

GOVP1199604401

1995년도  
최종보고서

양파를 이용한 농축조미액

Preparation of Concentrated Seasoning from Onion

연구기관 : 농협전문대학

농림수산부

---

1995

“

”

.

: 1. 3

2. 가 1

1995

:

: ( )

: ( )

“

”

.

1995.

:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:



.

.

34%

, ,

1/3

, 가

, ,

.

, 가

,

가

.

,

.

1) 가 , 2) 가 , 3) , 4)

< > , , , , , 90.3-94%, 1.05-1.11%, 0.2-0.4%, 7.1-8.2%, 0.3-0.5%

Novo viscozyme L, celluclast 1.5L, pectinex, cereflo 가 celluclast 1.5L pectinex . Celluclast pectinex 가 1:3 0.5% 가 pH 4.5, 45°C 2 가 90.2% . Celluclast pectinex pH, 가 가 pH가 , 가 60-80 brix 가 가 .

60 brix 40C  
 , 420 nm 0.352 7 0.481  
 가 가 가 .

(methanol, ethanol, acetone, ether, water) 3

. Methanol ethanol

(25.1 24.9 mg/ml) .

methanol ethanol ,

ascorbic acid, NaCl, citric acid cystein 가

37 9 ascorbic acid, NaCl

citric acid 가 , cystein 가 가 .

가 cystein 0.1% citric acid 0.1%,

ascorbic acid, 0.1%, NaCl 1% 37C 20

citric acid, ascorbic acid, NaCl 0.1% cystein 0.1%

cystein + citric acid >

cystein + NaCl > cystein + ascorbic acid .

가

37 30

가 . masking cyclodextrin,

maltodextrin, pectin, gum arabic 가 masking

, cyclodextrin 가 ,

masking 가 가

.

< >

가 ,

.

**pilot plant**

.

가

가

가

,

.

.

## SUMMARY

### . Title

Preparation of concentrated onion seasoning

### . Purpose of project

34% of onion cultivated for 1 year was stored under refrigerator, but above 30% of stored onion was trashed for the reason of color and tissue changes, and cold damage. A few onions were prepared into products by drying. Studies of onion to recent years were processing to improve species for increasing the crop and early harvest to investigate cultivation physiology.

Onion was mainly circulated with cold chain system, a product for 1 year was a sharp fluctuation. Therefore customers were suffered financial loss for the reason of jump and slumps of prices. For the benefit of producers and customers, onion seasoning having onion flavor and taste was needed to develop.

Purpose of the project was to develop a new onion seasoning. For the preparation of onion seasoning, we studied production conditions and conditions of browning repression.

. Contents and bounds of project

For the preparation of concentrated onion seasoning, we studied as follows ; 1) composition of onion according to a place of production, 2) hydrolysis condition of enzyme, 3) production conditions of concentrated onion seasoning and depression condition of browning reaction, and 4) sensory test of concentrated onion seasoning.

. Results and suggestion of using the results

<Results>

For the preparation of concentrated onion seasoning, composition of onion was measured according to a place of production, Mboan, Haman, Kumsan, Hyunpoong, and Cheju. Onion had 90.3-94% of moisture contents, 0.2-0.4% of crude fat contents, 1.05-1.11% of crude protein contents, 7.1-8.2% of carbohydrate contents, and 0.3-0.5% of crude ash contents. Especially phosphorous content was higher than the other mineral.

Hydrolysis enzymes, viscozyme L, celluclast 1.5L, pectinex and cereflo, purchased from Novo Co. was used for the production of concentrated onion seasoning. Celluclast 1.5L and pectinex among enzymes, had high DH and high contents of total sugar and reducing sugar, was selected to produce concentrated onion seasoning. Hydrolysis conditions of celluclast 1.5L and pectinex was as follows ; mixture ratio of the enzymes - 1:3, addition amount of enzyme per onion - 0.5%, reaction pH - pH 4.5, reaction temperature - 45°C and hydrolysis time - 2 hr.

Concentrated onion seasoning prepared under the above hydrolysis conditions was processed browning reaction during storage. Browning reaction was rapidly processed under alkali pH, low concentrated degree and increasing temperature. On the contrary, browning reaction was slowly processed under neutral pH (pH 5.2-7.0), high concentrated degree (above 60 brix) and low storage temperature. Browning degree (absorbance at 420 nm) was 0.352 at first storage for 37°C and was 0.481 at 7 days storage. Browning degree was increased with increasing storage time.

For the study of relation on browning reaction and phenols, onion was treated with steeping solvents, ether, ethanol, methanol and water. Methanol and ethanol had high content of phenols (25.1 and 24.9 mg/ml). After steeping treatment with methanol and ethanol, concentrated onion seasoning was showed repression of browning reaction.

After ascorbic acid, NaCl, citric acid and cysteine were added to concentrated onion seasoning, browning degree was measured during storage at 37°C for 9 days. Browning degree according to addition of ascorbic acid, NaCl and citric acid was a similar. But addition of cysteine was effected to repress browning reaction.

Browning degree according to using additive mixtures was reduced as follows ; cysteine + citric acid > cysteine + NaCl > cysteine + ascorbic acid.

Usage of additives was effect to repress browning reaction, but palatabilities of concentrated onion seasoning was reduced. To solve these problems, cyclodextrin, maltodextrin, pectin and gums as masking agent of browning was added to concentrated onion seasoning. Cyclodextrin among the masking agents was highly reduced to browning degree and was contributed to lengthened storage time.

<Suggestion of using the results>

For the using the results, plants will be established in a place of production of onion. Financial support of government will be also processed.

