

菊粉的功能特性与开发利用研究进展

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摘要: **目的** 介绍菊粉的功能特性和开发利用的研究进展。**方法** 主要对菊粉的生产工艺流程、功能特性以及在食品中的应用现状进行概述, 并对其未来发展前景予以展望。**结果** 菊粉具有热量低、可预防肥胖、调节血糖、降血脂等功能, 含较好的膳食纤维和益生元, 同时能促进矿物质吸收。在食品工业领域可作为可食性复合包装膜、可溶性膳食纤维、益生元、脂肪与糖类的替代品。**结论** 从未来的发展趋势看, 菊粉这种具有多重功能的天然食品配料, 必将拥有更加广阔的发展前景, 在食品中的应用将更加广泛。

关键词: 菊粉; 功能特性; 开发利用; 研究进展

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Research Progress on the Functional Properties and Utilization of Inulin

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ABSTRACT: The work aims to introduce the research progress on the functional properties and utilization of inulin. The production process, functional characteristics and application status of inulin were mainly summarized and its future development was also prospected. Inulin had low calorie, and could prevent obesity, regulate blood sugar and reduce blood fat. It contained better dietary fiber and prebiotics, and could promote mineral absorption. It could be used as edible composite packaging film, soluble dietary fiber, prebiotics, fat and sugar substitutes in the food industry. Inulin, a natural food ingredient with multiple functions, is to have a broader prospect of development and wider application in food from the perspective of future development trend.

KEY WORDS: inulin; functional properties; utilization; research progress

菊粉(Inulin)也称菊糖,是植物中的储备性生物多糖之一,主要存在于洋姜、菊苣等菊科植物的块根^[1],以及洋葱、雪莲果、芦笋、韭葱、香蕉、大蒜、大麦等中^[2-3]。它是一种天然的果糖聚合物,由果糖分子通过 β -(2,1)糖苷键连接,聚合度通常为2~60。

菊粉的聚合度对其功能影响较大,植物菊粉具有相对低的聚合度,其聚合度取决于植物种类、所处的气候条件和自身状况^[4]。菊粉于2009年被卫生部批准为“新资源食品五号”,被誉为“21世纪人类健康最具代表性的典型产品”。文中主要对菊粉的生产工艺流程、

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功能特性及在食品中的应用现状进行概述,并对其未来发展前景予以展望。

1 生产流程

国外市售菊粉大多由菊苣提取得到,在我国部分温带地区,菊苣也是工业生产菊粉的良好来源^[5]。从菊苣中提取菊粉需经过2个阶段,分别是原料萃取与原浆液提纯、精化生产。期间,将超临界CO₂萃取^[6]、超声萃取^[7]、超声结合微波萃取^[8]与脉冲萃取^[9]等先进技术手段运用在菊粉萃取中,可获得纯度较高的产品,且能耗较少。在传统提纯过程中,为去除杂质,产物须在80~90℃下澄清,再经预加碱、加碱处理,最后加酸中和^[10]。热水浸提法可从菊苣中提取菊粉,该方法得率低、用水量大、能耗高,对菊粉产业化存在一定制约^[11-15]。近年来,超声波、微波提取技术在食品工业中被广泛应用^[16]。肖仔君等^[17]采用微波辅助提取、热水浸提法从菊苣中提取菊粉,得出了最佳提取工艺条件,其中料液比为1:18,微波处理时间为6 min,微波功率为450 W,采用该法的菊粉得率为12.2%。安晓东等^[18]采用热水浸提法从菊苣中提取菊粉,得出最佳提取工艺,其中料液比为1:11,提取温度为90℃,提取时间为80 min,原料粉碎粒度为10 mm,提取2遍,菊粉提取率可达98%,通过实验初步确定提取时添加7.5 g/L的抗坏血酸钠为护色剂对料液的护色效果最佳^[19]。

2 功能特性

菊粉的结构特殊,对人体有重要的功能特性,它不仅具有低聚果糖和膳食纤维所应有的功能特性,还可促进矿物质的吸收。在加工产品中,菊粉通常作为脂肪与糖类的替代物,相较于可消化的碳水化合物,其仅提供25%~35%的能量,甜度则是蔗糖的1/10。由于菊粉具有改善质构、减少热量等作用,现今其作为增补剂被广泛应用于食品中,可替代脂肪和糖类成为低卡路里的填充剂^[20]。此外,菊粉还可增加矿物质的吸收,它被认为是可发酵的果聚糖,是一种易被大肠吸收的糖。这种天然碳水化合物几乎不被胃酸水解和消化,具有调节血糖、延迟骨质疏松等保健功能^[21-22]。菊粉在到达结肠前未被破坏,能在结肠中被有益微生物发酵,具有低聚果糖和膳食纤维的特点,因此可用于调理与便秘有关的疾病,尤其对糖尿病患者来说,用其制备低热量食品可使血糖水平得到有效控制。

