

套袋处理对‘马家柚’果实挥发性物质积累的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究套袋处理对‘马家柚’果实挥发性物质积累的影响。【方法】以套袋和未套袋的‘马家柚’果实为试材,利用气相-质谱联用仪(GC-MS)比较分析了5个发育时期‘马家柚’果皮和果肉中的挥发性物质组成,并采用半定量计算方法对结果进行定量分析。【结果】‘马家柚’果实中挥发性物质以醇类、酯类、烯类等化合物为主,在果皮和果肉组织中分别鉴定到69种和40种挥发性物质,其中诺卡酮及部分单萜类物质如 β -月桂烯(β -Myrcene)、 β -水芹烯(β -Phellandrene)等挥发性成分在果皮中特异积累。套袋和未套袋处理的‘马家柚’果实果实发育过程中的挥发性物质变化趋势总体相同。套袋处理未改变‘马家柚’果实积累的挥发性物质种类,但对其含量产生了显著影响:套袋处理的成熟‘马家柚’果实果皮的挥发性物质总量($1\,294.20\pm 14.67$) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 显著低于未套袋处理($4\,869.44\pm 30.78$) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,其中倍半萜酮和单萜的含量降幅最大;成熟‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质总量在套袋处理(257.06 ± 29.90) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 与未套袋处理(355.30 ± 36.54) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 间无显著差异,表明套袋处理对‘马家柚’主要食用部位—果肉的香气成分影响较小。【结论】研究结果为改进‘马家柚’果实品质以及深入研究光信号对香气品质的形成调控机制提供了基础。

关键词:‘马家柚’;套袋;挥发性物质;果实品质;香气

中图分类号:S666.3

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2020)11-1701-10

Effects of fruit bagging on the accumulation of volatile compounds in ‘Majiayou’ pumelo

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Abstract: 【Objective】Bagging, as a common cultivation technique in fruit industry, is widely used in many types of fruit trees except citrus, such as apple, peach, grape, etc. Volatile compounds can directly affect fruit flavors and are an important indicator of fruit quality. Till now, little research has conducted on the physiological and molecular changes of volatile compounds accumulation in response to environmental stimuli in citrus. The present study was mainly to explore the effect of bagging on the accumulation of volatile compounds in the peel and pulp of unbagged and bagged ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits at five developmental stages, for purpose of providing some guidance in the application of bagging and new clues for understanding the molecular mechanism to volatile compound regulation in citrus. 【Methods】The determination of volatile compounds can be divided into three steps: The first step was the extraction of volatile compounds. 0.5 g peel or 1.0 g pulp was weighed, put into a 2 mL centrifuge tube, 0.5 mL ultrapure water was added, and mixed evenly in vortex. Then 0.5 mL MTBE was added containing methyl nonanoate ($V_{\text{methyl nonanoate}}:V_{\text{MTBE}}=1:80$), and vortex was performed with the mixture again. The mixture was then subjected to ultrasonic extraction at 4 °C for 40 min. Next, the extract was centrifuged at 12 000 g for 10 min below 4 °C, and then filtered through a 0.22 μm membrane prior to GC-

收稿日期:2019-11-01 接受日期:2020-08-03

基金项目:国家重点研发项目(2018YFD1000200);现代农业柑橘产业技术体系(CARS-26)

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MS analysis. The second step was determination. GC-MS was performed by tr-5ms gas chromatography column (30 m × 0.25 mm × 0.25 μm, Thermo Scientific, Bellefonte, PA, USA), the specific temperature of sample inlet and ion source were 280 °C and 260 °C, respectively. The programmed temperature rise conditions were as follows: treating at 40 °C for 3 min, then raising the temperature to 160 °C at 2 °C · min⁻¹ and holding for 1 minute, and then raising the temperature to 200 °C at 5 °C · min⁻¹, next raising the temperature to 240 °C at 8 °C · min⁻¹ and holding for 3 min. The last step was data analysis. The analysis of volatile components was carried out by Xcalibur and AMDIS. In this study, the quantitative calculation of volatile components was performed by semi quantitative analysis. First, the area normalization method was used to get the area percentage of each component. Then, the concentration of each component was calculated by the concentration of internal standard compounds in the sample. **【Results】**Esters and terpenes were the main volatile compounds in ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruit. A total of 69 and 40 kinds of volatile compounds were identified in peel and pulp, respectively. The alcohol, ester, aldehyde, terpene and other compounds in the pulp were less than those in the pericarp, and nootkatone and some monoene compounds such as β-myrcene and β-phellandrene were found to be specifically accumulated in the peel. Bagging affected the content of volatile compounds but not the composition. During maturation stage, the total content of volatile compounds in peel with bagged fruit (1 294.20±14.67) μg · g⁻¹ was significantly lower than that with unbagged fruit (4 869.44±30.78) μg · g⁻¹. Especially, compared to unbagged fruits, the content of sesquiterpeneketone and monoterpene decreased dramatically in peel of bagged fruit. With regard to the pulp, there was no significant difference in the total content of volatile compounds between bagged fruits (257.06±29.90) μg · g⁻¹ and unbagged fruits (355.30±36.54) μg · g⁻¹, which indicated that bagging had little effect on the volatile compounds in the pulp. In addition, the contents of volatile compounds in ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruit at different developmental stages (105, 135, 150, 180 and 210 days after flower, DAF) were analyzed in this study. In the peel, we found that oxides, alcohols and ketones accumulated more in bagging than unbagging treatments at the middle stage of development, but alkenes, acids and aldehydes accumulated more and faster in unbagging than bagging treatments, and no significant difference were found in the content of esters between bagging and unbagging treatments. The content of volatile compounds in the peel of bagged and unbagged ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits showed a similar trend of increasing at first and then decreasing during developmental stages. In the pulp of both bagging and unbagging treatments, the content of oxides, alkenes and ketones decreased gradually with the development of fruit, and the accumulation of acids, aldehydes and alcohols increased at first and then decreased. However, no significant differences were detected in the content of each substance in the pulp between bagged and unbagged ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits, especially for the mature stage. **【Conclusion】**In this study, we found that bagging treatment had a great effect on the volatile compounds in the peel of ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits, among which the content of ketones and terpenes changed significantly. However, the composition and content of volatile compounds in the pulp of ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits were not affected by bagging treatment, suggesting bagging treatment had little effect on the aroma and the overall flavor of the pulp, the main edible part of ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruits. Therefore, bagging can be widely used in ‘Majiayou’ pumelo cultivation in terms of our volatile compounds analysis. Previous studies have shown that the accumulation of volatile compounds is related to light quality and intensity. The peel is normally exposed to the sunlight, while the wrapped pulp is always under dark condition due to the thick peel either for bagging or unbagging treatment. This may explain the different behavior of peel and pulp with bagging treatment. These results can provide a basis for improving the fruit quality in the field practice with bagging treatment, and for studying the mechanism of light signal to regulate the formation of aroma quality in citrus.

