

鲜食橄榄发育成熟过程中多酚及相关酶活性的动态变化

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摘要:【目的】酚类物质由于本身的涩味而影响果实的鲜食品质,探究不同品种(系)橄榄果实中多酚及与酚类代谢相关酶的变化规律,以期探究影响果实鲜食的酚类物质及关键酶。【方法】选用涩味明显的普通橄榄‘檀头23’及适宜鲜食的实生变异株系——涩味较淡、回甘明显的清橄榄‘马坑22’为试验材料,研究其果实发育成熟过程中酚类物质的动态变化和苯丙烷类3个代谢相关酶(PAL、C4H、4CL)和多酚分解相关酶(PPO、POD)的活性变化。【结果】在果实发育成熟过程中,‘马坑22’总酚、鞣花酸、没食子酸甲酯与金丝桃苷的含量显著低于‘檀头23’($p < 0.05$),且含量变化趋势基本相似;‘马坑22’酚类物质合成酶(C4H、4CL)活性显著低于‘檀头23’,酚类物质分解酶PPO的活性在成熟后期出现活性高峰且显著高于‘檀头23’,使得两个品种(系)中酚类物质含量出现明显差异。【结论】总酚及多酚组分间的含量差异导致普通橄榄和清橄榄苦涩味不同,其中鞣花酸、没食子酸甲酯与金丝桃苷之间的差异可能是导致鲜食橄榄口感风味不同的重要影响因子;PPO、C4H、4CL活性的协调差异调控与橄榄酚类物质含量的差异形成有关。

关键词:橄榄;多酚组分;苯丙烷类代谢酶系

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Dynamic changes of polyphenols and related enzymes activity during the development and maturation of Chinese olive (*Canarium album* L.)

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Abstract: 【Objective】The astringency of phenols affects the quality of fresh fruits. The change of polyphenols in different lines of Chinese olive (*Canarium album* (Lour.) Raeusch.) fruits and the relationship between polyphenols and enzymes related to phenol metabolism were explored, and the phenol components and key enzymes affecting the fresh eating of fruits were revealed. 【Methods】The contents of polyphenols (gallic acid, rutin, ellagic acid, methyl gallate, hyperoside) of common line *C. album* ‘Tantou 23’ with obvious astringency and *C. album* ‘Makeng 22’, a selection for fresh eating from its seedlings with mild astringency, obvious aftertaste, were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) during fruit development and maturation for studying the dynamic changes of phenolic substances and three phenylpropane metabolic enzymes (PAL, C4H, 4CL) and polyphenol decomposition related enzymes (PPO, POD) of phenylpropane. 【Results】The contents of total phenols and polyphenols in *C. album* ‘Makeng 22’ were lower than those in *C. album* ‘Tantou 23’ in ripe fruits. The contents of total phenols, ellagic acid, rutin, hyperoside, methyl gallate and gallic acid in *C. album* ‘Tantou 23’ were 1.44, 1.32, 1.57, 1.53, 3.08 and 1.24 times of *C. album* ‘Makeng 22’, respectively. Except for gallic acid, total phenol, ellagic acid, rutin, methyl gallate and hyperoside were significantly different ($p < 0.01$); The content of rutin was the highest in *C. album* ‘Makeng 22’, followed by ellagic acid, which was slightly lower than rutin, and the content of ellagic acid was the highest in *C. album* ‘Tantou 23’. The total phenol con-

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tents of the two lines reached the peak at 102 days after anthesis, and then decreased gradually with fruit maturation. The total phenol content of *C. album* 'Makeng 22' was significantly lower than that of *C. album* 'Tantou 23' ($p < 0.01$) at every stage. Except for gallic acid and rutin, the contents of ellagic acid, methyl gallate and hyperoside in *C. album* 'Makeng 22' were also significantly lower than those in *C. album* 'Tantou 23' ($p < 0.01$). The change trends of PAL activity in two lines were basically similar, and there was no significant difference in PAL activity at maturity ($p > 0.05$). It was suggested that the accumulation of phenolic substances during olive fruit development and maturity might not be related to PAL, which might not be the main cause of the difference in the content of phenolic substances between two lines. The trends of C4H activity in two lines were also similar. The C4H activity in *C. album* 'Makeng 22' was significantly lower than that of *C. album* 'Tantou 23' ($p < 0.01$) during the whole fruit development and maturity period. Although the change trends of 4CL activity were different between the two lines, the activity of 4CL in *C. album* 'Makeng 22' was lower than that of *C. album* 'Tantou 23' during olive fruit maturity except for the later stage of fruit development. Therefore, it was suggested that C4H and 4CL might be related to the difference of the content of polyphenols between two the lines. There was no significant difference in POD activity between the two lines ($p > 0.05$). Although POD activity peaked in *C. album* 'Makeng 22', which was significantly higher than that of *C. album* 'Tantou 23', at the later stage of fruit development. But there was no significant difference in POD activity between the two lines during fruit ripening. Therefore, POD might not be the main reason for the difference of fruit flavor between the two lines during fruit ripening, but the difference and influence of POD during fruit development need further to study. The PPO activity in *C. album* 'Makeng 22' peaked at the later stage of maturation and was significantly higher than that in *C. album* 'Tantou 23' ($p < 0.05$). The PPO activity also decreased as the decrease of polyphenol content. During the olive fruit development and maturation, the pericarp is green, and chlorophyll in the pericarp can be photosynthesized to accumulate nutrients. Therefore, PPO is not only related to polyphenol decomposition, but also may promote polyphenol accumulation by promoting metabolic activity.【Conclusion】The difference of total phenols and polyphenol components result in different bitterness and astringency of common olive and the new selection, and then affect the quality of fresh eating. The difference of ellagic acid, methyl gallate and hyperoside might lead to different taste of fresh-eating Chinese olive. And the coordinated regulation of PPO, C4H and 4CL results in the difference of the formation of phenols in the two lines of Chinese olive.

