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## 可食性抑菌保鲜膜及其在水产品保藏中的应用研究进展

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**摘要** 可食性保鲜膜因原料来源安全、可降解等特点被广泛应用,添加了活性抑菌成分的可食性抑菌保鲜膜能有效缓解产品的水分流失和氧化劣变,对有害微生物具有较好的抑制效果。水产品在我国居民食品消费中占有重要地位,但捕捞后高效保鲜是影响其食用安全性的首要因素。为推动可食性抑菌保鲜膜在食品保藏中的应用,同时为水产品保藏提供新的思路和理论依据,本文从成膜基质、抗菌活性成分的抑菌作用和物理阻隔三方面介绍可食性抑菌保鲜膜的抑菌机制,从湿法制膜和干法制膜2种成膜工艺及可食性抑菌保鲜膜在水产品保藏中的应用研究、市场现状等方面展开综述,指出可食性抑菌保鲜膜作为环境友好型包装材料,在商业化应用上具有较大的潜力,然而要实现其大规模应用仍面临诸多挑战。

**关键词** 可食性膜; 保鲜; 抑菌; 水产品保藏

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保鲜是食品加工和贮藏过程中的重要环节,对于保证食品品质、安全和营养价值具有重要意义。传统保鲜膜通过隔绝食品与空气接触、减少食品氧化和水分流失起到保鲜作用,但也存在难以忽视的缺点。首先,传统保鲜膜通常由聚乙烯(PE)或聚氯乙烯(PVC)制成,难以降解,导致大量塑料垃圾堆积并对环境造成污染<sup>[1]</sup>。其次,为了提高保鲜膜的柔韧性和耐用性,往往需要添加增塑剂,而增塑剂可能迁移到食品中,对人体健康造成潜在威胁。近年来,随着公众对食品安全和营养价值的高度关注,可食性保鲜膜在材料来源安全性和可降解性方面的优势逐渐凸显,成为食品包装领域的研究热点。可食性保鲜膜是一层可食用的轻薄的膜或涂层,主要的成膜基质包括多糖、蛋白质和脂类等天然高分子物质或其复合物,然后通过添加增塑剂和活性成分来提升可食性保鲜膜的感官属性和功能特性<sup>[2]</sup>。与传统的保鲜膜相比,可食性保鲜膜的突出优势在于无毒无害、选择透过性、可生物降解和对环境零污染<sup>[3]</sup>。

可食性保鲜膜通过添加防腐剂、抑菌剂等活性成分形成可食性抑菌保鲜膜,对各类食品腐败菌具有较好的抑制效果,同时可以减少水分流失和氧化反应,以保持食品口感和营养价值,延长产品保鲜期。制备可食性抑菌膜常用的多糖类材料有壳聚糖、纤维素衍生物、淀粉、果胶、三赞胶和卡拉胶等<sup>[4-8]</sup>;常用的蛋白质类材料包括玉米醇溶蛋白、大豆分离蛋白、明胶和乳清蛋白<sup>[9-10]</sup>等;常用的脂类材料包括脂肪酸、脂肪醇<sup>[11-12]</sup>等。上述一种或多种天然高分子以片段和侧链间产生的静电相互作用、氢键作用、疏水相互作用<sup>[13]</sup>等多种分子间作用力结合成膜。上述研究不仅弥补了传统可食性保鲜膜在抑菌效果方面的不足,还拓宽了可食性抑菌保鲜膜的使用范围,为食品保鲜和贮存领域的未来发展提供了新的思路。本文拟从可食性抑菌保鲜膜的抑菌机制、成膜工艺及其在水产品中的应用和市场现状等方面展开综述,以期为可食性抑菌保鲜膜在水产品保藏的研究及应用提供参考。

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## 1 可食性抑菌保鲜膜的抑菌机制

可食性抑菌保鲜膜的抑菌作用是通过多种机制共同实现的,包括成膜基质自身的抑菌作用、添加的抗菌活性成分以及通过物理手段阻隔水分和空气等。这些机制相互协同作用,能够有效抑制食品中微生物的生长,从而延长食品的保鲜期。