For the plant scale production, various facilities will be studied and production condition will be tested under the pilot scale. On addition of concentrated onion seasoning, rheology and quality of processed food will be studied. Various processed food using the concentrated onion seasoning and usage in cooking will be developed.

## CONTENTS

. Preface	.....	1
. Materials and Methods	.....	4
Chapter 1. Materials	.....	4
Chapter 2. Methods	.....	4
1. Compositions of onion	.....	4
2. Free amino acid composition of onion	.....	4
3. Free sugar composition of onion	.....	4
4. Preparation of concentrated onion seasoning	.....	7
5. Measurement of browning degree	.....	7
6. Addition effect of antibrowning agents about concentrated onion seasoning	.....	7
7. Addition effect of masking agent about concentrated onion seasoning		10
8. Reaction rate constant, activation energy and Q10 values	.....	10
9. Sensory evaluation	.....	11
. Results and Discussion		
Chapter 1. Composition of onion	.....	13
1. Proximate composition of onion	.....	13
2. Composition of free amino acid and free sugar in onion	...	13
Chapter 2. Preparation of concentrated onion seasoning with enzyme		17
1. Effect of enzyme	.....	17
2. Optimal condition of enzymatic hydrolysis	.....	21
가. Effect of pectinex and celluclast 1.5L ratio	.....	21

. Effect of reaction temperature	.....	21
. Effect of reaction pH	.....	26
. Effect of addition amount of enzyme	.....	26
. Effect of reaction time	.....	26
Chapter 3. Browning conditions of concentrated onion seasoning		32
1. Effect of pH	.....	32
2. Effect of concentration	.....	32
3. Effect of storage temperature	.....	32
4. Effect of storage time	.....	39
Chapter 4. Repression of browning reaction by steeping treatment		43
1. Depression of browning reaction by steeping solvents	.....	43
2. Depression of browning reaction by steeping treatment with ethanol		46
Chapter 5. Repression of browning reaction with additives	...	51
1. Addition effect of antibrowning agents	.....	51
2. Synergist effect on depression of browning reaction	.....	58
3. Addition effect of masking agents	.....	67
Chapter 6. Browning degree of concentrated onion seasoning according to reaction temperature	.....	67
Chapter 7. Reaction rate constant, activation energy and Q <sub>10</sub> value		74
Chapter 8. Sensory evaluation	.....	79
. Reference	.....	85

1	.....	1
2	.....	4
1	.....	4
2	.....	4
1.	.....	4
2.	.....	4
3.	.....	4
4.	.....	7
5.	.....	7
6.	가 .....	7
7.	masking agent 가 .....	10
8.	, .....	10
9.	.....	11
3		
1	.....	13
1.	.....	13
2.	.....	13
2	.....	17
1.	.....	17
2.	.....	21
가. Pectinex celluclast 1.5L	.....	21
.	.....	21

·	pH	.....	26
·	가	.....	26
·		.....	26
3		.....	32
1.	pH	.....	32
2.		.....	32
3.		.....	32
4.		.....	39
4		.....	43
1.		.....	43
2.	Ethanol	.....	46
5	가	.....	51
1.	가	.....	51
2.		.....	58
3.	Masking agent 가	.....	67
6		.....	67
7	,	.....	74
8		.....	75
4		.....	85

# 1

가

,

,

,

.

,

,

,

.

(

)

(

)

가

.

,

가

,

.

,

,

,

,

,

.

가

가

.

,

,

,

.

.

.

가

.

**B1**

.

가

**B1**

.

**B1**

가

.

가 가

**B1**

.

.

가 , ,  
가  
가 UR 가  
, 65 27,00 ha 80  
77,000 ha, 92 141,000 ha 가 .  
가  
, 가 가 ,  
가  
20 kg 가 85 2,604 , 90 4,690 , 92  
1,812 가 6,7  
60% 가 가 가  
. 92 가 821,000 MT,  
8,438 가 가  
가 가  
, 가  
. 가  
, , ,  
, ,

3

1/3

가

가

,

가

가

가

,

.

## 2

### 1

가 Celluclast 1.5 L, Viscozyme L, Cereflo  
Pectinex Novo Co. ,

### 2

#### 1.

AOAC micro-Kjel dahl  
, Soxhlet , 550 .

#### 2.

가 1 0.2µm  
filter OPA method HPLC  
. HPLC Table 1 .

#### 3.

80 0.2µm  
filter OPA method HPLC  
. HPLC Table 2 .

4.

Fig. 1  
50 g      50 ml      가      Waring blender  
cereflo, celluclast 1.5L, pectinex viscozyme L      0.5%  
가      Table 3      가      가  
가      가      60 brix

5.

5      Whatman No. 40      UV/Vis spectrometer  
(Beckman DU-65, U. S. A.)      420 nm

Hunter color difference meter(CR-200, Minolta Co.,  
Japan)      Hunter      L, a, b

$\Delta E$       ,  $\Delta E$   
    .  $\Delta E$

$$\Delta E = (L-L')^2 + (a-a')^2 + (b-b')^2$$

L, a, b  
L', a', b'

6.

