

柑橘类黄酮的主要包封方法及应用

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摘要 柑橘是世界和我国第一大水果,其果实中含有丰富的类黄酮。柑橘类黄酮具有抗氧化、抗炎、降脂、抗癌、抑菌和神经保护等生物活性,对人体健康有诸多益处。然而,柑橘类黄酮存在溶解性不好、稳定性差和生物利用度低等问题,严重限制其在工业化生产中的应用。建立稳态化包封体系是克服以上问题的有效方法。本文综述柑橘类黄酮的结构、种类,以及主要包封方法研究进展,并对比不同方法的优缺点,归纳包封对柑橘类黄酮生理活性的影响,总结柑橘中主要类黄酮(柚皮苷、橙皮苷、新橙皮苷等)的包封效果与应用,为柑橘类黄酮在功能食品、化妆品、制药等行业中的高值化应用提供理论依据。

关键词 柑橘; 类黄酮; 包封方法; 应用

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柑橘是世界和我国第一大水果^[1]。据联合国粮农组织统计数据,2020 年全球柑橘总产量达 1.4 亿 t,我国柑橘总产量为 5 936 万 t,占全球的 42.3%,稳居世界第一。柑橘属于芸香科柑橘属木本植物^[2],主要包括橙类、柑类、橘类和柚类等。柑橘的油胞层、白皮层和汁胞等部位都含有丰富的类黄酮。然而柑橘类黄酮在实际生产应用中面临诸多问题,如溶解性差,生物利用度低,稳定性易受到 pH 值、温度、光照、氧化等影响^[3],这些都极大地限制了其在大健康领域的开发与应用^[4]。为了保持柑橘类黄酮的结构完整性和生物活性,人们采用多种方法将其包封^[5-6],如喷雾干燥法、冷冻干燥法、复凝聚法、脂质体、分子包埋法等包封体系被广泛应用,然而因方法不同各具优缺点。本文综述柑橘类黄酮的主要种类、包封方法及效果、实际应用情况,以期为柑橘类黄酮在食品健康产业中的高值化利用提供理论参考。

1 柑橘类黄酮种类

类黄酮是一类广泛存在于植物中的次生代谢产物,又称为生物类黄酮^[7],它是由三碳氧杂环将两个芳香环连接在一起而形成的,因结构中含有羟基且还与金属离子螯合,可增强自由基清除能力并减少自由基的产生^[8-9]。柑橘中的类黄酮根据其化学结构可分为六类:黄酮类、黄酮醇类、黄烷酮类、黄烷醇类、异黄酮类和花青素类^[10-11]。黄烷酮类具有常见的 15 碳骨架环结构(C6-C3-C6),也称为二氢黄酮;黄酮类在连接两个芳香环的杂环间具有双键和羰基^[12];从是否含有羟基来看,黄酮类和黄烷酮类缺乏 3-羟基,而黄酮醇类和花青素类可以被认为是黄酮的 3-羟基衍生物,黄烷醇类则可以被认为是在 C2 和 C3 之间不存在双键的黄烷酮的 3-羟基衍生物^[13]。

黄烷酮类约占柑橘总类黄酮的 95%,是柑橘中含量最高的类黄酮,包括柚皮苷、橙皮苷和圣草次苷等;黄酮类是类黄酮的第二大类,包括川陈皮素、木犀草素、香叶木素和地奥司明等;黄酮醇类在柑橘类水果中的含量与黄烷酮和黄酮相比较低,包括芦丁、槲皮素、山奈酚;黄烷醇类主要包括儿茶素和表儿茶素;异黄酮类包括染料木黄酮、大豆异黄酮等;花青素类包括矢车菊素、天竺葵素、飞燕草素等^[14-15]。根据柑橘中类黄酮的含量来看,含量较高的几种类黄酮成分有柚皮苷、橙皮苷、新橙皮苷、川陈皮素和芦丁等^[16]。

