

# 解僵成熟对羊肉品质的影响

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**摘要:**为探究解僵成熟对羊肉品质的影响,该文对贮藏1 d和5 d的小尾寒羊和湖羊的pH值、色差、保水性、质构、剪切力、氨基酸等指标进行测定,探讨解僵成熟后羊肉的食用价值。结果表明,羊肉在解僵期间pH值一直处于鲜肉标准,解僵成熟后红度值( $a^*$ 值)增加;滴水损失率随贮藏时间的延长而增加,但半膜肌部位保水性更好;羊肉的硬度、黏附性显著增加( $P<0.05$ ),弹性和剪切力显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),且嫩度变化受部位影响较大;总游离氨基酸含量显著下降( $P<0.05$ )。羊肉经贮藏5 d解僵成熟后,颜色更为鲜亮,嫩度得到明显提高,该时的羊肉更适合烹饪加工,但氨基酸含量降低较多,营养价值有所流失。

**关键词:**羊肉;解僵成熟;嫩度;色泽;氨基酸

## Effect of Thawing and Ripening on Mutton Quality

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**Abstract:** To explore the influence of thawing and ripening on mutton quality, the pH value, color difference, water retention, texture, shear force, and amino acid of Small Tailed Han sheep and Hu sheep stored for 1 d and 5 d were measured to explore the edible value of mutton after thawing maturity. The results showed that the pH value of mutton was always in the fresh meat standard during the thawing period, and the redness value ( $a^*$  value) increased after thawing. The drip loss rate increased with the extension of storage time, but the water retention of hemimembrane muscle was better. The hardness and adhesiveness of mutton increased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ), while the elasticity and shearing force decreased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ), and the tenderness was greatly influenced by the position. The content of total free amino acids decreased significantly ( $P<0.05$ ). After 5 d of storage, the color of mutton after thawing and ripening was brighter and the tenderness was obviously improved. At this time, mutton was more suitable for cooking but the amino acid content was reduced, thereby losing the nutritional value.

**Key words:** mutton; thawing and ripening; tenderness; color; amino acid

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动物屠宰后发生的生化变化对肉的品质和后期  
加工有重大影响。在国内,消费者多爱购买新鲜屠宰

的热鲜肉,对冷却肉则持怀疑态度<sup>[1]</sup>,但诸多研究表  
明,冷却肉相较热鲜肉更适宜烹饪加工<sup>[2]</sup>。动物经屠宰

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后,由于乳酸的积累会导致pH值下降至极限pH值,使得肉品进入最大僵直期,此时的肉缺少延伸性、硬度大、有粗糙感且缺乏风味<sup>[3]</sup>。而经过4℃下贮藏一段时间的肉品,肌肉经过解僵成熟转变成肉,肉品得到嫩化,变得松弛,此时的肉品更适于食用。

羊肉的感官品质(包括色泽、嫩度和多汁性等)和营养成分是决定消费者购买与否的重要因素,宰后成熟时间对羊肉品质有着至关重要的影响。肖雄等<sup>[4]</sup>通过对羔羊肉宰后168 h内的食用品质进行测定,结果表明,宰后120 h时解僵完成。赵晶<sup>[5]</sup>对贮藏6 d内的羊肉进行品质测定,研究发现,羊肉在4℃下的适宜贮藏时间为5 d,5 d后羊肉的挥发性盐基氮值达到国家标准规定值(25 mg/100 g)。5 d既是4℃下最佳解僵时间,也是羊肉的最佳贮藏时间。故本文以1 d和5 d作为贮藏时间,探究解僵成熟对羊肉品质的影响。

小尾寒羊是我国乃至世界著名的肉裘兼用型绵羊品种,湖羊则由于其繁殖力强、生长较快且适宜舍饲而在南方普遍饲养<sup>[6]</sup>。故本文选取小尾寒羊和湖羊2个品种及其背最长肌和半膜肌2个部位,探究解僵成熟对不同品种和部位羊肉品质的影响,以期为解僵成熟前后羊肉品质研究从不同角度提供参考,为羊肉贮藏提供新的理念和方式。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

选取7月龄、性别公、饲养环境相同的小尾寒羊和湖羊各10只,活体质量为(52.97±2.22) kg,在保定振宏屠宰场进行屠宰,屠宰前禁食24 h,禁水2 h,以电击晕方式进行放血屠宰,宰后胴体质量为(27.60±1.52) kg,将胴体沿脊柱左右分开,左右两侧胴体各取背最长肌(longissimus dorsi, LD)和半膜肌(semimembranous muscle, SM)装入自封袋中,冰袋运输带回河北农业大学畜产品加工创新实验室用于品质分析。

