

乳酸菌后生元的制备、分析方法及其活性

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摘要 后生元可定义为食品微生物在培养基、食物或肠道中生长发酵过程中释放的可溶性代谢物,富含不同分子质量的生物活性物质。目前,后生元制剂的制备和应用倍受关注。MRS 培养基是制备乳酸菌后生元的常用培养基,一些动植物副产物(如乳清培养基)已被用于后生元的制备。通过对菌体细胞的后处理,主要包括离心、过滤、细胞破碎等方式,可以获得无细胞上清液,其中包含大量的后生元活性物质。细菌种类、培养条件、制备技术以及分析方法都会对后生元的生物活性产生影响。在食品中加入具有特定功效的后生元,可以有效改善食品品质,而特定的后生元成分是发挥后生元活性功能的基础和关键。使用分析技术检测后生元和具有拮抗活性分子的数量和质量,有助于研究源自乳酸菌的后生元代谢物,明确对食品产生有益影响的后生元特定组分及其功能。本文总结近年来乳酸菌后生元的制备方法、化学分析及影响后生元活性的因素,旨在为进一步研究和开发后生元产品,最大限度发挥后生元生物活性提供参考。

关键词 后生元; 乳酸菌; 制备方法; 化学分析; 生物活性

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乳酸菌是一类具有丰富物种多样性的革兰氏阳性和过氧化氢酶阴性的微生物群。传统乳酸菌由不同的属组成,主要包括链球菌、乳球菌、乳杆菌和明串珠菌^[1]。在发酵食品生产中,乳酸菌作为主要的一类益生菌,除了赋予食品柔和的酸味和香气外,还使乳酸菌发酵食品具有生物活性及良好的保健功能,同时提高食品的营养价值。后生元(Postbiotics)是乳酸菌产生的代谢物,被定义为对宿主健康有益、遗传背景明确的灭活微生物和/或菌体成分,包括或不包括其代谢产物^[2-3]。多数研究认为它们须对宿主提供某种生理益处,并能提供类似于活性益生菌的作用^[4-5]。在工业应用中,后生元被公认为优于益生菌,因为它具有明确的化学成分,较好的安全性,易用性和储存性,且适用的温度和 pH 范围较宽,以及具有广谱抗菌性等优点^[6]。目前,后生元被应用于众多领域,如:食品、化妆品、医药等。特定的后生元成分是发挥后生元活性功能的基础和关键。在研究和应用过程中,明确益生菌种类、培养条件及后生元的制备技术与分

析方法对后生元生物活性的影响具有重要意义。

1 乳酸菌后生元的获取途径和制备方法

后生元被认为是由食品微生物在培养基、食物或肠道中,在生长发酵过程中,分泌的或在细胞裂解后释放的可溶性因子或乳酸菌细胞结构物质(图 1),包括微生物代谢的产物/代谢副产物或乳酸菌利用培养基或食品成分后产生的物质,如生物活性肽^[7-8]。

为了制备后生元,人们通常会对细胞进行灭活或去除等处理,即制备无细胞上清液。在后生元制备过程中,菌种类型、培养基类型、细胞后处理方式等都成为影响后生元种类和浓度的关键因素。

1.1 细胞后处理获取后生元的途径

通常情况下,通过对获得的后生元混合物进行离心或超滤处理,能够将细菌细胞和后生元代谢产物分离^[9]。此外,还可以通过酶解、热处理、超声处理和高压处理等方式将生长繁殖后的细菌细胞进行裂解。图 2 总结了制备乳酸菌后生元制剂的 5 个步骤^[11-13]。经过上述处理,一些额外的胞内代谢物和细胞壁衍生物会被引入到后生元混合物中,并赋予新制备的后生元其它生物活性。

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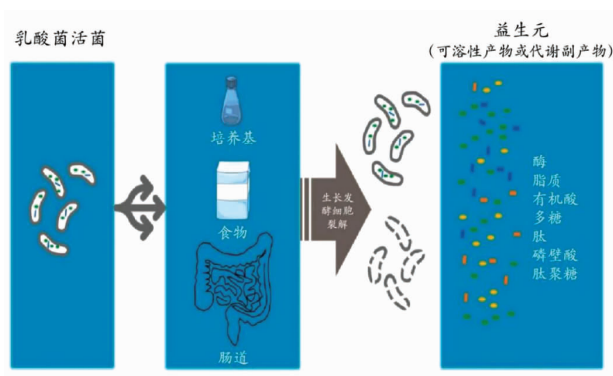


图1 乳酸菌在微生物培养基、食品和胃肠道中产生后生元的概念示意图^[9]

