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· 专题综述 ·

果胶基复合包装在果蔬保鲜中的应用

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摘 要: 果胶是一种广泛存在于植物细胞壁中的天然高分子材料, 因具有生物相容性、易修饰和改性、可降解等优点被逐渐应用于果蔬保鲜中。果胶基复合包装因其包装性能更佳、保鲜效果更好而打破了单一果胶包装在果蔬保鲜中的局限逐渐成为果蔬的主要包装方式。本文介绍了果胶的结构及成膜特性, 从塑化剂、天然聚合物、生物活性物质和纳米材料四个方面阐述了果胶基复合包装制备的主要成分, 并对果胶基复合薄膜和涂膜两种方式在果蔬保鲜中的应用进行了综述并提出了展望, 以期今后食品的保鲜贮藏和新型包装材料的发展提供技术借鉴。

关键词: 果胶, 涂膜, 薄膜, 复合包装, 果蔬保鲜

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本文网刊:



Application of Pectin-based Composite Packaging in the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables

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Abstract: Pectin is a natural polymer material that widely exists in plant cell walls. It is gradually used in the preservation of fruits and vegetables due to its advantages of biocompatibility, easy modification and modification, and degradability. Pectin-based composite packaging has gradually become the main packaging method of fruits and vegetables because of its better packaging performance and better preservation effect, breaking the limitation of single pectin packaging in the preservation of fruits and vegetables. In this paper, the structure and film-forming properties of pectin are introduced. The main components of pectin-based composite packaging are expounded from four aspects: Plasticizer, natural polymer, bioactive substances and nanomaterials. The application of the two methods of thin film and coating in the preservation of fruits and vegetables is reviewed and prospects are put forward, in order to provide technical reference for the preservation and storage of food and the development of new packaging materials in the future.

Key words: pectin; coating; thin film; composite packaging; fresh-keeping

采收后的果蔬仍是存在呼吸消耗等生理代谢的鲜活生命体, 需采用特定的保鲜工艺将其生理和生化变化降至最低^[1]。包装作为保鲜的一部分或运输过程中的外在保障起着至关重要的作用。用于果蔬保鲜的传统包装主要使用聚偏二氯乙烯、聚乙烯等高阻湿性塑料薄膜或通过在其基础上添加甘油、多聚氧化物等物质进行改性来调节水分和气体进行保鲜^[2], 但不可生物降解、回收困难及有害化学物质浸入食

品和土壤中等问题给人类健康和环境带来了严峻考验^[3]。随着消费者对新鲜和“最低限度加工”食品需求量的不断增加及传统塑料包装材料缺点的不断放大, 生物可降解或生物基聚合物涂膜和薄膜等绿色包装引起了越来越多的关注。涂膜和薄膜以喷涂、浸泡和刮涂、流延、挤压等方法制成^[4], 它们不仅可以在果蔬和环境之间形成屏障以调节水分和气体来减缓果蔬的呼吸和衰老, 保持一定的营养价值, 还能通

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过涂膜或薄膜包装材料本身所固有的抗菌、抗氧化等生物特性抑制微生物的生长,同时涂膜和薄膜还可以承载抗菌剂、塑化剂等物质,进一步提高果蔬保鲜效果。

果胶来源丰富,广泛存于植物细胞壁中,主要是由不同酯化度的 D-半乳糖醛酸残基以 α -1,4-糖苷键形成的线性酸性链状高分子化合物。果胶也是重要的天然食品添加剂,按照添加剂的安全评价标准被列为“一般认为安全的”(generally recognized as safe, GRAS)食品药品添加剂。果胶的聚电解质性质、生物降解性和水溶性等特性为其作为新型食品包装材料提供了可能^[5-6]。近年来,以果胶为原料制作的包装主要以单一果胶和果胶基复合包装两种形式存在,单一果胶包装通常在果蔬保鲜中存在亲水性太强、容易溶胀、硬脆、拉伸强度低等问题,一定程度上阻碍了其应用^[7]。为更好地发挥果胶在包装中的应用,通常在果胶基质中加入塑化剂、天然聚合物和生物活性物质或通过纳米技术来提高其机械性、稳定性、黏附性等^[8]。此外,果胶与具有抗菌性、抗氧化性的化合物结合形成的复合包装可具有抗食源性病原体、抗褐变等功能特性,为果胶基复合包装在果蔬保鲜中的应用拓宽了思路和方法^[4]。