Key words: *Canarium album* L.; Polyphenols; Enzymes of phenylpropanoid metabolism

橄榄(*Canarium album* L.)为橄榄科(Burseraceae)橄榄属(*Canarium* L.)植物,分布在热带、亚热带地区^[1],是我国特产水果,主要分布在福建、广东,其次为广西、台湾,四川、云南、浙江南部等也有少量分布,其中福建省的橄榄栽培面积和产量均居全国之冠。橄榄鲜食营养丰富,富含维生素C、钙、多酚^[2-3]、类黄酮等,鲜橄榄含嚼有益健康,是优良的食疗果品之一,但目前绝大部分橄榄品种因口味苦涩,只能用于加工,而品质优良适宜鲜食的品种则供不应求。

酚类物质对果实风味的影响主要体现为口感上的涩味和苦味。对20个橄榄品种(系)果实的多酚含量测定表明,属于清橄榄且适宜鲜食的‘马坑22’

最低,普通橄榄‘檀头23’多酚含量最高^[4];其多酚含量高低很大程度上决定了橄榄的苦涩味,且多酚含量可作为橄榄综合品质评价指标之一^[4-5],基于此,研究橄榄果实中多酚形成与调控机理,以期橄榄果实风味品质形成与调控提供理论依据。林玉芳等^[6]对福建20个橄榄品种(系)进行多酚组分分析,结果表明:橄榄中主要的多酚物质是鞣花酸,其次是芦丁、没食子酸甲酯、金丝桃苷。何志勇^[7]对福建檀香橄榄果实中的多酚组分进行分析,结果表明,橄榄果实中主要酚类物质为没食子酸,其次是鞣花酸。陈岗^[8]研究结果表明橄榄中芦丁含量最高,认为橄榄多酚中黄酮类物质占的比重较大。笔

者选用涩味明显的普通橄榄‘檀头23’及其实生变异株系——涩味较淡、回甘明显且适宜鲜食的清橄榄‘马坑22’为试验材料,研究其果实发育成熟过程中多酚含量及多酚代谢相关酶活性的动态变化特点,从中寻找与苦涩味密切相关的酚类物质及其调控酶的变化规律,为提高橄榄鲜食品质提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

橄榄采于福建省闽侯县白沙镇上岐,供试材料为‘檀头23’(嫁接4 a)和‘马坑22’(嫁接8 a),砧木为‘长营’,均为露天栽培。檀头系檀香品种群。

每个品种(系)选取3株长势相近、生长健康的植株,分别自花后60 d(2013年7月15日)开始采样,至橄榄完全成熟(2013年11月中旬),每隔14 d采样1次,每次于东西南北4个方向随机采取,选择无畸形、无病虫害的30个果实,采后立即放入装有冰块的保温瓶带回实验室,以蒸馏水冲洗干净并去核,部分用液氮处理后于-40℃低温冷藏备用,其余用真空干燥,干燥果肉用中草药粉碎机研磨成粉末,过40目筛,于-40℃低温保存备用。

1.2 主要测定指标与方法

1.2.1 单果质量、果形指数测定 单果质量测定用BS214D电子天平测量;果形指数利用游标卡尺测量。

1.2.2 总酚及主要酚类组分提取测定 总酚提取参照林玉芳等^[9]的超声辅助方法提取,测定参照谢倩等^[10]的紫外分光光度法测定。

橄榄总酚粗提物的纯化参照何志勇^[7]的方法,用AB-8型大孔吸附树脂($\Phi 2.5\text{ cm} \times 30\text{ cm}$)进行纯化,多酚粗提物真空旋干后双蒸水溶解至质量浓度为 $10\text{ mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ 上样,吸附后的树脂先用400 mL去离子水洗脱,然后用90%(φ)乙醇溶液洗脱,乙醇洗脱液低压浓缩至干,再溶于8 mL色谱甲醇,于-40℃保存待液相分析用。HPLC测定前经 $0.45\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 微孔滤膜过滤。

液相色谱条件:日本日立公司L-2000系列高效液相色谱仪,四元梯度洗脱,自动进样器,Phenomenex/Luna C18色谱柱($250\text{ mm} \times 4.6\text{ mm}, 5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$),紫外光谱扫描检测最佳波长280 nm,柱温:30℃,进样量 $5\text{ }\mu\text{L}$;根据保留时间结合待测液加标增高法进行定性,用外标法进行橄榄多酚组分定量。流动相:乙腈、水/乙酸(100/2, V/V),流速为 $0.8\text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,梯度洗脱(表1)。标样均购自Sigma-Aldrich公司。

