

‘富士’苹果不同O₂/CO₂简易气调贮藏的生理特性

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摘要:【目的】探索‘富士’苹果果实长期贮藏过程中的最适O₂/CO₂比例,为采后‘富士’苹果果实贮藏提供理论依据。**【方法】**以‘富士’苹果果实为材料,在(1±0.5)℃贮藏条件下,采用不同比例O₂/CO₂简易气调长期贮藏,测定不同贮藏条件下果实品质、相对电导率、丙二醛(MDA)、ATP、过氧化氢(H₂O₂)含量、超氧阴离子(O₂⁻)生成速率、PLD、SOD、线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH和CCO活性的指标,从膜脂代谢和能量代谢两个角度来分析不同比例O₂/CO₂简易气调过程中‘富士’果实发生CO₂伤害的原因。**【结果】**‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中,不同比例O₂/CO₂简易气调均可有效维持果实质量、硬度、可滴定酸含量、可溶性固形物含量;但当处理中O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时,果实发生CO₂伤害,果实中与能量产生相关的线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH、CCO活性降低,ATP含量减小,同时SOD活性减弱,O₂⁻、H₂O₂产生增加,PLD活性被激活,膜结构完整性被破坏,褐变发生。**【结论】**‘富士’苹果果实长期贮藏过程中保鲜效果最好的是处理I(3%CO₂+12%O₂+85%N₂),当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时,细胞维持较低能量水平,膜脂过氧化严重,CO₂伤害发生。

关键词:‘富士’苹果;CO₂伤害;膜脂代谢;能量代谢

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Effect of different O₂/CO₂ proportions on the physiological characteristics of ‘Fuji’ apple fruit during modified atmosphere storage

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Abstract:【Objective】In this test, ‘Fuji’ apple fruit was used as the material and stored at (1±0.5) °C to study the effect of different ratios of O₂/CO₂ treatment on fruit quality, including firmness, titratable acid and soluble solids content, relative conductivity, MDA, ATP and H₂O₂ contents, O₂⁻ production rate, PLD, SOD, mitochondrial H⁺-ATPase, mitochondrial Ca²⁺-ATPase, SDH, and CCO activity during modified atmosphere storage. In order to explore the causes of CO₂ damage to ‘Fuji’ fruit with different ratios of O₂/CO₂ treatment from the perspectives of lipid and energy metabolisms, the optimum O₂/CO₂ ratio of the ‘Fuji’ apple during modified atmosphere storage was determined, which provided a theoretical basis for ‘Fuji’ apple storage after harvest.【Methods】‘Fuji’ apples were picked from the Baoji Qianyang Apple Experimental Farm of Northwest A & F University, China, on 23 October 2018. After standing at room temperature for 24 hours to dissipate the field heat, 600 healthy fruits with the same maturity and size without diseases, pests and mechanical damage were selected for subsequent experiments. The fruits were then divided into four groups and 150 fruits were contained per group. The fruits of four groups were put into sealed plastic buckets with a volume of 120 L, and stored in a refrigerator at (1±0.5) °C and with 85%-90% relative humidity. The gas ratios of four groups included treatment I 3%CO₂+12%O₂+85%N₂; treatment II 5%CO₂+10%O₂+85%N₂; treatment III 10%CO₂+5%O₂+85%N₂;

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and CK was just common air. ‘Fuji’ apple samples were taken out every 30 days, and 10 fruits were taken for each treatment. Relevant indexes were determined and some samples were saved for subsequent tests. The O₂/CO₂ ratio was readjusted after sampling. ‘Fuji’ apples were stored for 150 days.

【Results】During the long-term storage of ‘Fuji’ apples, compared with ordinary refrigeration, simple air-conditioning with different ratios of O₂/CO₂ treatment can effectively maintain fruit quality, including hardness, titratable acid content, and soluble solids content. Among them, Treatment I had the best effect on delaying fruit weight loss. At the same time, the effects of the three treatments on the soluble solids and titratable acid contents were not significantly different. The CO₂ injury of ‘Fuji’ apple was visualized as flesh browning. CK and Treatment I fruits did not have CO₂ damage during the long-term storage. Treatment I had no significant effect on the membrane integrity. When the O₂ concentration was less than 10% and the CO₂ concentration was more than 5% during the long-term storage, the flesh of ‘Fuji’ apple browned worse with the decrease of the O₂/CO₂ ratio. Cell membrane lipid metabolism and energy level were the main factors that affected browning. The energy level of cells played an important role in maintaining cell membrane integrity. In this study, during the long-term storage of ‘Fuji’ apples, Treatment I had no significant effect on the mitochondrial H⁺-ATPase and CCO activity. When the O₂ concentration was less than 10% and the CO₂ concentration was more than 5%, mitochondrial H⁺-ATPase and CCO activity decreased. At the same time, with the decrease of the O₂/CO₂ ratio, mitochondrial Ca²⁺-ATPase and SDH activity as well as the ATP content of ‘Fuji’ apple fruit decreased. Damage to membrane integrity was considered to be one of the main causes of browning. The lipid metabolism of cells was related to PLD and SOD. In this study, during the long-term storage of ‘Fuji’ apples, Treatment I can maintain lower O₂[·] production rate, as well as H₂O₂ and MDA contents. When the O₂ concentration was less than 10% and the CO₂ concentration was more than 5%, O₂[·] production rate and H₂O₂ content increased. With the decrease of the O₂/CO₂ ratio, SOD activity decreased, PLD activity, relative conductivity and MDA content increased, and the flesh of ‘Fuji’ apple browned worse. **【Conclusion】**In this study, the best preservation effect on ‘Fuji’ apple fruit during modified atmosphere storage was Treatment I (3%CO₂+12%O₂+85%N₂). During the long-term storage of ‘Fuji’ apples, compared with ordinary refrigeration, simple air-conditioning with different ratios of O₂/CO₂ treatment can effectively maintain fruit quality, including hardness, as well as titratable acid and soluble solids contents. However, when the O₂ concentration was less than 10% and the CO₂ concentration was more than 5% during the long-term storage, the flesh of ‘Fuji’ apple browned worse with the decrease of the O₂/CO₂ ratio. The mitochondrial H⁺-ATPase, mitochondrial Ca²⁺-ATPase, SDH and CCO activities related to energy production in the fruit decreased, resulting in decreased ATP content. Cells maintained lower energy levels. This led to a decreased SOD activity and increased production of O₂[·] and H₂O₂, and PLD activity was activated. This caused the membrane integrity to be destroyed and CO₂ injury to occur.

