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浙江南部近海海洋生物脂肪酸含量及组成分析

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摘要: 为探讨浙江南部近海常见海洋生物脂肪酸的特点, 采集 31 种海洋生物, 包括海鱼类 20 种, 甲壳类 9 种, 头足类 2 种, 每种 3 份样品, 共 93 个样本, 采用 Folch 法提取脂肪酸, 以气相色谱-质谱法测定其脂肪酸构成及含量。分析不同海洋生物间总脂(TFA)、饱和脂肪酸(SFA)、单不饱和脂肪酸(MUFA)、多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)、n-6 系列多不饱和脂肪酸(n-6 PUFA)、n-3 系列多不饱和脂肪酸(n-3 PUFA)、二十二碳六烯酸(C22:6n3, DHA)和二十碳五烯酸(C20:5n3, EPA)含量的差异。结果显示, 海鱼类、甲壳类和头足类总脂含量范围分别为 18.74~153.90, 24.65~62.81, 37.23~92.18 mg/g; DHA+EPA 含量范围分别为 4.32~38.31, 7.22~22.86, 12.48~49.61 mg/g。浙江南部近海 31 种海洋生物的 n-3 PUFA、EPA 和 DHA 含量均与总脂含量呈正相关($P<0.01$), 主要脂肪酸构成具有种属差异, PUFA 和 n-3 PUFA 百分含量与物种食性有关, 摄食浮游植物、底栖藻类的物种高于摄食鱼类等游泳动物的物种。

关键词: 海洋生物; 脂肪酸; 组成分析; 浙江南部近海

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脂肪酸是生物体的重要组分, 主要依赖食物摄取, 在生物体消化吸收过程中结构相对稳定, 能够反映其长期摄食累积特征, 因此常被用于物种的营养价值评价、食性评估以及食物网研究^[1]。近年来, 国内外已有很多脂肪酸含量及组成分析方面的报道^[2-6], 如南海海域金线鱼科(Nemipteridae)^[2]及枪乌贼科(Loliginidae)^[3]脂肪酸含量分析, 广东湛江海域狗母鱼科(Synodontidae)^[4]及虾虎鱼科(Gobiidae)^[5]脂肪酸含量分析, 广东沿海经济鱼类脂肪酸含量分析^[6]等。浙江南部近海因受沿岸流和台湾暖流的交汇影响, 环境适宜, 营养盐及饵料丰富, 是众多海洋生物的栖息地^[7], 也

是多种经济鱼类及虾蟹类的重要产出地^[8]。高颐雄等^[9]对舟山地区的海水鱼类脂肪酸含量进行分析; 张志超等^[10]对浙江东部海域渔场海产品的脂肪酸含量分析, 主要涉及的组分为 DHA (C22:6n3) 和 EPA (C20:5n3)两种。然而, 针对浙江南部沿海海洋生物脂肪酸含量及组成的研究鲜有报道, 浙江海域海洋生物脂肪酸研究的全面性还有待进一步完善。

因此, 本研究选取浙江南部近海为研究区域, 研究对象涵盖海鱼类、甲壳类及头足类等 31 种海洋生物, 系统分析该区域海洋生物内脂肪酸含量、食性相关性及其营养价值, 以期渔业资源

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的保护和合理开发利用、海产品的营养价值评价提供参考, 并为后续开展食物网研究提供基础数据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

2019 年 4 月自浙江南部近海采集 31 种海洋生物(基本食性信息见表 1), 每个物种采集样品 3

份, 共计 93 份, 采样站位如图 1 所示。

1.2 样本处理

样本解冻后取肌肉(海鱼类取第一背鳍附近白肌, 蟹类取螯部或腹部肌肉, 虾类取腹部肌肉, 头足类取胴体肌肉), 超纯水漂洗后经冷冻干燥机(Christ Alpha 1-4) -55 ℃冷冻干燥 24 h, 用混合型球磨机(Retsch MM440)磨至粉状, 封装待用。

表 1 浙江南部近海常见海洋生物基本信息
Tab. 1 Basic information of common marine species in the offshore waters of southern Zhejiang

