

不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中总酚和类黄酮含量及抗氧化活性的动态变化

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摘要:【目的】探讨不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中总酚、类黄酮含量及抗氧化活性的动态变化差异。【方法】以江西主栽的美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’以及本课题组自主选育的毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕6号’为试材,对果实生长发育过程中总酚、类黄酮含量和FRAP抗氧化能力、清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)、DPPH自由基(DPPH \cdot)和超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)的能力进行检测分析。【结果】3个猕猴桃品种果实总酚和类黄酮含量在果实生长发育过程中大体呈现由高到低的变化趋势;但不同品种其含量差异显著,尤其‘赣猕6号’总酚含量高于其他两个品种十几倍。对抗氧化活性检测发现,‘赣猕6号’比其他两个品种具有较强的FRAP抗氧化能力和清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)能力。相关性分析显示,‘赣猕6号’清除 $\cdot\text{OH}$ 和 $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ 能力与总酚、类黄酮含量存在极显著或显著相关性,‘金魁’FRAP抗氧化能力与总酚、类黄酮含量存在极显著和显著相关性,而‘红阳’FRAP抗氧化能力、清除DPPH \cdot 能力分别与总酚、类黄酮含量存在显著和极显著相关性。【结论】猕猴桃果实含有丰富的酚类物质,随着果实的生长发育呈现逐渐降低的趋势。猕猴桃抗氧化能力与总酚、类黄酮含量呈显著正相关。毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕6号’比美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’具有更高含量的酚类物质和更强的抗氧化能力。本试验为猕猴桃优良品种的推广、野生资源发掘、新品种选育、天然抗氧化保健药物以及功能性食品的开发奠定了基础。

关键词:猕猴桃;果实发育;总酚;类黄酮;抗氧化能力

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Dynamic changes in total phenols, flavonoids and antioxidant capacity during fruit development of different kiwifruit cultivars

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Phenolics are rich in kiwifruit, especially in the fruit of *Actinidia eriantha*, but there is not much research on this. The main aim of this study was to discover and analyze the dynamic changes in the contents of total phenols, flavonoids and the antioxidant activity during the fruit development in different kiwifruit cultivars. At the same time, the relationship of the contents of total phenols and flavonoids with antioxidant capacity was analyzed. 【Methods】 ‘Jinkui’ (*A. deliciosa*) and ‘Hongyang’ (*A. chinensis*), the two main cultivars in Jiangxi, and ‘Ganmi-6’ (*A. eriantha*), a new cultivar bred by our group, were selected as materials. Not less than 30 fruit with the same shape and uniform size were randomly collected from the south side of the tree crown of the three cultivars every 15 days from 30d after blooming until the fruit ripened at 165 days after blooming. All the fruit were put in ice boxes and immediately brought back to the lab to test the contents of total phenols and flavonoids, the FRAP antioxidant ability and the scavenging capacity of hydroxyl radical ($\cdot\text{OH}$), 1,1-diphenyl-2-pic-

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rylhydrozyl radical (DPPH·) and superoxide anion radical ($\cdot O_2^-$) during the fruit development. The differences in the contents of total phenols and flavonoids as well as antioxidant capacity in all tested three cultivars were compared, and the correlation of the contents of total phenols and flavonoids with antioxidant capacity were analyzed. **【Results】**The results indicated that the contents of total phenols and flavonoids in all the tested cultivars showed a similar change trend from high to low during fruit development. However, there were significant differences in the contents of total phenols and flavonoids in different cultivars. The content of the total phenols in ‘Ganmi-6’ was more than ten times higher than in the other two cultivars. During the fruit development, the lowest content of total phenols in ‘Ganmi-6’ was $4\ 660.6\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, while the maximum total phenol content in ‘Jinkui’ was $2\ 457.6\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $2\ 143.3\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in ‘Hongyang’. Content of flavonoids was lowest in mature fruit, which was $235.7\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, $190.0\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $173.1\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in the fruit of ‘Ganmi-6’, ‘Jinkui’ and ‘Hongyang’, respectively. The results of antioxidant activity showed that the FRAP antioxidant ability decreased with the ripening of the fruit in ‘Hongyang’, but it fluctuated in the fruit of ‘Jinkui’, and the FRAP antioxidant ability at the ripening stage was lower than that of the young fruit. However, the FRAP antioxidant capacity of ‘Ganmi-6’ in the whole process of fruit growth remained high with the FRAP value in the range of $786.5\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ - $838.2\ \text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, which was significantly higher than that in the other two cultivars from 90 days after blooming. Although the scavenging capacity of DPPH· in the fruit of ‘Ganmi-6’ was at a higher level, there was a slow change from low to high during the fruit development in the three tested cultivars. The scavenging capacity of $\cdot OH$ in the fruit of ‘Jinkui’ and ‘Hongyang’ fluctuated slightly and the value of the ripe fruit was slightly lower than that of the young fruit. However, the scavenging capacity of $\cdot OH$ in the fruit of ‘Ganmi-6’ gradually increased, and the value of 71.40% at 165 d after blooming was significantly higher than the value of 27.82% at 30 d after blooming. The scavenging capacity of $\cdot O_2^-$ in the fruit of ‘Jinkui’ and ‘Hongyang’ changed gently during the early stage of fruit development, then slightly declined at the middle stage of fruit development, and rose obviously at the ripe stage. The scavenging capacity of $\cdot O_2^-$ in the fruit of ‘Ganmi-6’ gradually declined, and the value of 52.08% at 165 d after blooming was significantly lower than 65.29% at 30 d after blooming. The result of the scavenging capacity of $\cdot O_2^-$ also showed that ‘Ganmi-6’ had stronger antioxidant ability than the other two cultivars. Correlation analysis revealed that there were extremely significant positive correlations between $\cdot O_2^-$ scavenging capacity and the contents of total phenols and flavonoids, and significant positive correlations between $\cdot OH$ scavenging capacity and the contents of total phenols during the ‘Ganmi-6’ fruit development. During the ‘Jinkui’ fruit development, there were also significant positive correlations between the FRAP antioxidant ability and the contents of total phenols and flavonoids. Significant positive correlations were also found between the FRAP antioxidant ability and the contents of total phenols and flavonoids in ‘Hongyang’. In addition, there were extremely significant positive correlations between DPPH· scavenging capacity and the contents of total phenols and flavonoids during the ‘Hongyang’ fruit development. **【Conclusion】**The contents of phenolics were high in the three tested kiwifruit cultivars and gradually decreased during the fruit development. The contents of total phenols and flavonoids were significantly correlated with the fruit antioxidant capacity. However, the contents of phenolics and the antioxidant capacity were significantly different among cultivars. ‘Ganmi-6’ had higher phenolics contents and stronger antioxidant capacity than ‘Jinkui’ and ‘Hongyang’.

