

自发气调处理对桃果实采后冷害及风味品质的调控效应

徐思朦¹, 艾少杰¹, 薛 蕾¹, 朱长青¹, 周楷轩², 冷 鹏², 徐昌杰^{1*}

(¹浙江大学农业与生物技术学院园艺系, 杭州 310058; ²临沂市农业科学院, 山东临沂 276012)

摘要:【目的】探究不同O₂体积分数的自发气调(modified atmosphere, MA)处理对桃果实贮藏冷害及风味品质的影响, 分析PDC和ADH基因在MA处理诱导乙醇和乙醛积累中的作用, 确定桃果实MA处理的适宜O₂体积分数。【方法】以湖景蜜露和中华寿桃果实为材料, 分别在0℃冷藏40、60 d后转至20℃货架放置3、4 d; 设置3种MA处理, 即MA1、MA2和MA3, 其冷藏中后期O₂体积分数控制在1.0%、3.0%和5.0%, 以直接冷库贮藏为对照。测定冷害相关生理指标、乙醛和乙醇含量及PpPDCs和PpADHs基因表达量。【结果】3种MA处理均可有效抑制桃果实冷害, 在货架期结束, 湖景蜜露和中华寿桃对照组的褐变指数分别高达0.53和0.69, 而MA处理的果实褐变指数均低于0.1。MA1和MA2处理的果实在贮藏期间乙醇和乙醛不同程度积累, 而MA3处理对乙醇和乙醛积累无明显影响。转货架后各处理乙醇积累有所减少而乙醛变化不大。在桃基因组中共鉴定出5个PpPDCs和33个PpADHs基因家族成员, 其中, PpPDC1、PpPDC2、PpADH1、PpADH2和PpADH3基因在转录组中的表达量较高。不同MA处理下PpPDCs和PpADHs基因的表达模式存在较大差异, MA1处理的表达量普遍最高, 而MA3处理则普遍较低; 相关性分析表明PpPDC2和PpADH1基因表达与乙醇和乙醛含量呈现显著正相关。【结论】3种最终O₂体积分数为1%~5%的MA处理均可有效减轻桃果实冷害, 但MA1和MA2处理不同程度地导致乙醇和乙醛积累, PpADH1和PpPDC2基因在此过程中发挥重要作用; MA3处理对PpPDCs和PpADHs基因表达的影响较小, 果实乙醇和乙醛积累及异味程度总体而言与对照相近; 5%为湖景蜜露和中华寿桃MA的适宜O₂体积分数。

关键词:桃; 自发气调; O₂体积分数; 冷害; 乙醛; 乙醇; PDC; ADH

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Effects of modified atmosphere treatments on chilling injury and flavor quality of peach fruit during storage

XU Simeng¹, AI Shaojie¹, XUE Lei¹, ZHU Changqing¹, ZHOU Kaixuan², LENG Peng², XU Changjie^{1*}

(¹Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture and Biotechnology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, Zhejiang, China; ²Linyi Academy of Agricultural Science, Linyi 276012, Shandong, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Peach fruit is perishable and easy to deteriorate at room temperature, and cold storage is an effective way to prolong storage life. Peach fruit is chilling-sensitive, and the loss of fruit quality after postharvest cold storage caused by chilling injury (CI) reduces consumer satisfaction. Modified atmosphere (MA) has been extensively used to alleviate chilling injury (CI) of horticultural produces. However, in some cases, the flavor quality decreases due to excessive deficiency in oxygen and accumulation of carbon dioxide in MA containers. In peach, the effects of MA treatment on fruit flavor quality suffering from CI remain largely unknown. In this study, Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao peach fruits were used as materials to explore the effects of MA treatments with different O₂ concentrations, on chilling injury and flavor quality of peach fruit during storage. Meanwhile, through analyzing

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作者简介:徐思朦,女,在读硕士生,研究方向为果实品质生物学。E-mail:22016051@zju.edu.cn

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail:chjxu@zju.edu.cn

the correlation between the gene expression of *ADH* and *PDC*, and accumulation of acetaldehyde and ethanol, the study aimed to identify the critical members involved. Finally, the study was carried out to determine the most suitable O₂ concentration for MA storage of peach fruits. 【Methods】 The peach fruits were pre-cooled at 0 °C for 12 hours to dissipate the field heat, and then divided into four groups, with final O₂ concentrations controlled at 1%, 3%, 5% and non-control for MA1, MA2, MA3 and control, respectively. Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao fruits were stored at 0 °C for 40 d and 60 d, and then put on 20 °C shelf for 3 d and 4 d, respectively. Firmness, ethylene production, internal browning (IB) index, contents of soluble sugars, organic acids, ethanol and acetaldehyde were measured. The *ADH* and *PDC* gene families were analyzed *in silico*, and the expression of main expressed members *PpPDC1* and *PpPDC2* as well as *PpADH1*, *PpADH2* and *PpADH3* was determined by RT-qPCR. The relationship between gene expression of *PpPDCs* and *PpADHs*, and contents of acetaldehyde and ethanol were analyzed. 【Results】 Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao peach fruits suffered from serious IB on shelf following cold storage, with index as high as 0.53 and 0.69, respectively. All three MA treatments effectively inhibited the IB of both cultivars, with indexes all below 0.1. With Hujingmilu, the MA treatment also effectively alleviated the impairment of cold storage on fruit softening. With Zhonghuashoutao, the ethylene production of the fruits with MA1 and MA3 treatments was significantly higher than that of control, indicating that MA treatment guaranteed the normal ripening of the fruit. The ethanol and acetaldehyde contents, however, varied greatly among different treatments. Compared with control, ethanol and acetaldehyde significantly accumulated in fruits of MA1 and MA2, while there was no marked difference in fruits treated with MA3 or control. During the shelf life, the accumulation of ethanol in all treatments was reduced, while for acetaldehyde, no significant change was observed. A total of 5 *PpPDCs* and 33 *PpADHs* were identified from genome database of peach. *PpPDC1* and *PpPDC2*, as well as *PpADH1*, *PpADH2* and *PpADH3* were identified as highly expressed members and hence used for further analysis. The expression patterns of *PpPDCs* and *PpADHs* in the postharvest storage of peach fruits were differential between fruits at cold storage and those on shelf. For example, the expression of *PpADH1* during cold storage was significantly higher than that on shelf, with maximum difference being up to 17.19 times, while *PpADH2* and *PpADH3* showed opposite trends. The expression of *PpPDCs* during cold storage was generally higher than that on shelf. The expression patterns of *PpPDCs* and *PpADHs* were also quite different under MA treatments with different O₂ concentrations. Overall, the expression of *PpPDCs* and *PpADHs* in fruits of MA1 was highest, while that in fruit of MA3 was lower. At the end of the cold storage period of Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao (40 d and 60 d), the expression level of *PpADH1* in fruit of MA3 was only 15.48% and 43.24% of MA1, and for *PpPDC2*, only 15.11% and 66.93% in two cultivars, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that the expression of *PpPDC2* and *PpADH1* were significantly and positively correlated with the accumulation of ethanol and acetaldehyde. 【Conclusion】 Compared with control, all MA treatments, with final O₂ concentrations ranging from 1% to 5%, can effectively alleviate chilling injury. MA1 and MA2 treatments led to significant accumulation of ethanol and acetaldehyde, while MA3 did not. Among the 5 *PpPDCs* and 33 *PpADHs*, *PpADH1* and *PpPDC2* played important roles in accumulation of acetaldehyde and ethanol during postharvest storage of peach fruit. MA3 treatment inhibited the expression of *PpPDCs* and *PpADHs*, and prevented the excessive accumulation of ethanol and acetaldehyde. The MA treatment for peach was optimal with final O₂ concentration controlled at 5%.

