



3个香蕉品种的果实淀粉形状与含量及风味物质比较

苗红霞¹,金志强^{1,2},孙佩光²,刘伟鑫¹,魏守兴³,徐碧玉^{1*}

(1 中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所/农业部热带作物生物学与遗传资源利用重点实验室,海口 571101;2 中国热带农业科学院海口实验站/海南省香蕉遗传育种改良重点实验室,海口 570102;3 中国热带农业科学院广州实验站,广州 570228)

摘要:采用扫描电子显微镜对巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉3个品种(AAA基因型)的淀粉颗粒形状及大小进行观察,并测定果实中总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉及风味物质的含量,以揭示不同品种间香蕉果实品质差异的内在机理。结果显示:(1)巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉淀粉颗粒的形状分别为不规则三角形、圆形、棒形,大小分别为8.20~35.70 μm、6.90~29.80 μm、5.47~23.80 μm。(2)巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉总淀粉含量分别为(66.93±2.48)%、(90.38±2.46)%、(48.91±2.49)%;直链淀粉含量分别为(20.48±1.09)%、(21.48±1.08)%、(14.67±1.10)%;支链淀粉含量分别为(46.45±1.85)%、(68.90±1.25)%、(34.24±1.45)%;且3个品种总淀粉、支链淀粉及直链淀粉含量差异均达到显著水平。(3)巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉Vc含量分别为(15.54±1.10)、(17.63±1.14)、(16.76±1.03) mg/100g FM;可溶性固形物含量分别为(15.50±0.22)%、(15.67±0.30)%和(16.17±0.30)%;糖/酸比分别为2.75:1、2.74:1、3.15:1;差异显著性分析发现,3个品种Vc及可溶性固形物含量差异分别达到极显著、显著水平;巴西蕉和宝岛蕉糖/酸比差异不显著。研究认为,同一基因型(AAA)不同品种香蕉果实的淀粉形状、大小、总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉以及Vc和可溶性固形物含量均存在明显差异,为解释不同品种间香蕉果实品质差异提供了理论依据。

关键词:香蕉;果实;淀粉颗粒;淀粉含量;风味物质

中图分类号:Q944.5;Q945.6⁺⁵ 文献标志码:A

Comparative Study on Starch Shape and Content and Fruit Flavor of Three Banana Varieties

MIAO Hongxia¹, JIN Zhiqiang^{1,2}, SUN Peiguang², LIU Weixin¹, WEI Shouxing³, XU Biyu^{1*}

(1 Institute of Tropical Bioscience and Biotechnology, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences/Key Laboratory of Tropical Crop Bioscience and Biotechnology, Ministry of Agriculture, Haikou 571101, China; 2 Haikou Experimental Station, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences/Hainan Provincial Key Laboratory for Genetics and Breeding of Banana, Haikou 570102, China; 3 Guangzhou Experimental Station, Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, Guangzhou 570228, China)

Abstract: Shape and size of starch granules of Brazil banana, Baodao banana, and red banana was performed using scanning electron microscopy. The contents of total starch, amylose, amylopectin, and flavor was determined in fruit of three banana varieties (Genome AAA). The study will reveal the internal mechanism of different quality in different varieties. The results showed that: (1) The shapes of the starch granules from

收稿日期:2013-10-16;修改稿收到日期:2014-02-25

基金项目:现代农业产业技术体系建设专项(CARS-32);‘十二五’农村领域国家科技计划(2011AA10020605);中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费(ITBB140205)

