

葡萄籽油的提取工艺、营养成分 及健康功效研究进展

Research progress on extraction technology, nutritional ingredient and health benefit of grape seed oil

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摘要:葡萄皮渣是在葡萄加工过程中产生的大宗副产物, 包括葡萄皮、果肉和葡萄籽等。葡萄籽油(grape seed oil, GSO)是从葡萄籽中获取的一种高营养价值植物油, 富含多不饱和脂肪酸、生育酚、植物甾醇和酚类物质等营养成分, 具有抗氧化、抗炎症、降血脂、减肥和抗菌等多种生理功效。文章系统综述了 GSO 的提取工艺、营养组成和健康功效, 并对未来一段时期内 GSO 的研究开发方向进行了展望。

关键词:葡萄籽油; 提取工艺; 营养成分; 功效活性; 葡萄皮渣

Abstract: Grape pomace is a major by-product produced during grape processing, including grape skin, pulp and seed. Grape seed oil (GSO) obtained from grape seeds is one of the vegetable oil with high nutritional value. It is rich in nutrients such as polyunsaturated fatty acids, tocopherols, phytosterols and phenols. It has many physiological effects such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, hypolipidemic, weight loss and antibacterial. Based on the relevant research reports at home and abroad in recent years, this review systematically summarized the extraction technologies, nutritional compositions and health effects of GSO. The research and development direction of GSO

in the future was also prospected, aiming to provide a reference value for the high-value application of grape processing by-products.

Keywords: grape seed oil; extraction technology; nutritional component; functional activity; grape pomace

葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)是世界上产量最大, 栽培面积最广且遍布全球的水果作物之一, 年产量超 9 300 万 t, 主要分布在欧洲(39%)、亚洲(34%)和美洲(18%), 主要生产国为中国、意大利、美国、法国、西班牙和土耳其等^[1]。葡萄既可作为鲜食产品, 也可作为葡萄酒、葡萄汁、葡萄果酱、葡萄醋、葡萄干和葡萄籽油(grape seed oil, GSO)等加工产品^[2]。在葡萄加工过程中, 每千克碾碎的葡萄会产生超过 0.2 kg 的葡萄果渣(果皮、果肉和葡萄籽), 而葡萄籽约占葡萄果渣的 20%~26%^[3], 是葡萄加工最主要的副产物。葡萄籽中含有油脂(7%~20%)、蛋白质(11%)、矿物质(3%)、多酚、纤维素(35%)和酚类化合物等多种营养物质^[4], 可用于开发膳食补充剂应用于生物医药或保健食品等领域, 具有巨大开发价值。工业上, 葡萄果渣常被作为加工废物丢弃, 不仅会威胁环境安全, 还会造成资源浪费。随着对葡萄籽油生物活性研究的不断深入, 从葡萄籽中回收 GSO 及其在食品工业和生物医药领域的开发利用是未来研究的焦点。

GSO 是多不饱和脂肪酸(尤其是亚油酸)、 α -生育酚、 β -谷甾醇、酚类物质等营养成分的良好来源, 能够发挥抗氧化、抗炎症、降血脂、减肥和抗菌等多种健康功效。随

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着国内外市场对健康高品质食用植物油的需求急速增长,GSO的开发与应用也备受油脂工业关注。文章拟从提取工艺、营养成分和健康功效3个角度对GSO进行系统综述,旨在为GSO在食品营养与医药保健等领域的推广与应用提供依据。

1 葡萄籽油的提取工艺

1.1 冷榨法

冷榨法是指在不改变油脂理化性质和不利用热量的情况下,通过挤出或压榨等机械过程提取油脂^[5]。冷榨过程中,葡萄籽不经过高温预处理,压榨温度通常保持在65℃以下,避免了传统高温榨取加工产生的不利影响,能够最大限度地保存油脂中维生素A、维生素E等脂溶性营养物质和独特风味,使初榨GSO略带淡淡果香^[1]。其次在榨取过程中不使用任何化学试剂,最终的产品无任何化学试剂的污染和溶剂残留问题。在冷榨GSO的生产加工过程中,葡萄籽的水分含量、颗粒大小和螺旋压榨参数等因素是获得高产量和高品质GSO的关键。Vujasinovic等^[5]将葡萄籽(水分含量为10.12%)置于螺旋压榨机中,按照螺杆转速为25 r/min、温度为50~55℃进行冷榨,此时GSO得率为9.87%。Yilmaz等^[6]先于150℃烤箱中将新鲜葡萄籽烘烤30 min,使其水分含量降至8%以下,然后在30 r/min螺杆转速、40℃的出油温度条件下对葡萄籽进行冷榨,其GSO得率达55.15%,其中的生物活性物质和芳香物质含量丰富,如亚油酸(40%)、 β -谷甾醇(80%)和 α -生育酚(220~320 mg/kg)等。然而冷榨法也存在压榨后籽渣中残留的油脂含量较高、提取效率低等缺陷,一般在压榨前对油籽进行预处理(如酶解、微波处理、蒸煮或焙烤等)或将冷榨法与其他方法联用,以提高冷榨的出油率^[7-8]。