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of postbiotics from lactic acid bacteria in microbiological culture, food and gastrointestinal tract^[9]

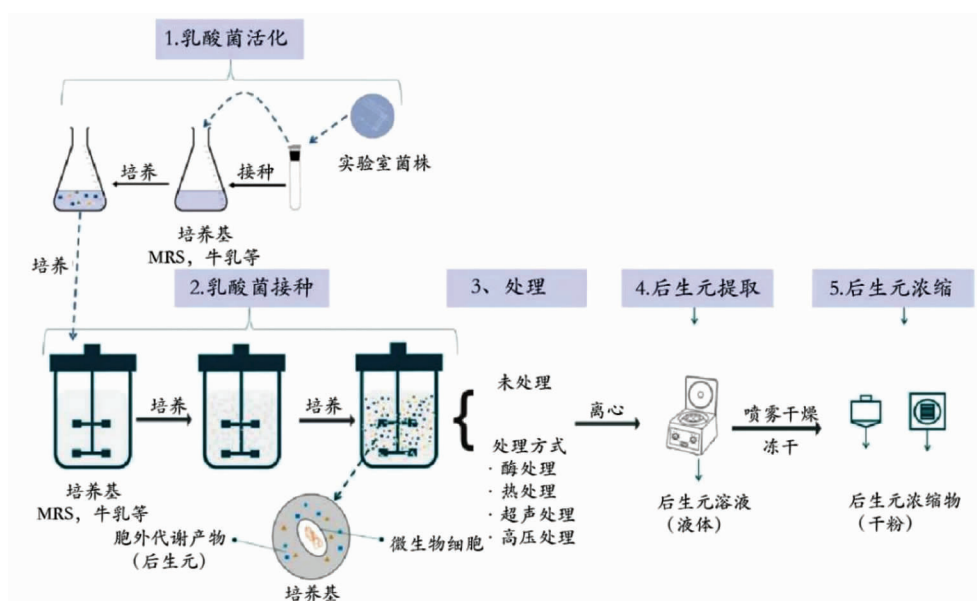


图2 制备乳酸菌后生元制剂的5个步骤^[9]

Fig.2 Five steps of preparing postbiotics form lactic acid bacteria^[9]

1.2 后生元制剂的制备方法

无论采取何种细胞后处理方式,在实验室和工业水平上,后生元制剂的制备都需要考虑以下几个要点:1)发酵培养基的选择;2)细菌培养方式;3)产物提取和浓缩方法;4)产物保存和应用方法。通常情况下,实验室和工业生产中主要利用乳酸菌作为初级或次级发酵剂用于后生元的制备,这个过程中最需要关注的是最终产品的安全性。

目前,常见的后生元制备步骤如表1所示,通常情况下,首先在培养基(主要是MRS肉汤)中培养乳酸菌,之后是提取步骤,即在4℃以4000~12

000×g离心力离心10 min或透析(图2)^[6,14]。利用MRS制备后生元并去除细菌细胞后,可以获得颜色呈棕色至棕黄色的酸性发酵产物(图3)^[15]。

在后生元的工业规模生产中,存在其它培养物替代MRS用于乳酸菌的培养。Garnier等^[22]为了制备应用于食品的抗真菌后生元制剂,分别利用低温乳和乳渗透物作为乳酸杆菌的发酵底物,由于蛋白质和脂肪含量的差异,在低温乳中制备的后生元混合物表现出显著的抗真菌活性。在这两种底物上制备的后生元都能够很好地应用于乳制品。脱脂牛乳(质量分数10%)也已成功应用于工

