

# 锥栗不同种源优株种仁褐变差异性分析及评价筛选

卢江泽<sup>1</sup>, 袁德义<sup>1\*</sup>, 肖诗鑫<sup>1</sup>, 邹 锋<sup>1</sup>, 李建中<sup>2</sup>, 龚倩颖<sup>1</sup>, 何 潇<sup>1</sup>, 王 刚<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>中南林业科技大学·经济林培育与保护教育部重点实验室·经济林育种与栽培国家林业局重点实验室, 长沙 410000; <sup>2</sup>江西黎川沙塘隘木材检查站, 江西抚州 344600)

**摘要:**【目的】挖掘种仁抗褐化能力强的锥栗资源, 筛选出果实适合深加工型的锥栗良种。【方法】从96份笔者课题组前期调查的资源中优选30份不同锥栗种质资源的种仁, 通过对其中种仁褐变程度、总酚和维生素C含量的测定, 根据不同优株果实种仁褐变差异性及其内含成分进行聚类分析和相关性分析。【结果】锥栗种仁褐变程度差异显著, 种仁抗褐化能力与褐变指数呈负相关, 在30份资源中, ZNL-1、JZPYS-1与ZNL-15褐变指数较小, 分别为0.067、0.083与0.150, ZNL-4和ZNL-13褐变指数较大, 分别为0.600与0.650; 30份种仁总酚含量差异显著, 种仁褐变与总酚的含量呈正相关, 其中ZNL-15种仁中总酚含量最低, 为27.91 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>, 而ZNL-13的种仁中总酚含量最高, 为229.65 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>, 为最低的8.2倍, 同时褐变程度也最高; 维生素C含量差异较显著, 种仁褐变与维生素C含量的相关性弱, 其中ZNL-15维生素含量高达67.23 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>, 是含量最低ZNL-2的2.1倍。【结论】种仁抗褐变的优株为ZNL-1、ZNL-15与JZPYS-1, 可用作锥栗杂交培育新品种的亲本, 向锥栗产品深加工与利用方面拓展挖掘。

**关键词:** 锥栗; 褐变程度; 总酚; 聚类分析; 评价筛选

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## Browning difference analysis and select evaluation about the optimal plant seeds of *Castanea henryi*

LU Jiangze<sup>1</sup>, YUAN Deyi<sup>1\*</sup>, XIAO Shixin<sup>1</sup>, ZOU Feng<sup>1</sup>, LI Jianzhong<sup>2</sup>, GONG Qianying<sup>1</sup>, HE Xiao<sup>1</sup>, WANG Gang<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Central South University of Forestry and Technology·Key Laboratory of Non-Wood Forest Product of State Forestry Administration·Key Laboratory of Cultivation and Protection for Non-Wood Forest Trees of Ministry of Education, Changsha 410000, Hunan, China; <sup>2</sup>Timber Inspection Station of Sha Tangai, Fuzhou 344600, Jiangxi, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objective】*Castanea henryi*, a chestnut species belong to the *Fagaceae*, was one of the woody species of grain in China. Due to its good economic value and good fruit quality, *C. henryi* was high popularity in broad consumers. However, the browning phenomenon of *C. henryi* occurred frequently in the process of storage which directly affected the appearance, flavor, and lower quality of products. Thus it is especially important to study of the ability to resist browning in *C. henryi*. To explore anti-browning ability resources and get the *C. henryi* fruit processing plant type, we selected the optimal plant type from superior plants, which is suitable for deep processing of *C. henryi*. 【Methods】Previous collected 96 excellent individuals branches of *C. henryi* from some regions of Hunan and Fujian, though the method of Crown-grafting in agricultural base in Rucheng, Hunan, which was cooperate with Central South Forestry University of Science and Technology in 2012, then we got 30 samples in 2015. The experiment was carried out with a randomized block design. Taking 30 different superior plants' seeds of *C. henryi* as the test materials with boiling water bath after 20 minutes, we made it to be binary segmentation and comparative screening. We observed its browning phenomenon, and divid-

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作者简介: 卢江泽, 男, 硕士, 研究方向为经济林栽培与育种。Tel: 15386416899; E-mail: 948923103@qq.com

