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# 传统发酵食品中基于微生物多样性的生物胺形成研究进展

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**摘要:** 传统发酵食品中微生物群落复杂, 代谢途径多样, 其中具有脱羧酶活性的微生物可代谢游离氨基酸形成潜在的危害因子—生物胺 (biogenic amines, BAs)。BAs 是一类具有生理活性的低分子碱性含氮化合物, 主要由氨基酸脱羧酶脱羧产生。BAs 根据其含氮量可分为单胺、二胺和多胺, 根据其化学结构又可分为脂肪类胺、芳香类胺和杂环类胺, 其主要形成途径包括微生物脱羧作用以及醛、酮氨基化和转胺作用。传统发酵食品中含有脱羧酶活性的乳酸菌、假单胞菌和肠杆菌等微生物是主要产胺菌。少量的 BAs 可以调节人体正常生理功能, 但摄入过多则会导致中毒, 甚至死亡。因此, 传统发酵食品中的 BAs 问题一直备受关注。解析微生物多样性与 BAs 形成之间的关系, 有利于阐明发酵食品中 BAs 形成途径和机制, 可以有效控制 BAs 的产生与积累, 以期为提高传统发酵食品安全性及品质提供参考, 保证食品安全。本文重点综述了发酵蔬菜、发酵豆制品、发酵乳制品、发酵肉制品以及发酵水产品等传统发酵食品中微生物多样性与 BAs 形成之间的相关性, 明确了各种发酵食品中的主要产胺菌株, 解析 BAs 形成机制, 以期为提高传统发酵食品安全性及品质提供参考。

**关键词:** 发酵食品, 微生物多样性, 生物胺, 形成机制, 相关性

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## Biogenic Amine Formation Based on Microbial Diversity in Fermented Foods: A Review

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**Abstract:** In traditional fermented foods, the microbial community is complex, and their metabolic pathways are diverse. Among them, microorganisms with decarboxylase activity can metabolize free amino acids to form potentially hazardous factors—biogenic amines (BAs). BAs are a class of low molecular weight basic nitrogen-containing compounds with physiological activities mainly generated by decarboxylation of amino acid decarboxylase. BAs can be divided into monoamines, diamines and polyamines according to their ammonia content, and can be divided into aliphatic amines, aromatic amines and heterocyclic amines according to their chemical structures. The main formation pathways of BAs include microbial decarboxylation, aldehyde and ketone amination and transamination. Microorganisms such as *Lactic acid bacteria*, *Pseudomonas* and *Enterobacter* that contain decarboxylase activity in traditional fermented foods are the main amine-producing bacteria. A small number of BAs can regulate the normal physiological function of the human body, but excessive intake can lead to poisoning, and death may occur in severe cases. Therefore, the problem of BAs in traditional

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fermented foods has always been a significant consideration. Analyzing the relationship between microbial diversity and BAs formation is conducive to exploring the formation pathways and mechanisms of BAs in fermented foods, which can effectively control the production and accumulation of BAs and ensure food safety. This study summarizes the correlation between microbial diversity and BAs formation in traditional fermented foods such as fermented vegetables, fermented soybean products, fermented dairy products, fermented meat products, and fermented aquatic products is also reviewed. The leading amine-producing strains in various fermented foods are described, and the formation mechanism of BAs is analyzed, which provides reference for improving the safety and quality of traditional fermented foods.

**Key words:** fermented foods; microbial diversity; biogenic amine; formation mechanism; relevance

传统发酵食品历史悠久、种类繁多,因其丰富的营养和独特的风味深受人们喜爱,例如东北酸菜、黄豆酱、奶酪、鱼露和发酵香肠等。传统发酵食品基质成分复杂,参与发酵的微生物种类繁多,代谢途径多样,在产生特征风味的同时也存在多种潜在的危害因子,影响最终产品的质量特性与安全性<sup>[1-2]</sup>。其中,生物胺(BAs)是发酵食品中较为常见的一种危害因子。发酵食品中的BAs一部分来源于食品原料本身,另一部分来源于发酵过程中产生的BAs,并且其形成与微生物的代谢密切相关<sup>[3]</sup>。因此明确发酵食品中微生物多样性及其与BAs形成之间的关系,对提高传统发酵食品的安全性具有重要意义。