种类 species	食性 feed habits	文献 reference
海鱼类 marine fish		
斑鲦 <i>Konosirus punctatus</i>	杂食性, 成鱼以浮游生物和有机碎屑为食, 主要摄食腐屑 omnivorous, adult fishes feed on planktons and organic debris, especially for detritus	[11]
鳓 <i>Ilisha elongata</i>	杂食性, 以浮游生物为主, 兼食底栖生物和小型游泳动物 omnivorous, mainly feed on planktons, also including benthos and small swimming animals	[12-13]
宽体舌鳎 <i>Cynoglossus robustus</i>	以底栖生物为主, 兼食浮游生物和小型游泳动物 feed on benthos, also including planktons and small swimming animals	[12]
黄鲫 <i>Setipinna tenuifilis</i>	主要摄食浮游生物和底栖动物 mainly feed on planktons and benthic fauna	[14]
海鳗 <i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	游泳动物食性, 主要摄食中、小型鱼类及头足类等 mainly feed on swimming animals, such as medium and small fishes and cephalopods	[13-14]
凤鲚 <i>Coilia mystus</i>	浮游生物食性, 以浮游动植物、有机碎屑等为食 planktotrophic, feed on planktons and organic detritus	[13]
龙头鱼 <i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	游泳动物食性 mainly feed on swimming animals	[13-14]
孔虾虎鱼 <i>Trypauchen vagina</i>	底栖动物食性, 主要摄食底栖虾、蟹类等 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic shrimps, crabs	[14]
鲉 <i>Miichthys miiuy</i>	底栖生物食性, 以底栖藻类、贝、螺类、底栖端足类等为食 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic algae, shellfish, snails, and benthic amphipoda	[13]
红狼牙虾虎鱼 <i>Odontamblyopus lacepedii</i>	底栖动物食性, 主要摄食底栖虾、蟹类等 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic shrimp, crabs	[14]
星康吉鳗 <i>Conger myriaster</i>	以底栖动物和游泳动物(鱼类、虾类和头足类)食性为主 mainly feed on benthic and swimming animals	[15]
小黄鱼 <i>Larimichthys polyactis</i>	以摄食底栖动物和游泳动物为主 mainly feed on benthic and swimming animals	[13-14]
带鱼 <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	游泳动物食性, 主要摄食中、小型鱼类及头足类等 mainly feed on swimming animals, such as medium and small fishes and cephalopods	[13,16]
赤鼻棱鳀 <i>Thryssa kammalensis</i>	浮游生物食性, 以桡足类为主, 兼滤食一些较大型的浮游生物 planktotrophic, mainly feed on copepods, also include a few of larger planktons	[14]
真鲷 <i>Pagrus major</i>	肉食性, 主要摄食底栖甲壳类、软体动物、棘皮动物等 carnivorous, mainly feed on benthic crustaceans, mollusks, echinoderms	[17]
长蛇鲻 <i>Saurida elongata</i>	以游泳动物鱼类为主, 摄食少量的虾类和头足类 mainly feed on swimming animals and small amounts of shrimp and cephalopods	[16,18]
皮氏叫姑鱼 <i>Johnius belangerii</i>	以摄食底栖动物和游泳动物为主 mainly feed on benthic and swimming animals	[14]
细条天竺鲷 <i>Jaydia lineata</i>	主要摄食浮游动物, 以磷虾类为主 mainly feed on zooplanktons, especially krill	[19]
前肛鳗 <i>Dysomma anguillaris</i>	底栖生物食性, 主要摄食口虾蛄, 其次是长尾类和短尾类 feed on benthic, mainly eat mantis shrimps, followed by long tails and short tails	[20]
刀鲚 <i>Coilia nasus</i>	底栖生物食性, 以底栖藻类、贝、螺类、底栖端足类等为食 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic algae, shellfish, snails, and benthic amphipoda	[13]

(待续 to be continued)

(续表 1 Tab. 1 continued)

种类 species	食性 feed habits	文献 reference
甲壳类与头足类 crustaceans and cephalopods		
口虾蛄 <i>Oratosquilla oratoria</i>	浮游生物食性, 以浮游动植物、有机碎屑等为食 planktotrophic, feed on phytoplanktons, organic debris	[13]
脊尾白虾 <i>Exopalaemon carinicauda</i>	浮游生物食性, 以浮游动植物、有机碎屑等为食 planktotrophic, feed on phytoplanktons, organic debris	[13]
周氏新对虾 <i>Joyneris shrimp</i>	底栖生物食性 mainly feed on benthic	[21]
中华管鞭虾 <i>Solenocera crassicornis</i>	浮游生物食性, 以浮游动植物、有机碎屑等为食 planktotrophic, feed on phytoplanktons, organic debris	[13]
哈氏仿对虾 <i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	摄食浮游生物和游泳生物, 也食底栖生物 feed on planktons, swimmers and benthic organisms	[21]
葛氏长臂虾 <i>Palaemon gravieri</i>	浮游生物食性, 以浮游动植物、有机碎屑等为食 planktotrophic, feed on phytoplankton, organic debris	[13]
隆线强蟹 <i>Eucrate crenata</i>	浮游生物食性 planktotrophic	[22]
三疣梭子蟹 <i>Portunus trituberculatus</i>	底栖生物食性, 以底栖藻类、贝螺类、端足类等为食 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic algae, shellfish, snails, and benthic amphipoda	[13]
日本蟳 <i>Charybdis japonica</i>	底栖生物食性, 以底栖藻类、贝螺类、端足类等为食 mainly feed on benthic, such as benthic algae, shellfish, snails, and benthic amphipoda	[13]
杜氏枪乌贼 <i>Uroteuthis duvauceli</i>	游泳动物和底栖动物混合食性 mainly feed on benthic and swimming animals	[23]
长蛸 <i>Octopus variabilis</i>	浮游动物/底栖动物食性 mainly feed on zooplankton/benthic animals	[24]

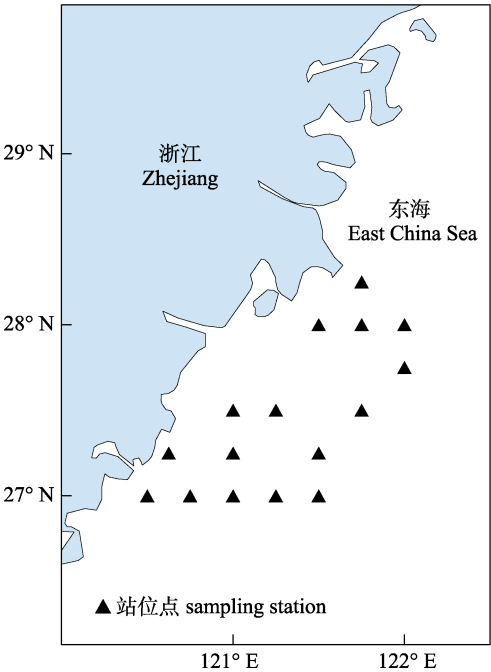


图 1 研究区域及采样站点
Fig. 1 The study area and sampling stations

脂质提取参照 Folch 法^[25], 称 0.2 g 粉末于离心管中, 加 15 mL 三氯甲烷-甲醇溶液(V: V=2: 1), 浸泡 20 h 以上; 以 3000 r/min 离心 10 min,

取上清液, 加 4 mL 0.9%氯化钠溶液, 静置约 2 h; 取下层溶液于圆底烧瓶中水浴蒸发得到粗脂。

脂肪酸甲酯化采用三氯化硼-甲醇法^[26], 在上步圆底烧瓶中加 4 mL 0.5 mol/L 氢氧化钠-甲醇溶液, 水浴回流 8 min; 加 4 mL 14%三氯化硼甲醇溶液回流 25 min; 加 4 mL 正己烷回流萃取 2 min; 冷却后加 10 mL 氯化钠饱和溶液, 振荡后静置分层 2 h; 吸取正己烷层(上层), 按 1: 1 比例加 50 mg/L 十九烷酸甲酯(C19:0)内标待测。

