

外源褪黑素处理对常温货架期梨果实贮藏品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确褪黑素处理对采后常温货架期梨果实贮藏品质的影响。【方法】以新梨7号果实为试材, 设置50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 5个褪黑素浓度梯度处理, 以清水处理为对照, 测定了常温货架期果实失重率、硬度、可溶性固形物含量、乙烯释放速率、香气物质种类和含量等指标。【结果】从处理后5、10、15和20 d的测定结果可以看出, 与对照相比, 褪黑素处理减少了梨果实内水分的消耗, 果实的失重率升高的幅度小, 果实硬度较高, 150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理失重率和果实硬度与对照差异达显著水平; 褪黑素处理能够使新梨7号果实的可溶性固形物含量稳定, 处理20 d时, 不同浓度褪黑素处理可溶性固形物含量显著高于对照; 褪黑素处理新梨7号果实的乙烯释放速率均低于对照, 以150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理最低, 较对照减少了87.05%, 差异显著; 不同浓度褪黑素处理对新梨7号果实香气物质种类和含量存在差异, 褪黑素处理能调节果实香气种类和含量。【结论】外源褪黑素处理可延缓新梨7号梨果实失水, 保持果实硬度和可溶性固形物含量, 减少乙烯释放。适宜浓度褪黑素处理可调节香气物质的种类和含量, 保证常温货架期贮藏品质, 综合认为, 150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度褪黑素处理能够有效延缓梨果实的衰老, 处理效果最好。

关键词: 梨; 新梨7号; 褪黑素; 常温; 贮藏; 品质

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Effects of exogenous melatonin treatment on storage quality of pear fruits during shelf life at room temperature

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Abstract: 【Objective】The experiment was carried out to study the effects of melatonin at different concentrations on the storage quality of pear fruits during shelf life at room temperature after harvest, and to screen out the optimal concentration of melatonin, so as to provide references for the application of melatonin in the preservation of pear fruits. 【Methods】Using Xinli No. 7 as the test material, 6 groups of fruits with uniform size, consistent maturity, and without decay and mechanical damage were selected. One group was soaked in water for 30 minutes as the control, and the other 5 groups were immersed in melatonin solutions at 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ for 30 minutes, dried and placed on a shelf at room temperature of 20 °C, and samples were taken every 5 days. Each sample was taken to determine the fruit weight loss rate, hardness, soluble solids content, ethylene release rate and other indicators. The hardness of the fruit was measured by GY-4 hardness tester, the soluble solid content was measured by the ATAGO PAL-1 digital sugar meter, and the ethylene release rate was measured by gas chromatography. Using a 1 mL syringe to draw air repeatedly, the sample was injected into the GC2014C gas chromatograph for determination. The fruits stored at room temperature for 15 days were chosen to determine the aroma components in the fruits. The quarter method was used to remove the core and the fruit

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was cut into pieces of 0.2 cm×0.2 cm×0.2 cm and mixed evenly. 5 g of the sample was put into a 10 ml sample bottle and the internal standard 2-octanol (0.016 44 g·L⁻¹) 3 μL was added, which was sealed with tin foil. Heating at 40 °C lasted for 30 minutes, using SPME extraction head (black) to absorb aroma after adsorption and injection analysis. The unknown compound was searched by computer and matched with the mass spectrometry library NIST17-1, NIST17-2 and NIST17-S at the same time. Various volatile components were confirmed and the content of each component was calculated. The Microsoft Excel 2010 was used to analyze the data, and SPSS16.0 statistical analysis software was used to analyze the significance of differences. **【Results】** Melatonin treatment had a certain inhibitory effect on the weight loss rate of pear fruits. The weight loss rates with 100 and 150 μmol·L⁻¹ melatonin treatments increased by 4.20% and 3.75% during storage, which were significantly different from the control. At the end of storage, the hardness of the control fruit was the lowest at 3.57 kg·cm⁻², which was 24.20% lower than that before storage. The hardness of the fruits treated with 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 μmol·L⁻¹ melatonin was significantly higher than that of the control, respectively. The soluble solid content of the control fruit continued to rise during the early storage period, and reached a peak (14.17%) on the 15th day and then decreased rapidly, and it was 9.95% on the 20th day. The melatonin-treated fruits showed a continuous upward trend on the 20th day, respectively, compared with that before storage, increasing by 2.05%, 1.22%, 2.08%, -0.35% and 2.63%. The ethylene release rate of the control fruits reached a peak value of 0.073 μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ on the 10th day, and the ethylene release rate was 0.062 μL·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹ at the end of storage. The melatonin-treated fruits reached the peak value on the 5th day. At the end of storage, it was 74.01%, 87.05%, 85.68%, 77.18% and 80.72% lower than the control. The types and contents of aroma had an important influence on the flavor of the fruit. In this experiment, 92 kinds of aroma substances were detected in the fruits with different treatments. The maximum of 40 kinds of aroma substances were detected in the fruits treated with 200 μmol·L⁻¹, followed by the control and 50 μmol·L⁻¹ treatment (39 types), and 100 μmol·L⁻¹ treatment was at least 34 types. The aroma substances commonly contained in the fruits with each treatment included Hexyl acetate, 1-Hexanol, 2-Methyl butanal, 3-Methyl butanal, Hexanal, Heptanal, Nonanal, Decanal, (E)-2-Hexenal, 2-Octanone, Toluene, o-Xylene, Dodecane, Tetradecane, and Longifolene. The lowest aroma content of the control fruit was 180.84 ng·g⁻¹, and the highest (272.59 ng·g⁻¹) was treated with 200 μmol·L⁻¹, which increased by 50.73% compared with the control. The difference in aroma content mainly came from aldehydes. The lowest one in the control was 129.03 ng·g⁻¹, and the highest one was in the 200 μmol·L⁻¹ treatment (212.51 ng·g⁻¹), which was 64.69% higher than the control. Melatonin treatment mainly promoted the synthesis of 1-Penten-3-ol, 2, 2, 4-Trimethyl-1,4-pentanediol diisobutyrate, 1-Heptanol, Tridecanal, α-Pinene, etc.. The synthesis of substances was inhibited, such as Octanoic acid, nonyl ester, 1-Nonanol, 2-Nonen-1-ol and 1-O-octyl-Rhamnitol. The high contents of aroma substances in the various treatments of Xinli No. 7 fruits were hexyl acetate, 1-hexanol, hexanal, trans-2-hexenal, toluene, o-xylene, and limonene, which accounted for 88.12%, 87.95%, 88.37%, 91.26%, 92.29% and 90.70% of the total aroma content of the fruits, according to CK, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 μmol·L⁻¹ treatments. **【Conclusion】** Compared with the control, suitable melatonin treatment can effectively slow down the increase in weight loss rate and decrease in fruit hardness, stabilize the soluble solids content, inhibit the release of ethylene, delay the senescence of fruits, and significantly extend the shelf life of Xinli No. 7 at room temperature. At the same time, it can significantly increase the type and content of aroma substances in the fruit of ‘Xinli No. 7’ during shelf life at room temperature. It is generally believed that suitable exogenous melatonin treatment can improve the storage quality of Xinli No. 7 fruits during shelf life at room temperature.