Key words: Peach; Modified atmosphere (MA); O₂ concentration; Chilling injury; Acetaldehyde; Ethanol; *PDC*; *ADH*

桃 [*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch] 是蔷薇科李属落叶乔木, 是遍布我国南北的重要果树。桃果实中含有丰富的矿物质、类胡萝卜素、抗坏血酸和酚类等抗氧化物质, 营养价值高, 风味佳, 深受广大消费者喜爱^[1-2]。桃是典型的呼吸跃变型果实, 采后室温贮藏容易导致果实迅速成熟衰老并发生品质劣变^[3]。低温贮藏是抑制果实呼吸代谢、延缓衰老并延长贮藏期的最常用方法之一。然而, 当果实长期暴露于某个低于特定阈值的温度下时, 果实会发生不可逆转的伤害, 称为“冷害”, 冷害的症状常表现为果肉褐变和果实不能正常软化等^[4]。

目前, 已有一些调控措施被用于减轻果实冷害, 例如低温预贮^[5]、茉莉酸甲酯处理^[6]、乙烯处理、间歇性升温、气调贮藏^[7]、甘氨酸甜菜碱处理^[8]和褪黑素处理等^[9]。气调贮藏是控制冷害较理想的手段, 在桃^[10]、李^[11]和猕猴桃^[12]上有着良好的效果。但是, 气调贮藏依赖气调库和气体发生设备, 建库和使用成本高, 限制了其广泛应用。自发气调(modified atmosphere, MA)贮藏通过利用果实自身的呼吸代谢调节贮藏环境中的气体成分, 从而达到低O₂高CO₂的环境, 抑制果实呼吸代谢, 减轻冷害, 在国内外得到了应用。但是, 果实在MA过程中常遭遇不适宜的低O₂和高CO₂环境, 导致无氧呼吸^[13]、产生异味^[14]和果实表面烫伤^[15]等不利变化的出现。在桃上的预实验中发现, 完全密闭处理会导致贮藏15 d后O₂体积分数降至1%以下甚至近乎耗尽, 果实乙醇和乙醛过度积累, 产生异味, 影响果实品质。

乙醇和乙醛在果实成熟与贮藏期间产生和积累。较低体积分数的乙醛和乙醇可以促进果实风味形成并维持果实品质, 但高体积分数时则使果实产生异味^[16]。在果实采后贮藏过程中, 不适宜的气体环境会导致果实积累较多的乙醇和乙醛, 从而造成果实异味; 在杨梅上, 减压包装会导致乙醇和乙醛过度积累、果实产生异味^[17]; 在鳄梨上, 贮藏环境的O₂体积分数低于0.5%会导致果实乙醇和乙醛的快速积累^[18]。而低温贮藏时适宜的气体环境可以有效减少桃^[19]、猕猴桃^[20]、柑橘^[21]、梨^[22]和甜瓜^[23]等果实乙醛和乙醇积累, 防止果实产生异味和品质下降。

乙醇和乙醛来源于乙醇发酵途径, 包括2步, 首先是丙酮酸脱羧酶(pyruvate decarboxylase, EC 4.1.1.1, PDC)将丙酮酸转化为乙醛, 然后是乙醇脱氢酶(alcohol dehydrogenase, EC 1.1.1.1, ADH)将乙

醛转化为乙醇^[24]。在植物上, PDC基因家族成员在应对低温或缺氧胁迫中发挥着重要作用, 并且不同成员可具有不同的功能^[25]。在草莓上, PDC1在果实成熟、香味的产生及响应胁迫中发挥着关键作用^[26]; 在甜瓜上, PDC1参与果实乙醛、丙醛和戊醛的生物合成^[27]。与PDC相比, 关于植物ADH的研究较为广泛。ADH参与果实生长发育和调控果实成熟, 并在响应低氧胁迫中发挥重要作用^[28]。之前的研究发现, 在杨梅上, MrADH1和MrADH3基因在果实成熟期间乙醛和乙醇积累中起着重要作用, 并与减压包装导致严重异味密切相关^[17]; 在柑橘上, 涂蜡处理后果实中的乙醇和乙醛含量不断积累, 在贮藏后期一直高于对照, 并且伴有ADH和PDC活性及基因表达上升^[29]; 在桃、甜瓜和猕猴桃等果实上, 也有关于ADH基因家族成员参与调控果实成熟和乙醇积累的相关报道^[19,28,30]。

虽然MA处理在果蔬采后保鲜中得到了较广泛的应用, 但关于不适宜的气体环境导致果实产生异味的机制及适宜O₂体积分数的报道较少, 在桃上也缺乏相关研究。笔者在本研究中旨在设计不同O₂体积分数的MA处理, 探讨其对冷害和果实风味的影响; 同时, 鉴定桃中高表达的PDC和ADH基因家族成员, 并探究其在不同MA处理的桃果实中的表达模式及其与乙醛和乙醇积累的关系, 以期找到既能有效减轻桃果实冷害, 又避免果实产生异味的MA处理的适宜O₂体积分数, 为桃果实的采后贮藏技术水平的提升提供理论和实践依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料与处理

以桃 [*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch] 为试材, 选取水蜜桃和硬溶质桃中的典型主栽品种湖景蜜露和中华寿桃, 以分析MA处理在不同类型桃果实上的普适性。湖景蜜露果实采自浙江省嘉兴市果园, 中华寿桃果实采自山东省临沂市果园。果实达到商业成熟度后采摘, 并于当日运抵实验室。挑选出大小均匀、无明显机械伤且无病虫害的桃果实, 放入0℃冷库预冷12 h。将预冷后的桃果实随机分为4组, 包括MA1、MA2、MA3处理(其贮藏中后期O₂体积分数控制在1.0%、3.0%和5.0%)和对照(直接冷库贮藏)。果实在0℃冷藏40(湖景蜜露)或60 d(中华寿桃), 对照组果实不经密闭, MA处理组将果实装入置有通气软管但末端封闭的密闭箱中, 每天测定箱

内O₂体积分数;当达到设定O₂体积分数时,通过在通气软管上刺插适宜孔径(在本研究中初始针头孔径分别为0.55、0.70、0.90 mm,后续根据每日测定O₂体积分数后进行调整)的通气针头将箱内O₂体积分数控制在(1.0±0.1)%、(3.0±0.3)%、(5.0±0.5)%;CO₂体积分数不作控制。冷藏结束后,将果实转移至20 °C货架,放置3(湖景蜜露)或4 d(中华寿桃)。每一试验组设置3个生物学重复,每个生物学重复包含3个果实。在冷藏期及货架期结束后取样,取样时将果肉切成小块后迅速置于液氮中速冻,并贮存在-80 °C下用于后续测试分析。

