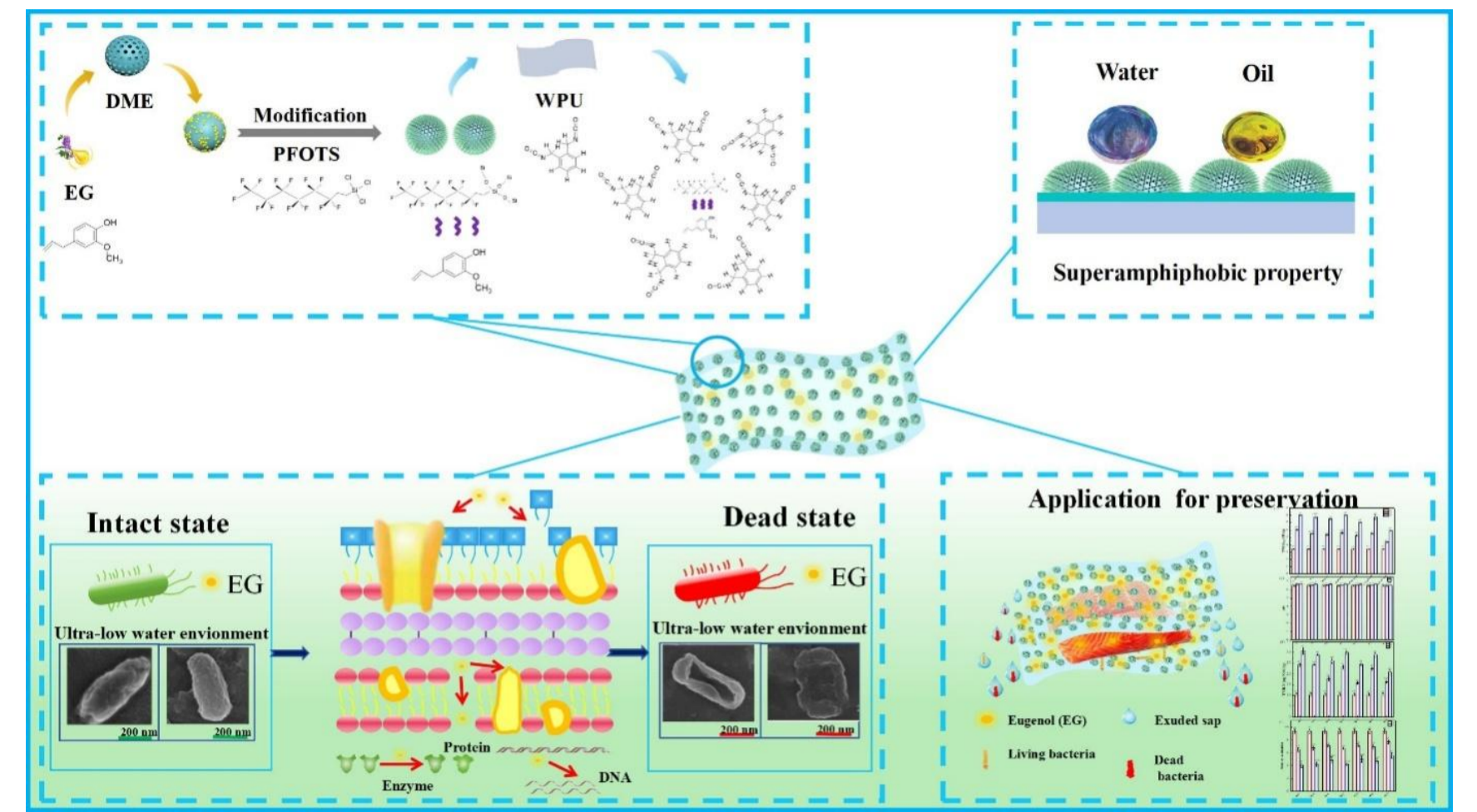


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摘要

为减少贮藏过程中水产品渗出汁液对生物保鲜剂释放的负作用。以水性聚氨酯(WPU)为成膜基质, 硅藻土(DME)为粗糙度构建因子, 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-全氟辛基三氯硅烷(PFOTS)为低表面能改性剂, 丁香酚(EG)为活性抗菌剂, 采用流延法制备了超双疏-硅藻土-丁香酚/水性聚氨酯薄膜(SA-DME-EG/WPU)。以水产品优势腐败菌——腐败希瓦氏菌为抑菌对象, 研究了薄膜的抗菌性能及机理, 并以三文鱼鱼片为保鲜对象验证了其保鲜性能。结果表明, EG以物理吸附方式包埋于DME中, 经PFOTS改性后, DME表面形成微纳米级结构, 赋予了薄膜超双疏(SA)特性, WCA > 150°, OCA > 120°, 且其内EG的缓释性能良好, 抗菌性能优异。三文鱼鱼片保鲜实验进一步证明了薄膜可有效延缓鱼片的TVB-N、pH和TVB-N的升高及感官品质和质构的下降。本研究制备的超双疏活性抗菌薄膜可有效防止贮藏过程中水产品渗出汁液对膜内抗菌剂释放的抑制, 在水产品保鲜领域具有潜在的应用价值。