Key words: Pear; Xinli No. 7; Melatonin; Normal temperature; Storage; Quality

梨(*Pyrus*)是世界三大落叶果树之一,素有“百果之宗”的美誉。我国梨栽培品种以秋子梨、白梨、沙梨、西洋梨、新疆梨系统的为主,其品种繁多,每种都有独特的风味,深受消费者喜爱。

果实成熟是一个高度复杂的发育调控过程,在此过程中,果实品质会发生一系列不可逆的生理及生物化学变化,如果实软化、色泽改变、芳香物质合成、可食性增强等,而这些变化影响了果实的贮藏性、运输性、商品性以及病原菌感染的抗性等^[1]。因此,在维持果实正常生理生化过程的前提下,最大限度地降低其新陈代谢是果实贮藏保鲜的基本原理。采后工作的首要任务是延缓果实衰老,维持其鲜活状态,从而提高果实贮藏保鲜效果、延长贮藏寿命。

褪黑素(N-乙酰-5-甲氧基色胺, melatonin, MT)又名美拉酮宁、松果腺素,是一种广泛存在于动植物体内的吲哚类小分子物质^[2-3],具有多种生物学功能^[4]。国内外学者研究表明,褪黑素在人体中可以起到调节免疫力、改善睡眠、抗衰老、抗肿瘤等多方面作用,同时也可有效调节内分泌、治疗 AIDS 和保护心血管等^[5]。褪黑素在植物体内的生物学功能也引起了广泛关注,研究表明,褪黑素具有清除活性氧自由基^[6-7]、调控果实成熟与衰老^[8-9]、提高抗逆性^[10-11]等作用。除此之外,褪黑素也被证实对果蔬具有较好的保鲜作用,Gao等^[8]研究发现,褪黑素处理可以减缓贮藏期间桃果实失重率的增加,降低腐烂率和呼吸速率,延缓衰老,同时保持果实硬度、可溶性固形物总量和抗坏血酸含量。王晶等^[12]研究结果表明,外源褪黑素处理可延缓柑橘果实衰老,减少乙醇、乙醛积累,防止贮存期间果实产生异味,具有较好的保鲜作用。

目前褪黑素在梨的贮藏保鲜方面研究较少,周慧^[13]研究了不同浓度褪黑素对鲜切黄冠梨贮藏过程中的抗氧化和抑菌效果,并未对完整梨果实进行研究,刘建龙^[14]主要研究了100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素对红茄、阿巴特、红安久3个梨品种采后低温冷藏软化衰老的影响,并探究了褪黑素对低温冷藏的库尔勒香梨和阿巴特果实香气成分的影响,但并未研究不同浓度褪黑素对常温贮藏梨果实品质的影响。为明确褪黑素处理对采后常温货架期梨果实贮藏品质的影响,筛选出最佳浓度,笔者以新梨7号为试材,研究在常温条件下,不同褪黑素浓度处理(50、100、150、

200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,清水为对照)对梨果实失重率、硬度、可溶性固形物含量、乙烯释放速率和果实香气物质的影响,旨在为褪黑素在梨果实保鲜方面的应用提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

供试梨品种为新梨7号,采自于山东省果树研究所天平湖试验示范基地。选择树势中庸的10年生盛果期梨树,2019年7月25日采摘。梨果采后立即贮藏相对湿度>95%、温度为4℃的冷库中,冷藏1个月,然后再进行常温货架处理。选取大小均匀、成熟度一致、无腐烂、无机械伤的果实6组,每组150个果,其中1组用清水浸泡30 min作为对照(CK),另外5组分别用50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素溶液浸泡30 min,晾干后置于20℃常温货架,每5 d取样1次。

1.2 试验测定指标及方法

1.2.1 失重率 失重率/%=(贮藏前果实质量-贮藏后果实质量)/贮藏前果实质量 \times 100。

1.2.2 硬度 采用GY-4型硬度计测定果实硬度。每个处理取3个果实,在果实阴面和阳面胴体处削皮测定果肉硬度,每面3次重复,取平均值。

1.2.3 可溶性固形物含量 采用ATAGO PAL-1型数显糖度计进行测定。每处理取3个果实,在果实胴体处削皮,均匀选取6个不同点进行测定。用蒸馏水将检测镜清洗干净后,用擦镜纸擦干,挤压果汁滴在折光仪检测镜上测定,按下确定键后,读取数显器上的数值,即果实中可溶性固形物含量。每次测试前后用蒸馏水将糖度计调零,以便下次测定。