1.2 O₂和CO₂体积分数的测定

O₂和CO₂体积分数用美国Felix-F-950便携式食品果蔬三气分析仪进行测定。

1.3 乙烯的测定

乙烯的测定参照Wang等^[5]的方法。每组处理随机挑选9个果实,每3个果实为1个重复放入3 L的乐扣盒中,在与冷藏/货架相同的温度条件下密封1 h,抽取1 mL气体检测乙烯含量。乙烯测定使用Agilent Technologies 7890A GC System(Santa Clara, CA, USA),装配有离子火焰检测器和Propak Q柱(2 m×0.32 cm)。炉温、进样口及检测器温度分别是100、140、230 °C。

1.4 硬度分析

在桃果实缝合线两侧的对称部位用削皮刀去除1 mm外果皮,用质构仪(TA-XT2i Plus;Stable Micro System Ltd., Surrey, UK)装备直径为7.5 mm的探头进行测定。穿刺速度为1 mm·s⁻¹,深度为10 mm。

1.5 褐变分析

褐变指数参照Wang等^[5]的方法测定。根据褐变程度分为5级。0级表示果肉的褐变区域面积为0%,即无褐变;1级代表1%~25%的褐变面积;2级代表26%~50%的褐变面积;3级代表51%~75%的褐变面积;4级代表76%~100%的褐变面积。褐变(internal browning, IB)指数=Σ[(褐变等级)×(具有不同褐变等级果实的数量)]/[4×果实的总数]。

1.6 果实感官评价

货架期结束后由10位评价者对4组不同处理的桃果实的异味程度(0无、1轻、2中、3重、4非常重)进行赋分评价。

1.7 可溶性糖与有机酸含量的测定

果实可溶性糖与有机酸的测定参照Zhang等^[31]

的方法。将果实样品研磨成粉末,称取0.1 g,加入1.4 mL经-20 °C预冷的色谱纯甲醇,提取15 min,经过涡旋、离心得到样品液。样品液经双硫代烷化(BSTFA)衍生化后用气相色谱(Agilent, 7890N-5975, CA, USA)进行检测,色谱柱为HP-5MS,升温程序为100 °C保持1 min,2.5 °C·min⁻¹升至185 °C,再以0.35 °C·min⁻¹升至190 °C,然后以8 °C·min⁻¹升至250 °C并保持5 min,最后以5 °C·min⁻¹升至280 °C并保持3 min。进样口、离子源和检测器温度分别为250、230、280 °C,进样量为1 μL,分流比为10:1。

1.8 乙醇和乙醛含量测定

乙醇和乙醛含量测定参照Min等^[32]的方法。果肉经液氮充分研磨成粉末,称取3 g于10 mL离心管中,加入4 mL饱和NaCl溶液,充分涡旋混匀;吸取3 mL匀浆至顶空萃取瓶,60 °C水浴加热1 h后在气相色谱仪(Agilent 7890A)上进行静态顶空气相色谱(gas chromatography, GC)检测,选择HP-INNOW AX(30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm)色谱柱,以氮气为载气,流速为1 mL·min⁻¹,进样口温度为150 °C,进样口分流比为1:24。色谱柱柱温、进样口和检测器温度分别为100、150、160 °C。

1.9 桃PDC和ADH基因家族成员鉴别

桃PDC和ADH基因家族成员鉴别参照黄小榕等^[17]描述的方法,并结合实验室已有的锦绣和中华寿桃果肉样品的RNA-Seq数据,以FPKM数值为判断依据,从中筛选获得果肉中高表达的ADH和PDC基因家族成员。通过ExPASy在线网站(<https://web.expasy.org/protparam/>)获得桃PDC、ADH蛋白分子质量并预测蛋白等电点。

1.10 RNA提取与cDNA合成

桃果实总RNA提取参照Shan等^[33]描述的十六烷基三甲基溴化铵法(cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, CTAB)。测定总RNA浓度后,参照HiScript® II Q RT SuperMix for qPCR(+gDNA wiper)说明书(Vazyme),取300 ng总RNA,去除基因组DNA后进行逆转录反应合成cDNA。

1.11 实时荧光定量PCR检测

应用实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)测定PpPDC1、PpPDC2、PpADH1、PpADH2和PpADH3基因的表达量,以PpTEF2作为内参基因^[34]。试验所用引物见表1,RT-qPCR反应体系与程序参照ChamQ Universal SYBR® qPCR Mas-

表1 桃 *PDC* 和 *ADH* 基因 RT-qPCR 引物
Table 1 RT-qPCR primers of *PDC* and *ADH* genes in peach

基因 Gene	上游引物序列(5'—3') Forward primer sequence	下游引物序列(5'—3') Reverse primer sequence
<i>PpPDC1</i>	TCGTCACCTTTACAGTCGGC	ATCCGATTCTGTGCCGTAGTC
<i>PpPDC2</i>	ACTACCGCAGGATCTTGTTC	TTAAACCAGATGAGTCCCCTGTC
<i>PpADH1</i>	AAAGCGTAGGTGAGGGTGTG	ACCTGGACTTGCCCATCACTG
<i>PpADH2</i>	GGTGTGGAGGTGGGATCAG	GTGGGTTTGCCATCGGAGTA
<i>PpADH3</i>	ACCCTGCAGATCTGTGCTTC	GCTCCGATCACCAGGACATT
<i>PpTEF2</i>	GGTGTGACGATGAAGAGTGATG	TGAAGGAGAGGGAAGGTGAAAG

ter Mix 说明书(Vazyme)。

1.12 数据分析

使用 Excel 2019 对试验数据进行统计和绘图,应用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行 Pearson 相关性分析及差异显著性检验($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 自发气调处理对桃果实褐变、硬度及乙烯释放速率的影响

对 MA 处理箱内的气体成分进行分析,发现在贮藏前期,随着贮藏时间延长,箱内的 O_2 体积分数不断降低;在贮藏 10 d 左右,箱内 O_2 逐渐降至设定体积分数,随后在通气软管上插入适宜孔径的通气针头,密闭箱内的 O_2 体积分数始终维持在设定体积分数。在贮藏过程中,CO₂ 体积分数随着贮藏时间的延长不断上升。湖景蜜露和中华寿桃分别贮藏 40、60 d 后,MA1、MA2 和 MA3 处理的 CO₂ 体积分数分别高达 23%、20% 和 16%,品种间没有明显差异。

为了探究不同 O_2 体积分数的 MA 处理对桃果实冷害的影响,将湖景蜜露和中华寿桃的桃果实分别在 0 °C 条件下贮藏 40、60 d,然后在 20 °C 货架期放置 3 和 4 d。结果显示,在 2 个桃品种中,对照的果实均出现了明显的褐变症状,而 MA 处理后的果实未观察到明显的果肉褐变(图 1-A)。对褐变指数进行统计分析,发现湖景蜜露和中华寿桃对照组果实的褐变指数分别高达 0.53 和 0.69,而 MA 处理组果实的褐变指数均低于 0.1(图 1-B~C)。果实在冷藏后能否正常成熟对果实的品质至关重要,在湖景蜜露中,对照的果实不能正常软化,硬度保持在 30 N 以上,而 MA 处理后的果实硬度显著低于对照组(图 2-A~B),说明 MA 处理可有效缓解冷害造成的果实软化障碍。中华寿桃 MA 与对照间并未出现显著差异,但果实乙烯释放速率分析表明,MA1 和 MA3 处理组果实的乙烯释放速率显著高于对照,表明处理