脂肪酸测定采用气相色谱-质谱联用仪(7890B/5977A, Agilent), 毛细管柱型号 Agilent HP-88 (60 m×0.25 mm×0.20 μm), 载气为高纯氮气, 分流比 10: 1, 进样口温度设为 250 ℃。升温程序参见文献^[27]。

1.3 数据处理

以 37 种脂肪酸甲酯混标为标准品, C19:0 为内标, 对比保留时间定性, 内标法定量^[27]。计算每种脂肪酸的质量分数(mg/g)及相对百分比(%)。采用 SPSS 23.0 统计软件分析数据, 以 Pearson 相关系数表征总脂含量与各脂肪酸间的关联, 以 $P<0.05$ 作为具有统计学差异的判断标准。

2 结果与分析

2.1 海水鱼类

表2展示了20种海鱼肌肉组织中各类脂肪酸的含量水平, SFA、MUFA、PUFA、n-3 PUFA、n-6 PUFA、DHA和EPA含量范围分别为7.12~58.68, 1.76~59.62, 8.23~47.79, 5.58~40.42, 1.91~7.48, 1.34~25.10, 0.87~13.21 mg/g, 均与总脂含量(18.74~153.90 mg/g)呈正相关($R^2=0.965$, 0.977 , 0.773 , 0.745 , 0.786 , 0.639 和 0.807 , $P<0.001$), 表明物种各类脂肪酸的摄入量均随总脂摄入量升高而升高。浙江南部近海不同品种海鱼间的不饱和脂肪酸含量差别较大, 除斑鲈(8.23 mg/g)和孔虾虎鱼(8.30 mg/g)外, 其余18种海鱼富含PUFA(>10 mg/g), 显示出较高的营养价值。C16:0为20种海鱼中含量最多的SFA, 平均占总量的65.68%。C18:1n9c是除龙头鱼和皮氏叫姑鱼外海鱼中含量最多的MUFA, 平均占MUFA总量的66.88%; 其次为C16:1n7(19.99%)。斑鲈、鳓、黄鲫和刀鲚中含量最高的n-6 PUFA是C22:2n6, 平均占总量的48.12%, C20:4n6是其余16种海鱼中含量最高的n-6 PUFA, 平均占51.15%。在20种海鱼中, DHA/EPA的波动范围较大(0.35~8.95), 平均值为4.20, DHA含量显著高于EPA含量($P<0.001$)。DHA+EPA含量最高的是刀鲚, 含量最低的是孔虾虎鱼; 龙头鱼中DHA和刀鲚中EPA含量最高, 斑鲈和孔虾虎鱼中分别含量最低。浙江南部近海20种海鱼中SFA、MUFA及PUFA的平均比例为1.25:0.84:1, 与张红霞等^[28]报道的我国南海38种海鱼类SFA、MUFA及PUFA的平均比例0.91:0.64:1, 以及张文凤等^[6]报道的广东沿海海域21种海鱼类MUFA、PUFA的平均比例1.6:1具有一定差异性, 表明海鱼中各类脂肪酸含量之比或受地域和品种的影响。

2.2 甲壳类

由表3可见, 在采集的9种甲壳类中, 总脂含量范围为24.65~62.81 mg/g, 其中日本蟳的总脂含量最高(62.81 mg/g), 隆线强蟹最低(24.65 mg/g)。SFA总量范围为6.13~18.27 mg/g, 与总脂含量呈正相关($R^2=0.961$, $P<0.001$)。C16:0为9种甲壳类

中含量最多的SFA, 平均占SFA总量的58.30%。MUFA总量范围为3.87~13.59 mg/g, 与总脂含量呈正相关($R^2=0.896$, $P<0.001$)。C18:1n9c是所有甲壳类样品中含量最多的MUFA, 平均占MUFA总量的65.51%, 其次是C16:1n7, 平均占24.66%。PUFA总量范围为13.21~30.95 mg/g, 与总脂含量呈正相关($R^2=0.987$, $P<0.001$)。n-3 PUFA总量范围为9.15~24.98 mg/g, 其中DHA的含量范围为4.03~14.03 mg/g, 是甲壳类中含量最多的n-3 PUFA, 平均占总量的49.11%; 其次是EPA(2.98~8.83 mg/g), 平均占35.78%。DHA+EPA含量范围为7.22~22.86 mg/g, DHA/EPA平均比值为1.45, 表明甲壳类的DHA与EPA含量较为相近。日本蟳DHA和EPA含量最高, 隆线强蟹DHA和中华管鞭虾EPA含量最低。n-6 PUFA总量范围为3.87~6.97 mg/g, 脊尾白虾、葛氏长臂虾和日本蟳中含量最高的n-6 PUFA是C22:2n6, 占总量的47.30%; 其他6种甲壳类中含量最高的n-6 PUFA为C20:4n6, 平均占56.64%。9种甲壳类的n-3 PUFA、n-6 PUFA、DHA和EPA总含量均与总脂含量呈正相关($R^2=0.986$, 0.755 , 0.878 和 0.858 , $P<0.001$), SFA、MUFA和PUFA的平均比例为1:0.67:1.75。

2.3 头足类

采集的2种头足类, 杜氏枪乌贼和长蛸总脂含量分别为92.18 mg/g和37.23 mg/g, SFA总量分别为37.87 mg/g和13.34 mg/g, 两者呈正相关($R^2=0.992$, $P<0.01$)。其中C16:0均为含量最多的SFA, 分别占总量的73.53%和50.62%。MUFA总量分别为6.97和4.24 mg/g, 杜氏枪乌贼中含量最多的MUFA是C18:1n9c, 占57.87%; 长蛸中是C20:1和C18:1n9c, 共占MUFA总量的80.09%。n-3 PUFA总量分别为49.80 mg/g和14.89 mg/g, 与总脂含量呈正相关($R^2=0.986$, $P<0.01$)。其中DHA含量最多, 分别为37.12 mg/g和8.30 mg/g, 占总量的75.58%和55.95%; 其次是EPA(12.49和4.18 mg/g), 分别占到25.04%和26.94%。2种头足类的DHA/EPA平均比值为2.61, SFA、MUFA和PUFA平均比例为1:0.22:1.54。

