



## **Development and Utilization of Natural Food Colorants**



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anthocyanin, shikonin, carthamin,

betacyanin

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1), 2)

1 “ ”  
cyani di n 3-glucosi de ( ), carthami n ( ), ( ),  
croci n, geni posi de ( ) ,  
carthami n  
precathami n  
carthami n , geni posi de

2 “ ( ) ”  
, *Monascus anka* IF04478 *Streptomyces albus*  
polyketi de DNA  
*Monascus anka* IF04478  
glyceral dehyde- 3- phosphate dehydrogenase (GPD)  
, promoter 2456 promoter  
plasmid DNA

, DNA  
3 “ ” ,

(5 L)

35 L scale-up

4

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cyani di n 3-glucosi de

carthani n

, , , , ,  
, copigment, starch, carboxymethyl

cellulose, alginic acid, gum arabic

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2.

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가. 가가 ( carthani n)

carthani n

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## SUMMARY

To develop and utilize natural food colorants originated in Korea and results are as follows. Four subprojects have been employed.

1. Isolation and physicochemical characterization of food colorants from higher plants
  - Isolation and identification of cyanidin 3-glucoside from pigmented rice (*Oryza sativa* L. var. Suwon 415), carthamin from the petals of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), shikonin derivatives from the roots of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*, and crocin and geniposide from *Gardenia jasmonoides*. Physicochemical characterization and stability study of the pigments.
  - Partial purification and characterization of biosynthetic enzymes of carthamin.
  - Transformation of geniposide to blue pigments with amino acids.
2. Development of microbial food colors (ie *Mnascus*)
  - Isolation and identification of water-soluble colors produced from *Mnascus anka*
  - Isolation and nucleotide sequence determination of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase from *Mnascus anka* IF04478.
  - Transformation of foreign DNA to *Mnascus purpureus* DSM1379.
3. Development of mass production process of natural food colors
  - Selection of extracting solvents
  - Investigation on operating methods of batch and continuous processes for color extraction

- Construction of reactor (5 L) and several types of mixers for color extraction.
- Effect of mixer types on the patterns of fluid mixing in extraction processes.
- Investigation on the effects of temperatures and reaction times on the efficiency of extraction using scaled-up reactor (35 L), and development of the color production process using supercritical fluid extraction.

#### 4. Development of utilization of natural food colors

- Effects of heat, light, metal ions, sugars and organic acids on the stability of cyanidin 3-glucoside from pigmented rice and carthamin from *Carthamus tinctorius*.
- Effect of copigments and biopolymers on the stability of anthocyanins from Korean pigmented rice variety.
- Production and antioxidant effect of Shikhae from pigmented rice.

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1	-----	10	
1	-----	10	
2	-----	11	
2	-----	15	
1	-----	21	
2	( )	-----	44
3	-----	62	
4	-----	83	

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anthocyanin, shikonin, carthamin,

betacyanin . , ,

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1 (1995)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>· Flash column, MPLC, HPLC</li> <li>· UV/VIS spectrophotometer</li> </ul>
2 (1996)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>· Flash column, MPLC, HPLC</li> <li>· NMR, IR, MS spectrometer</li> <li>· , pH ,</li> </ul>
3 (1997)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Flash column, MPLC, HPLC</li> <li>· NMR, IR, MS spectrometer</li> <li>· , pH , ,</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> </ul>

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3 (1997)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>· <b>formul ati on</b></li> <li>·</li> </ul>

. 3 :

1 (1995)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> </ul>
2 (1996)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>·</li> <li>· 가</li> </ul>
3 (1997)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·</li> <li>· <b>Scale-up</b></li> <li>· <b>Pilot plant</b></li> <li>·</li> </ul>

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1 (1995)		· · · ·
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 , 3), 4)  
 1), 2)  
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- 33) , , (1998) “ phenol ” , , 11. 7.
- 34) , , , , (1998) “ ” : . , , 11. 5.

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415

가

30-40%

( , *Carthamus tintorius*)

가

carthamin

safflower yellow FAO WHO

가

( , , *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*)

80

가

(*Gardenia jasminoides*)

2.

가. (*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415)

(*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415)

0.1% HCl-MeOH

Amberlite

XAD-7

( , *Carthamus tintorius*)

가

가

0.1 M potassium carbonate

가

가 4 2 0.1 M citric acid

(, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*)

hexane Hexane  
silica gel column loading hexane : ethyl  
acetate 20 : 1 1 : 1 gradient elution 6

(*Gardenia jasminoides*)

carotenoid crocin  
100g 1L 가 2  
ether 가 가  
corcin  
iridoid  
가 iridoid geni poside  
CHCl<sub>3</sub>  
chacoal EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O (1 : 9)  
geni poside

3.

가. (*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415)

(*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415) 1% HCl-MeOH  
Amberlite XAD-7 column 가  
20% MeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O

, 가 , UV/Vis NMR

UV/Vis

Rf

cyani di n 3-glucosi de

가

. NMR

cyani di n 3-0-β-D-glucopyranosi de

(Fig. 1-1).

( , *Carthamus tintorius*)

24 3

가

0.1 M potassi um carbonate

0.1 M citri c acid 가

Sephadex LH-20 column 가

MeOH/acetone(1:1)

UV/Vis

spectrum 519nm 372nm  $\lambda_{max}$

IR spectrum 3400  $cm^{-1}$

hydroxyl

NMR spectroscopy

enolized

-tri ketone, p-hydroxyci nnamoyl, methi ne glucosyl moi ety 가

carthami n (Fig. 1-2).

