

固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的 制备和质量评估研究进展

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摘要:为促进固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的综合利用,介绍了固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的结构、组成,并对其生产技术及质量评估进行了详细阐述。固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体是分别以固体脂质或混合脂质为结构核心并伴有表面活性剂稳定水包油结构的脂溶性物质的纳米输送载体。固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体由脂类、乳化剂及其他成分组成,可采用高能制备工艺(高压均质法、微射流法和超声法)和低能制备工艺(变温相转变法、微乳液法、膜接触法和恒温相反转法)制备,其质量评估指标有粒径、Zeta 电位、活性分子的负载能力和包封率及脂质基质的结晶行为等。固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体具有低毒性、低生物降解性、高效生物相容性和利于大规模生产的优势,可作为递送载体保护食品或医药中的活性物质。

关键词:固体脂质纳米粒;纳米结构脂质载体;高能制备工艺;低能制备工艺;脂质结晶

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Research progress on preparation and quality evaluation of solid lipid nanoparticles and nanostructure lipid carriers

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Abstract: In order to improve the utilization of solid lipid nanoparticles (SLN) and nanostructured lipid carriers (NLC), the structure, composition, production technology and quality evaluation of SLN and NLC were reviewed. SLN and NLC are carriers of liposoluble substances with solid lipids or mixed lipids as the structural core and with surfactant-stabilized oil-in-water structure. SLN and NLC are composed with oils, emulsifiers and other components. SLN and NLC can be prepared by high energy preparation processes (high pressure homogenization, microjet and ultrasonic) and low energy preparation processes (variable temperature phase transition, microemulsion, film contact and constant temperature reverse transformation). The quality characteristics were evaluated by particle size, Zeta potential, loading capacity, encapsulation rate and crystallization behavior of lipid matrix. Based on the advantages of low toxicity, low biodegradability, high biocompatibility and large-scale production of SLN and NLC, they have become a research hotspot to protect active substances in food or medicine as delivery carriers.

Key words: solid lipid nanoparticles; nanostructure lipid carries; high energy preparation process; low energy preparation process; lipid crystallization

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固体脂质纳米粒(Solid lipid nanoparticles, SLN)与纳米结构脂质载体(Nanostructure lipid carries, NLC)均属于脂质纳米粒,是一类脂溶性营养物质的递送载体。在食品领域应用中,固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的粒径通常小于 500 nm^[1]。递

送载体的油相脂质类型是区分两者的重要特征,固体脂质纳米粒是以固体脂质为结构核心,并伴有表面活性剂稳定水包油结构的固态结构载体^[2];而纳米结构脂质载体是将部分固体脂质替换为液体脂质形成混合脂质,并在室温和体温下维持载体的固态结构^[3]。固体脂质结晶形成的独特固态结构网络,有利于包埋脂溶性营养物质,并具备良好的生物相容性。固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体可以作为优异的氧屏障以及提供特定的物理性质,在营养物质输送和储藏稳定性方面起着至关重要的作用,如减少营养物质的损失、调节活性物质释放^[4]、减缓活性物质的氧化降解速度和掩盖不需要的味道等^[5]。目前,固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体因其生物毒性低、制备工艺成熟和利于规模化应用等优点,被广泛应用于食品、化妆品及医药等行业。

本文综述了固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的结构、组成,概述了近年来固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的创新生产工艺及其质量评估指标,以期为固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的综合利用提供参考。

