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### Effect of High CO<sub>2</sub> Controlled Atmosphere on Storage Quality of Fresh-cut Lily Bulbs

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**Abstract** Aiming at the problems of perishable, browning and nutrient loss of fresh-cut lily bulbs during storage, Lanzhou lily bulbs were stored with 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% CO<sub>2</sub> for 15 d at (4±1) °C and 5% O<sub>2</sub>, respectively, to determine their appearance, flavor and nutritional quality. The results show that the treatment of lily bulbs with different concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> has effects, among which 10% CO<sub>2</sub> treatment can effectively inhibit the browning of lily bulbs, maintain a low weight loss rate and a high fruit hardness, reduce the loss of flavor substances, and delay the loss of

starch, sugar, soluble sugar and soluble solid (TSS). At 15 days of storage, the contents of total phenol, malondialdehyde (MDA) and peroxidase (POD) activity were 1.89 mg/g, 0.70 mmol/g and 3.90 U/(min·g), respectively, which were significantly different from control group and other treatment groups ( $P<0.05$ ). Although 5% CO<sub>2</sub> can reduce the Browning degree of lily, other indexes are worse than 10% CO<sub>2</sub> treatment group. *Lilium* bulbs treated with 15% CO<sub>2</sub> had serious loss of total phenol content and carbohydrate, and the degree of membrane lipid peroxidation was too high. The treated with 20% CO<sub>2</sub> was damaged by high concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>, the degree of softening was more serious, and the contents of TSS, starch, MDA, total phenol and POD activity were significantly different from those treated with 10% CO<sub>2</sub> ( $P<0.05$ ). The results showed that the most suitable concentration for storage and preservation of lily was 5% O<sub>2</sub> + 10% CO<sub>2</sub>. This experiment provided a reference for the research and development of fresh-cut bulbs of lily.

**Keywords** lily bulbs; CO<sub>2</sub>; controlled atmosphere; storage quality

## 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 对冷藏三文鱼的保鲜作用

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**摘要** 假单胞菌和气单胞菌为水产品中常见的优势腐败菌,其腐败特性受N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯信号分子介导的群体感应系统调控。以经荧光假单胞菌单独或与嗜水气单胞菌混合感染的三文鱼为模型,测定不同贮藏时间的三文鱼块的细菌菌落总数、pH值、持水力、硫代巴比妥酸(TBA)以及挥发性盐基氮(TVB-N)等指标,评价具有群体感应淬灭活性的蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2粗细胞提取物(CCE)对冷藏三文鱼的保鲜效果。结果表明:蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE蛋白质量浓度为10~160 μg/mL时,不影响荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌的生长。160 μg/mL蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE的处理可使三文鱼菌落总数、pH值、TBA和TVB-N的上升速度及持水力的下降速度减慢。相较于被荧光假单胞菌单独或与嗜水气单胞菌混合感染的三文鱼样品,添加蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE后可分别延长三文鱼贮藏期2 d和4 d。研究结果为应用群体感应淬灭菌控制水产品腐败,以及开发新型生物防腐剂提供一定的理论依据。

**关键词** 蜡样芽孢杆菌; 群体感应淬灭; 混合腐败菌; 三文鱼; 保鲜

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三文鱼是一种富含二十碳五烯酸(Eicosapentaenoic acid, EPA)和二十二碳六烯酸(Docosahexaenoic acid, DHA)等人体所必需的Omega-3长链脂肪酸的优质海产品<sup>[1]</sup>。然而,其丰富的多不饱和脂肪酸、蛋白质、游离氨基酸和内源酶等,使它易被微生物污染,发生变色和腐败并产生异味,从而成为一种高度易腐产品<sup>[2]</sup>。如何保持三文鱼的新鲜度,是水产行业亟需解决的问题。

随着贮藏时间的延长,以及受贮藏环境、保存条件和质量控制技术等其它因素的影响,三文鱼中的微生物区系会发生显著变化。一些细菌,如假单胞菌属和气单胞菌属逐渐成为优势菌群,最终导致水产品变质<sup>[3-5]</sup>。荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)和嗜水气单胞菌(*Aeromonas hydrophila*)为海鲜、贝类和乳制品中主要的革兰氏

