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特约综述



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香蕉抗性淀粉研究进展

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摘要: 抗性淀粉 (Resistant starch, RS) 是指在 120 min 内不能被健康人体小肠消化和吸收、但在大肠中能够被发酵的淀粉及其淀粉降解物的总称, 具有预防糖尿病、改善肠道微环境、降血糖、降血脂和减肥等多种保健作用, 引起农业、食品和医药等领域学者的极大兴趣, 已成为作物营养品质改良、健康食品研发的热点内容之一。依据其化学结构、来源和性质不同, RS 共分为 RS₁、RS₂、RS₃、RS₄ 和 RS₅ 等 5 种类型。香蕉是世界贸易量最大水果和世界第四大粮食作物, 为全球 20 亿人口碳水化合物来源。香蕉 RS 属于 RS₂ 类型, 是唯一被美国食品和药物管理局确定为膳食纤维的 RS。青香蕉果实富含 RS (>40%), 远高于水稻 (<3%)、小麦 (<3.5%) 和高直链淀粉玉米 (<22.4%) 等作物, 是功能性食物的直接来源。自 1982 年英国生理学家 Englyst 首次发现并命名 RS 以来, 香蕉在 RS 颗粒形态特征、加工处理条件与络合反应对 RS 颗粒形态特征变化影响、积累和降解特点与果实品质形成关系、制备方法及食品加工中的应用等方面均取得了较大进展。但与水稻等作物相比, 在涉及香蕉 RS 合成核心基因挖掘、转录因子调控核心基因表达影响 RS 合成分子机制、功能鉴定及分子育种等方面的研究明显滞后。本文对 1982 年以来香蕉 RS 在细胞学、生理生化、食品加工、分子生物学等方面工作进展进行了回顾和展望。

关键词: 香蕉; 抗性淀粉; 结构特征; 积累特点; 分子育种

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Research Progress of Banana Resistant Starch

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Abstract: Resistant starch (RS) is defined as the total amount of starch and the products of starch degradation that resists digestion and absorption in the small intestine of the healthy human body within 120 min, but it can be fermented in the large intestine. It provides many health benefits for humans, such as preventing diabetes, improving the intestinal microenvironment, reducing blood sugar, blood fat and weight, thus sparking great interest of scholars in multiple fields such as agriculture, food and medicine. RS has become one of the hot topics in crop nutrition quality improvement and healthy food research. According to the different chemical structures, sources and properties, RS can be divided into five types: RS₁, RS₂, RS₃, RS₄ and RS₅. Banana is the world's largest traded fruit, the fourth largest food crop, and a source of carbohydrates for two billion people worldwide. Banana RS belongs to the RS₂ type and is the only RS identified as dietary fiber by the US Food and Drug Administration. Banana fruit is rich in RS, with a content of over 40% in unripen fruit, which is much higher than that in rice (< 3.0%), wheat (< 3.5%), high amylose corn (< 22.4%) and other crops. Banana is a direct source of functional food. Since British physiologist Englyst first discovered and named RS in 1982, significant progresses have been made in bananas in terms of the morphological characteristics of RS granules, effects of processing conditions and complexation reaction on the morphological characteristics of RS granules, the relationship between accumulation and degradation characteristics and fruit quality, preparation methods and applications in food processing. However, compared to cereal crops like rice, studies on the core genes involved in RS synthesis, regulation mechanisms of transcription factors for the core genes expression influencing RS synthesis, functional identification, and molecular breeding in banana are significantly lagging behind. The previous work on the cytology, physiology and biochemistry, food processing, molecular biology of banana RS since 1982 is reviewed, and prospect for future work is put forward.

Key words: banana; resistant starch; structure characteristics; accumulation feature; molecular breeding

淀粉是植物和藻类所特有的一种由葡萄糖组成的天然高分子聚合物^[1], 是食物中碳水化合物的主要来源, 也是重要饲料组分和工业原料。全球每生产近 20 亿 t 粮食, 其中有 12 亿 ~14 亿 t 是淀粉^[2]。淀粉以颗粒形式存在于质体, 如光合组织的叶绿体或块茎、胚乳及块根等贮藏器官的淀粉体^[3-4]; 且叶片中合成的淀粉称为暂时性淀粉, 种子、果实或块茎中合成的淀粉称为贮藏性淀粉^[5]。根据人体对淀粉消化吸收方式不同, 分为可消化淀粉、慢消化淀粉和抗消化淀粉^[6-7], 其中抗消化淀粉又称为抗性淀粉 (Resistant starch, RS)。RS 由英国生理学家 Englyst 于 1982 年在体外环境对非淀粉多糖进行酶解实验中首次发现并命名^[8], 是指 120 min 内不能被健康人体小肠所消化和吸收、但却能在大肠中发酵的淀粉及其淀粉降解物的总称^[9]。依据其化学结构、来源和性质不同, RS 共分为 5 种类型: RS₁ (物理包埋淀

粉, Physically trapped starch)^[7,10-11]、RS₂ (抗性颗粒淀粉, Resistant starch granules)^[12-13]、RS₃ (回生淀粉, Retrograded starch)^[14-15]、RS₄ (化学改性淀粉, Chemical modified starch)^[14,16-20]和 RS₅ (直链淀粉-脂质复合物, Amylose-lipid complexes)^[21-24]。

香蕉 (*Musa* spp.) 是世界第四大粮食作物, 约有 135 个国家或地区种植, 是全球近 20 亿人口碳水化合物来源^[25]。香蕉是含天然 RS 最高的作物之一, 采收期果实中 RS 含量为 40%~50%^[26], 远高于水稻 (<3%)、小麦 (<3.5%)、高直连淀粉玉米 (<22.4%) 和大麦 (<15%) 等作物^[26-28]。鉴于此, 一方面, 香蕉可作为功能性食物的直接来源, 也可作为健康食品研发的原材料; 另一方面, 香蕉是研究高 RS 形成分子机制的理想材料, 且香蕉 A 和 B 全基因组测序完成也为其研究提供了大数据平台。本文综述了

1982年以来在香蕉RS的类型及其消化特性、淀粉颗粒形态特征及其影响因素、RS积累和降解特点及其对果实品质形成的影响、RS合成相关基因研究、香蕉RS制备方法及其在食品加工应用等方面取得的进展,以期对香蕉RS前沿基础研究、开发和综合利用奠定基础。

