



· 综述 ·

“水陆互补”理念下的水产品营养健康功效

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摘要: 随着人口增长, 陆地资源日益紧张, 海洋成为高质量发展的要地, 水产资源的合理开发利用是我国粮食可持续发展战略的重要组成部分, 水产品因其独特的生存环境, 含有丰富的蛋白质、不饱和脂肪酸、维生素、矿物质等营养成分, 并且具有健脑益智、控制与辅助调整血压、血糖、血脂及抗癌防癌等健康功效, 可作为陆生食品资源的良好补充, 为人类提供优质的营养补给。因此, 本文系统阐述了水产品营养成分的独特优势, 及其在医药健康方面的重要功效, 并基于“水陆互补, 阴阳平衡”的哲学理念, 对科学利用水产品调整居民饮食结构、开发海洋健康产品等方面进行了展望, 以期水产品营养健康功能的进一步开发提供理论基础和价值导向, 全面推动水产资源与陆生食品资源的“阴阳互补”, 以更好地服务人类大健康建设。

关键词: 水产品; 水产资源; 营养素; 健康功效; 水陆互补

中图分类号: TS 201.4

文献标志码: A

我国是海洋大国, 水产品产量居世界首位, 自 2000 年以来, 我国一直为全球最大的水产品生产、加工及贸易大国, 并随着经济的快速增长成为主要消费国, 占全球水产养殖产量的 58%、产值的 59%^[1], 丰富的水产资源不仅为人类提供了优质的海洋食品, 更为人类的可持续发展奠定了基础。在《中国居民膳食指南》中, 水产品每日推荐最低摄入量为 40 g, 但是目前我国每日人均水产品摄入量为 30 g 左右, 仅占全球平均水平的 56%^[2]。“一条鱼聪明一个国家, 一杯奶强壮一个民族”, 如今海洋已被作为“第二粮仓”。2007 年, 唐启升院士正式提出了“蓝色粮仓”概念, 并倡导“中国蓝色海洋食物计划”, 海

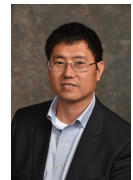
洋已成为农业供给侧改革的重要保障^[3]。因此, 充分开发利用水产资源, 有助于优化饮食和营养摄入结构, 缓解人口增加所带来的资源需求问题, 强力回答了“谁来养活中国”的西方之问。

与陆生食品资源相比较, 水产品含有丰富的蛋白质、脂肪、维生素和矿物质等人体所需的基本营养物质, 并富含有助于人体大脑发育的 ω -3 型不饱和脂肪酸以及多种有效的生物活性成分, 具有健脑益智、抗癌防癌等健康功效, 并有助于血压、血糖和血脂的控制。因此开拓海洋水产品资源, 能更好地实现水陆食品在资源协调、营养均衡方面的互补, 基于以上分析, 立足中国传统哲学思维, 我们提出了“水陆互补,

收稿日期: 2021-04-02 修回日期: 2021-06-24

资助项目: 国家自然科学基金(31671779, 31972188)

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“阴阳平衡”哲学理念(图 1), 水产食品可作为陆生食品资源的良好补充, 使人类可兼顾水源与陆源两方面的营养摄入, 从而达到营养互补与平衡, 以致力于实现人类的大健康和持续发展。

因此, 本文重点综述了水产品的营养及健康价值, 并基于“水陆互补, 阴阳平衡”哲学理念, 对水产资源的高效开发进行了展望, 以期在水产资源的进一步开发利用提供理论基础。