Key words: Kiwifruit; Fruit development; Total phenols; Flavonoids; Antioxidant capacity

猕猴桃隶属于猕猴桃科(Actinidiaceae)猕猴桃属(*Actinidia* Lindl.),为多年生落叶藤本果树,它是20世纪人工驯化栽培野生果树最有成就的四大树种之一。猕猴桃果实风味独特、营养与保健价值高,被誉为“果中之王”。目前,全世界共有猕猴桃属54个种、21个变种,商业化栽培的主要是中华猕猴桃(*A. chinensis* Planch)和美味猕猴桃(*A. deliciosa* C F Liang et A R Ferguson)。而毛花猕猴桃(*A. eriantha* Benth)目前尚无大规模商业化栽培,是我国特有的且极具开发应用前景的野生种质资源^[1-2]。

酚类物质是植物中重要的次生代谢物质,不仅对植物抗病虫害、抗逆等具有重要的作用^[3-4],而且具有抗氧化、清除自由基、抗衰老、抗癌防癌、抗辐射和预防心脑血管疾病等作用^[5-6]。果实中的酚类物质还会直接影响果实的色泽、口感、硬度、风味以及贮藏加工特性,特别与涩味、苦味、香味、甜味等风味密切相关^[7-8],其含量和活性已成为评价果实营养品质的重要指标^[9-11],是人类膳食不可缺少的组成部分^[12-14]。

目前,国内外对猕猴桃果实酚类物质和抗氧化活性的研究已有报道。如Park等^[15]用甲酸作为猕猴桃果实酚类物质提取剂,发现提取物质量浓度为 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时具有最高(89.0%)的DPPH自由基清除活性。李琛等^[16]分析评价了‘秦美’(*A. deliciosa* ‘Qinmei’)等8种猕猴桃的抗氧化活性,并基于HPLC和FT-IR指纹分析对品种进行了区分。Du等^[17]分析了‘秦美’猕猴桃果实中与抗氧化能力具有显著相关性的酚类物质为没食子酸、阿魏酸、儿茶素、丁香酸、鞣花酸、芥子酸和水杨酸等。而Bursal等^[18]认为美味猕猴桃清除自由基的有效酚类物质为咖啡酸、阿魏酸、紫丁香酸、鞣花酸、焦棣酸、*p*-羟基苯甲酸、香草酸、*p*-香豆酸、没食子酸、槲皮素等。Zuo等^[19]研究了狗枣猕猴桃(*A. kolomikta*)、软枣猕猴桃(*A. arguta*)和中华猕猴桃果实酚类物质的体外抗氧化和抗恶性肿瘤增殖活性,其中狗枣猕猴桃的抗氧化能力最强,其次是软枣猕猴桃和中华猕猴桃。而焦中等^[20]研究了软枣猕猴桃在贮藏期间用UV-C处理时可以显著促进果实总酚、总黄酮及总花色苷的合成与积累,有效提高果实的抗氧化活性。然而,这些报道大部分是从医学角度来研究猕猴桃的酚类物质和抗氧化活性的,其实验材料大多采用美味猕猴桃、软枣猕猴桃的成熟果实,鲜有毛花猕猴桃;而且,有些试材直接来源于市场。关于不同猕猴桃品种在田