1.2.4 乙烯释放速率 参照汪沂等^[15]的方法,将不同处理的梨果实置于干燥的容器内,常温(20℃)密封后放置2 h,用1 mL的注射器反复抽拉抽取空气,进样至GC2014C气相色谱仪进行测定。检测参数:FID检测器,N₂流速为85 mL \cdot min⁻¹,H₂压力为0.6 kg \cdot cm⁻²,AIR压力为0.4 kg \cdot cm⁻²,柱温105℃,进样口温度125℃,外标法定量。每个处理3次重复,取平均值。

1.2.5 挥发性香气物质 参照魏树伟等^[16]的方法对果实挥发性香气物质进行测定。选择常温贮藏15 d的果实采用四分法去除果核,迅速切成0.2 cm \times 0.2 cm \times 0.2 cm的碎块并混匀准确称取5 g样品放

入10 mL的样品瓶中,加入内标物2-辛醇($0.01644 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) $3 \mu\text{L}$,用锡纸密封。果实挥发性成分提取与测定:在 $40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 温度下加热 30 min ,同时用 SPME 萃取头(black)吸附香气,吸附后注射进样解析。挥发性成分的定性方法:未知化合物经计算机检索同时与质谱库 NIST17-1、NIST17-2、NIST17-S 相匹配,确认各种挥发性成分。根据以下公式计算出各组分的含量:

各组分质量分数/ $(\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$ =各组分峰面积/(内标峰面积 $\times m$) $\times C_{\text{内标}}\times V_{\text{内标}}\times 1000$

其中, m 为样品质量(g); $C_{\text{内标}}$ 为内标质量浓度($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$); $V_{\text{内标}}$ 为内标体积(μL)。

1.2.6 数据分析 试验用 Microsoft Excel 2010 进行数据整理,并采用 SPSS 16.0 统计分析软件进行差异显著性分析。 $p > 0.05$ 表示差异不显著, $p < 0.05$

表示差异显著。

2 结果与分析

2.1 采后褪黑素处理对常温货架期新梨7号果实失重率和硬度的影响

如图 1-A 所示,褪黑素处理对梨果实失重率具有一定的抑制作用,贮藏期间新梨7号果实的失重率呈现持续上升的趋势,但不同浓度褪黑素处理的果实失重率升高幅度不同。处理 5 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实失重率分别低 17.66%、19.08%、32.26%、22.21%和 18.75%; 10 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实失重率分别低 17.08%、27.97%、38.02%、26.79%和 21.69%; 15 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果

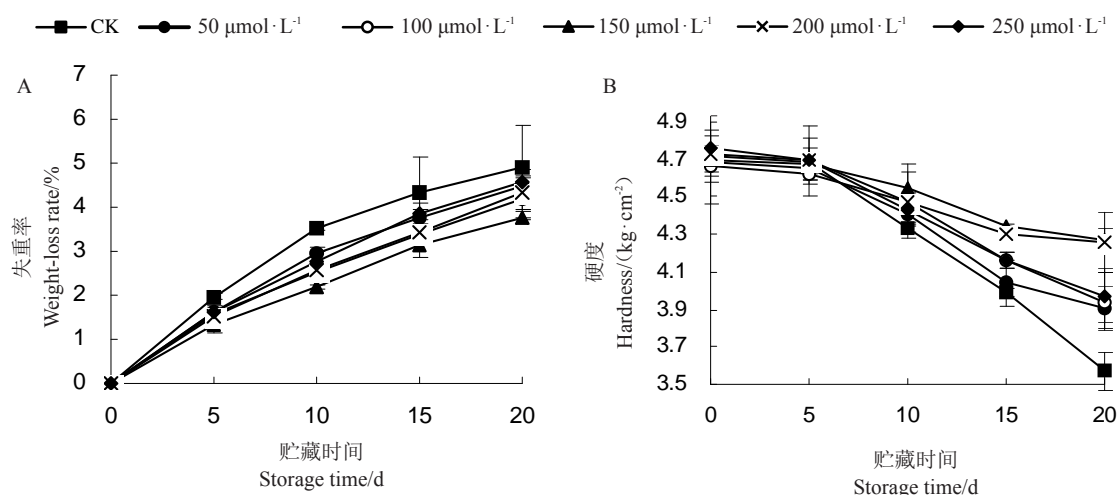


图 1 不同浓度褪黑素处理对梨果实失重率和硬度的影响

Fig. 1 The effect of different concentrations of melatonin on pear fruit weight loss rate and firmness

实失重率分别低 13.77%、21.72%、27.61%、20.83%和 11.31%; 20 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实失重率分别低 9.23%、14.60%、24.68%、12.27%和 6.77%; 总体来看,150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理,梨果实失重率最低,方差分析结果表明,与对照差异达显著水平($p < 0.05$),表明褪黑素处理有助于减少梨果实内水分的消耗。

如图 1-B 所示,常温货架期新梨7号果实硬度均呈下降趋势,但褪黑素处理降低了硬度降低的幅度。处理 5 d 时,褪黑素处理与对照果实硬度差异不显著($p > 0.05$);与对照相比,10 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理,果实硬度分别高 1.70%、3.23%、5.00%、3.31%和 2.32%; 15 d 时 50、