가  
cystein, citric acid, ascorbic acid,  
sodium chloride      50 brix      가

. Cystein, citric acid, ascorbic acid 가 0.1%, 0.2%,  
 0.3%, 0.4%, 0.5% , sodium chloride 가 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%  
 . cystein, citric acid, ascorbic acid  
 cystein 0.1% citric acid(0.1%), ascorbic acid(0.1%), NaCl (1%)

50 ml conical tube 40 ml

35

12

3

7. masking agent 가  
 masking agent cyclodextrin, maltodextrin, pectin,  
 carageenan, gum arabic, guar gum 60 brix 5%  
 가 . 50 ml conical tube  
 40ml 35 12 .  
 3 L, a, b  $\nabla E(\text{color difference})$

8.

k (1)

$$C = C_0 + kt \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

where, C = brown pigment concentration(OD/hr × 103) at time t

C<sub>0</sub> = brown pigment concentration at time t<sub>0</sub>

k = rate constant (OD/hr)  
 t = reaction time (hr)

Arrhenius plots  $\log k$  vs  $1/T$  (1/T)  
 (activation energy,  $E_a$ )  
 (2)

$$\log k = \log k_0 - \frac{E_a}{2.303R} \times \frac{1}{T} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

where, k = reaction rate constant  
 $k_0$  = Arrhenius constant  
 T = absolute reaction temperature (K)  
 $E_a$  = activation energy (J/mol)  
 R = gas constant

30-40 , 40-50  
 (Q10 value) (3)

$$\log Q_{10} = \frac{2.2 E_a}{T (T + 10)} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

where,  $Q_{10}$  = Q10 value  
 T = absolute reaction temperature (K)  
 $E_a$  = activation energy (KJ/mol)

9.

1) , 2)

3)

10

5 test

SAS

. 2)

1/6

. 3)

300g

5g

10g, 15g, 30g, 45g

---

300g

( )

2

1/2 (75-100g)

( )

1/2

2

1

2

1

2

가

( ) 2

---

### 3

#### 1

1.

, , , , ,  
(Table 4) 89-90%, 1.8-1.9%,  
0.2-0.4%, 7.1-8.2%, 0.3-0.5% ,  
.

2.

Table 5

cystein histidine arginine  
glutamic acid가 .  
가 cystein histidine ,  
aspartic acid glutamic acid가, histamine, arginine  
lysine , histidine, argine lysine  
.

Table 6

fructose,  
glucose sucrose , fructose glucose sucrose  
가 3가 가 6.03%  
가 가 5.01%, , 가 4.84%,  
4.77%, 4.50%  
.

2

Cereflo, cellucalst, pectinex viscozyme L 가  
가 ,  
가

1.

cereflo, celluclast 1.5L, pectinex  
viscozyme L 가 가  
(Fig. 2), pectinex 가 80% 가  
cereflo 가 62% 가 .  
celluclast 1.5L viscozyme 71% 69% 가 .  
Cereflo 가 가  
(Fig. 3 and Fig. 4), 가  
가 가 ,  
가 가 가  
가 . Fig. 2 가 가  
pectinex가 가 (Fig. 3, Fig. 4).  
Cereflo 가 가 .  
Celluclast 가 viscozyme 4 가  
, 4 가 37.8  
ng/ml 34.9 ng/ml .  
pectinex  
celluclast 1.5L .

2.

가. Pectinex celluclast 1.5L

pectinex celluclast 1.5L  
가 Fig. 5 . Fig. 5  
celluclast 1.5L pectinex  
가 가 가 , celluclast 1.5L pectinex  
가 1:3 가 가 4 가 82% 가

celluclast 1.5L pectinex

(Fig. 6), Fig. 4

1:3 54 mg/ml

가

, 가 .

Celluclast pectinex

가 40°C

50°C

가

가

(Fig. 7), 20-45°C

가 83-87%

가

65°C

가

66%

가

, 45°C

87%

가

(Fig. 8),

가

25-45°C

, 45-65°C

가

가

가 가

가

45°C

가

. pH  
 Celluclast pectinex pH 4.5 4.8  
 pH 가 , pH 가 (Fig. 9), pH  
 4.5-5.5 가 86-78% , pH가 가  
 pH 7.5 18% 가  
 . pH가 2.5 78% 가  
 pH 3.5-5.5 .  
 pH Fig. 10 pH 4.5  
 가 (53 ng/ml, 35 ng/ml) , 가  
 pH

. 가  
 Celluclast pectinex 1:3 g 가  
 가 , Fig. 11 가  
 가 가 가 가 , 0.5% 가 가  
 가 .  
 가  
 (Fig. 12), 0.5% 가

.  
 Celluclast pectinex 1:3 45°C, pH 4.5  
 가 가 가 (Fig. 13),  
 30 62% 가 가 가  
 가 2 가 88% 가 , 6 가  
 92% 가 . 2 가

가 가 .  
가 2  
, 2 가 가 (Fig.  
14).

celluclast  
1. 5L pectinex 1:3 ,  
45C, pH 4.5 2 가 .

### 3

Celluclast pectinex  
가

#### 1. pH

pH 420 nm  
(Fig. 15), pH가 가 가 가 , pH가  
420 nm 가 .  
polyphenol oxidase

(Fig. 15) 420 nm pH 3.0 가  
155 mg/ml , pH 5.2-9.5  
45-42 mg/ml .  
Hunter system L, a, b (Table 7), L



가 가 80

brix 가 가

60 brix

(Fig. 17), 가 가 420 nm

가 40cC 0.42 5cC

0.25 .

가 가 (9 brix) 40.1

ng/ml, 40 brix 44 ng/ml, 60 brix , 80 brix

가 가 가 .

가 가

가 .

Table 9 Hunter system L 가

, a 가 가 가 ,

가 가 가 , b

40cC 가 26.01 .

가 가 가

, 가 .

pH가 , 가 , 가 가

가 .

pH 5-7 60 brix

.

4.