间栽培过程中其果实酚类物质的积聚和抗氧化活性的变化规律研究尚未见报道。笔者以江西省主栽的美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’以及本课题组自主选育的毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕6号’^[21-22]为试材,探讨不同猕猴桃品种果实生长发育过程中总酚、类黄酮含量及抗氧化活性的动态变化,旨在进一步了解猕猴桃,特别是我国特有种质资源毛花猕猴桃果实功能成分的积聚规律,为我国猕猴桃优良品种的推广、野生资源发掘、新品种选育、天然抗氧化保健药物以及功能性食品的深度研究与开发奠定基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

供试材料均采自江西省奉新县农业局猕猴桃种质资源圃。选取常规管理、树势健壮、树冠大小基本一致、生长结果正常的毛花猕猴桃新品种‘赣猕6号’、美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’为试材,分别于盛花期后30 d开始,每隔15 d随机采集3个品种树冠南面形状、大小均匀一致且无病虫害的果实30个,直至果实成熟。每次采集样品后用冰盒保存迅速运回实验室,按10个果一组,随机分成3组,为实验的3次重复。每组果去掉外果皮,将中果皮切碎后用液氮处理,贮存于 $-80\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 超低温条件下待用。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 样品提取液的制备 取5 g研磨好的供试样品于50 mL离心管中,在丙酮浓度为51%、提取温度为 $47\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 、提取时间为43 min、液料比为7:1的条件下提取, $6\ 000\ \text{r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心10 min,取上清液旋转蒸发除去溶剂,加蒸馏水至10 mL, $4\ ^\circ\text{C}$ 条件保存。

1.2.2 主要活性物质测定 总酚含量的测定参照Folin-Ciocalteus法,以没食子酸为标准品^[23];类黄酮含量的测定采用硝酸铝比色法,以芦丁为标准物建立标准曲线^[24]。

1.2.3 抗氧化活性的测定 FRAP抗氧化能力的测定参考Benzie等^[25]的方法,DPPH自由基(DPPH·)清除能力的测定参照韦献雅等^[26]的方法;羟自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)清除能力的测定参照谭琳等^[27]采用的水杨酸钠络合法;超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)清除能力的测定参照郭雪峰等^[28]采用的邻苯三酚自氧化法。

1.3 数据分析

实验数据采用Microsoft Excel 2003软件进行初

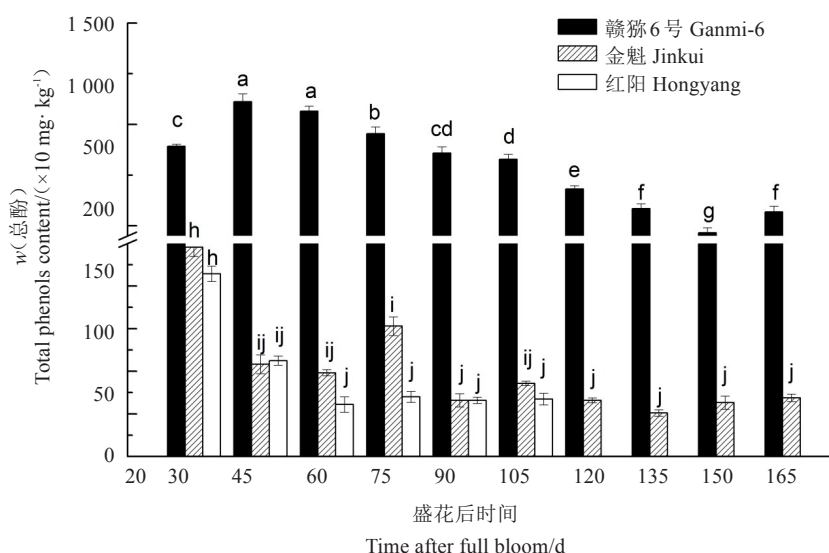
步分析并制作相应的趋势图;用SPSS17.0软件对3个猕猴桃品种果实动态发育过程中的总酚、类黄酮含量与相关抗氧化活性指标进行相关分析和方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中总酚与类黄酮含量的动态变化

2.1.1 总酚含量在猕猴桃果实发育过程中的动态变化 由图1可以看出,3个猕猴桃品种总酚含量在果实整个生长发育过程中均呈现出前期高后期低的变化趋势。‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量在盛花后30 d急剧上升至盛花后45 d的最高值,之后持续稳定地下降,至盛花后150 d达到最低值,之后稍有回升但其含量仍显著低于果实发育前期。‘金魁’和‘红阳’果

