

优新荔枝品种果实品质风味特征比较

朱永聪, 崔子霄, 徐 晗, 韦增辉, 张嘉雯, 白翠华, 姚丽贤*
(华南农业大学资源环境学院 广州 510642)

摘要 明确华南 5 个优新荔枝品种果实品质风味特征的差异,为荔枝的品质评价、果品加工和产业优化提供科学依据。通过测定荔枝果肉糖酸组分和游离氨基酸含量,比较不同品种果实品质和风味差异。结果表明:桂味、仙进奉和井岗红糯为糖分均衡累积型品种,妃子笑和糯米糍分别为还原糖和蔗糖累积型品种。5 个荔枝品种均主要累积苹果酸,酒石酸次之;最主要的游离氨基酸为 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)或丙氨酸(Ala)。甜味贡献最大的均是果糖,氨基酸中均以 Ala、谷氨酸(Glu)和缬氨酸(Val)分别对甜味、鲜味和苦味的贡献最大,酒石酸则是酸味的最大贡献者,GABA 对涩味贡献极大。荔枝品种间果肉甜度、甜度/总酸、总糖/总酸、甜味/鲜味氨基酸和甜味/苦味氨基酸均差异显著($P<0.05$)。用上述指标评价 5 个荔枝品种的品质风味,评价结果差异大。不同品种荔枝果实风味物质含量差异显著。果糖、Ala、Glu、Val、GABA 和酒石酸是荔枝果实独特风味的关键物质基础。

关键词 荔枝; 糖; 有机酸; 游离氨基酸; 评价指标

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风味是水果的重要质量指标,包括口味和气味两个方面。甜和酸是水果最重要的口味感觉,分别由糖和有机酸引起^[1]。游离氨基酸是水果中的一类生物活性物质^[2],对水果的口味、香味和颜色也有重要影响^[3]。水果的风味是人类对水果中各种糖、酸组分及游离氨基酸综合感知的结果。

不同种类水果的糖酸组分及游离氨基酸种类及含量存在较大差异。如苹果是果糖累积和苹果酸累积型水果^[4-5],其最主要的游离氨基酸是天冬氨酸^[6-7]。桃为蔗糖累积和苹果酸累积型^[8],天冬氨酸是最主要的游离氨基酸组分^[9-10]。柑橘属于蔗糖累积和柠檬酸累积型水果^[11],脯氨酸是最主要的游离氨基酸^[12]。水果糖酸累积类型和主要的游离氨基酸种类和含量的差异,是构成不同种类水果独特风味品质的物质基础。

荔枝是我国重要的热带、亚热带水果,爽甜且肉厚多汁,深受人们喜爱。已有一些文献比较了不同品种荔枝的糖酸累积特点^[13-16]及游离氨基酸组成^[17-19],然而,现有研究大多是针对在一个果园采

集一个品种的样本。即使是同一品种的水果,因产地^[6,8]、施肥措施^[20-21]等的不同,故其风味品质存在差异。若一个品种仅采集一个或少数果园的样本来研究,则结果不足以代表某个品种的风味特性,难以客观评价不同品种荔枝的品质差异。

近年来,除了传统优良荔枝品种桂味、糯米糍和妃子笑外,一些品质风味优异的新品种荔枝的种植面积在不断增加,仙进奉和井岗红糯是其中两个典型的优质迟熟品种。这两个品种在我国广东和广西已有较大面积的引种,为华南荔枝品种结构调整,延长荔枝采收期和提高荔枝种植效应发挥了越来越重要的作用^[22-23]。然而,目前对这两个品种荔枝的品质风味的研究尚不足。由于优新品种荔枝的单位面积种植效益是常规大宗品种的数倍^[24],因此,本文比较华南传统优质品种和优质新品种荔枝果实的糖、酸组分和游离氨基酸的种类和含量,旨在为荔枝的品质评价、果品加工和产业优化提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样本采集与试剂

2020 年 6-7 月,选取广东、广西和福建荔枝主产区的 22 个荔枝园,采集 5 个优新荔枝品种,共 52 个果实样本,分别为桂味 22 个、妃子笑 11 个、糯米糍 6 个、仙进奉 6 个和井岗红糯 7 个样

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第一作者: 朱永聪,男,本科生

通信作者: 姚丽贤 E-mail: lyaolx@scau.edu.cn

本。一个果园采集1~4个品种的果实样本。所有果实样本剥去果皮和种子,将果肉用于糖酸组分和游离氨基酸种类和含量的测定。

试剂:蔗糖标样(分析纯),上海润捷化学试剂有限公司;葡萄糖标样(分析纯),上海沪试化工有限公司;果糖标样(分析纯),上海伯奥生物科技有限公司;草酸标准品,天津福晨化学试剂有限公司;酒石酸,天津科密欧化学试剂有限公司;抗坏血酸,广州化学试剂厂;柠檬酸和乙酸(分析纯),上海润捷化学试剂有限公司;琥珀酸和富马酸(优级纯),上海默克西格玛奥德里奇贸易有限公司;苹果酸(纯度99%),上海伯奥生物科技有限公司。

1.2 仪器与设备

高效液相色谱仪(Angilent 1200 HPLC system, Waldbronn, 德国),该仪器配备示差检测器RID(G1362A)和Coregel 87 C(Transgenomic CHO-99-5860)色谱柱;氨基酸自动分析仪(L-8900, HITACHI, 日本)。

