

# 果实涩味物质代谢调控研究进展

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**摘要:**涩味是影响果实品质的重要因素之一,除了与单宁含量相关,还受到儿茶素、表儿茶素、绿原酸、新绿原酸等多酚类次生代谢产物的影响。目前,多酚物质的生物合成途径已被解析,其在果实中的积累既受遗传因素影响,又受环境因素调控。总结了果实涩味物质分类、合成与积累、在不同果树上的代谢调控研究进展,阐述了果实脱涩机制与技术,并从建立涩味精准评价标准、完善涩味形成机制、探究不同果树中涩味物质代谢规律,以及选育风味和抗氧化性俱佳的新品种几个方面为果实涩味研究方向提出建议。

**关键词:**果实品质; 次生代谢; 涩味

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## Advances in the metabolism and regulation of astringent substances in fruits

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**Abstract:** In recent years, with the rapid development of China's fruit tree industry and the improvement of people's consumption level, the demand for high-quality fruit is increasing day by day. Fruit quality is mainly evaluated by two aspects: physicochemical and sensory measurements, the former mainly includes the measurement of types and contents of the nutrients, the latter mainly reflects the flavor substances, pigment substances and fruit flesh quality. Among them, fruit flavor, as an intrinsic index to evaluate fruit quality, is also an important factor to determine the market share and planting area, so it has become the hot issue of scientific research. Astringency is one of the basic flavors in fruits, which usually exists in unripe fruits and gradually decreases as the fruits mature. However, some wild resources and cultivars are still relatively astringent after fruit ripening, which has a negative impact on the utilization of wild germplasm and selection of good varieties. The astringent substances in fruits mainly include tannins, catechins, epicatechin, chlorogenic acid, neochlorogenic acid and other polyphenolic secondary metabolites, and the strength of astringency is closely related to the content of condensed tannins, i.e. proanthocyanidins. The biosynthetic pathways of astringent substances in plants have been studied clearly, and they are synthesized in plants mainly through three pathways: phenylpropane, flavonoids and phenolic acids. Among them, PAL, LAR and ANR, HCT and C3H are the key enzymes in the astringent synthesis pathways, respectively. In this paper, we summarized the progress of previous studies on the metabolism of astringent substances in persimmon, grape, apple and peach fruits, and found that transcription factors of MYB, bHLH, WD40, NAC, WRKY and bZIP families are involved in the metabolism of astringent substances in fruits by positively or negatively regulating the

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expression levels of structural genes. It was also found that the mechanisms of action of homologous genes were not identical in different fruit trees. It is worth mentioning that the environmental factors such as light, temperature, water and hormones also affect the synthesis and accumulation of the astringent substances in fruits. In addition, this paper also briefly introduced the mechanism and common methods of fruit astringency removal. The previous research results on the classification of the fruit astringent substances, biosynthetic pathways, metabolic regulation and fruit deacidification had laid the foundation for improving the formation mechanism of fruit astringency, and also provided the basis for selecting new varieties of fruit trees with low or no astringency. However, there were some shortcomings at the same time, so we also put forward future research suggestions: (1) Establishing precise fruit astringency evaluation standards. At present, fruit astringency is classified into four grades: none, slight, medium and much, but the boundaries between different astringency grades are rather vague, and the astringency sensitivity varies from person to person, and subjective judgments can make the astringency evaluation results biased. Therefore, scientific sensory evaluation methods need to adopt to establish accurate fruit astringency evaluation standards. (2) Improving the formation mechanism of fruit astringency, and exploring the genetic law of astringent substances in different fruits. There are many types of astringent substances in fruits, but the strength of astringency caused by different astringent substances is not clear. The route by which catechins and epicatechins polymerize to form tannins, the main astringent substance, is not clear, and chlorogenic acid and neochlorogenic acid are not fully studied. At the same time, due to the difference in the content and species of astringent substances in different fruit trees, and the specificity of the regulatory pathways of homologous genes in different species, it is of great guiding significance to meet different breeding needs by making full use of a variety of experimental methods to improve the formation mechanism of astringent taste in fruits, to explore the genetic law of astringent substances in different fruits, and to explore the key genes. (3) Strengthening the research on fruit astringency removal. At present, the research on deastringency technology focuses on persimmon fruits, but in production practice, it has been found that some germplasms in other fruits also have obvious astringency, but there is a lack of corresponding research. Therefore, it is necessary to explore different fruit deastringency determination methods in order to provide technical support for improving fruit quality and germplasm innovation. (4) Seeking the balance between the flavor and the antioxidant capacity for germplasm innovation. The tannins, chlorogenic acid and neochlorogenic acid all have strong antioxidant properties and play a positive regulatory role in fruit tree growth and development, resistance to biotic stress and abiotic stress, and promotion of human health. However, the high content of these substances can affect fruit flavor and reduce fruit quality. Therefore, it is necessary to select and breed new varieties with strong antioxidant capacity and low astringency through germplasm innovation. In summary, this paper reviewed the progress made in the classification, synthesis and accumulation of the fruit astringent substances, metabolic regulation, as well as the mechanism and technology of fruit astringency removal, and proposed some suggestions on fruit astringency research in order to provide ideas for using wild resources and selecting and breeding new varieties with low or no astringency.