20

0.1 M potassi um carbonate

0.5 M citri c acid 가 4

BuOH/H<sub>2</sub>O , silica gel column chromatography

preparative TLC

carthami n UV/Vis

, TLC , carthami n

, NMR, mass spectrometry

silica  
 gel column chromatography preparative TLC  
 UV/Vis 482, 264 nm  
 가

(, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*)  
 Silica gel column chromatography preparative TLC  
 , silica gel column chromatography 가  
 275 nm 520 nm 가  
 UV/Vis  
 NMR mass spectrometry  
 deoxyshikonin, isobutyshikonin, propionylshikonin, acetylshikonin,  
 shikonin,  $\beta$ -hydroxysovalerylshikonin (Fig. 1-3). 가  
 , propionylshikonin

(*Gardenia jasminoides*)  
 가  
 , 가  
 NMR spectroscopy crocin  
 (Fig. 1-4). Geniposide charcoal silica  
 gel column chromatography 가 MeOH: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3: 7)  
 UV/Vis  
 237 nm , m.p. 158 - 163 geni poside  
 NMR geni oside  
 (Fig. 1-5).

4.

가. : cyanidin 3-glucoside  
 UV/Vis spectrum  
 (nm) 281nm 529nm , AlCl<sub>3</sub> 가 +39nm  
 bathochromic shift (Table 1-1). pH  
 spectrum , (pH 2.0) (λ<sub>max</sub> = 511nm)  
 , (pH 9.0) (λ<sub>max</sub> = 572nm) .

Table 1-1. Rf values and spectral properties of cyanidin 3-glucoside from Korean pigmented rice (*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415)

Rf values (x100) in			Spectral data in 0.01% HCl-MeOH		
BAW	BuHCl	1% HCl	Y <sub>max</sub> (nm)	A <sub>440</sub> /A <sub>529</sub> (%)	+AlCl <sub>3</sub>
37	29	6	281, 529	23	+39nm

Solvent key ; BAW = n-BuOH : AcOH : H<sub>2</sub>O (4 : 1 : 5, upper layer),

BuHCl = n-BuOH : 2M HCl (1 : 1), 1% HCl = conc. HCl : H<sub>2</sub>O (3 : 97).

. : carthamin  
 carthamin UV/Vis spectrum (nm) 244,  
 372, 519 nm , 300 . carthamin silica gel TLC  
 Rf Table 1-2 .

**Table 1-2. Rf values of carthamin purified from *Carthamus tinctorius* on silica gel in various solvent systems.**

Solvent	Rf value (x 100)	Visible color
5% formic acid/MeOH	83	red
Forestal	70	orange- yellow
BAW	56	orange
1% HCl	3	bright yellow

Solvent key ; Forestal = conc. HCl : AcOH : H<sub>2</sub>O (3: 30: 10), BAW = n-BuOH : AcOH : H<sub>2</sub>O (4 : 1 : 5, upper layer), 1% HCl = conc. HCl : H<sub>2</sub>O (3 : 97).

67† UV/Vis spectra  
( nm) (Table  
1-3). silica gel TLC (Fig. 1-6).  
pH UV/Vis spectrum ,  
(pH 2 - 7) , (pH9 - 12)  
(Fig. 1-7).

**Table 1-3. UV/Vis spectral data of the purified shikonin derivatives from the roots of *Li thospermum erythrorhizon***

Pigment	λ <sub>max</sub> (nm)							
	in EtOH				in MeOH			
Deoxyshikonin	277	485	514	552	273	485	512	
Shikonin	278	486	516	554	275	487	515	558
Acetylshikonin	275	489	520	560	273	489	517	
Isobutylshikonin	275	488	520	561	275	489	518	558
- Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin	276	489	520	560	275	489	518	558
Propionylshikonin	276	489	521	561				

5.

가. : cyanidin 3-glucoside  
 (pH 2.0) (pH 9.0)  
 20 mM  
 phosphate (pH 2.0) 20 mM CHES (pH 9.0) 50 90  
 UV/Vis  
 , 350nm (pH 2.0) , 275, 310, 405nm (pH 9.0) isosbestic  
 point . 1 .  
 , 70 50.3h 0.6h (Table 1-4).  
 (Ea) Arrhenius frequency factor(A) pH 2.0  
 26.9 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> 6.0 × 10<sup>11</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> , pH 9.0 15.2 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> 1.4  
 × 10<sup>6</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> .

Table 1-4. Rate constants(*k*) and half-life(*T*<sub>1/2</sub>) of thermal degradation reactions of cyanidin 3-glucoside at acidic (pH 2.0) and alkaline (pH 9.0) pHs at different temperatures.

Temperature ( )	Rate constant (s <sup>-1</sup> )		Half-life (h)	
	pH 2.0	pH 9.0	pH 2.0	pH 9.0
50		7.7 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>		2.5
60		1.5 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>		1.3
70	3.8 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	3.2 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	50	0.61
75	7.8 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>		25	
80	1.3 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	5.8 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	15	0.33
85	2.0 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>		9.7	
90	3.6 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	1.0 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	5.3	0.19

: carthamin  
 carthamin pH 5.0 pH 7.0 UV/Vis spectra  
 Ymax 520nm 511nm , pH 12.0 Ymax 485nm  
 pH  
 carthamin pattern UV/Vis spectrum  
 (Table 1-5)  
 Arrhenius plot . pH 5.0,  
 7.0, 12.0 15.6, 15.7, 16.7 kcal/mol .

Table 1-5. The rate constants of thermal degradation reactions of carthamin at acidic (pH 5.0, 0.1M acetate buffer), neutral (pH 7.0, 0.1M phosphate buffer), and alkaline (pH 12.0, 0.1M phosphate buffer) conditions at different temperatures.

Temperature ( )	Rate constant (s-1)		
	pH 5.0	pH 7.0	pH 12.0
25	4.81 x 10-5		1.54 x 10-5
40	1.38 x 10-4	9.87 x 10-5	4.81 x 10-5
50	2.96 x 10-4	2.46 x 10-4	1.48 x 10-4
60	6.79 x 10-4	5.50 x 10-4	2.57 x 10-4
70	1.39 x 10-4	8.88 x 10-4	6.42 x 10-4
80	2.75 x 10-3	1.86 x 10-3	

:  
 pH ,  
 (pH 3.0, 5.0, 7.0)  
 520 nm (pH 12.0) 623  
 nm .  
 50%

ethanol

60 15-55h

deoxyshikonin 12.5 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup> 가

(Table 1-6, 1-7).

, 10000 Lux

가 6.6

7.9

(Table. 1-8).

