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Low-temperature storage after harvest retards the deterioration in the sensory quality, health-promoting compounds, and antioxidant capacity of baby mustard†

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Baby mustard is a perishable vegetable, and thus its distribution and sale as fresh produce face several challenges. However, little effort has been made to identify optimal techniques for postharvest storage of baby mustard. Here, we evaluated the sensory quality, health-promoting compounds, and antioxidant capacity of baby mustard during postharvest storage for 6 days at low temperature (4 °C, LT) and ambient temperature (20 °C). The results showed that visual quality scores, weight, firmness, the contents of most glucosinolates, and the ferric reducing antioxidant power value decreased in the lateral buds of baby mustard during both treatments; however, LT treatment delayed declines in these characteristics. In addition, the contents of glucose, fructose, total soluble sugars, ascorbic acid, and flavonoids, as well as the level of 2,2-azinobis(3-ethyl-benzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid), decreased considerably throughout the storage period, sucrose content increased throughout the storage period, and the contents of proanthocyanidin and total phenolics first increased and then decreased at 20 °C; however, their contents remained stable throughout the storage period under the LT treatment. These findings indicate that LT provides a promising approach for maintaining the sensory and nutritional quality of baby mustard.

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Introduction

Baby mustard (*Brassica juncea* var. *gemmifera*), a variant of stem mustard, is primarily distributed in southwest China. The heads of baby mustard are commonly consumed, while the lateral buds of the head are tender with a sweet and fragrant flavor and can be eaten cooked or pickled.¹ Epidemiological studies have provided convincing evidence that the consumption of *Brassica* vegetables is associated with a reduced risk of various cancers and cardiovascular diseases. These health-promoting and anti-carcinogenic properties have been primarily attributed to the high contents of glucosinolates present in *Brassica* vegetables.² Aside from glucosinolates, baby mustard contains other health-promoting secondary metabolites, such as carotenoids, ascorbic acid, and various phenolics.¹

The highly perishable nature of baby mustard poses a challenge for its distribution and sale as fresh produce. For example, extending the shelf life of fresh baby mustard for more

than 3 days at ambient temperature (20 °C) postharvest is difficult because of the active metabolism of the lateral buds. Baby mustard, which remains alive after postharvest, shows various signs of deterioration, including the development of browning, dehydration, and the loss of health-promoting compounds. Therefore, the use of storage techniques that extends the postharvest lifespan and retains the health-promoting compounds of baby mustard is important for its postharvest preservation. Various postharvest approaches, including low temperature (LT) treatments,^{2–5} biochemical treatments,⁶ and light treatments,⁷ have been used to delay senescence, extend shelf life, and preserve quality in vegetables. LT treatment is one of the most commonly used strategies to maintain the freshness of vegetables for its ability to effectively retard the metabolic processes and extend the postharvest lifespan of vegetables. For example, Rao *et al.*⁴ suggested that the quality and shelf life of sweet pepper were enhanced at LT (10 °C) compared with ambient temperature (25 °C). Rybarczyk-Plonska *et al.*² found that glucosinolate contents in broccoli flower buds under LTs (0 °C and 4 °C) were significantly higher relative to broccoli kept under ambient temperature (18 °C).

Baby mustard is usually harvested, stored, and sold at ambient temperature. However, little information exists on the effect of LT treatment on the sensory and nutritional qualities of

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baby mustard during storage. Here, we studied the effect of LT treatment on the sensory quality, the presence of health-promoting compounds, and the antioxidant capacity in baby mustard lateral buds during postharvest storage. Our findings contribute to the improvement of the postharvest quality of baby mustard.

Experimental

Chemicals and reagents

Analytical grade of sodium hypochlorite, oxalic acid, Folin-Ciocalteu, sodium carbonate, gallic acid, sodium salt trihydrate, and 2,2-azinobis(3-ethyl-benzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) were obtained from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Analytical grade of ethanol, acetone, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, aluminum trichloride, ferrous sulfate ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$), pyridine, and sodium hydroxide were purchased from Chengdu Kelong Chemical Co., Ltd. (Chengdu, China). The standards of chlorophylls (a and b), carotenoids (neoxanthin, violaxanthin, lutein, and β -carotene), soluble sugars (glucose, fructose, and sucrose), authentic ascorbic acid, and quercetin were obtained from Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade of *p*-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde, 2,4,6-tris(2-pyridyl)-*s*-triazine, *ortho*-nitrophenyl β -D-galactopyranoside, sulfatase, and DEAE-sephadex A-25, as well as Procyandin B2 standards were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (Saint Louis, USA). HPLC grade of isopropanol, acetonitrile, and methyl alcohol were purchased from Tedia Company, Inc. (Fairfield, USA).

Plant materials

The heads of baby mustard (*Brassica juncea* var. *gemmifera* cv. Linjiang-Ercai) that were uniform in size, well-developed, and free of external damages were harvested from a local farm in Chengdu City, China. Healthy lateral buds, the main edible parts of baby mustard, were removed and washed in a sodium hypochlorite solution (50 mg kg^{-1}) for 3 min, rinsed with tap water for 1 min, and then air-dried on blotting paper for 30 min at room temperature. The lateral buds were randomly divided into two treatment groups.

