

EFF和硝酸钙混合液对薄皮甜瓜采后香气成分的影响

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摘要: 研究促进保鲜配方(EFF)和硝酸钙混合液对薄皮甜瓜采后香气成分的影响。以采后七成熟薄皮甜瓜‘玉美人’和‘日本甜宝’为试材, 用EFF和硝酸钙混合液(EFF 2%和硝酸钙0.5%(V/V))浸泡, 分别以浸泡清水和0.5%硝酸钙为对照(CK1和CK2), 在15℃恒温培养箱中贮藏21d, 测定贮藏期间果实香气成分的变化。结果表明, 经混合液浸泡后, 延缓了果实质量、硬度、水分的降低速率及可溶性固形物的消耗。果实贮藏前期, 香气物质中醇类和醛类为主要成分, 随着果实逐渐成熟衰老, 两者含量逐渐减少, 而酯类含量逐渐增加, 且以乙酸酯类为主, 其次是草酸酯类和其他酯类。处理果实中己醛含量和其他4种醛的总量均显著高于两个对照($P < 0.05$), 两个品种处理果实香气物质总含量均高于两个对照, 而且香气物质出现高峰晚于两个对照, 减少了香气成分的损失。两个品种比较, ‘日本甜宝’更耐贮藏。综合分析得出, EFF和硝酸钙的混合液比单独使用硝酸钙更利于保持果实品质及香气成分, 延缓采后果实的成熟与衰老。

关键词: 薄皮甜瓜; 促进保鲜配方; 硝酸钙; 果实品质; 香气成分

Effect of Enhanced Freshness Formulation and Calcium Nitrate on Aroma Compounds in Postharvest Oriental Sweet Melons (*Cucumis melo* var. *makuwa* Makino) during Storage Period

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Abstract: Oriental sweet melons ‘Yumeiren’ and ‘Japanese Tianbao’ were immersed in the blended solution (2% EFF and 0.5% calcium nitrate) for 3 min before storage in incubators with temperature of 15 °C and a relative humidity of 85% for 21 days. Melons were immersed in plain water (CK1) or 0.5% calcium nitrate solution (CK2) as the controls. The change in relative physiological indexes and aroma compounds were measured during storage period. Compared with both controls, the blended solution treatment alleviated the decrease of fruit weight, firmness, water content and soluble solid content. Alcohols and aldehydes were the major compounds during the early stage of storage period, and then decreased gradually. Meanwhile, the contents of esters revealed an increasing trend. Among esters, acetic esters were the major compounds, which followed by oxalic acid esters and other esters. The concentrations of hexanal and other 4 aldehydes in melons with blended solution treatment were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than those in two controls. In addition, the content of total aroma compounds in both cultivars was higher and the appearance of aroma peak was later than that in two controls. Compared with both cultivars, ‘Japanese Tianbao’ had a longer shelf-life. Taken together, these results indicate that the blended solution (2% EFF and 0.5% calcium nitrate) is more effective than calcium nitrate solution on maintaining fruit quality, decreasing the loss of aroma compounds and delaying the ripening and senescence of oriental sweet melons.

Key words: oriental sweet melon; enhanced freshness formulation; calcium nitrate; fruit quality; aroma compounds

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薄皮甜瓜(*Cucumis melo* var. *makuwa* Makino)是典型的呼吸跃变型果实,采收后很快出现乙烯释放和呼吸高峰,耐贮性差,易软化,腐烂率较高,加之如果运输不当,品质会迅速变差,风味丧失,极大的缩短了甜瓜的最佳食用期和货架期^[1]。因此,甜瓜的采后保鲜问题备受关注,如何在保证品质的前提下延长甜瓜的货架期是生产中的重要课题。Paliyath等^[2-3]提出,在果实成熟过程中磷脂酶D(phospholipase D, PLD)启动了膜降解,加速果实衰老。促进保鲜配方(enhanced freshness formulation, EFF)作为一种复合保鲜剂,含有己醛、乙醇和抗坏血酸等成分,其中己醛起主要作用,它通过抑制PLD活性来延缓果实成熟和衰老^[4],在樱桃^[5]和李子^[6]等果实上应用后,降低了PLD基因及PR10蛋白的表达,延长了保鲜期并提高了贮藏质量。本实验室前期研究表明:贮藏前期2% EFF处理的果实,醛类总量显著高于清水对照和1% EFF;贮藏后期果肉中香气物质、总酯类、乙酸酯类和草酸酯类含量显著升高,而且使香气物质高峰延迟3d出现,从而减少了香气成分损失,较好地保持了甜瓜果实的品质^[7]。吕双双等^[8]研究表明,外源钙处理可以维持网纹甜瓜果实细胞膜和细胞壁的结构与功能,同时降低果实的呼吸速率和乙烯释放量,保持果实较高的硬度,延缓果实的成熟软化,并提高抗氧化酶活性,消除活性氧^[9]。但是, EFF和外源钙在薄皮甜瓜贮藏过程中是否具有协同作用还未见报道,同时, EFF处理对甜瓜果实主要品质尤其是香气成分的影响尚不明确。因此,本研究以采后七成熟薄皮甜瓜为试材,应用EFF和硝酸钙的混合液进行处理,测定薄皮甜瓜采后贮藏过程中香气成分的变化,以期为EFF在薄皮甜瓜采后保鲜方面的应用提供理论指导和实践依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料及处理

