

不同质地的‘金帅’无锈芽变果肉 细胞活性染色观察比较

黄译瑾, 屈海泳*, 王永章, 杨绍兰, 原永兵

(青岛农业大学园艺学院, 山东青岛 266109)

摘要:【目的】比较不同质地的‘金帅’无锈芽变果实徒手切片、染色差异和荧光活性,以期寻找区分不同质地芽变果实新方法。【方法】利用直接对比、显微观察、荧光染色等方法对不同质地果实进行区分。【结果】贮藏后的‘金帅’无锈芽变果实可通过感官评测分为硬、软、绵不同质地;随质地变软,观察单层次细胞排列越易,细胞变形程度越大,细胞层堆叠程度越小;染色后不同质地果实具有不同表现,其中荧光素二乙酸(FDA)区分不同质地果实效果最佳,质地硬、软、绵、无活性的细胞荧光值差异极显著。【结论】活性染色可以用于区分不同质地的‘金帅’无锈芽变果实,FDA染色后质地硬的果肉细胞活性最强,质地软的果肉细胞活性中等,质地绵的最弱。

关键词: ‘金帅’无锈芽变;质地;果肉细胞;染色;活性

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A comparison of mesocarp cell dyeing between ‘Golden Del. Reinders’ apples with different flesh texture

HUANG Yijin, QU Haiyong*, WANG Yongzhang, YANG Shaolan, YUAN Yongbing

(College of Horticulture, Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao 266109, Shandong, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】‘Golden Del. Reinders’ is a mutation of ‘Golden Delicious’ and has the advantages of high yield, large fruit, and very low susceptibility to rusty. However, the texture of the fruit can be influenced by many factors and is prone to change during storage, which affects the appearance quality and limits the consumers’ acceptance. The fruit texture can be divided into hard, soft and extremely soft types with sensory evaluation and hardness test methods. But the evaluation results may be unsuitable because of differences in apple varieties and in evaluation criterions. In order to further distinguish the different textures of ‘Golden Del. Reinders’, we detected the apple fruit texture by hand-slices, staining with various dyes, sensory evaluation and hardness test, and distinguished the texture of ‘Golden Del. Reinders’ from the perspective of pulp cell activity and provided a new method to evaluate the distinctive texture. 【Methods】The observation of the morphology of cells and tissues under an optical microscope is the most simple and direct method. The apple tissue and morphology of cells under three different treatments, including natural water loss in the normal environment of storage, heat treatment in the boiling water bath, and dry treatment that accelerated the loss of water, were observed. Three dyes including red ink, Evans blue and FDA were used, and the dyeing flake slices (FDA staining was observed using the excitation light of 488 nm and emission light 530 nm under a fluorescence microscope) could show different textures of apple. By observing the differences of the colors resulted from the stain-

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作者简介: 黄译瑾, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为果实品质生理。Tel: 18661421546, E-mail: huangyijin126@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0532-86080740, E-mail: quhaiyong@126.com

