

8份核桃资源坚果主要香气物质分析

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摘要:【目的】以8份核桃资源为材料, 分析核桃坚果的主要香气物质及其构成特点, 明确品种间差异。【方法】采用顶空固相微萃取结合气质联用技术(HS-SPME/GC-MS)测定核桃核仁的香气成分。用3-辛醇进行标定, 计算香气物质的含量, 对检测结果进行分析。【结果】萃取温度70℃, 萃取时间60 min是核桃香气成分萃取的最佳条件。定量分析8份核桃资源共检测到29种化合物, 其中醛类物质11种, 烷烃类物质4种, 醇类物质3种, 酯类物质3种, 酚类物质1种, 酸类物质4种, 其他物质3种。8份核桃资源坚果的香气物质以醛类和烷烃类物质为主。不同核桃类型香气成分差异明显, 石门核桃、‘辽宁1号’‘香玲’以醛类物质为主, ‘清香’以烷烃类为主; 香气浓郁的石门核桃中壬醛和(E,E)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛含量丰富。【结论】研究优化并建立了核桃香气成分测定方法, 成功测定了8份核桃资源的香气成分构成, 为核桃香气相关研究提供参考。

关键词:核桃; 香气物质; 条件优化; HS-SPME/GC-MS

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Analysis of the main aroma substances in eight walnut accessions

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Abstract:【Objective】Eight walnut accessions were used as materials for analyzing their main aroma substances, and the differences between these accessions were clarified. 【Methods】The variety of ‘Kuixiang’ was from Chongyukou walnut plantation, Lulong county, Qinhuangdao. ‘Kuixiang’ ‘Liaoning No. 1’ ‘Qingxiang’ ‘Xiangling’ ‘Xiling’ ‘Yuanbao’ and ‘Zanmei’ were from Qipanshan plantation, Lulong county. ‘FN39’ is a superior line selected from ‘Shimen walnut’ seedling populations. HS-SPME/GC-MS was used to determine the aroma components in the kernels of these walnut varieties. ‘Kuixiang’ was used as the test material for optimization of the extraction protocol. Then extraction temperature was set in four levels, 40, 50, 60 and 70℃, the extraction time was 40 min, then 230℃ for 5 min. For optimizing the extraction time, the extraction temperature was set as 70℃; the extraction time was set in three levels, 40, 50 and 60 min; and the solution was performed at 230℃ for 5 min. After optimization, the best conditions were applied to determine the aroma substances of the eight walnut accessions. The walnut kernels were crushed, and 3.0 g of the kernels powder were put into a 15 mL headspace injection bottle, sealed and adsorbed at 70℃ for 60 min. The extracted sample was then inserted into the gas chromatography with an injection port set at 230℃ for 5 min. The chromatographic conditions included an HP-5ms quartz elastic capillary column (30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm), carrier gas of He (99.999%), a split ratio of 20:1, a flow rate of 1.0 mL·min⁻¹, an inlet temperature, which started with 40℃ for 5 min, increased to 70℃ at 5℃·min⁻¹ and maintained for 2 min, increased to 120℃ at 5℃·min⁻¹ and maintained for 6 min, and finally increased to 230℃ at 10℃·min⁻¹ and maintained for

