

苋菜的营养价值、生物学功能及其在动物生产中的应用

王海棚 冯会利

(河南农业职业学院牧业工程学院, 河南 郑州 451450)

摘要: 在全球追求可持续农业与提升动物生产效率的背景下, 探索营养丰富的多功能饲料资源显得尤为关键。苋菜是一种富含蛋白质、纤维、矿物质和维生素等营养成分的草本植物, 具有作为优质饲料的潜力。苋菜中的多酚和黄酮等活性成分, 不仅具有抗氧化和抗炎作用, 还能促进动物消化吸收营养物质, 进而改善动物的生产性能。文章综述了苋菜的营养成分、生物学功能及其在动物生产中的应用, 旨在推动饲料资源的创新与优化、促进畜牧业的可持续健康发展, 为相关研究和实践提供参考。

关键词: 苋菜; 营养价值; 生物学功能; 动物生产

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Nutritional value, biological functions of amaranth and its application in animal production

WANG Haipeng FENG Huili

Abstract: In the context of the global pursuit of sustainable agriculture and the improvement of animal production efficiency, it is particularly critical to explore nutrient-rich and multi-functional feed resources. Amaranth is a herbaceous plant rich in nutrients such as protein, fiber, minerals, and vitamins, making it a potential high-quality feed. The active components in amaranth, such as polyphenols and flavonoids, not only possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties but also promote the digestion and absorption of nutrients in animals, thereby improving their production performance. This article reviews the nutritional components, biological functions, and applications of amaranth in animal production, to promote the innovation and optimization of feed resources and the sustainable and healthy development of animal husbandry, providing references for related research and practice.

Key words: amaranth; nutritional value; biological function; animal production

随着我国畜牧业的持续发展, 原料资源匮乏问题日益突出, 农业的可持续发展和动物营养健康成为行业关注的焦点。探索新型饲料资源及其添加剂已成为推动畜牧业发展的关键议题^[1-2]。苋菜作为一种传统绿色蔬菜, 近年来在动物生产领域受到越来越多的关注^[3-4]。其生长迅速、适应性强^[5], 且营养成分丰富, 被视为理想的饲料选择^[6]。

苋菜中的蛋白质含量高^[7-8], 能有效补充饲料营养, 促进动物生长发育^[9]。此外, 苋菜含有抗氧化剂和抗炎化合物等生物活性成分, 能增强动物免疫力, 降低疾病发生率, 对提高养殖效率、减少兽药使用、降低成本具有

重要意义^[10-12]。本文综述了苋菜的营养价值、生物学功能及其在动物生产中的应用, 旨在为苋菜在畜牧养殖业中的推广与利用开发新型饲料资源或添加剂提供参考。

1 苋菜的营养价值

苋菜富含 β -胡萝卜素、类胡萝卜素、维生素C、多酚类和类黄酮等活性成分^[13-15], 含有钙 (1 300~2 850 mg/kg)、铁 (72~174 mg/kg)、镁 (2 300~3 360 mg/kg)、锌 (36.2~40.0 mg/kg) 等矿物质^[16-17]。苋菜的蛋白质 (14.0%~15.5%) 和碳水化合物 (60%~68%) 含量较高, 脂肪 (7.5%) 和灰分 (2.5%~3.1%) 含量较低; 氨基酸组成较为全面, 其中赖氨酸的含量较高, 含量为 52~61 mg/g^[18]。研究表明, 苋菜中的蛋白质与牛奶的组成相似, 且消化率高^[19]。此外, 苋菜中还含有丰富的膳食纤维, 其含量为 3.1%~5.0%^[20], 动物采食后有助于促进养分的消化吸收, 进而改善肠道功能^[21]。