1 香蕉抗性淀粉类型及其消化特性

RS包括RS₁~RS₅5种类型,且不同类型RS理化特征存在较大差异,导致其消化特性、用途或应用领域存在明显不同,为个性化设计不同RS类型、精准调控糖脂代谢和维护人体健康提供依据。(1)RS₁具有完整的细胞壁结构^[10],可通过充分研磨和咀嚼来促进RS₁被人体小肠消化吸收,从而被人体食用;(2)RS₂属于天然淀粉颗粒,具有特殊结晶结构,可直接鲜食(如香蕉),避免加工过程中对RS₂结构破坏^[12-13];(3)RS₃因其颗粒结构紧密、热稳定性性好等特点,在热加工食品中能够保持稳定,可作为添加剂和膳食纤维添加至油炸食品、面包等食品中,从而改善

食品脆性、口感等品质,在食品工业中具有广泛应用前景^[18-19];(4)RS₄是通过与化学试剂交联、醚化或酯化反应引入新的化学官能团至淀粉分子内部,使分子结构发生改变而产生酶抗性的改性淀粉^[14,16];(5)RS₅是在外界条件作用下,直链淀粉形成左手螺旋空腔结构、脂质进入直链淀粉的螺旋空腔发生不同程度的耦合,形成的一种复杂直链淀粉-脂质复合物结构^[21],也可以是含有少量或不含直链淀粉的淀粉(蜡质淀粉又称支链淀粉)与脂质形成的复合物^[24,29]。

香蕉RS属于RS₂类型。RS₂是唯一被美国食品和药物管理局确定为膳食纤维的RS。RS₂对淀粉酶活性的抗性取决于淀粉颗粒结晶结构(包括A、B、C型),其中B型热稳定性好、抗消化能力最强^[7,10-11]。香蕉RS₂作为一种功能性膳食纤维配料添加至意大利面条、面包、饼干等食品中,可以不改变食物的物理、化学性质,还具有降低血糖指数、增加饱腹感等保健功能,特别适用于糖尿病患者等特殊人群食用^[12-13]。有关RS₁~RS₅理化特征、消化特性、处理方式及来源等介绍,详见表1。

表1 抗性淀粉种类、理化特征、消化特性及来源^[10]

Table 1 Types, physicochemical characteristics, digestion characteristics and sources of resistant starch^[10]

RS类型 Type of RS	理化特征 Physicochemical characteristics	消化特性 Digestion characteristics	处理方式 Treatment method	来源 Source
RS ₁	物理保护导致酶无法直接接触	部分消化	研磨、粉碎	水稻、小麦、大豆、豌豆、绿豆等种子
RS ₂	具有B型结晶的非糊化RS颗粒	难消化	天然合成	高直链玉米、青香蕉、马铃薯、特定类型豆类等
RS ₃	烹调或冷却时形成的变性淀粉	部分消化	反复热处理、回生	意大利面、大米、面包、青香蕉粉等
RS ₄	化学或物理改性的淀粉	能抗水解	化学、酶或热处理	交联处理玉米、大米等淀粉获得,难食用
RS ₅	直链淀粉-脂质-蛋白复合物	难消化	煎炸、蒸煮或自然发生	高直链玉米淀粉、马铃薯淀粉、大米淀粉等与脂肪、脂肪蛋白形成的复合物

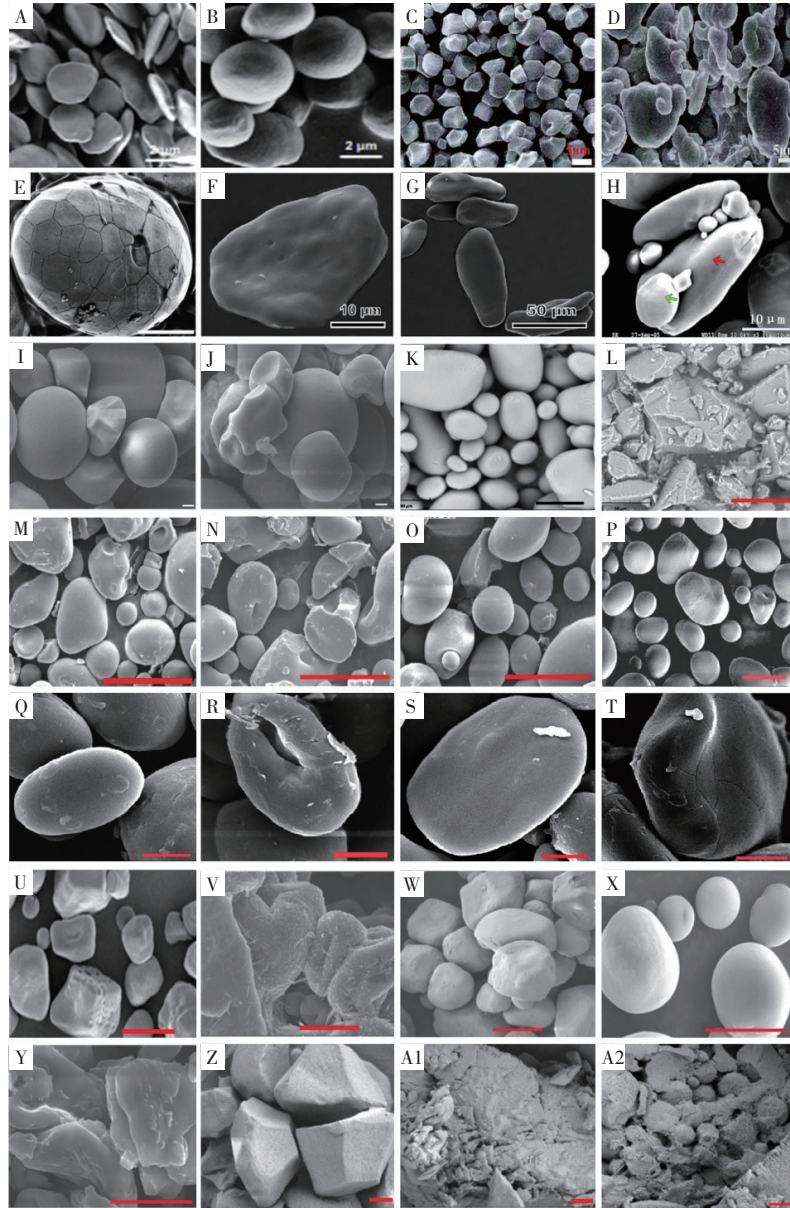
2 香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征及其影响因素