Key words: ‘Fuji’ apple; CO₂ injury; Lipid metabolism; Energy metabolism

‘富士’苹果是我国栽培面积最广的苹果品种，随着冷藏和气调贮藏的应用，CO₂伤害已经成为‘富士’苹果贮藏过程中最易发生的生理病害之一。张薇薇^[1]、宋春华等^[2]指出气调贮藏可以有效保持‘富士’苹果的营养物质；白鸽^[3]、曲怡宁^[4]、田蓉^[5]发现气

调贮藏可以维持‘富士’果实品质，但果实易受CO₂伤害，发生果肉褐变。因此，探究‘富士’果实长期气调冷藏过程发生CO₂伤害的原因，确定‘富士’苹果果实长期贮藏过程中的最适O₂/CO₂比例尤为重要。

‘富士’苹果CO₂伤害直观表现为果肉褐变^[5]。细胞的膜脂代谢和能量水平是影响褐变发生的主要因素^[6-7]。细胞的膜脂代谢与磷脂酶D(phospholipase D, PLD)和超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)有关^[8-9]。其中,PLD能破坏细胞膜脂质,损伤细胞膜^[10];而SOD可以降解超氧阴离子(O₂⁻),保护细胞免受伤害^[8]。线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase、琥珀酸脱氢酶(succinic dehydrogenase, SDH)和细胞色素C氧化酶(cytochrome C oxidase, CCO)是植物体内参与能量代谢的重要酶^[11]。线粒体H⁺-ATPase通过向外泵出H⁺产生跨膜质子推动力从而合成ATP^[12];线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase能调节线粒体内Ca²⁺的平衡,维持线粒体功能^[13];SDH催化琥珀酸脱氢生成延胡索酸,同时产生部分ATP;而CCO是电子传递链末端的氧化酶,通过氧化磷酸化提供能量^[14]。

笔者以‘富士’苹果果实为材料,在(1±0.5)℃贮藏下,研究不同比例O₂/CO₂简易气调长期贮藏对‘富士’苹果果实生理特性的影响,以期从膜脂代谢和能量代谢两个角度来探讨不同比例O₂/CO₂简易气调过程中‘富士’果实发生CO₂伤害的原因,确定‘富士’苹果果实长期贮藏过程中的最适O₂/CO₂比例,为采后‘富士’苹果果实贮藏提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与试验设计

试验所用‘富士’苹果于2018年10月23日采自西北农林科技大学千阳苹果试验站,采收后立即运往西北农林科技大学园艺学院园艺产品贮藏与加工实验室。室温放置24 h散去田间热后,选取成熟度、大小一致,无病虫害及机械损伤的健康果实600个。将果实分为4组,每组150个果子。将4组果实分别放入体积为120 L的密封塑料桶中,并放入(1±0.5)℃、相对湿度85%~90%的冷库中贮藏,4组气体的比例分别为:处理I:3%CO₂+12%O₂+85%N₂;处理II:5%CO₂+10%O₂+85%N₂;处理III:10%CO₂+5%O₂+85%N₂;对照(CK)组为空气。每30 d取1次样,每次每个处理取10个果实,取样后重新调气。试验共贮藏150 d。

1.2 测定指标及方法

1.2.1 褐变率及褐变指数 在贮藏结束时,统计每

种贮藏条件下果实的褐变率及褐变指数。纵切观察果肉褐变情况。根据果肉褐变严重程度分为四个等级,分别为:(a)未发生果肉褐变;(b)果肉褐变面积<25%;(c)25%≤果肉褐变面积<50%;(d)果肉褐变面积≥50%。

褐变指数计算公式为^[15]:

$$\text{褐变指数} = \frac{b + 2c + 3d}{3(a + b + c + d)}$$

其中,(a)未发生果肉褐变果实的个数;(b)果肉褐变面积<25%果实的个数;(c)25%≤果肉褐变面积<50%果实的个数;(d)果肉褐变面积≥50%果实的个数。

1.2.2 失重率、果肉硬度、可溶性固形物含量和可滴定酸含量测定 失重率测定参照甘瑾等^[16]的方法;果肉硬度用GS-15型水果质地分析仪测定;可溶性固形物含量用日本Atago爱宕PAL-1型数显糖度计测定;可滴定酸含量用GMK-835F型苹果酸度计测定。