Key words: ‘Majiayou’ pumelo; Bagging; Volatile compounds; Fruit quality; Aroma

套袋是梨、桃、葡萄、苹果等果树广泛采用的栽培技术手段^[1-4],通常是将塑料袋、纸袋或者无纺布袋套在果实外部,给予果实外在的物理保护。套袋不仅可以保护果面光滑,减少机械损伤和裂果率,避免虫鸟对果实的伤害,降低果面的农药残留^[5-9],同时也会形成一个微环境,对果实的内部品质产生一定的影响。有研究表明,套袋处理对果实内在品质的影响因套袋时间、套袋方式、摘袋时间、水果类型而存在较大差异^[10-11],并不全是向好的方向变化。因此,针对不同类型不同品种的水果,有必要对套袋产生的影响进行客观全面的评价。

挥发性香气物质含量是决定果实风味的重要因素,不同挥发性物质的组合也会形成果实不同的风味特点。近年来,随着消费水平的提高,越来越多的人会关注果实的香气物质,通过清甜、独特的香气成分激发出购买欲望^[12-13]。由于套袋使果实形成一个密闭环境,因此很多学者认为套袋处理后,果实的香气物质会增加。但事实上,套袋处理的果实类型不同,结果也不尽相同。赵亚蒙等^[14]对套袋的葡萄进行香气成分的提取和分析,结果表明,套袋后葡萄果实挥发性物质的种类和含量均降低。于立洋等^[15]也发现套袋对5个新疆野苹果优系果实的香气种类和含量的影响不一致,品种间差异显著。魏树伟等^[16]对‘栖霞大香水’梨套袋后的香气物质进行了分析,发现套袋处理后香气物质含量降低。李芳芳等^[11]认为套袋处理不利于‘库尔勒香梨’香气物质的形成,降低了果实的整体风味。在桃上的研究表明,套袋处理后,桃的挥发性物质含量增加,酯类化合物含量上升,但是总的醛和醇含量下降^[17];套袋处理对‘白凤桃’果肉挥发性物质的种类和含量没有显著差异,但是明显促进了果皮挥发性物质的积累^[18]。从以上的研究结果可以看出,套袋对不同种类不同品种的果实挥发性物质的影响不同,需要逐一分析。

套袋处理在柑橘生产上的应用并不多见。‘马家柚’是江西省上饶市广丰区品质优良的地方品种柚,其味道清香,风味独特,果肉色泽浅红,作为广丰县的主栽柑橘品种支撑着当地的柑橘产业。田间种植发现,‘马家柚’套袋后果实表面更加平滑,果肉颜色加深,果实商品性提高。笔者以套袋和未套袋处理的‘马家柚’果实为材料,着眼于探究套袋处理对其挥发性物质含量的影响,以期对未来深入研究环境信号对香气物质代谢通路的调控机制以及套袋处理

在柑橘生产实践中的推广应用提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

在江西省上饶市广丰区杨晓华‘马家柚’(*Citrus grandis* Osbeck)种植基地进行‘马家柚’的套袋处理实验。套袋所用材料为300 mm × 350 mm双层不透光纸袋,套袋方法和时间参照吴方方等^[19]的方法。2018年7月15日(花后90 d)在‘马家柚’基地选4株产量大且稳定的树进行套袋,每株树至少套袋20个果实。分别在花后(day after flower, DAF)105、135、150、180和210 d进行采样。在每株树的树冠外围,选取东、南、西、北4个不同方位且大小均一的果实,每个时期选4个未套袋的果实作为对照材料,取4个套袋果实作为实验材料。采样之后,用水清洗果面,并用吸水纸将水分吸干。削取果皮和果肉,置于液氮中冷冻后保存在-80 °C冰箱中。

