

葡萄酒中生物活性物质与人体健康的研究进展

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摘 要: 近年来, 我国葡萄酒产业进入快速发展阶段, 系列政策措施的支持推动了葡萄酒产业高质量发展, 现已形成多个风格不同的葡萄酒产区和各具特色的葡萄酒品牌, 葡萄酒在我国受到越来越广泛的喜爱和欢迎。在前期对葡萄品种、葡萄酒类型、产区、口感、风味、香气成分、发酵工艺等研究的基础上, 葡萄酒相关研究目前更加集中在其营养价值及健康功效等方面。本文介绍了葡萄酒所含的主要生物活性成分, 重点讨论了葡萄酒中不同种类多酚化合物与机体生理功能的关系, 以及适度饮用葡萄酒对促进人体健康的益处, 综述了葡萄酒在预防心血管疾病、改善脂代谢、调节糖代谢、抗氧化、预防肥胖等方面的作用, 以期为进一步开展葡萄酒营养价值与人体健康相关研究提供理论支撑, 同时为葡萄酒产品研发提供新思路, 深化葡萄酒理论研究和应用研究, 从而推动国内葡萄酒产业的营养健康化转型和高质量发展。

关键词: 葡萄酒; 生物活性物质; 多酚类物质; 人体健康

Research progress of bioactive substances in wine and human health

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ABSTRACT: In recent years, China's wine industry has entered a stage of rapid development. The support of a series of policies and measures has promoted the high-quality development of the wine industry. Now, it has formed a number of different wine regions and wine brands with different characteristics, which have been more and more popular in China. On the basis of the previous research on grape varieties, wine type, region, taste, flavor, aroma composition, and fermentation technology, the current wine-related research mainly focuses on its nutritional value and health effects. This article introduced the main bioactive ingredients of wine, recapitulated the relationship between different polyphenolic compounds and body health, and summarized the benefits of moderate drinking wine on the prevention of cardiovascular disease, improving lipid metabolism, regulating sugar metabolism, antioxidant, preventing obesity and other aspects. It is expected to provide theoretical support for further research on the nutritional value of wine and human health, and provide new ideas for wine product development, deepen the wine theory research and application research, and thus promote the healthy transformation and high-quality development of the domestic wine industry.

KEY WORDS: wine; bioactive substances; polyphenols substances; human health

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0 引言

我国葡萄酒产业起步较晚,但发展十分迅速。近年来,国家发展改革委发布《西部地区鼓励类产业目录(2020 年本)》,科技部等九部门联合印发《“十四五”东西部科技合作实施方案》,多项政策措施的支持推动了国产葡萄酒产业发展,葡萄酒在我国越来越受到大众广泛的喜爱和欢迎。我国陆地面积广阔,纬度范围广,土壤和气候类型多样,因此形成了多个风格不同的葡萄酒产区,主要包括银川产区、渤海湾产区、吐鲁番产区、沙城产区、黄河故道区产地、云南高原产区、黄河三角洲产区和清徐产区等^[1-2],打造出各具特色的多个葡萄酒品牌。数据显示,2019 年我国酿酒葡萄种植总面积约为 245.09 万亩^[3-4]。

葡萄酒是以鲜葡萄或葡萄汁为原料,经全部或部分发酵酿制而成的,含有一定酒精度的发酵酒。葡萄酒中除含有乙醇外,还富含多种生物活性物质,如多酚、单宁、花色苷和白藜芦醇等^[5-6]。当前研究发现,葡萄酒与人体健康有着密切关系。适度饮用葡萄酒有助于消除自由基^[7],与诱导氧化作用的金属离子螯合,提高抗氧化物水平,起到抗氧化作用^[8];还可调节血脂和脂蛋白代谢,降低低密度脂蛋白(low-density lipoprotein, LDL)、C-反应蛋白含量,减少心血管疾病(cardiovascular disease, CVD)相关病症发病风险^[9-12];降低血糖水平,提高胰岛素敏感性^[13-14];抑制脂肪细胞生长,具有一定预防肥胖的作用^[15-16]。目前多数葡萄酒相关综述主要围绕品类、酿酒工艺、香气成分、动物体内外功能特性及机制等进行探讨,而关于适度饮用葡萄酒对人体健康影响的系统总结分析较少。此外,营养研究中也常发现,从葡萄酒中分离出来的生物活性物质进行人体试验时,可能会存在一些差异。基于此,本文综述了葡萄酒中主要生物活性物质,概括介绍葡萄酒中多酚类物质种类,并阐述适度饮用葡萄酒对预防人体心血管疾病,改善脂质代谢,调节血糖代谢,提高抗氧化功能和预防肥胖的影响,旨在为进一步开展葡萄酒营养价值与人体健康相关研究提供理论支撑,为葡萄酒产品研发提供新思路,深化葡萄酒理论研究和应用研究,推动国内葡萄酒产业营养健康化转型和高质量发展。