阴性腐败菌,其蛋白分解、脂肪分解和低温存活能力均受由N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯(N-acyl-homoserine lactones, AHLs)信号分子介导的群体感应(Quorum sensing, QS)系统调控<sup>[6]</sup>。目前,许多抗QS活性物质因具有可以通过定向破坏腐败菌的群体感应系统,且不会造成细菌选择压力的优势而被广泛发掘,并应用于腐败菌的生物防控。Vinoj等<sup>[7]</sup>发现来自地衣芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus licheniformis*)DAHB1的AHL-内酯酶AiiA能够抑制弧菌生物膜的形成,减少弧菌在对虾中的定植和致死率。Chen等<sup>[8]</sup>在生物防治研究中发现地衣芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus licheniformis*)T-1合成的群体感应淬灭活性物质——金属-β-内酰胺酶可以降低嗜水气单胞菌cb15对斑马鱼的致病力,使其相对存活率提高50%。Gui等<sup>[9]</sup>研究表明群体感应淬灭剂AHL-内酯酶AiiA<sub>AHL</sub>能抑制鲤鱼鱼片中腐败菌的生长繁殖,延缓鱼片中TVB-N和生物胺含量的增加。上述研究表明,芽孢杆菌是潜在的安全有效的群体感应淬灭菌,在对抗腐败菌感染及水产保鲜中具有很大的应用价值。

本课题组前期获得1株对荧光假单胞菌AHLs具有群体感应淬灭活性的蜡样芽孢杆菌

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(*Bacillus cereus*)YF-2(AHLS降解率为100%),且淬灭活性物质存在于其细胞提取物中。为了探究其在三文鱼保鲜中的应用情况,以经荧光假单胞菌单独或与嗜水气单胞菌混合感染的三文鱼为模型,测定4℃下,不同贮藏时间的三文鱼块的菌落总数、pH值、持水力、TBA及TVB-N等新鲜度指标,探究蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2对三文鱼的保鲜效果,以期为应用群体感应淬灭菌控制水产品腐败以及开发新型生物防腐剂提供一定的理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

三文鱼,锦州市海芝鲜三文鱼店;蜡样芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus cereus*)YF-2,分离自辽宁朝阳泡菜;荧光假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas fluorescens*)、嗜水气单胞菌(*Aeromonas hydrophila*),分离自腐败大菱鲆;以上菌株均保藏于本院微生物实验室。

MRS肉汤、LB肉汤、PCA培养基,青岛海博生物技术有限公司;磷酸盐缓冲液,飞净生物科技有限公司;无水乙醇,山东普利斯化工厂;三氯乙酸、乙二胺四乙酸二钠、氧化镁、硼酸,天津市福晨化学试剂有限公司;硫代巴比妥酸,广东翁江化学试剂有限公司;标准盐酸溶液(0.01 mol/L),广州和为医药科技有限公司;甲基红、溴甲酚绿,国药集团化学试剂有限公司。

### 1.2 仪器与设备

BSA224S电子分析天平,德国赛多利斯集团;GI54DS致微高校专用高压灭菌器,福建致微仪器有限公司;HealForceOptiClean1300洁净工作台,中国香港力康集团;SHP-360D生化培养箱,上海森信实验仪器有限公司;5804R高速冷冻离心机,德国艾本德公司;AZ8601便携pH计,台湾衡欣科技股份有限公司;ZX-400型全自动菌落计数仪,杭州泽析生物;JY92-IIDN超声破碎仪、Scientz-WSQ全自动微生物生长曲线分析仪,宁波新芝生物科技有限公司;LC-WB-4恒温水浴锅,力辰科技;MC05Q1-403J1绞肉机,广东美的生活电器制造有限公司;FJ200-SH高速分散均质机,上海沪析实业有限公司;UV2550紫外可见分光光度计,日本岛津公司;K9840自动凯氏定氮仪,山东海能科学仪器有限公司;LC-PJ-400拍打式均质器,湖