1.3 样本测定方法

1.3.1 糖组分的测定 糖组分采用高效液相色谱法测定^[25]。称取0.5 g低温研磨后的果肉匀浆于10 mL离心管中,加入4 mL超纯水(超纯水于灭菌锅105℃灭菌),振荡,煮沸,4 500 r/min离心10 min,取上清液。残渣中加入4 mL超纯水,重复以上步骤,合并上清液。取2 mL上清液过固相萃取小柱(Sep-Pak[®] 1cc (100 mg) C18)后,用高效液相色谱仪测定葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖含量。流动相为超纯水(灭菌,超声30 min),流速0.6 mL/min,柱温80℃,保留时间25 min。

1.3.2 有机酸组分的测定 有机酸组分采用高效液相色谱法测定^[26]。称取1 g低温研磨后的样品于10 mL离心管中,加5 mL 0.2%偏磷酸,冰浴浸提,于4℃ 5 000 r/min离心15 min,取上清液,残渣加入5 mL 0.2%偏磷酸,重复以上步骤,合并上清液,于4℃ 4 000 r/min离心10 min,上清液过0.22 μm滤膜后装入液相瓶,用高效液相色谱仪测定。所用仪器与糖组分的相同,选用DAD二极管阵列检测器,色谱柱为C18柱,流动相为0.2%偏磷酸(过0.22 μm滤膜),流速1 mL/min,柱温35℃,进样量10 μL,保留时间15 min。

1.3.3 游离氨基酸的测定 游离氨基酸采用茚三

酮柱后衍生法测定^[27]。果肉匀浆在4℃ 4 000 r/min离心15 min,取上清液过0.45 μm滤膜,吸取1 mL滤液,用超纯水稀释10倍,取1 mL稀释液,加入1 mL 5%磺基水杨酸混匀,静置1 h,4℃ 14 000 r/min离心10 min,上清液过0.22 μm滤膜后装入液相瓶,用氨基酸自动分析仪测定游离氨基酸种类及含量。

1.4 总糖和总酸的计算

总糖=葡萄糖+果糖+蔗糖。总酸=草酸+酒石酸+苹果酸+抗坏血酸+乙酸+柠檬酸+琥珀酸+富马酸+马来酸。

1.5 不同风味物质对荔枝滋味的贡献

风味物质贡献值=风味物质含量/该风味物质味觉阈值。糖组分味觉阈值(g/kg)分别为蔗糖5.8、葡萄糖3.2、果糖1.8^[28];鲜味氨基酸的味觉阈值(mg/kg)分别为Asp 2 662、Asn 6 605、Glu 176.5、Gln 7 305,甜味氨基酸味觉阈值分别为Thr 4 169、Ser 2 628、Gly 1 878、Ala 1 069、Pro 2 878、Met 746,苦味氨基酸的分别为Val 2 342、His 6 980、Ile 1 312、Leu 1 443、Phe 7 434、Lys 11 696、Arg 13 065、Tyr 725^[29];GABA可引起口腔干燥和有柔软收敛性的涩味,其味觉阈值(mg/kg)为2^[30];有机酸的味觉阈值(mg/kg)分别为酒石酸43.8、苹果酸494.8、乙酸119.5、马来酸348.2、柠檬酸499.5、琥珀酸106.3^[29]。

1.6 甜度值的计算

甜度值=葡萄糖×葡萄糖甜度指数+果糖×果糖甜度指数+蔗糖×蔗糖甜度指数。果实甜度按照葡萄糖甜度指数0.75、果糖1.75及蔗糖1.0进行计算^[31]。

1.7 数据统计分析

用Excel对数据进行整理。用SAS 9.2软件对不同类别指标进行独立多样本的非参数检验($P < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 果实糖组分含量及其构成

如图1所示,荔枝品种间果肉葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖含量均存在极显著差异($P < 0.0001$)。妃子笑的葡萄糖含量最高(66.2 ± 4.8) g/kg,桂味次之(54.8 ± 5.1) g/kg,井岗红糯(44.6 ± 2.4) g/kg和仙

进奉 (42.7 ± 5.9) g/kg 接近,糯米糍最低,仅为 (35.6 ± 7.4) g/kg。各品种荔枝的果糖含量与葡萄糖含量极为接近,果糖含量也呈现妃子笑 (68.8 ± 4.4) g/kg>桂味 (54.5 ± 5.8) g/kg>井岗红糯 (45.5 ± 3.8) g/kg、仙进奉 (43.6 ± 6.0) g/kg>糯米糍 (35.8 ± 7.9) g/kg 的规律。蔗糖含量则为糯米糍最高 (83.1 ± 20.4) g/kg;其次为桂味 (59.0 ± 10.4) g/kg、井岗红糯 (57.8 ± 15.4) g/kg 和仙进奉 (54.9 ± 6.9) g/kg,妃子笑蔗糖含量 (17.2 ± 4.8) g/kg 最低,仅为糯米

糍的 1/5。对于总糖含量,以桂味 (168.3 ± 9.3) g/kg 最高,糯米糍 (154.5 ± 6.3) g/kg 和妃子笑 (152.2 ± 7.3) g/kg 次之,井岗红糯 (147.9 ± 12.6) g/kg 再次,仙进奉 (141.2 ± 18.3) g/kg 最低。食物中糖、酸等滋味物质含量只有在味觉阈值以上时,才能被人类感知。葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖味觉阈值分别为 3.2, 1.8 g/kg 和 5.8 g/kg^[28]。对比不同品种荔枝糖组分含量,所有品种荔枝的 3 种糖组分都能被人们感知。

