

水产品优势腐败菌及致腐潜能综述

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摘要 水产品贮藏期间呈特定的微生物演替规律,其中优势腐败菌在贮藏后期占据数量优势,且致腐能力强,是导致水产品腐败变质的重要原因。本文在概述水产品贮藏期间微生物演替规律的基础上,介绍水产品中常见的优势腐败菌类型、生物膜形成及致腐机制,其中相关功能基因的表达、胞外酶的分泌是水产品中优势腐败菌的重要致腐要素。同时,本文从肌原纤维蛋白降解、核苷酸关联产物代谢、脂质氧化角度出发,阐述优势腐败菌的致腐路径,提出未来可从分子水平、全基因组序列层面建立编码基因表达-优势腐败菌-水产品品质特性间的内在调控机制,特别是混合优势腐败菌的致腐机制。同时建议利用代谢组学技术构建优势腐败菌的代谢路径,关注不同代谢路径间的交互作用,为揭示水产品腐败机理、靶向抑制腐败菌以及采取有效的保鲜策略提供理论参考。

关键词 优势腐败菌; 致腐潜能; 水产品

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水产品富含必需氨基酸、多不饱和脂肪酸、矿物质等营养素,是居民膳食结构中优质蛋白的重要来源。然而,水产品极易因微生物、内源性水解酶等综合作用而腐败变质,伴随组织软化、变色、风味特性劣变等现象,食用价值明显降低^[1-2]。普遍认为,微生物尤其是腐败菌的繁殖与水产品贮藏期间品质劣变存在着密切的关联性,这种关联性在贮藏后期尤其突出,主要表现为优势腐败菌的数量优势与强致腐潜能^[3-4]。一方面,优势腐败菌繁殖所需的碳源、氮源、能量物质可依靠水产品中营养素满足,这在一定程度上影响水产品贮藏期间碳水化合物、氨基酸、脂肪的正常代谢。另一方面,优势腐败菌分泌的胞外酶等代谢产物也会加速水产品中营养物质的水解及异味有机化合物的积累^[5-6]。近年来,水产品优势腐败菌的分离纯化、致

腐潜能定量分析、致腐机制等方面的研究得到中外学者的高度重视^[7-8]。Huang 等^[9]构建了小黄鱼贮藏期间优势腐败菌与理化品质特性、挥发性化合物积累量之间的关联性,并鉴定、筛选出可评估品质特性劣变状况的挥发性化合物类型。Li 等^[10]研究发现特定数量的优势腐败菌在适宜贮藏温度下可通过激活次黄嘌呤核苷酸(Inosine 5'-monophosphate, IMP)酶而加快其代谢关联产物的积累,进而影响鲟鱼片的新鲜度与货架期。优势腐败菌是造成水产品品质特性劣变的重要因素。本文首先概述水产品贮藏期间微生物演替规律、常见的优势腐败菌类型及致腐作用机制,并从肌原纤维蛋白降解、核苷酸关联产物代谢、脂肪氧化角度,详细阐述优势腐败菌对水产品的致腐作用,对进一步了解水产品腐败机理、靶向抑制腐败菌以及采取有效的保鲜策略具有重要的意义。

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1 水产品贮藏期间微生物演替规律

水产品在不同贮藏阶段的微生物菌群结构、优势微生物类型及丰度均存在差异性,贮藏初期的菌相呈现多样性高、数量少的特点,然而不会出现特定菌属成为明显的优势菌群的现象^[11]。随着

贮藏时间延长,大多数类型的菌落数量均逐渐下降,而生存能力强的较少数菌落逐渐占据优势,即优势腐败菌逐渐积累,并因生长繁殖所需造成水产品自身的大分子营养物质氧化降解,产生次级代谢产物、挥发性异味成分^[12-13]。不动杆菌属、放线菌、芽孢杆菌属、金黄杆菌属、变形杆菌、黄杆菌属在新鲜水产品中具有较高的数量占比,尤其是不动杆菌属、放线菌^[14-15]。而在贮藏期间因各微生物菌群类型对贮藏环境中温度、气体浓度(O₂、CO₂)、pH、离子强度等因素的敏感性差异及可能存在的菌落间竞争作用,呈现出较复杂的菌落动态演替规律。如嗜冷菌在冰藏环境中更易繁殖^[15],采用气调包装的水产品在贮藏后期光杆菌数量较多^[16],而希瓦氏菌属、假单胞菌属、气单胞菌属在有氧贮藏环境下的积累量随着贮藏时间的延长迅速增加^[17]。因此,基于特定贮藏条件下的菌落演替模式研究,可有助于进一步理解水产品腐败机理及采取针对性的保鲜策略。