1.2 溶剂萃取法

溶剂萃取法是一种利用化学溶剂从固体—液体样品中分离液体的技术^[9]。在进行溶剂萃取前,葡萄籽要经过预处理(如破碎、研磨或压榨等),以促进油料与溶剂充

分接触,提高GSO的萃取效率,然后通过蒸发和蒸馏将有机溶剂从萃取的GSO中分离出来^[10]。一般工业上常用的萃取剂有正己烷、乙醇、甲醇、氯仿、乙醚、石油醚和丙酮等,而由于正己烷具有沸点较低(63~69℃)、增溶性高等优点,被广泛应用于植物油萃取^[11]。Dabetic等^[12]以氯仿为萃取剂,在70℃萃取葡萄籽粉6 h,GSO得率为14.7%~17.4%,油的色泽整体呈黄色至棕色,其营养成分如脂肪酸以亚油酸为主(约66%),总酚含量为73.4~104.3 mg GA/100 g,具有显著的抗氧化和抗菌活性。相比于冷榨法,溶剂萃取法的提取效率更高,夏钰^[13]在温度40℃、料液比1:6(g/mL)的条件下,用正己烷作为溶剂提取GSO,提取率达到85.02%,显著高于冷榨法的(75.12%)。然而从健康、安全和环境的角度考虑,溶剂提取法存在一定的隐患,有机溶剂会残留在油脂和籽渣中,威胁产品质量安全,其次在萃取和回收过程中,有机溶剂易被释放到环境中,造成环境污染,因此越来越多的研究在寻找更加安全和高效的替代方案。

1.3 酶辅助提取法

酶辅助提取法是一种环境友好的油脂提取技术,其基本原理如图1所示。利用酶制剂(如果胶溶酶、纤维素溶酶和半纤维素溶酶等)促进油籽细胞壁中纤维素、半纤维素和果胶的降解,并水解油质体和结构多糖,使胞内游离脂质得以释放,从而提高油脂的提取效率^[15]。Candan等^[16]将一种由果胶酶、纤维素酶和半纤维素酶组成的商业酶制剂应用于冷榨法提取GSO中,葡萄籽原料经酶制剂预处理后,出油率提高了3.08%~9.36%,GSO中 β -生育酚含量增加了23.26%~24.91%,显示出较强的抗氧化活性与氧化稳定性。Sun等^[17]先利用蛋白酶和纤维素酶水解处理葡萄籽,再对酶解后的油籽进行压榨使得出油率从原先的33.24%提高至57.79%。在进行酶辅助溶剂法提取过程中,由于葡萄籽结构的复杂性,酶浓度及配比、pH、温度、固液比、水解时间和原料粒径等因素均会影响提取效率^[18]。Tociu等^[19]研究了葡萄籽经果胶裂解酶

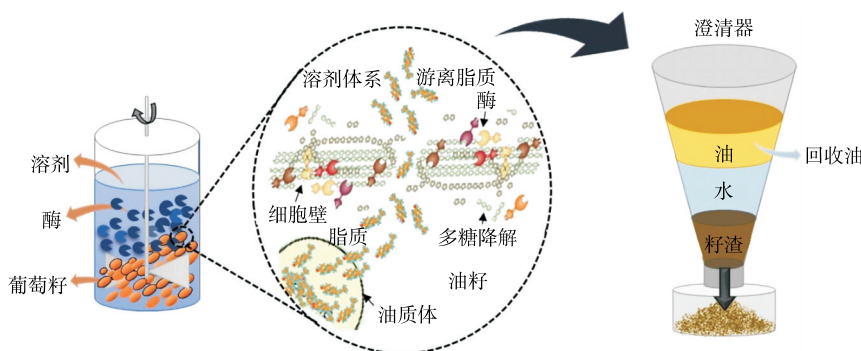


图1 酶辅助提取法制备GSO原理图^[14]