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2 柑橘类黄酮主要包封方法

2.1 喷雾干燥法

喷雾干燥微胶囊化是食品工业中采用的最古老和最广泛的技术之一,其在热气流中喷射流体,降低水含量和活性,可尽量避免对食品性质产生的负面影响^[17],适用于耐热材料。喷雾干燥还具有方法简单,高微胶囊化效率,高氧化稳定性和延长保存期的特点,以确保食品工业中产品的良好微生物稳定性,可尽量避免化学和生物降解的风险,并且与不稳定材料具有相容性,可应用于大规模生产^[18],同时也能降低储存和运输成本^[19]。喷雾干燥微胶囊化所用的壁材应满足与食品相容性、低黏度、机械强度和良好的溶解性等要求^[20]。因此,在这种背景下,天然多糖或蛋白质常常被选择作为壁材使用^[21]。

Spinelli 等^[22]证明了在通过喷雾干燥进行微胶囊化后,在橙子外果皮提取物中观察到了生物活性化合物的生物可及性的显著增加,为开发具有潜在健康促进特性的微胶囊提取物强化功能性食品提供了新的见解。Lauro 等^[23]研究了来自柑橘副产物的喷雾干燥水提取物,结果表明所制备的胃耐药微系统保留了多酚含量,延长了保质期,并保持了其对金属蛋白酶的抑制作用。González 等^[24]的研究表明了葡萄柚粉末的特征在于低水量(1.5 g 水/100 g 粉末)和高孔隙率(75%),通过 3D 肠道模型分析生物活性化合物的生物利用度,飞燕草苷-3-葡萄糖苷和橙皮苷-7-O-葡萄糖苷的渗透率高于 50%,其次是橙皮苷,接近 30%。Tchuenbou-Magaia 等^[25]通过抗溶剂沉淀与喷雾干燥相结合,将维生素 D₃ 和芦丁共包封在壳聚糖醇微粒中,包封率分别为 75%和 44%,与未封装的晶体固体相比具有更好的生物利用度。Omji^[26]对含有芦丁的纳米悬浮液进行喷雾干燥,溶出率比原芦丁提高 7.5 倍,渗透性提高 5.44 倍,通过对 Caco2 细胞进行渗透性研究,发现 90%以上细胞存活,表明口服安全。

但喷雾干燥中因产品组成不同会导致一些缺点出现,比如针对水果而言,高糖和有机酸会使脱水干燥时形成橡胶基质,从而致使黏性问题的产生,可添加麦芽糊精、阿拉伯胶、乳清分离蛋白等材料作为载体^[24]。蒸发液相所需的高温(入口空气

温度为 150~220 ℃,出口空气温度为 50~80 ℃)会导致花青素等生物活性成分的热降解^[27]。此外,由于高温过程,喷雾干燥器获得的颗粒在储存过程中会增加氧化。因此,热敏性物质不适合选用喷雾干燥法,而是选择冷冻干燥法^[28]。

2.2 冷冻干燥法

冷冻干燥是另一种可用于生物活性化合物封装的技术,因在该过程中使用的温度较低^[29],特别适用于在高温下易降解的化合物^[30]。在冷冻干燥过程中可使产品形状的变化最小,体积减少最小。并且有助于保持产品原有的颜色、风味、香气以及维生素、矿物质、类黄酮等营养成分^[31]。

Papoutsis 等^[32]研究发现冷冻干燥制备的微粒的水分含量和水分活度分别为 1.15%~2.15%和 0.13~0.14,而喷雾干燥制备的微粒则分别为 6.06%~6.60%和 0.33~0.40,说明冷冻干燥产生的微粒比喷雾干燥产生的微粒具有更低的水分含量和水分活度。Igal 等^[33]微波干燥预处理为 2 W/g 时可使柚子原浆在冷冻干燥过程中脱水速度更快。Phan 等^[34]制备了芦丁纳米悬浮液并进行冷冻干燥,X 射线衍射分析和在不同 pH 值溶液中的再分散表明芦丁粉末仍处于结晶状态,可在水介质中再分散,无明显团聚现象。Lopez-Polo 等^[35]以大豆磷脂和芦丁为原料制备了脂质体,与冷藏脂质体相比,冷冻干燥法更有助于延长芦丁胶囊的包封时间,并对芦丁的抗氧化能力起到保护作用。

