



**Development of the Boar-taint Detection Technology
from Uncastrated Male Pigs to Promote Pork Export**

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”

1997. 11. 30

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I.

II.

가

(boar-taint, boar-odor, boar-smell,

boar taste)

가

가

가

가

5 10%

가

가

가

III.

- 1.
2. ,
3. skatole indole
4. , , steroid
5. skatol androstenone
- 6.
7. HPLC colorimetry ,
GC ELISA
8. (NIR)
- 9.
10. Aromascan

IV.

1. skatole indole
skatole 0.174 ppm
(0.049 ppm) (0.061 ppm) (P<0.05)
0.02 ppm 0.510 ppm .
52% 0.05 ppm skatole
0.25 ppm 4.5% . 200
indole , 0.105 ppm
(0.0185 ppm) (0.021 ppm) (P<0.05)

0.01 ppm 0.420 ppm
 63% 0.05 ppm indole 0.25 ppm
 4.2%

2. steroid

steroid 5 α -androst-16-en-3-one, 5 α -androst-16-en-3
 α -ol 5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol 5 α
 -androst-16-en-3-one 0.185 ppm (0.064 ppm)
 (0.054 ppm) (P<0.05) 0.002 ppm
 0.82 ppm 30% 0.10 ppm
 5 α -androst-16-en-3-one 0.50
 ppm 5.6% 200
 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol 5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol
 , 5 α
 -androst-16-en-3 β -ol 0.002 ppm 0.430 ppm
 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol 0.001 ppm 0.431 ppm
 . 1.6%(5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol) 2.4%(5 α -androst-16-en
 -3 α -ol) 0.25 ppm

3.

가
 가 androstenone (0.511)
 . Skatole 0.410
 androstenone
 indole steroid (5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol 5 α
 -androst-16-en-3 β -ol)

skatole androstenone

4.

30

GC

가

가

18

1 oleic acid

40.3%

가

16

palmitic acid

22.42%

가

5.

colorimetry

HPLC

$y = 0.47x +$

0.029

r

0.8875

, androstenone

GC ELISA kit

y =

$1.34x - 0.0911$

r

0.9012

HPLC colorimetry

가

andrstenone

GC

ELISA

가

HPLC

GC

colorimetry

ELISA

가

colorimetry

가 가(1 2,000

가

1

21

)

ELISA

kit

가

가(

1

1

, 1

2,000

kit

2,000

)

6. NIR()

(Sensory)

(Skatol)

(Androstenone)

(Calibration Data Set)

(Validation Data Set)

(Principle Component Analysis : PCA)

(Partial Least Square Regression)

10

(Factor)

(MSECV)

가

(R) 0.9202

(SEC) 0.2673

(Validation Relation: VR) 0.933

(Standard Error of

Performance: SEP) 0.140

(R) 0.9557

(SEC) 0.0464

(VR) 0.992,

(SEP) 0.206

(R)

0.9592

(SEC) 0.1321

(VR) 0.977,

(SEP) 0.832

가

C-H

C-H 가

가

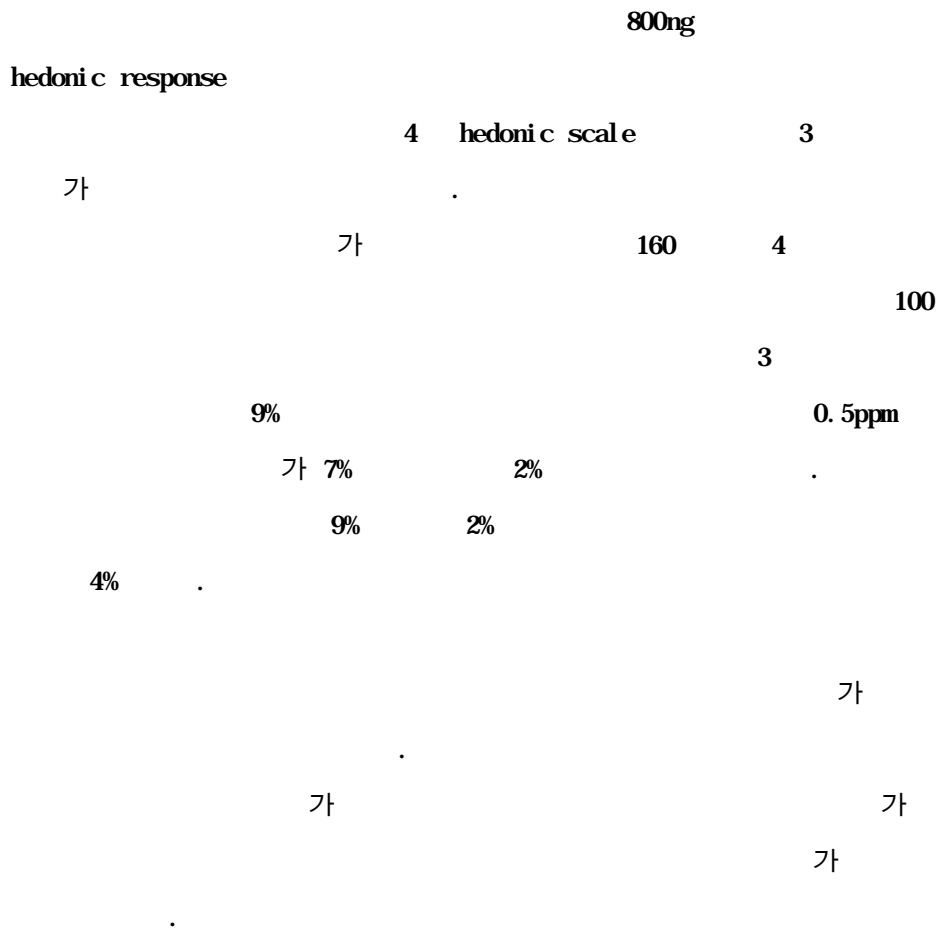
1 30

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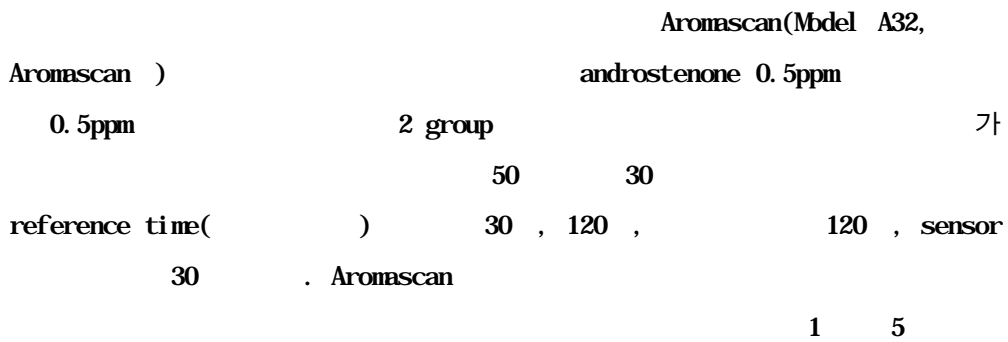
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7.



50

8. Aromascan



SUMMARY

I. Title

Development of the Boar-taint Detection Technology from Uncastrated Male Pigs to Promote Pork Export

II. Experimental Objectives

Objectives of this study were to disclose and investigate the actual situation of boar-taint revelation in national pig production industry, by using chemical analysis and sensory evaluation from nationally produced pig samples and to develop effective boar-taint detection method which can be used in slaughter-line.

The importance of this study is placed on the development of effective , rapid boar-taint detection technology to solve problems in pork producers such as rejection from consumers for pork with off flavor called boar-taint. Most countries perform the castration to young boars in spite of low productivity caused by low growth rate, less quality meat production, and lower feed conversion rate than uncastrated pigs. Occurrence of boar-taint is only 5% of total population. Therefore, separation boars with the strong off-flavor based on effective judging method may be the best solution besides castration whole population.

III. Experimental Contents

1. Investigation of literature and analyzing instrument for determination of boar-taint related compounds.
2. Backfat from different sex and weight of pigs was analyzed for their boar-taint related compounds by using sensory evaluation and chemical analysis to investigate the effects from boar-taint contributing factors.
3. Determination of skatole and indole contents of domestic entire male pigs, castrated pigs and gilts.
4. Determination of steroid compounds of domestic entire male pigs, castrated pigs and gilts.
5. Investigation of correlation between skatole, androstenone content and sensory scores.
6. Investigation of correlation between fatty acid composition and boar-taint in entire male pigs.
7. Comparison tests of HPLC method and colorimetry method for skatole analysis and GC method and ELISA method for androstenone analysis were performed.
8. Development of rapid testing method and validation for boar-taint detection technology using NIR spectrometry.
9. On-site application of modified sensory testing method using specific designed electric iron.
10. Application test of Aromascan which is automatic aroma detection instrument for boar-taint was performed.