Table 1-6. Rate constants (*k*) and half-life values (*t*<sub>1/2</sub>) of the thermal degradation reactions of the purified shikonin pigments in 50% EtOH-H<sub>2</sub>O at pH 3.0 (50 mM glycine buffer) at different temperatures.

Temperature ( °C )	Rate constant (s <sup>-1</sup> × 10 <sup>6</sup> )					Half- life (h)				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
40	4.17	2.49	2.87	6.36	2.94	46.2	77.4	67.0	30.3	65.4
50	8.22	2.93	3.55	7.85	3.24	23.4	65.6	54.2	24.5	59.4
60	13.2	3.55	4.79	9.98	3.51	14.6	54.2	40.2	19.3	54.8
70	24.9	4.41	6.15	12.8	3.74	7.73	43.7	31.3	15.1	51.4

1 : Deoxyshikonin

2 : Shikonin

3 : Isobutylshikonin

4 : Acetylshikonin

5 : β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin

**Table 1-7. Activation energies ( $E_a$ ) of the thermal degradation reactions of the purified shikonin pigments in 50% EtOH- H<sub>2</sub>O at pH3.0 (50mM glycine buffer).**

	Activation energy (kcal mol <sup>-1</sup> )
Deoxyshikonin	12.5
Shikonin	4.06
Isobutylshikonin	4.97
Acetylshikonin	5.51
β- Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin	1.71

**Table 1-8. Rate constants ( $k$ ) and half-life values ( $t_{1/2}$ ) of the photodegradation reactions of the purified shikonin pigments in 50% EtOH- H<sub>2</sub>O at pH3.0 (50mM glycine buffer) under different light intensities at room temperature.**

Light intensity (Lux)	Rate constant (s <sup>-1</sup> × 10 <sup>5</sup> )					Half- life (h)				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
5000	2.01	1.46	1.60	1.36	1.34	9.59	13.2	12.0	14.1	14.3
10000	2.88	2.53	2.78	2.37	2.44	6.67	7.60	6.92	8.11	7.90
15000	3.33	3.15	3.70	3.18	3.22	5.78	6.12	5.21	6.06	5.99
20000	3.78	3.83	4.58	4.19	4.13	5.08	5.03	4.21	4.59	4.65

**1 : Deoxyshikonin**

**2 : Shikonin**

**3 : Isobutylshikonin**

**4 : Acetylshikonin**

**5 : β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin**

6.

safflower yellow A, B, safflorin A, B, C, precarthamin  
 carthamin . precarthamin  
 carthamin (Fig. 1-8).  
 carthamin

가.

Carthamin precarthamin  
 carthamin ( nm) 406nm 520nm  
 precarthamin 30%  
 acetone-H<sub>2</sub>O , trichloroacetic acid  
 50mM citrate buffer (pH 5.0) precarthamin  
 carthamin 520nm 가

0.5mM PMSF, 5mM 2-mercaptoethanol 50mM  
 Tris buffer ammonium sulfate . Ammonium  
 sulfate DEAE Sepharose column 가 50mM Tris buffer, pH 7.5  
 Macro-Prep Ceramic Hydroxyapatite column 가 .  
 10mM 200mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0  
 Bio-Gel A-0.5m column chromatography carthamin  
 (Fig. 1-9). SDS PAGE  
 33,000dalton , KM 164 uM pH 5.0 .  
 50 10 60



(Fig. 1-11), lysine  
 가 가 , glutamate 가  
 phenylalanine 287 602nm(sky-blue)  
 glycine 285 596nm (dark-blue) , histidine  
 290 601nm (violetish-blue), lysine 282  
 573nm(bluish-violet)

8.

가 .  
 phosphate buffer( pH 7.0 ), 70 5  
 dark-blue . pH 5.0, 7.0, 9.0  
 70, 75, 80, 85 90 UV/Vis  
 spectrophotometer 1

(Table 1-9).

Table 1-9. Rate constants of thermal degradation reactions of Gardenia blue pigment in 100mM acetate (pH 5.0) and 100mM phosphate (pH 7.0) buffer systems at different temperatures.

T ( )	Rate constant ( s-1)	
	pH 5.0	pH 7.0
70	$7.68 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.69 \times 10^{-5}$
75	$6.71 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.89 \times 10^{-5}$
80	$6.99 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.78 \times 10^{-5}$
85	$9.55 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.28 \times 10^{-5}$
90	$9.36 \times 10^{-5}$	$7.24 \times 10^{-5}$

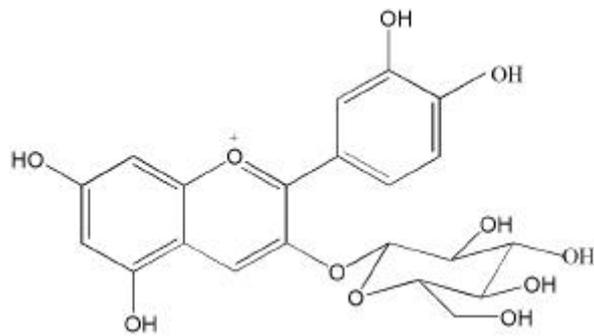


Fig. 1-1. Chemical structure of cyanidin 3-*O*- $\beta$ -D-glucopyranoside purified from Korean pigmented rice (*Oryza sativa* var. Suwon 415).

