

杨梅的营养功效及其应用研究进展

胡子聪^{1,2,3}, 雷琳², 周晨光⁴, 蒋巧俊^{1,3*}, 苏凤贤^{1,3}, 李彦坡^{1,3}, 胡超凡^{1,3}

(¹温州市农业科学研究院浙南作物育种重点实验室, 浙江温州 325006; ²西南大学食品科学学院, 重庆 400715; ³温州市农业科学研究院食品科学研究所, 浙江温州 325006; ⁴温州市农业科学研究院现代农业规划设计院, 浙江温州 325006)

摘要: 杨梅是中国南方传统特产水果, 具有色泽艳丽、酸甜可口、风味浓郁和营养丰富等特点。杨梅富含抗坏血酸、酚酸、花青素和黄酮醇等生物活性成分, 具有抗氧化、抗炎症、抗肿瘤、抗菌、降血糖、预防心血管疾病等多种健康功效, 具有较高的食用价值、药用价值和经济价值。随着对杨梅研究的不断深入及杨梅产业的快速发展, 以杨梅鲜果为主要原料的加工制品越来越受到消费者青睐, 以杨梅果汁、杨梅酒和杨梅果干等为代表的杨梅产品的市场规模也在逐步扩大。在系统梳理近年来国内外有关杨梅研究成果的基础之上, 从杨梅的主要功能成分、生物活性及其开发应用等方面展开综述, 并对杨梅产业今后的发展方向进行展望, 以期为推动杨梅资源的深入研究与高值化应用提供理论参考。

关键词: 杨梅; 营养成分; 健康功效; 开发应用

中图分类号: S667.6

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2023)09-1966-14

Research progress in nutritional benefit and application of Chinese bayberry fruit

HU Zicong^{1,2,3}, LEI Lin², ZHOU Chenguang⁴, JIANG Qiaojun^{1,3*}, SU Fengxian^{1,3}, LI Yanpo^{1,3}, HU Chaofan^{1,3}

(¹Southern Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Crop Breeding, Wenzhou Academy of Agricultural Science, Wenzhou 325006, Zhejiang, China; ²College of Food Science, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China; ³Institute of Food Science, Wenzhou Academy of Agricultural Science, Wenzhou 325006, Zhejiang, China; ⁴Institute of Modern Agricultural Planning and Design, Wenzhou Academy of Agricultural Science, Wenzhou 325006, Zhejiang, China)

Abstract: Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) is an important subtropical evergreen fruit crop. It is cultivated mainly in southern China, widely distributed in East China and Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou and other regions. Bayberry fruit is traditional to China, characterized by bright color, sweet and sour taste, rich flavor and high nutritional value. The size of bayberry fruit is similar to a litchi, with papillas on outside surface, while the diameter of fruit varies from 1 to 1.5 cm. It is usually eaten fresh and processed into dried fruit, wine, juice and powder. The medicinal value of bayberry fruit has received more attentions in recent years and have been confirmed to be healthy for human due to its abundant sugars, vitamins, anthocyanins, fibers and other nutrient substances. Bayberry fruit is a good raw material for food therapy, with the beneficial effects of generating fluid and quenching thirst, regulating intestinal tract, killing intestinal worms, hemostasis and stopping diarrhea. In addition, current studies have shown that bayberry fruit has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, antibacterial, antiviral and hypoglycemic efficacy, cardiovascular disease prevention and other functional effects. Bayberry fruit has a pleasant sweet and sour taste. The soluble solids content in bayberry fruit is between 8.4% to 15.0%, and the total sugar and total acid contents are 8.4% and 1.2%, respectively. Bayberry fruit is a good source of phenolic acids, and the total phenolic acid content is significantly

收稿日期: 2023-03-06 接受日期: 2023-06-21

基金项目: 温州科技特派员项目(X20210051); 温州市环大罗山省级现代农业园区科技支撑项目(WZDLS2021-0X)

作者简介: 胡子聪, 男, 助教, 硕士, 主要从事亚热带果蔬贮藏加工研究。Tel: 19823326782, E-mail: huzc1996@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13957788365, E-mail: jiangqiaojun7432@126.com

higher than other berries (such as blueberry, mulberry and blackcurrant). Gallic acid is the main phenolic acid in all varieties of bayberry fruit. The pink, red and nearly black colors of bayberry fruit are mainly due to the presence of anthocyanins, especially cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside, accounting for more than 95% of the total anthocyanin content of bayberry fruit. In most bayberry fruits, quercetin is the main flavonol, followed by myricetin and kaempferol. These nutrients in bayberry fruit have protective effects on liver, cardiovascular system and immune system, and can effectively prevent and treat chronic diseases. Bayberry fruit extract plays a beneficial role in the prevention or treatment of related metabolic diseases as a potential antioxidant by scavenging free radicals, and inhibiting lipid peroxidation and apoptosis. The components with anti-inflammatory properties in bayberry fruit, such as myricetin, proanthocyanidins, phenolic acids, quercetin, *etc.*, can interact with many molecules involved in the inflammatory pathway and reduce the activity of cytokines, chemokines and inflammatory enzymes. Myricetin in the extract of bayberry fruit mainly inhibits tumor cell proliferation through the following five mechanisms: (1) Activating Hippo signaling pathway; (2) Inhibiting human hypoxanthine nucleotide dehydrogenase (hIMPDH) activities; (3) Regulating telomere G-quadruplex; (4) Regulating mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathway; (5) Activating glycogen synthase kinase-3 β (GSK-3 β) signaling pathway, and inhibiting β -catenin and Survivin/PCNA/cyclin D1 pathway. The extract of bayberry fruit can be used as a natural antibacterial agent to inhibit the proliferation of intestinal pathogens. It may have a significant effect on reducing blood glucose and preventing diabetes by inhibiting hepatic gluconeogenesis. And it can inhibit weight gain, improve glucose tolerance and insulin resistance, reduce serum and liver triglyceride content, and significantly improve liver macrovesicular steatosis. Bayberry fruit is not resistant to storage and transportation. It is vulnerable to collision or mechanical damage and loses water, which breeds microorganisms and causes corruption. In order to avoid the waste of resources caused by spoilage of fresh bayberry fruits, deep processing of freshly picked bayberry fruits is usually carried out to increase the economic added value of bayberry fruit and extend the shelf life and consumption cycle of bayberry products. In addition, with the deepening of research on bayberry fruit and the rapid development of bayberry industry, the processed products with fresh bayberry fruit as the main raw material are more and more favored by consumers. At present, the common processing products of bayberry fruit on the market mainly include bayberry wine, bayberry juice, dried bayberry, bayberry powder, *etc.* At present, the research on the functional effects of bayberry fruit and its related products is still in the initial and exploratory stage, and its potential molecular mechanism is not very clear. The types of bayberry processing product on the market are relatively few and the degree of industrialization is obviously insufficient. The focus of future research is on accelerating the process of deep processing and comprehensive utilization of by-products of bayberry fruit, continuously extending the industrial chain, and increasing added value. Based on the systematic review of recent domestic and foreign research achievements on bayberry, this paper summarizes the main nutrient compositions, biological activities and development and application of bayberry, and prospects the future development direction of bayberry industry. This article aims to provide theoretical reference for promoting in-depth research and high-value application of bayberry resources.

Key words: Bayberry fruit; Nutritional component; Health benefit; Development and application

杨梅 (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) 是属于杨梅科 (*Myricaceae*) 杨梅属 (*Myrica*) 的常绿乔木, 又称圣生梅、树梅、白蒂梅, 是源于中国的特产水果, 早在两千年前就已有人工栽培杨梅的记载^[1]。杨梅喜温暖湿润气候, 在中国亚热带地区广泛种植, 云南、广西、贵州、浙江、福建等地均有分布, 其中以浙江杨梅品质为上乘。中国杨梅每年种植面积约 33.4 万 hm^2 , 年产量达 95 万 t, 占全球杨梅种植面积和产量的 90% 以上^[2-4]。杨梅作为浙江最具特色和代表性的优势农产品, 种植历史悠久, 品种资源丰富, 已成为浙江第二大水果产业^[5]。据统计, 浙江杨梅种植面积已超 9.33 万 hm^2 , 2021 年全省杨梅总产量为 68.58 万 t, 占全国杨梅总产量的 70% 以上, 总产值近 50 亿元, 位居全国第一^[6-7]。

杨梅是中国原产的亚热带水果, 古代医学典籍中就已记载杨梅具有生津止渴、健脾开胃、解毒祛寒等功效^[8]。现代研究表明, 杨梅中含有丰富的糖类、抗坏血酸、酚酸、花青素和黄酮醇等营养成分, 能够发挥较强的抗氧化、抗炎症、抗菌等生物活性, 对于预防和缓解癌症、心血管疾病和糖尿病等慢性疾病具有显著的作用^[9-11]。杨梅鲜果除了可以直接食用之外, 还能进行深加工, 开发出杨梅酒、杨梅粉、杨梅果汁和杨梅果干等系列产品, 具有较高的经济附加

值。因此笔者在本文中对杨梅的主要营养组成、健康功效及其开发利用情况进行全面综述, 为推动杨梅精深加工和产业高质量发展提供理论参考。

1 杨梅的主要营养成分

1.1 糖类和有机酸

杨梅拥有令人愉悦的酸甜口味, 而其中的糖类和有机酸含量是影响杨梅风味的重要因素。研究显示杨梅中的可溶性固形物含量 (w , 后同) 在 8.4%~15.0% 之间, 总糖和总酸含量分别为 8.4% 和 1.2%^[12]。表 1 列出了常见的 17 个不同品种杨梅的有机酸和糖含量, 蔗糖是杨梅中主要的可溶性糖类, 约占总可溶性糖的 60% 以上^[13], 而大叶细蒂具有最高的蔗糖含量, 为 $65.85 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 东魁的蔗糖含量为 $65.44 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 水晶种的蔗糖含量最低 ($40.41 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)。在 3 种可溶性糖中, 果糖甜度最高, 其次是蔗糖, 而东魁都具有较高的果糖含量, 从糖含量角度来看它们是未来杨梅优良风味遗传育种的良好候选品种。杨梅从未熟到全熟的过程中, 其中的可溶性糖总量也从 $0.31 \text{ g} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ 增加至 $12.27 \text{ g} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ^[14], 这些糖除了赋予成熟杨梅更显著的甜味属性, 还与光、温度和植物激素等环境和发育因素一起作为信号分子促进杨梅成熟过程中花青素的积累^[15]。杨梅的可滴定酸含

