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电子舌在甜菊糖甜味特性评价中的应用*

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摘要: 采用电子舌技术结合主成分分析,以蔗糖为参比物,对5种不同组成的甜菊糖样品(RA95、RA97、RA99、RA/RB(90/10)、RA/RD(90/7)),进行了甜味特性评价研究,将评价结果与感官评价结果进行了对比。甜菊糖溶液质量浓度0.2~0.8 g/L时,等同甜度的蔗糖溶液质量浓度为0.03~0.09 g/mL,相对蔗糖甜度倍数为90~220,在口腔内的甜味持续时间为10~60 s,质量浓度1.2 g/L的5种甜菊糖溶液均呈现出明显苦味。电子舌可以准确识别5种不同类型甜菊糖样品,判别指数为100。在主成分分析得分图的PC1和PC2轴上,电子舌能够识别不同质量浓度的蔗糖和甜菊糖溶液,电子舌对相同质量浓度的甜菊糖溶液甜味强度识别结果从大到小依次为RA/RD(90/7)、RA95、RA/RB(90/10)和RA99、RA97、RA95,识别结果与感官评价结果一致。通过计算主成分得分图上的组间距离,电子舌判定3种RA系列甜菊糖与蔗糖的相似度最高的为RA99,其次为RA97和RA95。结果表明,电子舌技术在代替人工感官进行甜味评价方面有很好的应用前景。

关键词: 甜菊糖 电子舌 甜味 感官评价 主成分分析

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Evaluation of Steviol Glycosides Sweetness Taste by Electronic Tongue

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Abstract: There is an urgent need in the food and beverages industry for evaluation of the sweetness taste by using a rapid and objective method. An electronic tongue was used to evaluate sweetness taste and compare different steviol glycosides (different compositions of rebaudioside A: RA95, RA97, RA99, RA/RB(90/10), RA/RD(90/7)). Five RA samples and sucrose used as a reference were analyzed by the electronic tongue and sensory panels. Sensory analysis demonstrated that the RA samples (0.2~0.8 g/L) were 90~220 times sweeter than that of sucrose (0.03~0.09 g/mL). The data obtained by electronic tongue was analyzed by principal component analysis (PCA). The extinction time of all RA samples ranged from 10 s to more than 60 s, and RA at 1.2 g/L exhibited intense bitter taste. Five RA samples were successfully discriminated on the PCA score plot. Compared with sucrose at different concentrations, the intensity of sweetness taste of RA samples was ranked as: RA/RD(90/7) > RA95 > RA/RB(90/10) and RA99 > RA97 > RA95. Based on euclidean distance on the PCA score plot, RA99 was revealed more similar taste than that of RA95 and RA97. The results showed that the electronic tongue analysis might be a useful method to complement sensory panels in evaluation of sweetness.

Key words: Steviol glycosides Electronic tongue Sweetness Sensory evaluation Principal component analysis

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引言

甜菊糖是一种天然的非营养型高倍甜味剂,提取于甜叶菊(*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni)的叶子^[1-4],甜度是蔗糖的200~300倍,热量约为蔗糖的1/300。其组分包括甜菊苷(Stevioside)、莱鲍迪甙A(Rebaudioside A, RA)、莱鲍迪甙B(RB)、莱鲍迪甙C(RC)、莱鲍迪甙D(RD)、莱鲍迪甙E、莱鲍迪甙F和杜克甙A,这些组分在不同植株叶子中占4%~20%,其中Stevioside和RA分别占5%~10%和2%~4%^[5-9]。

甜菊糖甜度高、甜味纯正、热值低,食用安全且具有一定功能性,目前已在世界范围内广泛应用于食品与药品领域^[10]。高倍甜味剂的甜味特性主要是甜度和甜味口感。甜菊糖各组分的甜度和甜感不同,各组分相对蔗糖甜度倍数在40~300之间^[11]。甜菊糖的相对甜度随着浓度增加而降低,并逐渐呈现出苦味(甘草味),其中Stevioside苦味感最强,RA和RD苦味感明显低于其他组分,并具有更好的甜味口感^[12-13]。目前,商业化甜菊糖产品有多种不同规格,高纯度RA和RD产品是主要发展趋势^[14]。