作者简介:苗红霞(1982—),女,博士,助理研究员,主要从事香蕉生物技术方面的研究。E-mail:hxmrain@163.com

*通信作者:徐碧玉,研究员,主要从事香蕉生物技术方面的研究。E-mail:biyuxu@126.com

Brazil banana, Baodao banana, and red banana were irregular triangles, circles, and rod, respectively; the size was 8.20~35.70 μm , 6.90~29.80 μm , and 5.47~23.80 μm , respectively. (2) The contents of total starch from Brazil banana, Baodao banana, and red banana were (66.93±2.48)%, (90.38±2.46)%, and (48.91±2.49)%, respectively; amylose content was (20.48±1.09)%, (21.48±1.08)%, and (14.67±1.10)%, respectively; amylopectin contents were (46.45±1.85)%, (68.90±1.25)%, and (34.24±1.45)%, respectively; and three banana varieties were significant different in the contents of total starch, amylose, and amylopectin. (3) Vitamin C contents from Brazil banana, Baodao banana, and red banana were (15.54±1.10), (17.63±1.14) and (16.76±1.03) mg/100g FM, respectively; soluble solids contents were (15.50±0.22)%, (15.67±0.30)%, and (16.17±0.30)%, respectively; sugar/acid ratios were 2.75:1, 2.74:1, and 3.15:1, respectively; and three banana varieties were significantly different in the content of Vitamin C and soluble solids, but there was no significant difference in the sugar/acid ratio between Brazil banana and Baodao banana. These results suggest that different varieties of the same genotype (AAA) banana have significant different in the shape and size of starch granule, total starch, amylose, amylopectin, Vitamin C and soluble solids contents. The study provided a theoretical basis to explain the different quality in different banana varieties.

Key words: banana; fruit; starch granules; starch content; fruit flavor

香蕉是一种人们喜爱的大众化水果,它的一个重要特点是果实发育过程中以淀粉积累为主,刚采收时香蕉果实中总淀粉含量达到70%~80%^[1-3],是决定香蕉产量和品质形成的基础物质^[3]。但是,不同香蕉品种果实间品质各异,而内在品质与淀粉结构和含量密切相关^[4-6]。巴西蕉、宝岛蕉和红香蕉已成为中国部分地区的主栽品种或具有推广潜力的品种。然而,3种AAA型香蕉果实淀粉颗粒形状、大小、总淀粉含量、直链淀粉含量、直/支链淀粉比例与内在品质存在怎样的差异,目前还不清楚。

本研究以巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉3个AAA型品种的果实为材料,观察3个品种淀粉颗粒形状、大小,测定总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量,且比较分析3个品种风味物质(可溶性糖、Vc、可溶性固形物、有机酸、糖/酸比)的差异性,为了解相同基因型不同香蕉品种间的果实品质差异提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉3个品种的果实采自中国热带农业科学院热带生物技术研究所福山香蕉试验基地,定植土壤为红壤土(pH 4.5~5.0),生长旺盛期每天每株灌水量为30~40 kg,肥料管理采取勤施少量的策略,每株施钾肥和复合肥各0.1~0.2 kg,施后淋水,以利于根系吸收,每株蕉梳数为7~8疏。于开花后80 d采收取样,每个品种取4~6支果指中部果肉约20~50 g。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 香蕉果肉的处理 分别取新鲜果肉1 g,液

氮速冻后,于-39 °C(真空冷冻干燥机-10D,北京四环科学仪器厂有限公司)真空干燥72 h。

1.2.2 香蕉淀粉的颗粒形状、大小 香蕉淀粉的颗粒形状、大小采用荷兰XL-30型环境扫描电子显微镜观察、测量、摄影,参照庄军平等^[7]报道。

1.2.3 总淀粉含量的测定 香蕉果肉浸入0.5%亚硫酸氢钠溶液中护色10 min,于40 °C干燥20~24 h,磨粉,水洗离心,残渣用5 mL 80% Ca(NO₃)₂悬浮,在沸水中水浴10 min,低速离心(4 000 r·min⁻¹)4 min后将上清液转入20 mL容量瓶中,残渣用80% Ca(NO₃)₂重复提取2次,合并提取液,定容至20 mL。每个处理3次重复,显色测定方法参照徐昌杰等^[8]报道。

