

若干锦橙品种果皮酚类物质及其抗氧化与抑菌作用

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摘要:【目的】测定若干锦橙品种果皮的酚类物质成分及含量, 比较分析各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质抗氧化活性, 评价各锦橙品种果皮中酚类物质抑菌效果。【方法】用甲醇超声提取各锦橙品种果皮中的酚类物质, 紫外分光光度法测定总酚和总黄酮含量; 采用高效液相色谱法(HPLC)分析检测类黄酮和酚酸成分, 并与标准品色谱图结合进行定性和定量; 通过DPPH、FRAP、ABTS 3种方法比较分析各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质抗氧化活性; 用菌丝生长速率法测定各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质对霉菌的抑制率。【结果】锦橙品种果皮中总黄酮含量均高于总酚含量, 总黄酮含量最高的品种是‘蓬安100号’锦橙(PA), 总酚含量最高的品种是‘涪陵锦橙’(FL)。各锦橙品种锦橙皮中检测到的酚类物质成分共有14种, 其中10种类黄酮中主要成分是橙皮苷、芸香柚皮苷、川陈皮素和香叶木素, 橙皮苷和芸香柚皮苷含量最高的品种是‘蓬安100号’锦橙(PA), 川陈皮素含量最高的品种是‘北碚447’锦橙(BB), 香叶木素含量最高的品种是‘铜水72-1’锦橙(TS)。4种酚酸中没食子酸含量最高, 且没食子酸含量最高的品种是‘涪陵锦橙’(FL)。用DPPH、FRAP、ABTS 3种方法测得各锦橙果皮酚类物质均具有抗氧化活性, 综合抗氧化能力最强的品种是‘蓬安100号’(PA)。各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质提取物对霉菌具有较强的抑制效果, 且绿霉对不同浓度的提取物敏感性强于青霉。【结论】各锦橙品种中‘蓬安100号’(PA)锦橙果皮的抗氧化活性和抑菌效果最强, 可为抗氧化和抑菌剂的研发提供资源。

关键词: 锦橙; 果皮; 酚类物质; 抗氧化活性; 抑菌作用

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Antioxidant capacities and mold-inhibitory effects of phenolic compounds in several Jin Cheng lines

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Abstract:【Objective】The study was to determine the total phenolic contents, total flavonoid contents, the compositions and contents of the flavonoids and phenolic acids in the peels of 5 local *Citrus sinensis osbeck* Jin Cheng lines and to evaluate their antioxidant capacities and mold-inhibitory effect of phenolics. 【Methods】Phenolic compounds in fruit peels were extracted using methanol with ultrasonic assistance. The total phenolic and total flavonoid contents were determined using ultraviolet spectrophotometer. Phenolic composition and content were detected by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and standard chromatography maps were used for qualitative and quantitative analysis. Their antioxidant capacities were comparatively analyzed using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical, ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP), and 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzthiozoline-6)-sulfonic acid (ABTS) methods. The mold-inhibitory effect of phenolics in the peels of various lines was tested using mycelium growth rate method. The phenolic extracts were concentrated and dissolved in DMSO. To investigate the effects of the peel extracts on the mycelium growth of *Penicillium digitatum* and *P. italicum*, under eight