1.2.3 多酚合成分解相关酶活性测定 以下所有酶

表1 梯度洗脱流程

Table 1 Gradient elution process

	流动相 Mobile phase	时间 Time/min					
		0	5	10	20		
没食子酸 Gallic acid	乙腈 Acetonitrile	10	40	60	90		
	水/乙酸 Water /Acetic Acid(100/2, V/V)	90	60	40	10		
没食子酸甲酯 Methyl gallate	流动相 Mobile phase	0	5	18	25		
	乙腈 Acetonitrile	10	10	12.2	60		
	水/乙酸 Water /Acetic Acid(100/2, V/V)	90	90	87.8	40		
鞣花酸 Ellagic acid	流动相 Mobile phase	0	3	5	8	12	17
	乙腈 Acetonitrile	26	40	41	41	50	80
	水/乙酸 Water /Acetic Acid(100/2, V/V)	74	60	59	59	50	20
金丝桃苷 Hyperosid	流动相 Mobile phase	0	5	10	12	18	23
	乙腈 Acetonitrile	18	18	25	28	30	45
	水/乙酸 Water /Acetic Acid(100/2, V/V)	82	82	75	72	70	55
芦丁 Rutin	流动相 Mobile phase	0	2	27			
	乙腈 Acetonitrile	18	20	30			
	水/乙酸 Water /Acetic Acid(100/2, V/V)	82	80	70			

提取操作均在冰浴中进行,3次重复。

多酚合成酶苯丙氨酸裂解酶(PAL)、肉桂酸-4-羟化酶(C4H)、4-香豆酰辅酶A连接酶(4CL)提取参照陈建业^[11]的方法。测定参照王敬文等^[12]和陈建业^[11]的方法。

多酚氧化酶(PPO)和过氧化物酶(POD)测定参照谢倩等^[13]的方法进行提取与测定。

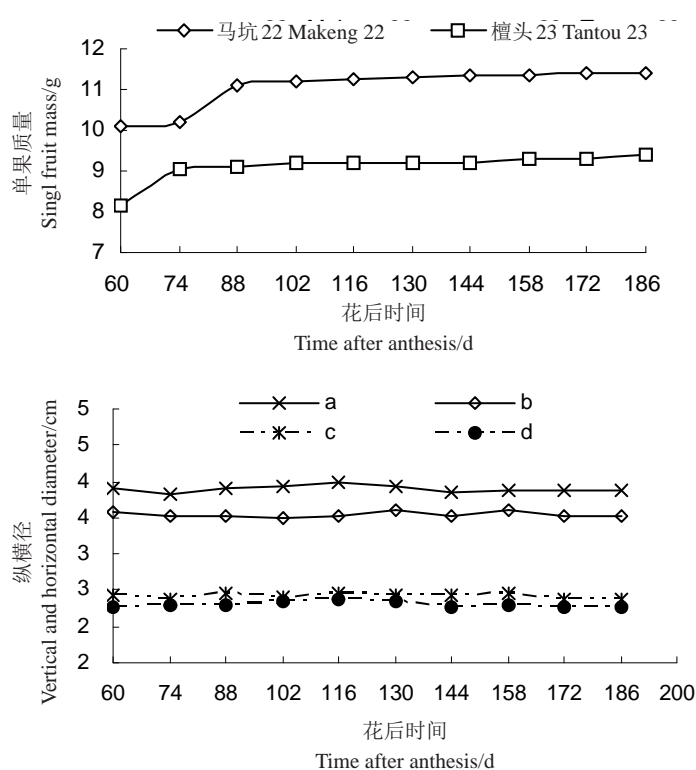
1.3 数据分析

采用Excel2007、SPSS13.0数据软件分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 橄榄果实发育成熟过程中单果质量与纵横径的动态变化

由图1可见,花后60 d,‘马坑22’的单果质量大于‘檀头23’,完全成熟时‘马坑22’单果质量是‘檀头23’的1.23倍;两品种(系)在第一次采样后单果质量都呈现上升趋势,而后随着果实成熟度增加果实单果质量变化不大。鲜食时‘马坑22’口感比‘檀头23’好,苦涩味较轻,且回甘明显。



a-马坑 22 纵径;b-檀头 23 纵径;c-马坑 22 横径;d-檀头 23 横径。

a- Longitudinal diameter of Makeng 22; b- Longitudinal diameter of Tantou 23; c- Transverse diameter of Makeng 22; d- Transverse diameter of Tantou 23.