**Key words:** Fruit quality; Secondary metabolism; Astringency

改革开放以来,我国果树产业发展取得巨大成就,年产值约1万亿元,从业人口约1亿,果树种植面积和产量居世界首位<sup>[1]</sup>。同时随着我国经济持续增长,居民消费水平不断升级,对高品质农产品的需求

与日俱增。果实品质主要以理化和感官两个方面作为评价指标,前者主要包括营养物质的种类和含量,后者主要指风味物质、色素物质和果实肉质等<sup>[2]</sup>。其中果实风味作为评价果实品质的内在指标,也是

决定其市场占有率、种植面积的重要因素,因此成为科学的研究重点。

涩味是果实的基本风味之一,通常存在于未成熟的果实当中,并随着果实成熟逐渐减弱。但是部分栽培品种<sup>[3-4]</sup>和野生资源在果实成熟之后涩味依然比较明显<sup>[5]</sup>,阻碍了野生种质的利用和优良品种选育。果实涩味与单宁(tannins)、儿茶素(catechin, C)、表儿茶素(epicatechin, EC)、绿原酸(chlorogenic acid, CA)、新绿原酸(neochlorogenic acid)等多酚物质含量相关<sup>[6-8]</sup>,且在不同果树上的遗传调控存在差异。笔者在本研究中从果实涩味物质分类、合成与积累,不同果树涩味物质研究方面取得的进展,果实脱涩机制与技术几个方面进行综述,并提出研究建议,以期为低涩味或无涩味的新品种选育提供思路。

## 1 果实涩味物质分类

涩味即收敛感,是触觉神经末梢被刺激之后在口腔表面产生的干燥、收紧、粗糙感<sup>[9]</sup>。研究表明,涩味化合物主要包括单宁、儿茶素、表儿茶素、绿原酸、新绿原酸等多酚物质,其中单宁对涩味的影响最大<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

单宁,是植物体内的多酚类次生代谢产物,它产生涩味的机制是其结构中的酚羟基能够与唾液蛋白发生缩合反应,使唾液蛋白发生沉淀,引起口腔的收敛和皱缩<sup>[10]</sup>。根据在醇溶液中的溶解性,单宁可分为可溶性单宁(soluble tannin)和不溶性单宁(insoluble tannin),其中可溶性单宁可溶于甲醇,而不溶性单宁在无水甲醇中的溶解度极低<sup>[11]</sup>。另外根据化学结构,果实中的单宁可分为水解单宁(hydrolysable tannins, HTs)和缩合单宁(condensed tannins, CTs)两大类<sup>[12]</sup>。HTs由酸及其衍生物与葡萄糖或者多元醇以酯键相连形成,并可以被酸或者酶水解;根据水解产生的酚酸种类,水解单宁又被分为没食子单宁和鞣花单宁<sup>[13]</sup>。研究表明鞣花单宁是石榴中主要的涩味物质<sup>[14]</sup>。CTs也被称为原花青素(proanthocyanidins, PAs),是由儿茶素和表儿茶素等黄烷-3-醇单元结构缩合而形成的聚合物<sup>[15]</sup>,并能够在热酸作用下缩合成花色素<sup>[16]</sup>。据报道,果实涩味与原花青素以及其单体物质儿茶素、表儿茶素含量密切相关<sup>[6-8]</sup>。然而,果实涩味并不一定与单宁含量呈线性正相关,还受单宁结构、种类的影响<sup>[17]</sup>。

酚酸也是广泛存在于植物种子、果皮、蔬菜叶中

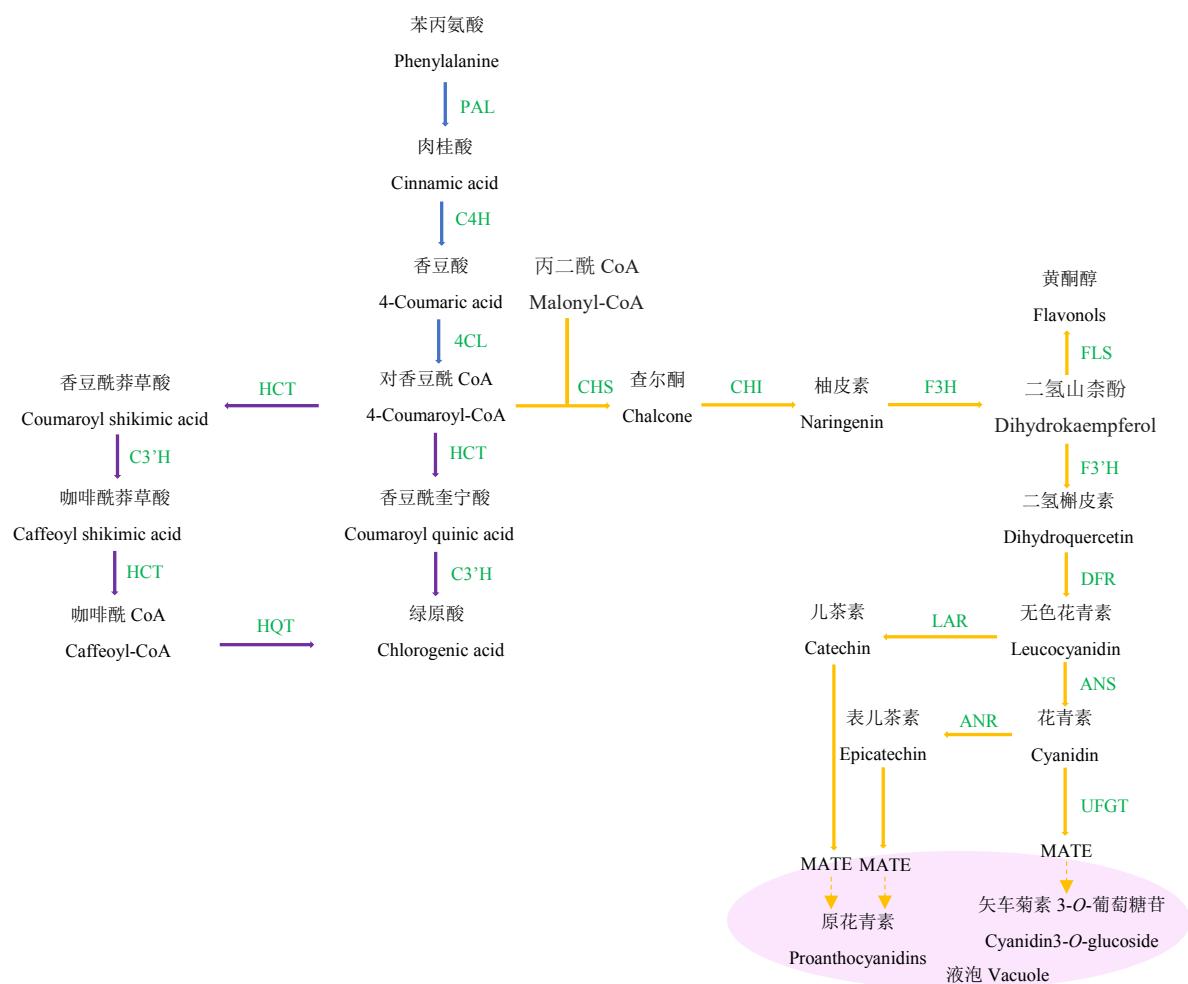
的一类多酚物质,其结构中包含一个羧酸基团。植物体内的酚酸主要包括羟基苯甲酸和羟基肉桂酸,其中绿原酸是由咖啡酸和奎宁酸结合形成的可溶性羟基肉桂酸<sup>[18]</sup>。新绿原酸是绿原酸的同分异构体,且两者均对果实涩味有一定影响。研究表明,桃果实中绿原酸和新绿原酸与果实涩味的相关系数r分别为0.711和0.660<sup>[4]</sup>。苹果中也有类似研究,即果实成熟时,酚酸在涩味显著果实中的含量高于低涩味果实中的含量<sup>[6]</sup>。但是酚酸导致涩味的机制目前尚不清晰。