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concentration gradients (0.65, 1.3, 2.6, 5.2, 10.4, 20.8, 41.6 and $83.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$).【Results】The total flavonoid contents were significantly higher than the total phenolic contents. The total phenolic content varied from 6.52 to $7.71 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (gallic acid equivalents). The line of ‘Fuling’ (FL) had the highest total phenolic content ($7.7 \pm 0.35 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), followed by ‘Peng an 100’ (PA) ($7.45 \pm 0.41 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). Likewise, variation in total flavonoid content ranged from 11.75 to $15.68 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (rutin equivalents) and the highest content of the total flavonoids was found in PA ($15.68 \pm 0.48 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) followed by ‘Kaixian’ (KX) ($12.46 \pm 0.18 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). A total of 14 phenolic compounds including 10 flavonoids and 4 phenolic acids were tested from the peels of the 5 local lines. The main components of phenolics in the peels of different lines were basically the same, but their contents were significantly different. Hesperidin ($75.52 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), naringenin ($3.46 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), nobiletin ($3.12 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) and diosmetin ($2.61 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) were the main flavonoids. PA had the highest hesperidin ($90.43 \pm 0.63 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) and naringenin ($3.91 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) contents. ‘Beibei 447’ (BB) had the highest nobiletin content ($2.62 \pm 0.03 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). ‘Tongshui 72-1’ (TS) had the highest nobiletin content ($2.89 \pm 0.05 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). Four phenolic acids including gallic acid, chlorogenic acid, ferulic acid and caffeic acid were detected and gallic acid ($1.12 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) was the prevailing phenolic acid, and FL had the highest content ($1.29 \pm 0.01 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$). The antioxidant capacities of all the lines were strong. The DPPH values ranged from 12.88 to $16.01 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. The highest DPPH value was found in ‘Beibei 447’ (BB), whereas the lowest was found in FL. The FRAP values of the 5 lines ranged from 14.64 to $17.74 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. The highest FRAP value was obtained in PA, while the lowest was from FL. The ABTS values varied from 93.31 to $108.17 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$. The highest ABTS value was found in FL, while the lowest was found in BB. Because the three methods employed to evaluate antioxidant capacity generated differential rank orders among the lines studied, an overall antioxidant potency composite index (APC index) of these lines was calculated. The APC index of all the lines studied showed overt variation (55.48–96.42). The line that had the strongest comprehensive antioxidant capacity was PA, and TS had the lowest value among all the line. Therefore, the peel of PA was a good antioxidant phytochemical material. The phenolic extracts had strong inhibitory effects on mold. However, the inhibitory effects between different lines were not significant. The inhibition rate against *P. digitatum* and *P. Italicum* was 100% at the concentration of $78 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. With the decrease in concentration, the inhibition rate against the mold decreased. The MIC of *P. digitatum* was $2.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and was lower than that of *P. Italicum* ($5.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$). Thus the sensitivity of *P. digitatum* to phenolic extracts was higher than that of *P. Italicum*.【Conclusion】The peel of PA is the richest in phenolic compounds among all the lines, and has strong antioxidant activity and anti-fungal effect, and is an excellent source of antioxidants and antimicrobial agents.

Key words: *Citrus sinensis* Osbeck; Peel; Phenolics; Antioxidant capacities; Inhibitory effect

锦橙 (*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck cv. Jin Cheng) 为芸香科柑橘属植物, 是甜橙中的优良品种, 其果皮中富含酚类物质, 主要包括类黄酮和酚酸^[1-2], 具有较好的生物活性, 不仅对人体抗氧化、抗炎、抗癌、抗菌有一定作用^[3], 而且在医学上对预防心血管疾病、糖尿病等具有一定的功效^[4-6]。柑橘类果品日常贮藏过程中, 青霉、绿霉是最常见、危害性最严重的侵染性病菌^[7], 给生产和经营者带来巨大的经济损失。传统的低温贮藏、喷施化学杀菌剂等柑橘果品防腐保鲜

技术成本高且存在一定的局限性, 天然植物生物保鲜剂已成为当前果品贮藏研究的主要趋势^[8]。

目前, 关于柑橘果实不同部位酚类物质成分、含量及其抗氧化活性的报道已有不少, Nogata 等^[9]从柑橘属的 42 个种和品种中检测到 9 种黄酮和 8 种黄酮醇; Wang 等^[10]对台湾柑橘果实中的生物活性物质进行了定量分析; 张元梅等^[11]用高效液相色谱法检测到 18 种柑橘果实中的类黄酮并进行定量; 徐华贵等^[12]研究了椪柑和温州蜜橘果皮中酚类物质组成及

抗氧化能力;Xi等^[13]对28种地方柚和4种葡萄柚果实中的类黄酮物质成分及其抗氧化活性进行了测定。同时,不少研究表明不同提取剂所得的柑橘皮提取物均含有类黄酮等活性物质,对植物病原真菌和霉菌具有不同程度的抑菌活性^[14-17]。但是,关于锦橙品种果皮酚类物质成分、含量及其抗氧化活性、抗菌作用比较的研究较少。

笔者以5个锦橙品种果皮为材料,检测其总酚、总黄酮、类黄酮、酚酸含量,并评价各锦橙品种果皮中酚类物质的抗氧化活性和抑菌效果,为锦橙资源果品营养、医药和保健价值的开发利用提供理论支撑,同时也为锦橙品种的规范化种植以及产品推广、贮藏加工等奠定理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

5个锦橙品种果实来源于重庆各区县主产区。在各个品种成熟季节,选取长势基本一致、生长发育良好的8a生果树3株,在树体各个方向取大小均匀、果形正常、无病虫害的成熟果实。具体品种信息如表1所示。青霉菌(*Penicillium italicum* Wehmer.)、绿霉菌(*Penicillium digitatum* Sacc.)均由西南大学食品科学学院食品微生物实验室提供,置于斜面培养基,4℃冰箱保存备用。