1.2.3 电导率、丙二醛(MDA)含量、O₂⁻产生速率和H₂O₂含量的测定 电导率测定方法参照徐艳艳^[17]的方法。

MDA含量测定采用硫代巴比妥酸显色法;O₂⁻产生速率测定采用羟胺氧化法;H₂O₂含量测定采用H₂O₂与四氯化钛反应产生过氧化物—钛复合物黄色沉淀,将该沉淀溶于硫酸后在波长412 nm处比色测定。具体操作方法参照《果蔬采后生理生化实验指导》^[13]。

1.2.4 PLD、SOD活性的测定 PLD活性的测定根据水解底物PC释放胆碱进行衡量的。具体操作参照赵宇瑛^[18]的方法。

SOD活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)光化学反应法,具体操作方法参照《果蔬采后生理生化实验指导》^[13]。

1.2.5 ATP含量的测定 ATP含量的测定采用植物三磷酸腺苷(ATP)ELISA检测试剂盒检测。

1.2.6 线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH、CCO活性的测定 需要先提取线粒体,再依次测定,测定具体方法参照陈文烜^[19]的方法。

1.2.7 数据分析 使用Microsoft Excel 2010进行数据处理、Origin 2020进行绘图、SPSS 17.0进行方差分析,并利用Duncan多重性比较,进行差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调对‘富士’苹果褐变率及褐变指数的影响

‘富士’苹果在贮藏结束时,对照与处理 I 果实

均未出现果肉褐变;处理 II 果实褐变率为 13.46%,褐变指数为 5.77%;处理 III 果实褐变率最高,为 32.65%,褐变指数最大,为 12.24%(图 1)。结果表明,处理 I 不会导致‘富士’苹果果肉褐变,当 O₂ 浓度小于 10%、CO₂ 浓度大于 5% 时,O₂/CO₂ 比值降低

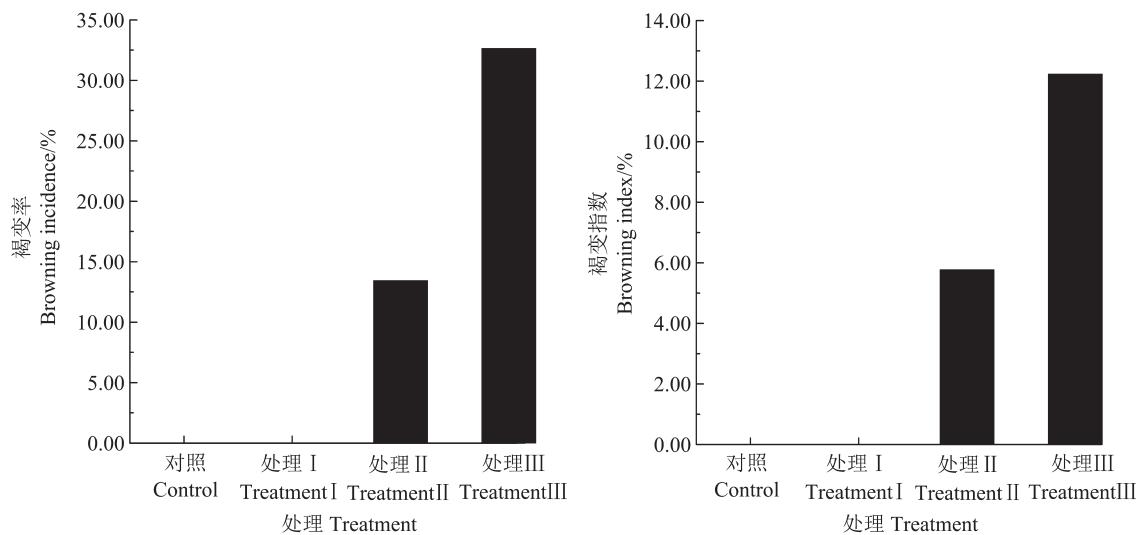


图 1 不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调对‘富士’苹果褐变率及褐变指数的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different O₂/CO₂ on browning rate and browning index of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

会加剧‘富士’苹果果肉褐变。

2.2 不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调对‘富士’苹果果实品质的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实失重率呈现上升趋势。与三个处理组相比,对照组果实失重率最高,在贮藏结束时为 1.63%;处理 I 果实失重率上升最慢,在贮藏 60、90、120、150 d 时,对照组与处理 I 果实失重率差异显著,贮藏结束时,其失重率仅为 1.08%;处理 II 和处理 III 果实失重率无明显差异(表 1)。结果表明,与对照组相比,不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调均可以有效维持‘富士’苹果果实质量,其中处理 I ‘富士’苹果失重率最低,效果最好。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实硬度呈下降趋势。与三个处理组相比,对照组果实硬度下降最快,在贮藏结束时为 6.38 kg·cm⁻²,与其他三组差异显著;处理 I 果实硬度下降较为明显,在贮藏结束时为 7.23 kg·cm⁻²;处理 II 和处理 III 果实硬度无明显差异,均维持较高的果实硬度(表 1)。结果表明,与对照组相比,不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调均可以有效维