淀粉以颗粒形式贮存于植物根、球茎、块茎、种子和果肉(如香蕉等)中。不同类型淀粉颗粒形态、大小在物种间和品种间存在较大差异。在作物遗传育种中,淀粉形态、粒度、颗粒表面纹理等特征可作为种质创新、品种鉴别、突变体鉴定和优异变异性状筛选的重要参考。根据扫描电镜(Scanning Electron Microscope, SEM)观察,自然界天然淀粉颗粒形态主要有以下3种:(1)复合颗粒结构,由紧密排列的多边形颗粒组成,类似球形结构,具有膜质的隔膜包裹(图1C、D、E),如水稻、高直链玉米等淀粉颗粒;(2)离

散颗粒结构,直径为2~30 μm,淀粉颗粒呈多面体、球体、椭圆形、圆盘形等形态(图1A、B、F、G),如香蕉、绿豆等淀粉颗粒;(3)双峰颗粒结构,通常由小的球形(B型)和较大的晶状体(A型)两种颗粒构成,如小麦、马铃薯等淀粉颗粒(图1H、K)^[30]。

2.1 香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征

香蕉淀粉颗粒形态、大小与拟南芥和水稻等模式植物明显不同。拟南芥野生型叶片淀粉呈圆盘状,形状扁平且体积较小(图1A),其*dpe2-1/SS4-2*双突变体(图1B)和*dpe2-1/phs1a/ss4-2*三突变体淀粉颗粒多呈圆球形、颗粒变大^[4]。普通水稻淀粉颗粒为多边形,表面光滑且棱角分明



A: 野生型拟南芥淀粉颗粒^[40]; B: *dpe2-1/SS4-2* 双突变体拟南芥淀粉颗粒^[4]; C: 水稻淀粉颗粒^[31]; D: 高直链水稻淀粉颗粒^[31]; E: 芦苇胚乳淀粉颗粒^[40]; F: Mysore 香蕉淀粉颗粒^[33]; G: Figo 香蕉淀粉颗粒^[33]; H: 小麦 A 型和 B 型淀粉颗粒, 红色箭头表示 A 型, 绿色箭头表示 B 型^[41]; I: 甘薯淀粉颗粒 (Bar=2 μm)^[17]; J: 甘薯 RS₃ 颗粒 (Bar=2 μm)^[17]; K: 马铃薯淀粉颗粒 (Bar=30 μm)^[36]; L: 微波-双酶法制备的马铃薯 RS₃ 颗粒 (Bar=30 μm)^[36]; M: 湿热处理的马铃薯 RS₃ 颗粒 (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; N: 乳酸和湿热处理的马铃薯 RS₃ 颗粒 (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; O: 柠檬酸-湿热处理的马铃薯淀粉颗粒 (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; P: OSA 处理的马铃薯 RS₄ 颗粒 (Bar=50 μm)^[39]; Q: 小扁豆淀粉颗粒 (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; R: OSA 处理的小扁豆 RS₄ 颗粒 (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; S: 香蕉淀粉颗粒 (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; T: OSA 处理的香蕉 RS₄ 颗粒 (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; U: 玉米淀粉颗粒 (Bar=10 μm)^[42]; V: 醚化交联制备的玉米 RS₄ 颗粒 (Bar=10 μm)^[42]; W: 玉米淀粉-原花青素复合物 RS₅ 颗粒^[43] (Bar=10 μm); X: 慈姑淀粉颗粒 (Bar=10 μm)^[44]; Y: 超声波制备的慈姑淀粉-亚油酸复合物 RS₅ 颗粒^[44] (Bar=10 μm); Z: 水稻淀粉-没食子酸复合物 RS₅ 颗粒 (Bar=1 μm)^[45]; A1: 水稻淀粉-介子酸复合物 RS₅ 颗粒 (Bar=1 μm)^[45]; A2: 超声波处理和热水制备的水稻-多酚复合物 RS₅ 颗粒 (Bar=1 μm)^[45]

A: Starch granules of wild-type *Arabidopsis*^[40]; B: Starch granules of *dpe2-1/SS4-2* double mutants in *Arabidopsis*^[4]; C: Starch granules of rice^[31]; D: Starch granules of high-amylose rice^[31]; E: Endosperm starch granules of reed^[40]; F: Starch granules of Mysore banana variety^[33]; G: Starch granules of Figo banana variety^[33];

H: Wheat A- and B-type starch granules, with red arrow indicating A-type and green arrows indicating B-type granules^[41]; I: Starch granules of sweet potato (Bar=2 μm)^[17]; J: Resistant starch 3 (RS₃) granules of sweet potato (Bar=2 μm)^[17]; K: Starch granules of potato (Bar=30 μm)^[36]; L: Potato RS₃ granules prepared by microwave-double enzyme method (Bar=30 μm)^[36]; M: Potato RS₃ granules with moist heat treatment (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; N: Potato resistant starch 4 (RS₄) granules with lactic acid and moist heat treatment (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; O: Potato RS₃ granules with citric acid and moist heat treatment (Bar=50 μm)^[37]; P: Potato RS₄ granules with Octenyl Succinic Anhydride (OSA) treatment (Bar=50 μm)^[39]; Q: Starch granules of lentil (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; R: Lentil RS₄ granules with OSA treatment (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; S: Starch granules of banana (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; T: Banana RS₄ granules with OSA treatment (Bar=7 μm)^[39]; U: Starch granules of maize (Bar=10 μm)^[42]; V: Maize RS₄ granules prepared by etherification crosslinking way (Bar=10 μm)^[42]; W: Resistant starch 5 (RS₅) granules composed of maize starch-procyanidin complex (Bar=10 μm)^[43]; X: Starch granules of arrowhead (Bar=10 μm)^[44]; Y: RS₅ granules composed of arrowhead starch-linoleic acid complex with ultrasound treatment (Bar=10 μm)^[44]; Z: RS₅ granules composed of rice starch-gallic acid complex (Bar=1 μm)^[45]; A1: RS₅ granules of rice starch-mesonic acid complex (Bar=1 μm)^[45]; A2: RS₅ granules of rice starch-polyphenol complex with ultrasonic and hydrothermal treatment (Bar=1 μm)^[45]

图 1 不同植物淀粉、RS 颗粒扫描电镜

Fig. 1 Scanning electron micrographs of starch and RS granules from different plant species