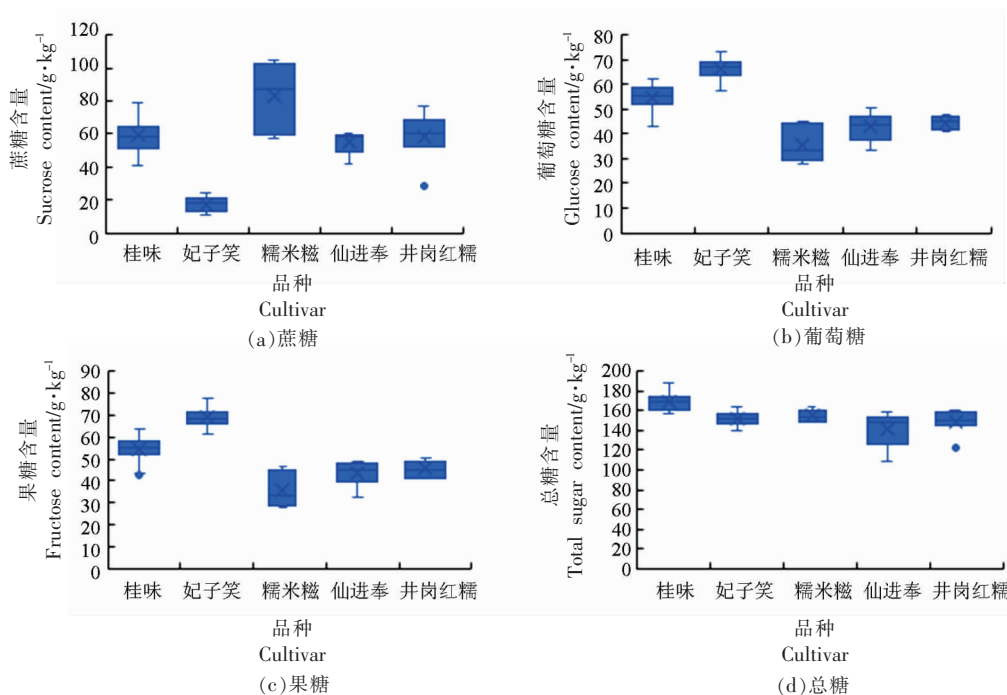


图 1 不同品种荔枝果肉糖组分含量比较

Fig.1 Comparison of sugar components in litchi fruits of different cultivars

比较不同品种荔枝果实糖组分构成,不论蔗糖占总糖比例的多少,葡萄糖和果糖的占比均极为接近(图 2)。桂味、仙进奉和井岗红糯 3 种糖组分占总糖含量比例均较为接近,属于糖分均衡累积的荔枝品种。妃子笑属于还原糖(葡萄糖+果糖)累积型品种,两种还原糖组分分别占 43.5%和 45.2%,蔗糖仅占 11.3%。糯米糍蔗糖占总糖的 53.8%,葡萄糖和果糖分别占 23.0%和 23.2%,属蔗糖累积型荔枝品种。本研究中,妃子笑和糯米糍的糖分累积类型与前人^[32]报道类似,而与桂味是蔗糖累积型的结果不一致^[13],这大概与前人研究中桂味果实只有一个样本有关。

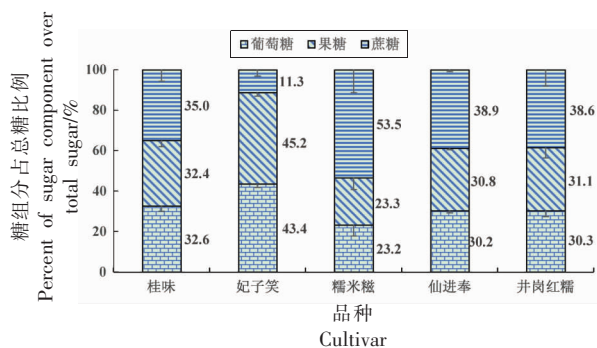


图 2 不同品种荔枝果实糖组分构成

Fig.2 Percent of sugar component over total sugars in litchi fruits from different cultivars

2.2 果肉酸组分含量及构成

5个品种荔枝果实均被检出草酸、酒石酸、苹果酸、抗坏血酸、乙酸、柠檬酸、琥珀酸、富马酸和马来酸,共9种有机酸,仅有少量样本被检出低含量的马来酸(表1)。5个品种的荔枝均以苹果酸含量最高($1\ 897 \pm 536$)~($3\ 248 \pm 1\ 093$)mg/kg,酒石

酸(622.7 ± 114.5)~(890.3 ± 148.8)mg/kg或乙酸(432.8 ± 35.1)~(744.4 ± 252.4)mg/kg含量次之,马来酸含量最低【(未检出~(5.5 ± 3.7)mg/kg)】。除乙酸、马来酸和富马酸含量品种间差异未达显著水平外,其它6种有机酸的品种间差异均达显著水平($P < 0.01$)。

表1 不同品种荔枝果实有机酸组分含量(mg/kg)

Table 1 Concentrations of organic acid components in litchi fruit from different cultivars(mg/kg)