\*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 15111264681, E-mail: yuan-deyi@163.com

ed the browning phenomenon into six grade (level 0 was no browning, and keep original color and texture. Level 1 was mild browning, and section was slightly brown, and the brown area was 10%. Level 2 was moderate browning, and apparently occurred browning, but the original color and texture were still clearly visible, and browning area was 20%. Level 3 was severe browning, and the original color and quality of a material were hard to discern and ambiguous, and browning area was 30%. Level 4 was extreme browning, which was unable to identify initial color and texture, and browning area was 40%. Level 5 was the initial basic color disappeared, quality of a material to harden, and browning area was more than 50%). Then we through the six grade to get the browning index, which reflected the degree of browning. Folin-phenol method was used to determine total phenol content. Xylene-extraction colorimetry was used to determine the levels of vitamin C. The data collected were processed using Microsoft Excel 2003. Using IBM SPSS Statistics 22 was aimed to the browning differences clustering analysis, and combined with the determination of the total phenolic content and the level of vitamin C, as well as its correlation.【Results】The results showed that the browning of 30 *C. henryi* was an universal phenomenon, which indicated *C. henryi* browning mechanism may be the same or similar, and there were some differences in the degree of browning. There existed individuals, which had strong resistance of browning, such as ZNL-1 and JZPYS-1, with the degree of browning index 0.067 and 0.083, respectively for 6.7% of the total of 30 samples. The browning was extremely serious, such as ZNL-4 and ZNL-13, from 7.2 to 9.7 times between the highest and lowest. In the study, the difference of total phenolic content was remarkable, and browning index was positively correlated with the content of total phenolic. ZNL-13 total phenol content was the highest to 229.65 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup> in the seeds, and browning degree was the highest. However, ZNL-15 was the lowest only 27.91 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>, relatively low total phenolic content such as ZNL-1, ZNL-8, ZNL-9, ZNL-34 and JZPYS-1. Overall, the level of vitamin C was relatively high and remarkable, and the highest was ZNL-11, which was more 2 times than the lowest one.【Conclusion】The browning of *C. henryi* were differences between 30 *C. henryi*, and there existed strong resistance of browning resources of *C. henryi*, such as ZNL-1, ZNL-15 and JZPYS-1. In the study, the type of low degree of browning of *C. henryi* could be considered to apply in the *C. henryi* cross breeding and seed-breeding and products deep processing.

**Key words:** *Castanea henryi*; Browning degree; Total phenolic; Cluster analysis; Select evaluation

锥栗 (*Castanea henryi*) 为壳斗科 (Fagaceae) 栗属 (*Castanea*) 植物, 是我国南方重要的木本粮食树种之一。在锥栗生殖生物学的相关研究中, 一个锥栗雌花中有多个胚珠, 但在后期生长中只有一个胚珠能发育成成熟的种子<sup>[1]</sup>, 种子外观饱满, 成立体锥形, 商品特性兼具。由于其良好的经济性状以及优良的果实品质, 目前备受广大消费者的青睐。随着锥栗栽培面积的扩大, 产量逐渐提高, 然而锥栗在贮藏和加工的过程中, 褐化现象时有发生, 直接影响外观、风味, 降低产品质量。为了满足市场对锥栗加工产品与科学育种的需求, 筛选种仁自身抗褐化能力强的种质资源显得至关重要。然而针对果实褐变的研究大多在果实酚类物质发育生理、氧化作用和酶

的适宜环境以及酚含量、酶活性变化与褐变发生的关系<sup>[2-7]</sup>, 以及影响褐变发生的因素与防止其发生的技术措施<sup>[8]</sup>等方面。目前, 锥栗的食品加工与贮藏研究主要针对锥栗淀粉理化特性与加工工艺<sup>[9-11]</sup>, 以及种仁内部多酚氧化酶 (PPO 酶)、过氧化物酶 (POD 酶) 等酶类的研究<sup>[12-13]</sup>, 较为深入的研究是淀粉和蔗糖代谢基因在栗树种子上的识别和表达<sup>[14]</sup>。然而对于不同锥栗种仁中的总酚含量、维生素 C 含量与褐变程度相关性和差异性尚未见报道。因此, 笔者通过收集 30 份锥栗优株果实, 对其种仁中总酚含量与维生素 C 含量进行测定, 通过观察种仁褐变现象, 进行分级, 获取褐变指数, 采用聚类分析及总酚含量、维生素 C 含量与褐变程度三者之间的相关性分析,

筛选适宜锥栗果实深加工的类型,同时为杂交育种和良种培育提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

于2012年课题组收集96份源自湖南与福建各地区的种质资源接穗,在中南林业科技大学南方锥栗试验基地高接换冠。2015年采集样品,从96份资源中再优选30份(表1),以下表述均以资源代号表示。