从研究手段来看,基于16S/18S/ITS的二代高通量测序技术已被广泛应用于水产品贮藏期间微生物菌群多样性的研究,并可进一步结合皮尔逊相关性、主成分分析(Principal component analysis, PCA)等统计学分析方法以构建菌群演替的动力学规律^[18-19],可为阐明水产品腐败机理提供更加精确的数据信息与理论支撑。

2 水产品优势腐败菌特性

2.1 水产品中常见的优势腐败菌

研究表明,存在于水产品中的优势腐败菌主

要是革兰氏阴性菌,包括假单胞菌属、希瓦氏菌属、气单胞菌属、乳酸菌属等^[20],且优势腐败菌类型、数量占比、致腐潜能会因水产品种类、养殖模式、贮藏环境等因素而有差异(表1),可以看出:假单胞菌属、希瓦氏菌主要是热带淡水鱼、海水鱼在冰藏条件下的优势腐败菌,光杆菌属、嗜酸杆菌属也会成为水产品的气调、腌制等贮藏环境中的优势腐败菌类型。基于优势腐败菌繁殖受多种因素综合影响的特点,目前研究一方面聚焦水产品优势腐败菌的分离、纯化及鉴定^[31-32],其中16S rRNA基因测序技术被广泛用于菌种鉴定。另一方面,也尤其关注优势腐败菌对水产品腐败变质的贡献差异性及其可能涉及的代谢调控机制^[33-34]。通常采用以下研究思路:经灭菌处理的水产品接种分离纯化得到的优势腐败菌菌悬液,通过考察水产品贮藏期间质构、理化特性、风味特性等品质变化,以揭示特定优势腐败菌数量与品质特性之间的内在关联性。Li等^[35]采用传统的平板划线结合16S rRNA基因测序分离纯化得到冷藏鲷鱼的优势腐败菌为假单胞菌、希瓦氏菌、气单胞菌,并通过单一优势腐败菌接种试验得出:3种优势腐败菌均对鲷鱼贮藏期间蛋白水解、挥发性化合物积累、脂质氧化、核苷酸分解、变色、水分迁移表现出较强的抑制作用。值得注意的是,16S rRNA基因测序技术仅能鉴定出腐败菌所属的菌种类型,而无法实现对菌株水平的鉴定,因此,基于全基因组学的基因测序技术会逐步发展成为鉴定水产品优势腐败菌类型的重要手段,具有广阔的应用前景。

表1 水产品常见的优势腐败菌类型

Table 1 Types of dominant spoilage organism commonly found in aquatic products

水产品品种	贮藏环境	优势腐败菌类型	参考文献
鳕鱼	壳聚糖协同气调包装	产H ₂ S菌、假单胞菌、光杆菌	[21]
鲭鱼	0℃	变形杆菌、假单胞菌	[22]
鲈鱼	冷海水贮藏	希瓦氏菌	[23]
凡纳滨对虾	冷藏	腐败希瓦氏菌、波罗的海希瓦氏菌	[24]
虹鳟鱼	0℃	希瓦氏菌、假单胞菌	[25]
鲟鱼	超高压处理协同冷藏	嗜冷菌数、假单胞菌属与耶尔森氏菌属	[26]
大黄鱼	冰鲜(4℃冷链、断链)	假单胞菌、嗜冷杆菌	[27]
紫贻贝肉	冻藏	希瓦氏菌属、不动杆菌属和弧菌属	[28]
轻盐草鱼	空气/真空/气调包装	假单胞菌、嗜酸杆菌、乳球菌	[29]
鲷鱼片	不同温度协同气调包装	假单胞菌、热丝藻菌、乳酸菌	[30]