ing with 5% red ink, 0.5% Evans blue diluted by 1 280 times, and 0.01% FDA dyeing, we speculated the correlation between the fruit texture and the cell activity. Image-Pro Plus was used to quantitatively analyze the color values of the mesocarp (cells) after staining, which reflects the activity of pulp cells and textures more concisely and clearer. At the same time, the accuracy of the test could be ensured with parallel experiments, and the average value of the test was selected for statistical analysis to improve the test accuracy.【Results】We divided the fruit of ‘Golden Del. Reinders’ stored at 4 °C for two months into three groups based on fruit texture determined by sensory evaluation, which were the hard, the soft and the extremely soft groups. The highest scores were found in the hard group, fruit of which were delicate, chewy, crispy and full of juice. The soft group was moderate, with pulp easily chewed, poor taste and little juice. Because of the diversity of fruit texture in ‘Golden Del. Reinders’, the textures could not be accurately distinguished simply by the hardness value. With the softening of the apple fruit, single layered cell arrangement was observable; cell deformation became more obvious; and cell layers decreased. The color value of the fruit in the hard group differed significantly from the other groups, indicating that it was higher in the active pulp cells than in the deactivated cells. The pulp cell activity in all groups decreased gradually. After FDA staining, the fluorescence intensity in the pulp of the hard group was high, and the pulp of fruit under boiling water bath treatment and drying treatment showed no fluorescence. The result indicated that FDA could be utilized to detect the activity of apple pulp cells. As the texture of the fruit changed from hard to soft and to extremely soft, the pulp cells became separated with increased intercellular space. The fluorescence became partially concentrated at the edge of the cell and the intracellular fluorescence turned weaker, indicating that the activity of the pulp cells was decreasing. These phenomena were consistent with the results of red ink and Evans blue staining.【Conclusion】In summary, the FDA was the best way to distinguish different textures of ‘Golden Del. Reinders’ among the three dyes tested and the hard pulp cells had high activity. During softening of the pulp, cell activity reflected by FDA fluorescence value decreased.

Key words: ‘Golden Del. Reinders’; Texture; Mesocarp cell; Dyeing; Activity

苹果 (*Malus pumila* Mill.) 是世界四大水果之一, 也是我国最重要的果树之一^[1]。‘金帅’为一古老的高产苹果品种, 但在沿海及低温多湿地区, 果实锈病发生普遍, 导致果面粗糙、严重影响果实商品价值。‘Golden Del. Reinders’为荷兰 Reinders 选育的‘金帅’无锈芽变品种。该品种自 2008 年引入我国开始栽种, 生产表现为锈病轻甚至无锈病, 果面光洁、肉质细腻、丰产性好。但该品种贮藏期间质地易发生变化, 果肉从脆变软、绵, 果皮皱缩, 严重影响果实品质和商品价值^[2]。检测‘金帅’无锈芽变果实采后的硬度值、比较不同质地间细胞形态及活性差异, 可为植物组织活性检测与质地区分提供依据。

硬度是果实质地的重要指标之一, 不但影响果实口感, 而且与果品贮藏、运输、加工等密切相关^[3]。研究表明, 苹果采后喷 1-MCP^[4-5]、冰水处理^[6]等可延迟苹果硬度下降过程; 对细胞壁物质分析表

明, 水溶型果胶、离子型果胶、纤维素含量的差异是苹果质地差异的关键因素^[7], 其中较高细胞壁半乳糖含量和高果胶含量与硬度保持有关^[8]。苹果果实硬度变化比桃、梨及猕猴桃等果实缓慢, 目前对于苹果硬度、质地的研究一直偏重从细胞壁代谢、相关保护酶类变化、膜脂过氧化、糖和淀粉对果实质地的影响等方面进行, 对苹果质地多依靠感官检验和仪器测定。但感官检验受主观影响大且消耗原材料多、结果差异大, 硬度计虽是实验室及田间检测常用仪器, 但检测时易存在操作误差。

徒手切片法的优点是操作简单, 不需要早期的化学处理, 有利于保持植物体的活性, 观察到的切片完整、细胞层次清晰, 适合不同倍数物镜观察^[9], 所以常应用在组织化学上。徒手切片以平而薄(厚度大约为 20 μm)、材料断面不超过 5 mm×5 mm 为宜, 该法适用于观察苹果果实层次、结构。染色是一种

现象明显、操作简单的试验方法^[10],以其时间短、效果明显而被广泛应用。红墨水染色法具有方法简单、结果准确性高、不需要专门的保温等优点,在鉴定棱叶蒜、藿香花粉^[11-12]活力,栀子^[13]、水稻、核果类^[14]种子生活力等方面应用广泛。Evans blue为偶氮染料制剂,在神经科学研究中常被用于示踪剂观察血脑屏障完整性和测定血容量^[15]。在植物研究中,常用于鉴定植物细胞活性,如藻细胞活性^[16]、细胞膜完整性^[17]等。FDA是一种可透过细胞膜并积蓄在活细胞内的荧光素,在488 nm激发光下可使有活性的原生质体^[18]、菌类^[19]、细胞等呈现绿色荧光,根据荧光的强弱,可分析活性。显微观察是与切片、染色结合的常用方法,在阐明病症机制、观察组织细胞结构方面应用广泛^[20]。