品种	草酸	酒石酸	苹果酸	抗坏血酸	乙酸	马来酸	柠檬酸	琥珀酸	富马酸	总酸
桂味 GW	146.9 ± 14.8	647.4 ± 150.3	3 247.8 ± 1 062.5	148.8 ± 40.8	735.7 ± 538.0	3.4 ± 0.5	218.9 ± 129.4	271.1 ± 102.4	71.3 ± 37.6	5 553.3 ± 1 063.9
妃子笑 FZX	178.7 ± 11.3	890.3 ± 148.8	3 208.7 ± 858.4	578.2 ± 105.0	744.4 ± 252.4	5.5 ± 3.7	299.0 ± 376.1	277.8 ± 102.0	47.3 ± 26.2	7 482.3 ± 1 141.9
糯米糍 NMC	105.7 ± 13.6	622.7 ± 114.5	24 987.9 ± 707.2	270.7 ± 133.1	674.7 ± 474.5	4.2 ± 1.7	1 158.2 ± 33.6	657.5 ± 37.4	61.7 ± 28.4	4 653.5 ± 960.4
仙进奉 XJF	131.6 ± 14.8	663.6 ± 172.0	2 564.2 ± 624.4	337.8 ± 37.3	432.8 ± 35.1	4.5 ± 0.2	212.2 ± 123.9	213.6 ± 63.2	54.6 ± 18.3	4 793.0 ± 803.3
井岗红糯 JGHN	124.8 ± 14.5	639.6 ± 124.2	18 976.5 ± 535.7	369.5 ± 91.6	534.7 ± 275.4	3.2 ± 0.3	402.2 ± 161.4	198.7 ± 62.7	59.7 ± 19.1	4 145.8 ± 592.8
种间差异 P 值	<0.0001	0.0038	0.0100	<0.0001	0.2219	0.1337	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.3032	<0.0001

对5种荔枝的有机酸构成(图3)进行分析,苹果酸是最主要的有机酸组分,占有有机酸总量的42.9%~61.7%,并以桂味的苹果酸占比最高,妃子笑的最低。这表明荔枝是苹果酸累积型的水果,与多数研究结果类似^[13-15]。酒石酸为仅次于苹果酸的有机酸组分,占有有机酸总含量的11.7%~15.4%,以井岗红糯最高,桂味最低。乙酸占比在9.0%~14.5%之间,糯米糍的最高,而仙进奉的最低。柠檬酸占比在4.6%~15.5%范围,以妃子笑的柠檬酸组分最高,糯米糍的最低。琥珀酸的占比在4.1%~8.8%范围,妃子笑的最高,仙进奉的最低。草酸占比为2.3%~3.0%,以井岗红糯最高而糯米糍的最低。5种荔枝果肉的富马酸含量均很低,仅占有有机酸组分的0.8%~1.6%。除苹果酸外,不同研究的其它有机酸组分构成存在差异。如王思威等^[13]报道乳酸是桂味、糯米糍、井岗红糯、妃子笑和岭丰糯荔枝果实中仅次于苹果酸的有机酸,随后是富马酸或柠檬酸,最低是酒石酸。乔方等^[14]指出妃子笑、糯米糍和桂味的酒石酸及柠檬酸是次于苹果酸的酸组分,富马酸占比最低,与本研究结果较为

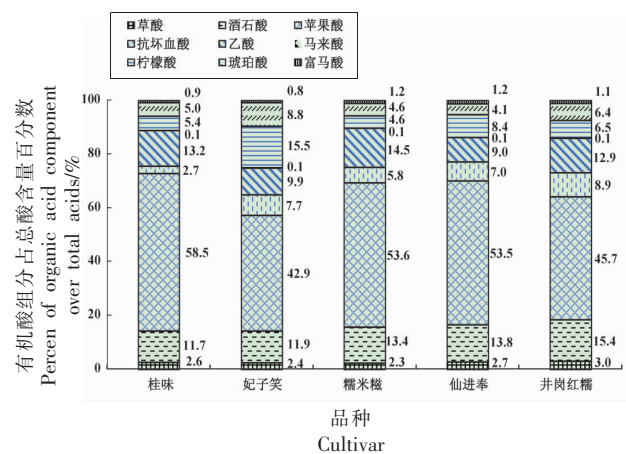


图3 不同品种荔枝果肉有机酸组分构成

Fig.3 Percent of organic acid component over total acids in litchi fruits from different cultivars

接近。由此可见,即使是同一荔枝品种,测试方法或产地不同,果实酸组分也有差异。

2.3 果实游离氨基酸含量

荔枝果实游离氨基酸含量测定结果显示,在5个荔枝品种中均可检出30种游离氨基酸(表

2)。不同品种间除 Asn、Glu 和 Cys 含量差异未达显著水平外,其它游离氨基酸含量均存在显著差异($P < 0.05$)。其中,GABA 或 Ala 是 5 个荔枝品种果实最主要的游离氨基酸,分别占游离氨基酸总

量的 25.1%~33.9%和 17.6%~29.2%。这与文献[33]荔枝(淮枝、双肩玉荷包、白糖罍和白蜡)果实最主要的游离氨基酸为 GABA 或 Ala 一致。

表 2 不同品种荔枝果实游离氨基酸含量 (mg/kg)

Table 2 Concentrations of free amino acids in litchi fruits from different cultivars (mg/kg)