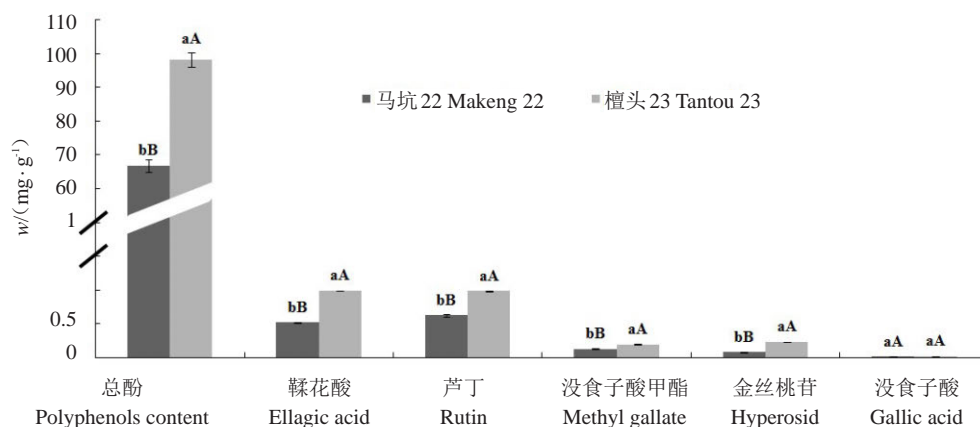
图1 ‘马坑22’和‘檀头23’果实发育成熟过程中单果质量与纵横径的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of single fruit mass, longitudinal and transverse diameters during fruit development and maturity of ‘makeng 22’ and ‘tantou23’

两品种(系)果形指数均>1,‘马坑22’的纵横径均比‘檀头23’的大,随着果实成熟度增加,两个品种(系)的纵横径基本上没有太大变化;由纵横径变化结合橄榄发育的其他特征表现(单果质量等),近似认为花后60~90 d为果实发育后期,花后90~120 d为果实成熟前期,花后120~150 d为果实成熟中期,花后150~190 d为果实成熟后期。

2.2 橄榄果实成熟时总酚及组分含量

由图2可见,成熟果实中,‘马坑22’的总酚及多酚组分均低于‘檀头23’,‘檀头23’的总酚、鞣花酸、芦丁、金丝桃苷、没食子酸甲酯与没食子酸含量分别为‘马坑22’的1.44倍、1.32倍、1.57倍、1.53倍、3.08倍与1.24倍。除了没食子酸,总酚、鞣花酸、芦丁、没食子酸甲酯和金丝桃苷均差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。



不同小写字母表示0.05水平下差异显著;不同大写字母表示0.01水平下差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant differences at the level of $\alpha=0.05$, different capital letters indicate significant differences at the level of $\alpha=0.01$.

图 2 ‘马坑 22’ 和 ‘檀头 23’ 果实成熟时多酚组分含量

Fig. 2 Polyphenols content in fruit maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

‘马坑 22’ 果实中, 芦丁含量最高, 其次为鞣花酸含量, 略低于芦丁; ‘檀头 23’ 果实中, 鞣花酸含量最高。

2.3 橄榄果实发育成熟过程中多酚含量的动态变化

由图 3 可见, 果实在发育后期, 多酚含量都较高, 随着果实的成熟逐渐降低。均在花后 102 d 达到最高峰, 随后随着果实成熟含量逐渐下降, 各个时期 ‘马坑 22’ 的总酚含量极显著低于 ‘檀头 23’ ($p <$

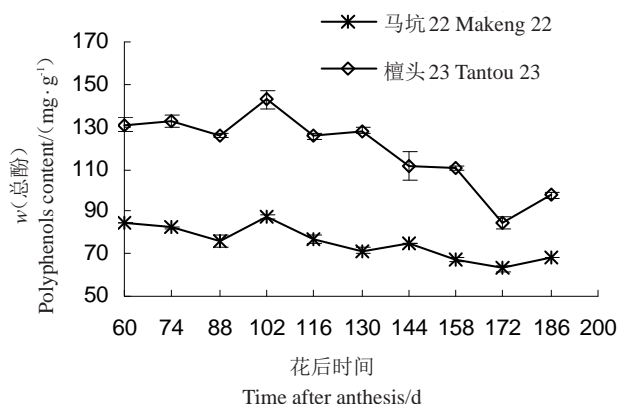


图 3 ‘马坑 22’ 和 ‘檀头 23’ 果实发育成熟过程中总酚含量的变化

Fig. 3 Changes in polyphenols in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

0.01)。

由图 4 可见, 两品种(系)果实发育成熟过程中鞣花酸含量变化趋势相似, 均出现 2 次峰值。花后

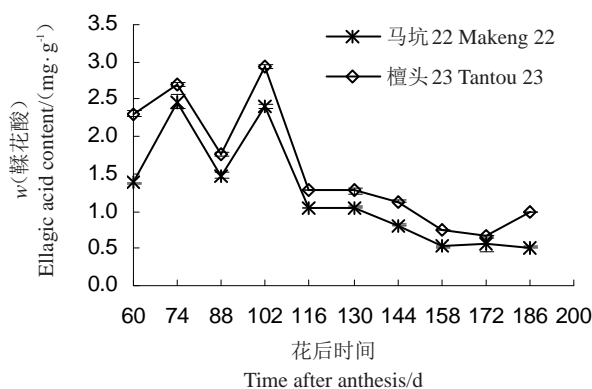


图 4 ‘马坑 22’ 和 ‘檀头 23’ 果实发育成熟过程中鞣花酸含量的变化

Fig. 4 Changes in Ellagic acid in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

74 d 第 1 次含量达到高峰, 随后迅速下降, 在花后 102 d 达到第 2 次高峰, 随后急剧下降, 至果实成熟鞣花酸含量趋于稳定。在果实成熟的各个时期, ‘马坑 22’ 鞣花酸含量均极显著低于 ‘檀头 23’ ($p <$