2 苋菜的生物学作用

2.1 抗菌作用

苋菜具有一定的抗菌作用。研究表明, 苋菜叶的氯

第一作者: 王海棚, 硕士, 讲师, 研究方向为动物营养与饲料加工。

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仿提取物对伤寒沙门氏菌具有抑制作用,其抑菌圈直径达8 mm,莧菜种子己烷提取物对伤寒沙门氏菌抑菌率达到93.70%^[22]。SPORNA-KUCAB等^[23]研究进一步证实了莧菜提取物对革兰氏阳性菌、革兰氏阴性菌以及酵母菌类等具有抑制作用,其最小抑菌浓度(MIC)为4~32、4~32、8~32 g/L。ZHANG等^[24]从莧菜中提取并鉴定了两种主要的抑菌化合物,羟基苯甲酸(HBA)和苯并[b]呋喃-2-甲醛(BFC)。其中,HBA能够通过抑制细菌的呼吸作用来降低其能量水平,减弱代谢过程,从而有效抑制细菌生长,其MIC为125 mg/L。MOYER等^[25]通过预测、蛋白质组学和质谱表征揭示莧菜中的多类抗菌肽,这些抗菌肽在体外试验中对多种细菌病原体(肠球菌属、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌和肠杆菌属等),均显示出了显著的抗菌效果。GUO等^[26]的研究进一步证实了莧菜粗提取物对抗金黄色葡萄球菌的抑菌性,其抑菌圈直径为12.63~12.94 mm, MIC为80 g/L。此外,莧菜叶提取物还对木贼镰孢、立枯丝核菌、哈茨木霉、链格孢等多种真菌具有抑制作用^[27]。BARANIAK等^[10]研究发现,莧菜可治疗腹泻、溃疡、咽炎、皮肤病和口腔疼痛等,这可能与其抗菌和抗炎特性有关。莧菜叶提取物作为饲料添加剂,可增强鱼对细菌的抵抗能力^[28]。综上所述,莧菜提取物能有效抑制多种细菌和真菌,作为饲料添加剂能够提升动物的机体健康和对疾病的抵抗力。

2.2 抗氧化作用

莧菜含有丰富的天然色素成分,如 β -花青素、酚类化合物、甜菜红素、黄酮类、 β -黄质、胡萝卜素、维生素C以及 β -胡萝卜素等,具有较强的抗氧化能力。研究发现,莧菜提取物具有显著的清除1,1-二苯基-2-三硝基苯肼(DPPH)和2,2-联氮-二(3-乙基-苯并噻唑啉-6-磺酸)二铵盐(ABTS)自由基的能力,表现出较强的抗氧化活性^[29~32]。OYENIRAN等^[33]将成年雄性大鼠划分为4个组:空白对照组、莧菜水提取物处理组、谷氨酸钠处理组及谷氨酸钠+莧菜水提取物处理组,并观察不同处理对睾丸组织学的影响,结果发现,莧菜叶提取物能够有效对抗由谷氨酸钠产生的自由基所导致的组织损伤,表明其对睾丸具有保护作用,能够增强睾丸的抗氧化能力。FILLERIA等^[34]通过莧菜肽段的筛选与鉴定、体外试验和细胞试验,发现莧菜的特定肽段具有显著的抗氧化能力,能够通过多种机制来对抗氧化应激。SARKER等^[35]揭示了不同基因型的莧菜在多酚和抗氧化成分的含量上存在显著差异,并且具备较强的自由基清除能力,其中基因型LS7和LS9的酚酸、黄酮类化合物含量最多,抗氧化潜力最强。研究表明,在鱼类加工食品中添加10%莧菜成分,产品的抗氧化值提升了4.4~5.9倍^[36]。HU等^[37]通过利用莧菜提取物开发了一种新型多功能薄膜,这种薄膜不仅具备显著的抗氧化能力和抗菌特性,还可智能监测