1.2 方法

提取方法:本实验取‘马家柚’果皮中富含油胞的黄皮层以及‘马家柚’果肉作为实验材料,并利用气相-质谱联用仪(GC-MS)分析其挥发性成分。将‘马家柚’样品在液氮中充分研磨,称取1 g样品装入2 mL离心管中,加入0.5 mL的蒸馏水,涡旋混合均匀。再加入含有壬酸甲酯0.5 mL的MTBE($V_{\text{壬酸甲酯}}:V_{\text{MTBE}} = 1:80$),再次涡旋混合均匀。在4 °C环境下超声萃取40 min。萃取结束后,以12 000 r·min⁻¹的转速离心10 min。用一次性注射器取上清后,经0.22 μm微孔有机滤器过滤后上样检测。每个样品设置3次重复。

果皮挥发性物质GC-MS测定条件:气相色谱柱为TR-5MS(30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm, Thermo Scientific, Bellefonte, PA, USA),其进样量为1 μL。载气为高纯氦气(99.999%),分流比是10:1,恒流流速为1 mL·min⁻¹。传输线,进样口和离子源的温度分别为:280 °C和260 °C。程序升温条件如下:40 °C保持3 min,然后以2 °C·min⁻¹的速度将温度升到160 °C并且保持1 min,之后以5 °C·min⁻¹升到200 °C并保持1 min,最后以8 °C·min⁻¹的速度升到240 °C保持3 min。质谱条件如下:EI(电子轰击)离子源,电子轰击能量70 eV,正离子扫描模式,质量扫描范围为m/z 45~400 amu。

果肉挥发性物质GC-MS测定条件:测定果肉挥

发性物质时,仪器设定条件与果皮相似,但是改为不分流。并且程序升温条件如下:程序升温条件如下:40℃保持3 min,然后以3℃·min⁻¹的速度将温度升到160℃并且保持1 min,之后以5℃·min⁻¹升到200℃并保持1 min,最后以8℃·min⁻¹的速度升到240℃保持3 min。

数据分析:利用Xcalibur和AMDIS软件进行挥发性物质成分分析。本次实验中挥发性物质成分的定量为半定量结果,先用面积归一化法得到各成分的面积百分比后,再通过内标物质在样品中的浓度,计算各成分在样品中的浓度。

计算公式为: $C_i = (A_i/A_{is}) \times C_{is}$ 。

其中, C_i 代表挥发性物质在样品中的浓度,单位为 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, A_i 表示挥发性物质含量面积的百分比, A_{is} 表示内标壬酸甲酯含量面积的百分比, C_{is} 表示壬酸甲酯在样品中的浓度,单位为 $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。使用IBM SPSS Statistics 19软件对挥发性物质数据进行统计分析,使用Student *t*检验进行显著差异性分析。以上挥发性物质的提取与测定均参照刘翠华^[20]的方法。

2 结果与分析

2.1 套袋处理对‘马家柚’果实的挥发性物质种类的影响

本实验分别从不同发育时期‘马家柚’果皮和果肉中检测出69种和40种挥发性物质成分。将所鉴定出的挥发性物质按照化学结构分类,可以分成醇

类、酯类、醛类、酮类、氧化物类、酸类和萜烯类(单萜、倍半萜、烯类)。各成分种类数详见表1。果肉中的醇类、酯类、醛类、萜烯类等化合物种类均少于果皮。

表1 ‘马家柚’果实挥发性成分种类

Table 1 Volatile compounds in ‘Majiyou’ pumelo fruit

成分种类 Volatile compound	果皮 Peel		果肉 Pulp	
	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit
醇 Alcohol	19	19	11	11
醛 Aldehyde	9	9	4	4
酯 Ester	10	10	4	4
酮 Ketone	5	5	1	1
氧化物 Oxide	3	3	1	1
烯类 Terpene	-	-	4	4
其他 Other	6	6	5	5
酸 Acid	3	3	4	4
单萜 Monoterpene	7	7	3	3
倍半萜 Sesquiterpene	7	7	3	3
总计 Sum	69	69	40	40

2.2 套袋处理对‘马家柚’果皮的挥发性物质含量的影响

利用半定量法计算出在采收期(花后210 d)时,未套袋‘马家柚’果皮挥发性物质总量为(4 869.44±30.78) $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,而套袋‘马家柚’果皮挥发性物质总量为(1 294.20±14.67) $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。套袋处理显著降低了果皮中的挥发性物质含量,其中以酮类和萜烯类物质降幅最为显著。各成分分类及物质含量见表2。

进一步对采收期‘马家柚’果皮主要挥发性物质在套袋和未套袋处理间的含量差异进行分析,发现

表2 采收期套袋与未套袋‘马家柚’果实挥发性物质含量

Table 2 The content of volatile compounds in unbagged and bagged fruits of ‘Majiyou’ pumelo ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)