100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实硬度分别高 1.28%、4.21%、8.76%、7.83%和 4.34%; 20 d 时,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实硬度分别高 9.51%、10.38%、19.54%、19.30%和 11.31%; 从总体来看,150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理,梨果实硬度最大,方差分析结果表明,与对照差异达显著水平($p < 0.05$)。

2.2 采后褪黑素处理对常温货架期新梨7号果实可溶性固形物含量和乙烯释放速率的影响

如图 2-A 所示,不同褪黑素处理,新梨7号果实在常温货架期可溶性固形物含量无明显动态变化规律,但在同一测定时期内,不同处理间存在差异。与对照相比,处理 5 d 时,50、100、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 的

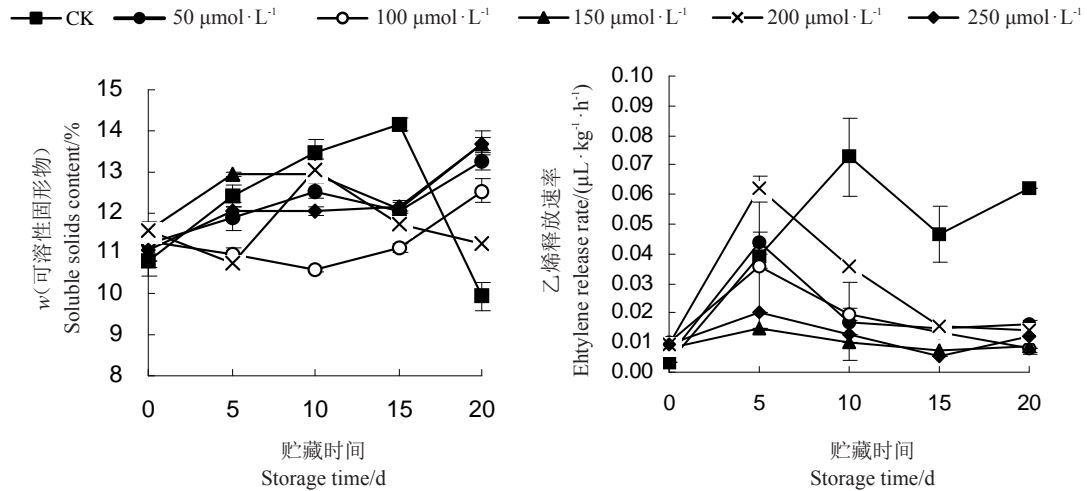


图2 不同浓度褪黑素处理对梨果实可溶性固形物含量和乙烯释放速率的影响

Fig. 2 The effect of different concentrations of melatonin on the soluble solid content and ethylene release rate of pear fruit

褪黑素处理,果实可溶性固形物含量分别减少了4.17%、11.45%、13.31%、2.82%,而150 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理的果实可溶性固形物含量降低了4.44%;10 d时,50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实可溶性固形物含量分别减少了7.17%、21.53%、4.08%、3.21%和10.88%;15 d时50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹的褪黑素处理与对照相比,果实可溶性固形物含量分别减少了15.06%、21.44%、14.82%、17.18%和14.35%;20 d时,50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹的褪黑素处理,果实可溶性固形物含量分别增加了33.37%、25.80%、37.19%、12.73%和37.67%;表明褪黑素处理,从长期来看,能使梨果较好地保持可溶性固形物含量,到20 d时,褪黑素处理梨果实可溶性固形物含量皆显著高于对照($p < 0.05$),且以150 μmol·L⁻¹处理效果最好。

如图2-B所示,与对照相比,常温货架期不同褪黑素处理的10、15和20 d,新梨7号果实乙烯释放速率呈降低的趋势,10 d时50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理的乙烯释放速率与对照相比分别降低了76.45%、72.96%、86.28%、50.45%和82.03%;15 d时50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理的乙烯释放速率与对照相比分别降低了68.67%、71.64%、83.88%、67.02%和88.72%;20 d时50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理的乙烯释放速率与对照相比分别降低了74.01%、87.05%、85.68%、77.18%和80.72%;方差分析结果表明,3个取样时间,不同浓度褪黑素处理乙烯释放速率皆显著降低,差异达显著水平($p < 0.05$),且以150

μmol·L⁻¹处理效果最好。

2.3 采后褪黑素处理对常温货架期新梨7号果实香气的影响

由表1可知,不同处理新梨7号果实共检测出92种香气物质,其中酯类22种,醇类17种,醛类12种,酮类2种,其他(烯烃、酸类等)39种,分别占总香气物质种类的23.91%、18.48%、13.04%、2.17%、42.39%。

结果表明,褪黑素处理主要促进了1-戊烯-3-醇、2,2,4-三甲基戊二醇异丁酯、1-庚醇、十三醛、 α -蒎烯等物质的合成,抑制了辛酸壬酯、1-壬醇、2-壬烯-1-醇、1-*O*-辛基-鼠李糖醇等物质的合成。新梨7号果实各处理中含量较高的香气物质有:乙酸己酯、1-己醇、己醛、反式-2-己烯醛、甲苯、邻二甲苯、柠檬烯,分别占对照、50、100、150、200、250 μmol·L⁻¹处理果实总香气物质含量的88.12%、87.95%、88.37%、91.26%、92.29%、90.70%,50~250 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理果实分别较对照增加了13.74%、21.87%、17.32%、57.87%、13.90%。各处理果实共同含有的香气物质分别为乙酸己酯、1-己醇、2-甲基丁醛、3-甲基丁醛、己醛、庚醛、壬醛、癸醛、反式-2-己烯醛、2-辛酮、甲苯、邻二甲苯、十二烷、十四烷、长叶烯,共15种香气物质。

