

发酵食品源功能活性肽及其应用研究进展

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摘要: 随着老龄化人口加剧、亚健康人群增多和慢性疾病发病率的持续攀升, 人们的健康意识不断增强, 消费者对天然、营养、功能性食品的诉求日益凸显, 呈现多元化和个性化发展趋势。活性肽是由氨基酸组成的小分子多功能化合物, 具有显著的呈味、抑菌、抗氧化、降血压、调节免疫等功能, 是功能食品、调味料、药品中的重要活性成分, 是当前国际食品领域最热门的研究课题和极具发展前景的功能因子。发酵食品具有独特的风味品质和显著的益生功能, 是活性肽的天然宝库, 已从中挖掘出各种具有良好营养功能、呈味特性和生理活性的功能肽。本文综述了发酵食品源活性肽的分类、产生机制、呈味功能肽和生理活性肽的研究进展, 展望了其在食品工业中的应用前景, 以期发酵食品源活性肽的进一步研究与开发利用提供参考。

关键词: 发酵食品; 活性肽; 产生机制; 功能; 应用

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Research Progress on Functional Active Peptides in Fermented Foods and Their Application

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Abstract: The prevalence of individuals with suboptimal health and chronic diseases has increased steadily with the increase in aging populations worldwide. Owing to increasing health awareness, the consumer demand for natural, nutritious, and functional foods has grown substantially and become more diversified and personalized. Active peptides, which are a class of multifunctional small molecular compounds composed of amino acids, have demonstrated excellent taste-enhancing, antibacterial, antioxidative, blood pressure-lowering, and immune-regulating properties. Because they are important active components in functional foods, condiments, and medicines, active peptides have become the most popular research topic in recent years and are considered as functional factors with great prospects in the international field of food science. Aside from having unique flavor qualities and significant probiotic effects, fermented foods are in fact natural sources of active peptides. A variety of functional peptides with good nutritional functions, excellent taste-enhancing properties, and high physiological activities have been identified from various fermented foods. Herein, the current research progress on the classification, production mechanism, taste enhancement properties, and physiological activities of active peptides in fermented foods are reviewed. Additionally, the potential applications of these active peptides in the food industry are discussed. This review is expected to serve as a reference guide for the further research, development, and utilization of active peptides from fermented foods.

Key words: fermented food; active peptide; production mechanism; function; application

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发酵食品成为人类饮食的一部分已有数千年的历史,其最初的加工目的是为了长期保存食物和改善食品风味。随着现代分析技术的发展,人们对传统发酵食品的研究不断深入,发现发酵食品中含有丰富的、对人体健康有益的生物活性成分。目前,在全世界范围内,发酵食品得到了越来越多消费者的青睐,创造可观经济效益的同时,丰富并健康了民众的餐桌,一些组织已建议将发酵食品纳入国家膳食推荐指南^[1]。

活性肽是发酵食品中一类重要的活性成分,通常由 2~20 个氨基酸缩合而成,编码嵌合在母体蛋白的氨基酸序列中,在发酵或后熟的过程中经内源蛋白酶或微生物代谢被释放出来,呈现特定的功能和活性^[2,3]。其功能和活性取决于氨基酸的组成、序列、肽的分子量、电荷和空间构象等,有的活性肽可同时具备多重活性^[4,5]。被人体摄入后,部分活性肽可直接与口腔中的味觉受体结合,呈现酸、甜、苦、咸、鲜等基本滋味^[6,7],有的在消化道内即可发挥一定生理功效,有的则能被完整吸收进入血液循环,通过神经、免疫、血管或内分泌系统等调节机体生理状况^[8,9]。

近年来,学者们已从发酵食品中分离鉴定出多种活性肽,且这些小分子肽被证实具有一定的呈味功能及生理功效,它们是盐、糖、味精等传统调味料及合成药物的天然替代品,在食品工业中具有广阔的应用前景。本文结合近年来国内外相关研究报道,对发酵食品源功能活性肽产生的机制、呈味功能肽、生理活性肽及其应用前景进行综述,旨在为发酵食品源功能活性肽的进一步研究与开发利用提供参考。