表 1 不同乳酸菌菌株在不同条件下产生的后生元及其功能应用

乳酸菌菌株	后生元类型	培养基	培养条件/后生元制备方式	应用	参考文献
嗜酸乳杆菌分离株	溶液	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 24 h/离心(6 000×g, 15 min)	抗菌, 抗生物膜活性	[16]
弯曲乳杆菌 BCS35	溶液, 冻干	MRS 肉汤	30 °C, 16 h/离心 (12 000 r/min, 4 °C, 10 min)	新鲜鱼类的食物成分	[14]
乳酸杆菌分离株	溶液(中和及热处理)	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 过夜/离心(10 000×g, 4 °C, 15 min)	抗菌, 抗生物膜活性	[17]
嗜酸乳杆菌 NCIMB 701748	溶液	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 6 h/离心(9 000 r/min, 4 °C, 20 min)	抗菌, 体外抑制生物膜产生	[18]
乳酸乳球菌亚种 IL 1403	溶液	含酵母提取物的酪乳和乳清培养基	37 °C, 10 h	无	[19]
肠膜明串珠菌乳脂亚种 DSMZ 20346	溶液				
乳酸片球菌 ATCC 25741	溶液				
嗜热链球菌 NCFB 2392	溶液				
嗜酸乳杆菌 A9	溶液				
嗜酸乳杆菌 08	溶液				
嗜酸乳杆菌 H5	溶液				
副干酪乳杆菌 A13	冻干				
副干酪乳杆菌 LS	冻干				
干酪乳杆菌	冻干				
嗜酸乳杆菌 LA5	溶液	MRS 肉汤	37 °C CO ₂ 恒温培养箱, 48 h/离心 (4 000×g, 10 min)	抗微生物, 去除生物膜	[20]
干酪乳杆菌 431	溶液				
乳酸杆菌 RMI	冻干	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 24 h/离心(8 000 r/min, 4 °C, 20 min)	抑制黄曲霉毒素产生菌	[21]
鼠李糖乳杆菌 CIRM-BIA1952	冻干	低温乳, 乳浸出物	不同条件	抑制半硬质乳酪中的真菌	[22]
詹氏乳杆菌 CIRM-BIA1774	冻干				
植物乳杆菌分离株	溶液(中和及热处理)	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 24 h/离心(8 000 r/min, 4 °C, 20 min)	体外减少生物膜	[23]
嗜酸乳杆菌 LA-5 [®]	溶液	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 48 h, 厌氧/离心(4 000 r/min, 4 °C, 10 min)	破量子点的生物合成	[24]
鼠李糖乳杆菌 NRRL B-442	冻干	MRS 肉汤	37 °C, 18 h, 厌氧/离心(8 000 r/min, 4 °C, 10 min)	开发抑菌包装	[25]

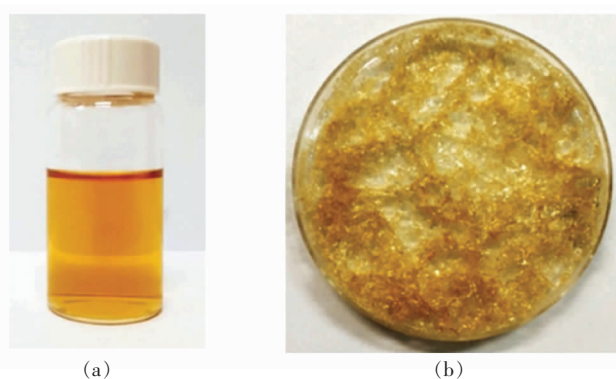


图3 利用唾液联合乳杆菌在 MRS 肉汤中培养获得的后生元溶液(a)和冻干后生元(b)^[15]

Fig.3 Postbiotic solution (a) and freeze-dried postbiotic (b) obtained by *Lb. salibarius* culture in MRS broth^[15]

业化规模生产辅助培养物(DSM-100H)的后生元^[15]。此外,一些乳制品替代基质,如乳清和乳酪等作为不同商业益生菌生长繁殖培养基也在不断发展^[19]。利用性价比高的动植物副产品(如乳清培养基)取代传统的 MRS 肉汤,也是未来后生元制备发展的趋势之一。

后生元制剂的形式多样,最常见的为溶液形式及通过喷雾干燥或者冻干技术制成干粉形式^[26]。为了获得贮藏期较长的后生元制剂,喷雾干燥和冻干技术成为后生元主要的保存方法。通常与后生元溶液相比,糊状冻干后生元表现出更强的抗菌活性,并能获得水分含量较低的食品^[27]。此外,在食品表面喷洒后生元以抑制腐败和病原体微生物的生长也是一种有效的替代方法^[22]。后生元溶液通常用 0.22 μm 或 0.45 μm 孔径的过滤器过滤除菌,在使用前溶液需保持在 $-20\sim-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的温度范围内。对于通过冻干和喷雾干燥得到的浓缩物需在使用前灭菌,并利用无菌缓冲溶液(磷酸盐缓冲液,0.01 mol/L 磷酸盐,pH 7.2)重悬糊状后生元^[28]。由于后生元的活性效果与其所应用其中的体系紧密相关,因此在实验室及工业上应用后生元制剂的方法常常取决于食品类型。

2 后生元组分的定量和定性分析技术

由于特定的后生元成分是发挥后生元活性功能的基础和关键,因此,首先应该通过化学成分分析初步获得后生元成分信息,即使用分析技术检

测后生元和具有拮抗活性的分子数量和质量^[7],这有助于研究源自乳酸菌的后生元的代谢物^[29],并明确对食品产生有益影响的后生元的组分及其功能。当前,已有大量的仪器和创新方法用于后生元的定性和定量分析,通常根据分析目标和表征类型来选择合适的分析方法。