实总酚含量的最高值均出现在盛花后30 d,之后均呈现下降趋势。尽管‘金魁’果实总酚含量在盛花后75 d出现回升,但其含量显著低于盛花后30 d的。与盛花后30 d相比,成熟期(最后一个采样时期)果实中总酚含量,‘金魁’下降了71.97%,‘红阳’下降了68.55%,‘赣猕6号’下降了37.32%。此外,在果实发育过程中3个猕猴桃品种总酚含量差异较大,毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量远远高于其他两个品种。如‘赣猕6号’总酚含量(w ,后同)最低值为 $4\,660.6\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,而‘金魁’总酚含量最高值为 $2\,457.6\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,‘红阳’最高值仅为 $2\,143.3\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 。即使在相同的果实发育时期,‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量亦显著高于其他两个品种。盛花后60 d,‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量是‘金魁’的10倍,是‘红阳’的17倍。



不同字母表示存在显著差异($\alpha=0.05$)。下同。

Different letters indicate significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$). The same below.

图1 不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中总酚含量的变化

Fig. 1 Changes in the contents of total phenols in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

2.1.2 类黄酮含量在猕猴桃果实发育过程中的动态变化 由图2可以看出,在果实发育过程中,3个猕猴桃品种果实类黄酮含量大体呈现由高到低的变化趋势。3个猕猴桃品种果实类黄酮含量最高值均出现在盛花后45 d,‘赣猕6号’、‘金魁’和‘红阳’分别为 $1\,005.2$ 、 $1\,124.6$ 、 $747.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$;而最低值均出现在最终的成熟期,分别为 235.7 、 190.0 、 $173.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 。在盛花后60~105 d期间,3个猕猴桃品种果实类黄酮含量均出现了不同程度的上升下降的波动,其中

‘赣猕6号’的含量变动幅度最大,‘红阳’最小。在整个果实发育过程中,相同时期,‘红阳’类黄酮含量最低,而‘赣猕6号’在盛花后60 d至成熟期期间一直最高。

2.2 不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中抗氧化活性的动态变化

2.2.1 猕猴桃果实FRAP抗氧化能力的动态变化 从图3可以看出,供试的3个不同猕猴桃品种其果实FRAP抗氧化能力在整个果实生长发育过程中呈现

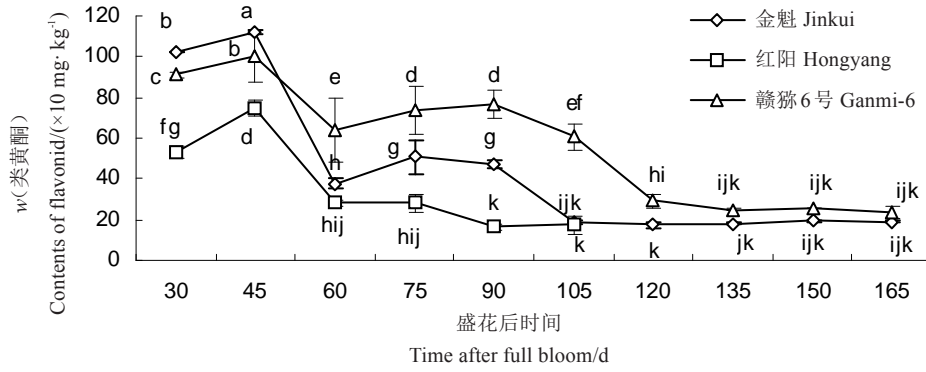


图 2 不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中类黄酮含量的变化

Fig. 2 Changes in the contents of flavonoids in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

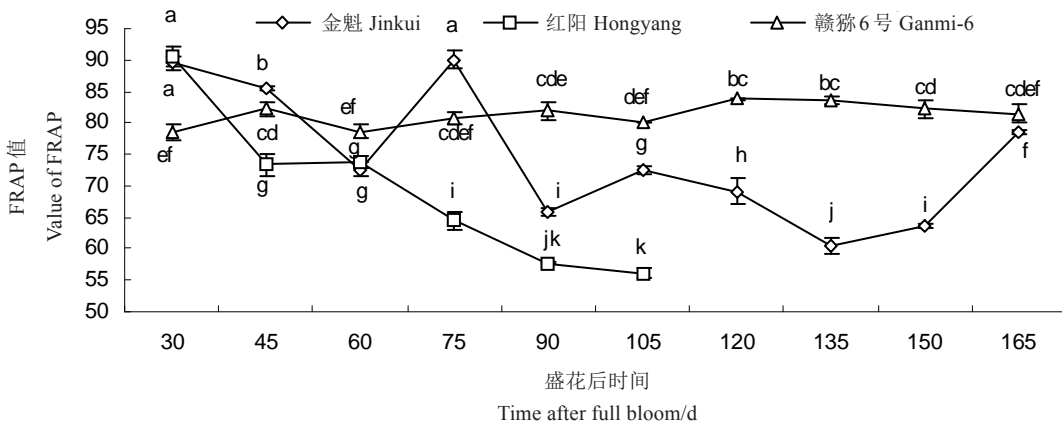


图 3 不同猕猴桃品种在果实发育过程中 FRAP 值的变化

Fig. 3 Changes in FRAP value in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