表1 植物样品材料

Table 1 The plant materials used in the study

材料名称 Material name	学名 Scientific name	简称 Abbreviation	材料来源 Origin
蓬安100号 Peng'an 100	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck Peng'an 100	PA	重庆蓬安县 Peng'an, Chongqing
北碚447 Beibei 447	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck Beibei 447	BB	重庆北碚区 Beibei, Chongqing
开县锦橙 Kaixian	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck Kaixian	KX	重庆开县 Kaixian, Chongqing
铜水72-1 Tongshui 72-1	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck Tongshui 72-1	TS	重庆铜梁县 Tongliang, Chongqing
涪陵锦橙 Fuling	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> Osbeck Fuling	FL	重庆涪陵区 Fuling, Chongqing

1.2 方法

1.2.1 主要试剂与仪器设备 甲醇(纯度99.9%),甲酸(纯度99.5%),没食子酸(纯度99%),芦丁(纯度99%),Trolox(纯度97%),DPPH(纯度99%),TPTZ(纯度99%),ABTS(纯度99%),酚类物质标准品圣草次苷、芸香柚皮苷、橙皮苷、地奥司明、香蜂草

苷、橙皮素、香叶木素、甜橙黄酮、川陈皮素、橘皮素、没食子酸、绿原酸、阿魏酸、咖啡酸均购自Sigma公司(St Louis, MO, USA)。其他试剂均为分析纯,购自成都市科龙化工试剂厂(中国四川)。

电热恒温鼓风干燥箱(DHG-9240A,上海齐欣科学仪器有限公司);超声清洗器(KQ5200DE,昆山市超声仪器有限公司);台式低速大容量离心机(TDL-5A,上海菲恰尔分析仪器有限公司);高效液相色谱仪(Waters e2695,美国Waters公司);光电二极管阵列检测器(Waters 2998,美国Waters公司);紫外可见分光光度计(PerkinElmer Lambda 25,美国珀金埃尔默公司);超净工作台(SWCJCO,苏州净化设备厂);高压灭菌锅(HVE-50,日本HIRAYAMA公司)。

1.2.2 酚类物质的提取 5个锦橙品种果实采摘后立即将其果皮部位分离,切成小块,放入烘箱,55℃烘干至含水量小于5%,烘干样品经粉碎过60目筛后密封,储存于干燥器中备用。称取制备好的各个品种果皮样品2g于三角瓶中,加入16mL甲醇提取剂,摇匀,50℃超声提取30min,6000r·min⁻¹离心10min,取上清液,残渣再加16mL相同的提取剂重复提取2次,定容至50mL,储存在-20℃备用^[18-19]。

1.2.3 总酚、总黄酮的测定 总酚的测定参考Singleton等^[20]的方法,含量用没食子酸当量GAE(gallic acid equivalent)表示;总黄酮的测定参考Kim等^[21]的方法,含量用芦丁当量RE(rutin equivalent)表示。

1.2.4 酚类物质高效液相色谱(HPLC)测定方法 称取14种酚类物质标准品各10.00mg,用甲醇溶解并定容至10.00mL,配制成1.00g·L⁻¹的酚类物质标准品贮备液,保存于-20℃备用。色谱条件参考张元梅等^[11]的方法:色谱柱:Sunfire-C₁₈(4.6mm×250mm,5μm);柱温:25℃;流速:0.7mL·min⁻¹;检测波长:260nm(酚酸)、283nm(黄烷酮)、320nm(酚酸)、330nm(黄酮);进样体积:20μL;流动相:A甲醇、B甲酸(0.1%水溶液);梯度洗脱程序如表2所示。

表2 梯度洗脱程序

Table 2 Program of gradient elution

时间 Time/min	ω(甲醇) Methanol content/%	ω(0.1%甲酸水溶液) 0.1% formic acid (aqueous) content/%
0	37	63
20	50	50
35	80	20
40	100	0
50	100	0
60	37	63

将各锦橙品种果皮提取液用0.22 μm孔径的滤头过滤,取滤液作为上机样液,进样20 μL,进行检测。将样品的液相色谱图与标准品液相色谱图对照,并结合标准曲线对各个品种不同部位的酚类物质进行定性和定量分析。

1.2.5 抗氧化活性测定 采用DPPH、FRAP、ABTS 3种方法对抗氧化活性进行测定,分别参考 Gorinstein 等^[22]、Benzie 等^[23]、Almeida 等^[24]的方法,抗氧化能力用Trolox 当量TE(trolox equivalent)表示。