## 2 涩味物质合成与积累

多酚是导致果实涩味的主要物质,其在植物体内主要通过苯丙烷、类黄酮、酚酸三个途径合成。多酚合成的前体物质是苯丙氨酸,然后在苯丙氨酸裂解酶(PAL)、肉桂酸4-羟化酶(C4H)和4-香豆酰CoA连接酶(4CL)3种酶的催化下,依次生成肉桂酸、香豆酸和4-香豆酰CoA,这个过程称为苯丙烷类代谢途径。其中PAL是该过程的关键酶和限速酶。之后,多酚代谢经4-香豆酰CoA转入酚酸和类黄酮两条途径(图1)。

根据KEGG数据库中的代谢通路,4-香豆酰CoA可以通过两条途径生成酚酸:一条是在羟基桂皮酰转移酶(HCT)、香豆酸3-羟化酶(C3'H)催化下依次生成香豆酰莽草酸、咖啡酰莽草酸和咖啡酰辅酶A,另一条途径是直接生成香豆酰奎宁酸,而咖啡酰辅酶A和香豆酰奎宁酸可分别被奎宁酸羟基桂皮酰转移酶(HQT)和C3'H催化生成绿原酸。HCT是酚酸合成途径中的关键酶<sup>[20]</sup>。杜仲NuHCT<sup>[21]</sup>和烟草NtHCT<sup>[22]</sup>能够影响绿原酸及黄酮类化合物合成。绿原酸合成途径中另一个关键酶是C3'H,属于CYP450家族。通过体外酶活性研究,发现该基因编码的产物可催化咖啡酰莽草酸和咖啡酰奎宁酸的羟基化反应并催化绿原酸的合成<sup>[23]</sup>。

4-香豆酰CoA和丙二酰CoA在查尔酮合成酶(CHS)作用下生成查尔酮,使多酚代谢转入类黄酮生物合成途径。查尔酮异构酶(CHI)、黄烷酮3-羟化酶(F3H)等能够催化查尔酮生成二氢山柰酚等二氢黄酮醇类物质。二氢黄酮醇是花色苷、单宁和其他类黄酮化合物的共同前体产物,能经二氢黄酮醇4-还原酶(DFR)催化形成无色花青素。无色花青素在植物体内有两个分支:能在花青素合成酶(ANS)



蓝色箭头代表苯丙烷代谢途径,紫色箭头代表酚酸代谢途径,黄色箭头代表类黄酮代谢途径,绿色字代表代谢途径中的酶,粉色椭圆代表液泡。PAL. 苯丙氨酸裂解酶;C4H. 肉桂酸 4-羟化酶;4CL. 4-香豆酰 CoA 连接酶;CHS. 查尔酮合成酶;CHI. 查尔酮异构酶;F3H. 黄烷酮 3-羟化酶;F3'H. 黄烷酮 3'-羟化酶;DFR. 二氢黄酮醇 4-还原酶;LAR. 无色花青素还原酶;ANR. 花青素还原酶;ANS. 花青素合成酶;FLS. 黄酮醇合酶;UFGT. 类黄酮 3-O-葡萄糖基转移酶;MATE. MATE-type 转运子;C3'H. 香豆酸 3'-羟化酶;HCT. 羟基桂皮酰转移酶;HQT. 奎宁酸羟基桂皮酰转移酶。

The blue arrow represents the phenylpropane metabolic pathway, the purple arrow represents the phenolic acid metabolic pathway, the yellow arrow represents the flavonoid metabolic pathway, the green word represents the enzyme in the metabolic process, and the pink oval represents the vacuole. PAL. Phenylalanine ammonia-lyase; C4H. Cinnamate-4-hydroxylase; 4CL. 4-coumarate-CoA ligase; CHS. Chalcone synthase; CHI. Chalcone isomerase; F3H. Flavanone 3-hydroxylase; F3'H. Flavanone 3'-hydroxylase; DFR. Dihydroflavonol 4-reductase; LAR. Leucocyanidin reductase; ANR. Anthocyanidin reductase; ANS. Anthocyanidin synthase; FLS. Flavonol synthase; UFGT. UDP glucose: flavonoid 3-O-glucosyltransferase; MATE. Multidrug and toxic compound extrusion transporters; C3'H. Cinnamate 3'-hydroxylase; HCT. Hydroxycinnamoyl transferase; HQT. Hydroxycinnamoyl-CoA quinate transferase.