本文对果胶组成结构、成膜特性、果胶基复合包装的构成及其在果蔬保鲜方面的应用进行了系统综述,以期将来果蔬保鲜和发展新型包装材料提供一定的借鉴。

1 果胶结构及其成膜特性

果胶是植物细胞壁的主要组成部分,主要由半乳糖醛酸聚糖(homogalacturonans, HG)、鼠李半乳糖醛酸聚糖(rhamnogalacturonan, RG-I)和鼠李半乳糖醛酸聚糖 II 型(RG-II)3 个主链,以及侧链的木糖醛酸(XGA)和阿拉伯乳糖醛酸(AGA)等部分组成(如图 1)。其中, HG 是最早从植物细胞壁中分离出来的果胶结构域单元,是细胞壁中主要的果胶结构域,带负电荷,一般情况下可占到果胶物质总量的 55%~90%^[9]。RG-I 是一种具有分支结构的果胶结构域单元,通常可占到果胶物质的 5%~48%^[10]。RG-II 被认

为是最复杂的结构域,但其结构具有高度的保守性,90% 以上的 RG-II 以二聚体形式存在,占到果胶物质总量的 0.5%~8.0%^[11], RG-I 和 RG-II 块彼此共价连接^[12]。目前,“平滑区和毛发区”模型是较多学者认可的模型,果胶平滑区主要为 HG,毛发区通常由 RG-I、RG-II 或 XGA 等结构域组成,并且常接近于主链分子的末端区域^[13]。

果胶溶于纯水,不溶于有机溶剂。当干果胶与水混合时会迅速水合形成块状,需要大力且长时间的搅拌来稀释果胶溶液。但稀释后的果胶溶液溶解度降低,出现伪塑性,抑制了单一果胶基包装在果蔬保鲜中的应用^[14]。但果胶链之间可通过氢键和静电相互作用等形成三维网状结构作为包装载体,果胶多糖链上的亲水和疏水性基团赋予其双亲性^[15],主链上存在的各种羟基和羧基使果胶易被生物活性化合物修饰和功能化改性,这些特性都便于果胶基复合包装的形成。主要作用机制为两种:一方面,塑化剂、天然聚合物等添加物可与果胶分子发生相互作用,改善成膜的机械性能;另一方面,抗菌活性物质可增强果胶基包装的功能性,活性物质从涂膜或薄膜材料逐渐迁移到食品表面发挥作用^[16]。如,李洁等^[17]采用壳聚糖和甘油对果胶进行酰胺化改性,果胶的羧基和壳聚糖的氨基结合形成酰胺并成膜,同时甘油中的羟基与复合膜中的羟基结合形成氢键,从而改善复合膜的强度和弹性。果胶基复合包装的特性与功能因复合方式而异,基于改善果胶性能、拓宽果胶在复合包装膜中的应用是目前研究的重点。

2 果胶基复合包装制备的主要成分

果胶基复合包装主要包括以果胶为基质形成的涂膜和薄膜,通常需在果胶基质中加入塑化剂、天然聚合物、生物活性物质和纳米材料等物质并以单一或混合添加形式获得共混物或多层膜制成复合包装^[14]。

2.1 塑化剂在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

塑化剂包括甘油、山梨醇和聚乙二醇等生物聚合物,添加合适的增塑剂会使聚合物基体发生微观结构的变化,包括减少聚合物链之间的分子间作用力^[19]。塑化剂在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用见表 1。