60 brix 40cC

(Fig. 18),

가 420 nm 가 20 0.352 192  
 0.481 가 , 54.9 mg/ml  
 192 64.5 mg/ml 가 .  
 Hunter system L (Table 10),  
 L , 가  
 a 8.19 가  
 192 12.39 가 가 , b  
 .  
 가  
 , 가

4

polyphenol oxidase

1.

가

가

methanol, ethanol, acetone, ether

3

(Table

11). Methanol ethanol 25.1 mg/ml 24.9 mg/ml

14.9 ng/ml

420 nm

(Fig. 19), methanol ethanol

0.26 0.22

0.52

L, a b

(Table 12),

L methanol ethanol

81.92 75.96

a

16.41

, methanol ethanol

2.87 3.18

b

methanol ethanol

46.52 38.96

## 2. Ethanol

가 ethanol 2

cystein 0.1%

가

(Table 13),

L

가

, 7 ethanol

75.28

가

cystein 가

2.61

1.22

가 , a

cystein

6.70 10.24

, ethanol

2.61

Fig. 20

ethanol

가

cystein 0.1% 가

가

. Ethanol

가

가 , 가

가 .

5 가

가

ethanol ,

가

1. 가

, 가 , 가

, quercetin

가

가

가 .

가 polyphenol oxidase

quinone quinone

quinone quinone ,

polyphenol oxi dase가 가 polyphenol  
qui none qui none

quercetin

, , 가, 가

, SH 가 .

ascorbic acid ,

Ascorbic acid polyphenol oxi dase qui none

NaCl polyphenol oxi dase

ascorbic acid, cystein, NaCl citric acid

가

ascorbic acid 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% 0.4% 0.5%

가 37 12 420 nm

(Fig. 21), 0.66, 0.65, 0.63, 0.62 0.60 .

Ascorbic acid 가 0.1%, 0.2% 0.3% 0.4%

0.64 가 0.5% 가

NaCl 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% 5% 가 37

12 420 nm (Fig. 22),

0.62, 0.63, 0.60, 0.58 0.57

NaCl polyphenol oxi dase

NaCl

ascorbic acid NaCl

가

polyphenol

oxi dase

citric acid 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% 0.5%

가 37

12

420 nm

(Fig. 23),

0.59, 0.57, 0.58, 0.55 0.54 citric

acid 가 가

가

ascrbic acid NaCl

. Citric acid

, pH

cystein 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% 0.5%

가

37

12

420nm

(Fig.

24),

cystein 가

, cystein 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3%, 0.4% 0.5% 가

0.51, 0.44, 0.41, 0.40 0.39

0.64

, 가 가 0.1% 0.3% 가  
가 0.4% 0.5% 가 0.3% 가  
cystein 가 0.3% 가

Cystein chlorogenic acid, tyrosine  
3, 4- dihydroxyphenyl al ani ne(DOPA)  
qui nones 가 가  
cystein chlorogenic acid

cystein

cystein 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% 0.4% 0.5% 가  
37 12 L, a, b Table 14

∇E Fig. 25

Fig. 25 cystein 0.1%, 0.2%, 0.3% 0.4% 0.5%

가 L, a, b ∇E 420 nm

cystein 가

cystein

가 , citric acid, NaCl , ascorbic acid

2.

가 cystein 0.1% citric acid 0.1%,  
ascorbic acid, 0.1%, NaCl 1%

37°C 12 420 nm

Fig. 26 , L, a, b Table 15 VE(color difference) Fig. 27 .

Citric acid, ascorbic acid, NaCl 0.1% cystein 0.1%  
12 420 nm , Fig. 26  
0.43, 0.52, 0.48 cystein 0.1% 가  
0.51

cystein + citric acid > cystein +  
NaCl > cystein + ascorbic acid . Ascorbic acid  
가 가 cystein

. Cystein 0.1% citric acid 0.1%  
12 0.43 cystein 0.3% 가  
. citric acid 가  
가가 cystein 가 .

cystein 0.1% citric acid 0.1% sodium sulfite  
37C 15 , L, a, b Table 16 VE

Fig. 28 .  
Fig. 28 가 sodium  
sulfite 가 . ,  
sodium sulfite cystein citric acid 가  
가 .

가  
. Sodium sulfite

. polyphenol  
 oxi dase가  
 , , , ,  
 .  
 polyphenol oxi dase polyphenol  
 polyphenol oxi dase  
 polyphenol  
 가 가 .  
 3. 가  
 가  
 가  
 가 masking  
 cyclodextrin, maltodextrin, pectin, carageenan, gum arabic, guar gum  
 가 L, a, b Table 17, Table 18 Table 19  
 , VE Fig. 29, Fig 30 Fig. 31 .  
 pectin carageenan 5% 가  
 가 . pectin carageenan  
 1% 가 carageenan pectin  
 . cyclodextrin, maltodextrin,  
 gum arabic guar gum 5% 가  
 cyclodextrin 가 가  
 가 .

Cystein + citric acid, cystein + citric acid + sodium sulfite 가  
가 30 , 40 50 5

Fig. 32, Fig. 33 Fig. 34

Cystein + citric acid, cystein + citric acid + sodium sulfite 가  
가

, 가 가 . 30 40

cystein + citric acid, cystein + citric acid + sodium sulfite 가  
가

, 50 가 가

. 50

7 ,

cystein + citric acid, cystein + citric acid + sodium  
sulfite 가 가

k Fig. . log k

(1/T) Table 20 .