1.2.6 抑菌活性的测定 将各锦橙品种果皮提取液浓缩成浸膏,用DMSO溶解定容至质量浓度为0.65 g·mL⁻¹(1 mL提取液中含有0.65 g锦橙皮粉溶出物质)的溶液,保存于4℃备用。处理组分别取10、20、40、80、160、320、640、1 280 μL各锦橙品种提取液与已灭菌PDA培养基于90 mm培养皿中,每皿最终定容10 mL,使每皿中最终质量浓度为0.65、1.3、2.6、5.2、10.4、20.8、41.6、83.2 g·L⁻¹,采用菌丝生长速率法^[25]考察各锦橙品种果皮提取液在8个浓度梯度下对2种霉菌菌丝生长的影响。以可

抑制霉菌菌丝出现明显增长的最低药物浓度作为最小抑菌浓度 MIC (minimum inhibition concentration)。

菌丝生长抑制率百分数(MGI)通过以下公式计算: $MGI/\% = [(dc-dt) \div (dc-7)] \times 100$ 。

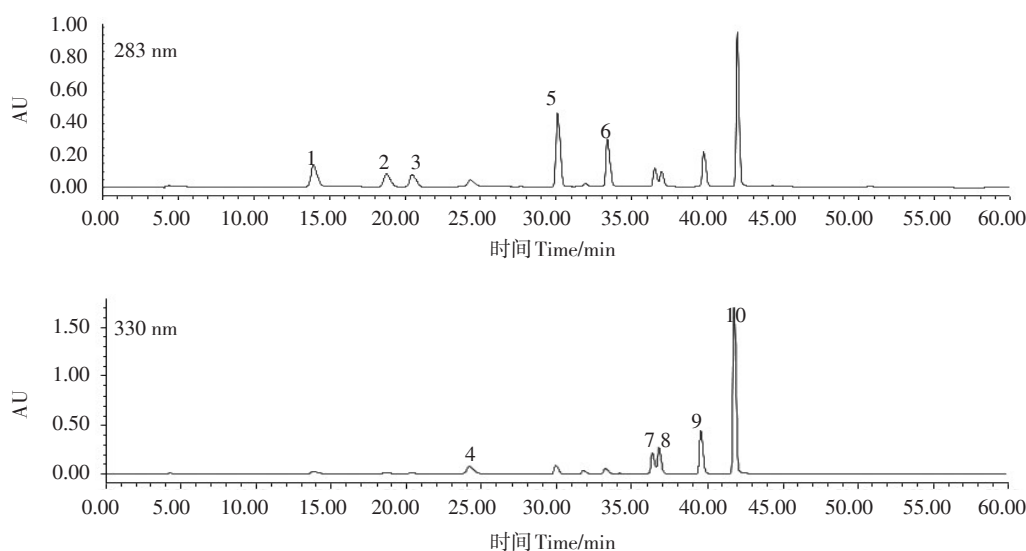
式中,dc为空白对照的菌落生长直径/mm,dt为处理组的菌落生长直径/mm。

1.2.7 数据分析 采用Excel 2010、SPSS 19.0软件进行数据统计分析并作图,所有样品均为3次平行,测定结果以(平均值±标准差)表示。试验数据进行单因素差异分析(one-way analysis of variance, ANOVA)、皮尔森相关性分析(Pearson's correlation analysis),以P<0.05为显著(*),P<0.01为极显著(**)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 酚类物质标准品 HPLC 分析

10种类黄酮标准品物质分别在283 nm和330 nm波长下检测,且在45 min内分离完全,如图1所示。能够满足类黄酮物质的有效鉴别。



1. 圣草次苷;2. 芸香柚皮苷;3. 橙皮苷;4. 地奥司明;5. 香蜂草苷;6. 橙皮素;7. 香叶木素;8. 甜橙黄酮;9. 川陈皮素;10. 橘皮素。

1. Eriocitrin; 2. Naringenin; 3. Hesperidin; 4. Diosmin; 5. Didymin; 6. Hesperetin; 7. Diosmetin; 8. Sinensetin; 9. Nobiletin; 10. Tangeretin.