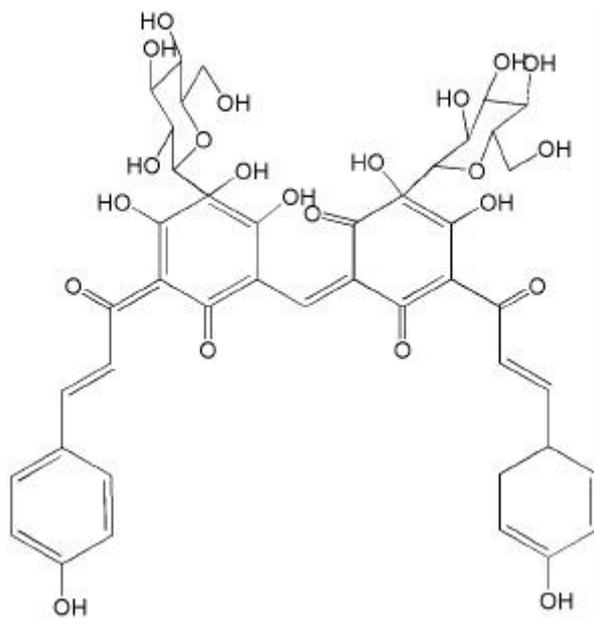
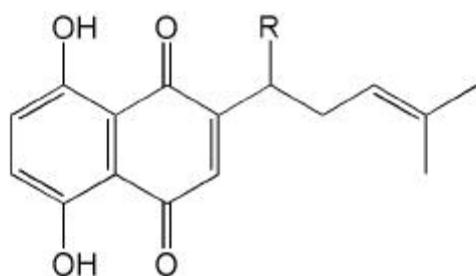
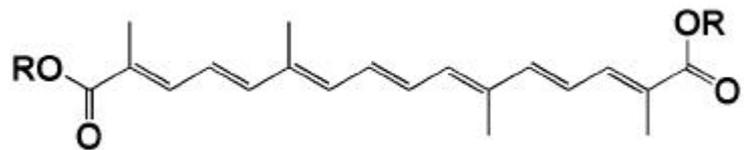


Fig. 1-2. Chemical structure of carthamin purified from *Carthamus tinctorius*.



R = H	Deoxyshikonin
OH	Shikonin
OCOCH <sub>3</sub>	Acetylshikonin
OCOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	Propionylshikonin
OCOCH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	Isobutylshikonin
OCOCH <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	β-Hydroxyisovalerylshikonin

Fig. 1-3. Chemical structures of the purified shikonin derivatives from *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* cultivated in Korea.



**R = gentiobiose**

Fig. 1-4. Chemical structure of crocin purified from gardenia fruit.

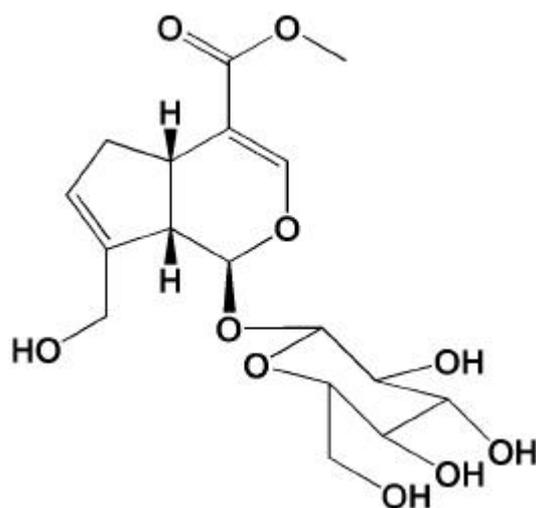


Fig. 1-5. Chemical structure of geniposide purified from gardenia fruit.

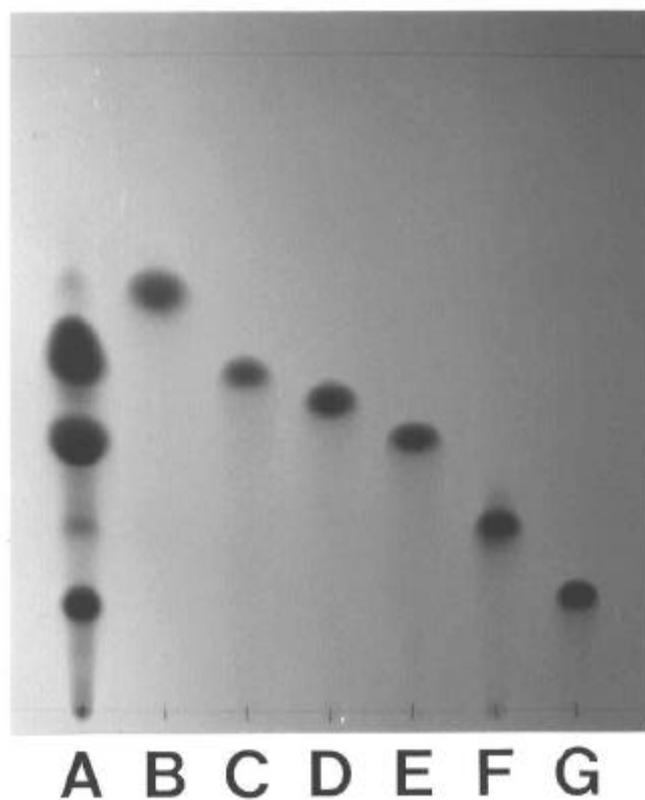


Fig. 1-6. TLC chromatogram of the purified shikonin pigments from the roots of *Lithospermum erythrorhizon*.

A : total extract, B : deoxyshikonin, C : isobutylshikonin,  
D : propionylshikonin, E : acetylshikonin, F : shikonin,  
G :  $\beta$ -hydroxyisovalerylshikonin.