南力辰仪器科技有限公司。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 菌种活化 蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2以体积分数2.0%接种到LB肉汤中,于37℃下24 h传代培养3次后,备用。荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌以体积分数1.0%接种到LB肉汤中,于30℃培养24 h,传代培养3次后,用0.85%生理盐水将荧光假单胞菌及嗜水气单胞菌培养液稀释至10<sup>6</sup> CFU/mL,4℃保存备用。

### 1.3.2 蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2细胞提取物的制备

参考Torres等<sup>[10]</sup>的方法稍作修改,取40 mL蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2培养物于4℃,10 000 r/min离心5 min得到菌体沉淀。菌体沉淀用PBS(pH 6.5)缓冲液洗涤2次后重悬于10.0 mL PBS(pH 6.5)中,于冰水浴中间歇超声破碎5 min后,离心收集上清液,并经0.22 μm滤膜过滤制得蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2的细胞提取物(Crude cell extract,CCE)。参考李欣蔚<sup>[11]</sup>的方法,采用考马斯亮蓝染色法测定蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2的CCE蛋白含量。

1.3.3 蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2无细胞提取物对荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌生长曲线的影响 取180 μL荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌(10<sup>6</sup> CFU/mL)菌悬液至96孔板中,随后加入蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE使其蛋白终质量浓度分别为10,20,40,80,160 μg/mL,且以等量PBS缓冲液为阴性对照。置于30℃培养24 h,每隔2 h测定其OD<sub>595nm</sub>值。

1.3.4 三文鱼块样品处理 参照Herbertr等<sup>[12]</sup>的方法,用75%乙醇对新鲜三文鱼表面进行消毒,去除头、内脏和鱼皮,将三文鱼分割为每块10 g的鱼块备用,所有操作均在无菌条件下进行。如表1所示制备浸泡液,并将无菌三文鱼浸泡处理30 min后,取出沥干,密封于无菌袋中,4℃贮藏10 d。每2 d对样品的菌落总数、pH值、持水力、TBA以及TVB-N进行测定,从而评价蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2的CCE对三文鱼的保鲜效果。

1.3.5 细菌菌落总数的测定 参照《食品微生物学检验 菌落总数测定》(GB 4789.2-2022)的方法,将25 g三文鱼置入盛有225 mL生理盐水的无菌均质袋中,采用拍击式均质器均质拍打2 min,制成1:10的样品匀液。取上清液连续稀释制

表 1 无菌三文鱼块的不同处理方式  
Table 1 Different processing methods of sterile salmon

组别	处理方式	命名
1	PBS	NC
2	荧光假单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)	PF
3	CCE(160 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )	YF
4	CCE+荧光假单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)	YP
5	荧光假单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)+嗜水气单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)	PA
6	CCE+荧光假单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)+嗜水气单胞菌( $10^6$ CFU/mL)	YPA

备 10 倍系列样品稀释液, 取适宜稀释倍数稀释液 1 mL 于无菌平板中, 倾注 20 mL LB 培养基混匀, 于 30 ℃下培养 72 h。选取 30~300 个菌落的平板进行菌落计数<sup>[13]</sup>。

1.3.6 pH 值的测定 参照《食品 pH 值的测定》(GB 5009.237-2016)<sup>[14]</sup>方法, 称取 5 g 搅碎均匀的三文鱼样品, 加入 50 mL 氯化钾溶液后, 均质过滤, 取滤液测定 pH 值。

1.3.7 持水力的测定 参照高永悦等<sup>[15]</sup>的方法并稍作修改。取不同处理组样品称取其初始质量, 记  $M_1$ 。用滤纸包裹后, 于 4 ℃, 5 000 r/min 离心 15 min, 随后称取离心后的样品质量记为  $M_2$ 。持水力按公式(1)计算:

$$\text{持水力}(\%) = \frac{M_2}{M_1} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