### 1.1 成膜基质的抑菌作用

可食性抑菌保鲜膜的抑菌性能与成膜基质自身的抑菌作用有关。目前,可食性抑菌保鲜膜主要以多糖、蛋白质和脂质为成膜基质。其中,多糖类可食性抑菌膜的阻隔性能良好<sup>[14]</sup>,可影响微生物细胞膜通透性、细胞能量运输和胞内代谢过程。壳聚糖是应用较为广泛的多糖类基质代表<sup>[15-16]</sup>,具有独特的生物相容性,对人体无毒害,其抗菌机制主要包含2种途径:首先,壳聚糖可通过吸附作用停留在微生物细胞表面,有效阻止营养物质进入胞内,破坏细胞壁的溶解平衡,从而导致细胞死亡,实现抑菌或杀菌的效果;其次,壳聚糖还能渗透进入细胞内部,与胞内的阴离子物质紧密结合,扰乱细胞的正常生理代谢过程,从而起到杀菌的作用<sup>[17]</sup>。蛋白质类和脂质类可食性抑菌膜中大量疏水基团能与多种生物大分子结合,有效阻隔外界的水分与空气渗透及挥发性组分溢出,显著减缓了微生物的生长速率,从而实现其抑菌的核心目标<sup>[18-21]</sup>。此外,添加脂质可以增强可食性抑菌保鲜膜的柔韧性和疏水性,从而改善食品的香气、新鲜度、嫩度、外观和微生物稳定性<sup>[22]</sup>。

### 1.2 抗菌活性成分的抑菌作用

为增强抑菌效果,可食性膜中常常加入具有抗菌作用的活性成分——抗菌剂<sup>[23]</sup>。抗菌剂是一种特殊的化学物质,能够在一定时间内抑制有害微生物的生长繁殖,或者对有害微生物的生命活动产生不良影响<sup>[24-25]</sup>,对于控制有害微生物的传播、减缓食品腐败变质、保护人类健康具有重要意义。目前,应用于可食性抑菌保鲜膜的主要活性成分为植物源抗菌剂<sup>[26]</sup>,主要包含醇类、醛酮类、酸类、酚类、萜类以及某些芳香族类化合物。其中,已证实香芹酚<sup>[27]</sup>、丁香酚<sup>[28]</sup>、百里酚<sup>[27]</sup>、柠檬醛<sup>[29]</sup>、肉桂醛<sup>[30]</sup>等活性成分对一些食源性腐败菌、致病菌具有显著的抑制作用。Vilas Dhumal等<sup>[29]</sup>以西米淀粉和乳清蛋白分离物为成膜基质,分别加入香芹酚、柠檬醛及其混合物制膜,所得3种薄膜对引起细菌性胃肠炎的蜡状芽孢杆菌和大肠杆菌均显示出良好的抑制作用;Ochoa-

Velasco等<sup>[27]</sup>将香芹酚和百里香酚掺入淀粉基可食用薄膜中,发现芒果和木瓜上炭疽病症状的发生情况减轻。植物源抗菌剂的作用机制包括2种:一是通过破坏细菌的细胞壁,使菌体形状显著改变,导致细胞内外的浓度差增大,最终导致了细胞的膨胀和死亡;二是破坏细菌的细胞膜,增强细胞膜的通透性,使细胞内容物大量泄露,最终导致菌体死亡<sup>[30]</sup>。此外,抑菌活性成分以可食性保鲜膜为载体,在食品表面上缓慢释放,可以在较长时间内保持生物活性,其效果甚至优于直接掺入食品配方<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 1.3 物理阻隔作用

可食性膜在保鲜过程中通过特定的物理特性,如蛋白类和脂质类保鲜膜的疏水性能,可阻隔水分和空气,达到抑菌目的。近来,纳米材料如纳米纤维<sup>[31-32]</sup>、纳米颗粒<sup>[33]</sup>和纳米乳液<sup>[34]</sup>,已被用于水产品的保存。纳米技术的加持,可改善可食性抑菌膜的稳定性,提高机械性能,减缓食品的水分流失和氧化反应;此外,保证氧气和水分以更低的速率渗入食品,创造一个不利于微生物生长的环境,从而进一步延长食品的保质期。