(图 1C), 其高直链淀粉突变体的胚乳淀粉呈椭圆形的大淀粉颗粒和较小的细长淀粉颗粒^[31]。同时, 禾本科种子胚乳中淀粉粒包括复合、简单和双峰等 3 种颗粒结构^[32]。然而, 香蕉淀粉颗粒多呈圆形、不规则三角形和棒形, 颗粒大小为 7~60 μm , 且不同香蕉品种的淀粉颗粒存在明显差异, 如栽培香蕉 ‘Mysore’ 品种青香蕉淀粉颗粒呈多边形, 扁平状颗粒; 而 ‘Figo’ 品种青大蕉淀粉颗粒呈棒状(图 1F、G)^[33]; ‘巴西蕉’ 淀粉颗粒为不规则三角形, ‘宝岛蕉’ 淀粉颗粒呈圆形, 而 ‘红香蕉’ 淀粉颗粒多为棒形^[34]。目前关于香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征已有较多报道, 但对天然存在的香蕉 RS_2 颗粒形态特征及超微结构研究报道较少。有研究表明, 香蕉 RS_2 颗粒呈表面不规则椭圆形, 且推测其颗粒表面有一层光滑的致密层(厚约几微米), 是阻碍酶与淀粉接触、抑制淀粉降解的重要因素^[35], 但 RS_2 颗粒表面致密层的结构物质仍不清楚。此外, 由于香蕉 RS_2 颗粒不耐高温, 导致其在食品加工应用方面有一定局限性, 所以部分学者利用不同加工处理条件或络合反应将其改性为 RS_3 或 RS_4 类型, 拓展其在食品加工、医药等领域的广泛应用。

2.2 香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征变化的影响因素

2.2.1 加工处理条件对香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征变化的影响

在加工过程中, RS 颗粒形态改变是判断改性淀粉的一个重要指标。酸/碱处理及湿热处理组合会导致 RS_3 和 RS_4 颗粒形态及其结构发生改变。但与甘薯、马铃薯、水稻、玉米 RS_3 或 RS_4 颗粒形态相比较, 香蕉 RS_4 颗粒呈现与水稻、马铃薯 RS_4 颗粒相似表型, 但与甘薯、玉米 RS_4 颗粒形态不同。甘薯天然淀粉呈光滑的卵圆形或不规则形状(图 1I), 然而经过高温湿热和强碱等处理后, 甘薯 RS_3 颗粒表面呈现不同程度的凹陷及碎片(图 1J)^[17]。马铃薯原淀粉颗粒呈不规则椭圆形, 表面比较光滑(图 1K); 而经过微波-酶解法制备的马铃薯 RS_3 颗粒呈不规则的块状结构, 且表面粗糙、呈沟壑状层状起伏纹理, 同时伴有颗粒碎屑^[36](图 1L)。另有研究发现, 湿热处理的马铃薯淀粉表面糊化并开裂, 在一些颗粒表面出现盘状凹陷(图 1M)^[37]; 不同酸处理对马铃薯淀粉颗粒结构的破坏程度存在差异, 柠檬酸-湿热处理的马铃薯淀粉颗粒则保持完整形态(图 1O)^[37]; 而经过乳酸-湿热处理后马

铃薯淀粉完整性被破坏, 淀粉被分解成更小的小块^[37](图 1N)。

淀粉在微碱性条件下, 淀粉颗粒可与辛烯基琥珀酸(Octenyl succinic anhydride, OSA) 发生酯化反应生成 OSA 淀粉; OSA 淀粉属于 RS_4 , 具有良好的乳化性能和增稠特性, 常作为新型食品添加剂。马铃薯原淀粉颗粒表面比较光滑, 而经过 OSA 处理的马铃薯淀粉颗粒表面略显粗糙, 边缘清晰度降低, 侧面呈现多孔结构, 同时出现许多空腔^[38](图 1P)。小扁豆原淀粉多为椭圆形、部分为不规则球形(图 1Q), 经过 OSA 酯化后淀粉颗粒表面出现一些空腔(图 1R)。然而, 香蕉淀粉颗粒多呈圆形(图 1S), 酯化香蕉 RS_4 颗粒表面则出现一些裂纹(图 1T), 这一特征与经过 OSA 酯化的早籼稻、马铃薯 RS_4 颗粒表面有裂纹表型相似^[39], 与醚化、交联处理后玉米 RS_4 颗粒表面粗糙且出现较多点状突起形态不同(图 1V)。

2.2.2 络合反应对香蕉淀粉颗粒形态特征变化的影响

众所周知, 淀粉颗粒可与醇类、脂类、酚类等物质形成络合物, 且具有抗血糖作用, 因为它们可以抑制多种消化酶(如胰蛋白酶)。慈姑淀粉颗粒多呈球形、表面光滑(图 1X), 通过超声波辅助制备的慈姑淀粉-油脂复合物中淀粉颗粒形态被破坏, 淀粉-亚油酸络合物形态增大, 颗粒具有表面光滑的海绵状结构, 呈 RS_3 颗粒(图 1Y)。同时, 有研究显示, 玉米、马铃薯来源的淀粉可与从高粱中提取的多酚类物质原花青素形成半结晶(II)内螺旋 V 型复合物, 该复合物很大程度上对淀粉酶和淀粉葡糖苷酶水解具有抗性, 在酶解 2 h 后仍能保持完整 RS_3 颗粒形态(图 1W)。水稻淀粉颗粒呈多边形、形状不规则且表面光滑, 其与没食子酸经过水热法反应形成的淀粉-酚类复合物淀粉颗粒形态变化不大, 只是表面稍微粗糙(图 1Z)。使用超声波和水热处理制备的淀粉-介子酸多酚复合物的天然结构被破坏, 此时通常形成较多片层和凹槽的多孔结构^[45](图 1A1), 水热和超声处理的淀粉-酚类复合物由于超声波空化现象易形成破碎颗粒^[45](图 1A2)。然而, 络合反应对香蕉淀粉颗粒形态变化的影响未见报道, 仅有应用米糠油、椰子油、葵花油制备香蕉淀粉-脂质复合物的研究^[46]。这些淀粉颗粒与醇类、脂类、酚类物质等形成的络合物, 将为改性淀粉应用于人类健康