结果

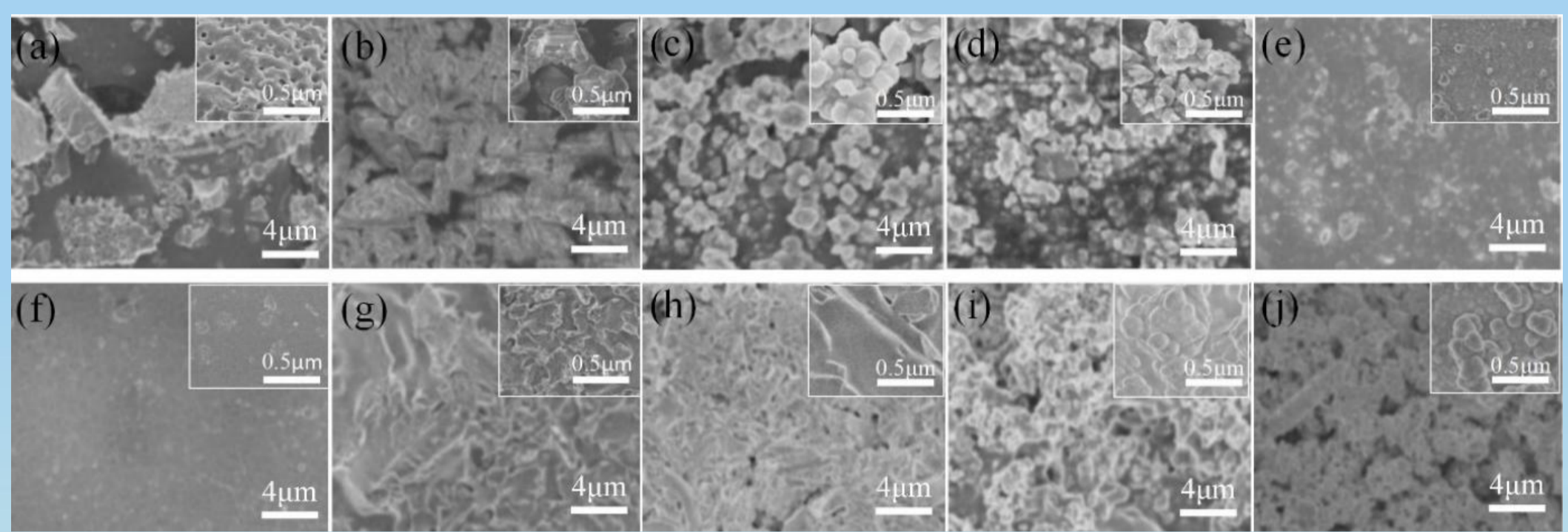


Fig.1 SEM images of WPU film before and after modification