0.01)。

由图 5 可见, 两品种(系)的没食子酸含量均在花后 74 d 左右达到最高值, 先于总酚含量达到最高峰, 其后迅速下降, 降幅分别为 50.78% (‘马坑 22’)、52.43% (‘檀头 23’), 此后, 没食子酸含量基本趋于稳定, 两品种(系)各个时期之间含量差异不显著 ($p > 0.01$)。

由图 6 可见, 发育后期(花后 60 d), 两品种(系)

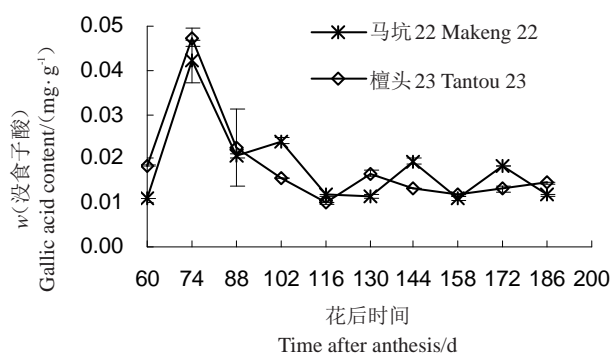


图5 ‘马坑22’和‘檀头23’果实发育成熟过程中没食子酸含量的变化

Fig. 5 Changes in Gallic acid in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

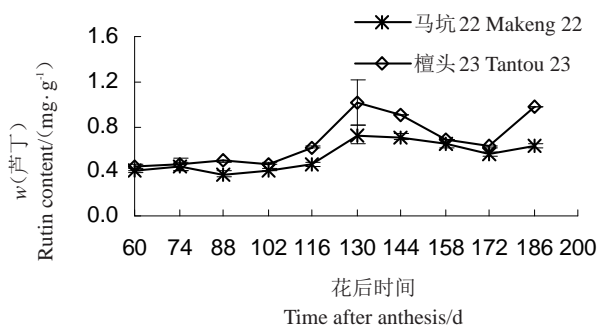


图6 ‘马坑22’和‘檀头23’果实发育成熟过程中芦丁含量的变化

Fig. 6 Changes in rutin in fruit during fruit maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

芦丁含量‘檀头23’略高于‘马坑22’10.13%,但差异不显著($p > 0.05$);成熟期间,随着果实的成熟,两品种(系)都呈现缓慢上升,在花后130 d芦丁含量出现峰值,两品种(系)含量差异极显著($p < 0.01$)。此后,两品种(系)芦丁含量均呈下降趋势,在此后42 d内,‘檀头23’与‘马坑22’芦丁含量分别下降了38.99%,23.09%,此时两品种(系)芦丁含量差异不显著。在成熟时,两品种(系)都出现不同程度的回升,‘马坑22’芦丁含量极显著低于‘檀头23’($p < 0.01$)。

由图7可见,发育后期(花后60 d)‘马坑22’金丝桃苷含量极显著低于‘檀头23’($p < 0.01$),此后两品种(系)都开始缓慢上升,‘檀头23’于花后144 d出现峰值,随后迅速下降,‘马坑22’于花后158 d出现峰值;两品种(系)在成熟时金丝桃苷含量都有小幅度回升。

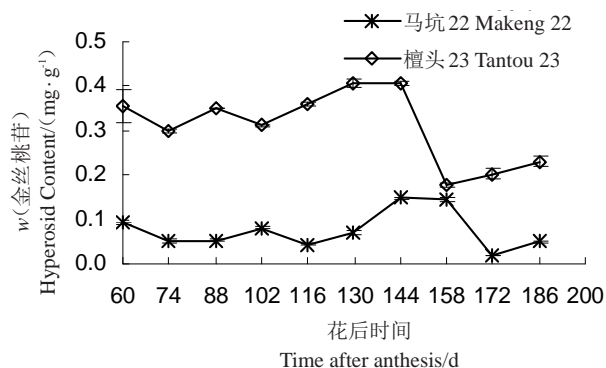


图7 ‘马坑22’和‘檀头23’果实发育成熟过程中金丝桃苷含量的变化

Fig. 7 Changes in hyperoside in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

由图8可见,两品种(系)果实发育和成熟过程中,没食子酸甲酯含量变化趋势相似,且在各个时期‘马坑22’没食子酸甲酯含量基本都极显著低于‘檀头23’($p < 0.01$)。发育后期(花后60 d),两品种(系)均在花后144 d出现峰值,随后急剧下降。

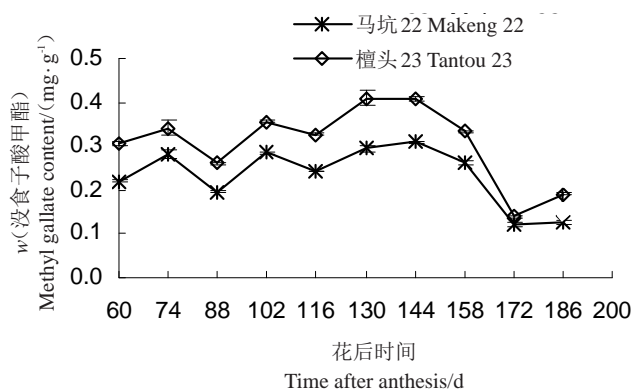


图8 ‘马坑22’和‘檀头23’果实发育成熟过程中没食子酸甲酯含量的变化

Fig. 8 Changes in Methyl gallate in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou23’