## 2 可食性抑菌保鲜膜的成膜工艺

可食性抑菌保鲜膜的制备方法主要分为湿法和干法2种类型<sup>[35]</sup>。湿法制膜工艺是指在溶剂中制备膜材料的方法。在此过程中,通过均质化处理使原料充分溶解在溶剂中,再经脱气、成型和干燥等步骤成膜<sup>[36]</sup>,工艺流程参考图1。该工艺的优点在于容易控制膜的厚度和形态,可以制备出比较薄的膜材料。此外,还可通过添加不同成分来调整膜的特性,如机械性能、透明度、水蒸气透过率等。湿法制膜工艺适用于零散销售食品和形状不规则的食品保鲜中,常采用手工涂布法、气流涂布法和流延法等包裹于肉制品、水果蔬菜等表面,不影响食品的色泽,便于直接销售。干法制膜工艺则是一种在无溶剂或低溶剂条件下制备膜材料的方法,采用模塑、挤压、压缩等方式制成的薄膜,在制备过程中通常需要加入适量增塑剂用于提升膜的柔韧性<sup>[37-38]</sup>,最后通过浇注法、挤压吹塑法或压延法等进行食品包装<sup>[21]</sup>,工艺流程参考图2。干法制膜工艺的优点在于有效减少溶剂使用量,从而减少环境污染和降低成本。此外,干法制膜工艺还可用于制备具有复杂结构的可食性膜,如多孔膜、夹心膜等。在大规模生产销售的食品保鲜膜中有着一定的优势,适合工业化生产。