2.2 天然聚合物在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

常用的天然聚合物主要为多糖(海藻酸盐、淀粉等)、脂类(如油类、蜡类、树脂等)或蛋白质(如明胶)等天然大分子物质,而所添加物质的化学结构及其与果胶分子间的相互作用是改善薄膜性能的关键^[25],且许多天然聚合物具有携带抗微生物的能力,并确保这些化合物在食品上的持续迁移和包裹,延长保质期并保护其免受微生物污染^[26]。

Oliva 等^[27]等将松香加入到果胶基质中并发现松香分散到果胶膜中形成小的孤立液滴,而且由于其疏水特性改善了果胶的低耐水性。Cataldo 等^[28]将紫外固化处理的咖啡渣加入果胶基质中发现咖啡渣的加入使果胶表面疏水化,降低了复合薄膜的吸水

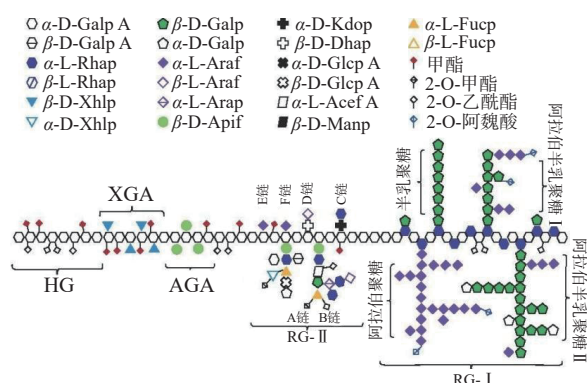


图 1 果胶主要结构示意图^[9,18]

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the main structure of pectin^[9,18]

表 1 塑化剂在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

Table 1 Application of plasticizer in the preparation of pectin-based composite packaging

种类	作用效果	参考文献
甘油	果胶薄膜溶解度、水蒸气渗透率和机械性能得到显著改善	Estrada等 ^[20]
聚乙二醇(PEG)	果胶与聚乙二醇之间形成氢键,果胶薄膜的增塑作用提高,薄膜变的更柔韧,分子流动性增加,对水蒸气更具渗透性	Seslija等 ^[21]
聚乙二醇 甘油	甘油的加入使分子间吸引力降低,增加了无定形特性,薄膜具有更高的溶胀指数和水蒸气透过值 随着聚乙二醇的增加,产生的酯基团的量减少,获得更紧密和更不易变形、具有较低水蒸气透过率的薄膜	Cabello等 ^[22]
异麦芽酮糖醇	异麦芽酮糖醇可作为果胶的增塑剂,它降低了它们之间的分子间作用力、弹性模量、水蒸气透过率和 T_g ,增加伸长率	Matta等 ^[23]
山梨糖醇	复合薄膜具有更大的拉伸强度、抗水蒸气透过性,机械性能得到改善	Aitboulahsen等 ^[24]

率,力学性能也产生了很大的改善,显微照片显示咖啡渣均匀地分散在聚合物基质中,机械性能的变化可能与咖啡渣的含量有关系。Farris 等^[29]将明胶和戊二醛加入果胶发现复合薄膜的机械性能和耐水性得到改善。这主要归因于明胶和果胶通过静电相互作用产生了一种可逆的物理聚离子复合物,加入戊二醛后和明胶后发生化学交联,形成永久性水凝胶复合物,进一步提高强度和防水性。王虹霞等^[30]制备了魔芋胶-果胶复合薄膜并发现薄膜的拉伸强度增强,结构更加致密与稳定,溶胀性能和体外降解性能也得到改善,比单独果胶膜抗潮性能好、抗菌作用强。这是因为果胶与魔芋胶分子链上含有大量的羟基基团,二者共混时分子内和分子间容易形成氢键,使分子链相互缠绕,形成更加稳定的网络结构,同时两种天然高分子间协同作用增强,产生良好的相容性。