由图3可知,不同浓度褪黑素处理新梨7号果实香气物质种类存在差异,对照为39种,200 μmol·L⁻¹处理果实香气物质种类最多为40种,50 μmol·L⁻¹处理为39种,100、150、250 μmol·L⁻¹褪黑素处理分别比对照少5种、1种、4种。不同浓度褪黑素处理新梨

表 1 采后不同浓度褪黑素对常温货架期新梨 7 号果实香气的影响

Table 1 Effect of different melatonin concentrations after harvest on fruit aroma of Xinli No. 7 during shelf life at room temperature

化合物名称 Volatiles name	对照 Control	50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
酯类 Esters						
甲酸庚酯 Hexyl formate	0	0	0.224±0.028	0	0	0
乙酸己酯 Hexyl acetate	7.450±0.603	7.877±0.482	10.053±0.799	6.612±0.396	7.093±0.533	6.686±0.306
乙酸戊酯 Acetic acid, pentyl ester	0.866±0.059	0	1.070±0.074	0.898±0.027	0	0
乙酸辛酯 Acetic acid, octyl ester	0	1.213±0.019	0	0	0	0
乙酸二氢香芹酯 (-)-Dihydrocarvyl acetate	0	0	5.140±0.333	0	0	0
乙酸仲丁酯 Sec-butyl acetate	0	0	0	0.003	0	0
丙基碳酸庚酯 Heptyl propyl carbonate	0	0	0	0	0.362±0.027	0
丁酸紫苏酯 Perillyl butyrate	0	0	0.045±0.004	0	0	0
丁酸 2-十五烷基酯 Butyric acid, 2-pentadecyl ester	0	0	0	0	0.022±0.002	0
戊酸庚酯 Pentanoic acid, heptyl ester	0	0	0	0	0.565±0.038	0
辛酸壬酯 Octanoic acid, nonyl ester	0.003	0	0	0	0	0
辛二酸二乙酯 Diethyl suberate	0	0	0	0	0	0.002
壬二酸二甲酯 Dimethyl azelate	0	0.007	0	0	0	0
癸基碳酸乙烯酯 Decyl vinyl carbonate	0	0.288±0.007	0	0	0	0
正癸酸异丙酯 N-Capric acid isopropyl ester	0	0	0	0	0	0.005
异丁酸己酯 Hexyl isobutyrate	0	0.03±0.002	0	0	0	0
异丁酸香茅酯 Citronellyl isobutyrate	0	0	0	0	0.037±0.002	0
异戊酸乙酯 Ethyl isovalerate	0	0.012±0.002	0	0	0	0
正己酸乙烯酯 Ethenyl hexanoate	0	0	0	0.118±0.003	0	0
2,2,4-三甲基戊二醇异丁酯 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,4-pentanediol diisobutyrate	0	0.023±0.002	0.067±0.004	0	0	0.02±0.001
4-乙基苯甲酸, 环己酯 4-Ethylbenzoic acid, cyclohexyl ester	0	0	0	0	0.335±0.023	0
10-十一碳烯酸, 2-羟基-甲酯 10-Undecenoic acid, 2-hydroxy-methyl ester	0	0.010	0.049±0.003	0.008	0	0
醇类 Alcohols						
乙酸盐异戊烯醇 3-Methyl-2-Buten-1-ol, acetate	0	0	0	0.744±0.033	0	0
2-丁基-1-辛醇 2-Butyl-1-octanol	0	0	0.018±0.001	0	0	0
1-戊烯-3-醇 1-Penten-3-ol	0	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.005
1-己醇 1-Hexanol	17.100±1.033	17.936±1.043	18.294±1.443	18.369±1.850	20.258±1.422	13.429±0.763
2-己基-1-癸醇 2-Hexyl-1-decanol	0	0	0	0.014	0.103±0.007	0
1-庚醇 1-Heptanol	0	0	0	0.042±0.005	0.368±0.009	0
2-庚炔-1-醇 2-Heptyn-1-ol	0	0	0	0.117±0.017	0	0
2-辛醇 2-Octanol	9.614±0.876	9.864±0.744	9.864±0.755	9.864±0.938	9.864±0.573	10.065±0.834
1-壬醇 1-Nonanol	0.113±0.005	0	0	0	0	0
2-壬烯-1-醇 2-Nonen-1-ol	0.099±0.004	0	0	0	0	0
1-O-辛基-鼠李糖醇 1-O-octyl-Rhamnitol	0.125±0.009	0	0	0	0	0
3,4-二甲基-4-庚醇 3,4-Dimethyl-4-Heptanol	0	0	0	0	0	1.012±0.053
反式-2-壬烯-1-醇 (E)-2-nonen-1-ol	0	0	0.646±0.054	0	0.288±0.012	0
B-菖蒲醇 Beta-Acorenol	0	0	0	0	0.029±0.002	0.031±0.005
正-2-十二碳烯醇 Z-2-Dodecenol	0.015±0.001	0.786±0.084	0	0	0	0
山梨糖醇 Sorbitol	0	0	0	0.016±0.001	0	0
薄荷醇 Menthol	0.157±0.004	0.226±0.022	0.132±0.012	0	0.172±0.009	0.139±0.012
醛类 Aldehydes						
2-甲基丁醛 2-Methyl butanal	0.199±0.014	0.22±0.014	0.187±0.025	0.132±0.008	0.194±0.010	0.161±0.022
3-甲基丁醛 3-Methyl butanal	0.022±0.003	0.025±0.002	0.014±0.001	0.015±0.001	0.018±0.001	0.01±0.001
13-甲基肉豆蔻醛 13-Methyl tetradecanal	0.074±0.009	0	0	0.143±0.012	0	0
戊醛 Pentanal	0	0	0	0.57±0.039	0	0
己醛 Hexanal	110.760±5.977	126.422±8.594	136.767±8.943	127.719±8.958	171.389±10.212	127.786±8.736