IV. Experimental Results

1. Skatole and indole content analysis of korean boars

Mean skatole content of boars(0.174 ppm) was significantly different($p < 0.05$) from gilts and castrated male pigs. Minimum value and maximum value were 0.02 and 0.510 ppm, respectively. Fifty-two% of total population had less than 0.05 ppm and only 4.5% of boars had more than 0.25 ppm which is standard level from previous study. Mean indole content of boars(0.105 ppm) was significantly different($p < 0.05$) from gilts and castrated male pigs. Minimum value and maximum value were 0.01 and 0.420 ppm, respectively. 63% of total population had less than 0.05 ppm and only 4.2% of boars had more than 0.25 ppm

2. Steroids compounds analysis of korean boars

Boar-taint relating steroid compounds are known as 5α -androst-16-ene-3-one, 5α -androst-16-ene-3 α -ol and 5α -androst-16-ene-3 β -ol. Mean 5α -androst-16-ene-3-one content of boars(0.185 ppm) was significantly higher($p < 0.05$) than those of gilts and castrated male pigs. Minimum value and maximum value were 0.002 and 0.820 ppm, respectively. Thirty % of total population had less than 0.10 ppm and only 5.6% of boars had more than 0.50 ppm which is standard boar detection level from previous study. Mean 5α -Androst-16-ene-3 α -ol and 5α -androst-16-ene-3 β -ol of boars had significance from those of gilts and castrated male pigs. 1.6%(5α -androst-16-ene-3 α -ol) and 2.4%(5α -androst-16-ene-3 β -ol) of boars had more than 0.25 ppm

3. Relationship between boar-taint contributors and sensory scores

Highest correlation coefficient from comparison of chemical

analysis and sensory evaluation were 0.511 of androstenone against sensory evaluation. Correlation coefficient from skatole against sensory scores was 0.410 which was lower than that from androstenone and sensory evaluation. However, those results were not far from the previous results. Those results were also higher than those from indole and 5 α -androst-16-ene-3 α -ol and 5 α -androst-16-ene-3 β -ol. Therefore, skatole and androstenone play an important role as a correlative boar-taint contributor.

4. Comparison of fatty acid composition between castrated pork and boar-taint pork.

Fatty acid composition and boar-taint related compounds in uncastrated male pork were determined to identify the relationship between the above two components. Although the fatty acid composition of the samples were different, the major fatty acid was oleic acid as average content 40.3%. The following majoring fatty acid was palmitic acid as average content 22.42%. There was no significant correlation between the fatty acid composition and boar-taint related compounds in the uncastrated male pork samples.

5. Determination for accuracy of different boar-taint test methods using already developed analytical methods.

Linear regression equation between HPLC method and colorimetry method for skatole analysis was $y = 0.47x + 0.029$ while correlation coefficient "r" was 0.8875. Linear regression equation between GC method and ELISA kit method for androstenone analysis was $y = 1.34x - 0.0911$

while correlation coefficient "r" was 0.9012. From these results, relatively high correlation between HPLC method and colorimetry method for skatole analysis was revealed while the higher correlation between GC method and ELISA method for androstenone analysis was revealed. Therefore relatively convenient colorimetry and ELISA method could be used for analysis of skatole and androstenone instead of HPLC and GC method. However colorimetry method for skatole analysis needs the test equipment which is relatively high cost (2.1 billion Won for 1 set has capacity for 2,000 sample analysis per day).

ELISA test kit for androstenone analysis also costs relatively high (10,000 Won for 1 sample, 20 million Won for 2,000 sample per day). Therefore the above two test methods were evaluated as relatively high-cost testing methods for on-site application purposes.

6. Development and validation experiment of sorting-out method for boar-taint pork using NIR.

Correlation between sensory evaluation results and NIR spectrum was induced from multiple variant regression. From the above method, the correlation coefficient "R" was 0.9202, standard error of calibration was 0.2673, validation relation was 0.933 and standard error of performance was 0.140.

Calibration and validation curve between skatole contents and NIR spectrum were induced from multiple variant regression. Correlation coefficient "r" was 0.9557, standard error of calibration was 0.0464, validation relation was 0.992 and standard error of performance was 0.206.

As a result of inducing calibration and validation curve between

androstenone contents and NIR spectrum, correlation coefficient was 0.9592, SER was 0.1321, VR was 0.997 and SEP was 0.832.

Through the above results, analysis method using NIR spectrometry could be able to used for test sensory quality, skatole and androstenone contents simultaneously and on-site of abattoirs. When the NIR spectrometry could be used at abattoirs, the determination time will be less than 30 seconds per sample and cost for test will be relatively negligible(equivalent to electricity expenses).

The testing equipment cost less than 100 million won. Therefore NIR spectrometry could be the most useful method for boar-taint detection.

7. On-site application experiment for boar-taint detection using newly modified sensory testing method.

Boar-taint evaluation sensory panelist was selected through the passing hedonic response test for androstenone solution equivalent to 800ng threshold value.

Electric heating device used to sensory evaluation was designed to controlled temperature at 160 . To apply to pork carcass, 4 seconds operation at 160 was applied to pork back fat so that panelist could smell burned odor in a minute.

As a result of testing sensory and androstenone contents of the number of samples which has the higher 3 point boar-taint intensity was 9% while the number of the higher androstenone content the indicative level(0.5ppm) was 7%. Therefore the number of false positive was 2% and the number of false negative was also 2%. Although sensory panelist were carefully selected and precisely trained, the number of testing sample

must be limited to less than 50 samples at once. Sensory test has a advantage without preparing specific equipment but has low accuracy especially testing more than 50 samples at once.

8. Experiment for development of boar-taint detection method using Aromascan.

Aromascan is designed by Aromascan Inc. in U. S. A. Aromascan is designed to graphic and digital the information of specific aroma monitored absorption and desorption reaction between aroma molecule and polymer sensor. We could differentiate the two groups which are the higher 0.5ppm androstenone content and the lower 0.5ppm androstenone content through Aromascan. Measurement conditions was as followed. Pork back fat sample was kept at 50 for 30 minutes, reference time before and after measurement was 30 seconds and 120 seconds respectively. Measurement time was 120 seconds and washing time for sensor was 30 seconds.

Although Aromascan had relatively low price of equipment and low operation cost, measuring time was more than 5 minutes per sample as relatively long time for on-site application.

V. Suggestions

As a result of this study, possible boar-taint detection methods are ready developed methods, ELISA method and GC method for androstenone and HPLC method and colorimetry method for skatole content.

Aside from above ready developed testing methods, NIR spectrometry and newly modified sensory testing method are recommended as a boar-taint detection system on-site abattoirs.

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2.	Androstenone	skatole	가 <hr/>
3.			<hr/>
4.		skatole	<hr/>
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3	<hr/>		
1		skatole indole	<hr/>
2		steroid	<hr/>
3			<hr/>
4		skatole androstenone	<hr/>
5			<hr/>

6

7 NIR

8

9 Aromascan

4

1

2

5

1

1

가

(boar-taint, boar-odor, boar-smell,

boar taste)

가

가

가

,

.

가

5 10%

가

가

가

.

.

1.

(boar-taint, boar-odor, boar-smell, boar-taste)

가

가

. Malmfors (1983)

가

가

가

10%

9-20%

가

10%

가

(Landon, 1977).

가

가

5%

(Vahlun, 1993).

가

가

.

.

skatole

skatole

0.25 ppm

가

(Vahlun, 1993).

가

.

2.

가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가

(Vahl un, 1993).

가 가 가
가 가
(Vahl un, 1993).

가.
2.8%
60% 58%
가

가
5%

Landon(1977) 1977 712 g/
662g/ 10%
10% Walstra(1974)

Dkr. 50/

가

Table 1 2

Table 1

Table 2

10-15%

5-8%

가 20-25%

가

5%

가

가

가

(Vahlun, 1993).

