

四种河鲀鱼皮和鱼肉的营养成分分析与评价

陈晓婷, 吴靖娜, 许旻, 刘淑集, 苏永昌, 乔琨, 刘智禹

(福建省水产研究所, 国家海水鱼类加工技术研发分中心, 福建省海洋生物增养殖与高值化利用重点实验室, 厦门 361013)

摘要: 对菊黄东方鲀 *Fugu. flavidus*、双斑东方鲀 *Fugu. bimaculatus*、红鳍东方鲀 *Fugu. rubripes* 和暗纹东方鲀 *Fugu. obscurus* 鱼皮和鱼肉的营养成分进行分析和评价。结果显示, 4 种河鲀具有较高的蛋白质含量、较低的脂肪含量, 鱼肉的蛋白质质量较好, 而鱼皮含有较高的微量元素, 更具鲜甜风味。其中, 鱼皮的粗蛋白质含量 (20.17%~37.61%) 高于鱼肉 (18.13%~23.27%), 菊黄东方鲀最高, 但是鱼肉的 Σ EAA/ Σ TAA (39.01%~43.11%)、 Σ EAA/ Σ NEAA (65.26%~71.57%) 和 EAAI (0.75~1.00) 高于鱼皮 (16.61%~20.49%、19.78%~25.70% 和 0.25~0.51), 且符合 FAO/WHO 标准, 双斑东方鲀的含量最高; 鱼皮 (0.20%~0.40%) 和鱼肉 (0.21%~0.4%) 的粗脂肪含量均较低, 鱼肉的 Σ FA (0.28%~0.39%)、w-3 PUFA (0.05%~0.15%) 和 w-6 PUFA (0.01%~0.09%) 含量高于鱼皮 (0.15%~0.24%、0.02%~0.03% 和 0.01%~0.04%), 其中红鳍东方鲀的 w-3 PUFA 含量最高; 菊黄东方鲀鱼皮含有较高的 Ca 含量 (1737.47 mg/100 g), 双斑东方鲀鱼肉含有较高的 K 含量 (439.00 mg/100 g), 红鳍东方鲀含有最高的 Zn 含量 (0.90 mg/100 g 和 8.93 mg/100 g)。研究表明, 4 种河鲀均是高蛋白低脂肪的经济鱼类, 氨基酸、脂肪酸和矿物质元素丰富、比例均衡、营养价值较高。

关键词: 菊黄东方鲀; 暗纹东方鲀; 双斑东方鲀; 红鳍东方鲀; 营养成分; 评价

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Analysis and Evaluation of the Nutritional Components in Fish Skin and Fish Meat of Four Species of Puffer Fish

CHEN Xiao-ting, WU Jing-na, XU Min, LIU Shu-ji, SU Yong-chang, QIAO Kun, LIU Zhi-yu

(Fisheries Research Institute of Fujian, National Research and Development Center for Marine Fish Processing, Key Laboratory of Cultivation and High-value Utilization of Marine Organisms in Fujian Province, Xiamen 361013, China)

Abstract: Nutritional components of fish skin and fish meat of puffer fish, including *Fugu. flavidus*, *Fugu. bimaculatus*, *Fugu. rubripes*, *Fugu. obscurus*, were analyzed and evaluated. Four species of puffer fish had higher protein content and lower fat content, better protein quality of fish meat, but higher trace elements and more fresh and sweet flavor were found in fish skin. The crude protein content of fish skin (20.17%~37.61%) was higher than that of fish meat (18.13%~23.27%). The highest protein content was 37.61% in *flavidus*, *Fugu*. The Σ EAA/ Σ TAA (39.01%~43.11%), Σ EAA/ Σ NEAA (65.26%~71.57%) and EAAI values (0.75~1.00) of fish meat were higher than those in fish skin (16.61%~20.49%, 19.78%~25.70%, 0.25~0.51, respectively). They were accorded with FAO/WHO standard and the highest content was *Fugu. bimaculatus*. The crude fat content of fish skin (0.20%~0.40%) and meat (0.21%~0.4%) was low. The Σ FA (0.28%~0.39%), w-3 PUFA (0.05%~0.15%) and w-6 PUFA (0.01%~0.09%) contents of fish meat were higher than those of fish skin (0.15%~0.24%, 0.02%~0.03%, 0.01%~0.04%, respectively). The highest content of w-3 PUFA was found in *Fugu. rubripes*. The fish skin of *Fugu. flavidus* contained higher Ca^{2+} content (1737.47 mg/100 g), the fish meat of *Fugu. bimaculatus* contained higher K^+ content (439.00 mg/100 g), and the *Fugu. rubripes* contained the highest Zn^{2+} content (0.90 mg/100 g, 8.93 mg/100 g, respectively). The results showed that the four species of puffer are all high protein and low fat economic fishes, with rich and balanced proportion of amino acids, fatty acids and mineral elements and high nutritional value.

