

微酸性电解水在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用研究进展

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摘 要: 蔬菜含有丰富的维生素和矿物质等营养物质, 但采后易变质、腐烂, 造成严重的浪费。微酸性电解水作为一种广谱杀菌、安全高效、绿色的新型消毒剂, 在蔬菜采后上使用具有杀菌、钝化酶活性、维持品质等作用。概述了微酸性电解水的制备原理, 电解低浓度的 NaCl 或稀 HCl 而发生电化学反应, 生成具有杀菌效果的微酸性次氯酸水。介绍了微酸性电解水在蔬菜采后保鲜中的作用机制、杀菌和钝化酶活性机制。重点综述了微酸性电解水与超声波、低温等离子体和其他物理技术协同对蔬菜采后保鲜的应用研究进展, 微酸性电解水与其他物理技术协同, 能够延长蔬菜的贮藏期, 对蔬菜保鲜能达到“1+1>2”效果。展望了未来研究方向, 为微酸性电解水协同物理杀菌技术处理在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用提供理论参考。

关键词: 微酸性电解水; 物理技术; 蔬菜保鲜

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Research progress on the application of slightly acicic electrolyzed water in postharvest vegetable preservation

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Abstract: Vegetables are rich in vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients, but their quality is easy to deteriorate, leading to significant postharvest losses. Slightly acicic electrolyzed water (SAEW) is a novel, broad-spectrum disinfectant that is safe, efficient, green. Its application in postharvest vegetable preservation demonstrates multiple benefits, including microbial inactivation, enzyme activity suppression, and quality maintenance. This review systematically elaborates the preparation principle of SAEW: The electrochemical reaction of low-concentration NaCl or dilute HCl solutions generates slightly acidic hypochlorous water with antimicrobial properties. Regarding its preservation mechanisms, the dual effects of SAEW - microbial sterilization and enzyme activity inhibition - are thoroughly discussed. Particular emphasis is placed on recent advances in the combined application of SAEW with physical technologies such as ultrasonic waves, cold plasma, and other techniques, which confirm that these synergistic approaches can significantly extend vegetable shelf life, achieving an enhanced “1 + 1 > 2” preservation effect. Finally, future research directions are proposed to provide theoretical guidance for the application of SAEW combined with physical sterilization technologies in postharvest vegetable preservation.

Key words: Slightly acidic electrolyzed water; Physical technology; Vegetable preservation

微酸性电解水 (slightly acidic electrolyzed water, SAEW) 是一种新型绿色消毒剂, 目前主要用于医疗卫生、禽畜养殖环境、食品表面消毒及食品保鲜, 具有杀菌能力强、范围广、无污染、无残留、无抗药性且安全无毒等优点^[1-2]。已有研究显示, 微酸性电解水能够杀灭多种食源性致病菌, 如李斯特菌、大肠杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肠炎沙门氏菌、蜡样芽孢杆菌、铜绿假单胞菌等^[3-8]。微

酸性电解水同时抑制部分酶活性, 如抑制果蔬褐变的发生, 延长货架期^[9]。蔬菜含有丰富的维生素、矿物质和膳食纤维, 可补充人体所需维生素, 同时含有丰富的生物活性物质, 如类黄酮、花青素、硫化物等, 具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗癌等生物功能。我国是世界蔬菜生产和消费第一大国, 由于蔬菜含水量高, 在生产、运输过程中易受微生物污染而腐烂, 采后腐烂耗损率高达 40% (发达国家

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<7%),造成严重的资源浪费^[10-11]。目前,常用的保鲜方法有物理保鲜、化学保鲜和生物保鲜,优缺点分析见表1。

将多种保鲜技术进行组合,发挥不同技术的优

势,成为蔬菜保鲜的研究热点。笔者概述了微酸性电解水制备原理和对蔬菜采后的保鲜机制,综述其协同物理技术在蔬菜采后保鲜领域应用研究进展,展望多种方法协同的研究方向。

表 1 常用蔬菜保鲜方法优缺点分析

Table 1 Analysis of the advantages and disadvantages on preservation of vegetables