1.2.4 直链淀粉和支链淀粉含量测定 香蕉果肉护色、烘干、磨粉同1.2.3。称取粗淀粉13 mg,加入1.0 mL 1 mol·L⁻¹ NaOH溶液,30 °C恒温箱内糊化24 h。加入2~3 mL水,于沸水中分散10 min。取3 mL分散液,加入1 mL脱脂液,静止15 min,弃去上层,重复脱脂2次。吸取脱脂液0.5 mL,加水5 mL、0.1 mol·L⁻¹乙酸溶液1 mL、0.02%碘试剂1.5 mL。显色10 min后于620 nm波长处测吸光度值。混合标准曲线制作和直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量计算方法参照杨金华等^[9]报道。

1.2.5 AAA型香蕉果实风味物质含量的测定方法 可溶性糖含量测定采用3,5-二硝基水杨酸法,有机酸含量的测定采用滴定法,详见张明晶等^[10]报道。可溶性固形物含量采用折光议法,Vc测定采用维生素C测试盒(南京建成生物工程研究所),详见说明书。

1.3 统计分析

数据通过 Sigma Plot 10.0 软件分析和作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 3个香蕉品种果实淀粉颗粒的形状与大小对比分析

3个香蕉品种果实淀粉经过冷冻干燥后,采用XL-30型环境扫描电子显微镜观察(放大1000倍)淀粉的形状,测定淀粉颗粒的大小。巴西蕉果实淀粉颗粒多为不规则的三角形(图1,A),大小为8.20~35.70 μm;宝岛蕉果实淀粉颗粒多为圆形(图1,B),大小为6.90~29.80 μm;红香蕉果实淀粉颗粒多为棒形(图1,C),大小为5.47~23.80 μm。可见,相同基因型(AAA)不同香蕉品种的淀粉颗粒形状、大小存在明显区别,为相同基因型不同品种的鉴定提供了理论依据。

2.2 3个香蕉品种果实不同类型淀粉含量的对比分析

表1显示,开花后80 d果实采收,巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉总淀粉含量分别为(66.93±2.48)%、(90.38±2.46)%、(48.91±2.49)%由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>巴西蕉>红香蕉;直链淀粉含量由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>巴西蕉>红香蕉;支链淀粉含量

由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>巴西蕉>红香蕉;直/支比例由大到小排序为:巴西蕉>宝岛蕉>红香蕉(表1)。差异显著性分析发现,3个香蕉品种的总淀粉及支链淀粉含量均达到极显著差异水平($P<0.01$);巴西蕉和宝岛蕉直链淀粉含量差异不显著,但与红香蕉相比较,达到了极显著差异水平($P<0.01$);巴西蕉和红香蕉直/支比例相近,两者差异不显著,但与宝岛蕉相比较,存在极显著差异(表1)。说明相同基因型(AAA)不同香蕉品种的总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量以及直/支比例存在明显差异,可能是导致相同基因型不同香蕉品种糯性、口感及质地不同的原因。

2.3 3个香蕉品种果实风味物质的对比分析

由表2可知,巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉干物质可溶性糖含量分别为0.45±0.01 Glu g/g、0.46±0.01 Glu g/g、0.41±0.03 Glu g/g,由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>巴西蕉>红香蕉;Vc含量由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>红香蕉>巴西蕉;可溶性固形物含量由高到低排序为:红香蕉>宝岛蕉>巴西蕉;有机酸含量由高到低排序为:宝岛蕉>巴西蕉>红香蕉;糖/酸比由大到小排序为:红香蕉>巴西蕉>宝岛蕉(表2)。差异显著性分析发现,3个香蕉品种的Vc和可溶性固形物含量分别达到极显著($P<0.01$)、