2.2 生物膜

水产品贮藏期间的腐败菌极易扩散黏附于水产品、接触的包装材料及加工器具的表面,并分泌胞外代谢聚合物,形成生物膜,进而促进腐败菌的进一步繁殖,加快水产品腐败进程^[36]。生物膜的形成经历 4 个阶段:1) 腐败菌借助鞭毛运动或吸附作用黏附于水产品或包装表面;2) 腐败菌增殖形成微菌落,并伴随着细胞外多糖、蛋白质、DNA (Extracellular DNA, eDNA)的合成;3)生物膜逐渐成熟呈现三维网状结构,其中蛋白质和胞外多糖构成基本骨架,eDNA 存在于三维网状结构内部;4)生物膜在多糖、蛋白酶分解酶等多重作用影响下逐渐解散^[37]。上述 4 个阶段是诸多调控因子综合作用的结果,可能涉及相关基因的表达上调或下降、相关酶的合成和及信号因子的程序性调控,其中第二信使环二鸟苷酸信号因子 (Cyclic dimeric guanosine monophosphate, c-di-GMP)^[38]、群体感应 (Quorum sensing, QS) 系统可用来解释优势腐败菌生物膜的形成机制^[39-41],只是具体调控机制研究仍比较浅显,且仅仅局限于常见的几种水产品优势腐败菌类型。

从不同优势腐败菌对水产品的致腐效果差异性出发,现有研究发现:不同调节因子的表达会直接影响生物膜的形成,最终导致优势腐败菌产生

不同的致腐能力与效果,Wang 等^[42]提出假单胞菌的致腐作用可能与 *aprD* 基因的表达密切相关,进而影响其自聚集、鞭毛运动、生物膜形成及胞外水解酶活性,导致挥发性盐基氮 (Total volatile base nitrogen, TVB-N)、pH 值等理化特性的劣变。Li 等^[43]通过评估 *rpoS/rpoN* 调节因子对希瓦氏菌环境适应性及致腐能力的差异性发现,相较于 *rpoS*, *rpoN* 在生物膜生物量、胞外多糖、表膜形成等方面作用更加明显,与大黄鱼贮藏期间三甲胺、TVB-N、腐胺的积累及蛋白酶活性密切相关。综上所述,开展关于生物膜形成机理、优势腐败菌类型、水产品品质状况之间的内在关联性研究具有重要意义,即应强调优势腐败菌的“上游”调控系统表达与“下游”致腐潜能之间的具体作用机制。另外,对于抑制生物膜形成的诸多物理、化学、生物方法中,猝灭剂的应用可以实现靶向阻断相关调控系统的目的,因此,有效的猝灭技术应用及猝灭机制研究对于有效阻断优势腐败菌诱导的水产品腐败变质具有重要的现实指导作用。

2.3 水产品中优势腐败菌的致腐机制

尽管不同贮藏环境的水产品优势腐败菌类型具有差异性,但目前发现不同腐败菌具有相对类似的致腐调控机制^[44],具体见图 1。可以发现:优势腐败菌的致腐作用是胞内微生物代谢、胞外相关

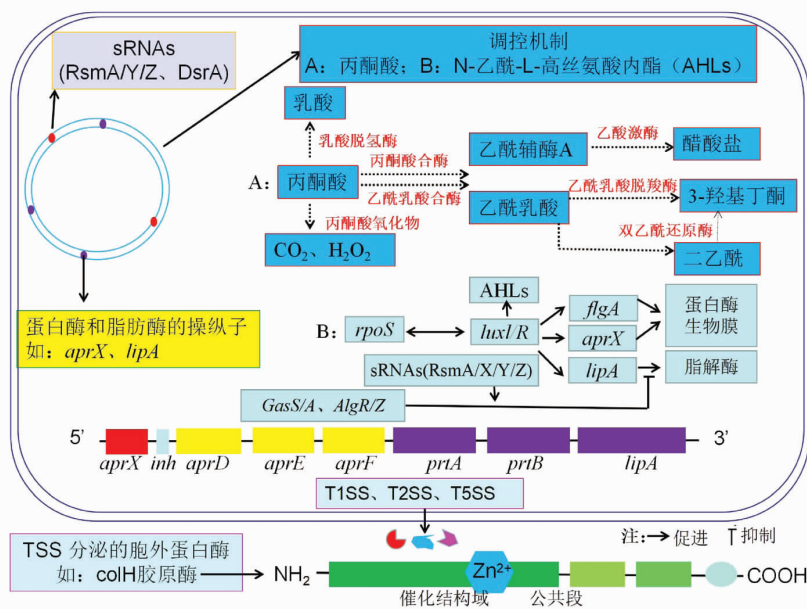


图 1 优势腐败菌的致腐机制^[43]

Fig.1 Spoilage mechanisms of dominant spoilage bacteria^[43]