但冷冻干燥也存在一些问题,如因冷冻干燥机需要利用真空与低温系统,使单位成本相较于喷雾干燥有所增加,同时冷冻干燥的加工时间明显较长,能源消耗较高。

2.3 复凝聚法

凝聚微胶囊化是 1 种或多种水胶体与初始溶液的相分离,以及随后在相同反应介质中悬浮或乳化的活性成分周围新形成的凝聚相的沉积^[36-37],被归类为化学过程。

复凝聚微胶囊化包括一个使用相反电荷聚合物的相分离过程^[38],目前已有越来越多的研究者针对蛋白质和多糖的混合物进行研究^[39]。复凝聚法所用聚合物的组成、化合物的溶解度和反应介质的 pH 值等因素会影响最终产物,常用的复配体系为蛋白质与多糖,多糖的存在可以稳定蛋白质

的构象变化并提高包封率^[40],除此之外也可使用蛋白质与蛋白质所组成的复配体系。复凝聚法具有制备简单,负载能力高、耐热、释放控制好、释放时间长,能承受机械应力等优点,同时全过程条件温和,可以增强芯材的稳定性,有效防止降解,但目前运用复凝聚法制备微胶囊主要应用于精油^[41],而使用此方法包封柑橘类黄酮的研究较少。Medeiros等^[41]以酪蛋白和果胶为原料,采用复凝聚物化方法制备了芦丁负载微粒,其平均粒径为 $(4.903 \pm 4.421) \mu\text{m}$,包封率为76.9%,且与非微囊化芦丁相比有效提高了镇痛活性。

2.4 脂质体

脂质体是由不同种类的脂质组成的小球形颗粒,以1个或多个脂质双层的形式组成^[42],这种结构可以包封水溶性、脂溶性和两性物质^[43],由于脂质性质,脂质体可以通过增加亲脂分子在胃肠道中的溶解度而提高其生物利用度。脂质体中使用的主要磷脂是大豆卵磷脂、卵磷脂、海洋卵磷脂和乳磷脂。脂质体可通过薄膜再水化、乙醇注射、去污剂去除、加热、挤出方法等方法制备^[44]。

脂质体作为抗氧化剂、抗菌剂、治疗剂和生物活性物质等的合适载体已被广泛研究,已有的稳定性和抗氧化性试验表明,黄酮类化合物与脂质体之间存在相互保护的关系,且负载槲皮素的脂质体比负载木犀草素的脂质体更具有稳定性和抗氧化能力^[45]。Zheng等^[46]采用薄膜水化-高压均质法制备了柑橘皮提取物脂质体,具有粒径小 $(70.94 \text{ nm} \pm 0.82 \text{ nm})$ 、包封率高 $(87.59\% \pm 2.55\%)$ 、缓释效果好、性质稳定等特点,并显示出更好的溶解性和更强的抗脂肪酶效果。Toniazzi等^[47]发现载槲皮素的冻干脂质体粉末吸湿率低,具有较低的吸水倾向,保质期较长,包装成本较低,对于干燥食品有良好的效果,在更广泛的储存条件下具有较高的稳定性。脂质体可结合药物发挥作用,Das等^[48]将化疗药物阿霉素、黄酮类化合物槲皮素和没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯同时负载于脂质体制剂上,包封率分别为65.8%、96.8%和98%,上述制剂既有抗癌活性,又有抗菌活性。

但由于脂质体对光、高温、盐和pH值的敏感性,其在食品中的应用有限^[49],同时也存在着生产成本高、理化稳定性低、药物渗漏和核心物质在胃

肠道中的快速释放等问题,且磷脂在储存期间也容易氧化,在酸性和酶促条件下也容易水解,但目前已有蛋白质包衣法、壳聚糖包衣法、超声波包衣法、微细化蔗糖包衣法和前体脂质体水化法等多种方法克服了上述缺陷^[50]。

2.5 分子包埋法

分子包埋法被应用于保护柑橘类黄酮等生物活性化合物免受降解因素的影响。环糊精是天然存在的环状寡糖,以酶降解淀粉而产生,由6,7或8个吡喃葡萄糖基分别可组成 α -环糊精、 β -环糊精、 γ -环糊精^[51],因具有疏水性内腔和亲水性外表面的截锥形状,可将疏水性分子包裹在内腔内,提高生物活性成分的溶解速度、稳定性、溶解度和生物利用度^[52]。

在常见的环糊精中, β -环糊精在分子包埋法中应用广泛,但为克服其水溶性有限、晶体的潜在形成以及肠外给药时的肾毒性^[53]等缺点,通过化学修饰制备了 β -环糊精衍生物,如羟丙基- β -环糊精、甲基- β -环糊精、二甲基- β -环糊精等^[53]。