表1 供试锥栗样本

Table 1 List of *Castanea henryi*

代号 Mark	原产地区 Source area	代号 Mark	原产地区 Source area	代号 Mark	原产地区 Source area	代号 Mark	原产地区 Source area
ZNL-1	福建 Fujian	ZNL-13	福建 Fujian	ZNL-24	湖南 Hunan	LYXJ-6	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-2	福建 Fujian	ZNL-14	福建 Fujian	ZNL-29	湖南 Hunan	DWSH-1	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-4	福建 Fujian	ZNL-15	福建 Fujian	ZNL-31	湖南 Hunan	HL-1	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-8	福建 Fujian	ZNL-16	福建 Fujian	ZNL-34	湖南 Hunan	HL-2	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-9	福建 Fujian	ZNL-17	福建 Fujian	ZNL-39	湖南 Hunan	HL-3	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-10	福建 Fujian	ZNL-18	福建 Fujian	HJQCSY-1	湖南 Hunan	HL-4	湖南 Hunan
ZNL-11	福建 Fujian	ZNL-19	福建 Fujian	JZPYS-1	湖南 Hunan		
ZNL-12	福建 Fujian	ZNL-23	福建 Fujian	HCHJA-1	湖南 Hunan		

注:其中 HL-1、HL-2、HL-3、HL-4 于 2015 年经湖南省审定,良种编号依次是:湘 S-SC-CH-007、湘 S-SC-CH-008、湘 S-SC-CH-009、湘 S-SC-CH-010。HJQCSY-1、JZPYS-1、HCHJA-1、LYXJ-6、DWSH-1 为野生种质资源。

Note: HL-1, HL-2, HL-3 and HL-4 were improved varieties, which were cultivar registration by Hunan in 2015 with the number Hunan S-SC-CH-007, Hunan S-SC-CH-008, Hunan S-SC-CH-009 and Hunan S-SC-CH-010 in turn. HJQCSY-1, JZPYS-1, HCHJA-1, LYXJ-6 and DWSH-1 were wild germplasm resources.

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 锥栗种仁中总酚与维生素C含量的测定 选用新鲜、种子完好、肉质饱满、无发芽、无病虫害、无机械损伤的种子样品。试验采取完全随机设计,从30份锥栗优株种子中都随机抽取100粒,分别从100粒种子中抽取50粒用于锥栗褐化现象调查,其余用于总酚含量的测定以及维生素C含量的测定。Folin酚法测定总酚含量<sup>[15]</sup>;二甲苯萃取比色法测定维生素C含量<sup>[16]</sup>。

1.2.2 锥栗褐变指数的判定 每份锥栗种子取20粒,用清水洗干净,将其放入沸腾水浴锅中,20 min后将其捞出,用洁净不锈钢刀将其对半切分,分别在0、2、4、12 h观察切面的颜色变化,并作记录。锥栗褐变级别判定法参考前人在梨<sup>[17]</sup>、桃<sup>[18]</sup>、苹果<sup>[19]</sup>、石榴<sup>[20]</sup>研究中的方法,稍作调整,依据切面上的褐变面积及程度划分为6级。0级:无褐变,切面保持初始色泽和质地;1级:轻度褐变,切面轻微褐化,褐化面积10%;2级:中度褐变,明显发生褐变,但初始色泽和质地仍清晰可见,褐化面积20%;3级:严重褐变,初始色泽和质地很难辨别、模糊不清,褐化面积30%;4级:极度

褐变,初始色泽及质地已无法辨认,褐化面积40%;5级:初始色泽基本消失,质地变硬,褐化面积超过50%。

褐变指数=Σ(褐变级别×该级别果片数)/5×调查果粒数,其中5代表褐变的最重级次。

### 1.3 数据处理

采用 Microsoft Excel 2007 和 IBM SPSS Statistics 22 数据分析软件进行聚类、差异显著性和相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 锥栗种仁中内含成分分析

2.1.1 锥栗种仁中维生素C含量的测定及分析 锥栗种仁中维生素C含量存在显著差异(图1,  $p < 0.05$ )。30份锥栗种仁中维生素C含量总体较高,少数锥栗种仁中含量( $\omega$ ,后同)高于  $60 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ,如 ZNL-8、ZNL-9、ZNL-11、ZNL-15、DW SH-1,占比为16.67%;大多数介于  $30 \sim 50 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ,占比为73.33%;其中 ZNL-11 维生素C含量最高,为  $67.81 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ,其次是 ZNL-15,为  $67.23 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ,两者含量约是最低 ZNL-2 的2.1倍。