近年来,随着分子生物学和生物信息学的快速发展,关于传统发酵食品,如发酵蔬菜、发酵豆制品、发酵乳制品、发酵肉制品和发酵水产品等中微生物多样性的研究日趋增多,并且其与BAs之间关系也得到了广泛研究。张杰等<sup>[4]</sup>研究发现四川泡菜表面的微生物,肠杆菌、乳酸菌、酵母菌和霉菌等具有氨基酸脱羧酶活性能够产生BAs。罗璇等<sup>[5]</sup>研究发现发酵豆制品中假单胞菌具有产生腐胺、酪胺和尸胺的能力。Suvajdzic等<sup>[6]</sup>研究发现低温发酵香肠中乳酸菌、肠球菌和假单胞菌具有脱羧酶活性,是产生酪胺、腐胺、尸胺的主要微生物。白妞妞等<sup>[7]</sup>研究发现乳酸菌、肠杆菌和球菌是鱼露中主要产胺菌。这些研究对了解发酵食品中BAs形成途径及机理、以及对微生物产生BAs进行有效控制提供了基础<sup>[8]</sup>。因此,本文以上述典型传统发酵食品为对象,综述了各

类发酵食品中微生物多样性与BAs形成的关系,旨在为有效控制BAs含量,提升传统发酵食品品质及安全性提供理论依据。

## 1 发酵食品中 BAs 的概述

### 1.1 BAs 的种类

BAs是一种低分子量的含氮有机化合物,主要是由氨基酸脱羧或醛酮的转氨作用形成<sup>[9]</sup>。根据其含氮量,可分为单胺、二胺和多胺。单胺包括组胺、酪胺和色胺,二胺包括尸胺和腐胺,多胺包括精胺和亚精胺。另外,根据BAs的化学结构,又可分为脂肪类胺(腐胺、尸胺、精胺和亚精胺)、芳香类胺(酪胺和苯乙胺)和杂环类胺(组胺和色胺)<sup>[10-11]</sup>。发酵食品中常见的八种BAs化学结构如图1所示。

### 1.2 BAs 的来源及形成途径

发酵食品中的BAs源于食品原料以及发酵过程,其形成途径有两种(见图2):一是醛、酮通过氨基化和转氨作用产生;二是游离氨基酸通过脱羧反应产生<sup>[12]</sup>。在发酵食品中,BAs主要通过第二种途径形成。该途径需要满足三个条件:一是具有氨基酸脱羧活性的微生物;二是发酵食品体系中含有充足的游离氨基酸;三是有适合微生物生长及脱羧酶活性的环境条件<sup>[13-14]</sup>。因此,富含蛋白质和游离氨基酸的发酵水产品、肉制品、乳制品及豆制品中BAs含量较高<sup>[15]</sup>。例如,腐乳(68.5~1084.0 mg/kg)<sup>[16]</sup>、酸鱼(97.82~161.2 mg/kg)<sup>[17]</sup>和香肠(335.76~1267.13 mg/kg)<sup>[18]</sup>等发酵制品中都含有大量的BAs。