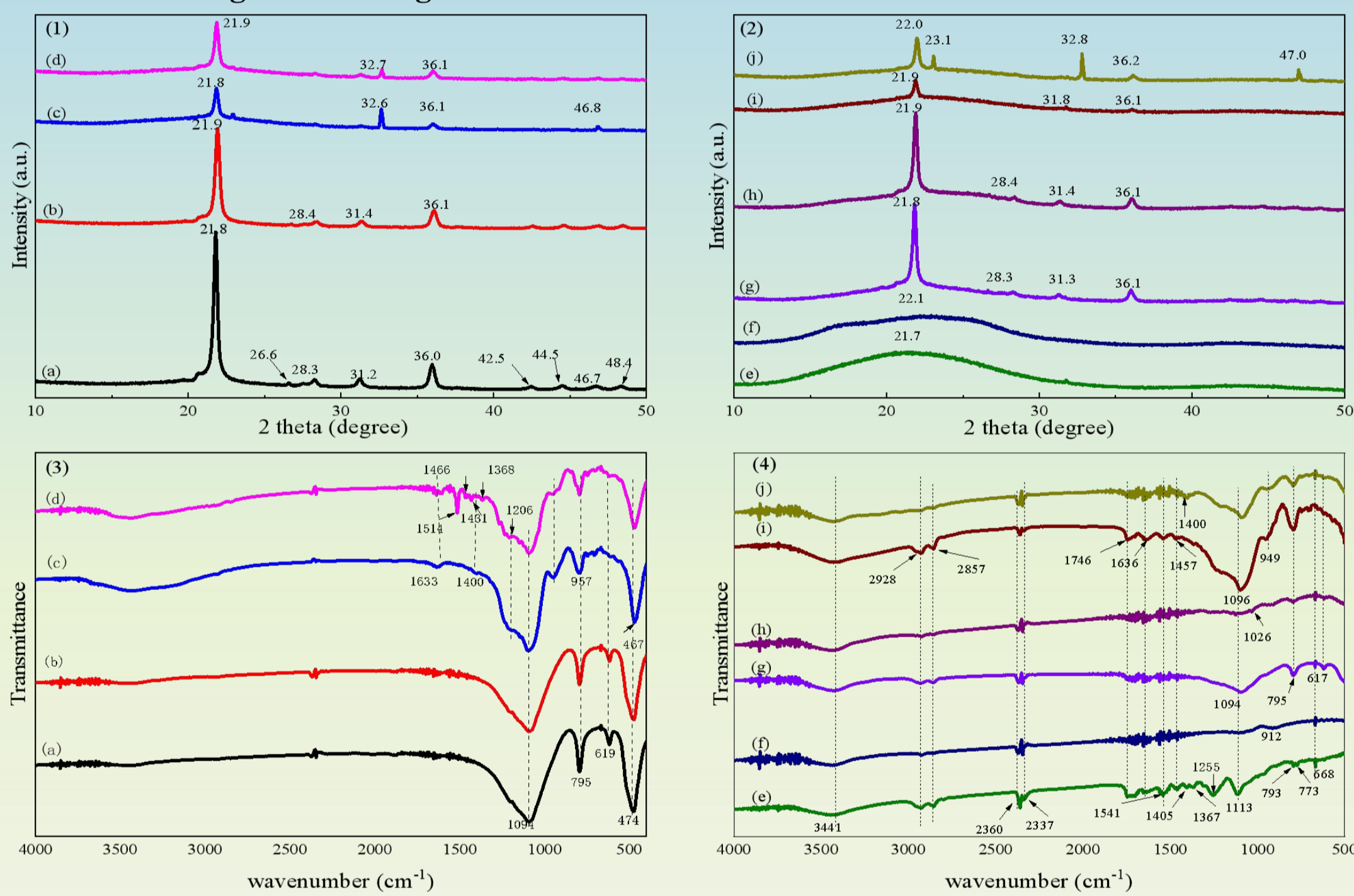


Fig.2 XRD (1), (2) and FT-IR (3), (4) spectra of the powder and the WPU films

