

采后果蔬对乙烯受体抑制剂的响应 及贮运保鲜技术的研究

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摘要: 近几年来,随着重氮环戊二烯和环丙烯类等乙烯受体抑制剂的发现,为控制乙烯敏感型的果蔬采后成熟、衰老提供新的技术手段。从乙烯受体抑制剂的特性、作用特点以及可能作用机理等方面概述了采后果蔬对乙烯受体抑制剂的响应和应用乙烯受体抑制剂延长采后果蔬贮运保鲜的技术。

关键词: 果蔬; 采后; 响应; 乙烯受体抑制剂; 贮运保鲜

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Response of postharvest fruits and vegetables to inhibitors of ethylene binding sites in relation to the technology of storage and transportation

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Abstract: Recently, a number of organic molecules that block ethylene receptors have been discovered, and these inhibitors of ethylene binding sites exhibit real potential for control of ripening and/or senescence of harvested fresh fruits and vegetables in commercial situations. Response of postharvest fruits and vegetables to inhibitors of ethylene perception and recent advances in application of the inhibitors to extension of postharvest life of fruits and vegetables in relation to their physical properties, stability, treatment ways, effects, and action model are reviewed.

Key words: fruits and vegetables; postharvest; response; inhibitors of ethylene perception; storage and transportation

乙烯是引发跃变型果实后熟和植物组织衰老的主要因素^[1]。乙烯首先与植物体内乙烯受体结合,然后信号传导,诱发与果实后熟和植物组织衰老相关的一系列不可逆转的生理生化过程(图1)^[2~8]。早期研究表明 CO₂ 具有拮抗乙烯催熟果实作用,推测与它可能抑制乙烯结合位点有关^[9,10]。Sisler等^[11]和 Veen^[12]报道,2,5-降冰片二烯(2,5-NBD)可竞争性拮抗乙烯效应,但这种结合是可逆的。因

此,要控制果蔬乙烯催熟作用,必须外源连续供给2,5-NBD,而且要求2,5-NBD处理浓度较高。另外,由于2,5-NBD气体异味^[10];因而,限制了2,5-NBD在生产上的应用。Ag⁺虽然是一种乙烯受体的有效抑制剂,已广泛应用于切花保鲜^[13,14];但由于其毒性及对环境污染,也不适宜在采后果蔬保鲜上使用。近几年来,一些新的乙烯受体抑制剂,如重氮环戊二烯和环丙烯类化合物的发现^[15~18],为乙

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烯敏感性的果蔬成熟、衰老提供新的技术手段。作者在本文中通过对这些新的乙烯受体抑制剂的特性、作用特点和可能作用机理的论述,提出应用乙烯受体抑制剂延长采后果蔬货架寿命具有良好的发展前景。

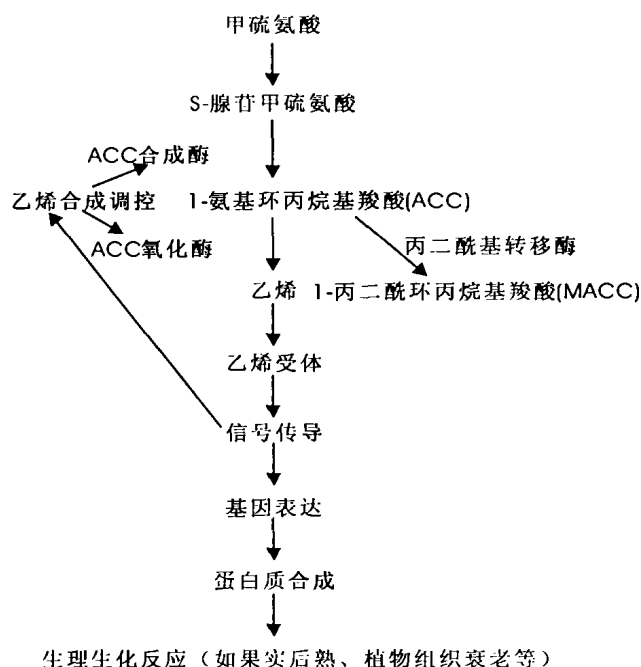


图1 高等植物乙烯合成和感应相互作用的图解
Fig. 1 Schematic representation of the interaction between ethylene biosynthesis and perception in higher plants

1 重氮环戊二烯(Diazocyclopentadiene, DACP)

DACP在黑暗条件下抑制乙烯作用较弱,但在有光照条件时抑制作用明显增强^[18]。Sisler和Blankenship^[18,19]报道,番茄在光照下经DACP处理后果实后熟明显延缓,但在黑暗条件下经DACP同样处理则影响不大。Sisler和Blankenship^[18]认为可见光照射可能引起DACP形成一个还未确定的活性化合物,该化合物能有效抑制乙烯的作用。