2.3 生物活性物质在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

纯果胶包装仅具有中等抗菌活性,不能很好抑制常见食源性病原体的生长^[31],需要通过加入生物活性剂提高果胶基涂膜或薄膜的抗菌性,将包装功能化,保持果蔬的感官品质和营养价值。生物活性物质指从某些动物、植物和微生物体内提取出的具有抗菌活性的物质,其抑菌作用机理因具体种类不同而存在差异^[32]。常见的生物类活性物质包括植物源的植物精油、抗菌肽、多糖类、生物碱类物质以及动物源的壳聚糖、氨基酸、肽类等物质,还有微生物源的微生物代谢物和益生菌等抗菌剂^[33]。将活性剂直接添加到果蔬表面可能会中和或影响产品的感官性质,而

将它们添加到涂膜或薄膜中制成复合包装不仅可以延长抑菌时间还能保持有效的抑菌浓度^[16,34]。如:植物精油体外活性显著,但在贮藏过程中对光、热、氧的不稳定性,以及易挥发、低水溶性、低生物利用度等缺点使大多数精油不能充分发挥作用^[35]。将精油加入到果胶基质中不仅可以携带和稳定挥发性精油,还可作为屏障防止渗氧、水分流失和脂质迁移,保持覆膜食品的硬度和感觉属性。生物活性物质在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用见表 2。

2.4 纳米颗粒、乳液在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

纳米级粒度的减小增加了表面积,也增强了它们的传质、催化活性和溶解速率^[46],可通过自身纳米微观结构的改变来调整物质的宏观结构和性能^[47],进而改善果胶基包装的拉伸强度、热稳定性等物理性能。银、锌、钛、二氧化硅、氧化镁等金属和金属氧化物自身具有一定的抗菌性,通过氧化应激反应、带正电荷的阳离子与带负电荷的微生物相结合的方式来改变膜的渗透性从而起到抑菌作用。纳米颗粒、乳液还可承载具有抗菌和抗氧化特性的物质来提高抗菌性和紫外阻隔性,其在果胶基包装中的应用成为一种新趋势^[48-49],纳米颗粒、乳液在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用见表 3。

3 果胶基复合包装在果蔬保鲜中的应用

3.1 果胶基复合涂膜在果蔬保鲜中的应用

涂膜的应用是一种常用来延长果蔬货架期的包装策略。果胶基涂膜是将以果胶为基质形成的液体均匀涂布于食品表面或将果蔬浸入果胶基溶液中,使

表 2 生物活性物质在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

Table 2 Application of biologically active substances in the preparation of pectin-based composite packaging

种类	作用效果	参考文献
多酚	果胶分子的交联作用增强,果胶涂膜液的黏度增加,机械强度明显提高	梁迪等 ^[36]
香芹酚	果胶薄膜对大肠杆菌O157:H7表现出抗菌活性	Du等 ^[37]
茶多酚	果胶薄膜对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌的抑制作用增强	Lei等 ^[38]
γ -氨基丁酸	5%的 γ -氨基丁酸使薄膜的拉伸强度、弹性模量、溶解度和水蒸气透过率降低,柔韧性更高	Meerasri等 ^[39]
乳酸链球菌	含有500 IU/mg乳酸链球菌素的薄膜可有效抑制单核增生李斯特菌	Jin等 ^[40]
牛至精油	果胶涂膜对致病菌和腐败微生物表现出抗菌作用,有效减少总大肠菌群、酵母和霉菌数量	Alvarez等 ^[41]
百里香精油、多酚	果胶涂膜对单核细胞增生李斯特菌产生抗菌活性	Espitia ^[42]
酸橙精油	果胶薄膜在控制食源性病原菌方面具有很大的潜力,与多种食品基质有很高的适用性	Aldana等 ^[43]
大蒜精油、牛至精油	果胶薄膜对大肠杆菌、沙门氏菌等具有抗菌活性	Du等 ^[44]
百里香精油、羧甲基纤维素钠	果胶薄膜的耐水性和耐油性得到了增强,对DPPH自由基的清除率较高,具有光学阻隔性能	Derong等 ^[45]