表 1 不同品种杨梅的糖类和有机酸含量^[13,16]

Table 1 Content of sugars and organic acids of different bayberry varieties

品种 Varieties	w(果糖) Fructose content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	w(葡萄糖) Glucose content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	w(蔗糖) Sucrose content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	w(柠檬酸) Citric acid content/ ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	w(苹果酸) Malic acid content/ ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	w(草酸) Oxalic acid content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	w(抗坏血酸) Ascorbic acid content/ ($\text{g} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)
荸荠种 Biqizhong	11.55±0.78 cdef	9.64±0.57 c	54.36±0.93 ef	9.17±0.20 g	0.68±0.01 f	34.30±0.96 a	64.84±0.97 b
丁岙梅 Ding'aomei	11.16±0.54 ef	9.17±0.90 c	43.87±2.59 g	7.84±0.07 j	1.04±0.00 b	25.27±1.03 c	44.98±0.78 c
东魁 Dongkui	13.96±0.54 ab	11.96±0.66 a	65.44±0.71 a	10.51±0.13 ef	0.47±0.03 hi	32.58±0.85 ab	45.04±0.89 c
大叶细蒂 Dayexidi	14.64±1.07 a	11.85±0.72 a	65.85±1.38 a	8.27±0.10 hi	1.16±0.04 a	ND	ND
粉红种 Fenhongzhong	10.84±0.92 ef	9.33±0.45 c	54.18±2.32 ef	9.49±0.15 g	0.39±0.03 k	ND	ND
深红种 Shenhongzhong	12.49±1.50 bcdef	10.66±0.31 abc	57.72±1.34 cde	10.55±0.15 e	0.55±0.01 g	30.78±1.25 b	23.49±0.55 e
水晶种 Shuijingzhong	11.27±0.91 def	9.98±0.65 bc	40.41±0.27 h	22.06±0.23 a	0.12±0.00 l	25.96±0.91 c	13.66±1.00 f
水梅 Shuimei	13.07±1.50 abcd	11.22±1.32 ab	56.15±1.08 cde	11.11±0.21 c	0.88±0.03 c	ND	ND
晚稻杨梅 Wandaoyangmei	10.64±0.93 f	9.12±0.58 c	52.20±3.34 f	8.45±0.06 h	1.04±0.01 b	18.86±1.06 d	81.55±0.65 a
乌梅 Wumei	14.65±0.17 a	11.90±0.52 a	54.54±2.23 ef	10.50±0.59 ef	0.40±0.00 m	ND	ND
乌紫杨梅 Wuziyangmei	12.64±0.96 bcde	11.43±0.82 ab	55.52±2.14 def	10.94±0.17 cd	0.43±0.01 j	ND	ND
小叶细蒂 Xiaoyexidi	13.46±0.60 ab	11.94±0.96 a	59.71±1.04 bc	8.05±0.10 ij	0.75±0.00 d	ND	ND
临海早大梅 Linhaizaodamei	10.64±1.78 f	9.21±1.28 c	59.01±3.44 bcd	10.43±0.06 ef	0.71±0.03 e	24.49±0.99 c	63.41±0.71 b
早色 Zaose	13.56±0.61 ab	12.33±0.62 a	54.19±1.68 ef	9.53±0.17 g	1.05±0.00 b	24.40±0.74 c	27.96±0.42 d

注: ND 代表未显示; 不同小写字母表示数据具有显著性差异 ($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: ND represented not displayed; Different small letters indicate significant differences in data ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

量在 0.667%~1.586%之间,主要包括柠檬酸(7.84~22.06 g·kg⁻¹)、苹果酸(0.12~1.16 g·kg⁻¹)、草酸(18.86~34.30 mg·kg⁻¹)和抗坏血酸(13.66~81.55 g·100 g⁻¹),整体上来看柠檬酸含量约占总酸含量的90%以上,使得杨梅被列为抗坏血酸优势型水果^[16]。

1.2 酚酸

杨梅是酚酸的良好来源,总酚酸含量在 7.41~10.29 g·kg⁻¹之间^[10],显著高于其他浆果,如蓝莓(3.96~4.19 g·kg⁻¹)、桑椹(2.70~2.99 g·kg⁻¹)、黑加仑

(3.33~3.64 g·kg⁻¹)、蓝靛果(5.19~5.65 g·kg⁻¹)和黑莓(3.10~3.42 g·kg⁻¹)^[17]。酚酸根据结构不同主要分为两类,C6-C1 酚酸(含有羟基苯甲酸骨架)和 C6-C3 酚酸(含有羟基肉桂酸骨架),前者包括没食子酸、香草酸、对羟基苯甲酸、原儿茶酸等,后者包括对香豆酸、咖啡酸、阿魏酸等^[18]。研究人员已在杨梅中初步鉴定出了7种酚酸,包括没食子酸、原儿茶酸、对羟基苯甲酸、香草酸、咖啡酸、对香豆酸、阿魏酸,其结构式如图1-a所示。表2列出了11个不同品种杨梅

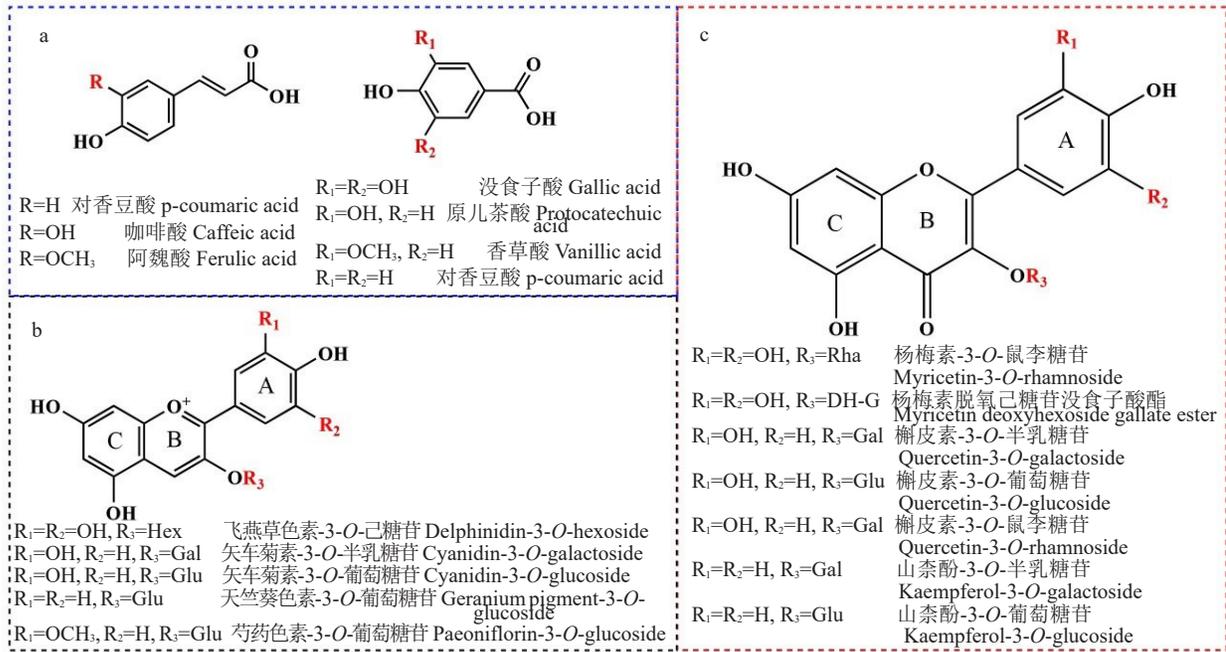


图1 杨梅中酚类化合物的结构式

Fig. 1 Structural formula of phenolic compounds in Chinese bayberry fruit

表2 不同品种杨梅的酚酸含量^[24]

Table 2 Content of phenolic acids in different bayberry varieties

(mg·kg⁻¹)

品种 Varieties	没食子酸 Gallic acid	原儿茶酸 Protocatechuic acid	对羟基苯甲酸 Hydroxybenzoic acid	香草酸 Vanillic acid	咖啡酸 Caffeic acid	对香豆酸 p-coumaric acid	阿魏酸 Ferulic acid
荸荠种 Biqizhong	11.30±0.38 d	3.79±0.28 c	0.80±0.01 c	ND	ND	1.33±0.03 a	0.25±0.01 e
丁岙梅 Ding'aomei	9.09±0.28 e	1.67±0.31 h	0.97±0.03 b	ND	ND	0.67±0.02 c	0.35±80.02 d
东魁 Dongkui	13.10±0.40 c	5.01±0.02 a	0.75±0.01 cd	0.17±0.02 b	ND	0.37±0.04 e	0.63±0.01 bc
粉红种 Fenhongzhong	6.59±0.05 g	2.76±0.06 d	0.90±0.01 b	ND	ND	0.54±0.03 d	ND
荔枝种 Lizhizhong	7.43±0.00 fg	2.17±0.01 ef	0.63±0.04 e	ND	ND	0.39±0.02 e	ND
晚稻杨梅 Wandaoyangmei	16.30±0.21 b	4.35±0.07 b	1.06±0.05 a	ND	0.30±0.01 b	1.29±0.01 a	0.68±0.00 b
乌紫杨梅 Wuziyangmei	23.90±0.17 a	4.23±0.06 b	0.33±0.02 f	ND	0.33±0.02 b	0.64±0.01 c	0.59±0.01 c
临海早大梅 Linhaizaodamei	23.90±0.04 a	1.96±0.05 fg	0.74±0.09 cd	0.78±0.01 a	0.30±0.01 b	0.89±0.01 b	1.18±0.04 a
早色 Zaose	8.99±0.26 e	2.36±0.20 de	0.80±0.06 c	ND	ND	0.53±0.02 d	ND