Storage treatments

The lateral buds of baby mustard were placed into transparent polypropylene containers and were stored under constant darkness (approximately $0.1 \mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and a relative humidity (RH) of 75% for 6 days. The lateral buds were subjected to two storage treatments: 20 °C (control) and 4 °C (LT). Samples were taken after 0, 2, 4, and 6 days. Six lateral buds were collected as a replicate, and four replicates in each treatment were performed per sampling period. Several fresh samples were used for analyses of visual quality, weight loss, firmness, and color, while other samples were lyophilized in a freeze dryer and stored at $-20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for subsequent analyses of health-promoting compounds and antioxidant capacity.

Quality assessment

Visual quality evaluation. As previously reported with minor modification,^{7,8} visual quality was evaluated according to the appearance features of gloss, freshness, texture and color in baby mustard. During evaluation, baby mustards were presented on coded plastic trays under laboratory light conditions for evaluation. Samples were scored on a scale of 1 to 10, with a score of 10 indicating an excellent and fresh appearance, 8 for good, 6 for fair (limit of marketability), 4 for fair (usable but not saleable), and 2 for unusable.

Weight loss and firmness

Weight loss (%) was calculated by the formula $(W_x - W_0)/W_0 \times 100$, where W_0 is the weight at 0 day, and W_x is the weight at a certain day after storage. The firmness assay was made using a WDG-4 fruit sclerometer (Beijing Jinyang Wanda Technology Co., Ltd., China) with a probe 3.5 mm in diameter and a penetration depth of 10 mm. Measurements were made on fleshy part of each lateral bud.

Surface color. Surface color of the upper and lower parts of lateral buds was measured using an NR110 chromameter (3nh, Shenzhen, China). The color at the four positions on each part of six lateral buds from each treatment and storage time was recorded and taken average as the levels of L^* , a^* and b^* .

Chlorophyll and carotenoid contents. Lateral bud powders (200 mg) were ground and extracted with 25 mL acetone. The samples were sonicated and centrifuged. The supernatant was filtered and analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), using an Agilent 1260 instrument with a variable wavelength detector (VWD). Samples (10 μL) were separated at 30 °C on a Waters C18 column ($150 \times 3.9 \text{ mm}$) using isopropanol and 80% acetonitrile–water at a flow rate of 0.5 mL min^{-1} . Absorbance was detected at 448 and 428 nm.⁹

Soluble sugar contents. Freeze-dried samples (100 mg) were added in 5 mL distilled water and homogenized for 1 min. The mixture was then extracted in a water bath at 80 °C for 30 min. The supernatant was collected after centrifugation, filtered, and analyzed by HPLC with an Agilent 1260 HPLC instrument equipped with a refractive index detector. Samples were separated at 35 °C on an Agilent ZORBAX carbohydrate column ($250 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}$) using 80% acetonitrile at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min^{-1} .¹⁰ Contents of individual soluble sugars (glucose, fructose, and sucrose) were determined using the standard curves for each sugar, respectively, and the content of total soluble sugars was calculated by their sum.

Ascorbic acid content. Fifty mg of sample powder was extracted with 5 mL 1.0% oxalic acid, centrifuged. Each sample was filtered, and analyzed by HPLC with an Agilent 1260 instrument with a VWD detector. Sample were separated on a Waters Spherisorb C18 column ($150 \times 4.6 \text{ mm}$), using a solvent of 0.1% oxalic acid at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min^{-1} . The amount of ascorbic acid was calculated from absorbance values at 243 nm, using authentic ascorbic acid as a standard.¹

Proanthocyanidin content. Forty milligrams of the lyophilized powder were transferred to 4 mL of the extracting reagent. The solution was vortexed for 5 min, shaken for 1 h, and then



centrifuged. Subsequently, 2.1 mL *p*-dimethylaminocinnamaldehyde reagent was added to 700 μ L of supernatant. The absorbance of the mixture was spectrophotometrically detected at 640 nm after 20 min, and the proanthocyanidin content was determined using a standard curve of procyanidin B2.¹¹

Flavonoid and total phenolics contents. Forty milligrams of sample powder were extracted in 50% ethanol and incubated at room temperature for 24 h in the dark. The supernatant was used for the measurements of flavonoid, total phenolics, and antioxidant activity. For flavonoid assay, the supernatant was mixed with aluminum trichloride, potassium acetate, and distilled water after centrifuged. Absorption was read at 415 nm after 40 min. The flavonoid content was determined using a standard calibration curve with quercetin in 50% ethanol as a reference standard.¹

For total phenolics assay, the supernatant was mixed with Folin–Ciocalteu reagent, after 3 min, saturated sodium carbonate was added. The absorbance was measured at 760 nm with the spectrophotometer as previously described.¹ Gallic acid was used as a standard and the results were expressed as mg gallic acid equivalent g^{-1} dry weight.

Ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP). The extracted samples were added to the FRAP working solution incubated at 37 °C and vortexed. The absorbance was then recorded at 593 nm using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer after the mixture had been incubated in at 37 °C for 10 min. FRAP values were calculated based on $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ standard curves and expressed as μ mol g^{-1} dry weight.¹²

ABTS assay. An aliquot of 300 μ L of each extracted sample was added to 3 mL of ABTS solution. The absorbance was measured spectrophotometrically at 734 nm after exactly 2 h. The percentage inhibition was calculated according to the formula % inhibition = $[(a_{control} - a_{sample})/a_{control}] \times 100\%$.¹