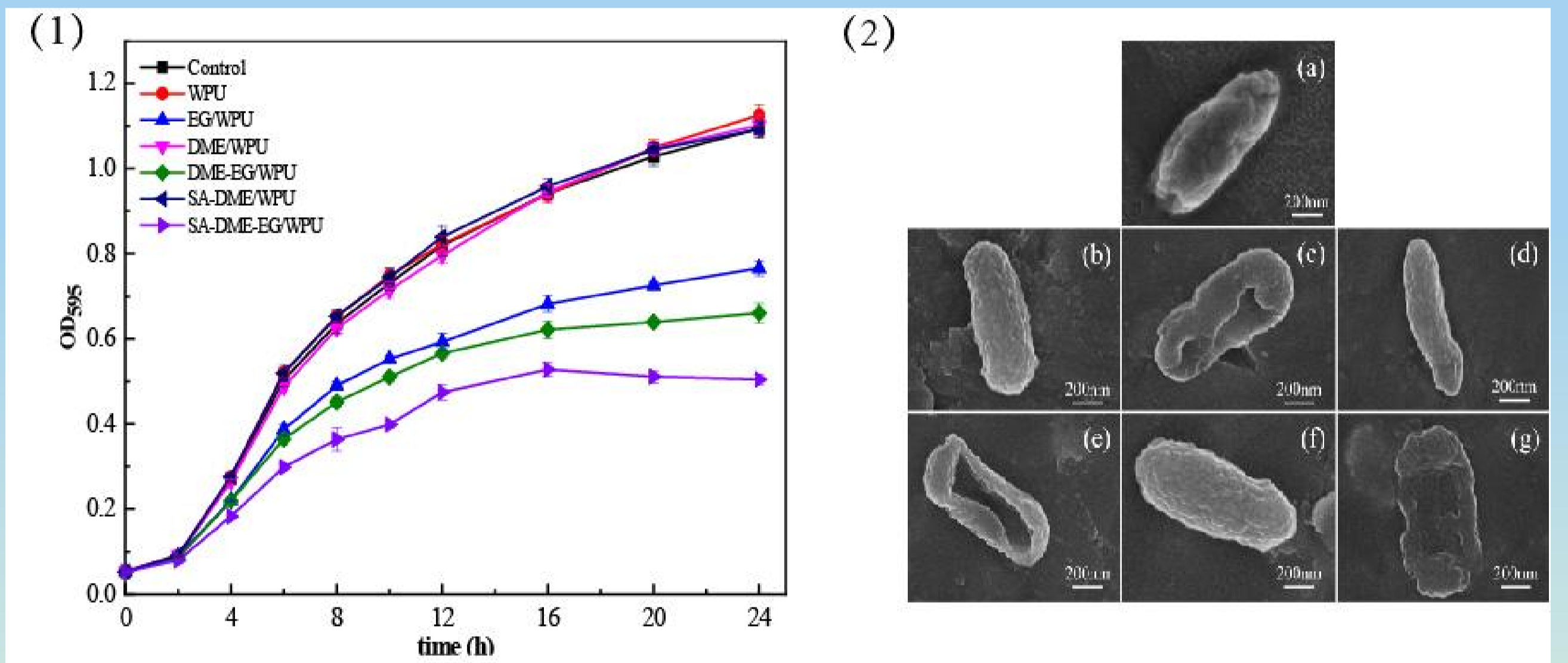


Fig.4 Growth curve(1) and SEM image(2) of *S. putrefaciens* by WPU films treatment