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5 min. The mass spectrum conditions included an EI source voltage of 70 eV, an ion source temperature of 230 °C, an interface temperature of 250 °C, a quadrupole temperature of 150 °C, and a mass scanning range of 30-500 Da. The content of aroma substance was calculated using 3-octanol the internal standard. 【Results】A total of 29 compounds were detected in the eight walnut accessions, including 11 aldehydes, 4 alkanes, 3 alcohols, 3 esters, 1 phenols, 4 acids and 3 other substances. Among them, the main aroma substances were aldehydes and alkanes. There were remarkable differences in aroma components among different walnut varieties. Aldehydes were the main aroma substance in the kernels of ‘Shimen walnut’ ‘Liaoning No.1’ and ‘Xiangling’, while alkane was the main substance in ‘Qingxiang’. In addition, 1-nonanal and (2*E*,4*E*)-undeca-2,4-dienal nonaldehyde were rich in the ‘Shimen walnut’. ‘Yuanbao’ had the highest content of aroma substance and aldehydes, which was 484.75 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and 339.80 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. 1-nonanal and gamma-caprolactone were detected in all the eight walnut accessions, with a content ranging from 56.72 to 168.81 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ and from 2.98 to 19.95 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively. Except for ‘Yuanbao’, 1-nonanal, ranging from 56.72 to 168.81 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, was the most abundant aroma substance in all the accessions. Besides 1-nonanal, Kuixiang’ was rich in (*E*)-2-octenal and tetradecane; ‘Liaoning no.1’ was rich in (2*E*,4*E*)-undeca-2,4-dienal and 2-pentylfuran. ‘Qingxiang’ had high content of tetradecane and pentadecane; ‘Xiangling’ was high in (*E*)-2-octenal. ‘Xiling’ was rich in 2-undecenal; ‘Zanmei’ was rich in 2-pentylfuran and (*E*)-2-octenal; and ‘FN39’ was rich in pentadecane. In general, the slight difference in aroma components led to different odor types of walnut. The scents of different aroma components were classified and described according to Chemical Dictionary and Perflavoury. Most of aldehydes have very pleasant odor, such as 1-nonanal has a waxy aldehydic rose fresh orris orange fatty peely flavor, (2*E*, 4*E*)-undeca-2,4-dienal has a green oily caramellic pungent citrus buttery baked flavor. Meanwhile, most of alkanes have waxy odor. ‘Kuixiang’ and ‘FN39’ with high content of 1-nonanal (114.11 and 168.81 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively) belongs to the odor type of aldehydic. Because ‘Qingxiang’ was rich in alkanes, it had a waxy flavor. (2*E*,4*E*)-undeca-2,4-dienal was the highest aromatic substance in ‘Yuanbao’, it tasted a little different from ‘Kuixiang’, the odor type of ‘Yuanbao’ is green. 【Conclusion】The optimal extraction protocol for the determination of aroma components of walnut kernel by headspace solid-phase microextraction combined with GC-MS was established, which included 50/30 μm DVB/CAR/PDMS extraction head, 3.0 g walnut kernels powder, adsorption at 70 °C for 60 min, and analysis at 230 °C for 5 min. A total of 29 compounds were detected in the eight walnut accessions, including 11 aldehydes, 4 alkanes, 3 alcohols, 3 esters, 1 phenols, 4 acids and 3 other substances. There were significant differences in aroma substances among the accessions. The content of aromatic substances in ‘Yuanbao’ was the highest (484.75 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) with rich varieties of aromatic substances (16 kinds). ‘Xiling’ had the lowest amount of aromatic substances (200.59 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) and the least varieties (13 kinds). The main aromatic substances in the eight walnut accessions were aldehydes and alkanes, followed by alcohols and esters. Aldehydes play the most prominent role and are the most diversified aroma components, resulting in a strong fatty, green and fruity flavor.

Key words: Walnut; Aroma substance; Condition optimization; HS-SPME/GC-MS

核桃(*Juglans regia* L.)系胡桃科核桃属多年生落叶果树,原产我国,有2 000多年的栽培历史,与扁桃、腰果、榛子并称为世界四大干果。核桃仁含有丰富的营养元素,含蛋白质14%~18%^[1-2],脂肪60%~80%^{[2]-[3]},以及至少16种氨基酸^[4]。核桃还含

有人体必需的钙、磷、铁等多种微量元素和矿物质,以及胡萝卜素、核黄素等多种维生素,由于具有极高的营养价值和独特的口感风味,核桃一直深受人们喜爱。近年来,随着生活水平的提高,人们对核桃品质及风味的要求也越来越高,而香气是影响核

桃风味重要因素。

核桃的香气成分多为微量或痕量,这给核桃香气物质的测定及研究带来了很大的麻烦,故而对于核桃香气的相关研究较少。采用顶空固相微萃取与气相色谱-质谱联用技术,周拥军等^[5]对浙江临安山核桃进行挥发性风味物质分析,鉴定出 33 种挥发性物质成分,其中杂环类化合物、萜烯类化合物和醛类化合物对山核桃整体风味起关键作用;胡玉霞等^[6]在临安山核桃中共检测出 53 种香气物质,包括醛类、醇类、烃类、脂类、脂肪酸类、芳香族、酚类及其他类,其中己醛、辛醛、壬醛和 D-柠檬烯含量较高,为特征香气物质;焦翌等^[7]、王丽霞等^[8]测定分析了山核桃油脂的香气成分,结果表明山核桃油脂主要包括醛类、醇类、烯类、酯类、酮类以及其他一些化合物,与山核仁的香气成分差异不大。除此之外,王影等^[9]对陕西优种核桃仁、山西北方核桃仁、云南杂果仁分别进行了香气物质及其特征研究,发现异戊醇、庚醛、苯甲醛、柠檬烯、壬醛为共有香气物质,与山核桃香气成分有一定差异。笔者采用顶空固相微萃取与气相色谱-质谱联用技术,优化确定了核桃香气成分的测定方法,并测定分析了‘元宝’‘清香’‘辽宁 1 号’等 8 份核桃资源的香气成分构成及差异,为核桃的利用及香气相关研究提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