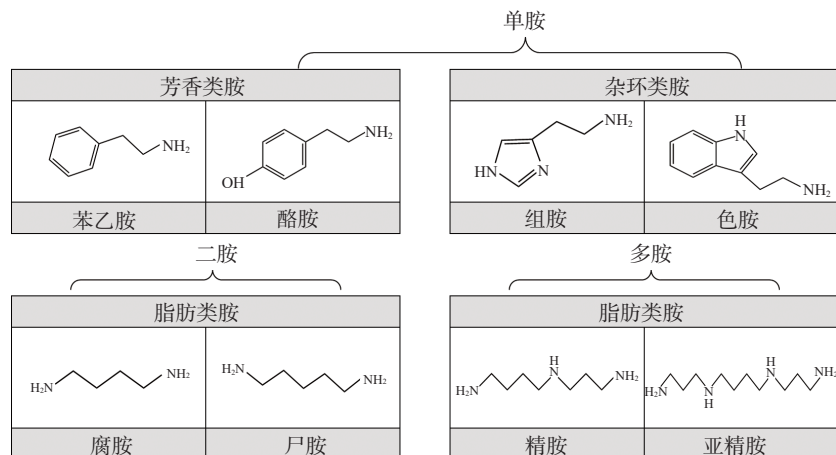


图 1 常见的 BAs 结构

Fig.1 Structure of common biogenic amines

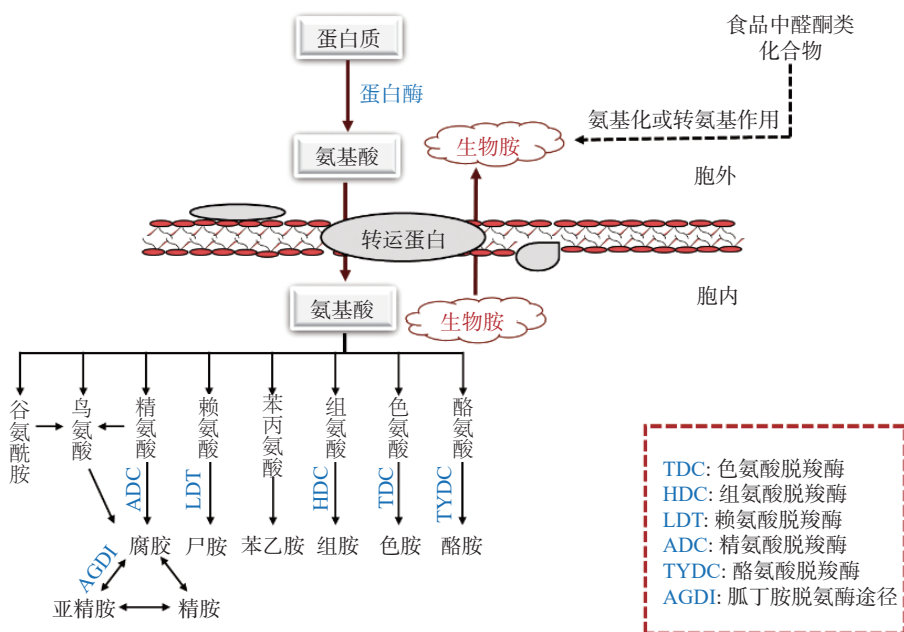


图2 BAs 形成途径

Fig.2 Pathways of biogenic amine formation

### 1.3 BAs 毒性及限量要求

通常摄入少量的 BAs 不会影响人体健康, BAs 可被人体肠道内的氨基氧化酶(如单胺氧化酶, 二胺氧化酶和组胺甲基转移酶)降解<sup>[19]</sup>; 然而, 摄入含 BAs 较高的食物或人体解毒能力受到抑制或干扰时, BAs 会对人健康造成严重的影响<sup>[20]</sup>。被欧洲食品安全局(EFSA)关注的 BAs 主要包括组胺和酪胺, 高浓度会导致高血压、头痛、心悸和呕吐<sup>[21]</sup>。另外, BAs 的毒性随个体敏感程度而异, 其敏感程度随 BAs 积累而增加<sup>[22]</sup>。此外, BAs 的毒性也有协同作用, 如二胺和多胺同时存在时会抑制单胺降解, 增加毒性, 引发人体中毒<sup>[23]</sup>。

目前, 国际上关于食品中 BAs 的限量并没有统一标准, 各国分别根据本国的法律法规制定相应的标准, 且大多数法律法规只对食品中组胺的含量进行限定。我国食品安全国家标准(高组胺类)组胺含量 ≤ 40 mg/100 g(GB 10136-2015 动物性水产制品); 盐渍鱼(不含高组胺鱼类)组胺含量 ≤ 20 mg/100 g(GB 10136-2015 动物性水产制品)。美国对金枪鱼及相关鱼类组胺干预水平为 50 mg/kg, 对酪胺和苯乙胺的安全阈值上限分别为 100~800 mg/kg 和 30 mg/kg<sup>[24]</sup>。欧盟食品微生物标准规定鱼类制品中组胺含量明确限定为 100 mg/kg, 但其他食物中的 BAs 限量只有推荐标准, 无强制规定<sup>[25]</sup>。

## 2 传统发酵食品中微生物多样性及其与 BAs 形成的关系

传统发酵食品多依赖于原辅料和环境中的微生物来实现其发酵, 由于自然发酵工艺的开放性与粗放性, 导致发酵产品中的微生物群落具有高度的多样性和复杂性<sup>[26]</sup>。传统发酵食品中以乳酸菌、葡萄球菌和链球菌为代表的细菌和以霉菌和酵母菌为代表的