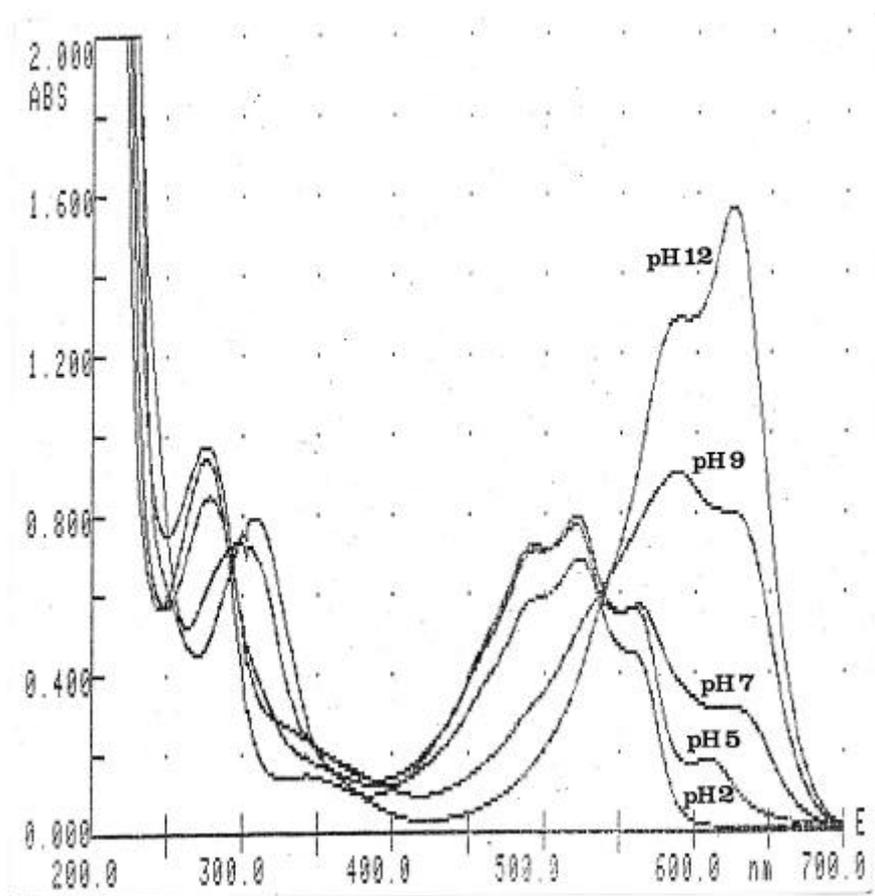


Fig. 1-7. UV/Vis spectra of acetylshikonin at different pHs.

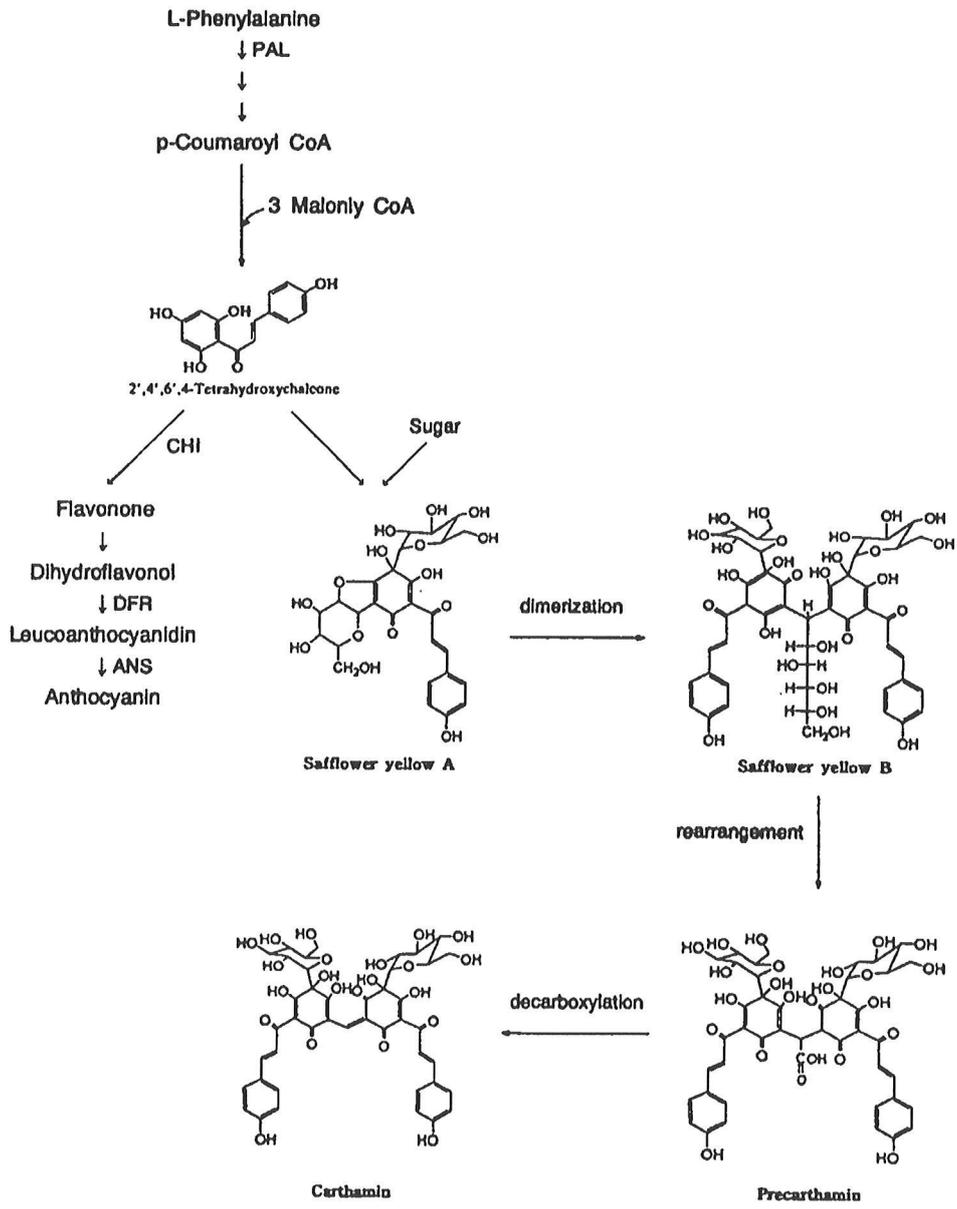


Fig. 1-8. Tentative biosynthetic pathway of carthamin.