原汁中的酚酸组成及含量,在所有品种的杨梅中,以没食子酸为主要酚酸,其含量范围为 6.69~23.90 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,其他酚酸含量大小依次为原儿茶酸>对香豆酸>对羟基苯甲酸,而阿魏酸、咖啡酸和香草酸含量相对较低。其他研究也报道了C6-C1酚酸是杨梅中的主要酚酸,Fang等^[19]仅从荸荠种中分离出没食子酸和原儿茶酸;柳萌等^[20]发现成熟东魁中咖啡酸、香豆酸几乎检测不到,而原儿茶酸和对羟基苯甲酸含量分别达到 1.67 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 和 3.89 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。酚酸是杨梅中具有芳香性质的次生代谢产物,品种、环境(如光照、土壤等)、成熟度等因素均会对杨梅中酚酸的积累及其组成产生影响。

1.3 花青素

杨梅中的花青素主要以糖苷形式存在,包括飞燕草色素-3-*O*-己糖苷、矢车菊素-3-*O*-半乳糖苷、矢车菊素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷(*centathrin-3-O-glucoside*, C3G)、天竺葵色素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷和芍药色素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷 5种^[13],它们的化学结构差异主要体现在A环和B环上连接的R₁、R₂和R₃基团(如图1-b所示)。杨梅的粉红色、红色和接近黑色的颜色主要是由于花青素的存在,尤其是C3G,占杨梅总花色素含量的95%以上^[25]。Zhang等^[13]对17个不同品种的杨梅中花青素组成和含量进行了测定,晚稻杨梅中C3G含量最高[(912.24±84.84) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$],其次是大叶细蒂[(901.43±20.97) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$]和荸荠种[(837.32±36.95) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$],而红梅类早色、深红种和粉红种中C3G和其他花青素含量也相对较低,这可能与杨梅的成熟度有关,花青素含量与杨梅成熟度成正比,且以紫果期最高^[26]。在水晶种等白梅类品种中均未检测或检测到极低含量的花青素^[24],这是由于调控杨梅花青素合成的基因*MrWD40-1*在水晶种中表达量极低,而在荸荠种中具有较高的表达水平^[27-28]。大量流行病学实验表明,摄入富含花青素的膳食能够预防多种自由基介导的慢性疾病或并发症^[29],因此杨梅中的花青素未来可以作为一种新型的保健食品或食品配料,具有广阔的应用前景。

1.4 黄酮醇

不同品种杨梅中的黄酮醇含量存在差异,Fang等^[24]研究发现,荸荠种原汁中黄酮醇含量最高[(56.80±4.68) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$],其次是晚稻杨梅[(44.40±8.31) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$]、黑炭杨梅[(41.70±3.71) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$]、白梅类水晶种黄酮醇含量最低,分别为(2.78±0.03) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、

(3.56±0.63) $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。黄酮醇结构中的两个苯环(A环和C环)通过中间的吡喃酮环(B环)连接形成一个具有3个羟基的基本母核结构(C6-C3-C6),A环、C环中的取代基不同会产生不同的苷元(如图1-c所示)^[30]。有研究已初步鉴定出杨梅中黄酮醇的主要组成,分别以杨梅素、槲皮素和山柰酚的糖苷的形式存在,包括杨梅素-3-*O*-鼠李糖苷、杨梅素脱氧己糖苷没食子酸酯、槲皮素-3-*O*-半乳糖苷、槲皮素-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷、槲皮素-3-*O*-鼠李糖苷、山柰酚-3-*O*-半乳糖苷、山柰酚-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷^[13]。在大多数杨梅中,槲皮素是主要的黄酮醇,其次是杨梅素和山柰酚^[24],如荸荠种中槲皮素-3-*O*-半乳糖苷含量最高达到(74.47±4.02) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,杨梅素-3-*O*-鼠李糖苷含量为(50.33±2.88) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$,均远高于杨梅素脱氧己糖苷没食子酸酯[(1.87±0.18) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$]、山柰酚-3-*O*-半乳糖苷[(4.26±0.33) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$]、山柰酚-3-*O*-葡萄糖苷[(4.32±0.19) $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$]^[13]。杨梅中的黄酮醇类化合物具有抑菌、抗炎和护肝等生理功效,能够有效预防和治疗心血管疾病、糖尿病等慢性疾病^[11]。

2 杨梅的健康功效

2.1 抗氧化作用

抗氧化活性是预防许多慢性疾病,如糖尿病、癌症和心血管疾病等的关键机制,各种研究表明,杨梅是酚类化合物、类黄酮和五环三萜类化合物等天然抗氧化剂的良好来源^[31]。一般采用1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼自由基(DPPH)、铁离子还原/抗氧化能力(FRAP)和2,2'-联氮双(3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)二铵盐阳离子自由基(ABTS)评价杨梅体外抗氧化能力,表3列举了18个品种杨梅的抗氧化能力,其中晚稻杨梅较其他杨梅品种具有最强的DPPH自由基和ABTS自由基清除活性[(3 355.46±158.57) TEAC·g⁻¹、(4 526.92±223.96) TEAC·g⁻¹],而荸荠种对FRAP的还原能力最高[(3 614.01±28.39) TEAC·g⁻¹]。不同品种杨梅的抗氧化能力差异主要与其中的活性成分含量高低有关,相关性分析显示总酚类物质与杨梅抗氧化能力呈显著正相关(相关系数 $r = 0.969$)^[13]。Chen等^[32]在研究杨梅提取物对DNA氧化损伤和细胞毒性的保护作用时发现,质量浓度为25 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ 的杨梅水提物可以显著抑制过氧亚硝酸盐诱导的DNA损伤、细胞活性氧(ROS)增加、线粒体膜电位受破坏和大鼠原代星形胶质细胞的细胞毒性。杨梅提取物同样

表3 不同品种杨梅的抗氧化能力比较^[13,24]

Table 3 Comparison of antioxidant capacity of different bayberry varieties

品种 Varieties	DPPH	FRAP	ABTS
荸荠种 Biqizhong	3 157.59±174.53 ab	3 614.01±28.39 a ↑	4 507.55±33.35 a
丁岙梅 Ding'aomei	2 205.37±92.49 fg	2 729.98±95.25 e	3 050.47±193.62 d
东魁 Dongkui	1 504.91±90.28 hi	1 802.78±14.45 h	1 946.99±147.96 fg
大叶细蒂 Dayexidi	2 316.82±183.46 efg	2 880.52±43.98 d	3 008.36±236.19 d
粉红种 Fenhongzhong	1 305.07±53.07 i	1 752.24±55.23 h	1 673.71±55.42 g
深红种 Shenhongzhong	1 311.04±89.16 i	1 801.87±41.82 h	1 847.15±138.69 fg
水晶种 Shuijingzhong	1 279.50±15.01 i	1 720.86±56.96 h	1 632.33±66.52 g
水梅 Shuimei	1 762.73±173.42 h	2 016.40±69.88 g	2 171.34±93.75 ef
晚稻杨梅 Wandaoyangmei	3 355.46±158.57 a ↑	3 602.48±107.6 a	4 526.92±223.96 a ↑
乌梅 Wumei	2 316.17±153.83 efg	2 376.05±81.51 f	2 420.67±167.94 e
乌紫杨梅 Wuziyangmei	2 736.93±126.2 cd	2 712.93±20.6 e	3 464.69±214.17 c
小叶细蒂 Xiaoyexidi	2 069.13±185.65 g	2 426.73±23.1 f	2 772.39±187.48 d
临海早大梅 Linhaizaodamei	2 650.75±240.6 cde	2 621.66±56.55 e	3 462.83±278.35 c
早色 Zaose	1 394.91±67.01 i	1 788.08±69.42 h	1 902.78±67.05 fg
荔枝种 Lizhizhong	ND	982.00±35.40 i	1 470.00±42.90 h

注: DPPH、FRAP 和 ABTS 的单位为 TEAC·g⁻¹, 其中 TEAC 代表 Trolox 当量抗氧化能力, FW 代表鲜质量; 向上箭头代表最高值; ND 代表未显示; 不同小写字母表示数据具有显著性差异 ($p < 0.05$)。

Note: The units of DPPH, FRAP, and ABTS are TEAC·g⁻¹, where TEAC stands for Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity; The upward arrow represents the highest value; ND represented not displayed; Different small letters indicate significant differences in data ($p < 0.05$).

也能发挥体内抗氧化活性, Liu 等^[33]评价了杨梅中黄酮提取物对慢性酒精诱导的小鼠肝脏氧化损伤的缓解作用, 结果显示按 200 mg·kg⁻¹ 剂量摄入杨梅中黄酮提取物 4 周使得小鼠血清中总胆固醇、三酰甘油、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、细胞色素 P4502E1 (CYP2E1) 活性、肝组织和线粒体中丙二醛 (MDA) 水平均显著下降, 相反血清中谷丙转氨酶 (ALT)、谷草转氨酶 (AST)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、肝组织和线粒体中酶促抗氧化剂谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶 (GSH-Px)、超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD)、谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶 (GST)、微粒体中血红素加氧酶 (HO-1) 活性显著升高。因此杨梅提取物通过清除自由基、抑制脂质过氧化和细胞凋亡等机制作为一种潜在的抗氧化剂在预防或治疗相关代谢性疾病中发挥有益作用。

2.2 抗炎症作用

杨梅中具有抗炎特性的成分, 如杨梅素、原花青素、酚酸、槲皮素等可以与许多参与炎症途径的分子发生相互作用, 降低细胞因子、趋化因子和炎症酶的活性^[34-35]。研究人员给予年龄 18~25 岁的参与者每天 2 次 250 mL 杨梅汁, 持续 4 周, 结果发现饮用杨梅汁可显著降低血浆中蛋白质羰基、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α) 和白细胞介素-8 (IL-8) 的水平, 通过改善血浆抗氧化状态和抑制与非酒精性脂肪肝相关的炎症

和细胞凋亡反应来预防青年人患病^[36]。Lin 等^[37]发现东魁提取物在 0.25 mg·mL⁻¹ 质量浓度下能够显著缓解 H₂O₂ 诱导的小鼠巨噬细胞损伤, 抑制脂多糖 (LPS) 刺激巨噬细胞产生 NO 和 TNF- α 。而杨梅提取物的抗炎效果与其中所含的杨梅素密切相关, Chen 等^[38]研究了从杨梅中分离的杨梅素对痤疮杆菌诱导的皮炎缓解效果, 结果显示杨梅素抑制趋化因子 IL-8 和 IL-6 的产生、Toll 样受体 2 (TLR2) 基因表达和 p70S6 激酶蛋白磷酸化, 调节人类皮脂细胞的炎症信号。

