。桃形李是呼吸跃变型果实,采后很快完成呼吸跃变从而完成后熟作用,致使果实发生软化。而果实的软化一方面与果肉细胞的分解有关,另一方面与细胞壁的大量降解有关^[13],但由于桃形李果皮较薄,采收过程中容易把果实表面弄伤,果实易受多种病原菌的侵害。本研究结果发现,壳聚糖处理后,果实表面能形成一层很薄的保护膜,降低了果实的失水率,也阻止了病原菌侵染,从而提高了保鲜的时间,这与使用在其他水果上的效果类似^[14]。而1-MCP或壳聚糖单独处理不能达到良好的保鲜效果,1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后,保鲜效果明显高于2种单独处理的方式,

在一定程度上延长了桃形李的保鲜期。

3.2 1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理可提高果实抗氧化能力,促进桃形李保鲜效果的提高

植物体内有着复杂的活性氧清除系统,主要由抗氧化酶和抗氧化物质来对活性氧进行清除,其中SOD能使超氧阴离子自由基($O_2\cdot$)转化为 H_2O_2 和 O_2 , H_2O_2 再通过CAT和过氧化物酶(POD)把 H_2O_2 分解成 H_2O 和 O_2 ^[9,15]。前人研究表明,李果实体内活性氧积累过多时,必须提高抗氧化酶的活性来清除体内过多的活性氧,才能有效地保护果实组织结构和延缓采后衰老^[16-18]。

本研究表明,经过1-MCP、壳聚糖、1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后,抗氧化酶SOD和CAT的活性均高于对照,这与前人利用1-MCP处理其他水果后抗氧化酶活性增强的结果一致^[19-20]。笔者的试验中发现,虽然1-MCP或壳聚糖单独处理均能在一定程度上提高抗氧化酶活性,但是1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理的SOD和CAT活性在贮藏过程中最高,如1-MCP和壳聚糖复合处理后的果肉 H_2O_2 含量明显低于对照和其他2个类型的处理。高活性的SOD和CAT可能更利于清除过多的活性氧,提高保鲜效果,其结论已在番荔枝、荔枝、菠萝和草莓等水果的采后保鲜过程中得到了证实^[9,17,21],由于清除活

性氧的能力增加,活性氧造成的氧化伤害就减少,膜脂过氧化程度就降低,经 1-MCP 和壳聚糖复合处理后,果肉的 MDA 含量最低,这与前人用 1-MCP 处理磨盘柿(*Diospyros kaki* Thunb.)得到的结果一致^[16],而对照可能是活性氧积累过多,抗氧化酶活性不断下降,清除活性氧的能力相应减弱,导致细胞膜脂的过氧化,呈现出较高的 MDA 含量,造成膜脂过氧化程度加剧,加速细胞的衰老和死亡,导致细胞结构完整性变差,因此贮藏过程中,提高抗氧化酶活性对提高贮藏效果有促进作用,如通过氯吡脞处理能明显促进采后杧果的抗氧化酶活性和保鲜效果^[22]。

同时,本研究通过扫描电镜观察果肉细胞结构得到了证实:经过 1-MCP 和壳聚糖复合处理后,果皮表面外观良好,内部的果肉细胞排列整齐完整,并且提高了果实的硬度,而对照的细胞结构变形,一方面可能与失水过多有关,另一方面是细胞结构的完整性受到破坏后,加速分解细胞间的果胶酶等的释放,从而加速了细胞壁的水解。由于细胞结构没有受到影响,所以果实的品质就得到了保证,从而维持较高的可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和维生素 C 含量,这与前人在其他水果上发现 1-MCP 处理后有利于提高果实品质的结果一致^[23]。因为前人在冬枣贮藏过程中已发现当果实组织的原果胶被酶分解,原果胶与纤维素的结合能力降低,在果实细胞间的黏接作用下降,从而影响果实组织的强度和密度^[24];原果胶被酶分解,形成可溶性果胶,使果实的组织松弛,果实变软、硬度降低。但是 1-MCP 和壳聚糖复合处理后,能显著提高桃形李果肉细胞的完整性,但是否是由延缓了细胞壁的物质降解速率引起的,还需深入研究。

4 结 论

桃形李经 1-MCP 处理后抑制了乙烯的作用,壳聚糖处理后则降低了果实的失水率,同时这 2 种处理均能不同程度地提高采后果实抗氧化酶活性,因此 1-MCP 和壳聚糖复合处理能在一定程度上延长保鲜时间。但在贮藏后期,果实腐烂率还是有所增加,将来的研究应该在 1-MCP 及壳聚糖处理的基础上,选择不发生冷害的低温贮藏,使嵊州桃形李的保鲜期和市场供应期延长。

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