真菌是参与发酵的核心菌群, 它们的代谢作用对发酵品质形成以及 BAs 的形成和控制都有着重要影响<sup>[27]</sup>。发酵食品中微生物主要通过调控碳水化合物代谢和氨基酸代谢过程来影响产品的品质, 其中与 BAs 形成密切相关的代谢为氨基酸代谢<sup>[28]</sup>。腐胺可以在微生物的胍基丁酶或鸟氨酸脱羧酶途径下合成; 亚精胺在亚精胺合酶下合成或羧基亚精胺在羧基精胺脱羧作用下生成; 组胺可以在微生物的组氨酸脱羧酶途径下合成; 尸胺可以在微生物的酪氨酸脱羧酶途径下合成; 色胺可以在微生物的色氨酸脱羧酶途径下合成<sup>[28-30]</sup>。因此, 明确传统发酵食品中微生物的组成, 对有效控制产胺微生物的生长、减少 BAs 的积累, 保证产品的品质 and 安全性至关重要<sup>[31]</sup>。表 1 总结了传统发酵食品中与 BAs 形成密切相关的微生物。

### 2.1 发酵蔬菜

发酵蔬菜主要包括酸菜、泡菜和榨菜等, 相较于富含蛋白质的发酵食品, 其 BAs 含量(40.57~692.82 mg/kg)相对较低<sup>[51]</sup>。东北酸菜是一种以中国卷心菜为原料的传统发酵蔬菜, Ye 等<sup>[32]</sup>将植物乳杆菌 SC-5 接种到发酵酸菜中, 通过 Spearman 相关性分析发现植物乳杆菌 SC-5 与酸菜中 BAs 的含量呈负相关, 这可能是由于接种植物乳杆菌后干扰了酸菜中微生物多样性, 使发酵过程中产胺微生物丰度降低, 从而降低了 BAs 的含量。泡菜是一种以新鲜蔬菜为原料的传统发酵蔬菜的总称, Young 等<sup>[51]</sup>在韩国萝卜泡菜中检测出了组胺、腐胺、尸胺和酪胺, 并分离出了可产生酪胺的乳酸菌, 通过 16S rDNA 测序确定该菌株为短链乳杆菌。Dabade 等<sup>[52]</sup>研究发现泡菜在发酵过程中尸胺与乳酸菌呈正相关, 腐胺与总需氧菌呈正相关, 苯乙胺与肠球菌呈正相关。榨菜是一种以块茎芥菜为原料的传统发酵蔬菜, Zhang 等<sup>[33]</sup>研究