Glucosinolate composition and contents. Freeze-dried samples (100 mg) were boiled in 5 mL water for 10 min. The supernatant was collected after centrifugation, and applied to a DEAE-Sephadex A-25 column. The glucosinolates were converted into their desulpho analogues by overnight treatment with 100 μ L of 0.1% aryl sulphatase, and the desulphoglucosinolates were eluted with 1 mL water. HPLC analysis of desulphoglucosinolates was carried out using an Agilent 1260 HPLC instrument equipped with a VWD detector. Samples were separated at 30 °C on a Waters Spherisorb C18 column (250 \times 4.6 mm) using acetonitrile and water at a flow rate of 1.0 mL min^{-1} . Absorbance was detected at 226 nm.¹

Statistical analysis

To measure shelf life and visual quality, 12 replicates were prepared for each treatment. For weight loss and firmness assays, six replicates were prepared. Other assays were performed in quadruplicate. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS package program version 18. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVAs. Principal component analysis (PCA) was performed in SIMCA-P 11.5 Demo software with unit variance scaling to assess relationships among samples.¹ A time-

related trajectory analysis based on a two-dimensional PCA map was used to visualize temporal changes in postharvest quality at 20 °C and 4 °C.¹³ The correlations were visualized using Cytoscape v. 3.5.1 software,¹ and the data are shown in ESI Table 1.†

Results

External aspect

After 2 days, the lateral buds of baby mustard stored at 20 °C showed symptoms of shriveling and browning on the peel, approaching the threshold beyond which they would not be saleable; the shriveling and browning of the control became more severe after 6 days. However, the external aspect of the lateral buds stored under LT showed only slight shriveling, and no browning was observed after 6 days (Fig. 1).

Scores, weight loss, and firmness

Visual quality scores obtained based on appearance are an important parameter for assessing the sensory quality of baby mustard. Visual quality scores of baby mustard gradually decreased in both treatments during storage, with the control showing lower values (Fig. 2A). LT treatment significantly inhibited the decline in score values. The score of the LT treatment in lateral buds (8.2) was higher than that of the control (2.5) on day 6.

Weight loss is closely related to the sensory quality of baby mustard during storage. Weight loss was positively correlated with both temperature and storage time (Fig. 2B). Weight loss under the control was severe, and weight loss exceeded 70% on day 6. However, LT treatment significantly suppressed the

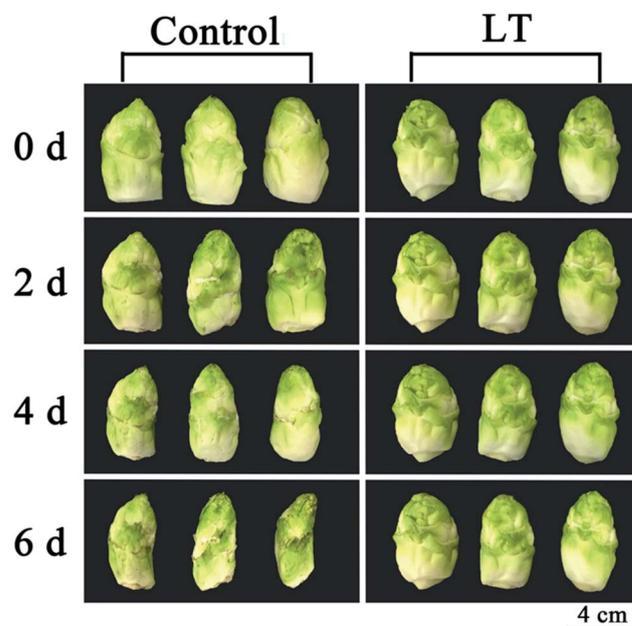


Fig. 1 Visual external aspect of baby mustard lateral buds stored at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) under continuous darkness.



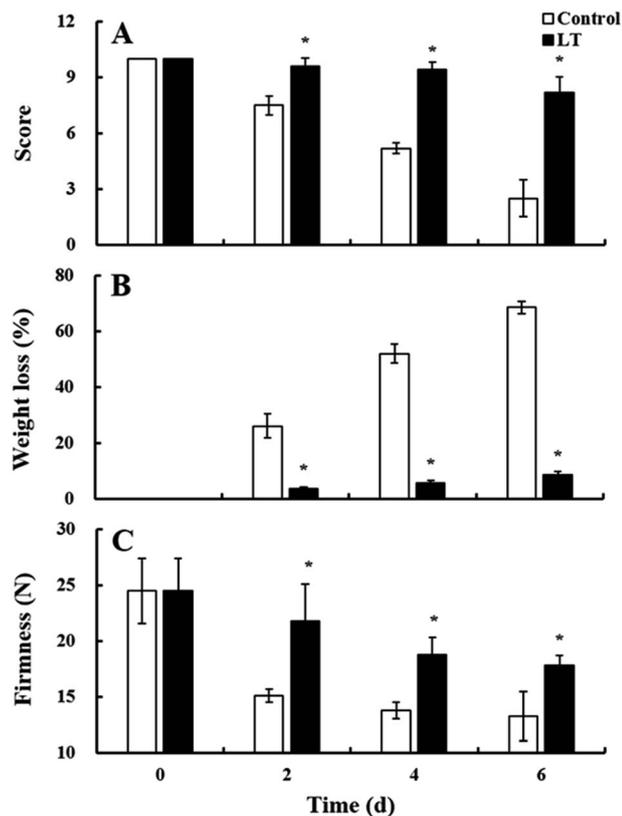


Fig. 2 Changes in the visual quality score (A), weight loss (B), and firmness (C) of baby mustard lateral buds at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage. Asterisks indicate significant differences between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$).

increase in weight loss, as weight loss was less than 9% on day 6. Thus, LT treatment was effective in attenuating weight loss.

