

DOI:10.19951/j.cnki.1672-9331.2022.04.012

文章编号:1672-9331(2022)04-0118-13

引用格式:任惠敏,张博,邓娜,等.预制湘菜主要潜在危害物及减控技术研究进展[J].长沙理工大学学报(自然科学版),2022,19(4):118-130.

Citation: REN Huimin, ZHANG Bo, DENG Na, et al. Research progress on main potential hazards and reduction and control technology of Hunan-flavored prepared dishes[J]. Journal of Changsha University of Science & Technology (Natural Science), 2022, 19(4): 118-130.

预制湘菜主要潜在危害物及减控技术研究进展

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摘 要:湘菜酸辣香浓、熏腊味厚、质嫩色亮,深受消费者喜爱。依托全国庞大的湘菜消费市场,预制湘菜的需求量出现持续攀升,并呈井喷式发展趋势,但湘菜和预制湘菜的食材来源广、品种多样、烹饪技法繁多,在生产、储运、销售过程中势必存在潜在安全风险。为此,通过分析总结,综述了预制湘菜在加工、储运过程中微生物、亚硝酸盐、多环芳烃、杂环芳香胺、丙烯酰胺、重金属6种主要潜在危害物的来源、危害及减控技术的研究进展,以期为预制湘菜产业的生产安全及相关风险的防范提供参考。

关键词:预制湘菜;潜在危害物;减控技术

中图分类号:TS255.54

文献标志码:A

0 引言

湘菜属于中国八大地方菜系之一,其制配精细,种类多样,并以味型多变、酸辣而闻名。随着人们生活节奏的加快及“懒人经济”“宅生活模式”的出现,食用简便、烹制快捷的预制菜逐渐进入人们的视野^[1];同时,由于预制菜可进一步降低经营成本,提高出菜速度,也受到了越来越多餐饮企业的青睐。据报道,2021年中国预制菜市场规模已达3 459亿元,预计2022年其市场规模可达4 100亿元,并在未来5年有望达到万亿元。湖南作为农业和食品生产消费大省,预制菜生产起步较早,但其发展规模却相对落后。据不完全统计,2021年湖南省内具有一定规模的预制湘菜加工企业在

100家以上,全省预制菜产业总产值在200亿元以上,并形成如巧佳宴、彭记坊、新聪厨、世林食品等一批成长型预制菜企业^[2]。

预制菜是以一种或多种农产品为主要原料,运用标准化流水作业,经预加工(如分切、搅拌、腌制、滚揉、成型、调味等)和/或预烹调(如炒、炸、烤、煮、蒸等)制成,并进行预包装的成品或半成品菜肴^[2]。目前,已有对湘西腊肉^[3-4]、芥菜^[5]、东安鸡^[6]、葱油米饼^[7]、红烧肉、小炒肉^[8]等预制湘菜的研究,但大多集中在对配方、感官、工艺等的优化方面,而对其潜在危害物的探究却较少,相关标准也不够完善。

本文针对预制湘菜主要潜在危害物及其减控技术的研究进展进行综述,旨在为预制湘菜的研究及相关产品的开发提供有益参考。

收稿日期:2022-09-24;修回日期:2022-11-02;接受日期:2022-11-10

基金项目:湖南省自然科学基金杰出青年科学基金资助项目(2021JJ10007);湖南省科技重点研发项目(2021NK2015、2019SK2121);湖南省科技人才托举工程中青年学者培养计划项目(2019TJ-Q01);长沙市科技创新创业领军人才项目(kh1902130);湖南佳元禄味型创新创业团队项目(2019-22)

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1 预制湘菜中的主要潜在危害物

预制湘菜从原材料、生产加工、储存到运输销售各个环节都有可能受到潜在危害物的污染。就原材料而言,湘菜用材丰富多样,畜禽类主料多用猪肉、家禽类、鱼肉、牛肉、羊肉等。预制湘菜加工以传统手工烹饪的湘味菜肴为基础,采用标准化操作流程,并对湘味菜肴进行连续化、机械化生产^[9],传统湘菜烹饪方法包括蒸、炒、焖、煮、熘等^[10]。预制湘菜在加工、储运过程中的主要潜在危害物及其来源见表 1。

