

Studies on Applications of Rapeseed Oil and Protein in Mainland China

王蕙俐、張耀南；曾耀銘

E-mail: 9125254@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

In 1996, the total population of Mainland China was 1.2176 billion, around 21% global population, while it ranked the top one of the population in the world. Since there is huge land area (9.6 million km² square, around 7% world 's total land area), broad agricultural area, good natural fertile resource, and cheap labor cost in Mainland China, the rapeseed production of China still ranks the top one in the world. The high quality of oil (~45%) and protein (~35%) in rapeseed is proposed to become very important and valuable in the new applications of food. Unfortunately, the applications of rapeseed protein are inhibited by the presence of the toxic by-products-glucosinolates produced from the enzyme (myrosinase) hydrolysis or solvent extraction of rapeseed meals. Nevertheless, how to reduce or to remove the poisonous glucosinolates in rapeseed protein or oil processing is necessary to create in the food utilization and applications. In order to further improve and stimulate the food utilization and applications of feeding or edible proteins and functional oils from rapeseed, it is worth developing the economical processing of rapeseed oil and protein extraction with reducing or removing the poisonous by-products in future. Finally, this technical report is expected to be useful and valuable reference for those who are engaged in rapeseed oil and protein.

Keywords : rapeseed ; protein ; glucosinolate ; meals ; myrosinase

Table of Contents

目錄	頁次	封面	內頁	簽名頁	博碩士論文授權書	iii	中文摘要	iv	英文摘要	v	致謝	vi	目錄	vii	圖目錄	viii	表目錄	ix	第一章	緒論	1																																
第二章	文獻回顧	5	2.1	油菜籽簡介	5	2.2	油菜分類	8	2.3	中國大陸油菜革命	11	2.3.1	華黃一號 (甘藍型黃籽油菜單株)	11	2.3.2	渝黃一號 (甘藍型黃籽雜交油菜)	12	2.4	油菜籽與黃豆比較	14	2.5	大陸市場分析	21	2.5.1	種植面積	21	2.5.2	產量分析	22	2.6	經濟效益評估	25	2.7	油菜籽之成分價值	28	2.7.1	色素物質	29	2.7.2	微量成分	29	2.7.3	不利營養特殊成分	30	2.8	應用	31						
第三章	材料與方法	33	3.1	採油方法	33	3.2	粗脂肪之測定	33	3.3	粗蛋白之定量	36	3.4	簡易鑒定油菜籽芥酸含量	39	3.5	去毒法	42	3.5.1	抑制內生性芥子酵素活性	43	3.5.2	破壞硫代葡萄糖甘及其水解產物	44	第四章	結論與展望	45	4.1	實驗結果	45	4.2	討論	45	第五章	未來發展	49	5.1	油菜籽油	49	5.2	油菜籽	49	5.3	大陸市場	50	5.4	農業國際化	51	5.5	遠景	51	參考文獻	53
圖目錄	頁次	圖1.1	世界主要油菜籽產國之年產量比例	3	圖1.2	世界主要蛋白質之年產量比例	4	圖3.1	一般植物油的提製工程	34	圖3.2	大豆以外之油籽的壓榨系統圖	35	圖3.3	油菜籽總芥酸含量分析方法	41	圖4.1	油菜籽之蛋白、芥酸、單寧萃取率與pH值關係圖	46	表目錄	頁次	表2.1	主要油菜籽生產國產量	6	表2.2	1940?1965期間AOCS的高芥酸菜籽油的標準	10	表2.3	油菜籽油與黃豆油之含油率及製取方式之比較表	15	表2.4	油菜籽油與黃生油性質比較表	16	表2.5	油菜籽與黃生之纖維含量	17	表2.6	油菜籽與黃生之蛋白質組成分	18	表2.7	油菜籽油與黃生油之脂肪和膽固醇成份比例表	19	表2.8	重要油籽之油脂與蛋白質含量，以及油脂與蛋白質部份可得收益估計	26								

REFERENCES

參考文獻 大成長城公司，動物營養研發中心，1998，飼料原料簡介及動物使用量之限制。江夏，2001，秋冬種結構調整取得新發展。人民日報，2001.12.22，第五版。吳學銘，2001，羅平油菜花報導。民生報，2001.12.05，第D1版。貝雷，斯臥恩(美)主編，1982，油脂化學與工藝學。輕工業出版社，第四版，452-489。邱琪雯，1994，醇鹼溶劑系統在油菜籽粕之硫代葡萄糖甘萃取應用。大葉工學院食品工程研究所碩士論文，彰化，臺灣。李文權，2000，工業用能源植物-地中海芥菜，中興大學農藝系期刊。邵志忠，1996，亞洲各國食用油脂工業之發展。食品工業月刊，12:55-58。孟山都公司，2000，研發中心專題報導，生物技術作物對環境影響。香港商報，2001，九五期間中國經濟與國際比較。中國國家統計局資料，2001.06.12，第二版。翁鳴，2001，中國大陸農產品進出口貿易及其發展趨勢。農委會農政與農情專題報導。張為憲，錢明憲，陳文亮，張炳揚，許文輝，1978，油脂之高度利用研究。食品工業研究所，研究報告第117號，2-28。張嗣瑜，2000，非傳統性蛋白質原料於肉雞飼糧之應用性。中興大學畜產系碩士論文。臺中，臺灣。陳忠進，1995，醇鹼溶液系統對油菜籽粕在庫尼萃油及硫代葡萄糖甘移除之研究。大葉工學院食品工程研究所碩士論文，彰化，臺灣。陳鵬，2000，李加納引發世界油菜革命。人民日報社北京報導。陳厚基，1995，加工對Canola油菜籽品質之影響。飼料營養雜誌，1:53-63。陳明造，1999，素食食品之營養、特性與加工。藝軒圖書公司，臺北，臺灣。陳俊成，2000，菜籽及油菜籽。食品資訊，10:53-59。陳明造，曾穎玉，1980，各種黃豆製品在肉製品中之添加效果。屏東農專學報。21:51-60。美國黃豆協會編著，1986，黃豆資料全輯，302-323。陸敏，2000，中國宏觀經濟日報。曾耀銘，1984，經濟作物-油菜籽。第一屆北美華人學術研討會報告。