以薄皮甜瓜‘玉美人’(不耐贮型)和‘日本甜宝’(耐贮型)作为试材,2010年3~7月在沈阳农业大学园艺科研基地日光温室内栽培。采用桶栽,两行为一小区。栽培过程中采用单蔓整枝,10~14节位留瓜,单株留瓜2~3个。雌花开花当日上午用“沈农丰产剂二号”喷花,并挂牌标记开花日期。在两品种果实均达到七成熟时(‘玉美人’约为花后28d,‘日本甜宝’约为花后30d)进行采收,取节位相同的果实。果实采摘后立即运回实验室进行处理。用EFF和硝酸钙的混合液(EFF 2%和硝酸钙0.5%(V/V))浸泡,分别以浸泡清水和0.5%硝酸钙为对照(CK1和CK2),浸泡3min之后自然风干,分别在3个培养箱(温度15℃,湿度85%)中贮藏21d左右(甜瓜出现腐烂时终止)。处理之前进行各项指标初始值测定,贮藏期间每3d取样一次,测定相关指标。

1.2 试剂与仪器

正己醛(hexanal)、1-辛醇 美国Sigma公司;其他试剂皆为国产分析纯。

精密电子天平 瑞士Startorius公司;果实硬度计(FHM-1) 日本竹村集团;数字折光仪(DT35) 成都万辰光学仪器厂;气相色谱仪(GC-3800)、紫外分光光度计(Cary100) 美国Varian公司;气质联用仪(GC Ultra-ITQ900) 美国Thermo Trace公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 质量损失率、硬度、水分和可溶性固形物含量

质量损失率测定:记录甜瓜初始质量,每次随机取瓜,称质量,计算果实质量损失率,质量损失率/%=(初始质量-取样时质量)/初始质量×100;硬度测定:利用果实硬度计(底部直径12mm)进行硬度测定,在果实表皮多处测定,重复10次取平均值;水分含量测定:采用烘干法测定;可溶性固形物测定(soluble solids content, SSC):取果实赤道部位果肉,切碎,榨取果汁,利用数字折光仪测定。所有测定均重复3次,每次重复2个甜瓜。

1.3.2 香气物质成分和含量

采用顶空固相微萃取技术(headspace solid-phase micro-extraction, HS-SPME),用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(gas chromatography mass spectrometry, GC-MS)进行香气物质的测定分析^[10-14]。吸取10mL样品放入20mL顶空瓶中,添加3.5g分析纯NaCl和内标1-辛醇(质量浓度59.5mg/L),加盖并压好,振荡使其溶解。将老化好的萃取针插入样品瓶的顶空部分,推出纤维头(聚二甲基硅氧烷涂层厚度为100μm PDMS),与液面保持0.5cm距离,在40℃萃取30min,然后进气质联用仪进行定性和定量分析。

1.3.3 GC-MS条件

色谱条件:进样口温度250℃,不分流进样,程序升温,36℃保持3min,12℃/min升到60℃,然后以6℃/min升到140℃,再以20℃/min升到240℃,保持8min,检测器300℃,载气He。柱型号为Thermo TR-5ms SQC(30m×0.25mm, 0.25μm),柱流速50mL/min。连接杆温度280℃,进样口250℃。质谱分析条件:电离方式为电子电离源(electron ionization, EI),电子能量70eV,恒压10Pa,离子源温度230℃,质量范围9~600u。

1.4 数据统计

试验所得数据采用Excel处理、DPS软件进行单因素方差(One-Way ANOVA)分析、Origin 7.5软件进行绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 EFF和硝酸钙混合液对薄皮甜瓜果实贮藏期间质量损失率、硬度、水分和可溶性固形物的影响

由图1可知,在薄皮甜瓜果实贮藏期间,两个品种果

实质量损失率均呈逐渐上升的趋势(图1a、1b)，而果实硬度则逐渐下降(图1c、1d)。‘玉美人’果实质损失率极显著($P<0.01$)高于‘日本甜宝’，而各自品种内均为CK1>CK2>处理，差异不显著(图1a、1b)。