1 固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体的结构

1.1 固体脂质纳米粒的结构

固体脂质纳米粒是以固态油相为核心,被一层连续的表面活性剂覆盖,粒径小于500 nm的纳米颗粒。固态油相的关键成分为高熔点脂质,其在室温和体温下均为固体,且形成独特的晶体网络结构,具有优异的生物相容性,单硬脂酸甘油酯、棕榈酸、棕榈硬脂等常作为高熔点脂质,用来负载脂溶性营养物质^[6-8]。根据固体脂质在固态油相中的分布位置,可将其归纳为外壳型、均匀分布型和内核型3种油相结构^[9-10]:外壳型结构中,固体脂质分布在油相的外侧,脂溶性营养物质被固体脂质包埋,且具备优异的氧屏障;均匀分布型结构中,油相内的固体脂质与脂溶性营养物质无分布差异;内核型结构中,固体脂质集中在油相的内侧,脂溶性营养物质因在油相的外侧,导致乳液稳定性较差。表面活性剂附着在固态油相表面,提高了乳液的稳定性。固体脂质纳米粒具有许多优势,例如:延长和持续释放靶向药物,同时将药物的副作用降至最低^[11];制备过程中不使用有机溶剂,与使用有机溶剂的其他聚合物载体相比更安全等。然而,储存期间,核心结构的固化和晶型的变迁会导致纳米粒的不稳定;营养物质负载量低、低溶解性同样是固体脂质纳米粒的缺陷^[12]。

1.2 纳米结构脂质载体的结构

纳米结构脂质载体是固体脂质纳米粒的改良载

体,是将部分固体脂质替换为液体脂质以形成混合脂质,并保持其在室温和体温下为固态,粒径小于500 nm的纳米颗粒^[2]。混合脂质由硬脂酸或长链单甘油酯组成的固体脂质和油酸,中链单、二或三甘油酯的液体脂质组成^[3]。纳米结构脂质载体的优点包括:良好的生物相容性,能够封装一种或多种疏水性营养物质,保护敏感物质远离酸性环境;具有高负载量;更好的稳定性以及更少的包埋物泄漏量。然而,脂质基质的浓度和性质可能对细胞产生毒性,少量表面活性剂的使用可能会使其产生刺激性和过敏反应^[13-14],与其他脂质输送系统相比,有关纳米结构脂质载体消化吸收的研究较少。

2 固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的组成

2.1 脂类

脂质是固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的主要结构材料,在很大程度上决定了胶体系统的性质^[15-16]。脂质通常为脂肪酸、脂肪醇、甘油酯和蜡,这类脂质难溶于水。磷脂是脂类中的双亲性分子,常作为油相与水相的乳化剂,大豆卵磷脂或鸡蛋卵磷脂是大多数研究中首选的两性乳化剂。表1展示了几种常用于制备固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的脂类。

表1 固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体中常见脂类

Table 1 Common lipids found in solid lipid nanoparticles and nanostructured lipid carriers

脂质原料	纳米脂质类型	参考文献
甘油三酯		
三癸酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[17-18]
三月桂酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[19-21]
三肉豆蔻酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[22-23]
三棕榈酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[7,24-25]
三硬脂酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[20,26]
脂肪酸		
硬脂酸	固体脂质纳米粒	[6,20]
油酸	纳米结构脂质载体	[27-28]
棕榈酸	固体脂质纳米粒, 纳米结构脂质载体	[29]
山嵛酸	固体脂质纳米粒	[30]
甘油单酯		
单硬脂酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[6,31]
单棕榈酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[32]
单山嵛酸甘油酯	固体脂质纳米粒	[33]

由表1可知,固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体中的脂类中脂肪酸和甘油酯占有很高的比例。固体脂质常采用硬脂酸、山嵛酸、三棕榈酸甘油酯、

单硬脂酸甘油酯、三硬脂酸甘油酯和三癸酸甘油酯等,油酸是最常用的液体脂质。

2.2 乳化剂

在固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体制备过程中,乳化剂通常在油水结合界面处聚集,减少油相和水相之间的界面能,因此在颗粒周围形成一层薄膜,有助于提高分散体的物理稳定性^[34-35]。研究表明,乳化剂的参与影响颗粒的晶体结构变化,进而影响颗粒的电性质^[36-38]。乳化剂通常可以分为合成乳化剂与天然乳化剂,其中:合成乳化剂由于成本低、生产工艺成熟、乳化速度快等优点,被广泛应用于营养物质的包埋,如吐温、司盘等;天然乳化剂为生物来源的化合物,包括磷脂、蛋白质、多糖和天然胶体颗粒,因绿色健康的特性受到研究者的青睐。Liu等^[39]以胰蛋白酶水解玉米醇溶蛋白肽为乳化剂,制备叶黄素固体脂质纳米粒,并比较了负载叶黄素的纳米粒粒径、微观结构、流变学性质、体外消化稳定性等指标。结果表明,所有样品均具有良好的流动性,叶黄素的生物利用度在42.61%~62.81%。

