

# 咖啡中有关呋喃含量的研究进展

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**摘要:** 呋喃因其具有细胞毒性和致癌性, 且在食品的热加工中极易产生而受到全世界的广泛关注, 国际上的权威食品机构均出台了一系列关于呋喃的研究计划。咖啡是很常见的饮料, 在咖啡豆烘焙过程中可产生很高含量的呋喃。本文将从呋喃的形成、咖啡制备过程对呋喃含量的影响因素和不同种类咖啡中呋喃含量的检测手段和研究进展进行综合论述, 为今后对咖啡中的呋喃的研究提供资料参考。

**关键词:** 呋喃; 咖啡; 固相微萃取; 气相色谱-串联质谱法

## Research progress on content of furan in coffee

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**ABSTRACT:** Furan has been widely concerned by all over the world because of its cell toxicity and carcinogenicity, and it is easily produced in thermal process of food. So the international authoritative food agencies have issued a series of research programs of furan. Coffee is a kind of common beverage, which can produce high levels of furan in the process of roasting and brewing. The formation of furan, influencing factors of furan content in coffee, detection methods of furan content and research progress in different kinds of coffee were studied in this review for providing references for investigation of furan in coffee.

**KEY WORDS:** furan; coffee; solid phase microextraction; gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry

## 1 引言

呋喃(furan, 分子式见图 1)的沸点低(31.4 °C), 是一类容易在热加工食品中产生的化合物, 具有细胞毒性, 在肺或肠道通过生物膜被吸收, 在人体中可引起肿瘤或癌变, 对肝、肾损害严重。动物实验数据证明, 高含量的呋喃具有强烈致癌作用<sup>[1-3]</sup>。在国际癌症研究机构(international agency for research on cancer, IARC)对致癌物质的分级中, 呋喃属于 2B 组, 即可能致癌的物质<sup>[4]</sup>。2004 年初, 美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)宣布在很多热加工食品中检测出了呋喃。从此, 对于呋喃的研究和安全评估逐渐引

起政府官方<sup>[5]</sup>、企业实验室和科研机构的关注<sup>[6]</sup>, 国际上的一系列关于呋喃的研究计划<sup>[7]</sup>和安全管理措施<sup>[8]</sup>也相继出台。

2004 年 5 月, 欧盟食品安全局(European Food Safety Authority, EFSA)从 11 大类食品中检测到呋喃<sup>[9]</sup>, 其中相对含量较高的食品为酱料、婴儿食品、咖啡, 平均值分别为 50、52、1500 μg/kg。在 2011 年最新报告中, EFSA 重申烘焙咖啡中有相当高的呋喃, 含量最高可达 6 mg/kg, 是人体暴露于呋喃的主要来源<sup>[10]</sup>。近年来关于咖啡中呋喃的研究主要集中于以下几个方面: 呋喃的产生途径; 咖啡的烘焙、煮制的各步骤对呋喃含量的影响; 现今市场上所售咖啡的呋喃含量。

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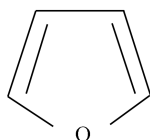


图 1 呋喃的分子式

Fig. 1 Chemical structure of furan

## 2 食品中呋喃的产生途径

关于食品中呋喃的产生,最早可以追溯到 1979 年 Maga 在咖啡中的发现<sup>[11]</sup>。呋喃并不是食品本身所含有,而是由食品中的糖类、氨基酸类、脂类和抗坏血酸在加热等条件下产生的<sup>[12-14]</sup>。随着 Perez 等<sup>[13]</sup>通过 <sup>13</sup>C 同位素标记法确定了呋喃形成过程中的关键性前体物质,目前已知的呋喃产生途径主要有以下 5 种机制: (1)抗坏血酸(ascorbic acid)及其衍生物(如脱氢抗坏血酸)在加热条件下的氧化反应<sup>[15]</sup>; (2)多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated lipids, PUFA)氧化降解反应的产物 4-羟基-2-丁烯醛<sup>[13]</sup>的环化反应和脱水; (3)氨基酸的热降解,其中最典型的是丝氨酸和半胱氨酸<sup>[13]</sup>; (4)还原糖的热降解,或向氨基酸中加入还原糖后的美拉德(Maillard)反应<sup>[16]</sup>; (5)类胡萝卜素氧化反应<sup>[17]</sup>。

## 3 咖啡生产过程对呋喃含量的影响因素

咖啡中易挥发成分(包括呋喃类、吡嗪类等)的组成和含量主要与以下几个因素有关<sup>[14,18,19]</sup>。生咖啡的产地和种类、烘焙条件、研磨、烹煮条件、萃取中水的比例与水温