式中:  $M_1$  为样品初始质量, g;  $M_2$  为样品离心后质量, g。

1.3.8 TBA 的测定 参照《食品中丙二醛的测定》(GB 5009.181-2016)<sup>[16]</sup>方法, 称取 5 g 搅碎均匀的

三文鱼样品, 加入 50 mL 三氯乙酸混合液后, 均质过滤。取 5 mL 滤液与 5 mL TBA 溶液混匀后, 于 90 ℃水浴反应 30 min, 取出冷却至室温后, 测定 OD<sub>532nm</sub> 值。

1.3.9 TVB-N 的测定 参照《食品中挥发性盐基氮的测定》(GB 5009.228-2016)<sup>[17]</sup>方法, 取 10 g 绞碎均匀的三文鱼样品于蒸馏管中, 加入 1 g 氧化镁后, 连接到蒸馏器上对样品的 TVB-N 值(mg/100 g)进行测定。

#### 1.4 数据处理与统计分析

每项试验重复 3 次, 以“平均值±标准差”的形式表示数据。利用 SPSS 19.0 进行统计分析, Origin 8.0 绘制图形。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌生长曲线的影响

图 1 为添加不同蛋白质量浓度(10, 20, 40, 80, 160  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 时, 荧光

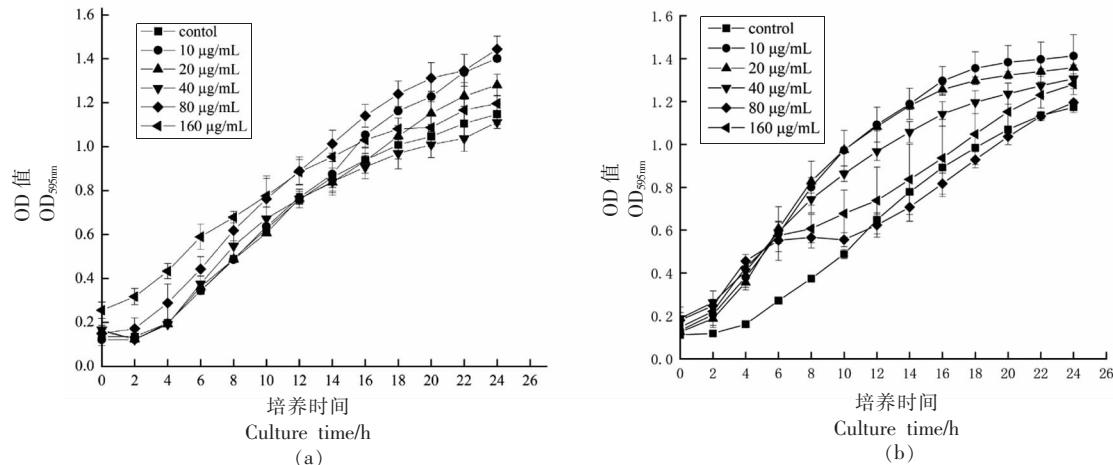


图 1 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对荧光假单胞菌(a)及嗜水气单胞菌(b)生长的影响

Fig.1 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the growth of *P. fluorescens* (a) and *A. hydrophila* (b)

假单胞菌(图 1a)和嗜水气单胞菌(图 1b)的生长曲线。由图可知,在 CCE 所选蛋白质量浓度下荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌均呈“S”型曲线生长,且与对照组相比,蛋白质量浓度为 10,20,40,80,160  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  的蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌的生长均无抑制作用。因此,本试验结果表明所选蛋白质量浓度范围内的蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 不影响荧光假单胞菌及嗜水气单胞菌的生长,可应用于下一步保鲜试验。