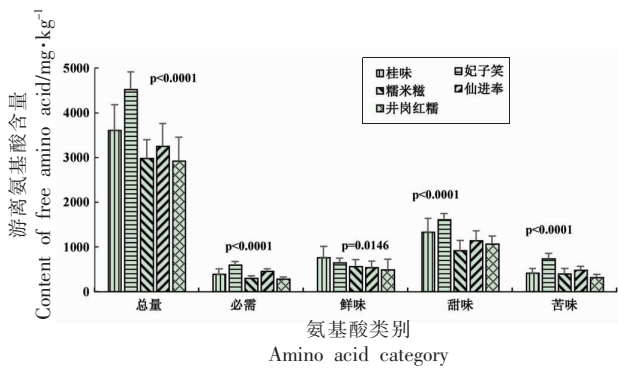
氨基酸种类	桂味 GW	妃子笑 FZX	糯米糍 NMC	仙进奉 XJF	井岗红糯 JGHN	品种间差异 P 值
P-Ser	12.4 ± 2.2	18.8 ± 3.0	13.4 ± 3.1	12.9 ± 1.1	11.7 ± 2.0	0.0004
Tau	1.6 ± 1.5	1.8 ± 1.1	0.6 ± 0.7	0.8 ± 0.6	0.2 ± 0.5	0.0044
Asp	210.5 ± 39.2	247.4 ± 24.5	200.4 ± 42.3	198.6 ± 17.0	169.9 ± 32.9	0.0018
Thr	30.7 ± 6.3	24.8 ± 4.6	29.7 ± 3.7	23.3 ± 5.3	36.7 ± 4.2	0.0006
Ser	115.0 ± 37.6	177.3 ± 13.4	71.1 ± 20.9	51.9 ± 7.0	75.3 ± 13.0	<0.0001
Asn	54.6 ± 13.8	56.3 ± 9.2	52.4 ± 12.6	41.2 ± 17.6	47.5 ± 11.5	0.1601
Glu	236.5 ± 229.6	85.7 ± 53.4	127.1 ± 53.6	139.4 ± 91.0	118.2 ± 101.9	0.2113
Gln	261.9 ± 81.6	255.6 ± 57.5	184.4 ± 87.6	164.3 ± 37.1	156.7 ± 155.3	0.0030
Sar	13.1 ± 2.6	19.3 ± 2.4	13.5 ± 2.1	11.6 ± 1.1	11.9 ± 1.5	<0.0001
α -AAA	24.4 ± 7.2	23.0 ± 6.0	23.3 ± 8.5	44.8 ± 12.4	27.2 ± 8.1	0.0105
Gly	35.9 ± 11.3	62.8 ± 13.0	31.2 ± 6.4	30.1 ± 7.9	34.4 ± 4.7	<0.0001
Ala	693.3 ± 122.6	797.0 ± 106.9	641.3 ± 126.3	950.7 ± 187.4	821.5 ± 170.4	0.0058
Cit	0.3 ± 0.2	5.5 ± 5.2	0.2 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.1	<0.0001
α -ABA	4.4 ± 2.1	16.4 ± 2.6	3.9 ± 1.0	14.9 ± 1.5	4.4 ± 2.3	<0.0001
Val	112.0 ± 28.4	198.7 ± 20.3	91.5 ± 11.8	126.4 ± 19.3	96.5 ± 14.5	<0.0001
Cys	1.5 ± 2.1	11.2 ± 5.2	0.4 ± 0.3	7.2 ± 3.1	0.4 ± 0.3	<0.001
Met	92.4 ± 29.4	90.8 ± 21.6	37.1 ± 31.9	51.4 ± 12.1	8.7 ± 10.4	<0.0001
Cys	1.1 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 2.2	0.9 ± 0.4	0.9 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.7	0.6154
Ile	38.6 ± 18.9	67.7 ± 10.5	29.9 ± 5.6	120.2 ± 22.3	37.0 ± 26.0	<0.0001
Leu	27.4 ± 14.9	36.6 ± 9.0	21.0 ± 8.2	17.6 ± 7.9	21.3 ± 6.7	0.0111
Tyr	29.0 ± 6.8	39.0 ± 12.1	27.3 ± 7.1	18.2 ± 4.2	29.6 ± 6.1	0.0038
Phe	14.9 ± 8.2	110.5 ± 29.8	31.0 ± 11.6	56.3 ± 14.6	30.0 ± 6.6	<0.0001
β -Ala	8.8 ± 2.5	10.5 ± 2.4	8.1 ± 1.5	16.1 ± 3.1	10.3 ± 1.3	0.0009
GABA	906.1 ± 214.3	1 344.3 ± 216.0	903.0 ± 161.9	896.1 ± 103.2	890.1 ± 237.5	0.0001
Orn	2.1 ± 1.2	1.4 ± 1.0	4.9 ± 1.9	3.4 ± 1.8	5.8 ± 3.5	0.0026
Lys	61.8 ± 13.7	43.7 ± 4.7	50.8 ± 9.1	49.0 ± 5.0	44.4 ± 3.7	0.0003
Mehis	30.4 ± 11.4	38.9 ± 9.5	39.9 ± 7.6	34.3 ± 7.7	27.3 ± 11.7	0.0154
His	14.2 ± 5.1	22.3 ± 6.6	11.5 ± 3.1	10.6 ± 2.3	12.1 ± 2.4	0.0004
Arg	115.4 ± 37.3	222.0 ± 59.0	133.9 ± 110.8	86.8 ± 21.3	49.5 ± 17.4	<0.0001
Pro	366.9 ± 149.4	458.3 ± 73.7	105.9 ± 128.7	38.8 ± 7.1	87.7 ± 54.8	<0.0001

比较荔枝果肉游离氨基酸总量、人体必需氨基酸及风味氨基酸(图 4),5 个荔枝品种上述氨基酸含量均存在显著差异($P < 0.0146$)。风味氨基酸中,5 个荔枝品种均以甜味氨基酸含量最高,苦味或鲜味氨基酸次之。妃子笑的游离氨基酸总量、必需氨基酸、甜味和苦味氨基酸含量均显著高于其

它品种。

2.4 不同风味物质对荔枝滋味的贡献

由于不同风味化合物的味觉阈值不同,国际上多采用食物中风味物质含量与味觉阈值的比值,即贡献度值来衡量其对风味的贡献^[28-31]。表 3 列出荔枝不同滋味物质的贡献度值。虽然不同品