Mahalapbutr等^[54]研究表明了 β -环糊精衍生物对木犀草素与松木犀草素这两种黄酮类化合物的稳定性均有显著提高,尤其是羟丙基- β -环糊精。Pérez-Abril等^[55]通过分子对接分析表明由于山奈酚芳香支架在羟丙基- β -环糊精的疏水性而使其具有稳定性。Chang等^[56]制备了芦丁与 β -环糊精、芦丁与2-羟丙基- β -环糊精和芦丁与2,6-二甲基- β -环糊精3种包封物,通过试验发现第3种包封效果最好,减少了芦丁应用的局限性。

3 柑橘类黄酮包封对生理功能的影响

柑橘类黄酮对人体健康具有多种有益作用^[57-58]。大量研究数据表明,柑橘类黄酮具有抗氧化、抗炎、降脂、抗癌、抑菌、肝保护和神经保护等生物活性^[59-60]。如:柚皮素能显著抑制IL-6的转录,抑制脂肪组织中巨噬细胞的浸润,有助于改善游离脂肪酸诱导的肝脂肪变性^[61];橙皮苷通过下调PCNA蛋白、 β -catenin和c-myc的表达而诱导肺癌细胞凋亡^[62]。此外,临床试验已证明摄入柑橘类黄酮能改善代谢综合征和心血管疾病等^[63-64]。

柑橘类黄酮经包封后可以提升稳定性、溶解性、缓释性,因此对多种生理功能的发挥具有正面

影响,如包封可增强有效成分的渗透性,提高保留时间,使其在肿瘤部位聚集并降低毒性,从而发挥抗癌作用^[65]。也有研究表明将柚皮苷包封在聚乳酸-乙醇酸聚合物中所形成的纳米球具有较强的抗菌活性,当质量浓度为 0.2 mg/mL 时,在 24 h 内对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的杀灭率达 99.9%,同时可抑制肿瘤细胞的存活率^[66]。表 1 总结了主要柑橘类黄酮成分经包封后对生理功能的影响。

4 柑橘类黄酮包封应用

4.1 柚皮苷

柚皮苷是一种天然多酚类化合物^[80],是由其苷元柚皮素经莽草酸途径合成的糖苷类黄酮,广泛存在于葡萄柚、柠檬、酸橙等芸香科植物的果实组织中^[81-82],在柚子皮中柚皮苷的质量浓度可达 800 mg/kg^[83],具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗肿瘤、诱导成骨细胞、神经保护、降脂等多种生物学和药理作用^[84-86]。柚皮苷的水溶性(<50 μg/mL)^[87]和生物利用度差,对 pH 值敏感、易氧化,且为苦味化合物,极大地限制了其在药用与营养保健品中的应用^[88]。

Xiang 等^[89]采用酶水解法制备辛烯基琥珀酸酐酯化糯玉米淀粉(OSAS)对柚皮苷进行包封,结果表明中等分子质量下所形成的复合物包封率最高,且溶解度增加了 848.83 倍,为柑橘类黄酮和变性淀粉的工业化应用提供了有益信息。微胶囊可以提高成分稳定性,并在食用过程中特定时间内可持续释放,如离子凝胶法制备的柚皮苷-海藻酸钠-丝素蛋白微球载量和包封率分别可达到 13.2%和 77.6%,且在酸奶中也能有效地减少乳清沉淀、抑制 pH 值下降速率、掩盖柚皮苷口感,有利于提高生物活性产品的保质期,为功能性酸奶的研制提供了新的思路^[90]。纳米胶囊技术同样可以克服生物利用度差的问题,直链淀粉-亚油酸-乳球蛋白复合柚皮苷三元纳米颗粒的包封率和负载量分别为(78.73 ± 4.17)%和(14.51 ± 3.43)%,在模拟胃液和肠液中柚皮苷可以从包合物中逐渐释放出来^[88]。

