

The Releasing of Lycopene from Vegetables by Various Thermal Treatments

廖婉珈、王維麒

E-mail: 381853@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Lycopene, with molecular formula expressed as C₄₀H₅₆, is one of major red pigments in fruits and vegetables. Lycopene is the most antioxidative carotenoid and can be extensively found in red/orange fruits and vegetables. Although lycopene can be ingested via our daily foods, most lycopene in foods can't be digested easily without destruction by heat. In the literature, the efficacy of lycopene destruction by various heating processes has not been well explored, yet still is an very important issue. In this study, we dissected fresh carrot and tomato into cylinder samples and then treated these samples with various heating processes, like water bath, steaming, ohmic heating, and microwave heating. We measured the quantity of released lycopene from these samples heated at temperatures of 80 and 100 . The experimental results suggest that the highest release of lycopene from carrot can be achieved to 2.1mg/100g at 80 by microwave heating, and 2.78mg/100g at 100 with resistance heating. On the other hand, the highest release of lycopene from tomato, whether at 80 or 100 , can be both attained (9.27mg/100g and 9.20mg/100g, respectively) with ohmic heating. It may be concluded that the most effective heating process either for carrot or tomato is ohmic heating. It could be because the ohmic heating is able to not only provide heating effect but also damage cells and collapse tissue structures with electrical currents to benefit the release of lycopene.

Keywords : Lycopene, Heating process, Carotenoid

Table of Contents

封面內頁 簽名頁 中文摘要	iii	英文摘要	v
iv 誌謝			
目錄	vi	圖目錄	viii
viii 表目錄			
ix 1. 前言		1 2. 文獻回顧	
2 2.1 茄紅素		2	
2.2 自由基		5 2.2.1 抗氧	
化		5 2.3 不同熱處理對食品成分之影響	7
2.4 不同熱處理之效應	10	2.4.1 傳統加熱方式	12
2.4.2 微波加熱方式	12	2.4.3 電阻加熱方式	14
2.4.4 各種加熱方式之比較	15	2.6 不同熱處理對於抗氧化物質之影響	16
3. 研究方法	17	3.1 實驗材料	
17 3.2 研究設備			
17 3.3 實驗方法			
18 3.3.1 樣本處理		18 3.3.2 樣本熱處理	
18 3.3.3 茄紅素萃取		19 4. 結果與討論	
21 4.1 不同熱處理對樣本中茄紅素之影響	21	4.1.1 紅蘿蔔	
21 4.1.2 番茄	24	5. 結論	
28 參考文獻	29		
附錄	33	圖目錄 圖 2-1 茄紅素結構	
3 圖 3-1 固定樣品容器電導度裝置	20	圖 4-1 紅蘿蔔加熱至80 茄紅素釋出量變化	22
圖 4-2 紅蘿蔔加熱至100 茄紅素釋出量變化	23	圖 4-3 番茄加熱至80 茄紅素釋出量變化	25
圖 4-4 番茄加熱至100 茄紅素釋出量變化	26	表目錄 表 2-1 數種含有番茄紅素的製品及其蕃茄紅素的含量	4
表 2-2 熱處理對牛奶維生素C含量之影響	9	表 2-3 番茄加熱與不加熱茄紅素含量	11
表 2-4 工業、科學及醫學使用之微波範圍	13		