Table 1. Carcass quality and feeding based on sex and weight of pigs(Jung et al., 1987)

	Uncastrates		Castrates		GUILTS	
	90Kg	110Kg	90Kg	110Kg	90Kg	110Kg
Daily gain(Kg)	0.71	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.66	0.70
Feed conversion	3.05	3.43	3.40	3.63	3.27	3.67
Carcass ratio(%)	71.1	71.9	71.5	71.9	71.2	73.2
Backfat depth(cm)	2.52	3.37	3.22	3.50	2.98	3.25
Fat production(Kg)	13.4	22.7	20.1	24.7	17.4	25.4
Lean meat ratio(%)	60.8	61.6	61.8	62.5	62.0	62.8
Lean meat production(Kg)	36.0	38.3	31.2	36.3	33.1	36.3

Table 2. Comparison of growth ratio, feed consumption, feed conversion and backfat depth between gilts, castrates and uncastrates(Choi, 1994)

Items	Castrates	Uncastrates	Gilts
Growth ratio	100	105-108	92-85
Feed consumption	100	92-95	92-95
Feed conversion	100	85-90	95-97
Backfat depth	100	75-80	85-90

3.

가

skatole androstenone

가. Androstenone

(boar-taint) 1936 Lecher

(Bjarno, 1980). 1968 mass spectrometer가

1968 Patterson(1968) mass

spectrometry 가

androstenone(5α -androst-16-en-3-one)

3α -hydroxy- 5α -androst-16-ene

(sex phermon)

androstenone

가

Andresen Bakke(1975)

0.8 7ng/g

(15α -androst-16-en- 3α -ol, 5α

-androst-16-en- 3β -ol)

androstenone

가

Fig 1

100 130 kg
 androstenol androstenone
 가 (Brennan, 1986).
 Androstenone
 가 , 가
 가 . Malmfors (1983)
 androstenone 가 0.4 0.7
 가 가 . ,
 , androstenone
 androstenone
 . androstenone
 .
 androstenone 가
 androstenone .
 가 .
 . Skatole
 Skatole
 tryptophan .
 skatole
 . ,
 ,
 . Skatole Fig 2 . 1970 Vold(1970)
 가 skatole (3-
 methyl indole) (Lundstrom, 1980; Bjarno, 1980).
 Hansson (1980) skatole
 가 androstenone skatole
 가 . Lundstrom (1984)

skatole 0.69 가

5 α -androst-16-en-3-one 0.46

skatole 가 . Walstra

(1986) . Mortensen (1986)

skatole androstenone

skatole .

4.

가 .

() (, ,

colorimetry mass-spectrometry) .

가.

가

가 .

(1)

200 6-7

8

(Lundstrom, 1984). 가 hot plate

가

가 (Mortensen , 1986), Salton Hotray()

vial 가 (Brennan, 1986).

(2) (soldering bolt)

Jarmoluk (1970) 160

가 가 .

가

가 가

가

(1) Androstenone

androstenone

W.D. Hubbard

(Bjarno, 1980).

chloroform/ methanol

Andresen Bakke(1975)

ethanol

Thin layer chromatography(Claus,

1971), gas chromatography HPLC

가

(radioimmunoassay)

Mass spectrometry

gas chromatography

가

Radioimmunoassay

androstenone

androstenone

(Bjarno,

1980).

ELISA

androstenone

가

(Bjarno, 1980).

Bjarno(1980)

IR spectrometry

spectral data

가 data

Table 3

androstenone

가

androstenone

Hansen-Møller(1994)가

가 androstenone threshold limit

0.5 ppm

(2) Skatole

skatole indole

. G. C.

가 (Lundstrom, 1980; Hansson, 1980;

Peleran and Bories, 1985; Porter, 1989). Hansson (1980) Lundstrom

(1980)

G. C.

. Peleran Bories(1985) GC-MS

indole skatole

10g

(Garcia-Regueiro, 1986; Garcia-Regueiro Diaz, 1989),

(Gibis, 1992; Dehnhard, 1993) HPLC

G. C

. Garcia-Regueiro

(1986) 5g

-20

, 2 ml hexane/diethyl ether(60:40)

. Florisil

HPLC

. Lin (1991)

skatole indole

Table 3. Comparison of the concentrations of androstenone in entire male pig back fat samples obtained by methods from the literature(Hansen-Møller and Andresen, 1994)

Authors	Method (ng/g)	Highest (ng/g)	Lowest (ng/g)	Average	n
Hansen-Møller(1994)	HPLC	7.67	<0.2	0.64 ± 0.70	11
García-Reguero and Díaz(1989)	GC-MS	4.7	nd	1.29	15
De Brabander and Verbeke(1986)	GC-ECD	1.4	0.08	0.6 ± 0.4	40
Bonneau(1987)	RIA	2.0	0.5	-	150
Bonneau & Sellier(1986)	RIA	-	-	1.65 ± 0.34	330
Anderson & Bakke(1975)	RIA	7.31	0.78	-	6
Hansson et al. (1975)	RIA	-	-	0.63 ± 0.68	83
Judge et al. (1990)	RIA	-	-	1.51 ± 1.04	46
Lundström et al. (1988)	RIA	4.8	0.01	1.26 ± 0.94	143

Mortensen Sørensen(1984) colorimetry
 skatole 4-dimethyl-amino-benzaldehyde
 spectrophotometer
 Danish Meat Research Center

0.25ppm
 (Vahlun, 1993). 200

(Vahlun, 1993).

skatole

indole

skatole

Hansen-Møller(1994) androstenone, skatole indole

HPLC

1

15

Table 4

가 skatole

가 indole

(Dehnhard, 1993)

Table 4. Comparison of the concentrations of indole and skatole obtained by the methods from literature(Hansen-Møller and Andersen, 1994)

Authors	Items	Highest	Lowest	Average	n
Hansen-Møller (1994)	Indole(ng/g)	0.716	<0.03	0.027	1162
	Skatole(ng/g)	1.90	<0.03	0.078	1162
	Ratio	9.9	0.3	2.3	384
Garcia-Reguero and Diaz(1989)	Indole(ng/g)	0.16	0	0.084	15
	Skatole(ng/g)	0.186	0	0.101	15
	Ratio	3.2	0.4	1.4	15
Gibis (1991)	Indole(ng/g)	0.602	0.013	0.151	20
	Skatole(ng/g)	0.901	0.023	0.201	20
	Ratio	4.0	0.4	1.8	20
Dehnhard (1993)	Indole(ng/g)	0.736	0	0.02	349
	Skatole(ng/g)	1.005	0	0.04	349
Porter (1989)	Indole(ng/g)	0.057	0.012	0.029	14
	Skatole(ng/g)	0.177	0.019	0.046	14

Ratio = skatole/indole

androstene skatole () ()
, , colorimetry mass-spectrometry)
가
가 .

1.

Landrace 4 8
 15cm
 S (), H () D 27
 (*M logissimus*
dorsi) 11 12 , (*M trapezius*
cevicalis), (adipose layer) (*M biceps femoris*) 4
 600g
 -18
 405

2. Androstenone skatole 가(threshold value)

가
 (1g) diethyl ether androstenone(10ng/
 $\mu\ell$) 50, 80, 100 200 μl 가 0.5, 0.8, 1.0, 2.0ppm
 180 sandbath 가
 가 가
 가 . skatole
 가 1ng/ μl 가
 0.05, 0.100 0.200ppm 가
 androstenone 1ppm skatole 0.1ppm 가 (Table 5).

Table 5. Threshold values of boar-taint related compounds

Items	Threshold(µg/g)
Skatole	0.100
5α-Androst-16-ene-3-one	1.000

3.

가. HPLC GC

1)

1.5g 가 benzene 5ml, 10% methanolic KOH 7.5ml 가 80 waterbath 1 가 . (가) . methanol 10ml, water 7.5ml 20ml hexane 가 5,000 rpm 10 30 .