针对不同组分的甜菊糖,国内外已采用感官评价方法开展了部分甜味特性研究,但文献结果存在差异,主要受感官评价方法和感官评价人员影响。同时甜味剂在食品、饮料的复杂体系中,存在明显的增效或掩盖,在不同体系中的具体应用需要重新开展口味测试^[15]。采用感官评价方法,费时、费力、且需要专业人士,因此需要开发一种较为公认的仪器分析技术,使评价过程更简便、快速,结果更客观。电子舌系统主要由传感器阵列和模式识别方法组成,能够部分模拟人的味觉识别和比较酸、甜、苦、咸、鲜5种主要味道。已有研究表明电子舌技术对甜味评价具有可行性^[16-21]。

本文采用电子舌技术对5种高纯度RA甜菊糖进行检测,考察电子舌对不同种类甜菊糖识别和甜味特性评价的可行性,以期建立一种基于仪器分析的快速甜味评价方法,促进甜菊糖新产品的研发、改进及其在食品行业中的应用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

蔗糖(分析纯),国药集团化学试剂有限公司。0.1 mol/L 盐酸、氯化钠、L-谷氨酸钠溶液,Alpha M. O. S. 中国公司。甜菊糖样品:RA99, RA 质量分数99%;RA97, RA 质量分数97%;RA95, RA 质量分数95%;RA/RD(90/7), RA 质量分数90%, RD

占7%;RA/RB(90/10), RA 质量分数90%, RB 占10%。样品由伊比西(北京)植物药物技术有限公司提供,产品检验合格。

1.2 实验仪器

法国 Alpha M. O. S. 公司生产的 ASTREE 型电子舌系统,由自动进样器、信号采集分析器和模式识别系统3部分组成,配有7支具有特异选择性的传感器和1支Ag/AgCl标准电极。通过采集传感器与标准电极间的电势差,获取样品的信息。本实验采用的传感器序列为ZZ2808、JE5292、BB2011、CA5292、GA2808、HA2808和JB2808,食品和饮料分析用^[22-23]。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 样品制备

配制质量浓度为0.02、0.03、0.04、0.05、0.06、0.07、0.08、0.09、0.10、0.12 g/mL的蔗糖溶液。配制5种甜菊糖溶液,每种样品均配制0.2、0.3、0.4、0.5、0.6、0.7、0.8、0.9、1.0、1.2 g/L 10个梯度。样品配制均使用蒸馏水,称量时精确到 ± 0.001 g。

1.3.2 电子舌检测

电子舌检测样品前,对传感器依次进行了活化、校正和诊断,确保传感器状态良好。样品在室温(20℃)下进行检测,每次信号采集时间为120 s,样品间设置清洗序列(蒸馏水,清洗10 s),每个样品重复测量5次。

1.3.3 感官评价

选择质量浓度为0.2、0.4、0.6、0.8、1.2 g/L的5种甜菊糖样品和质量浓度为0.02、0.04、0.06、0.08、0.10、0.12 g/mL的蔗糖溶液进行感官评价,相对甜度评价方法参考量值估计法^[24-25]。评价人员事先通过三点试验法、甜苦味辨别、甜味梯度识别法,从20人中筛选出10人,其中5名女性、5名男性,经过培训后进行甜味感官评价。指定6个质量浓度梯度蔗糖甜度得分为2、4、6、8、10、12,以此为标准对5种甜菊糖5个质量浓度共25个样品进行甜度评分,同时记录甜味在口腔内的持续时间。

1.4 数据处理

采用主成分分析法对电子舌7支传感器数据进行分析,通过第1主成分(PC1)和第2主成分(PC2)得分图,观察样品的分布情况。计算主成分图上的组间距离,组间距离小,样品的差异程度小。计算判别指数用于描述组间的差异和相似度,判别指数由Astree II软件求出,数值范围为0~100,数值越大,说明各组间的差异性越大。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 甜菊糖感官评价结果

表 1 为甜菊糖样品相对蔗糖甜度的感官评价得分平均值,同列数据间没有显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$)。实验过程中发现,样品在 1.2 g/L 质量浓度下,甜味强度过大,对味蕾产生刺激,且呈现明显苦味,感官评价员无法给出客观准确结果。考虑到食品体系中存在的风味掩盖或增效,在实际应用中应控制其质量浓度不宜过高,部分替代蔗糖使用,既能降低成本又能较好改善口感^[26]。Prakash 等检测纯 RA 样品溶液在 0.2 ~ 0.8 g/L 时,相对等甜度蔗糖溶液为 0.04 ~ 0.08 g/mL,本研究结果为 0.03 ~ 0.09 g/mL,数据范围基本一致,同时该质量浓度范围也是甜菊糖实际应用中最为使用的,可用以部分替代蔗糖^[6]。