Key words: *Fugu. flavidus*; *Fugu. bimaculatus*; *Fugu. rubripes*; *Fugu. obscurus*; nutritional components; evaluation

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作者简介: 陈晓婷 (1992-), 女, 硕士研究生, 助理工程师, 研究方向: 农产品加工与综合利用

通讯作者: 刘智禹 (1972-), 男, 博士, 教授级高工, 研究方向: 水产品加工与综合利用

河鲀(Puffer fish)属硬骨鱼纲、辐鳍亚纲、鲈形总目、鲀形目。鲀形目分为箱鲀亚目、鳞鲀亚目、翻车鲀亚目、鲀亚目。鲀亚目又有鲀科和刺鲀科, 鲑科中兔豚属、刺腹鲀属和东方鲀属等具有较大的经济价值^[1]。河鲀味道鲜美, 深受消费者的青睐, 但几乎所有的河鲀均含有河豚毒素(TTX), 主要分布于河鲀的性腺、肝脏、眼睛、血液等部位, 肌肉和精巢低毒甚至无毒^[2]。随着养殖技术的不断发展, 养殖河鲀鱼的产量逐年递增, 且养殖河鲀的肌肉无毒, 主要品种为暗纹、红鳍等, 尤其是暗纹东方鲀, 经过几代完全淡水环境的培育, 毒性逐代减弱, 能够安全食用^[3,4]。

诸多学者以河鲀为原料, 在河鲀的产毒机理、毒性安全和鉴定区分等方面进行大量的研究。Noguchi T 等^[4]认为是通过食物链来增加营养, 实验证明人工养殖的河豚不含河豚毒素, 而在饲料中添加有毒河豚的肝脏, 体内就会积累毒素。Wu Z^[2]等发现 TTX 产生细菌与河鲀的毒性密切相关。Yu C F 等^[5]研究表明, 阿拉伯半乳糖酵母菌、粘质沙雷氏菌和溶藻弧菌能够产生 TTX。Auawithoothij W^[6]的研究结果显示, 河鲀的 TTX 积累与一种主要细菌有关, 导致河鲀在低温海水中的 TTX 积累较高。Zhang M 等^[7]使用电子鼻结合嗅觉感官评估来区分三种河鲀。

目前, 河鲀毒素方面的研究已经日益完善, 但在营养价值方面的研究较少, 河鲀的鱼肉、肝脏、精巢等都具有丰富的营养物质, 已有学者对不同养殖地区的暗纹东方鲀的鱼肉、肝脏和精巢等进行研究并全面分析及评价^[8]。不同河鲀因养殖、区域、环境等的不同, 营养成分有所区分, 有学者对暗纹东方鲀(*Fugu obscurus*)、菊黄东方鲀(*Fugu flavidus*)、红鳍东方鲀(*Fugu rubripes*)三种东方鲀鱼肉的营养价值进行比较分析及评价^[9]。在食用和营养角度来看, 不同河鲀之间营养价值和风味有所差异, 同种河鲀之间不同部位也有所差异, 因此, 本文就以菊黄东方鲀(*Fugu flavidus*)、双斑东方鲀(*Fugu bimaculatus*)、红鳍东方鲀(*Fugu rubripes*)和暗纹东方鲀(*Fugu obscurus*)四种主要的河鲀为主, 研究四种河鲀鱼皮和鱼肉的营养价值, 并对其进行直观的比较、系统的分析及合理的评价。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与仪器

菊黄东方鲀、双斑东方鲀、红鳍东方鲀和暗纹东方鲀于 2017 年 10 月份采自漳州市佛昙县。

设备仪器: KSJ 型电炉温度控制器, 山东神龙口

市先科仪器公司; DHG-9141A 型电热恒温鼓风干燥箱, 上海浦东荣丰科学仪器有限公司; HH-6 型数显恒温水浴锅, 国华电器有限公司; BSA224S 型电子分析天平, 厦门精艺兴业科技有限公司; HYP-1008 型八孔消化炉、KDN-103F 型自动凯氏定氮仪, 上海纤检仪器有限公司; L-8800 型氨基酸自动分析仪, 日本日立公司。

1.2 方法

样品制备: 分别取河鲀的鱼皮和背部肌肉样品, 绞碎, 拌匀, -20 ℃贮藏备用。

1.2.1 常规营养成分测定

水分: 参考国家标准直接干燥法(GB 5009.3-2016)进行检测;

灰分: 参考国家标准高温灰化法(GB 5009.4-2016)进行检测;

粗蛋白质: 参考国家标准方法(GB 5009.5-2016)进行检测;

粗脂肪: 参考国家标准方法(GB 5009.6-2016)进行检测;

脂肪酸: 参考国家标准方法(GB 5009.168-2016)进行检测;

氨基酸: 利用自动分析仪检测出样品中氨基酸的量及其分布(GB 5009.124-2016);