2 环丙烯类化合物

主要包括环丙烯(Cyclopropene, CP), 1-甲基环丙烯(1-Methylcyclopropene, 1-MCP)和3,3-二甲环丙烯(3,3-Dimethylcyclopropene, 3,3-DMCP)三

种化合物。CP、1-MCP和3,3-DMCP均能与乙烯受体结合,抑制乙烯效应^[10,20];但在抑制香蕉果实后熟过程中,CP和1-MCP的作用大约是3,3-DMCP的1000倍(表1)。这三种化合物在常温下均以气体状态存在,而且没有异味。由于1-MCP比CP稳定,而抑制效应比3,3-DMCP强^[10,20];因而,目前研究工作大多采用1-MCP进行。

3 稳定性

DACP能够在-80℃低温下保存^[21];而CP则稳定性较差,需要保存-196℃条件下^[22~23]。3,3-DMCP十分稳定,在常温条件下也不易分解^[22]。1-MCP能以较低浓度保存在惰性气体中,但在液体状态下则不太稳定^[22,24]。

4 物理特性

DACP是一种液体,沸点30℃左右^[21]。CP在-25℃下沸腾,易发生聚合反应^[22]。1-MCP和3,3-DMCP的沸点分别约为10℃和14.5℃。这样,在室温条件下,它们均以气体状态存在^[10,24]。

5 抑制持续时间

由于一些果蔬和切花组织在对乙烯响应之前,即发生衰老、劣变或遭受病原菌侵染而腐烂;因此,要确切确定乙烯受体抑制剂处理后的抑制持续时间有一定困难^[10]。香蕉经CP或1-MCP处理后12d,果实对乙烯仍不敏感;而3,3-DMCP仅为7d(表1)^[20]。1-MCP对番茄果实的抑制持续时间则相对要短,为5d左右^[25]。

6 贮藏温度的影响

番茄经DACP处理后在14.5℃下贮藏,果实后熟过程明显延长,是25℃下的2倍左右^[26]。我们的工作也证实高温贮藏加速1-MCP处理过的香蕉果实后熟。这可能与高温促进新的乙烯受体合成有关(待发表资料)。

7 对乙烯产生的影响

DACP处理番茄果实明显推迟乙烯高峰出现时

间,但当果实恢复对乙烯敏感时乙烯高峰明显升高^[9,27]。1-MCP 处理能显著抑制香蕉果实乙烯产生,但对果实乙烯高峰大小没有明显的影响^[28,29]。

表 1 环丙烯类化合物抑制香蕉果实后熟的最低有效浓度和抑制持续时间

Table 1 Minimum effective concentration and duration of effects of cyclopropenes that inhibited banana fruit ripening

环丙烯类 Cyclopropenes	浓度 Concentration(nL/L)	持续时间 Duration(Days)
1-MCP	0.5	12
CP	0.5	12
3,3-DMCP	500	7

8 对其它生理生化反应的影响

DACP 和 1-MCP 均能延缓与乙烯相关的一系列生理生化反应,如植物组织膜渗透性增加、膜脂流动性减少、蛋白质降解代谢增强等^[10,30,31]。DACP

也能抑制 ACC 合成酶和 ACC 氧化酶活性,而 1-MCP 则抑制 ACC 氧化酶转录和木聚糖酶诱导的乙烯产生^[10,32]。

9 乙烯受体抑制作用的可能机制

1-MCP、CP 和 3,3-DACP 可能通过作用于乙烯受体中的金属原子,从而影响乙烯与乙烯受体结合^[10,33,34](图 2)。在通常情况下,乙烯与乙烯受体中某种金属原子结合,引起电子流动,导致乙烯受体构象的一系列变化,结果乙烯从受体上脱落下来,形成活性的化合物。然后经活性化合物的信息传导,诱发与果实后熟、植物组织衰老相关的一系列生理生化过程。当 1-MCP 以类似于乙烯方式结合乙烯受体时,由于这种结合比较紧密,1-MCP 不易脱落,因此不能形成活性化合物,从而起到抑制乙烯效应的作用。目前,模式中的 L₁、L₂、L₃、L₄ 和 L₅ 虽然还未能确定,但与已发现的乙烯受体呈多种形式存

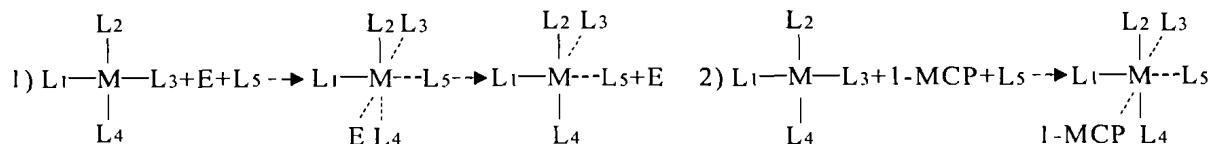


图 2 乙烯和 1-甲基环丙烯(1-MCP)在乙烯受体水平上相互作用的模式^[10]

