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杨梅采后低温贮藏期间蔗糖代谢酶活性与果实花色苷合成关系的研究^①

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摘要:以“乌种”杨梅果实为试材,在不同低温下测定果实腐烂率、硬度、可溶性糖组分、蔗糖代谢酶活性、尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖、总花色苷以及矢车菊-3-葡萄糖含量,分析低温贮藏期间杨梅果实蔗糖代谢酶活性变化与花色苷合成的关系.结果表明:1℃贮藏较5℃或10℃贮藏更为显著地延缓了杨梅果实贮藏期间腐烂率的上升和果实硬度的下降,从而有效延长了果实贮藏期;此外,1℃下贮藏可有效降低杨梅果实贮藏期间 AI,SPS 和 SS2 活性并显著诱导 SS1 活性的上升,果实中葡萄糖和蔗糖含量显著低于5℃或10℃贮藏下的果实,而果糖、尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖、总花色苷和 C3G 含量则显著高于5℃或10℃贮藏下的果实.由此推测,1℃下的低温贮藏可有效调控杨梅果实中蔗糖代谢酶的活性,促进蔗糖逐渐水解为尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖,从而为果实花色苷合成提供充足底物.

关键词:杨梅;低温;品质;蔗糖代谢酶;花色苷

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(*Myrica rubra* Seib & Zucc.)

[1]

1~3 d

[2-3]

[4]

(phenylpropanoid pathway, PPP)

(UDPG)

[5]

UDPG

[6]

UDPG

UDPG

[7]

(1℃, 5℃, 10℃)

UDPG

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(2014M552300); (CSTC2011jjA80018); (KJ121120);
(201302)
(1983-), , , , ,

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

“ ”(*Mycira rubra* Sieb. et Zucc. Cv Wumei) (16.7±1.6) g, , 2~3 h , , a * 10 , [3].

1.2 处理方法

, 10 °C [8], 1 °C, 5 °C 10 °C. : 3 , (20 cm×12 cm×8 cm) , (1±0.5) °C、(5±0.5) °C (10±0.5) °C、(90~95)% RH , 30% (). (0 d) 2 d , ; -60 °C , 8 kg , 30 , 3 .

1.3 指标测定

1.3.1 腐烂率

$$/\% = (/) \times 100$$

1.3.2 硬度

TAPlus , 5 mm, 1 mm/s, N/cm² .

1.3.3 蔗糖磷酸合成酶(SPS)、蔗糖酸性转化酶(AI)、分解方向的蔗糖合成酶(SS1)和合成方向的蔗糖合成酶(SS2)活性的测定

[9]. AI SPS Lowell Hubbard [10-11]、SS1 SS2 [12], U/mg .

1.3.4 可溶性糖组分和 UDPG 含量的测定

5 g 20 mL 0.05 mol/L Tris-HCl (pH7.5) , 20 min(10 000×g、2 °C), 10 mL 10 min. 30 mL , 20 min(10 000×g、2 °C) , 25 mL HPLC . UDPG Cao [13-14] , , UDPG μmol/g FW .

1.3.5 花色苷及矢车菊-3-葡萄糖苷(C3G)含量的测定

pH [15]; HPLC C3G [16]. -3- C3G mg/g FW .

1.4 数据分析

SAS 8.2 , 5% . 10 , 3 .

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同温度下贮藏对杨梅果实腐烂率和硬度的影响

, , . 10 °C 6 d、5 °C 8 d 1 °C 12 d , 30.8%, 32.1% 39.2%, 35.7%, 32.9% 34.2%, . 1 °C (1).