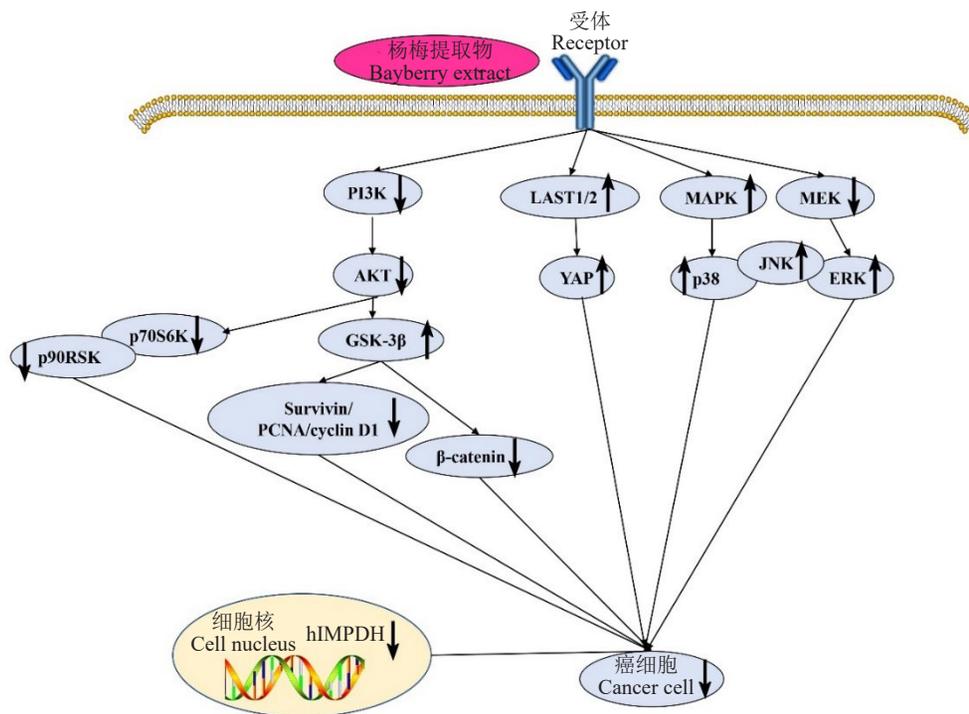
2.3 抗肿瘤作用

杨梅中含有丰富的花青素、黄酮, 通过清除自由基, 抑制肿瘤细胞增殖, 促进癌细胞凋亡来发挥抗肿瘤作用。Sun 等^[39]从杨梅中分离纯化得到的 C3G, 经 C3G 处理后胃癌细胞 SGC7901、AGS 和 BGC823 的黏附性减弱, 细胞凋亡形态发生异常变化, 增殖活性明显受到抑制。随着 C3G 处理浓度的增加导致胃癌细胞 SGC7901 中基质金属蛋白酶 2 (MMP-2) 的活性增强, 加速了对肿瘤细胞的破坏。食用富含多酚的果蔬已被证明对于预防癌症的发生至关重要^[40-41], Xia 等^[42]发现野生杨梅提取物能够有效抑制人肝癌细胞 HepG2 的增殖, 半最大效应质量浓度 (EC₅₀) 为 (7.60±0.63) mg·mL⁻¹, 在体外消化过程中, 结肠食糜

的抗癌细胞增殖活性[$EC_{50}=(10.14\pm 0.13) \text{ mg}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$]与提取物相当,而结肠阶段的细胞对杨梅中多酚物质的吸收率也达到最高(75.35%),这表明杨梅中的植物化学物在肠道和结肠步骤的末端消化后具有很强的抗癌细胞增殖活性,可以作为一种膳食补充剂添加至日常膳食中。Saini等^[10]在杨梅丙酮提取物中检测到高含量的没食子酸($793.74 \text{ mg}\cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)、杨梅素($345.6 \text{ mg}\cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)、咖啡酸($246.6 \text{ mg}\cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$)和儿茶素($190.181 \text{ mg}\cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$),这些活性成分促进提取物显示出较强的抗癌活性,使得人宫颈癌细胞C33A、SiHa和HeLa增殖活力降低70%~92%。

以往的研究揭示了杨梅提取物中的杨梅素主要通过以下5种机制抑制肿瘤细胞增殖(图2)。(1)激活Hippo信号通路。通过下调YAP蛋白(YAP)表达抑制肝癌细胞增殖并诱导细胞凋亡,此外激活

LATS1/2激酶,直接在丝氨酸残基上磷酸化YAP蛋白,导致蛋白酶体的降解^[43]。(2)抑制人黄嘌呤核苷酸脱氢酶(hIMPDH)活性。hIMPDH作为嘌呤核苷酸生物合成途径中的限速酶,在细胞增殖和分化中起关键作用,而杨梅提取物是hIMPDH抑制剂,与其结合来干扰嘌呤核苷酸的生物合成,从而抑制癌细胞增殖^[44]。(3)调控端粒G-四链体。端粒存在于线性染色体的末端,包含TTAGGG重复序列,与双链DNA的3'末端一段富G(鸟嘌呤)的单链组成G-四链体结构(G4)^[45],杨梅提取物与G4以非共价相互作用,通过占据端粒酶的结合位点或直接抑制其活性来阻断癌细胞增殖^[46]。(4)调控丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路。杨梅提取物通过上调细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、Jun N-末端激酶(JNK)表达和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶p38的磷酸化,抑制蛋



hIMPDH. 人黄嘌呤核苷酸脱氢酶;PI3K. 胞内磷脂酰肌醇激酶;AKT. 蛋白激酶 B;p70S6K. p70 核糖体蛋白 S6 激酶;p90RSK. 磷酸化丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶;GSK-3 β . 糖原合成酶激酶-3 β ;Survivin. 存活蛋白;PCNA. 增殖细胞核抗原;cyclin D1. G1/S-特异性周期蛋白-D1; β -catenin. β -连环蛋白;LATS1/2. 肿瘤抑制激酶 1/2;YAP. Yes 相关蛋白;MAPK. 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶;p38. 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 p38;JNK. Jun N-末端激酶;MEK. 丝裂原活化蛋白/胞外信号调节激酶;ERK. 细胞外信号调节激酶。向下黑色箭头代表下调作用;向上黑色箭头代表上调作用。

hIMPDH. human Inosine-5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase; PI3K. phosphoinositide 3-kinase; AKT. protein kinase B; p70S6K. p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase; p90RSK. phosphate serine/threonine kinase; GSK-3 β . glucogen synthase kinase-3 β ; Survivin, survivin protein; PCNA. proliferating cell nuclear antigen; cyclin D1. G1/S-specific cycle protein-D1; β -catenin; LATS1/2. tumor suppressor kinase 1/2; YAP. yes-associated protein; MAPK. mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38, mitogen-activated protein kinase p38; JNK. jun N-terminal kinases; MEK. mitogen-activated protein/extracellular signal-regulated kinase; ERK. extracellular signal-regulated kinase. The downward black arrow represents downward action; the upward black arrow represents up-regulation.

图2 杨梅提取物抑制癌细胞增殖作用的分子机制^[50]

Fig. 2 Molecular mechanism of the inhibitory effect of bayberry fruit extracts on cancer cell proliferation

白激酶B (AKT)及其下游因子 p70S6K 和 p90RSK 的磷酸化,进而抑制肿瘤细胞增殖并减少其转移扩散^[47-48]。(5)激活糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (GSK-3 β)信号通路,抑制下游 β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)和 Survivin/PCNA/cyclin D1 通路^[49]。

2.4 抗菌作用

早在《本草纲目》中就记载了食用杨梅能够有效治疗肠道疾病如痢疾、霍乱等,现代研究显示,杨梅提取物在低浓度下可以抑制霍乱弧菌毒力基因的表达,在高浓度下可以直接抑制霍乱弧菌的生长,在治疗过程中保持正常的肠道菌群,没有抑制或杀死其他非致病性细菌(如大肠杆菌和枯草芽孢杆菌等)^[51]。Yao 等^[52]发现,杨梅具有缓解腹泻症状的效果与其抗菌活性有关,杨梅提取物对沙门氏菌、李斯特菌和志贺氏菌有显著的抑菌活性,最低抑菌质量浓度(MIC)在 2.07~8.28 mg·mL⁻¹之间,杨梅的主要活性成分,如黄酮类化合物与抗菌活性呈正相关(相关系数 $r=0.92$)。Ju 等^[53]鉴定发现 C3G 是杨梅水提取物中的主要活性成分,对食源性致病菌(副伤寒沙门氏菌、无毒李斯特菌和单核增生李斯特菌)最为敏感, MIC 仅为 2.07 mg·mL⁻¹。研究表明杨梅提取物可通过显著抑制 IL-8、TNF- α 等炎症因子的表达,抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路,发挥抗炎作用,间接防治腹

泻^[54]。杨梅的抗菌活性除了能够治疗腹泻之外,还能抑制食品腐败微生物增殖,延长食品货架期。Li 等^[55]发现杨梅提取物对鱼糜腐坏菌黏质沙雷氏菌和铜绿假单胞菌的抑制作用最大,当提取物与茶多酚复合后,对异常汉逊酵母、藤黄微球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、铜绿假单胞菌和大肠杆菌的生长具有协同抑制作用。因此杨梅提取物作为天然抗菌剂,或许能够取代抗生素或其他防腐剂在食品和医药领域发挥越来越重要的作用。

2.5 降血糖作用

大量研究证据显示杨梅提取物可能对降血糖和预防糖尿病具有显著效果,在口服糖耐量试验中,富含 C3G 的杨梅提取物可显著降低链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病小鼠的血糖水平,增加糖耐量^[29,56]。而这种降糖作用可能部分是通过抑制肝脏糖异生作用介导的,其潜在机制与下调 PPAR γ 辅激活因子 1 α (PGC-1 α)、磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧激酶(PEPCK)和葡萄糖-6-磷酸酶(G6Pase)的 mRNA 表达有关(图 3)^[57]。Sun 等^[29]发现杨梅提取物中 C3G 上调胰岛素转录因子 PDX-1 的表达,增加胰腺 β 细胞胰岛素基因(Ins2)的表达和胰岛素蛋白的表达,保持 β 细胞的胰岛素分泌能力,从而预防胰岛素分泌不足引起的链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病。此外摄入杨梅提取物中