2)

Florisil column . sodium sulfate 0.5cm, Florisil 5cm, sodium sulfate 1cm disposable syringe(25 ml) . Florisil 120 24 20ml hexane . hexane: diethylether (8:2) 2ml hexane : diethylether(8:2) 20ml methylenechloride 10ml methylene chloride: methanol (2:1) 20ml . Skatole

indole

5 α An, 5 α An3 α 5 α An3 β

400 μ l methanol ()

HPLC

200 μ l hexane GC

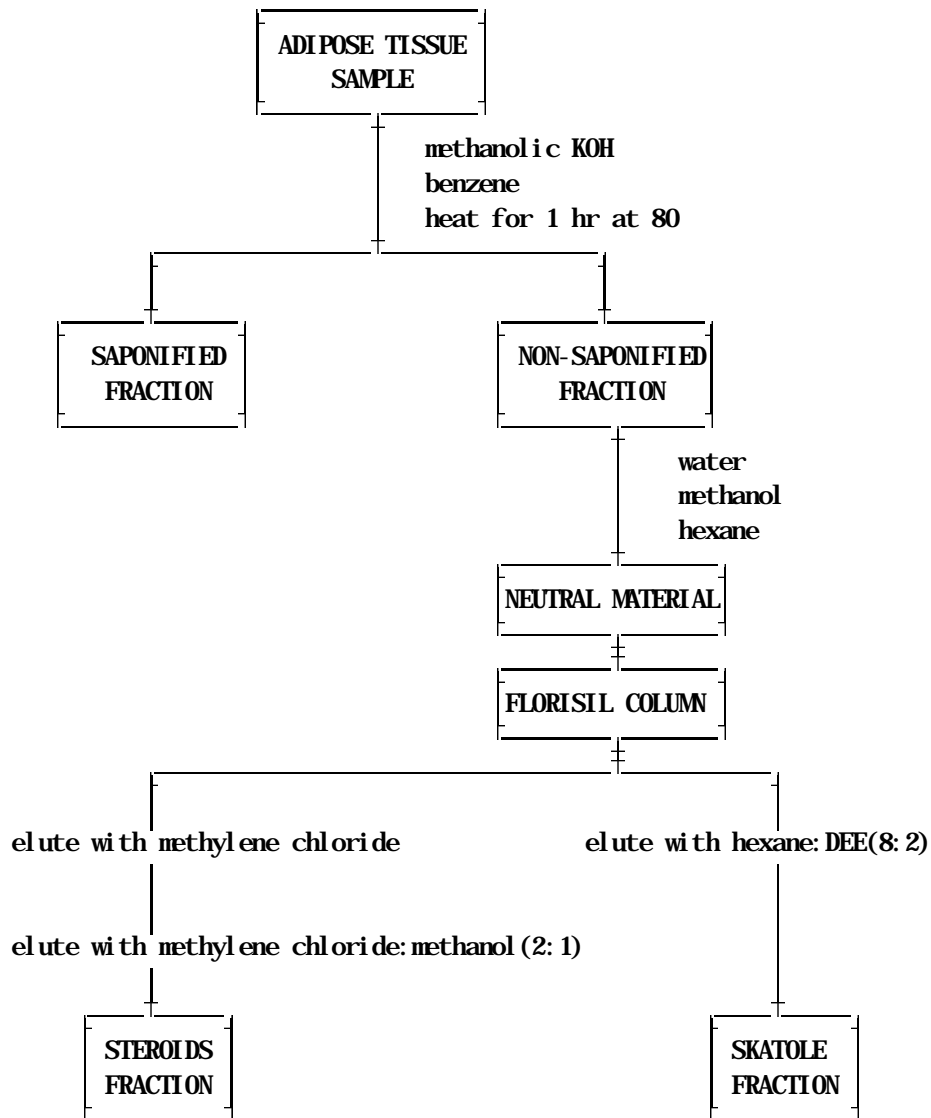


Fig. 1. Scheme of isolating skatole and androstenone fraction.

3)

Skatole indole HPLC
 Table 6 20 μ l Rheodyne loop
 injector가 YoungIn Model 810 solvent delivery system()
 Skatole indole YoungIn Model 720 UV detector
 225nm column C18 bonded column (250 \times 4mm)
 methanol: water(60: 40)
 Flow rate 1.0 ml/min 0.02 AUFS(Absorbance
 units full scale)

Table 6. HPLC conditions for skatole and indole analysis of pig backfat.

Pump	Model 910 (YoungIn)
Column	C18 bonded column (250 \times 4mm)
Solvent	Methanol: water = 6: 4(v/v)
Flow rate	1.0ml/min
Detector	UV detector, YoungIn M 720 (at 225nm)
Integrator	D 520B(YoungIn)
Injector	Rheodyne loop injector
Inject amount	20 μ l

5 α An, 5 α An3 α 5 α An3 β GC
 Table 7 Flame ionized detector가
 YoungIn Model 580 gas chromatograph()가
 Capillary column SPB-1 (30m(L) \times 0.25mm(ID), FT 0.25 μ m)
 flow rate hydrogen, 30ml/min; air, 300ml/min; helium(carrier
 gas), 30ml/min detector 290 , 280
 150 5 5 /min 280

Table 7. GC conditions for 5 α An, 5 α An3 α and 5 α An3 β analysis of back fat from pig.

Instrument	YoungIn GC 580
Detector	FID
Column	SPB-1 (30m(L) \times 0.25mm(ID), FT 0.25 μ m)
Oven	Initial temp. 150 Initial time 5 min Initial rate 5 /min Final temp. 280 Final time 8 min
Injector temp.	280
Detector temp.	290
Split ratio	30: 1

4) 가

가

가 . (1g) di ethyl ether androstenone
 (10ng/ μ l) 50, 100 μ l 가 0.5, 1.0 ppm . Skatole 1 ng/
 μ l 가 0.10 ppm . Androstenol (5 α An3 α 5
 α An3 β) 0.5ppm indole 0.10 ppm .
 Androstenone androstenol (5 α An3 α 5 α An3 β) skatole indole
 Sigma() . Hexane, di ethyl ether, methanol
 Florisil (mesh 30-60) Sigma()
 . HPLC Mallinckrodt Specialty Chemicals (Paris,
 Kentucky, U. S. A) HPLC .

4. (colorimetry) skatole

Acetone/TRIS - HCL buffer 5.0M ϕ 500mg

homogenizer(Ultra- Turrax T- 25, Janke & Kunkel IKA Labotechnik)

1Mℓ 1.42Mℓ DMAB(Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde)
가 . DMAB 75% ethanol sulphuric acid 60 :
40(v/v) 1000Mℓ DMAB 10g ,
15mmHg vacuum 15 gas .
180 2Mℓ Jasco spectrometer(UVIDEC- 610, Japan)
460 730nm . 580nm skatole
standard curve skatole equivalents
(Mortensen and S rensen, 1984).

5. ELISA androstenone

androstenone Riedel- dehaen ELISA- System(Cat.
No. 45198) .
1g vial microwave oven 3 가
androstenone 60
waterbath 가 25μℓ vial
0.5Mℓ methanol 가 50 55 waterbath
가 vial 3 vortex
50μℓ
0.5Mℓ sample standard buffer solution .
100μℓ androstenone 가 well
androstenone- POD conjugate well 50μℓ 가
tip well washing solution 250μℓ
3 washing solution tip . well
chromogen TMB(tetramethylbenzidine) substrate 150
μℓ 30 100μℓ stopping

solution 가 450nm (Molecular Devices,
THERMOmax) . 0
60 androstenone
standard curve .

6. (NIR)

가.

NIRS 6500(NIRSystem, Ins. U.S.A.)

400nm 2500nm
(Si) (PbS)
(R:reflectance) (log
1/R:absorbance) 32

(Sensory)

(Skatol)

(Androstenone)

(Calibration Data Set)

(Validation Data Set)

가

(Multiple Variant Regression)

가

가

가 (Principal Component Analysis:PCA)
(Partial Least Square :PLS Regression)

10

C-H

(Chemometrics)

C-H

가

C-H N-H O-H
가 C-H

가

가 가 (Relation:R)가 가

(Standard Error of Calibration:SEC)

(Standard Error of Performance) 가

7. 가

1 g

10ml

vial (16.4mm × 6 cm) silicon layer가

180 가 sand bath

가

가 가 . 가

가 10

가 . 가 3 7

. 0 4 5 가 0 =

가 , 1 = 가 , 2 = , 3 =

가 , 4 = 가 . 가

Figure 2 .

SAS ANOVA

.

SMELLING TEST

FOR BOAR-TAINT()

Name _____ Date _____

가 .
가 .

boar-taint가

. .

0 = 가 .
1 = 가 .
2 = .
3 = 가 .
4 = 가 .