‘魁香’坚果来自秦皇岛卢龙县重峪口核桃种植园,‘辽宁 1 号’‘清香’‘香玲’‘西岭’‘元宝’‘赞美’来自卢龙县棋盘山。‘FN39’是核桃大赛所选优株,为石门核桃实生树。2019 年 9 月采收充分成熟的核桃坚果,取样后于室温、干燥的环境下保存。

1.2 仪器及条件

仪器:采用安捷伦科技有限公司的 7890A-5975C 气相色谱-质谱联用仪,配有 PAL 自动样品前处理系统,自动质谱退卷积定性系统(AMDIS),NIST11 谱库检索系统。

色谱条件:HP-5MS 石英弹性毛细管柱(30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm),载气为 He(99.999%),不分流进样,流量 1.0 mL·min⁻¹,进样口温度 230 °C,起始温度为 40 °C,保持 5 min,以 5 °C·min⁻¹ 升至 70 °C,保持 2 min,以 5 °C·min⁻¹ 升至 120 °C,保持 6 min,再

以 10 °C·min⁻¹ 升至 230 °C,保持 5 min。

质谱条件:EI 源电压 70 eV,离子源温度为 230 °C,接口温度 250 °C,四级杆温度 150 °C,质量扫描范围为 30~500 Da。

1.3 方法

将去壳后的核桃仁研碎,准确称取 3.0 g 于 15 mL 顶空进样瓶内,加盖密封,用于香气成分的测定,每个样品 3 次重复。萃取头采用 50/30 μm DVB/CAR/PDMS 萃取头(美国 Supelco 公司)。

1.3.1 萃取温度和萃取时间的优化 以‘魁香’为试材,萃取温度设置 4 个梯度(40、50、60、70 °C),萃取时间为 40 min,230 °C 解析 5 min。进行萃取温度的优化。

将萃取温度设定为 70 °C,萃取时间设置 3 个梯度(40、50、60 min),230 °C 解析 5 min。进行萃取时间的优化。

1.3.2 不同核桃资源香气物质的测定 采用以上优化方法获得的最佳条件分别测定 8 份核桃资源的香气物质。萃取温度为 70 °C,萃取时间为 60 min,随后插入气相色谱进样口 230 °C 解析 5 min。

1.3.3 定量分析 内标配制:以 3-辛醇为内标物用正己烷稀释 10⁵ 倍,取 1.0 μL 于相同条件下进行 GC-MS 测定。

定量分析:根据内标含量、待测挥发物的色谱峰面积与内标物的色谱峰面积进行比较,计算出挥发物相对于内标的含量,计算公式如下:

$$\omega_x = \frac{A_x n_{is} M_x}{m_0 A_{is}} \times 10^{12}。$$

其中, ω_x 是待测挥发物的质量分数(μg·g⁻¹), n_{is} 是内标物质的量(g·mol⁻¹), A_x 是待测挥发物的峰面积, A_{is} 是内标物的峰面积, m_0 是样品取样量(g)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 萃取温度的优化

萃取温度对吸附物的影响较大,萃取温度高,可以提高对萃取物的吸附程度,但温度过高,会造成萃取物的分解。如图 1 所示,随着萃取温度的升高峰个数逐渐增加,总峰面积先增加后小幅度减小后继续增加,70 °C 时达到最高。故采用 50/30 μm DVB/CAR/PDMS 萃取头,3 g 进样量,70 °C 的萃取温度能够解析出更高的峰面积及更丰富的峰。

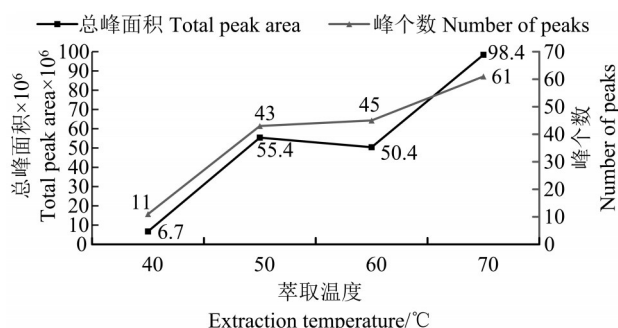


图1 不同萃取温度对总峰面积和峰个数的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different extraction temperature on total peak area and peak number