持‘富士’苹果果实硬度。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实可溶性固形物含量呈现先上升后下降的趋势。在贮藏前 90 d,四组‘富士’苹果果实可溶性固形物含量无明显差异;在贮藏结束时,对照组果实可溶性固形物含量最低,仅为 12.91%,与处理 II 和处理 III 差异显著;处理 III 可溶性固形物含量最高,为 14.70%,与对照组、处理 I 和处理 II 差异显著(表 1)。结果表明,与对照组相比,不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调过程中‘富士’苹果果实可溶性固形物含量更高,且随着 O₂/CO₂ 比值减小,‘富士’苹果果实可溶性固形物含量增加。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实可滴定酸含量呈现下降趋势。从 30 d 开始,对照组果实可滴定酸含量一直维持较低水平,在第 30 天时,含量仅为 0.22%,与处理 I 和处理 III 差异显著;在贮藏 90、120、150 d 时,处理 I、处理 II 和处理 III 果实可滴定酸含量无明显差异(表 1)。结果表明,与对照组相比,不同 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调均延缓了‘富士’苹果果实可滴定酸含量降低,且三组处理对‘富士’苹果果实

表1 不同 O_2/CO_2 简易气调对‘富士’苹果果实品质的影响
Table 1 Effects of different O_2 / CO_2 on fruit quality changes of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

测定项目 Measuring item	处理 Treatment	贮藏时间 Storage time/d					
		0	30	60	90	120	150
失重率 Weight loss ration/%	对照 Control	0.00 a	0.43 a	0.75 b	1.10 b	1.24 b	1.63 b
	处理 I Treatment I	0.00 a	0.36 a	0.52 a	0.89 a	0.93 a	1.08 a
	处理 II Treatment II	0.00 a	0.38 a	0.63 ab	1.09 b	1.14 b	1.17 a
	处理III Treatment III	0.00 a	0.41 a	0.55 a	0.99 ab	1.06 ab	1.21 a
硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm ⁻²)	对照 Control	7.99 a	8.21 a	7.41 a	7.02 a	6.74 a	6.38 a
	处理 I Treatment I	7.99 a	8.35 a	7.59 a	7.59 ab	7.10 ab	7.23 b
	处理 II Treatment II	7.99 a	8.00 a	7.84 a	7.65 ab	7.73 c	7.56 b
	处理III Treatment III	7.99 a	8.44 a	7.98 a	7.94 b	7.64 bc	7.80 b
w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	对照 Control	14.07 a	14.38 a	15.35 a	13.44 a	13.41 a	12.91 a
	处理 I Treatment I	14.07 a	14.92 a	15.30 a	13.81 a	14.19 a	13.42 ab
	处理 II Treatment II	14.07 a	14.88 a	14.90 a	14.17 a	14.25 a	13.79 b
	处理III Treatment III	14.07 a	14.53 a	15.56 a	13.95 a	14.00 a	14.70 c
w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	对照 Control	0.30 a	0.22 a	0.23 a	0.20 a	0.17 a	0.16 a
	处理 I Treatment I	0.30 a	0.35 b	0.30 ab	0.28 b	0.20 a	0.21 a
	处理 II Treatment II	0.30 a	0.29 ab	0.28 ab	0.26 b	0.19 a	0.19 a
	处理III Treatment III	0.30 a	0.33 b	0.36 b	0.24 ab	0.20 a	0.20 a

可滴定酸含量的影响无明显差异。

2.3 不同 O_2/CO_2 简易气调对‘富士’苹果相对电导率、丙二醛(MDA)含量的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实相对电导率呈上升趋势。在贮藏 60、90、150 d 时,处理 III 果实相对电导率显著高于其他三组;贮藏 30、120 d 时处理 II 和处理 III 果实相对电导率无明显差异,但都显著高于对照组及处理 I 果实相对电导率;对照组及处理 I 果实相对电导率无明显差异(图 2)。结果表明,处理 I 对‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中相对电导率变化无明显影响,当 O_2 浓度小于 10%、 CO_2 浓

度大于 5%时,相对电导率随着 O_2/CO_2 比值的降低而增加。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实 MDA 含量呈现上升趋势。在贮藏 30 d 时,四组未表现出明显差异;在贮藏 60、120 d 时,处理 III 果实 MDA 含量显著高于其他三组;在贮藏 90、150 d 时,处理 II 和处理 III 果实 MDA 含量无明显差异,但均显著高于对照组及处理 I;在贮藏 90、120、150 d 时,处理 I 果实 MDA 含量相对较低(图 2)。结果表明,相较于其他三组,处理 I 可以维持更低的 MDA 含量,当 O_2 浓度小于 10%、 CO_2 浓度大于 5%时,‘富士’苹