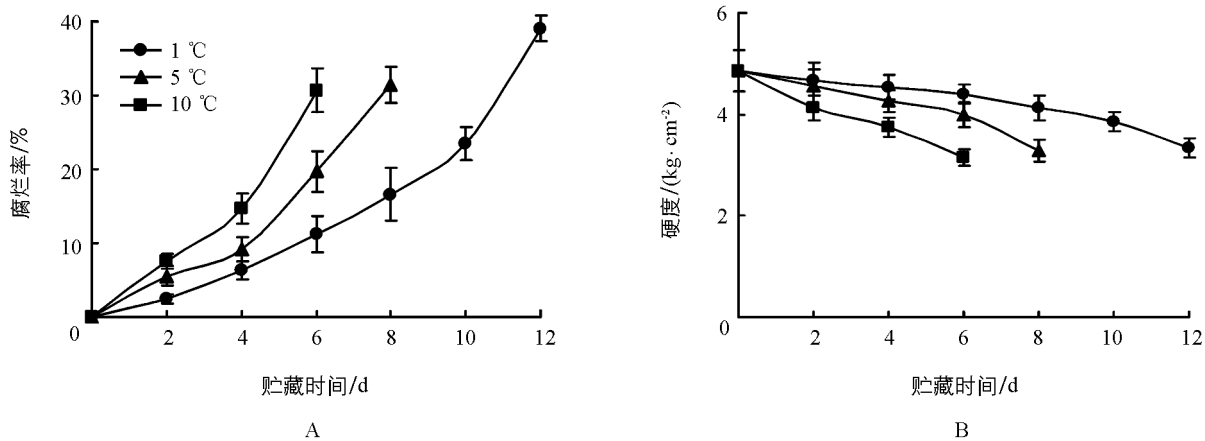


图 1 杨梅果实不同温度贮藏期间腐烂率(A)和硬度(B)的变化

2.2 不同温度下贮藏对杨梅果实蔗糖代谢相关酶活性的影响

10 °C, AI, SS1 ($p > 0.05$), SPS, SS2, 10 °C, 5 °C, AI, SPS, SS2 ($p < 0.05$) 10 °C, SS1, 2 d, 1 °C, AI, SPS, SS2, 5 °C, SS1, 2 d, 5 °C

2.3 不同温度下贮藏对杨梅果实可溶性糖含量的影响

1~10 °C , , 1 °C , 5 °C 10 °C . 5 °C 10 °C (p<0.05) 10 °C ; 1 °C (p<0.05) 5 °C 10 °C (3).