Figure 1 Principle diagram of preparation of GSO by enzyme-assisted extraction

预处理后对其 GSO 提取效果的影响,结果发现在利用果胶酶 XXL 水解破碎葡萄籽 24 h 后,采用石油醚提取的 GSO 质量能够提升 101.3%~104.3%,GSO 的总抗氧化能力增强了 1.7~2.4 倍。然而,由于酶辅助提取法的工艺周期长、酶制剂的成本高,该技术在 GSO 提取中的应用仍受到一定的限制,其次提取的 GSO 中也会形成乳化现象,需增加脱乳化工艺来提高出油率^[9]。

1.4 超临界流体萃取法

超临界流体萃取是一种绿色高效的萃取技术,通过使混合物在超临界状态下(温度高于临界点)与流体(一般为 CO₂)接触,将各种溶质从固体基质中分离出来,图 2 为利用超临界 CO₂ 萃取法提取 GSO 的原理图。在这种超临界状态下,CO₂ 流体能够比液体溶剂更有效、更深、更快地渗透至葡萄籽内部,从而提高 GSO 的萃取效率和得率。同时在萃取过程中,超临界 CO₂ 流体的温度和压力通常相对较低,可以减少提取过程中一些热不稳定活性成分的破坏和损失^[21]。Coelho 等^[22] 在温度 313~333 K,压力高达 40 MPa 的最佳条件下利用超临界 CO₂ 流体提取 GSO,其最高产油量为 12.0%~12.7%,与溶剂法相当(12.3%),且 GSO 中的亚油酸和油酸为主要脂肪酸,占比分别为 67%和 20%。Barriga-Sánchez 等^[23] 研究发现,超临界 CO₂ 流体提取的 GSO 中不饱和脂肪酸含量高达 89.57%,其中亚油酸含量为 71.56%,总酚含量为 114.14 mg GAE/kg,说明超临界流体萃取法能够有效保护 GSO 中的营养成分免受提取条件的影响而产生的损失,是一种回收生物活性化合物和促进环境友好的新兴提取手段。

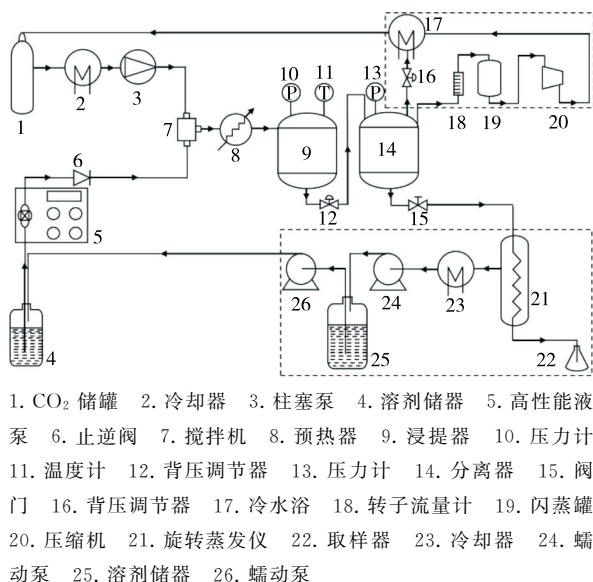


图 2 超临界 CO₂ 萃取法提取 GSO 的原理图^[20]

Figure 2 Principle diagram of preparation of GSO by supercritical CO₂ extraction

1.5 超声波辅助提取法

超声波辅助提取法是利用超声波对葡萄籽细胞中的油脂进行提取,其示意图如图 3 所示。该提取方法的主要原理在于空化作用,破碎的空化气泡和超声波可引起植物细胞破裂、局部侵蚀、孔隙形成等一系列现象,气泡的坍塌产生冲击波促使粒子间加速碰撞,导致细胞结构破裂,使胞内目标脂质快速释放出来^[25]。该方法能够显著缩短提取时间,提高提取效率,降低能源消耗。Da-Porto 等^[26] 在超声波长 20 kHz、功率 150 W、提取时间 30 min 的最佳条件下,GSO 得率为 14%,与采用溶剂法提取 6 h 达到的效果相同。Böger 等^[27] 利用超声波辅助提取法,GSO 提取效率达到 82.9%,其总酚含量(68.82 g GA/kg)显著高于传统溶剂法(61.50 g GA/kg)的,抗氧化活性也明显高于溶剂法提取的。提取过程中,GSO 得率主要受超声功率、温度等影响,Da-Porto 等^[28] 发现,随着超声功率从 50 W 升高至 150 W,GSO 得率由 11.42%增长至 14.08%,与溶剂法的提取效果相当。