柚皮素虽主要以苷元的形式存在(即柚皮苷),但目前针对于柚皮素的包封也有一定研究。Smruthi 等^[91]研究发现生物聚合物也可显著改变柚

皮素在模拟胃肠条件下的理化性质和生物可及性,与柚皮素单体相比,采用聚乳酸/聚乙烯醇和玉米醇/果胶的生物可降解聚合物分别包封柚皮素,在大鼠模型中分别提高了柚皮素的生物利用度 4.7 倍和 1.9 倍。Latos-Brozio 等^[92]研究表明,与单一柚皮素相比,基于聚合的柚皮素生物材料具有更强的抗氧化性和更高水平的热稳定性,可作为天然稳定剂。以上研究结果表明柚皮素经包封后可提高其溶解度和体内生物利用度,从而使其得到更好地应用。

4.2 橙皮苷

橙皮苷是由橙皮素与芸香糖形成的一种大量存在于柑橘类水果中的黄烷酮糖苷^[93],具有降血脂、抗炎、抗氧化、抗肥胖、抗癌等特性^[94-95],并且可用作与疲劳、过敏、肌肉痉挛、四肢疼痛和镇静剂相关的辅助治疗,目前多应用于饲料、食品、医药等行业领域。

尽管橙皮苷具有诸多生物学特性,但和其它类黄酮苷一样存在溶解度低的问题,25 °C 时的溶解度为(5.92 ± 0.49)mg/mL。橙皮苷的生物利用度较低(<2 μmol/L)可归因于与类黄酮连接的芸香苷部分^[96],同时橙皮苷与食物蛋白质结合时失去其抗氧化特性,也会对其生物利用度产生负面影响。在复杂的消化中,因涉及到食物基质中某些生物活性成分的结构转化和释放,并与肠道微生物群和微生物酶相互作用,导致橙皮苷不受控制的降解^[97]。

为了克服这些缺点,开发安全、高效的橙皮苷包封给药系统以提高其稳定性并在适当靶位释放至关重要。设计特定的载体分子因纳米技术的快速发展而具有可行性,如固体脂质纳米粒对于低水溶性和亲脂性药物的包封具有可控释放和靶向给药、降低降解速度、药物稳定性、生物相容性、可大规模生产等优点^[98],可增加药物的物理稳定性和促进药物的持续释放,除此之外还可使用环糊精包封法和喷雾干燥法。

Li 等^[97]研究表明橙皮苷与玉米醇溶蛋白结合的主要驱动力为疏水作用和静电作用,并且玉米醇溶蛋白能增强其在胃和小肠消化过程中的稳定性,因此玉米醇溶蛋白可作为柑橘类黄酮的主要载体。Dammak 等^[99]用食品级水包油卵磷脂增强的

