

青海油菜蜂花粉酶解破壁前后营养成分的比较*

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摘要:对青海油菜蜂花粉及生物酶解破壁花粉的营养成分进行了分析和比较。结果表明,花粉经酶解破壁后,粗蛋白、粗脂肪、还原糖、核酸、总黄酮、灰份、多数氨基酸、维生素(A、B、C和K)及黄酮类化合物(原青花素、芦丁、槲皮素、异鼠李素)的含量得到了明显提高,而K、Na、Ca、Mg、Fe、Zn、Cu、Cr、Cd、Ni、Mn等矿质元素的含量无明显变化。青海油菜花粉经破壁后更有利于营养成分和活性成分的释放。

关键词:油菜蜂花粉;酶解;破壁;营养成分

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Comparison of Nutritional Components of Bee Pollens of Qinghai Rape after Enzyme Hydrolysis to Break Wall

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Abstract: Nutritional components were analyzed after biological enzyme hydrolysis to break wall of Qinghai rape bee pollens. The results revealed that gross protein, gross fat, reduced carbohydrate, total nucleic acid, total flavones of broken-wall pollens increased significantly after enzyme hydrolysis. Moreover, amino acids, such as Glu, Gly, Ile, Leu, Phe, Lys, His, Arg, Pro, Cys and Trp tended to accumulate in enzyme-hydrolyzed pollens, the other amino acid species showed no significant changes. Mineral elements, such as K, Na, Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Cu, Cr, Cd, Ni, Mn did not show any significant difference in wall-broken pollens by enzyme hydrolysis. It was important to mention that enzyme hydrolysis increased contents of flavonoids of broken bee pollens of Qinghai rape. Enzyme hydrolysis to break wall benefited the release of nutritional and functional components of Qinghai bee pollens.

Key words: Bee pollen on rape; Enzyme hydrolysis; Broken wall; Nutritional components

花粉中富含氨基酸、类胡萝卜素、维生素A、维生素C、维生素E等,营养成分十分丰富,在国际上被称为“完全营养品”,作为营养型、功能型、保健型食品,具有明显的增强人体免疫力、抗疲劳、延缓衰老、美容以及治疗前列腺疾病等作用,早已被人们认识和利用。青藏高原地区油菜蜂花

粉资源量十分丰富,但因受高原寒冷、干旱和缺氧等恶劣气候的影响,其花粉孢子壁通常异常坚硬,以适应不良的气候条件。但同时这种特异构造却不利于营养成分的吸收、利用。因此充分利用花粉首要考虑破壁,使其营养得以充分释放。目前采用破壁的方法主要有高压气流碰撞法、超声波

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