2.1 膳食纤维

菊粉食用时一般不会被胃部等器官分解吸收,能产生丙酸盐,抑制糖的异生作用,减少血浆中的游离脂肪酸含量,增强胰岛素抗性,不会影响血液中的血

糖与胰岛素含量。同时,菊粉进入胃部后,易吸水膨胀形成高粘胶体,给食用者带来饱腹感,使胃的排空时间相应延长。此外,菊粉还能在小肠内与蛋白质、脂肪等形成复合物,抑制人体对蛋白质与脂肪等营养物质的吸收,达到减肥降脂的目的^[23-24]。现有研究表明^[20],菊粉由于具有膳食纤维的功能,是一种天然的食品材料,在研究功能性食品过程中,经常作为质地改良剂和益生元等物质的替代物使用。

2.2 益生元

菊粉与低聚果糖均是人体益生元的重要来源,菊粉能改善人体肠道功能,加快益生菌的生长速度,有效预防癌症。菊粉进入人体后,易在双歧杆菌的作用下,发酵产生短链脂肪酸与乳酸,使肠道中的pH值降低,人体内的腐败菌生长受到抑制。同时,菊粉能改善排便的习惯。当在产品中添加10 g/L的菊粉时,能使保加利亚乳杆菌与植物乳杆菌的生长速率加快^[25]。研究发现^[26-27],菊粉可作为益生元使用,或与益生菌混合使用,能有效减少便秘的发病次数,对治疗便秘、润肠通便具有较好效果。此外,研究表明菊粉可发挥其协同作用,促进益生菌增殖。徐小琴等^[28]的研究也表明菊粉与谷物粉混合使用时,对便秘模型小鼠具有很好的润肠通便作用。

2.3 促进矿物质吸收

菊粉可加快叶酸与B族维生素的合成,促进对矿物质的吸收,使Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺等矿物质的吸收效果增强,提高新陈代谢速度,提升抗病力和免疫效果^[29]。Ortiz等^[30]研究发现,在肉仔鸡饲料中添加菊粉后,能改善肉仔鸡对Ca²⁺、Zn²⁺和Cu²⁺的吸收,且不会对Mg²⁺的吸收产生影响。Tako等^[31]研究得出,与对照组相比,菊粉组十二指肠样品中铁转运蛋白、铁蛋白等的吸收水平明显提高;在结肠中,菊粉组样品中的铁蛋白mRNA水平明显增强,菊粉可能引发肠上皮细胞中编码Fe转运蛋白的基因上调。

3 食品工业中的应用

菊粉因其吸湿性强,具有结合自由水的能力,可降低水分活度,通常作为保鲜材料应用于食品^[32]。由于菊粉富含纤维、益生元、脂肪,且糖含量低,可满足新时代消费者的需求,还可用来开发新型健康食品^[33]。目前,菊粉可作为包装用基材生产包装材料,在鲜切果蔬保鲜领域得到了应用,还被推广应用于饮料、乳制品、焙烤食品、保健食品与低脂低热食品等领域中。

3.1 可食性复合包装膜

菊粉可充分应用到食品包装中,以延缓水分蒸发,防止产品变味,延长食品货架期和保质期。秦松等^[34]

将菊粉作为保鲜涂膜的主要材料,该材料具有良好的保水性和保鲜性能,可在果蔬表面形成薄膜,有效阻断食物表面水分的蒸发,更好地保持食品的营养价值。同时,该材料具有可食、易清洗、安全无污染的特点。李莉莉等^[35]以菊粉为主要原料,开发了可食性菊粉复合包装膜,其基材为菊粉,辅助成膜剂为海藻酸钠和水。该产品具有透明度高、可食性与抗氧化性好等特性。菊粉是一种水溶性膳食纤维,对人体具有生理保健功能,可为人体内微生物提供一定的营养素,以菊粉为原料制备的复合包装膜可作为肉制品保鲜膜、果蔬保鲜膜、糖果包装膜、医药器械材料或一次性日常用品。牛超等^[36]用不同浓度的菊粉溶液涂膜处理鲜切哈密瓜、皇冠梨和苹果,研究菊粉溶液浓度对水果品质和生物学特性的影响。结果表明,菊粉可食膜能使鲜切水果品质得以保持,降低褐变程度,并抑制多种酶的活性,延长水果的货架期。鲜切水果经 12.5 g/L 的菊粉涂膜处理后冷藏,测得其质量损失率、多酚氧化酶活性和过氧化物酶活性均低于对照组,硬度高于对照组。张明^[37]研制了菊粉基可降解包装膜,该产品强度、力学性能和保水性能良好,成本低,经济实惠,使用后能迅速降解,不会造成环境污染,且对人体无害。