表 1 传统发酵食品中与生物胺形成有关的微生物

Table 1 Microorganisms related to biogenic amine formation in fermented foods

发酵食品	相关微生物	主要生物胺		
发酵蔬菜	东北酸菜	乳球菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )、假单胞菌属( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )	腐胺、组胺、酪胺、亚精胺、尸胺	[32]
	榨菜	嗜盐菌属( <i>Halophilic</i> )、乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )	酪胺、苯乙胺、组胺、腐胺、尸胺	[33]
	韩国泡菜	魏斯氏菌属( <i>Weissella</i> )、明串珠菌属( <i>Leuconostoc</i> )	尸胺、腐胺、组胺、酪胺	[34]
	四川工业泡菜	芽孢杆菌属( <i>Bacillus</i> )	尸胺、酪胺、组胺、腐胺	[35]
	德国酸菜	乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )	组胺、酪胺、腐胺、亚精胺、精胺、尸胺	[36]
发酵豆制品	韩国传统豆酱	芽孢杆菌属( <i>Bacillus</i> )、乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )、魏斯氏菌属( <i>Weissella</i> )	组胺、酪胺	[37]
	传统臭豆腐	四联球菌属( <i>Tetragenococcus</i> )、乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )、明串珠菌属( <i>Leuconostoc</i> )、小细菌属( <i>Microbacterium</i> )	腐胺、尸胺、亚精胺、色胺、苯乙胺、组胺、酪胺	[38]
	东北农家酱	乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )	腐胺、组胺、酪胺、苯乙胺、亚精胺	[39]
	腐乳	肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )、乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )、明串珠菌属( <i>Leuconostoc</i> )、链球菌属( <i>Streptococcus</i> )	腐胺、亚精胺、精胺、色胺、酪胺	[40]
	耗牛乳硬质干酪	假单胞菌属( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )、明串珠菌属( <i>Leuconostoc</i> )	腐胺、苯乙胺、酪胺、组胺、尸胺	[41]
发酵乳制品	意大利南部奶酪	嗜热链球菌属( <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i> )、肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )、肠杆菌属( <i>Enterobacter</i> )	尸胺、腐胺、组胺、酪胺	[42]
	干酪	肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )、乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )	酪胺、组胺	[43]
	佩科里诺奶酪	肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )、肠杆菌属( <i>Enterobacter</i> )	组胺、酪胺	[44]
	山羊奶酪	肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )、肠杆菌属( <i>Enterobacter</i> )、乳杆菌属( <i>Lactobacilli</i> )	腐胺、色胺、酪胺	[45]
	西班牙发酵香肠	乳酸菌属( <i>Lactobacillus</i> )、葡萄球菌属( <i>Staphylococcus</i> )	酪胺、苯乙胺、色胺、腐胺、尸胺	[46]
发酵肉制品	风干肠	乳杆菌属( <i>Lactobacilli</i> )、肠球菌属( <i>Enterococcus</i> )	酪胺、苯乙胺、色胺、腐胺、尸胺	[47]
	发酵酸鱼	肠杆菌属( <i>Enterobacter</i> )、克雷伯氏菌属( <i>Klebsiella</i> )	腐胺、尸胺、组胺	[48]
	新疆熏马肠	葡萄球菌属( <i>Staphylococcus</i> )、克雷伯氏菌属( <i>Klebsiella</i> )	腐胺、色胺、组胺、苯乙胺	[49]
发酵水产品	腌鱼	肠杆菌属( <i>Enterobacter</i> )、沙门氏菌属( <i>Salmonella</i> )	尸胺、腐胺、组胺	[50]

发现在榨菜发酵过程中乳酸菌丰度与酪胺、腐胺和组胺含量呈正相关, 乳酸菌作为优势菌属可降解原料中的蛋白产生游离氨基酸, 在氨基酸脱羧酶作用下促进 BAs 形成。除乳酸菌外, 其他微生物也会影响发酵蔬菜中 BAs 的形成, 如 Kung 等<sup>[53]</sup> 研究发现中国台湾榨菜中的头状葡萄球菌、巴氏葡萄球菌、阴沟肠杆菌, 光滑假丝酵母和褶皱假丝酵母与组胺形成密切相关。综上, 乳酸菌是发酵蔬菜中的主要微生物, 对 BAs 的形成及抑制具有菌株特异性。

## 2.2 发酵豆制品

传统发酵豆制品主要包括豆酱、腐乳、酱油和臭豆腐等, 它们含有丰富的大豆多肽、大豆异黄酮、 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸等有效成分<sup>[54-55]</sup>。Yu 等<sup>[39]</sup> 以东北地区农家黄豆酱为研究对象, 确定了四联球菌属, 乳酸菌, 乳杆菌属, 魏斯氏菌属, 肠球菌属, 链球菌属和白串珠菌属是豆酱发酵过程中的优势菌属, 其中肠球菌属, 乳杆菌属和链球菌属与 BAs 呈正相关, 在黄豆酱发酵过程中检测到乳酸菌和乳酸球菌存在氨基酸脱羧酶基因, 说明这两种菌促进了发酵过程中 BAs 的积累。李东蕊<sup>[56]</sup> 研究了豆瓣酱在发酵过程中 BAs 生成规律及微生物多样性, 结果表明豆瓣酱总 BAs 和腐胺与芽孢杆菌属、乳杆菌属、魏斯氏菌属和阪崎肠杆菌属呈正相关; 亚精胺和色胺与乳球菌和泛菌属呈正相关; 精胺与曲霉菌属、明串珠菌属和葡萄球菌属呈正相关。Jeon 等<sup>[57]</sup> 研究发现组胺、酪胺和苯乙胺是 Cheonggukjang(一种韩国豆酱) 中的主要 BAs, 且芽孢杆菌和肠球菌与酪胺呈正相关。王维亚等<sup>[16]</sup> 研