30 , 40 50

k Arrhenius plot

, Arrhenius plot

Table

21 . Table 21 cystein + citric acid cystein +  
citric acid + sodium sulfite가 가  
72.88 kJ/mol , 2.3-2.5  
. Cystein + citric acid 가  
62.19 kJ/mol 가 , cystein + citric acid + sodium sulfite  
가 76.63 kJ/mol 가 .  
, 가  
62-67 kJ/mol ,  
2.0-2.6 .

## 8

, 가 source  
. A, B, C, D  
E , , 10  
(Table 22), E가 가 , C  
가 1.9 , C A, B, D, E  
(p<0.05) . B가 3.3 가  
(p<0.05) . E가 4.2 가  
, B가 가 2.5 E B (p<0.05)  
, A, C, D, E (p<0.05) .  
E가 가 , A C 가 . E  
A, B, C, D (p<0.05)가 .  
E ,

가 ,

가 .

가 source (Table 23),

3.7 , 3.3

(p<0.05) .

2.2 2.5

4.2

source , ,

300 g 5, 10, 15, 30

45 g 가 (Table 24).

가 가 가

5-15 g 가 , 30-45 g 가 5-15 g

가 . 5-45 g 가

가

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 5-30 g 가

45 g 가 (p<0.05) . 가

가 가 가

5-15 g .

## 4

1. Ueda, Y., Tsubuku, T. and Miyajima, R. (1994) *Biosci. Biotechnol. and Biochem* 58; 108-110
2. Randle, W M and Bussard, M L. (1993) *Hortsci.* 28; 60
3. Sinha, N. K., Guyer, D. E., Gage, D. A. and Lira, C. T. (1992) *J. Agric. Food Chem* 40; 842-845
4. Bayer, T., Breu, W, Seligmann, O., Wray, V. and Wagner, H. (1989) *Phytochem* 28; 2373-2377
5. Akaranta, O. and Odozi, T. O. (1986) *Agric. Wastes* 18; 299-303
6. Lancaster, J. E. and Kelly, K. E. (1983) *J. Sci. Food and Agric.* 34; 1229-1235
7. Gorin, N. and Heidema, F. T. (1980) *J. Agric. Food Chem* 28; 1340-1342
8. Kajitani, H. (1973) Japanese Patent 4828065
9. Chua, G. K., LaCroix, L. J., Levy, R. and Unrau, A. M (1968) *Proceedings. Amer. Soc. Horticult. Sci.* 93; 817-822
10. Bae, R. N. and Lee, S. K. (1990) *J. Kor. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 31; 213-218
11. Archer, M C. and Palmer, J. K. (1975) *Chemical Education* 3; 50-52
12. Buescher, R. W and Chang, J. S. (1983) *J. Food Sci.* 48; 1598-1603
13. Chun, H. J. and Lee, S. W (1986) *J. Home Sci.* 24; 43-58
14. Freeman, G. G. (1975) *J. Sci. Food Agric.* 26; 471-481
15. Joslyn, M A. and Sano, T. (1956) *Food Res.* 21; 170-183
16. Kim, D. Y., Rhee, C. O. and Kim, T. B. (1981) *J. Kor. Agric. Chem Sci.* 24; 167-173
17. McCord, J. D. and Kilara, A. (1983) *J. Food Sci.* 48; 1479-1483
18. Min, D. B. and Wen, J. (1983) *J. Food Sci.* 48; 791-864

19. Mndy, N. I. and Mieller, T. O. (1977) *J. Food Sci.* 42; 14-18
20. O,Beirme, D. (1986) *J. Food Sci.* 51; 1073-1074
21. Pasch, J. H. and Von Elbe J. H. (1979) *J. Food Sci.* 44; 72-74
22. Pratt, D. E. (1972) *J. Food Sci.* 37; 322-323
23. Swain, T. and Hillis, W. E. (1959) *J. Sci. Food Agric.* 10; 63-68
24. Taylor, M. J. and Richardson, T. (1980) *J. Food Sci.* 45; 1223-1227
25. Schwimmer, S. and Guadagni, D. G. (1968) *J. Food Sci.* 33; 193-196
26. Whitaker, J. R. (1976) *Adv. Food Res.* 22; 73-133
27. Lindroth, P. and Mopper, K. (1979) *Anal. Chem*



**Table 2. The specification and operating conditions of the HPLC used for free sugar composition**

---

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Pump</b>	<b>Water HPLC pump</b>
	<b>Detector</b>	<b>RI detector</b>
<b>Column</b>		<b>Carbohydrate analysis</b>
<b>Moblie phase</b>		<b>Acetonitrile : Water(80 : 20)</b>
<b>Flow rate</b>		<b>1.2 ml/min</b>
<b>Injection volume</b>		<b>10 <math>\mu</math>l</b>

---

Table 3. Optimal reaction conditions of enzymes

Enzyme	Source	Activity	Opt. pH	Opt. Temp.
Celluclast 1.5 L	<i>Trichoderma reesei</i>	1,500 NCU/g	4.8	40°C
Viscozyme L	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp.	100 FBG/g	3.3-5.5	40-50°C
Cereflo	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	200 BGU/g	7.5	30°C
Pectinex	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	1,000 FDU/g	4.5	50°C

Table 4. proximate composition of onion

	Mian	Hamam	Cheju	Geumsan	Hyunpung	Hyunkyung
Mi sture	89.3	90.1	89.4	89.9	89.6	89.1
Protein	1.91	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.88	1.95
Fat	0.41	0.47	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.42
Carbohydrate	7.94	7.13	7.88	7.38	7.71	8.51
Ash	0.44	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.36	0.49