表 2 浙江南部近海海水鱼主要脂肪酸含量
Tab. 2 The content of main fatty acids in marine fish from the offshore water of southern Zhejiang

种类 species	含量 content	$n=3; \bar{x} \pm SD$												
		C16:0	C16:1n7	C18:1n7c	C20:3n3	C20:4n6	C22:2n6	TFA	SFA	MUFA	PUFA	n-3 PUFA	n-6 PUFA	DHA+EPA
斑鲈	mg/g	34.84±5.06	12.32±3.18	27.02±8.89	0.25±0.09	0.26±0.12	1.22±0.44	100.09±18.61	51.69±9.02	40.18±12.11	8.23±2.71	5.58±2.11	2.52±0.63	5.21±2.03
<i>Konosirus punctatus</i>	%	35.07±1.55	12.15±0.90	26.22±4.58	0.28±0.15	0.29±0.18	1.34±0.74	100	51.75±0.62	39.22±5.29	9.03±4.69	6.18±3.49	2.72±1.20	5.78±3.33
鲷	mg/g	18.56±5.40	1.49±0.55	7.00±2.03	0.25±0.09	0.26±0.12	1.22±0.44	62.70±14.08	26.37±6.95	10.12±2.10	18.50±0.34	15.57±0.20	2.81±0.12	14.47±0.26
<i>Ilisha elongata</i>	%	29.47±5.74	2.53±0.99	12.29±5.19	1.80±0.46	1.99±0.58	2.77±0.98	100	41.92±6.29	17.22±5.32	40.86±9.56	34.86±8.66	5.75±0.88	32.74±8.45
宽体舌鲷	mg/g	4.55±1.15	0.20±0.04	1.20±0.07	1.10±0.33	1.21±0.32	1.85±1.03	19.44±3.45	7.24±1.28	1.76±0.15	10.44±2.02	7.58±1.43	2.78±0.58	6.03±1.13
<i>Cynoglossus robustus</i>	%	23.10±1.80	1.00±0.05	6.29±0.76	7.62±0.19	9.36±0.25	2.39±0.41	100	37.23±0.03	9.21±0.87	53.55±0.90	38.90±0.47	14.22±0.48	30.97±0.31
黄鲷	mg/g	11.84±2.06	1.17±0.24	5.87±2.76	1.49±0.30	1.83±0.37	0.48±0.16	41.00±13.41	17.22±3.99	7.76±3.09	16.02±6.33	13.86±5.57	2.05±0.75	13.09±5.23
<i>Setipinna tenuifilis</i>	%	30.49±4.95	2.98±0.38	13.57±2.28	1.49±0.26	1.64±0.36	2.14±0.06	100	43.47±4.49	18.43±1.50	38.11±2.99	32.88±2.84	4.93±0.21	31.09±2.58
海鳗	mg/g	10.18±3.61	2.55±1.45	7.92±3.61	1.20±0.77	1.46±0.96	0.55±0.22	36.11±10.50	14.82±4.93	10.91±5.11	10.39±6.14	7.81±4.89	2.43±1.25	6.54±4.12
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	%	27.94±4.74	6.58±2.86	21.00±5.90	3.44±1.75	4.19±2.18	1.27±0.49	100	40.99±6.25	28.90±8.68	30.10±14.44	22.66±11.52	7.01±2.88	18.99±9.77
凤鲛	mg/g	11.68±1.63	1.31±0.27	7.18±1.19	0.77±0.18	0.92±0.20	0.90±0.38	38.54±7.30	15.77±2.29	9.20±1.28	13.57±4.61	10.91±3.90	2.50±0.72	9.89±3.62
<i>Coilia mystus</i>	%	30.60±2.07	3.38±0.07	19.09±3.69	2.00±0.28	2.38±0.26	2.25±0.56	100	41.26±2.38	24.28±3.23	34.46±5.59	27.56±4.76	6.46±1.10	24.94±4.47
龙头鱼	mg/g	36.03±6.57	21.07±7.75	20.76±6.76	1.81±0.74	2.10±0.83	1.86±0.39	138.18±29.08	54.61±11.70	44.19±14.66	39.38±4.61	34.02±3.32	5.13±1.26	31.46±2.70
<i>Harpodon nehereus</i>	%	26.28±1.53	14.70±2.77	14.59±2.28	1.25±0.30	1.47±0.34	1.40±0.34	100	39.54±2.37	31.00±4.65	29.46±5.14	25.55±4.84	3.74±0.49	23.73±4.88
孔虾虎鱼	mg/g	4.13±0.40	0.62±0.05	2.24±0.23	1.37±0.12	1.68±0.16	0.34±0.01	18.74±0.61	7.12±0.40	3.33±0.22	8.30±0.44	5.75±0.37	2.48±0.16	4.32±0.35
<i>Trypauchen vagina</i>	%	21.99±1.39	3.31±0.34	11.95±1.18	7.32±0.77	8.98±0.97	1.80±0.11	100	37.95±1.12	17.77±1.24	44.28±2.07	30.65±1.40	13.25±1.11	23.03±1.20
鲢	mg/g	6.81±1.82	1.46±0.71	2.62±0.48	1.16±0.04	1.39±0.04	0.44±0.02	29.06±3.67	10.56±2.16	4.57±1.22	13.93±0.39	11.53±0.32	2.29±0.07	10.30±0.28
<i>Mitchthys miuiy</i>	%	23.07±3.20	4.82±1.71	8.96±0.64	4.06±0.41	4.86±0.55	1.54±0.13	100	36.00±2.75	15.46±2.19	48.54±4.82	40.18±3.93	7.99±0.85	35.88±3.50
红狼牙虾虎鱼	mg/g	6.25±1.3	0.58±0.14	2.24±0.42	1.15±0.23	1.40±0.29	0.57±0.10	23.51±3.11	10.02±1.61	3.15±0.61	10.33±2.05	7.76±1.64	2.50±0.43	6.53±1.43
<i>Odontobutopus lacepedii</i>	%	26.70±4.48	2.44±0.30	9.46±0.60	4.87±0.45	5.89±0.61	2.42±0.17	100	42.87±5.33	13.30±0.93	43.83±5.41	32.93±4.64	10.58±0.80	27.75±4.25