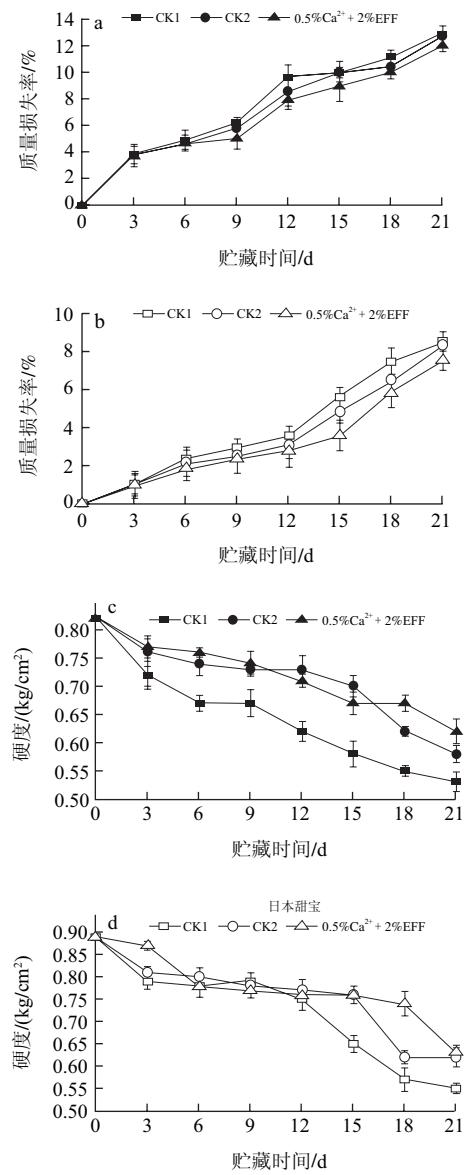
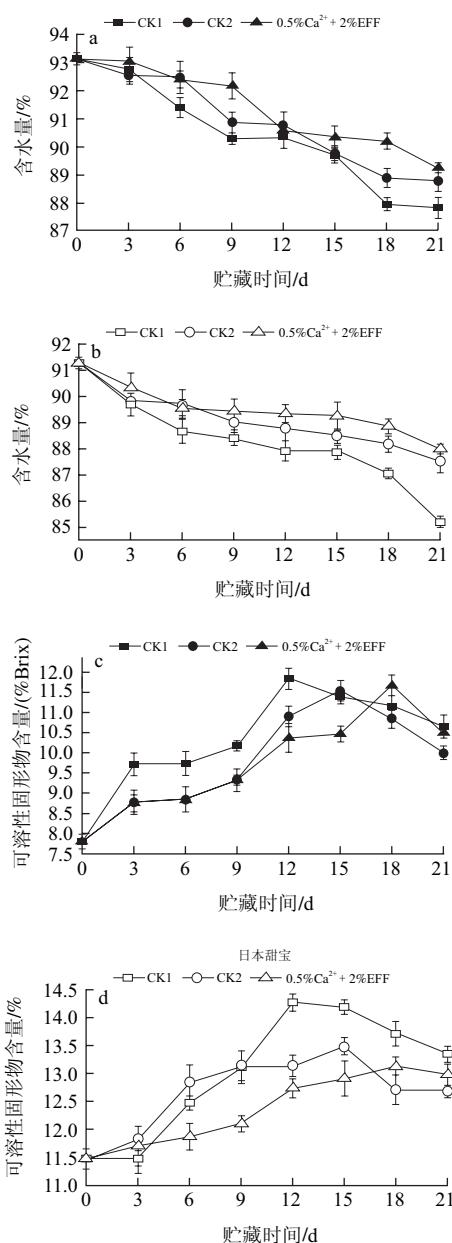


图1 两个品种甜瓜果实贮藏期间质量损失率和硬度的变化
Fig.1 The change in weight loss rate and firmness of melon fruits subjected to various treatments during storage period

在同一时期，‘日本甜宝’果实硬度均高于‘玉美人’，‘玉美人’果实的硬度下降速率总体高于‘日本甜宝’，并且CK1下降速率极显著($P<0.01$)高于CK2和处理；在贮藏21d，‘玉美人’果实硬度CK1显著低于CK2($P<0.05$)和极显著低于处理($P<0.01$)，‘日本甜宝’果实硬度CK2和处理差异不显著(图1d)。



a. ‘玉美人’含水量；b. ‘日本甜宝’含水量；c. ‘玉美人’可溶性固形物含量；d. ‘日本甜宝’可溶性固形物含量。
Fig.2 The change of water content and soluble solid content in melon fruits subjected to various treatments during storage period

由图2可知，在薄皮甜瓜果实贮藏期间，两个品种果实的含水量均呈逐渐下降的趋势(图2a、2b)，而果实SSC则是先上升到达高峰值后逐渐下降(图2c、2d)。在整个贮藏过程中‘玉美人’果实含水量极显著高于($P<0.01$)‘日本甜宝’，各自品种内含水量的下降速率均为CK1>CK2>处理；在‘日本甜宝’中CK1果实含水量的下降速率极显著($P<0.01$)高于CK2和处理，并且至贮藏21d，CK1果实含水量分别显著低于CK2($P<0.05$)和极显著低于处理($P<0.01$)图2a、2b)。

表1 ‘玉美人’果实贮藏期间香气物质成分和含量的变化

Table 1 The change of aroma compound compositions and contents in the fresh of oriental sweet melon ‘Yumeiren’ during storage period