方法 Method	种类 Types	优点 Advantages	缺点 Disadvantages	参考文献 Reference
物理保鲜 Physical preservation	低温保鲜、气调保鲜、辐照保鲜、超声波保鲜、低温等离子保鲜 Low temperature preservation, modified atmosphere preservation, irradiation preservation, ultrasonic preservation, low-temperature plasma preservation	绿色方便、效率高 Green, convenient and efficient	单一的物理保鲜技术不具有普遍适用性 Single physical preservation technology does not have universal applicability	[12-15]
化学保鲜 Chemical preservation	防腐剂保鲜、抗氧化剂保鲜、保鲜剂涂膜保鲜 Preservative preservation, antioxidant preservation, coating preservation	成本低、高效杀菌防腐 Low cost, efficient sterilization and anti-corrosion	化学残留引起的安全风险、环境污染 Safety risk and environmental pollution caused by chemical residues	[16-18]
生物保鲜 Biological preservation	微生物保鲜、植物提取物保鲜、酶制剂保鲜 Microbial preservation, plant extract preservation, enzyme preparation preservation	安全性高、营养和风味影响小 High safety, minimal impact on nutrition	成本高、技术要求高、保鲜效果不稳定 High cost, high technical requirements and unstable preservation effect	[19-20]

1 微酸性电解水制备原理

微酸性电解水常用的制备方法有无隔膜电解槽法和有隔膜电解槽法。无隔膜电解槽法在槽内安装有阴、阳电极,这种方法制备工艺简单、设备成本低,但成分较复杂,存在一些其他杂质。有隔膜电解槽法内部设置隔膜,将电解槽分隔为阳极室和阴极室,这种方法设备成本高,但成分较为纯净,杂质含量较少。微酸性电解水制备原理是电解低浓度的 NaCl 或稀 HCl 而发生电化学反应,最终生成具有杀菌效果的微酸性次氯酸水,有效氯大多以 HClO 的形式存在^[21]。pH 值、氧化还原电位(ORP)和有效氯浓度(ACC)是决定微酸性电解水杀菌效果的主要因素^[22]。微酸性电解水可快速夺取细菌电子电位,瞬时杀菌^[23-24],杀菌后还原为普通水,无化学残留^[25],对加工设备的腐蚀作用小,对食品品质影响小。

2 微酸性电解水对蔬菜采后保鲜的机制

微生物污染和内源酶活性高是蔬菜采后快速腐败变质的两个最主要因素,微酸性电解水保鲜机制通过杀菌和钝化酶活性从而达到保鲜的效果。

2.1 杀菌机制

微酸性电解水杀菌机制主要是电解产生的有效氯和活性氧破坏细胞壁和细胞膜,阻碍蛋白质合成和干扰胞内代谢通路达到杀菌作用^[26]。微酸性电

解水中的 ClO⁻在细胞外氧化破坏细胞壁,改变细胞膜通透性。其他有效氯穿过细胞膜后,改变胞内的电子流,使脱氢酶和 ATP 酶等代谢酶活性下降,破坏酶系统,影响细胞的能量代谢和呼吸代谢^[27]。同时,有效氯氧化细菌核糖体,干扰蛋白质的合成^[28],使细菌 DNA 发生变性,改变其复制、转录等生物学功能^[29-30]。活性氧在胞内的大量积累会导致细胞的氧化还原失衡,内容物泄漏,丧失正常的生理功能^[31]。Ding 等^[32]发现,微酸性电解水能改变金黄色葡萄球菌细胞膜的通透性和细胞质的超微结构,引起胞内钾离子和蛋白质泄漏,导致细胞死亡。林婷婷等^[33]发现,微酸性电解水处理产气荚膜梭菌芽孢,改变外层蛋白质中氨基酸带电荷量,使芽孢 Zeta-电位绝对值降低,粒径下降,芽孢内物质 DPA 大量释放,内核结构崩溃,引起死亡。孙丽娜等^[34]发现,微酸性电解水能破坏肠炎沙门氏菌细胞膜的完整性,显著提高细胞膜的通透性,导致细胞内蛋白质、核酸、ATP 等内容物泄漏,进而导致肠炎沙门氏菌死亡。宋欣坤等^[35]发现,微酸性电解水处理空肠弯曲菌破坏了其细胞膜的完整性,导致菌体表面出现凹陷褶皱、破损,胞内核酸、蛋白质和 ATP 泄漏等变化,从而抑制其活性。