酶积累综合作用的结果^[45],其中胞内微生物代谢涉及功能基因表达(与糖分解、脂肪分解、蛋白水解和碳水化合物酯酶活性相关)、蛋白酶和脂肪酶操纵子调控、QS 调控信号因子释放等方面,可间接调控相关蛋白酶、脂解酶的合成及生物膜形成。基于此,由特定基因(如 *aprX*、*lipA*)编码合成的相关酶经特定的分泌系统(如 T1SS、T2SS、T5SS)分泌到胞外,形成胞外酶,进而引起水产品的组织软化、挥发性化合物(Volatile compounds, VOCs)、生物胺(Biogenic amines, BAs)合成、TVB-N 值积累等品质劣变现象^[46-47]。尽管目前已经对优势腐败菌的致腐机制有了初步的理解,但具体调控细节仍需进一步深入研究,而转录组学和蛋白质组学在实时定量监测基因和蛋白质合成代谢方面表现出突出的优势,因此未来在用于研究优势腐败菌复杂的胞内、外物质代谢路径方面具有较好的应用潜力,尤其是在阐明优势腐败菌相关基因的表达、酶活性的激活机制、各调控系统间关联性、胞外酶分泌机制、胞外酶降解靶点等方面,这也会是未来研究的难点。

3 水产品优势腐败菌的致腐作用

水产品死后依次经历僵直、解僵、自溶、腐败 4 个阶段,从水产品营养特性、腐败菌繁殖代谢出发,水产品在整个贮藏周期内,腐败菌可依次充分利用糖原及其分解产物、蛋白质及其氨基酸、脂肪及其脂肪酸等营养物质,也会因代谢产生的胞外蛋白酶、脂解酶,将大分子营养物质分解形成多种小分子有机醇、醛、酸类物质,其中就包括挥发性异味成分,严重影响品质特性^[48-49]。因此,腐败菌与碳水化合物分解涉及的糖代谢路径、肌原纤维蛋白的降解、脂质氧化代谢间存在着密切的联系,目前对于水产品优势腐败菌的致腐作用也主要围绕这 3 个方面展开。

3.1 肌原纤维蛋白的降解

水产品贮藏期间极易发生蛋白质氧化降解、变性聚集、交联等现象,进而造成水产品营养物质流失、质构劣变、变色异味等品质问题,食用价值降低^[50-51]。作为水产品肌肉组织的主要成分,肌原纤维蛋白降解首先表现为表面疏水性、巯基含量、二硫键、Ca²⁺-ATP 酶活性、分子间作用力等理化功

能特性劣变,还引起高级结构改变及主要结构蛋白逐步降解,进而引起粗、细肌丝结构的完整性被破坏,这与水产品贮藏期间持水力下降、组织软化等品质特性劣变密切相关^[52-53]。Wang 等^[54]考察了冷藏金枪鱼水分动力学与蛋白质降解之间的关联性:蛋白质功能特性、二级结构变化、分子间作用力的改变很有可能是因为氧化降解导致,并影响金枪鱼贮藏期间的水分损失与水分迁移速率。Liu 等^[55]发现草鱼在贮藏期间发生的蛋白质降解会伴随肌纤维和肌原纤维断裂、肌节缩短、肌原纤维间空洞形成等微观结构改变。关于优势腐败菌对肌原纤维蛋白的降解作用,有观点提出:优势腐败菌对组成肌原纤维不同类型蛋白的降解能力具有差异性,其中对肌动蛋白、肌球蛋白重链具有较强的降解作用,然而对肌原纤维其它重要结构蛋白的分解比较有限。Li 等^[35]研究发现:鳊鱼的 3 种优势腐败菌(*Pseudomonas versuta*、*Shewanella putrefaciens* 和 *Aeromonas sobria*)可明显加剧冷藏鳊鱼的肌原纤维蛋白降解,其中对肌动蛋白的水解作用尤为突出(见图 2)。不过,从总体来看,目前研究主要集中于构建水产品在特定保鲜技术或贮藏条件下的腐败菌数量与肌原纤维蛋白稳定性间的相关性,以考察优势腐败菌的致腐表型及优化有效的保鲜方法,而并未涉及肌球蛋白、肌动蛋白、肌联蛋白等结构蛋白亚结构的稳定性以及腐败菌特定基因表达与肌原纤维蛋白降解的靶向调控作用,这也将成为未来进一步解释优势腐败菌致腐机制的重要研究方向。