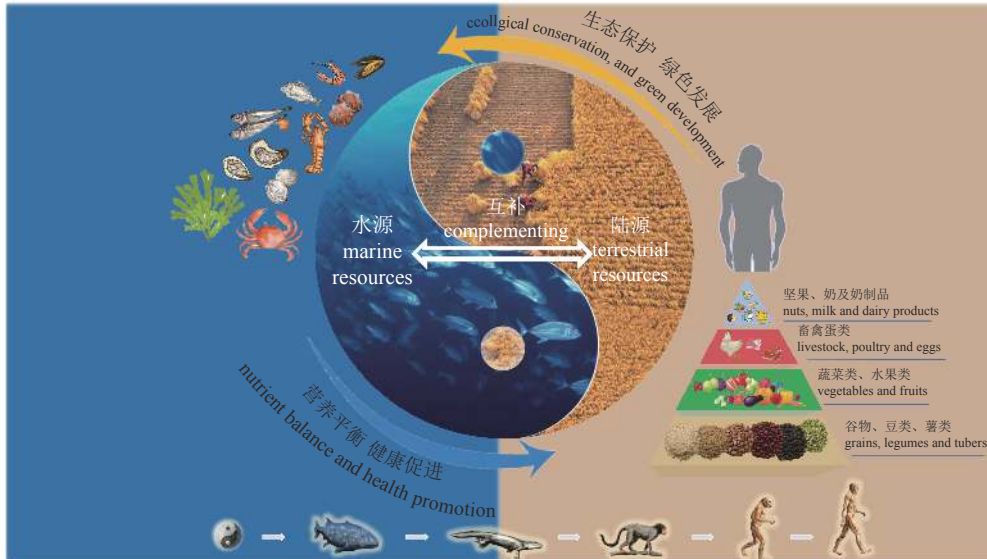


图 1 基于“阴阳平衡, 水陆互补”水产品营养健康功效示意图

Fig. 1 Illustrations of the nutritional and health benefits of aquatic products based on "the resource complementation of water and land, a balance of Yin and Yang"

1 水产品的营养价值

水产品可为人类提供优质的蛋白质、不饱和脂肪酸、维生素及矿物质等营养素, 在保障全球的食物营养与粮食安全方面发挥着关键作用^[4]。随着人们生活水平的提高, 食品质量与安全受到消费者的广泛关注。种类众多的水产品, 在数量上占据优势, 并且是优质蛋白质、维生素和矿物质等营养物质的来源。Hicks 等^[5]通过测量对人类健康至关重要的钙、铁、硒、锌、维生素 A、 ω -3 脂肪酸和蛋白质在内的 7 种营养成分, 建立一个包含 43 个国家 367 种鱼类的 2267 种营养成分的数据库, 对全球的海洋鱼类资源进行了全面的营养分析, 结果表明以鱼类为代表的水产品可为人类提供充足的营养素。相较于畜禽类动物食品, 水产类食品富含人体适宜的必需氨基酸, 以及有助于人体大脑发育的多不饱和脂肪酸, 对于平衡居民膳食营养、维持公众身体健康具有重要的作用。

1.1 蛋白质

蛋白质是构成细胞的重要有机物, 是维持人体正常生命活动的一类重要营养素, 目前世

界人口约为 73 亿, 对膳食蛋白质的年需求量达到 2.02 亿 t, 预计到 2050 年将增加到 12.50 亿 t^[6-7]。随着蛋白质需求不断增长, 优质蛋白质资源亟待开发。研究表明, 相较于猪肉、鸡肉等畜禽类食品, 鱼类、贝类等水产品不仅具备更为丰富的蛋白质含量, 而且含有更为均衡的必需氨基酸种类与比例^[8]。水产副产物及微藻等来源的蛋白质, 通常具有较高的溶解性, 其所含双肽、三肽的胃肠吸收率更高^[9-10]。此外, 作为婴幼儿生长发育所需的牛磺酸, 广泛存在于贝类、鱼类等海洋资源中^[11]。数据表明, 新鲜紫贻贝 (*Mytilus edulis*)、蛤蜊和鲢形白鲢 (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) 的牛磺酸含量分别为 655、240 和 151 mg/100 g (湿重)^[12]。大西洋鲑 (*Salmo salar*)、银大麻哈鱼 (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)、黄线狭鳕 (*Theragra chalcogramma*) 和南蓝鳕 (*Micromesistius australis*) 的提取物和水解物中牛磺酸含量分别为 27、19.5、15.2 和 149 mg/100 g (干重)^[13]。

此外, 食物的鲜美程度和风味取决于总氨基酸 (total amino acid, TAA) 的含量以及 TAA 和风味氨基酸 (flavor amino acid, FAA) 的比例。水产品中富含谷氨酸、天冬氨酸、甘氨酸、丙氨