以及煮咖啡用具。呋喃是咖啡中易挥发香气的固有组成部分<sup>[8]</sup>。在生咖啡豆中呋喃含量极低,几乎不能检测出来,而经过烘焙的咖啡豆中呋喃含量却可以高达 7 mg/kg<sup>[20]</sup>,故呋喃主要是在烘焙过程中由生咖啡豆中富含的碳水化合物和氨基酸类<sup>[13]</sup>产生的。而将咖啡豆去咖啡因化,制成低咖啡因豆的步骤并不会对呋喃含量造成影响<sup>[21]</sup>。由于该物质极易挥发,水溶性很弱,所以在烘焙后的研磨、包装、储存和烹煮步骤,呋喃的量会不断减少: Guenther<sup>[20]</sup>的实验表明,研磨过程会造成呋喃含量近 50%的损失,具体损失的量会受到到研磨最终的颗粒影响;开启后在室温下储存的袋装咖啡也会不断流失到开启前的 25%左右,最后,在烹煮咖啡的过程中呋喃会流失之前的 50%~60%<sup>[22]</sup>。当热咖啡完成后,随着饮用中香气逐渐散去,呋喃也会逐渐挥发。

值得注意的是, Mesías 等通过实验估算了人们在饮用咖啡时实际的呋喃暴露量<sup>[23]</sup>。研究表明,虽然咖啡中呋喃含量很高,但是当咖啡制作好后,如置于室温 5 min 后呋喃含量可降低约 74.3%,如果不断搅拌,则呋喃的含量会降低更快,成年人如果每天喝 6.5 杯咖啡,则摄入的呋喃才会超过由 Kuballa 等人估算的每日允许摄入量(ADI)<sup>[21]</sup>。在目前研究中,中国人群的呋喃平均膳食暴露量评估为  $0.093 \mu\text{g}\cdot(\text{kg}\cdot\text{bw})^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$ ,相比在欧洲成人呋喃的暴露范围  $0.34\sim 1.23 \mu\text{g}\cdot(\text{kg}\cdot\text{bw})^{-1}\cdot\text{day}^{-1}$ ,中国人群的暴露量要低很多。这一差异的原因很可能是在西方国家咖啡在日常生活是极为重要的饮料,而咖啡是食品中呋喃的主要来源<sup>[24,25]</sup>。近年来,中国人群的咖啡摄入量在逐渐增多,意味着呋喃的暴露量也在逐渐增加。

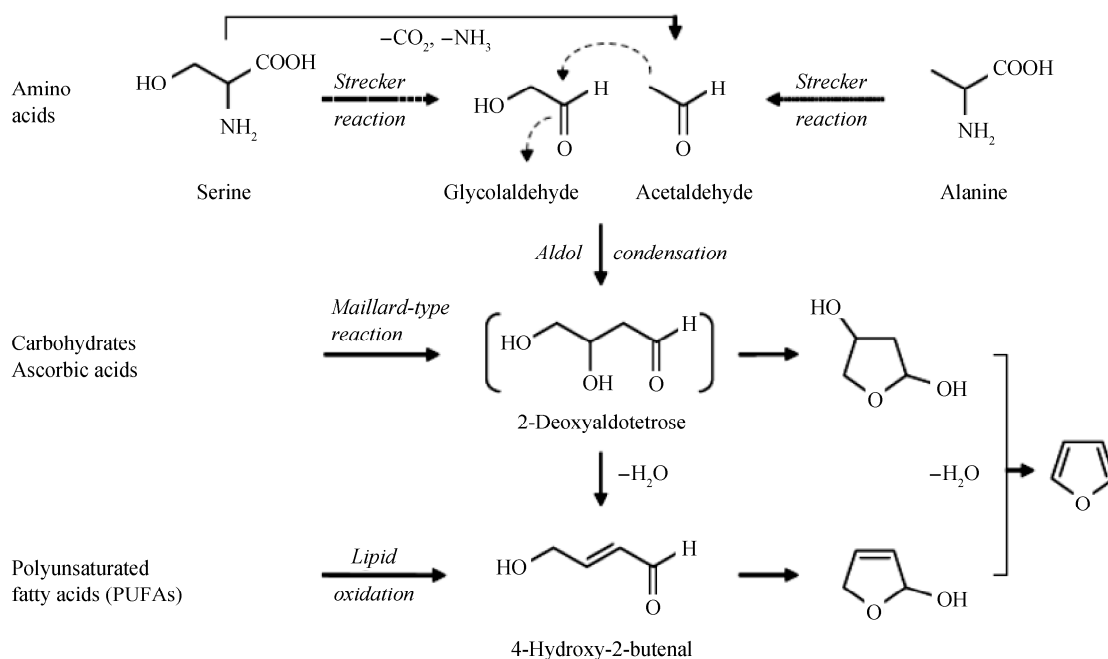
图 2 产生呋喃的前体和途径<sup>[13]</sup>

Fig. 2 Precursors and pathways leading to furan formation

#### 4 咖啡中呋喃的检测手段和含量研究

呋喃低沸点、极易挥发的特点导致其容易受到干扰, 这是在咖啡中检测呋喃并定量的难点。目前用来检测食品中呋喃含量的方法主要有 3 种, 可以供咖啡中检测呋喃作为参考。