目前对果实质地变化的研究多集中在矿质离子、微观结构、基因调控^[21-23]等方面,对活性染料的应用亦缺乏对植物材料的评判。所以,作者以质地易发生变化的‘金帅’无锈芽变果实为材料,选取生长环境、长势一致的果实,采摘并于冷库贮藏后对果实进行感官评测、徒手切片,用不同特性染料进行染色观察,以比较不同质地的‘金帅’无锈芽变果肉细胞差异与活性,并寻找不同质地的区分方法。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

本试验于2016年9月上旬成熟期开始,试材为‘金帅’无锈芽变品种苹果,种植于山东省威海市界石镇阎家疃村,采收时间为上午9:00—10:00,随机采收无病害、无损伤、大小一致的果实,采收后装入周围铺有报纸的塑料筐内,去除田间热后置于冷库中贮存备用。

试验当天从冷库中随机取苹果20个,在60℃电热鼓风干燥箱中放置300 min,作为干燥加速果实失水变软的试验试材;用打孔器(直径1.5 cm)取出果肉,沸水浴2 h后作为无活性果肉试材。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 感官评价 果实感官评价标准参照王亚杰^[24]、高婧斐等^[25]的方法进行改进。将每个果实等分为4瓣,请有经验的品评人员对品质进行评价,从果肉细腻程度、汁液含量及咀嚼感受3个方面对果实进行感官评价,取认同人数最多的一类为该果实的最终质地类型,并由评价分值(去掉最高分与最低分后的平均分)确定最终得分,评价设5次重复,每次4个苹果,评分参照表1。

表1 果实感官评测及代表分值

Table 1 The fruit organoleptic evaluation and scores

咀嚼过程感受 Feel during chewing	评分标准 Scoring standard	果肉粗细 Pulp texture quality	评分标准 Scoring standard	汁液含量 Pulp sap concentration	评分标准 Scoring standard
咀嚼用力,果肉断裂时清脆感明显 Crispy, having cracking sound during forced chewing	8~10	果肉细腻、粗糙感小、无颗粒感 Dense succulent, with no particulate taste	8~10	多 Full	8~10
咀嚼用力少,果肉断裂清脆感少 Chewing easily and with little cracking sound during chewing	5~7	果肉适中、不细致,颗粒感少 Medium bodied palate and a bit particulate taste	5~7	中等 Medium	5~7
咀嚼轻松、果肉易断裂且无清脆感 Totally loss of crispiness, with no cracking sound during chewing	0~4	果肉粗糙、颗粒明显 Coarse texture with significant particulate taste	0~4	少 Little	0~4

1.2.2 果实硬度测定 参考杜社妮等^[26]的方法在果实阴、阳面的赤道部共选取4个位点,去皮后用GY-4型数显果实硬度计(浙江托普仪器有限公司生产)测量,测头直径为11 mm,取4个位点的平均值作为1个果实的硬度值,重复10个果实。

1.2.3 徒手切片 取不同质地果实去皮后的赤道部最外层果肉,徒手切为单层果肉薄片,压片后制作临时装片,用全自动荧光倒置显微系统(ThermoFisher美国)观察。