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

1 skatole indole

200 skatole
 Table 8 . skatole
 (0.049 ng/g,
 0.061ng/g) (P<0.05)
 skatole (0.174ng/g)
 (p<0.05) . tryptophan
 skatole . skatole
 80kg 80kg
 80kg
 skatole .
 가 skatole 가
 . 70kg 70kg
 가가
 . Skatole
 가 0.02 0.09
 가 0.005 0.205 .
 0.02 0.510 가
 skatole Figure 3 . 160
 52% 0.00 0.05ppm 0.05 0.15ppm
 33% 0.25ppm skatole

4.5%

0.25ppm

4.5%가

가

Table 8. Mean and standard deviation of skatole concentration($\mu\text{g/g}$) in backfat of 200 pig carcasses

Sex	Mean Weight (kg) \pm S. D. (N)	Skatole concentration($\mu\text{g/g}$)		
		Mean \pm S. D.	Min. value	Max. value
Female	82.09 \pm 2.71(20)	0.049 \pm 0.022x	0.02	0.090
	78.13 \pm 1.82(11)	0.045 \pm 0.019a	0.02	0.089
	86.06 \pm 3.61(9)	0.054 \pm 0.026a	0.02	0.090
Male (castrated)	80.93 \pm 2.84(20)	0.061 \pm 0.045x	0.005	0.205
	77.07 \pm 2.83(7)	0.041 \pm 0.031a	0.005	0.091
	84.80 \pm 2.84(13)	0.082 \pm 0.059b	0.009	0.205
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 \pm 2.57(160)	0.174 \pm 0.125y	0.011	0.510
	54.12 \pm 3.09(9)	0.159 \pm 0.028a	0.011	0.188
	66.23 \pm 2.85(32)	0.171 \pm 0.069a	0.012	0.310
	76.23 \pm 1.24(44)	0.182 \pm 0.101ab	0.009	0.450
	85.54 \pm 2.23(35)	0.180 \pm 0.074ab	0.008	0.320
	99.45 \pm 3.45(40)		0.184 \pm 0.128ab	0.002
			0.510	

N= Number of samples analysed

a) Means with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

xy) Means with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

160

indole

Table 9

indole 가 0.0185 ng/g, 0.0210
 (P<0.05)
 indole (0.105 ng/g)
 (p<0.05) tryptophan

skatole indole

skatole / indole

1.79 Gibis (1991)

tryptophan

skatole indole

Hansen-Miller(1994)

2.3

가

indole

80kg

(0.013 ppm)

80kg

(0.024ppm)

80kg

indole

160

. Indole

가 0.001

0.080

0.003

0.091

0.010

0.420

indole

Figure 4

. 160

63.2%가 0.05 ppm

0.05

0.15ppm

20%

0.25ppm

indole

4.2% skatole

Table 9. Mean and standard deviation of indole concentration($\mu\text{g/g}$) in backfat of 200 pig carcasses

Sex	Mean Weight (kg) \pm S. D. (N)	Indole concentration($\mu\text{g/g}$)		
		Mean \pm S. D.	Mn. value	Max. value
Female	82.09 \pm 2.71(20)	0.018 \pm 0.015x	0.001	0.080
	78.13 \pm 1.82(11)	0.024 \pm 0.021a	0.002	0.080
	86.06 \pm 3.61(9)	0.013 \pm 0.009a	0.001	0.030
Male (castrated)	80.93 \pm 2.83(20)	0.021 \pm 0.020x	0.003	0.091
	77.07 \pm 2.83(7)	0.012 \pm 0.009a	0.003	0.030
	84.80 \pm 2.84(13)	0.030 \pm 0.031b	0.008	0.091
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 \pm 2.57(160)	0.105 \pm 0.081y	0.010	0.420
	54.12 \pm 3.09(9)	0.126 \pm 0.133a	0.040	0.280
	66.23 \pm 2.85(32)	0.087 \pm 0.068b	0.010	0.260
	76.23 \pm 1.24(44)	0.093 \pm 0.078b	0.040	0.280
	85.54 \pm 2.23(35)	0.056 \pm 0.035c	0.030	0.180
	99.45 \pm 3.45(40)	0.127 \pm 0.092a	0.030	0.420

N= Number of samples analysed

abcdMeans with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

xyMeans with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

5αAn (Table 10)

5αAn (0.064 ng/g 0.054

ng/g) (P<0.05)가 . 5αAn

0.185 ng/g , 5αAn

(p<0.05)가 . 5αAn

An 80kg 80kg 5α

80kg 5αAn

5αAn 가

5αAn 가 가

5αAn 가

가 0.015 0.211 5αAn

0.002 0.8200

5αAn Figure 5

. 160 30% 0.00 0.10ppm 0.10

0.40ppm 52%

. 0.5ppm 5αAn 5.6% . 5

αAn 0.5ppm

5.6%가 skatole

4.5%

Table 10. Mean and standard deviation of 5 α -androst-16-en-3-one concentration(μ g/g) in backfat of 200 pig carcasses

Sex	Mean Weight (kg) \pm S. D. (N)	5 α An concentration(μ g/g)		
		Mean \pm S. D.	Min. value	Max. value
Female	82.09 \pm 2.71(20)	0.064 \pm 0.041x	0.015	0.211
	78.13 \pm 1.82(11)	0.074 \pm 0.058a	0.025	0.211
	86.06 \pm 3.61(9)	0.055 \pm 0.023a	0.015	0.187
Male (castrated)	80.93 \pm 2.83(20)	0.054 \pm 0.049x	0.004	0.284
	77.07 \pm 2.83(7)	0.044 \pm 0.015a	0.023	0.065
	84.80 \pm 2.84(13)	0.065 \pm 0.084b	0.004	0.284
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 \pm 2.57(160)	0.145 \pm 0.115y	0.002	0.820
	54.12 \pm 3.09(9)	0.030 \pm 0.017a	0.002	0.050
	66.23 \pm 2.85(32)	0.138 \pm 0.135b	0.030	0.540
	76.23 \pm 1.24(44)	0.163 \pm 0.104b	0.050	0.580
	85.54 \pm 2.23(35)	0.251 \pm 0.125c	0.080	0.620
	99.45 \pm 3.45(40)	0.345 \pm 0.194d	0.030	0.820

N= Number of samples analysed

abcdMeans with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

xyMeans with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

-Androst- 16- en- 3β- ol (5αAn3βol)

Table 11

5αAn3βol	5αAn3αol	5αAn	steroids	5αAn3βol
0.0115 ng/g		0.0160 ng/g	(P<0.05)	0.0692 ng/g
	5αAn3βol		(p<0.05)	
	5αAn3βol		80kg	
80kg	5αAn3βol		가	
	가	5αAn3βol	가	90kg
		5αAn3βol	가가	
	5αAn3βol			가
0.002	0.040		0.001 ppm	0.075 ppm
		5αAn3βol	0.002 ppm	0.430
ppm			5αAn3βol	
Figure 6		160	42%	0.00 ppm
0.05 ppm		0.05 ppm	0.10 ppm	
	31.2%	0.25 ppm	5αAn3βol	
1.6%				

Table 11. Mean and standard deviation of 5 α -Androst-16-en-3 β -ol concentration(μ g/g) in backfat of 200 pig carcasses

Sex	Mean Weight (kg) \pm S. D. (N)	5 α -An-3 β -ol concentration(μ g/g)		
		Mean \pm S. D.	Min. value	Max. value
Female	82.09 \pm 2.71(20)	0.012 \pm 0.010x	0.002	0.040
	78.13 \pm 1.82(11)	0.010 \pm 0.009a	0.003	0.031
	86.06 \pm 3.61(9)	0.013 \pm 0.011a	0.002	0.040
Male (castrated)	80.93 \pm 2.83(20)	0.016 \pm 0.016x	0.001	0.075
	77.07 \pm 2.83(7)	0.024 \pm 0.022a	0.002	0.075
	84.80 \pm 2.84(13)	0.008 \pm 0.009a	0.001	0.025
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 \pm 2.57(160)	0.069 \pm 0.048y	0.002	0.430
	54.12 \pm 3.09(9)	0.030 \pm 0.014a	0.010	0.050
	66.23 \pm 2.85(32)	0.049 \pm 0.045a	0.008	0.150
	76.23 \pm 1.24(44)	0.064 \pm 0.058b	0.002	0.210
	85.54 \pm 2.23(35)	0.076 \pm 0.036b	0.010	0.190
	99.45 \pm 3.45(40)	0.127 \pm 0.087c	0.010	0.430

N= Number of samples analysed

abcdMeans with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

xyMeans with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

200
 gas chromatography
 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol (5 α An3 α ol)