酸等鲜味氨基酸(表1)。王秀莉等^[14]研究发现,大部分鱼虾类样品中 FAA 与 TAA 的比值 (FAA/TAA) 均高于 38%, 表明水产品可为人类带来不同于猪肉、鸡肉等蛋白质的鲜美风味。同时水产品由于脂质氧化和美拉德反应等化学变化,

也会带给水产品一些新的风味^[15]。杨晶^[16]通过鱼肉中磷脂的氧化,发现磷脂的氧化分解可产生羰基类、醇类、烃类等挥发性物质,从而赋予了鱼肉新的芳香风味。

表1 常见水产品的氨基酸组成比例
Tab.1 Ratio of amino acids composition of some aquatic products

水产品 aquatic products	EAA/TAA	EAA/NEAA	FAA/TAA	参考文献 references
太平洋磷虾 <i>Euphausia pacifica</i>	46.04	85.31	34.25	[17]
南极磷虾 <i>Euphausia superba</i>	43.96	78.28	35.45	[17]
中国明对虾 <i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i>	45.29	82.80	33.41	[17]
鲫 <i>Carassius auratus</i>	41.41	70.64	39.15	[14]
花鲈 <i>Lateolabrax japonicus</i>	42.33	73.41	38.43	[14]
沼虾 <i>Macrobrachium</i>	39.15	64.35	38.20	[14]
克氏原螯虾 <i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	39.96	66.56	39.68	[14]
鳊 <i>Siniperca chuatsi</i>	40.79	68.88	38.13	[14]
日本对虾 <i>Penaeus japonicus</i>	38.79	63.38	45.14	[14]
刀额新对虾 <i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	37.26	59.40	41.60	[14]
中华绒螯蟹(蟹肉) <i>Eriocheir sinensis</i> (meat)	38.12	61.60	38.47	[14]
海参 <i>Holothuroidea</i>	33.92	51.48	58.50	[18]

注: EAA为必需氨基酸; TAA为总氨基酸; NEAA为非必需氨基酸; FAA为风味氨基酸

Notes: EAA. essential amino acid; TAA. total amino acid; NEAA. non essential amino acid; FAA. flavor amino acid

1.2 脂质

脂肪主要由甘油和脂肪酸组成,其中脂肪酸可分为饱和脂肪酸(saturated fatty acid, SFA)和不饱和脂肪酸(unsaturated fatty acid, UFA),二者的比例决定了脂肪的品质。饱和脂肪酸的摄入会导致人体胆固醇增高,增加罹患心血管疾病的风险^[19],并引发肥胖者的精神焦虑问题^[20]。而以鱼油中DHA和EPA为代表的 ω -3多不饱和脂肪酸,在人体细胞的组成、脑细胞发育及血液健康等方面发挥着积极作用^[21-22]。

宋长虹等^[23]通过调查居民饮食结构,发现我国居民日常饮食摄入的饱和脂肪酸含量过高,多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFA)的摄取量极低,其比例处于失衡状态。由于生活水平的提高,猪、牛、鸡、羊等肉类在日常饮食中占了过高的比例,但这些肉类含较多SFA,给人类健康造成了极大的风险。相较于畜禽类肉制品,水产品含有更高比例的PUFA。DHA

是大脑皮质、中枢神经系统和视网膜的重要构成成分,其在体内的水平高低会直接影响脑细胞的增殖、神经传导、突触的生长和发育^[24],只存在于鱼类及少数贝类中,其他食物如谷物、大豆、薯类、蔬菜及水果中几乎不含DHA。鲫、鲈等淡水鱼及金枪鱼、三文鱼等海鱼都含有丰富的UFA。张惠君等^[25]分析了凤尾鱼、金枪鱼及大西洋鲑的鱼油中脂肪酸的组成,结果表明三种海洋鱼类的鱼油中,PUFA含量高达25%~35%,其中EPA和DHA的含量高达20%。韩迎雪等^[26]对15种淡水鱼的脂肪酸组成进行了分析,结果表明其PUFA含量均在35%以上,其中鲈的脂肪中DHA和EPA的含量甚至高达30%。苏红等^[27]对鳙(*Aristichthys nobilis*)、大眼金枪鱼(*Thunnus obesus*)和大西洋鲑的鱼头进行了营养价值分析,结果表明三种鱼头中都含有丰富的UFA,占总脂肪酸含量的61.30%~82.40%,其中金枪鱼鱼头中的EPA和DHA含量占总脂肪酸的37.79%。因