2.4 橄榄果实发育成熟过程中相关酶活性的动态变化

由图9,果实发育成熟过程两品种(系)PAL酶活性变化趋势基本相似,发育后期(花后60 d)‘檀头23’酶活性高于‘马坑22’,成熟时两品种(系)PAL活性差异不大($p > 0.05$)。

由图10可见,两品种(系)在果实发育成熟过程中C4H活性变化趋势基本相似,整个时期‘檀头23’C4H酶活性基本都极显著高于‘马坑22’($p <$

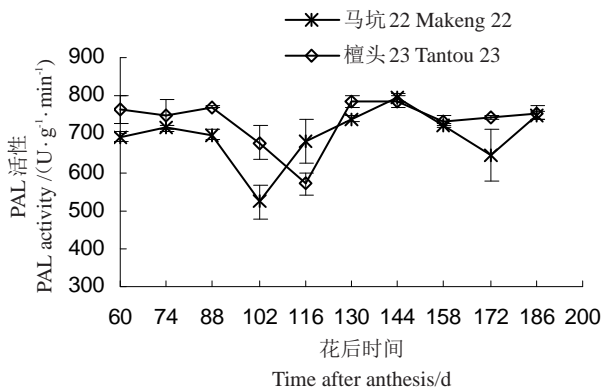


图 9 马坑 22'和'檀头 23'果实发育成熟过程中 PAL 活性的变化

Fig. 9 Changes in PAL activities in fruit during fruit development and maturation of 'Makeng 22' and 'Tantou 23'

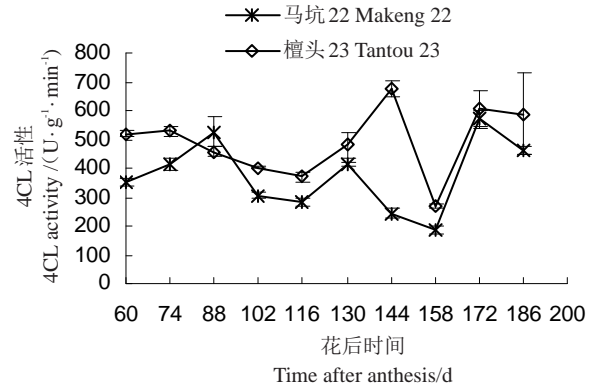


图 11 '马坑 22'和'檀头 23'果实发育成熟过程中 4CL 活性的变化

Fig. 11 Changes in 4CL activities in fruit during fruit development and maturation of 'Makeng 22' and 'Tantou 23'

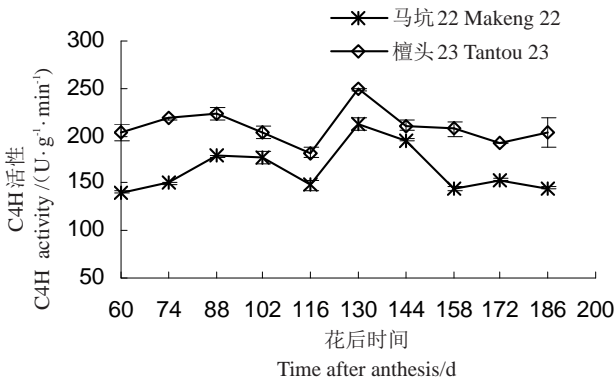


图 10 '马坑 22'和'檀头 23'果实发育成熟过程中 C4H 活性的变化

Fig. 10 Changes in C4H activities in fruit during fruit development and maturation of 'Makeng 22' and 'Tantou 23'

0.01)。两品种(系)均在花后 130 d 活性达到峰值,且差异极显著($p < 0.01$),而后随着果实成熟活性迅速下降。

由图 11 可见,发育后期(花后 60 d), '檀头 23' 4CL 活性比 '马坑 22' 高 48.40%, 显著高于 '马坑 22' ($p < 0.01$)。'檀头 23' 在花后 144 d 出现第 1 次峰值, 随后迅速下降, 14 d 内活性下降了 60.19%, 成熟后期(花后 172 d) 出现第 2 次峰值, 活性略低于第 1 次峰值。'马坑 22' 的 4CL 活性变化趋势与 '檀头 23' 相似, 成熟早期, '马坑 22' 4CL 活性缓慢升高, 花后 88 d 出现第 1 次峰值, 此时活性高于 '檀头 23', 但差异不显著($p > 0.05$), 随后迅速下降, 活性低于 '檀头 23', 且 4CL 活性均低于 '檀头 23', 花后 130 d 出现第 2 次峰值, 时间稍早于 '檀头 23', 花后 130~158 d

的 28 d 间活性下降了 55.45%, 花后 172 d 出现第 3 次峰值, 而后开始降低。

由图 12 可见, '檀头 23' 在果实发育成熟过程 POD 活性变化不大, 各个时期含量差异不显著($p > 0.05$), 其活性最高峰出现在花后 130 d, 活性最低出现在花后 88 d。'马坑 22' 在果实发育成熟过程中 POD 活性变化出现 2 次高峰, 分别在花后 88 d, 随后迅速下降, 14 d 内 POD 活性下降了 27.36%, 在花后 172 d 时出现第 2 次高峰, 随后迅速下降。两品种(系)POD 活性在果实成熟的各个时期除了第 3 次采