出不同的变化趋势。‘红阳’果实FRAP抗氧化能力随着果实的成熟持续下降,FRAP值由盛花后30 d的904.9 mg · kg⁻¹下降至盛花后105 d的561.1 mg · kg⁻¹。‘金魁’果实FRAP抗氧化能力成熟期小于幼果期,但在盛花后75 d其FRAP值达到了最高值。而‘赣猕6号’果实FRAP抗氧化能力在整个生长发育过程

中均处于较高水平,FRAP值稳定在786.5~838.2 mg · kg⁻¹,且自盛花后90 d其值高于另外两个品种。

2.2.2 猕猴桃果实清除DPPH自由基(DPPH·)能力的动态变化 从图4可以看出,供试的3个不同猕猴桃品种其果实清除DPPH自由基(DPPH·)能力在整个果实生长发育过程中呈现了不同的变化趋势。‘红

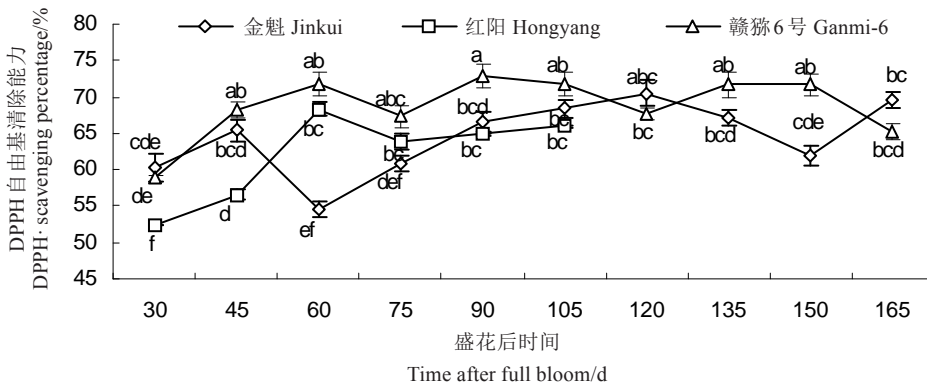


图 4 不同猕猴桃品种在果实发育过程中清除DPPH·自由基的变化

Fig. 4 Changes in DPPH· scavenging percentage in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

‘红阳’果实清除 DPPH 自由基能力在盛花后 60 d 之前上升明显,并达到最高值 68.36%;之后变化平缓,但盛花后 105 d 的 66.01%清除率仍然显著高于盛花后 30 d 的 52.37%。尽管‘金魁’和‘赣猕 6 号’果实对 DPPH 自由基的清除率盛花后 165 d 高于盛花后 30 d,但差异不显著。在整个果实发育过程中两者均出现了锯齿状的波动,且‘金魁’果实对 DPPH 自由基的清除率变化幅度大于‘赣猕 6 号’,‘赣猕 6 号’果实对 DPPH 自由基的清除率处于一个较高的水平。

2.2.3 猕猴桃果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力的动态变化 从图 5 可以看出,供试的 3 个不同猕猴桃品种其果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力在整个果实生长发育过程中表现出不完全一致的变化趋势。‘红阳’和‘金魁’果实对羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)的清除率出

现了不断下降上升的波动,且成熟期果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力均小于盛花后 30 d 的,但整体上下起伏的变化幅度较小。但‘红阳’清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力的变化幅度较小,变化范围为 69.46%~83.18%,且盛花后 105 d 与盛花后 30 d 相比不存在显著差异。而‘金魁’清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力的变化范围为 58.07%~75.89%,且盛花后 165 d 其清除率显著低于盛花后 30 d,但是除盛花后 90 d,‘红阳’果实对羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)清除率均显著高于‘金魁’。随着果实生长发育,‘赣猕 6 号’果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力稳步提升,至盛花后 135 d 稍有下降,之后稳定在盛花后 165 d 的 71.40%,极显著高于盛花后 30 d 的 27.82%。‘赣猕 6 号’果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)能力的变化范围为 27.82%~81.32%,最

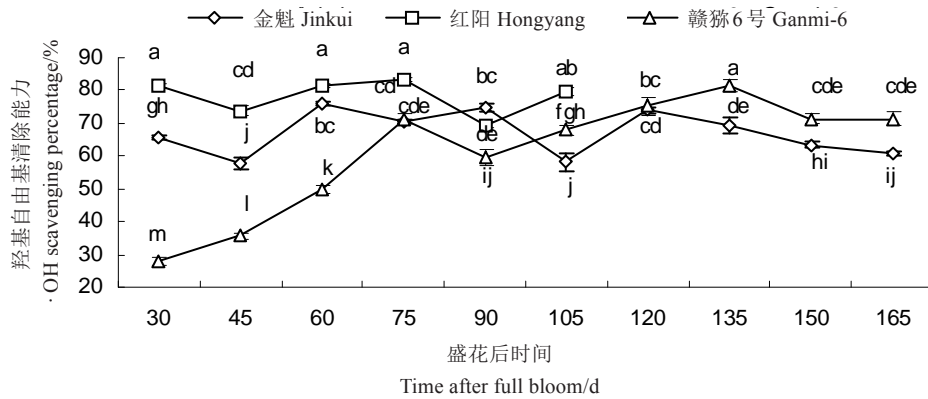


图 5 不同猕猴桃品种在果实发育期清除羟基自由基能力的变化

Fig. 5 Changes in $\cdot\text{OH}$ scavenging percentage in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