1 发酵食品源活性肽的分类

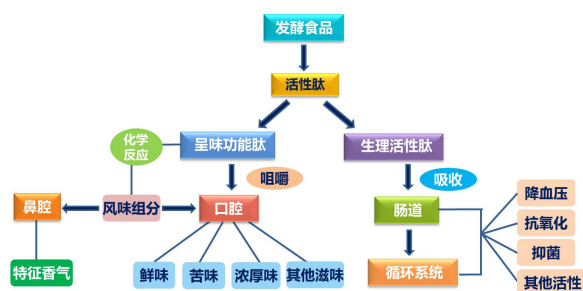


图1 发酵食品源活性肽的功能

Fig.1 Function of bioactive peptides in fermented food

发酵食品中的活性肽可由原料蛋白质降解而成或由参与发酵的微生物代谢产生。食品基质、参与发酵的微生物种类及发酵条件的组合不同,产生的活性肽的种类亦不尽相同。现阶段,业界对发酵食品源活性肽还没有统一的分类方法。一般,可根据原料来源或功能特性对其进行分类。

发酵食品的原料分为植物性和动物性原料,其中可

产生大量活性肽的主要是一些富含蛋白质的原料,按原料来源可将发酵食品源活性肽分为:发酵乳制品活性肽、发酵肉制品活性肽、发酵豆制品活性肽、发酵水产品活性肽、发酵谷物制品活性肽、发酵果蔬制品活性肽等。根据发酵食品源活性肽的功能特性又可以将其分为呈味功能肽和生理活性肽。其中,呈味功能肽包括苦味肽、鲜味肽、浓厚味肽等,生理活性肽按具体功能又分为降压肽、抗氧化肽、抑菌肽等(见图1)。

2 发酵食品源功能活性肽的产生机制

发酵食品的生产是利用有益微生物的生长代谢,将食物中的糖类、蛋白质、脂肪等大分子物质进行分解转化,从而赋予食品独特的感官品质,提高营养价值,消除抗营养因子,延长保质期。在此过程中,参与蛋白质降解和活性肽生成的微生物主要是细菌中的乳酸菌和芽孢杆菌,以及真菌中的曲霉菌等,其强大的蛋白水解系统可以分泌大量蛋白酶,促进蛋白质的特异性水解,将结构复杂的蛋白质降解为结构简单的二肽、三肽、寡肽或其他小分子多肽,从而暴露出更多活性侧链,增强肽的生物活性^[10,11]。此外,微生物利用食品基质中的营养成分,通过自身的生长代谢,也可产生次级代谢产物小肽。

乳酸菌是参与发酵过程中蛋白质降解和活性肽生成的一类重要细菌,常见的有乳酸乳球菌、瑞士乳杆菌、德氏乳杆菌、保加利亚乳杆菌等,它们已进化出将大分子蛋白质降解为小分子肽段和氨基酸的高效蛋白水解系统^[12,13]。尽管不同乳酸菌具备的蛋白水解系统存在差异,但大多为乳酸乳球菌模式的蛋白水解系统,包含蛋白质降解、肽转运和肽降解三大部分^[14,15]。首先,由胞外蛋白酶(CEP蛋白酶)将蛋白质降解为不同分子量的多肽;接着,由特定的肽转运系统将产生的一部分多肽转运至细胞内;继而,在胞内多种肽酶的作用下,大分子寡肽被进一步降解为小分子肽和氨基酸^[16,17]。在整个过程中,CEP蛋白酶启动了蛋白质的水解,对活性肽的生成起关键作用^[9,18]。在细胞壁附着的CEP蛋白酶将酪蛋白降解,生成大量大分子寡肽;随后,经乳酸菌外肽酶作用进一步降解,获得生长所必需的氨基酸;最后,在胞内蛋白酶如氨肽酶、二肽酶、内肽酶和胱氨酸肽酶等作用下,将寡聚多肽降解为小分子肽和氨基酸^[9,19]。例如,在干酪成熟过程中,酪蛋白先由凝乳酶作用水解成大分子酪蛋白衍生肽;然后,在乳酸菌的CEP蛋白酶作用下水解成寡肽;最后,在乳酸菌及其他非发酵剂菌的肽酶作用下被进一步分解成短肽或氨基酸,这些氨基酸和小分子短肽具有一定的抗氧化、降血压和降血糖等生理活性^[20,21]。