2.2 萃取时间的优化

笔者也对萃取时间进行了优化,如图2所示,随着萃取时间的增加,总峰面积和峰个数都随之增加,且在50 min后趋于平缓,但总峰面积仍有少量增加。综合来看,为得到更好的萃取效果,采用50/30 μm DVB/CAR/PDMS 萃取头,3 g 进样量,在70 °C下吸附60 min,能获得更大的峰面积。

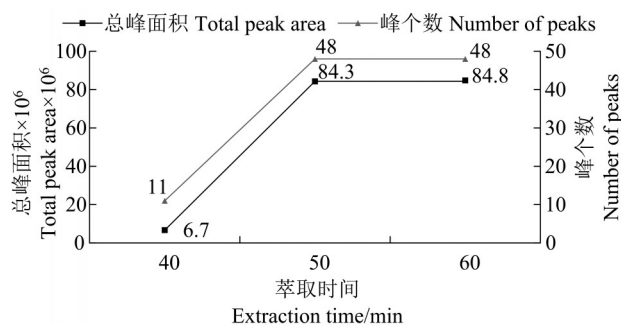


图2 不同萃取时间对总峰面积和峰个数的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different extraction time on total peak area and peak number

2.3 核桃香气成分的测定与比较分析

8份核桃资源香气成分种类及含量如表1和图3所示,共检测出29种香气物质,其中‘魁香’12种,‘辽宁1号’18种,‘清香’14种,‘香玲’18种,‘西岭’13种,‘元宝’16种,‘赞美’15种,‘FN39’14种。29种香气物质分为7大类:醛类物质11种,烷烃类物质4种,醇类物质3种,酯类物质3种,酚类物质1种,酸类物质4种,其他物质3种。‘元宝’香气成分总量最多($484.75 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),其次为‘辽宁1号’‘清香’‘香玲’‘FN39’‘赞美’‘魁香’和‘西岭’(表1)。

不同核桃资源的香气成分组成及含量均有差异。从图3可以看出,醛类和烷烃类物质是核桃香气中的主要成分。醛类物质在除‘清香’外的7份

资源中含量最为丰富。‘元宝’中的醛类物质含量(w ,后同)最高($339.80 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),其次为‘辽宁1号’‘FN39’‘香玲’‘魁香’‘西岭’‘赞美’,‘清香’中最低。虽然‘清香’中的醛类物质含量低,但是其含有丰富的烷烃类物质($152.12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。‘清香’中的烷烃类物质分别为十四烷($54.26 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)、十五烷($48.47 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)、十六烷($42.73 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)、十一烷($6.66 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。除了醛类和烷烃类物质,核桃还含有丰富的醇类、酯类、酚类、酸类和其他类物质,但是含量较低。

在醛类物种中,壬醛和(*E,E*)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛含量最为丰富。壬醛是核桃重要的香气特征物质,除‘元宝’外,其他7个核桃样品中壬醛($56.72\sim 168.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)是含量最高的香气成分;在‘元宝’中,(*E,E*)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛含量($111.97 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高于壬醛含量($77.43 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)。

2.4 核桃香气成分的特征分析

根据化工词典及Perflavoury,作者归纳总结了不同香气成分的气味分类及气味描述(表2)。8份核桃资源的香气物质中壬醛、癸醛、正辛醛呈醛式香气;(*E,E*)-2,4-壬二烯醛、1-辛烯-3-醇、反-2-癸烯醛、反-2-辛烯醛、己酸、十二醛呈脂肪香气;(*E,E*)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛、 γ -己内酯、苯乙醛、己醛、正己醇呈青草香气;丁酸、正戊酸呈干酪味;2-十一烯醛、2-正戊基呋喃、氨基甲酸酯、乙酸苄酯呈果味;1-辛醇、壬酸、十四烷、十五烷呈蜡香气。

根据8份核桃资源香气物质,分析各个品种的香气特征(图4)。在‘魁香’和‘FN39’中,相较于壬醛的含量($114.11 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, $168.81 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),其他物质含量较低($2.16\sim 23.18 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$, $0.86\sim 14.37 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),所以‘魁香’和‘FN39’醛式香气最为明显。‘辽宁1号’中(*E,E*)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛和2-正戊基呋喃的含量也较高(分别为 57.22 和 $48.07 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),所以‘辽宁1号’除醛式香气外,也有青草香气和果味。‘清香’中烷烃类物质含量($152.12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)高于醛类物质含量($81.90 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),且烷烃类物质在8份核桃资源中含量最高,所以‘清香’中蜡香更为明显,并容易产生烟气味。‘香玲’和‘赞美’中反-2-辛烯醛含量为次高(44.09 、 $39.42 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),所以除醛式香气外,‘香玲’和‘赞美’还有脂肪香气,同时,‘赞美’烷烃类物质总含量为 $58.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,使其略带蜡香。‘西岭’中2-十一烯醛的含量较高($52.61 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),所以‘西岭’还有醛式香气和果香味。在‘元宝’中,醛类物质含量