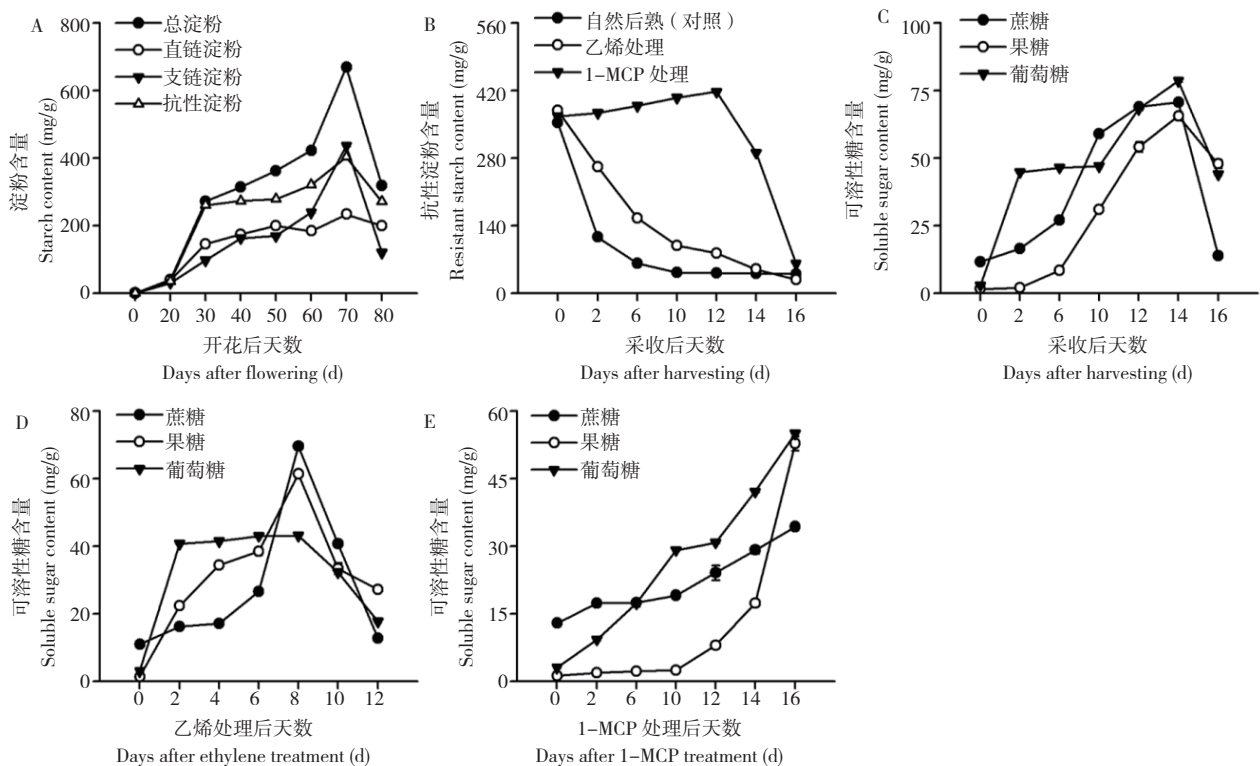
开辟了新途径。

3 香蕉抗性淀粉积累特征及其降解对果实品质形成的影响

3.1 香蕉抗性淀粉积累特征

香蕉 RS 积累动态变化规律与谷类作物^[26-28]不同。在玉米、小麦、水稻、高粱等作物中,籽粒在花后不久开始合成淀粉,总淀粉积累多呈“S”型曲线增长,总体表现为“慢-快-慢”的增长

趋势;在籽粒成熟期,其总淀粉含量达到最高,直链淀粉和 RS 含量也达到峰值^[29-30,47-49]。香蕉果实中总淀粉、直链淀粉和 RS 等在抽蕾后 20 d 开始大量合成,抽蕾后 30 d 均呈现直线增加趋势,至抽蕾后 70 d 时达到最大值;抽蕾 70 d 后 RS 含量开始下降(图 2A)。相关性分析结果表明,香蕉果实生长发育过程中,其 RS 合成与直链淀粉含量变化呈显著正相关,与总淀粉和支链淀粉含量相关性不显著(图 2A)^[26]。



A: 香蕉采前总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉与抗性淀粉含量变化; B: 采后不同处理香蕉抗性淀粉含量变化; C: 自然后熟香蕉可溶性糖含量变化; D: 采后乙烯处理香蕉可溶性糖含量变化; E: 采后 1-MCP 处理香蕉可溶性糖含量变化
A: Changes in contents of total starch, amylose, amylopectin and resistant starch (RS) in banana fruit before harvest; B: Changes in RS content in banana fruit after harvest with different treatments; C: Changes in soluble sugar content in banana fruit after harvest; D: Changes in soluble sugar content in banana fruit treated with ethylene after harvest; E: Changes in soluble sugar content in banana fruit treated with 1-MCP after harvest

图 2 香蕉果实采前和采后总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉、抗性淀粉与可溶性糖含量变化^[26,50]
Fig. 2 Changes in contents of total starch, amylose, amylopectin, resistant starch and soluble sugar in banana fruit before and after harvest^[26,50]

3.2 香蕉抗性淀粉降解对果实品质形成的影响

香蕉属于典型的呼吸跃变型和淀粉转化型果实^[51-52],采后随着果实成熟发生了复杂的生理生化变化,RS 快速降解,至可食期 RS 含量仅为 4.2%^[26]。香蕉果实淀粉降解涉及淀粉降解酶基因表达和转录因子调控的生物学过程。已有研

究表明,α-淀粉酶(α-amylase, AMY)、β-淀粉酶(β-amylase, BAM)和异淀粉酶(Isoamylase, ISA)等参与香蕉果实淀粉降解^[53-54],且转录因子 MabHLH6 通过与 11 个淀粉降解关键酶基因的启动子结合调控果实淀粉降解过程^[55],但以上研究均未涉及香蕉 RS 降解。苗红霞等^[26]发现,

香蕉 RS 含量在采后第 2 d 急剧下降, 而此时总淀粉、直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量的变化并不明显, 认为这一时期香蕉并未发生明显的淀粉降解, 而主要是 RS 结构变化, 直链淀粉和支链淀粉从致密层结构中暴露出来, 增加了各种淀粉酶的可及性, 据此推测淀粉粒表面致密层结构变化是 RS 降解的关键, 发生在香蕉果实采后早期。

自然后熟过程中, 香蕉 RS 含量迅速下降(图 2B), 而可溶性糖(蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖)含量呈先增加后减少的单峰型变化(图 2C); 乙烯处理的香蕉 RS 和可溶性糖(蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖)含量变化趋势与自然后熟过程趋势一致(图 2C、D); 而 1-MCP 处理后果实 RS 含量呈先增加后减少的单峰型变化, 蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖含量呈逐渐上升趋势(图 2B、E)。相关性分析发现, 采后成熟过程中, 香蕉果实 RS 含量变化与可溶性糖(蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖)含量均呈显著或极显著相关性^[26,50], 表明 RS 降解对香蕉果实甜味物质形成具有重要作用。