表1(续) Table 1 continued

化合物名称 Volatiles name	对照 Control	50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$
庚醛 Heptanal	1.047±0.021	1.146±0.115	1.666±0.042	1.191±0.058	1.51±0.094	1.059±0.034
壬醛 Nonanal	0.594±0.014	0.702±0.023	0.746±0.031	0.632±0.013	0.595±0.063	0.643±0.017
癸醛 Decanal	1.561±0.087	0.62±0.031	1.692±0.055	0.946±0.021	1.427±0.083	1.308±0.037
十一醛 Undecanal	0	0	0	0	0.014±0.001	0
十三醛 Tridecanal	0	0	0.093±0.005	0	0	0.015±0.001
反式-2-己烯醛 (E)-2-Hexenal	14.778±1.767	18.716±1.593	23.958±1.843	25.642±1.747	37.575±2.744	22.885±1.942
月桂醛 Dodecanal	0.002	0.064±0.005	0	0	0	0.074±0.004
酮类 Ketones						
甲基庚烯酮 Methyl heptenone	0	0	0	0	0.396±0.025	0
2-辛酮 2-Octanone	0.512±0.016	0.666±0.024	0.575±0.023	0.635±0.029	0.63±0.040	0.515±0.024
其他 Others						
甲苯 Toluene	2.201±0.286	2.273±0.296	3.248±0.314	0.976±0.062	7.306±0.423	6.055±0.364
乙苯 Ethylbenzene	5.088±0.356	5.592±0.599	0	0	0	0
1-甲基乙苯 1-Methylethyl benzene	0	0	0	0.346±0.019	0.377±0.016	0
邻二甲苯 o-Xylene	2.561±0.210	3.083±0.434	1.889±0.251	2.815±0.141	2.493±0.086	1.59±0.057
(1,3,3-三甲基壬基)-苯 (1,3,3-Trimethylnonyl)-Benzene	0.254±0.009	0	0	0	0	0.039±0.003
正己烷 n-Hexane	0.090±0.004	0	0	0.109±0.005	0	0
2-甲基辛烷 2-Methyl-Octane	0.034±0.002	0	0.4±0.017	0	0	0
壬烷 Nonane	0	0	0	0	0	0.642±0.024
十一烷 Undecane	0.023±0.002	0	0	0.011±0.001	1.114±0.056	0
十二烷 Dodecane	0.081±0.004	0.438±0.051	0.69±0.027	0.053±0.003	0.613±0.012	1.021±0.047
十四烷 Tetradecane	0.275±0.053	0.336±0.039	0.6±0.035	0.397±0.019	0.638±0.014	0.755±0.034
环庚烷 Cycloheptane	0.002	0	0	0	0.159±0.005	0
7-甲基-十七烷 7-Methyl-Heptadecane	0.185±0.009	0	0	0	0.293±0.007	0
8-甲基-十七烷 8-Methyl-Heptadecane	0	0	0.003	0	0.09±0.001	0
8-甲基壬-6-烯酸 8-Methyl-6-nonenoic acid	0	0.008	0	0.013±0.001	0	0
9-甲基十七烷 9-Methylheptadecane	0	0.255±0.019	0.324±0.019	0	0	0.173±0.010
10-甲基十八烷 10-Methylonadecane	0	0.135±0.011	0.252±0.008	0	0	0
4,5-二甲基-壬烷 4,5-Dimethyl-Nonane,	0.187±0.008	0	0	0	0.223±0.018	0
2,3,3-三甲基-辛烷 2,3,3-Trimethyl-Octane	0	0.013	0	0.192±0.018	0	0.27±0.014
2,6,10-三甲基-十二烷 2,6,10-Trimethyl-Dodecane	0.041±0.001	0	0.023±0.006	0.006	0.093±0.006	0.109±0.005
2,6,11-三甲基-十二烷 2,6,11-Trimethyl-Dodecane	0.010±0.002	0.46±0.024	0	0	0	0
2,6,10-三甲基十三烷 2,6,10-Trimethyltridecane	0.063±0.002	0.023±0.003	0	0.058±0.007	0	0
2,2,3,3-四甲基己烷 2,2,3,3-Tetramethyl-Hexane	0	0	0.64±0.014	0	0	0.019±0.002
3-乙基-3-甲基庚烷 3-Ethyl-3-methylheptane	0.066±0.005	0	0.31±0.010	0	0	0
4-环己基-十三烷 4-Cyclohexyl-Tridecane	0	0	0.015±0.001	0	0	0.044±0.005
1-十一烯 1-Undecene	0	0	0	0.108±0.019	0	0
柠檬烯 Limonene	4.509±0.265	4.949±0.444	0	4.824±0.231	5.466±0.582	3.08±0.106
长叶烯 Longifolene	0.010±0.001	0.097±0.009	0.017±0.001	0.037±0.002	0.085±0.008	0.101±0.014
α -蒎烯 α -Pinene	0	0.724±0.032	0	0.626±0.048	0.765±0.063	0.53±0.052
联苯烯 Biphenylene	0	0	0.232±0.021	0	0	0
癸基异丙醚 Decyl isopropyl ether	0	0.039±0.004	0	0	0	0
十二烷基辛基醚 Dodecyl octyl ether	0	0	0	0	0.098±0.007	0
异丙基十四烷基醚 Isopropyl tetradecyl ether	0	0	0	0	0.133±0.019	0
间苯三酚 Phloroglucitol	0	0.034±0.003	0.008	0	0	0
洋地黄毒甙 Digitoxin	0	0	0.039±0.002	0	0	0.008
芴 Fluorene	0	0	0.061±0.004	0	0	0
β -L 庚唞 beta-Longipinene	0.073±0.003	0	0.126±0.011	0	0	0