1 葡萄酒主要生物活性物质

葡萄酒是一种复杂的液体,含有 500 多种化学成分(图 1),大多数成分的质量浓度范围处于 10^{-1} 到 10^{-6} mg/L 之间^[20]。由于原料、发酵技术、生产环境等方面的差异,除乙醇成分外,葡萄酒的生物活性化合物不断被发现^[10]。葡萄酒具有丰富的营养成分和生物活性物质,如水分、糖类、氨基酸、酸类、矿物质、醇类和多酚类物质等^[21-25]。

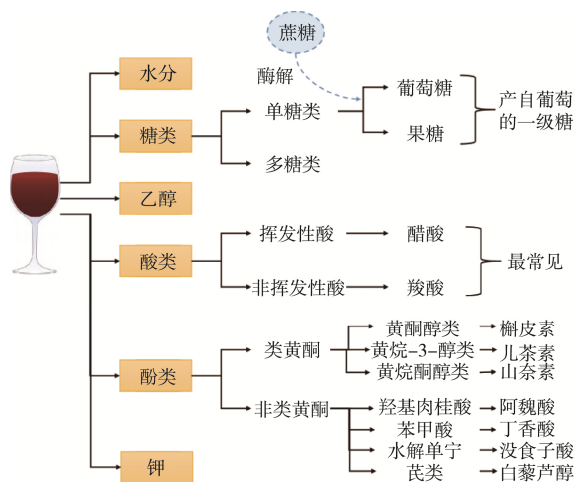


图 1 葡萄酒中的主要化学成分^[17-19]

Fig.1 Main chemical components in wine^[17-19]

1.1 多酚类物质

研究发现多酚类化合物具有抗氧化、降血脂、降血压、预防心血管疾病等功效^[26]。葡萄酒中的多酚类物质(见表 1)主要包括类黄酮、非类黄酮和芪类(例如白藜芦醇)^[17]。类黄酮化合物包括黄酮醇类、花色苷类和黄烷酮醇类,占红酒中多酚含量 85%以上(≥ 1 g/L)^[30];非类黄酮物质不具有类黄酮 C6-C3-C6 结构,主要包括酚酸类化合物,可分为羟基苯甲酸类(例如没食子酸和原儿茶酸)和羟基肉桂酸衍生物(例如香豆酸、咖啡酸)。酚类物质影响葡萄酒的外观颜色、香味和口感,红葡萄酒的总酚类化合物含量(2 g/L)明显高于白葡萄酒(0.2 g/L)^[19,30]。

1.2 其他生物活性物质

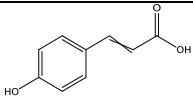
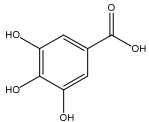
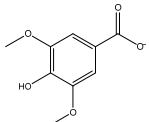
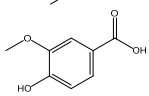
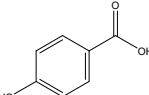
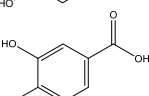
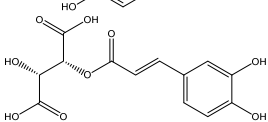
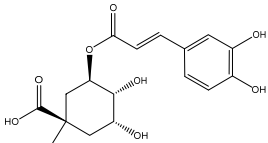
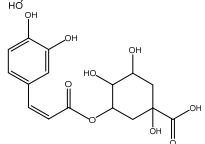
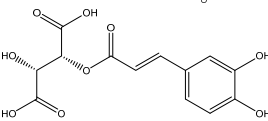
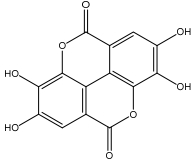
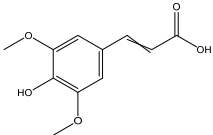
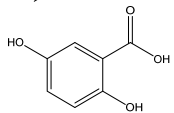
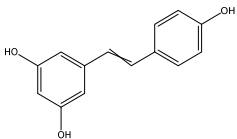
葡萄酒中含有的糖类主要包括果糖(0.2~4.0 g/L)、葡萄糖(0.5~1.0 g/L)和少量蔗糖(0~0.2 g/L)。这些糖类物质可在发酵过程中提供能量来源,并转化成醛类和酯类,提高葡萄酒芳香特性。葡萄和葡萄酒中的酸类物质主要分为挥发性和非挥发性酸,挥发性酸包括醋酸(0.1~0.5 g/L)、非挥发性酸包括苹果酸(2~7 g/L)、酒石酸(2~6 g/L)、琥珀酸(0.5~1.0 g/L)、乳酸(0~3 g/L)和柠檬酸(0.1~0.7 g/L)等^[20]。葡萄酒的 pH 主要取决于酒石酸的含量,酸类物质影响葡萄酒的颜色、味道和稳定性^[23]。葡萄酒中还含有微量元素钾^[19],研究发现摄入钾有利于调节血压、内皮功能以及其他心血管功能。