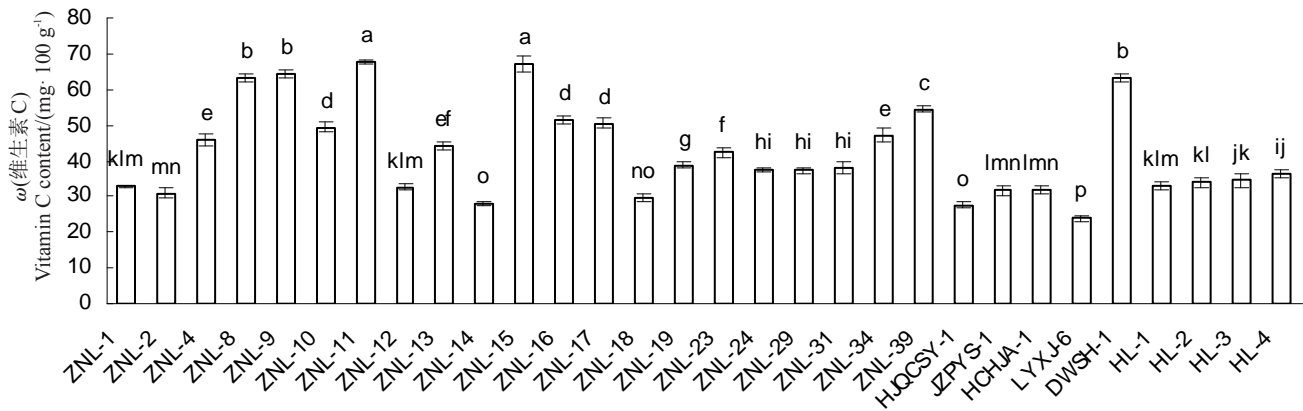


图1 30个锥栗优株种仁中维生素C含量

Fig. 1 The vitamin C content of 30 *Castanea henryi*

2.1.2 锥栗总酚含量的测定及分析 锥栗种质资源种仁中总酚含量差异显著(图2,  $p < 0.05$ )。在30份锥栗中,ZNL-13的总酚含量最高,达 $229.65 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ; ZNL-15总酚含量最低,为 $27.91 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 。ZNL-1、ZNL-8、ZNL-9、ZNL-14、ZNL-15、ZNL-17、ZNL-

34、HJQCSY-1、JZPYS-1种仁中总酚含量低于 $100 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ,占比为33.3%;其中ZNL-2、ZNL-11、ZNL-12、ZNL-19、ZNL-23、ZNL-24、ZNL-29、ZNL-31、ZNL-39、HCHJA-1、LYXJ-6、DWSH-1、HL-1、HL-2、HL-3总酚含量在 $100 \sim 200 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 之间,占比为50%;其中ZNL-4、ZNL-13、ZNL-16、ZNL-18、