2.2 钝化酶活性机制

蔬菜酶促褐变机制是蔬菜在受到机械或物理损伤后,物理组织被破坏,叶绿体破裂释放的多酚氧化酶与液泡破裂后释放的酚类化合物接触,在有

氧条件下,多酚类物质在多酚氧化酶的催化作用下发生氧化反应,聚合生成醌类物质,醌进一步聚合成褐色素,产生褐色或黑色的色素沉淀^[36]。而蔬菜经过微酸性电解水处理后,降低了多酚氧化酶活性,减少醌类物质的合成,进而抑制了酶促褐变^[37]。Sun 等^[38]发现,酸性电解水处理多酚氧化酶后,其 α -螺旋结构转变为 β -折叠和无规则卷曲结构,多酚氧化酶的亲水区域随着 α -螺旋结构被破坏而暴露,使其多肽链发生一些变性,导致多酚氧化酶丧失活性。俞静芬等^[39]发现,用微酸性电解水处理鲜切莴苣,可降低褐变度,抑制多酚氧化酶活性,抑制酶促褐变,进而提高保鲜效果。因此,微酸性电解水可降低多酚氧化酶活性,破坏多酚氧化酶的二级结构,抑制褐变的发生。

3 微酸性电解水协同物理保鲜技术在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用

3.1 微酸性电解水协同超声波保鲜技术

超声波是指频率大于 20 kHz 在液体介质中通

过振动传播的机械能^[40-41]。超声波在蔬菜中的作用机制是利用空化作用瞬间产生高温和高压直接杀灭微生物和空化起泡闭合产生强大的冲击剥离效应,达到蔬菜保鲜的作用。超声波具有快速、高效、清洁效果好、无污染等特点^[42-44],微酸性电解水与超声波结合,利用超声波的空化作用使微生物细胞膜破裂,微酸性电解水易于进入细胞内部,引起细胞蛋白变性和钝化酶活性,有效杀死细胞,能够达到“1+1>2”的杀菌效果^[45]。许愈^[28]发现,超声波协同酸性电解水处理副溶血性弧菌,引起膜损伤,使得酸性电解水在超声过程中更容易渗透到细胞内,杀死副溶血性弧菌。酸性电解水协同超声波杀菌技术被认为是消耗能量最少、碳排放少和安全无毒的协同杀菌技术之一,具有广泛的应用前景,微酸性电解水协同超声波在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用见表 2。