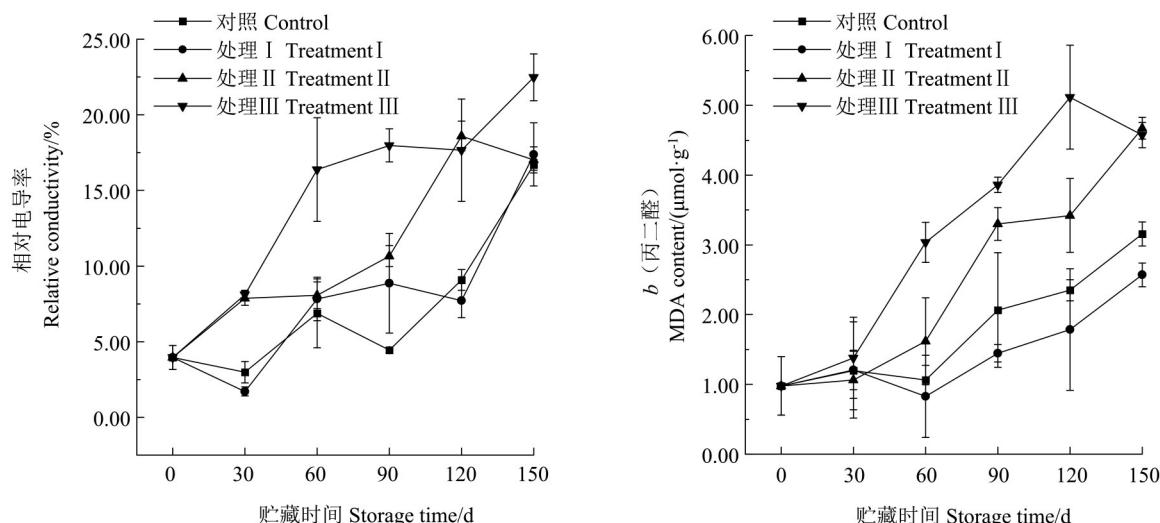


图2 不同 O_2/CO_2 简易气调对‘富士’苹果相对电导率及MDA含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different O_2 / CO_2 on relative conductivity and MDA content of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

果MDA含量随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而增加。

2.4 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果O₂产生速率和H₂O₂含量的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实O₂产生速率整体呈上升趋势。处理III在贮藏第60天时,果实O₂产生速率增加,并显著高于其他三组,但在第120天时出现下降;处理II在贮藏第90天时果实O₂产生速率出现显著上升趋势,在贮藏90、120 d时果实O₂产生速率显著高于对照组及处理I;而处理I在贮藏120、150 d时,果实维持较低的O₂产生速率,在贮藏结束时,与其他三组差异显著(图3)。结果表明,相较于其他三组,处理I中O₂产生速率更

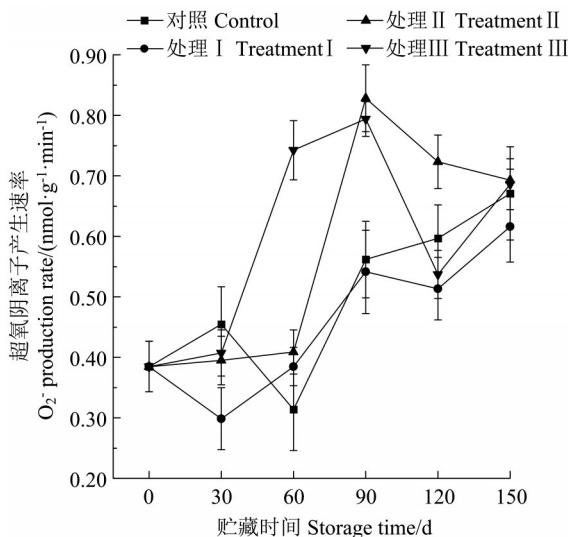


图3 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果O₂产生速率和H₂O₂含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different O₂ / CO₂ on O₂⁻ production rate and H₂O₂ content of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

显著增加。

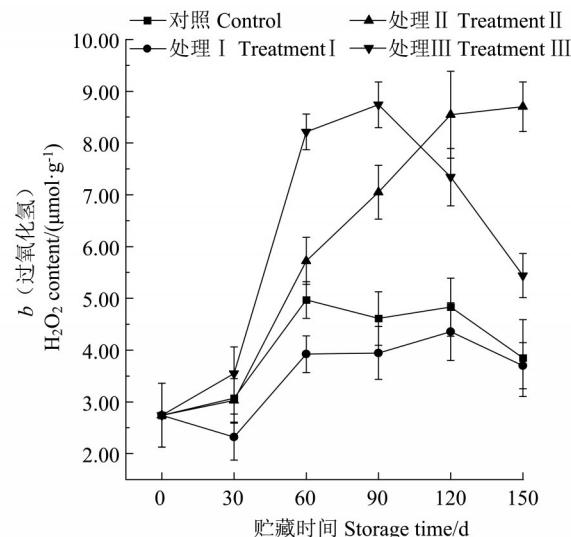
2.5 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果SOD、PLD活性的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实SOD活性整体呈下降趋势。在贮藏第60天时,处理III果实SOD活性大幅下降,显著低于其他三组,并且在之后的贮藏过程中一直保持较低含量;在贮藏第120天时显著下降,处理II果实SOD活性为6.83 U·g⁻¹·min⁻¹;在贮藏90、150 d时,对照组果实SOD活性显著高于其他三个组(图4)。结果表明,‘富士’苹果SOD活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中,果实PLD活性整体呈现上升趋势。处理III果实PLD活性整体呈先上升后下降再上升的趋势,在贮藏第60天时,PLD