高值出现在盛花后 135 d。

2.2.4 猕猴桃果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)能力的动态变化 从图 6 可以看出,供试的 3 个不同猕猴桃品种其果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)能力

的变化状况与果实清除羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)的能力类似,‘红阳’和‘金魁’的变化趋势相一致,而‘赣猕 6 号’有所不同。‘红阳’和‘金魁’果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot\text{O}_2^-$)能力均在其果实发育早期变化平缓,

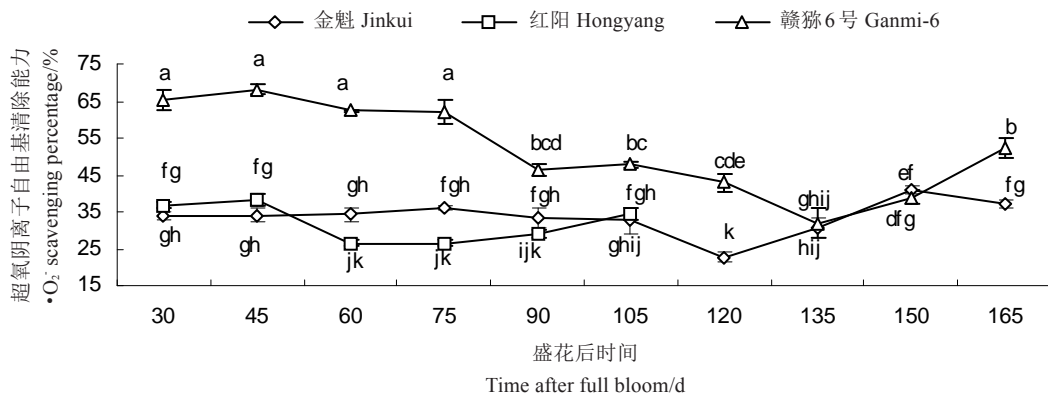


图 6 3 个猕猴桃品种在果实发育期清除超氧阴离子自由基能力的变化

Fig. 6 Changes in $\cdot\text{O}_2^-$ scavenging percentage in different kiwifruit cultivars during fruit development

在其果实发育中期稍有下降,但在其果实发育后期则有明显上升趋势。‘红阳’果实对超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot O_2^-$)清除率的最低值出现在盛花后 75 d 为 26.41%,盛花后 105 d(采摘期)为 34.62%;而‘金魁’的最低值出现在盛花后 120 d 为 22.72%,盛花后 165 d(采摘期)为 37.05%。随着果实生长发育,‘赣猕 6 号’果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot O_2^-$)能力逐渐下降,至盛花后 135 d 稍有上升,之后稳定在盛花后 165 d 的 52.08%,显著低于盛花后 30 d 的 65.29%。‘赣猕 6 号’果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot O_2^-$)能力的变化范围为 31.85%~68.03%,最高值出现在盛花后 45 d,最低值出现在盛花后 135 d。在整个果实生长发育过程中,除盛花后 135 d 和 150 d,‘赣猕 6 号’果实清除超氧阴离子自由基($\cdot O_2^-$)能力明显强于‘红阳’和‘金魁’。

2.3 不同猕猴桃品种果实发育过程中抗氧化活性与总酚及类黄酮含量的相关性分析

2.3.1 猕猴桃果实发育过程中总酚含量与抗氧化活

性的相关性分析 由表 1 可以看出,供试的 3 个不同猕猴桃品种果实总酚含量与 FRAP 值、清除 DPPH·能力、清除·OH 能力、清除· O_2^- 能力之间均存在相关性。其中,‘赣猕 6 号’总酚含量与清除· O_2^- 能力存在极显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.01$),相关系数为 0.823;果实总酚含量与清除· O_2^- 能力在生长发育前期均较高,之后下降,但临近成熟时稍有回升,但总体还是较幼果期低。‘金魁’总酚含量与 FRAP 值存在极显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.01$),相关系数为 0.804;盛花后 30 d‘金魁’果实总酚含量最高,其次为盛花后 75 d,而这两个时期果实 FRAP 值也最高。‘红阳’总酚含量与清除 DPPH·能力存在极显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.01$),相关系数为 0.942。尽管在果实发育前期‘红阳’总酚含量出现了下降,而果实清除 DPPH·能力上升,但自盛花后 60 d 之后,均无显著变化,因而两者相关关系极显著。此外,‘赣猕 6 号’总酚含量与清除·OH 能力存在显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.05$),‘红阳’总酚含量与 FRAP 值存在显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.05$),说明总酚对