表 1 预制湘菜在加工、储运过程中的主要潜在危害物及其来源

Table 1 The main potential hazards and their sources in the process of processing, storage and transportation of Hunan-flavored prepared dishes

阶段	潜在危害物	来源或产生的原因
原材料及 储存	重金属(镉、铅、汞、砷等)	大气、土壤、水环境中原有的 ^[11] ; 化肥或农药残留 ^[12]
	微生物	环境中原有的(如镰刀菌、曲霉菌和青霉菌等) ^[13]
	多环芳烃	环境污染物
	亚硝酸盐	水环境、化肥中的亚硝酸盐附着于蔬菜表面;储存过程中新鲜蔬菜中的硝酸盐被还原为亚硝酸盐 ^[14]
食品 加工	重金属	食品添加剂;食品加工器具表面的金属迁移 ^[11]
	丙烯酰胺	由游离天冬酰胺和还原糖等羰基化合物间的美拉德反应形成,在加工富含这些前体物质的食品(如土豆和谷物)时可能会产生丙烯酰胺 ^[12,15]
	多环芳烃	烟熏或烧烤过程中的熏烟;食品高温加工过程中脂肪与蛋白质的裂解再聚合;脂肪在高温下不充分燃烧,如油炸等
	亚硝酸盐	肉制品中的食品添加剂;泡菜发酵过程中蔬菜中的微生物还原硝酸盐时生成
	杂环芳香胺	在高温、长时间烹煮加工食材时,由蛋白质和氨基酸热解生成 ^[11-12]
食品 包装	重金属	金属包装材料(铅、铬等) ^[11] ;纸类包装;印刷油墨(镉、汞等) ^[16]
	荧光剂、增白剂	纸类包装 ^[16]
	甲苯、二甲苯	印刷油墨 ^[16]
	双酚 A	塑料包装中化学物质的迁移 ^[17]
	聚氯乙烯、苯乙烯	塑料包装中化学物质的迁移 ^[16]
成品 存放	微生物	食品杀菌不彻底;存放环境未定期消毒、环境湿度大等

1.1 微生物

预制湘菜经简单烹饪处理即可直接食用,如果在生产运输过程中食品安全管理不到位,就有可能受到微生物污染,引发食源性疾病。由于微生物食源性疾病具有高爆发性、高发病率等特点,国家在食品安全标准中制定了一系列微生物限量指标。

大多数菜肴类预制调理食品属于熟肉制品,研究者们参照文献[18],常采用大肠菌群、菌落总数作为其微生物的限量指标,而较少分析微生物菌群的结构^[19],如在东安鸡^[6]、红烧肉、小炒肉^[8]几种预制湘菜的研究中,均采用菌落总数或大肠菌群作为判断防腐性能、杀菌效果的指标。

文献[20]规定了预包装肉制品、水产制品等产品中沙门氏菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、单核细胞增生李斯特氏菌、致泻大肠埃希氏菌、副溶血性弧菌等常见致病菌的限量标准。沙门氏菌是一种重要的食源性病原体,食用受其污染的鸡蛋和肉类等家禽产品是引起沙门氏菌感染的主要原因^[21];单核细胞增生李斯特氏菌也是食源性病原体的一种,大多数受李斯特氏菌感染的病例与食用受污染的食物有关,且通常是由加工环境导致的食品污染引起的^[22-23];金黄色葡萄球菌是最重要的食源性病原体之一,它产生的肠道毒素会引起腹泻和呕吐^[24-25],金黄色葡萄球菌污染主要来自熟食或加工食品处理过程中金黄色葡萄球菌携带者的人工接触或呼吸道分泌物的传播^[26]。李娜^[7]在对预制调理葱油米饼最佳成型工艺的研究中,以金黄色葡萄球菌和沙门氏菌作为产品质量测定中的微生物指标,但其测定结果为均未检出。