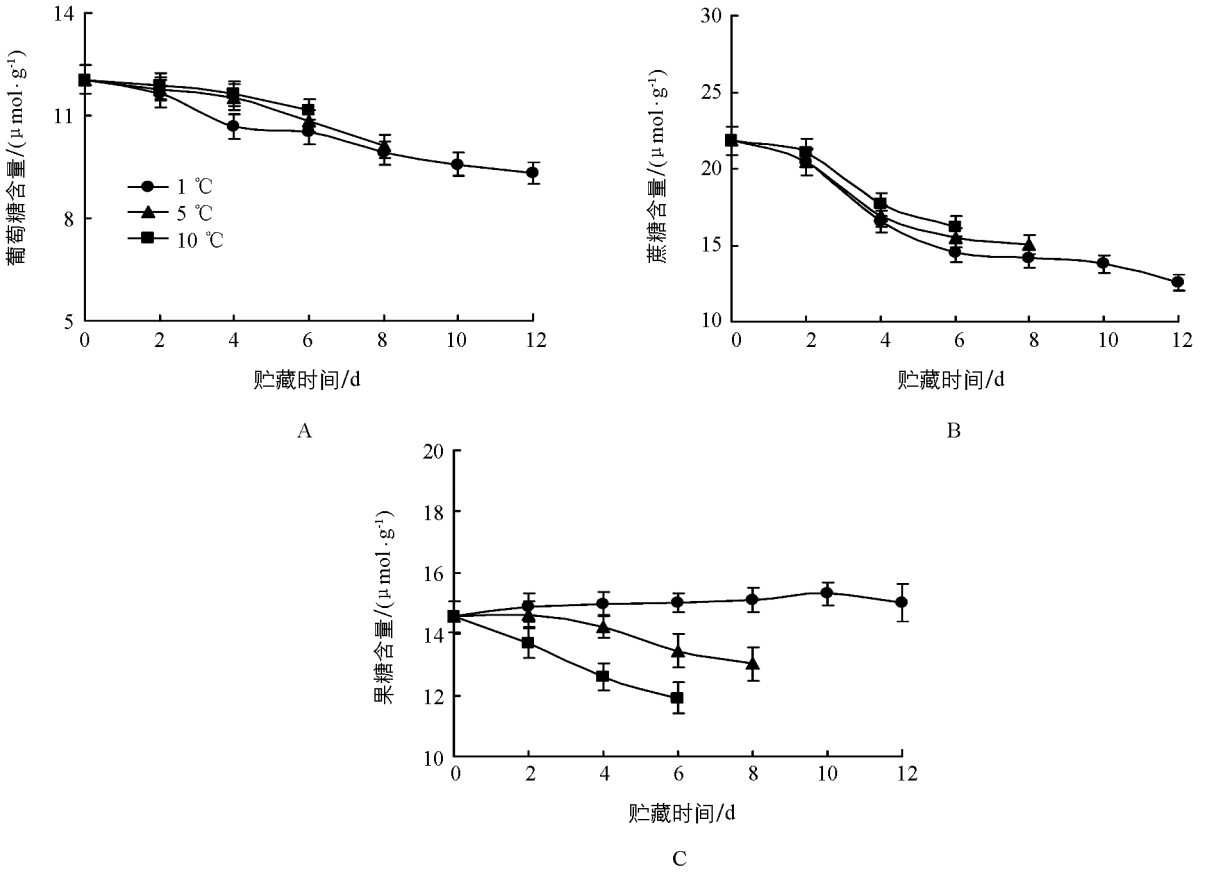


图 3 杨梅果实不同温度贮藏期间葡萄糖(A)、蔗糖(B)和果糖(C)含量的变化

2.4 不同温度下贮藏对杨梅果实 UDPG 含量的影响

UDPG , [7] 4 , 5 °C 10 °C , UDPG , 10 °C UDPG (p<0.05) 5 °C ; 1 °C 4 d, UDPG , 4 d , 1.31 , .