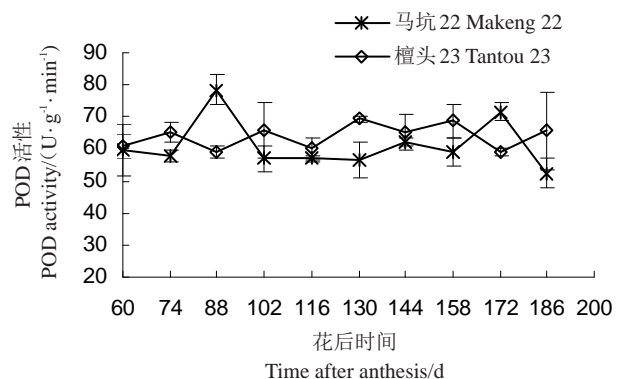


图 12 '马坑 22'和'檀头 23'果实发育成熟过程中 POD 活性的变化

Fig. 12 Changes in POD activities in fruit during fruit development and maturation of 'Makeng 22' and 'Tantou 23'

样外均差异不显著($p > 0.05$)。

由图 13 可见, '马坑 22' PPO 活性在花后 158 d 出现最高峰, 其活性显著高于 '檀头 23' ($p < 0.01$),

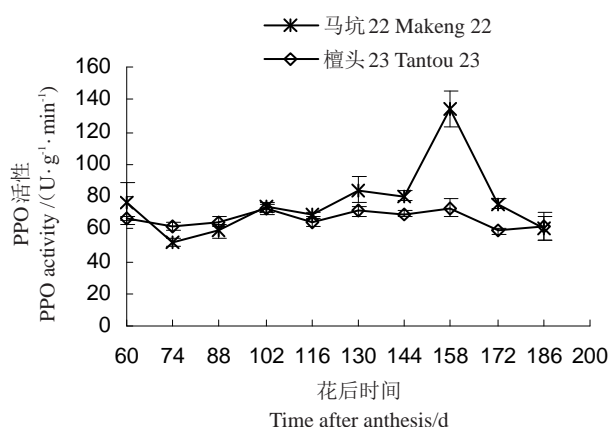


图 13 ‘马坑 22’和‘檀头 23’果实发育成熟过程中 PPO 活性的变化

Fig. 13 Changes in PPO activities in fruit during fruit development and maturation of ‘Makeng 22’ and ‘Tantou 23’

随着果实的成熟缓慢升高,在花后 144 d 后迅速上升,14 d 内活性升高了 67.06%,随后迅速下降。‘檀头 23’果实发育成熟过程中 PPO 缓慢上升,花后 102~158 d 期间 PPO 活性稳定,随后缓慢下降,在整个过程中 PPO 活性变化差异不大($p > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

3.1 橄榄成熟果总酚及多酚组分差异

果实酚类物质的含量与果实的种类、品种、栽培条件、成熟进程等多因素密切相关,果实中不同种类的酚及其含量的高低影响着果实的鲜食风味、色泽变化等^[14],对果实风味的影响主要体现为口感上的涩味和苦味。酚类物质种类不同其呈现的苦涩味也不尽相同,如酚酸呈苦涩味,一般单宁酸、没食子酸与绿原酸具有涩味和苦味,其苦涩味随浓度增加而增强^[15];简单酚或者类黄酮单体的涩味弱于苦味,其多聚体的涩味强于苦味,黄酮苷与黄酮醇苷呈柔和的涩味^[15-19]。根据何志勇等^[7]、陈岗等^[8]、林玉芳^[20]报道,橄榄中酚类物质主要包括鞣花酸、没食子酸、芦丁、没食子酸甲酯、金丝桃苷等;池毓斌^[21]的报道认为,橄榄发育成熟过程主要积累的酚类物质为老鹳草素、3-O-没食子酰基奎宁酸,其从结构上分析均含有没食子酸和鞣花酸结构。鞣花酸、没食子酸为酚酸类;芦丁、金丝桃苷属于黄酮类化合物,其中金丝桃苷为黄酮类化合物中的黄酮醇苷类;没食子酸甲酯属于多酚二内酯。本研究表明,‘马坑 22’总酚含量极显著低于‘檀头 23’($p < 0.01$),鲜食时‘马

坑 22’口感比‘檀头 23’好,苦涩味较轻,且回甘明显,这与林玉芳^[20]研究结果相同;果实发育成熟过程中,除了没食子酸与芦丁,‘马坑 22’中鞣花酸、没食子酸甲酯和金丝桃苷的含量均极显著低于‘檀头 23’($p < 0.01$)。认为,多酚类化合物种类与含量上的差异使得橄榄在鲜食时口感有所差异,其中,鞣花酸、没食子酸甲酯与金丝桃苷的差异可能是两品种(系)口感风味差异的主要原因。