μg/g

香气物质	0d	3d			6d			9d			12d			15d			18d			21d					
		CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T			
酯类(25)	乙酸乙酯 ethyl acetate	nd	nd	15.3	19.1	8.5	11.0	18.2	28.4	28.6	36.9	39.7	42.3	69.8	65.7	99.1	116.2	43.8	80.3	148.6	44.5	69.3	103.8		
	乙酸丙酯 <i>n</i> -propyl acetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.2	4.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd									
	乙酸戊酯 pentyl acetate	5.0	nd	5.2	nd	nd	1.6	7.1	1.3	3.9	4.3	5.3	2.1	0.4	4.9	5.0	8.0	4.4	4.4	5.6	7.4	8.2	9.6		
	甲硫基乙酸乙酯 ethyl (methylthio)acetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.6	0.2	0.5	nd	0.8	0.5	nd	nd	nd	0.4	1.6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	乙酸乙基甲酯 methyl ethyl acetate	3.8	nd	4.9	nd	2.3	1.6	nd	0.5	6.7	2.1	1.2	10.0	8.4	0.4	4.3	3.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	乙酸己酯 hexyl acetate	nd	12.1	16.1	10.0	15.2	9.1	11.1	8.8	10.8	4.8	1.9	0.6	nd	nd										
	乙酸2-丙烯基酯 2-propenyl acetate	nd	nd	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.5	2.2	nd	0.3	0.8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	乙酸2-甲基丙酯 2-methyl propyl acetate	7.6	4.0	2.3	nd	2.8	nd	nd	nd	4.0	8.0	1.6	7.1	1.3	6.7	4.3	3.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.7	nd		
	乙酸正戊酯 pentyl acetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	乙酸苯甲酯 methyl phenyl acetate	3.0	nd	1.9	nd	nd	nd	2.7	2.2	11.5	13.1	13.2	6.6	12.3	1.0	14.2	3.8	11.8	13.4	15.4	18.5	13.6	19.1		
	丁酸异戊酯 isopentyl butyrate	nd	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd															
	2-甲基-乙酸-丁酯 butyl 2-methyl acetate	4.3	4.1	nd	0.6	1.8	2.6	2.4	nd	2.0	2.7	1.2	10.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.9		
	丁酸乙酯 ethyl butyrate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.7	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.8	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	2-甲基丁酸乙酯 ethyl 2-methyl-, butyrate	nd	10.5	12.5	12.4	17.6	9.5	8.1	15.1	13.7	10.3	16.2	nd	nd	0.8	nd	0.5	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	nd		
	苯基乙酸乙酯 phenyl ethylacetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.2	nd	nd	1.9	nd	nd	1.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	5.1		
	4-乙基苯酸环戊酯4-ethylbezoic acid, cyclopentyl ester	5.0	nd	0.3	nd	nd	0.6	10.0	8.4	0.4	4.3	3.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.2								
	碳酸甲乙酯 ethyl methyl carbonate	nd	9.7	nd	13.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	草酸烯丙基辛酯 oxalic acid,allyl octyl ester	nd	nd	0.5	0.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.9	1.4	4.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	nd	5.8	
	草酸烯丙基壬酯 oxalic acid,allyl nonyl ester	nd	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	nd	1.2	nd	nd	3.9	2.9	3.6	0.5	0.4	1.6	nd	nd	
	草酸乙丙酯 oxalic acid,ethyl propyl ester	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.2	nd	nd	3.7	4.8	nd	nd	10.3	2.1	nd	nd	nd	
	草酸丙基戊酯 oxalic acid,pentyl propyl ester	0.7	nd	0.3	nd	3.8	0.6	nd	4.8	2.5	nd	2.2	nd	1.3	nd	nd	2.4	0.8							
	草酸烯丙基异戊酯 oxalic acid,allyl pentyl ester	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.2	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.2	nd	nd	3.8									
	2,3-丁二醇二乙酸2,3-butanediol,diacetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.0	2.8	2.8	5.8	11.8	5.9	4.0	9.7	0.7	7.0	11.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
	2-甲基乙酸丁酯 2 - methyl butyl acetate	0.6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.8	nd	nd	nd	nd	7.0	7.7	12.4	7.9	7.7	6.3	9.4	7.0	12.4	7.7	nd	nd	
	1,2-丙二醇二酯 1,2-propanediol,2-acetate	nd	nd	1.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd									
	小计	30.0	29.6	46.2	47.8	27.1	30.8	50.4	57.2	79.1	109.7	109.4	114.2	143.8	107.5	150.7	184.7	81.7	119.5	195.0	88.2	109.6	147.0		
醇类(10)	3,6-壬二烯醇3,6-nonenol-ol	nd	1.6	nd	0.8	nd	2.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.3	nd	nd	nd	2.4	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.7	
	(E)-1,3-丁二烯-1-醇 (E)-1,3-butadien-1-ol	0.6	0.4	nd	1.0	1.2	0.2	nd	nd	nd	0.6	nd	0.6	nd	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.3	0.5	
	3-丁烯-2-醇 3-butene-2-ol	nd	nd	0.8	1.3	nd	nd	nd	0.8	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.0	nd	nd						
	异丙醇 isopropyl alcohol	nd	0.9	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.2	nd	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.6	
	苯甲醇 benzyl alcohol	8.2	1.1	16.2	16.5	6.1	3.9	13.9	18.4	9.6	4.8	4.7	9.9	11.7	6.9	5.0	2.7	3.5	3.3	5.1	6.1	3.5	4.8		
	1-庚烯-4-醇 1-hepten-4-ol	nd	0.2	nd	nd	1.0	nd	0.6	0.6	nd	nd	0.5	nd	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	nd	nd	nd	
	丙二醇 propylene glycol	nd	nd	0.7	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd							
	11-十六烷-1-醇 11-hexadecen-1-ol	nd	11.5	6.9	6.2	nd	nd	nd	nd	10.5	nd	0.3	nd	1.0	6.0	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
	2-乙基-2-烯-1-醇 2-ethyl-2-hexen-1-ol	0.8	nd	0.4	1.3	nd	10.1	nd	nd	2.0	nd	nd	1.1	2.3	nd	nd	nd	2.1	nd	nd	1.5	nd	nd	nd	
	4-甲基-1-戊烯-3-醇 4-methyl-1-penten-3-ol	3.4	1.3	nd	nd	11.1	nd	9.2	4.0	4.5	11.5	13.7	16.8	3.5	0.3	4.3	0.8	2.6	4.1	4.1	nd	2.3	0.2		
	小计	13.0	17.0	25.0	27.0	19.4	17.1	23.7	23.2	28.4	16.9	19.6	28.6	19.4	15.0	12.2	6.1	8.7	8.8	9.7	9.4	6.1	6.8		
醛类(4)	苯甲酰甲醛phenylglyoxal	nd	1.4	0.8	2.6	nd	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	3.0	1.4	4.9	2.5	nd	1.5	nd	0.9	nd	3	nd	nd		
	己醛 hexanal	2.8	1.3	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.6	2.4	nd	4.4	3.9	0.5	3.9	8.2	1.3	4.4	11.6	1.8	6.5	13.4	2.1	11.1	12.5		
	(E)-6-壬烯醛 (E)-6-nonenal	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	nd	1.5	1.8	nd	0.8	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	0.2		
	3-甲基-2-丁醛 3-methyl-2-butylaldehyde	nd	1.4	0.8	2.6	nd	nd	0.8	nd	0.5	0.8	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	0.8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
	小计	5.1	5.6	5.1	11.3	1.5	4.9	7.1	2.1	7.2	6.1	3.5	5.3	13.6	3.8	4.4	13.1	2.6	7.4	13.9	5.1	11.1	12.7		
总量		48.1	52.2	76.3	86.1	48.0	52.8	81.2	82.5	114.7	132.7	132.5	148.1	176.8	126.3	167.3	203.9	93.0	135.7	218.6	102.7	126.8	166.5		