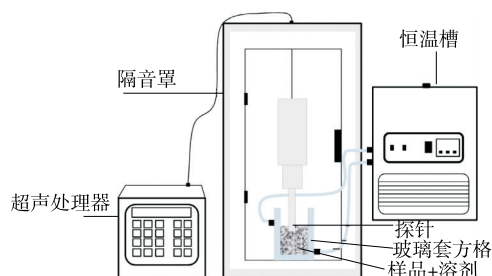


图 3 超声波辅助提取法制备 GSO 的原理图^[24]

Figure 3 Principle diagram of preparation of GSO by ultrasonic-assisted extraction

2 葡萄籽油的营养成分

2.1 脂肪酸

脂肪酸组成是评价植物油理化特性和营养品质的重要指标之一,利用不同提取方法制备的 GSO 中脂肪酸组成及含量见表 1。由表 1 可知,GSO 中的脂肪酸以棕榈酸、硬脂酸、油酸、亚油酸和亚麻酸为主,其含量大小为亚油酸(62.33%~77.30%)>油酸(11.50%~21.88%)>棕榈酸(6.26%~10.58%)>硬脂酸(2.84%~4.60%)>亚麻酸(0.19%~0.94%)。GSO 中亚油酸含量明显高于其他植物油,如葵花油(62.2%)、小麦胚芽油(59.7%)、芝麻油(40.9%)、菜籽油(19.6%)、花生油(18.2%)、橄榄油(16.4%)、大豆油(1.6%)和玉米油(19.0%)^[38-39]。作为含量最高的必需脂肪酸,亚油酸参与磷脂合成,是构成细胞膜和线粒体膜的重要组成部分,与 GSO 发挥预防心脑血管疾病、减肥瘦身的功效作用密切相关^[40]。GSO 中的脂肪酸组成以多不饱和脂肪酸为主(63.38%~86.89%),分别为芝麻油、菜籽油、花生油、橄榄油和椰子油的 1.8,

表 1 不同提取方法的 GSO 脂肪酸组成及含量[†]

Table 1 Fatty acid composition and content of GSO by different extraction methods								%
提取方法	棕榈酸	硬脂酸	油酸	亚油酸	亚麻酸	ΣSFA	ΣMUFA	ΣPUFA
CPE ^[29]	8.25±0.00	4.29±0.00	19.58±0.09	66.86±0.07	0.28±0.00	—	—	—
CPE ^[30]	7.03±0.23	3.84±0.19	16.68±0.78	75.15±1.56	ND	—	—	—
CPE ^[31]	8.60±0.03	4.44±0.01	21.50±0.02	62.33±0.06	0.20±0.00	13.63±0.00	21.91±0.00	63.73±0.00
CPE ^[32]	6.26±0.07	3.42±0.08	15.83±0.07	74.15±0.20	0.21±0.01	9.72±0.14	15.92±0.07	74.36±0.20
SE ^[12]	9.90±0.10	4.70±0.00	17.50±0.10	67.30±0.10	0.50±0.00	14.60±0.10	17.50±0.10	67.80±0.10
SE ^[33]	8.64±0.05	4.08±0.04	21.88±0.26	62.50±0.28	0.88±0.06	14.07±0.21	22.41±0.39	63.38±0.88
SE ^[34]	9.56±0.01	3.81±0.01	17.98±0.00	66.69±0.03	0.94±0.03	14.31±0.00	18.98±0.00	66.69±0.00
SE ^[35]	5.90±0.20	4.60±0.10	11.50±0.30	77.30±0.40	0.30±0.10	10.70±0.00	11.60±0.00	77.70±0.00
SE ^[36]	8.97±0.08	4.04±0.11	16.75±0.38	69.00±0.52	0.44±0.01	13.24±0.18	16.85±0.37	69.44±0.05
SFE ^[37]	8.89±0.21	2.84±0.02	15.30±0.10	71.00±0.30	0.46±0.01	—	—	—
SFE ^[23]	7.40±0.05	2.96±0.01	17.16±0.16	71.56±0.24	0.52±0.05	10.46±0.01	17.45±0.01	72.12±0.01
UAE ^[26]	7.49±0.06	3.17±0.03	16.40±0.08	72.36±0.04	0.33±0.03	—	—	—
UAE ^[27]	8.75±0.11	3.20±0.05	20.78±0.15	65.88±0.16	0.68±0.08	12.13±0.60	20.85±1.50	66.59±0.80
AEE ^[16]	7.58±0.04	4.33±0.03	18.51±0.11	68.38±0.23	0.71±0.02	11.91±0.00	—	86.89±0.00
AEE ^[19]	10.58±0.02	—	15.47±0.01	73.76±0.02	0.19±0.01	—	—	—