表 3 纳米颗粒、乳液在果胶基复合包装制备中的应用

Table 3 Application of nanoparticles and emulsion in the preparation of pectin-based composite packaging		
种类	作用效果	参考文献
橙皮精油纳米乳液	果胶涂膜具有较高的抗菌和抗真菌作用	Radi等 ^[50]
肉桂醛精油纳米乳液	肉桂醛精油纳米乳液则降低了果胶膜的伸展性和水蒸气渗透率, 两者的协同作用使薄膜性能得到了改善	Otoni等 ^[51]
印楝油纳米乳液	纳米乳液与聚合物基质之间发生了分子间相互作用, 使果胶基复合薄膜的水蒸气透过率降低, 显著改变了果胶膜的机械性	Castroe等 ^[52]
壳聚糖纳米颗粒	加强分子间的相互作用, 降低链的迁移率, 果胶薄膜产生更大的抗性	Lorevice等 ^[53]
壳聚糖纳米颗粒	壳聚糖纳米颗粒起到了填充物的作用, 水蒸气渗透阻隔性能变强, 水蒸气透过率降低	Melo等 ^[54]
壳聚糖纳米颗粒	壳聚糖纳米颗粒均匀分散在聚合物阵列中, 薄膜拉伸强度值增大, 薄膜的水蒸气透过率显著下降	Melo等 ^[55]
纤维素纳米晶体	纤维素纳米晶体作为增塑剂显著降低了复合材料的T _g	Dasilva等 ^[56]
纤维素纳米晶体	果胶与纤维素之间产生强烈的相互作用, 果胶薄膜的抗拉强度较单独果胶薄膜显著提高, 透水性降低, 吸湿率明显降低	Maryam等 ^[57]
纤维素纳米晶体	果胶薄膜具有更高的拉伸强度、更好的耐水性和结晶度	Maryam等 ^[57]
纳米粘土	增加了果胶聚合物链之间的静电键, 提高薄膜的拉伸强度, 同时降低薄膜的弹性, 增加了果胶膜的热稳定性和抗氧化性能	Pirsa ^[58]
硫纳米颗粒	添加硫纳米颗粒后果胶薄膜进一步提高了对革兰氏阴性菌和革兰氏阳性菌的抗菌活性, 而且其抗菌活性与硫纳米颗粒浓度有关	Ezati等 ^[59]
银纳米颗粒	含银纳米粒子的果胶薄膜膜对食物源性致病菌特别是鼠伤寒沙门氏菌、大肠杆菌和单核增生李斯特菌具有很强的抗菌活性	Lee等 ^[60]
银纳米颗粒	对大肠杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌具有良好的抗菌活性	Vishnuvarthan等 ^[61]
氧化锌纳米颗粒	添加氧化锌纳米颗粒后果胶薄膜对黑曲霉、炭疽菌、大肠杆菌和酿酒酵母的抗菌性能提高	Ngo等 ^[62]

涂膜直接形成于要保护的食品上^[63], 添加到果胶涂膜基质中的塑化剂、生物活性物质等与果胶形成相互作用力、改善涂膜的粗糙度、裂隙和结晶状况等微观结构进而改善果胶基复合涂膜的水蒸气透过率、CO₂、O₂ 透过率和断裂延伸率等性能或通过提高抗菌性能降低失水率、氧化反应和呼吸速率等来延缓与果蔬相关的成熟衰老或代谢活动。

Tumbarski 等^[64] 发现被细菌素-果胶复合涂膜包被的蓝莓腐烂率明显比单独纯果胶涂膜包被的腐烂率低, 对抗坏血酸有一定的保护作用而且对黑莓的抗氧化活性也有积极的影响。因为含细菌素的果胶涂膜具有抑菌性, 可有效抑制真菌生长、显著降低腐烂发生率, 并具有一定的抗氧化活性使蓝莓保持良好的品质。果胶基复合涂膜在果蔬保鲜上的应用见表 4。