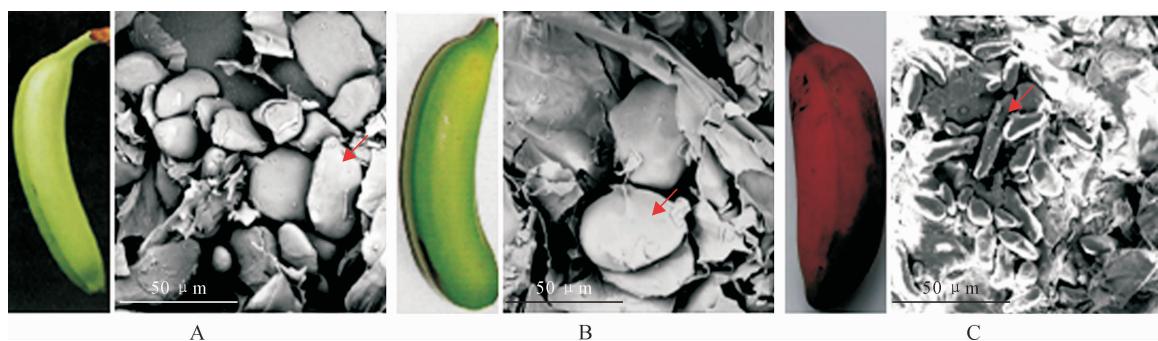


图1 3个香蕉品种果实淀粉颗粒

A. 巴西蕉;B. 宝岛蕉;C. 红香蕉

Fig. 1 Starch granule from Genome AAA bananas fruit

A. Brazil banana; B. Baodao banana; C. Red banana

表1 3个香蕉品种果实不同类型淀粉对比分析

Table 1 Comparative analysis of different type starch contents in fruit from three banana varieties

品种名称 Species name	总淀粉含量 Total starch content/%	直链淀粉含量 Amylose content/%	支链淀粉含量 Amylopectin content/%	直/支比例 Amylose/amylopectin ratio
巴西蕉 Brazil banana	66.93±2.48 Bb	20.48±1.09 Aa	46.45±1.85 Bb	0.44±0.01 Aa
宝岛蕉 Baodao banana	90.38±2.46 Aa	21.48±1.08 Aa	68.90±1.25 Aa	0.31±0.02 Bb
红香蕉 Red banana	48.91±2.49 Cc	14.67±1.10 Bb	34.24±1.45 Cc	0.43±0.01 Aa

注:不同大小写字母分别表示在1%和5%水平上差异显著。

Note: Different capital and normal letters indicate significant difference at 1% and 5% levels.

表2 3个香蕉品种果实风味物质对比分析

Table 2 Comparative analysis of fruit flavor composition from three banana varieties (AAA genome)

品种名称 Species name	可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content/(Glu g/g)	Vc 含量 Vc content /(mg/100g FM)	可溶性固形物 Soluble solids content/%	有机酸含量 Organic acid content/%	糖/酸比 Sugar-acid ratio
巴西蕉 Brazil banana	0.45±0.01 Aa	15.54±1.10 Aa	15.50±0.22 Aa	0.16±0.01 Aa	2.75:1 Aa
宝岛蕉 Baodao banana	0.46±0.01 Aa	17.63±1.14 Bb	15.67±0.30 Ab	0.17±0.01 Aa	2.74:1 Aa
红香蕉 Red banana	0.41±0.03 Ab	16.76±1.03 Cc	16.17±0.30 Ac	0.13±0.02 Ab	3.15:1 Bb

注:不同大小写字母分别表示在1%和5%水平上差异显著。

Note: Different capital and normal letters indicate significant difference at 1% and 5% levels.

显著($P<0.05$)差异水平;巴西蕉和宝岛蕉可溶性糖及有机酸含量均未达到显著差异水平,但与红香蕉相比,达到了显著差异水平($P<0.05$);巴西蕉和宝岛蕉糖/酸比例相近,两者差异不显著,但与红香蕉相比较,存在极显著差异($P<0.01$)(表2)。相同基因型(AAA)不同香蕉品种的可溶性糖、Vc、可溶性固形物及有机酸等风味物质含量的差异,满足了不同人群对不同香蕉果实风味的需求。