張益壽，1996，油菜籽粕在庫尼萃取塔中滯留時間之研究。大葉工學院食品工程研究所碩士論文，彰化，臺灣。厲岳秋編著，1987，油菜籽綜合利用，中國農業科技出版社。賴滋漢，金安兒編著，1991，食品加工學-製品篇。精華出版社。Anderson, G. H., Li, G. S. K., Jones, J. D. and Bender, F. 1976. Effect of hydrogen peroxide treatment on nutritional quality of rapeseed flour for weaning rates. RAC. Publication No.40:136. Anon. 1992. Fats and oil in Canada: Annual Review 1992. Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Canada. Appelqvist, L. A. and Josefsson, E. 1967. Method for quantitative determination of isothiocyanates and oxazolidinethions and turnip rape. J. Sci. Food Agric. 18 (11): 510-519. Appelqvist, L. A. and Ohlson, R. 1972. Rapeseed: Cultivation, Composition, Processing, and Utilization in "Rapeseed" (Appelqvist, ed) p35-57, Elsevier Publishing Co., New York. Bell, J. M. 1993. Factors affecting the nutritional value of canola meal: a review. Can., J. Anim. Sci. 73:679-697. Eapen, K. E. Tape, N. W. Sims, R. P. A. 1968. New Process for the production of better-quality rapeseed oil and meal: I. Effect Of heat treatments on enzyme destruction and color of rapeseed oil. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. 45:194-196. Elfving, S. 1980. Studies on the naturally occurring goitrogen 5-vinyl-2-oxazolidinethione, an antithyroid compound from yellow turnip and from Brassica seeds. J. Biol. Chem. 181:121-130. Fenwick, G. R., Heaney, R. K. and Mawson, R. 1983. Glucosinolates in "Toxicants of plant origin: Volume 2" (Peter, R. C. ed) p12-24, CRC press, Florida. Fellenberg, T. von. 1945. Mitt. Lebensm. Hyg. 36:355-359. Finlayson, A. J. 1977. In Rapeseed Oil, Meal and By product Utilization, Ed. Bell, J. M. Publ. 45, Rape. Assoc. of Canada, Winnipeg, p124. Iammartino, N. R. 1974. Faricaated protein foods. Chem. Engr. 81:50-54. Jone, J. D. 1977. Rapeseed flours, concentrates, isolates: Status and prospects. Processings of rapeseed oil, meal and by-product utilization Symposium, Vancouver, British Columbia. Kirk, L. D., Mustakas, G. C., Griffin, E. L. and Northern, JR. 1971. Crambe seed processing: decomposition of glucosinolates (thioglucosides) with chemical additives. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. 48:845-850. Langer, P. and Greer, M. A. 1977. Antithyroid substances and naturally occurring goitrogens. S. Kargh. Basle. p61-74. Maheshwari, P. N., Stanley, D. W. and Gray, J. I. 1981. Detoxification of rapeseed products. J. Food Prot. 44:459. Maheshwari, P. N., Stanley, D. W. and Voort, Van, de F. R. 1980. Microwave treatment of dehulled rapeseed to inactivate myrosinase and its effect on oil and meal quality. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. 57:194-198. Oginsky, E. L., Stein, A. E. and Greer, M. A. 1965. Myrosinase activity in bacterial as demonstrated by the conversion of progoitrin. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 119:360-364. Ohlson, R. and Anjou, K. 1981. Rapeseed Protein Products. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 56:431-438. Rutkowski, A. 1971. The feed value of rapeseed meal. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. 48:836-868. Sarwar, G., Blair, R., Friedman, M., Gumbmann, M. R., Hackler, L. R., Pellett, P. L. and Smith, T. K. 1984. Inter- and Intra-laboratory variability in rat growth assays for estimating protein quality of foods. J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., vol. 67, 976. Singh, D. 1958. Rape and mustard. Indis Central Oilseed Committee, Bombay. VanEtte, C. H., Daxenbichler, M. E. and Wolff, I. A. 1969. Natural glucosinolates (thioglucosides) in foods and feeds. J. Agric. Food Chem. 17(3): 483-491. Xu, L. 1999. The removal of phenolic compounds for production of high-quality canola protein isolates. Ph.D. dissertation, pp62-95, Chemical Engineering in University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Youngs, C. G. and Wetter, L. R. 1967. Microdetermination of the major individual isothiocyanates and oxazolidinethion in rapeseed. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. 44:551-554.