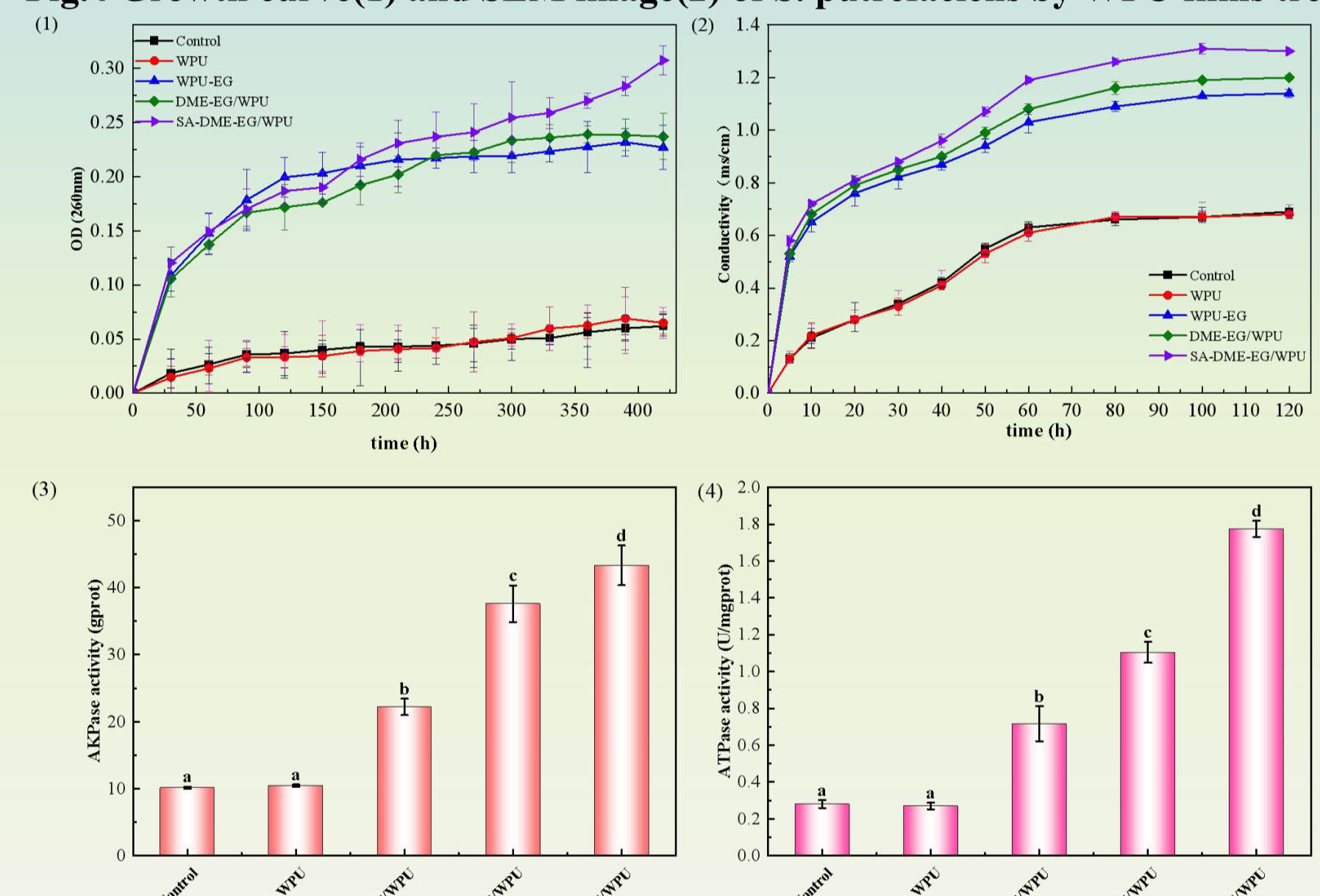


Fig.5 The effect of the different WPU films on cell membrane permeability (1), cell membrane integrity (2), AKP enzymatic activity (3), ATP enzymatic activity (4)