表1 8份核桃资源的香气成分

Table 1 Aroma components in the eight walnut accessions

(μg·g⁻¹)

化学物种类 Compound classification	化合物 Compound	魁香 Kuixiang	辽宁1号 Liaoning No.1	清香 Qingxiang	香玲 Xiangling	西岭 Xiling	元宝 Yuanbao	赞美 Zanmei	FN39
醛类 Aldehydes	壬醛 1-Nonanal	114.11	72.28	56.72	75.59	61.05	77.43	74.5	168.81
	(<i>E,E</i>)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛 (2 <i>E</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)-Undeca-2,4-dienal	-	57.22	6.93	-	3.07	111.97	-	-
	反-2-癸烯醛 Trans-2-Decenal	-	31.82	-	-	-	57.65	5.59	3.61
	2-十一烯醛 2-Undecenal	-	-	-	11.22	52.61	48.63	-	-
	反-2-辛烯醛 <i>E</i> -2-Octenal	23.18	-	6.87	44.09	12.2	10.3	39.42	3.14
	正辛醛 Octanal	-	8.84	-	7.34	-	26.76	-	-
	十二醛 Odeacyl aldehyde	-	10.36	-	13.04	6.01	-	-	9.22
	癸醛 Decanal	7.95	4.13	9.25	8.12	5.95	7.07	-	7.24
	(<i>E,E</i>)-2,4-壬二烯醛 (<i>E,E</i>)-2,4-Nonadienal	-	6.97	2.12	9.17	-	-	3.61	-
	己醛 Hexanal	-	6.62	-	-	-	-	0.48	-
	苯乙醛 Phenylacetaldehyde	-	-	-	2.31	-	-	-	-
小计 Subtotal		145.23	198.24	81.9	170.87	140.89	339.8	123.59	192.03
烷烃类 Alkanes	十四烷 Tetradecane	10.09	17.27	54.26	-	17.93	-	16.24	8.76
	十五烷 Pentadecane	-	-	48.47	16.9	-	47.18	22.36	14.37
	十六烷 Hexadecane	-	7.59	42.73	7.18	-	12.2	14.94	9.68
	十一烷 Undecane	-	1.69	6.66	-	-	7.88	5.17	-
小计 Subtotal		19.73	26.55	152.12	24.08	17.93	67.26	58.7	32.81
醇类 Alcohols	1-辛醇 1-Octanol	-	-	7.24	6.77	9.3	31.83	4.41	-
	1-辛烯-3-醇 1-Octen-3-ol	-	22.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	正己醇 Hexyl alcohol	9.1	9.98	-	3.45	-	-	-	-
小计 Subtotal		9.1	32.32	7.24	12.53	9.3	31.83	4.41	0
酯类 Esters	γ-己内酯 4-Hexanolide	2.98	6.33	3.57	6.77	4.96	19.95	7.03	4.41
	氨基酸甲酯 Methyl anthranilate	4.81	-	-	-	5.33	-	-	3.46
	乙酸苄酯 Benzyl acetate	3.46	-	-	-	-	1.84	-	-
小计 Subtotal		11.25	6.33	3.57	6.77	10.29	21.79	7.03	7.87
酚类 Phenolis	4-仲丁基苯酚 4-(2-Butyl)phenol	-	13.02	-	3.54	-	-	-	-
小计 Subtotal		0	13.02	0	3.54	0	0	0	0
酸类 Acids	己酸 Hexanoic acid	-	3.63	-	-	2.76	10.46	-	6.62
	壬酸 Nonanoic acid	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	4.24	-
	丁酸 Butanoic acid	-	-	2.29	0.72	-	-	0.83	0.86
	正戊酸 Pentanoic acid	2.16	-	0.36	-	-	-	1.11	-
小计 Subtotal		4.97	3.63	2.65	0.72	2.76	10.46	6.19	6.62
其他 Others	2-正戊基呋喃 2-Pentylfuran	9.06	48.07	-	27.59	15.52	8.57	28.56	4.51
	萘 Naphthalene	5.86	4.95	10.87	4.89	3.9	5.03	-	8.54
	甘菊蓝 Azulene	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-
小计 Subtotal		14.92	53.02	10.87	35.38	19.42	13.6	28.56	13.05
总计 Total		205.2	333.11	258.34	253.89	200.59	484.75	228.48	252.38

注:“-”为未检出。Note:“-” means undetected.