1.2 亚硝酸盐

亚硝酸盐通常出现在泡菜产品以及肉制品中。在泡菜中,由于新鲜蔬菜会将从土壤中富集的大量氮素转化为硝酸盐,而在发酵过程中硝酸盐会被微生物产生的硝酸还原酶还原为亚硝酸盐,造成亚硝酸盐的积累^[27-28]。亚硝酸盐也常被添加到肉制品中,用来抗菌、抗氧化、保色以及形成独特的风味等^[29-30]。

大量摄入亚硝酸盐对人体有害,亚硝酸根离子可将血红蛋白转化为高铁血红蛋白,从而导致高铁血红蛋白血症,阻碍了氧气的输送;同时,亚

硝酸根离子会刺激内源性硝化反应,也是强致癌物亚硝胺的前体^[31]。

文献[32]规定在腌渍蔬菜中亚硝酸盐的质量分数要低于20 mg/kg。李奕佳^[5]对比研究了清洁发酵、传统发酵两种不同发酵工艺对芥菜亚硝酸盐含量的影响,研究表明,采用清洁发酵工艺的芥菜中亚硝酸盐的含量均比采用传统发酵工艺的低。酒敬雅^[8]在评价红烧肉、小炒肉预制菜的食用安全性时,以亚硝酸盐含量作为理化指标,其检测结果显示,在贮藏期内两款预制菜中均未检出亚硝酸盐。罗青雯^[4]研究了不同产地和生产方式对湘西腊肉亚硝酸盐含量的影响,其检测结果显示,在所有样品中均检出了亚硝酸盐,但其含量均未超过标准限值。

1.3 多环芳烃

多环芳烃(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs)作为一类含有碳原子和氢原子的致癌有机化合物,具有两个以上的稠合苯环^[33],且具有毒性、诱变性和致癌性。其中,苯并[a]芘(benzo[a]pyrene, BaP)是PAHs中毒性最大的一种强致癌物,由于极易被检测出来,因而被作为PAHs的指标化合物^[3,34]。研究表明,烟熏或烧烤过程中产生的熏烟或高温下脂肪燃烧不充分的食物中含有PAHs^[35]。LEE等^[36]发现烤牛肉和烤猪肉中PAHs的含量在去除熏烟后可减少41%~74%。

1.3.1 多环芳烃的形成机制

食品中PAHs的形成机理仍存在争议,目前学者们普遍认同的是碳水化合物、脂肪和蛋白质在高温下发生热解和氧化,碳氢键和碳碳键断裂,生成的自由基重组形成稳定的多环芳烃,再通过Diels-Alder反应生成PAHs^[37]。

1.3.2 预制湘菜中多环芳烃形成的潜在影响因素

1) 食品原料。由形成机制可知,富含碳水化合物、脂肪和蛋白质的食材易产生PAHs。YU等^[38]分析了北京人食品中PAHs的水平,其中,蔬菜和谷物在北京人PAHs的来源中占比最大,分别占PAHs日摄入量的37.8%和24.2%;肉类(牛肉、猪肉、家禽和羊肉)也是PAHs摄入的主要来源。

此外,湘菜传统食材中的腊肉、腊鱼等均需经过烟熏处理,而熏制用材的不完全燃烧、脂肪热解或烟雾吸附会导致PAHs的产生与富集。

STUMPE-VĪKSNA等^[39]研究发现熏制用材是食品中PAHs的关键来源,苹果木和白杨木对熏肉样品中BaP的产生有显著影响,其产生的BaP的质量分数分别为6.04和35.07 $\mu\text{g/kg}$;苹果木和云杉木对总PAHs的产生有显著影响,其产生的总PAHs的质量分数分别为47.94和470.91 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ 。