表 1 柑橘类黄酮经包封后对生理功能的影响

Table 1 Biological activity of citrus flavonoids after encapsulation

生理功能	成分	包封材料	方法	影响效果	参考文献
抗癌	橙皮苷	瓜尔胶、海藻酸钠	喷雾干燥法制微胶囊	橙皮苷和白桦酸的包封率分别为(98.15 ± 0.34)%和(99.76 ± 0.22)%;与游离活性药物相比,微囊化药物对非肿瘤细胞的毒性更小	[67]
	橙皮苷	5-氟尿嘧啶	离子凝胶法制备负载壳聚糖纳米载体	对人乳腺癌肉瘤细胞具有较高的抗癌活性,抑制细胞迁移;通过活性氧产生对线粒体膜的损伤作用优于单载体系统	[68]
	橙皮苷	酪蛋白、铁氧化物	先溶解后离子凝胶的方法合成纳米杂化载体	橙皮苷的载体达到了 89.54%的包封率;孕酮共轭载体的特异性识别和靶向化疗增强了橙皮苷药物对 SKOV-3 卵巢癌和 MDA-MB-231 乳腺癌细胞的细胞毒性,IC ₅₀ 值(半最大抑制浓度)显著降低 30 倍	[69]
	橙皮苷	大豆卵磷脂	超声机研制纳米胶囊	包封率为(92.02 ± 1.08)%;橙皮苷对 MDA-MB-231 细胞的杀伤作用增强,IC ₅₀ 值为 62.93 μg/ml	[70]
	芦丁	两性离子磷脂脂质	芦丁脂质体	制备芦丁脂质体包封芦丁时 IC ₅₀ 值为 250 μmol/L;脂质体包封后芦丁的生物可及性由 9.8%提高到 19.7%;抗癌活性和生物可及性显著增强	[71]
抗肥胖	柚皮苷	玉米醇溶蛋白、酪蛋白钠	纳米颗粒	包封柚皮苷可达到(71 ± 2)%的包封率;通过降低细胞内脂质积累而显示出比未包封的柚皮苷更高的降脂活性	[72]
	柚皮素	玉米醇溶蛋白、酪蛋白酸钠、壳聚糖	反溶剂共沉淀制备纳米粒子	纳米粒包封率可达 89%;显著抑制油酸诱导的 HepG2 细胞的总甘油三酯和胆固醇水平;比柚皮素单体具有更高的降脂活性	[73]
	橙皮苷	壳聚糖、巯基乙酸	制备壳聚糖-巯基乙酸物理屏障	包封后比高脂饮食组的体重降低了 40.91%;通过阻碍吸收限制脂肪的积累	[74]
抗炎	柚皮素	大豆磷脂酰胆碱、马来酰亚胺-聚乙二醇-磷脂、大豆油	超声法制备脂质体纳米乳	纳米乳液呈现出良好的体外稳定性和缓释性;发挥抗炎作用,减少促炎分子 MCP-1 的表达和 NF-κB 的核转位;未显示体外细胞毒性	[75]
	橙皮苷	二甲基亚砜、泊洛沙姆 188、甘油棕榈酸硬脂酸酯、span 80	固体脂质纳米颗粒	用负载橙皮苷的固体脂质纳米颗粒处理的小鼠耳厚结缔组织显示出放大的抗炎活性且持续释放	[76]
抗糖尿病	柚皮素	壳聚糖、海藻酸盐	纳米颗粒	包封后在糖尿病大鼠模型中具有 91%的包封率;可显著降糖;口服无毒性	[77]
	芦丁	卵磷脂	纳米磷脂复合物	通过组织病理学分析证实芦丁经包封后比游离芦丁更能有效地恢复糖尿病所致的组织病理学损害减少糖尿病并发症	[78]
抗氧化	新橙皮苷	果胶、壳聚糖	纳米脂质体	负载新橙皮苷的脂质体系统通过减少 ROS (活性氧)和 O ₂ ^{·-} 的生成,减少谷胱甘肽的减少,显著减轻棕榈酸引起的 L02 细胞的肝氧化损伤,而游离新橙皮苷则无效	[79]

Pickering 乳液包封橙皮苷, 由于乳液的乳化速度较低, 乳液的货架期较长, 可用于食品中多种油性活性化合物的包封。

4.3 新橙皮苷

新橙皮苷是由新橙皮糖和橙皮素基团组成的天然黄酮类化合物^[100], 广泛存在于柑橘类水果中, 其作为一种已知的膳食抗氧化剂, 还具有多种有前途的治疗性质, 包括抗炎、抗糖尿病、抗肥胖、抗高血脂、抗过敏、抗微生物, 以及肝脏保护、心脏保护、胃保护和神经保护^[101-102]。但新橙皮苷难溶于水且在生理环境(温度、pH 值、盐、氧化、酶和血清等)中的不稳定性^[103], 影响了其在食品、医药、化妆品等领域的应用^[104], 因此有必要提高新橙皮苷的溶解度、稳定性和生物利用度。

Wang 等^[100]采用溶剂法制备新橙皮苷-羟丙基- β -环糊精包合物, 使新橙皮苷在 37 °C 水中的溶解度从 161.81 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 增加到 1 927.12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 稳定性也显著提高。在亲脂性生物聚合物基质中的包封可以增强新橙皮苷的生物活性^[105], 如使用最佳浓度的果胶和壳聚糖修饰新橙皮苷纳米脂质体可以改善新橙皮苷理化稳定性、控释行为和黏膜黏附能力^[103]。Shishir 等^[106]研究表明果胶-壳聚糖缀合纳米脂质体可良好的包封新橙皮苷并控制释放, 在胃肠道条件下保留了约 72%~78% 的新橙皮苷, 细胞毒性结果还表明此纳米脂质体可以显著保护人结肠上皮细胞免受丙烯酰胺诱导活性氧产生。

