

马铃薯酚类化合物的研究

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摘 要: 综述了马铃薯酚类化合物的成分与分析。它的生物合成, 它与植物的抗性, 酶促褐化反应和煮后变黑及其它颜色变化之间的相关性, 温度、光线及 γ 射线照射对它的影响, 如何抑制褐化反应以及酚类化合物的抗氧化性质和它对人体的保健作用。并且提出未来研究建议。

关键词: 马铃薯; 酚类化合物

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1 简介

酚类化合物是植物次生代谢产物。它存在于包括马铃薯等许多植物组织中^[1]。酚类化合物与作物抵抗细菌性、真菌性及病毒性病害的能力具有相关性。就减轻植物中潜在病原体的毒害作用而言, 多酚化合物优于如绿原酸等单分子酚类化合物。多酚氧化酶催化的高分子聚合作用有助于受机械损伤的植物表皮的愈合^[2]。

酶促褐化反应是一种在酪氨酸酶的催化作用下将单分子酚类化合物氧化成醌后, 再将醌转化为黑色素的过程^[3~5]。这一过程导致马铃薯在收获后的贮藏与加工过程中产生风味、颜色以及营养质量方面不良的变化。因此, 如何有效地阻止酶促褐化反应具有十分重要的意义。

多酚化合物具有抗癌、抗血糖症等保健作用以及抗氧化作用^[6~9]。这种性质使其在防止油脂酸败及作为保健食品添加剂方面具有一定的应用前景。仅有不利的一方面是酚类化合物的存在会导致蛋白质吸收利用率下降^[10~12]。

在植物科学、昆虫学、食品科学、营养学和医学方面都有大量的关于酚类化合物的研究报道。限于篇幅, 本文重点收集、整理有关马铃薯酚类化合物方面的研究资料, 希望能对今后的进一步研究工作提供一些帮助。主要就以下几方面进行较详细的论述: (1) 酚类化合物的成份与分析; (2) 酚类化

合物的生物合成; (3) 它与植物抗性的关系; (4) 酶促褐化反应; (5) 块茎煮后变黑及其它颜色变化; (6) 温度、光线及 γ 射线照射对酚类化合物的影响; (7) 抑制褐化反应以及酚类化合物的抗氧化性与其对人体的保健作用。并就如何减少酚类化合物在饮食中的不良影响和加强其有益方面的应用提出一些未来研究工作建议。

2 成分组成及其分析

马铃薯块茎中的总酚含量以干重计在 0.1%~0.3% 之间^[13], 芽中的含量高达 0.8%^[14]。其中约 90% 是绿原酸。其它的包括芥子酸、咖啡酸、阿魏酸、单宁、花育素、酪氨酸、香豆酸、7-羟基-6-甲氧基香豆素、6-羟基-7-甲氧基香豆素及黄酮^[15~20]。施用钾肥、土壤温度及其有机质含量都能影响马铃薯中绿原酸的含量。

酚类化合物主要存在于马铃薯的皮和皮层之间, 约有 50% 存在于皮及邻近的组织中, 越靠近块茎的中心, 它的浓度越低^[21~22]。

用于提取和纯化酚类化合物的溶剂有丙酮、乙醇、甲醇, 其抽提效率是甲醇>乙醇>丙酮。

目前, 应用于马铃薯酚类的分析方法主要有气相色谱、液相色谱、薄层层析及紫外光谱法、气相-液相色谱联机法和比色法几种方法。气相-液相色谱联机能定量地测定冷冻干燥马铃薯中的绿原酸、柠檬酸、苹果酸、咖啡酸、果糖、葡萄糖和蔗糖的含量, 用于绿原酸含量的测定时, 结果与紫外光谱法相吻合, 而当用于测定芽中的绿原酸含量时上述两种方法测定结果不具有相关性^[23]。液相色谱法能用于分离马铃薯中绿原酸的各种异构体。采用这种方法发现马铃薯中含有 3-O-咖啡奎尼酸、4-O-咖

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6 未来研究建议

本综述从理论上和实践上两方面较系统地总结了植物和膳食中酚类化合物的功能。希望通过本文能促进各学科之间更广泛的交叉配合。这种配合将对以下几方面具有促进作用: (1) 生产含酚类化合物高的马铃薯; (2) 利用它加工具有保健作用的安全食品; (3) 马铃薯的抗病虫害研究。

通过对已收集到的关于马铃薯酚类化合物的文献报道进行分析后, 笔者认为还应该重点在以下几方面作进一步深入的研究。

1. 进一步证实马铃薯酚类化合物的含量和种类与其抵抗病虫害的能力之间的关系。
2. 通过 DNA 技术或者常规育种方法提高马铃薯块茎中绿原酸及其它酚类化合物的含量。
3. 马铃薯叶中的酚类化合物含量是块茎中的 10 倍以上, 它并且含有以干重计 20% 以上的蛋白质及叶绿素, 所以研究利用马铃薯叶生产保健食品的潜在可能性具有十分重大的意义。
4. 马铃薯块茎中的酚类化合物有 50% 在皮及皮层之间, 所以探索利用皮生产保健食品的可能性也有价值。

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