2) 烹饪方式。烹饪方式对PAHs的产生也有一定的影响。高温熏烤、烘焙及油炸,特别是熏烤及油炸后的肉制品中PAHs含量较高。CHUNG等^[40]、ROSE等^[41]评估了木炭烧烤、木炭烘烤和煤气烘烤对猪肉和牛肉样品中PAHs含量的影响,结果表明,使用木炭烧烤时总PAHs的质量分数最高,为0.753~11.033 $\mu\text{g/kg}$,而用木炭烘烤和煤气烘烤时PAHs的质量分数分别为0.007~0.069和0.013~0.047 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ 。

1.4 杂环芳香胺

杂环芳香胺(heterocyclic aromatic amines, HAAs)是一组具有杂环结构的簇状化合物,其杂环结构由2~5个(通常是3个)带有氮原子的芳香环组成^[42],且主要是在热加工富含蛋白质的食品和其风味形成过程中产生的一类有毒化合物^[43]。HAAs具有诱变性^[44]、高度致突变性、致癌性^[43],并可能影响神经系统的功能^[45]。

1.4.1 杂环芳香胺的形成机制

HAAs通常有两种,一种是在100~300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的温度条件下,还原糖通过美拉德反应中的Strecker降解与氨基酸反应形成醛和吡啶(或吡嗪),肌酸在加热过程中生成肌酐,而后醛、吡啶(或吡嗪)和肌酐通过醛醇反应生成相应的化合物,被称为咪唑啉型(IQ型)化合物或热性HAAs;另一种是在温度超过300 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的热处理过程中,由热解反应形成,被称为氨基卡波林类(非IQ型)化合物或热解HAAs^[43-44]。

1.4.2 预制湘菜中杂环芳香胺形成的潜在影响因素

1) 食品原料。由于热性HAAs的生成需要高含量肌酸,故在热加工的动物源性食品,如牛肉、猪肉、鸡肉、羊肉、鱼肉等制品中常被检测到^[43-44];而对于热解HAAs,MEURILLON等^[46]认为其由前体物质,如色氨酸、苯丙氨酸、谷氨酸、鸟氨酸,或由植物蛋白,如白蛋白、酪蛋白和大豆球蛋白热解

形成,其前体物质在家禽、鱼肉、猪肉、羊肉、牛肉等中含量丰富。

2) 烹饪方式。不同烹饪方式对HAA的生成也具有较大的影响。与水煮、清蒸等温度较低或湿度较高的烹饪方式相比,煎炸和炭烤等高温、干燥处理方式更容易产生HAA^[47]。BARZEGAR等^[43]列举了不同加热处理方式和食物种类生成HAA的量及类型,结果显示煎、炸、烤、熏等方式更易生成HAA。

3) 烹饪温度和时间。两种HAA的形成均需要在超过100℃的高温下进行,且产物会随烹饪时间的延长而不断积累。LUÅ;NIC POLAK等^[48]研究了温度对猪排中HAA形成的影响,发现猪排中HAA的含量随着烧烤温度的升高而增大。KNIZE等^[49]研究发现油炸牛肉饼中HAA的含量随着温度的升高和时间的延长而增大。

4) 其他因素。部分香辛料中含天然抗氧化成分,它能够清除1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl, DPPH·)和2,2'-联氮-双-3-乙基苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸(2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid], ABTS⁺·)的自由基,从而减少HAA的形成。迷迭香、花椒、良姜和龙井茶4种腌料对酱牛肉中HAA的产生均具有较强的抑制作用,其中花椒的抑制率达76.42%^[50]。姜黄、火姜、柠檬草和咖喱叶4种腌料对油炸羊肉中HAA的产生均有抑制作用,在熟透(80℃)的情况下,10%的火姜对HAA的降低效果最好,可将其降低84.6%,HAA的质量分数可由2.59 ng/g降至0.40 ng/g^[51]。

1.5 丙烯酰胺

丙烯酰胺(acrylamide, AM)是一种工业用化学品,对哺乳动物具有诱变性、致癌性和潜在神经毒性,国际癌症研究机构已将其列为可能对人类致癌的物质(2A组)^[15,52]。