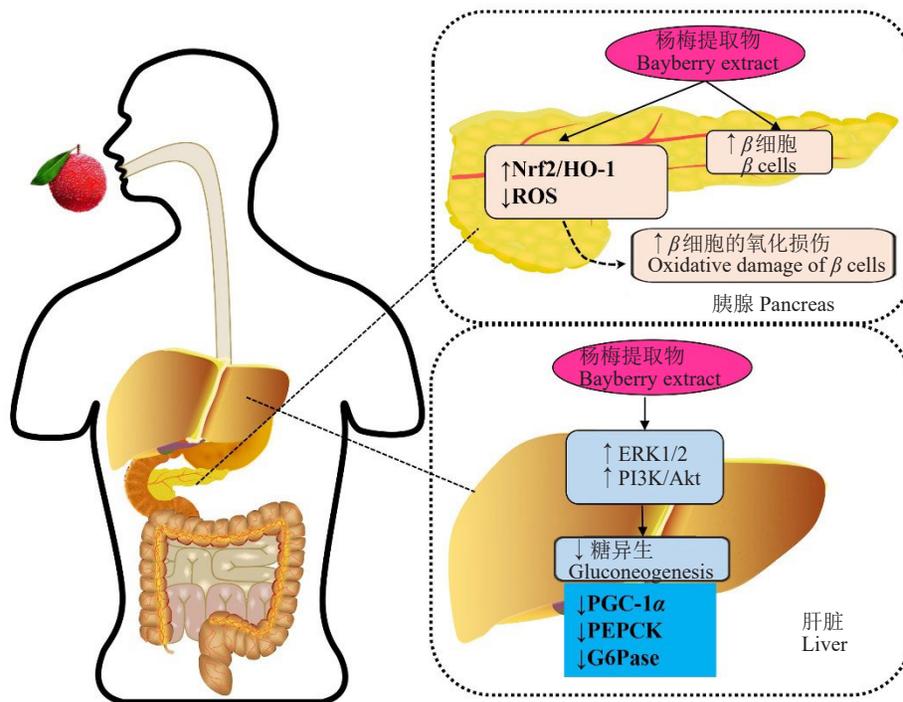


图 3 杨梅提取物降血糖的潜在机制

Fig. 3 Potential mechanism of hypoglycemic effect of bayberry fruit extracts

的花青素可通过上调ERK1/2和PI3K/Akt诱导转录因子Nrf2介导的血红素氧合酶-1(HO-1),降低细胞ROS水平,改善体内抗氧化状态,保护胰腺 β 细胞免受H₂O₂诱导的细胞坏死和凋亡的影响^[58]。

2.6 预防心血管疾病

杨梅中丰富的黄酮、多糖和花色苷等多种生物活性成分是其具有降血脂、降血压以及防治心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)的物质基础。Yu等^[59]在研究杨梅提取物对高脂饲料喂养的C57BL/6小鼠代谢紊乱的调节作用时发现,杨梅提取物可以抑制小鼠体重的增加,改善糖耐量异常和胰岛素抵抗,降低血清和肝脏三酰甘油(TG)含量,并显著改善肝脏出现的大泡性脂肪变性情况。潜在机制如图

4所示,摄入杨梅提取物会抑制肝脏X受体 α (LXR α)及其靶基因(SREBP-1、FAS、ABCG1和ApoE)的mRNA表达水平,降低高脂饮食小鼠血清TG水平,有效减轻小鼠肝脂肪变性程度^[60];增加过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α (PPAR α)及其靶基因(Cyp4a10、Cyp4a14和aP2)的mRNA表达水平,改善小鼠糖脂代谢^[61]。此外杨梅提取物还能通过下调苹果酶(ME)、磷脂酸磷酸水解酶(PAP)的mRNA表达水平降低血清TG和脂肪酸含量;显著降低参与肝脏胆固醇调节的胆固醇酰基转移酶(ACAT)以及参与脂肪生成的乙酰辅酶A羧化酶(ACC)、固醇调节元件结合蛋白2(SREBF2)mRNA表达水平,从而达到抑制肝脏脂肪生成、胆固醇合成和脂肪酸氧化

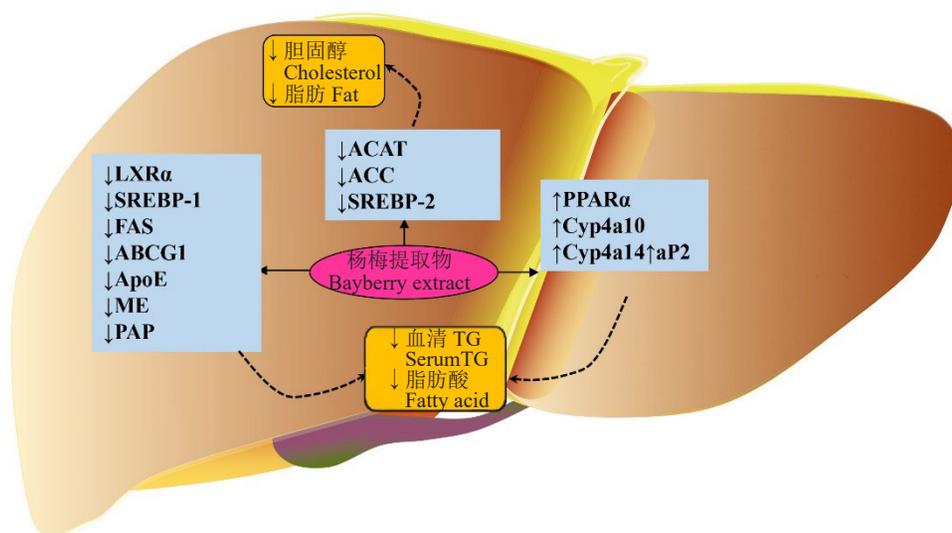


图4 杨梅提取物预防心血管疾病的潜在机制

Fig. 4 Potential mechanism of bayberry fruit extract to prevent cardiovascular disease

的协同效果^[56,62]。

3 杨梅的开发和应用

杨梅是一种极不耐储存和运输的水果,容易受到碰撞或机械损伤而流失水分,滋生微生物而发生腐败。一般情况下可以在较低温度下($<4^{\circ}\text{C}$)冷藏5 d左右,而在常温下货架期仅2 d^[63],但杨梅中的活性成分含量也会逐渐降低^[64]。随着近年来杨梅产量的不断增长,杨梅鲜果的滞销现象频繁上演,据统计每年杨梅鲜果损失率为40%~60%^[65],为了避免杨梅鲜果因腐败变质而造成的资源浪费,通常会对新鲜采摘的杨梅进行深加工,以提高杨梅的经济附加值,

延长杨梅产品的货架期和消费周期^[66]。目前市面上常见的杨梅加工产品主要有杨梅酒、杨梅汁饮料、杨梅干和杨梅粉等^[67]。

3.1 杨梅酒

杨梅酒是以杨梅鲜果为原料,采用发酵法或浸泡法生产的具有极高营养价值和药用价值的饮品。由于酒体色泽鲜红、风味独特,在中国南方深受消费者喜爱,有极大的市场潜力。研究发现发酵型杨梅酒和浸泡型杨梅酒都含有59种芳香性成分,前者醇类成分更丰富,而后者乙醇含量要高于前者,且酯类物质的种类和含量要多于前者^[67]。在杨梅酒加工过程中,杨梅品种、酵母、储存时间和温度等因素均会

影响最终产品的色泽、香气和营养成分含量。Cao等^[68]对比了利用东魁、荸荠种、丁岙梅和晚稻杨梅4个不同品种杨梅酿造的发酵型杨梅酒的品质,结果显示晚稻杨梅酒中花青素含量(ρ ,后同)最高($116.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),其次是荸荠种($88.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、丁岙梅($72.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、东魁($51.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),而东魁杨梅酒因醋酸含量高,口感最酸。荸荠种杨梅酒除具备浓郁的酒香外,还表现出明显的果香和花香,这与其酒体中含有较丰富的酯类和高级醇有关。酵母的选择是发酵型杨梅酒生产中的关键环节,直接影响杨梅酒的风味品质,张文文等^[69]采用东方伊萨酵母(*Issatchenkio orientalis*)和酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)按接种比例10:1混菌发酵荸荠种杨梅酒,最终生产的杨梅酒比单菌发酵的杨梅酒中乙酯类和乙酸酯类芳香物质含量分别提高18.52%和57.34%。此外杨梅酒在常温下储存约3个月就会出现色泽不稳定的问题,其主要原因与杨梅中花色苷的降解有关,Zhang等^[70]研究认为杨梅酒包装时充入氮气可显著降低活性氧对花色苷降解和酒体颜色劣变造成的影响,其次在发酵前后添加没食子酸、阿魏酸和单宁酸等辅色剂也能够提升最终产品色感。

3.2 杨梅汁

杨梅汁是由新鲜杨梅果实经过压榨、过滤、调配、杀菌等工艺制作的杨梅饮品,因其色泽诱人、风味浓郁、酸甜可口,保留了杨梅果实的花青素、酚酸等众多营养成分,兼具较高的保健功效,深受消费者喜爱。Tian等^[71]研究14个杨梅品种的果汁加工特性,结果发现白梅类(水晶种)加工的果汁中花青素、总酚含量远低于红梅类(东魁)和乌梅类(荸荠种、晚稻杨梅等),从感官品质和健康益处的角度来看,晚稻杨梅加工果汁的效果最好,荸荠种次之。然而目前杨梅汁加工仍存在一些有待解决的技术难题,经过压榨加工的杨梅汁中仍含有大量不溶性膳食纤维、可溶性果胶、蛋白质等,易导致杨梅汁浑浊或产生沉淀,直接影响杨梅汁感官品质,甚至不利于其中营养成分的吸收与利用^[72];杨梅汁加工过程中的各个单元操作均会造成其中的芳香成分逸散或某些热敏性芳香物质的分解劣变,因此开发新型澄清剂或选择合适的澄清处理方法,最大限度保持杨梅汁感官品质和营养价值,提高杨梅汁质量和产品附加值对于杨梅汁加工至关重要。陈虹吉等^[72]对比了不同材质微滤膜对杨梅汁理化品质的影响,结果发现聚