保障了果实正常成熟(图 2-C~D)。

2.2 自发气调处理对桃果实可溶性糖与有机酸含量的影响

可溶性糖和有机酸是构成果实风味的重要成分。为了探究不同 MA 处理对桃果实风味品质的影响,利用气相色谱检测了货架期桃果实可溶性糖和有机酸含量的变化。在桃果实中共检测到蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨糖醇 4 种可溶性糖,以及苹果酸和奎宁酸 2 种有机酸。在可溶性糖中蔗糖所占比例最高,山梨糖醇所占比例最低,有机酸中苹果酸含量略高于奎宁酸。在 0 °C 冷藏条件下,3 种 O_2 体积分数的 MA 处理与对照相比可溶性糖总量及有机酸总量大多未发生显著变化;可溶性糖组分有所变化,蔗糖含量显著升高,还原糖含量显著降低(图 3)。

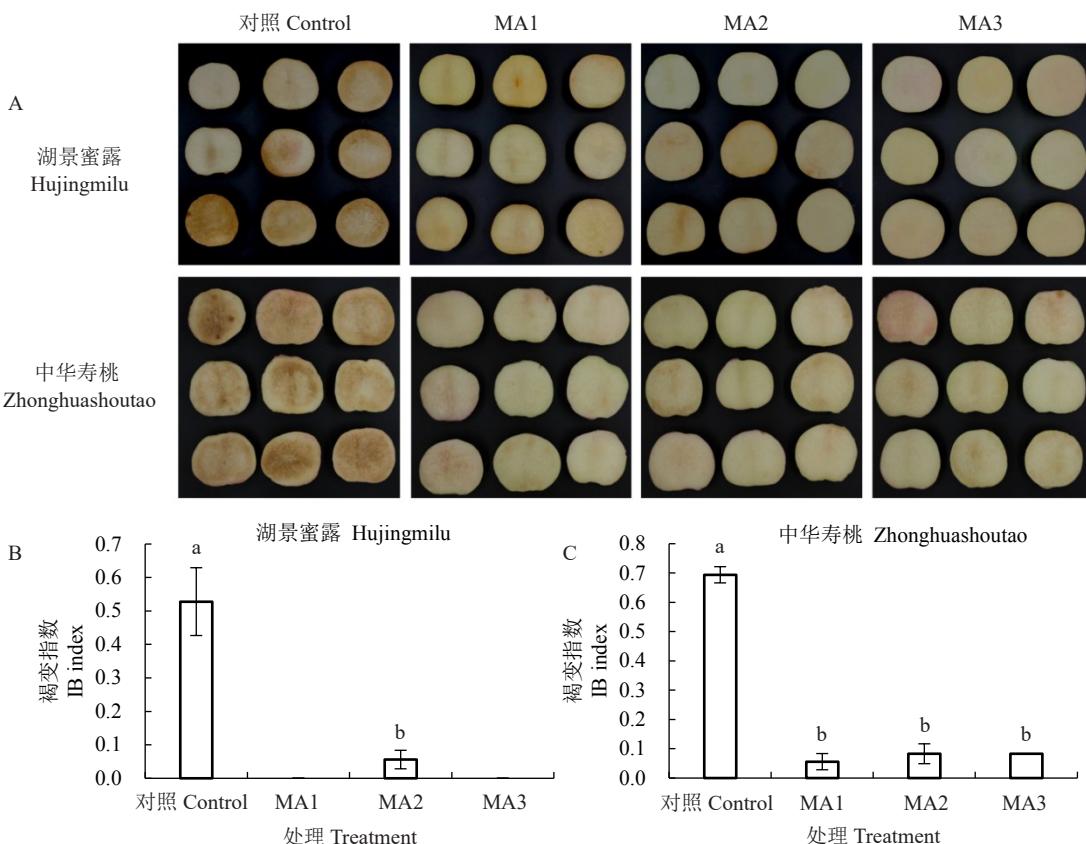
2.3 桃果实贮藏期间果实异味、乙醇含量、乙醛含量与醇醛比值的变化

货架期结束时对 2 个品种的果实进行感官评价,发现 MA1 处理的果实异味最重,MA3 处理的果实异味最轻,说明控制 MA 处理的 O_2 终体积分数在 5% 对避免异味、维持果实品质有较好的效果(表 2)。

MA 处理对桃果实乙醇和乙醛含量影响较大。在中华寿桃冷藏期及货架期,MA1 和 MA2 处理的桃果实乙醇和乙醛含量均出现明显升高,而 MA3 处理的桃果实乙醇和乙醛含量较低,在货架期结束时与对照没有显著差异。冷藏期间 MA1 处理下中华寿桃果实的乙醇和乙醛含量分别为对照的 56.56 和 7.97 倍;MA2 处理下则为 49.65 倍和 8.19 倍。在湖景蜜露上情形类似,MA3 处理果实的乙醇和乙醛含量与对照没有显著差异。贮藏期间醇醛比值的变化趋势与乙醇含量变化基本一致(图 4)。这些结果表明, O_2 体积分数过低会诱导果实乙醇和乙醛大量积累。

2.4 桃高表达 *PDC* 和 *ADH* 基因家族成员鉴别

通过 HMM 和 BLASTP 检索并剔除相似度过高序列,最后在桃中共鉴定出 5 个 *PDC* 和 33 个 *ADH* 基



误差线代表3个生物学重复的SE值,单因素方差分析(ANOVA)以小写字母表示差异显著($p<0.05$)。下同。

Error bars indicate SE from three biological replicates. In one-way ANOVA, small letters indicated significant differences ($p<0.05$). The same below.

图1 自发气调处理对湖景蜜露和中华寿桃果肉褐变的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of MA treatment on internal browning in Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao fruits