Fig. 2 Model for action of ethylene and 1-methylcyclopropene(1-MCP)on the ethylene receptors

M: 金属原子 Metal; L₁~L₅: 配体 Ligands; E: 乙烯 Ethylene

在是一致的^[6,35,36]。而且这个模式也能较好地解释果蔬经 1-MCP 处理后乙烯受体合成和对乙烯的响应情况。

10 应用乙烯受体抑制剂延长采后果蔬贮运保鲜的技术

研究表明,DACP 能抑制香蕉、猕猴桃、柿子、番茄的后熟过程,提高采后货架寿命^[10,18,19]。但由于 DACP 处理需要光照条件,而且 DACP 在常温条件下不稳定;因此,在一定程度上限制了 DACP 在生产上的应用。

1-MCP 是一种结构相对简单、不具毒性的有机化合物,常温下稳定,已开始应用于采后果蔬和切花保鲜^[16,37,38]。目前有较多的资料表明,1-MCP 处理可抑制苹果、梨、蕃茄、香蕉、鳄梨、李等果实后熟过程,延缓草莓、橙、甘蓝组织衰老,提高采后货架寿

命。经 1-MCP 处理后的果蔬组织软化和色泽变化推迟,呼吸速率和乙烯产生下降,果实腐烂减少(表 2)。由于 1-MCP 不可逆地作用于乙烯受体,因此,在果蔬组织未产生新的受体之前,其作用效应比较持久;而且 1-MCP 在低至 0.5 nL/L 浓度也能有效抑制香蕉果实的后熟。这样,1-MCP 在果蔬贮藏保鲜方面显示出良好的应用前景。最近,作者采用 1-MCP 处理结合聚乙烯薄膜包装,能显著延长采后香蕉、芒果在常温条件下贮运保鲜期^[29,39]。该技术特别适合我国由于生产上冷藏设备不足的应用。

11 结论和展望

最近在乙烯受体抑制剂方面的研究进展,特别是 1-MCP 的发现,为采取更加有效的控制乙烯作用,延长果蔬采后寿命的新技术奠定了基础。虽然研究结果表明,1-MCP 与乙烯受体的结合是不可逆

的,但并不意味着 1-MCP 处理过的果蔬组织对乙烯的敏感性永久丧失。伴随着生理代谢活动的延续,组织中还会形成新的乙烯受体,果蔬对乙烯的敏感性也将逐步恢复。正是这种特性,使得 1-MCP 处理

表 2 1-MCP 处理抑制与果蔬采后后熟或衰老相关的生理生化过程

Table 2 Ripening-or senescence-related biochemical and physiological processes of fruits and vegetables reported to be inhibited by 1-MCP treatment

后熟或衰老相关过程的抑制效果 Effects of ripening or senescence related processes inhibited	果蔬 Fruits and vegetables	参考文献 References
呼吸速率、乙烯释放率 Respiration rate	苹果 Apple	Blankenship 和 Unrath ^[40] 、Song 等 ^[41]
Ethylene production rate	香蕉 Banana	Golding 等 ^[28] 、Jiang 等 ^[29]
	李 Plum	Abdi 等 ^[42]
	鳄梨 Avocado	Jeong 等 ^[43]
色泽转化 Colour change	西红柿 Tomato	Mir 等 ^[44] 、Nakatsuka 等 ^[32]
	香蕉 Banana	Jiang 等 ^[29,45]
	橙 Orange	Porat 等 ^[46]
	甘蓝 Broccoli	Ku 和 Will ^[47]
软化 Softening	香蕉 Banana	Golding 等 ^[28] 、Jiang 等 ^[29]
	苹果 Apple	Blankenship 和 Unrath ^[40] 、Song 等 ^[42]
	鳄梨 Avocado	Jeong 等 ^[43]
	梨 Pear	Fan ^[48]
腐烂 Decay	苹果 Apple	Rupasinghe 等 ^[49]
	草莓 Strawberry	Ku 等 ^[50]
采后寿命 Postharvest life	橙 Orange	Porat 等 ^[47]
	草莓 Strawberry	Ku 等 ^[50]
	甘蓝 Broccoli	Ku 和 Will ^[48]

效果持久,而且经 1-MCP 处理后的果蔬仍能完成后熟,从而满足消费者对果蔬品质的要求。由于 1-MCP 在常温下稳定,是一种不具毒性的有机化合物(EthyBloc 公司资料);因此,可以预见应用 1-MCP 将成为提高乙烯敏感性果蔬采后贮运保鲜期的一种新的技术手段,在商业上应用潜力极大。

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