Firmness is an important parameter that reflects the texture of baby mustard. Firmness values decreased for both treatments during storage, and the rate of change for samples stored at LT was slower than those stored at 20 °C. On day 2, the firmness of the control decreased sharply from 24.48 N at the start of the experiment to 15.08 N, a reduction of nearly 40%. However, the firmness under LT treatment was still 17.85 N at the end of the storage period, which was significantly higher than that of the control (Fig. 2C), indicating that LT treatment can significantly delay the softening of the lateral buds in baby mustard.

Surface color, chlorophylls, and carotenoids

The baby mustard lateral buds can be divided into two parts: the light green upper part and the white lower part. L^* , a^* , and b^* values of the upper and lower parts were basically stable under LT treatment and the control during the entire storage period, and there were no significant differences between the two treatments (Fig. 3). Trends in total and individual chlorophyll and carotenoid contents were similar to color values during storage (ESI Fig. 1†).

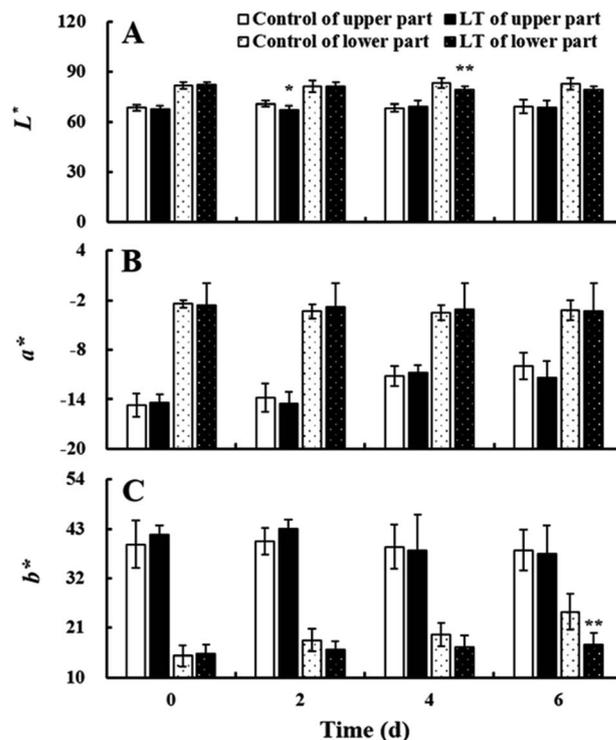


Fig. 3 Changes in L^* (A), a^* (B), and b^* (C) of the upper and lower part of baby mustard lateral buds at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage. * indicates significant differences in the upper part between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$). ** indicates significant differences in the lower part between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$).

Soluble sugars

Three kinds of soluble sugars (glucose, fructose, and sucrose) were detected in the lateral buds of baby mustard. Glucose accounted for more than 50% of soluble sugars detected, followed by fructose and then sucrose (Fig. 4). The contents of glucose, fructose, and total soluble sugars gradually decreased in the control during the entire storage period. However, the contents of these sugars showed virtually no change in the LT treatment. Their contents in the LT treatment were significantly higher than those of the control: specifically, the levels of glucose, fructose, and total soluble sugars were 1.81-, 2.40-, and 1.58-fold higher, respectively, in the LT treatment compared with levels of these sugars observed in the control on day 6. Sucrose content gradually increased in the control throughout the storage period, and its overall increase at the end of the storage period was 59.1% higher than levels observed on day 0; in contrast, sucrose content remained relatively stable in the LT treatment (Fig. 4C).

Ascorbic acid, proanthocyanidins, flavonoids, and total phenolics

Ascorbic acid and flavonoid contents gradually decreased in the control during storage. However, ascorbic acid and flavonoid contents in the LT treatment remained virtually unchanged. In



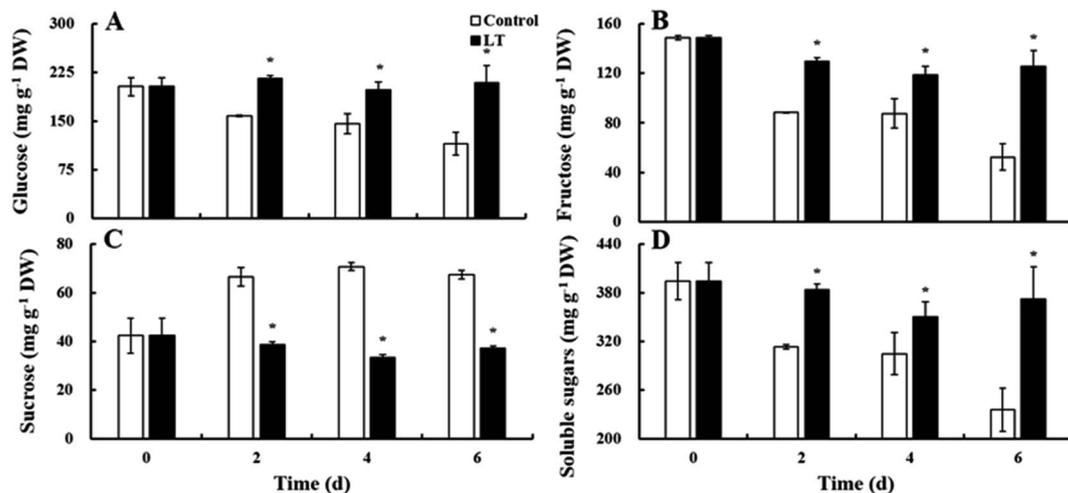


Fig. 4 Changes in the soluble sugar contents of baby mustard lateral buds at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage. Asterisks indicate significant differences between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$). (A)–(D) represent the content of glucose, fructose, sucrose, and soluble sugars, respectively.

addition, their contents under the LT treatment were significantly higher than at 20 °C: specifically, the levels of ascorbic acid and flavonoids were 1.72- and 2.60-fold higher, respectively, in the LT treatment compared with levels of ascorbic acid and flavonoids observed in the control on day 6 (Fig. 5A and C). The contents of proanthocyanidin and total phenolics in the control increased during the first 2 and 4 days, respectively, and

then decreased. However, the contents of proanthocyanidin and total phenolics remained stable in the LT treatment throughout storage (Fig. 5B and D).