低,当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时,‘富士’苹果O₂产生速率随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而增大。

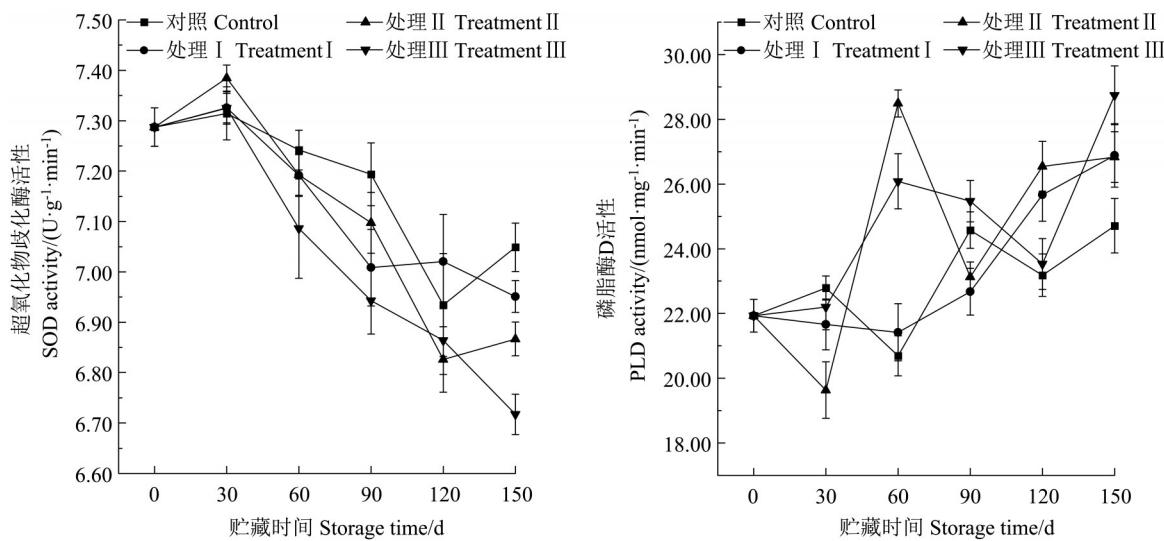
‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实H₂O₂含量整体呈上升趋势。处理III果实H₂O₂含量整体呈先上升后下降的趋势,在贮藏第60天时,H₂O₂含量显著提升,且高于其他三组,但在贮藏第120天时明显下降;处理II果实H₂O₂含量整体呈上升趋势,在贮藏120、150 d时,显著高于其他三组;在贮藏30、60、90、120 d时,处理I果实H₂O₂含量显著低于其他三组(图3)。结果表明,相较于其他三组,处理I显著降低了‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中H₂O₂含量,当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时,H₂O₂含量



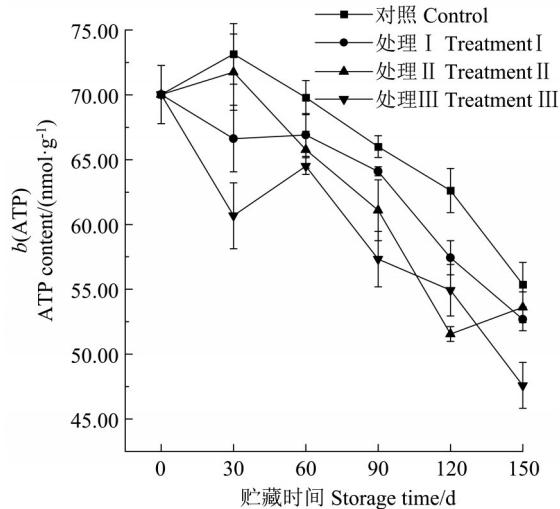
活性显著提升,但在贮藏90、120 d时明显下降,在贮藏第150天时再次上升,并与其它三组差异显著;处理II果实PLD活性在贮藏第60天时显著上升,且高于其他三组,在贮藏第90天时又大幅度下降,在贮藏120、150 d时,呈上升趋势;贮藏第150天时,对照组果实PLD活性显著低于其他三组(图4)。结果表明,‘富士’苹果PLD活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而增加。

2.6 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果ATP含量的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实ATP含量整体呈下降趋势。在贮藏30、90、150 d时,处理III果实O₂产生速率显著低于其他三组;在贮藏第120天时,处理II果实ATP含量下降,且显著低于对照组和处理I,为51.54 nmol·g⁻¹;在贮藏过程中,对照

图4 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果SOD、PLD活性的影响Fig. 4 Effects of different O₂ / CO₂ on SOD and PLD activities of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

组果实ATP含量维持较高水平,且在贮藏60、120 d时显著高于其他三组(图5)。结果表明,‘富士’苹果ATP含量随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

图5 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果ATP含量的影响Fig. 5 Effects of different O₂ / CO₂ on ATP content of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

2.7 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性整体呈下降趋势。处理III果实线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性在贮藏第90天时明显下降,在贮藏90、120、150 d时,显著低于其他三组;在整个贮藏过程中,处理II果实线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性显著低于对照组及处理I;在贮藏120、150 d时,对照及