(待续 to be continued)

(续表 2 Tab. 2 continued)

种类 species	含量 content	C16:0	C16:1n7	C18:1n9c	C20:3n3	C20:4n6	C22:2n6	TFA	SFA	MUFA	PUFA	n-3 PUFA	n-6 PUFA	DHA+EPA
星康吉鳗	mg/g	7.06±0.45	0.69±0.12	2.69±0.30	1.15±0.16	1.38±0.20	0.53±0.06	30.12±0.61	10.58±0.51	3.90±0.21	15.65±0.11	13.22±0.02	2.32±0.14	12.00±0.17
<i>Conger myriaster</i>	%	23.42±1.02	2.28±0.34	8.93±0.82	3.82±0.61	4.60±0.75	1.75±0.17	100	35.10±0.98	12.93±0.44	51.97±1.42	43.91±0.81	7.71±0.62	39.85±0.25
小黄鱼	mg/g	6.12±0.45	0.62±0.07	2.34±0.37	0.89±0.03	1.05±0.04	0.54±0.06	26.55±2.37	9.26±0.36	3.39±0.34	13.90±2.59	11.73±2.54	2.09±0.12	10.75±2.52
<i>Larimichthys polyactis</i>	%	23.16±2.05	2.36±0.34	8.98±2.04	3.37±0.27	3.99±0.36	2.02±0.18	100	35.11±2.85	12.97±2.29	51.92±5.08	43.69±5.46	7.92±0.71	40.00±5.66
带鱼	mg/g	10.57±4.77	1.07±0.76	5.19±1.84	0.69±0.23	0.78±0.29	0.68±0.39	41.48±17.11	16.37±6.91	7.11±3.06	17.99±7.84	15.98±7.08	1.92±0.76	15.08±6.72
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	%	25.43±3.09	2.43±1.04	12.93±1.55	1.72±0.40	1.93±0.49	1.54±0.24	100	39.92±5.51	17.33±2.63	42.75±8.14	37.86±7.97	4.63±0.23	35.71±7.72
赤鼻棱鲷	mg/g	24.97±18.05	5.65±2.93	12.02±7.11	1.92±1.78	2.37±2.23	0.82±0.71	74.33±26.76	38.78±23.92	20.27±12.20	15.28±9.36	10.93±6.39	4.09±2.92	8.76±4.69
<i>Thryssa kanmalensis</i>	%	28.55±14.01	7.10±1.39	14.61±4.31	3.96±3.81	4.90±4.77	1.66±1.55	100	46.63±15.39	24.54±7.58	28.83±22.97	20.45±15.96	7.95±6.79	16.15±12.13
真鲷	mg/g	9.55±2.97	1.32±0.80	5.60±2.80	1.13±0.53	1.36±0.66	0.59±0.36	43.73±14.25	15.85±4.85	8.04±3.84	26.66±3.92	23.34±2.93	2.54±1.19	15.90±8.52
<i>Pagrus major</i>	%	22.68±7.20	2.90±1.46	12.79±5.88	2.50±0.67	2.98±0.87	1.22±0.39	100	37.65±11.60	18.36±7.62	43.99±18.87	38.07±17.85	5.58±1.17	35.31±17.21
长蛇鲻	mg/g	7.82±1.26	0.76±0.07	2.58±0.15	0.71±0.28	0.83±0.35	0.62±0.26	30.41±8.39	11.65±1.67	3.97±0.39	14.79±6.37	12.78±5.66	1.91±0.69	11.96±5.36
<i>Saurida elongata</i>	%	26.52±3.32	2.62±0.48	8.98±1.80	2.29±0.23	2.62±0.37	1.95±0.29	100	39.60±4.81	13.63±2.14	46.77±6.94	40.30±6.48	6.13±0.48	37.64±6.28
皮氏叫姑鱼	mg/g	25.31±6.10	13.75±4.81	12.90±0.87	1.95±0.39	2.39±0.49	1.43±0.27	90.36±9.49	35.07±6.50	28.45±5.48	26.84±0.79	22.09±0.47	4.58±0.79	19.94±0.74
<i>Johinus elongerii</i>	%	27.70±4.93	14.99±4.03	14.33±0.54	2.15±0.36	2.64±0.44	1.59±0.29	100	38.61±5.08	31.35±3.84	30.04±3.35	24.76±3.07	5.07±0.75	22.39±3.06
细条天竺鲷	mg/g	7.88±1.03	0.63±0.20	2.73±0.21	0.93±0.12	1.11±0.13	0.85±0.06	34.28±2.98	12.43±1.56	4.57±0.35	17.29±1.19	14.68±1.23	2.47±0.09	13.64±1.33
<i>Jaydia lineata</i>	%	22.91±1.07	1.85±0.60	7.99±0.43	2.77±0.55	3.30±0.63	2.49±0.16	100	36.13±1.54	13.35±0.58	50.53±1.64	42.87±1.40	7.27±0.76	39.79±1.40
前肛鳗	mg/g	37.39±14.09	19.50±6.71	37.91±16.90	3.46±0.74	4.16±1.04	2.17±0.44	153.90±51.50	58.68±21.34	59.62±23.97	35.59±6.38	27.64±4.77	7.48±1.62	23.97±4.06
<i>Dysomma anguillaris</i>	%	23.79±1.87	12.66±0.32	23.52±3.31	2.40±0.54	2.90±0.76	1.49±0.24	100	37.55±2.41	37.72±3.08	24.73±4.96	19.23±3.87	5.18±1.11	16.68±3.35
刀鲚	mg/g	37.11±10.73	9.10±1.93	25.73±17.51	1.73±0.30	2.09±0.37	3.87±0.10	142.59±31.90	50.34±12.60	44.46±16.23	47.79±5.88	40.42±5.46	7.14±0.37	38.31±5.13
<i>Coilia nasus</i>	%	25.67±3.62	6.57±1.51	16.44±7.66	1.25±0.25	1.51±0.30	2.87±0.68	100	35.13±3.86	30.21±4.32	34.65±6.46	29.26±5.44	5.23±1.05	27.74±5.18