3.2 微酸性电解水协同低温等离子体保鲜技术

低温等离子体是目前国际上一种最新的物理杀菌技术,利用食品周围介质气体在高压电场作用下产生光电子、离子和活性自由基等低温等离子体

表 2 微酸性电解水协同超声波在采后蔬菜保鲜中的应用

Table 2 Application of SAEW and ultrasonic wave in the cooperative treatment of vegetables in fresh-keeping				
蔬菜种类 Type of vegetable	SAEW 条件 SAEW condition	超声波条件 Ultrasonic condition	结论 Conclusion	参考文献 Reference
鲜切生菜 Fresh-cut lettuce	ACC (57±7) mg·L ⁻¹ , ORP (880±20) mV	功率 70 W,清洗 时间 0~15 min Power 70 W, cleaning time 0-15 min	SAEW-超声波并行联合处理鲜切生菜 <i>E. coli</i> 的杀菌效果显著高于 SAEW 单一作用时的杀菌效果,两者联合杀灭大肠杆菌遵循“1+1>2”模式的协同效应,且杀菌过程遵循一级动力学模型 SAEW ultrasonic parallel combined treatment of fresh cut lettuce <i>E. coli</i> The bactericidal effect of <i>Escherichia coli</i> is significantly higher than that of SAEW alone, and the synergistic effect of the two in killing <i>Escherichia coli</i> follows the "1+1>2" mode, and the bactericidal process follows a first-order kinetic model	[46]
生菜 Lettuce	ACC 28.3 mg·L ⁻¹ ,料液比 1:15,温度 45 °C ACC 28.3 mg·L ⁻¹ , material to liquid ratio 1:15, temperature 45 °C	功率 150 W, 清洗时间 20 min Power 150 W, cleaning time 20 min	两者联合使用时起主导作用的是微酸性电解水,起辅助作用的为超声波。联合使用相比微酸性电解水单一使用,作用时间更短,成本较低,与原生产品品质更接近 When used in combination, the dominant force is slightly acidic electrolyzed water, and the auxiliary force is ultrasound. Compared to using only slightly acidic electrolyzed water, the combined use has a shorter action time, lower cost, and is closer to the original production quality	[47]
上海青 Brassica campestris	ACC 60 mg·L ⁻¹ ,样液比为 1:20,温度为 25 °C ACC60 mg·L ⁻¹ , material to liquid ratio 1:20, temperature 25 °C	功率为 400 W,清洗时 间 20 min Power 400 W, cleaning time 20 min	微酸性电解水单一作用,上海青中敌敌畏和百菌清去除率分别为 50.28%和 56.66%。两者联合处理,上海青中敌敌畏和百菌清去除率分别为 81.67%和 77.46%,且上海青的营养物质(维生素 C、叶绿素、类胡萝卜素)保留率均大于 85% The single action of slightly acidic electrolyzed water resulted in removal rates of 50.28% and 56.66% for dichlorvos and chlorothalonil, respectively, in brassica campestris. By combining the two treatments, the removal rates of dichlorvos and chlorothalonil in brassica campestris were 81.67% and 77.46%, respectively, and the retention rates of nutrients (vitamin C, chlorophyll, carotenoids) were all greater than 85%	[48]

蔬菜种类 Type of vegetable	SAEW 条件 SAEW condition	超声波条件 Ultrasonic condition	结论 Conclusion	参考文献 Reference
荷兰豆 Snow pea	ACC(36±2) mg·L ⁻¹ , ORP (867±0.54) mV	功率 480 W, 清洗时间 15 min Power 480 W, cleaning time 15 min	不同处理方式的抑菌效果, 超声波联合 SAEW 处理>SAEW 处理>超声波处理>对照。两者联合处理使荷兰豆的菌落总数降低了 1.71×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ , 延缓了抗坏血酸、叶绿素的降解及衰老 The antibacterial effect of different treatment methods, ultrasound combined with SAEW treatment>SAEW treatment>ultrasound treatment>control. The combined treatment of the two reduced the total bacterial count of snow pea by 1.71×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ , delaying the degradation and aging of ascorbic acid and chlorophyll content	[49]
娃娃菜 Baby cabbage	低温流通(4±1)℃及货架条件(25±1)℃下, 不同质量浓度(0、50、100 和 150 mg·L ⁻¹) At low temperature circulation (4±1)℃ and shelf conditions (25±1)℃, different concentrations (0, 50, 100 and 150 mg·L ⁻¹)	雾化率 16.67 mL·s ⁻¹ , 雾化颗粒<10 μm, 雾化湿度 90% Atomization rate: 16.67 mL·s ⁻¹ , atomized particles:<10μm, atomization humidity: 90%	两者联合处理与 SAEW 单一处理对比表明, 联合处理中可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白、总酚、抗坏血酸和异硫氰酸酯含量的下降高于 SAEW 单一处理。联合处理中菌落总数、丙二醛、亚硝酸盐含量的上升高于 SAEW 单一处理 The comparison between the combined treatment of the two and the SAEW single treatment showed that the decrease in soluble sugar, soluble protein, total phenols, ascorbic acid, and isothiocyanate content in the combined treatment was higher than that in the SAEW single treatment. The total bacterial count, malondialdehyde, and nitrite content increased in the combined treatment compared to the SAEW single treatment	[50]
樱桃番茄 Cherry tomato	ACC(34±1) mg·L ⁻¹ , ORP (853±0.44) mV	功率 33 W, 清洗时间 10 min Power 33 W, cleaning time 10 min	超声波和 SAEW 分别处理, 均能降低樱桃番茄表面初始微生物数量, 均可降低樱桃番茄的腐烂率。两者联合处理进一步降低樱桃番茄贮藏期的腐烂率和呼吸速率, 抑制了可溶性固形物含量下降, 对硬度、可滴定酸和维生素含量无显著影响 Both ultrasound and SAEW treatments can reduce the initial microbial count on the surface of cherry tomatoes and lower their decay rate. The combined treatment of the two further reduced the decay rate and respiration rate of cherry tomatoes during storage, inhibited the decrease in soluble solids content, and had no significant effect on hardness, titratable acid, and vitamin content	[51]
甘薯 Sweet potato	ACC(80) mg·L ⁻¹ , ORP (800-900) mV	功率 300 W、400 W、500 W Power 300 W, 400 W, 500 W	超声波协同 SAEW 处理, 比单一使用时显著抑制了菌落直径扩大和孢子萌发, 严重破坏细胞壁, 浆壁明显分离, 具有大量空泡空间, 对葡萄茎根霉有灭活性, 延长甘薯的贮藏期 Ultrasonic assisted SAEW treatment significantly inhibited colony diameter and spore germination compared to single use, severely damaged cell walls, significantly separated plasma walls, and created a large amount of void space. It has bactericidal activity against grape stem <i>Rhizopus</i> and prolongs the storage period of sweet potatoes	[52]
紫苏鲜叶 Perilla fresh leaves	ACC30 mg·L ⁻¹ , 浸泡 10 s ACC30 mg·L ⁻¹ , soak 10 s	功率 400 W, 清洗时间 10 min Power 400 W, cleaning time 10 min	超声波协同 SAEW 处理的紫苏鲜叶在贮藏 8 d 时, 总黄酮含量为 5.81 mg·g ⁻¹ 、微生物菌落总数 5.12×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ 、维生素 C 含量 1.13 mg·100 g ⁻¹ 且显著高于其他 3 个处理组。总之, 超声波协同 SAEW 处理较好地维持紫苏鲜叶的色泽、降低失重率、维持较高的叶绿素含量、抗坏血酸(维生素 C)含量、总黄酮含量 After 8 days of storage, the total flavonoid content, total microbial colony count of 5.12×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ , and vitamin C content of fresh perilla leaves treated with ultrasound and SAEW were 5.81 mg·g ⁻¹ , 1.13 mg·100 g ⁻¹ , and significantly higher than the other three treatment groups. In summary, ultrasound combined with SAEW treatment effectively maintains the color of fresh perilla leaves, reduces weight loss rate, maintains good chlorophyll content, ascorbic acid (vitamin C) content, and total flavonoid content	[53]