Table 5. Composition of free amino acid on onion

Amino acid ( $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ )	Cheju	Haman	Hyunpung	Geumsan	Mian	Hyunkyoung
Asp	0.54	0.46	1.81	0.87	0.77	0.82
Glu	1.34	2.41	2.91	2.34	2.27	2.20
Cys	4.44	2.97	2.98	1.89	1.77	2.04
Ser	0.55	1.15	1.34	0.93	1.41	0.88
His	7.50	6.02	4.14	4.95	6.52	7.28
Gly	0.07	0.15	0.44	0.26	0.30	0.50
Thr	0.28	0.36	0.39	0.33	0.58	0.36
Arg	3.15	3.99	1.14	2.42	4.01	4.23
Ala	0.37	0.51	0.55	0.61	1.03	0.69
Tyr	0.34	0.42	0.55	0.75	1.12	0.46
Met	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.07
Val	N. D.	0.05	0.05	0.09	N. D.	N. D.
Trp	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.38	0.76	0.58
Phe	0.26	0.22	0.14	0.27	0.37	0.27
Ile	0.33	0.29	0.17	0.19	0.37	0.27
Leu	0.66	0.60	0.37	0.51	0.79	0.80
Lys	0.61	0.62	0.42	0.58	0.88	1.11

N. D. : Not detected

Table 6. Composition of free sugar on onion

(%)

Sample	Fructose	Glucose	Sucrose	Total
Mboan	1.83	2.03	0.64	4.50
Haman	2.26	2.21	0.54	5.01
Cheju	2.21	1.94	0.69	4.84
Geumsan	1.88	1.87	1.02	4.77
Hyunpung	2.24	2.53	1.26	6.03
Hyunkyung	2.25	2.53	1.25	6.03

**Table 7. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning according to pH**

<b>Hunter system</b>	<b>pH 3.0</b>	<b>pH 5.2</b>	<b>pH 7.5</b>	<b>pH 9.5</b>
<b>L value</b>	<b>13.72</b>	<b>21.74</b>	<b>22.88</b>	<b>9.00</b>
<b>a value</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>18.08</b>	<b>17.58</b>	<b>38.52</b>
<b>b value</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>34.91</b>	<b>36.24</b>	<b>15.52</b>

Table 8. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning according to concentration degree

---

Hunt system	9 brix	40 brix	60 brix	80 brix
L value	55.77	22.55	18.10	38.40
a value	21.27	12.72	17.30	20.23
b value	12.06	32.37	30.10	63.38

---

**Table 9. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning according to storage temperature**

<b>Hunter system</b>	<b>5c</b>	<b>25c</b>	<b>40c</b>
<b>L value</b>	<b>26. 41</b>	<b>23. 66</b>	<b>15. 92</b>
<b>a value</b>	<b>6. 35</b>	<b>9. 30</b>	<b>13. 17</b>
<b>b value</b>	<b>30. 53</b>	<b>33. 73</b>	<b>26. 01</b>

**Table 10. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning according to storage time**

<b>Storage time(hr)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>L value</b>	<b>23.30</b>	<b>21.34</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>17.90</b>	<b>14.39</b>
<b>a value</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>12.39</b>
<b>b value</b>	<b>33.96</b>	<b>34.07</b>	<b>33.97</b>	<b>29.56</b>	<b>24.12</b>

Table 11. Phenol contents of steeping solution

Solution	Ethanol	Methanol	Ether	Acetone	Water
Phenol (ng/ml)	24.9	25.1	20.4	19.8	14.9

**Table 12. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning according to steeping solution**

<b>Hunt system</b>	<b>Methanol</b>	<b>Ethanol</b>	<b>Ether</b>	<b>Acetone</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>L value</b>	<b>81.92</b>	<b>75.96</b>	<b>68.20</b>	<b>62.87</b>	<b>13.71</b>
<b>a value</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>16.41</b>
<b>b value</b>	<b>46.52</b>	<b>38.96</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>43.20</b>	<b>29.38</b>

Table 13. L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning

Sample	Control			Cystein 0.1%			Ethanol		
	1	3	6	1	3	6	1	3	6
L value	10.76	5.08	1.22	13.12	7.59	2.61	81.69	81.03	75.28
a value	16.57	16.22	6.70	14.86	17.24	10.24	-1.44	-0.49	2.61
b value	17.88	8.66	2.08	21.25	12.72	4.46	36.75	36.75	50.51

Table 14. Changes in L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning with different concentrations of cystein at 37°C

Sample	Storage time(day)					
	0	3	6	9	12	
Control	L	44.09	42.14	40.02	39.41	38.67
	a	0.81	1.97	2.37	2.84	3.53
	b	19.44	23.49	25.86	27.53	29.32
Cys 0.1%	L	44.09	40.50	40.51	39.41	39.13
	a	0.81	1.62	2.01	2.13	2.95
	b	19.44	22.05	25.03	26.16	28.56
Cys 0.2%	L	44.09	41.41	40.44	39.11	38.14
	a	0.81	1.47	1.74	1.99	2.68
	b	19.44	21.95	24.07	24.98	26.51
Cys 0.3%	L	44.09	41.71	40.84	39.77	38.52
	a	0.81	1.37	1.69	1.91	2.51
	b	19.44	21.72	23.90	24.88	26.37
Cys 0.4%	L	44.09	41.789	40.88	39.83	38.90
	a	0.81	1.39	1.70	1.95	2.56
	b	19.44	21.590	23.856	24.84	26.42
Cys 0.5%	L	44.09	41.83	41.04	40.07	39.12
	a	0.81	1.38	1.67	1.90	2.43
	b	19.44	21.42	23.81	24.79	26.27