## 2.2 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼菌落总数的影响

三文鱼贮藏期间细菌会利用鱼肉中的蛋白质、脂肪及糖原等营养物质进行增殖代谢,使样品中的菌落总数(Aerobic plate count, APC)显著上升。图 2 显示了三文鱼在贮藏期间菌落总数的变化趋势。研究表明,新鲜养殖三文鱼中的初始 TVC 值约为 3  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ ,且鲜鱼的细菌菌落总数最大可接受计数为 5  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ <sup>[18-19]</sup>。0 d 时,NC 组的 TVC 值为 3.02  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ ,表明所选三文鱼样品品质良好。PF 组、PA 组 0 d 时,TVC 计数分别为 3.62  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$  和 3.55  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ ,显著高于 NC 组,可能是由于样品接种荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌导致。YP 组和 YPA 组的 TVC 计数分别为 2.95  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$  和 3.00  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ ,表明蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 的添加使得荧光假单胞菌和嗜水气单胞菌的增殖有所减缓。在贮藏期间,TVC 值均随着贮藏期的延长而增大。PA 组在第 6 天、NC 组

和 PF 组在第 8 天及 YP 组和 YPA 组在第 10 天时,TVC 值超过最大安全限值  $10^7 \text{ CFU/g}$ <sup>[20]</sup>,分别为 7.65, 7.24, 7.65, 7.31, 8.01  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ 。而 YF 组直至贮藏期结束,TVC 计数值为 6.35  $\lg(\text{CFU}/\text{g})$ ,仍未超出最大安全限值。相较于 NC 组、PF 组和 PA 组,添加 YF-2 CCE 后可分别延长三文鱼贮藏期 2, 2, 4 d。结果表明,蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 可有效延长三文鱼的贮藏期。推测蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 中的群体感应淬灭物质通过淬灭环境中的信号分子,有效阻断了细菌间的通讯系统,从而控制腐败菌的生长繁殖,延长三文鱼的贮藏期。

## 2.3 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼 pH 值的影响

pH 值可以间接反映样品中微生物活性的变化,是判断鱼制品新鲜度的一个重要指标。图 3 为经不同处理的三文鱼样品在贮藏期间 pH 值的变化情况,pH 值整体呈“先降后升”的趋势。初始 pH 值的下降是由于糖酵解过程中乳酸的积累和 ATP 降解过程中无机磷酸盐的释放,然而,随着贮藏期的延长,鱼体内内源酶和细菌繁殖会产生大量碱性挥发性物质,如生物胺、氨和三甲胺等导致样品在贮藏中后期 pH 值显著上升<sup>[21-23]</sup>。

0 d 时,三文鱼样品的 pH 值为 6.63,第 10 天时,PA 组、PF 组、NC 组、YPA 组、YP 组和 YF 组的 pH 值分别为 7.49, 7.32, 7.21, 6.99, 6.91, 6.72。相较于 NC 组、PF 组和 PA 组,经蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 处理的三文鱼样品 pH 值上升速度显著降

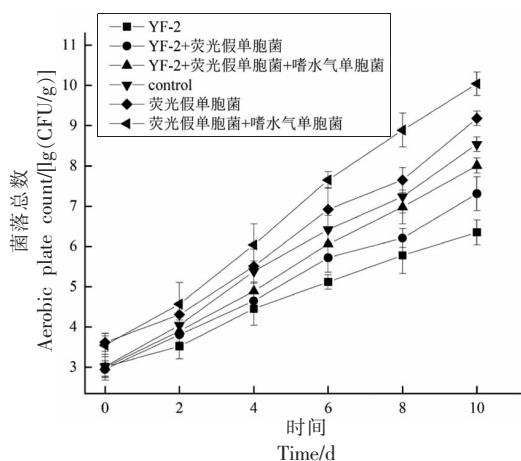


图 2 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文菌落总数的影响  
Fig.2 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the aerobic plate count of salmon