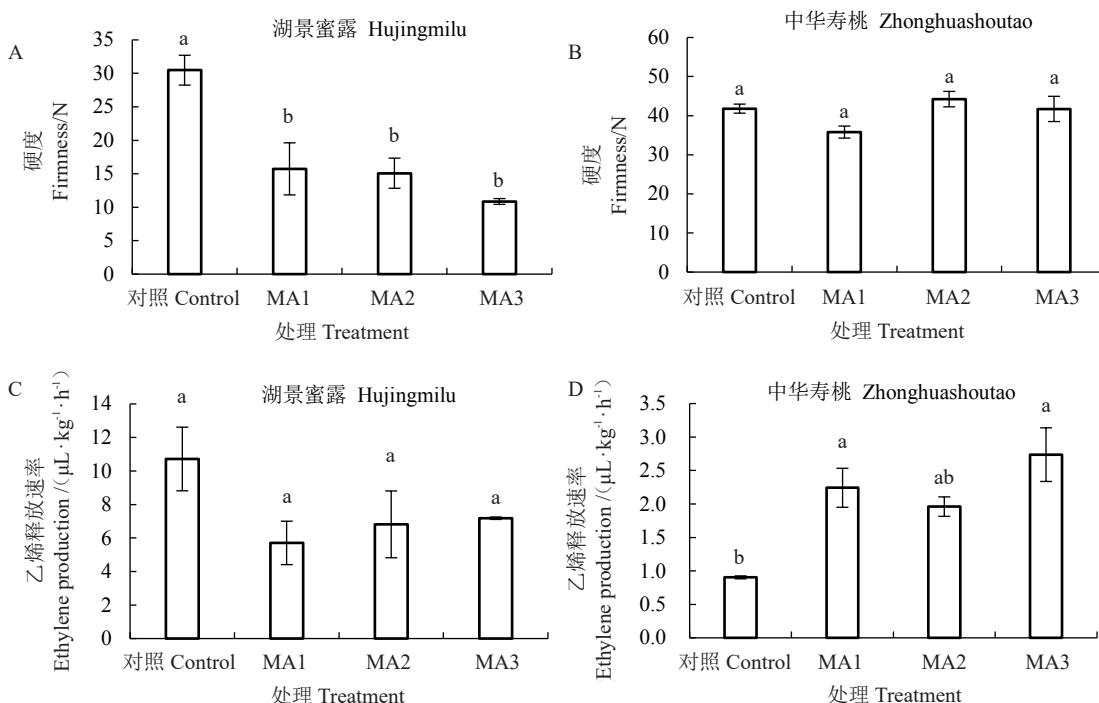


图2 自发气调处理对湖景蜜露和中华寿桃果实硬度和乙烯释放速率的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of MA treatment on firmness and ethylene production in Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao fruits

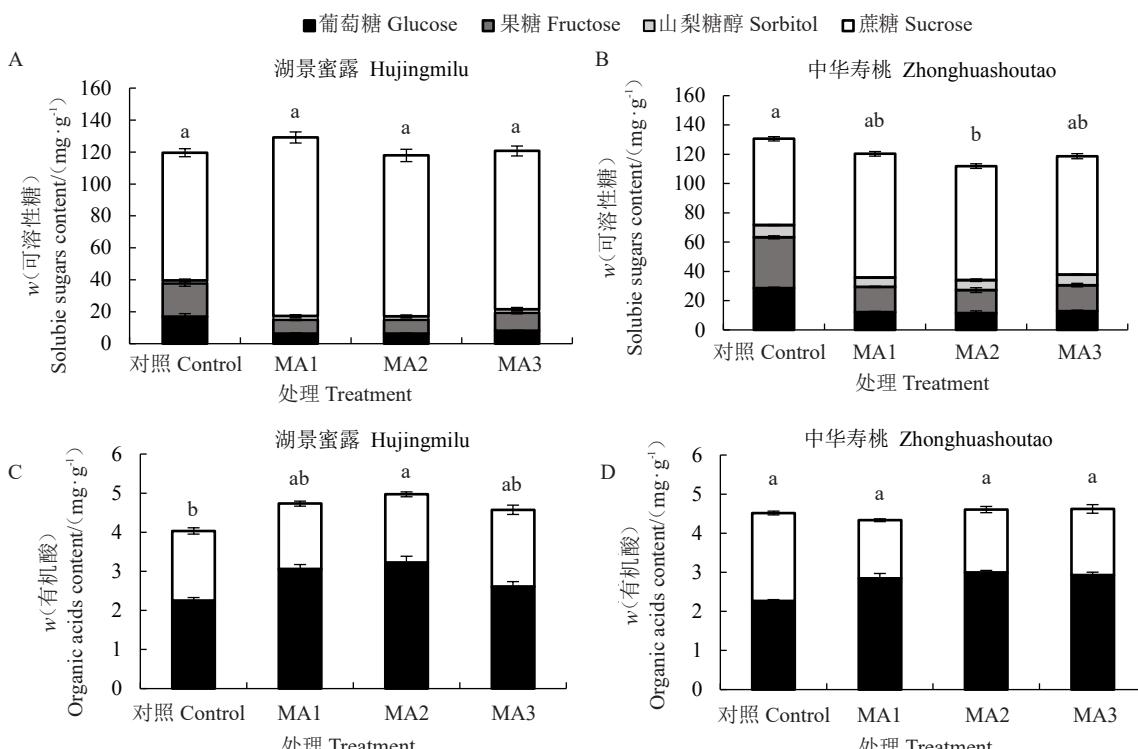


图3 自发气调处理对湖景蜜露和中华寿桃果实可溶性糖和有机酸含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of MA treatment on soluble sugars and organic acids in Hujingmilu and Zhonghuashoutao fruits

表2 不同O₂体积分数自发气调处理的桃果实的果实异味评价Table 2 Evaluation of off-flavor in peach fruits treated with different O₂ content of MA

品种 Cultivar	贮藏时间 Time after harvest/d	对照 Control	MA1	MA2	MA3
湖景蜜露 Hujingmilu	40+3	0.00±0.00 b	1.60±0.34 a	1.50±0.31 a	0.90±0.31 a
中华寿桃 Zhonghuashoutao	60+4	0.00±0.00 c	2.80±0.20 a	1.30±0.15 b	1.10±0.23 b

注:同行不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平存在显著差异。

Note:The different small letters in the same row indicate significant difference at 0.05 level.

因家族成员。结合实验室已有的锦绣和中华寿桃果肉样品的RNA-Seq数据,以2个品种FPKM数值的平均值为判断依据,从中筛选获得桃果实中高表达的ADH和PDC基因家族成员作为后续基因表达分析的对象。依据ADH基因在桃果实RNA-Seq数据库中表达丰度的高低依次命名为PpADH1~PpADH33。在PDC基因中,PpPDC1和PpPDC2的命名参考NCBI数据库,剩余的3个则依据PDC基因在桃果实RNA-Seq数据库中表达丰度的高低依次命名为PpPDC3~PpPDC5。其中,PpADH1、PpADH2和PpADH3的表达量之和占PpADHs的70%以上,PpPDC1和PpPDC2表达量之和占PpPDCs的95%以上。高表达成员在基因组中的编号和染色体定位、开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF)长度、编码蛋白的氨基酸残基数、分子质量及等电点等信息

如表3所示。

2.5 桃果实贮藏期间PDC和ADH基因表达分析

RT-qPCR定量分析结果显示,2个桃品种的PpPDC2基因的表达量均高于PpPDC1基因,并且PpPDCs基因在中华寿桃中的表达量低于湖景蜜露。PpPDC1和PpPDC2基因在2个桃品种不同贮藏阶段的表达模式存在差异,湖景蜜露冷藏40 d时PpPDCs基因的表达量明显高于货架期,而中华寿桃这种变化不明显。就3种MA处理而言,MA1和MA2处理的果实中PpPDC1和PpPDC2基因的表达量较高,而MA3处理则较低,且与对照相近(图5)。

PpADHs基因的表达量在两种桃果实采后贮藏的不同阶段存在较大差异。在湖景蜜露中,PpADH1基因在低温贮藏期表达量明显高于货架期,最大差异达17.19倍;PpADH2和PpADH3基因