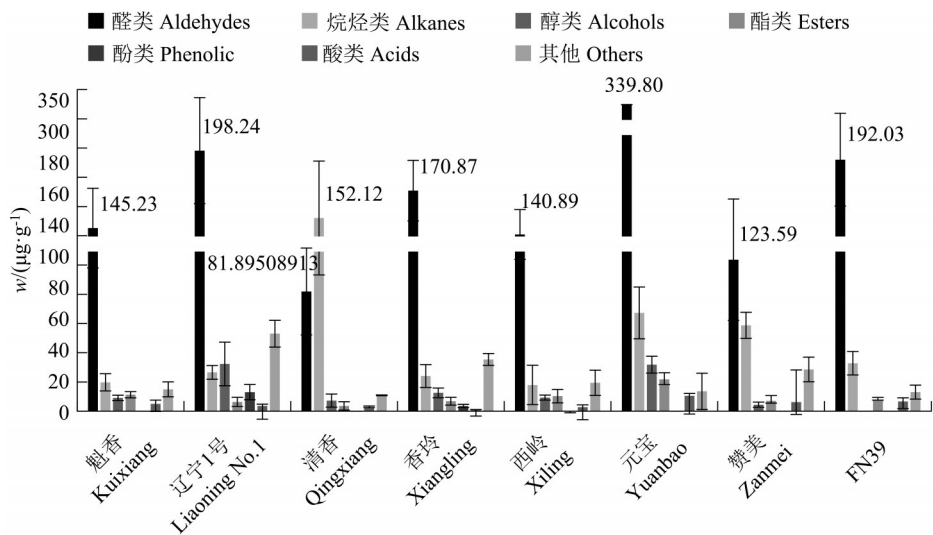


图3 8份核桃资源香气物质种类及含量

Fig. 3 The type and content of aroma components in the eight walnut accessions

表2 各化学物质气味的描述及分类

Table 2 Description and classification of the odor of each chemical compound

化学物种类 Compound classification	化合物 Compound	气味描述 Odor description	气味分类 Odor type
醛类 Aldehydes	(E,E)-2,4-壬二烯醛 (E,E)-2,4-Nonadienal	具有脂肪、热带水果、黄瓜、紫罗兰和鸡肉味 Fatty green violet cucumber fruit tropical fruit chicken	脂肪香 Fatty
	(E,E)-2,4-十一烷二烯醛 (2E,4E)-Undeca-2,4-dienal	具有青香、柑橘、焦糖、黄油和辛辣味 Green oily caramellic pungent citrus buttery baked	青香 Green
	2-十一烯醛 2-Undecenal	具有蜡香、柑橘香、脂肪香、青香 Fresh fruity orange peel	果味 Fruity
	苯乙醛 Phenylacetaldehyde	具有风信子、蜂蜜和可可的香气,稀释后有水果的甜香气 Green sweet floral hyacinth clover honey cocoa	青香 Green
	反-2-癸烯醛 Trans-2-Decenal	具有蘑菇、香菜、家禽肉香味 Waxy fatty earthy coriander green mushroom aldehydic	脂肪香 Fatty
	反-2-辛烯醛 (E)-2-Octenal	具有脂肪和肉类香气,并有黄瓜和鸡肉香味 Cucumber fatty green herbal banana waxy green	脂肪香 Fatty
	癸醛 Decanal	具有甜香、柑橘香、蜡香、花香气,醛类味道 Sweet aldehydic waxy orange peel citrus floral	醛式 Aldehydic
	己醛 Hexanal	具有醛香、青香、脂肪香及水果味 Fresh green fatty aldehydic grass fruity sweaty	青香 Green
	壬醛 1-Nonanal	具有蜡香、甜香、玫瑰香、鸢尾、柑橘香气,醛类味道 Waxy aldehydic rose fresh orris orange fatty peely	醛式 Aldehydic
	十二醛 Odearyl aldehyde	具有强烈脂肪香气,并有类似松叶油和橙油的强烈香气 Fatty terpene pine	脂肪香 Fatty
	正辛醛 Octanal	具有蜡香、柑橘香、青香、脂肪香、甜橙香气,醛类味道 Aldehydic waxy citrus orange peel green fatty	醛式 Aldehydic
烷烃 Alkanes	十六烷 Hexadecane	存在于烤烟烟叶、烟气中 Flue gas	其他 Others
	十四烷 Tetradecane	具有蜡香 Mild waxy	蜡香 Waxy
	十五烷 Pentadecane	具有蜡香 Waxy	蜡香 Waxy
	十一烷 Undecane	存在于烤烟烟叶、烟气中 Flue gas	其他 Others
醇类 Alcohols	1-辛醇 1-Octanol	具有蜡香、青香和香菇香气 Waxy green orange aldehydic rose mushroom	蜡香 Waxy
	1-辛烯-3-醇 1-Octen-3-ol	具有鸡肉、蘑菇和干草香气 Mushroom earthy green oily fungal raw chicken	脂肪香 Fatty
	正己醇 Hexyl alcohol	具有甜香、青香、和果香味 Ethereal fusel oil fruity alcoholic sweet green	青香 Green
酯类 Esters	γ-己内酯 4-Hexanolide	具有药草香气和焦糖香味,颇似香豆素 Herbal coconut sweet coumarin tobacco	青香 Green