[†] CPE 为冷榨法;SE 为溶剂萃取法;SFE 为超临界流体提取法;UAE 为超声辅助提取法;AEE 为水酶法;ΣSFA 为总饱和脂肪酸;ΣMUFA 为总单不饱和脂肪酸;ΣPUFA 为总多不饱和脂肪酸。

3.6, 4.1, 4.2, 46.8 倍^[1], 其次是单不饱和脂肪酸 (11.60%~22.41%)。

2.2 生育酚和生育三烯醇

维生素 E 一般由生育酚和生育三烯醇组成, 其中又包括 8 种脂溶性组分, 分别为 α -、 β -、 γ -、 δ -生育酚和 α -、 β -、 γ -、 δ -生育三烯醇^[41]。生育酚和生育三烯醇主要来源于植物性油脂中, 作为天然膳食抗氧化成分, 除了能够防止脂质氧化酸败, 延长油脂货架期, 其作为膳食补充剂, 还可以防止炎症和活性氧引起的损害, 减少肥胖的负面影响^[42]。GSO 中生育酚和生育三烯醇的含量和组成很大程度上受葡萄品种、提取方法和贮藏条件等因素影响^[43]。Fernandes 等^[44]对 10 个品种 GSO 中维生素 E 的含量和组成进行了分析, 结果表明, 利用 Marufo 葡萄生产的 GSO 中维生素 E 的含量最高 (2 192 mg/kg), 是其他品种的 1.5~2.9 倍。所有 GSO 中均鉴定出 7 种化合物, 包括 3 种生育酚 (α -、 γ -、 δ -) 和 4 种生育三烯醇 (α -、 β -、 γ -、 δ -), 而 β -生育酚未检出。GSO 中生育三烯醇含量 (619~1 929 mg/kg) 均高于生育酚 (111~263 mg/kg), 且 γ -生育三烯醇占主体地位, 含量最高 (499~1 575 mg/kg), 其次为 α -生育三烯醇 (118~319 mg/kg) 和 α -生育酚 (85.5~244 mg/kg)。Kiralán 等^[29]也在 GSO 中鉴定出 3 种生育酚 (α -、 γ -、 δ -), 其中 α -生育酚含量最高 (123 mg/kg), 分别是 γ -、 δ -生育酚的 7.4, 220 倍, 且明显高于亚麻籽油 (6.33 mg/kg) 和黑孜然油 (22.04 mg/kg) 中的。

2.3 植物甾醇

植物甾醇是一种源于植物 (尤其是油料种子) 的甾体激素, 包括谷甾醇、豆甾醇、谷甾烷醇、菜油甾醇和菜油甾醇等, 具有降低血液胆固醇和血清中低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (LDLC) 等健康功效^[45]。研究^[46]发现, 植物甾醇摄入量范围为 150~450 mg/d, 植物油被认为是植物甾醇最丰富的膳食来源。作为 GSO 中的亲脂性成分, 植物甾醇含量约为 2 912~4 944 mg/kg^[35], 其中 β -谷甾醇的比例最大 (64.19%~71.62%), 其次是菜油甾醇 (10.64%) 和豆甾醇 (10.48%)^[47-48]。Beveridge 等^[49]分析了西班牙 5 个不同品种 GSO 中植物甾醇含量及组成, 发现总甾醇含量为 2 417~3 110 mg/kg, β -谷甾醇占比最高 (62.86%~67.37%)。对比发现, GSO 中的总甾醇含量显著高于其他植物油, 如棕榈油 (700~800 mg/kg)^[50]、亚麻籽油 (2 181 mg/kg)^[51]等。