硫酸铜、硫酸钾、氢氧化钠、碳酸钠、碳酸氢钠、甲基红指示剂、溴甲酚绿指示剂、冰乙酸(均为分析纯)、乙腈(色谱纯):国药集团化学试剂有限公司;硼酸、石油醚、硫酸、盐酸、乙酸镁、无水乙酸钠、2,4-二硝基氯苯(均为分析纯):天津市科密欧化学试剂有限公司;氯化铵、17种氨基酸混标:上海安谱实验科技股份有限公司。

### 1.2 仪器与设备

Testo 205便携式pH计:德图仪表(深圳)有限公司;CR-400色彩色差计:日本柯尼卡美能达公司;TMS-pilot食品物性分析仪:美国FTC公司;AR23CN电子天平:奥豪斯仪器(上海)有限公司;K1100自动凯氏定氮仪、SH220F石墨消解仪:山东海能科学仪器有限公司;HH-2J电热恒温水浴箱:金坛市杰瑞尔电气制造有限

公司;OHG-943BS电热鼓风干燥箱:上海新苗医疗器械制造有限公司;SX2-5-12马弗炉:天津市中环实验电炉有限公司;waters e2695高效液相色谱仪、Symmetry C18色谱柱(4.6 mm×250 mm, 5.0 μm):沃特世科技(上海)有限公司。

### 1.3 试验方法

将小尾寒羊和湖羊按照1 d和5 d两个贮藏期及背最长肌(LD)和半膜肌(SM)2个部位分为8组,测定小尾寒羊和湖羊营养成分(水分、蛋白质、脂肪、灰分、氨基酸),分析解僵成熟对食用品质(pH值、色泽、嫩度、质构、蒸煮损失、滴水损失)的影响。

#### 1.3.1 羊肉基本营养成分测定

蛋白质的测定采用GB 5009.5—2016《食品安全国家标准 食品中蛋白质的测定》中的凯氏定氮法;脂肪测定采用GB 5009.6—2016《食品安全国家标准 食品中脂肪的测定》中的索氏抽提法;水分测定采用GB 5009.3—2016《食品安全国家标准 食品中水分的测定》中的高温干燥法;灰分测定采用GB 5009.4—2016《食品安全国家标准 食品中灰分的测定》中的马弗炉灼烧法。

#### 1.3.2 pH值测定

肉羊屠宰后,使用便携式pH计测定背最长肌的pH值,探头插入深度为2 cm,待pH计稳定后再读数,分别测定宰后6、12 h和1、3、5 d的pH值,记作pH<sub>6h</sub>、pH<sub>12h</sub>、pH<sub>1d</sub>、pH<sub>3d</sub>、pH<sub>5d</sub>,每个部位随机测定3次,取平均值。

#### 1.3.3 色泽测定

用全自动色差计测定贮藏1、5 d的背最长肌色泽,肌肉切面需要在空气中暴露10 min后测定,每个样品平行测定3次。*L\**值表示亮度;*a\**值表示红度;*b\**值表示黄度。

#### 1.3.4 滴水损失率测定

在屠宰后24 h取样,将肉样切成3 cm×2 cm×2 cm的长条,参照何凡等<sup>[7]</sup>的方法,精确称重(*G*<sub>1</sub>,g)后分别在1、5 d后取出样品称重(*G*<sub>2</sub>,g),滴水损失率计算公式如下。

$$\text{滴水损失率}/\% = \frac{G_1 - G_2}{G_1} \times 100$$

#### 1.3.5 蒸煮损失率测定

将羊肉切为约5 cm×4 cm×4 cm的体积,使肉样在80℃水浴箱内蒸煮,直至中心温度达到75℃后,在蒸煮前称量肉样的质量为*G*<sub>3</sub>(g)。在蒸煮后要使其肉样的温度降到室温(25℃)后再用吸水纸把水分吸干,最后称取质量为*G*<sub>4</sub>(g)。计算蒸煮损失率的公式如下。

$$\text{蒸煮损失率}/\% = \frac{G_3 - G_4}{G_3} \times 100$$

#### 1.3.6 质构及嫩度测定

取测蒸煮损失后的肉样,将肉样沿肌纤维方向将其切成1.5 cm×1.0 cm×1.0 cm的肉块,用食品物性分析









因此消费者在购买羊肉后可于4℃冰箱中短期贮藏来改善口感,后续研究可探讨如何在改善嫩度的基础上减少贮藏过程中水分和营养成分的流失。

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