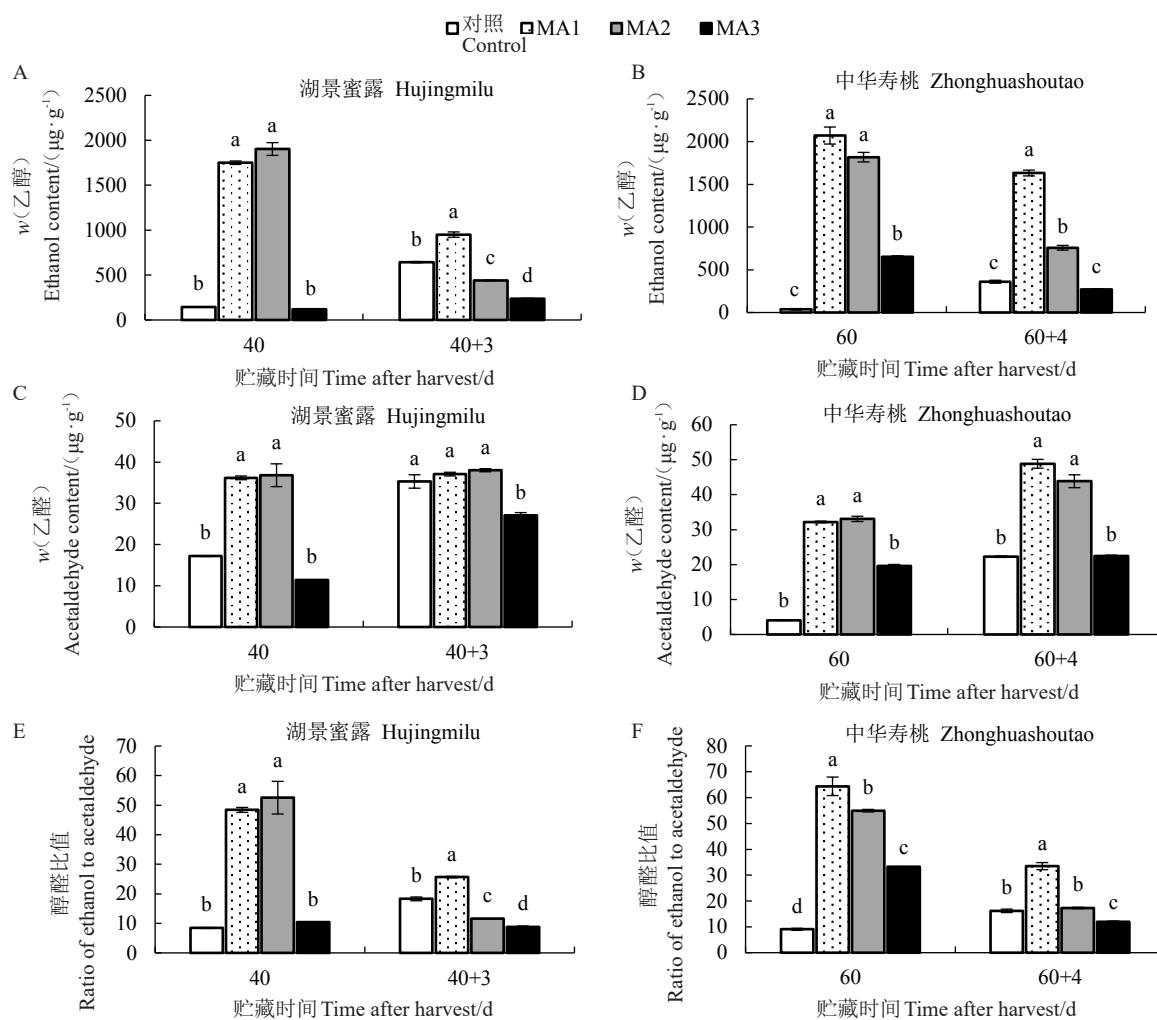


图4 桃果实采后贮藏期间乙醇、乙醛含量和醇醛比值

Fig. 4 Contents of ethanol and acetaldehyde and the content ratio of ethanol to acetaldehyde in peach fruit during postharvest storage

表3 桃果实中高表达的2个PDC和3个ADH基因家族成员信息

Table 3 The information of two *PpPDCs* and three *PpADHs* highly expressed in peach fruit

基因名称 Gene	基因ID Gene ID	染色体 Chromosome	开放阅读框长度 ORF length/bp	氨基酸残基数 Amino acid residue number/aa	分子质量 Molecular mass/ku	等电点 Isoelectric point
<i>PpPDC1</i>	18779199	4	1722	573	62.05	5.73
<i>PpPDC2</i>	18775031	6	1818	605	65.39	5.74
<i>PpADH1</i>	18767780	8	1140	379	41.14	5.92
<i>PpADH2</i>	18767368	8	1074	357	38.75	5.43
<i>PpADH3</i>	18787602	2	1104	367	39.15	6.46

的表达模式存在差异,对照组果实在低温贮藏期的表达量较高,而MA处理的果实在货架期的表达量较高,结果表明*PpADH1*基因的表达可能受低O₂诱导,而*PpADH2*和*PpADH3*基因的表达则受温度(从低温转至货架常温)诱导;在低温贮藏期,MA处理下*PpADH1*基因的表达量普遍高于*PpADH2*和*PpADH3*基因,在货架期则出现了相反的变化趋势;在3种MA处理中,MA1和MA2处理果实的

*PpADH1*基因表达量高于对照,分别为对照的11.84和4.77倍,而MA3处理则与对照相近。中华寿桃中*PpADHs*基因的表达模式与湖景蜜露类似(图6)。

Pearson相关性分析结果表明,乙醇含量、醇醛比值与*PpADH1*基因的表达量呈极显著正相关,相关系数分别为0.756和0.834($p<0.01$)。*PpPDC2*基因的表达量与乙醇含量呈极显著正相关,相关系数为0.621($p<0.01$),与乙醛含量呈显著相关,且*PpADH1*和