食品的新鲜状态。

2.3 抗炎作用

AMORNRIT等^[38]深入研究了莧菜提取物对由高级糖基化终产物(AGEs)诱导的细胞毒性和促炎细胞因子基因表达的影响,发现莧菜的两种提取物(*A. lividus* L.和*A. tricolor* L.)能够有效减轻AGEs处理所引起的神经毒性,并显著下调AGEs诱导的细胞中肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、白细胞介素-1(IL-1)和白细胞介素-6(IL-6)基因的表达。这些提取物能够以剂量依赖的方式减少AGEs导致的细胞死亡和毒性。同时,莧菜提取物还被证实能够减少硫代巴比妥酸反应物质(TBARS)的形成,进一步证实了其抗氧化性质。WOLOSİK等^[39]研究莧菜种子油对人类皮肤成纤维细胞在UVA辐射下的胶原蛋白生物合成和伤口愈合的影响,发现UVA辐射抑制了胶原蛋白的生物合成、脯氨酰酶活性以及 β 1整合素受体和磷酸化细胞外信号调节激酶1和2(ERK1/2)、转化生长因子- β (TGF- β)的表达,同时增加了p38激酶的表达。0.05%~0.15%莧菜种子油能够有效对抗UVA辐射引起的以上问题,抑制由UVA辐射诱导的促炎性因子核因子 κ B(NF- κ B)和环氧化酶-2(COX-2)的表达;试验还发现,经莧菜种子油处理的细胞中 β 1整合素和胰岛素样生长因子I受体(IGF-I)受体的表达增加,可见莧菜提取物可降低促炎细胞因子基因的表达,具有抗炎作用。

2.4 促进消化作用

YANG等^[40]研究发现,莧菜能够显著降低高脂饮食喂养小鼠肝脏中的甘油三酯、总胆固醇和磷脂水平,逆转高脂肪饮食导致的肠道微生物多样性和数量的减少,增加有益肠道细菌如双歧杆菌科和丁酸产生菌的数量,表明莧菜可能通过调节肠道菌群组成,改善肠道健康,进而影响全身代谢。短链脂肪酸(SCFA)对于维持肠道稳态和整体健康至关重要。莧菜中丰富的可溶性膳食纤维在肠道中具有益生元作用,可溶性膳食纤维能够促进微生物群的生长,增加SCFA的产生,从而维持肠道稳态和整体健康。莧菜中的蛋白质和多糖等成分也对肠道菌群产生积极影响,通过代谢产生的生物活性物质对身体的新陈代谢具有积极作用。体外试验和体内试验结果表明,莧菜可增加肠道中SCFA的含量和微生物群多样性指数,并防止由高脂肪饮食引起的菌群失调^[41]。

3 莧菜在动物生产中的应用

3.1 莧菜在水产动物生产中的应用

PATALINGHUG等^[28]研究发现,莧菜叶提取物具有刺激罗非鱼抵抗嗜水气单胞菌感染的能力,可显著提高罗非鱼的抵抗力, MIC为115 g/L,表明其具有较强的抗菌活性。进一步研究表明,莧菜粉和卡诺杆菌作为鱼饲料的新型补充剂,可提高储存期间的微生物稳定性,有效减少饲料中的细菌和霉菌数量,从而提升养殖鱼类的健康和食品安全^[42]。PALAMARCHUK等^[43]研究发现,在

饲料中添加10%的苋菜种子后,鲤鱼的产卵能力提高了3.4%,受精率提高了3.0%,3 d幼鱼的存活率增加了6.7%;同时,使用苋菜种子作为饲料能提高鲤鱼的平均体重和生产力,降低饲料成本。以上研究结果表明,苋菜及其提取物在饲料中的应用具有广泛的潜力,能够提高养殖鱼类的健康状况、生产性能和经济效益。

3.2 苋菜在猪生产中的应用

苋菜作为一种饲料添加剂,对改善母猪和哺乳仔猪的生长性能具有积极影响。XIA等^[44]在妊娠和哺乳母猪的饲料中添加苋菜,提高了饲料的纤维含量,增加了母猪哺乳期间的饲料摄入量,极显著降低了背膘损失;在哺乳的第21天,饲喂苋菜的哺乳仔猪平均日增重极显著提高。李玉荣等^[45]研究表明,饲料补充150 mg/kg山苋菜提取物显著提高了育肥猪血清总蛋白、IGF-I和生长激素浓度,可缓解低蛋白对育肥猪造成的负面影响。以上研究结果为苋菜在畜牧业中的应用提供了有力支持,体现了其在提高动物生长性能和健康水平方面的潜力。