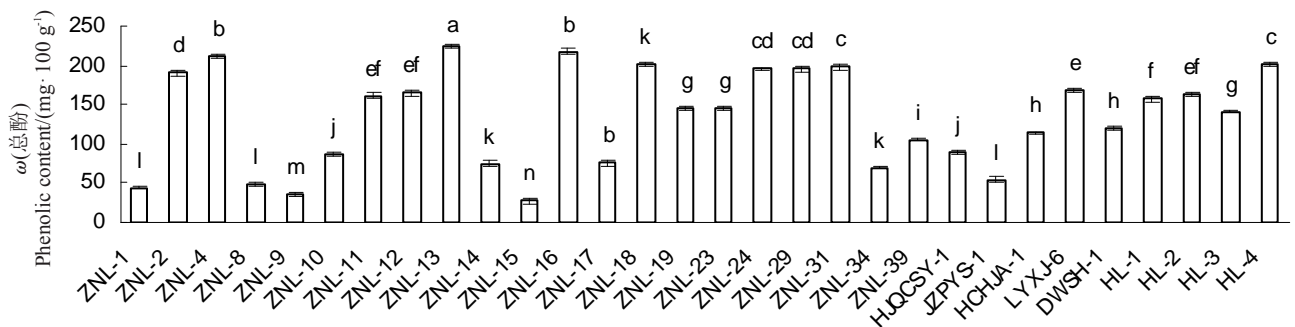


图2 30个锥栗优株种仁中总酚含量

Fig. 2 The total phenolic content of 30 *Castanea henryi*

HL-4总酚含量在 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 以上,占比为16.7%。

## 2.2 锥栗种仁褐变程度分析

2.2.1 锥栗褐变色泽变化分析 对30份锥栗种子水浴烫漂20 min后,进行“对半”切分,按褐变级别判定法对褐变程度进行分级,调查发现(表2、图3):种仁颜色是一个基础性状,以金黄、浅黄、黄白色为主,种仁颜色变化特征较为复杂;褐变使种仁颜色发生很大变化,切分前后种仁颜色变化途径复杂多样;切分1 h后种仁颜色都趋于微红褐色,经12 h连续调查观察,发现锥栗褐变现象普遍,呈现由金黄色、浅黄色与黄白色-微红褐色-红褐色-棕红褐色-褐色的

色泽变化趋势。在30个锥栗优株中,只有少数种仁褐变色泽变化程度小,但随着时间的推移,均以褐变为基调,颜色趋于一致,表现形式相对单一。

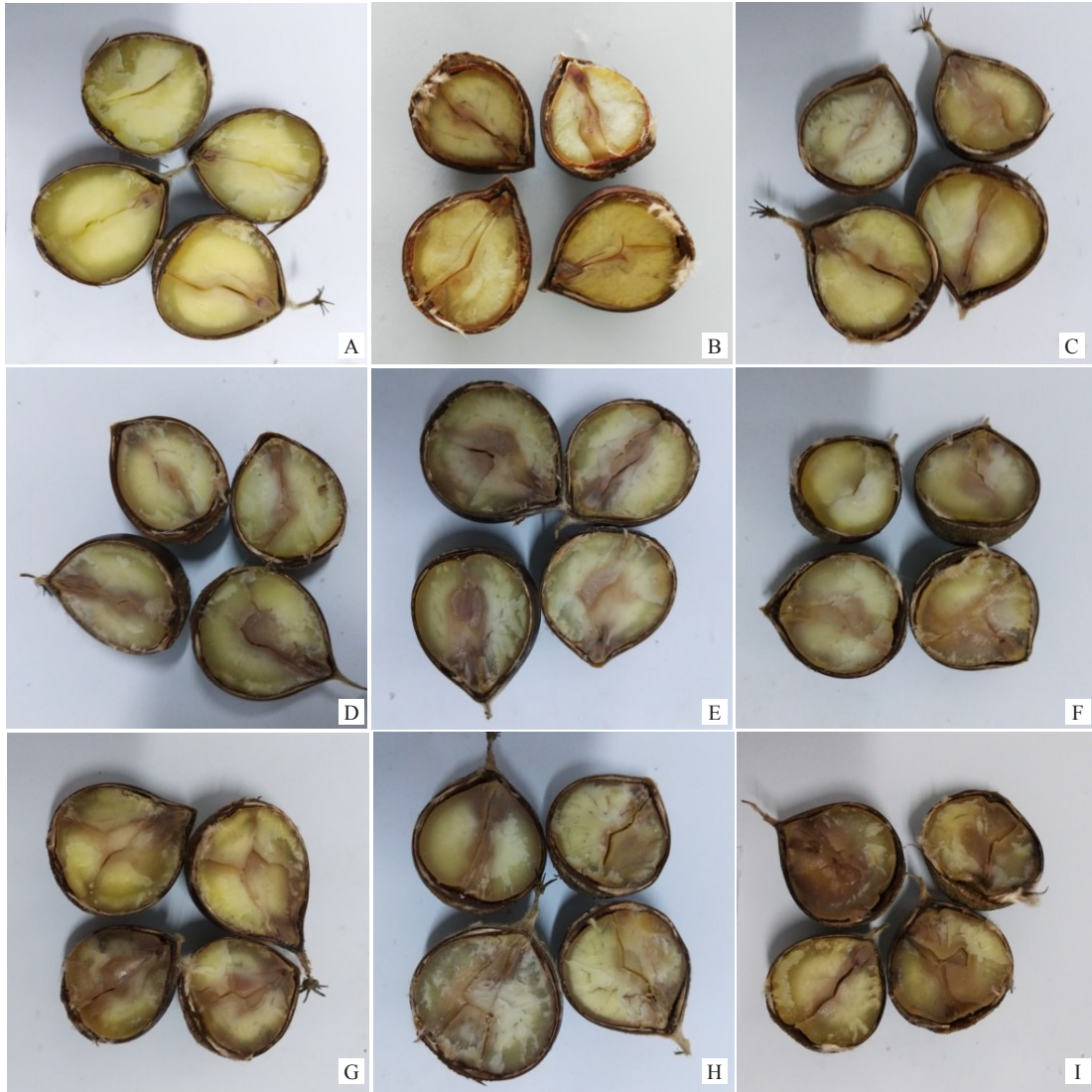
2.2.2 30份锥栗种质资源种仁褐变指数分析 对30份锥栗种仁褐变指数分析(图4)可知,锥栗种仁褐变现象普遍存在,差异较大;褐变指数数值越大,褐变程度越高,抗褐化能力越弱。在30个锥栗优株种仁中,褐变指数在0.2以下的有5个(ZNL-1、ZNL-15、ZNL-17、ZNL-34、JZPYS-1),占比为16.7%,其中褐变程度较低的是ZNL-1、JZPYS-1与ZNL-15,为0.067、0.087与0.150;指数在0.5以上的有7个(ZNL-4、ZNL-13、ZNL-16、ZNL-24、ZNL-29、ZNL-31、HL-