图 1 10 种类黄酮标准品的高效液相色谱分析

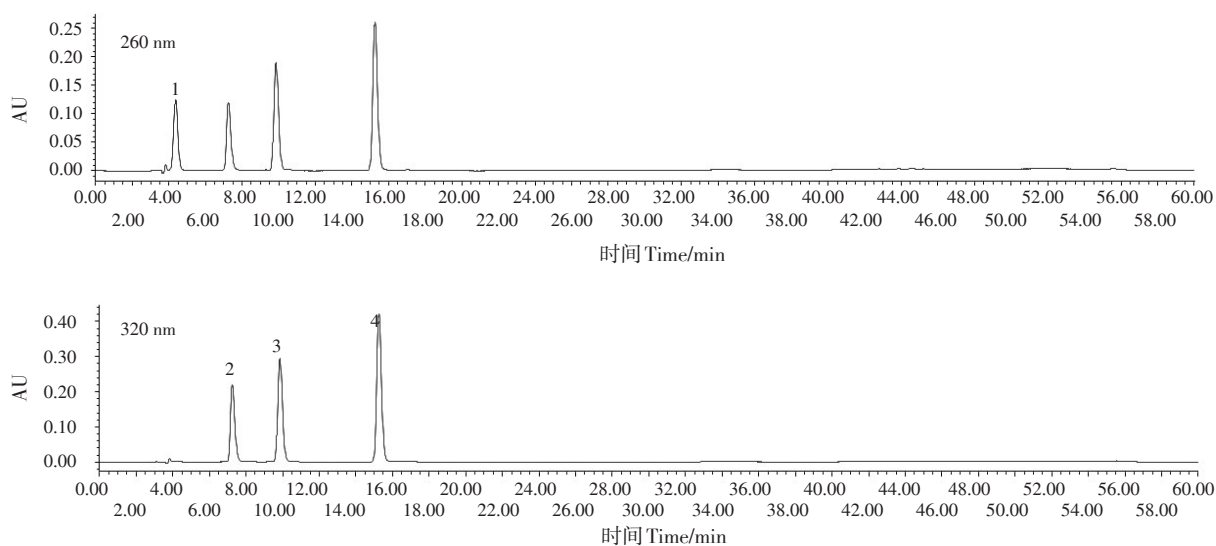
Fig. 1 HPLC chromatograms of 10 flavonoid standards

4种酚酸标准品物质分别在260 nm和320 nm波长下检测,且在20 min内分离完全,如图2所示。能够满足酚酸物质的有效鉴别。

2.2 总酚、总黄酮含量差异分析

由图3可知,各锦橙品种间总酚质量分数为

(6.52±0.06)~(7.71±0.35)mg·g⁻¹(以干质量计,下同),其中FL质量分数最高,为(7.71±0.35)mg·g⁻¹,其次是PA,为(7.45±0.41)mg·g⁻¹,BB质量分数最低,为(6.52±0.06)mg·g⁻¹;总黄酮质量分数为(11.75±0.57)~(15.68±0.48)mg·g⁻¹,PA质量分数为(15.68±0.48)mg·g⁻¹,显著

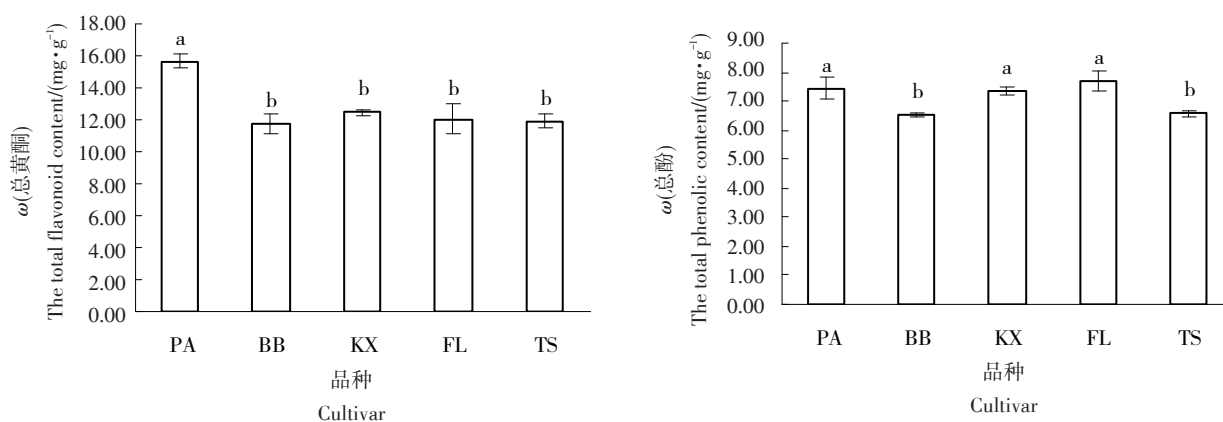


1. 没食子酸;2. 绿原酸;3. 阿魏酸;4. 咖啡酸。

1. Gallic acid; 2. Chlorogenic acid; 3. Ferulic acid; 4. Caffeic acid.

图2 4种酚酸标准品的高效液相色谱分析

Fig. 2 HPLC chromatograms of 4 phenolic acid standards



柱上不同小写字母代表在 $P < 0.05$ 上差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $P < 0.05$.