丙烯微滤膜具有最高的渗透通量,在提高杨梅汁透光率、降低杨梅汁中残留蛋白质含量方面具有更好的效果。Wu等^[73]设计了一种壳聚糖-海藻酸钠复合澄清剂,使得澄清后的杨梅汁透光率由0.08%提高到91.2%,果汁沉降时间比处理前缩短约60%,果汁中的芳香成分 β -大马酮和二氢-5-戊基-2(3H)-呋喃酮含量增加,提高了杨梅汁的澄清效果和感官品质。

3.3 杨梅蜜饯

杨梅蜜饯是一种以杨梅鲜果为主要原料,添加(或不添加)食品添加剂和其他辅料,经糖或食盐腌制等工艺制成的产品,是传统的杨梅加工制品。杨梅干的原始加工工艺为:杨梅鲜果→漂洗→沥干→盐渍→制胚→脱盐→常温糖渍→风干→加辅料→检验→成品^[74]。随着休闲零食行业的异军突起,以杨梅为主要原料的蜜饯类产品种类也在逐渐增多,按照加工工艺的不同,目前杨梅蜜饯产品主要分为7种,分别是初制杨梅干、话化杨梅干、糖渍杨梅脯、盐渍杨梅脯、杨梅凉果、无糖杨梅蜜饯和原味杨梅干^[75]。然而绝大多数杨梅蜜饯都很难突破营养成分损失、含糖量过高、品质难以保证等众多发展壁垒^[76],如何研发新工艺、新设备保存杨梅蜜饯中的营养成分,维持杨梅的保健功效是目前生产上亟待解决的核心问题。

3.4 杨梅粉

杨梅粉是将杨梅鲜果通过挤压、过滤等加工工艺得到汁水后,经过干燥工艺制成的可冲调性固体饮料,具有保存容易、冲饮便捷等优点,越来越受到消费者青睐。Cheng等^[25]分别利用冷冻干燥法和喷雾干燥法制备杨梅粉,结果发现冻干杨梅粉中的总酚、没食子酸、原儿茶酸、C3G和总花青素均显著高于喷雾干燥杨梅粉,说明采用冷冻干燥法制备杨梅粉是保持杨梅中活性多酚较好的方法。然而在冷冻干燥的第二阶段(解析干燥阶段),为了去除物料中的部分结合水,物料的温度会被加热至允许的最高温度之下($60\sim 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$),使杨梅果实中一些热敏性活性成分受到影响^[77]。翁乔丹等^[78]为了最大限度保留冻干杨梅粉的营养和感官品质,优化改进了冻干杨梅粉的制备方法,首先采用真空干燥法去除杨梅汁中的大部分水,使杨梅粉含水量为28%~32%,再利用干燥剂(硅胶)在70 Pa的真空度下吸附其中的水分,最终得到的杨梅粉中酚类物质含量与杨梅原汁没有显著差异。

4 总结与展望

杨梅富含酚酸、花青素和黄酮醇类等营养成分,具有显著的抗氧化、抗炎症、抗肿瘤、抗菌、降血糖、预防心血管疾病等多种健康功效。随着杨梅营养品质研究的不断深入和精深加工工业的迅速发展,在追求营养健康的当下,杨梅及其产品具有广阔的市场前景。然而,目前对杨梅及其相关产品的营养特性研究还处于探索阶段,其潜在分子机制尚未十分明确,市面上关于杨梅的产品种类相对单一且工业化程度明显不足。为了加快杨梅精深加工及综合利用进程,促进杨梅产业高质量发展,未来的重点工作和发展方向应集中在以下3个方面:(1)构建快速高效的营养成分分离和鉴定体系,如利用高速逆流色谱法、柱层析法、制备型高效液相色谱法等联用技术分离纯化杨梅中高纯度黄酮单体,可为杨梅中黄酮醇活性研究奠定基础^[79]。(2)大力发展杨梅精深加工,目前杨梅加工业主要围绕果汁、含醇饮料、果干等产品,杨梅系列产品品种不全,增效提升空间较大。如利用杨梅中丰富的单宁、色素、杨梅素等开发重金属离子吸附剂、食用色素、新型包装材料等^[80]。(3)深化杨梅营养特性研究,大多通过体外实验对杨梅所发挥的功能特性进行初探,动物实验或大规模人群干预实验数据严重不足,导致活性机制阐述不明确。未来可紧紧围绕杨梅提取物治疗糖尿病、抑制消化道肿瘤、预防抗生素相关性腹泻等功效,进一步挖掘杨梅在预防疾病或辅助医疗领域的发展潜力^[81]。

参考文献 References:

- JIANG Q J, JIN W W, ZHANG W Y, ZHANG Z C, YOU L F, BI Y Q, YUAN L M. Analysis of vibration acceleration levels and quality deterioration of Chinese bayberry fruit in semi-vacuum package by express delivery[J]. *Journal of Food Process Engineering*, 2021, 44(12): e13899.
- REN H Y, WANG H Y, YU Z P, ZHANG S W, QI X J, SUN L, WANG Z S, ZHANG M C, AHMED T, LI B. Effect of two kinds of fertilizers on growth and rhizosphere soil properties of bayberry with decline disease[J]. *Plants*, 2021, 10(11): 2386.
- LI J K, CHEN J, LIU L X, CHEN N, LI X, CAMERON K M, FU C X, LI P. Domestication history reveals multiple genetic improvements of Chinese bayberry cultivars[J]. *Horticulture Research*, 2022, 9: uhac126.
- 周超超, 陈竹韵, 汪国云, 朱奕凡, 巨鹏举, 赵岚, 陈金辉, 焦云, 高中山. 余姚杨梅种质资源研究和开发利用[J]. *果树资源学报*, 2022, 3(4): 1-6.
- ZHOU Chaochao, CHEN Zhuyun, WANG Guoyun, ZHU Yifan, JU Pengju, ZHAO Lan, CHEN Jinhui, JIAO Yun, GAO Zhongshan. Research and utilization of the red bayberry germplasm resources in Yuyao city[J]. *Journal of Fruit Resources*, 2022, 3(4): 1-6.
- 陈方永. 我国杨梅研究现状与发展趋势[J]. *中国南方果树*, 2012, 41(5): 31-36.
- CHEN Fangyong. Research status and development trend of Chinese bayberry[J]. *South China Fruits*, 2012, 41(5): 31-36.
- 江云珠, 姚佳蓉, 姜遥, 李真, 朱作艺, 戴芬. 浙江省杨梅设施栽培主要模式及效益分析[J]. *农产品质量与安全*, 2022(4): 69-73.
- JIANG Yunzhu, YAO Jiarong, JIANG Yao, LI Zhen, ZHU Zuoyi, DAI Fen. Main modes and benefit analysis of bayberry facility cultivation in Zhejiang Province[J]. *Quality and Safety of Agro-Products*, 2022(4): 69-73.
- 浙江省统计局. 浙江省分地区主要农产品产量[EB/OL]. [2023- 02- 23]. <http://data.tjj.zj.gov.cn/page/zbcx/zbdetail.jsp?taskId=9f11ed3356024df699d09b85c3b7babf&orgCode=33>.
- Zhejiang provincial Bureau of Statistics. Production of main agricultural products by region in Zhejiang Province[EB/OL]. [2023- 02- 23]. <http://data.tjj.zj.gov.cn/page/zbcx/zbdetail.jsp?taskId=9f11ed3356024df699d09b85c3b7babf&orgCode=33>.
- 戚行江. 杨梅病虫害及安全生产技术[M]. 北京: 中国农业科学技术出版社, 2014: 1-133.
- QI Xingjiang. Disease and pest control and safe production technology of red bayberry[M]. Beijing: China Agriculture Science and Technology Press, 2014: 1-133.
- HE K, LI X G, XIAO Y B, YONG Y, ZHANG Z Q, LI S P, ZHOU T M, YANG D Q, GAO P C, XIN X L. Hypolipidemic effects of *Myrica rubra* extracts and main compounds in C57BL/6j mice[J]. *Food & Function*, 2016, 7(8): 3505-3515.
- SAINI R T, GARG V, DANGWAL K. Effect of extraction solvents on polyphenolic composition and antioxidant, antiproliferative activities of Himalyan bayberry (*Myrica esculenta*) [J]. *Food Science and Biotechnology*, 2013, 22(4): 887-894.
- SUN C D, HUANG H Z, XU C J, LI X, CHEN K S. Biological activities of extracts from Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.): A review[J]. *Plant Foods for Human Nutrition*, 2013, 68(2): 97-106.
- ZHANG S W, YU Z P, SUN L, REN H Y, ZHENG X L, LIANG S M, QI X J. An overview of the nutritional value, health properties, and future challenges of Chinese bayberry[J]. *PeerJ*, 2022, 10: e13070.
- ZHANG X N, HUANG H Z, ZHANG Q L, FAN F J, XU C J, SUN C D, LI X A, CHEN K S. Phytochemical characterization of Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) of 17 cultivars and their antioxidant properties[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2015, 16(12): 12467-12481.
- WU D, CHENG H, CHEN J L, YE X Q, LIU Y. Characteristics changes of Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra*) during different growth stages[J]. *Journal of Food Science and Technology*,