4 香蕉抗性淀粉合成相关基因研究进展

淀粉合成是一个复杂的生化过程, 主要涉及 5 种关键酶, 包括腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖焦磷酸化酶(ADP-glucose pyrophosphorylase, AGPase)、颗粒结合淀粉合成酶(Granule-bound starch synthase, GBSS)、可溶性淀粉合成酶(Soluble starch synthase, SSS)、淀粉分支酶(Starch branching enzyme, SBE)和淀粉去分支酶(Starch debranching enzyme, DBE)^[56]。而 GBSS 的作用是通过 α -1,4-D-糖苷键将腺苷二磷酸葡萄糖(Adenosine diphosphate-glucose, ADPG)中的葡萄糖残基添加到葡聚糖非还原端, 延长葡聚糖的直链。此外, GBSS 还能与植物发育过程中的淀粉颗粒紧密结合, 是淀粉合成酶中唯一有活力的蛋白^[57]。单子叶植物中的 GBSS 主要有 GBSSI 和 GBSSII 两种类型^[58]: GBSSII 主要控制根、茎、叶等营养器官直链淀粉合成, 双子叶植物只有 GBSSII 单个家族, 且功能与单子叶植物 GBSSII 相似; 而 GBSSI 由 *waxy* 基因编码, 主要控制种子、胚乳、果实等贮藏器官直链淀粉合成^[58]。

4.1 GBSSI 表达直接或间接参与抗性淀粉合成

人们曾普遍认为 *GBSSI* 表达主要控制种子、胚乳、果实等贮藏器官直链淀粉合成, 但越来越

多的新证据表明 *GBSSI* 表达直接或间接参与 RS 合成。Zhou 等^[59] 研究发现, *GBSSI* 和 *SSIIIa* 共同参与水稻 RS 合成, 且 *SSIIIa* 对 RS 合成的调控依赖于 *GBSSI* 基因的高表达, 进而在 *ssIIIa* 突变体背景下降低 *GBSSI* 表达、导致胚乳中 RS 含量下降。随后, 在梗稻突变株 *be2* 中过表达籼稻 *GBSSI* 基因发现, 其转基因株系子代胚乳中 RS 含量明显高于亲本^[60]。而水稻 γ 278 突变体籽粒中 RS 含量显著增加的原因, 主要是由于 *GBSSI*、*SSIIa* 和 *SSIIIa* 3 个基因的序列突变及其表达特性发生改变; 进一步通过野生型 \times 突变体杂交获得 F_2 群体验证突变组合的作用, 最终确定 *GBSSI:ssIIa:ssIIIa* 组合决定了 F_2 群体高 RS 含量的合成^[61]。Zhang 等^[62] 将 104 个重测序水稻品系的 RS 含量与 2 288 867 个位点的 Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP) 数据集进行关联分析, 发现其中一个 SNP 关联到所有重测序品系的 RS 含量变化, 被直接定位在 *GBSSI* 基因上; 另一个 SNP 是 *SBEIIa* 基因仅关联到 INDICA 品系的 RS 含量变化, 表明 *GBSSI* 基因影响 RS 含量变化在水稻重测序品系中存在普遍性。在小麦中也有报道认为, 突变体株系中 RS 含量明显提升的原因是 *GBSSI* 及其同源基因的显著高表达^[63]。

4.2 转录因子调控 GBSSI 表达影响抗性淀粉含量

研究表明, 一些转录因子如 Basic leucine zipper (bZIP)、Nuclear factor-Y (NF-Y)、Myelocytomatosis (MYC) 和 MADS-box 蛋白, 可以促进或抑制淀粉合成相关基因的表达, 直接影响 RS 合成^[64]。在水稻中, *OsbZIP33* 可与 *GBSSI* 和 *SBEI* 基因启动子区域 ACGT7motif 结合, 从而促进其上调表达^[65]。*OsbZIP58* 结合 one finger (Dof) 家族转录因子 Rice prolamins box binding factor (RPBF) 可以促进 *OsAGPL3*、*GBSSI*、*SSIIa*、*SBEI*、*SBEIIb* 和 *DBE2* 表达; 在水稻 *osbzip58* 突变体中, 总淀粉、直链淀粉和脂质含量显著降低、支链淀粉短链减少、支链淀粉长链显著增加^[66-67]。Dehydration-response element-binding (DREB) 转录因子 SALT-RESPONSIVE ERF1 (SERF1) 可与 *GBSSI* 和 *RPBF* 启动子区结合, 从而抑制其表达; 在 *serf1* 突变体中, 总淀粉和氨基酸含量明显增加^[68]。MYC 家族成员 *OsBP-5* 与 *GBSSI* 启动子区 CAACGTG motif 结合, 且其与 AP2/EREBP 家族成员 *OsEBP-89* 互作从而激

活 *GBSSI* 转录^[69]；在水稻 OsBP-5 RNAi 干扰株系中，直链淀粉含量明显下降^[69]。NF-YB1 与 NF-YC12、bHLH144 相互作用形成三元复合体，且与 *GBSSI* 启动子区 G-box 结合直接激活其表达；在 NF-YB1、NF-YC12 或 bHLH144 突变体中，总淀粉、直链淀粉和油脂含量显著减少，但水稻胚乳中蛋白含量明显增加^[70]。Feng 等^[71] 研究表明，MADS-box 家族成员 OsMADS14 与 NF-YB1 相互作用并直接结合 *OsAGPL2* 和 *GBSSI* 启动子区 CArG 盒促进其转录；在 *OsMADS14* 突变体中，淀粉颗粒的形状和大小明显改变，总淀粉和直链淀粉含量显著减少，可溶性糖含量增加。综上所述，这些转录因子可能形成一个复杂的调控网络来调节 *GBSSI* 表达，从而影响直链淀粉合成或淀粉精细结构，最终影响 RS 含量。