注 : CK1. YMR- 对照 ; CK2. YMR-0.5% Ca²⁺; T. YMR-0.5% Ca²⁺+2% EFF; nd 表示未检测到。

表2 ‘日本甜宝’果实贮藏期间香气物质成分和含量的变化

Table 2 The change in aroma compound compositions and contents in the fresh of oriental sweet melon ‘Japanese Tianbao’ during storage period

μg/g

香气物质	0d	3d			6d			9d			12d			15d			18d			21d							
		CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T	CK1	CK2	T					
乙酸乙酯 ethyl acetate	nd	3.1	17.6	24.2	12.6	16.1	23.4	32.6	34.7	41.8	43.9	47.3	74.9	69.7	99.1	130.1	49.2	85.3	156.3	52.5	74.1	108.2					
甲硫基乙酸乙酯 ethyl (methylthio)acetate	nd	0.5	nd	nd	1.3	nd	2.8	nd	nd	3.3	nd	nd	nd	2.1	nd	nd	nd	1.2	nd	nd	3.4	nd	nd				
乙酸乙基甲酯 methyl ethyl acetate	nd	1.3	nd	nd	3.4	nd	6.5	4.3	3.9	7.2	6.4	5.9	3.5	7.3	8.2	12.0	7.3	7.5	8.2	11.9	11.2	12.6					
乙酸己酯 hexyl acetate	0.8	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	0.5	0.8	nd	nd	0.4	nd	1.6	nd	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd				
乙酸2-丙烯基酯 2-propenyl acetate	4.2	nd	3.7	nd	1.5	nd	1.6	1.1	7.3	1.2	2.4	9.1	6.7	2.5	3.8	4.1	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.5	nd			
乙酸2-甲基丙酯 2-methyl propyl acetate	nd	nd	2.6	3.2	nd	nd	3.1	nd	nd	6.1	10.7	5.6	14.3	8.9	10.2	9.1	11.2	4.6	1.7	0.9	nd	nd	nd				
乙酸苯甲酯 methyl phenyl acetate	2.4	nd	nd	nd	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	4.2	5.3	3.8	10.2	11.8	11.3	13.4	15.4	12.1	9.5	10.5	15.2	nd	nd	nd				
丁酸异戊酯 isopentyl butyrate	6.8	5.2	2.3	nd	nd	2.7	nd	nd	3.1	2.6	1.2	4.1	0.4	3.6	2.4	1.9	2.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.7				
2-甲基乙酸丁酯 2 butyl 2-methyl acetate	nd	0.6	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	nd	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd										
丁酸乙酯 ethyl butyrate	2.8	1.2	nd	0.9	nd	nd	1.4	3.1	9.7	10.5	12.3	9.7	10.1	2.3	10.4	2.8	6.5	10.6	12.4	16.5	11.6	17.3	nd				
酯类	2-甲基丁酸乙酯 ethyl 2-methyl butyrate	nd	nd	0.2	nd	nd	nd	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.5	nd	0.7	nd	nd	nd									
(22)	4-乙基苯酸环戊酯 4-ethylbenzoic acid, cyclopentyl ester	nd	3.7	nd	1.2	2.1	3.4	3.8	nd	4.2	3.7	2.2	11.1	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	3.7	nd			
碳酸甲乙酯 ethyl methyl carbonate	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.8	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	0.6	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.8	nd	nd			
草酸烯丙基辛酯 oxalic acid,allyl octyl ester	nd	nd	nd	0.2	0.9	1.5	3.1	5.8	3.2	6.4	7.6	10.5	12.5	9.5	12.4	13.6	8.1	15.1	16.2	10.3	11.2	7.9	nd				
草酸烯丙基壬酯 oxalic acid,allyl nonyl ester	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.8	0.8	3.1	nd	nd				
草酸丙烯癸酯 allyl decyl oxalate	4.8	nd	6.7	nd	5.8	nd	nd	0.3	nd	nd	0.6	7.5	8.4	0.4	4.3	3.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	6.2	nd			
草酸乙丙酯 oxalic acid,ethyl propyl ester	nd	6.1	nd	13.9	nd	6.9	4.7	nd	nd	3.2	0.9	nd	nd	nd													
草酸丙基戊酯 oxalic acid,pentyl propyl ester	nd	nd	0.5	0.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.9	1.4	4.1	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.7	0.5	nd	5.8	nd	nd			
草酸烯丙基异戊酯 oxalic acid,allyl pentyl ester	nd	1.5	2.7	0.7	3.1	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	nd	1.1	nd	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	0.6	1.9	nd	nd	nd	nd			
2,3-丁二醇二乙酸酯 2,3-butanediol,diacetate	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.4	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	3.2	nd	nd	3.7	4.8	nd	nd	10.3	2.1	nd	nd		