- 2019, 56(2):654-662.
- [15] DAS P K, SHIN D H, CHOI S B, PARK Y I. Sugar-hormone cross-talk in anthocyanin biosynthesis[J]. *Molecules and Cells*, 2012, 34(6):501-507.
- [16] 张淑文, 梁森苗, 郑锡良, 任海英, 朱婷婷, 戚行江. 杨梅优株果实品质的主成分分析及综合评价[J]. *果树学报*, 2018, 35(8):977-986.
- ZHANG Shuwen, LIANG Senmiao, ZHENG Xiliang, REN Haiying, ZHU Tingting, QI Xingjiang. Principal component analysis and comprehensive evaluation of fruit quality in some advanced selections of Chinese bayberry[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2018, 35(8):977-986.
- [17] ZADERNOWSKI R, NACZK M, NESTEROWICZ J. Phenolic acid profiles in some small berries[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2005, 53(6):2118-2124.
- [18] SINOSAKI N, TONIN A, RIBEIRO M, POLISELI C, ROBERTO S, DA SILVEIRA R, VISENTAINER J, SANTOS O, MEURER E. Structural study of phenolic acids by triple quadrupole mass spectrometry with electrospray ionization in negative mode and H/D isotopic exchange[J]. *Journal of the Brazilian Chemical Society*, 2020, 31(2):402-408.
- [19] FANG Z X, ZHANG M, WANG L X. HPLC-DAD-ESIMS analysis of phenolic compounds in bayberries (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.)[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2007, 100(2):845-852.
- [20] 柳萌, 郜海燕, 房祥军, 吴伟杰, 陈杭君, 刘瑞玲. 不同成熟度杨梅酚酸的超声-微波协同优化提取及其抗氧化性对比[J]. *食品科学*, 2021, 42(3):112-120.
- LIU Meng, GAO Haiyan, FANG Xiangjun, WU Weijie, CHEN Hangjun, LIU Ruiling. Optimization of ultrasonic-microwave assisted extraction of phenolic acids from Chinese bayberries (*Morella rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) of different maturities and a comparative study of their antioxidant activities[J]. *Food Science*, 2021, 42(3):112-120.
- [21] HAMINIUK C W I, MACIEL G M, PLATA-OVIEDO M S V, PERALTA R M. Phenolic compounds in fruits - an overview[J]. *International Journal of Food Science & Technology*, 2012, 47(10):2023-2044.
- [22] CASTAÑEDA- OVANDO A, DE LOURDES PACHECO-HERNÁNDEZ M, PÁEZ-HERNÁNDEZ M E, RODRÍGUEZ J A, GALÁN-VIDAL C A. Chemical studies of anthocyanins: A review[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2009, 113(4):859-871.
- [23] BARRECA D, TROMBETTA D, SMERIGLIO A, MANDALARI G, ROMEO O, FELICE M R, GATTUSO G, NABAVI S M. Food flavonols: Nutraceuticals with complex health benefits and functionalities[J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2021, 117:194-204.
- [24] FANG Z X, ZHANG Y H, LÜ Y, MA G P, CHEN J C, LIU D H, YE X Q. Phenolic compounds and antioxidant capacities of bayberry juices[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2009, 113(4):884-888.
- [25] CHENG A W, XIE H X, QI Y, LIU C, GUO X, SUN J Y, LIU L N. Effects of storage time and temperature on polyphenolic content and qualitative characteristics of freeze-dried and spray-dried bayberry powder[J]. *LWT-Food Science and Technology*, 2017, 78:235-240.
- [26] 张丛, 李文, 李成悦, 陈丽芳, 邱栋梁. 不同成熟度杨梅果实的品质及花青素组分比较[J]. *亚热带农业研究*, 2022, 18(1):41-45.
- ZHANG Cong, LI Wen, LI Chengyue, CHEN Lifang, QIU Dongliang. Comparison of fruit quality and anthocyanin composition of *Myrica rubra* with different maturity levels[J]. *Subtropical Agriculture Research*, 2022, 18(1):41-45.
- [27] LIU X F, FENG C, ZHANG M M, YIN X R, XU C J, CHEN K S. The *MrWD40-1* gene of Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra*) interacts with MYB and bHLH to enhance anthocyanin accumulation[J]. *Plant Molecular Biology Reporter*, 2013, 31(6):1474-1484.
- [28] NIU S S, XU C J, ZHANG W S, ZHANG B, LI X, WANG K L, FERGUSON I B, ALLAN A C, CHEN K S. Coordinated regulation of anthocyanin biosynthesis in Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra*) fruit by a R2R3 MYB transcription factor[J]. *Planta*, 2010, 231(4):887-899.
- [29] SUN C D, ZHANG B, ZHANG J K, XU C J, WU Y L, LI X, CHEN K S. Cyanidin-3-glucoside-rich extract from Chinese bayberry fruit protects pancreatic β cells and ameliorates hyperglycemia in streptozotocin-induced diabetic mice[J]. *Journal of Medicinal Food*, 2012, 15(3):288-298.
- [30] 邢梦云. 杨梅 FLSs 和 F3'5'H 调控杨梅素生物合成的机制研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 2021.
- XING Mengyun. Regulation of myricetin biosynthesis by *FLSs* and F3'5'H in *Morella rubra*[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University, 2021.
- [31] SILVA B J C, SECA A M L, BARRETO M D C, PINTO D C G A. Recent breakthroughs in the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects of *Morella* and *Myrica* species[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2015, 16(8):17160-17180.
- [32] CHEN W, ZHOU S M, ZHENG X D. A new function of Chinese bayberry extract: protection against oxidative DNA damage[J]. *LWT - Food Science and Technology*, 2015, 60(2):1200-1205.
- [33] LIU H S, QI X Y, CAO S Q, LI P P. Protective effect of flavonoid extract from Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) fruit on alcoholic liver oxidative injury in mice[J]. *Journal of Natural Medicines*, 2014, 68(3):521-529.
- [34] LEYVA-LÓPEZ N, GUTIERREZ-GRIJALVA E P, AMBRIZ-PÉREZ D L, HEREDIA J B. Flavonoids as cytokine modulators: a possible therapy for inflammation-related diseases[J]. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 2016, 17(6):921.
- [35] CHOY K W, MURUGAN D, LEONG X F, ABAS R, ALIAS A, MUSTAFA M R. Flavonoids as natural anti-inflammatory agents targeting nuclear factor-kappa B (NF κ B) signaling in cardiovascular diseases: a mini review[J]. *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, 2019, 10:1295.
- [36] GUO H H, ZHONG R M, LIU Y J, JIANG X W, TANG X L, LI Z, XIA M, LING W H. Effects of bayberry juice on inflammatory and apoptotic markers in young adults with features of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Nutrition*, 2014, 30(2):198-203.
- [37] LIN K H, LU C P, CHAO J W, YU Y P. Antioxidant properties and anti-inflammatory effects of the hydroethanolic extracts of two varieties of bayberry fruit (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) pre-

- pared by stirring and ultrasonic methods[J]. *Notulae Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca*, 2019, 47(3): 634-642.
- [38] CHEN K C, YANG C H, LI T T, ZOUBOULIS C C, HUANG Y C. Suppression of *Propionibacterium acnes*-stimulated proinflammatory cytokines by Chinese bayberry extracts and its active constituent myricetin in human sebocytes *in vitro*[J]. *Phytotherapy Research*, 2019, 33(4): 1104-1113.
- [39] SUN C D, ZHENG Y X, CHEN Q J, TANG X L, JIANG M, ZHANG J K, LI X, CHEN K S. Purification and anti-tumour activity of cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside from Chinese bayberry fruit[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2012, 131(4): 1287-1294.
- [40] LIU R H. Health-promoting components of fruits and vegetables in the diet[J]. *Advances in Nutrition*, 2013, 4(3): 384S-392S.
- [41] GUAN R R, VAN LE Q, YANG H, ZHANG D Q, GU H P, YANG Y F, SONNE C, LAM S S, ZHONG J T, ZHU J G, LIU R Q, PENG W X. A review of dietary phytochemicals and their relation to oxidative stress and human diseases[J]. *Chemosphere*, 2021, 271: 129499.
- [42] XIA W, LIN Y Y, GONG E S, LI T, LIAN F L, ZHENG B S, LIU R H. Wild pink bayberry fruit: the effect of *in vitro* gastrointestinal digestion on phytochemical profiles, and antioxidant and antiproliferative activities[J]. *Food & Function*, 2021, 12(5): 2126-2136.
- [43] LI M J, CHEN J L, YU X F, XU S, LI D F, ZHENG Q S, YIN Y C. Myricetin suppresses the propagation of hepatocellular carcinoma via down-regulating expression of YAP[J]. *Cells*, 2019, 8(4): 358.
- [44] PAN H L, HU Q, WANG J Y, LIU Z H, WU D, LU W Q, HUANG J. Myricetin is a novel inhibitor of human inosine 5'-monophosphate dehydrogenase with anti-leukemia activity[J]. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 2016, 477(4): 915-922.
- [45] SHAY J W. Role of telomeres and telomerase in aging and cancer[J]. *Cancer Discovery*, 2016, 6(6): 584-593.
- [46] MONDAL S, JANA J, SENGUPTA P, JANA S, CHATTERJEE S. Myricetin arrests human telomeric G-quadruplex structure: A new mechanistic approach as an anticancer agent[J]. *Molecular BioSystems*, 2016, 12(8): 2506-2518.
- [47] YANG C, LIM W, BAZER F W, SONG G. Myricetin suppresses invasion and promotes cell death in human placental choriocarcinoma cells through induction of oxidative stress[J]. *Cancer Letters*, 2017, 399: 10-19.
- [48] PARK H, PARK S, BAZER F W, LIM W, SONG G. Myricetin treatment induces apoptosis in canine osteosarcoma cells by inducing DNA fragmentation, disrupting redox homeostasis, and mediating loss of mitochondrial membrane potential[J]. *Journal of Cellular Physiology*, 2018, 233(9): 7457-7466.
- [49] LI Y, CUI S X, SUN S Y, SHI W N, SONG Z Y, WANG S Q, YU X F, GAO Z H, QU X J. Chemoprevention of intestinal tumorigenesis by the natural dietary flavonoid myricetin in *APC-Min/+* mice[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2016, 7(37): 60446-60460.
- [50] SONG X, TAN L, WANG M, REN C X, GUO C J, YANG B, REN Y L, CAO Z X, LI Y Z, PEI J. Myricetin: A review of the most recent research[J]. *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*, 2021, 134: 111017.
- [51] ZHONG Z T, YU X Z, ZHU J. Red bayberry extract inhibits growth and virulence gene expression of the human pathogen *Vibrio cholerae*[J]. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*, 2008, 61(3): 753-754.
- [52] YAO W R, WANG H Y, WANG S T, SUN S L, ZHOU J, LUAN Y Y. Assessment of the antibacterial activity and the antidiarrheal function of flavonoids from bayberry fruit[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2011, 59(10): 5312-5317.
- [53] JU J, YAO W R, SUN S L, GUO Y H, CHENG Y L, QIAN H, XIE Y F. Assessment of the antibacterial activity and the main bacteriostatic components from bayberry fruit extract[J]. *International Journal of Food Properties*, 2018, 21(1): 1043-1051.
- [54] 戴凯群, 齐莉莉, 王进波, 宋玉胜. 杨梅酒对小鼠腹泻的防治作用及其作用机理[J]. *核农学报*, 2019, 33(5): 911-916.
- DAI Kaiqun, QI Lili, WANG Jinbo, SONG Yusheng. The anti-diarrheal effect and mechanism of Chinese bayberry wine on diarrhea of mice[J]. *Journal of Nuclear Agricultural Sciences*, 2019, 33(5): 911-916.
- [55] LI J R, HAN Q, CHEN W, YE L B. Antimicrobial activity of Chinese bayberry extract for the preservation of surimi[J]. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 2012, 92(11): 2358-2365.
- [56] ZHANG X N, LV Q A, JIA S, CHEN Y H, SUN C D, LI X A, CHEN K S. Effects of flavonoid-rich Chinese bayberry (*Morella rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) fruit extract on regulating glucose and lipid metabolism in diabetic KK-*A'* mice[J]. *Food & Function*, 2016, 7(7): 3130-3140.
- [57] SUN C D, LIU Y L, ZHAN L H, RAYAT G R, XIAO J B, JIANG H M, LI X, CHEN K S. Anti-diabetic effects of natural antioxidants from fruits[J]. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, 2021, 117: 3-14.
- [58] ZHANG B, KANG M X, XIE Q P, XU B, SUN C D, CHEN K S, WU Y L. Anthocyanins from Chinese bayberry extract protect β cells from oxidative stress-mediated injury via HO-1 upregulation[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2011, 59(2): 537-545.
- [59] YU L J, CAI W J, ZHANG Y, FENG L, HUANG C. Red bayberry extract prevents high-fat diet-induced metabolic disorders in C57BL/6 mice[J]. *Journal of Functional Foods*, 2015, 14: 278-288.
- [60] HUANG C. Natural modulators of liver X receptors[J]. *Journal of Integrative Medicine*, 2014, 12(2): 76-85.
- [61] DING X B, GUO L, ZHANG Y, FAN S J, GU M, LU Y, JIANG D, LI Y M, HUANG C, ZHOU Z Q. Extracts of pomelo peels prevent high-fat diet-induced metabolic disorders in C57BL/6 mice through activating the PPAR α and GLUT4 pathway[J]. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8(10): e77915.
- [62] BAGHERNIYA M, NOBILI V, BLESSO C N, SAHEBKAR A. Medicinal plants and bioactive natural compounds in the treatment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: A clinical review[J]. *Pharmacological Research*, 2018, 130: 213-240.
- [63] 蒋巧俊, 徐静, 蒋先福. 基于自发气调技术的东魁杨梅保鲜贮藏冷链体系的构建[J]. *保鲜与加工*, 2013, 13(4): 19-23.