表 3 浙江南部近海甲壳类与十足类主要脂肪酸含量
Tab. 3 The content of main fatty acids in crustaceans and cephalopods from the offshore water of southern Zhejiang

种类 species	含量 content	$n=3; \bar{x} \pm SD$												
		C16:0	C16:1n7	C18:1n9c	C20:3n3	C20:4n6	C22:2n6	TFA	SFA	MUFA	PUFA	n-3 PUFA	n-6 PUFA	DHA+EPA
口虾蛄	mg/g	6.43±2.26	9.22±2.86	5.16±1.86	3.37±1.65	4.15±2.05	1.57±0.68	44.92±18.02	13.78±5.34	8.15±3.89	22.99±8.79	19.20±4.58	6.65±2.97	12.58±4.12
<i>Oratosquilla oratoria</i>	%	14.60±0.70	4.86±2.26	11.69±0.53	7.28±0.62	8.94±0.82	3.46±0.10	100	30.87±0.58	17.55±1.61	51.58±1.06	36.41±1.49	14.60±0.76	28.78±2.03
脊尾白虾	mg/g	2.56±1.91	3.80±0.88	7.90±2.30	1.48±0.35	1.80±0.46	2.32±0.53	49.54±11.63	14.48±4.04	12.15±3.15	22.91±4.48	17.74±3.43	5.00±1.06	16.05±3.10
<i>Exopalaemon carinicauda</i>	%	18.25±1.82	7.69±0.84	15.73±0.91	3.03±0.36	3.65±0.41	4.70±0.13	100	28.90±1.55	24.36±1.05	46.74±2.55	36.20±1.80	10.20±0.79	32.74±1.49
周氏新对虾	mg/g	10.74±1.19	2.63±0.55	4.56±0.64	3.07±0.34	3.80±0.41	2.17±0.17	54.43±5.71	17.83±1.77	8.16±1.34	28.44±2.77	21.15±2.16	6.97±0.57	17.55±1.83
<i>Joyneris shrimp</i>	%	19.77±1.15	4.80±0.69	8.35±0.35	5.64±0.10	6.98±0.11	4.01±0.27	100	32.80±1.14	14.91±1.20	52.29±0.44	38.87±0.15	12.84±0.32	32.24±0.23
中华管鞭虾	mg/g	4.78±0.77	0.75±0.16	2.66±0.47	2.17±0.42	2.67±0.52	0.96±0.15	26.52±4.10	8.43±1.30	3.87±0.67	14.22±2.13	9.80±1.48	4.15±0.66	7.55±1.19
<i>Solenocera crassicornis</i>	%	17.99±0.23	2.81±0.21	9.98±0.32	8.20±0.83	10.08±1.00	3.63±0.19	100	31.80±0.03	14.54±0.30	53.66±0.28	37.00±0.78	15.68±0.71	28.51±1.57
哈氏仿对虾	mg/g	5.95±0.24	1.07±0.14	3.35±0.60	1.84±0.06	2.25±0.06	1.28±0.05	33.90±1.90	10.73±0.19	4.93±0.81	18.24±0.90	13.89±0.77	4.12±0.12	11.92±0.71
<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	%	17.65±1.68	3.14±0.24	9.81±1.23	5.43±0.14	6.65±0.21	3.77±0.06	100	31.71±1.21	14.45±1.57	53.84±0.36	40.98±0.03	12.16±0.32	35.16±0.12
葛氏长臂虾	mg/g	6.00±0.18	1.84±0.86	4.90±0.95	0.88±0.07	1.04±0.08	1.93±0.31	35.79±4.63	9.71±0.67	7.63±1.69	18.45±2.28	14.41±2.08	3.93±0.20	13.37±2.03
<i>Palaemon gravieri</i>	%	17.05±2.25	4.90±1.78	13.59±0.92	2.49±0.23	2.93±0.29	5.36±0.23	100	27.33±1.65	21.08±1.95	51.59±0.44	40.20±0.59	11.08±0.91	37.26±0.82
隆线强蟹	mg/g	3.26±0.35	0.91±0.08	3.58±0.56	1.85±0.52	2.24±0.66	1.03±0.27	24.65±3.90	6.13±0.81	5.31±0.61	13.21±2.56	9.15±1.43	3.87±1.07	7.22±0.90
<i>Eucrate crenata</i>	%	13.78±3.45	3.72±0.31	14.75±2.36	7.34±0.95	8.88±1.24	4.10±0.53	100	25.01±1.41	21.72±1.23	53.28±2.01	37.13±0.20	15.41±1.91	29.46±1.06
三疣梭子蟹	mg/g	4.24±0.79	2.05±0.40	5.09±1.77	1.66±0.10	2.04±0.14	1.58±0.16	31.91±6.38	7.45±1.07	7.46±2.20	17.00±3.10	12.57±2.77	4.25±0.34	10.82±2.65
<i>Portunus trituberculatus</i>	%	13.32±0.20	6.43±0.03	15.47±2.46	5.35±0.76	6.56±0.88	5.05±0.49	100	23.61±1.36	22.92±2.32	53.47±0.97	39.23±0.84	13.65±1.66	33.59±1.60
日本蟬	mg/g	12.53±3.35	3.11±1.49	8.88±1.39	1.94±0.48	2.31±0.62	2.68±0.45	62.81±7.12	18.27±4.96	13.59±0.80	30.95±1.75	24.98±2.75	5.73±1.03	22.86±3.12
<i>Charybdis japonica</i>	%	19.64±2.96	4.75±1.71	14.50±3.43	3.20±1.04	3.83±1.31	4.38±1.10	100	28.53±4.36	21.80±1.79	49.58±2.72	39.78±0.13	9.40±2.48	36.31±0.79
杜氏枪乌贼	mg/g	24.79±4.21	1.33±0.80	7.89±5.56	1.87±1.01	2.26±1.29	2.79±1.35	92.18±18.18	37.87±3.38	6.97±2.21	59.08±3.50	49.80±0.56	6.88±1.89	49.61±0.51
<i>Uroteuthis duvauceli</i>	%	27.05±1.22	1.64±1.28	10.11±8.95	1.92±0.70	2.30±0.91	2.83±1.00	100	37.57±1.61	13.31±9.61	49.12±11.21	43.21±10.36	5.75±1.48	48.07±3.71
长蛸	mg/g	6.76±0.79	0.27±0.13	1.50±0.77	2.36±0.32	2.87±0.39	1.31±0.48	37.23±7.21	13.34±0.84	4.24±2.12	19.65±5.12	14.89±4.19	4.57±0.90	12.48±3.88
<i>Octopus variabilis</i>	%	18.48±1.62	0.70±0.23	3.99±1.60	6.41±0.42	7.82±0.53	3.38±0.79	100	37.01±6.37	10.91±3.72	52.08±5.93	39.30±5.56	12.27±0.43	32.75±5.79