图3 各锦橙品种果皮中总酚、总黄酮含量

Fig. 3 The total flavonoid and total phenolic contents in the peels of all lines

高于其他4个品种,其次是KX,为 $(12.46 \pm 0.18) \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, BB质量分数最低,为 $(11.75 \pm 0.57) \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。

2.3 酚类物质成分及含量分析

本研究采用HPLC法测定了地方主栽锦橙果皮中10种类黄酮和4种酚酸的含量,所得各个品种的液相色谱图与标准品液相色谱图对照,并结合标准曲线对各锦橙品种果皮的酚类物质进行定性和定量分析。

表3为各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质的种类和含量。分析可知,类黄酮物质有10种物质,主要以黄

酮和黄烷酮为主,黄酮包括芸香柚皮苷、橙皮苷、香蜂草苷和橙皮素,黄烷酮包括圣草次苷、地奥司明、香叶木素、甜橙黄酮、川陈皮素和橘皮素。黄酮中橙皮苷的含量最高,平均质量分数为 $75.52 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,其次是芸香柚皮苷($3.46 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。橙皮苷质量分数最高的品种是PA($90.43 \pm 0.63 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),其次是KX($81.77 \pm 0.88 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),BB质量分数最低($60.62 \pm 0.73 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);芸香柚皮苷质量分数最高的是PA($3.91 \pm 0.05 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),其次是FL($3.99 \pm 0.07 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),TS质量分数最低($2.72 \pm 0.05 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。黄烷酮中川陈皮素质量分

表 3 5 个锦橙品种果皮酚类物质主要成分及含量

Table 3 The phenolic compositions and contents in the peel of the 5 local Jin Cheng lines

品种 Cultivars	类黄酮成分及质量分数 Flavonoids compositions and contents/(mg·g ⁻¹)										酚酸成分及质量分数 Phenolic acids compositions and contents/(mg·g ⁻¹)			
	圣草 次苷 Erioci- trin	芸香 柚皮苷 Narin- genin	橙皮苷 Hespe- ridin	地奥 司明 Dios- min	香蜂 草苷 Didy- min	橙皮素 Hespe- retin	香叶 木素 Dios- metin	甜橙 黄酮 Sinen- setin	川陈 皮素 Nobi- letin	橘皮素 Tanger- etin	没食 子酸 Gallic acid	绿原酸 Chlorog- enic acid	咖啡酸 Caffeic acid	阿魏酸 Ferulic acid
PA	0.50± 0.15 d	3.91± 0.05 d	90.43± 0.63 e	2.03± 0.02 d	0.68± 0.03 e	0.06± 0.02 a	2.71± 0.03 c	0.49± 0.02 a	2.25± 0.02 b	0.15± 0.01 b	1.09± 0.1 a	0.37± 0.04 c	0.32± 0.01 c	0.14± 0.01 e
BB	0.14± 0.26 a	3.01± 0.03 b	60.62± 0.73 a	0.78± 0.02 a	0.50± 0.06 a	0.06± 0.03 ab	2.59± 0.03 b	0.50± 0.01 a	2.62± 0.03 d	0.19± 0.01 d	1.10± 0.03 a	0.36± 0.07 c	0.32± 0.02 c	0.13± 0.01 d
KX	0.17± 0.13 b	3.69± 0.04 c	81.77± 0.88 d	0.92± 0.01 c	0.65± 0.03 d	0.07± 0.01 abc	2.46± 0.04 a	0.48± 0.01 a	2.12± 0.03 a	0.15± 0.01 b	1.05± 0.01 a	0.16± 0.04 a	0.17± 0.01 a	0.04± 0.01 a
TS	0.13± 0.03 a	2.72± 0.05 a	70.45± 1.05 b	0.90± 0.02 c	0.53± 0.06 b	0.08± 0.01 c	2.89± 0.05 d	0.57± 0.01 b	2.52± 0.04 c	0.17± 0.01 c	1.05± 0.02 a	0.18± 0.01 ab	0.24± 0.01 b	0.07± 0.01 c
FL	0.34± 0.05 c	3.99± 0.07 d	74.32± 0.87 c	0.83± 0.01 b	0.61± 0.05 c	0.08± 0.01 bc	2.39± 0.03 a	0.55± 0.01 b	2.05± 0.02 a	0.13± 0.01 a	1.29± 0.01 b	0.27± 0.03 bc	0.28± 0.03 bc	0.05± 0.01 b

注:同一列不同小写字母表示差异达到显著水平($P<0.05$)。下同。

Note: The different small letters in the same row indicate significant differences($P<0.05$). The same below.