4.3 *GBSSI* 是促进香蕉果实抗性淀粉合成的关键基因

为探索 *GBSSI* 如何作用于香蕉果实 RS 合成，苗红霞等^[26] 从测定香蕉果实发育过程中 RS 含量的动态变化规律开始，首先克隆了 6 个 *MaGBSSs* 家族成员，发现 *MaGBSSI-3* 在香蕉果实发育的中后期表达量最高^[72]，且与该团队 2007 年通过香蕉果实 SSH 文库筛选获得的 *GBSS* 是同一个基因^[73]。同时，在香蕉 A 和 B 基因组中也存在 *MaGBSSI-3* 基因^[51,74]，表明该基因进化上相对保守。番茄中异源过表达 *MaGBSSI-3* 能够促进果实 RS 合成^[75]，但 *MaGBSSI-3* 是否协同 *MaSSIII-1* 或 *MaSBE2.3* 共同参与 RS 合成仍不清楚。该团队通过异源过表达或香蕉果实薄片中瞬时过表达及瞬时沉默表达等实验，发现 *MaSSIII-1*^[76] 和 *MaSBE2.3*^[52] 主要促进果实支链淀粉合成，而未与 *MaGBSSI-3* 共同参与 RS 合成，进一步证明 *MaGBSSI-3* 是促进香蕉果实 RS 合成的关键基因。

5 香蕉抗性淀粉制备方法及其在食品加工方面的应用进展

5.1 香蕉抗性淀粉制备方法

香蕉是一种优良的天然 RS₂ 来源，在食品工业中有广阔的应用前景。但由于香蕉淀粉颗粒耐热性差，当温度达到 60~80 °C 时，淀粉颗粒容易在水中发生溶胀分裂，形成均匀糊状胶体溶液，极易破坏香蕉 RS₂ 结构，且香蕉中果胶、纤维素、

蛋白质、色素等物质容易附着在 RS₂ 颗粒表面，通过过滤等方式无法去除。因此，学者们对香蕉果实纯化 RS₂ 工艺进行了大量研究，探索出酶解法除杂质纯化制取 RS₂ 方法，其工艺流程为：香蕉果实→去皮→护色→低温排氧打浆→酶解→分离→干燥→粉碎→RS₂，采用此法得到的 RS₂ 纯度可达 99.61%~99.75%^[77]。Kaur 等^[78] 比较碱提取法和超声波法对香蕉淀粉进行预处理的影响，发现超声波预处理易对淀粉颗粒造成破坏（图 3A、C），其淀粉颗粒表面粗糙、凹陷且存在断裂情况；而碱液预处理的香蕉淀粉颗粒较为完整（图 3A、B）。

目前关于香蕉 RS 制备工艺的研究多集中在 RS₃ 和 RS₄ 制备工艺优化和改进方面。其中，RS₃ 制备方法主要有水热处理法（如湿热法、压热法、韧化法）、脱支处理法（如酶解法、酸解法）和机械辅助法（如挤压法、微波法、超声波法）。研究表明，通过优化制备工艺中淀粉乳液 pH 值、含水量、加热温度、贮藏条件、酸/酶种类和用量等实验条件，可促使支链淀粉链分解形成更多直链分子，从而提高 RS₃ 含量。香蕉淀粉中直链淀粉含量少，经过高压灭菌和冷却后形成的 RS₃ 含量约为 6%；而香蕉淀粉经过脱支、高压灭菌和冷却等处理后制备的 RS₃ 含量高达 51%^[79]。唐健^[80] 通过正交实验筛选出香蕉 RS 酶解最佳条件为中温 α-淀粉酶与普鲁兰酶配比为 1:1、酶添加量为 0.22%、温度 59 °C、pH 6.0、时间 4.2 h，在此条件下香蕉 RS 含量为 81.07%。另有研究指出，使用湿热处理、退火和双重回生等方法可对香蕉淀粉进行改性，通过比较发现 RDS、SDS 和 RS 含量受热处理的影响较大。当香蕉淀粉经热处理时，SDS 含量占总淀粉含量的 34.51%，RS 占总淀粉含量的 50%；双重回生处理将 SDS 含量降至 14.27%，而退火对 SDS 含量改性效果较差^[81]。使用酶解-退火法制备香蕉 RS，发现改性淀粉在傅里叶红外光谱的淀粉指纹区检测到短链双螺旋的有序度增加，且随着结晶度增加其热稳定性增加，改性后淀粉颗粒形状不规则、表面结构更加致密^[82]（图 3N）。

有研究将水热处理法与脱支处理法，或机械辅助法与脱支处理法等两种或多种方法联合制备 RS₃，以最大程度提高 RS₃ 含量^[87-88]。研究表明，湿热处理法是提高香蕉淀粉热稳定性和抗剪切力

含量 (93.87%) 和蒸煮稳定性, 经过蒸煮后 RS_3 颗粒呈聚集状且不易消化, 可以作为营养保健食品的配方成分, 具有较广阔的应用前景。

使用磷酰氯 (Phosphoryl chloride, $POCl_3$)、三聚磷酸钠 (Sodium tripolyphosphate, STPP)、环氧氯丙烷 (Epichlorohydrin, EPI)、三偏磷酸钠 (Sodium trimetaphosphate, STMP)、辛烯基琥珀酸酐 (Octenyl succinic anhydride, OSA) 等化学交联试剂对淀粉进行交联、酯化等, 得到化学改性淀粉, 可极大拓宽 RS_4 适用范围, 使之更适合工业需求。Paramasivam 等^[83]比较酸稀释法、氧化法、STMP、交联磷酸化法和羟丙基化法等化学改性对天然香蕉淀粉的改性效果, 发现羟丙基化法和交联磷酸化法制备的 RS_4 含量显著高于其他方法。Bello-Flores^[91]和 Remya 等^[39]使用 OSA 对香蕉和大蕉的淀粉进行改性, 发现 RS_4 和 SDS 含量均得到显著提高。

RS_5 主要是淀粉中的直链淀粉与脂质/脂肪酸、蛋白质 (β 蛋乳球蛋白)、多酚 (如原花青苷、介子酸、没食子酸) 等形成的淀粉-脂质、淀粉-多酚、淀粉-脂质-蛋白质等二元或三元

复合物^[43-45]。淀粉-脂质/脂肪酸复合物的制备方法主要有二甲亚砜溶剂法、热机械法、碱溶法、酶法、水热处理法^[24,92]。影响直链淀粉-脂质复合物形成的因素有很多, 包括水分含量、反应温度、加热时间、加工方法、脂肪酸种类、淀粉来源、直链淀粉含量、直链淀粉聚合度等^[24], 在玉米^[43,93-94]、马铃薯^[95]、小麦^[92]、水稻^[45]、慈姑^[44]等作物中已有较多研究, 但与香蕉 RS_5 淀粉相关的报道较少, Photinam 等^[46]比较不同脂肪酸 (椰子油、葵花油和米糠油) 对香蕉淀粉-脂质/脂肪酸复合物的影响发现, 使用葵花油制备的香蕉淀粉-脂质复合物的含量为 51.29%, 显著高于米糠油和椰子油处理 (图 3I)。