5 α An3 α ol
 0.0225 ng/g
 (P<0.05)
 5 α An3 α ol 0.045 ng/g
 (p<0.05)가
 5 α An3 α ol
 80kg
 가
 가
 가
 가

5 α - androst- 16- en- 3 α
 Table 12
 0.0125 ng/g
 160
 ()
 80kg
 5 α An3
 5 α An3 α ol
 5 α An3 α ol
 가 0.002 0.091
 0.000 0.098
 0.431
 Figure 7
 0.00 0.05ppm 0.05 0.15ppm
 61.6% 0.15 ppm
 가 90% 0.25ppm
 5 α An3 α ol 2.4% 5 α An3 α ol

Table 12. Mean and standard deviation of 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol concentration(μ g/g) in backfat of 200 pig carcasses

Sex	Mean Weight (kg) \pm S. D. (N)	5 α -An-3 α -ol concentration(μ g/g)		
		Mean \pm S. D.	Mn. value	Max. value
Female	82.09 \pm 2.71(20)	0.023 \pm 0.025x	0.002	0.081
	78.13 \pm 1.82(11)	0.026 \pm 0.025a	0.002	0.080
	86.06 \pm 3.61(9)	0.019 \pm 0.025a	0.002	0.081
Male (castrated)	80.93 \pm 2.83(20)	0.012 \pm 0.016x	0.000	0.098
	77.07 \pm 2.83(7)	0.008 \pm 0.007a	0.000	0.023
	84.80 \pm 2.84(13)	0.017 \pm 0.026a	0.002	0.098
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 \pm 2.57(160)	0.045 \pm 0.249y	0.001	0.431
	54.12 \pm 3.09(9)	0.007 \pm 0.004a	0.001	0.010
	66.23 \pm 2.85(32)	0.059 \pm 0.514b	0.010	0.021
	76.23 \pm 1.24(44)	0.086 \pm 0.619c	0.020	0.320
	85.54 \pm 2.23(35)	0.090 \pm 0.030c	0.030	0.182
	99.45 \pm 3.45(40)	0.143 \pm 0.081d	0.030	0.431

N= Number of samples analysed

abcdMeans with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

xyMeans with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

가

Table 13

0.410 , 0.417

(P<0.05)

1.1493

가

scoresheet 1 가

가

skatole

indole androstenone steroid

80kg 80kg

(p<0.05)

가 가 가 70kg 70kg

90kg

가

가 0.00 1.17

0.00 1.67

0.16 3.69 가

Figure 8 . 160

50% 0.00 1.0 가

가

가 1.0 2.0 34%

가 가

4.0%

Table 13. Mean and standard deviation of boar-taint intensity* in backfat of 200 pig carcasses assessed by sensory panel

Sex	Mean Weight(kg) ± S. D. (N)	Boar-taint Intensity		
		Mean ± S. D.	Mn. value	Max. value
Male	82.09 ± 2.71(20)	0.401 ± 0.276x	0.00	1.17
	78.13 ± 1.82(11)	0.359 ± 0.302a	0.00	1.17
	86.06 ± 3.61(9)	0.443 ± 0.251a	0.00	1.17
Male (castrated)	80.93 ± 2.83(20)	0.417 ± 0.216x	0.00	1.67
	77.07 ± 2.83(7)	0.452 ± 0.259a	0.00	1.67
	84.80 ± 2.84(13)	0.383 ± 0.174a	0.16	1.67
Male (uncastrated)	81.44 ± 2.57(160)	1.149 ± 0.648y	0.16	3.69
	54.12 ± 3.09(9)	0.776 ± 0.387a	0.16	1.67
	66.23 ± 2.85(32)	0.907 ± 0.710a	0.16	2.67
	76.23 ± 1.24(44)	1.197 ± 0.710b	0.16	2.67
	85.54 ± 2.23(35)	1.171 ± 0.744b	0.16	3.33
	99.45 ± 3.45(40)	1.318 ± 0.689c	0.16	3.69

N= Number of samples analysed

a,b,c Means with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

*Scores of taint intensity were 0 = no boar-taint, 1 = doubtful boar-taint, 2 = slight boar-taint, 3 = some boar-taint, and 4 = strong boar-taint.

가 Table 14 . 가

가 androstenone (0.511) .
Skatole 0.410

androstenone .
indole steroid (5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol
5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol)

. Malnfors (1983) androstenone
0.41-0.76 Lundstrom (1984) skatole
0.2-0.69 .

Figure 3 Figure 4 160 가
skatole androstenone

. linear regression .
skatole androstenone

Table 14. Overall correlations between boar taint, skatole, indole, 5 α An, 5 α An3 α ol and 5 α An3 β ol

	Boartaint	Skatole	indole	5 α An	5 α An3 α ol	5 α An3 β ol
Boar taint	-	0.410	0.263	0.511	0.253	0.346
Skatole	0.410	-	0.353	0.147	0.119	0.054
Indole	0.263	0.353	-	0.156	0.031	0.155
5 α An	0.511	0.147	0.156	-	0.430	0.409
5 α An3 α ol	0.253	0.119	0.031	0.430	-	0.383
5 α An3 β ol	0.346	0.054	0.155	0.409	0.383	-

androstenone

(loin)	(backfat),	(ham),	(shoul der)
Table 15	.	HPLC	skatole
	가	가	B3
	가	B4	.
	skatole	skatole	가
			.
			가
			.
	skatole	0.20 ng/g	.
skatole		가	
			Lundstrom
	skatole		Herzog
		B3, B4, B5	
	skatole		
		B2 B5, B6	
	skatole	가	
			. B5 B6
			skatole
			95kg
	85kg B1		
skatole			

Table 15. Skatole concentration of fat from different parts of uncastrated male pigs

Carcass No.	Carcass Weight (kg)	Skatole concentration($\mu\text{g/g}$)			
		Backfat	Ham	Shoulder	Loin
B1	85	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.09
B2	90	0.19	0.09	0.23	0.29
B3	90	0.27	0.20	0.11	0.18
B4	94	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.03
B5	98	0.25	0.11	0.26	0.11
B6	99	0.19	0.21	0.26	0.13
Mean		0.20a	0.14b	0.20a	0.13b

Means with different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

가 6 (backfat), (ham), (shoulder) (loin) GC

androstenone Table 16

가 androstenone 가 B6
B3, B1, B2

가 androstenone
(1.33 ng/g)

androstenone 가
(0.18 ng/g) skatole

() 가 skatole

B5 B6 androstenone

androstenone

steroid androstenone

B5 B6 가

가 androstenone

가

Table 16. Androstenone concentration of fat from different parts of non-castrated male pigs

Carcass No.	Carcass Weight (kg)	Androstenone concentration(μ g/g)			
		Backfat	Ham	Shoulder	Loin
B1	85	0.96	ND	ND	ND
B2	90	0.68	0.50	0.24	ND
B3	90	0.52	0.05	0.08	ND
B4	94	1.38	0.58	0.24	0.08
B5	98	2.19	0.25	0.12	0.92
B6	99	2.26	1.58	0.98	0.12
Mean		1.33a	0.49b	0.22c	0.18c

abMeans with different letters are significantly different($p < 0.05$)

6 (backfat), (ham), (shoulder) (loin)
 Table 17 . B5 가
 가 B6
 가 가 .
 , 0.67 1.50
 , 0.67 1.50
 (1.75)가

가 (0.44).
 가 1 5
 1 , 3 가 가
 가
 (2) 3
 가
 가 0.00 1.33
 95kg
 skatole androstenone
 가 가

Table 17. Boar-taint intensity* of different parts of uncastrated male pigs judged by sensory panel

Carcass No.	Carcass Weight (kg)	Part			
		Backfat	Ham	Shoulder	Loin
B1	85	1.50	1.00	0.16	1.25
B2	90	2.33	0.67	0.67	0.99
B3	90	0.67	1.00	0.16	0.42
B4	94	1.33	1.17	0.33	0.75
B5	98	2.50	1.50	0.00	1.16
B6	99	2.17	1.17	1.33	1.25
Mean		1.75a	1.08b	0.44c	0.97b

abMeans with different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

*Scores of taint intensity were 0 = no boar-taint, 1 = doubtful boar-taint, 2 = slight boar-taint, 3 = some boar-taint, and 4 = strong boar-taint.

gas chromatography

table 18

Table 18. GC conditions for fatty acids analysis of back fat from pig.