注:必需氨基酸=Ile+Val+Phe+Leu+Thr+Lys+His+Met;鲜味氨基酸=Asp+Asn+Glu+Gln;甜味氨基酸=Thr+Ser+Gly+Ala+Pro+Met;苦味氨基酸=His+Val+Ile+Leu+Phe+Lys+Tyr+Arg。

图4 不同品种荔枝总游离氨基酸及风味氨基酸含量比较
Fig.4 Comparison of total free amino acid and flavor amino acid contents in litchi fruits from different cultivars

种荔枝果实的糖分累积类型不同,但是对5个荔枝品种的甜味贡献最大的均是果糖,其贡献度值平均达28.5,显著高于葡萄糖(15.9)和果糖(9.1)($P<0.01$)。对于甜味氨基酸,对荔枝甜味的贡献远小于3种糖组分,5个荔枝品种的甜味氨基酸均以Ala的甜味贡献(0.71)最高,数倍于其它5种(0.01~0.10, $P<0.01$)。鲜味氨基酸中,5个荔枝品种均以Glu的鲜味贡献最大,贡献度值为0.80,远高于其它3种鲜味氨基酸的(0.01~0.08, $P<0.01$)。对于荔枝苦味物质,以Val的苦味贡献最高,其贡献度值(0.05)显著高于Tyr(0.04)和Ile(0.04)($P<0.01$),后两者又显著高于其它5种苦味物质的($<0.01\sim 0.02$, $P<0.01$)。然而,除桂味中Glu外,上述各品种果实

表3 不同品种荔枝果实风味物质对风味的贡献度值

Table 3 Concentration-over-threshold factors of taste amino acids and organic acids in fruits of different litchi cultivars

风味物质		桂味	妃子笑	糯米糍	仙进奉	井岗红糯	全部品种平均	
甜味	葡萄糖	17.2 ^B	19.3 ^B	11.4 ^B	13.4 ^B	12.9 ^B	15.9 ^B	
	果糖	30.1 ^A	35.6 ^A	20.5 ^A	23.6 ^A	23.5 ^A	28.5 ^A	
	蔗糖	9.8 ^C	3.9 ^C	13.7 ^{AB}	9.3 ^C	10.9 ^C	9.1 ^C	
	Thr	0.01 ^C	0.01 ^D	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	
	Ser	0.04 ^C	0.07 ^C	0.03 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.03 ^B	0.04 ^B	
	Gly	0.02 ^C	0.03 ^{CD}	0.02 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.02 ^B	
	Ala	0.65 ^A	0.75 ^A	0.60 ^A	0.89 ^A	0.77 ^A	0.71 ^A	
	Pro	0.13 ^B	0.16 ^B	0.04 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.03 ^B	0.10 ^B	
	Met	0.12 ^B	0.12 ^B	0.05 ^B	0.07 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.09 ^B	
	鲜味	Asp	0.08 ^B	0.09 ^B	0.08 ^B	0.07 ^B	0.06 ^B	0.08 ^B
Asn		0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^B	
Glu		1.34 ^A	0.49 ^A	0.72 ^A	0.79 ^A	0.67 ^A	0.80 ^A	
Gln		0.04 ^B	0.03 ^B	0.03 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.03 ^B	
苦味		Val	0.05 ^A	0.08 ^A	0.04 ^A	0.05 ^B	0.04 ^A	0.05 ^A
	Tyr	0.04 ^B	0.05 ^B	0.04 ^A	0.03 ^C	0.04 ^A	0.04 ^B	
	Ile	0.03 ^C	0.05 ^B	0.02 ^B	0.09 ^A	0.03 ^B	0.04 ^B	
	Leu	0.02 ^D	0.03 ^C	0.01 ^{CB}	0.01 ^D	0.01 ^C	0.02 ^C	
	Phe	<0.01 ^F	0.01 ^D	<0.01 ^{CD}	0.01 ^{ED}	<0.01 ^{CD}	0.01 ^{ED}	
	Lys	0.01 ^{EF}	<0.01 ^E	<0.01 ^{CD}	<0.01 ^E	<0.01 ^{CD}	<0.01 ^{ED}	
	Arg	0.01 ^E	0.02 ^{CD}	0.01 ^{CD}	0.01 ^{ED}	<0.01 ^{CD}	0.01 ^D	
	His	<0.01 ^F	<0.01 ^E	<0.01 ^D	<0.01 ^E	<0.01 ^D	<0.01 ^E	
	引起口腔干燥和柔软收敛性的涩味	GABA	453 ^B	672 ^A	451 ^B	448 ^B	445 ^B	493 ^B
	酸味	酒石酸	14.77 ^A	20.32 ^A	14.21 ^A	15.14 ^A	14.59 ^A	15.97 ^A
苹果酸		6.56 ^B	6.49 ^B	5.05 ^B	5.13 ^B	3.38 ^B	5.80 ^B	
乙酸		6.16 ^B	6.23 ^B	5.65 ^B	3.99 ^{BC}	4.22 ^B	5.56 ^B	
马来酸		0.01 ^D	0.02 ^D	0.01 ^B	0.01 ^D	0.01 ^C	0.01 ^D	
柠檬酸		0.60 ^{CD}	2.32 ^C	0.42 ^B	0.69 ^{CD}	0.62 ^C	0.98 ^D	
琥珀酸		2.61 ^C	6.19 ^B	2.01 ^B	1.92 ^{CD}	2.67 ^{BC}	3.23 ^C	