5.2 香蕉抗性淀粉在食品加工方面的应用进展

青香蕉粉营养丰富, 青香蕉果肉和果皮均是淀粉和膳食纤维的重要来源, 在食品、饲料和工业等领域具有广阔应用前景 (表 2)。众多研究认为青香蕉 RS 可以加入到面食和焙烤食品中以提高膳食纤维含量和营养价值, 可有益于人体健康。目前, 青香蕉 RS 相关应用研究报道主要集中在蛋糕 (35%)、面包 (25%) 和意大利面 (20%)

表 2 香蕉抗性淀粉在食品加工中的应用
Table 2 Application of banana RS in food processing

用途 Application	植物部位 Plant organ	产品类型 Production type	最大可接受比例 Maximum acceptable proportion of RS (%)	对产品品质影响 Impact on product quality	参考文献 Reference	
代替面粉 Replacement of flour	青香蕉果皮粉	无麸质面包	10	面包体积、比容、密度和烘焙没有负面影响	[105]	
		面包	20	对面包感官没有影响	[106]	
	青香蕉果肉粉	馒头	15	使馒头在香气、风味、质地等方面更受欢迎	[107]	
		无麸质面包	28	改善面包硬度, 提高面包 RS 含量 (3.49%)	[97]	
		无麸质面包	10	可获得最高的面包比容和较好的膨化效果	[98]	
		酶解香蕉粉	面包	50	使抗氧化活性成分增加 52%	[108]
		面包	40	显著降低面包弹性	[109]	
		方便面	10	减少脂肪含量	[110]	
		面条	30	显著提高面条膳食纤维含量 (4.8%)	[110]	
		面条	10	增加面条硬度、内聚性、胶黏性等, 降低脂肪含量, 显著降低血糖生成指数	[111]	
天然抗氧化剂 Natural antioxidant	香蕉果皮提取物	果汁	0.5	显著增加抗氧化能力	[102]	
	成熟香蕉果皮粉	鸡肉香肠	2	改善香肠感官质量, 增加膳食纤维含量, 延缓脂肪氧化	[101]	
		鸡肉块	2	延长鸡肉块货架期, 显著减少脂质氧化并抑制微生物增殖	[99]	
天然食品添加剂 Natural food additives	未成熟香蕉全粉	番茄酱	20	调节酱料酸度, 增加酱料稠度, 改善感官可接受度	[103]	
日常膳食纤维 Dietary fibers	未成熟香蕉果肉粉	冰淇淋	2	显著降低冰淇淋中钙含量, 显著增加钾、镁、磷含量	[112]	
代替脂肪 Replace fat	绿色香蕉果泥	奶油蛋糕	25	减少糖含量 20%~40%	[113]	
	绿色香蕉全粉	鸡肉熏肠	100	增加熏肠持水性能, 不影响熏肠风味	[100]	

等制作方面^[96]。青香蕉粉不含麸质,可作为乳糜泻、小麦过敏和麸质不耐者适吃面包的功能性配料,满足不同消费人群的特殊需求^[97-98]。青香蕉果皮粉是天然抗氧化剂,将其加入鸡肉块等产品中可以抑制脂质氧化并抑制微生物增殖,有效延长产品货架期^[99]。将青香蕉 RS 替代脂肪添加到香肠、熏肠等食品中,对改善香肠感官质量、增加膳食纤维含量、抑制脂肪氧化等具有积极作用^[100-101]。青香蕉淀粉也可作为抗氧化剂、天然食品添加剂加入到果汁和番茄酱中,调节果汁口感和酱料酸度,增加酱料稠度以获得更佳感官接受度^[102-103]。有研究认为,用益生菌浸渍冻干香蕉片开发富含益生菌的零食,是香蕉 RS 功能性食品开发的一个研究热点^[104]。

6 展望

淀粉类主食和蔬菜水果是我国居民膳食结构的重要组成部分。随着经济和社会的发展,我国居民的营养状况和健康状况明显提升。然而,超重、肥胖及糖尿病、高血压、心脑血管疾病等膳食相关慢性病问题日趋严重,提高当前膳食模式中膳食纤维摄入量是坚持面向人民生命健康的重要课题。RS 是一类可抵抗淀粉酶消化而不被健康人体小肠吸收的膳食纤维,引起食品、医药和农业等领域学者的极大兴趣,已成为健康食品研发的热点内容之一^[64,114]。香蕉是 RS 含量最高的果蔬之一,是开展 RS 研究和开发利用的理想材料。但是,由于香蕉果肉极易褐化,且果胶及多种酶类大量存在,导致香蕉 RS 制备或改性存在特殊困难。虽然目前在香蕉 RS 颗粒形态特征、积累特点与果实品质形成关系、制备方法及应用加工中的应用等方面取得较大进展,但与水稻等作物相比,在涉及香蕉 RS 合成核心基因挖掘、功能鉴定及分子育种等方面的研究明显滞后,亟需从以下 2 个方面开展深入研究。

6.1 融合多学科优势解析香蕉 RS 超微结构、关键基因功能及构建交互调控网络

利用现代细胞学、结构生物学等技术,解析香蕉 RS 颗粒形态结构、分子结构、晶型、结晶度、糖苷键链接方式以及代谢物等结构特征,通过波谱分析、生物信息学、合成生物学等技术对香蕉 RS 结构进行鉴定、定性定量分析,构建超微结构模型,为制备、改性香蕉 RS 提供理论基础。研

究香蕉 RS 合成与降解代谢规律,解析其遗传机制;分离鉴定控制 RS 合成与降解代谢的功能基因,解析基因之间、基因与蛋白之间、蛋白与蛋白之间的交互调控网络;构建激素代谢调控 RS 合成与降解的分子网络;分子设计育种精准培育适于糖尿病等特殊人群鲜食的 RS 保健型香蕉新品种,具有重要的理论意义和实际应用价值。

6.2 研发全方位多途径挖掘香蕉 RS 保健功能的技术

探索香蕉 RS 功能性活性成分,全方位多途径开展鲜食蕉、煮食蕉及特色蕉果实中 RS、活性成分提取、纯化、精深加工关键核心技术攻关,研发现代消费者易于接受的特色食物和保健型食品;建立涵盖香蕉产地环境、投入品管控、加工储运、适用人群、营养健康等方面的 RS 食品生产标准,构建多元化香蕉 RS 食品供给体系,满足人们健康生活需求。

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