Instrument	YoungIn GC 580
Detector	FID
Column	Supelcowax(30m(L) × 0.25mm(ID), FT 0.25µm)
Oven	Initial temp. 170 Initial time 1 min Initial rate 2.5 /min Final temp. 220 Final time 10 min
Injector temp.	250
Detector temp.	260
Split ratio	20:1

30

table 19

79	99 kg	15mm	32mm
		가	
가	18	1	oleic acid
40.3%		가	16

palmitic acid 22.42% .

가 .

Table 19. Fatty acid composition of entire male pig backfat

No.	Fatty acid composition(%)												
	C14:0	C15:0	C16:0	C16:1 7	C18:0	C18:1 9	C18:1 7	C18:2 6	C18:3 3	C18:4 3	C20:1 9	C20:1 7	C20:5 3
1	1.77	0.14	23.81	2.99	12.07	36.86	12.01	1.34	0.29	1.39	0.41	0.47	6.45
2	2.04	0.44	21.94	2.11	11.13	36.25	17.08	1.67	1.37	2.87	1.16	1.95	0.00
3	1.92	0.77	24.21	2.86	12.15	38.73	10.72	1.13	0.29	1.22	0.42	1.05	4.54
4	1.54	0.18	21.26	2.42	11.36	38.88	17.72	0.92	0.67	1.87	1.15	0.37	1.65
5	1.68	0.07	22.73	2.35	13.81	39.63	13.64	1.06	0.30	1.52	0.87	0.62	1.73
6	1.77	0.12	23.56	2.03	10.78	42.12	14.24	1.12	0.08	1.01	0.38	0.97	1.82
7	1.41	0.16	21.21	2.27	9.71	41.85	18.52	1.17	0.56	0.88	1.09	0.43	0.73
8	1.60	0.13	20.71	2.67	10.52	41.21	18.65	1.20	0.18	1.13	1.36	0.52	0.11
9	1.97	0.11	22.67	3.09	9.78	42.18	16.53	1.13	0.07	0.98	0.92	0.31	0.26
10	1.79	0.11	23.56	2.91	12.19	39.97	15.86	1.06	0.19	0.96	0.98	0.28	0.14
11	1.78	0.19	22.39	2.69	10.31	41.08	17.32	1.01	0.14	1.38	0.79	0.54	0.37
12	1.79	0.03	23.66	2.92	12.49	39.86	14.99	0.90	0.30	1.03	1.20	0.49	0.33
13	1.46	0.11	22.26	2.83	11.12	41.28	16.48	1.17	0.19	1.23	1.26	0.43	0.18
14	1.57	0.09	21.13	3.01	10.16	43.71	16.55	1.09	0.24	1.08	0.91	0.29	0.17
15	1.64	0.06	25.17	2.59	15.91	37.76	13.70	0.71	0.26	1.09	0.69	0.24	0.17
16	1.60	0.11	24.73	2.21	11.31	40.11	13.19	1.21	0.94	0.98	1.41	0.34	1.86
17	1.82	0.10	25.39	2.59	14.29	39.82	12.54	1.07	0.24	1.08	0.76	0.17	0.13
18	1.89	0.39	2.72	2.58	12.67	50.65	23.51	1.49	0.24	1.31	2.21	0.35	0.00
19	1.46	0.10	20.79	3.43	9.56	44.64	15.96	1.40	0.27	0.81	0.85	0.58	0.17

Table 19. continued

No.	Fatty acid composition(%)												
	C14:0	C15:0	C16:0	C16:1 7	C18:0	C18:1 9	C18:1 7	C18:2 6	C18:3 3	C18:4 3	C20:1 9	C20:1 7	C20:5 3
20	1.54	0.12	22.64	2.73	13.12	40.52	15.11	1.01	0.14	1.38	0.79	0.54	0.37
21	1.52	0.08	21.04	2.37	11.09	41.75	17.77	1.08	0.27	1.18	0.88	0.41	0.54
22	1.64	0.12	22.38	1.90	13.75	39.49	16.38	1.26	0.29	0.97	0.86	0.29	0.22
23	1.47	0.11	21.43	2.97	10.67	41.99	17.25	1.52	0.20	1.08	0.85	0.31	0.15
24	1.80	0.10	21.81	2.78	10.33	38.71	17.58	1.29	0.21	0.94	1.29	0.49	2.68
25	2.02	0.13	26.37	2.12	15.65	36.37	13.74	0.85	0.41	1.24	0.70	0.28	0.12
26	1.89	0.13	23.66	2.92	10.67	39.12	14.72	1.01	1.13	0.83	0.96	1.12	1.84
27	1.51	0.10	22.37	2.15	11.60	41.92	16.57	1.23	0.26	1.16	0.77	0.26	0.08
28	1.66	0.06	25.93	2.09	15.76	36.79	14.88	0.80	0.28	0.73	0.77	0.23	0.00
29	1.69	0.15	24.80	2.27	13.69	40.70	13.85	0.80	0.21	0.93	0.66	0.25	0.00
30	1.65	0.06	26.35	1.89	17.13	34.86	2.28	13.28	0.68	0.85	0.71	0.26	0.00

HPLC GC

30

skatole 2가 (HPLC colorimetry)

가 androstenone Gas chromatography

ELISA . 10

. HPLC skatole GC androstenone

1

, colorimetry Mortensen Sorensen .

ELISA Riedel- de Haen androstenone

ELISA kit .

30 skatole , androstenone

table 20 . 79

99 kg 15mm 32mm . •

skatole colorimetry

30 0.0048ppm , skatole 25

0.3983ppm . HPLC 16 skatole

20 가 skatole . HPLC

vs colorimetry Linear regression curve $y = 0.47x +$

0.029 r 0.8875 . colorimetry

skatole indole

가 . Skatole

0.25ppm colorimetry 8 HPLC 3
colorimetry . 30
androstenone GC
16 0.0312 ppm 24
6.654ppm . 24 ELISA kit androstenone
8.846 ppm 가 가 .
Androstenone GC vs ELISA
 $y=1.34x - 0.0911$ r 0.9012
. Androstenone 0.5ppm GC
18 ELISA 19
. 30
skatole androstenone
가 . skatole
HPLC colorimetry 가
androstenone GC ELISA
가 1

Table 20. Comparison test between HPLC, GC method and already developed analytical methods for boar-taint related compounds analysis.

No.	Carcass Wt. (kg)	Back fat (mm)	Skatole conc. (ppm)		Androstenone conc. (ppm)		Sensory score \pm S.D.
			Colorimetry \pm S.D	HPLC \pm S.D	GC \pm S.D.	ELISA \pm S.D.	
1	95	20	0.2983 0.0432	0.1283 0.0664	0.4714 0.0123	0.4531 0.0003	1.52 0.19
2	97	26	0.0241 0.0028	0.0175 0.0054	0.7432 0.0324	0.7120 0.0038	1.54 0.18
3	88	32	0.018 0.0032	0.009 0.0001	0.9983 0.0342	1.2345 0.0023	1.60 0.24
4	92	22	0.1270 0.0024	0.1132 0.0025	5.5434 0.1434	7.4569 0.978	2.53 1.3
5	96	24	0.048 0.0067	0.039 0.0034	2.4483 0.0872	2.3424 0.0867	1.76 0.24
6	93	24	0.013 0.0053	0.017 0.0037	0.5128 0.0145	0.5028 0.0002	1.50 0.26
7	94	15	0.2584 0.0642	0.1857 0.013	2.2013 0.0769	2.8547 0.0032	1.84 0.75
8	88	15	0.0318 0.0169	0.114 0.0067	0.1194 0.0032	0.1862 0.0001	1.59 0.25
9	93	24	0.2574 0.0532	0.1987 0.0034	1.9234 0.0878	1.5476 0.6731	1.64 0.48
10	88	20	0.2546 0.0284	0.2543 0.0567	2.2123 0.0121	2.2433 0.1232	1.76 0.15
11	91	26	0.1983 0.0043	0.1187 0.0027	0.3194 0.0034	0.5545 0.0003	1.50 0.47
12	92	15	0.2523 0.0275	0.2243 0.0056	0.0324 0.0056	0.0816 0.0054	1.35 0.32
13	89	25	0.0432 0.0045	0.0354 0.0012	0.2139 0.0023	0.1865 0.0034	1.44 0.99
14	88	15	0.178 0.0232	0.132 0.0078	1.3232 0.0241	1.2754 0.043	1.50 0.34
15	92	22	0.254 0.012	0.113 0.0034	0.1432 0.0045	0.3622	1.47 0.54