当前,对于葡萄酒的健康功效仍存在较大分歧,但葡萄酒中含有多酚、白藜芦醇、花色苷以及单宁等对人体有益的物质已形成共识。多项研究表明,适度饮用葡萄酒对改善皮肤状况、促进睡眠、调节肠道功能、抵抗氧化应激和调节脂质代谢等具有一定作用。

表 1 葡萄酒中主要多酚类物质^[6,27-29]
Table 1 Main polyphenols in wine^[6,27-29]

多酚类化合物	分类	名称	化学式	结构式
类黄酮	黄烷醇醇类	儿茶素	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ O ₆	
		没食子儿茶素	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₇	
		表没食子儿茶素	C ₁₅ H ₁₄ O ₇	
	黄酮醇类	槲皮素	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₇	
		山柰酚	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ O ₆	
非类黄酮	花色苷类	山柰素	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₆	
		异鼠李素	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ O ₇	
		花翠素葡萄糖苷	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ O ₁₂ ⁺	
		花青素葡萄糖苷	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ O ₁₁ ⁺	
	酚酸类	二甲基花翠素葡萄糖苷	C ₂₃ H ₂₅ O ₁₂ ⁺	
		咖啡酸	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄	
		阿魏酸	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄	

表 1(续)

多酚类化合物	分类	名称	化学式	结构式
非类黄酮	酚酸类	对香豆酸	$C_9H_8O_3$	
		没食子酸	$C_7H_6O_5$	
		丁香酸	$C_9H_{10}O_5$	
		香草酸	$C_8H_8O_4$	
		对羟基苯甲酸	$C_7H_6O_3$	
		原儿茶酸	$C_7H_6O_4$	
		单咖啡酰酒石酸	$C_{13}H_{12}O_9$	
		绿原酸	$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$	
		新绿原酸	$C_{16}H_{18}O_9$	
		咖啡酰酒石酸	$C_{13}H_{12}O_9$	
		鞣花酸	$C_{14}H_6O_8$	
		芥子酸	$C_{11}H_{12}O_5$	
		龙胆酸	$C_7H_6O_4$	
	芪类化合物	白藜芦醇	$C_{14}H_{12}O_3$	

2 适度饮用葡萄酒与人体健康的相关性

酒精消费水平的常用定义为 1 杯(147.85 mL)/d, 中度为 1~3 杯/d, 过量消费为>3 杯/d, 其中 1 杯标准酒精饮料被定义为 12 g 纯乙醇^[18]。《美国居民膳食指南(2020—2025)》^[31]推荐的地中海均衡饮食模式提出, 每天适量摄入 1~2 杯(147.85~295.7 mL)葡萄酒, 可以在一定程度上起到预防心血管疾病、肥胖发生和增强抗氧化功能等方面的作用。

2.1 适度饮用葡萄酒与预防心血管疾病发生发展具有相关性

1979 年, 法国国家卫生研究院研究人员 RENAUD 等^[32]和 STLEGER 等^[33]观察到常饮用葡萄酒的法国居民, 其饱和脂肪摄入量较高, 但缺血性心脏病(ischemic heart disease, IHD)相关死亡率相对较低, 这一现象被定义为“法国悖论”(French paradox)^[32-33]。研究发现, 适度饮用葡萄酒有益于降低 CVD 相关风险^[10]。自 20 世纪 60 年代至今, 已有多项流行病学研究表明轻度或中度饮用葡萄酒与 IHD 发病率和死亡率呈负相关^[10-11,19]。ROTH 等^[12]根据高 CVD 发病风险的男性动脉粥样硬化症状表现和病因进展的相关基因表达水平, 评估急性摄入葡萄酒的影响效果, 发现葡萄酒对其相关基因表达有下降作用, 揭示其中含有的酚类物质可能对动脉粥样硬化起到一定的保护作用。