成分种类 Volatile compound	果皮 Peel		果肉 Pulp	
	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit
醇 Alcohol	17.50±7.99 a	14.27±7.42 a	14.65±1.58 a	12.33±0.58 a
酯 Ester	9.78±2.21 a	5.78±0.77 a	34.33±5.57 a	35.59±6.85 a
醛 Aldehyde	26.50±6.63 a	19.52±1.81 a	3.64±1.28 a	2.73±0.80 a
酮 Ketone	84.65±5.00 a	57.27±7.00 b	0.18±1.28 a	0.15±0.04 a
氧化物 Oxide	3.33±0.21 a	1.91±0.57 a	2.45±1.05 a	1.60±0.29 a
酸 Acid	34.86±5.49 a	32.08±0.13 a	67.87±7.25 a	55.42±3.41 a
烯类 Terpene	-	-	0.90±0.87 a	1.01±0.56 a
单萜 Monoterpene	4 671.48±69.65 a	1 155.03±31.91 b	1.84±0.64 a	2.20±0.53 a
倍半萜 Sesquiterpene	19.90±5.09 a	6.30±3.94 a	228.10±13.44 a	144.79±11.66 b
其他 Other	1.44±13.35 a	2.04±14.34 a	1.34±1.96 a	1.24±1.07 a
总计 Sum	4 869.44±30.78 a	1 294.20±14.67 b	355.30±36.54 a	257.06±29.90 a

注:表中同一行数据中不同字母表示差异达5%显著水平。“-”表示未检测到。下同。

Note: Different letters within the same row indicate significant difference at 5% level. “-” indicates not detected. The same below.

倍半萜酮和单萜的含量显著降低(表 3)。倍半萜酮类化合物诺卡酮(Nootkatone)在未套袋‘马家柚’果皮中的含量为(84.13±12.00) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,套袋后含量为(56.26±8.02) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,套袋前后的含量差异达显著水平。单萜类物质主要包括 α -蒎烯(α -Pinene)、 β -蒎烯(β -Pinene)、 β -罗勒烯(β -Ocimene)、*D*-柠檬烯(*D*-Limonene)、 β -月桂烯(β -Myrcene)、 β -水芹烯(β -

Phellandrene)。其中未套袋果*D*-柠檬烯含量高达(3 650.57±32.74) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,而套袋果*D*-柠檬烯含量仅为(1 620.46±51.22) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。 α -蒎烯、 β -月桂烯、 β -水芹烯的含量也分别从(24.40±5.17)、(80.38±6.39)、(5.46±2.12) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 降到(10.17±5.44)、(34.14±8.10)、(2.37±0.11) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。可见,套袋后‘马家柚’果皮挥发性物质含量,尤其是倍半萜酮和单萜的含量,显著

表 3 采收期‘马家柚’果皮主要挥发性成分 GC-MS 分析

Table 3 GC-MS analysis results of volatile compounds in the peel of ‘Majiayou’ pumelo fruit under different treatment ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)