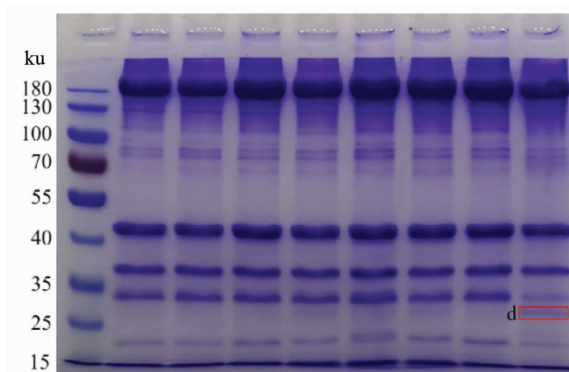


图 2 优势腐败菌对肌原纤维结构蛋白的降解特征(d:肌动蛋白)^[35]

Fig.2 Degradation of myofibrillar structural proteins by dominant spoilage bacteria(d: actin)^[35]

从代谢角度出发,肌原纤维蛋白降解可依次分为以下 3 个阶段:1)肽和游离氨基酸释放,即蛋白质水解;2)由氨基酸产生生物胺;3)氨、酮酸、挥发性有机物的积累,即氨基酸脱氨作用。经蛋白水解产生的游离氨基酸、小分子寡肽物质可经腐败菌脱氨脱羧作用成为 BAs、VOCs,且鲜味/甜味氨基酸的微生物脱氨活性高于苦味氨基酸,这正是水产品变质产生难闻气味的重要来源^[56-57]。普遍认为,尸胺、腐胺、组胺是造成水产品产生异味的重要生物胺类型,其中尸胺在赖氨酸脱羧酶的作用下由赖氨酸转化而来,组胺则由组氨酸脱羧形成^[58],而优势腐败菌诱导的腐胺形成机制如图 3

所示,主要有以下 3 条途径:1)谷氨酸乙酰化途径,这是假单胞菌产生腐胺的重要途径;2)精氨酸转氨作用,其中涉及瓜氨酸、鸟氨酸 2 种中间产物的合成;3)精氨酸脱羧途径,此途径被证明是希瓦氏菌产生腐胺的重要途径。从中可看出,生物胺形成途径需要相关酶的参与,而不同类型优势腐败菌经代谢产生的生物胺差异性可能与其是否具有代谢途径中相关酶的基因表达能力相关,这也进一步突显出全基因组学、代谢组学在优势腐败菌诱导的水产品肌原纤维蛋白降解路径、致腐机制研究方面具有重要的应用价值与发展潜力。

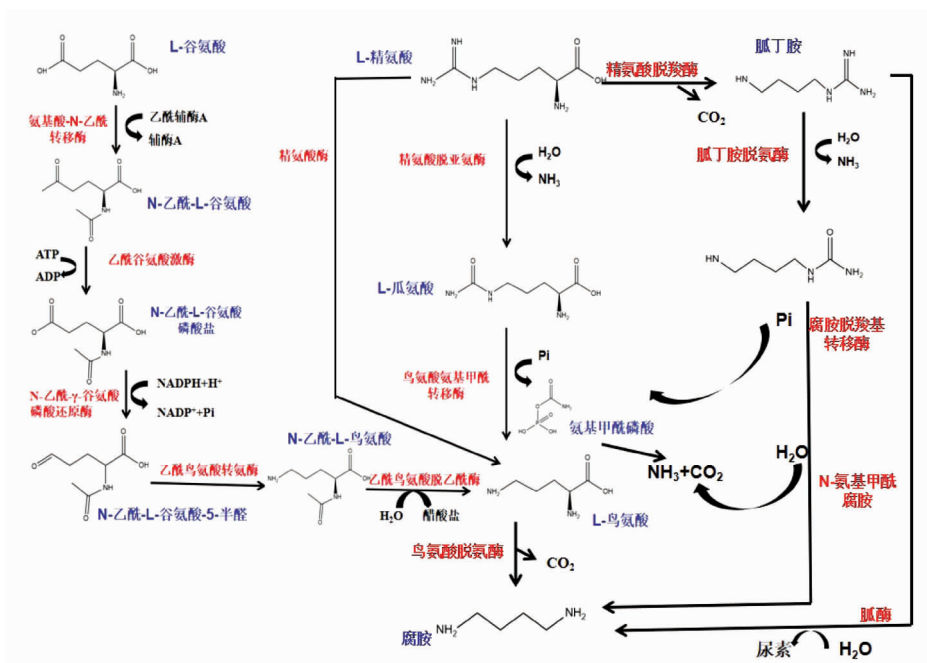


图 3 优势腐败菌诱导的腐胺形成机制^[59]