类黄酮只能由植物合成, 已有多项研究发现其对慢性心脏病具有保护能力^[18](图 2)。此外, 葡萄酒中槲皮素作为一种来自类黄酮类的植物多酚, 也具有降压、抗炎、急性血小板血栓形成和抗 IHD 的保护能力^[34-35]。

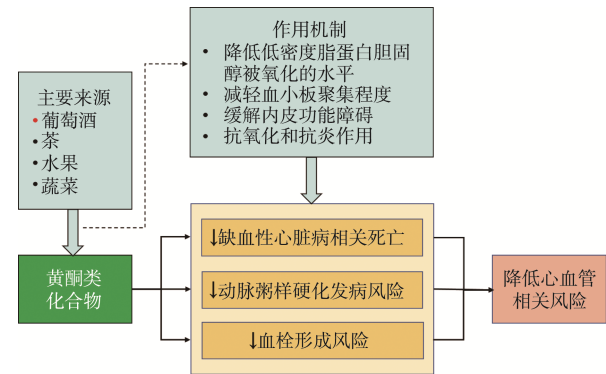


图 2 类黄酮化合物在心血管风险降低中的心脏保护作用及其相关机制^[18]

Fig.2 Cardioprotective effects of flavonoids on cardiovascular risk reduction and its related mechanisms^[18]

白藜芦醇是一种由植物产生的非黄酮类二苯乙烯衍生物, 主要存在于葡萄和葡萄酒中^[36], 被认为是解释法国悖论的重要因素。白藜芦醇的生物活性潜力以及对心血管疾病和癌症等慢性疾病的辅助治疗作用越来越受到公众的

关注^[37]。已有多项研究证明了白藜芦醇对改善高血压、动脉粥样硬化、中风、心肌梗死和心力衰竭症状具有积极影响^[38]。白藜芦醇对人体健康的作用效果可能存在性别差异。低性激素结合球蛋白(sex hormone-binding globulin, SHBG)水平与较高的心血管疾病风险相关, 研究发现白藜芦醇含量高的葡萄酒会增加女性的 SHBG 水平, 但对男性没有相似效果^[39]。

越来越多的证据表明, 葡萄酒中的乙醇和多酚有助于协同治疗冠心病等慢性心血管疾病^[18,40]。研究表明葡萄酒中的微量成分可能会减弱乙醇对冠心病患者外周血单核细胞基础条件下炎性因子分泌的影响^[41]。葡萄酒对心血管疾病的相关作用机制尚未完全明确, 现阶段的主要机制解释如下: 葡萄酒中的酚类物质可减少血小板聚集并改善纤溶^[42-43]; 内皮细胞控制一氧化氮(NO)释放, 随后调节血管张力, 放松血管平滑肌细胞, 抑制血小板聚集^[44], 适度饮酒会增加 NO 生成, 导致血管舒张^[45-46]; 内皮功能障碍降低了与心血管疾病(包括动脉粥样硬化、血栓形成和高血压)相关的 NO 生物利用度^[10,44]。此外, 值得注意的是, 葡萄酒中生物活性成分对机体生理功能的作用机制受年龄、性别、体重和患有疾病等多因素影响^[47]。

2.2 适度饮用葡萄酒与改善人体脂质、血糖和血压水平具有相关性

研究发现适度饮用葡萄酒可以改善人体脂质代谢。研究发现, 葡萄酒中的类黄酮可以抑制 LDL 氧化水平和防止内皮功能障碍^[13,48], 具有抗动脉粥样硬化特性。LUZ 等^[49]调查发现与不喝酒的人相比, 经常适度饮用葡萄酒的人冠状动脉斑块和内皮功能相似, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇水平较高, 冠状动脉病变的发生率较低。肥胖患者的总胆固醇、甘油三酯和 LDL 胆固醇水平较高, 而肥胖、氧化应激标记物和 LDL 氧化易感性之间存在直接关系, 肥胖患者适度饮用葡萄酒后, 体内抗氧化剂和对氧磷酶(paraoxonase, PON)活性增加, 低密度蛋白胆固醇水平降低^[50]。此外, 白藜芦醇含量高的葡萄酒能够显著降低健康男性和女性的总胆固醇水平^[39]。一项持续 6 周包括 66 名健康受试者适量饮用葡萄酒的研究发现, 葡萄酒对降低收缩压和舒张压、总胆固醇和 LDL 浓度有良好的效果, 还可增加高密度脂蛋白(high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、血清素和多巴胺含量^[51]。