2.1 气相色谱法

气相色谱(Gas chromatography,GC)是最常见的用于定量和定性分析后生元中游离脂肪酸、挥发性化合物(例如:二乙酰、乙偶姻和二甲基砜、2-丁酮)和有机酸的分析工具。Mohammadi 等^[30]利用 MRS 培养基以及冻干技术制备后生元制剂,并对其气相色谱-质谱联用(Gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer,GC-MS)分析,揭示了脂肪酸、烷烃、醛类、烃类脂肪酸酯以及某些抗菌和抗真菌化合物的存在,如 2,4-二叔丁基苯酚和正三十二烷。根据样品类型和检测技术,在 GC-MS 分析之前通常需要经过前处理。Patil 等^[31]运用配备火焰离子化检测器(Gas chromatography-flame ionization detector,GC-FID)的 GC 来检测嗜酸乳杆菌、瑞士乳杆菌、大肠杆菌、粪肠球菌的后生元中短链脂肪酸含量。在利用 GC-FID 分析短链脂肪酸之前,需要通过三氟化硼-乙醇复合物对脂肪酸进行衍生化。由于 GC 技术的高效能、高选择性以及高灵敏度等优势,GC 技术成为获取后生元信息的重要手段,而 GC 技术与其它技术联用进一步在可靠性、特异性和抗干扰性等方面得到明显提升。

2.2 液相色谱法

高效液相色谱(High performance liquid chromatography,HPLC)也是用于定性和定量分析乳酸菌后生元化学成分最常用的技术之一。HPLC 技术能够同时分析后生元中各种不同的有机酸(乙酸、苹果酸、乳酸、乙酸钠和其它酸)。高效液相色谱法与其它检测技术的联合使用,如紫外(Ultraviolet,UV)、紫外二极管阵列检测(Ultraviolet/Diode array detector,UV/DAD)、折射率(Refractive index,RI)、质谱(Mass spectrum,MS)和脉冲电化学检测(Pulse electrochemical detection,PED),是采用高效液相色谱分析成功的关键^[32]。例如,Axel 等^[33]使用 HPLC-UV/DAD 对嗜淀粉乳杆菌

DSM19280 发酵产生的抗真菌成分进行定量分析,发现与非抗真菌菌株相比,嗜淀粉乳杆菌 DSM19280 发酵产物中的 4-羟基苯乙酸、对羟基苯丙酸、3-苯基乳酸和氢氟酸的浓度显著增加($P < 0.01$)。

超高效液相色谱 (Ultra performance liquid chromatography, UPLC) 是另一个十分有效的方法,由于其高效、高分辨率、高灵敏度和准确度高,以及溶剂使用量低的特点,具有优越的后生元分离和鉴定能力^[7]。Wang 等^[34]通过配备有四极离子阱质谱仪的 UPLC 系统对植物乳杆菌 IMAU10014 中存在的抗真菌化合物 (3-苯基乳酸、苯乙酸和 2-丙烯酸酯) 进行定性分析。首次报道了乳酸菌能够产生抗真菌作用的苯乙酸-2-丙烯酸酯。Brosnan 等^[35]结合 QuEChERS (Quick、Easy、Cheap、Effective、Rugged、Safe) 提取天然抗真菌代谢产物的方法,利用液相色谱线性离子阱四极轨道混合傅里叶变换质谱仪 (Liquid chromatography linear ion trap quadrupole orbital hybrid Fourier transform mass spectrometer, LC-FTMS) 分析了乳酸菌培养物中的代谢物,显著提高了抗真菌化合物图谱的分析能力。值得注意的是,分析方法会影响后生元中代谢物的类型和数量。例如,在魏斯氏菌后生元的 GC-MS 分析结果中,显示存在油酸和棕榈酸,而在 HPLC 分析结果中,只存在乳酸和柠檬酸^[36]。因此,对于后生元成分的分析往往不只局限于单一技术,多种技术和程序结合分析的方式往往具有更优的效果,尤其体现在试验结果的可信度方面。