1.2.4 红墨水与Evans blue染色 用打孔器(直径1.5 cm)取不同质地果实的果肉,用单面刀片切取厚为0.3 mm的果肉圆片,每切取一片果肉应立即放入0.4 mol·L⁻¹甘露醇中以保持细胞渗透压,将果肉圆片分别置于5%(ω,后同)红墨水^[27]中计时染色7 min、0.5% Evans blue的1 280倍稀释液中计时染色10 min;另取沸水浴后的果肉切片重复上述染色过程。染色后的果肉切片经蒸馏水洗至无色,放入缓冲液(0.4 mol·L⁻¹甘露醇与15%蔗糖)中洗脱25

min,进行拍照对比。进行3次生物学重复,分别取染色后的10个区域计算颜色值。

1.2.5 FDA 染色 参考赵元杰等^[28]的方法并有所改进,取不同质地果实徒手切片,置于0.01%FDA溶液中,室温黑暗处染色7 min后进行荧光观察,进行3次生物学重复,分别取染色后的10个区域计算荧光值。

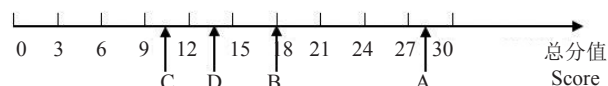
1.3 数据分析

采用Image-Pro Plus计算颜色值与荧光值,用Office 2013作图,并运用DPS7.05进行试验数据差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 感官评价与硬度检测

根据表1可将果实分为硬、软、绵3种不同质地,分值分布如图1所示。不同质地分值差距明显,质地硬的果实平均分最高,在果实咀嚼过程中需要用力,但果肉细腻、有脆感、汁液充沛;质地软的果实感官评中等,对果肉咀嚼费力小,果肉细致感差、汁液少;经电热鼓风干燥箱干燥300 min后,果实触感软、感官评价分值低,为14;同批次未经处理的果实感官评价分值可达28。硬度值检测表明,加热干燥后的果实平均硬度为 $6.41 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ (图2),比未处理果实低 $1.48 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,但高于质地软与绵的果实硬度。这个结果说明,仅通过硬度值和口感不能对质地软、质地绵和干燥后的果实进行区别。

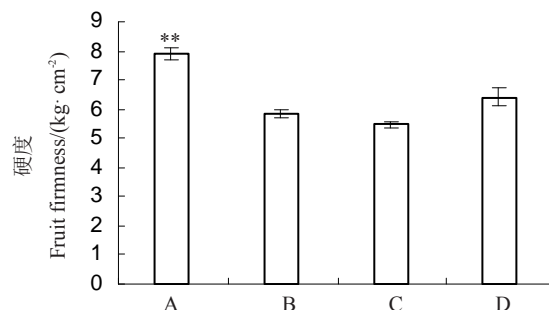


A. 质地硬;B. 质地软;C. 质地绵;D. 干燥后。

A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying.

图1 基于果实感官评测的不同质地分值分布

Fig. 1 The scores of the organoleptic evaluation of fruit texture



A. 质地硬;B. 质地软;C. 质地绵;D. 干燥后。 **表示达到极显著差异($p < 0.01$)。下同。

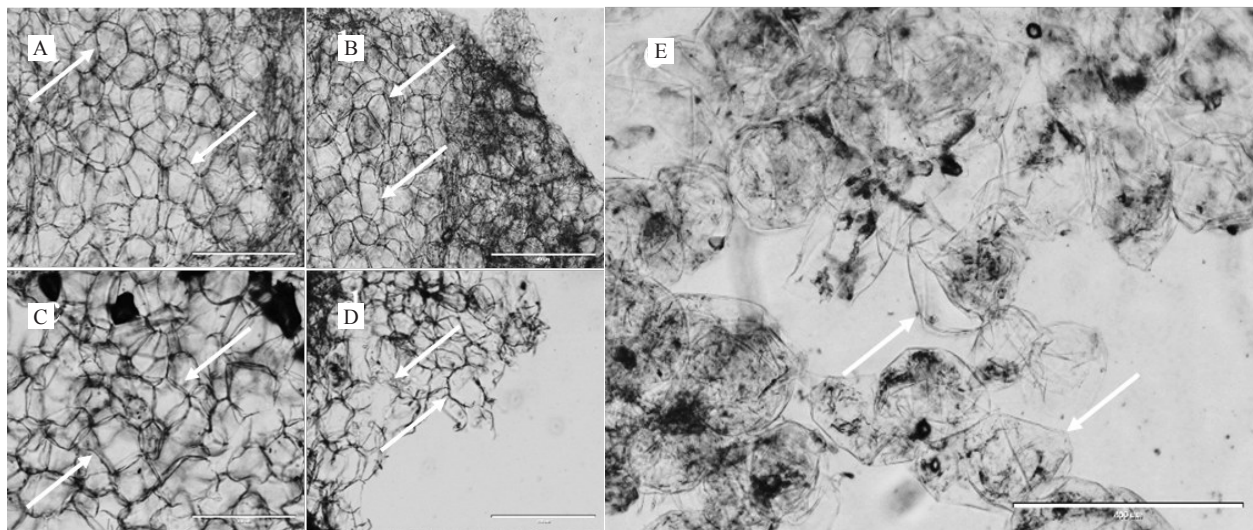
A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying. ** indicate significant difference at 0.01 level. The same below.