注:表中每列数据肩标大写字母不相同者表示在 $P<0.01$ 差异显著。

的呈味氨基酸含量均低于它们的味觉阈值。GABA 具有引起口腔干燥和柔软收敛性的涩味和较低的味觉阈值,其含量远高于它的味觉阈值,对荔枝滋味贡献值为 493,远大于其它呈味氨基酸的($< 0.01 \sim 1.34$)。荔枝酸味物质中,以酒石酸的贡献最大,其贡献度值(15.97)约为苹果酸(5.80)和乙酸(5.56)的 3 倍,琥珀酸、柠檬酸和马来酸的贡献度值分别为 3.23,0.98 和 0.01。

2.5 不同品种荔枝品质风味的比较

进行水果品质风味评价时,虽然固形物/可滴

定酸、可溶糖/可滴定酸是常用的指标,但是不同风味物质具有不同的味觉阈值,且每种风味物质的味觉类型、味觉强度和持续时间并不相同^[31],固形物/可滴定酸或可溶糖/可滴定酸的比值可能并不是适宜的评价指标。有研究表明固形物含量并不能很好地预测水果甜度或风味^[34-36]。有研究认为用甜度^[37]、甜度/总酸^[38]来衡量水果甜酸风味更为适合。乔方等^[14]认为荔枝总糖/总酸与人们对荔枝的喜好度相关性更高。用表 4 中的指标比较不同品种荔枝的品质风味。

表 4 不同品种荔枝果实品质风味指标比较

Table 4 Comparison of Litchi fruit quality and flavor for different cultivars

品种	甜度	甜度/总酸	总糖/总酸	甜味氨基酸/ 鲜味氨基酸	甜味氨基酸/ 苦味氨基酸
桂味 GW	192.7 ± 10.7	36.5 ± 7.5	35.2 ± 18.7	1.89 ± 0.59	3.27 ± 0.51
妃子笑 FZX	184.0 ± 8.8	25.6 ± 4.7	20.4 ± 5.7	2.56 ± 0.48	2.21 ± 0.29
糯米糍 NMC	170.7 ± 4.0	38.4 ± 7.6	32.5 ± 7.9	1.74 ± 0.66	2.55 ± 1.12
仙进奉 XJF	168.7 ± 11.1	34.8 ± 7.6	31.1 ± 6.5	2.15 ± 0.21	2.36 ± 0.17
井岗红糯 JGHN	161.1 ± 21.1	41.7 ± 4.5	36.1 ± 4.1	2.49 ± 0.87	3.39 ± 0.69
种间差异 <i>P</i> 值	<0.0001	0.0002	0.0001	0.032	0.0002

不同品种荔枝的甜度存在显著差异 ($P < 0.0001$)。桂味的甜度最高,达 192.7 ± 10.7 ,妃子笑(184.0 ± 8.8)次之,糯米糍(170.7 ± 4.0)和井岗红糯(168.7 ± 11.1)相当,仙进奉最低为 161.1 ± 21.1 。品种间甜度/总酸存在显著差异($P=0.0002$),以井岗红糯的甜度/总酸最高(41.7 ± 4.5),糯米糍次之(38.4 ± 7.6),然后为桂味(36.5 ± 7.5)和仙进奉(31.1 ± 6.5),妃子笑最低(25.6 ± 4.7)。不同品种总糖/总酸间的差异达到显著水平($P=0.0001$),总糖/总酸高低排序为井岗红糯>桂味>糯米糍>仙进奉>妃子笑。另外,除糖酸组分外,游离氨基酸也是荔枝重要风味的前体物质。不同类型的呈味氨基酸绝对含量影响果实风味的形成,同时它们间的相对比例也是决定风味的关键因素之一。不同品种甜味氨基酸/鲜味氨基酸、甜味氨基酸/苦味氨基酸存在显著差异(P 分别为 0.032 和 0.0002)。甜味/鲜味氨基酸比值排序为妃子笑>井岗红糯>仙进奉>桂味、糯米糍,甜味/苦味氨基酸为井岗红糯>桂味>糯米糍>仙进奉>妃子笑。对表 4 的 5 个评价指标进行两两相关分析,除甜度/总酸与总糖/总酸

之间存在极显著正相关外($R^2 = 0.9856^{***}$),其它指标间均没有密切关系。

3 讨论

3.1 荔枝果实关键风味物质组成

荔枝果实的糖酸组分、各种游离氨基酸(除 Asn、Glu 和 Cys 外)及风味氨基酸含量均存在品种间的显著差异,甚至不同品种的糖累积类型也不完全相同,这表明荔枝品种的糖累积类型并非区别荔枝和其它类别水果品质风味的关键因素。对于某些植物,其品质风味具有一些特殊的风味指示物。如茶氨酸是茶叶品质的特征指示物质^[39-40],山梨醇是衡量苹果甜度的优先指示物^[34],地中海甜柠檬的特殊风味在于其含有大量的脯氨酸甜菜碱^[41]。从本研究单个风味物质对荔枝风味的贡献来看,果糖对荔枝果实甜味贡献最大,氨基酸中以 Ala 的作用最大,酒石酸对酸味影响最大,Glu 对鲜味贡献最大,Val 是最大的苦味来源,GABA 对涩味、引起口腔干燥及收敛有极大的贡献。目前缺乏对不同风味物质对涩味贡献的比较研究。由于

GABA 是本研究 4 个品种荔枝果实含量最高和 5 个品种荔枝果实风味贡献值最高的游离氨基酸, 因此其或许可以成为衡量荔枝涩味的指标物质。上述风味物质是荔枝果实独特风味的关键物质基础。妃子笑是 5 个品种中公认酸涩味最浓的一个品种。从单个风味指示物的角度, 这大概与妃子笑酒石酸、Val 和 GABA 含量均显著高于其它 4 个品种有关。