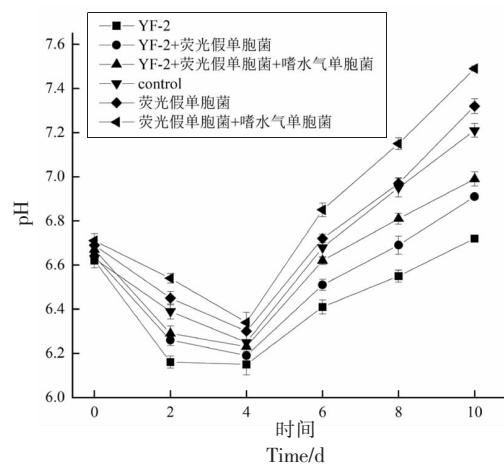


图 3 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼 pH 值的影响  
Fig.3 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the pH value of salmon

低。说明蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 显著抑制了腐败菌群体感应系统对蛋白酶的调控作用，从而减少了腐败菌对氨基酸的降解，导致胺类化合物的减少，从而减缓了贮藏期间 pH 值的上升。隋晓日<sup>[24]</sup>以虾肉为研究对象，在探究枯草芽孢杆菌中抗菌物质对虾肉贮藏品质的改善中发现，贮藏中后期，枯草芽孢杆菌抗菌物质处理组 pH 值的增加速度显著低于对照组，可使虾肉的 pH 值变化减缓 2 d 达到 7.4，说明枯草芽孢杆菌中的抗菌物质能够延缓虾肉的自溶腐败过程，具有一定的保鲜效果，与本试验结果相似。

#### 2.4 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼持水力的影响

持水力 (Water holding capacity, WHC) 是评估肌肉品质的重要指标，持水力与肌肉的质地特性密切相关，如果动物死后肌肉发生肌丝晶格收缩、肌球蛋白变性和细胞外空间增加就会造成其肌肉持水力的降低。研究表明，肌肉中大多数水溶性的肌浆蛋白会随水分一起流失，且相较于陆地动物，鱼和贝类中的水分更易流失<sup>[25-26]</sup>。所以，拥有高持水力的鱼肉，其肌肉组织中的水分及可溶性营养成分不易流失。

如图 4 所示，在三文鱼贮藏初期，各处理组持水力无显著差别。随着贮藏时间的延长，各组样品的持水力均呈下降趋势，且样品间持水力的差距也越来越显著。第 10 天时，与相对应的 PA 组、PF

组及 NC 组相比，YPA 组、YP 组及 YF 组的持水力分别提高了 7.97%，7.13%，8.18%。说明菌株 YF-2 CCE 的添加可在一定程度上延缓三文鱼持水力的下降速率，提高三文鱼的持水能力。高永悦等<sup>[15]</sup>在研究戊糖片球菌 (*Pediococcus pentosaceus*) YF-8 发酵液粗提物对三文鱼的保鲜效果时发现，在第 10 天，与感染温和气单胞菌 (*Aeromonas sobria*) 的三文鱼组相比，戊糖片球菌 YF-8 粗提物的添加使得样品的持水力提高了 6.88%，与本研究结果类似。

#### 2.5 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼 TBA 值的影响

硫代巴比妥酸值 (Thiobarbituric acid, TBA) 被用于评价鱼制品在贮藏期间的脂质氧化情况，当 TBA 值达到 1.0 mg MDA/kg 以上，鱼肉会散发出不可接受的难闻气味<sup>[27]</sup>。如图 5 所示，在贮藏期间，所有处理组的 TBA 值均随贮藏时间的延长而增加。三文鱼块的初始 TBA 值为 0.18 mg MDA/kg，远低于限值，表明三文鱼品质良好。

PA 组在第 6 天，NC 组和 PF 组在第 8 天，YPA 组在第 10 天时，其 TBA 值已超过 1.0 mg MDA/kg，分别为 1.1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.2 mg MDA/kg，而 YP 组及 YF 组在第 10 天时，仍未达到限值，分别为 0.85, 0.73 mg MDA/kg。在本试验中，第 10 天时，PA 组、PF 组、NC 组、YPA 组、YP 组、YF 组的 TBA 值分别为初始值的 10.28, 9.45, 8.34, 7.20,