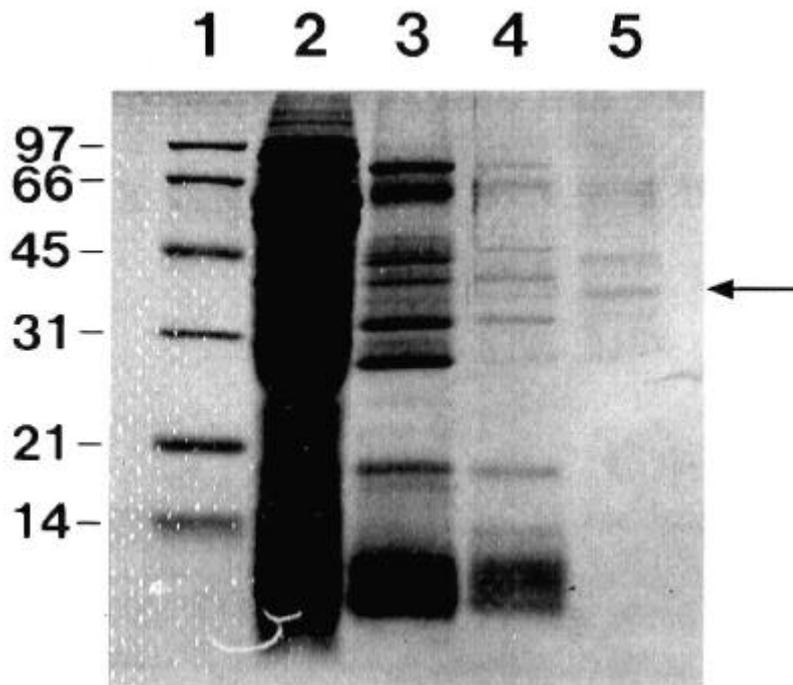


Fig. 1-9. SDS PAGE of the samples from each purification step.

1 : Size marker

2 : 2nd ammonium sulfate fractionation

3 : DEAE Sepharose column chromatography

4 : 1st Macro-Prep Ceramic Hydroxyapatite column chromatography

5 : Bio- Gel A-0.5m column chromatography

6 : 2nd Macro-Prep Ceramic Hydroxyapatite column chromatography

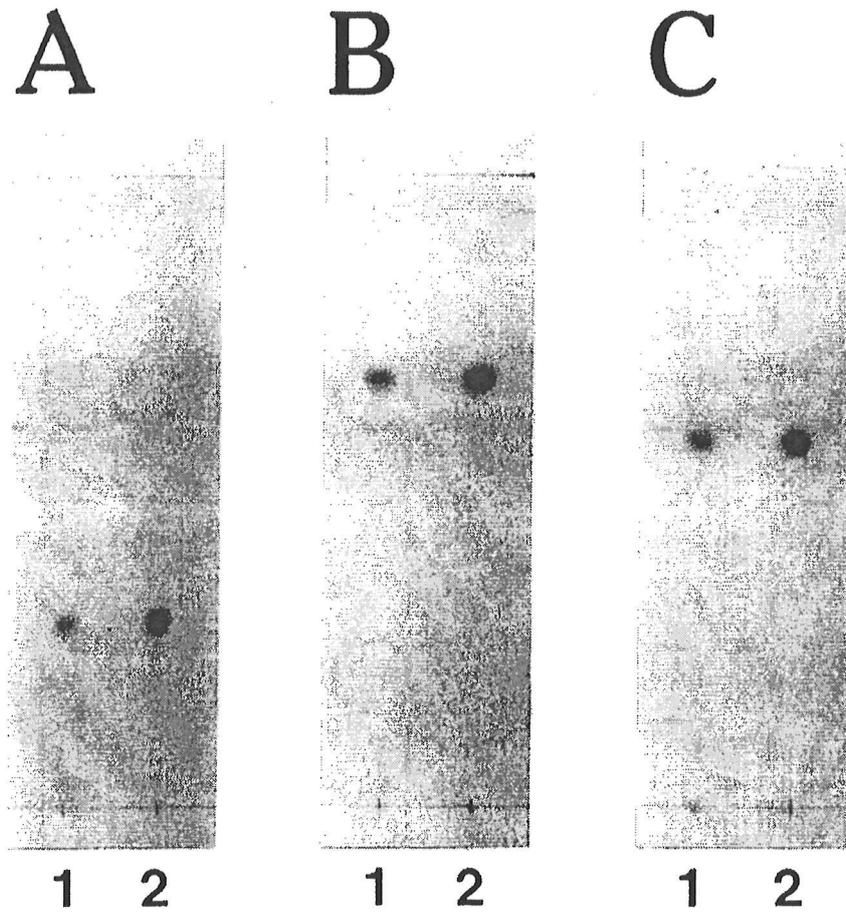


Fig. 1-10. TLC of enzymatically synthesized carthamin (1) and authentic carthamin (2) with various solvent systems.

A : BAW (BuOH:Acetic acid:H<sub>2</sub>O = 4:1:5, upper layer)

B : BTPW (BuOH:Toluene:Pyridine:H<sub>2</sub>O = 5:1:3:3)

C : BEW (BuOH:EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O = 4:1:2)