2.3 薄层色谱法

与其它色谱技术相比,薄层色谱法 (Thin layer chromatography, TLC) 具有快速、简便、成本更低等优点。薄层色谱法通常与光谱或色谱分析方法相结合,被广泛用于细菌生物表面活性剂的分离和结构测定,例如,使用 Syldatk、钼酸铵或茚三酮试剂 (喷洒在薄层板表面) 的比色方法已分别用于生物活性剂成分、脂质成分和氨基酸的鉴定^[37]。此外,Sharma 等^[38]通过薄层分析法表征来自乳酸杆菌属的生物表面活性剂的成分,并通过显色化合物进行色谱检测分析,试验结果证实了瑞士乳杆菌产生的后生元中存在多糖和脂质结合的糖

脂。相比于气相色谱和液相色谱法,薄层色谱法具有独特的优势。薄层色谱法显色清晰,结果直观,同时作为开放型色谱,固定相、流动相以及试剂的选择范围更广,易于实现多样品的平行检测,这也决定了薄层色谱法在后生元成分分析方面是不可或缺的,然而外界的环境条件以及实验人员的操作技术会对结果的灵敏度和重现性造成一定影响。

2.4 分光光度法

分光光度法可用于测定特定乳酸菌后生元中的过氧化氢浓度。此外,乳酸菌后生元中总蛋白质的量也可以通过考马斯亮蓝比色法测定,染料考马斯亮蓝 G-250 与蛋白质的结合导致样品颜色从红色变为蓝色 (吸收峰波长从 465 nm 到 595 nm),在波长 595 nm 处测得的吸光度变化与蛋白质的量成正比^[39]。在标准方法中,后生元的蛋白酶活性也可使用分光光度法测定。在该方法中,偶氮酪蛋白用作显色底物,以波长 440 nm 处的吸光度值随时间延长的增加量来衡量蛋白酶的活性^[40]。比色法也被用于定量分析吸收峰在波长 480~900 nm 附近的胞外多糖^[41]和乳酸菌后生元中的碱性磷酸酶^[42]。分光光度法实现了后生元成分简易、快速且低成本的检测,然而由于检测成分往往需要添加额外的显色试剂,对于无显色反应的后生元成分物质的检测存在局限性,这在一定程度上限制了分光光度法的检测范围。

2.5 核磁共振波谱法

核磁共振技术 (Nuclear magnetic resonance, NMR) 也是能提供关于后生元提取物的生物代谢物结构、动力学和相互作用等关键信息的强大工具。最常见的核磁共振类型是质子和碳-13 核磁共振波谱成像,它可以应用于任何具有自旋原子核样品的分析,有助于获取有关乳酸菌后生元代谢物的信息。例如,Lin 等^[43]利用 ¹H NMR 和 ¹³C NMR 证实了植物乳杆菌 NTU102 的后生元中存在抑菌物质 2-(2-(1-氨基-1-羟乙氧基)2-甲基丙酸乙酯。Wang 等^[34]通过 ¹H NMR 和 ¹³C NMR 分析出植物乳杆菌 IMAU10014 的 MRS 培养基中存在抗真菌物质苯乙酸和 2-丙烯酸酯。相比于其它分析技术,NMR 方法凸显了良好的灵敏性、准确性,以及不需要前处理的简便性,而相对费用较为昂贵。

2.6 傅里叶变换红外光谱法

傅里叶变换红外(Fourier transform infrared, FTIR)光谱分析是一种有效的表征技术,已被用于有机和无机成分的检测、分类和鉴定中。该技术是一种灵敏、快速、方便、成熟、无试剂、无损且具有成本效益的方法。近年来,FTIR也常常被用于后生元代谢物的定性分析。例如,Shafipour等^[44]利用FTIR检测来自植物乳杆菌的冻干后生元对单增李斯特菌的抗菌活性,结果表明利用细菌纳米纤维素固定的后生元抑制单增李斯特菌能力增强。Trabelsi等^[45]运用FTIR分析技术监测乳酸菌生长过程中胞外多糖的产生情况,并研究乳酸菌胞外多糖的羧基、羟基和酰胺基的存在。FTIR具有特征性强,分析快速,灵敏度较高,应用范围广等特点,在已知物及未知物鉴定、物质的定量分析上起着至关重要的作用。此外,由于FTIR与其它技术联合检测的定性功能强,可以拓展红外光谱法在

后生元检测方面的应用领域。

2.7 其它技术

除了上文涉及到的技术方法以外,一些新的技术也在不断发展,被用于后生元组分的定性和定量分析^[46]。例如,利用基质辅助激光解吸/飞行时间质谱法(Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight, MALDI-TOF)鉴定乳酸杆菌后生元蛋白质成分;利用电喷雾电离质谱(Electrospray ionization mass spectrometry, ESI-MS)鉴定乳酸杆菌代谢物的分子量。一些特定的酶试剂盒也可对乙酸和D-/L-乳酸进行定量检测。越来越多的研究者针对后生元的组分研究采用精准分析和高效检测的简便方法,表2总结了近年来用于后生元化学成分分析的技术方法,这些研究方法可为后生元更好地发挥其生物活性提供良好的思路。