2.3 其他成分

除了脂类和乳化剂用于制备固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体外,其他添加剂还包括:冻干制剂中的冷冻保护剂,如葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇^[40];喷雾干燥制剂中的微胶囊壁材,如麦芽糊精和环化糊精^[41]。Kwamman等^[42]采用卵磷脂-壳聚糖膜静电逐层沉积工艺制备鱼油微胶囊,结果表明,增加麦芽糊精的含量可以提高微胶囊的包埋率。此外,戊二醇、辛基二醇、苯氧乙醇、苯甲醇、生育酚和山梨酸钾等商用防腐剂也常用于脂质纳米粒的制备^[43]。

3 固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体的生产技术

固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体的制备方法可分为高能制备工艺和低能制备工艺。高能制备工艺通常需要使用能够产生高剪切力、压力变形或其他机制的设备,以实现颗粒粒径的减小。低能制备工艺是指不消耗大量能量实现颗粒粒径减小的方法,有些乳液是自发形成的。根据应用场景的需求,固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体可通过干燥工艺(冷冻干燥、喷雾干燥)获得微胶囊粉末。

3.1 高能制备工艺

3.1.1 高压均质法

在高压均质过程中,均质机内的剪切力会拉伸和破碎颗粒或液滴,同时在压力波动下导致颗粒或液滴发生随机变形。通过高压剪切混合作用,物料的粒径分布呈均匀状态。高压均质法可以根据环境

的温度分为热高压均质法与冷高压均质法。

热高压均质法中的设备温度保持在高于固体脂质熔点,将生物活性物质与熔融状态下的固体脂质混合组成油相,含有乳化剂的水溶液预热到相同的温度后与油相混合。随后,在高剪切混合器的作用下,获得粗乳液,然后在高压(40~80 MPa)下均质数次,获得粒径在50~400 nm的颗粒^[36,44]。最后将高温乳液置于室温环境或低温环境冷却,形成固体脂质纳米粒乳液。Hajipour等^[45]采用热高压均质法制备包埋鞣花酸的固体脂质纳米粒,结果表明,固体脂质纳米粒延缓了鞣花酸的释放,最大保留时间为72 h。Huang等^[46]以等质量的丙二醇单棕榈酸酯和单硬脂酸甘油酯为脂质基质,酪蛋白酸钠-乳糖络合物为乳化剂,采用热高压均质法制备了负载姜黄素的固体脂质纳米粒,经过30 d的室温储藏,姜黄素的包埋率大于90%。热高压均质法具有技术成熟和易规模化生产的优势,被广泛应用于食品工业领域,然而高温会破坏包埋物的热敏性成分。因此,热高压均质法不适用于热敏性活性物质。

冷高压均质法是将熔化的脂质和活性成分的混合物冷却,然后研磨至50~100 μm的细小颗粒,并分散于含有乳化剂的冷水相中获得悬浮液,最后通过高压均质机制成分散均匀的稳定乳液。由于脂质在高压均质前凝固,故脂肪晶体在固态油相中的分布通常为均匀分布型。与热高压均质法相比,冷高压均质法具有热敏性活性物质低降解、高负载的优点。Ali Karami等^[47]采用山嵛酸甘油酯、卵磷脂与Span 20包埋超氧化物歧化酶,采用冷高压均质法制备固体脂质纳米粒,使易热变性的超氧化物歧化酶在大鼠皮肤上的活性提高了13倍,且释放时间延长到48 h。Duong等^[48]利用三硬脂酸甘油酯、磷脂酰胆碱和Tween 80作为盐酸昂丹司琼的载体,将其溶解于pH 7.4的水相中,形成了一种悬浮液,再使用冷高压均质法(温度为4℃,压力为60 MPa,循环6次)制备了盐酸昂丹司琼的纳米结构脂质载体,其包埋率大于90%。大鼠皮下注射结果表明,与盐酸昂丹司琼水溶液相比,盐酸昂丹司琼纳米结构脂质载体可实现长达96 h的药物缓慢释放。冷高压均质法制备固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体通常需要更高的压力输入使脂质颗粒的粒径、多分散指数(PDI)变小^[49],生产成本通常高于热高压均质法。