3.2 橄榄果实发育成熟过程中多酚与相关酶活性的动态变化

多酚含量与多酚代谢相关酶的活性有关,参与多酚代谢的酶种类和活性也不相同,它们协同作用共同影响着果实多酚的积累,最终形成特定的果实风味。酚类化合物的合成前体大都是经由莽草酸途径形成的 PEP 和 E4P^[22],并多以糖苷的形式存在^[23]。苯丙烷代谢途径是从莽草酸途径衍生的植物特有次生代谢途径,一切含苯丙烷骨架的物质都是由这一途径直接或间接生成^[24]。PAL 是初生代谢与次生代谢的分支点^[25],为酚类物质合成限速酶;也有报道酚类物质的合成不完全受到 PAL 控制^[26],如烤烟烟叶 PAL 与多酚形成无明显直接关系^[27]。也可能是高浓度的多酚抑制 PAL 活性,根据邵伏文等^[25]报道,烟草中的 PAL 与多酚既有促进作用,又有抑制作用,PAL 代谢途径之一能产生多酚物质,但多酚物质达到一定水平时则使 PAL 活力损失。对马铃薯中研究认为,这是系统的反馈调节能力,当有足够多的多酚时,系统会产生一种能摧毁 PAL 的蛋白质^[28]。本试验中两橄榄品种(系)PAL 活性变化趋势相似,活性大都差异不大,且均在总酚出现峰值时,PAL 活性达最低值。因此认为,橄榄果实发育成熟期间酚类物质的积累可能与 PAL 关系不大,或者可能是多酚对 PAL 活性出现了负反馈调节作用,其可能不是导致清橄榄与普通橄榄酚类物质含量差异的主因。

C4H 一般只存在于细胞内的微粒体中^[29],它催化的反应是苯丙烷代谢途径的第一个氧化反应,将反式肉桂酸催化生成对-香豆酸^[24]。两品种(系)橄榄果实发育后期及成熟期间,C4H 活性变化趋势相似,但‘檀头 23’的 C4H 活性极显著高于‘马坑 22’。4CL 作用于苯丙酸途径中的最后一步反应,作为苯丙酸代谢途径和各种末端产物特异合成途径的分支点^[29],两品种(系)在整个时期变化趋势不尽相同。除了发育后期,成熟期‘马坑 22’4CL 活性均低于‘檀

头 23'。因此,认为 C4H 与 4CL 可能跟清橄榄与普通橄榄多酚含量差异大有关。

POD 是活性氧抗氧化酶系统的重要保护酶之一,催化 H₂O₂ 氧化酚类、芳香胺等氢供体的反应^[30], POD 与光合作用、呼吸作用等均有密切关系,可以反映某一时期植物体内代谢的变化^[31],还与果蔬中大部分的风味改变有关,其活力的变化会影响果蔬产品的质量^[32]。本研究发现,虽然在发育后期,作为清橄榄的‘马坑 22’中的 POD 出现活性高峰,且活性显著高于‘檀头 23’,但在果实成熟期间,两品种(系)橄榄果实中的 POD 活性基本差异不显著。因此,认为 POD 可能不是导致两品种(系)果实成熟期间风味差异的主要原因,但在果实发育期的差异及影响还有待进一步确认。

PPO 除了可催化酚类上的羟基,其作为植物体内的一类含铜的氧化还原酶^[33],有研究报道称 PPO 活性与呼吸作用及光合作用关系密切。PPO 广泛存在于线粒体与叶绿体中,参与叶绿素和线粒体的电子传递作用,铜离子可在不同价态之间氧化还原进行电子传递,对呼吸作用及光合作用的电子传递具有一定的协同作用^[34]。雷东锋等^[35]通过试验证实,烟叶中 PPO 活性与烟叶中叶绿体的光合作用和线粒体的呼吸作用有关,烟叶中呼吸作用、光合作用和其他代谢活性逐渐增强时,PPO 活性也逐渐升高,认为烟叶中 PPO 活性反映光合作用和呼吸作用的强弱,可作为烟株代谢活性的一个指标。橄榄果实发育成熟过程中果皮呈现绿色,因此在果实发育成熟过程中果皮中的叶绿素可进行光合作用,进行营养物质积累;同时橄榄又属于呼吸跃变型,在果实发育成熟过程中出现呼吸跃变,因此,PPO 在橄榄发育成熟过程中不仅与多酚分解有关,还可能因为促进代谢活性增强,进而促进多酚积累。

综上所述,多酚分解酶 POD 可能不是导致两品种(系)风味差异的原因;PPO 由于对呼吸作用及光合作用的电子传递具有一定的协同作用^[35],因此可能橄榄果皮色泽上的差异,使得橄榄成熟后期 PPO 除了分解酚类物质功能上差异外,还可能由于协同作用上的差异,导致了清橄榄与普通橄榄多酚含量之间的差异。多酚合成酶中(PAL、C4H、4CL),C4H、4CL 可能是清橄榄与普通橄榄风味差异的关键因子。PAL 可能不是清橄榄与普通橄榄风味差异的关键因子,发现橄榄果实中酚类物质的积累可能

与 PAL 关系不大,或可能多酚物质对 PAL 活性出现了负反馈调节作用。因此认为 PPO、C4H、4CL 的协调差异调控与橄榄酚类物质含量的差异形成有关。

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