究发现腐乳中的魏斯氏菌属、芽孢杆菌属和赖氨酸芽孢杆菌属与 BAs 呈正相关; 不动杆菌属、丛毛单胞菌属和四联球菌属与 BAs 呈负相关。Kim 等<sup>[58]</sup> 采用宏基因组和宏转录组学方法, 对韩国传统酱油发酵过程中产生 BAs 的微生物进行了研究, 结果表明芽孢杆菌和肠球菌含有色氨酸脱羧酶基因, 具有产生色胺的能力; 四联球菌中含有赖氨酸脱羧酶和组氨酸脱羧酶基因, 具有产生尸胺和组胺的能力; 同时, 根据酱油中产生 BAs 脱羧酶基因的相对丰度发现, 芽孢杆菌和盐单胞菌与腐胺呈正相关。Gu 等<sup>[59]</sup> 研究发现普雷沃菌属、乳杆菌属、盐单胞菌属和克里斯滕森氏菌属是臭豆腐的主要菌属, 酪胺、腐胺和尸胺是臭豆腐中的主要 BAs, 偏最小二乘法来分析表明稳杆菌属、漫游球菌属和肠球菌与组胺呈正相关, 四联球菌属、芽孢杆菌、葡萄球菌和小细菌属与亚精胺和酪胺呈正相关。综上, 四联球菌、乳杆菌、肠杆菌、芽孢杆菌和乳酸杆菌等为发酵豆制品中的主要产胺菌。

## 2.3 发酵乳制品

发酵乳制品主要包括奶酪、酸奶、开菲尔、奶酒等, 关于 BAs 的研究多集中于奶酪。奶酪中高浓度的酪胺会导致人体中毒, 也就是人们常说的“奶酪反应”<sup>[60]</sup>。Radka 等研究发现荷兰干酪成熟过程中的耐久肠球菌、粪肠球菌、屎肠球菌、铅黄肠球菌、弯曲乳杆菌、乳酸乳杆菌和瑞士乳杆菌含有组胺脱羧酶基因, 并且瑞士乳杆菌含有酪胺脱羧酶基因, 说明干酪中组胺和酪胺主要由上述微生物产生。Guarcello

等<sup>[61]</sup>研究发现意大利南部奶酪中尸胺与嗜中温乳球菌呈正相关,该乳球菌能够通过赖氨酸脱羧产生尸胺。Pintado等<sup>[42]</sup>研究发现不同原料奶生产的葡萄牙奶酪中 BAAs 含量与微生物数量呈正相关,肠球菌与苯乙胺呈正相关,乳球菌与尸胺、酪胺呈正相关;此外,其中的酵母菌具有较强的蛋白水解活性,为 BAAs 的形成提供游离氨基酸,一定程度上促进了 BAAs 的形成。腐胺是发酵乳制品中较为常见的 BAAs 之一,它主要通过精氨酸脱羧生成胍丁胺,然后通过胍丁胺脱氨酶(AGDI)途径进一步脱氨基形成,许多乳酸菌(包括短乳杆菌、弯曲乳杆菌、乳酸乳球菌等)已被证实可通过 AGDI 途径产生并积累腐胺<sup>[62-63]</sup>。宋雪梅等<sup>[64]</sup>研究表明牦牛乳硬质干酪成熟过程中的主要 BAAs 为腐胺、苯乙胺、酪胺、组胺和尸胺,优势菌属为链球菌属、明串珠菌属、乳杆菌属、拉乌尔菌属、不动杆菌属、假单胞菌属和肠杆菌属等,这些微生物在干酪成熟过程中产生大量游离氨基酸,可能会促进牦牛硬质干酪中 BAAs 的形成。综上,酪胺和腐胺是干酪中的主要 BAAs,肠球菌、肠杆菌、乳球菌和乳杆菌是主要产胺菌。