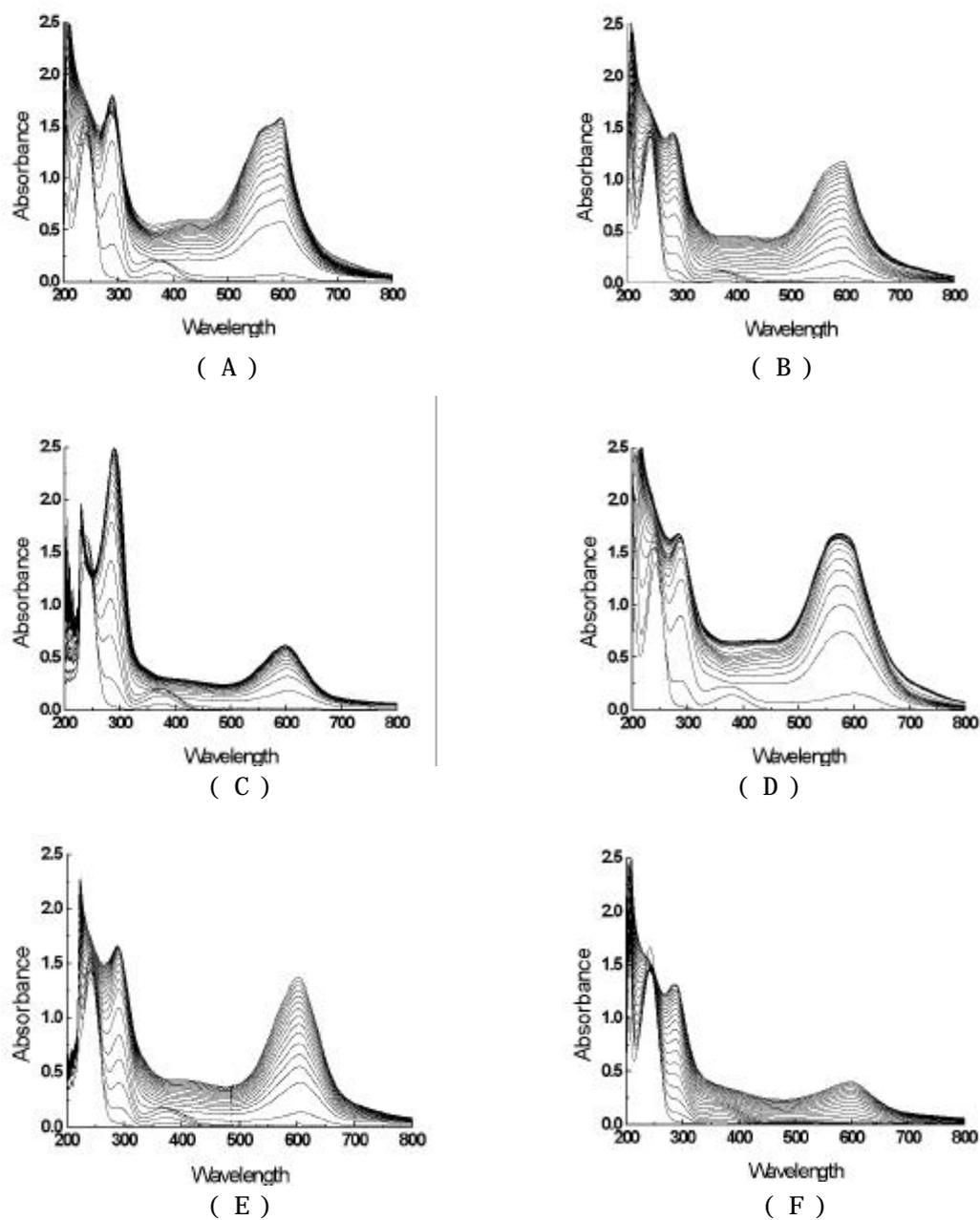


Fig. 1-11. UV/Vis spectra for the formation of blue pigment from genipin with amino acids in 100mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 at 70 °C. (Scanning interval : 5min) (A) Glycine, (B) Alanine, (C) Histidine, (D) Lysine, (E) Phenylalanine, (F) Glutamate

## 2 ( )

1.

가. *sephadex column chromatography*

. *void volume* ,  
*15% acrylamide* .

가 .

. *Monascus anka IF04478* *Streptomyces albus*  
*polyketide* *DNA*

. *S. albus salinoycin synthase 40%*

. *Monascus anka IF04478*  
*glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GPD)* ,

*promoter 2456 promoter*  
*plasmid DNA*

. *DNA* .  
*(protoplasts)* *(electroporation)*

*Monascus purpureus DSM1379 hygromycin B* ,  
*hygromycin B (GFP)*

*(integration)* ,

2.

가. 가 , 가

.  
. PKS  
.  
.

3.

*Monascus*

가 . 1960  
, , 가

가 . *Monascus* Ni shi kawa  
가 가 ,  
가 .  
가

*Monascus*가

. *Monascus anka* U90-34

. 가 가

*Streptomyces* polyketide (PKS) 가

가  
 40%  
 가 ,  
*Monascus anka* IF04478 glycerol dehyde- 3-  
 phosphate dehydrogenase (gpd) 4  
*M. purpureus* RNA  
 promoter *gpd*  
 promoter transformi ng  
 DNA . GFP

4.

: *Monascus anka* IF04478 *gpd*  
 ,  
*M. anka* U90-34  
 .  
*M. anka*  
 IF04478 *M. purpureus* DSM1379 .  
 : *Escherichia coli* MC1061 .

가. : medi um C 4 7  
 .  
 : 20 -40 100 ml Lin' s  
 medi um 30 200 rpm 7 .  
 . genomic DNA : 100 ml starch

mineral medium (3% corn starch, 1% NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>, 0.5% KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 0.1% MgSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.05% CaCl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.005% citric acid monohydrate, 0.005% ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.001% Fe(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)·6H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.00025% CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.00005% MnSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.00005% H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, 0.00005% Na<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) 3

30 200 rpm 2

: 100 ml YM broth 1

30 4 8

: (selection plates; 1.2 M

sucrose 50 ppm hygromycin B YM )

30 4 7

50

ppm hygromycin B medium C 3

50 ppm hygromycin B 가

: 3.

2 ml Nishikawa (10% sucrose, 1% peptone, 0.2% diammonium hydrogen phosphate, 0.2% potassium nitrate, 0.05% magnesium sulfate heptahydrate, 0.05% arsenic (III) oxide, 0.05% zinc sulfate heptahydrate, 0.0067% calcium chloride dihydrate, 0.3% tartaric acid) 10 ml Petri dish 30 15

: LB (1.0% tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 0.5% sodium chloride, pH 7.0) 1.5%

가 , pUC18, pUC19

50 ppm ampicillin 가

37

200 rpm

UV spectrophotometer(HP

8453) 427, 480, 521nm 386, 427, 480, 521nm  
OD .

: 3000rpm 15

, Whatman No. 4  
-20 .

15,000rpm 15

, dichloromethane 48

Whatman No. 4 .

Sephadex G-200 gel permeation chromatography  
fraction

, 19.5 x 410 mm ,

0.2 ml . 2 ml .

: Bradford .

: phenol-sulfuric acid .

Feeding : crotonic acid, sorbic acid, cinnamic acid, vinyl  
acrylic acid, ethyl crotonate, ethyl sorbate, ethyl cinnamate

. Nishikawa 5 5ml

1 ml 5%

sucrose 10 ml Nishikawa 가 . Feeding

10 .