2.4 酚类物质

酚类物质是存在于 GSO 中的天然抗氧化剂, 主要含有没食子酸、儿茶素、表儿茶素、原花青素和原花青素或缩合单宁等组分。酚类物质含量几乎不受 GSO 提取方法的影响, 溶剂法提取的 GSO 中总酚含量 (217~356 mg GAE/kg)^[52]与超临界流体萃取法的 (350 mg GAE/kg)^[53]相当, 而冷榨法提取 GSO 的得率较低, 总酚含量最低 (7.9~26.1 mg GAE/kg)^[8]。总酚含量主要受葡萄品种、采后处理、葡萄籽贮藏条件、压榨温度和精炼工艺影响^[1]。GSO 中所含的酚类物质是一个相对

复杂的多酚混合物体系,主要包括花青素(47.5%)、黄烷-3-醇(40.5%)、酚酸(3.2%)、黄酮醇(2.1%)、木脂素(1.8%)、萜类(1.7%)和黄酮(0.2%)等^[54]。Zhao 等^[55]对 48 种不同圆叶葡萄籽油中酚类物质含量和组成进行了鉴定,结果显示,圆叶葡萄籽油中总酚含量为 124.79 ~ 358.04 $\mu\text{g/g}$,远高于米糠油的(10.17 $\mu\text{g/g}$),从 Alachua 品种中鉴定出的主要酚类化合物为没食子酸、表儿茶素、表儿茶素没食子酸酯,含量分别高达 22.05, 27.84, 35.43 $\mu\text{g/g}$ 。

3 葡萄籽油的功效活性

3.1 抗氧化与抗炎作用

机体内自由基过量产生或积累会引起多种器官或组织的氧化损伤,是导致许多代谢疾病的危害因子,保持体内氧化还原状态平衡可促进身体健康。GSO 的抗氧化活性与其中含量丰富的亲脂性抗氧化成分有关,Mohamed 等^[56]研究发现,生育酚、类胡萝卜素、叶绿素等活性成分与 GSO 的抗氧化能力具有明显的正相关,其相关系数分别为 0.711 ~ 0.865, 0.698 ~ 0.812, 0.906 ~ 0.909。Fernandes 等^[44]以 DPPH 自由基和 ABTS 自由基清除能力为指标评价了 10 种 GSO 的抗氧化活性,结果显示 GSO 对两种自由基清除能力最大分别能达到 69.89%, 0.489 $\mu\text{mol Trolox/mL}$ 。Ismail 等^[57]研究发现,GSO 对 CCl_4 诱导的 γ 辐照大鼠急性肝损伤具有保护作用,其潜在机制与 GSO 的抗氧化和抗炎活性有关,通过提高抗氧化酶活性,下调细胞色素 P4502E1(CYP2E1)、一氧化氮合成酶(iNOS)、半胱氨酸蛋白酶-3(Caspase-3)和核因子 κB (NF- κB)表达,激活沉默调节蛋白 1(SIRT1)基因表达,可改善肝组织抗氧化和抗炎状态。

3.2 降血脂作用

心血管疾病是全球最常见的死亡原因之一,高脂血症是以血清胆固醇和甘油三酯(TG)水平升高为主要特征的病理状态,被认为是诱导心血管疾病的主要危险因素,绝大多数心肌梗死患者都患有高脂血症^[58-59]。研究^[60]显示,GSO 中含量丰富的 PUFA 可以与胆固醇发生酯化,形成胆固醇酯,降低脂质在血管和肝脏中的积累,促进机体多余胆固醇的代谢速度。GSO 中植物甾醇可抑制肠道对胆固醇的吸收,进而降低血清中胆固醇的浓度^[61],且有越来越多的体内试验证实了 GSO 对高脂血症的缓解作用。Shiri-Shahsavari 等^[62]发现按 25 mg/kg BW 的剂量摄入 GSO 能够显著降低大鼠血清中总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL)和极低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(VLDL),可改善糖尿病大鼠血脂异常症状。Kim 等^[63]对比研究了 GSO、大豆油和猪油对大鼠血脂的影响,结果显示,GSO(4.2 g/d)喂养的大鼠血清中 TC(60.6 mg/dL)、LDL(16.8 mg/dL)和动脉粥样硬化指数

(AI 为 0.9)显著低于大豆油组(TC 为 69.1 mg/dL、LDL 为 25.1 mg/dL、AI 为 1.2)和猪油组(TC 为 74.0 mg/dL、LDL 为 10.9 mg/dL、AI 为 1.3),表明补充 GSO 通过改善血脂谱,能够发挥针对高脂血症和相关并发症的健康功效。