表1 发酵食品源呈味功能肽及其氨基酸序列

Table 1 Amino acid sequences of taste-active peptides in fermented foods

呈味功能肽	来源	序列	参考文献
苦味肽	酱油	HF、HPI、LP、NAL、LCR、SVP	[51]
	火腿	PL、LK	[52]
	清酒	QLFNPS、QLFNPSTNP、QLFNPSTNPWH、QLFNPSTNPWHSP、QLFNPSTNPWHNP	[53]
	黄酒	FP、FPP	[54]
厚味肽	奶酪	RPKHPIK、YQEPVLGPVRGPFPIIV、QEPVLGPVRGPFPP、YQEPVLGPVRGPFPP、VYFPFGPIPN、QEPVLGPVRGPFPII、LPPTVMFPPQ、YQEPVLGPVRGPFPI、TPVVVPPFL、VYFPFGPIPN	[55]
	酱油	LPEEV、AQALQAQA、EQQQQ	[56]
鲜味肽	酱油	NP、AH、GL、GP	[57]
	火腿	SE、VE、LE、EEE、EGS	[52]
		LSERYP	[58]
		CCNKSV、AHSVRFY	[59]
		DFKREP、DEDFKREP	[60]
	腐乳	DCG	[61]
	谷物	EVG	[62,63]
	鱼露	EVG	[64]
	虾酱	EVG、EG	[65]
	发酵鱼	EE、EL、EF、EI、EVG	[44,66]
酱油	EK、EH、EQ、EF、EM	[67]	
厚味肽	奶酪	EE、EG、EQ、EM、EL、EH	[68]
	清酒曲	EVG	[63]
	酸面团	EE、EL、EI、EF、EM、EV	[69]
	酵母提取物	LK、ECG、LQ、LA、LE、EL、EV、LY、AL、EY	[70]

芽孢杆菌是参与活性肽生成的另一类重要细菌，主要包括枯草芽孢杆菌、短小芽孢杆菌、地衣芽孢杆菌等，在豆制品发酵中尤为常见^[22,23]。芽孢杆菌具有强大的蛋白质表达和分泌能力，由于是革兰氏阳性菌，其分泌的蛋白质可直接由细胞质跨膜转移至胞外^[24,25]。芽孢杆菌可产生并分泌多种胞外酶，其中，参与发酵过程中蛋白质降解和活性肽生成的为胞外蛋白酶，主要包括丝氨酸蛋白酶（如枯草芽孢杆菌和短小芽孢杆菌）和半胱氨酸蛋白酶（如地衣芽孢杆菌）^[25]。这些胞外蛋白酶的释放可直接作用于食品基质中的蛋白质，对蛋白质进行不同程度的水解，产生活性肽。例如，枯草芽孢杆菌能分泌中性蛋白酶、枯草杆菌蛋白酶、芽孢杆菌肽酶F等胞外蛋白酶。其中，枯草杆菌蛋白酶可催化蛋白质降解产生低分子量的小肽，且部分小肽具有显著的生物活性^[26]。相同表型的不同菌株水解蛋白质的特异性不同，降解产生的小肽活性存在差异。从日本传统发酵食品纳豆中分离出的枯草芽孢杆菌的1个亚种（纳豆芽孢杆菌）能分泌具有强烈溶栓功能的纳豆激酶（丝氨酸蛋白酶），可直接作用于纤维

蛋白，尤其是交联的纤维蛋白，将其水解成小肽和氨基酸，发挥溶血栓作用^[27]。此外，大量研究表明，由芽孢杆菌参与发酵的食品中普遍存在具有抗氧化^[28,29]、降血压^[30,31]或抑菌活性^[23,32]的小分子肽。

霉菌也是发酵食品中一类常见的发酵剂，如发酵豆制品中的米曲霉、米根霉、总状毛霉^[23]，发酵乳制品中的卡地干酪青霉、娄地青霉、白地霉等^[33]，发酵肉制品中的纳地青霉、产黄青霉等^[34]。这些霉菌往往具有发达的酶系，在食品发酵或成熟的过程中能产生丝氨酸蛋白酶、半胱氨酸蛋白酶和天冬氨酸蛋白酶等多种蛋白酶，促进蛋白质的降解及活性肽的释放^[35]。例如，奶酪成熟过程中，在发酵剂中微生物产生的凝乳酶、牛乳中纤溶酶以及霉菌产生的内源和外源性蛋白酶的作用下酪蛋白发生强烈水解，产生大量的大分子肽。而且，随着成熟时间的延长，菌体发生自溶，释放的胞内肽酶会将大分子肽进一步水解为小肽和氨基酸，从而赋予奶酪细腻丰富的滋味^[36,37]。在酱油发酵过程中，一种来自黑曲霉的脯氨酰内肽酶可剪切脯氨酸和羟脯氨酸羧基端的肽键，生成有效的血管紧张