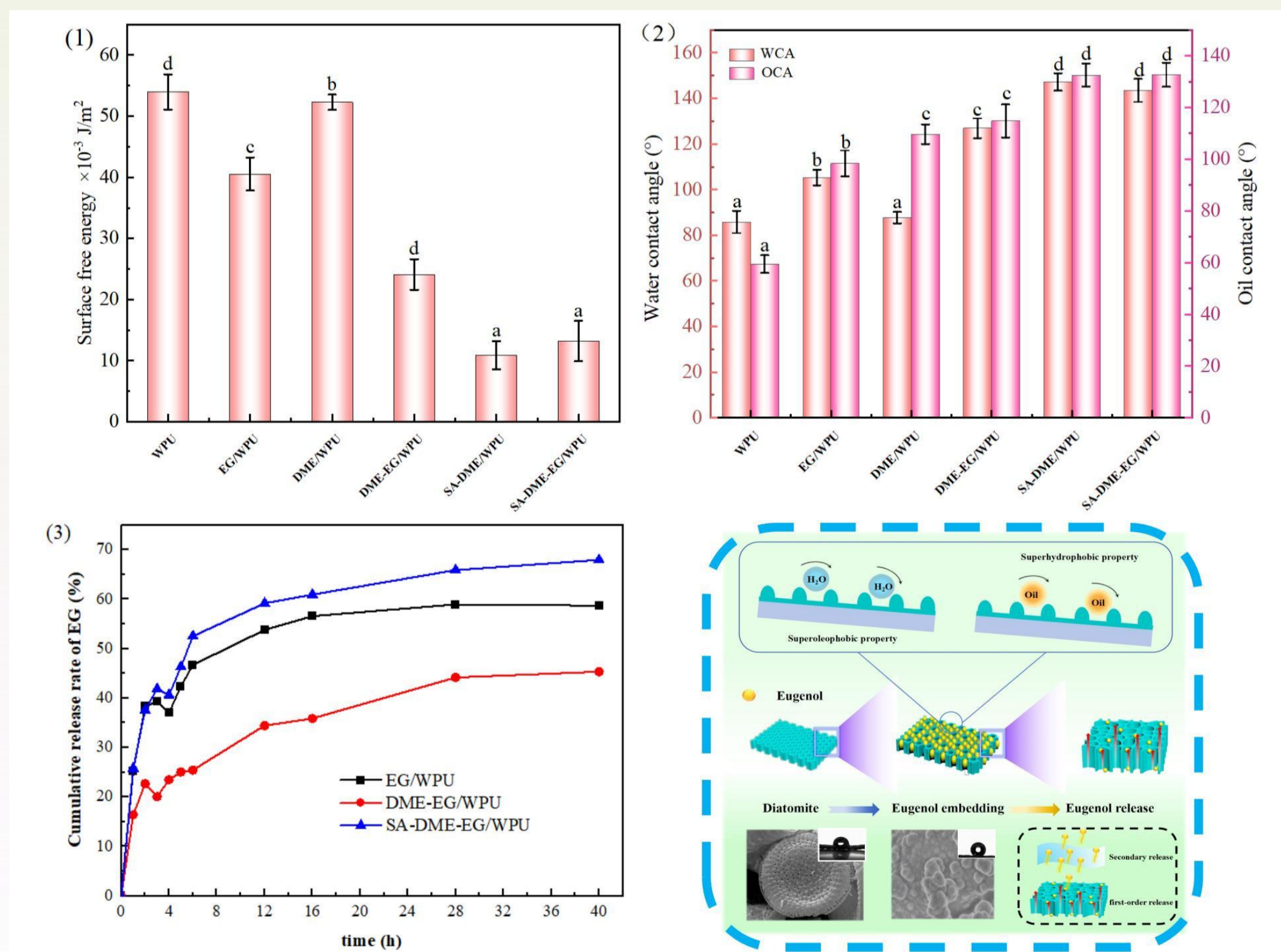


Fig.3 Surface free energy (1), surface wettability(2) of the films and release curves of EG composite films (3)