数最高,平均质量分数为 $3.12\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其次是香叶木素($2.61\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。川陈皮素质量分数最高的品种是BB($2.62\pm 0.03\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),其次是TS($2.52\pm 0.04\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),FL质量分数最低($2.05\pm 0.02\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$);香叶木素质量分数最高的品种是TS($2.89\pm 0.05\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),FL质量分数最低($2.39\pm 0.03\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。

HPLC 检测所得 4 种酚酸类物质分别是没食子酸、绿原酸、咖啡酸和阿魏酸。其中没食子酸质量分数最高,平均质量分数为 $1.12\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其次是咖啡酸($0.27\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)和绿原酸($0.22\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),阿魏酸质量分数最低($0.09\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。没食子酸质量分数最高的品种是FL($1.29\pm 0.01\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),其次是BB($1.10\pm 0.03\text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$);咖啡酸、绿原酸和阿魏酸质量分数最高的均为PA,其次是BB。

2.4 抗氧化活性能力比较

5 个锦橙品种果皮酚类物质的 DPPH、FRAP、ABTS 抗氧化活性如表 4 所示。由 DPPH 自由基清除试验可知,5 个品种锦橙果皮 DPPH 值为(12.88 ± 0.73)~(16.01 ± 0.18) $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其中 DPPH 自由基清除能力最强的是 BB;其次是 KX 和 PA;最弱的是 FL。由 FRAP 铁离子还原试验可知,5 个品种锦橙果皮 FRAP 值为(14.64 ± 0.71)~(17.74 ± 1.09) $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其中 FRAP 铁离子还原能力最强的是 PA;其次是 FL;最弱的是 KX。由 ABTS 自由基清除试验可知,5 个不同品种锦橙果皮 ABTS 值为(93.31 ± 7.11)~

(108.17 ± 1.03) $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其中 ABTS 自由基清除能力最强的是 FL;其次是 PA;最弱的是 BB。

表 4 5 种锦橙品种果皮酚类物质抗氧化活性分析

Table 4 The antioxidant capacities in the peel extracts of the 5 local Jin Cheng lines

品种 Cultivar	DPPH/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	FRAP/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	ABTS/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	APC 综 合指数 排序	
				APC index/%	Rank
PA	15.41±0.24 c	17.74±1.09 c	103.71±3.52 c	97.37	1
BB	16.01±0.18 e	14.72±0.37 a	93.31±7.11 a	89.74	4
KX	15.68±0.39 d	14.64±0.71 a	104.12±7.53 d	92.25	2
FL	12.88±0.73 a	16.76±0.55 b	108.17±1.03 e	90.64	3
TS	14.72±0.63 b	14.78±0.97 a	96.52±1.45 b	88.16	5

各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质抗氧化活性的 APC 综合指数(APC 综合指数= $\Sigma[(\text{样品抗氧化值}\div\text{最大抗氧化值}\times 3)\times 100]$)及排序显示出,不同品种的 APC 指数变幅为 88.16%~97.37%。PA 的综合抗氧化指数最高,这表明 PA 的 DPPH 自由基清除能力、FRAP 铁离子还原能力、ABTS 自由基清除能力的综合抗氧化活性最强;其次是 KX 和 FL;TS 的综合抗氧化指数最低,这表明 TS 的综合抗氧化活性最弱。

2.5 抑菌作用分析

从图 4 和图 5 可以看出,各锦橙品种果皮酚类物质提取物对霉菌具有较强的抑制效果,其中 PA 的抑制作用最强,但是品种间的差异性不显著。当提取物质量浓度为 $78\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,对绿霉和青霉均可达到

100%抑制率,随着浓度的降低,提取物对霉菌的抑制率逐渐下降,具有较为显著的量效关系,且绿霉对不同浓度的提取物敏感性强于青霉。当酚类物质提取物质量浓度 $\geq 2.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,对绿霉的抑制率大于50%,且抑制效果明显增强;而当酚类物质提取物质量浓度 $\geq 5.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,对青霉的抑制率大于50%,且抑制效果明显增强,所以,不同品种的果皮酚类物质提取物对绿霉的MIC为 $2.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,对青霉的MIC为