4.4 其它柑橘类黄酮

川陈皮素属于多甲氧基黄酮类化合物, 主要存在于柑橘类水果的果皮中, 因低水溶性、低口服生物利用度、高结晶性而使实际应用受到阻碍。目前研究者们设计了各种载体克服这些难题, 如肉桂醛修饰乳清蛋白稳定微胶囊包封川陈皮素后发现, 微胶囊中川陈皮素的生物利用度(82%~94%) 远高于乳剂中的生物利用度(68%~83%), 并且添加此微胶囊可以生产川陈皮素强化酸奶^[107]。也有研究采用透析法制备了川陈皮素负载聚乙二醇嵌段聚己内酯, 包封率和载药量分别为(76.34 \pm 3.25)% 和(7.60 \pm 0.48)%, 能有效地阻止川陈皮素快速释放, 延长循环时间, 并可显著降低破骨细胞酒石酸酸性磷酸酶、组织蛋白酶 K 等遗传标记的 mRNA

表达, 体现了其在骨质疏松症的治疗中的巨大潜力^[108]。

同样水溶性低、口服生物利用度差的柑橘类黄酮还有桔皮素和芦丁。桔皮素可被包封于乳清蛋白稳定乳液(含有肉桂醛、阿拉伯树胶或羟丙基甲基纤维素等成分)中, 羟丙基甲基纤维素的添加使桔皮素的生物可及性从 36% 提高到 90%, 血浆中浓度增加了 4~20 倍^[109]。将甘油加入以大豆分离蛋白为原料的纳米乳液可保持高负载度(>85%) 的桔皮素, 当桔皮素浓度为 4.83 mmol/L 时, 50% 甘油和 1% 大豆分离蛋白混合使用, 1 个月内桔皮素含量可维持在约 88%, 生物可及性在 60%~65% 之间^[110]。

通过纳米喷雾干燥法可制备含有芦丁的牛血清白蛋白纳米粒子, 包封率约为 32%, 检测对 ABTS⁺ 的抗氧化活性时, 纳米胶囊化使芦丁的 IC₅₀ 值提高了 2 倍^[111]。采用超声波法, 以藜麦和玉米淀粉为原料制备的纳米淀粉粒子包封芦丁可达到 67.4% 和 26.6% 的包封率, 芦丁在藜麦中的体外抗氧化活性显著高于在玉米淀粉中^[112]。纳米级铁蛋白笼可提供腔体封装芦丁等生物活性分子, 当芦丁和大豆种子铁蛋白的物质的量比为 30.1:1 时, 蛋白质笼可包封芦丁使包封率达到 25.1%, 在铁蛋白笼中保存 15 d 后, 仍有 75% 以上的芦丁被包封, 热稳定性和紫外辐射稳定性较游离芦丁均有提高^[113], 同时有研究表明盐酸胍可促进芦丁在载脂蛋白-大豆种子铁蛋白中的包封^[114]。磷脂复合物包封芦丁也是一种有效的技术, 可在保持其功能性的前提下克服不良特性, 并增强稳定性。芦丁与磷脂酰胆碱物质的量比为 1:3, 贮藏 30 d 时物理稳定性和化学稳定性最好, 包封率达 99%^[115]。

综上所述, 柑橘类黄酮经不同体系包封后具有去除苦味、掩盖不良口感、提高稳定性、控制缓释速度、靶向定位等作用, 可广泛应用于食品、保健品和化妆品等。表 2 总结了主要柑橘类黄酮成分经包封后的产品应用。