3.2 可溶性膳食纤维

菊粉作为膳食纤维,经过胃肠道后大部分未消化,因其特殊的功能特性和营养功效而成为食品组成成分的良好选择,可提供更好的感官特性和营养。作为纤维成分,菊粉可提高食品风味与质地,将菊粉添加在谷物和烘焙产品中时,能更好改进食品品质。在烘焙食品中添加菊粉时,不仅能长期保持烘焙食品的鲜润口感,脆度也得到明显改善。研究发现,在大米面粉中加入 0.2 g/mL 的菊粉,用于制作不含烤麸的蛋糕,其膳食纤维含量升高、脂肪减少,且香味持久^[38]。菊粉作为可溶性膳食纤维,可添加在饮料与乳制品中。Dahl 等^[39]通过给成年人喝添加菊粉的浓缩饮料,发现其可改善人体的排便功能。菊粉在结肠中发酵后,能提高微生物菌群与气体量,促进肠道蠕动,可有效预防便秘,有利于预防结肠癌^[40]。

3.3 益生元

在结肠上,菊粉可作为益生元产生特殊变化,组织、活化消化系统中对寄主健康的有益菌群,抑制有害菌和其他病原微生物的生长^[41]。作为一种有效的益生元,菊粉分子不被水解,还能发酵有益的肠道微生物,刺激结肠中的有益微生物。菊粉和低聚果糖是益生元中最优异的代表^[42],现已逐渐用于功能性食品,特别是奶制品当中,用以激活有益菌群^[43]。近期研究表明,在脱脂牛奶中补充低剂量的菊粉,可使嗜酸乳杆菌、鼠李糖乳杆菌与乳双歧杆菌等在非脂肪发酵乳中的生长速度加快^[44]。临床试验表明,在婴儿日常饮

食中补充 8 g/L 含 Orafit® Synergy1 的菊粉,能有效促进肠道菌群的生长,使其菌群数接近母乳喂养时的肠道菌群^[45]。

菊粉加入乳制甜点时,不仅可给予甜点益生作用,还能减少产品的脂肪量与含糖量^[46]。研究表明,不同链长的菊粉在大肠代谢发生的部位也有差异,因此建议结合长、短链菊粉来提高其综合发酵效果^[47—48]。当菊粉中长短链的比例为 1:1 时,菊粉除可提供益生元外,还能促进成人骨骼中钙的沉积和增加矿物质含量,大量减少气体的产生^[49]。

3.4 脂肪替代物

不同植物中提取菊粉的支链化程度不同,支链程度越高其在水中的溶解性越强,从而产生微粒状凝胶,改变产品质地,提供类似脂肪的口感,因此其长链分子可用作脂肪替代品。在脱脂的功能性乳制品中添加菊粉,该产品可拥有全脂产品的感官效果^[44, 50—51]。部分研究学者发现,在酸奶和蛋奶冻中添加菊粉可改善其物理和感官特性;在低脂酸奶中添加长链菊粉可替代脂肪,提高奶油的口感与润滑度^[52];在低脂蛋奶冻中添加菊粉,可提高蛋奶冻的柔滑性,在全脂的蛋奶冻中效果相似^[53]。Salvatore 等^[54]研究发现,用长链菊粉替代脂肪后,新鲜山羊奶奶酪的质地随着菊粉添加量的增加而越发柔软。

此外,菊粉具有较好的持水力,可代替肉制品油脂,保持产品多汁和奶油口感,增强肉品硬度^[4]。Selgas 等^[55]在香肠中添加菊粉可降低脂肪含量,使香肠的质构和感官评分有所提升,从而更受消费者青睐。Keenan 等^[56]在发酵鸡肉香肠中添加菊粉,可使鸡肉肠在 4℃ 下保存 45 d,且对其感官、理化与微生物性质不产生影响。Menegas 等^[57]在饼干中添加 0.15 g/mL 的菊粉,产品可具有更好的感官特性。

3.5 糖类替代品

当菊粉有短链分子存在时,其可用来提高产品香味与甜度,将菊粉甜度增至 0.35 g/mL 时,其可部分替代蔗糖^[58]。研究证明,菊粉在巧克力生产中可作为低热量填充剂,与多元醇结合代替部分糖,不会对脂肪含量产生影响,用其取代蔗糖生产无糖巧克力的应用前景广阔^[59]。同时,菊粉也被应用于药片的糖衣包裹中。在奶油冻中添加短链菊粉可改善产品风味、口感,提高甜度,且不会对产品质构产生影响^[60]。对粉碎的肉制品使用 2 种商业菊粉产品作为脂肪替代物,能使烹饪损失明显减少,改善其乳化稳定性^[61—62]。菊粉因其特殊的营养与感官性能,现已成为新型食品加工中的重要成分。

4 结语

现今消费者对膳食健康提出了更高要求,希望

食物在保持健康的同时具有低能量的特点。菊粉在食品领域所具有的营养与健康功效, 特别是其在功能性食品开发中的应用, 对人体的生长与健康十分有益。此外, 菊粉还是很好的碳水化合物与脂肪的替代物, 在开发食物产品时是膳食纤维的良好来源。许多研究证实, 在食品开发中, 菊粉可替代脂肪, 使食品更健康的同时兼具良好的感官性质。从未来的发展趋势来看, 具有多重功能的天然食品配料——菊粉, 必将拥有更加广阔的发展前景, 在食品中的应用将更加广泛。

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