此外, 将纳米材料应用到在果胶基涂膜中也是近年来一个重要的研究方向。如 Vieira 等^[80] 以果胶、纤维素纳米晶体、甘油和香茅精油为原料制备果胶-纤维素复合涂膜并将其直接覆盖在草莓表面, 贮藏一段时间后发现含有活性成分的果胶基复合涂膜可显著降低草莓的失重率, 可滴定酸度、总可溶性固形物和花青素含量都比未涂膜高, 对草莓的保鲜效果更好。该涂层起到半透性保护屏障的作用, 减缓水果和环境之间的气体交换, 减少呼吸、水分损失和氧化反应, 从而有助于延长保质期。纳米乳液相比普通乳液具有粒径小、颗粒分散均匀、流动性好的特点^[81], 具有更高的活性表面积/体积比, 增强了活性化合物通过生物膜的传输能力, 这些特点赋予了纳米乳液在保鲜应用中的潜在好处。如 Radi 等^[50] 将橘皮精油制成纳米乳和微乳两种形式并将它们加到果胶中制成两种复合涂膜对鲜切橙片进行保鲜, 在 48 ℃ 条件

下贮藏 17 d 后发现承载纳米乳的复合涂膜比承载微乳的复合涂膜具有更好的保鲜效果, 橙片失重率和抗坏血酸损失都明显降低, 具有较高的抗菌和抗真菌作用。这可归因于纳米分散形式的橘皮精油能在果胶基质中有效分布并提高物理稳定性。Naqash 等^[82] 将甘油和肉桂精油放入果胶中制备普通乳液和纳米乳液涂膜, 探究复合涂膜对鲜切苹果的保鲜效果, 结果表明经纳米涂膜处理的鲜切苹果上微生物数量更少, 且颜色和质地均显著优于未涂膜的样品。其中纳米乳液涂膜具有更高的负 ζ 电势, 意味着纳米乳液能够在液滴之间形成稳定的排斥力, 此外纳米乳液的小尺寸更容易与膜脂相互作用, 赋予肉桂精油更强穿透细菌细胞的能力从而起到良好的抑菌和保鲜效果。

3.2 果胶基复合薄膜在果蔬保鲜中的应用

果胶基复合薄膜是涂膜外的另一种包装形式。果胶基复合溶液在一定的温度和湿度条件下干燥形成独立的薄膜结构以用于包裹或覆盖食物。

付孟等^[83] 制备了果胶-魔芋葡甘聚糖复合薄膜并探究其对红提失重率的影响, 结果发现单独果胶薄膜和复合果胶薄膜都抑制了红提的呼吸强度, 降低了红提的营养消耗速率并维持较高的总酸含量, 其中, 复合果胶薄膜的抑制作用更强, 失重率最小。姚成龙^[84] 制备了小茴香精油-果胶复合薄膜并对鲜切菠萝进行保鲜, 结果显示被复合薄膜覆盖的鲜切菠萝菌落总数及霉菌数最低, 且精油添加量与其抑菌效果呈正比。可能是因为果胶分子链上的许多氨基、羟基与精油分子产生强烈的氢键作用, 从而增加了薄膜的致密性、改善机械性能, 此外精油的添加也起到了抑菌作用。Sucheta 等^[85] 发现添加玉米粉的复合果胶薄膜对番茄的光泽度有显著影响, 降低了重量损失和

表 4 果胶基复合涂膜在果蔬保鲜中的应用

Table 4 Application of pectin-based composite coating film in the preservation of fruits and vegetables