3.1.2 微射流法

微射流均质机通过增压机构使流体快速通过缝隙,并在高速撞击下形成超声速流体,使微纳米粒子

受到粒子碰撞和剪切力的作用,使介质中的颗粒极度细化,从而得到具有高胶状、高稳定性等优点的均质产品。微射流法在纳米新材料、制药、生物技术、化妆品和高端饮品等行业有广泛应用。Wang 等^[50]以硬脂酸和微藻油为油相,利用微射流法制备了不同含油量的纳米结构脂质载体,其粒径均在 300 ~ 350 nm, PDI 小于 0.2, 储藏期间物理稳定性表现良好。微射流法被广泛应用于药物(如 mRNA 疫苗)制备,然而,在食品生产领域内,由于微射流均质机的成本较高,微射流法通常被高压均质法替代。

3.1.3 超声法

超声法制备脂质纳米粒是先将熔融的固体脂质与生物活性物质混合均匀,然后将油相混合物分散于含有乳化剂的水相中,采用超声探头对乳液施加超声^[44],使其形成纳米级的颗粒。超声空化过程是乳液粒径减小的主要原因^[51]。Han 等^[52]采用薄膜水合超声法制备了 β -谷甾醇-DHA 脂质纳米粒,其中最优组 DHA 的包封率为 86.95%, 储存 3 周后,所有样品的粒径均小于 200 nm。超声法具有设备成本低、操作简单等优点,同时,超声法制备脂质纳米粒的条件比高压均质法更加温和。然而,来自超声探头的金属污染是超声法制备脂质纳米粒的重要缺陷,如金属离子的存在会促进脂质氧化。

3.2 低能制备工艺

3.2.1 变温相转变法

相转变温度指乳化剂的亲水疏水性达到平衡的温度,系统温度高于此温度,乳化剂可溶于油相,反之,乳化剂溶于水相。变温相转变法通过加热和冷却循环产生从水包油乳液到油包水乳液的连续相转变,每次相转变都会减小液滴的大小,直至最终形成小粒径水包油乳液^[53]。脂质纳米粒冷爆是变温相转变法中最新的脂质纳米颗粒制备工艺(图 1)。该技术关键在于固体脂质与乳化剂的组合,需确保二者具有较低三相接触角,制备过程需缓慢加热使体系温度至脂质熔点附近,再快速冷却使体系温度至脂质凝固点以下。经多次冷热循环后,微米尺寸的固体脂质颗粒内部的脂质晶体将连续变迁晶体形态,导致脂质体积出现缩塌,进而产生真空缝隙,从而使颗粒内外表面产生压力差。在颗粒内外压力差的驱动下,颗粒表面的乳化剂渗透至颗粒内部,其斥力主导微米颗粒裂解成多个亚微米和纳米颗粒^[54]。Cholakova 等^[55]将微米尺寸的甘油三月桂酸酯(C_{12} TG)颗粒分散于含非离子表面活性剂的水溶液(1.5% $C_{18}EO_{20}$ + 0.5% $C_{18:1}EO_2$),加热速率为 0.5 ~

2 °C/min,光学显微镜下观察到了 C_{12} TG 颗粒裂解,其最小粒径达到 100 nm。变温相转变法具有操作简单、生产耗能小的优势,符合低碳减排的工业发展趋势。但该方法受原料限制如特定的固体脂质与乳化剂组合,需大量的预实验进行探索。现阶段变温相转变法在食品领域内应用范围狭窄。

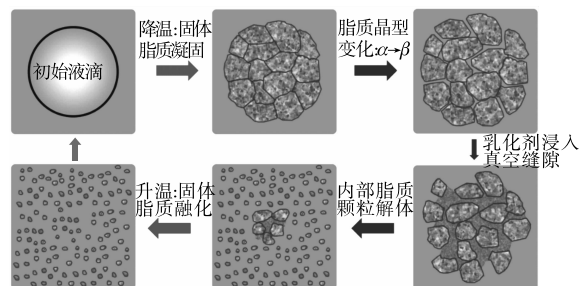


图 1 脂质纳米粒的冷爆原理示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the cold burst principle of the lipid nanoparticles preparation