与细菌接触,破坏细胞壁的化学键,形成穿孔,造成细胞壁和细胞膜损伤,活性反应物质扩散到细胞质造成蛋白变性、脂质过氧化、破坏 RNA/DNA,造成细胞收缩、变性,有效杀灭微生物,同时对降解农药残留有明显效果^[54-55]。低温等离子体具有作用时间短、杀灭微生物种类多、安全无害等特

点^[56-57]。微酸性电解水与低温等离子体结合,低温等离子体可以激发微酸性电解水中的水分子,使其分解产生更多的活性氧物种,如羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$)、过氧化氢(H_2O_2)等。这些活性氧物种具有很强的氧化能力,可以与微生物的生物分子发生氧化反应,从而导致微生物的死亡。低温等离子体可以改变微生物的细胞膜结构,使其变得更加通透,从而增强微酸性电解水的渗透性。微酸性电解水可以更容易地进入微生物细胞内部,与细胞内的生物分子发生相互作用,从而导致微生物死亡。低温等离子体可以破坏微生物的细胞膜结构,使微酸性电解水更容易进入细胞内部,杀菌效率更高。柴雨行等^[58]发现,低温等离子体协同微酸性电解处理鲜参,能杀灭大多数微生物,引起微生物群落的门水平和属水平上菌群结构的显著变化。

3.3 微酸性电解水协同其他物理保鲜技术

紫外线、气调包装、超高压、真空预冷等均为物理技术。微酸性电解水协同紫外线主要是利用紫外线的辐射能量可以激发微酸性电解水中的次氯酸分子,使其产生更多的活性氧自由基,自由基进一步破坏微生物的细胞膜、蛋白质和核酸等的结构,从而提高杀菌效果^[59]。微酸性电解水协同气调包装,微酸性电解水杀灭食品表面的微生物,气调