素转化酶(ACE)抑制肽^[38]。在火腿成熟过程中,肌浆蛋白及肌原纤维蛋白在内源蛋白酶作用下降解为多肽,并在成熟后期被肌肉和霉菌分泌的外切酶如肽酶、氨肽酶、羧肽酶等进一步降解为小肽^[39]。

3 发酵食品源呈味功能肽

有益微生物的代谢能赋予发酵食品独特的感官品质,原因之一在于生成了具有呈味功能的活性肽。呈味肽可与人体内的味觉受体作用产生特征滋味,也能与其他风味物质协同作用,增强或改变原有的味道,还可以作为前体物质,与多糖、脂肪酸等组分发生反应(如美拉德反应),形成特殊的风味物质。近十年来,从发酵食品中挖掘出的呈味肽序列及功能见表1。

3.1 苦味肽

苦味肽是发酵食品中广泛存在的一类寡肽,富含蛋白质的食品发酵尤其能产生大量苦味肽。苦味肽中疏水性氨基酸如脯氨酸、甘氨酸、缬氨酸、亮氨酸、苯丙氨酸等的疏水残基充分暴露,易与苦味受体结合而产生苦味^[6]。虽然苦味一般难以被人们接受,但却是啤酒、咖啡或干酪等食品的感官标准中非常重要的呈味组分之一,温和愉悦的苦味对其整体风味具有非常重要的协调作用^[40]。较低浓度的苦味肽与其它呈味组分共同存在时,能适当提升食品的鲜味和厚味、抑制咸味,在一定程度上改善和增强食品的整体风味^[7]。此外,苦味肽还具有一定的抗氧化、降血压、抑菌及降低胆固醇等生理功能,对慢性疾病起到预防作用^[6]。

3.2 鲜味肽

鲜味肽是一类能引起鲜味的小分子肽,在不影响其它味感的同时,可补充或增强食品原有的风味,在发酵食品中普遍存在^[7]。鲜味肽的呈味特性与其组成和结构密切相关,其序列中通常含有谷氨酸、天冬氨酸、谷氨酰胺或天冬酰胺,当N-端带正电的碱性基团和带负电的酸性基团相互作用时可呈现鲜味^[41]。鲜味是一种深受东方消费者喜爱的醇美滋味,是食品风味品质的重要评价指标。鲜味肽在营养价值、呈鲜效果、风味协调性等方面均优于传统的氨基酸、核苷酸类鲜味剂,且与其他呈味物质协同使用时,可强化酸、鲜和咸味的呈味效果,冲淡和掩蔽苦味,使整体风味更柔和协调^[42]。

3.3 浓厚感肽

浓厚感肽是一类具有浓厚感和持久感的呈味短肽,在发酵食品中较常见,主要为 γ -谷氨酰胺,由谷氨酸或者谷氨酰胺的 γ -羧基与氨基酸或多肽的氨基脱水

缩合而成^[43]。浓厚感肽自身不呈现基本味觉,但可以增加味感的连续性和充实感,赋予食品浓厚饱满、绵延持久的味感,增强甜、咸和鲜味,调和基本五味^[44]。少量添加浓厚感肽即可增强食品的整体味感,其呈味效果是使用氨基酸、核苷酸、糖、盐等单一调味料所不能及的,可用于开发低钠、低糖、低脂的食品及调味料,具有广阔的应用前景。

3.4 其他呈味肽

除了常见的苦味肽、鲜味肽和浓厚感肽,学者们还从发酵食品中分离出了少量咸味肽、甜味肽和酸味肽。酸味肽中一般含酸性氨基酸谷氨酸或天冬氨酸,而该类氨基酸也常见于鲜味肽,因此学者常把酸味肽看作鲜味肽的一部分。Zhuang等^[45]从酱油中分离纯化了5种呈味肽,其中4种小肽呈现不同程度的酸、咸味,另1种小肽则具有甜、鲜等滋味。Toelstede等^[46]研究荷兰高达奶酪滋味组分发现,含有L-精氨酸的肽类组分能显著增强咸味。Zhu等^[47]从无盐酱油中分离出3种咸味二肽,其中2种还可以抑制ACE的活性,降低高血压。这些呈味肽的发掘为健康食品和功能性的研发提供了灵感,对低钠、低糖饮食需求的消费人群具有重要意义。