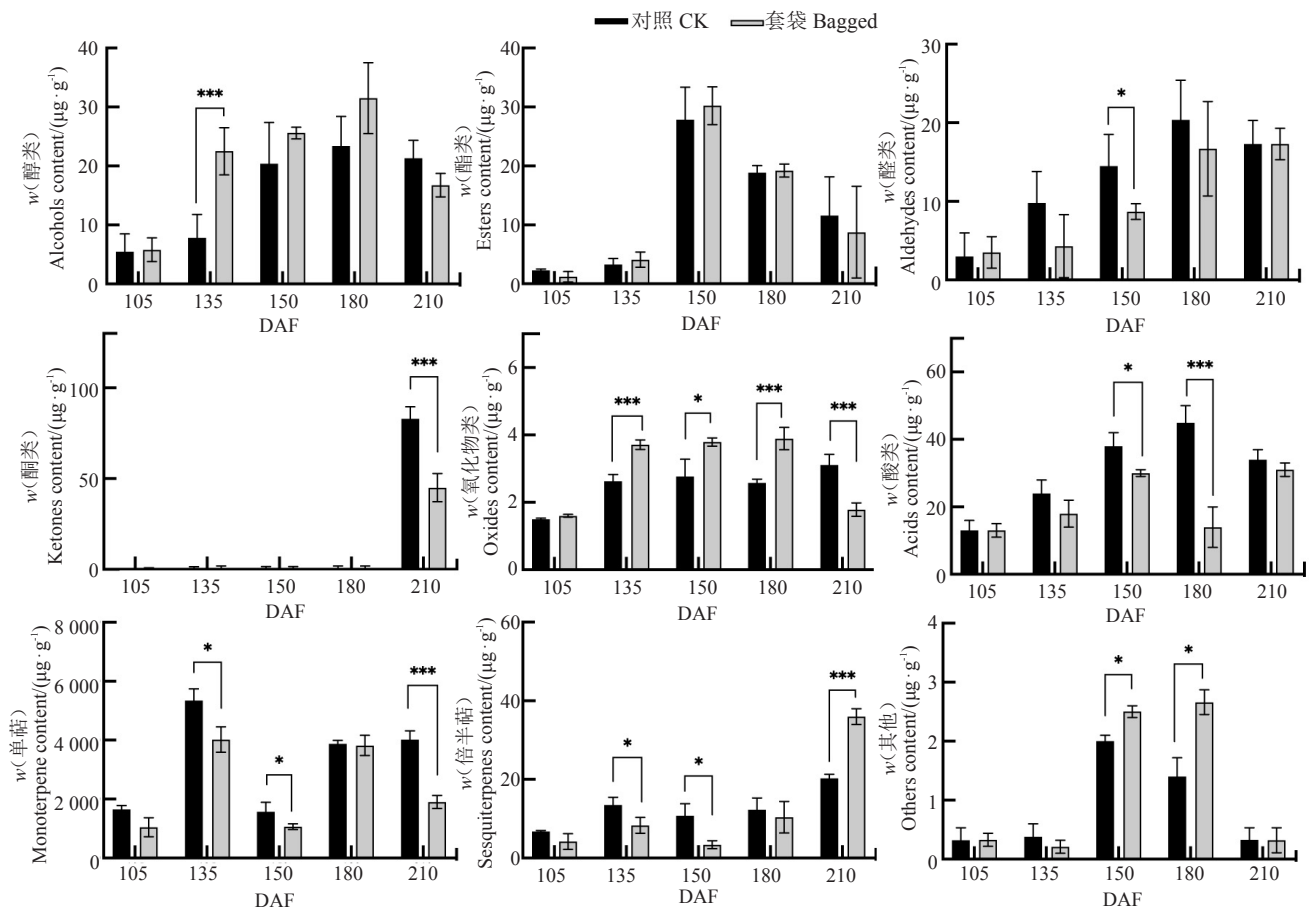
类别 Category	化合物 Compound	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit	
醇类 Alcohol	芳樟醇 Linalool	0.78±0.15 a	0.18±0.12 b	
	松油醇 α -terpineol	0.56±0.30 a	0.13±0.43 a	
	(<i>Z</i>)-2-戊烯-1-醇 (<i>Z</i>)-2-penten-1-ol	0.26±0.35 a	0.20±0.02 a	
	反式-异紫堇醇 <i>Trans</i> -isopiperitenol	0.52±0.21 a	0.24±0.41 a	
	顺式-异紫堇醇 <i>Cis</i> -isopiperitenol	-	0.06±0.05	
	橙花叔醇 Nerolidol	0.82±0.25 a	0.54±0.02 a	
	反式-2-环己烯-1-甲基-1-醇 2-cyclohexen-1-ol,1-methyl- <i>trans</i> -	0.14±0.35 a	0.36±0.12 a	
	顺式-2-环己烯-2-甲基-1-醇 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-methyl- <i>cis</i> -	0.42±0.12 a	0.44±0.09 a	
	(<i>Z</i>)-3-己烯醇 (<i>Z</i>)-3-hexen-1-ol	1.55±0.15 a	1.06±0.22 a	
	13-二十二烯醇 13-docosen-1-ol	2.89±0.74 a	1.82±0.25 a	
	1-己醇 1-Hexanol	0.39±0.35 a	0.67±0.12 a	
	雪松醇 Cedrol	0.14±0.03 a	0.12±0.02 a	
	酯类 Ester	顺式-2-环己烯-1-醇-2-甲基醋酸酯 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-methyl-5-acetate- <i>cis</i> -	0.21±0.03 a	0.60±0.05 b
2-环己烯-1-醇-2-甲基醋酸酯 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-methyl-5-acetate		0.93±0.14 a	2.12±0.35 b	
正己酸乙烯酯 Caproic acid vinyl est		0.18±0.12	-	
(<i>E</i>)-2-甲基-2-丁烯酸己酯 (<i>E</i>)-hexyl-2-methylbut-2-enoate		1.32±0.90 a	0.90±0.35 b	
香芳醇乙酸酯 Cepheneine		0.53±0.31 a	0.32±0.22 a	
2-环己烯-1-醇-2-甲基醋酸酯 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-methyl-5-acetate		0.19±0.05 a	0.85±0.12 b	
乙酸香叶酯 Geranyl acetate		3.75±1.74 a	2.15±1.44 a	
乙酸酯 Hexanoic acid, hexyl ester		3.12±1.03 a	0.77±0.15 b	
缬氨酸酯 Valtrate		0.27±0.12 a	0.43±0.03 a	
醛类 Aldehyde		(<i>E</i>)-2-己烯醛 (<i>E</i>)-2-hexenal	3.37±1.32 a	2.31±1.21 a
	3-己烯醛 3-hexenal	10.08±1.54 a	6.82±4.14 a	
	己烯醛 Hexanal	6.41±2.11 a	5.56±1.11 a	
	香叶醛 (<i>Z</i>)-2,6-octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl	0.25±0.74	-	
	二十烷醛 Eicosanal	4.10±1.82 a	3.45±1.54 a	
	2,6-二甲基苯甲醛 2,6-dimethylbenzaldehyde	0.47±0.44 a	0.39±0.12 a	
	十五烷醛 Pentadecanal	0.72±0.24 a	0.29±0.02 b	
	1-环己烯-1-甲醛 1-cyclohexene-1-carboxaldehyde	0.11±0.12 a	0.06±0.11 a	
	柠檬醛 Citral	0.38±0.03 a	0.21±0.74 a	
	酮类 Ketone	环己酮 Cyclohexanone	-	0.07±0.01
		香芹酮 Carvone	0.52±0.01 a	0.93±0.43 a
诺卡酮 Nootkatone		84.13±12.00 a	56.26±8.02 b	
氧化物类 Oxide	顺式氧化柠檬烯 <i>Cis</i> -limonene oxide	0.77±0.02 a	0.90±0.11 a	
	反式氧化柠檬烯 Limonene oxide, <i>trans</i> -	2.38±1.10 a	0.87±0.71 a	
	氧化石竹烯 Caryophyllene oxide	0.18±0.02 a	0.14±0.02 a	
酸类 Acid	正十六酸 <i>n</i> -hexadecanoic acid	14.17±1.90 a	13.55±4.25 a	
	(<i>Z,Z</i>)-9,12-十八碳二烯酸(<i>Z,Z</i>)-9,12-octadecadienoic acid	10.23±5.41 a	7.42±2.03 a	
	顺式丙酸 <i>Cis</i> -vaccenic acid	10.45±1.44 a	12.02±4.22 a	