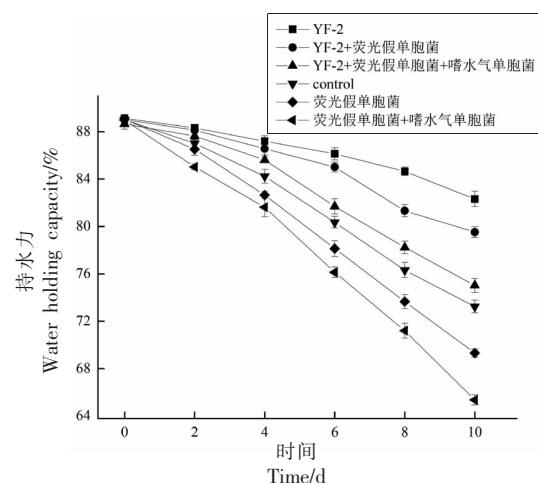


图 4 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼持水力的影响

Fig.4 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the water holding capacity of salmon

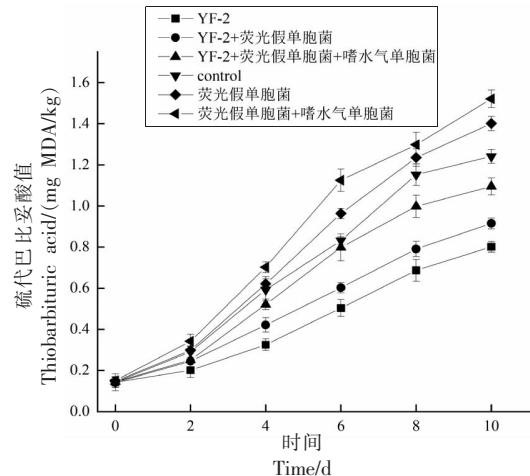


图 5 蜡样芽孢杆菌 YF-2 CCE 对三文鱼 TBA 值的影响

Fig.5 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the TBA value of salmon

5.72,4.95倍,表明感染混合腐败菌的三文鱼TBA值上升速度最快,提示其脂肪氧化最为严重。而经蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE处理后其TBA值的上升速度有所减缓,进而也说明蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE能有效延缓三文鱼的脂肪氧化速率。Ouahioune等<sup>[20]</sup>在研究含有角豆籽浸渍液的新型活性生物包装材料对延长三文鱼保质期的作用时发现,与对照样品相比,含有角豆籽浸渍液的样品可以显著降低三文鱼在贮藏期间TBA值的上升速度,推测其结果差异主要是由于角豆籽浸渍物具有抗氧化活性,可以延缓三文鱼的脂肪氧化速率。

## 2.6 蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE对三文鱼TVB-N值的影响

挥发性盐基氮(Total volatile basic nitrogen, TVB-N)是水产品新鲜度评价的常用指标,鱼肉在内源酶和腐败菌的作用下,使得原有氨基酸被分解,产生具有挥发性的氨等碱性含氮物质,从而影响鱼肉的表观品质和营养价值<sup>[28]</sup>。蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE对三文鱼TVB-N值的影响如图6所示。由图可知,新鲜三文鱼的TVB-N值为11.15 mg/100 g,表明三文鱼鱼块的初始品质相对新鲜。所有三文鱼鱼块的TVB-N值在低温贮藏过程中均逐渐增加,尤其是染菌样品。经蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE处理的三文鱼样品在贮藏过程中TVB-N值始终低于对照组样品。PA组和PF组在贮藏期第6天,NC组在贮藏期第8天,YPB组和YP组在贮藏期第10天,其TVB-N值分别达到31.25,26.35,26.64,28.32,27.65 mg/100 g,超过海水鱼TVB-N上限值(25 mg/100 g)<sup>[29]</sup>。而YF组在贮藏终点时,其TVB-N值为21.65 mg/100 g,仍未超过安全食用上限。PA组和PF组在10 d时,TVB-N值分别43.34 mg/100 g和38.94 mg/100 g,远高于其它处理组。结果表明,荧光假单胞菌对三文鱼具有较强的致腐能力,且与嗜水气单胞菌联合作用后,比单一添加荧光假单胞菌具有更高的腐败潜力。而蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE的干预可有效控制腐败菌对三文鱼块的腐败作用,延长其贮藏期。且TVB-N值与TVC值相似的变化趋势与Liu等<sup>[30]</sup>在含有瑞香素乳剂的刺槐豆胶-海藻酸钠涂料对冷藏条件下大菱鲆鱼肉品质的影响的研