此,在日常营养搭配中,可以通过“水陆互补”的哲学理念,合理运用水产品资源来补充陆生人

类所需的多不饱和脂肪酸,以保证人体全面地生长发育(图2)。

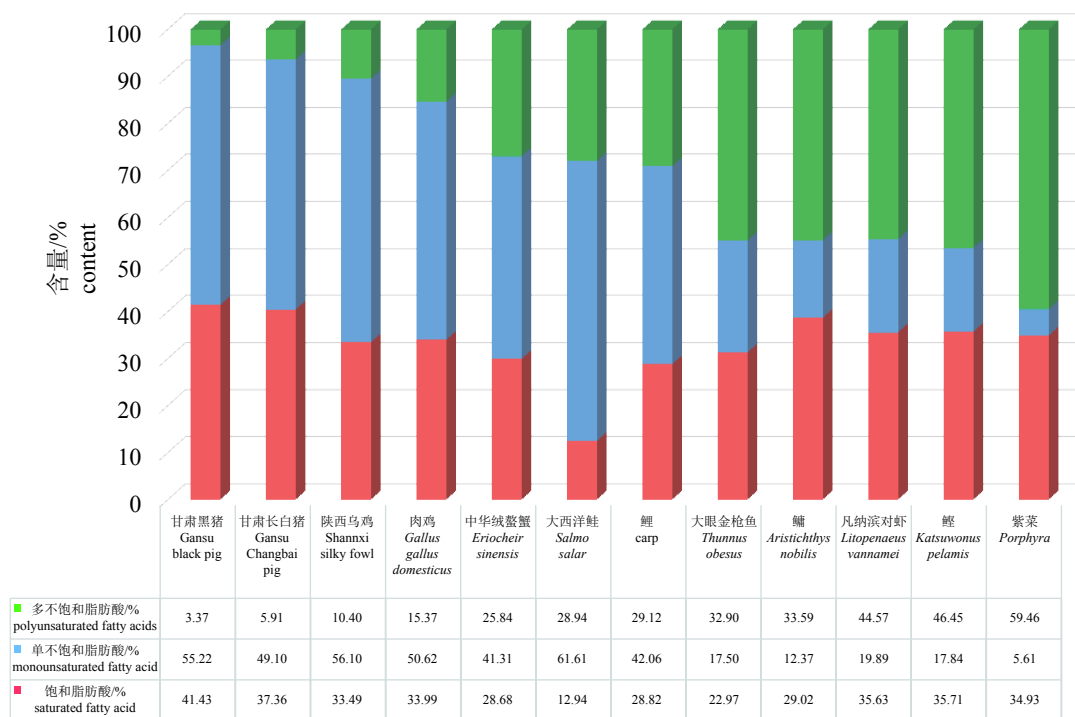


图2 常见畜禽类与水产品类食品的脂肪酸组成比例^[27, 28-34]

Fig. 2 Comparison of fat composition ratio between common livestock and aquatic animal food^[27, 28-34]

1.3 微量元素

从整个海洋资源出发,在各大洋都分布着丰富的钙、铁、锌、硒等微量元素^[5]。这些微量元素是维持人体正常生理活动所必需的物质,在调节人体各种代谢活动时起着重要的作用,缺乏时便会引起消化系统、神经系统、内分泌等的紊乱,因此微量元素的及时补给有助于预防营养元素缺乏症^[35],在维持人体健康方面发挥着重要的作用。

以鱼类为代表的水产品可为人类提供丰富的微量营养素资源,但在日常饮食中,公众并不会把鱼类作为摄入微量元素的首选。研究表明,热带地区的物种含有丰富的钙、铁、锌等微量元素,委瑞内拉、牙买加等南美地区水产品的钙含量均为 300 mg/100 g 左右,印度、非洲等地沿海地区的铁含量在 3.2 mg/100 g 左右,南亚及东南亚地区的锌含量也维持在 1.8 mg/100 g,均处在较高水平;较小的鱼类也含有较高浓度的钙、铁等微量元素^[5]。Bogard 等^[36]对孟加拉国地区的水产资源进行了广泛的营养素分析,结