1.5.1 丙烯酰胺的形成机制

目前,关于食品中AM的形成机制,普遍认可的是在超过120℃热加工过程中,由还原糖等羰基化合物与游离的天冬酰胺通过美拉德反应生成^[53]。在高温下加热脂类时所产生的丙烯醛通过氧化形成丙烯酸,进一步反应生成中间体丙烯酸自由基,但丙烯酸在存在氮源的情况下,也可以产

生丙烯酰胺^[54]。

1.5.2 预制湘菜中丙烯酰胺形成的潜在影响因素

1) 食品原料。生成AM的前体物质有天冬酰胺及还原糖等羰基化合物。因此,富含以上前体物质的食品原料,如谷物、土豆等,在高温烹饪中容易产生AM^[53]。

2) 烹饪方式。在常见的食品烹饪方式中,油炸和烘烤产生的AM含量较高,蒸制和水煮产生的AM较少^[55]。LEE等^[54]发现与传统深度油炸方式相比,空气油炸可减少鸡肉中AM的生成,其质量分数由0~6.19 µg/kg降低为0~3.49 µg/kg,AM的含量随烹饪时油量的增多而增大。

3) 烹饪时间和加工温度。烹饪时间和加工温度也会影响AM的生成。PALAZOÇLU等^[56]发现油炸薯片中AM的含量会随油炸温度的升高而增大,170、180和190℃的油炸温度对应的AM的质量分数分别为19.6、39.0和95.0 ng/g。另外,蒋玉洁^[57]发现在焙烤和油炸过程中温度的升高会促进AM的产生,但延长烹饪时间反而会使其含量降低;而在煎炸过程中,温度的升高和时间的延长均会促进AM的产生。

1.6 重金属

重金属是指对生物有明显毒性的、密度大于5 g/cm³的金属元素或类金属元素,由于其不可被生物降解,最终会通过食物链富集于人体内,并因难以排出体外而损害人体健康^[58]。预制湘菜中的重金属可能来源于食材本身、加工过程中金属器具表面或食品包装中重金属的迁移等。王卓然^[59]研究了烹饪过程中温度、时间以及食品酸性对锅中铅(Pb)、镉(Cd)迁移的影响,结果显示,Pb、Cd的溶出量随温度的升高、烹饪时间的延长和pH的下降而增大。彭湘莲^[60]发现随着温度的升高,食品纸塑复合包装材料中Pb、Cd、汞(Hg)元素的最大迁移量均有所增大。

文献[32]规定了食品中铅、镉、汞、砷(As)、锡(Sn)、铬(Cr)等指标的限量。谭震^[61]抽检了盐渍辣椒芽菜中Sn、铜(Cu)、Pb、As 4种重金属指标,结果均未检出。李娜^[7]在研究预制调理葱油米饼的最佳成型工艺时,测定了Pb含量的动态变化,结果表明, $w(\text{Pb}) \leq 0.089 \text{ mg/kg}$,符合文献[32]中0.2 mg/kg的限量。

2 主要潜在危害物的减控技术

菜肴及预制菜中的潜在危害物会对人体产生不同程度的损害,因此对相关减控技术进行研究十分必要。通常,对于潜在危害物减控技术的研究多集中在原料、加工方式及添加剂的使用等方面。菜肴中微生物、亚硝酸盐、PAHs、HAAs、AM、重金属6种常见潜在危害物的减控方法见表2。

表2 菜肴中潜在危害物的减控方法
Table 2 Methods of reducing the potential hazards in cooked food