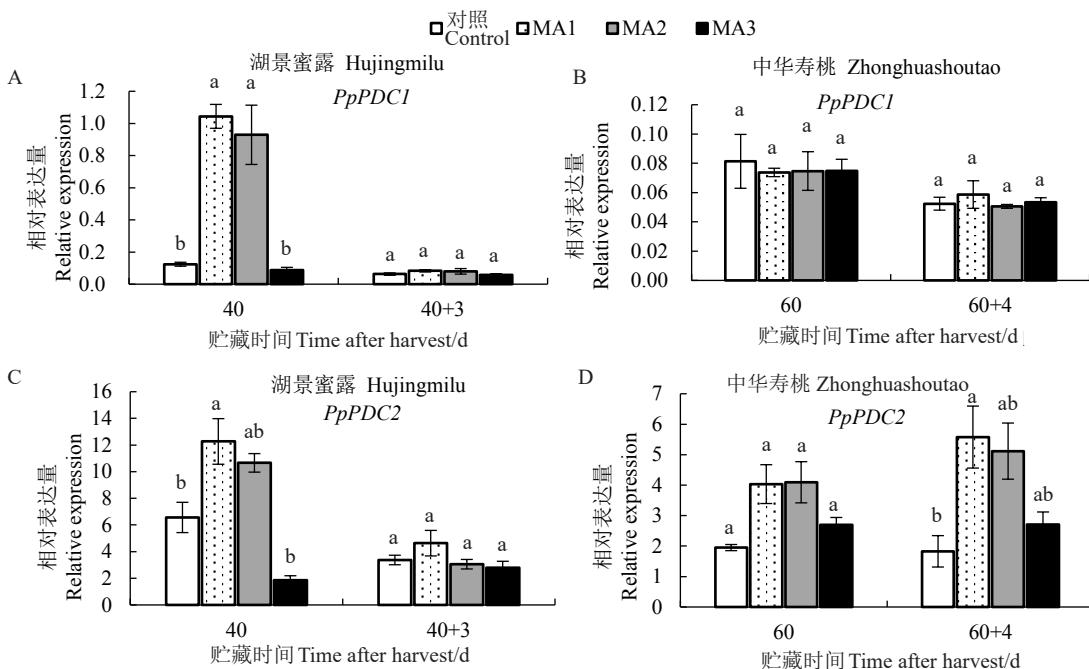
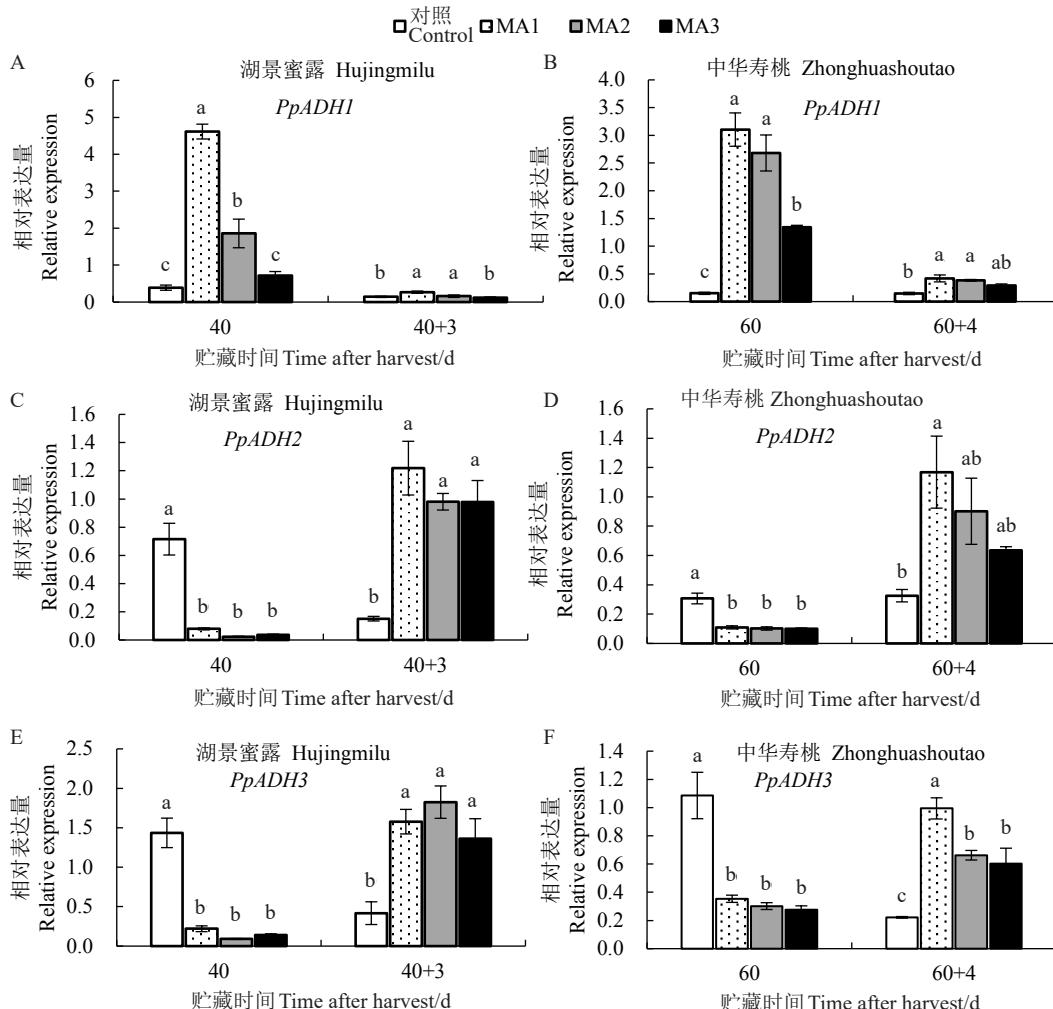
图 5 桃果实采后贮藏期间 *PpPDC1* 和 *PpPDC2* 基因的表达Fig. 5 Expression of *PpPDC1* and *PpPDC2* in peach fruit during postharvest storage图 6 桃果实采后贮藏期间 *PpADH1*、*PpADH2* 和 *PpADH3* 基因的表达Fig. 6 Expression of *PpADH1*, *PpADH2* and *PpADH3* in peach fruit during postharvest storage

表 4 桃果实贮藏期间乙醇、乙醛含量和醇醛比值与 *PpADHs* 和 *PpPDCs* 表达量的相关性(整合湖景蜜露和中华寿桃数据)

Table 4 Correlation between ethanol, acetaldehyde contents as well as the ratio of ethanol to acetaldehyde and the expression of *PpADHs* and *PpPDCs* in peach fruit during storage

指标 Index	乙醇含量 Ethanol content	乙醛含量 Acetaldehyde content	醇醛比值 Ratio of ethanol to acetaldehyde	<i>PpADH1</i>	<i>PpADH2</i>	<i>PpADH3</i>	<i>PpADHs</i>	<i>PpPDC1</i>	<i>PpPDC2</i>	<i>PpPDCs</i>
				表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH1</i>	表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH2</i>	表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH3</i>	表达总量 Total expression of <i>PpADHs</i>	表达量 Expression of <i>PpPDC1</i>	表达量 Expression of <i>PpPDC2</i>	表达总量 Total expression of <i>PpPDCs</i>
乙醇含量 Ethanol content	1									
乙醛含量 Acetaldehyde content	0.640**	1								
醇醛比值 Ratio of ethanol to acetaldehyde	0.955**	0.429*	1							
<i>PpADH1</i> 表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH1</i>	0.756**	0.201	0.834**	1						
<i>PpADH2</i> 表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH2</i>	-0.244	0.389	-0.446*	-0.565*	1					
<i>PpADH3</i> 表达量 Expression of <i>PpADH3</i>	-0.389	0.076	-0.508*	-0.523*	0.827***	1				
<i>PpADHs</i> 表达总量 Expression of <i>PpADHs</i>	0.607**	0.430*	0.559*	0.704**	0.140	0.210	1			
<i>PpPDC1</i> 表达量 Expression of <i>PpPDC1</i>	0.506*	0.214	0.484*	0.663*	-0.389	-0.364	0.451*	1		
<i>PpPDC2</i> 表达量 Expression of <i>PpPDC2</i>	0.621**	0.451*	0.528*	0.636**	-0.139	-0.191	0.606**	0.899***	1	
<i>PpPDCs</i> 表达总量 Expression of <i>PpPDCs</i>	0.615**	0.433*	0.529*	0.644**	-0.164	-0.209	0.597***	0.916***	0.999***	1

注:**表示在 $p < 0.01$ 水平显著相关,*表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平显著相关。

Note:** Significant correlation at $p < 0.01$ level,* Significant correlation at $p < 0.05$ level.