1,3-丁二醇二乙酸酯 1,3-butanediol,diacetate	nd	0.8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.3	nd	3.8	0.6	nd	4.8	2.5	nd	2.2	nd	1.3	nd	nd	nd	2.4	0.8	nd	nd		
2-己酸己烯酯 2-hexenyl hexanoate	1.2	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	3.2	4.5	10.7	2.8	3.1	6.7	2.5	7.0	3.9	nd	2.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
小计	23.0	24.0	36.3	45.7	31.8	33.7	51.5	56.0	79.2	109.6	103.9	131.4	160.8	128.5	179.2	213.5	104.4	143.2	226.1	112.5	121.2	164.7	nd	nd			
醇类	1-庚烯-4-醇 1-hepten-4-ol	10.2	2.5	15.1	12.3	12.3	6.7	10.5	11.9	9.5	6.1	8.2	12.1	7.9	5.3	6.7	8.7	8.7	6.8	4.9	6.1	5.2	1.8	nd	nd		
(9)	(E)-1,3-丁二烯-1-醇 (E)-1,3-butadien-1-ol	0.6	0.5	nd	1.0	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.6	0.3	0.2	nd	0.5	nd	1.2	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
2-壬烯醇 2-nonyl	nd	1.2	0.5	nd	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	nd	nd	0.5	0.8	1.5	nd	nd	0.5	nd	0.5	nd	1.0	0.5	nd	nd	nd	nd		
2-乙基-2-烯-1-醇 2-ethyl-2-hexen-1-ol	1.1	nd	0.4	1.3	nd	nd	2.3	nd	2.0	nd	nd	1.5	nd	0.8	nd	nd	nd	nd									
3,6-壬二烯醇3,6-nonadien-1-ol	nd	nd	0.8	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	1.3	nd	nd	nd	nd														
3-己烯醇 3-hexenol	12.8	1.5	nd	nd	4.0	10.4	7.3	8.9	5.1	10.5	12.7	nd	0.8	5.4	4.3	nd	1.7	0.5	3.9	4.6	2.1	1.2	nd	nd			
3-丁烯-2-醇 3-buten-2-ol	nd	2.3	nd	0.8	nd	2.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.4	nd	0.7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
4-甲基-1-戊烯-3-醇 4-methyl-1-penten-3-ol	nd	9.3	7.1	2.6	nd	nd	1.0	nd	5.1	nd	0.3	nd	5.9	0.7	nd	nd	0.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd		
胡萝卜醇 carotol	0.2	nd	1.7	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	2.3	nd	0.8	nd	nd	1.2	0.4	nd	nd	0.9	nd								
小计	24.9	17.3	25.6	18.9	16.9	20.0	22.0	21.4	23.0	18.9	22.0	15.2	16.1	12.8	12.5	11.7	11.8	8.5	9.3	8.3	7.8	4.2	nd	nd	nd		
醛类	反-2,顺-6-壬二烯醛 (Z,E)-2,6-nonadienal	3.7	0.5	2.6	0.1	4.1	1.6	nd	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.9	nd	0.3	0.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
(5)	反-2,反-4-壬二烯醛 (E,E)-2,4-nonadienal	nd	0.8	1.2	2.8	nd	2.1	3.2	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	5.9	3.7	nd	2.5	nd	1.7	nd	1.4	nd	0.8	nd	nd	nd	
己醛 hexanal	1.7	nd	1.8	2.4	nd	2.6	1.5	nd	5.2	4.3	nd	5.9	6.4	2.8	6.9	10.3	5.7	5.6	12.1	1.2	8.2	10.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	
(E)-6-壬烯醛 (E)-6-nonenal	0.9	1.6	3.1	3.4	1.5	nd	0.9	nd	1.2	0.7	nd	0.5	nd	0.5	nd	nd	0.2	nd	nd	nd							
3-甲基-2-丁醛 3-methyl-2-butylaldehyde	0.7	nd	0.8	1.5	nd	nd	0.6	nd	0.5	0.3	nd	nd	0.5	nd	nd	nd	0.7	nd	nd	nd	0.4	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
小计	7.0	2.9	9.5	10.2	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	9.2	8.6	2.8	9.8	14.7	6.5	7.2	13.1	6.4	7.3	12.6	2.6	8.6	11.9	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
总量	54.9	44.2	71.4	74.8	54.3	60.0	79.7	83.6	111.4	137.1	128.7	156.4	191.6	147.8	198.9	238.3	122.6	159.0	248.0	123.4	137.6	180.8	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd

注：CK1.TB-对照；CK2. TB-0.5% Ca²⁺；T. TB-0.5% Ca²⁺+2% EFF；nd 表示未检测到。

在果实贮藏过程中‘玉美人’果实SSC极显著低于($P<0.01$)‘日本甜宝’，CK1均在贮藏12d后达到高峰，峰值极显著高于CK2和处理($P<0.01$)，而CK1和处理分别在15d和18d达到高峰；处理果实SSC在第0~15天始终低于两个对照，而第18天，处理果实SSC高于CK2，差异不显著(图2c、2d)。