表 2(续) Table 2(continued)

化学物种类 Compound classification	化合物 Compound	气味描述 Odor description	气味分类 Odor type
酚类 Phenolic	氨基酸甲酯 Methyl anthranilate	具有橙花的甜香味, 稀释时具有葡萄样香味 Fruity grape orangeflower neroli	果味 Fruity
	乙酸苄酯 Benzyl acetate	具有甜香、果香和馥郁的茉莉花香 Sweet floral fruity jasmin fresh	果味 Fruity
	4-仲丁基苯酚 4-(2-Butyl)phenol	存在于主流烟气中 Flue gas	其他 Others
酸类 Acids	丁酸 Butanoic acid	具有醋酸味、奶酪、黄油香和水果味 Sharp acetic cheesy buttery fruity	干酪味 Cheesy
	己酸 Hexanoic acid	具有类似羊的气味和干酪味 Sour fatty sweat cheese	脂肪香 Fatty
	壬酸 Nonanoic acid	具有蜡香和奶酪的香气 Waxy dirty cheese cultured dairy	蜡香 Waxy
	正戊酸 Pentanoic acid	具有腐烂酸性汗臭的气味 Sickening putrid acidic sweaty rancid	干酪味 Cheesy
其他 Others	2-正戊基呋喃 2-Pentylfuran	具有豆香、果香、泥土、青香及类似蔬菜的香韵 Fruity green earthy beany vegetable metallic	果味 Fruity
	甘菊蓝 Azulene	-	其他 Others
	萘 Naphthalene	具有木质香气和辛辣味 Pungent dry resinous	其他 Others

注: 以上数据查自化工词典及 perflavoury。

Note: The above data are from the chemical dictionary and perflavoury.

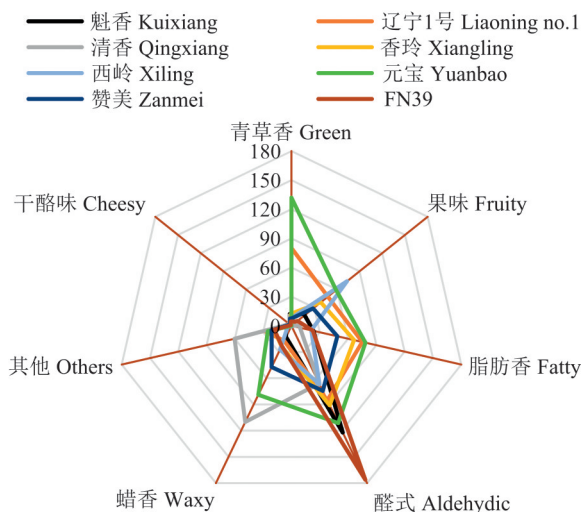


图 4 8 份核桃资源香气物质种类分布

Fig. 4 Distribution map of aroma substances in the eight accessions of walnut

($339.80 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) 是除‘辽宁 1 号’($198.24 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) 和‘FN39’($192.03 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) 外其他品种醛类含量的两倍以上, (E, E)-2, 4-十一烷二烯醛含量最高($111.97 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), 其次为壬醛($77.43 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$), 因此青草香气和醛式香气都比较明显。

3 讨 论

顶空固相微萃取 (headspace solid phase micro-extraction, HS-SPME) 与气相色谱-质谱联用技术 (HS-SPME/GC-MS) 是分析挥发性成分的主要手段之一。固相微萃取是在固相萃取基础上发展起来的一种新的萃取分离技术, 属于非溶剂型选择性萃取法, 对有机物具有较高的选择性。在萃