3.5 风味前体肽

除了基本的呈味功能,发酵食品源呈味肽还可以作为前体物质,与还原糖、脂肪酸等其他组分发生反应(如美拉德反应),形成特殊的风味物质,这类肽称为风味前体肽^[7]。例如, γ -谷氨酰胺是葱类的风味前体;面包、可可发酵产生的短肽能在焙烤时形成多种杂环芳香族化合物^[48]。与其他前体物相比,由肽参与的美拉德反应产生的挥发性芳香组分更丰富,且能生成具有强抗氧化性和潜在营养价值的化合物^[49,50]。

4 发酵食品源生理活性肽

大量研究表明食品发酵过程中能释放生物活性肽,例如发酵的海洋蓝贻贝和牛奶中具有抗氧化肽和降压肽,发酵油菜籽、大豆中含有抗氧化肽,发酵乳和豌豆中含降压肽。这些肽的生理活性与氨基酸类型、序列和分子量息息相关。通常,疏水性和阳离子肽具有抑菌活性;疏水性脯氨酸和缬氨酸具有降高血压活性;含半胱氨酸和蛋氨酸的活性肽中的巯基促进抗氧化作用;甘氨酸和组氨酸分别具有免疫调节和抗氧化特性^[71]。目前,发酵食品源活性肽的生物活性和相关机制研究主要集中在降血压、抗氧化、抑菌等方面,从发酵食品中挖掘出的生理活性肽序列及功能见表2。

表2 发酵食品源生理活性肽及其氨基酸序列

Table 2 Amino acid sequences of physiologically active peptides in fermented foods

生理活性肽	来源	序列	参考文献
降压肽	奶酪	IPP、VPP、EKDERF、VRYL、YPPFGPIPN、FFVAP、EIVPN、DKIHPF	[81,82]
	发酵乳	DKIHPF、ELQDKIHPF、LHLPLP、VPP、HLPLPLL、EMPFPK	[83]
	酱油	AW、GW、AY、SY、GY、AF、VP、AI、VG	[84]
	虾酱	SV、IF	[85]
	火腿	KAAAAP、AAPLAP、KPVAAP、IAGRP、KAAAATP、IAGRP、PTPVP	[86]
	发酵大豆蛋白	LIVTQ	[87]
	发酵蛤仔	VISEDGVT	[30]
	发酵沙丁鱼	NVPVYEGY、ITALAPSTM	[88]
	虾酱	WP	[85]
	抗氧化肽	奶酪	EIVPN、DKIHPF、VAPFPQ、KAVPYPQ、PVQPF、RELEEL、RLEEL、NENLL、LPQEVL、APFPQV、GLPQEVL、NENLLRF、APFPQVF
发酵乳		GVSKVKEAMAPK、VKEAMAPK、KVLVVPQK、GPVIRGPFPIIV、KAVPYPQ、KAVPYPQR	[83]
火腿		AEEEEYDPL	[89]
发酵沙丁鱼		NVPVYEGY、SLEAQAKEY、GTEDELDKY	[88]
抑菌肽	泡菜	VFHAYSARGNYGNCNPANWPSRNNYKSAGGK	[90]
	发酵豆粕 纳豆	HTSKALLDMLKRLGK MATPHVAGAAALILSKHPTWTNAQVRDRLESTATYLGNISFYFGK	[32] [91]