PpPDC2 基因的表达量也呈极显著正相关(表4)。此外, *PpADH2* 和 *PpADH3* 基因的表达量与乙醇和乙醛含量无显著相关性, *PpPDC1* 基因的表达量与乙醛含量无显著相关性。这些结果表明 *PpADH1* 和 *PpPDC2* 基因在乙醇和乙醛的积累中可能发挥着关键作用。

3 讨 论

桃是典型的呼吸跃变型果实,采后室温贮藏容易导致果实迅速成熟衰老并且腐烂变质^[3],冷藏是延长桃果实贮藏寿命的有效方法。然而,果实长期贮藏在不适宜的低温环境中容易发生冷害,影响品质,降低消费者满意度。气调及 MA 处理通过调节低温贮藏库中 O₂ 和 CO₂ 体积分数从而控制冷害并延长贮藏期^[10]。笔者在本研究中选取了湖景蜜露和中华寿桃为研究对象,在 O₂ 终体积分数为 1.0%~5.0% 的自发气调环境中进行低温贮藏,结果表明均可有效抑制桃果实褐变,减轻冷害,并且在湖景蜜露果实中发现 MA 处理还可有效缓解冷害造成的果实软化障碍。Liu 等^[10] 将湖景蜜露果实贮藏在体积分数 5% O₂+体积分数 10% CO₂ 的气调环境中,发现气调处理对果实褐变及软化障碍具有减缓作用,本研究结果与之类似。中华寿桃是硬溶质桃,贮藏期间硬度变化幅度小,处理与对照间并未出现显著差异;但是,果实乙烯释放速率分析表明,MA1 和 MA3 处理组果实的乙烯释放速率显著高于对照,表明 MA 处理保障了果实正常成熟。理想的气体组分减轻冷害的现象在其他果实上也有报道,并且不同水果的适宜气体组分不同。如在番石榴上,体积分数 2%~5% O₂ 的气调处理可以有效控制冷害并降低腐烂率^[35];在李上,体积分数 1%~5% O₂+体积分数 2.5%~10% CO₂ 气调处理有利于缓解果实冷害,维持果实品质^[36]。因此,在实际生产过程中要根据具体果蔬的特点选择适宜的气体组分。目前关于气调处理减轻冷害的机制研究仍不够深入,关于减轻冷害的效果具体主要来源于低 O₂ 还是高 CO₂ 仍没有确切的结论,后续还应进行深入研究。

适宜的气调/自发气调在控制果实冷害的同时,不会对果实风味品质产生不利影响。然而,如贮藏环境气体成分不适,O₂ 体积分数过低或是 CO₂ 体积分数过高都会对果实造成伤害。不同果实对高体积分数 CO₂ 的耐受性不同。富士苹果长期贮藏在气调环境中会遭受 CO₂ 伤害,果实发生褐变^[37],而本研究

中桃果实对高体积分数 CO₂ 有较强的耐受性。异味的产生主要是果实无氧呼吸代谢产生的乙醇和乙醛等物质过度积累所致,如乙醇含量超过一定阈值会使冬枣果实品质劣化^[38]。随果实种类与品种不同,适宜的气体组分也各不相同。如贮藏在 O₂ 体积分数 2.5% 的气调环境中的李果实中的乙醇和乙醛含量较高^[35];在葡萄上,体积分数 1% O₂ 的气调环境会引起果实中乙醇和乙醛含量升高,而体积分数 5% O₂ 的气调处理则可使乙醇和乙醛含量处于较低水平^[39];体积分数 5%~6% O₂+体积分数 0%~1% CO₂ 是贮藏黄金梨的理想气体指标,可以有效延缓梨果实的衰老,减少乙醇、乙醛等物质的积累,但若环境中 O₂ 体积分数低于 5% 时,会诱发果实无氧呼吸并加速黄金梨的酒软^[40]。在本研究中,O₂ 终体积分数为 1% 或 3% 的 MA 处理会明显促进桃果实乙醛和乙醇的积累并使果实呈现严重的异味,而 O₂ 终体积分数为 5% 的 MA 处理可以有效避免乙醇、乙醛的过度积累,避免果实异味,是桃果实贮藏的适宜 O₂ 体积分数。综上,5% 是多种水果气调/自发气调处理的适宜 O₂ 体积分数(CO₂ 体积分数需根据具体果实种类进行控制,在桃上可不作控制),可有效避免乙醇和乙醛的大量积累,维持果实采后品质。

乙醇和乙醛的积累来源于乙醇发酵途径,ADH 和 PDC 在此途径中发挥着关键作用。在甜瓜中, *CmPDC1* 基因参与果实乙醛、丙醛和戊醛的生物合成^[27];在杨梅上, *MrADH1* 和 *MrADH3* 基因在果实成熟期间乙醛和乙醇积累中起着重要作用,并与减压包装导致严重异味密切相关^[17]。笔者在本研究中发现,在不同 O₂ 体积分数 MA 处理后的果实中,MA1 处理的桃果实 *PpADHs*、*PpPDCs* 基因的表达量普遍最高,MA3 处理的桃果实 *PpADHs*、*PpPDCs* 基因的表达量普遍偏低。相关性分析表明, *PpADH1* 和 *PpPDC2* 基因在调节桃果实贮藏期间乙醇和乙醛积累中发挥着重要作用。在 MA1、MA2 和 MA3 处理中,MA3 处理的桃果实中 *PpADH1* 和 *PpPDC2* 基因的表达量均为最低,从而有效避免乙醇、乙醛的过度积累,减轻果实异味。

传统的 MA 易使果实处于 O₂ 体积分数过低的气体环境中,因无氧呼吸而导致严重异味等伤害。在前期的预实验中发现完全密闭处理在贮藏 20 d 左右 O₂ 近乎耗尽,并且处理后果实中乙醇含量(w, 后同)高达 4500 μg·g⁻¹,乙醛含量高达 50 μg·g⁻¹,果实产生

严重异味。笔者在本研究中通过控制MA环境中的O₂体积分数,解决了传统MA导致果实无氧呼吸产生严重异味的问题,有利于保持果实品质,并且操作简便,可大规模推广应用。

4 结 论

MA处理可以有效减轻湖景蜜露和中华寿桃果实冷害,并且5% O₂体积分数的MA处理还可避免异味产生,在2个桃品种上具有一致的效果。分析确定了PpPDC1、PpPDC2、PpADH1、PpADH2和PpADH3基因为高表达成员,其中PpADH1和PpPDC2基因在桃果实采后贮藏期间乙醇和乙醛的积累中发挥重要作用。5% O₂体积分数的MA处理对PpPDCs和PpADHs基因的表达影响较小,从而防止果实乙醇和乙醛过度积累产生异味,适宜桃果实贮藏。

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