果表明,鱼、虾等样品中都含有不同程度的微量营养素,并且当地小型鱼类有潜力对人口中脆弱群体的微量营养素摄入量做出贡献,缓解由于微量营养素摄入不足引起的营养不良。因此,对一些营养摄入不足的国家而言,充分开发水产资源有利于缓解营养素的缺乏,预防公众出现营养素缺乏症。因此,应当重视海洋水产品中丰富的微量元素资源,进行合理的开发与利用,以满足陆生人类对微量元素的需求。

1.4 维生素

维生素是维持人体正常功能不可缺少的营养素,在物质代谢中发挥着调节作用。当体内维生素供给不足时,能引起身体新陈代谢的障碍,从而造成人体各项功能的紊乱。人们日常通过水果、蔬菜等食品摄入维生素,往往忽视了水产品中丰富的维生素资源。

维生素 A 在人体的视觉、免疫、生长发育及生殖功能等方面都有着广泛而重要的作用。研究表明,金枪鱼、鲣、贝类及海参等水产品都可为人体提供大量的维生素 A^[37]。由于维生素

协同其他抗氧化剂等机制实现抗氧化作用。岩藻黄素、藻蓝蛋白等可有效提高体内抗氧化酶的活性,提高清除自由基的能力,从而达到抗衰老的效果^[50-51]。虾青素具有极强的抗氧化活性,广泛存在于虾、蟹、鱼、藻中,是海洋生物体内主要的类胡萝卜素之一^[52],目前,已有很多具有抗氧化活性的海洋天然活性物质被广泛应用于药物、健康食品和化妆品等领域,海洋生物抗氧化剂的种类和数量都远大于陆地资源,包括海洋多糖及其衍生物、超氧化物歧化酶、不饱和脂肪酸和多酚类等,仍有很大的研究空间。

2.2 健脑益智

水产品中含有种类丰富且有利于促进人类大脑发育的成分,例如海带中含有丰富的碘,牡蛎中极高含量的锌及鱼类、贝类中丰富的蛋白质和牛磺酸等,其中深海鱼油和藻类中富含的DHA在促进细胞的增殖、神经传导、突触的生长和发育等方面有着显著效果^[24]。Al-Ghannami等^[53]通过为9~10岁儿童的日常膳食中补充富含DHA的鱼油或烤鱼,12周后结果表明受试儿童的认知和行为能力有了明显的提升。Zhu等^[54]研究表明,DHA可以促进海马CA1区和海马神经元Nrf2核转位及HO-1和NQO-1的表达水平,有效保护创伤性脑损伤。Fairbairn等^[55]研究了高DHA含量的复合营养补充品对老年妇女的行动能力和认知能力的影响,结果表明高DHA含量的复合营养补充品对认知功能的改善类似于有氧运动,对非语言记忆能力及习惯性步行速度都有显著提升。此外,牛磺酸在大脑发育中也发挥重要作用,包括神经细胞增殖、干细胞增殖和分化^[56]。

2.3 防治心脑血管疾病

随着人们生活水平的提高及饮食结构的变化,高血压、高血脂和高血糖成为当代社会人们普遍存在的健康问题,严重影响健康甚至威胁生命。鱼油中的PUFA在摄入后会进入人体的细胞膜磷脂中,尤其是在心脏和大脑中。一些临床试验已经证明,补充鱼油在降低动脉粥样硬化、心肌梗死、心力衰竭和中风等方面有显著效果,有益于保护心脑血管的正常功能,降低心脑血管疾病的发生^[57]。研究证明,海带中含有较多的钾,可形成调节钾钠平衡的褐藻酸钾。