Fig.3 The formation mechanism of putrescine induced by dominant spoilage bacteria^[59]

3.2 核苷酸关联产物代谢

捕获的新鲜鱼类在死后因缺氧引起糖原迅速分解而消耗大量 ATP,进而在相关酶的催化作用下产生一系列关联产物,ATP 及其关联产物作为能量代谢的重要参与者,普遍存在于水产品肌原纤维、线粒体、肌质网中,其中具有鲜味/甜味特性的 IMP 含量与水产品的鲜度成正相关,随着贮藏时间的延长,IMP 极易在磷酸酶、核苷磷酸化酶作用下生成次黄嘌呤核糖核苷 (Hypoxanthine ribonucleoside, HxR)、次黄嘌呤 (Hypoxanthine, Hx)

2 种苦味核苷酸产物,因此基于 ATP 关联产物积累量的品质指标 K 值可较好地表征水产品的鲜度状况^[8,60]。研究发现:优势腐败菌的致腐作用与 IMP 的积累量持续低于消耗量有关,因 IMP 可加快 HxR 转为 Hx 的代谢速率,然而对单磷酸腺苷 (Adenosine monophosphate, AMP) 降解为 IMP 的代谢过程无影响^[61],这与 Lou 等^[62]的研究结果保持一致,在一定程度上解释了优势腐败菌在水产品贮藏后期的强致腐潜能。然而,也有研究者对此持相反观点,认为 IMP 的分解主要受内源酶调控,而

优势腐败菌的作用很局限^[63]。因此,优势腐败菌对核苷酸关联产物代谢的具体作用机制还需要进一步探明。

值得注意的是,优势腐败菌诱导的水产品贮藏期间核苷酸关联产物代谢与包括氨基酸/肽、氮、糖等在内的其它营养物质代谢间存在一定的交互性(图4),ATP重要的代谢产物肌苷在各代谢路径间发挥了重要的桥梁作用,从这个角度出发,进一步加深对不同代谢路径间内在联系的研究将有助于系统阐明水产品中优势腐败菌的致腐调控机制。同时,因水产品贮藏期间鲜度和滋味特性的评估是建立在具有不同呈味属性的核苷酸关联产物代谢、游离氨基酸含量规律性变化的基础上^[64],不同核苷酸关联产物的呈味属性在前面已介绍,而天冬氨酸、甘氨酸、丙氨酸、精氨酸等甜味氨基酸的含量会在水产品贮藏期间呈逐渐下降的趋势,而酪氨酸、苯丙氨酸等苦味氨基酸会逐渐积累^[65],这会在很大程度上影响水产品鲜度指标,因此进一步开展关于优势腐败菌诱导的水产品鲜度、滋味特性劣变机理也具有重要的现实意义。

3.3 脂质氧化分解

新鲜水产品富含不饱和脂肪酸,在贮藏期间容易氧化生成过氧化物、羰基化合物等代谢物,这些代谢产物可作为腐败菌繁殖必要营养来源的同时,还可能改变水产品的营养物质和生化条件,形成有利于腐败菌代谢的微环境。反过来,腐败菌具有产生外源脂解酶的能力,随着水产品贮藏期间腐败菌的增殖,脂解酶活性激活,产生游离脂肪酸等次级代谢产物,从而加速脂质氧化导致的水产品腐败变质进程^[65]。Zhang等^[66]证明腐败菌繁殖与过氧化值、酸值、典型氧化产物(丙二醛、4-羟基-2-壬烯醛、4-羟基-2-己烯醛)的积累存在紧密的联系,脂肪氧化会对不同贮藏阶段的微生物菌群组成有一定影响,这在Wang等^[67]的研究中进一步得到了验证。然而,目前的研究还仅仅停留在建立优势腐败菌与水产品贮藏期间脂质氧化指标间关联性的浅显层面,而未从代谢路径出发阐明优势腐败菌对脂质氧化影响的相关报道,未来脂质组学、代谢组学可能会成为研究优势腐败菌诱导的水产品贮藏期间脂质氧化机制的有力手段。