图1 植物涩味物质代谢途径<sup>[19]</sup>Fig. 1 Metabolic pathways of plant astringent substances<sup>[19]</sup>

作用下生成有色花青素,然后有色花青素通过花色素还原酶(ANR)催化得到表儿茶素,也可以直接经无色花色素还原酶(LAR)催化形成儿茶素<sup>[24]</sup>;最后表儿茶素和儿茶素聚合生成原花青素<sup>[25]</sup>。

原花青素的单体物质儿茶素和表儿茶素在细胞质中生成,但是原花青素只在液泡中积累,因此单体

物质需要运输到液泡中进行聚合和储存。原花青素单体可以通过MATE<sup>[26-27]</sup>和GST<sup>[28]</sup>等转运蛋白运输,也可以通过囊泡运输<sup>[29]</sup>。此外原花青素单体在液泡中的聚合还受漆酶影响。DkLAC1促使可溶性单宁聚合为不溶性单宁<sup>[30]</sup>;FaTT10则促使草莓中原花青素单体的聚合<sup>[31]</sup>。

### 3 不同果实中涩味物质代谢调控

#### 3.1 柿

柿是我国的特色果树之一,在我国已有 2000 多年的栽培历史<sup>[32]</sup>。研究表明,柿果实中的涩味物质主要是原花青素,在新鲜涩柿果实中,其含量约占鲜果质量的 2%<sup>[33]</sup>。柿品种众多,根据果实成熟时能否在树上自然脱涩以及涩味性状遗传特点,可将栽培品种分为完全甜柿(PCNA)和非完全甜柿(非 PCNA)<sup>[34]</sup>。其中 PCNA 果实在树上就能自然脱涩,而非 PCNA 型果实在完全成熟之前仍然具有涩味,需要人工脱涩才能食用。

目前,*F3'5'H*、*ANR* 和 *LAR* 已被报道与柿原花青素的生物合成相关,且 PCNA 型果实中 *F3'5'H*、*ANR* 表达量显著低于非 PCNA 型<sup>[35-36]</sup>。通过对果实发育过程中 *ANR* 和 *LAR* 的表达量进行测定,发现 *DkANR* 的表达量显著高于 *DkLAR*<sup>[35]</sup>,这与原花青素结构中表儿茶素含量较高的结果相一致<sup>[37]</sup>。在发育过程中,*DkANR* 的表达量与原花青素含量存在正相关;当果实成熟时,*ANR* 表达受到强烈抑制,且伴随原花青素含量的减少<sup>[37]</sup>。因此 *DkANR* 可能是柿原花青素生物合成的关键基因。另外柿原花青素的合成与积累也受到转录因子的调节作用。通常来说,MYB 转录因子常与 bHLH、WD40 蛋白形成 MBW 复合体共同调控多酚物质的生物合成,同时也可单独发挥调控作用。*DkMYB2* 能够与 bHLH 转录因子结合,共同增强 *ANR* 启动子活性,也可以单独激活 *ANR* 启动子活性;而 *DkMYB4* 则必须与 bHLH 共同发挥作用<sup>[37-38]</sup>。*DkMYB4* 能够与 *DkANS*、*DkF3'5'H*、*DkANR* 启动子区的 MYBCORE 顺式基序结合,但对 *DkLAR* 的表达没有影响<sup>[39]</sup>。同时 *DkMYB4* 的表达受到ABA 响应因子 *DkbZIP5* 的调控。*DkbZIP5* 能够识别 *DkMYB4* 启动子区的 ABA 响应元件 ABRE,激活 *DkMYB4* 活性,正向调控原花青素的合成<sup>[40]</sup>。此外,柿中鉴定到的 WD40 蛋白 *DkWDR1* 能与 *DkMYB4* 结合并抑制 *DkMYB4* 的表达<sup>[37]</sup>。

同时负调控因子也参与柿果实中原花青素的生物合成。*DkMYB14* 能够抑制类黄酮生物合成途径中相关基因的表达,直接抑制原花青素的合成<sup>[41]</sup>。*miRNA858b* 通过负调控靶基因 *DkMYB19*、*DkMYB20* 的表达,抑制果实和叶片中原花青素的积累<sup>[42]</sup>。值得指出的是,部分调节因子通过分解涩味

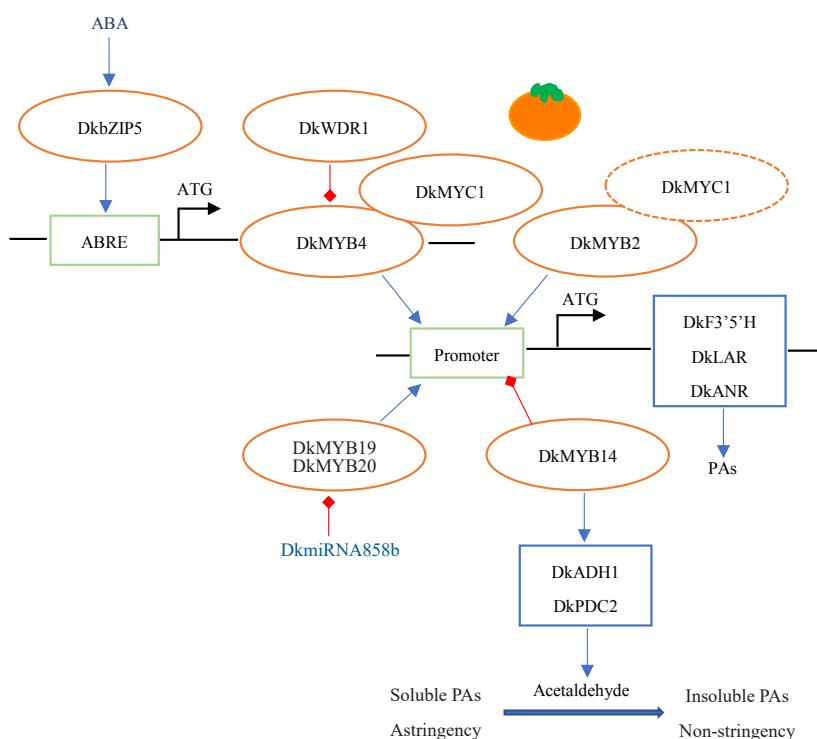
物质或者改变其结构,从而改善果实风味。*Dk-MYB14* 可以激活乙醛生物合成途径的相关基因,促使乙醛的合成;而乙醛结构中的醛基能与可溶性单宁的酚羟基发生酚醛缩合反应,使可溶性单宁转为不溶性的单宁,使果实脱涩<sup>[41,43]</sup>;*DkLAC1* 通过改变单宁的聚合度,最终使果实涩味减弱<sup>[30]</sup>(图 2)。