当人体摄入过多的食盐而导致血压升高时,海带中的褐藻酸钠能在胃酸的作用下分离为褐藻酸和钾离子,褐藻酸在经过十二指肠的碱性环境下与钠离子结合而生成褐藻酸盐,将多余的钠离子经粪便排出体外,而钾离子则被人体吸收进入血液内,通过 K^+-Na^+ -ATP泵促进钠离子的排出,从而使血压降低。海藻中的褐藻氨酸可通过刺激M-胆碱受体,抑制心肌收缩,从而减慢心率,达到降压的效果^[58]。此外,从川鲮(*Platichthys flesus*)、鲈(*Pleuronectes platessa*)、欧洲黄盖鲈(*Limanda limanda*)等比目鱼中提取的牛磺酸和氨基丁酸(γ -aminobutyric acid, GABA)及海带中提取的岩藻多糖等能起到抗血栓的作用^[58-59]。据报道,GABA参与调控从细胞增殖到通路优化的几乎所有主要发育步骤^[60],它降低了自发性高血压大鼠和轻度高血压受试者的血压^[59,61]。Belhadj等^[62]研究发现海藻多糖能够抑制糖苷酶,减缓葡萄糖的吸收,从而起到一定的降血糖效果。因此,海洋生物活性成分可开发为防治心脑血管疾病的药品或健康食品。

2.4 抗癌、防癌

癌症是目前人类死亡的“头号杀手”,2018年全球因癌症死亡的人数约960万^[63]。寻找防癌、抗癌食物成为人们的重点关注对象之一。以海藻多糖为代表的海洋物质具有显著的抗癌、防癌效果(表2)。张杰等^[64]研究发现,条斑紫菜(*Porphyra yezoensis*)多糖能明显抑制肝癌Bel7402细胞的增殖,起到一定的抗肿瘤效果。Gong等^[65]研究表明,鲍鱼副产物肽BABP能够显著降低人纤维肉瘤细胞(HT1080)和人脐静脉内皮细胞(HUVECs)的迁移和侵袭能力,起到一定抗肿瘤效果。人体所需的微量元素Se和Zn等也具有抗癌、防癌的功效^[66]。此外,孙国艳等^[67]通过观察藻蓝蛋白对S180肉瘤的抑制作用的实验证明,从海藻中提取的藻蓝蛋白能够降低脂质过氧化物丙二醛(MDA)的水平,增强抗氧化酶的活性,提高机体清除自由基的能力,具有较高的抑癌活性。Vishchuk等^[68]研究表明,硫酸多糖对结肠癌和乳腺癌等都有一定的抑制效果。因此,海洋生物活性物质在开发抗癌、防癌药物方面具有广阔的前景。

2.5 抗菌、抗病毒

海洋中多种生物活性物质具有一定的抗菌

表 2 水产品的抗癌、防癌功效

Tab. 2 Efficacy of aquatic products against cancer

目标物 objective	来源 source	作用 efficacy	参考文献 references
条斑紫菜多糖 <i>P. yezoensis</i> polysaccharide	条斑紫菜 <i>P. yezoensis</i>	抑制肝癌细胞Bel7402增长, 诱导癌细胞凋亡 it had anti-tumor effect on Bel7402 cells and could induce apoptosis of Bel7402 cells probably through activating survivin gene expression and inhibiting bax gene expression	[64]
鲍鱼副产物肽BABP boiled abalone byproduct peptide	鲍 abalone	抑制癌细胞增生, 降低HT1080细胞和HUVECs的迁移和侵袭能力 BABP treatment significantly lowers migration and the invasion of HT1080 cells and HUVECs	[65]
Zn	—	维持细胞氧化还原状态的抗氧化剂及锌稳态的抑癌机制 the regulation of OS and the maintenance of genomic stability	[66]
Se	—	作为GPx、硒蛋白P和TRXR的重要辅助因子, 是清除自由基和维持氧化还原平衡所必需的 as an important cofactor of GPx, selenoprotein P and TrxR, it is necessary for scavenging free radicals and maintaining redox state balance	[66]
藻蓝蛋白 phycobiliprotein	红藻、蓝藻等 red algae, blue algae, etc.	降低脂质过氧化物丙二醛(MDA)的水平, 增强抗氧化酶的活性 it significantly reduced the level of lipid peroxide malondialdehyde (MDA) and enhanced the activity of antioxidant enzymes	[67]
硫酸多糖 sulfated polysaccharide	褐藻 brown algae	对人结肠癌DLD-1、乳腺癌T-47D和黑色素瘤 RPMI-7951细胞系均有不同的抑制作用 different species of brown algae showed selective anti-tumour activity against different types of cancer, including human colon cancer DLD-1, breast cancer T-47D, and melanoma RPMI-7951 cell	[68]
岩藻多糖 fucoidan	波利团扇藻 <i>Padina boryana</i>	改性后的岩藻多糖片段对人结直肠腺癌上皮细胞(DLD-1)和人结肠癌细胞(HCT-116)实现抑制作用 the modified polysaccharide fragment showed inhibitory effects on the colorectal carcinoma cells DLD-1 and HCT-116	[69]
虾青素 astaxanthin	虾 shrimp	抑制肿瘤细胞生长, 刺激免疫系统抵抗肿瘤细胞抗体 it inhibits the growth of tumor cell and stimulates the immune system against tumor cell antibodies	[70]