表 1 甜菊糖溶液相对蔗糖甜度感官评价得分

Tab.1 Sensory evaluation scores of RA95, RA97, RA99, RA/RD(90/7) and RA/RB(90/10)

甜菊糖种类	样品质量浓度/(g·L ⁻¹)			
	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
RA95	4.3 ± 1.3	5.2 ± 1.7	7.0 ± 2.0	8.6 ± 1.4
RA97	3.1 ± 1.1	5.3 ± 1.2	6.9 ± 1.8	8.7 ± 1.0
RA99	4.6 ± 1.8	6.2 ± 1.9	7.9 ± 1.2	7.6 ± 1.8
RA/RD(90/7)	4.1 ± 1.3	6.1 ± 2.2	7.5 ± 1.8	9.1 ± 0.8
RA/RB(90/10)	3.3 ± 0.9	5.3 ± 1.4	6.7 ± 1.2	7.9 ± 1.1

根据感官评价结果,计算了甜菊糖在不同质量浓度下相对蔗糖的甜度倍数,见图 1。随着质量浓度的升高,样品甜度降低,与文献报道相吻合^[12]。整体甜度倍数在 90 ~ 220 之间,较文献数据相比偏低,文献中 RA、RB、RD 相对蔗糖的甜度倍数分别为 200 ~ 300、150、221。Prakash 等^[6]报道在等同 0.06 g/mL 蔗糖溶液甜度时,RA 的甜度倍数为 200,本研究中 RA99、RA/RD(90/7) 在等同 0.062 g/mL、0.061 g/mL 蔗糖溶液时的甜度倍数分别为 155 倍和 152 倍。在 0.6 g/L 以下,RA99 甜度最高,而 0.8 g/L 时其甜度最低,主要受苦味出现的影响。

图 2 为甜菊糖溶液甜味在口腔内的持续时间。在最常用的 0.2 ~ 0.8 g/L 范围内,甜味持续时间在 10 ~ 60 s,数据总体相对偏差较大,主要是因为不同人味觉对样品的敏感度不同,RA99 较其他样品持续时间长。甜菊糖的这种特性适宜应用到口香糖等食品中,解决甜味问题、甜味持续时间长,且有助于减少龋齿。

2.2 电子舌传感器对甜味的响应值

图 3 为电子舌传感器对 5 个质量浓度甜菊糖

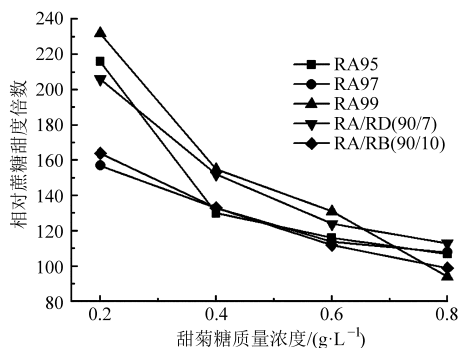


图 1 甜菊糖样品相对蔗糖甜度倍数

Fig. 1 Potency of RA95, RA97, RA99, RA/RD(90/7) and RA/RB(90/10)

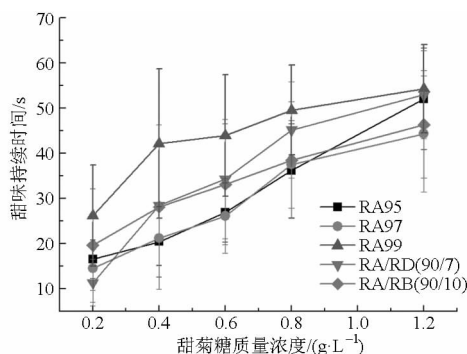


图 2 不同质量浓度甜菊糖的甜味持续时间

Fig. 2 Time duration of RA95, RA97, RA99, RA/RD(90/7) and RA/RB(90/10) at different concentrations

RA99 样品的原始数据雷达图。传感器能够识别样品质量浓度差异,除 ZZ 和 CA 外,其余 5 支传感器响应值差别明显,且随着样品质量浓度增加响应值增大,HA 和 JE 区别能力最好。根据单个样品重复 5 次的测量结果,计算了 7 支传感器对全部样品响应值的相对标准偏差,最大值为 1.968%,表明传感器性能良好,实验数据可靠。