取过程中, 萃取头类型、进样量、萃取温度、萃取时间都会影响测定结果^[10, 12]。周拥军等^[5]、胡玉霞等^[6]对山核桃香气物质进行测定, 发现使用 50/30 μm DVB/CAR/PDMS 萃取头, 萃取温度 60°C , 萃取时间 30 min 可达到最佳提取效果。王丽霞等^[8]的研究显示, 进样量对萃取结果的影响不明显, 所以本实验仅对萃取温度和萃取时间进行了优化, 发现随着萃取温度的升高峰个数逐渐增加, 70°C 时达到最高; 随着萃取时间的增加, 总峰面积和峰个数都随之增加, 在 60 min 时达到最高, 因此采用萃取温度 70°C , 萃取时间 60 min 进行核桃香气物质的测定。

壬醛和 (E, E)-2, 4-十一烷二烯醛是核桃的特征香气物质, ‘FN39’和‘魁香’的壬醛含量最高, 分别为 $168.81 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和 $114.11 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$; ‘元宝’中壬醛含量为 $77.43 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, (E, E)-2, 4-十一烷二烯醛含量为 $111.97 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 除此以外, ‘元宝’还含有丰富的反-2-癸烯醛和 2-十一烯醛, ‘元宝’醛类物质 ($339.80 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) 和香气物质总量 ($484.75 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$) 在 8 份核桃资源中均含量最高。2011 年, 在中国首届核桃节, ‘元宝’核桃荣获坚果类金奖^[13]。‘元宝’‘魁香’‘FN39’属石门核桃^[14], 石门核桃是河北省地方名产, 中国国家地理标志产品, 与山西省的汾阳核桃、云南省的漾濞核桃同为我国核桃三大名牌。香气浓郁是石门核桃的重要特点^[15-16], 醛类物质和壬醛含量高是石门核桃香气浓郁的重要原因。除核桃以外, 壬醛还存在于大多数植物中, 是桃^[17]、杏李^[18]、梨^[19]、板栗^[20]、茶^[21-22]等多种植物的主要香气

物质。甚至,许多肉类香气成分中也含有壬醛,如白鲢鱼肉^[23]、蟹肉^[24]、金华火腿^[25]等。 (E, E) -2, 4-十一烷二烯醛是‘元宝’核桃的特征香气物质,在其他植物中很少发现。

‘清香’的香气成分与其他 7 个核桃类型差异明显,‘清香’醛类物质含量仅为 $81.9 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,其中壬醛 $56.72 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,但是烷烃类物质含量为 8 个核桃类型中最高,为 $152.12 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。其中,十四烷、十五烷、十六烷、十一烷分别为 54.26 、 48.47 、 42.73 、 $6.66 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。‘清香’是 20 世纪 80 年代初由河北农业大学郝荣庭教授从日本引进的品种,目前在我省已广泛栽培。‘清香’生食具香气,但与石门核桃香味不同,由此可见是香气成分不同导致的差异。‘香玲’和‘辽宁 1 号’均带有新疆核桃血统,‘西岭’是从‘辽宁 1 号’实生苗中选育出的早实核桃新品种,三者的壬醛含量分别为 75.59 、 72.28 、 $61.05 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,另外,‘香玲’含有 $44.09 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 反-2-辛烯醛,‘辽宁 1 号’含有 $57.22 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ (E, E) -2, 4-十一烷二烯醛,‘西岭’含有 $52.61 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 2-十一烯醛。生食核仁,‘香玲’和‘辽宁 1 号’略带香气,而‘西岭’则感觉不到香气。‘赞美’醛类物质与烷烃类物质含量均不高,分别为 123.59 和 $58.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,生食略带香气。

4 结 论

采用顶空固相微萃取结合气质联用技术测定普通核桃核仁的香气成分的最佳萃取条件为: $50/30 \mu\text{m}$ DVB/CAR/PDMS 萃取头, 3 g 进样量, 70°C 下吸附 60 min , 230°C 解析 5 min 。在 8 份核桃资源中共检测到 29 种化合物,其中醛类物质 11 种,烷烃类物质 4 种,醇类物质 3 种,酯类物质 3 种,酚类物质 1 种,酸类物质 4 种,其他物质 3 种。8 份核桃资源的香气物质有明显差异。实验结果表明,‘元宝’香气物质含量最多($484.75 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),且种类丰富(16 种)。(‘西岭’香气物质含量最少($200.59 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$),种类也是最少(13 种)。8 份核桃资源的主要香气物质为醛类,其次是醇类和酯类物质。醛类物质最为突出,是特征香气成分中种类最多的一种物质,提供了核桃的醛式、青草香及脂肪香气,醇类和酯类物质则提供了果味或青草香气。

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