5 总结与展望

为了克服柑橘类黄酮的低生物利用度, 保持其有益的生物活性, 并掩盖或去除某些不良感官品质, 各种各样的类黄酮已经被包封到许多不同

表2 柑橘类黄酮经包封后的产品应用

Table 2 Application of citrus flavonoids after encapsulation

应用	成分	包封材料	方法	影响效果	参考文献
保湿化妆品	橙皮苷	古朴阿苏果油、棕榈树果油、无水羊毛脂、普兰尼克	高压均质技术制备纳米脂质载体	105 d时,包封率为96%,装载率为2.25%;将制备的纳米颗粒应用于润肤露配方中,表现出良好的稳定性	[116]
果粉	橙皮苷	阿拉伯树胶	冷冻干燥法	冷冻干燥后橙皮苷和柚皮苷的含量有所增加;在冷冻干燥前向橙汁共产物中添加阿拉伯树胶,不改变粉末的流动性,有利于生物活性物质的存在和复水能力	[117]
功能性食品	橙皮苷	豌豆分离蛋白、高甲氧基果胶	静电吸附形成水分散胶体复合物	包封的橙皮苷(>90%,pH=4)的自由基清除活性明显高于未包封的橙皮苷(<15%,pH=4或7);包封橙皮苷的体外生物可及性(27%±7%)也明显高于非包封的体外生物可及性(<7%)	[118]
橙汁	橙皮苷	多酚提取物	微胶囊化	包封率在59%~71%之间;包封后橙皮苷的破坏率从80%降至18.8%~33.18%;降低了苦味;减轻了热加工过程中营养物质的破坏;提高了橙汁的营养价值	[119]
酸奶	柚皮苷	海藻酸钠、丝素蛋白	离子凝胶法制备微球	载量和包封率分别可达到13.2%和77.6%;在酸奶中也能有效地减少乳清沉淀、抑制pH值下降速率、掩盖柚皮苷口感,有利于提高生物活性产品的保质期	[90]
	川陈皮素	肉桂醛修饰乳清蛋白	喷雾干燥法	微胶囊中川陈皮素的生物利用度(82%~94%)远高于乳剂中的生物利用度(68%~83%);添加此微胶囊可以生产川陈皮素强化酸奶	[107]

的壁材中。每种包封方法的优缺点不同,喷雾干燥是最常用的包封技术,然而高温可降解生物活性化合物;冷冻干燥因温度低可更好地保存生物活性成分,产生的微粒具有更低的水分含量和水分活度,但所需时间长,成本高;复凝聚法则需注意聚合物的组成、化合物的溶解度和反应介质的pH值;脂质体因其敏感性等问题在食品中应用有限,但在制药和化妆品行业中应用较多;纳米粒子要保证在有机溶剂中具有足够的溶解度;分子包埋法常用 β -环糊精,但由于其有限性级肾毒性,从而制备了 β -环糊精衍生物。因此在进行研究时应根据不同领域及不同特点选择将使用的包封方法,并且在实际应用当中需保证包封的安全性,尤其是制备纳米颗粒时需进行相关的毒性试验。目前关于柑橘类黄酮包封的研究大多停留在实验室阶段,不但步骤繁琐,而且反应十分复杂,严重限制了其在食品工业中的应用。食品功能因子的包

封及靶向释放是未来食品科技发展的重要方向,柑橘类黄酮作为一类重要的食品功能因子极具研究价值,在未来研究和应用中可从以下4个方面重点突破。1)应将传统的固体片剂系统进行创新化探索,开发安全、方便、高效的新型包封与递送方法,并提高产量,改善保质期,缩短实验室与消费者之间的距离;2)需探究柑橘类黄酮与各包封材料的结合机理,判断其之间的生物相容性,并加强包封材料理化性质及包封后产品在体内生物利用度的研究,以获取更高的包封率及负载能力,增加其可用性;3)可通过材料学、计算机科学、食品化学、分子生物学等多学科交叉结合新型给药系统设计,有效控制释放速度、时间和作用部位,实现包封后功能因子的靶向释放;4)应加快柑橘类黄酮包封体系的工业化和标准化建设,最终推动柑橘类黄酮在食品行业与生物医药市场的应用。

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Main Encapsulation Methods and Applications of Citrus Flavonoids

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Abstract Citrus is the largest fruit in the world and in China, and its fruits are rich in flavonoids. Citrus flavonoids possess various beneficial biological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, lipid-lowering, anticancer, bacteriostatic, and neuroprotective properties, which contribute to human health. However, citrus flavonoids face challenges such as poor solubility, stability, and low bioavailability, which restrict their application in industrial production. The development of a stable encapsulation has emerged as an effective approach to overcome these limitations. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of the research progress regarding the structure, types, and main encapsulation methods for citrus flavonoids, which have been investigated and will be analyzed in terms of their advantages and disadvantages. The effects of citrus flavonoids encapsulation on physiological activities will be summed up. Additionally, the effects and application of encapsulation on the main citrus flavonoids (naringin, hesperidin, neohesperidin, etc) will be summarized. The findings are expected to provide theoretical basis for the high-value utilization of citrus flavonoids in functional food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and other related industries.

Keywords citrus; flavonoids; encapsulation methods; application