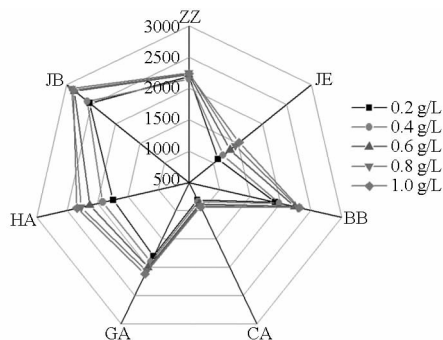


图 3 传感器对不同质量浓度 RA99 的响应值雷达图

Fig. 3 Response patterns of sensors for five different concentrations of RA99

2.3 电子舌识别不同类型甜菊糖

甜菊糖组分 (RA、RB、RC、RD 等) 种类和配比不同,其甜味特性存在一定差异。图 4 为 5 种不同组成的甜菊糖电子舌主成分分析结果,前 2 个主成分的累计贡献率为 81.25%,能够充分展现原始信

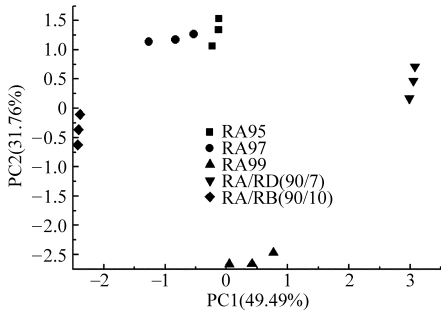


图4 甜菊糖 RA95、RA97、RA99、RA/RD(90/7)和 RA/RB(90/10)的主成分分析图

Fig.4 PCA score plot of RA95, RA97, RA99, RA/RD(90/7) and RA/RB(90/10)

息。判别指数为 100,表明电子舌能够很好地区分

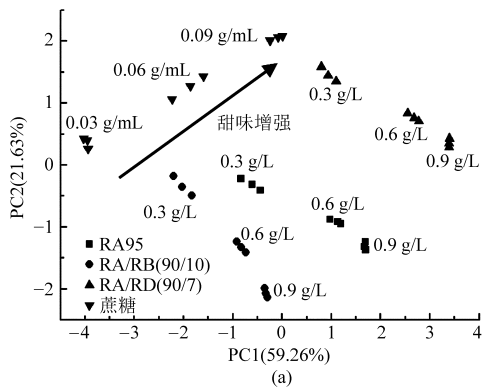


图5 甜菊糖 RA95、RA/RD(90/7)、RA/RB(90/10) 3个质量浓度的主成分得分和载荷图

Fig.5 PCA biplot of three concentrations of RA95, RA/RD(90/7) and RA/RB(90/10)

(a) 得分图 (b) 载荷图

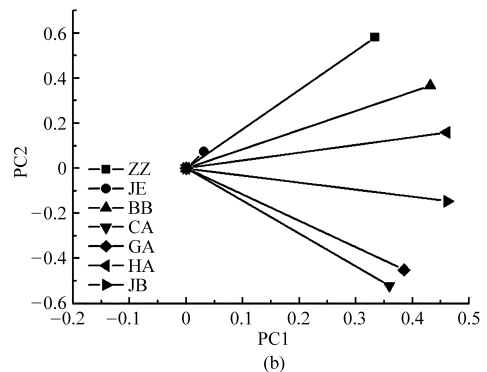
(90/7)主成分分析得分图和载荷图。以蔗糖溶液为甜味强度参比,图中沿箭头方向甜味随质量浓度升高而增强,PC1和PC2共同反映出了甜味强度信息。3种甜菊糖样品的质量浓度增大趋势与甜味增强趋势在PC1上呈现,同一质量浓度下的3种甜菊糖样品甜度从大到小可能为RA/RD(90/7)、RA95、RA/RB(90/10),该结果与表1中的感官评价结果一致,表明电子舌能够进行甜味强度评价。本研究采用的7支液体传感器的透过膜具有交互选择性,即每支传感器对酸、甜、苦、咸、鲜5种味道的物质均有敏感性,但敏感强度不一样。计算了7支传感器对PC1和PC2的载荷(图5b),在PC1上载荷较大的传感器为JB、HA、BB,在PC2上载荷较大的传感器为ZZ、CA、GA,传感器JE对PC1和PC2的贡献率均较小。