图2 不同质地果实硬度

Fig. 2 Fruit firmness in fruits with different textures

2.2 果肉徒手切片

从不同质地果实徒手切片(图3)中发现,质地硬的果肉(图3-A)和其他质地相比,具有细胞堆叠层次多、细胞小、排列密等特点;而质地发生了变化的果实(图3-B~D)切片后轻轻按压即可观察到单一



A. 质地硬;B. 质地软;C. 质地绵;D. 干燥后;E. 沸水浴后。

A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying; E. The apple pulp cells after boiling water bath.

图3 不同质地果肉徒手切片

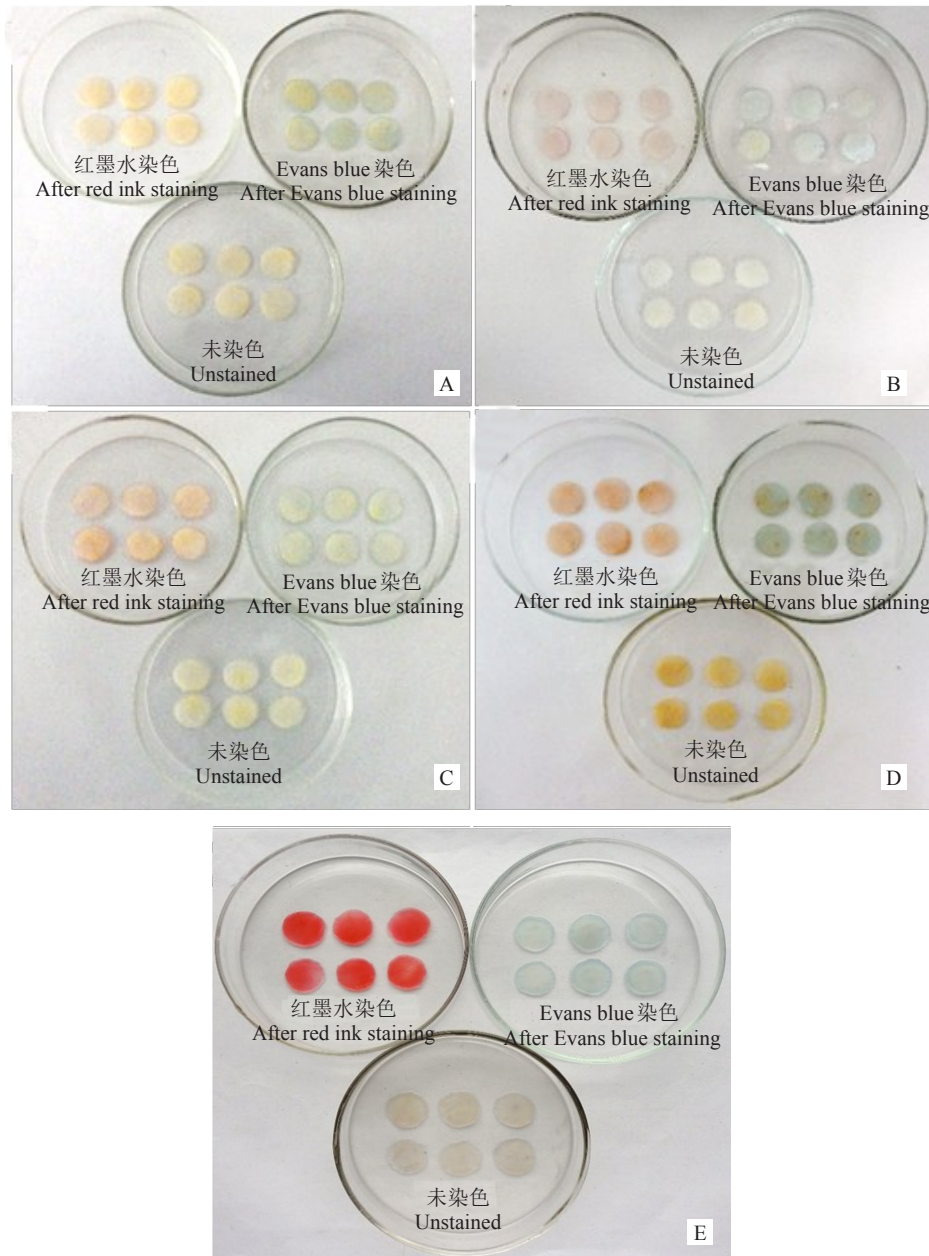
Fig. 3 Morphology of the flesh tissue sectioned by hand