Antioxidant activity

The antioxidant capacity was investigated using both FRAP and ABTS. The levels of FRAP and ABTS both decreased

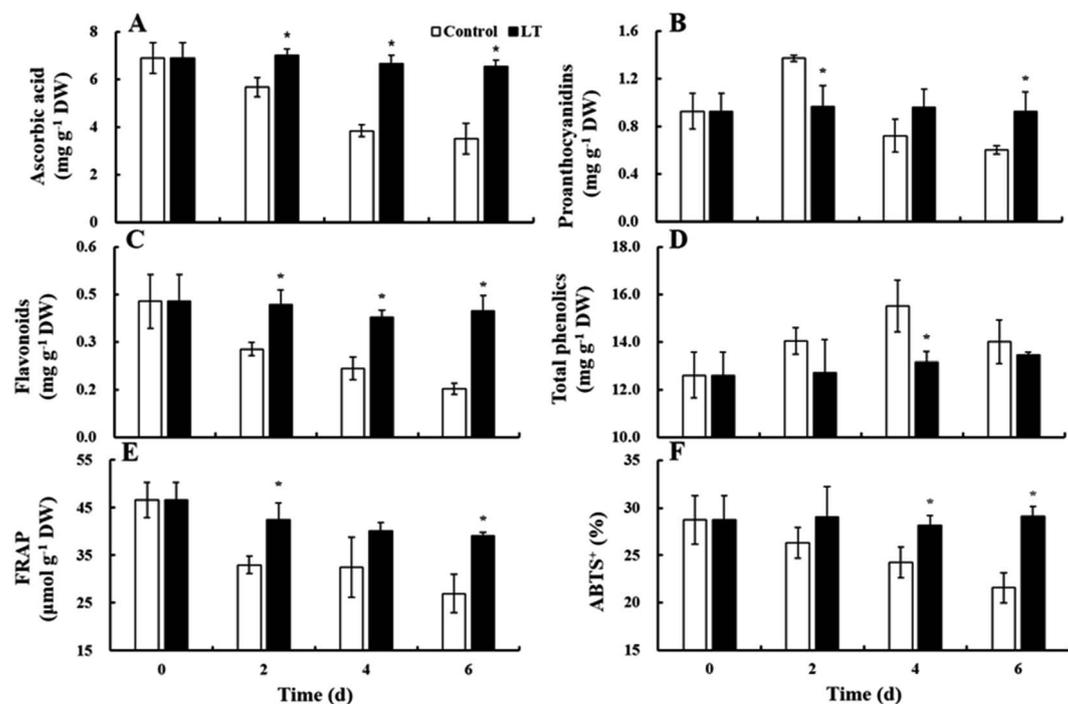


Fig. 5 Changes in the antioxidant contents and antioxidant capacity levels of baby mustard lateral buds at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage. Asterisks indicate significant differences between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$). (A)–(F) represent the content of ascorbic acid, proanthocyanidins, flavonoids, total phenolics, and the level of FRAP, ABTS, respectively.



continuously at 20 °C: their reductions at the end of storage were 42.26% and 24.98%, respectively, of the levels observed on day 0. However, FRAP levels under LT treatment slightly decreased throughout storage, whereas ABTS levels remained stable. The levels of FRAP and ABTS under LT treatment were 1.45- and 1.35-fold higher, respectively, than levels of FRAP and ABTS observed in the control on day 6 (Fig. 5E and F).

Glucosinolates

Three aliphatic glucosinolates (sinigrin, gluconapin, and progoitrin) and three indole glucosinolates (glucobrassicin, 4-methoxyglucobrassicin, and neoglucobrassicin) were identified and quantified as the predominant glucosinolates in baby mustard lateral buds; sinigrin content was the highest, accounting for 92.2% of total glucosinolates (Fig. 6). The contents of sinigrin, gluconapin, and total glucosinolates of the control continuously decreased during storage, including a sharp decrease within the first 2 days. In contrast, in the LT treatment, declines in the contents of these compounds were delayed and only slightly decreased throughout the storage period. Their contents under LT treatment were significantly higher than those of the control during storage: specifically, the

contents of sinigrin, gluconapin, and total glucosinolates were 6.17-, 2.75-, and 5.96-fold higher, respectively, than the contents of these compounds observed in the control on day 6. The progoitrin content of the control decreased on day 4, whereas progoitrin content in the LT treatment quickly increased to its maximum value on day 4 and then declined thereafter. The individual and total indole glucosinolate contents of the control declined gradually throughout storage, while, in the LT treatment, indole glucosinolate contents remained basically unchanged early on and only slightly decreased on day 6. Total indole glucosinolate contents decreased by 71.8% in the control at the end of storage, whereas they only reduced by 24.8% under the LT treatment.