表2 不同锥栗优株种子切分后种仁色泽变化与褐变分级调查结果  
 Table 2 The fresh color change and browning classification of fruit fresh-cut in different *Castanea henryi*

代号 Mark	初始色泽 Initial pulpcolor	切分 1 h 后色泽 Pulp color 1 h laterafter cutting	切分 2 h 后色泽 Pulp color 2 h later after cutting	切分 4 h 后色泽 Pulp color 4 h later after cutting	切分 12 h 后色泽 Pulp color 12 h later after cutting	褐变级数 Browning classification
ZNL-1	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	-	-	-	1
ZNL-2	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4
ZNL-4	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	5
ZNL-8	浅黄色 Pale yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	2
ZNL-9	浅黄色 Pale yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	2
ZNL-10	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
ZNL-11	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
ZNL-12	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
ZNL-13	黄白色 Yellowish-whit	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	5
ZNL-14	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	-	2
ZNL-15	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	1
ZNL-16	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	5
ZNL-17	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	2
ZNL-18	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4
ZNL-19	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
ZNL-23	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
ZNL-24	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4
ZNL-29	浅黄色 Pale yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4
ZNL-31	浅黄色 Pale yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4
ZNL-34	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	2
ZNL-39	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
HJQCSY-1	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	-	-	2
JZPYS-1	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	-	-	-	1
HCHJA-1	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	-	3
LYXJ-6	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	-	3
DWSH-1	浅黄色 Pale yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
HL-1	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	3
HL-2	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	-	3
HL-3	金黄色 Golden yellow	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	-	3
HL-4	黄白色 Yellowish-white	微红褐色 Mahogany light brown	红褐色 Reddish brown	棕红褐色 Brownish red	褐色 Brownness	4

注:“-”表示褐变程度无加深。数字“1~5”表示褐变程度,数值越大,褐变越严重。

Note:“-” represents the browning degree no deepen. Number from 1 to 5 represents browning degree, and the greater the number, the more serious the browning.



A. ZNL-1, 褐化分级为 1; B. JZPYS-1, 褐化分级为 1; C. ZNL-17, 褐化分级为 2; D. ZNL-8, 褐化分级为 2; E. ZNL-11, 褐化分级为 3; F. ZNL-18, 褐化分级为 3; G. ZNL-39, 褐化分级为 4; H. ZNL-13, 褐化分级为 5; I. ZNL-4, 褐化分级为 5。

A. Browning classification was level 1, ZNL-1; B. Browning classification was level 1, JZPYS-1; C. Browning classification was level 2, ZNL-17; D. Browning classification was level 2, ZNL-8; E. Browning classification was level 3, ZNL-11; F. Browning classification was level 3, ZNL-18; G. Browning classification was level 4, ZNL-39; H. Browning classification was level 5, ZNL-13; I. Browning classification was level 5, ZNL-4.

图 3 部分锥栗优株种仁切分 2 h 后褐化现象

Fig. 3 Part of *Castanea henryi* optimal plant seeds browning phenomenon after 2 hours