层次细胞形态,其中质地绵的果肉中,单层细胞清晰,细胞变形明显(图3-C),而干燥软(图3-D)的果肉细胞还可观察到破损;沸水浴后的果肉细胞明显变形,细胞内物质团聚,单个细胞离散(图3-E)。这些现象表明,果实质地变软、变绵会加剧细胞形态的变化,果肉细胞的排列层次、细胞的变形程度是不同质地果实的特征表现。

2.3 红墨水与 Evans blue 染色

如图4所示,经红墨水与 Evans blue 染色,沸水

浴后果肉被染色最深(图4-E),干燥加速失水的果肉比沸水浴后的果肉着色浅,比其他质地果肉着色深(图4-D);在硬、软、绵不同质地果肉中,质地绵的果肉染色程度最深(图4-C),质地硬和质地软的果肉染色程度浅(图4-A~B)。分析染色后颜色值(图5)可知,经红墨水、Evans blue 染色后,质地硬、软、绵与沸水浴后颜色值差异极显著,说明红墨水、Evans blue 染色可作为区分不同质地的‘金帅’无锈芽变品种果实的方法。

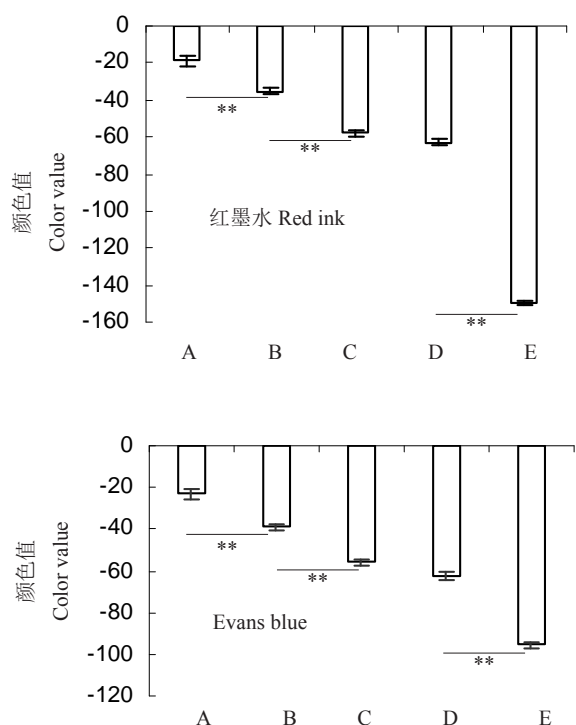


A. 质地硬; B. 质地软; C. 质地绵; D. 干燥后; E. 沸水浴后。

A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying; E. The apple pulp cells after boiling water bath.