包装通过调节气体成分抑制剩余微生物的生长繁殖速率和降低蔬菜的呼吸作用强度,形成了前后衔接的两道防线,从而延长蔬菜的保鲜期^[60]。微酸性电解水协同超高压,超高压可以使微酸性电解水更容易渗透到微生物细胞内部,从而提高次氯酸等有效成分的杀菌效率^[61]。微酸性电解水协同真空预冷,微酸性电解水可以迅速蒸发,吸收产品表面的热量,同时发挥杀菌消毒、保持水分和改善品质等作用^[62]。微酸性电解水协同紫外线、气调包装、超高压、真空预冷等其他物理技术在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用见表 3。

4 展 望

微酸性电解水协同物理方法在蔬菜保鲜中的应用目前也已成为研究热点。微酸性电解水协同超声波在蔬菜采后保鲜中的应用是学者研究最多的组合技术,微酸性电解水协同低温等离子体是最新、最热门的组合技术。人们研究了微酸性电解水协同物理技术对叶类蔬菜、果菜类蔬菜和根茎类蔬菜杀菌、去除农药残留和维持品质,能达到“1+1>2”的效果,具有广阔的应用前景。但由于微酸性电解水技术在蔬菜领域研究较晚,同时其他物理技术也是新技术,协同对蔬菜杀菌保鲜机制仍需更深入广泛的研究。为了更好地推进微酸性电解水协同物

表 3 微酸性电解水协同其他物理技术在采后蔬菜保鲜中的应用

蔬菜种类 Type of vegetable	SAEW 条件 SAEW condition	其他物理条件 Other physical condition	结论 Conclusion	参考文献 Reference
六妹羊肚菌 Liumei morel	ACC (10-30) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, ORP (474.3±3.0) mV	紫外线: 254 nm 照射 30 min Ultraviolet radiation 254 nm, processing time 30 min	两者联合处理(SAW-3)六妹羊肚菌,与 SAW-1 和 SAW-5 处理相比, SAW-3 处理在减少表面附着的细菌和真菌数量,提高超氧化物歧化酶活性和维生素 C 含量,降低多酚氧化酶、过氧化物酶活性等方面更有效,可以抑制六妹羊肚菌在贮藏过程中褐变及质地软化 The combined treatment of the two with Liumei morel showed that compared with the SAW-1 and SAW-5 treatments, the SAW-3 treatment reduced the surface adhesion of bacteria and fungi, increased the content of superoxide dismutase and vitamin C, and reduced the activity of polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase, which was more effective in improving the browning and texture softening of Liumei morel during storage	[63]
香菜 Coriander	ACC 60 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, ORP (474.3±3.0) mV, 处理时间 5 min ACC 60 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, ORP (474.3±3.0) mV, processing time 5 min	紫外线: 辐照强度 240 $\mu\text{W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, 处理时间 30 min Ultraviolet radiation 240 $\mu\text{W} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, processing time 30 min	两者联合处理香菜,表面沙门氏菌及大肠杆菌 O157 除菌率比单独 SAEW 分别提高了 8.6×10 ² CFU·g ⁻¹ 和 5.6×10 ² CFU·g ⁻¹ , 比单独 UV-LED 分别提高了 1.57×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ 和 1.35×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ The combined treatment of coriander with both increased the surface Salmonella and Escherichia coli O157 sterilization rates by 8.6×10 ² CFU·g ⁻¹ and 5.6×10 ² CFU·g ⁻¹ , respectively, compared to SAEW alone, and by 1.57×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ and 1.35×10 ³ CFU·g ⁻¹ , respectively, compared to UV-LED alone	[64]

表 3 (续)
Table 3 (Continued)