3.3 苋菜在反刍动物生产中的应用

苋菜作为一种富含植物营养素和矿物质的饲料添加剂,对于调节反刍动物瘤胃发酵、减少甲烷排放以及提高饲料干物质降解率具有重要作用^[46]。苋菜籽蛋白质含量较高,高于传统谷物如玉米、小麦、大米和高粱等。在体外消化试验中,发现苋菜籽具有较高的有机物降解率和累积气体产量,其最大发酵速率达到16.7 mL/h,发酵动力学较快,这意味着苋菜籽易于被奶牛机体消化吸收,能够提供快速的能量供应^[47]。MA等^[48]研究表明,在饲料中用苋菜干草替代50%苜蓿干草,不会对奶牛的干物质摄入量、产奶量、乳成分、瘤胃发酵和营养物质消化率产生负面影响,并能提高奶牛的乳脂率和抗氧化能力,对奶牛的乳品质和新陈代谢有积极作用。NOGOY等^[49]发现,苋菜比玉米青贮饲料具有更好的干物质和粗蛋白有效降解率。VERMA等^[50]研究表明,将苋菜籽粉添加到山羊肉块制品中,成功研制出了既富含膳食纤维又不含有麸质的创新产品。苋菜籽不仅天然无麸质,还含有丰富的膳食纤维、蛋白质以及具有抗氧化作用的酚类化合物和黄酮类化合物;加入苋菜籽粉还显著改善了产品的黏附性、凝聚性、胶稠度和咀嚼性等多个质地指标,从而提升了产品的整体质感。

3.4 苋菜在鸡生产中的应用

JANMOHAMMADI等^[51]研究表明,在蛋鸡的饲料中添加10%的苋菜,对产蛋量和蛋品质没有负面影响,改善了蛋鸡的健康状况,并降低了鸡蛋中的胆固醇含量,与PUNITA等^[52]研究结果一致。在饲料中添加200 g/kg苋菜籽可改善蛋重、蛋壳重量和饲料转化率,对产蛋母鸡的血液性状和抗氧化状态产生积极影响,降低蛋黄胆固醇含量(10%)^[53]。KIANFAR等^[54]研究发现,在饲料中添加(5%~10%)加工后(120 ℃, 5 min)的苋菜优于

生苋菜,可以促进蛋鸡的健康,并显著提高其生产性能。管淑芝等^[55]研究表明,苋菜能使蛋鸡的产蛋率提高9.63%,蛋重增加15.30%,并改善蛋品质和蛋壳硬度。REN等^[56]研究发现,在饲料中添加10%苋菜茎叶粉显著增加了肉鸡血清中碱性磷酸酶(ALP)活性和血清总蛋白(TP)的水平,苋菜茎叶粉可替代部分玉米-豆粕饲料,且无任何副作用,有利于节约饲料资源。在饲料中添加5%、10%和15%的苋菜叶粉,不仅可提高肉鸡的养殖经济效益,还能保证肉鸡产品的品质和健康^[57]。苋菜叶粉作为一种饲料添加剂,可在一定程度上改善肉鸡的生产性能和肉质,有利于骨骼健康和矿物质沉积,不会对其生长性能产生负面影响^[58]。

4 展望

苋菜作为一种具有高营养价值和生物活性的草本植物,在动物生产中的应用前景广阔。苋菜的蛋白质含量高,氨基酸组成合理,有助于提升动物的整体营养水平;苋菜中的抗氧化和抗炎化合物有助于增强动物的免疫力,减少疾病的发生,从而提高动物的健康水平和生产效率。作为一种可持续的饲料资源,苋菜的种植和使用将有助于减少对传统饲料原料的依赖,推动畜牧业向更加环保和可持续的方向发展;通过减少兽药的使用和提高动物的生长性能,苋菜的应用有助于降低养殖成本,提高养殖效益。未来应进一步深入研究苋菜在动物生产中的应用机制,探索其在动物生产中的最优应用方式和剂量。同时,也应加强苋菜的安全性研究,以确保其在动物生产中的安全使用。此外,还应开展更多关于苋菜在动物生产中应用的临床试验和实践研究,以验证其在实际生产中的有效性和可行性。

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