表2 不同乳酸菌菌株产生的主要抑菌物质

Table 2 Main antibacterial substances produced by different lactic acid bacteria strains

化合物名称	乳酸菌菌株	生物功效	分析方法	参考文献
有机酸类				
丙酮酸	乳杆菌,片球菌	抑微生物	GC-MS	[47]
乳酸	乳杆菌,片球菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	LC-SPD/GC-MS	[48]-[49]
乙酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	GC-MS/LC-SPD	[50]
酒石酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻		[48]
苯乙酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	LC-MS/ ¹ H NMR, ¹³ C NMR	[34]
琥珀酸	乳杆菌,片球菌,乳球菌	抑真菌,G ⁻	HPLC-DAD/GC-MS	[47],[51]
苯乳酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	GC-MS	[47],[52]
氢化肉桂酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌	GC-MS/LC-FTMS/LC-MS/MS	[52]-[53]
咖啡酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌	HPLC-UV/DAD	[35]
4-羟基苯基乳酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌,片球菌	抑真菌	LC-FTMS/GC-MS	[47],[54]
吡啶-3-乳酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌,片球菌	抑真菌	HPLC-UV/GC-MS	[47],[55]
柠檬酸	乳杆菌,片球菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	LC-SPD/GC-MS	[47]-[48]
苹果酸	乳杆菌	抑G ⁺ ,G ⁻	LC-SPD/GC-MS	[48],[56]
对香豆酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺	GC-MS/LC-FTMS	[52],[57]
咖啡酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	LC-MS/MS	[53]
壬二酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	GC-MS/LC-FTMS	[52],[54]
丙酸	乳杆菌,乳球菌,链球菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	GC-MS/LC-MS/MS	[53],[58]
苯丙酮酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	LC-MS/MS	[53]
香草酸	乳杆菌,乳球菌,链球菌	抑真菌,G ⁻	LC-FTMS	[54],[57]
甲酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	LC-MS	[34]
脂肪酸				
2-羟基异己酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	LC-FTMS/GC-MS	[47],[54],[57]
油酸	魏斯氏菌,乳杆菌,片球菌	抑真菌,G ⁺ ,G ⁻	GC-MS	[47],[50]

(续表 2)

化合物名称	乳酸菌菌株	生物功效	分析方法	参考文献
丁酸	乳杆菌, 乳球菌, 链球菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	HPLC-DAD	[51]
亚油酸	乳杆菌, 李斯特菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	HPLC-MS	[59]
6-十八碳烯酸甲酯	乳杆菌	抑微生物	GC-MS	[21]
3-羟基癸酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	GC-MS/LC-FTMS	[52], [57]
肉豆蔻酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌, G ⁺	GC-MS	[58]
癸二酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	GC-MS	[58]
3-羟基十二烷酸	乳杆菌, 魏斯氏菌	抑真菌	LC-FTMS/HPLC	[54], [60]
3-羟基十四烷酸(β -羟基肉豆蔻酸)	乳杆菌	抑真菌	HPLC	[60]
癸酸	乳杆菌, 魏斯氏菌	抑真菌, G ⁺	LC-FTMS	[57]
细菌素类				
细菌素 LF-BZ532	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺	RP-HPLC	[61]
细菌素 SLG10	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺	RP-HPLC	[62]
细菌素 BMP32r	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺	RP-HPLC	[63]
细菌素 DY4-2	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁻	凝胶色谱法, HPLC	[64]
水杨酸霉素 1	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺ , G ⁻	RP-HPLC	[65]
其它代谢产物				
2,4-二叔丁基苯酚, 庚烷	魏斯氏菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	GC-MS	[50]
苯丙氨酸	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁻	¹ H-NMR	[66]
2-甲基癸烷、十五烷、2,4-二(1,1-二甲基乙基)苯酚、十二烷基)苯酚、2-脱氧胞苷、环(组氨酸-脯氨酸)、磷酸、环(脯氨酸-酪氨酸)、3,5-O-二咖啡酰奎宁酸	乳杆菌	抑真菌	LC-MS/MS	[53]
水杨酸 (2-羟基苯甲酸)	乳杆菌	抑真菌, G ⁻	LC-FTMS	[54]
二乙酰基 (2,3-丁二酮)	乳杆菌, 乳球菌, 片球菌, 明串球菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	GC-MS	[67]
乙醛	乳杆菌, 乳球菌, 片球菌, 明串球菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	HS-GC-MS	[67]
丙酮	乳杆菌, 乳球菌, 片球菌, 明串球菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	HS-GC-MS	[67]
过氧化氢, 二氧化碳, 乙醇	乳酸菌	抑真菌, G ⁺ , G ⁻	HPLC	[68]
吡咯并[1,2-a]吡嗪-1,4-二酮	乳杆菌	生物膜去除	GC-MS	[69]
分泌蛋白 (反式, 反式)-3,4-二羟基环己烷-1-羧酸	魏斯氏菌 乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺ , G ⁻ 抑 G ⁺ , G ⁻	MALDI-TOF MS NMR	[36] [52]
没食子酸	乳杆菌	抑 G ⁺	HPLC	[70]