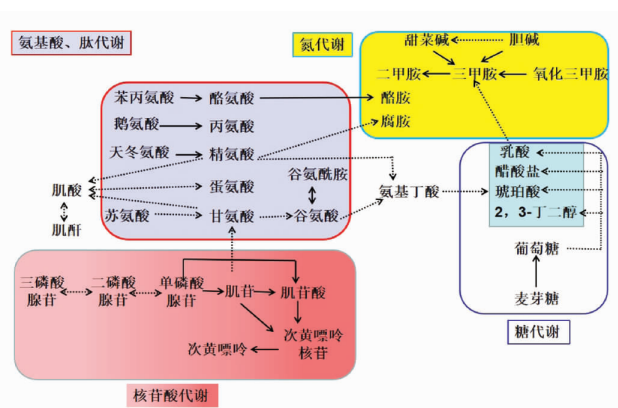


图4 核苷酸代谢与其它代谢途径的交互作用
(以希瓦氏菌为例)^[62]

Fig.4 Interaction of nucleotide metabolism with other metabolic pathways (for example, *Shewanella*. spp)^[62]

4 结语

优势腐败菌的繁殖与代谢对水产品组织软化、变色、产生异味等品质劣变的影响不容忽视,其数量在水产品贮藏期间呈逐渐上升的趋势,并在贮藏末期表现出强致腐能力。致腐作用与生物膜形成、胞外酶活性分泌密切相关,目前围绕生物膜形成过程、相关功能基因表达、信号分子的程序性调控、胞外酶活性的研究可初步解释优势腐败菌的致腐机制,然而优势腐败菌间和各调控系统间的互动机制、胞外酶分泌机制、猝灭技术应用方面的研究仍比较浅显。对于优势腐败菌的致腐作用,目前研究主要倾向于从蛋白氧化、能量代谢的角度揭示优势腐败菌的繁殖与水产品品质特性间的关联性,而脂质氧化角度相对较少,未来可关注以下研究方向:1)“上游”调控系统表达与“下游”致腐潜能之间的内在机制:从分子水平、全基因组序列层面构建编码基因表达-优势腐败菌-水产品品质特性间的内在关联性;2)猝灭技术的应用及猝灭机制的研究;3)从肌原纤维蛋白降解角度出发,在加深优势腐败菌对其理化功能特性、肌丝结构完整性、分子间相互作用力等分子水平研究的同时,强调肌原纤维蛋白降解-优势腐败菌-品质特性的具体代谢路径构建;4)从脂质氧化角度出发,构建优势腐败菌诱导的水产品脂质氧化路径;5)优势腐败菌诱导的水产品贮藏期间蛋白氧化、脂质氧化、能量代谢间的交互作用机制研究;6)与

水产品腐败变质相关的微生物群致腐机制研究,而不仅仅只是考虑单一类型优势腐败菌的致腐作用。以上不同侧面的研究有助于深层次揭示优势腐败菌诱导的水产品腐败机理,并为优势腐败菌的靶向抑制、有效保鲜策略的制定提供必要的理论依据。

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Review on Dominant Spoilage Organism and Spoilage Potential of Aquatic Products

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Abstract Microorganisms of aquatic products have a specific succession regularity during storage period. Specific spoilage bacteria occupying a quantitative advantage in the later stage of storage has strong spoilage potential, which exerts a significant role in the spoilage of aquatic products. Based on the overview of the microbial succession regularity during the storage of aquatic products, main types of specific spoilage bacteria, biofilm formation as well as spoilage mechanisms were introduced, and it was concluded that related functional genes expression and extracellular enzymes secretion were important factors for spoilage of dominant spoilage bacteria in aquatic products. In the view of myofibril proteins degradation, nucleotide-related product metabolism, and lipid oxidation, the spoilage pathway of specific spoilage bacteria was expounded. In particular, it is proposed that the internal regulation mechanism among coding gene expression, dominant spoilage bacteria and quality of aquatic products should be emphasized from molecular level combined with whole genome sequence level, especially the mixed dominant spoilage bacteria. At the same time, metabolomics technology can be used to construct metabolic pathways of dominant spoilage bacteria, and the interaction mechanisms among different metabolic pathways should also be focused on, aiming to providing theoretical reference for revealing the spoilage mechanism of aquatic products, targeting spoilage bacteria and adopting effective preservation strategies.

Keywords dominant spoilage organism; spoilage potential; aquatic products