3 讨论

3.1 脂肪酸组成

研究区域内海鱼类的总脂含量范围与高颐雄等^[9]的研究结果(6~132 mg/g)及张红霞等^[28]的研究结果(4.6~170.86 mg/g)略有差异,表明地域和品种是物种的脂肪酸总量的影响因素之一。高颐雄等^[9]报道的浙江舟山地区的宽体舌鳎(18 mg/g)、鳊(67 mg/g)、带鱼(41 mg/g)及鲢(22 mg/g)等物种的总脂含量与本研究同种属鱼类相近,推测该几种海鱼在附近海域内食性波动较小;而小黄鱼(58 mg/g)、星康吉鳎(121 mg/g)、龙头鱼(11 mg/g)及刀鲚(117 mg/g)等物种的总脂含量均高于研究区域内同种属鱼类,推测该几种海鱼的食性受地域环境的影响较大,今后或可对其开展食性的区域对比研究。此外,海鱼类的DHA和EPA含量均高于张东平等^[29]报道的太湖淡水鱼中DHA (0.63~1.26 mg/g)和EPA (0.27~0.63 mg/g),表明海水鱼的营养价值高于淡水鱼;并且略高于舟山地区海鱼、黄海海域海鱼及浙东渔场中海鱼中DHA含量(0.54~19.29 mg/g)和EPA含量(0.03~7.85 mg/g)^[9-10,28],推测品种、区域及季节等因素或影响海鱼类的DHA和EPA含量。同样,甲壳类的DHA和EPA含量也略高于文献中^[10]浙东渔场中甲壳类的DHA含量(1.43~3.24 mg/g)和EPA含量(0.94~2.82 mg/g),推测种类及季节等因素或影响甲壳类的DHA和EPA含量。头足类杜氏枪乌贼的SFA、MUFA、PUFA百分含量与前期报道^[30]的杜氏枪乌贼中SFA (32.93%)、MUFA (13.20%)、PUFA (53.81%)含量相近。长蛸的SFA、MUFA、PUFA百分含量与报道^[31]的长蛸腕足中SFA (45.49%)、MUFA (11.44%)、PUFA (43.07%)含量较为接近;DHA+EPA百分含量与荣成成山头长蛸(雄)中DHA+EPA的含量(33.50%)^[32]一致;推测杜氏枪乌贼和长蛸的食性较稳定,可能受区域及季节等因素的影响较小。此外,本研究发现浙江南部近海海洋生物总脂含量与n-3 PUFA、DHA和EPA含量均呈正相关($P<0.01$),与现有研究结果^[9-10,28]一致。

3.2 脂肪酸的平衡膳食

浙江南部近海甲壳类的DHA与EPA含量相

近,与张志超等^[10]的研究结果类似;而海鱼类的DHA/EPA的比值波动范围较大,DHA含量显著高于EPA ($P<0.001$),可能是由于甲壳类物种间食性相近(表1),而海鱼类食性相对复杂,食源不同或造成DHA与EPA的含量差异。据报道,DHA在血压调节方面比EPA更有效^[33-34],由此建议居民多摄入海鱼类以预防心血管疾病。本研究中海鱼类、甲壳类、头足类的SFA、MUFA和PUFA的比例与日常膳食推荐比例^[35]相比,MUFA含量均偏低,且并未发现SFA、MUFA和PUFA的比例为1:1:1的物种,表明摄取单一物种难以满足营养要求,建议居民合理搭配,避免长期摄入单一物种,以确保脂肪酸的平衡摄入。n-3 PUFA、n-6 PUFA在膜结构中起重要作用,彼此生理功能不同,却竞争相同的酶,因此维持n-3和n-6 PUFA的平衡对人体健康至关重要^[36],n-6/n-3是一个重要的营养价值评价指标。FAO/WHO推荐在日常膳食中n-6/n-3最佳比例为5:1~10:1^[36],但目前人类膳食中n-6/n-3 PUFA比例严重失调,甚至高达30:1,n-3 PUFA严重不足^[37-38]。本研究区域内海洋生物的n-6/n-3均小于1:1,说明海产品的n-3 PUFA含量普遍高于n-6 PUFA,具有较高的营养价值,可作为补充n-3 PUFA的良好食源,建议居民日常膳食中适当摄入海产品,以维持体内n-3和n-6 PUFA的平衡。此外,本研究所测脂肪酸含量为单位干重含量,烹饪工艺、冷冻冷藏工艺及时长等因素对脂肪酸含量的影响还有待进一步研究。