#### 3.2 葡萄

单宁是葡萄酒中重要的苦味和涩味成分,赋予葡萄酒饱满度和骨架感,因此也被誉为葡萄酒的灵魂<sup>[44]</sup>。葡萄各组织部位都含有单宁,但不同组织在单宁含量、聚合度、结构方面存在差异,其中果皮单宁的主要组成单位是儿茶素、表儿茶素、表儿茶素没食子酸酯和表没食子儿茶素,聚合度为 31~33<sup>[45]</sup>;而种子中的单宁则富含表儿茶素,聚合度较低<sup>[24]</sup>。

在葡萄中,存在 2 个与儿茶素合成高度相关的基因 *LARI* 和 *LAR2*<sup>[46]</sup>。值得指出的是,MYB 因子 *VvMYBPA1* 和 *VvMYBPA2* 可以激活 *ANR* 和 *LARI* 的表达,但不能激活 *LAR2*<sup>[47-48]</sup>,而 *VvMYBPAPR* 则同时激活 *ANR*、*LARI*、*LAR2*、*CHS*、*MATE* 的表达,促进果实原花青素合成与运输<sup>[49]</sup>。*VvMYB5a/5b* 能够与 bHLH 家族的转录因子 *AtEGL3* 共同调控 *VvCHI* 和 *VvLARI* 的启动子活性,在果实发育早期正向调控葡萄果皮、果肉和种子中原花青素的合成<sup>[50-51]</sup>。葡萄中鉴定到的 bHLH 家族转录因子 *VvMYC1*<sup>[52]</sup>、*VvMYCA1*<sup>[53]</sup>通过与 MYB 转录因子相互作用,共同激活原花青素代谢通路上的结构基因。同时从葡萄中分离出的 *VvWDR1* 常与 MYB 和 bHLH 形成转录复合体,调控花青素和原花青素合成<sup>[54]</sup>。另外,WRKY 家族的 *WKRY26* 能够与 *VvMYB5a* 互作,激活 *VvCHI* 以及液泡酸化相关基因,故在原花青素合成和积累中起正向调控作用<sup>[55]</sup>。此外还鉴定到一系列负调控因子。*VvMYBC2-L1/L3* 在过表达的情况下会降低原花青素的含量<sup>[56]</sup>。*miRNA TAS4* 能够使 *VvMYBPA1*、*VvMYBPA2* 的同源基因 *VvMYBA6* 和 *VvMYBA7* 沉默,从而负调控花和果实中原花青素的合成<sup>[57]</sup>(图 3)。

另外,环境因素也参与涩味物质的代谢过程。光能够诱导 *VvMYBF1* 的表达,从而提高 *VvFLSI* 的转录水平<sup>[58]</sup>。遮光处理不但会减少原花青素的生物合成,还会导致其结构中三羟基化亚基比例和平均聚合度降低<sup>[11]</sup>,而果实涩味随单宁聚合度的增大而增强<sup>[59]</sup>。但是紫外线的强度并不影响原花青素的含

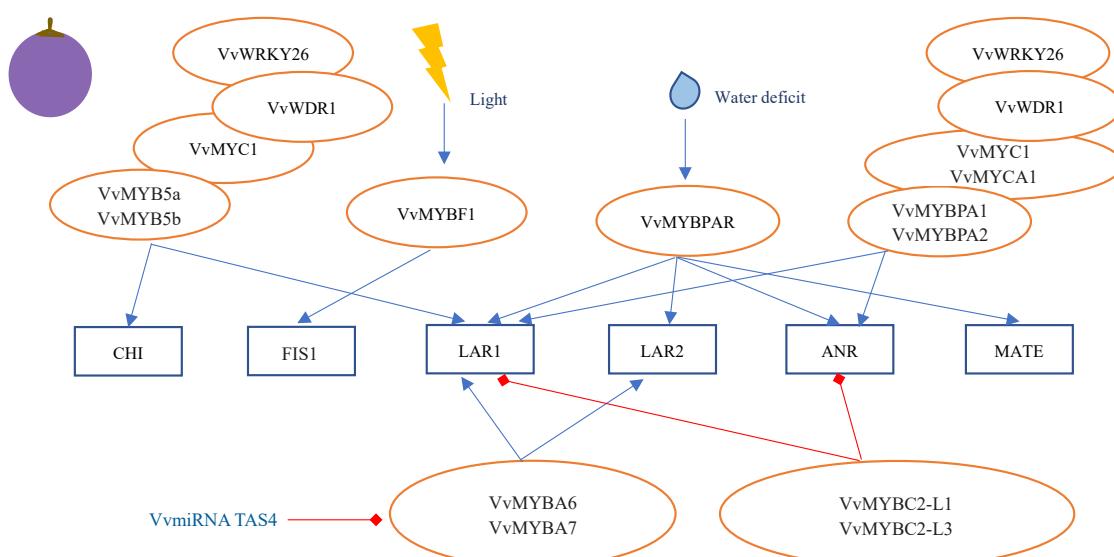


蓝色箭头代表正向调控,红色箭头代表负向调控,橘色椭圆代表转录因子,蓝色方框代表结构基因,绿色方框代表顺式作用元件。虚线表示DkMYB2既可以与bHLH转录因子形成复合体,也可以单独发挥调控作用。

The blue arrow represents positive regulation, the red arrow represents negative regulation, the orange oval represents the transcription factor, the blue box represents the structural gene, and the green box represents the cis-action element. The dotted line indicates that DkMYB2 can either form a complex with the bHLH transcription factor or play a regulatory role alone.