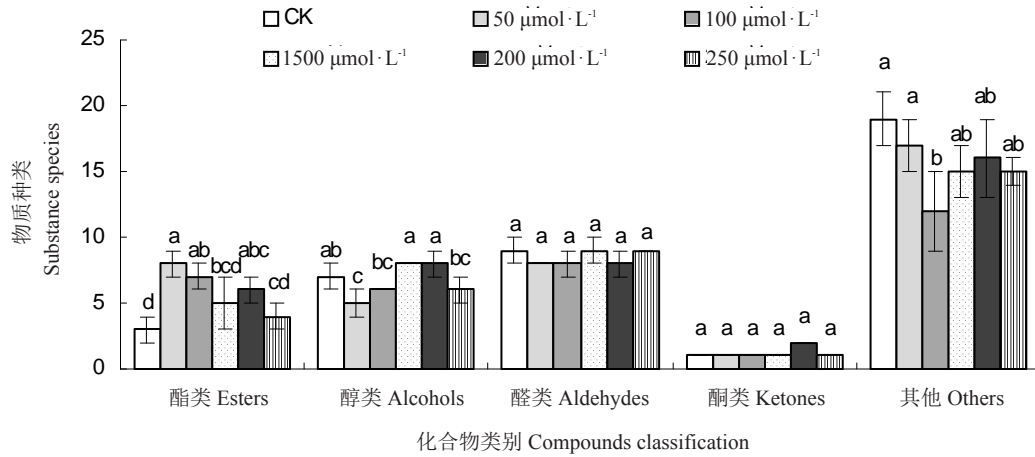


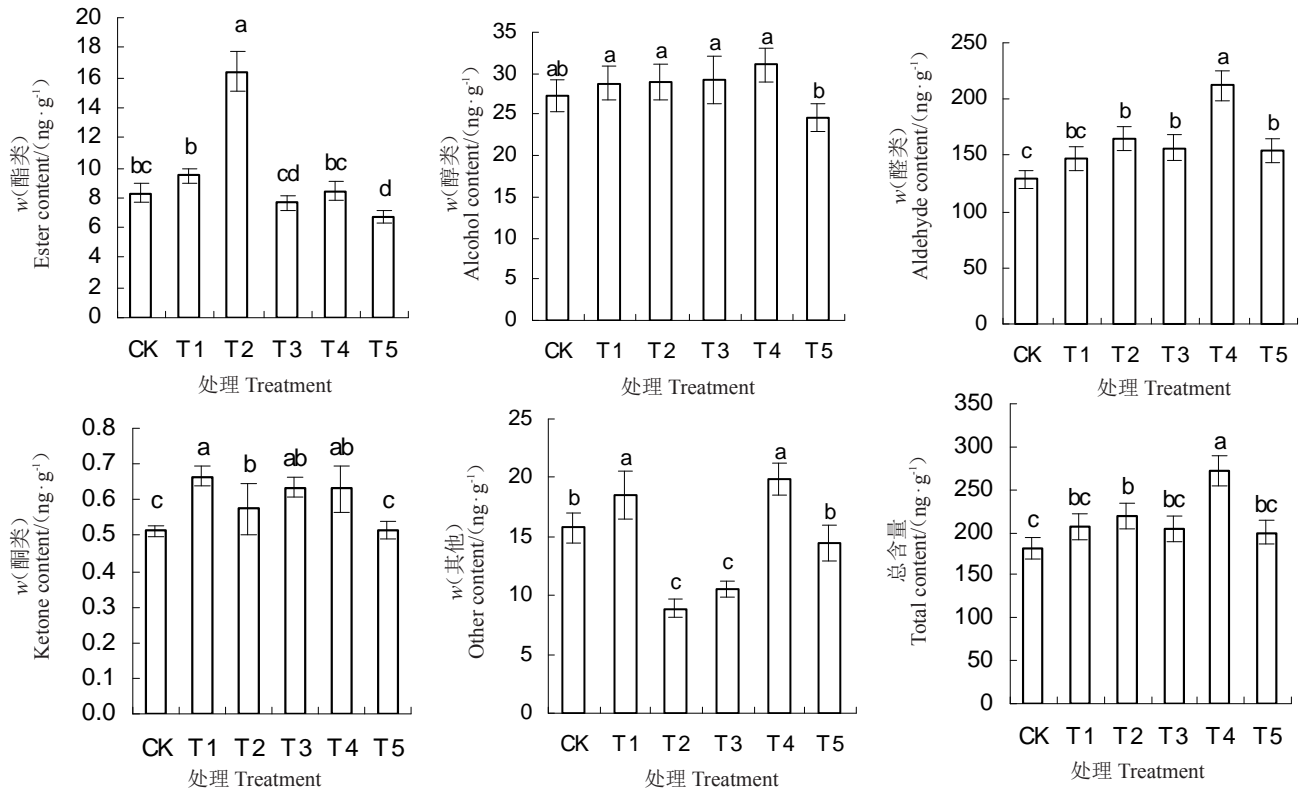
图3 不同浓度褪黑素处理对梨果实香气物质种类的影响

Fig. 3 The effect of different concentrations of melatonin on the aroma of pear fruit