涂膜种类	果蔬种类	保鲜效果	参考文献
果胶、壳聚糖、甘油	桃	延缓桃的成熟过程,能较好的维持桃的质地和色泽,贮藏期长达7 d	Ramirez等 ^[65]
果胶、山梨醇、蜂蜡	芒果	降低生理变化、呼吸率及失重,贮藏期长达15 d	Moalemiyan等 ^[66]
果胶、乳酸钙、蔗糖	甜瓜	抑菌,降低甜瓜的呼吸速率,降低失重保持色泽,改善甜瓜的感官接受度	Ferrari等 ^[67]
果胶、海藻酸钠、乳酸钙、环糊精	西瓜	涂层可有效抑制大肠菌群、酵母菌和霉菌的生长,降低质量损失和色泽变化,贮藏期可以达到13~15 d	Sipahi等 ^[68]
果胶、壳聚糖、反式肉桂醛	甜瓜	降低质量损失和色泽变化,甜瓜的硬度也得到了极大的改善	Martiñon等 ^[69]
果胶、壳聚糖、反式肉桂醛、 β -环糊精	木瓜	改善了木瓜的微生物和理化质量,降低了维生素C和总类胡萝卜素含量的损失,贮藏期延长至15 d	Brasil等 ^[70]
果胶、细菌素	黑莓	被添加细菌素的果胶涂膜覆盖的果实腐烂率明显下降,对抗坏血酸有一定的保护作用,对黑莓的抗氧化活性也有积极的影响	Tumbariski等 ^[64]
苦荞肽、百香果果胶	鲜切猕猴桃	显著降低鲜切猕猴桃的失重率,维持较高的可溶性固形物含量和感官品质,储藏期长达10 d	刘欢等 ^[71]
香蕉果胶、柠檬酸	草莓	最大限度地降低草莓的失重率,能有效保持其中可溶性固形物和维生素C含量,可存储5 d	骆扬等 ^[72]
果胶、苹果多酚	核桃仁	多酚的引入可以减少核桃仁中含氧化合物的产生,涂膜保鲜也可以保留核桃仁本身的香气成分	梁迪 ^[73]
大豆果胶、壳聚糖、甘油、聚乙烯醇	大枣	涂膜后的大枣呼吸稳定,保持较高的维生素C含量、水分含量以及较高的硬度	朱丹实等 ^[74]
果胶、抗坏血酸钙、石榴皮提取物	鲜切柿子	涂膜处理过的鲜切柿硬度保持良好,柿子片在储存7 d后仍具有较高的市场销售价值	Taberner等 ^[75]
果胶、层状双羟基化合物、水杨酸酯	杏	活性涂膜覆盖可防止霉菌的形成,可将杏的保存期延长至10 d	Gorrasi等 ^[76]
果胶、肉桂叶精油	鲜切桃	涂膜处理对鲜切桃的总酚、类黄酮含量和抗氧化能力有显著影响,提高整体质量、延长货架期	Jesus等 ^[77]
果胶、柠檬精油	红地球葡萄	有利于减轻红地球葡萄失重率和颜色变化,不会影响其感官特性,在4℃下可保存35 d	Cai等 ^[78]
果胶、牛至精油	西红柿	含精油的果胶涂膜包被的番茄总酚含量和抗氧化活性增加,番茄的香气可接受性不受果胶涂膜的影响	Rodriguez等 ^[79]

腐烂百分比,保留了番茄的营养价值并延长保质期。这主要归于均匀、致密的果胶基薄膜可有效阻挡外部与番茄之间的水分和气体交换。陈妮娜等^[86]将茶树油与海藻酸钠加入果胶中制成的复合薄膜能有效延缓草莓失水腐烂,保持草莓的感官品质和营养成分并延长贮藏时间。主要归因于亲水基团对水分子具有很强的作用力,能减缓草莓中水分的蒸腾作用,而且海藻酸钠可与细菌细胞膜上的类脂蛋白质复合物发生反应,茶树油的抗氧化作用都有利于复合果胶基薄膜对草莓的保鲜。Fan等^[87]在果胶中加入黄原胶、 CaCl_2 和甘油等制得具有良好相容性的复合薄膜并用于鲜切土豆的保鲜,复合薄膜覆盖的土豆失重率明显降低,具有优异的保鲜效果。主要由于适当的甘油和 CaCl_2 浓度使得各组分间形成氢键、静电力和范德华引力等相互作用并改善了薄膜的机械性能。Estrada等^[88]从苏丹木槿中提取果胶,以甘油为增塑剂制作复合薄膜并用于草莓保鲜,甘油和果胶络合形成致密的薄膜结构,调节气体的扩散和抗拉伸能力等机械性能使草莓失重率显著降低,总可溶性固形物、总花青素、抗坏血酸含量和颜色都有明显的改善。Matheus等^[89]以柿子提取物、甘油和果胶开发了一种可生物降解复合薄膜并将其应用到黄瓜、胡萝卜和甜菜根的保鲜上,用果胶复合薄膜覆盖的蔬菜对大肠菌群、嗜冷菌和真菌都有一定的抑菌作用,能有效降低蔬菜的失重率,这主要归因于柿子提取物的加入