图2 柿果实涩味物质代谢调控模式<sup>[37-38,41]</sup>

Fig. 2 Diagram of the metabolic regulation pattern of astringent substances in persimmon<sup>[37-38,41]</sup>



蓝色箭头代表正向调控,红色箭头代表负向调控,橘色椭圆代表转录因子,蓝色方框代表结构基因,绿色方框代表顺式作用元件。

The blue arrow represents positive regulation, the red arrow represents negative regulation, the orange oval represents the transcription factor, the blue box represents the structural gene.

图3 葡萄涩味物质代谢调控模式

Fig. 3 Diagram of the metabolic regulation pattern of grape astringent substances in grape

量与结构组成<sup>[59]</sup>。水分亏缺会提高果皮中 *MYBPA1*、*MYBPA2* 的表达丰度, 增加原花青素的含量和聚合度<sup>[60]</sup>。此外用赤霉素(gibberellin, GA<sub>3</sub>)和塞苯隆(thidiazuron, TDZ)处理, 也可使葡萄果皮和果肉中的可溶性单宁含量高于对照组<sup>[61]</sup>。

### 3.3 苹果

果实成熟时, 绿原酸、儿茶素、表儿茶素和原花青素的含量在涩味显著苹果中分别是低涩味苹果的1.91倍、2.91倍、2.05倍和1.99倍<sup>[6]</sup>。故这些多酚物质很可能是苹果涩味的主要来源。通过mQTL连锁分析和GWAS全基因组关联分析, 均在16号染色体上定位到与儿茶素、表儿茶素和原花青素相关的单一强关联信号, 这说明三者物质之间可能存在共同的分子调控机制<sup>[62-64]</sup>。

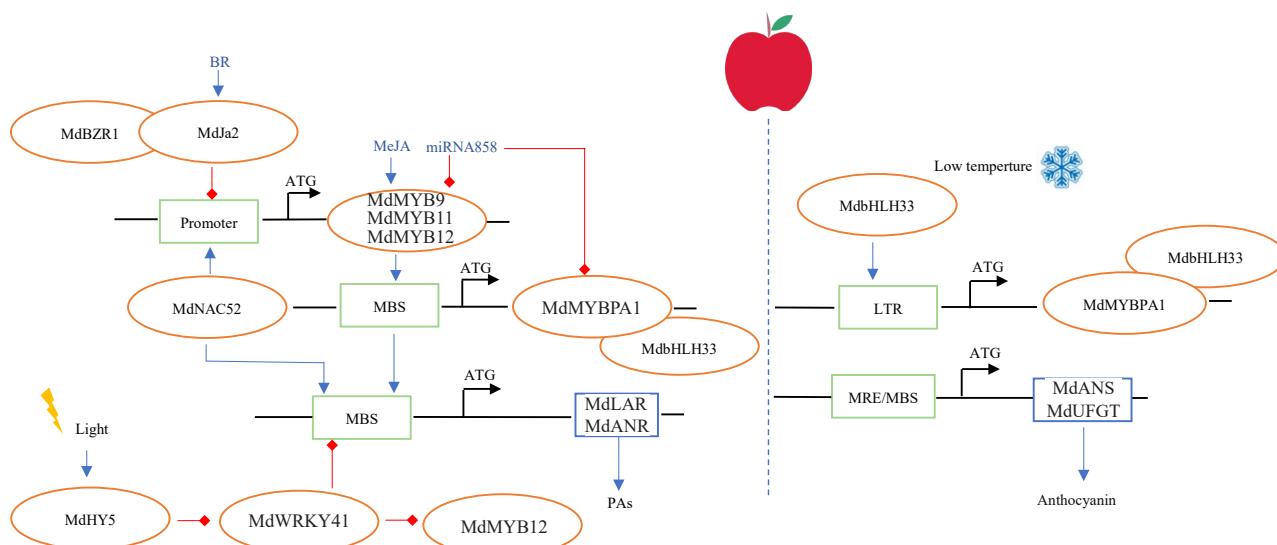
苹果涩味物质的代谢在转录水平上受到调节。苹果中参与原花青素合成的MYB转录因子可以分成TT2型<sup>[65]</sup>和PA1型<sup>[66]</sup>。PA1型转录因子*MdMYBPA1*能通过调节类黄酮生物合成途径中不同结构基因的表达水平, 分别促进原花青素和花青素的生物合成。在常温条件下, TT2型转录因子*MdMYB9*、*MdMYB11*、*MdMYB12*能够激活*MdMYBPA1*启动子活性, 后者通过与*LAR*和*ANR*启动子区的MBS元件结合, 促使果实在原花青素的合成; 而在低温光照条

件下, *MdbHLH33*直接结合在*MdMYBPA1*启动子的低温响应(LTR)顺式元件上, 两者共同增强*UFGT*和*ANS*启动子活性, 促进果实中花青素合成与积累<sup>[66]</sup>。NAC家族转录因子*MdNAC52*既可以与*MdMYB9*和*MdMYB11*的启动子结合间接参与原花青素和花青素合成, 又能与*MdLAR*、*MdANR*启动子结合直接参与原花青素合成<sup>[67]</sup>。此外, *MdHY5*、*MdWRKY41*、*MdMYB12*三个转录因子能够形成调控模块, 级联调控红肉苹果原花青素的生物合成, 其中*MdWRKY41*能够下调*MdMYB12*、*MdLAR*和*MdANR*的表达, 抑制原花青素的积累; 而光响应因子*MdHY5*抑制*MdWRKY41*转录<sup>[68]</sup>。另外, 与在柿中的研究结果类似, *miRNA858*能够抑制*MdMYB9*和*MdMYBPA1*的表达<sup>[69]</sup>。