蔬菜种类 Type of vegetable	SAEW 条件 SAEW condition	其他物理条件 Other physical condition	结论 Conclusion	参考文献 Reference
鲜切莴苣 Fresh cut lettuce	ACC 30 mg · L ⁻¹ , ORP (474.3±3.0) mV, 处理时间 5 min ACC 30 mg · L ⁻¹ , ORP (474.3 ± 3.0) mV, processing time 5 min	气调包装:气体成分(φ,后同)O ₂ 为 5%, CO ₂ 为 10%, N ₂ 为 85% Modified atmosphere packaging: the gas composition (volume) is 5% O ₂ , 10% CO ₂ , and 85% N ₂	两者联合处理显著减少鲜切莴苣表面菌落总数,抑制其褐变,鲜切莴苣的维生素 C、可溶性固形物、总酚含量均无显著变化,维持其品质。与空白对照组相比,PPO 和 POD 活性分别降低了 81.5 U · g ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹ 和 53.6 U · g ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹ The combined treatment of the two significantly reduced the total number of bacterial colonies on the surface of fresh cut lettuce, inhibited its browning, and showed no significant changes in the vitamin C, soluble solids, and total phenolic content of fresh cut lettuce, maintaining its quality. Compared with the control group, the activities of PPO and POD decreased by 81.5 U · g ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹ and 53.6 U · g ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹ , respectively	[39]
胡萝卜 Carrot	ACC 30 mg · L ⁻¹ ,处理时间 10 min ACC 30 mg · L ⁻¹ , processing time 10 min	超 高 压 : 压 力 400 MPa,保压 5 min Ultra high pressure: pressure 400 MPa, holding 5 min	超高压联合微酸性电解水相对于单独超高压处理,减少的大肠杆菌菌落数分别增加了 0.64、1.13、2.15、4.32 个数量级,相对于单独微酸性电解水处理,减少的大肠杆菌菌落数则分别增加了 0.23、1.18、2.39、5.54 个数量级 Compared with the single ultra-high pressure treatment, the combination of ultra-high pressure and slightly acidic electrolyzed water reduced the number of Escherichia coli colonies by 0.64, 1.13, 2.15, and 4.32 orders of magnitude, respectively. Compared with the single slightly acidic electrolyzed water treatment, the reduced number of Escherichia coli colonies increased by 0.23, 1.18, 2.39, and 5.54 orders of magnitude, respectively	[65]
鸡毛菜 Chinese little greens	ACC 50 mg · L ⁻¹ ,处理时间 50 s ACC 50 mg · L ⁻¹ , processing time 50 s	真 空 预 冷 : 初 温 25 °C、终温 4 °C、终压 0.8 kPa,降温速率 1.42 °C · min ⁻¹ Vacuum pre cooling: initial temperature 25 °C, final temperature 4 °C, final pressure 0.8 kPa, cooling rate 1.42 °C · min ⁻¹	与真空预冷+自来水处理组相比真空预冷+微酸性电解水处理组,可进一步延缓采后鸡毛菜的黄化衰老进程、感官品质和叶绿素含量的下降,维持组织较高的可滴定酸、可溶性蛋白和可溶性糖含量,延缓类胡萝卜素、抗坏血酸、叶酸、总酚等活性物质含量的下降和自由基(1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼自由基、羟自由基和超氧阴离子自由基)清除能力的下降,从而抑制亚硝酸盐和丙二醛的积累,延长鸡毛菜的货架期 Compared with the group treated with vacuum pre cooling and tap water, the group treated with vacuum pre cooling and slightly acidic electrolyzed water can further delay the yellowing and aging process, sensory quality, and chlorophyll content of post harvest chicken hair vegetables, maintain a high titratable acid, soluble protein and soluble sugar content in the tissue, delay the decrease in the content of active substances such as carotenoids, ascorbic acid, folate, total phenols, and the decrease in free radical scavenging ability (1, 1-diphenyl-2-trinitrophenylhydrazine free radical, hydroxyl free radical, and superoxide anion free radical), thereby inhibiting the accumulation of nitrite and malondialdehyde and prolonging the shelf life of Chinese little greens vegetables	[66]

理技术在蔬菜保鲜中的应用,今后探索的方向建议包括以下几个方面:

- (1)利用大数据和人工智能,构建微酸性电解水协同物理技术处理蔬菜采后保鲜模型,提高研究效率、降低研发成本。
- (2)融合植物学、农学、营养学等多学科,系统探究微酸性电解水结合物理技术的杀菌保鲜机制,构建“栅栏效应”的协同作用机制和针对性的应用技术方

- (3)研究解决微酸性电解水储存不稳定、制备过程效率低、应用技术标准不健全等问题,为满足市场需求、实现规模化生产提供支撑。

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