和抗病毒效果。螺旋藻多糖能够显著促进慢性乙型肝炎患者机体的免疫细胞增殖, 促进 Th1 细胞的产生, 从而对乙型肝炎病毒产生抑制作用^[71], 泥蚶 (*Tegillarca granosa*) 等贝类的组织提取物对葡萄球菌具有显著的抑制作用^[72]。艾滋病是一种血源和性传染疾病, 许多海洋生物活性物质在对抗 HIV 方面有着显著的效果。褐藻多糖可通过干扰 HIV 的附着与生长, 降低 HIV 入侵寄主细胞质的速率, 同时, 它还可以增强机体的免疫力, 进而提升宿主清除病毒细胞的能力^[73]。孙启立^[74]研究表明, 亨氏马尾藻 (*Sargassum henslowianum*) 多糖来源的硫酸酯化多糖 SHAP-1 和 SHAP-2 能够有效作用于 II 型疱疹病毒 (HSV-2) 的入侵, 显著抵抗病毒感染的感染。以 SARS、COVID-19 为代表的冠状病毒对人体最显著的病理特征为肺纤维化, 肺纤维化是由表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 信号介导的宿主对肺的过度活跃反应引起的^[75]。抑制表皮生长因子受体信号可以防止肺部对冠状病毒和其他呼吸道病毒感染的过度纤维化反应^[76]。研究表明, 褐藻多糖和硫酸化鼠李糖等硫酸多糖可以干扰或抑制 EGFR 通路的表达

和激活, 这可能有助于抑制冠状病毒^[77-78]。多糖具有广谱的抗病毒活性和独特的抗病毒机制, 可通过干扰病毒生命周期发挥抗病毒作用, 或通过增强机体免疫力而间接发挥抗病毒作用, 在许多抗病毒药物和疫苗中具有广阔的应用前景。

3 展望

21 世纪是海洋的世纪, 由于人口增长和资源的不合理开发, 导致陆地资源紧张, 并且由于经济发展需求、自然资源分布不均衡、人类活动和气候变化等因素, 导致陆地资源承受巨大的压力, 可持续性开发和探索海洋资源成为人类社会发展的趋势。海洋资源是大自然赋予人类的宝贵财富, 为人类提供着丰富的水产资源。与陆生食品资源相比较, 水产资源品种繁多且丰沛, 不仅含有丰富的营养物质, 而且具有多方面的健康功效, 极具开发潜力。应基于“水陆互补, 阴阳平衡”的哲学理念, 对海洋资源进行合理的开发与利用, 通过优势互补, 解决我国自然资源分布不均的问题, 并且加强对水环境的治理与保护, 实现整个供需链的良