表 1 不同猕猴桃品种总酚含量与抗氧化活性的相关系数

Table 1 Coefficient between total phenols and antioxidant activity in different kiwifruit cultivars

	FRAP 值 FRAP value	DPPH· Clearance	·OH Clearance	· O_2^- Clearance
赣猕 6 号总酚 Total phenols of Ganmi-6	0.530	0.104	0.491*	0.823**
金魁总酚 Total phenols of Jinkui	0.804**	0.490	0.261	0.143
红阳总酚 Total phenols of Hongyang	0.855*	0.942**	0.185	0.640

注:**表示极显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.01$),*表示显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.05$)。下同。

Note: ** shows correlation is extremely significant($\alpha = 0.01$),* shows correlation is significant ($\alpha = 0.05$). The same below.

果实抗氧化活性产生了极其重要的作用。

2.3.2 猕猴桃果实发育过程中类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性的相关性分析

由表 2 可以看出,供试的 3 个不同猕猴桃品种果实类黄酮含量与 FRAP 值、清除 DPPH·能力、清除·OH 能力、清除· O_2^- 能力之间均存在相关性。其中,‘赣猕 6 号’类黄酮含量与清除·OH 和· O_2^- 能力存在极显著相关关系($\alpha =$

0.01),‘红阳’类黄酮含量与清除 DPPH·能力存在极显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.01$),与 FRAP 值存在显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.05$);而‘金魁’类黄酮含量与 FRAP 值存在显著相关关系($\alpha = 0.05$)。这说明类黄酮是猕猴桃果实中主要的抗氧化活性成分,同时也说明类黄酮是猕猴桃果实中酚类物质的重要组成部分。

表 2 不同猕猴桃品种类黄酮含量与抗氧化活性的相关系数

Table 2 Coefficient between total flavonoids and antioxidant activity in different kiwifruit cultivars

	FRAP 值 FRAP value	DPPH· Clearance	·OH Clearance	· O_2^- Clearance
赣猕 6 号类黄酮 Flavonoid of Ganmi-6	0.523	0.274	0.823**	0.796**
金魁类黄酮 Flavonoid of Jinkui	0.713*	0.330	0.215	0.133
红阳类黄酮 Flavonoid of Hongyang	0.681*	0.806**	0.471	0.691

3 讨 论

酚类物质是植物在正常生长期与应一些胁迫条件时所产生的次级代谢产物,各植物种类在不同生长发育期,其含量有所不同。3个猕猴桃品种其果实总酚含量差异显著,毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量远远高于美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’。在整个果实生长发育过程中,‘赣猕6号’果实总酚含量变化为4 660.6~11 122.6 mg·kg⁻¹,而‘金魁’和‘红阳’分别为510.7~2 457.6 mg·kg⁻¹和609.6~2 143.3 mg·kg⁻¹。猕猴桃果实酚类物质在种间和种类上表现出巨大的差异,这与在柿果上的研究相似^[29-30]。此外,蒲飞^[31]对20个不同基因型柿果实中总酚含量进行检测时发现其变化范围为179.9~15 205.7 mg·kg⁻¹(以没食子酸计);根据含量高低,顺序大致为野生种>涩柿>甜柿,而‘御代’甜柿品种其总酚含量仅为野柿的1%。课题组前期对江西境内的野生毛花猕猴桃资源进行了普查,本试验中的‘赣猕6号’正是课题组从野生毛花猕猴桃中优选出来的一个新品种^[21],其果实总酚含量较另外两个商业化栽培品种更为丰富。尽管3个猕猴桃品种总酚含量相差很大,但变化趋势总体上是随着果实成熟含量有所下降。与盛花后30 d相比,成熟期(最后一个采样时期)果实中总酚含量,‘赣猕6号’下降了37.32%,‘金魁’下降了71.97%,‘红阳’下降了68.55%。这与枣上研究结果相似,即在幼果期具有较高的总酚含量,之后随着果实的发育含量下降,果实接近成熟时总酚含量则趋于平稳,全期枣果中总酚含量较幼果期降低约2/3^[32]。但与杏上的研究结果不完全一致。虽然杏果实在成熟阶段总酚含量有所下降,但其最低值出现在果实发育早期(花后30 d)^[33]。

类黄酮是一类具有黄烷酮核基本骨架(C₆-C₃-C₆)的酚类物质的总称,其结构中常连接有酚羟基、甲氧基、甲基、异戊稀基等基团,并广泛存在于自然界,且类黄酮可以增强人体对抗自由基的抗氧化防御系统^[34]。相对于杏^[33]、柑橘^[35],供试的3个猕猴桃品种具有较高含量的类黄酮。尽管3个猕猴桃品种果实类黄酮含量排序为‘赣猕6号’>‘金魁’>‘红阳’,但是三者在整个生长发育过程中均表现出含量逐渐下降的趋势。这个结果与枣^[32]、柑橘^[35]果实类黄酮含量的动态变化趋势一致,即在未成熟期累积,