单萜	α -蒎烯 α -pinene	24.40±5.17 a	10.17±5.44 b	
Monoterpene	β -水芹烯 β -phellandrene	5.46±2.12 a	2.37±0.11 b	
	β -月桂烯 β -myrcene	80.38±6.39 a	34.14±8.10 b	
	D-柠檬烯 D-limonene	3 650.57±32.74 a	1 620.46±51.22 b	
	β -罗勒烯 β -ocimene	11.03±3.02 a	6.31±1.04 b	
	β -蒎烯 β -pinene	0.69±0.04 a	0.48±0.10 b	
倍半萜	α -古巴烯 α -copaene	0.64±0.16 a	0.10±0.07 b	
	石竹烯 Caryophyllene	1.81±0.13 a	0.87±0.08 a	
	吉马烯 Germacrene D	13.30±2.53 a	4.08±8.11 a	
	榄香烯异构体 Elemene isomer	2.23±0.07 a	0.99±0.54 a	
	α -衣兰油烯 α -muurolene	0.08±0.03 a	0.02±0.14 a	
Sesquiterpene	α -法尼烯 α -farnesene	1.82±0.03 a	0.21±0.03 b	
	其他	十一烷 Undecane	1.32±0.03 a	1.82±0.03 a
	Other	2,2-二甲氧基丁烷 2,2-dimethoxybutane	0.12±0.02 a	0.22±0.04 a

降低。

此外,本实验还对‘马家柚’果皮不同发育时期(花后 105、135、150、180 和 210 d)的挥发性物质含量进行了分析。从图 1 中可以看出,各种类挥发性

物质含量先升高再下降,并且套袋与未套袋‘马家柚’积累趋势相近。其中氧化物类物质、醇类和酮类物质,比如顺式和反式氧化柠檬烯等,在发育中期套袋的‘马家柚’果皮中积累较多。但是烯类、酸类、醛



柱形图各数值为平均值±标准差,星号(*)代表显著性差异(Student's t-test, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).

Each bar represents the mean \pm SD and asterisks (*) indicate significant differences (Student's t-test, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).

图 1 ‘马家柚’果皮发育过程中挥发性物质含量变化

Fig. 1 Changes of volatile substances in the peel of ‘Majaiyou’ pumelo during fruit development

类物质均在未套袋的‘马家柚’果皮中积累速度较快,含量较高。酯类物质在各发育时期套袋和未套袋处理间的含量差异不显著。

2.3 套袋处理对‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质的影响

利用半定量法计算出在采收期(花后210 d)时,未套袋‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质总量为(355.30±36.54) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,套袋‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质总量为(257.06±29.90) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。各成分分类及物质含量见表2。虽然总含量和各种类含量有一定差异,但经过统计分析后发现这些变化并不显著。进一步对‘马家柚’果肉主要挥发性物质在套袋和未套袋处理

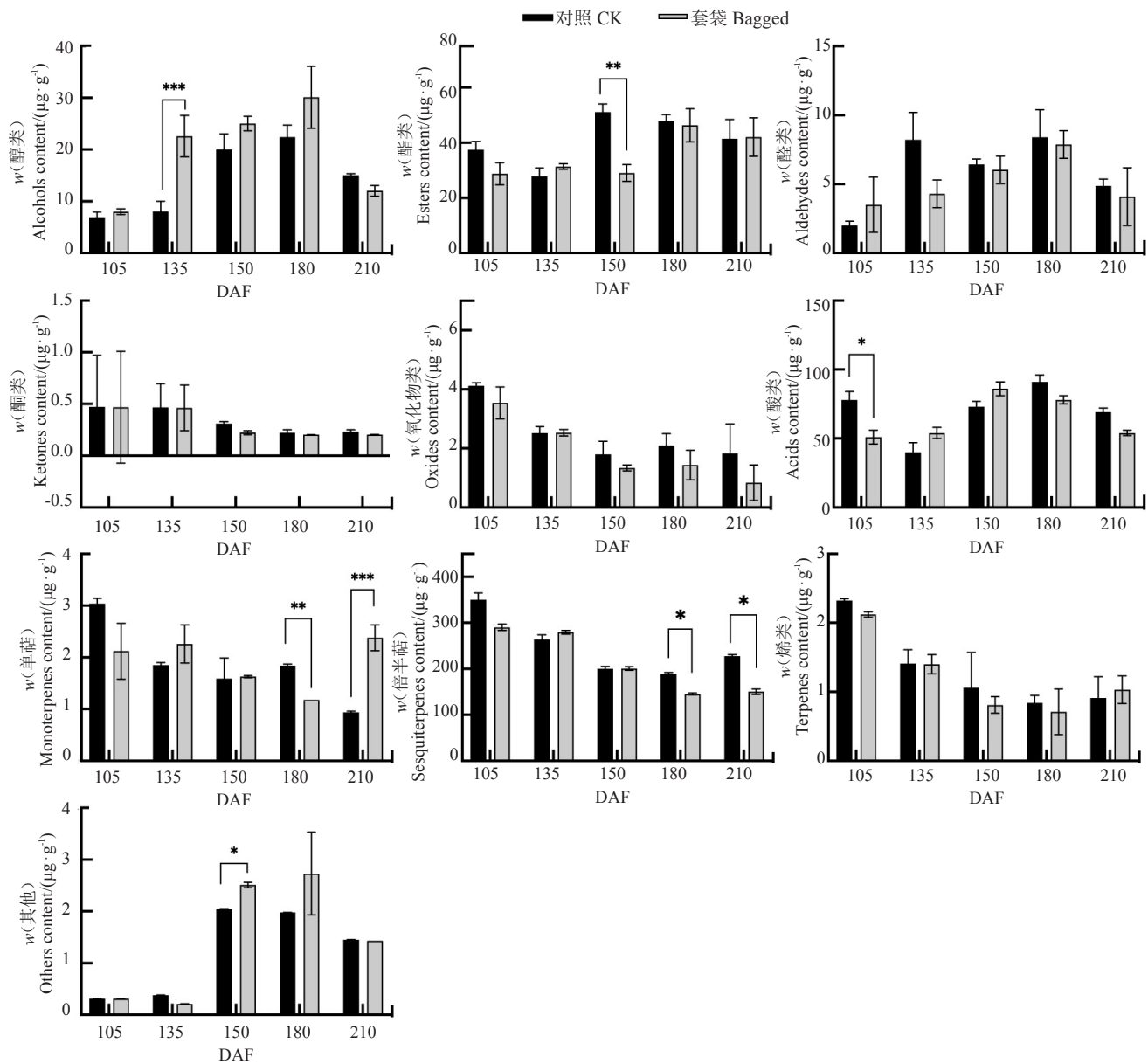
间的含量差异进行分析,也发现套袋处理对各主要成分的含量无显著影响(表4)。可见,套袋处理对‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质的种类和含量均无显著差异。