3 讨 论

香蕉属于芭蕉科(Musaceae)芭蕉属(Musa),而食用蕉品种大都属于三倍体,包括AAA、AAB和ABB等3种基因型^[11]。不同基因型香蕉品种淀粉颗粒形状差别较大。赵国建等^[5]报道,大蕉(ABB)淀粉中细长粒较多,粉蕉(ABB)淀粉中锥形颗粒较多,巴西蕉(AAA)多为不规则的三角形、圆形。本研究发现,相同基因型香蕉品种淀粉颗粒形状差别也较大,红香蕉(AAA)淀粉颗粒多为棒形,宝岛蕉(AAA)淀粉颗粒多为圆形,巴西蕉多为不规则三角形。且相同基因型香蕉品种各种淀粉含量也存在差别,宝岛蕉总淀粉含量为(90.38±2.46)%,均高于巴西蕉(66.93±2.48)%、红香蕉(48.91±2.49)%,且宝岛蕉直链淀粉和支链淀粉含量也高于巴西蕉、红香蕉,而宝岛蕉直/支比例小于巴西蕉、红香蕉。

淀粉颗粒大小、含量影响淀粉的性质。玉米小颗粒淀粉中支链淀粉包含的侧链较长,大颗粒淀粉中支链淀粉包含的侧链较短^[12],马铃薯和甘薯小颗

粒淀粉制备的粉丝品质表明较大颗粒淀粉制备的粉丝品质好^[13]。王忠等^[14]的实验发现直链淀粉含量在20%以上的稻米品种食味差,在15%~20%以下的食味较好。直链淀粉含量低,淀粉糊化和膨胀特性好,这种面粉较适于优质面条的加工^[15]。此外,淀粉的粘度特性主要与淀粉颗粒大小、直链淀粉含量、直/支淀粉比例有关^[16],高粘度总是与低直链淀粉含量同时出现^[17]。目前,在水稻^[18]、小麦^[19]、玉米^[20]、马铃薯^[21]等植物中均有淀粉粘度相关性报道。香蕉的糯性是评价其食用品质的一个重要指标,而淀粉颗粒形状、大小、含量是糯性高低形成的基础。本实验结果表明,在3个品种中,红香蕉淀粉形状呈棒形,颗粒最小,直链淀粉含量最低,其糯性最强,该结果与小麦^[22]的研究结果相一致。此外,红香蕉的可溶性糖和有机酸含量均较巴西蕉和宝岛蕉低,是否这种棒形结构的淀粉影响了可溶性糖和有机酸的合成,尚待进一步研究。

本实验从比较3个香蕉品种(AAA基因型)淀粉颗粒形状、大小、总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉、可溶性糖、Vc、可溶性固形物及有机酸含量出发,研究了相同基因型不同品种果实的淀粉形状与含量及风味物质含量的区别。结果显示,巴西蕉、宝岛蕉、红香蕉淀粉颗粒的形状、大小存在明显区别,且三者总淀粉及支链淀粉含量差异达到极显著水平,Vc和可溶性固形物含量差异也分别达到极显著、显著水平。该结果为揭示不同品种间香蕉果实品质差异的内在机理提供了理论基础。

参考文献:

- [1] XU B Y, SU W, LIU J H, et al. Differentially expressed cDNAs at the early stage of banana ripening identified by suppression subtractive hybridization and cDNA microarray[J]. *Planta*, 2007, 226(2): 529—539.
- [2] D'HONT A, DENOEUD F, AURY J, et al. The banana (*Musa acuminata*) genome and the evolution of monocotyledonous plants[J]. *Nature*, 2012, 488: 213—217.