3.2.2 微乳液法

微乳液法是指高比例的表面活性剂/熔融脂质在适度搅拌下自发形成微乳液,然后用过量的冷水稀释微乳液,即形成脂质纳米粒。如果活性物质为亲水性物质,需在熔融脂质中形成油包水混合液,再将其分散在亲水乳化剂的水溶液中以形成水包油包水的双乳液^[56-57]。微乳液法需高浓度乳化剂,且这些乳化剂需具备良好的乳化性能。但要获得高浓度的颗粒分散体,还需要额外的浓缩工艺。同时,使用天然乳化剂采用微乳液法制备乳液时,其体系粒径稳定性较差,在食品领域内应用范围狭窄。

3.2.3 膜接触法

膜接触法指对含有活性成分的熔融脂质混合物加压通过多孔疏水膜,再与水相接触,水相冷却至室温时,脂质将形成液滴,获得脂质纳米粒^[58]。膜接触法具有乳化操作便捷、颗粒尺寸可控、纳米颗粒连续生产等优势。然而,此工艺需高浓度乳化剂维持乳液的稳定,若为获得高浓度的乳液,采用浓缩工艺将会改变脂质纳米粒的粒径,并引发集聚现象。

3.2.4 恒温相反转法

溶剂扩散和溶剂注入是两种典型的基于溶剂的恒温相反转法,是指脂质相(液态和固态脂质的混合物)与生物活性成分一起溶解在部分亲水性溶剂中,在搅拌(通常采用磁力搅拌器)下,将其倒入水相(水和表面活性剂)中,然后将得到的悬浮液冷却到环境温度以形成纳米结构脂质载体^[59]。溶剂注入法与溶剂扩散法的区别是如何将脂质转移到水相中,前者一般使用在水中快速分散的溶剂(例如二

甲基亚砜(DMSO)和乙醇]来溶解脂质。

4 固体脂质纳米粒和纳米结构脂质载体的质量评估

4.1 脂质纳米粒的粒径、Zeta 电位

脂质纳米粒的粒径和 PDI 通常采用动态光散射法测量。固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的平均粒径均在 100 ~ 400 nm, PDI 小于 0.3。粒径及粒径分布与原料及其制备方法无明确的规律。例如: Silva 等^[44]评估了不同的固体脂质纳米粒制备工艺对脂溶性药物利培酮包载的影响,结果表明,热高压均质法与超声法制备的固体脂质纳米粒的理化性质(粒径、包载率)无显著性差异; Seetapan 等^[60]探究山嵛酸甘油酯对 γ -谷维素固体脂质纳米粒物理稳定性、流变学等的影响,均发现增加分散体中总脂质的含量,颗粒尺寸增大; Anantachisilp 等^[61]报道由棕榈酸酯作为固体脂质、Miglyol 812 作为液体脂质组成的脂质纳米粒装载 γ -谷维素,脂质纳米粒的尺寸随着液体脂质含量的增加从 200 nm 减少至 160 nm。然而, Jores 等^[62]研究表明原料及其制备方法对脂质纳米粒粒径无显著性影响。

Zeta 电位是由颗粒表面的性质决定,溶剂的性质、pH、离子强度以及溶液中电解质的性质和浓度直接影响 Zeta 电位的大小^[63]。通常,稳定的脂质颗粒的 Zeta 电位绝对值大于 20 mV。Chang 等^[64]使用硫醇修饰的 β -乳球蛋白原纤维/0.5%壳聚糖复合物重组鱼油微胶囊, Zeta 电位为 41.3 ~ 41.6 mV, 与使用未修饰的 β -乳球蛋白原纤维相比,具有更高的热稳定性与包埋率。