3 影响后生元化学成分及抑菌功能的因素

3.1 乳酸菌后生元中的抗菌物质及抑菌作用

由于后生元被应用于众多领域,市售的后生元具有不同的用途,其中比较显著的是乳酸菌生长发酵过程中能够产生许多可以抑制其它微生物生长的物质。

从食品安全和质量的角度来看,乳酸菌的抗菌物质具有重要意义,一些抗菌代谢物广泛应用于许多行业中,例如:乳酸菌产生的有机酸及抗菌肽等被用作无毒、安全、天然的食品防腐剂^[71]。Toushik 等^[72]将肠膜明串珠菌与丁香酚、百里酚联合使用,有效抑制了海鲜产品中病原微生物生物膜的形成。细菌素、有机酸、酶、醇和低分子质量物质(例如从罗伊氏乳杆菌中提取的罗伊氏蛋白)是乳酸菌起到抗菌作用的主要代谢物,其中细菌素是研究最多的后生元代谢物^[73-74]。益生菌培养物中的后生元是细菌素和类细菌素抑制物质的丰富来源,对主要的食源性病原菌具有抑制作用。

直接在食品中添加具有活菌的发酵剂或益生菌培养物的难点在于它们与不同的基质和环境不相容,阻碍了活菌在食品中的生长和存活。使用后生元代替活菌微生物可避免主要发酵剂和次要发酵剂与食物之间的负面作用,充分利用后生元的广谱抗菌性,有机酸和其它代谢物之间的协同作用以及后生元混合物的热稳定性^[75-76]。

3.2 不同细菌种类对后生元成分差异的影响

不同乳酸菌菌株发酵产物存在差异,后生元的抗菌特性与后生元中的有机酸含量息息相关。乳酸菌发酵产生有机酸主要是一种特定于菌属的现象,部分是特定于菌种的现象^[77]。例如,乳酸杆菌和双歧杆菌的乳酸产量显著高于乙酸产量^[78]。此外,有研究指出细菌菌株还可以被改造而分泌独特重组代谢物,用于食品、动物饲养和人体健康等方面^[79]。因此,后生元也不仅限于利用传统菌种来生产,未来可以通过分子生物学技术、基因组学技术等现代生物技术,构建生产特定后生元物质的高效菌株,能够解决后生元产量少、种类单一等问题,为扩大后生元的应用范围和功能性产品的开发提供参考。

3.3 不同培养条件对后生元成分差异及活性功能的影响

培养基成分和培养条件也会影响乳酸菌产生的代谢物^[26]。例如,乳酸菌产生有机酸受到培养时间和培养条件的影响。各种不同乳酸菌菌株在鳀鱼浸液肉汤中培养时,有机酸(乳酸、乙酸、琥珀酸和甲酸)的产量显著高于在 MRS 肉汤中培养时的产量^[51]。Yilmaz 等^[80]在 LDB 中加入 50%及 70%的乳酸菌后生元,检测二胺(尸胺、腐胺)、多胺(胍丁胺、亚精胺、精胺、氨)和其它病原体形成的生物胺含量,结果表明乳酸菌的后生元可以有效降解生物胺,其中,后生元使大肠杆菌产生的尸胺减少了 67%。

此外,在植物乳杆菌培养基中添加亚油酸会产生一种名为 10-羟基-顺式-12-十八碳烯酸(HYA)的治疗物质^[81]。Toushik 等^[82]研究发现弯曲乳杆菌 B67 产生的后生元和多酚黄烷醇鞣皮素的组合对单核细胞增生李斯特菌和鼠伤寒沙门氏菌有良好的抑制作用以及抗生物膜功效。因此,改变培养基组分也会对后生元成分或活性功能产生影响,这为更好地发挥后生元活性功能提供了新的思路。