潜在危害物	研究对象	减控方法	参考文献
微生物	东安鸡	先高温、高压30 min,再121℃杀菌	[6]
	发酵芥菜 煎蛋	先高压蒸汽5 min,再110℃杀菌	[5]
	冷熏鲑鱼	采用Zn-MgO纳米颗粒增强的抗菌活性包装	[62]
	绿叶类蔬菜	纳米ZnO结合紫外杀菌	[63]
亚硝酸盐	亚硝酸盐溶液	用发酵乳杆菌RC4和植物乳杆菌PK25、FQR、DMDL 9010、X7021降解	[30, 64-67]
	蔬菜、家常菜(熟菜)	低温贮藏	[68]
	香菇泡菜	发酵前加入维生素C	[69]
	泡菜	发酵前加入有机酸	[70]
PAHs	烤鸭	烤制前胡椒汁浸泡鸭肉	[71]
	冷熏猪肉香肠	乳酸菌表面处理	[72]
	烟熏沙丁鱼	改良熏鱼炉	[73]
	烤肉	采用白炭和低脂肉	[74]
	熏鱼	用蒸馏水清洁熏鱼表面	[75]
HAAs	炭烤猪里脊肉	烧烤前在肉表面喷醋	[76]
	培根	用微波烹饪	[77]
	牛肉饼	添加白藜芦醇	[78]
	肉饼	添加菊花提取物	[79]
	肉丸	采用榛子油	[80]
AM	前体物质	添加高甲氧基苹果果胶	[81]
	薯片	将石榴皮纳米颗粒提取物掺入油中油炸	[82]
	饼干	添加果胶	[83]
	薯条	炸制前将马铃薯条浸泡在L-天冬酰胺酶溶液中	[84]
	淀粉类食品	在面团中加入从镰刀菌(ASP-87)纯化得到的L-天冬酰胺酶	[85]
重金属	面条、粉丝	水煮后将水滤掉	[86]

2.1 微生物

关于微生物减控技术的研究,目前主要集中在抑菌(如使用防腐剂、抑菌包装等)、杀菌、灭菌或这几种技术的结合上。

2.1.1 抑菌技术

对抑菌技术的研究多集中在生产过程中的栅栏防腐和抗菌活性包装防腐上。栅栏防腐是控制食品微生物污染的重要手段。栅栏技术是指将多种保鲜技术相结合,通过加强栅栏因子的强度以减少食物变质的概率,从而保证食品安全^[87-88]。采用抗菌活性包装可控制菜肴类预制调理食品中微生物的生长,如通过气调包装、真空包装等降低包装内的氧气含量,抑制细菌的生长和繁殖,从而抑制产品的腐败^[89]。陈新欣^[3]在研究过热蒸汽对腊肉方便菜肴的影响时,探究了贮存条件与腊肉方便菜肴品质的关系,结果表明,真空包装和巴氏杀菌对菜肴的抑菌效果较好。VIZZINI等^[62]为了监测冷熏鲑鱼样品中单核细胞增多性乳杆菌,并达到延长冷熏鲑鱼保质期的要求,开发了用Zn-MgO纳米颗粒增强的抗菌活性包装,结果显示,对于接种了单核细胞增多性李斯特菌并用Zn-MgO纳米颗粒海藻酸盐纳米生物复合膜进行真空包装的冷熏鲑鱼样品,在4℃的温度条件下4 d内细菌未出现明显增殖。

2.1.2 杀菌技术

杀菌技术主要包括高温高压、巴氏杀菌等热杀菌技术或紫外、脉冲等非热杀菌技术。张慙等^[90]采用射频杀菌、冷激处理和射频复热相结合的方法替代常规复热,以降低预制盒饭的高温高压杀菌强度,改善预制盒饭复热后的品质,该方法无须高温、长时间处理,能更好地保存盒饭的感官品质、风味。王维琴等^[63]通过在方便菜肴中加入纳米ZnO,并结合紫外杀菌技术杀灭蔬菜中的致病菌和微生物。在确保方便菜肴食用安全的前提下,降低杀菌强度,有利于获得营养价值高、口感好的产品。

2.2 亚硝酸盐

皮佳婷等^[27]将泡菜生产过程中降低亚硝酸盐含量的方法分为物理降解法、化学降解法、生物降解法3类。物理降解法主要指通过对原材料进行低温冷藏^[68]、高温前处理,以降低泡菜中亚硝酸盐