图4 红墨水与 Evans blue 染色不同质地果肉

Fig. 4 Staining with different dyes in flesh tissue with different textures

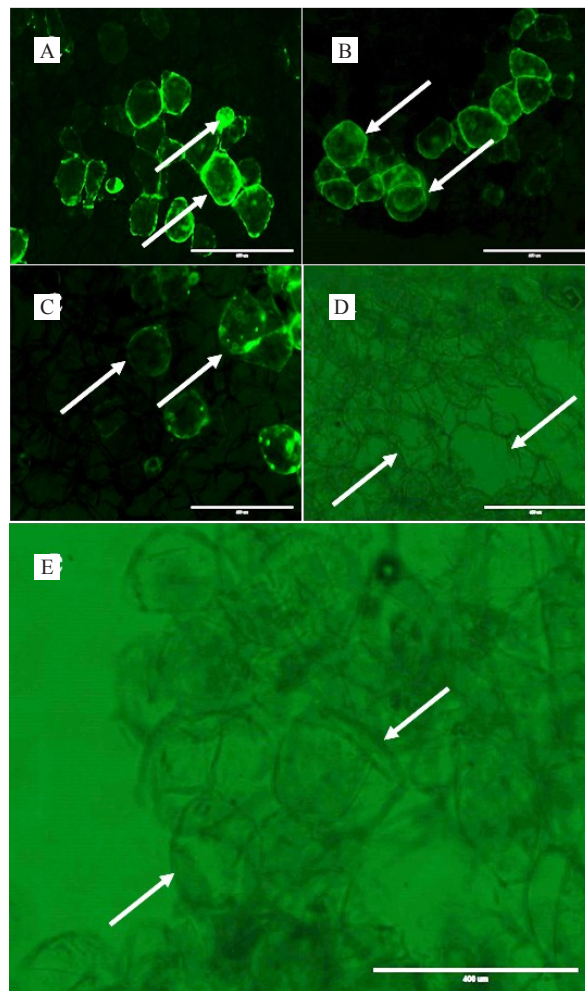


A. 质地硬; B. 质地软; C. 质地绵; D. 干燥后; E. 沸水浴后。
 A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying; E. The apple pulp cells after boiling water bath.

图5 红墨水、Evans blue 染色分析
 Fig. 5 Analysis of the staining with red ink and Evans blue

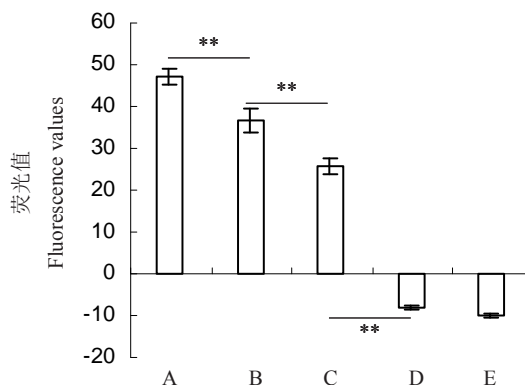
2.4 FDA 染色

FDA 染色(图6)表明,质地硬的果肉细胞内荧光强度高且荧光分布均匀(图6-A);经干燥变软和沸水浴后的果肉细胞无荧光现象(图6-D~E),所以 FDA 可以用于检测苹果果肉细胞活性。染色后质地软(图6-B)和质地硬的果肉细胞相比,荧光微弱,说明细胞活性降低。果肉质地变绵,染色后可观察到果肉细胞分散、间隔加大,荧光部分集中在细胞边缘而胞内荧光微弱(图6-C),这表明随果实质地硬、软、绵变化,果肉细胞活性呈降低趋势。荧光值分析(图7)表明,不同质地果肉细胞荧光值差异显著,质地硬的果肉细胞荧光值最强,质地绵的果肉细胞荧光值最弱。质地软与质地硬的果肉细胞相比,荧光值下降 10.51($p < 0.01$);质地绵与质地软的果肉细胞相比,荧光值下降 11.12($p < 0.01$),这说明随果实质地变化,果肉细胞活性逐渐降低,质地硬的果肉细胞活性最强,质地软的果肉细胞活性中等,质地绵的果肉细胞活性最弱。