3.3 减肥作用

肥胖是一个世界性的公共健康问题,全球肥胖患病率也在逐年上升,预计到 2030 年,全球超重或肥胖成年人的数量将达到 33 亿^[64]。圆叶葡萄籽油作为一种新的生育三烯醇来源,含有大量的 α -和 γ -生育三烯醇(平均含量分别为 401,508 mg/kg),将圆叶葡萄籽油和其中富含的生育三烯醇组分(TRF)分别与原代人脂肪来源干细胞(hASCs)孵育,结果发现圆叶葡萄籽油能够显著降低 TG 聚集,TRF 能明显下调与脂肪形成相关的蛋白,如过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(PPAR γ)和 aP2 的蛋白及 mRNA 表达,即通过抑制新生脂肪细胞形成而达到减肥效果^[65]。Mahanna 等^[66]评估了富含白藜芦醇的 GSO 对肥胖小鼠白色脂肪组织(WAT)功能障碍的影响,结果显示 GSO 能够显著降低肥胖小鼠白色脂肪组织中巨噬细胞的 M1 标记物和总巨噬细胞标志物 F4/80 的表达,血清中促炎脂肪因子和 WAT 中炎症脂肪因子 mRNA 水平显著降低,而棕色脂肪组织中解偶联蛋白 1 基因和蛋白表达显著升高,说明 GSO 能通过加速小鼠脂肪产热,达到减去白色脂肪组织的目的。

3.4 抗菌作用

GSO 对金黄色葡萄球菌和大肠杆菌的生长具有一定的抑制作用^[67-68],将其添加至生物聚合物薄膜、纳米纤维等材料中,制成肉制品、果蔬、水产制品的外包装,可有效保持食品新鲜度和品质,延长产品货架期^[69-70]。GSO 对鼠伤寒沙门氏菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、荧光假单胞菌、大肠埃希菌 O157:H7 的最小抑制质量浓度(MIC)分别为 25,30,25,25 mg/mL,显著低于鲜榨橄榄油的(30,35,30,30 mg/mL)。Mauro 等^[70]研究显示,在壳聚糖薄膜中添加两种不同体积分数(0.5,1.0 mL/100 mL)的 GSO 可提升对单核细胞增生李斯特菌株、金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮链球菌等革兰氏阳性菌的抑制活性。添加了 GSO 的乳化明胶-果胶薄膜对革兰氏阴性菌的抑菌效果优于革兰氏阳性菌,将其应用于制备鸡胸肉的活性包装,能够在 12 d 内保持鸡胸肉的良好品质和贮藏稳定性^[71]。Ceylan 等^[72]采用静电纺丝技术制备了葡萄籽油纳米纤维(gSN),用其包裹干酪和鱼肉样品,与试验对照组相比,覆盖 gSN 后,干酪和鱼肉样品的总酵母和霉菌数分别减少 28%,20%。冷藏期间,对照组样品的硫代巴比妥酸值(TBA)由 1.38 mg MDA/kg 升高至 2.06 mg MDA/kg,而鱼肉样品的 TBA 值几乎保持不变(1.65 mg MDA/kg)。

因此,将CSO作为一种抑菌剂添加至包装材料中,可以有效防止食品腐败变质。

4 总结与展望

葡萄籽油含有丰富的多不饱和脂肪酸(尤其是亚油酸)、 α -生育酚、 β -谷甾醇、酚类物质等营养成分,是发挥抗氧化、抗炎症、降血脂、减肥和抗菌等功效作用的潜在物质基础。近年来随着经济社会的飞速发展和人们生活质量的不断提高,消费者的健康意识逐渐增强,对高端营养食用植物油的需求也在大幅增长,以葡萄籽油为主要成分的饮食或膳食补充剂可一定程度上缓解中国油料资源紧缺问题。然而目前对葡萄籽油的开发利用仍然滞后,为进一步提高葡萄籽油在医药保健、生命健康等领域的发展潜力,提高葡萄籽油的综合利用效率,建议从3个方面开展工作:①加大葡萄加工副产物利用,促进葡萄产业可持续发展;②改良现有葡萄籽油提取工艺,提升葡萄籽油产量和品质;③加强葡萄籽油的健康功效及其潜在机制研究,提升品牌知名度和市场占有率。

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