Table 15. Changes in L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning with cys + AsA, Cys + CA or Cys + NaCl at 37

Sample		Storage Time(Days)				
		0	3	6	9	12
Control	L	44.09	42.14	40.02	39.41	38.67
	a	0.81	1.97	2.37	2.84	3.53
	b	19.44	23.49	25.86	27.53	29.32
Cys + AsA	L	44.09	41.12	40.31	39.45	38.74
	a	0.81	1.59	1.92	2.01	2.79
	b	19.44	21.94	24.71	25.89	28.95
Cys + CA	L	44.09	41.69	40.54	39.67	38.92
	a	0.81	1.39	1.66	1.89	2.41
	b	19.44	21.62	23.80	24.78	26.27
Cys + NaCl	L	44.09	41.41	40.44	39.17	38.82
	a	0.81	1.46	1.79	2.61	2.68
	b	19.44	21.71	24.11	25.19	27.46

Cys + AsA: concentrated onion seasoning with cysteine 0.1% + Ascorbic acid 0.1%, Cys + CA: concentrated onion seasoning with cysteine 0.1% + citric acid 0.1%, Cys + NaCl: concentrated onion seasoning with cysteine 0.1% + sodium chloride 0.1%

Table 16. Changes in L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning with cys + CA or Cys + CA + SS at 37

Sample		Storage Time(Days)					
		0	3	6	9	12	15
Control	L	44.09	42.27	40.52	39.32	38.79	35.81
	a	0.81	1.95	2.31	2.82	3.47	5.01
	b	19.44	23.54	25.70	27.24	29.21	33.00
Cys + CA	L	44.09	41.69	40.54	39.67	38.92	37.24
	a	0.81	1.39	1.66	1.89	2.41	3.29
	b	19.44	21.62	23.80	24.78	26.27	28.98
Cys + CA + SS	L	44.09	42.41	41.11	40.66	40.27	38.88
	a	0.81	1.27	1.31	1.55	1.81	2.55
	b	19.44	21.38	22.98	23.87	25.24	27.77

Cys + CA: concentrated onion seasoning with cystein 0.1% + citric acid 0.1%, Cys + CA + SS: concentrated onion seasoning with cystein 0.1% + citric acid 0.1% + sodium sulfite 0.02%

Table 17. Changes in L, a and b value of concentrated onion seasoning with cyclodextrin or maltodextrin at 37

Sample		Storage Time(Days)					
		0	3	6	9	12	15
Control	L	44.09	42.27	40.52	39.32	38.79	35.81
	a	0.81	1.95	2.31	2.82	3.47	5.01
	b	19.44	23.54	25.70	27.24	29.21	33.00
Cyclodextrin 5%	L	44.09	42.26	41.75	40.98	40.15	38.50
	a	0.81	-0.77	-0.42	0.33	1.15	2.72
	b	19.44	19.63	22.14	23.65	24.96	27.05
Maltodextrin 5%	L	44.09	43.41	43.06	42.28	41.64	39.69
	a	0.81	1.70	2.16	2.45	2.92	3.78
	b	19.44	22.39	24.5	25.76	27.07	29.47

Table 18. Changes in L , a, b value of concentrated onion seasoning with gum arabic or carageenan at 37

Sample		Storage Time(Days)					
		0	3	6	9	12	
Control	L	44.09	42.27	40.52	39.32	38.79	35.81
	a	0.81	1.95	2.31	2.82	3.47	5.01
	b	19.44	23.54	25.70	27.24	29.21	33.00
Gum arabic 5%	L	44.09	43.43	43.81	42.72	41.87	39.61
	a	0.81	1.24	2.81	3.17	3.58	4.43
	b	19.44	21.80	24.58	25.70	26.89	29.55
Carageenan 5%	L	44.09	41.08	39.74	40.16	39.12	38.36
	a	0.81	0.45	0.73	1.42	2.05	3.50
	b	19.44	25.40	27.43	29.16	30.56	33.02

Table 19. Changes in L, a, b value of concentrated onion seasoning with guar gum or pectin at 37

Sample		Storage Time(Days)					
		0	3	6	9	12	
Control	L	44.09	42.27	40.52	39.32	38.79	35.81
	a	0.81	1.95	2.31	2.82	3.47	5.01
	b	19.44	23.54	25.70	27.24	29.21	33.00
Guar gum 1%	L	44.09	41.41	39.24	38.82	38.71	36.63
	a	0.81	1.07	1.44	1.86	2.48	3.62
	b	19.44	21.21	23.27	24.83	26.43	29.60
Pectin 1%	L	44.09	41.29	40.23	39.94	40.27	38.61
	a	0.81	1.18	1.59	2.21	3.65	4.73
	b	19.44	21.81	24.51	25.20	27.66	30.51

Table 20. The regression equations and correlation coefficients between log k and reciprocal absolute temperature of the concentrated onion seasoning

Sample	Regression equation	Correlation coefficient
Control	$Y = - 3.806 X + 11.151$	- 0.98
Cys+CA	$Y = - 3.248 X + 9.139$	- 0.93
Cys+CA+	$Y = - 4.002 X + 11.3884.199$	- 0.95
Sodium sulfite		

Table 21. Effects of temperature on the browning reaction rate constants(k), activation energies(Ea) and Q10 values of the concentrated onion seasoning with or without antibrowning agent