3.2 荔枝果实品质风味评价

从不同类别风味物质含量来看, 本研究 5 个荔枝品种中, 妃子笑的总酸、总游离氨基酸、甜味和苦味氨基酸含量均显著高于其它 4 个品种, 甜度仅次于桂味, 而总糖/总酸和甜味氨基酸/苦味氨基酸显著低于其它品种。有研究表明, 人们对妃子笑的喜好度明显低于桂味和糯米糍^[14], 这与华南地区普遍认为桂味和糯米糍口感风味优于妃子笑的想法是吻合的。因本研究未进行人类评比试验, 故采用哪些指标来客观比较 5 个荔枝品种的风味尚不能完全确定。

目前食物品质风味评价方法可分为两类: 一类是依靠人类视觉、味觉和嗅觉感官评定的人工感官评审; 另一类是依靠仪器模拟人类生物感官系统的智能感官评价, 如电子舌、生物电子舌或电子舌与深度学习及转移学习相结合的技术^[42-45]、电子鼻^[46-47]和神经网络^[48-49]等评审技术。关于不同品种荔枝果实的品质风味已有一些研究, 尚缺乏一个广泛认可的量化评价指标体系。今后可通过荔枝果实人工品评试验, 并测定果实各类风味物质的含量, 通过统计分析方法建立人工品评结果与风味物质含量、比值或贡献度值等指标之间的关系模型, 提取评价荔枝品质风味的特征指标。另外, 也可将人工品评结果与电子评审技术结合, 建立两者之间的关系模型, 同样提取评审特征指标, 进一步提高荔枝果实品质风味评价的效率。

4 结论

5 个荔枝品种果实各类风味物质含量差异显著, 而果糖、Ala、Glu、Val、GABA 和酒石酸是荔枝果实独特风味的关键物质基础。利用不同评价指标对 5 种荔枝果实品质风味评价的结果差异较大。

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Comparison on Fruit Quality and Flavor of New and Fine Litchi Cultivars

Zhu Yongcong, Cui Zixiao, Xu Han, Wei Zenghui, Zhang Jiawen, Bai Cuihua, Yao Lixian*
(College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510642)

Abstract Sugar, organic acid and free amino acid are vital indicators not only for fresh fruit, but also for fruit processing. The profile of sugar and organic components, and free amino acids for five traditionally fine and new litchi (*Litchi chinensis* Sonn.) cultivars including Guiwei, Feizixiao, Nuomici, Xianjinfeng and Jingganghongnuo were investigated, and then the characteristics of fruit quality and flavor were compared among cultivars, with the target to promote fruit quality evaluation, fruit processing and industry optimization in litchi. Twenty two litchi orchards in the main production areas of Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian were selected, where total 52 matured fruit samples from 5 litchi cultivars were collected. All flesh of matured fruit samples that peeled off peels and seeds, soaked in liquid nitrogen, ground into pulp by a mill and store for later determination. High performance liquid phase (HPLC) method was used to determine sugar and organic acid components. Ninhydrin post column derivatization method was adopted to analyze amino acid profile by automatic amino acid analyzer (8800 Hitachi). Further, the quality and flavor of the five cultivars were com-

pared. The results showed that glucose, fructose and sucrose were determined as the sugar components of litchi. Among them, 'Guiwei', 'Xianjinfeng' and 'Jingganghongnuo' belonged to sugar component balanced cultivars, however, 'Feizixiao' and 'Nuomici' were identified as reducing sugar accumulation type and sucrose accumulation type, respectively. Besides, by comparing the sugar content of different cultivars, the three sugar components of each cultivar could be perceived by humans. Three sugar components of all varieties can be perceived. Nine kinds of organic acids were observed in all litchi cultivars. Malic acid was the main organic acid component, followed by tartaric acid or acetic acid, and maleic acid was the minimum. However, only a small amount of samples in all litchi cultivars could detect low content of maleic acid, and most of them were not detected. Litchi fruits contained 30 free amino acids, and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) or alanine (Ala) was the maximum ingredients. There were significant differences for the contents of sugar and organic acid components, free amino acids (with the exception of asparagine (Asn), glutamate (Glu) and cysteine (Cys)) and taste amino acids (with the exception of umami amino acids) among cultivars ($P<0.05$). The contents of total organic acid and most organic acid components, total free amino acids, sweet and bitter amino acids in 'Feizixiao' are significantly higher than those in all the other four cultivars. Fructose was the greatest contributor to sweetness of litchi fruit, irrespective of cultivars, with significant higher contribution values than those of the other two sugar components ($P<0.01$). The contribution of sweet amino acids to sweetness of litchi fruit was much lower than that of the three sugar components, but Ala contributed most to the sweetness among free amino acids. The most contributors of umami and bitter tastes were Glu and valine (Val), and tartaric acid was the greatest source of sourness taste. What's more, GABA contributes greatly to astringency. Since significant differences in sweetness values, sweet/sour ratios, sugar/acid ratios, umami/sweet amino acid ratios and sweet/bitter amino acid ratios were observed among cultivars ($P<0.05$), the quality and flavor of the five cultivars considerably differed by these indexes. In conclusion, the contents of various flavor substances in litchi fruits of the five cultivars are significantly different. Fructose, Ala, Glu, Val, GABA and tartaric acid are the key ingredients for the unique flavor of litchi fruits. Great variation is found in the quality and flavor of litchi cultivar as assessed by different evaluation indexes. It shows that it is still necessary to investigate the typical evaluation indicators for litchi in the future.

Keywords Litchi; sugar; organic acid; free amino acid; evaluation index