3.3 脂肪酸组成与食性

研究区域甲壳类的PUFA、n-3 PUFA百分含量最高且波动范围较小,物种间百分含量相近,从食性角度分析(表1),均为浮游生物食性或底栖生物食性,摄食浮游植物、底栖藻类。这是由于水生异养生物自身不能合成n-6、n-3 PUFA,而藻类作为海洋生态系统的初级生产力,可合成高度不饱和脂肪酸^[39],如红藻、甲藻、金藻等富含C20:4n6、EPA、DHA等PUFA^[40]。海鱼类的PUFA、n-3 PUFA百分含量波动范围较大,含量较高的物种(宽体舌鳎、鲢、星康吉鳎、小黄鱼和细条天竺鲷等),均直接或间接以藻类为食,如鲢为底栖食

性, 摄食底栖藻类; 细条天竺鲷主要摄食浮游动物。而主要摄食鱼类等游泳动物的物种, 如海鳗、龙头鱼和皮氏叫姑鱼等, 其 PUFA、n-3 PUFA 百分含量稍低。综上分析, PUFA 和 n-3 PUFA 百分含量与物种食性相关, 摄食浮游植物、底栖藻类的物种高于摄食鱼类等游泳动物的物种, 这与张文凤等^[6]对广东经济鱼类的研究结果相类似。另外, 本研究中斑鲈较高的 20:5n-3 和 16:1n-7 含量, 且 $20:5n-3/22:6n-3 > 1$ ^[41], 表现出一定的硅藻食性, 但 PUFA、n-3 PUFA 百分含量却较低, 结合吕末晓^[11]的斑鲈幼鱼的浮游植物摄食量随体长而变的研究结果, 推测由于体长等因素导致斑鲈的摄食习性发生转变, 对藻类的摄食量降低, 但成体体长与浮游植物摄食量及 PUFA、n-3 PUFA 含量的具体关系则有待进一步研究。

本研究全面分析了浙江南部近海主要海洋生物的脂肪酸含量及组成, 为我国近海生态系统食物网研究提供基础数据, 也为海产品消费者提供科学的指导, 有助于合理搭配膳食, 保证 SFA、MUFA 和 PUFA 的平衡摄入。

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Fatty acid contents and composition of marine species from the offshore waters of southern Zhejiang, East China Sea

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Abstract: The offshore waters of southern Zhejiang are rich in fishery resources and marine species; however, with the influences of overfishing, environmental pollution and other factors, fishery resources have been sharply

reduced. Information on fatty acid content and composition can be used to evaluate the nutritive value of a species. In addition, because of the biological specificity of fatty acids, essential fatty acids are transmitted stably between species and can track food sources and indicate trophic relationships among species. There are many studies analyzing the fatty acid contents of marine species, but there are few reports on the fatty acid contents of marine species specifically along the coast of Zhejiang Province, and few species have been involved. The purpose of this study was to provide references for consumers to choose seafood reasonably, as well as to provide basic data for the construction of food webs in the offshore waters of southern Zhejiang by exploring the characteristics of fatty acids in common marine species from these waters. This included an analysis of the nutritional value of fatty acids and exploring the relationship between fatty acid content and dietary habits. A total of 31 marine species were collected, including 20 marine fishes, 9 types of crustaceans, and 2 types of cephalopods. Three samples were randomly selected from each species for a total of 93 samples. Fatty acids were extracted using Folch's method (chloroform-methanol solution, $V:V = 2:1$), were methyl esterified, and were then separated and detected using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Differences in the composition of the total lipids (TFA), saturated fatty acids (SFA), monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), n-6 series of polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-6 PUFA), n-3 series of polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3 PUFA), docosahexaenoic acid (C22:6n3, DHA), and eicosapentaenoic acid (C20:5n3, EPA) were analyzed. The results showed that the total lipid content of the marine fishes, crustaceans, and cephalopods ranged from 18.74–153.90 mg/g, 24.65–62.81 mg/g, and 37.23–92.18 mg/g respectively; the ranges of DHA+EPA content were 4.32–38.31 mg/g, 7.22–22.86 mg/g, and 12.48–49.61 mg/g, respectively. The contents of n-3 PUFA, EPA, and DHA in the 31 marine species from the offshore waters of southern Zhejiang were positively correlated with the content of TFA ($P < 0.01$). There were significant differences among the 31 species of marine organisms in the offshore waters of southern Zhejiang. The average DHA/EPA ratios in marine fish and crustaceans in this study were 4.20 and 1.45, respectively. Additionally, the contents of DHA and EPA in crustaceans were relatively similar, whereas the content of DHA in marine fish was higher than that of EPA. DHA has been shown to be more effective than EPA at regulating blood pressure; thus, a higher intake of marine fish may help prevent cardiovascular disease. The mean ratios of SFA, MUFA, and PUFA in marine fish, crustaceans, and cephalopods (*Uroteuthis duvauceli* and *Octopus variabilis*) were 1.25 : 0.84 : 1, 1 : 0.67 : 1.75, 1 : 0.18 : 1.56, and 1 : 0.32 : 1.47, respectively; compared with the recommended ratio of 1 : 1 : 1, the content of MUFA was low. Therefore, consumers should consume a variety of seafood products to ensure a balanced intake of fatty acids. In addition, the results showed that the percentages of PUFA and n-3 PUFA were related to the dietary habits of the species, revealing that the species that mainly prey upon phytoplankton and benthic algae expressed higher contents than those of species that mainly prey upon swimming animals, such as fish.

Key words: marine species; fatty acid; composition analysis; offshore waters of southern Zhejiang

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