4.1 降压肽

发酵食品中普遍存在一类小分子活性肽，可以抑制ACE的活性，进而抑制血管紧张素II和醛固酮的生成，提升血管舒张缓激肽的活性，从而达到显著的降压功效，这类肽称为ACE抑制肽^[72]。1995年，Nakamura等首次从瑞士乳杆菌和酿酒酵母发酵的乳饮料中分离出ACE抑制肽VPP和IPP^[73]。之后，学者们先后从酸奶、火腿、乳酪、虾酱、酱油等发酵食品中分离鉴定出大小和序列各异的ACE抑制肽（见表2）。ACE抑制肽的作用主要取决于C端的氨基酸，当C端氨基酸为芳香族氨基酸（Tyr、Phe、Trp）或含亚氨基的Pro时抑制活性较高；当C端Lys的ε-氨基和Arg侧链胍基带正电荷时，可显著提高ACE抑制肽的活性；当N-端为脂肪族氨基酸（Val、Ile）或碱性氨基酸（Lys和Arg）时，抑制肽活性也较强^[72]。与合成的ACE抑制类降压药物相比，来源于发酵食品的ACE抑制肽副作用小、安全性高，可长期服用以预防和辅助治疗高血压，在功能性食品和医药行业有良好的应用前景。

4.2 抗氧化肽

经微生物发酵后的食品抗氧化能力增强，其原因之一就是发酵过程中抗氧化活性肽的生成，这类肽通过抑制生物大分子过氧化或清除自由基发挥抗氧化作

用。近十年来，学者们先后从酸奶、火腿、香肠、奶酪、印尼豆豉、韩国清麴酱、泰式虾酱等发酵食品中分离出多种抗氧化肽（见表2）。抗氧化肽的活性与其氨基酸组成密切相关，芳香族氨基酸（Tyr、Trp和Phe）可以向缺电子自由基提供质子，有助于氨基酸残基清除自由基^[74]。组氨酸中的咪唑环具有供氢能力、脂质过氧化基诱捕和金属离子螯合能力，能提高抗氧化肽的活性^[75]。疏水氨基酸有助于抗氧化肽在水-脂界面的停留，从而使其在脂质相中发挥自由基清除作用。酸性氨基酸和碱性氨基酸利用侧链上的羧基和氨基作为金属离子的螯合剂^[76]。作为一类新型天然抗氧化剂，这些抗氧化肽既可用于食品的天然抗氧化，还可以作为功能因子应用于保健品、化妆品、药品中。

4.3 抗菌肽

发酵过程中经微生物自身代谢或食品中蛋白质的降解会产生一类具有抑制或杀灭微生物作用的小分子肽，即抗菌肽，又称肽抗生素。学者们已经从发酵乳制品（酸奶、奶酪）、发酵豆制品（纳豆、味噌、韩国清麴酱、豆酱）、发酵肉制品（火腿）等发酵食品中挖掘出多种抗菌肽（见表2）。研究发现，抗菌肽的杀菌活性与其阳离子特性和两亲性密切相关。抗菌肽中带正电荷的氨基酸残基（Lys、Arg）使其具有较强的阳离子特性；N端含亲水性氨基酸His、Lys，C端含

有非极性疏水性氨基酸Ala、Val、Phe、Trp等,这种两亲性有利于抗菌肽与细胞膜结合,发挥抑菌作用^[26,76]。此外,二级结构如 α -螺旋、 β -折叠等对抗菌肽的活性和稳定性也具有重要影响^[76]。抗菌肽具有广谱抗菌性,作用位点为细胞膜,不易产生耐药性,还具有一定的抗真菌、抗肿瘤、抗病毒、免疫调节等作用,是一种极具潜力的抗生素替代物,是国内外农业、畜牧业、食品及医药行业研究者关注的热点。

4.4 其他生理活性肽

发酵食品中还有少量其他生理活性肽,如抗糖尿病肽、抗肿瘤肽、抗血栓肽、免疫调节肽等。韩国清麴酱中的生物活性肽能下调与发炎机制相关的基因表达水平,从而抑制乳腺癌细胞的生长^[77];干酪乳酸菌发酵的牛乳中含有兼具降血压和抗血栓活性的肽^[78];纳豆中的二肽Lys-Leu和Leu-Arg具有显著的降血糖作用^[79];德氏乳杆菌发酵的脱脂乳中含具有抗氧化、降血压和免疫调节作用的活性肽^[80]。这些小分子肽易吸收、活性高、副作用小,将其开发为相关保健食品或者药物,对糖尿病、高血脂、肿瘤等这些日益常见且严重危害人类健康和生活质量的疾病的预防和控制具有重大意义。