7号果实香气物质种类差异主要为其他物质(烯烃、酸类等),对照果实最多为19种,50、100、150、200、250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理分别比对照少2种、7种、4种、3种、4种;酯类物质种类以对照最少为3种,50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理最多(8种),与对照差异显著($p < 0.05$);醇类物质种类以50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理最少(5种),与对照差异显著($p < 0.05$),150、200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理最多,均为8种,与对照差异不显著($p > 0.05$);褪黑

素处理和对照醛类、酮类物质种类差异均不显著($p > 0.05$)。

由图4可知,不同浓度褪黑素处理新梨7号果实香气物质含量也存在差异,其中对照果实质量分数最低为180.84 $\text{ng}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,50、100、150、200和250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理分别比对照高13.96%、21.52%、13.28%、50.73%和10.66%,以200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理最高。与对照相比,50、100、200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理果实的



T₁, 50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; T₂, 100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; T₃, 150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; T₄, 200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$; T₅, 250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$.

图4 不同浓度褪黑素处理对梨果实香气物质含量的影响

Fig. 4 The effect of different concentrations of melatonin on the aroma content of pear fruit

酯类物质含量分别增加了13.73%、97.44%、1.15%, 150和250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理分别降低了8.18%和19.30%,以100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理最高,与对照差异显著($p < 0.05$);与对照相比,50、100、150、200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理果实的醇类物质含量分别增加了5.86%、6.38%、7.16%、14.20%,250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理降低了9.33%,以200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理含量最高;50、100、150、200和250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理果实的醛类物质含量与对照相比,分别增加了14.44%、27.81%、21.55%、64.69%和19.17%,以200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理含量最高,与对照差异显著($p < 0.05$)。50、100、150、200和250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理果实的酮类物质含量与对照相比,分别增加了30.08%、12.50%、24.02%、23.05%和0.59%,以50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理含量最高;与对照相比,50、200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理果实的其他物质含量分别增加了17.22%、26.62%,100、150和250 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理分别降低了43.65%、32.90%和8.35%,以200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理含量最高。

3 讨论

植物体内的褪黑素最初是作为活性氧清除剂被研究的,可高效清除活性氧自由基,提高抗氧相关酶(过氧化物酶等)酶活性^[17],具有缓解盐胁迫^[18]、干旱胁迫^[19]、重金属胁迫^[20]、低温胁迫^[9]等逆境胁迫的作用^[21]。褪黑素在植物保鲜中的应用研究也被广泛关注,近年来已有相关文献进行报道^[22-23]。果实采后因自身的呼吸作用和蒸腾作用会导致其失水、失重,从而影响其品质^[24]。

果实失重率、硬度与贮藏品质密切相关。胡苗等^[25]研究表明,0.10 $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素有效抑制了华优猕猴桃在后熟期间硬度和失重率的下降,延缓了果实衰老,具有较好的保鲜效果;乔沛等^[26]研究发现,50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 外源褪黑素处理可有效延缓荔枝失重率的增加;冯雪立等^[27]研究也发现150~350 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理能够有效地降低蜂糖李果实的失重率;千春录等^[28]研究发现,100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 外源褪黑素处理可以有效抑制贮藏期间水蜜桃果实硬度下降。本研究中,经褪黑素处理的新梨7号果实贮藏期间失重率、果实硬度下降速度均低于对照果实,以150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素效果最显著($p < 0.05$),说明适宜浓度的褪黑素处理可以有效延缓新梨7号果实失重,减缓果实硬度下降,保持果实品质,而

最适宜的褪黑素浓度不同,可能是果实种间差异导致的。

乙烯是促进果实成熟与衰老的重要激素,国内外学者对其在呼吸跃变型果实成熟过程中的作用多有研究^[29]。胡苗等^[25]研究表明,100 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素有效抑制了华优猕猴桃在后熟期间乙烯释放速率,延缓了果实衰老,具有较好的保鲜效果;唐琦^[30]也证实25 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 外源褪黑素处理抑制了枣果实的呼吸及乙烯释放,同时能改善其色泽,延缓果实软化。但孙倩倩^[31]却研究发现,外源褪黑素50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 处理促进番茄果实乙烯的生成,而且比对照提前达到呼吸跃变高峰值,提高其品质。本试验中,0 d时,所有褪黑素处理果实乙烯释放速率均高于对照,从10 d开始所有褪黑素处理果实乙烯释放速率显著低于对照,其中150 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 浓度褪黑素处理的新梨7号果实乙烯释放速率最低。香气是决定果实风味品质的重要指标^[32],其种类和含量对果实风味有着重要的影响,刘建龙^[14]研究结果显示,外源褪黑素影响库尔勒香梨和阿巴特梨果实采后芳香物质的合成,降低了两种梨果实中己醛和己烯醛含量;而孙倩倩^[31]研究发现,50 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理的番茄果实正己醛含量显著高于对照果实,推断褪黑素处理可能影响了挥发性化合物的生物合成途径。本研究中,褪黑素处理明显提高了新梨7号果实香气物质的种类与含量,经褪黑素处理的新梨7号果实香气物质含量均高于对照果实,其中200 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 褪黑素处理的果实香气物质含量最高($p < 0.05$)。因此推测,褪黑素在常温货架初期(0 d),通过促进乙烯释放,促进果实香气释放,到常温货架10 d后又通过抑制乙烯释放,抑制果实衰老,而褪黑素、乙烯、衰老、香气之间相互影响的内在作用机制,需进一步研究。

4 结论

5种浓度褪黑素处理均延缓了果实失重率升高和硬度降低,抑制果实呼吸,维持可溶性固形物含量稳定,同时可增加香气物质的种类和含量。因此适宜浓度褪黑素处理可以提高新梨7号果实常温货架期的贮藏品质。

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