同时,本实验也对不同发育时期(花后105、135、150、180和210 d)果肉的挥发性物质含量进行了分析。从图2可以看出,氧化物、烯类、酮类化合物的含量随发育时期逐渐降低,酸类、醛类、醇类物质在果实发育过程中的积累呈现出先逐渐增加后逐渐降低的趋势。但是和果皮中的结果相似,套袋处理并未对果肉挥发性物质的积累趋势产生影响。同

表4 采收期‘马家柚’果肉挥发性成分GC-MS分析

Table 4 GC-MS analysis of volatile compounds in the flesh of ‘Majiayou’ pumelo from different treatments ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)

类别 Category	化合物 Compound	未套袋 Unbagged fruit	套袋 Bagged fruit
醇类 Alcohol	3,7-辛二烯-2,6-二甲基-2,6-二醇 3,7-octadiene-2,6-diol, 2,6-dimethyl-	0.63±0.14 a	0.58±0.58 a
	1-十六烷醇 1-hexadecanol	0.36±0.11 a	0.33±0.45 a
	1-辛醇,2-丁基- 1-octanol, 2-butyl-	1.55±0.14 a	1.77±0.72 a
	环十五醇 Cyclopentadecanol	2.24±0.32 a	2.31±0.90 a
	桉烷-4(15),7-二烯-1 β -醇 Eudesma-4(15),7-dien-1 β -ol	1.38±0.20 a	1.26±0.10 a
	(E)1,6,10-十二碳三烯-3-醇,3,7,11-三甲基-1,6,10-dodecatrien-3-ol, 3,7,11-trimethyl-(E)-	1.24±0.44 a	1.05±0.19 a
	1-庚三醇 1-heptatriacotanol	5.61±1.29 a	5.04±0.89 a
	顺式- α , α -5-三甲基-5-乙烯基四氢呋喃-2-甲醇 2-furanmethanol,5-ethenyltetrahydro- α , α ,5-trimethyl-, cis-	2.48±0.92 a	1.59±0.13 a
酯类 Ester	磷酸三乙酯 Triethyl phosphate	33.14±7.22 a	34.70±4.33 a
	富马酸-2-甲基丙烯基戊酯 Fumaric acid, 2-methylallyl pentyl ester	0.75±0.21 a	0.68±0.70 a
	碳酸-癸基十四烷基酯 Carbonic acid, decyl tetradecyl ester	0.44±0.06 a	0.41±0.09 a
醛类 Aldehyde	(E)-2-己烯醛 (E)-2-hexenal	0.47±0.11 a	0.21±0.08 a
	十四烷醛 Tetradecanal	1.46±0.43 a	1.56±0.28 a
	正己醛 Hexanal	1.71±0.91 a	0.96±0.99 a
酮类 Ketone	反式环己酮,5-甲基-2-(1-甲基乙烯基) Cyclohexanone, 5-methyl-2-(1-methylethenyl)-,trans-	0.18±0.04 a	0.15±0.80 a
氧化物类 Oxide	氧化罗勒烯 Myroxide	1.29±0.54 a	0.75±0.21 a
	柠檬烯-1,2-环氧化物 1,2-epoxy-p-menth-8-ene	1.16±0.02 a	0.85±0.11 a
酸类 Acid	正十六酸 n-hexadecanoic acid	40.66±8.32 a	33.36±3.55 a
	十四烷酸 Tetradecanoic acid	0.85±0.04 a	0.56±0.11 a
	(Z,Z)-十八碳-9,12-二烯酸 9,12-octadecadienoic acid-(Z,Z)	12.69±0.67 a	9.77±0.97 a
	十八酸 Octadecanoic acid	13.65±7.74 a	11.71±9.98 a
单萜 Monoterpene	D-柠檬烯 D-limonene	0.37±0.56 a	1.89±0.99 a
	β -罗勒烯 β -ocimene	0.47±0.80 a	0.40±0.95 a
倍半萜 Sesquiterpene	吉马烯 Germacrene D	169.96±21.42 a	107.46±41.52 a
	榄香烯异构体 Elemene isomer	6.19±7.12 a	3.91±8.22 a
	γ -衣兰油烯 γ -muurolene	7.61±0.15 a	4.78±7.62 a
	β -衣兰烯 β -ylangene	44.08±3.66 a	28.45±7.13 a
	α -萜澄茄烯 α -cubebene	0.26±0.16 a	0.19±0.98 a
烯类 Terpene	3R反式环己烯,4-乙烯基-4-甲基-3-(1-甲基乙烯基)-1-(1-甲基乙基) Cyclohexene,4-ethenyl-4-methyl-3-(1-methylethenyl)-1-(1-methylethyl)-, (3R-trans)-	0.90±0.87 a	1.01±0.56 a
其他 Other	十一烷 Undecane	1.32±0.06 a	1.12±0.01 a
	2,2-二甲氧基丁烷 2,2-dimethoxybutane	0.02±0.02 a	0.12±0.04 a