3.4 乳酸菌共培养对后生元成分差异的影响

一些研究倾向于支持多菌株的混合物比单菌株更有效的假设。根据群体感应机制,乳酸菌可以在有益微生物甚至病原微生物存在的情况下,调节后生元中特定抗菌物质的产生^[83]。共培养可以促进核糖体合成的抗菌物质,如细菌素在乳酸菌中的表达^[84],甚至可以获得新的抗菌物质。据研究,在甜菜糖蜜中存在解脂耶氏酵母(*Yarrowia lipolytica*)的情况下,乳酸乳球菌乳酸亚种的乳链菌肽的产量提高了 50%^[85]。此外,乳酸乳球菌乳酸亚种在与有害病原体(如单核细胞增生李斯特菌和沙门氏菌肠杆菌)共培养时,产生的后生元富含活性乳酸链球菌素^[83]。共培养策略为微生物产生新的代谢产物及改善后生元活性功能提供了机会。

3.5 不同制备、加工和分析方法对后生元活性功能的影响

后生元在食品中应用会采用不同的处理方式,如冻干或喷雾干燥。这些提取加工操作会对后

生元的组成造成影响,可能会降低后生元的活性。例如,喷雾干燥法会去除挥发性代谢物,如乙醇^[86]。Koohestani 等^[20]通过研究发现后生元代谢物的稳定性会随着时间的推移和贮存条件的改变而发生变化。Mehran 等^[69]通过试验证明 pH 值的升高会对后生元的抗菌性能造成不利影响。因此,在后生元应用于食品时,需要结合后生元特性及食品特性选择合适的后处理方法,尽可能避免不利影响的产生。

综上所述,不同细菌种类、培养条件和策略及制备加工分析方法对后生元的成分组成和活性功能的影响不同。因此,制备后生元制剂时,应在单一条件优化的基础上整合,选择恰当的培养条件和合适的加工技术,获得更为高效的制备效果,从而发挥后生元的最大效用。

4 结论

后生元在食品工业中是一个相对较新的概念,未来有望将后生元应用于生物膜去除、食品化学污染物的生物降解以及制备纳米材料等领域。因此,需要建立后生元化学分析的标准方法,借助高科技仪器进行未知化学成分的鉴定,结合多种仪器和技术方法提高分析结果的准确性。菌种、培养条件及策略、后处理手段等因素或环节都会对后生元的化学成分及活性功能产生不同的影响。鉴于此,如何将上述条件进行整合,发挥后生元的最大效用是现今研究的重点,为后生元更有效地在食品中应用提供了新的方法和思路。

虽然经过分离的后生元代谢物已得到应用,但其在食品领域的一些应用仍存在缺陷。例如,一些乳酸菌在食品贮存过程中会产生生物胺。因此,将后生元应用到食品中之前需要对其各个成分含量进行准确的分析测量。此外,后生元发挥益生功能的有效剂量以及作用机制还有待深入探索,需逐步建立后生元的健康作用与量效关系的询证方法,以此产出围绕后生元产品的前沿科研成果,提高后生元及后生元产品的综合竞争力。

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The Preparation, Analysis and the Activity of Postbiotics from Lactic Acid Bacteria

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Abstract Postbiotics can be defined as soluble metabolites released by food microorganisms during the growth and fermentation in culture medium, food, or gastrointestinal tract. It is rich in bioactive substances with different molecular weights. At present, the preparation and application of postbiotics have attracted much attention. Postbiotics of lactic acid bacteria is probably obtained using MRS medium and some byproducts of animals and plants (e.g. whey culture medium) are also used as culture medium to prepare postbiotics. The cell-free supernatant with large amounts of active substances can be obtained by post-treatments, such as centrifugation, filtration, cell disruption, and so on. Therefore, the biological activity of postbiotics can be influenced by the types of bacteria, culture conditions, preparation technology and analysis methods. Adding specific functional postbiotics to food can effectively improve food quality, which is the foundation and critical point to exert their active functions. The use of analytical procedures to detect the quantity and quality of postbiotics and the antagonistic molecules can help to study postbiotic metabolites derived from lactic acid bacteria. It also can clarify the beneficial effects of postbiotic substances on food. This article summarizes the preparation methods, chemical analysis techniques and factors affecting postbiotic activity of lactic acid bacteria. It can provide the theoretical references for the further research and development of postbiotic products, and also can maximize the effect of postbiotic activity.

Keywords postbiotics; lactic acid bacteria; preparation methods; chemical analysis; bioactivity