REFERENCES

- 1.王維麒。1999。電阻加熱技術之原理及影響因子。食品工業31(2):8-14。
- 2.施益民、呂峰洲。1989。自由基與各種疾病。當代醫學16: 401- 405。
- 3.徐偉瀚。2006。胡蘿蔔於冷藏和冷凍後抗氧化物質及物理性質之相互關係，大葉大學生物產業科技學系碩士論文。
- 4.梁堯豐。1999。微波加熱在工業方面之應用。食品工業31(4):31-39。
- 5.陳冠憲。2000。以索式與超臨界二氧化碳萃取番茄紅素及其穩定性之研究，國立成功大學化學系碩士論文。
- 6.陳炳輝。2000。類胡蘿蔔素的特性與應用。科學發展月刊28(8):599-604。
- 7.陳惠英和顏國欽。1998。自由基、抗氧化防禦與人體健康。中華民國營養學會會誌23:102-130。
- 8.黃伯超、游素玲。1997。營養學精要。健康文化公司。
- 9.黃楷勛。2005。番茄加油添醋。食品天地。
- 10.楊炳輝。1995。電阻式加熱技術在食品加工的應用。食品工業27(10):13-17。
- 11.葉信平。2005。番茄裡的茄紅素。科學發展。
- 12.葉家汝。2008。真實及模擬食品於各種熱處理後抗氧化物質與電導度之關係。大葉大學生物產業科技學系碩士論文。
- 13.蘇文君。2001。以微波預熱增進蔬果滲透脫水乾燥效率之研究。大葉大學生物產業科技學系碩士論文。
- 14.鐘忠勇。1993。冷凍食品之原理與加工。食品工業發展研究所40-47。
- 15.續光清。1997。食品化學。徐氏出版社。
- 16.Bonorden W. R. and Pariza M. W. 1994. Antioxidant nutrients and protection from free radicals. *Nutritional Toxicology*. Ravene. 19-48.
- 17.Brown R.H. and Perr J. S. 1996. The electrical properties of apple and potatoes. Paper NO. 66-336. ASAE, St. Joseph. Mich.
- 18.Burton G. W. and Ingold K. U. 1984. p- carotene: an unusual type of lipid antioxidant. *Science*; 224: 569-73.
- 19.Byers T and Guerrero N. 1995. Epidemiologic evidence for vitamin C and vitamin E in cancer prevention. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*62: 1385-1399s.
- 20.Clinton, MD., PhD, 1998. Lycopene: Chemistry, Biology, and Implications for Human Health and Disease. Lead Review Article: 135-51.
- 21.Dimacio Mascio R. Kaiser S, Sies H. 1989. Lycopene as the most efficient biological carotenoid singlet oxygen quencher. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 274: 1-7.
- 22.Foote C. S., Chang Y. C. and Denny R. W. 1970a. Chemistry of singlet oxygen X carotenoid quenching parallels biological protection. *J. Am Chem. Soc.* 92: 5216- 5218.
- 23.Foote C. S., Chang Y. C. and Denny R. W. 1970b. Chemistry of singlet oxygen XI cis-trans isomerization of carotenoids by singlet oxygen and a probable quenching mechanism. *J. Am Chem. Soc.* 92: 5218-5219.
- 24.Franceschi S., Bidoli E., and La Vecchia C. 1994. Tomatoes and risk of digestive-tract cancers. *Int. J. Cancer.* 59:181-4.
- 25.Gordon M. H. 1990. The mechanism of antioxidant action in vitro. Ch. 1 in *Food Antioxidants*, B. J. F. Hudson(Ed), p. 1-18.Elsevier applied Science.London.
- 26.Heber. D. and Qing-Yi. L. 2002. Overview of mechanisms of action of lycopene. *Exp Biol Med*. 227:920-923.
- 27.Helzsoer, K. J., Comstock, G. W. and Morris, J. S. 1989. Selenium, lycopene, -tocopherol, -carotene, retinol, and subsequent bladder cancer. *Res*:49;6144-6148.
- 28.Isabel Odriozola- Serrano, Robert Soliva- Fortuny, and Olga Martin- Bellosio. 2008. Changes of health-related compounds throughout cold storage of tomato juice stabilized by thermal or high intensity pulsed electric field treatments. *Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies* 9:272-279.
- 29.Jandal, J. M. 1995. Factors affecting ascorbic acid content and keeping quality of Shammii goat milk. *Small Ruminant Research*. 21: 121- 125.
- 30.Kingston, H. M. and Jassie, L. B. 1988. Introduction to microwave sample preparation. *Washington D. C.*, 7-31.
- 31.Kirtisakis, A. and Dugan, L. R. 1985. Studies in photooxidation of olive oil. *JAOCS*. 62: 892- 896.
- 32.Krinsky, N. I., Mathews-Roth, M. M., Welankiwar, S., Sehgal, P. K., Lausen, N.C.G. & Russen, M. 1990. The metabolism of [¹⁴C] A[?]-carotenaend the presence of other carotenoids in rats and monkeys. *J. Nutr.* 120: 81-87.
- 33.Lee, E. C. and Min, D. B. 1988. Quenching mechanism of -carotene on the chlorophyll sensitized photooxidation of soybean oil.*J.Food Sci.*53:1894-1895.
- 34.Lee, S. H. and Min, D. B. 1990. Effects, quenching mechanisms, and jinetics of carotenoids in chlorophyll-sensitized photooxidation of soybean oil. *Agric. Food chem.* 38:1630-1634.
- 35.Meyskens F. L. and Manetta A. 1995. Prevention of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and cervical cancer. *Am J. Clin Nutr*; 62:14178-198.
- 36.Miller, N. J., Sampson, J., Candeias, L. P., Bramley, P. M., and Rice- Evans, C. A. 1996. Antioxidant activities of carotenes and xanthophylls. *F E B S Letters*. 384: 240- 242.
- 37.Nguyen, M. L. and S. J. Schwartz 1999. Lycopene: chemical and biological properties. *Food Technol.*, 53(2) m 38-45.
- 38.Palaniappan, S. and Sastry, S. K. 1991. Electrical conductivity of selected juices: influences of temperature, solid content, applied voltage, and particle size. *J. Food Proc. Eng.* 14:247~260.
- 39.Rao, A. V. and Agarwal, S. 1999. Role of lycopene as antioxidant carotenoid in the prevention of chronic diseases: A review. *Nutr Res.* 19:305-323.
- 40.Renznick, D. 1996. Ohmic heating of fluid food. *Food Technology*, May, 250~251.
- 41.Shahidi, F. and Wanasundara, P. K. J. P. D. 1992. Phenolic antioxidants. *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.*32:67-75.
- 42.Vallejo F, Tom ' as- Barber ' an F. A and Garc ' ?a- Viguera C, 2002. Glucosinolates and vitamin C content in edible parts of broccoli inflorescences after domestic cooking. *Eur Food Res Technol* 215:310 – 316.
- 43.Vallejo F, Tom ' as- Barber ' an F. A. and Garc ' ?a- Viguera C, 2003. Effect of climatic and sulphur fertilisation conditions, on phenolic compounds and vitamin C, in the inflorescences of eight broccoli cultivars. *Eur Food Res Technol* 216:395 – 401.
- 44.Zechmeister, L. 1944. Cis-trans isomerization and stereochemistry of carotenoids and diphenylpolyenes. *Chem. Rev.* 34: 267- 344.