2.2 EFF和硝酸钙混合液对薄皮甜瓜果实贮藏期间香气物质成分和含量的影响

对贮藏过程中‘玉美人’薄皮甜瓜果肉中香气物质成分进行检测，总共得到39种香气成分，包括25种酯类、10种醇类和4种醛类(表1)，对‘日本甜宝’薄皮甜瓜果肉中香气物质成分进行检测总共得到了36种香气成分，包括22种酯类、9种醇类和5种醛类(表2)。在贮藏过程中，两品种果实香气物质的总体变化趋势均为先升高后降低。

在果实贮藏前期，香气物质中醇类和醛类为主要成

分,如‘玉美人’中含有苯甲醇、4-甲基-1-戊烯-3-醇、(E)-6-壬烯醛和己醛等;而‘日本甜宝’则含有1-庚烯-4-醇、3-己烯醇、反-2,反-4-壬二烯和己醛等;其中,两品种果实共有的主要醛类是己醛,而且在整个贮藏过程中己醛一直存在,其果实己醛含量及4种醛的总量均显著高于CK1和CK2,其原因可能是由于处理液中含有己醛造成的。随着果实逐渐成熟衰老,醇类和醛类含量逐渐减少,酯类含量逐渐增加,并且以乙酸酯类为主,其次是草酸酯类和其他酯类。‘玉美人’果实中主要的酯类有乙酸乙酯、乙酸乙基甲酯、乙酸苯甲酯、2-甲基丁酸乙酯和草酸烯丙基壬酯等,而‘日本甜宝’果实中主要酯类有乙酸乙酯、乙酸2-丙烯基酯、乙酸苯甲酯、丁酸乙酯、草酸烯丙基辛酯、草酸烯丙基壬酯、草酸烯丙基异戊酯等。两品种果实共有的主要的酯类有乙酸乙酯、乙酸苯甲酯和草酸烯丙基壬酯,而且在‘日本甜宝’果实中草酸酯类种类和含量要高于‘玉美人’果实。

CK1、CK2和处理果实中香气物质总量分别在贮藏12、15d和18d达到高峰,处理香气物质总量峰值分别显著高于CK2($P<0.05$)和极显著高于CK1($P<0.01$),而且峰值出现的时间比CK1和CK2分别延迟了6d和3d。随着果实开始腐烂,香气物质总量逐渐下降,果实品质降低,但处理果实中总香气物质含量仍极显著高于CK2和CK1($P<0.01$)。

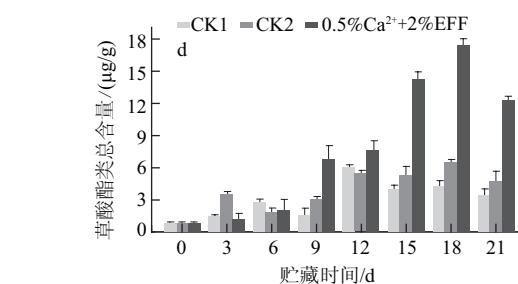
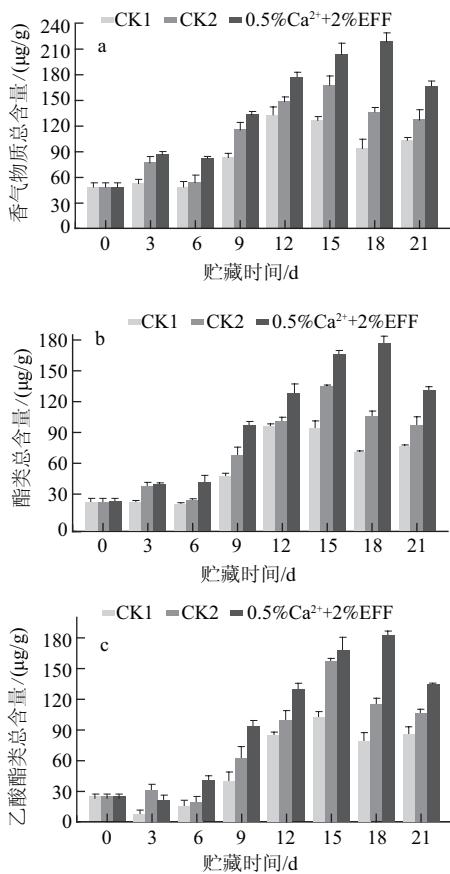


图3 ‘玉美人’果实贮藏期间各处理香气物质、酯类、乙酸酯类和草酸酯类总含量的变化

Fig.3 The change in contents of total aroma compounds, esters, acetic and oxalates in ‘Yumeiren’ melon fruits subjected to various treatments during storage period