A. 质地硬; B. 质地软; C. 质地绵; D. 干燥后; E. 沸水浴后。
 A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying; E. The apple pulp cells after boiling water bath.

图6 FDA 染色不同质地果肉
 Fig. 6 Staining sarcocarp with FDA in fruit with different textures



A. 质地硬; B. 质地软; C. 质地绵; D. 干燥后; E. 沸水浴后。
 A. The hard texture; B. The soft texture; C. The extremely soft texture; D. The texture after drying; E. The apple pulp cells after boiling water bath.

图7 FDA 染色分析
 Fig. 7 Analysis of the staining with FDA

3 讨 论

质地是影响果实商品特性的重要因素,它受诸多因子调控,最直接地表现为硬度、触感^[29],消费者购买时往往会通过触感、口感等对果实质地进行评价^[30],但这种方式偶然性较大,参评者的品评经验、对果实的了解程度等都会对评价结果产生影响。硬度计检测是另一种普遍的衡量果实硬度值的方式,常见有台式和手持硬度计等类型。但硬度计检测常受压头面积、下压速率、人为操作等因素影响^[31],不利于区分质地发生变化的果实。所以,笔者将感官评价与硬度检测结合,对‘金帅’无锈芽变品种的果实质地进行了初步评价,提高检测结果的准确性。

相关试验表明,果实硬度迅速下降伴随着细胞壁物质剧烈的降解^[32],对超微结构观察可发现,胞壁纤维在软化过程中发生明显溶解^[33],而果实质地不仅与硬度、口感相关,还与果肉细胞的组织排列和分布联系密切。刘国成等^[34]发现贮藏表现好的‘寒富’果肉细胞较小、细胞层数较多、果实品质变化不明显。本研究表明,果肉细胞结构与果实质地存在相关性,随果实软化程度加深,徒手切片观察单一层次细胞越容易、细胞层堆叠程度越少、细胞变形程度越大、细胞壁弯曲越明显,这与李宏建等^[35]的研究结果相一致。

果实的其他指标,如单果质量、弹性、咀嚼性^[36]等也会对果实质地产生影响,而‘金帅’无锈芽变后果实质地多样,有软而不绵、硬而不脆等类型,仅仅从硬度上区分这些类型,不足以说明果实质地差异,所以笔者利用红墨水、Evans blue、FDA 不同特性染剂进行细胞染色观察与分析,从果肉细胞活性角度对不同质地‘金帅’无锈芽变果实进行区分。红墨水、Evans blue 染色后,随着果实质地的变化,硬、软、绵3种质地颜色值逐渐加深,处理后完全失活的果肉细胞颜色值最深,证明了果实质地与果肉细胞活性存在相对应关系,质地硬的果实细胞活性最强。FDA 可透过细胞膜集聚在活细胞中,影响细胞活性程度。不同质地果实的细胞荧光活性值显著高于失活的细胞,当果实质地变硬时,细胞荧光强度和荧光分布均提高,质地硬的果肉细胞荧光值达到最高,这与红墨水、Evans blue 染色结果相符,佐证了细胞活性与果实质地间存在相关性。

4 结 论

贮藏后‘金帅’无锈芽变品种的果实根据感官评测可分为硬、软、绵3种质地,徒手切片可观察到不同质地果肉细胞的特点,通过活性染色试验可对不同质地进行区分,其中FDA 效果最好,不同质地果肉细胞活性为:质地硬的最强,质地软的中等,质地绵的最弱。

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