在成熟期下降,幼果中含量极为丰富;但与杏果实类黄酮含量最低值出现在幼果期,且随果实发育进程先上升后下降的变化趋势不同^[33]。虽然‘赣猕6号’总酚和类黄酮含量均高于‘金魁’和‘红阳’,但各品种果实类黄酮含量占总酚含量的比值,‘赣猕6号’(比值不超过10%)却显著低于其他两个品种,而‘红阳’的比值是最高的。这表明类黄酮可能不是毛花猕猴桃果实中最主要的酚类物质。而我们后续对猕猴桃果实酚类物质组分及含量的研究表明,毛花猕猴桃果实中酚酸类物质,尤其是没食子酸的含量高于‘金魁’和‘红阳’两个品种十几倍(数据待发表)。^{‘红阳’果实中类黄酮占酚类物质的比重较大,或许与它内果皮呈红色富集花青苷有关。另外,从果实抗氧化活性与总酚及类黄酮含量的相关性分析结果看出,‘红阳’果实FRAP值和清除DPPH·能力与总酚含量呈显著和极显著关系,同时与类黄酮含量也呈现显著和极显著关系;‘赣猕6号’果实清除·OH能力和清除·O₂·能力与总酚含量呈显著和极显著关系,而与类黄酮含量呈现极显著关系,这表明类黄酮是猕猴桃果实中主要的抗氧化活性成分,对猕猴桃果实抗氧化活性的发挥具有极其重要的作用。}

目前用于评价植物抗氧化能力的方法很多,但最流行、使用最多的抗氧化能力评价方法是以清除自由基为基础的研究方法,这些方法快捷、简便,并且反应较为稳定^[36]。本文检测了不同猕猴桃品种果实生长发育过程中清除DPPH·、·OH、·O₂·能力和铁离子还原能力(FRAP)来评价其抗氧化活性。尽管在整个果实生长发育过程中,3个猕猴桃品种清除DPPH·、·OH、·O₂·能力和铁离子还原能力(FRAP)呈现了不完全一致的变化趋势,但总体‘赣猕6号’果实抗氧化能力要强于其他两个品种,尤其是‘赣猕6号’FRAP值在整个生长发育过程中均处于较高水平,一直稳定在786.5~838.2 mg·kg⁻¹。抗氧化活性与果实总酚、类黄酮含量的相关性分析显示,‘赣猕6号’清除·OH和·O₂·能力与总酚、类黄酮含量存在极显著或显著相关性,‘金魁’FRAP抗氧化能力与总酚、类黄酮含量存在极显著和显著相关性,而‘红阳’FRAP抗氧化能力、清除DPPH·能力分别与总酚、类黄酮含量存在显著和极显著相关性;这表明猕猴桃果实中酚类物质与抗氧化活性存在显著相关关系。大多数研究亦表明,总酚含量与抗氧化活性呈显著相关关系^[37-39]。但也有人认为总酚含量与抗氧

化活性无相关性,如 Bocco 等^[40]在柑橘中的研究发现其种子和果皮中的酚类物质含量与抗氧化活性并不存在明显的相关关系。造成这一现象的原因可能是柑橘种子和果皮中的酚类物质种类及各组分含量差异较大,或者是还有其他抗氧化成分如类胡萝卜素、花色苷、维生素 C 等共同参与了清除自由基的反应。果实发育过程中,3 个猕猴桃品种抗氧化能力的表现差异,或许与其酚类物质的组成和含量有关,具体的抗氧化作用的机理有待进一步考究。

4 结 论

猕猴桃果实生长发育过程中,总酚和类黄酮含量呈现由高到低的变化趋势。不同猕猴桃品种果实总酚和类黄酮含量差异显著,毛花猕猴桃‘赣猕 6 号’的含量显著高于美味猕猴桃‘金魁’和中华猕猴桃‘红阳’,尤其是总酚含量高出十几倍;而‘金魁’果实总酚和类黄酮含量仅略高于‘红阳’。3 个猕猴桃品种均表现出较高的抗氧化活性,其中以‘赣猕 6 号’抗氧化活性最高。相关性分析显示,猕猴桃抗氧化能力与总酚、类黄酮含量呈显著正相关。我国是世界上猕猴桃种植面积最大的国家,同时也是猕猴桃的发源地,本研究的结果一方面可以作为培育并推广优良猕猴桃品种的参考依据,另一方面也可借此发掘猕猴桃资源在新品种培育、天然抗氧化保健药物以及功能性食品的开发等方面具有的巨大潜力和广阔前景,从而促进我国猕猴桃产业的蓬勃发展。

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