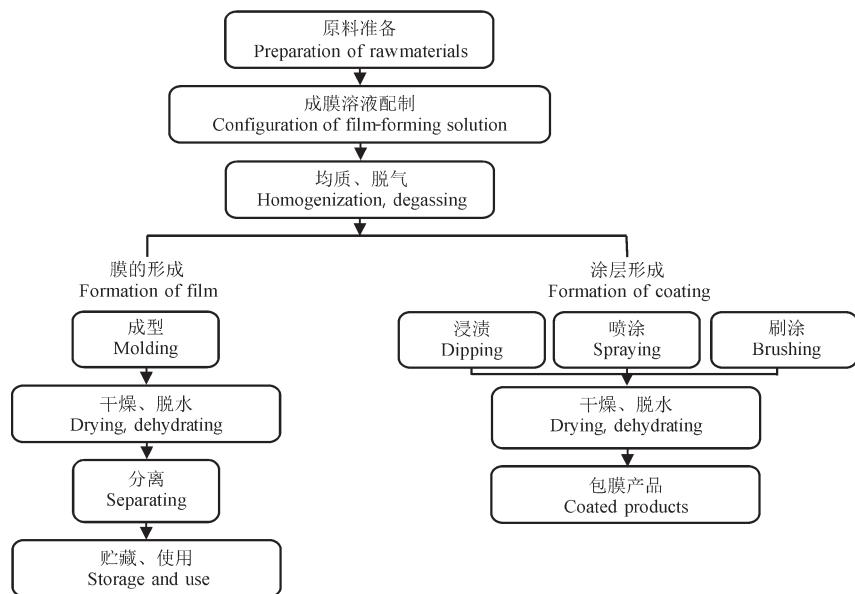


图1 湿法制膜工艺流程图

Fig. 1 Flow chart of wet film process

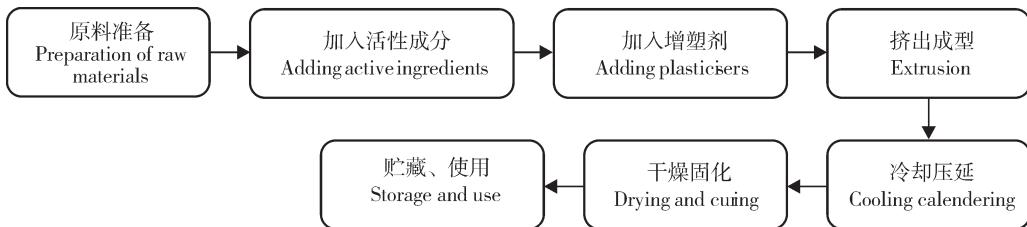


图2 干法制膜工艺流程图

Fig. 2 Flow chart of dry film process

### 3 可食性抑菌保鲜膜在水产品保鲜中的应用

水产品是人类重要的食物来源之一。在全球范围内,鱼类和海产品构成了人类饮食中蛋白质的第三大来源,仅次于谷物和牛奶。此外,大量科学研究表明水产食品对人类健康有直接的益处,如能降低冠心病和中风的死亡风险<sup>[39]</sup>,降低糖尿病的患病风险<sup>[40]</sup>,增加妊娠时间、改善视觉和认知发育<sup>[41]</sup>等。然而,水产品极易受微生物污染而腐败,新鲜度成为其品质评价的重要指标,因此在贮藏和运输过程中更需要采取有效的保鲜措施<sup>[42]</sup>。

可食性抑菌保鲜膜可以有效防止氧气渗透、水分损失,抑制脂质氧化和微生物生长<sup>[22]</sup>,在水产品保鲜方面的研究和应用逐渐增多。贺莹等<sup>[43]</sup>在壳聚糖水溶液中添加姜黄素制备可食性复合膜,可有效地将鲈鱼片的保鲜期由4 d延长至9~10 d,并较好地提升了鲈鱼蛋白质结构的稳定性。进一步地,吴双

杰等<sup>[44]</sup>以姜黄素和壳聚糖颗粒作为功能物质,壳聚糖作为成膜基质,构建复合膜-光动力杀菌体系,应用于南美白对虾的保鲜,保鲜效果相比姜黄素/壳聚糖复合膜显著提升。蒋雨心等<sup>[45]</sup>将葡萄籽提取物和茶多酚加到以海藻酸钠和纳米纤维为基质的可食膜中,应用于罗非鱼的保鲜。结果显示,鱼肉的持水力、色泽、pH、TBA、TVB-N等值,以及鱼肉肌纤维蛋白溶解度、巯基含量、羰基含量、表面疏水性等指标,与未添加葡萄籽提取物和茶多酚的可食膜相比均存在显著优势,证明添加了葡萄籽提取物和茶多酚的可食膜有利于延缓罗非鱼脂质及蛋白质氧化,维持鱼肉贮藏过程中的品质特性及蛋白的功能性质,进而延长罗非鱼肉的货架期。亦有研究者改进了可食性抑菌保鲜膜的形态,使其展现出更优的作用效果。Park等<sup>[46]</sup>以壳聚糖和卡拉胶为原料,加入采用离子凝胶法制备的微米级丁香精油(CBO)胶囊,所得膜的抗菌活性明显高于直接添加游离CBO薄膜的抗菌活性。王鹏等<sup>[47]</sup>以0.9%透明质酸和

2% 大豆 $\beta$ -伴球蛋白制备成具有良好抗菌活性和细胞相容性的复合涂膜,该涂膜对绿脓杆菌和金黄色葡萄球菌有明显的抑制作用,可以显著延缓微冻鲤鱼肉的品质劣化,延长其货架期。

可食性保鲜膜在延长水产品保质期方面表现出良好效果,可以有效减少水分损失、改善质地、防止变色、抑制氯化物积累、减缓核酸分解、降低脂质和蛋白质氧化以及抑制微生物生长<sup>[48-50]</sup>。然而,成膜基质及活性成分浓度需要根据所要包被的食品类型进行适当调整,高浓度的成膜基质/活性成分可以提供更好的物理化学和抗菌性能,但同时也会对膜的强度产生不利影响。目前可食性抑菌膜在水产品保鲜中的研究大多针对的是特定水产品,而不同种类水产品中有害微生物种群数量、群落结构等存在极大差异,研发具有广谱性抑菌效果的可食性抑菌保鲜膜仍是值得深入探究的问题。