苹果涩味物质的合成同时受到激素的调节作用。茉莉酸甲酯(MeJA)能够通过上调*MdMYB9*和*MdMYB11*的表达增加原花青素的积累<sup>[70]</sup>。油菜素类固醇BR可诱导*MdJa2*的产生, *MdJa2*能与*MdBZR1*形成复合物, 通过抑制*MdMYB9*、*MdMYB12*启动子活性而抑制原花青素的合成<sup>[71]</sup>(图4)。

### 3.4 桃

桃中涩味物质种类和含量在不同品种中存在显著差异。通过对187份桃果实中的多酚含量



蓝色箭头代表正向调控, 红色箭头代表负向调控, 橘色椭圆代表转录因子, 蓝色方框代表结构基因, 绿色方框代表顺式作用元件。

The blue arrow represents positive regulation, the red arrow represents negative regulation, the orange oval represents the transcription factor, the blue box represents the structural gene, and the green box represents the cis-action element.

图4 苹果果实涩味物质代谢调控模式<sup>[66]</sup>

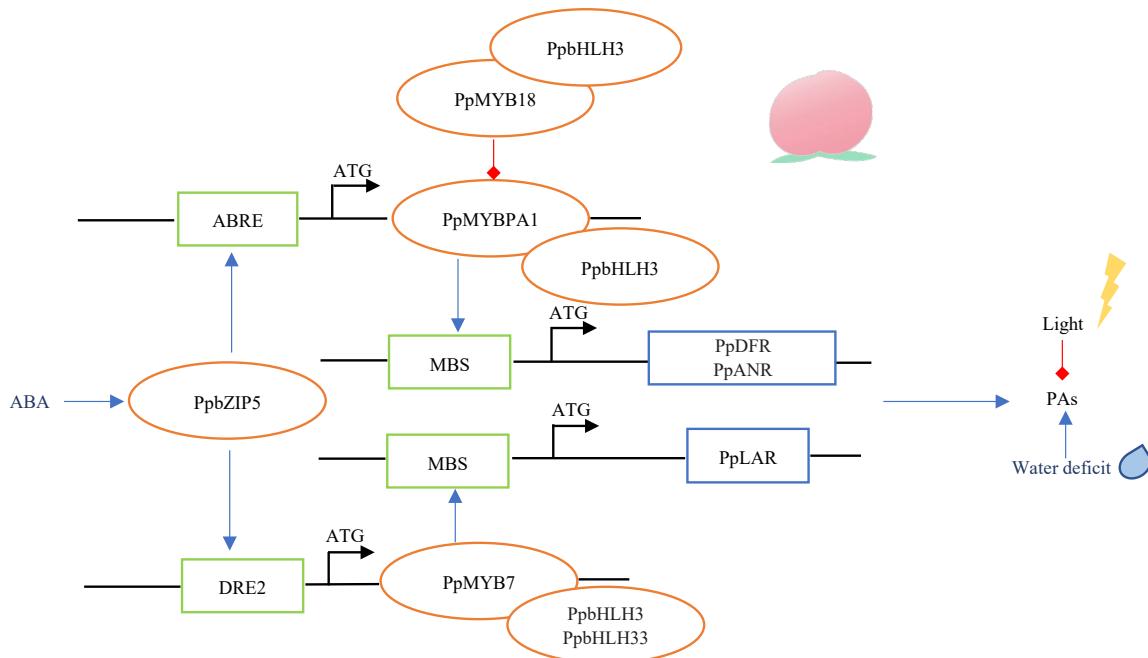
Fig. 4 Diagram of the metabolic regulation pattern of astringent substances in apple<sup>[66]</sup>

和种类进行分析,发现儿茶素含量(*w*,后同)的变异范围为0.00~157.46 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,表儿茶素含量为0.00~5.80 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,原花青素B1含量则为0.00~382.91 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,新绿原酸含量为0.79~74.51 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,绿原酸含量为5.27~107.93 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup><sup>[72]</sup>。水蜜桃中的涩味物质以表儿茶素、绿原酸为主;蟠桃中主要是表儿茶素和儿茶素,酚酸主要是绿原酸和新绿原酸;油桃品种中则分别是儿茶素和绿原酸<sup>[73]</sup>。另外桃中涩味物质的积累与果实颜色相关。其中白肉桃和黄肉桃中原花青素的积累量都随着果实成熟而降低,而DBF\_基因型红肉桃则相反,其含量在果实发育过程中急剧升高,在成熟期达到最高<sup>[3]</sup>。同时研究也表明白肉桃和黄肉桃中LAR的酶活力和基因表达量与原花青素的积累相关性较高,而ANR与红肉桃中原花青素的积累更为相关<sup>[3]</sup>,这与白肉桃和黄肉桃中儿茶素含量高,而红肉桃中表儿茶素含量高的研究结果相一致<sup>[74]</sup>。

同时一系列转录因子参与涩味物质的代谢。在bHLH3的激活作用下,PpMYBPA1能够增强DFR、LAR和ANR的启动子活性,但对UGT启动子活性影响较低,因此在平衡原花青素和花色苷含量方面