柱形图各数值为平均值±标准差,星号(*)代表显著性差异(Student's t-test, $p < 0.05$).

Each bar represents the mean \pm SD and asterisks (*) indicate significant differences (Student's t-test, $p < 0.05$).

图 2 ‘马家柚’果肉发育过程中挥发性物质含量变化

Fig. 2 Changes of volatile substances in the flesh of ‘Majiyou’ pumelo during fruit development

时,各发育时期尤其是采收期时各类化合物含量在套袋处理和未套袋处理间差异不显著。

3 讨 论

套袋处理对果皮的挥发性物质积累有显著影响,可能在一定程度上影响了果皮香气及果实的整体风味。本研究中我们发现,套袋处理对‘马家柚’果皮挥发性物质的影响较大,其中以酮类物质和萜烯类物质的含量变化最为显著。具体说来,套袋处理显著降低了‘马家柚’果皮中的诺卡酮、 α -蒎烯、 β -

水芹烯、 β -月桂烯、 β -罗勒烯以及D-柠檬烯的含量。与前人在葡萄中的研究结果一致,套袋处理会降低果实中萜烯类物质的含量^[21]。并且,利用不同颜色纸袋对葡萄果实进行套袋处理均促进了酯类物质的合成,显著降低了醇类、醛类、酮类、酸类以及萜烯类物质的含量^[22]。萜烯类物质大多都含有较强的香气,例如 β -月桂烯带有香酯气息, β -罗勒烯带有一定的草香和花香^[20]。香气种类和含量的综合作用赋予‘马家柚’独特的风味。套袋处理后果皮挥发性物质含量降低,可能会对果皮香气以及‘马家柚’果实

整体风味产生一定的影响。由于不同纸袋类型套袋处理对果实的影响可能不同,未来可设计实验筛选出对香气和风味影响最小的纸袋类型用于生产实践。

与果皮不同,套袋处理对果肉挥发性物质的积累影响较小,这可能与袋内微环境差异有关。本研究中,套袋处理对‘马家柚’果肉挥发性物质的种类和含量均未产生显著影响。相似的研究结果在‘白凤桃’的研究中也得到了证实,研究人员发现,套袋处理显著改变了‘白凤桃’果皮的挥发性物质总量,但是果肉的挥发性物质含量在3种不同套袋处理方式和未套袋处理间均无显著差异^[18]。套袋处理对果皮和果肉挥发性物质积累的不同影响可能与袋内微环境的光照、湿度和温度有关。已有研究表明,葡萄果实的挥发性物质积累取决于光强和光质^[23-24]。遮光处理通过下调表达芳樟醇合成途径相关基因使葡萄果实中的芳樟醇含量降低,恢复光照后基因表达量增加,芳樟醇合成增多^[23]。不同颜色纸袋处理不仅影响袋内微环境的光质,同时调控光信号转录因子HY5和酯类代谢相关基因的表达^[25]。被果皮包裹的果肉在套袋和未套袋处理中均处于黑暗条件下,无光质和光强的变化,这可能是引起套袋处理对果肉的挥发性物质积累影响较小的原因。此外,套袋后袋内微环境的温度和湿度差异也可能影响挥发性物质的积累。有研究表明,温度可以通过调节某些化合物合成途径酶的活性参与调控其积累^[26]。未来可检测套袋处理后袋内的光质和光强变化,脱袋后‘马家柚’果皮和果肉的温度变化,以及挥发性物质合成途径相关基因的表达水平,来帮助我们理解光信号对挥发性物质代谢的调控机制。

‘马家柚’适合进行套袋栽培。本研究结果表明,套袋处理不会影响‘马家柚’主要食用部位的挥发性物质积累。除了挥发性物质以外,果实风味的衡量指标还包括可溶性糖、有机酸等。对于其他果树品种,例如苹果、梨、桃等,均有报道表示套袋处理会对其风味产生影响,使其风味下降^[16,27]。由于‘马家柚’果皮较厚,果肉由白皮层保护,可以推测,套袋不会对果肉糖酸积累产生显著影响,现有的实验数据也支持该观点(数据未展示)。因此,与其他果树相比,‘马家柚’更适合套袋栽培。

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