图6为甜菊糖RA95、RA97和RA99电子舌检测结果的主成分分析图,样品质量浓度为0.3、0.6、0.9 g/L,图中沿箭头方向甜味增强。PC1轴上自负向正蔗糖和甜菊糖质量浓度递增,呈现甜味增强趋势。不同RA在同一质量浓度下,在PC2轴上自负

不同种类的甜菊糖。RA95和RA97在图中位置接近,表明其“味道”相近。RA99与其他样品距离较远,差异最大。添加了10%RB和7%RD的RA/RB(90/10)和RA/RD(90/7)样品在PC1上差异明显,且与纯RA系列样品区分明显。以上结果表明,电子舌能够快速识别不同种类(组分差异)的甜菊糖样品。

2.4 电子舌对甜味强度的评价

蔗糖是目前市场上最常见的甜味物,本实验以蔗糖溶液作为甜味参比。电子舌对质量浓度分别为0.3、0.6、0.9 g/L的3种甜菊糖样品进行检测,检测结果与0.03、0.06、0.09 g/mL的蔗糖溶液结果进行统一处理。图5为RA95、RA/RB(90/10)、RA/RD



向负呈现甜味增强趋势,即甜味强度从小到大依次为RA95、RA97、RA99,图中显示甜味强度结果与表1中的感官评价结果一致。

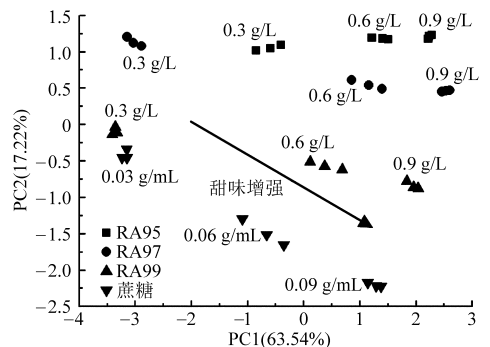


图6 甜菊糖 RA95、RA97、RA99 3个质量浓度的主成分分析图

Fig.6 PCA score plot of three concentrations of RA95, RA97 and RA99

2.5 电子舌检测RA与蔗糖的相似度

RA是甜菊糖样品中最主要的成分,相比其他组分,RA甜度高且甜味口感好。蔗糖是应用最广泛的甜味物质,因此用电子舌评价不同RA含量的甜菊糖与蔗糖的相似度有一定意义。电子舌对质量

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浓度 0.2、0.3、0.4、0.5、0.6、0.7、0.8、0.9、1.0 g/L 的 RA95、RA97、RA99 和质量浓度 0.02、0.03、0.04、0.05、0.06、0.07、0.08、0.09、0.10 g/mL 的蔗糖溶液进行检测,对数据结果进行了主成分分析。图 7 为

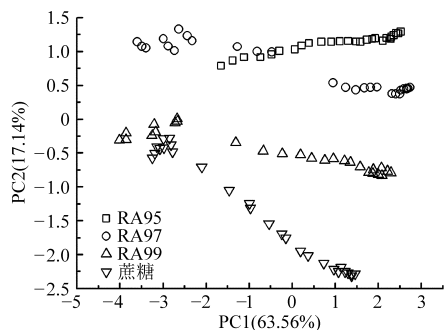


图 7 甜菊糖 RA95、RA97、RA99 与蔗糖的主成分分析图

Fig. 7 PCA score plot of RA95, RA97, RA99 and sucrose

甜菊糖 RA95、RA97、RA99 和蔗糖的主成分得分图, PC1 轴自负向正样品浓度呈现递增趋势。RA95、RA97、RA99 与蔗糖的组间距离分别为 3.13、2.32、1.02,组间距离越小,组间差异越小,结果表明 RA99 与蔗糖的差异最小,其口感与蔗糖更接近。

3 结束语

采用电子舌技术对 5 种高含量 RA 甜菊糖样品进行了甜味特性评价研究,并与感官评价结果进行了对比。结果显示:电子舌能够很好地区分蔗糖和不同类型(组分差异)甜菊糖样品;电子舌结合主成分分析能够实现甜菊糖甜味强度比较,且结果与感官评价一致;电子舌结合组间距离分析,能够实现不同类型甜菊糖与蔗糖的相似度评价。

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