发挥重要作用<sup>[75]</sup>。PpMYB7也是调控原花青素合成的重要转录因子,与PpMYBPA1相比,其可选择的bHLH伴侣更为广泛,能同时被bHLH3和bHLH33激活<sup>[76]</sup>。另外桃中的PpbZIP5也可以通过对ABA的响应激活PpMYBPA1、PpMYB7的转录。同时PpMYB18通过与PpMYBPA1竞争bHLH结构,而成为原花青素生物合成的抑制因子<sup>[77]</sup>。此外,随着高通量测序技术的不断发展,与桃果实涩味相关的基因也被不断挖掘。丁体玉<sup>[72]</sup>将儿茶素、表儿茶素、原花青素B1、新绿原酸和绿原酸定位到LG4上的14 069 638和LG7上的462 241两个位点,区间内共有9个候选基因。Cao等<sup>[78]</sup>在桃基因组2号、3号、5号和7号染色体上鉴定到与儿茶素和表儿茶素含量相关的位点,还挖掘到候选基因Prupe.2G087000。目前,桃中与酚酸生物合成的相关基因鲜有报道。Zhou等<sup>[79]</sup>表明桃叶片中绿原酸的含量有可能与HCT、C3'H这两个基因的表达量相关(图5)。

此外,桃果实涩味物质含量也受环境因素的影响。酚酸和黄烷醇对光较敏感,套袋显著抑制这两类物质的合成<sup>[80]</sup>,在行间铺设反光膜则可以促进酚酸和单宁的积累<sup>[81]</sup>。水分亏缺可以明显提高油桃Caldesi



蓝色箭头代表正向调控,红色箭头代表负向调控,橘色椭圆代表转录因子,蓝色方框代表结构基因,绿色方框代表顺式作用元件。

The blue arrow represents positive regulation, the red arrow represents negative regulation, the orange oval represents the transcription factor, the blue box represents the structural gene, and the green box represents the cis-action element.

图5 桃果实涩味物质代谢调控模式

Fig. 5 Diagram of the regulation pattern of astringent substance metabolism in peach

2000果皮中原花青素和酚酸的含量,而在Flordastar中则引起果皮原花青素和花青素含量增加<sup>[82]</sup>。

#### 4 果实脱涩技术

涩味通常存在于未成熟的果实中,并随着果实成熟逐渐减弱,但是部分栽培品种和野生资源中涩味物质的含量在果实成熟之后依然较高。如DBF\_基因型的红肉桃色泽艳丽,富含多酚物质,抗氧化能力强,深受消费者青睐,但是其果实中原花青素的含量在果实成熟时达到最高<sup>[3-72]</sup>,对果实风味产生了不利影响。因而除了从分子调控方面探索涩味物质的代谢过程,还应当关注果实脱涩技术的研究,为提高果实质品和进行种质创新提供技术支撑。

果实脱涩的机制主要包括两个方面:一是在脱涩过程中产生的乙醛能与可溶性单宁发生酚醛缩合反应,通过将可溶性单宁转为不溶性单宁,降低果实涩味<sup>[43]</sup>;二是在脱涩过程中,果肉中的果胶、原生质膜和细胞壁会与多糖发生凝胶反应,形成果胶和单宁复合体,使涩味消失<sup>[83]</sup>。目前在柿果实脱涩方面的研究较多,如冷水脱涩<sup>[84]</sup>、温水脱涩<sup>[85]</sup>、N<sub>2</sub>脱涩和CO<sub>2</sub>脱涩<sup>[86]</sup>等。但是冷水和温水脱涩易导致果实变软、褐化、风味变淡等,不适合大规模处理;而N<sub>2</sub>处理虽然能够使果实保持较好脆度,并不在果皮表面产生褐斑,但是该方法成本较高,只适合大规模处理<sup>[87]</sup>。目前CO<sub>2</sub>处理是广泛使用的柿果实脱涩方法,同时为防止果肉脱涩后褐变,常将1-甲基环丙烯(1-MCP)与CO<sub>2</sub>结合使用<sup>[88]</sup>。

#### 5 展望

近年来,随着我国果树产业的迅速发展和人民消费水平的提升,对果品市场的要求愈加严格。利用野生资源或者地方品种培育新型种质,是满足人民群众对绿色、优质、营养、多样化果品需求的有效途径,但在这一过程中易引入涩味性状。目前在果实涩味物质种类、生物合成途径、代谢调控、果实脱涩等方面取得了一系列成果,这为完善果实涩味形成机制奠定了基础,也为选育低涩味或无涩味的果树新品种提供了依据。但是果实涩味研究方面还存在不足,建议加强以下方面的研究:(1)建立精准果实涩味评价标准。《果树种质资源描述符》中把果实涩味分为无、微、中、多4个等级<sup>[89]</sup>,但在实际工作中,不同等级之间的界限还较为模糊。另外,涩味敏

感度因人而异,主观判断也会使涩味评价结果出现偏差。因此,需要采用科学的感官评价方法<sup>[90]</sup>,建立精准的果实涩味评价标准。(2)完善果实涩味的形成机制,探究不同果实中涩味物质的遗传规律。果实中的涩味物质种类较多,但是不同涩味物质导致的涩味强弱并不明确;儿茶素和表儿茶素聚合生成主要涩味物质—单宁的途径尚不清晰,且对绿原酸和新绿原酸的研究尚不充分。同时由于涩味物质的含量与种类在不同果树中存在差异,同源基因在不同物种中的调控途径存在特异性,所以充分利用多种试验手段,完善果实涩味形成机制,探究不同果实中涩味物质遗传规律,发掘关键基因,对满足不同的育种需求具有重要指导意义。(3)加强果实脱涩研究。目前脱涩技术的研究集中于柿果实上,但生产实践中发现其他果实中的部分种质也存在涩味明显的现象,却缺乏相应的研究。故有必要开展不同果树果实脱涩方法的探索,从而为提高果实质品和进行种质创新提供技术支撑。(4)寻求风味与抗氧化能力之间的平衡,进行种质创新。单宁、绿原酸和新绿原酸都具有强抗氧化性,在果树生长发育、抵抗生物胁迫<sup>[91]</sup>和非生物胁迫<sup>[92]</sup>以及促进人体健康方面发挥着积极的调节作用<sup>[93-94]</sup>。但是涩味物质含量过高又会影响果实风味,降低果实质品。因此有必要通过种质创新,选育具有强抗氧化能力的低涩味新品种。

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