Sample	Rate constant			Activation energy (Kj/mol)	Q10 value	
	30cC	40cC	50cC		30- 40cC	40- 50cC
Control	43.0	79.9	258.1	72.88	2.52	2.38
Cys + CA	31.3	41.3	143.7	62.19	2.20	2.09
Cys + CA + Sodium sulfate	18.4	27.9	118.5	76.63	2.64	2.49

**Table 22. Sensory evaluation of concentrated onion seasoning**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Odor</b>	<b>Sweet</b>	<b>Bitter</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>3.5 ± 2.06<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>2.4 ± 0.71<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3.5 ± 1.83<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>4.1 ± 0.32<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>B</b>	<b>3.3 ± 1.12<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>3.3 ± 1.79<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.5 ± 1.17<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3.2 ± 2.40<sup>ab</sup></b>
<b>C</b>	<b>1.9 ± 1.43<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3.0 ± 1.33<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3.6 ± 1.38<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>3.9 ± 2.10<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>D</b>	<b>2.6 ± 0.71<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>2.8 ± 1.51<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3.6 ± 1.82<sup>ab</sup></b>	<b>3.4 ± 0.49<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>E</b>	<b>4.0 ± 1.11<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>2.5 ± 0.94<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>4.2 ± 0.84<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1.8 ± 1.06<sup>b</sup></b>

Table 23. Sensory evaluation of roasted pork cooked with onion and concentrated onion seasoning

Sample	Odor	Sweet	Bitter	Color	Preference
Onion(100g)	3.7 ± 0.23a	3.7 ± 0.46a	2.2 ± 1.28a	4.2 ± 0.84a	4.2 ± 0.18a
Onion concentrate (16.7g)	3.3 ± 1.12b	3.3 ± 1.79b	2.5 ± 1.17a	4.2 ± 0.84b	3.7 ± 0.46a

Table 24. Sensory evaluation of roasted pork cooked with concentrated onion seasoning.

Onion concentrate	Odor	Sweet	Bitter	Color	Preference
5g	2.8 ± 0.62b	4.1 ± 0.54a	2.0 ± 1.11a	3.1 ± 0.10a	3.7 ± 0.68a
10g	3.1 ± 0.32b	4.1 ± 0.99a	2.6 ± 1.93a	3.4 ± 0.49a	4.1 ± 0.99a
15g	3.0 ± 0.89b	3.8 ± 1.07a	1.7 ± 0.90a	3.5 ± 0.50a	3.9 ± 0.54a
30g	3.9 ± 0.54a	3.8 ± 1.96a	2.4 ± 2.26a	3.0 ± 0.22a	2.6 ± 0.49b
45g	4.5 ± 0.50a	2.9 ± 1.66a	2.3 ± 1.79a	2.1 ± 0.54b	1.8 ± 1.07b

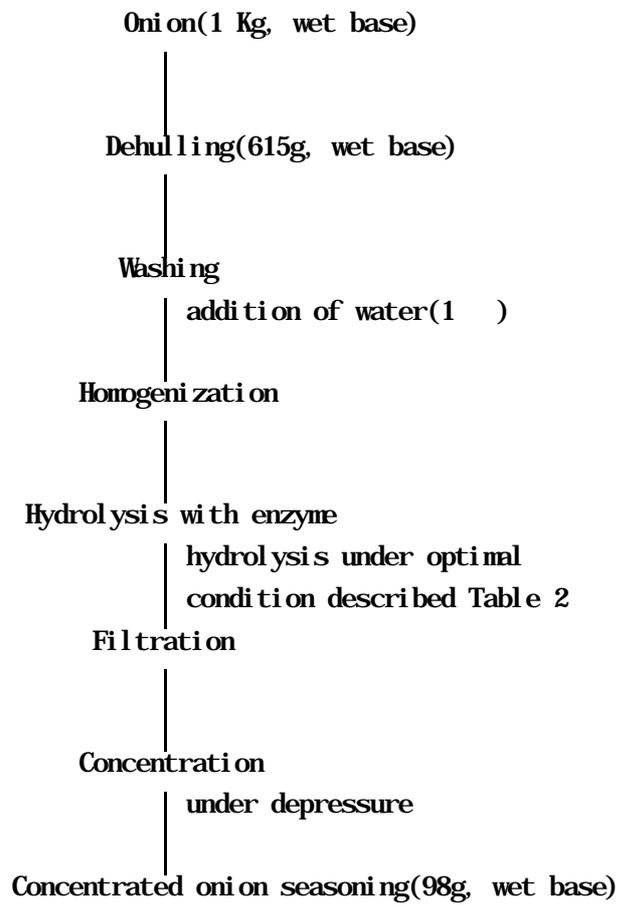


Fig. 1. Procedure for concentrated onion seasoning

< >

: :

\*

1. 가 . 10- 20
- 2.

3. 가 .
4. 2-3 가 .
5. 30 .
- 6.
7. 3. 4. 5. 6 .

\*

(5: 가 4: 3: 2: 1. 가 )

1. 가
- 1) A) B) C) D) E)
- 2) A) B) C) D) E)
- 3) A) B) C) D) E)
- 4) A) B) C) D) E)
2. 가
- 1) E) F) G) H)
- 2) E) F) G) H)
- 3) E) F) G) H)
- 4) E) F) G) H)

5)  
E)            F)            G)            H)

3.                            가

1)  
I)            J)            K)            L)            M)

2)  
I)            J)            K)            L)            M)

3)  
I)            J)            K)            L)            M)

4)  
I)            J)            K)            L)            M)

5)  
I)            J)            K)            L)            M)

Fig. 20. Color density of control, concentrated onion seasoning added with cysteine and treated with steeping solvents.