#### 4 可食性抑菌保鲜膜的市场现状

水产品是全球食品行业中交易量最大的产品之一,对于保存和包装的需求较大,采用低成本加工材料和天然健康成分研制出的新型多功能可食用保鲜薄膜,在水产养殖包装方面展现出广阔的应用前景。据透明度市场研究公司(Transparency Market Research)1份关于可食性包装材料市场规模的调查数据<sup>[51]</sup>指出:未来几年,可食用包装材料在食品包装中的使用将不断增加,并极大地推动这一市场的发展,预计到2024年底全球可食用包装材料的市场价值将达到13亿美元。目前,虽然已有大量关于可食性抑菌保鲜膜在水产品中应用的研究,但距离大规模商业化生产仍存在一定差距。可食性抑菌保鲜膜的一些研究概念已经被几家初创企业转化为实际产品,通过提出更可持续的食品包装解决方案,颠覆了人们对传统保鲜膜的认知。例如,美国的Incredible Foods公司依靠可食性膜的专利技术,于2018年推出一款名为Perfectly Free的小零食,由海藻或蘑菇纤维制成的“果皮屏障”外膜包裹蔬菜或水果泥制成,其外膜完全密封,在冷藏条件下货架期可达120 d<sup>[52]</sup>。英国的岩石实验室<sup>[53]</sup>从海洋藻类中开发出一种名为Notpla的可食性膜材料作为食品、饮料、干香料等的包装,除了可以随产品一起食用之外,还可实现100%生物降解。世界著名的制药公司默克公司也对可食用保鲜膜类产品表示了极大兴趣<sup>[54]</sup>。总的来说,可食性抑菌保鲜膜已成为食品包装和保

鲜领域的热门话题,虽然用于水产品保鲜的专有膜材较少,但未来发展前景无限。

#### 5 问题与展望

在“限塑令”的背景下,可食性抑菌保鲜膜作为环境友好型包装材料,在商业化应用上具有较大的潜力,然而要实现其大规模应用仍面临诸多挑战。首先,传统石化塑料在生产和管理方面已形成一套成熟的技术体系,这在很大程度上制约了可食性抑菌保鲜膜的推广。其次,受现有技术水平制约,可食性抑菌保鲜膜功能较为单一,厚度、机械性能、阻隔性能与塑料保鲜膜仍存在一定差距,应用效果亦会受到食品自身特性的影响;加之高成本、缺乏成熟的配套生产机械和生产线等也是可食性抑菌保鲜膜步入市场的重要限制因素。未来,可食用抑菌保鲜膜的发展可聚焦于以下方面:开发和筛选新型成膜基质材料和安全稳定的增塑剂,结合食品工程的高新技术如微胶囊技术、纳米技术、高压加工等技术,提升膜材的基本性能;进一步研究可食性保鲜膜对不同种类食品保鲜的作用机理及应用,开发广谱性抑菌保鲜膜;设备开发与基础研究同步进行,加速科技成果的落地转化,鼓励更多的研发人员和科技企业联合助力产品的研发、工艺的标准化和市场推广,从而实现全产业链的共同发展,推进这项伟大的食品行业变革。

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## Research progress of edible antimicrobial cling film and its application in preservation of aquatic product

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**Abstract** Edible cling film is widely used due to the safety of raw material source and its degradability. The edible antibacterial cling film added with active antibacterial ingredients can effectively alleviate the moisture loss and oxidative deterioration of the product, and has a good inhibition effect on harmful microorganisms. Aquatic products occupy an important position in the food consumption of Chinese residents, but efficient preservation after fishing is the primary factor affecting its food safety. In order to promote the application of edible antibacterial cling film in food preservation and provide new ideas and theoretical basis for aquatic product preservation, in this paper, the antibacterial mechanism of edible antibacterial cling film was introduced from three aspects of film-forming matrix, antibacterial activity of ingredients and physical barrier. Two kinds of film-forming technology, wet film-making and dry film-making, and the application research and market status of edible antibacterial cling film in aquatic product preservation were reviewed. It is pointed out that edible antibacterial cling film, as an environment-friendly packaging material, has great potential for commercial application, but there are still many challenges to realize its large-scale application.

**Keywords** edible cling film; preservation; antibacterial; aquatic product

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