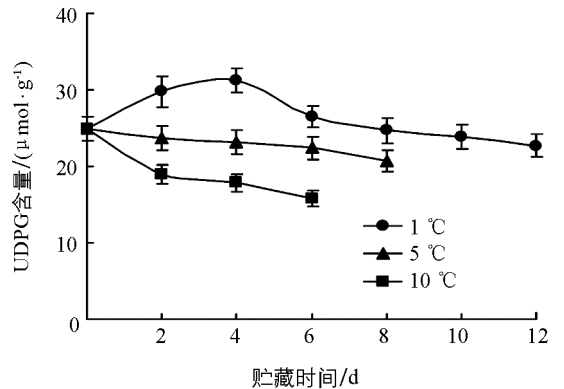


图 4 杨梅果实不同温度贮藏期间 UDPG 含量的变化

2.5 不同温度下贮藏对杨梅果实总花色苷和 C3G 含量的影响

, C3G [4] 5 , . 5 °C 10 °C , C3G (p<0.05) 10 °C ; 1 °C

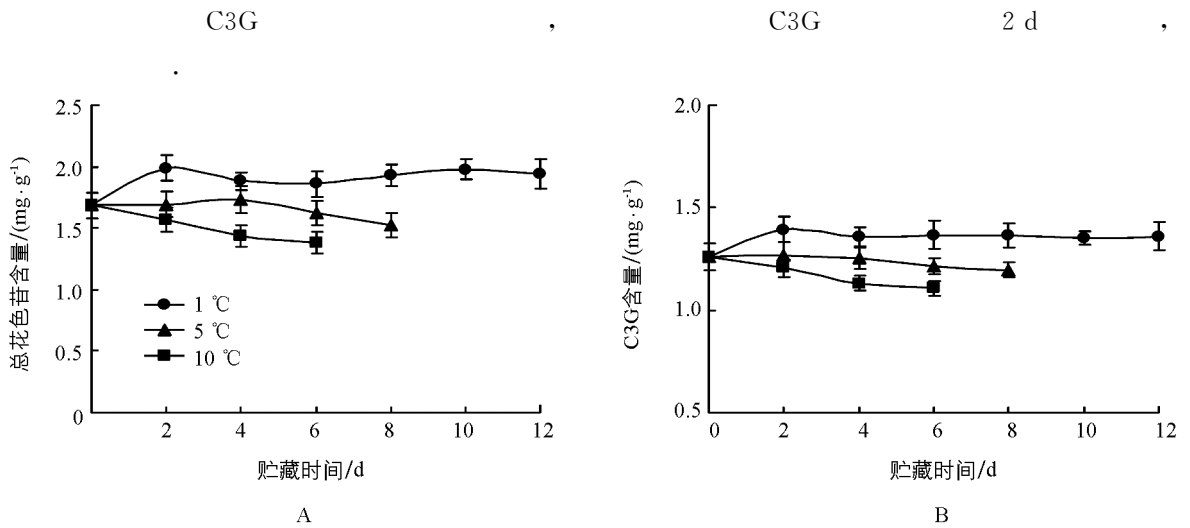


图 5 杨梅果实不同温度贮藏期间总花色苷(A)和 C3G(B)含量的变化

3 讨论

杨梅果实采后低温贮藏期间总花色苷含量的变化与蔗糖代谢酶活性密切相关。总花色苷含量的变化趋势与蔗糖代谢酶活性的变化趋势一致。在 1 °C 贮藏条件下, 总花色苷含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后略有下降, 但仍保持较高水平。而在 5 °C 和 10 °C 贮藏条件下, 总花色苷含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后显著下降。这可能与低温贮藏条件下蔗糖代谢酶活性较高, 促进了花色苷的合成有关。

C3G 含量的变化趋势与总花色苷含量的变化趋势一致。在 1 °C 贮藏条件下, C3G 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后略有下降, 但仍保持较高水平。而在 5 °C 和 10 °C 贮藏条件下, C3G 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后显著下降。这可能与低温贮藏条件下蔗糖代谢酶活性较高, 促进了 C3G 的合成有关。

UDPG 是花色苷合成的前体物质, 其含量的变化与花色苷含量的变化密切相关。在 1 °C 贮藏条件下, UDPG 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后略有下降, 但仍保持较高水平。而在 5 °C 和 10 °C 贮藏条件下, UDPG 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后显著下降。这可能与低温贮藏条件下蔗糖代谢酶活性较高, 促进了 UDPG 的合成有关。

蔗糖代谢酶活性的变化与花色苷含量的变化密切相关。在 1 °C 贮藏条件下, 蔗糖代谢酶活性在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后略有下降, 但仍保持较高水平。而在 5 °C 和 10 °C 贮藏条件下, 蔗糖代谢酶活性在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后显著下降。这可能与低温贮藏条件下蔗糖代谢酶活性较高, 促进了花色苷的合成有关。

综上所述, 杨梅果实采后低温贮藏期间总花色苷和 C3G 含量的变化与蔗糖代谢酶活性密切相关。在 1 °C 贮藏条件下, 总花色苷和 C3G 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后略有下降, 但仍保持较高水平。而在 5 °C 和 10 °C 贮藏条件下, 总花色苷和 C3G 含量在 2 d 时达到最高, 随后显著下降。这可能与低温贮藏条件下蔗糖代谢酶活性较高, 促进了花色苷的合成有关。

, UDPG, UDPG, UDPG
 [22]

4 结 论

- 1) 1 °C, 5 °C, 10 °C,
- 2) 1 °C, AI, SPS, SS2, SS1, UDPG,

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A Study on Relationship Between Changes in Activities of Sucrose Metabolism-Related Enzymes and Anthocyanin Synthesis in Harvested Chinese Bayberries During Low Temperature Storage

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Abstract: The harvested Chinese bayberries cv. ‘Wumei’ were stored at 1 °C, 5 °C and 10 °C and decay incidence, firmness, activities of sucrose metabolism-related enzymes, contents of soluble sugars, UDPG, total anthocyanin and cyanidin-3-glucoside in the fruit were measured at 2-day intervals in order to analyze the relationship between change in activities of fruit sucrose metabolism-related enzymes and anthocyanin synthesis during low temperature storage. The results demonstrated that compared with the fruit stored at 5 °C or 10 °C, storage at 1 °C significantly inhibited decay occurrence and firmness softening, thus resulting in remarkable extension of fruit storing period. Again, compared with the fruit stored at 5 °C or 10 °C, storage at 1 °C effectively lowered the activities of AI, SPS and SS2 and increased SS1 activity in the stored fruit; and had lower glucose and sucrose contents and higher fructose, UDPG, total anthocyanins and C3G contents. It is, therefore, speculated that storage at 1 °C can effectively regulate the activities of sucrose metabolism-related enzymes and promote a gradual hydrolyzation of sucrose to UDPG, thus supplying abundant substrate for anthocyanin synthesis.

Key words: Chinese bayberry; low temperature; quality; sucrose metabolism-related enzyme; anthocyanin