使复合薄膜结构更紧凑、键合度更高,呈现出较低的透明度值和水蒸气透过率,而且柿子本身的颜色可以抵御环境光的屏障,从而保护其免受食品营养质量变化的影响。Nandhavathy等^[90]将石榴皮纤维、香精油和聚乙烯醇加入果胶中制备了复合薄膜并发现其能起到抑菌的作用,降低芒果采后疾病的发生并延长其储藏期。研究发现形成的薄膜均匀一体,精油与疏基或蛋白质的相互作用抑制了真菌的繁殖从而减少炭疽病的发生,降低芒果病害的发生率并延长保质期。Sharma等^[91]将桑叶粗提取物及其衍生的生物活性物质加入果胶中制得复合薄膜,发现其对辣椒有很好的保鲜效果,储藏期间较好地保持了辣椒的色度并且未发生氧化褐变,储藏期由原来的6 d延长至12 d。主要是因为提取物的加入显著改善了薄膜的机械和水阻隔性能,显示出高抗氧化和抗菌性能。

另外,纳米颗粒对果胶基的强化为改善薄膜包装性能提供了一种选择^[92-93]。Kumar等^[94]添加氢氧化镁纳米颗粒来制作果胶基复合膜(PBNC),实验表明氢氧化镁纳米粒子可增强果胶复合薄膜的物理、热阻隔性能,樱桃番茄在果胶复合薄膜覆盖下可以贮藏24 d,而且能更好地保留樱桃番茄中的生物活性化合物。Wang等^[95]发现将二氧化硅纳米颗粒添加到果胶基质中可以降低复合薄膜的水蒸气透过率,对枇杷的采后品质和抗氧化能力有积极影响,能有效抑制枇杷腐烂,保持枇杷的感官品质并延长货架期,这

主要归因于纳米颗粒的存在使得水蒸气通路更加曲折或与果胶亲水基团相互作用形成氢键,降低水的吸附力。Al 等^[96]用果胶包埋介孔二氧化硅纳米颗粒来对草莓进行保鲜,在贮藏过程中被纳米复合薄膜包装的草莓减重幅度较小且抗氧化能力强,纳米颗粒的添加增强了薄膜拉伸强度并显著降低了杨氏模量,对果胶薄膜的热稳定性和密封强度有积极的影响。

4 结论与展望

目前,绿色环保的生物基包装已成为食品保鲜领域的重要研究内容。果胶因独特的分子结构和特性使其易被化合物进行修饰和 functionalized,添加增塑剂、天然聚合物、活性物质和纳米材料到果胶基质中可通过相互作用、改善包装的机械性能、调控薄膜微观结构或者提高抑菌能力来控制呼吸消耗和生理代谢,从而更好地保持果蔬的色泽、质地等感官品质,降低果蔬中可溶性固形物、可滴定酸度和水分含量等营养损失,抑制果蔬中腐败微生物的生长,保持果蔬的营养品质并延长其货架期。

随着可持续发展的不断推进,废物利用的思想理念逐步踏入食品包装生产中。未来还需要充分利用好从农业等废旧物中提取的物质并应用到果胶基复合包装中。此外,还可以将果胶基复合包装智能化,通过监测、传感、记录、追踪等方式提高食品品质、提供信息以及对可能出现的问题发出警告,将果蔬保鲜与信息表征相结合,创造一个更环保、便捷、新鲜的保鲜系统。

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