## 2.4 发酵肉制品

发酵肉制品主要包括发酵香肠和腊肉,其蛋白质和游离氨基酸含量较高、微生物种类丰富,极易造成 BAAs 的积累<sup>[65]</sup>。吴双慧等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现羊肉发酵香肠中明串珠菌属、假交替单胞菌属、弧菌属、发光杆菌属和希瓦氏菌属与尸胺呈正相关;假交替单胞菌属和发光杆菌属与酪胺呈正相关;葡萄球菌属和链球菌属与色胺呈正相关。刘雨萱等<sup>[66]</sup>研究发现市售四川腊肉中葡萄球菌、微球菌数与肥肉中组胺、腐胺呈负相关;乳酸杆菌与肥肉中腐胺呈负相关;霉菌、酵母与瘦肉中总生物胺含量呈正相关,与肥肉中组胺、腐胺含量呈负相关。Santiyanont等<sup>[67]</sup>研究发现乳酸菌、乳球菌、片球菌和魏斯氏菌是泰国发酵猪肉制品(*nham*)中的主要菌属,魏斯氏菌与总 BAAs 含量呈负相关,这可能是魏斯氏菌通过产生细菌素和有机酸等物质、或通过营养竞争抑制了产胺微生物生长,使 BAAs 含量降低,Lebeert等<sup>[68]</sup>研究发现法国传统发酵干香肠中乳酸菌和肠球菌与酪胺呈正相关,葡萄球菌和肠杆菌与总 BAAs 含量呈负相关。综上,乳酸菌、葡萄球菌、假单胞菌和魏斯氏菌是发酵肉制品中产胺的核心菌。

## 2.5 发酵水产品

以鱼露、虾酱等为代表的发酵水产品因其独特的风味和口感深受人们喜爱。因水产品原料易发生自溶、初始细菌含量较高,通常比其他发酵食品更容易造成 BAAs 的积累,因此,关于发酵水产品中 BAAs 的研究一直是人们关注的重点<sup>[69]</sup>。鱼露是我国传统发酵调味品之一,在鱼露发酵初始阶段假单胞菌属、变形杆菌属和普罗威登斯菌属与亚精胺和精胺含量呈负相关<sup>[70]</sup>。王悦齐等<sup>[71]</sup>研究发现鱼露发酵过程中

盐厌氧菌属与腐胺呈正相关,在鱼露发酵后期盐单胞菌属与 BAAs 呈负相关。虾酱是我国著名的传统发酵水产品,其中四球菌属、乳酸菌属、曲霉菌和未分类真菌属为优势微生物菌属,并且大部分菌属与 BAAs 含量呈一定的相关性,如:乳球菌与尸胺、腐胺和酪胺呈正相关;革球菌与苯乙胺、组胺和酪胺呈正相关;八叠球菌和卡他莫拉菌与腐胺、尸胺、组胺和酪胺呈负相关<sup>[72]</sup>。Li等<sup>[73]</sup>研究发现发酵虾酱中四链球菌与色胺、组胺和酪胺呈正相关;乳酸菌与腐胺和尸胺呈正相关;盐厌氧菌属与腐胺、尸胺和组胺呈正相关,与苯乙胺呈负相关。Zhao等<sup>[74]</sup>研究发现腐胺、苯乙胺、精胺、尸胺、组胺和酪胺是罗非鱼发酵香肠中的主要 BAAs,其中,组胺、腐胺、酪胺、精胺和苯乙胺与片球菌呈正相关;腐胺、尸胺和组胺与肠杆菌属和柠檬酸杆菌属呈正相关;酪胺和腐胺与肠球菌呈正相关。综上,四链球菌、乳酸菌、假单胞菌、肠球菌和肠杆菌是发酵水产品中产胺的核心菌。

## 3 结论

传统发酵食品是一个极其复杂的微生物体系,其中丰富的游离氨基酸以及复杂的微生物结构是其中 BAAs 形成和积累的主要原因,并且环境-微生物、微生物-微生物间的相互作用对微生物组成及 BAAs 形成影响甚大。因此,深入了解微生物多样性与 BAAs 形成之间的关系,才能有效地实现产胺菌种确定及抑制、降胺菌种的筛选及应用。并且围绕降胺菌株展开相关研究,揭示基于胺氧化酶、脱氢氧化酶和多酮氧化酶等降胺酶的 BAAs 降解机制,通过宏基因组技术明确 BAAs 降解途径、挖掘对降解 BAAs 起决定作用的基因,运用基因克隆、基因过表达等分子生物学技术,构建更加安全和高效的降胺菌株。

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