- JIANG Qiaojun, XU Jing, JIANG Xianfu. Construction of storage and transport cold chain system of *Myrica rubra* cv. Dongkui based on modified atmosphere storage technology[J]. *Storage & Process*, 2013, 13(4):19-23.
- [64] 林雨晴, 杨颖, 陆胜民. 杨梅的功能特性及其综合利用[J]. *食品科技*, 2020, 45(7):108-111.
- LIN Yuqing, YANG Ying, LU Shengmin. The functional characteristics of bayberry and its comprehensive utilization[J]. *Food Science and Technology*, 2020, 45(7):108-111.
- [65] 李洁莹, 杜晶, 韩飞, 余培斌, 丁绍东, 范柳萍. 无醇杨梅果酒发酵工艺优化及其品质分析[J]. *食品与发酵工业*, 2016, 42(12):76-82.
- LI Jieying, DU Jing, HAN Fei, YU Peibin, DING Shaocong, FAN Liuping. Optimization of fermentation processing of non-alcohol Chinese bayberry wine and its quality analysis[J]. *Food and Fermentation Industries*, 2016, 42(12):76-82.
- [66] CAO X M, CAI C F, WANG Y L, ZHENG X J. Effects of ultrasound processing on physicochemical parameters, antioxidants, and color quality of bayberry juice[J]. *Journal of Food Quality*, 2019, 2019:7917419.
- [67] 鲁金花, 谢定, 鲜灵芝. 发酵型与浸泡型杨梅酒的挥发性成分分析[J]. *食品与机械*, 2022, 38(6):34-39.
- LU Jinhua, XIE Ding, XIAN Lingzhi. Analysis of volatile components of fermented and soaked bayberry wine[J]. *Food & Machinery*, 2022, 38(6):34-39.
- [68] CAO Y X, WU Z F, WENG P F. Comparison of bayberry fermented wine aroma from different cultivars by GC-MS combined with electronic nose analysis[J]. *Food Science & Nutrition*, 2020, 8(2):830-840.
- [69] 张文文, 翁佩芳, 吴祖芳. 东方伊萨酵母和酿酒酵母混合发酵杨梅酒的发酵效率及风味特征分析[J]. *食品科学*, 2019, 40(18):144-151.
- ZHANG Wenwen, WENG Peifang, WU Zufang. Fermentation efficiency and flavor characteristics of bayberry wine with mixed starter culture of *Issatchenkia orientalis* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*[J]. *Food Science*, 2019, 40(18):144-151.
- [70] ZHANG Z W, LI J Y, FAN L P. Evaluation of the composition of Chinese bayberry wine and its effects on the color changes during storage[J]. *Food Chemistry*, 2019, 276:451-457.
- [71] TIAN J H, CAO Y P, CHEN S G, FANG Z X, CHEN J C, LIU D H, YE X Q. Juices processing characteristics of Chinese bayberry from different cultivars[J]. *Food Science & Nutrition*, 2019, 7(2):404-411.
- [72] 陈虹吉, 陈亦欣, 叶兴乾, 刘东红, 陈健初. 微滤膜材质对杨梅汁理化品质及抗氧化活性的影响[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2021, 21(2):152-160.
- CHEN Hongji, CHEN Yixin, YE Xingqian, LIU Donghong, CHEN Jianchu. Effects of various micro-filtration membranes on physicochemical properties and antioxidant activity of bayberry juice[J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2021, 21(2):152-160.
- [73] WU A D, LV J M, JU C X, WANG Y W, ZHU Y Y, CHEN J C. Optimized clarification technology of bayberry juice by chitosan/sodium alginate and changes in quality characteristics during clarification[J]. *Foods*, 2022, 11(5):671.
- [74] 叶双全, 秦国正, 游旋. 杨梅果干加工工艺[J]. *农村新技术*, 2020(4):58.
- YE Shuangquan, QIN Guozheng, YOU Xuan. Processing technology of dried bayberry fruit[J]. *Rural New Technology*, 2020(4):58.
- [75] 史婷婷, 郎娅, 季露, 田雪冰, 陈惠云, 孙志栋. 杨梅蜜饯制作工艺研究[J]. *黑龙江农业科学*, 2015(12):120-123.
- SHI Tingting, LANG Ya, JI Lu, TIAN Xuebing, CHEN Huiyun, SUN Zhidong. Research progress on processing and manufacturing technique in preserved fruit of *Myrica rubra*[J]. *Heilongjiang Agricultural Sciences*, 2015(12):120-123.
- [76] 方修贵, 戚行江, 曹雪丹, 郑锡良, 赵凯, 求盈盈. 轻度调味型杨梅果干的加工工艺及质量标准[J]. *浙江柑橘*, 2010, 27(3):37-39.
- FANG Xiugui, QI Xingjiang, CAO Xuedan, ZHENG Xiliang, ZHAO Kai, QIU Yingying. Processing technology and quality standard of slightly seasoned dried bayberry fruit[J]. *Zhejiang Ganju*, 2010, 27(3):37-39.
- [77] CALÍN- SÁNCHEZ Á, LIPAN L, CANO- LAMADRID M, KHARAGHANI A, MASZTALERZ K, CARBONELL- BAR-RACHINA Á A, FIGIEL A. Comparison of traditional and novel drying techniques and its effect on quality of fruits, vegetables and aromatic herbs[J]. *Foods*, 2020, 9(9):1261.
- [78] 翁乔丹, 桑磊, 方婷, 陈锦权, 吴瑞碧. 改进冻干技术制取杨梅粉及其神经保护研究(一)[J]. *中国食品学报*, 2013, 13(8):27-34.
- WENG Qiaodan, SANG Lei, FANG Ting, CHEN Jinquan, WU Ruibi. Study on modified freeze drying technology of *Myrica rubra* powder and its neuroprotective effect (I) [J]. *Journal of Chinese Institute of Food Science and Technology*, 2013, 13(8):27-34.
- [79] 刘意隆. 杨梅黄酮醇鉴定、纯化及其抑制 α -葡萄糖苷酶的构效机制研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 2020.
- LIU Yilong. Characterization and purification of flavonols from *Morella rubra* Sieb. et Zucc. and the structure-activity mechanism of flavonols for inhibition on α -glucosidase[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University, 2020.
- [80] 林雨晴, 胡洋健, 李宗军, 秦丹, 侯爱香. 杨梅的功能特性及其应用研究进展[J]. *农产品加工*, 2019(14):90-93.
- LIN Yuqing, HU Yangjian, LI Zongjun, QIN Dan, HOU Aixiang. Functional characteristics and application prospects of waxberry[J]. *Farm Products Processing*, 2019(14):90-93.
- [81] WANG Y S, CHEN J B, WANG Y E, ZHENG F H, QU M Y, HUANG Z W, YAN J L, BAO F P, LI X A, SUN C D, ZHENG Y X. Cyanidin-3-*O*-glucoside extracted from the Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) alleviates antibiotic-associated diarrhea by regulating gut microbiota and down-regulating inflammatory factors in NF- κ B pathway[J]. *Frontiers in Nutrition*, 2022, 9:970530.