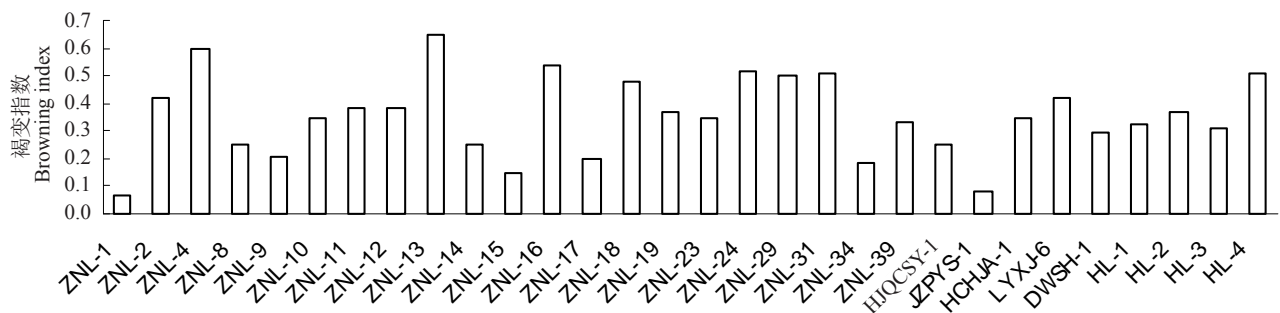


图 4 30 个锥栗优株种仁褐变指数

Fig. 4 The browning index of 30 *Castanea henryi*

4),占比为23.3%。其余的18个的褐变指数介于0.2~0.5,占比为60%。

2.2.3 种仁褐变程度聚类分析 采用软件 IBM SPSS Statistics 22 进行聚类分析(图5),结果表明,在距离系数为10时可将30个优株种仁褐变特征分为4大类,其中第1类,2个褐变极轻的类型,为ZNL-1、JZPYS-1,占比为6.7%;第2类,7个褐变较轻的类型,为ZNL-8、ZNL-9、ZNL-14、ZNL-15、ZNL-17、ZNL-34、HJQCSY-1,占比为23.3%;第3类,19个褐变严重的类型,占比为63.3%;第4类,2个褐变极度严重类型,为ZNL-4、ZNL-13,占比为6.7%。结合图4、图5、表2说明锥栗种仁抗褐化能力较强的优株为ZNL-1、ZNL-15与JZPYS-1。

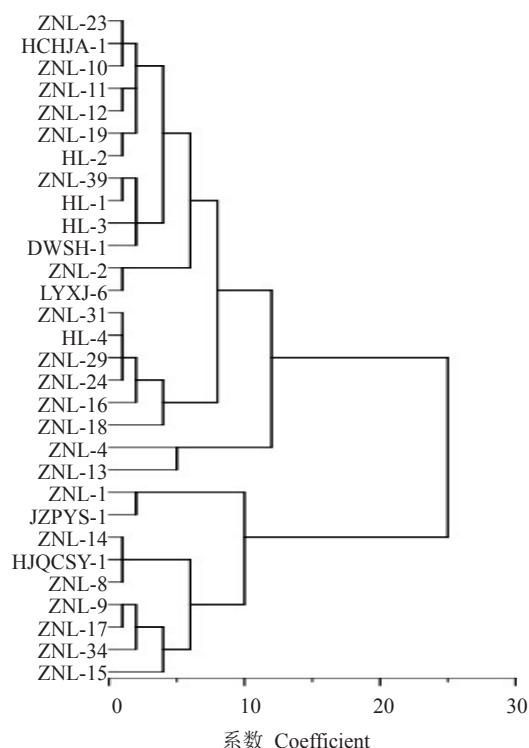


图5 30个锥栗优株种仁褐变指数树状分析

Fig. 5 Analysis of pulp browning index for 30 *Castanea henryi*

### 2.3 锥栗种仁褐变程度与总酚含量及维生素C含量相关性分析

由褐变指数与总酚含量及维生素C含量的相关性分析(表3)可知,锥栗种仁褐变强度与其中总酚含量相关性极强,呈正相关,Pearson相关性系数为0.881( $p < 0.01$ ),呈正相关;种仁总酚含量与维生素C含量相关性较弱,呈负相关,Pearson相关性系数0.224;而种仁褐变强度与维生素C含量无相关性。

表3 30个锥栗优株种仁中总酚含量、维生素C含量与褐变指数相关性

Table 3 The correlation among total phenolic, vitamin C content and browning index of 30 *Castanea henryi*

	维生素C含量 Vitamin C content	总酚含量 Total phenolic content	褐变指数 Browning index
维生素C含量 Vitamin C content	1		
总酚含量 Total phenolic content	-0.224	1	
褐变指数 Browning index	-0.150	0.881**	1

注:\*\*表示相关性极显著( $p < 0.01$ )。

Note:\*\* represents the extremely significant correlation ( $p < 0.01$ ).