性循环,实现“阴阳平衡”,以更好地服务于人类健康。

3.1 基于“水陆互补, 阴阳平衡”的哲学理念, 倡导科学利用水产品以优化饮食结构

当今中国居民的不健康饮食行为导致膳食结构不科学,肥胖症与心血管疾病高发。水产品是丰富、优质且安全的动物蛋白质来源,为保障优质蛋白供给和食物安全奠定了重要的物质基础。《中国居民膳食指南科学研究报告》(2021)^[79]指出,鱼类等水产品在膳食中的增加,对平衡膳食及改善我国居民营养状况起到重要作用。因此,应倡导通过合理的摄入鱼、虾、蟹、贝、藻等水产品来平衡日常的“高脂肪、高蛋白、高热量”的饮食结构,促进国民健康饮食。基于水产品的营养价值,充分地开发和利用水产品所富含的人体所需基本营养素、特殊脂肪酸等,合理地平衡居民膳食结构,优化营养的摄入,构建新时代的健康饮食模式。

3.2 基于“水陆互补, 阴阳平衡”的哲学理念, 倡导合理开发药食两用的海洋健康产品

随着人类生命及生活环境的复杂性变化,心脏病、糖尿病、肿瘤和冠心病等疾病对人类健康的威胁越来越严重。海洋中丰富且有效的生物活性物质在辅助控制血压和血糖及抗癌、防癌等方面有着显著的效果,并且从海洋生物中提取的天然产物具备安全、高效的特性。我国有着丰富的海洋资源,发展空间有待于进一步的提升。在今后的发展中,应当依靠海洋生物技术、食品、药品等多学科的综合交叉,基于水产品的抗氧化、抗癌、防癌、防治心血管疾病等健康功效,研发具有精准效果的药食两用的高品质海洋药品及健康产品,满足人们对健康的需求。

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Nutritional and health efficacy of aquatic products for humans with the replenishment of terrestrial resources

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Abstract: With the continuous growth of population, the human society needs more and more natural resources. So far, human has focused on exploiting available resources from land, ignoring the importance of marine resources. The ocean covers 71 percent of the earth's surface, with the countless resources available in the ocean with a great value for development. Therefore, the significance of marine resources is becoming more prominent, including marine food resources. As a result, more and more countries are exploring to get the nutrients and health benefits for humans from marine foods, so the rational development and utilization of aquatic resources has become an important part of China's sustainable food development strategy. Aquatic products are not only superior in quantity, but also can provide a variety of nutrients for humans, including high-quality protein, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, minerals and others, playing a key role in ensuring global food nutrition and food security. In addition, although land is also rich in natural bioactive substance resources from terrestrial plants, animals or microorganisms, many Marine products can produce a variety of unique natural biological active substances due to the complex living environment, including peptides, polysaccharides, alkaloids, and so on. For example, chitosan derived from shrimp and crab is the only cellulose with positively charged active group in nature, which can effectively remove negatively charged harmful substances in human body. And these marine active substances can also play a supplementary and strengthening role in human health, it has benefits ranging from the development of brain and intelligence to the prevention of cardiovascular disease and cancer. On this basis, we believe that aquatic resources can complement terrestrial resources well for human's nutrition and health demand. Therefore, we put forward the philosophy thought of "the complementation of sea and land, a balance of Yin and Yang", and we reviewed the advantage of aquatic product nutrition composition and its important effect in medicine and health. The scientific utilization of aquatic products to regulate the diet structure of residents and the development of marine health products are prospected. To provide theoretical basis for the further development of the nutritive and sanitarian function of aquatic products and value orientation, and comprehensively promote the complementation of aquatic resources with terrestrial resources, to better serve the construction of human health. The reasonable intake of aquatic products to balance daily diet of high fat, high protein, high calorie, to further ensure food safety and promote the national healthy diet. Based on the nutritional value of aquatic products, the basic nutrients and special fatty acids which are rich in aquatic products are fully developed and utilized to optimize the intake of nutrients and build a new healthy diet pattern. In addition, relying the comprehensive cooperation of marine biotechnology, food science, medicines and other multi-disciplinary to research and develop high quality sea medicines and health products has precise effect based on aquatic product's health efficacy, such as antioxidation, anti-cancer, cancer prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases and so on, to meet the people's need for healthy products, in order to provide the theoretical guidance for the further development of the nutritive and sanitarian function of aquatic products and promote the complement of aquatic and terrestrial food resources for human health better.

Key words: aquatic products; fishery resources; nutrition; health efficacy; sea and terrestrial resource replenishment

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Funding project: National Natural Science Foundation of China(31671779, 31972188)