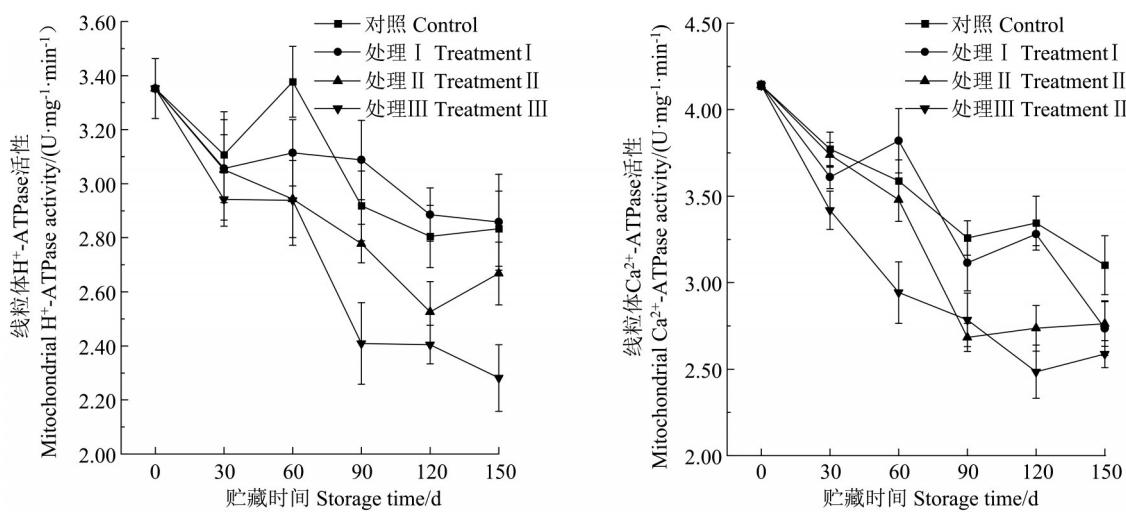
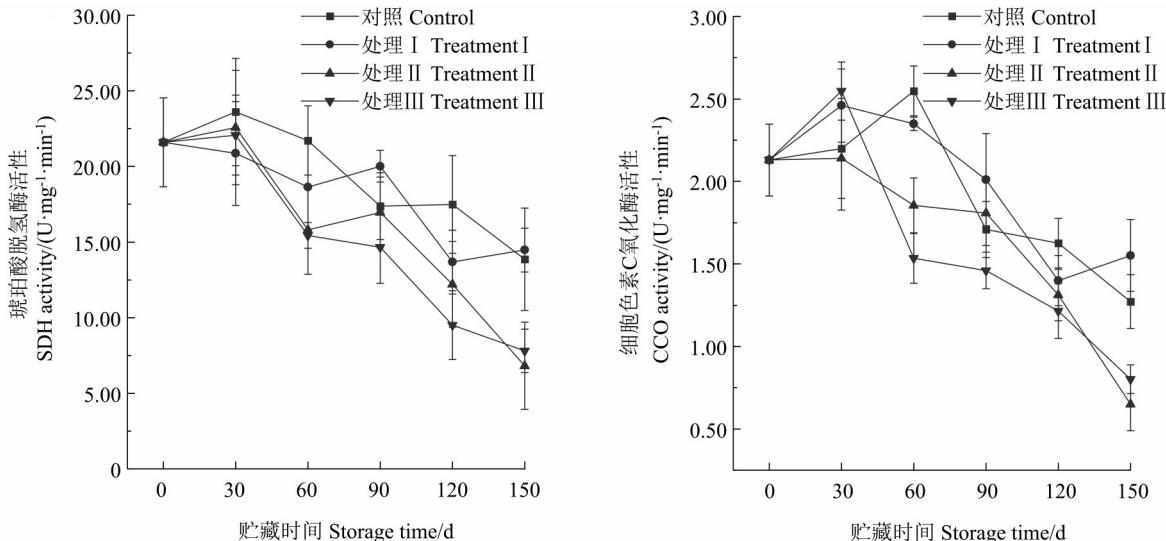
处理I果实线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性无明显差异(图6)。结果表明,处理I对‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性无明显影响,当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时,‘富士’苹果线粒体H⁺-ATPase活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性整体呈现下降趋势。处理III果实线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性呈现明显下降趋势,在贮藏30、60、120、150 d,均显著低于其他三组;处理II果实线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性在贮藏第90 d出现明显下降趋势,之后维持较低的酶活性;在贮藏90、150 d时,对照组果实线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性显著高于处理I(图6)。结果表明,‘富士’苹果线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

2.8 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果琥珀酸脱氢酶(SDH)、细胞色素氧化酶(CCO)活性的影响

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实SDH活性整体呈现下降趋势。在贮藏第60天时,处理II和处理III果实SDH活性均出现明显下降趋势,并显著低于对照及处理I;在贮藏90、120 d时,处理III果实SDH活性显著低于其他三组;在贮藏第150天时,处理II和处理III果实SDH活性差异较小,且显著低于对照及处理I;在贮藏60、120 d时,对照组果实SDH活性最高,并显著高于其他三组(图7)。结果表明,‘富士’苹果SDH活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