适量饮用葡萄酒可调节血糖代谢, 有助于提高胰岛素敏感性^[14]。胰岛素敏感性的增加与 HDL 胆固醇和载脂蛋白 A1 (apolipoprotein A1, Apop A1)水平升高有关, 可能有助于降低 IHD 的发病率^[52-53]。研究发现, 与不喝酒的人相比, 经常适度饮用葡萄酒的人血糖水平较低, 糖尿病发生率较低^[49]。CHIVA-BLANCH 等^[54]研究了适度饮用葡萄酒、脱醇葡萄酒和杜松子酒对葡萄糖代谢的益处, 受试人群连续 4 周定量适度饮酒, 发现葡萄酒和脱醇红葡萄酒的摄入均可降低其胰岛素水平。MARTIN 等^[55]对过去 10 年

红酒^[63]后, TAC 也有所增加。摄入脱醇红葡萄酒后, 血浆尿酸含量升高, 血浆抗氧化能力显著增加^[65]。葡萄酒多酚和诱导血浆中尿酸盐升高可提高血浆 TAC 水平^[48]。因此, 在用餐期间饮用红酒可降低机体血浆对脂质过氧化的敏感性^[62]。

2.4 适度饮用葡萄酒与肥胖的相关性

流行病学研究表明, 轻度或适度饮酒对预防肥胖具有一定作用^[15-16]。英国一项研究($n=280183$)分析了酒精饮料类型与肥胖之间的关系, 结果表明, 与不饮用酒精饮料的人相比, 饮用红酒、香槟和强化葡萄酒的人身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)分别降低了 0.75、0.48、0.24 kg/m²^[67]。GOLAN 等^[68]发现, 在健康饮食基础上, 适量饮用葡萄酒可防止腹部脂肪比例上升和体重增加。但对意大利南部的一项调查发现, 当葡萄酒饮用量>10 g/d 时, 可能与超重存在关联^[69]。有研究发现利用葡萄酒调节肠道微生物群可以作为一项管理肥胖相关代谢性疾病的有效策略^[70]。

2.5 适度饮用葡萄酒与人体其他生理功能的相关性

体外研究发现, 葡萄酒中白藜芦醇、槲皮素、儿茶素、花青素等生物活性成分具有一定抗肿瘤作用^[71]。一项对 2613 名年龄在 43~70 岁间的受试者为期 10 年的随访结果表明, 葡萄酒的消费与整体认知功能、记忆力和灵活度下降呈负相关, 每天饮用 1.5 杯葡萄酒的效果最佳^[72]。GODOS 等^[73]对 1572 名成年人进行的观察性研究发现, 多酚与抑郁症状呈负相关, 葡萄酒消费对预防抑郁发生具有有益作用。葡萄酒与肠道菌群关系的研究表明, 葡萄酒中的多酚可降低葡萄糖生物利用度, 葡萄酒和食物基质的共同消化影响结肠微生物群的多样性和功能, 尤其是有利于肠道健康的相关菌群, 如双歧杆菌和嗜黏蛋白阿克曼菌^[74]。

3 结束语

随着经济发展和生活水平提高, 人们喜爱葡萄酒不再仅仅考虑口感、类型或产区, 而是更加注重健康方面。加深葡萄酒营养价值的理论研究和应用研究, 对推动我国葡萄酒产业发展具有积极影响。根据地中海饮食模式推荐^[31], 每天适量摄入 1~2 杯(147.85~295.7 mL)的葡萄酒, 与促进机体健康、预防疾病发生、改善疾病状况呈正相关, 具有辅助防治心血管疾病、提高抗氧化功能、预防肥胖等多方面作用, 还有助于减轻抑郁症状, 对保持身体健康和心情愉快有积极影响。

如今, 我国葡萄酒市场存在产业链发展不均衡、不协调的现状, 上游原材料葡萄产量整体保持上涨态势, 但下游葡萄酒产品在遭遇国内市场葡萄酒转白酒、国外进口葡萄酒转烈酒的双重冲击下, 持续呈低迷走势。因此, 仍应当持续开展葡萄酒风味口感、发酵工艺、营养素及生物活性成分等方面的基础理论研究。利用人工智能交叉前沿技术、知识图谱、转录组学、蛋白组学和单细胞组学等多学

科方法, 深入探究并明确葡萄酒对机体生理功能和人体健康的影响及具体作用机制。加强产业化应用研究, 开发营养型、功能型的葡萄酒产品。同时, 应当对我国全国范围内各产区的葡萄酒开展品质监测与营养评价, 进行葡萄酒产品分等分级, 保障葡萄酒产品的真实性、可溯源性和高品质性, 推动标准化、规范化生产, 为科学研究、企业生产和公众消费提供数据支撑, 从而促进葡萄酒产业营养健康化转型和高质量发展。

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