的含量;化学降解法主要指添加抗氧化剂^[69]或有机酸^[70]、还原能力较强的天然成分等使亚硝酸盐还原成NO,从而降低亚硝酸盐的含量;生物降解法近年来较受欢迎,如通过乳酸菌(lactic acid bacteria, LAB)产生的酸(酸降解)和亚硝酸盐还原酶(酶降解)可有效降低亚硝酸盐的含量^[30]。目前,已发现LAB中的植物乳杆菌PK25^[64]、FQR^[65]、DMDL 9010^[66]、X7021^[67]和发酵乳杆菌RC4^[30]等具有降解亚硝酸盐的作用。陈雪梅等^[91]用黄秋葵作为原料制作泡菜,以亚硝酸盐含量为评价指标进行优化研究,结果显示,用植物乳杆菌发酵的黄秋葵泡菜中亚硝酸盐的含量更低。

2.3 多环芳烃

食品中的PAHs多来源于熏烤食品的熏烟和高温加工食品过程中脂肪与蛋白质的裂解再聚合反应^[34]。目前,食品中PAHs的减控措施主要包括热处理前对原料的处理(如以胡椒汁浸泡鸭肉^[71]或用LAB处理猪肉香肠表面^[72])、熏烤燃料的选择(如选用白炭^[74])、缩短热处理的持续时间和降低热处理的温度、非明火加工、热处理后的成品处理(如食用前清洗熏鱼表面^[75])等^[4,92-93]。

另外,对于BaP,可通过采用烟雾过滤技术、控制烟熏参数(熏制温度、时间等)、选择烟熏材料以及采用液熏等措施来降低腊肉中BaP的含量^[4]。腊肉在蒸制后,BaP的含量显著降低,同时随着加工过程中腊肉脂肪的溶出,其BaP含量将会减少^[3]。

2.4 杂环芳香胺

热加工肉类中HAAs的形成与烹饪温度、烹饪时间及肉类等产品中糖、氨基酸、肌酸和脂肪的含量等因素有关^[44],故可从杂环芳香胺的产生条件入手,选择合理的减控策略,包括合理选择食物原料以控制HAAs前体物质的合成、调整烹饪条件从而减少HAAs的产生,或添加对HAAs有抑制作用的物质等^[42,46]。SZTERK^[94]研究了游离氨基酸、含氮碱、核苷、蛋白质和葡萄糖对烤牛肉中HAAs含量的影响,发现总氨基酸含量与总HAAs含量之间存在着显著的相关关系($R=0.93$)。SOLADOYE等^[77]的研究表明,微波烹饪比煎煮烹饪产生的HAAs少。MEURILLON等^[78]发现白藜芦醇可完全

抑制2-氨基-3,4-二甲基咪唑并[4,5-f]喹喔啉(2-amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline, MeIQ)的产生,使用白藜芦醇后2-氨基-3,8-二甲基咪唑并[4,5-f]喹喔啉(2-amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline, MeIQx)和2-氨基-1-甲基-6-苯基-咪唑[4,5-b]吡啶(2-amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazo[4,5-b]pyridine, PhIP)的含量分别降低了40%和70%。