4.2 活性分子的负载能力和包封率

活性分子的负载能力(载药量)与包封率是考察脂质纳米粒作为载体适用性的重要参数。载药量表示颗粒中的活性成分与颗粒总质量的比率,而包封率是指颗粒内活性成分的实际质量与分散体中活性成分总质量比率。脂质纳米粒活性成分含量的测定需要超滤、离心和透析的适当组合。通常,活性成分在脂质纳米粒中的包封率大于 70%。Azizi 等^[65]利用棕榈酸、槲皮素、乳清蛋白包埋鱼油制备微胶囊,在棕榈酸用量 1.25%、槲皮素用量 200 mg/kg 条件下,微胶囊中鱼油包封率最高(>70%),且氧化稳定性良好。活性分子包埋在脂质载体中的能力取决于脂质和药物的性质和晶体结构,以及药物在熔融脂质和水介质之间的分配^[66]。

4.3 脂质基质的结晶行为

脂质结晶动力划分为晶核的形成与晶型变迁(晶核的聚集)两个阶段,而且纳米尺寸的脂质晶体

易受表面活性剂分子作用的影响^[67],故脂质基质的组成和表面活性剂决定颗粒内固体脂质的结晶行为。脂质基质内晶体生长与晶型变迁易导致包封率和颗粒形貌的不稳定。颗粒内部的脂质具有多种构象,例如甘油三酯最常见的多晶型为 α 、 β' 和 β 。 α 晶型是亚稳态的六边形晶胞; β' 晶型为中等稳定性的正交堆积晶胞; β 晶型具有很大的稳定性,是一个平行的三斜晶胞。亚稳态的 α 晶型能够填充更多质量的活性物质,储存期间,晶型向更稳定的多晶型逐渐转化($\alpha \rightarrow \beta' \rightarrow \beta$),颗粒的初始形状也发生改变,并形成结晶聚集体^[68-70]。其中,甘油三酯的晶型转化速率受脂肪酸组分的影响,长链脂肪酸或同种脂肪酸酯化的甘油三酯晶型的转化速率缓慢^[71],诱导活性物质的排出,影响脂质纳米粒的储藏稳定性。

低相对分子质量的甘油三酯或非甘油三酯如二酰基甘油、单酰基甘油、游离脂肪酸、磷脂等可调节固体甘油三酯从成核到结晶后的晶型转变。这些低相对分子质量的脂质诱导非均相成核过程。例如,低相对分子质量的脂质被单独组织成胶束结构,充当固体甘油三酯成核的模板并可以促进固体甘油三酯结晶^[19,72]。然而,低相对分子质量的脂质也存在抑制非均相成核过程。例如,低相对分子质量的脂质可以抑制固体甘油三酯与晶格晶面的结合^[73],进而影响固体甘油三酯的晶型转变。乳化剂也可影响脂质的多晶型转化率,稳定亚稳态多晶型,延迟向更稳定多晶型的转化,例如三硬脂酸甘油酯和高熔点卵磷脂(完全氢化卵磷脂)制备的固体脂质纳米粒中脂质基质结晶为 α 多晶型结构,储存期间,高熔点卵磷脂的长链尾部插入脂质基质中,抑制三硬脂酸甘油酯的界面结合,延缓脂质多晶型的转化^[74]。

5 展望

基于固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体具有优异的物理稳定性和化学稳定性,其可作为保持生物活性物质活性的天然载体应用于功能性食品和医药产品。然而,在食品领域内固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的应用面临多方面挑战,如食品级固体脂质与乳化剂成分复杂,固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的研究偏重于理化性质的分析,细胞对其的摄取机制以及体内消化过程的研究较少。为更好地开发固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体,并将其应用于食品领域,需要在以下方面进行进一步研究:选择合适的天然脂质作为固体脂质原料,如可可脂、棕榈油和乳脂等;探究液体脂质和包埋物对固体脂质热力学性质的影响,如结晶、熔融、晶体分布位置等;添加微量乳化剂组合或开发新型乳化

剂以控制脂质晶体的晶型变迁,减少营养物质的排出,提高固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的储藏稳定性;探究生产工艺与储藏条件对固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体氧化稳定性及对食品感官品质的影响;利用仿真模拟软件与深度学习技术,搭建固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的结构与理化功能的相关性,以指导开发高效的固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体制备工艺;研究体内消化吸收过程中固体脂质纳米粒与纳米结构脂质载体的脂质基质对消化细胞及肠道菌群的生理毒性作用,固体脂质对营养物质有效释放及细胞摄取营养物质动力学的影

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