- [3] APARICIO-SAGUILAN A, DÍAZ P, AGAMA-ACEVEDO E, et al. Tortilla added with unripe banana and cassava flours: chemical composition and starch digestibility[J]. *CyTA-J Food*, 2013, 11: 90–95.
- [4] LIANG H D(梁华悌), PAN L N(潘林娜), WEI Q(魏勤), et al. Changes of starch and fiber during ripening in banana and determine of optimal maturity to fried banana slices[J]. *Food Science(食品科学)*, 1996, (6): 10–13(in Chinese).
- [5] ZHAO G J(赵国建), BAO J Y(胞金勇), YANG G M(杨公明). Study on the properties of three kinds of banana starch[J]. *Food Science(食品科学)*, 2006, 27(2): 46–49(in Chinese).
- [6] YAO Y L(姚艳丽), XIE J H(谢江辉), ZHU ZH Y(朱祝英), et al. Comparative research on appearance and internal qualities in different banana cultivars[J]. *Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin(中国农学通报)*, 2012, 28(13): 210–214(in Chinese).
- [7] ZHUANG J P(庄军平), LI X P(李雪萍), CHEN W X(陈维信). Differences in banana internal and outer pulp during ripening and softening[J]. *Acta Bot. Boreal.-Occident. Sin. (西北植物学报)*, 2009, 29(5): 983–988(in Chinese).
- [8] XU CH J(徐昌杰), CHEN W J(陈文峻), CHEN K S(陈昆松), et al. A simple method for determining the content of starch-iodine colorimetry[J]. *Biotechnology(生物技术)*, 1998, 8(2): 41–43(in Chinese).
- [9] YANG J H(杨金华), BI CH G(毕晨光), SONG W CH(宋文昌). A half-grain method for analyzing the amylose content in rice grains and its application[J]. *Acta Agronomica Sinica(作物学报)*, 1992, 18(5): 366–372(in Chinese).
- [10] ZHANG M J(张明晶), JIANG W B(姜微波), XU X L(徐杏连), et al. Effects of 1-MCP on postharvest quality of banana fruits[J]. *Food Science(食品科学)*, 2002, 23(2): 126–128(in Chinese).
- [11] WEI Y R(魏岳荣), LI ZH(李哲), LI J(李佳), et al. Recent progress in biotechnological research on bananas[J]. *China Biotechnology(中国生物工程杂志)*, 2003, 23(5): 64–68(in Chinese).
- [12] GONZALEZ Z, PEREZ E. Effect of acetylation on some properties of rice starch[J]. *Starch*, 2002, 54: 148–154.
- [13] CHEN Z, SCHOLS H A, VORAGEN A G J. Starch granule size strongly determines starch noodle processing and noodle quality[J]. *Journal of Food Science*, 2003, 68(5): 1 584–1 589.
- [14] WANG ZH(王忠), GU W J(顾蕴洁), CHEN G(陈刚), et al. Rice quality and its affecting factors[J]. *Molecular Plant Breeding(分子植物育种)*, 2003, 1(2): 231–241(in Chinese).
- [15] ZHAO X C, BATEY I L, SHARP P J, et al. A single genetic locus associated with starch granule properties and noodle quality in wheat[J]. *Journal of Cereal Science*, 1998, 27(1): 7–13.
- [16] TSAI C Y. The function of the waxy locus in starch synthesis in maize endosperm[J]. *Biochemical Genetics*, 1974, 11(2): 83–96.
- [17] DAI SH(戴双), CHENG D G(程敦公), LI H SH(李豪圣), et al. Simultaneous and rapid spectrophotometric determination of amylose, amylopectin, and total starch in wheat grain[J]. *Journal of Triticeae Crops(麦类作物学报)*, 2008, 28(3): 442–447(in Chinese).
- [18] DIAN W, JIANG H, CHEN Q, et al. Cloning and characterization of the granule-bound starch synthase II gene in rice: gene expression is regulated by the nitrogen level, sugar and circadian rhythm[J]. *Planta*, 2003, 218: 261–268.
- [19] VRINTEN P L, NAKAMURA T. Wheat granule-bound starch synthase I and II are encoded by separate genes that are expressed in different tissues[J]. *Plant Physiology*, 2000, 122(1): 255–264.
- [20] HYLTON C M, DENYER K, KEELING P L, et al. The effect of waxy mutations on the granule-bound starch synthases of barley and maize endosperms[J]. *Planta*, 1996, 198: 230–237.
- [21] DRY I, SMITH A, EDWARDS A, et al. Characterization of cDNAs encoding two isoforms of granule-bound starch synthase which show differential expression in developing storage organs of pea and potato[J]. *The Plant Journal*, 1992, 2(2): 193–202.
- [22] SONG J M(宋健民), LIU A F(刘爱峰), LI H SH(李豪圣), et al. Relationship between starch physicochemical properties of wheat grain and noodle quality[J]. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica(中国农业科学)*, 2008, 41(1): 272–279(in Chinese).