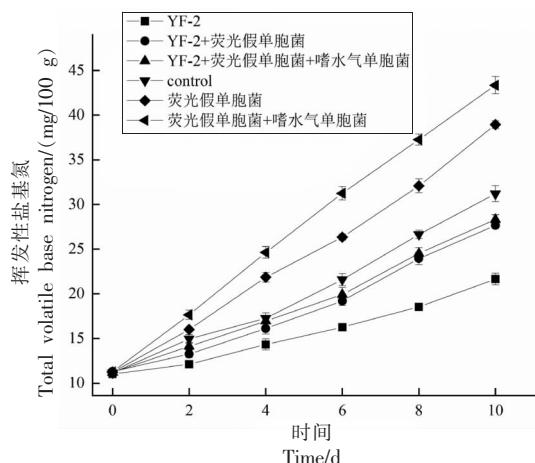


图6 蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE对三文鱼TVB-N值的影响

Fig.6 Effect of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE on the TVB-N value of salmon

究结果相似,证明了蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE通过对腐败菌的调控作用,进而影响其对三文鱼的致腐作用。

## 3 结论

为探究对N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯信号分子具有群体感应淬灭活性的蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2在三文鱼保鲜中的潜在应用价值,本研究以经荧光假单胞菌单独或与嗜水气单胞菌混合感染的三文鱼为模型,探讨蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE在实际生产中对冷藏三文鱼品质的影响。结果表明,荧光假单胞菌对三文鱼具有较强的致腐能力,且与嗜水气单胞菌联合作用后,比单一添加荧光假单胞菌具有更高的致腐潜力。然而添加蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE的处理组可有效延缓三文鱼块品质的下降,在贮藏期间,其菌落总数、pH值、持水力、TBA值及TVB-N值均低于处理组。综上,蜡样芽孢杆菌YF-2 CCE可通过群体感应系统的干扰来降低腐败菌的致腐能力,延缓三文鱼的腐败,延长其货架期。本研究为应用群体感应淬灭菌控制水产品腐败及开发新型生物防腐剂提供一定的理论依据。

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### Preservation Effect of *Bacillus cereus* YF-2 on Refrigerated Salmon

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**Abstract** *Pseudomonas* and *Aeromonas* are the dominant spoilage bacteria in aquatic products, and their spoilage characteristics are regulated by quorum sensing system mediated by *N*-acyl homoserine lactone signaling molecules. In this study, salmon infected by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* alone or mixed with *Aeromonas hydrophila* were used as a model. The aerobic plate count (APC), pH, water holding capacity (WHC), thiobarbituric acid (TBA), total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N) and other indexes were used to evaluate the fresh-preserving effect of crude cell extract (CCE) from *Bacillus cereus* YF-2 with quorum quenching activity on refrigerated salmon. The results showed that the growth of *P. fluorescens* and *A. hydrophila* was not affected when the protein concentration of CCE from *B. cereus* YF-2 was 10–160 µg/mL. Treatment with 160 µg/mL of *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE could slow down the rise rate of the APC, pH, TBA and TVB-N, as well as the decline rate of WHC. Compared with salmon samples infected with *P. fluorescens* alone or mixed with *A. hydrophila*, adding *B. cereus* YF-2 CCE could prolong the storage period of salmon for 2 days and 4 days, respectively. This study was expected to provide a theoretical basis for the application of quorum quenching bacteria to control the spoilage of aquatic products and the development of new biological preservatives.

**Keywords** *Bacillus cereus*; quorum quenching; mixed spoilage bacteria; salmon; preservation