顶空-气相色谱-质谱联用法(headspace-gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, HS-GC-MS/MS)<sup>[26-29]</sup>: 顶空进样法是美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)目前关于呋喃测定的指定检验方法<sup>[30-32]</sup>, 缺点是检测限相对较高, 绝大多数研究仅能达到 2~4 μg/kg<sup>[33,34]</sup>。Becalski 等<sup>[26]</sup>通过同位素稀释法优化并简化了 FDA 方法的步骤, 将检测限降低到 0.1 μg/kg, 同时减少了分析时间。

固相微萃取-气相色谱-质谱联用法(solid phase microextraction-gas chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, SPME-GC-MS/MS)<sup>[35-38]</sup>: 固相微萃取(SPME)是在固相萃取技术上发展出的基于萃取涂层与样品之间的吸附/溶解-解吸平衡新的萃取分离技术, 萃取头是一根涂有不同种类色谱固定相或吸附剂的熔融石英纤维, 可同时实现进样、萃取、浓缩功能<sup>[39]</sup>。相对于直接顶空进样法而言, 固相微萃取法在实际应用中更为经济、快速<sup>[19,40,41]</sup>。目前主要生产固相微萃取装置的有美国 SUPELCO 公司, 常见的固相涂层的种类有二乙烯基苯(divinylbenzene, DVB), 碳分子筛(carboxen, CAR)和聚二甲基硅氧烷(polydimethylsiloxane, PDMS)<sup>[2]</sup>。固相微萃取的热解析时间和纤维上固相涂层种类的选择是影响进入气相的目标化合物的量的决定性因素, 而为了优化最合适的解析时间需要多次实验的尝试。

顶空-固相微萃取-气相色谱-火焰离子化法(headspace-solid phase microextraction-gas chromatography-fire ionization, HS-SPME-GC-FID)<sup>[42]</sup>。这种方法实际上是前 2 种方法的结合, 它能提供足够的准确度和灵敏度<sup>[43]</sup>, 检测限能达到 0.02 μg/kg, 目前应用这种方法的研究并不多<sup>[36,44]</sup>。Goldmann 等<sup>[43]</sup>为了得到更尖锐的峰型采用低温富集方法, 为补偿样品前处理中的损失, 定量可采取同位素内标法, 在样品中加入 d<sub>4</sub>-呋喃内标溶液。

2016 年 Becalski 发表的关于加拿大市场上咖啡中呋喃含量的文章, 可以代表目前此方面最详实的研究之一<sup>[45]</sup>。该研究采集加拿大市场上常见的 40 种咖啡店售卖的煮咖啡和 48 种零售的研磨咖啡粉, 分别检测呋喃以及它的 2 种衍生物: 2-甲基呋喃和 3-甲基呋喃的含量。实验表明, 在所有的样品中, 3 种化合物的含量从高到低依次为 2-甲基呋喃 > 呋喃 > 3-甲基呋喃。在研磨咖啡粉中普通咖啡、低咖啡因咖啡和胶囊咖啡测得的呋喃含量平均值分别为 2200、2450 和 2360 μg/kg。在咖啡店售卖的 espresso(意式浓缩咖啡)中呋喃、2-甲基呋喃和 3-甲基呋喃含量平均值分别为 157、583 和 19 μg/kg。对于同一种咖啡粉在不同的商

店售卖的分别采集进行测定比较发现, 各化合物的含量并无批间明显差异。

此外, 还有一些关于检测咖啡中呋喃含量的研究, 有些侧重于比较不同烘焙程度的咖啡品种导致呋喃含量的差异<sup>[46,47]</sup>, 关于烘焙程度的研究表明, 当控制烘焙温度在 140 °C 左右产生的呋喃含量最小。还有一些研究试图将咖啡制作与储存过程中呋喃的流失进行定量, 但由于条件难以控制导致定量困难<sup>[23,48,49]</sup>。西班牙<sup>[46]</sup>和瑞士也分别发表了针对市场上咖啡中呋喃含量的调查<sup>[50]</sup>, 我国在这方面的研究正在逐渐起步阶段, 关于中国常见食品中呋喃的含量调查研究较少, 关于市售咖啡中呋喃的含量的研究就更少。张丰董等<sup>[51]</sup>分别对云南地区的普洱、保山、临沧 3 种产地的咖啡中挥发性物质进行测定, 得到的结论是呋喃类产物占总挥发性物质的比值分别为 46.15%、41.45% 和 41.16%。然而该实验的局限在于仅对云南 3 种产地的咖啡豆测定, 不具有代表性, 并且仅检测了 2-甲基呋喃、糠醛等呋喃的衍生物, 未检测呋喃的含量。

#### 5 结 论

作为一种在食品中广泛存在的可能致癌物质, 呋喃逐渐引起了世界各国食品安全机构的注意。在此背景下, 本研究主要探讨了食品呋喃的形成与产生、咖啡的制备工艺中对呋喃含量的影响因素、咖啡中呋喃含量的检测手段和已有研究中得到的呋喃含量几个方面。目前欧洲国家关于市场上所售咖啡的呋喃含量均已有了较为全面的研究, 而中国的相关研究还不多, 在未来可对中国市售咖啡的呋喃含量进行深入研究。

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