A time-related trajectory analysis

A time-related trajectory analysis was performed to compare the impacts of low temperature on the comprehensive quality of baby mustard during postharvest storage (Fig. 7). The different storage time and temperature of baby mustard were separated, and the greater the distance from the origin (day 0), the higher the degree of postharvest deterioration of lateral buds. The distance from the origin was positively correlated with both

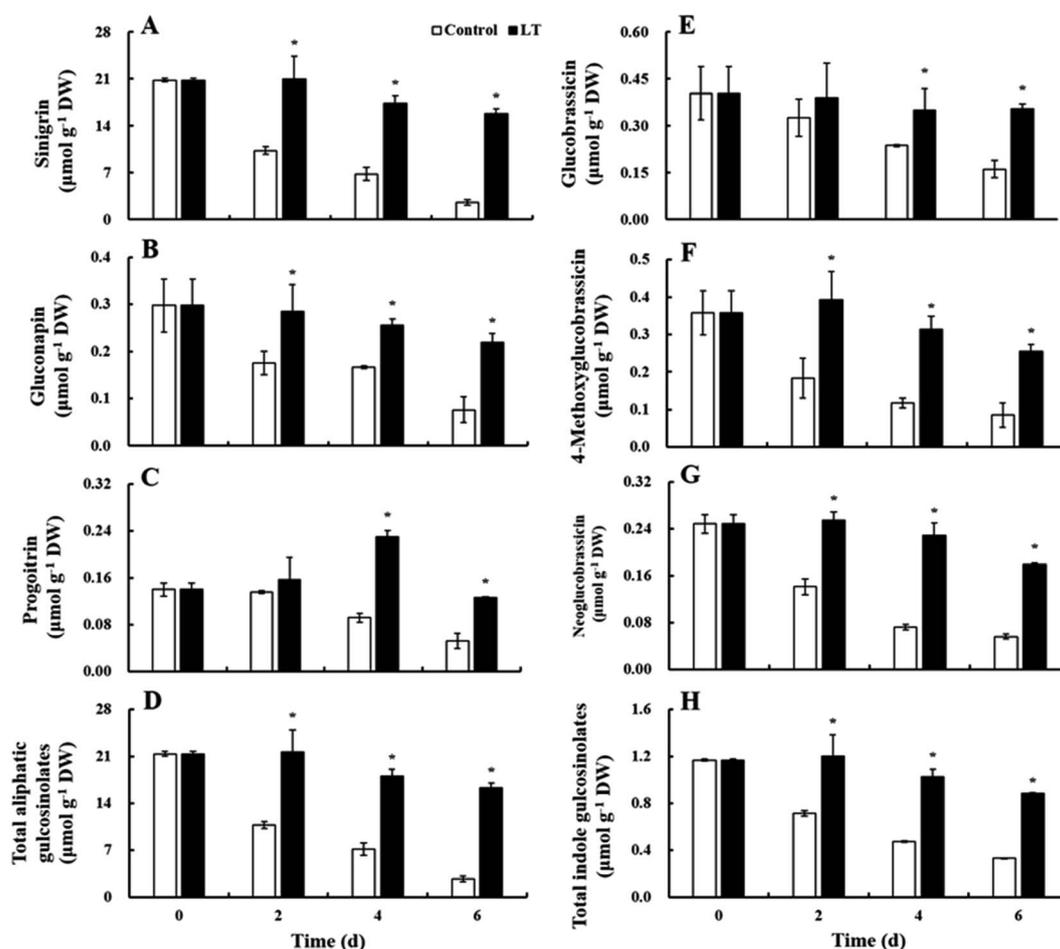


Fig. 6 Changes in the glucosinolate contents of baby mustard lateral buds at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage. Asterisks indicate significant differences between the LT treatment and the control at the same time point ($p < 0.05$).



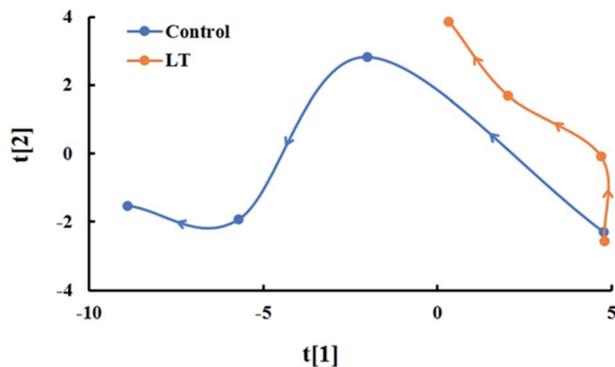


Fig. 7 Time-related trajectory plot. This plot shows the dynamic time-related responses of sensory and nutritional qualities in lateral buds of baby mustard at room temperature (20 °C, control) and low temperature (4 °C, LT) during storage.

temperature and storage time, and the rate of change for samples stored at LT was slower than those stored at 20 °C. The distance from the origin under the LT treatment at day 6 was even shorter than that at 20 °C at day 2, and approximately half of that at 20 °C on day 6. Thus, postharvest deterioration was more pronounced for the control, and the deterioration was significantly retarded by LT treatment.