2.5 丙烯酰胺

降低AM的含量主要取决于减少生成AM的前体物质——还原糖和天冬酰胺^[95]。近年来,通过常规育种或遗传修饰技术培育前体含量低的食材在减少AM的形成方面取得了重大进展^[96]。其次,通过添加剂的使用可降低AM的产生,如葡萄籽多酚提取物可与其前体、中间体或AM发生反应,从而降低食物中AM的含量;半胱氨酸和甘氨酸可与天冬酰胺争夺还原糖^[97];果胶的加入可降低酸碱度;抗氧化剂可抑制AM的形成^[98]等。WANG等^[81]发现添加高甲氧基苹果果胶可抑制前体物质生成AM;添加石榴皮纳米颗粒提取物^[82]和果胶^[83]可减少薯片和饼干中AM的生成。一些微生物细胞酶也可通过水解天冬酰胺来减少AM的生成。MEGHAVARNAM等^[85]在面团中加入从镰刀菌(ASP-87)中纯化得到的L-天冬酰胺酶后,发现L-天冬酰胺酶可减少薯片中94%和面包中86%的AM。DIAS等^[84]在炸制马铃薯条前将其浸泡于由非重组米曲霉CCT 3940纯化得到的L-天冬酰胺酶溶液中,发现炸薯条中的AM减少了72%。

2.6 重金属

预制食品中的重金属多来源于原材料或包装材料。基于此,重金属的减控重点是制定相应标准控制大气环境、水环境、土壤环境中重金属的含量,以及采取相应措施减少食品原料导致的重金属超标和加工过程中重金属向食品的迁移^[11,99]。文献[100]规定了食用农产品产地土壤环境、灌溉水、环境空气中重金属的标准限值以控制农作物生长环节中的重金属含量。由于重金属离子易溶于水,可通过水煮后滤水等方式减少食品中重金属的含量。LEE等^[86]发现在水煮3 min后,面条中的Pb、Cd和Al分别减少了56.2%、78.6%和66.6%,

粉丝中Pb和Al分别减少了46.2%和43.3%。

3 结论与展望

湘菜以口味多变、鲜香酸辣著称,预制菜因其烹制便捷受到大众追捧,预制湘菜集二者特点应运而生,然而预制湘菜从原材料、生产加工、储存到运输销售的各个环节都有可能受到潜在危害物的污染,从而对人体产生不同程度的危害。本研究从预制湘菜中微生物、亚硝酸盐、多环芳烃、杂环芳香胺、丙烯酰胺、重金属6类主要潜在危害物的来源、危害及减控措施对其进行了综述。

目前,针对预制湘菜危害物的研究报道较少,也鲜有实际应用中的相关研究案例。现阶段由于预制湘菜生产工业化技术及装备不足、标准化水平有待提升,因此,可与前沿信息技术、物联网技术相结合,凭借学科优势,进一步探究预制湘菜数字化、产业化的食品安全管理体系建设,从而为相关企业相关产品的开发提供思考与借鉴。

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Research progress on main potential hazards and reduction and control technology of Hunan-flavored prepared dishes

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Abstract: Hunan cuisine is popular among consumers because of its strong sour, spicy flavor, smoked taste, tender quality and bright color. Relying on the huge consumer market of Hunan cuisine in China, the demand for Hunan-flavored prepared dishes continues rises and shows a blowout development trend. However, the materials of Hunan cuisine and the prefabricated one come from a wide range of sources, various varieties and cooking techniques, and potential safety risks inevitably exist in the process of production, storage, transportation and sales. Therefore, in this review, through analysis and summary, the sources, hazards and mitigation technology of six major potential hazards of Hunan-flavored prepared dishes, including microorganisms, nitrite, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, heterocyclic aromatic amines, acrylamide and heavy metals, were discussed in the process of processing, storage and transportation, in order to provide reference for production safety and related risk prevention in the Hunan-flavored prepared dishes industry.

Key words: Hunan-flavored prepared dish; potential hazard; reduction control technology

Manuscript received: 2022-09-24; **revised:** 2022-11-02; **accepted:** 2022-11-10

Foundation item: Project (2021JJ10007) supported by Hunan Natural Science Foundation program for distinguished young scholars; Projects (2021NK2015, 2019SK2121) supported by Hunan Provincial science and technology key research and development program; Project (2019TJ-Q01) supported by Hunan science and technology talent lifting project young and middle-aged scholar training program; Project (kh1902130) supported by Changsha science and technology innovation and entrepreneurship leading talent program; Project (2019-22) supported by Hunan jiayuanlu flavor innovation and entrepreneurship team program

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