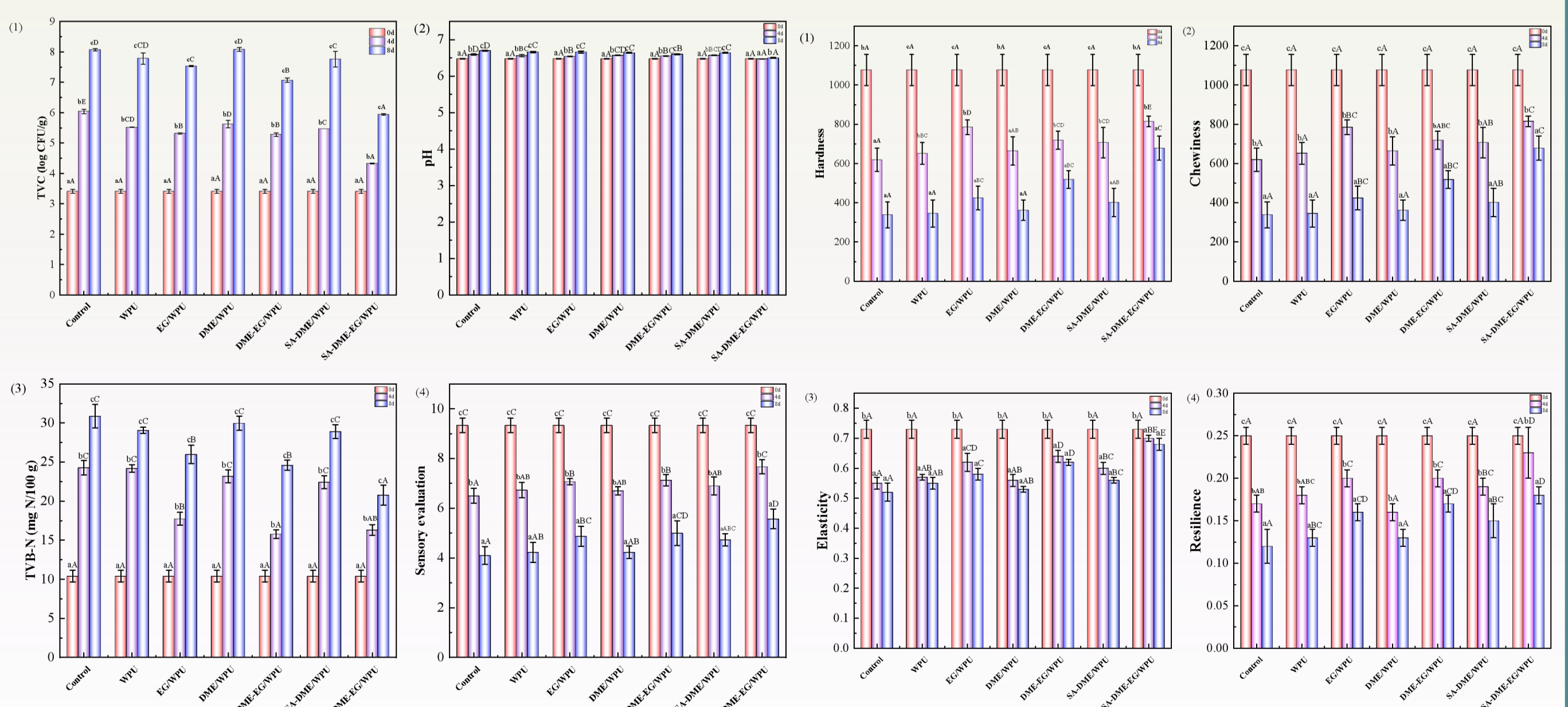


Fig.8 (1)TVC, (2)pH, (3)TVB-N, and (4) sensory evaluation of *Salmon* fillets treated by the different WPU films

Fig.9 The texture of *Salmon* fillets treated by the different WPU films

结论

SA-DME-EG/WPU薄膜由于对EG进行了包封和超双疏改性, 使其具有优异的超双疏性能和最佳的缓释性能。由于EG的苯环结构结合在薄膜滴的表面, 增强了抑菌性能, 可以连续破坏细菌的细胞膜和细胞壁, 增加细胞膜的通透性, 同时可以长时间抑制微生物的生长和蛋白质、脂肪的氧化, 在储存过程中表现出最佳的保存效果。本实验为超双疏抗菌材料在食品包装领域的应用提供了理论依据。