Correlation analysis

To investigate correlations between sensory and nutritional qualities, Pearson correlation coefficient values were filtered by the threshold $R^2 > 0.90$, and a network analysis was conducted with five sensory quality indices, 24 nutritional quality indices, and 222 edges (Fig. 8). Score and firmness were positively correlated with fructose, flavonoids, FRAP, and most glucosinolates, whereas weight loss and the b^* value of the lower part were negatively correlated with fructose, glucose, total soluble sugars, ascorbic acid, flavonoids, antioxidant capacity, and most glucosinolates. Moreover, there were significant positive correlations between fructose, glucose, total soluble sugars, ascorbic acid, flavonoids, antioxidant capacity, and most glucosinolates except for between ascorbic acid and FRAP.

Discussion

Temperature plays a vital role in the postharvest storage of fruits and vegetables.^{14,15} Baby mustard is highly perishable given the rapidity with which it experiences shriveling, browning on the peel, and loss in nutritional quality after harvest. Moreover, the ambient temperature conditions during the storage and sale of baby mustard after harvest hasten the process of deterioration. LT (4 °C) treatment inhibited deterioration in appearance quality, scores and firmness values, and weight loss in the lateral buds of baby mustard, leading to better sensory quality than the control (20 °C) during storage (Fig. 1 and 2). In previous studies, Peng *et al.*³ found that LT (6 °C) treatment inhibited a decline in firmness values and an increase in weight loss in sweet potato, while Zhan *et al.*⁷ suggested that LT (4 and 7 °C) treatments were effective in

maintaining the color, texture, odor, and acceptability of fresh-cut broccoli during storage. Similar results were also obtained for radish microgreens¹⁶ and sweet pepper.⁴ The superior sensory quality under LT treatment likely stems from the delay in the senescence of fresh produce as a result of decreased respiration rates, enzymatic processes, and losses in tissue turgidity.⁷

Soluble sugars, especially glucose, fructose, and sucrose, are not only considered to be important indicators of the quality of vegetables but also play critical roles in plant structure as well as the metabolism of the cell and the entire organism.¹⁷ Glucose, fructose, and total soluble sugar contents gradually decreased and sucrose contents gradually increased in the control throughout storage. However, glucose, fructose, sucrose, and total soluble sugar contents under LT treatment remained stable throughout storage (Fig. 4), which may be due to LT treatment reduces respiration rates and other metabolic processes that delay the depletion of substrates, such as glucose and fructose.⁴ In addition, environmental stress during post-harvest storage can increase sucrose content.¹⁸ Because LT may inhibit the environmental stress and activity of sucrose synthesis-related enzymes, sucrose content increased only in the control but remained stable in the LT treatment.

Brassica vegetables receive much attention for the antioxidants that they contain given that antioxidants can aid the prevention of certain types of cancer and cardiovascular diseases and delay the aging process.² We studied changes in the contents of ascorbic acid, flavonoids, proanthocyanin, and total phenolics, as well as the antioxidant capacity in the baby mustard lateral buds, under control and LT conditions (Fig. 5). Glucose is a precursor in ascorbic acid synthesis,¹⁹ and the glucose content remained unchanged under LT treatment. Therefore, LT treatment effectively maintained the ascorbic acid content during storage (Fig. 5A). Similar results were also obtained for *Dendrobium officinale*²⁰ and broccoli.²¹ Fruit and vegetables will produce more secondary metabolites including phenolics to defend against stress in the postharvest.²² Total phenolics content first increased and then decreased at 20 °C during postharvest storage but remained stable under the LT treatment. Similar results also found that fresh-cut pitaya fruit at 5 °C did not show significant variation in total phenolics content; however, at 15 °C, the total phenolics content increased dramatically during the first 36 hours and then decreased,²² indicating that the stress that baby mustard suffered under LT treatment were less than that at 20 °C. The decrease in total phenolics content in the baby mustard lateral buds stored at 20 °C after 4 days of storage might be attributed to the acceleration of the degradation of total phenolics at 20 °C, as the utilization and degradation rates were likely higher than the rate of biosynthesis of phenolic compounds during later stages of storage.²² In addition, browning is related to the oxidation of phenolics,^{22,23} and the browning that was observed on the peel of the lateral buds during storage was consistent with this observation (Fig. 1).

Glucosinolates are a group of important health-promoting secondary metabolites in *Brassica* vegetables that contribute to taste and flavor.^{2,24} LT treatment retarded the decline in the