## 3 讨论

在苹果<sup>[21]</sup>、桃<sup>[22]</sup>、杏<sup>[23]</sup>等研究中均表明,在贮藏与加工的过程中,褐变直接影响果实色泽与感官品质。同时有研究表明,果肉褐变是由酚类物质氧化造成的,褐变导致果肉质劣变和酚类物质大量损失<sup>[19]</sup>。锥栗种仁褐变形式相对单一,褐变的发生和材料本身的色泽没有很大关系,均是由种仁基础色泽向褐色转变,而酚类物质在整个褐变影响色泽的过程中起较为关键的作用。通过对30份锥栗种子烫漂对半切分,观察其种仁色泽变化,连续观察统计发现,种仁褐变过程中,色泽变化明显,呈现由(基础色)金黄色、浅黄色或黄白色到微红褐色到红褐色到棕红褐色到褐色的色泽变化趋势,预示着不同锥栗种种仁褐变存在相同或者相似的褐变机制。有研究表明,锥栗果实加工过程中,多酚氧化酶是褐变的主要酶,酶活性最适宜温度为40~60℃,超过70℃酶活性迅速下降,达到90℃时酶失去活性<sup>[12]</sup>。在板栗果实褐变的研究中,板栗褐变是在加热过程中产生的,由酶促褐变和非酶促褐变引起的,但加热温度高于70℃时多酚氧化酶几乎完全被抑制,同时还原糖、总酚、维生素C含量都会大大降低,褐变是由酚类物质的氧化和美拉德反应引起的<sup>[24]</sup>。也有研究表明,多酚自动氧化反应是板栗加热处理发生非酶促褐变的原因之一<sup>[25]</sup>,本研究中,锥栗果实经沸水浴20 min,理论上多酚氧化酶已失活,但仍存在褐化现象,说明经高温加热的种仁褐变并不是由酶促褐变引起的,而可能是酚类物质的自身氧化反应引起的

非酶促褐变。有研究者在石榴种皮褐变的研究中发现,褐变指数与总酚含量呈极显著正相关<sup>[26]</sup>,与本研究结果一致。通过Folin-酚法测定了锥栗种仁中总酚含量,相关性分析显示,种仁总酚含量与褐变程度呈正相关,相关系数为0.881( $p < 0.01$ ),说明总酚含量与种仁褐变关系密切,并且总酚在褐变的过程中起重要作用。种仁总酚含量高,褐变程度一般也比较高,但仍存在少数总酚含量较低而褐变程度较高的锥栗种仁,如ZNL-10等,推测褐变可能是酚类物质和其他物质被氧化共同引起的。而酚类物质复杂多样,具体是哪种或者哪几种主要因素导致锥栗种仁褐变,还有待进一步探讨。

果品在加工的过程中维生素C会有较大程度的丢失与破坏,在热烫过程中,维生素C的损失主要由氧化作用引起。有研究表明板栗在加热后褐变,维生素C含量严重降低,抗坏血酸氧化反应是板栗非酶促褐变反应的一个重要反应<sup>[25]</sup>。高温条件下,抗坏血酸氧化生成脱氢抗坏血酸,脱氢抗坏血酸一方面会与氨基酸共同作用按照糖类非酶促褐变的方式转化为褐色的聚合物;另一方面脱氢抗坏血酸还可以通过自身复杂的转化过程,最终形成褐色物质<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究中种仁褐变强度与维生素C含量相关性弱,这可能是维生素C在高温环境下不稳定氧化而失去相应的生物学活性,从而在本研究条件下,未能在抗氧化能力方面起到明显作用。总之,沸水浴20 min后,锥栗种仁中多酚氧化酶活性大幅度减弱,但是仍存在褐变现象,说明锥栗褐变是一个非单一因素影响的现象,存在更为复杂的生理变化过程与响应机制,需要进一步的深入研究。

## 4 结 论

30份锥栗种质资源中,果实种仁的基础色泽有差别,主要有金黄色、浅黄色、黄白色3种;在烫漂20 min的情况下,种仁褐变是一种普遍现象,并且褐变的趋势一致,均由种仁的基础色泽向褐色转变,预示锥栗种仁褐变有着相似或相同的褐变机制;种仁褐变和其内含成分总酚相关性极强,但是与维生素C含量关系不密切(高温烫漂后)。选育适用于产品深加工方面的锥栗资源,应为种仁褐变程度低并且维生素C含量相对较高的类型,如ZNL-1、ZNL-15与JZPYS-1,同时兼可在杂交育种中作为优良亲本,可为良种培育提供原材料。

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