‘富士’苹果在长期贮藏过程中,果实细胞色素

图6 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果线粒体H⁺-ATPase、线粒体Ca²⁺-ATPase活性的影响Fig. 6 Effects of different O₂ / CO₂ on H⁺-ATPase, Ca²⁺-ATPase activities of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage图7 不同O₂/CO₂简易气调对‘富士’苹果SDH、CCO活性的影响Fig. 7 Effects of different O₂ / CO₂ on SDH and CCO activities of ‘Fuji’ apple in modified atmosphere storage

氧化酶活性整体呈现下降趋势。处理III果实细胞色素氧化酶活性在贮藏第60天时大幅下降，在贮藏60、90 d时，显著低于其他三组；在贮藏第150天时，处理II果实细胞色素氧化酶活性最低，且显著低于对照及处理I；对照组与处理I果实细胞色素氧化酶活性无明显差异(图7)。结果表明，处理I对‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中细胞色素氧化酶活性无明显影响，当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时，‘富士’苹果细胞色素氧化酶活性随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而减小。

3 讨 论

‘富士’苹果CO₂伤害最直接的表现为果肉褐

变，且褐变情况随着CO₂浓度的增加愈发严重^[5]。膜完整性损伤被认为是导致褐变发生的主要原因之一^[6]。本研究中，‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中，对照组和处理I果实不会发生CO₂伤害，处理I对果实相对电导率变化无明显影响，且可以维持更低的MDA含量；当O₂浓度小于10%、CO₂浓度大于5%时，相对电导率和MDA含量随着O₂/CO₂比值的降低而增加，果肉褐变情况严重。说明‘富士’苹果CO₂伤害发生与相对电导率和MDA含量有关，CO₂伤害越严重，相对电导率和MDA含量越高。这与田蓉^[5]、寇莉萍等^[20]发现‘富士’苹果果肉褐变后MDA含量和相对电导率呈上升趋势的研究结果相一致；Zhang等^[21]在研究南果梨褐变程度时也观察

到该结果。

细胞的膜脂代谢与 PLD 和 SOD 有关^[8-9]。荔枝低温贮藏、香蕉在 7 ℃低温胁迫会激活 PLD 活性, 加速果肉褐变^[22-23]; 黄瓜采后热处理、香蕉在 14 ℃可以降低 PLD 活性, 抑制果实褐变^[9,23]。草酸处理辣椒、杧果果实、茉莉酸甲酯处理枇杷果实、1 ℃贮藏乌梅均能显著诱导增强果实中 SOD 活性, 降低 O₂⁻、H₂O₂ 产生, 有助于维持膜结构的完整性, 减少褐变发生^[24-29]。本研究中, ‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中, 处理 I 果实 O₂ 产生速率、H₂O₂ 含量维持较低水平, 当 O₂ 浓度小于 10%、CO₂ 浓度大于 5% 时, O₂⁻ 产生速率增大, H₂O₂ 含量增加。同时, 随着 O₂/CO₂ 比值的降低, ‘富士’苹果 SOD 活性减小, PLD 活性增加。这可能是由于果实处于低能量供应水平, 会激活 PLD 活性^[23], 同时抑制 SOD 活性, 导致 O₂⁻ 和 H₂O₂ 含量增加^[30]。

细胞的能量水平对维持细胞膜完整性有重要作用^[7]。纯氧、厌氧和 ATP 处理荔枝果实均能提高能量水平, 保持细胞膜完整性, 减轻果皮褐变^[31-33]; 桃果实在低温冷藏过程中褐变与能量水平呈负相关, 采用低温预贮、冷锻炼处理、茉莉酸甲酯处理能维持采后桃果实体内较高 ATP 的含量, 减轻桃褐变的发生^[12, 34-36]。桃果实果肉褐变时, 线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、线粒体 Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH 和 CCO 活性下降, ATP 水平降低^[34]; 水蜜桃、梨减压处理可以减慢线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、线粒体 Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH 和 CCO 活性的下降速度, 从而保证了线粒体能量代谢的正常进行^[19]; 草酸处理显著提高杧果和番茄中线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、线粒体 Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH 活性, 从而抑制褐变发生^[37]。本研究中, ‘富士’苹果长期贮藏过程中, 处理 I 对果实线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、CCO 活性无明显影响, 当 O₂ 浓度小于 10%、CO₂ 浓度大于 5% 时, 果实线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、CCO 活性减小。同时, 随着 O₂/CO₂ 比值的降低, Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH 活性降低, ATP 含量减小。说明低 O₂ 和高 CO₂ 环境抑制了线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、线粒体 Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH 和 CCO 活性。这些酶活性被抑制会导致果实线粒体生成 ATP 的机制受到阻碍, 果实能量下降^[37]。

4 结 论

相较于普通冷藏, 不同比例 O₂/CO₂ 简易气调均可以有效维持‘富士’苹果果品质。当 O₂ 浓度小

于 10%、CO₂ 浓度大于 5% 时, 果实中线粒体 H⁺-ATPase、线粒体 Ca²⁺-ATPase、SDH、CCO 活性降低, 使 ATP 含量减小, 细胞维持较低能量水平, 导致 SOD 活性减弱, O₂⁻ 和 H₂O₂ 增加, 同时 PLD 被激活, 膜结构完整性被破坏, 褐变发生。本研究中‘富士’苹果果实长期贮藏过程中简易气调保鲜效果最好的是处理 I (3%CO₂+12%O₂+85%N₂)。

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