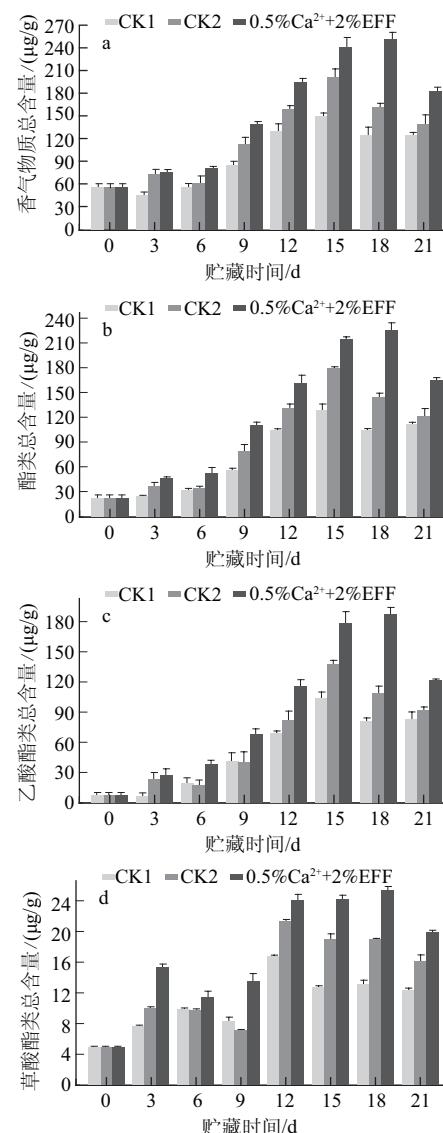


图4 ‘日本甜宝’果实贮藏期间各处理香气物质、酯类、乙酸酯类和草酸酯类总含量的变化

Fig.4 The change in contents of total aroma compounds, esters, acetic and oxalates in ‘Japanese Tianbao’ melon fruits subjected to various treatments during storage period

由图3、4得出,在整个贮藏过程中,酯类总含量与香气物质总含量的变化趋势相同,仍然是CK1、CK2和处理分别在12、15d和18d达到高峰。在CK1和CK2中,乙酸酯类总含量均在15d达到高峰,在处理中,在18d达到高峰。从贮藏后6d开始,处理中的香气物质总含量、酯类总含量和乙酸酯类总含量始终高于CK1和CK2。另外,‘日本甜宝’果实中香气物质、酯类、乙酸酯类和草酸酯类总含量均高于‘玉美人’果实。在‘玉美人’果实中草酸酯类含量在第9天之前很低,9d时处理草酸酯类含量迅速升高并在18d达到峰值,且极显著高于CK1和CK2($P<0.01$),之后一直保持较高浓度,降低缓慢;‘日本甜宝’果实中草酸酯类含量在贮藏0 d就极显著高于($P<0.01$)‘玉美人’果实,CK1和CK2果实在贮藏12d达到最大值,而处理则在18d达到高峰,且极显著高于CK1和CK2($P<0.01$)。

综上,可以看出,两品种处理果实香气物质含量高于CK1和CK2,且CK2高于CK1;香气物质出现高峰晚于CK1和CK2,且CK2晚于CK1。从而说明EFF和硝酸钙混合液处理甜瓜后减少并延缓了果实香气损失,保持了果实品质,优于两个对照。

3 讨论

3.1 EFF和硝酸钙混合液在薄皮甜瓜上的贮藏效果

EFF是一种含有己醛、乙醇和抗坏血酸等成分的复合保鲜剂,其中的己醛可抑制磷脂酶D活性,乙醇可抑制乙烯的产生^[15],并且可以作为芳香物质合成的前体促进果实内酯类物质的生成^[16],抗坏血酸具有直接清除单线态氧、超氧阴离子及羟自由基等活性氧的功能^[17]。这些成分在EFF中共同作用,在前期试验中:采后应用2% EFF浸泡薄皮甜瓜,延迟了乙烯高峰的出现,极显著地降低了乙烯的峰值;显著提高了过氧化氢酶和超氧化物歧化酶的活性,极显著降低了过氧化物酶和多酚氧化酶的活性,延缓了果实的成熟和衰老,获得了较好的贮藏效果^[7]。本实验发现,用硝酸钙浸泡甜瓜后,能够延缓果肉软化速度,降低果肉中质量、含水量和可溶性固形物含量的下降速率,一定程度上保持了果实品质,与吕双双等^[8]的研究结果一致。同时,EFF和硝酸钙的混合处理效果要更优于单独使用硝酸钙处理,混合液中的EFF和硝酸钙具有协同作用,延缓了采后果实的成熟衰老,进而延长了果实的贮藏时间。

3.2 EFF和硝酸钙混合液对采后薄皮甜瓜果实香气成分的影响

薄皮甜瓜果实贮藏过程中,特征香气成分能够客观地反映果实的风味特点,能否较长时间保持果实的香气成分是评价贮藏效果的主要指标之一^[18]。经EFF浸泡后的甜瓜果实能够较长时间地维持其香气成分及含量,使之处于较高水平,特别是乙酸酯类和草酸酯类含量,这体现出了EFF不但能保持甜瓜果实的品质,还能增加甜瓜果实的风味。据报道,脂氧合酶(lipoxygenases, LOX)能够启动膜质过氧化作用,加剧果实后熟进程^[19],使不饱和脂肪酸氧化生成相应的醛类和醇类,并进一步酯化为酯类化合物,

这些挥发性物质是甜瓜果实中主要的风味物质^[20],而钙处理能明显抑制脂氧合酶的活性^[21],调节膜脂过氧化的进程和细胞衰老^[22]。本实验中,两个品种果实中的酯类、醇类和醛类含量不同,而酯类总含量与香气物质总含量的变化趋势相同,推测酯类与香气成分之间构成的比例差异,可能会导致薄皮甜瓜果实整体风味的不同。整个贮藏期间,两个品种薄皮甜瓜果实均表现为:处理中香气物质含量高于清水对照(CK1)和硝酸钙对照(CK2),且CK2高于CK1;处理中香气物质出现高峰晚于CK1和CK2,且CK2晚于CK1。因此,本研究中EFF和硝酸钙的结合处理的效果优于单独使用硝酸钙处理,且使香气物质成分及含量保持较高水平,保持了果实品质。在消费者越来越重视风味和营养品质的现在和将来,EFF作为一种新型保鲜剂与硝酸钙混合应用,在果实采后保鲜中将有广阔的市场前景。

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