Table 20. continued

No.	Carcass Wt. (kg)	Back fat (mm)	Skatole conc. (ppm)		Androstenone conc. (ppm)		Sensory score \pm S.D.
			Colorimetry \pm S.D.	HPLC \pm S.D.	GC \pm S.D.	ELISA \pm S.D.	
16	99	20	0.0050	0.00	0.0312	0.0203	0.99
			0.0037	0.003	0.0213	0.0171	0.77
17	99	22	0.0397	0.024	2.987	3.9096	1.117
			0.0269	0.0021	0.0144	1.05528	0.96
18	89	20	0.1097	0.028	1.1832	1.6483	1.625
			0.0734	0.00051	0.0342	0.7357	0.99
19	98	22	0.1622	0.118	0.792	0.8406	1.187
			0.0956	0.00612		0.3321	0.285
20	93	19	0.2584	0.217	0.1102	0.0816	2.75
			0.0646	0.0665		0.0657	1.198
21	90	28	0.0485	0.068	0.982	0.7120	1.375
			0.0067	0.0127		0.1569	0.695
22	91	20	0.0747	0.034	0.823	0.9013	1.60
			0.0141	0.0037		0.336	1.25
23	90	20	0.0319	0.021	0.182	0.186	1.64
			0.0169	0.0006		0.0506	2.49
24	92	20	0.2320	0.1436	6.654	8.846	1.0
			0.0603	0.0359		1.4273	0.89
25	91	20	0.3983	0.127	0.3242	0.2513	1.85
			0.0833	0.0043		0.1288	1.24
26	79	20	0.1270	0.0832	0.1423	0.2534	1.23
			0.0277	0.00054		0.0891	0.71
27	93	26	0.013	0.1628	0.983	1.234	1.69
			0.0053	0.0432		0.0284	1.21
28	97	20	0.048	0.046	1.294	2.342	2.28
			0.0067	0.0024		0.142	1.28
29	90	18	0.197	0.086	0.493	0.502	1.06
			0.0610	0.0134		0.2871	0.99
30	99	22	0.0048	0.0088	2.153	3.724	1.57
			0.00076	0.0030		1.9473	1.29

7 NIR()

(NIR) , , ,

가 O-H, N-H, C-H

700nm 2500nm

(Combination Band)

(Overtone Band)

(Sensory)

(Skatol)

(Androstenone)

(Calibration Data Set)

(Validation Data Set)

(Principle Component Analysis : PCA)

(Partial Least Square Regression)

10 (Factor)

(MSECV)가

(R)

0.9202

(SEC) 0.2673

(Validation Relation: VR) 0.993

(Standard Error of Performance: SEP) 0.140 . (Fig. 12., table 21,
Fig. 13., table 22)

(R) 0.9557

(SEC) 0.0464

(VR) 0.992,

(SEP) 0.206

. (Fig. 14., table 23, Fig. 15., table 24)

(R) 0.9592

(SEC)

0. 1321 (VR) 0. 977, (SEP)
0. 832 . (Fig. 16., table 25, Fig. 17., table 26)

가

C-H 가 C-H 가

1 30

() 1

가

8

, 3

3

androstenone

12

1:1

200

90kg

100

가

1cm

가

가

150

4

가

0 = 4 = 200

가 cross-exam

colorimetry skatole ELISA kit androstenone

androstenone 800ng

hedonic response

Table 28 . 44.3%, 7.6%

androstenone . hedonic score 가

6.22, 가 7.26 가

androstenone testosterone C-16

가가

200

11.4% 가 가 scale

3 (Table 29).

population 3% 5% 가

90kg

가

Table 28. Hedonic response of men and women to the odor of 800ng 5

- a n d r o s t - 1 6 - e n - 3 - o n e

Hedonic Score	Description of odor	Proportion of response, %	
		Men	Women
1	Extremely pleasant	0	0
2	Very pleasant	0.6	0
3	Moderately pleasant	1.3	0.7
4	Weakly pleasant	3.8	2.8
5	Neutral	10.9	5.5
6	Weakly unpleasant	16.0	13.1
7	Moderately unpleasant	13.5	26.9
8	Very unpleasant	5.1	27.6
9	Extremely unpleasant	4.5	15.9
Mean hedonic score		6.22	7.26
S.E.		0.16	0.11

*Percentage of subjects unable to detect the odor : men, 44.3%, women, 7.6%

Table 29. Means and standard deviation(S.D.) of boar-taint intensity in backfat of 200 uncastrated male pigs.

	Mean	S.D.	Range
Boar-taint intensity	1.26	0.94	0.00 3.98

hedonic response

가

가

100

Table 30

3

androstenone

2%

800ng androstenone

4 hedonic scale

3

160 4

androstenone

9%

0.5ppm

가 7%

Table 30.Sensory test and androstenone analysis results of domestic pork

Item	Positive androstenone (0.5ppm)	Sensory test results of boar-taint		
		Positive(3)	False Positive	False Negative
Revelation Incidence(%)	7	9	4	2
Average Carcass Wt.(kg)	78.2	77.5	78.9	76.2

9%

2%

4%

4%

100

가

50

가

9 Aromascan

Aromascan(Model A32,

Aromascan)

androstenone 0.5ppm

0.5ppm

2 group

가

50

30

reference time(

)

30

, 120

, 120

sensor

30

(Fig 18.) Aromascan

1 5

4

1

1. skatole indole
 skatole 0.174 ppm
(0.049 ppm) (0.061 ppm) (P<0.05)
 0.02 ppm 0.510 ppm
52% 0.05 ppm skatole
0.25 ppm 4.5%

200 indole
0.105 ppm (0.0185 ppm) (0.021 ppm)
(P<0.05) 0.01 ppm 0.420 ppm
 63% 0.05 ppm indole
0.25 ppm 4.2%

2. steroid
 steroid 5 α -androst-16-en-3-one, 5 α -androst-16-en
-3 α -ol 5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol 5 α
-androst-16-en-3-one 0.185 ppm (0.064 ppm)
(0.054 ppm) (P<0.05) 0.002 ppm
0.82 ppm . 30% 0.10 ppm
 5 α -androst-16-en-3-one
0.50 ppm 5.6% . 200
 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol 5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol

5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol 0.002 ppm 0.430 ppm

5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol 0.001 ppm 0.431 ppm

1.6%(5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol)

2.4%(5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol) 0.25 ppm

3.

가

가

androstenone

(0.511) . Skatole

0.410 androstenone

indole

steroid

(5 α -androst-16-

en-3 α -ol 5 α -androst-16-en-3 β -ol)

skatole androstenone

4.

30

GC

가

가

18 1 oleic acid

40.3% .

가 16

palmitic acid

22.42% .

가 .

5.

colorimetry HPLC y =
 0.47x + 0.029 r 0.8875 . , androstenone

GC ELISA kit
 y = 1.34x - 0.0911 r 0.9012

. HPLC colorimetry
 가 andrstenone GC
 ELISA 가 HPLC
 GC colorimetry
 ELISA 가

. colorimetry
 가 가(1 2,000 가 1 21) ELISA
 kit 가 가(1 1 , 1 2,000 kit
 2,000) .

6. NIR()

(Sensory)

(Skatol)

(Androstenone)

(Calibration Data Set)

(Validation Data Set)

(Principle Component Analysis : PCA)

(Partial Least Square Regression)

10 (Factor)
(MSECV)가 (R)
0.9202 (SEC) 0.2673
(Validation Relation: VR) 0.933
(Standard Error of Performance: SEP) 0.140
(R) 0.9557
(SEC) 0.0464 (VR) 0.992,
(SEP) 0.206
(R) 0.9592 (SEC)
0.1321 (VR) 0.977, (SEP)
0.832
, 가
C-H C-H 가
가
1
30 ()
1 가
7.
800ng
hedonic response
4 hedonic scale 3
가

가 160 4

100 3

9%

0.5ppm 가 7% 2%

9% 2%

4%

50

가

가

가

8. Aromascan

Aromascan(Model A32,
 Aromascan) androstenone 0.5ppm

0.5ppm 2 group

가 50 30

reference time() 30 , 120 , 120 ,

sensor 30 . Aromascan

가

androstenone

ELISA , GC

skatol

HPLC

colorimetry

,

Aromascan

가

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