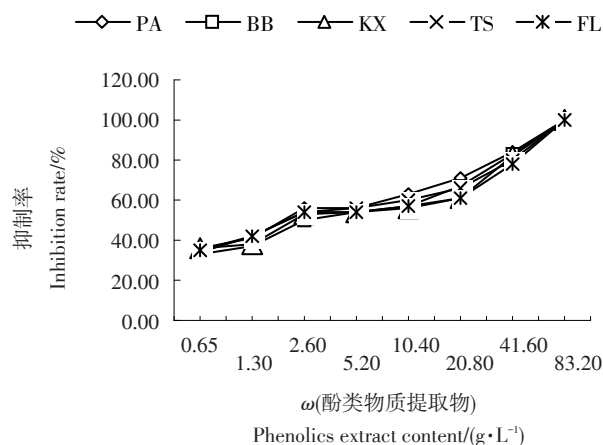


图4 不同浓度酚类物质提取物对绿霉菌的抑制率

Fig. 4 The inhibitory rate of different concentrations of phenolic compounds on the growth of *P. digitatum*

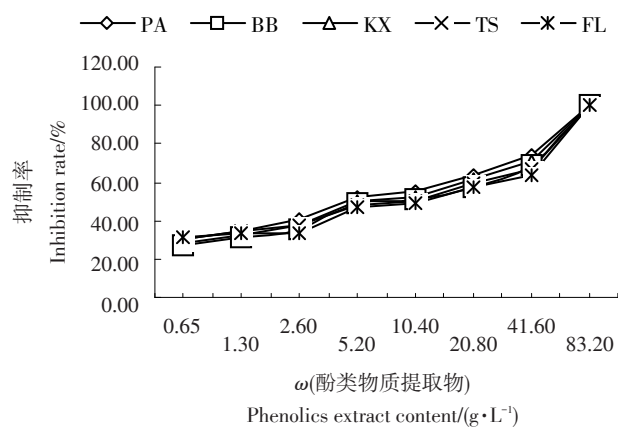


图5 不同浓度酚类物质提取物对青霉菌的抑制率

Fig. 5 The inhibitory rate of different concentrations of phenolic compounds on the growth of *P. italicum*

$5.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 。从抑菌率看出,抑制2种霉菌效果最强的锦橙品种是PA,最弱的是BB和FL。

3 讨论

柑橘酚类活性物质成分、含量及其抗氧化活性测定是目前研究柑橘果品营养的热点。Sun等^[26]利

用HPLC-PDA对宽皮柑橘‘Chachi’果皮的类黄酮含量进行了分析,结果显示主要成分为柚皮苷、橙皮苷、香蜂草苷、橘皮素和川陈皮素,本研究中各锦橙品种果皮的酚类物质成分结果与其研究结果一致;徐贵华等^[27]采用HPLC测定了柑橘品种果皮中主要类黄酮的含量,结果证明椪柑果皮中川陈皮素质量分数($9.01 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)最高,温州蜜桔果皮中的橙皮苷($56.74 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)和柚皮苷($10.83 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)质量分数最高,川陈皮素和柚皮苷均高于本研究中的锦橙果皮,但是橙皮苷质量分数却远低于锦橙果皮(平均质量分数为 $75.52 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$);柑橘果实含有丰富的酚类物质,江萍等^[28]测定了15种柑橘果皮中7种酚酸的含量,无论是可溶性还是结合性酚酸,阿魏酸的含量均大于咖啡酸,而本研究测定了5种锦橙品种果皮中的4种酚酸的含量,含量排列顺序为没食子酸>咖啡酸>绿原酸>阿魏酸,研究结果有所差异;本研究中各锦橙品种果皮的DPPH、FRAP、ABTS值与Lagha-Benamrouche等^[29]所报道的有所差异,但结果均显示品种的综合指数APC越大,其综合抗氧化能力越强。本研究与已报道研究结果的差异可能是由品种、栽培环境、成熟度、样品处理方法等因素导致。

虽然目前有很多关于果实提取物抑菌作用的报道,但是同一品种由于栽培条件、成熟度、选取部位等不同也会影响其有效抑菌成分的含量^[30]。抑菌成分的浓度及处理方式、接种的菌液浓度、微生物的生长速率等都是影响抑菌圈大小的因素,根据抑菌物质的抑菌圈大小测定抑菌率的大小会影响研究的准确性^[31],同样的抑菌物质经不同的提取和处理方式,都会导致所测定的抑菌圈大小和MIC与所报道的不一致。

4 结论

各锦橙品种果皮均含有丰富的酚类物质,主要成分是橙皮苷、芸香柚皮苷、川陈皮素、香叶木素和没食子酸。5个锦橙品种中,‘蓬安100号’果皮的酚类物质综合抗氧化活性最强;各锦橙品种果皮不同浓度的提取物对绿霉的敏感性强于青霉,且‘蓬安100号’抑菌作用最强,可为抗氧化剂和抑菌剂的研发提供资源。

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