5 发酵食品源功能活性肽在食品工业中的应用

5.1 调味品

呈味肽天然、营养,可用作天然复合调味料的重要基料,是盐、糖、味精等传统调味料的理想替代品。其特有的缓冲能力能赋予食品细腻、协调的味感;能与其他风味物质协同作用,增强食品的风味;还可作为风味前体物质,在热反应后形成特殊的香气。此外,部分呈味肽还具有一定的抗氧化、降血压、抗血栓等生理功效,符合健康调味品的发展趋势,对调味品及相关食品产业的发展具有重要意义^[7]。目前,呈味肽在调味品中的应用已取得了一定的进展,如谷胱甘肽、谷缬甘肽等由发酵所得的典型的浓厚味肽已成功得到了商业化,在调味品中常以酵母抽提物的形式进行添加,且没有使用范围及添加量的限制^[92]。

5.2 食品添加剂

5.2.1 抗氧化剂

在食品加工及贮藏过程中,许多氧化反应如油脂氧化、果蔬褐变等的发生会导致食品品质劣变,需加

入抗氧化剂阻止或延缓氧化的发生。对机体而言,适量摄入具有抗氧化活性的食物能避免自由基的过度累积,防止慢性和退行性疾病如癌症、心血管疾病、帕金森病等的发生^[40,93]。因此,抗氧化肽一方面可以作为天然的抗氧化剂直接加入食品体系或包装材料中,用于预防氧化反应的发生,保持食品品质,延长货架期。另一方面,可作为功能因子在食品中添加,进而被人体吸收,通过清除自由基保护机体免受活性氧和氮物种引起的氧化损伤。此外,有些抗氧化肽还能与其他抗氧化剂如生育酚等发挥协同作用。现阶段,发酵食品中抗氧化肽的应用还停留在实验室研究阶段,关于其体内抗氧化的作用机制、生物利用度、定量构效关系等还有待进一步研究,但将发酵食品源抗氧化肽作为天然的抗氧化功能因子应用于保健品、功能性食品、食品包装等领域将极具研究价值和开发前景。

5.2.2 防腐剂

在“从农田到餐桌”过程中,腐败菌或致病菌的污染会导致食品感官品质劣变、营养品质下降,甚至是食源性疾病的发生,因此,有害微生物的预防是食品质量及安全控制的关键环节。传统抗生素在农业、养殖业中的滥用会产生耐药性问题,化学合成的防腐剂通常具有一定的毒性,而抗菌肽是具有广谱抗菌活性的天然抗生素,在食品全产业链上具有广泛的应用前景和巨大的商业价值。目前,抗菌肽乳酸链球菌素(nisin)已在食品工业中成功商业化,其抑菌范围广、安全性高、不易产生耐药性,是世界公认的天然食品防腐剂,在肉类、乳制品、罐头、调味品、饮料等食品中均可应用^[94]。其他的抗菌肽如片球菌素(pediocin PA-1)、 ϵ -聚赖氨酸等也已在食品工业中得到成熟且广泛的应用,覆盖了从原料质量控制到货架期防腐保鲜的全过程^[95]。

6 结语

6.1 发酵食品是营养丰富、风味独特且易于保存的天然食品,对健康的促进作用使其日益受到消费者的推崇,成为大健康行业关注的热点。发酵食品中的蛋白质在发酵剂或内源性蛋白酶的作用下可被降解为具有一定营养价值、呈味功能和生理功效的小分子活性肽,符合大众对天然、美味、营养、健康食品的消费理念,既能满足低钠、低糖、低脂饮食人群的需求,也可用于治疗或预防某些身体症状或疾病,在调味品、食品添加剂、药品等方面具有广阔的应用前景。

6.2 现阶段,虽然在发酵源食品活性肽的分离、纯化和活性评价方面取得了一定进展,但未来一段时间内该领域还有许多问题有待深入研究:(1)如何挖掘和

选育特性优良的菌株,用于定向调控发酵过程中目标活性肽的大规模、高效、高活性产出;(2)摄入的活性肽在体内有何代谢特性,其生理功效的具体作用机制有待深入探究和明确;(3)将发酵食品源活性肽打造成商业品牌,如何对消费者接受度和安全因素进行进一步评价;(4)从发酵食品中挖掘的优质活性肽能否以天然、温和、操作简洁的酶催化技术制备获得。随着科学界对发酵食品源活性肽鉴定、提纯、功能解析、化学合成和应用等相关研究的兴趣日益浓厚,在不久的将来,人们可以在享受美味的同时获得健康密码。

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