矿物质: 参考国家标准方法(GB/T 5009.268-2016)进行检测。

1.2.2 氨基酸营养评价

氨基酸评分基准按照 FAO/WHO 的提议^[10], 鸡蛋蛋白质的化学评分基准按照中国预防医学科学院的提议^[11], 进而通过蛋白质化学评分(AAS)、化学评分(CS)及必需氨基酸指数(EAAI)系统的评价样品中的营养物质^[12]。分别由下式求得:

$$M = (n/n_{Pro}) \times 6.25 \times 1000$$

$$P_{AAS} = m/A_{(FAO/WHO)}$$

$$P_{CS} = m/A_{Egg}$$

$$I_{EAAI} = [(\alpha/\alpha_E) \times (\beta/\beta_E) \dots \times (\mu/\mu_E)]^{1/t}$$

式中: M-氨基酸含量, mg/g N; n-样品中某种氨基酸含量, mg/g N; n_{Pro} -样品中粗蛋白质含量, mg/g N; m-测定的样品蛋白中某种必需氨基酸含量, mg/g N; $A_{(FAO/WHO)}$ -FAO/WHO 评分基准中某一必需氨基酸的含量, mg/g N; A_{Egg} -鸡蛋蛋白中该种必需氨基酸含量, mg/g N; $\alpha, \beta, \dots, \mu$ -样品蛋白质中必需氨基酸含量, mg/g N; $\alpha_E, \beta_E, \dots, \mu_E$ -鸡蛋蛋白中必需氨基酸含量, mg/g N; t-比较的氨基酸种类个数。

1.2.3 数据处理与分析

所有数据测量均为三重复(n=3), 利用 Excel 对

3 结论

3.1 通过检测菊黄东方鲀、双斑东方鲀、红鳍东方鲀和暗纹东方鲀鱼皮和鱼肉的常规营养成分、氨基酸组成、脂肪酸组成及矿物质元素，并进行比较和分析，从而对不同河鲀的营养价值进行更直观的评价。从4种河鲀鱼皮的测定结果可知，粗蛋白质含量上，菊黄东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>双斑东方鲀，分别为37.61%、35.07%、32.66%、20.17%；粗灰分含量上，暗纹东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀，分别为2.84%、2.75%、2.66%、2.09%；粗脂肪含量上，双斑东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀，分别为0.40%、0.39%、0.21%、0.20%；氨基酸总量和鲜味氨基酸总量上，菊黄东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀，分别为30.22%、30.01%、27.35%、26.02%和16.67%、15.78%、14.70%、14.47%；常量元素中Ca含量最高，菊黄东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀，分别为1737.47 mg/100 g、1589.40 mg/100 g、1399.67 mg/100 g、1034.63 mg/100 g；微量元素中Zn含量最高，红鳍东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀，分别为8.93 mg/100 g、3.67 mg/100 g、3.50 mg/100 g、2.40 mg/100 g。

3.2 从4种河鲀鱼肉的测定结果可知，粗蛋白质上，暗纹东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>双斑东方鲀，分别为23.27%、20.84%、20.15%、18.13%；粗脂肪含量上，红鳍东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀，分别为0.40%、0.38%、0.24%、0.21%； $\Sigma EAA/\Sigma TAA$ 值上，菊黄东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀，分别为43.11%、41.72%、41.21%、39.01%； $\Sigma EAA/\Sigma NEAA$ 值上，双斑东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀，分别为71.57%、69.54%、69.43%、65.26%；EAAI值上，双斑东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀，分别为1.00、0.84、0.79、0.75； ΣFA 上，双斑东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀=菊黄东方鲀，分别为0.39%、0.38%、0.28%、0.15%； $\Sigma w-3 PUFA$ 上，红鳍东方鲀>双斑东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀=菊黄东方鲀，含量分别为0.15%、0.08%、0.05%、0.05%；常量元素中K含量最高，双斑东方鲀>菊黄东方鲀>暗纹东方鲀>红鳍东方鲀，分别为439.00 mg/100 g、383.57 mg/100 g、340.70 mg/100 g、266.47 mg/100 g。

3.3 由4种河鲀鱼皮和鱼肉的结果可知，鱼皮的粗蛋白质和粗灰分含量高于鱼肉，鱼肉的水分含量高于鱼皮，鱼皮和鱼肉的粗脂肪含量均较低；鱼皮的氨基酸

总量和鲜味氨基酸高于鱼肉，鱼肉的 $\Sigma EAA/\Sigma TAA$ 、 $\Sigma EAA/\Sigma NEAA$ 和EAAI值均高于鱼皮，且符合标准；鱼肉的 ΣFA 、 $w-3 PUFA$ 和 $w-6 PUFA$ 含量均高于同种河鲀的鱼皮，鱼皮的常量元素中Ca含量高于鱼肉，K元素低于鱼肉，鱼皮的微量元素中Zn元素高于鱼肉。因此，4种河鲀均为高蛋白低脂肪的经济鱼类，鱼皮具有更加鲜甜的风味，鱼肉的蛋白源较优，鱼皮和鱼肉的氨基酸、脂肪酸和矿物质元素丰富、比例均衡，营养价值较高。

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