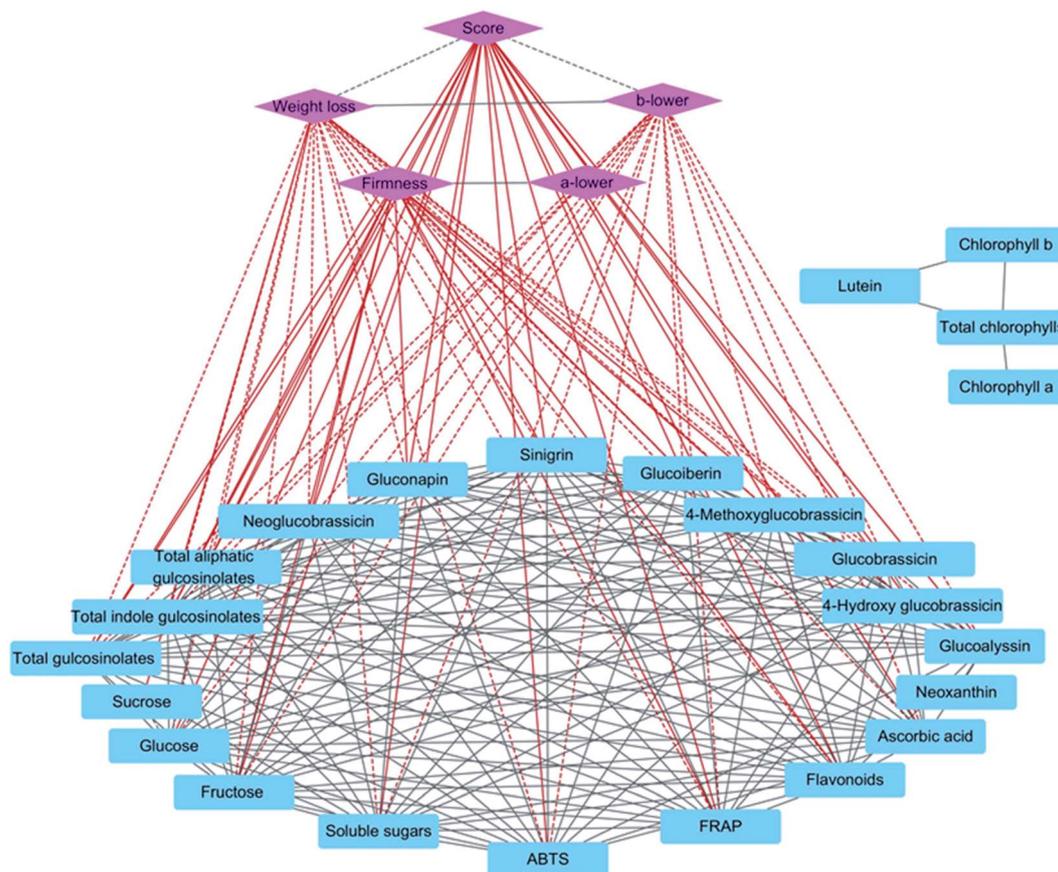


Fig. 8 Correlation plot of the correlations between the sensory and nutritional qualities in the lateral buds of baby mustard. The dashed lines between indices represent negative correlations, whereas solid lines represent positive correlations. All correlations in the figure reflect Pearson correlation coefficient values above the threshold ($p > 0.9$).

contents of most individual and total glucosinolates in baby mustard during postharvest storage (Fig. 6). This finding is consistent with that of Rybarczyk-Plonska *et al.*,² who found that glucosinolate levels were also preserved under LT treatment in broccoli. Glucosinolate levels in postharvest vegetables are affected by both hydrolysis and biosynthesis.²⁵ LT significantly delayed declines in firmness and increases in weight loss in baby mustard, suggesting that cellular integrity was enhanced and less cell damage occurred under the LT treatment relative to the control. Thus, the burst of vacuoles and contact between glucosinolates and myrosinase were noticeably delayed under LT treatment during storage.^{24,25} In addition, temperature affects myrosinase activity,²⁶ and LT may inhibit its activity. Therefore, LT treatment can reduce the effects of myrosinase hydrolysis. On the other hand, as a signaling molecule, glucose induces the accumulation of both aliphatic and indole glucosinolates.^{27,28} We found that LT treatment effectively maintained glucose content in baby mustard, suggesting that LT contributes to glucosinolate biosynthesis *via* the glucose signaling pathway during postharvest storage. In sum, LT treatment retarded declines in glucosinolate contents in baby mustard during postharvest storage, likely by both inhibiting myrosinase hydrolysis and promoting glucosinolate biosynthesis.

Generally, consumers cannot directly judge the nutrient contents of vegetables. In this study, score and firmness were positively correlated with most glucosinolates, flavonoids, and antioxidant capacity, while weight loss was negatively correlated with most glucosinolates, soluble sugars, several antioxidants, and antioxidant capacity (Fig. 8). Therefore, the close relationship between nutrient contents and sensory indicators of baby mustard can guide consumers in the purchase of products containing higher concentrations of health-promoting compounds.

Besides LT, RH also plays an important role in the post-harvest storage of vegetables. Li *et al.*²⁹ suggested that Low RH (75%) resulted in the visibly shrinkage of straw mushrooms, while 95% RH maintained better sensory quality, whereas Medina *et al.*³⁰ found that short postharvest storage under low RH (72%) improves quality and shelf life of minimally processed baby spinach compared to those under 85% and 99% RH. In this study, we chose 75% RH to simulate the actual storage environment because the RH of cold storage is 70%~80% in our local vegetable production companies and supermarkets. However, the effect of RH on postharvest storage of baby mustard is interesting, and it could be included in our future research.



The imperfection of cold chain facilities is the main obstacle to low-temperature storage of baby mustard. China is a developing country with uneven regional development. Baby mustard is mainly produced in Southwest China, which is an underdeveloped area with incomplete cold chain facilities. On the other hand, with the boost of the economy, the cold chain of post-harvested vegetables is gradually being improved, and this obstacle to low-temperature storage of baby mustard is gradually being resolved. In view of the significant effect of low temperature storage on the postharvest quality of baby mustard in this study, it is strongly believed that low temperature storage technology has a good application prospect in the postharvest of baby mustard.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the storage of baby mustard at LT (4 °C) for 6 days was superior for preserving its desirable characteristics compared with storage at 20 °C. LT effectively inhibited deterioration of the appearance of baby mustard and retarded the loss of health-promoting compounds. In detail, compared with storage at 20 °C, storage under LT conditions benefitted baby mustard by reducing weight loss and maintaining the score, firmness, antioxidant capacity, and contents of soluble sugars, ascorbic acid, flavonoids, total phenolics, and glucosinolates. In the future, we plan to study the effects of LT combined with other technologies, such as packaging and light, on the post-harvest quality of baby mustard.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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