Genomic DNA (Weigel et al., 1988) :

vacuum filtration 12.5 g 100 ml

海沙 .

25 ml lysis buffer (2% SDS, 1% EDTA, 20 mM Tris·HCl,

0.01 mg/ml proteinase K, pH 8.0) 가 60 15  
 incubate , 1.4 g 가 4 90 incubate  
 . 6000 rpm 20 細胞 殘骸  
 上澄液 phenol-chloroform . 0.6  
 isopropyl alcohol 가 10000 rpm 10  
 . 70% ethanol 2 ml TE  
 buffer (10 mM Tris·HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) .  
 RNaseA 10 µg/ml 가 37 30 incubate  
 . Phenol-chloroform 200 mM  
 가 2 ethanol 가 DNA spool 70%  
 ethanol TE buffer 260 nm 280  
 nm .

1. oligonucleotide :

*Aspergillus nidulans*, *Podospora anserina*, *Phytophthora infestans*,  
*Claviceps purpurea* *Ustilago naydis* *gpd* DNA  
 , 가  
 . 5' -GAG TCC ACC GGT GTC  
 TTC AC-3' GPD  
 oligonucleotide . , 20mer ,  
 5' -GT GAA GAC ACC GGT GGA CTC-3' MAGPDH3 .  
 [ -<sup>32</sup>P]dATP terminal deoxyribonucleotidyl transferase

2. DNA : DNA 200 ng 80

ng random primer 95 水浴 5 incubate  
 가 . 2 µl 20 mM  
 dithiothreitol, 3 µl 2 mM dCTP, 3 µl 2 mM dGTP, 3 µl dTTP, 2  
 µl 10× reaction buffer, 3 µl [ -<sup>32</sup>P]dATP, 1 µl Klenow

가 3 (random primer extension  
 ). phenol - chloroform 20  $\mu$ l 5% blue  
 dextran , NET buffer Sephadex G-50 column  
 가 NETS buffer DNA .

Genomic southern blot analysis : 5  $\mu$ g genomic DNA *Ban*HI,  
*Bgl*III, *Eco*RI, *Pst*I 2 3 4 37  
 가 phenol - chloroform ethanol  
 positive control DNA 0.8% agarose gel  
 . gel 200  $\mu$ l 0.5 M NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl  
 denaturation solution 30 가 gel DNA denaturation  
 200  $\mu$ l 0.5 M Tris-HCl, 1.5 M NaCl (pH 7.4) 30  
 . 10 $\times$  SSC nylon membrane (Hybond-N,  
 Amersham 製) 24 capillary transfer .  
 membrane 20 UV<sub>254</sub> 15 . Vinyl  
 bag membrane hybridization solution 가 2 30  
 42 50 rpm . [<sup>32</sup>P] probe  
 가 12 30 42 .  
 30 0.1% SDS in 6 $\times$  SSC 15 4 X-ray  
 film .

Plasmid library 1. PKS : 30  $\mu$ g *M. anka* genomic  
 DNA *Ban*HI 8 가 , 0.8% agarose gel  
 8 10 kb 260 ng pUC18-*Ban*HI-CIP vector  
 100 ng ligation plasmid library .

Plasmid library 2. GPD : 40  $\mu$ g *M. anka* genomic  
 DNA *Bgl*III 8 가 , 0.8% agarose gel  
 10.6 12.5 kb 43 ng pUC18-*Ban*HI-CIP

vector 10 ng ligation plasmid library .

Colony hybridization : pUC18 plasmid library *E. coli* MC1061  
competent cell (transformation)

LB-ampicillin 12  
37 , nitrocellulose membrane nylon membrane  
colony , 10% SDS 가 20 ml 0.5 M NaOH,  
1.5 M NaCl denaturation solution 30 가 membrane  
DNA denaturation 20 ml 0.5 M Tris·HCl, 1.5 M NaCl (pH 7.4)  
30 2× SSC 2 80  
(nylon membrane

UV254 ) proteinase K (0.1% SDS, 2× SSC, 62.5  
µg/ml proteinase K, 65 , 15 ) . Prehybridization 32P  
probe (30 , 12 ) 0.1% SDS in 6× SSC 0.1%  
SDS in 0.2× SSC 15 4 X-ray film ,

Cloning of pMRN3 : 1,200 colony colony hybridization  
10 colony 5 ml LB ampicillin  
alkaline lysis plasmid DNA  
(mini prep.) DNA *Ban*HI 가 0.9%  
agarose gel , capillary transfer  
nylon membrane Hybond-N ECL (Amersham,  
) p22-81 probe hybridize  
clone  
clone pMRN3 .

Cloning of pMGPD28 : 3,000 colony colony hybridization  
2 colony 5 ml LB ampicillin





가. :

1 2 100 ml YM broth 4 8

, 2 15

nl , 120 ng Novozyne 234

2 × protoplasting buffer (0.8 M ammonium sulfate, 0.1 M sodium citrate, pH 5.8) 30 90 180

(90%) 가

1.2 M

2 .

: 1.2 M (sucrose) glycerol

protoplast , 20 µg (linearized) vector DNA

가 .

*Trichoderma harzianum* 2800 V cm-1

가 , 200, 500, 0

, (capacitance) 50, 71, 250 µF

가 . 가 -DNA

(selection plates; 1.2 M sucrose 50 ppm hygromycin B

YM ) 30 4 7

. DNA pDH2514

(pUC18-Ptrf: *hph*: Ttrf), pDH2857 (pUC18-Ptrf: *hph*: Ttrf), pSGF957 (pUC18-Ptrf: *sgfp*: Ttrf-Ptrf: *hph*: Ttrf)

supercoil DNA, *Hind*III, *Kpn* I *Fvu* II

DNA ,

DNA .

: Zeiss Axiophot Universal Research



480nm . 가  
 , 가 (Lin's medium)  
 SDS-PAGE pepsin, trypsin, proteinase K  
 가 ,  
 crotonic acid, sorbic  
 acid, cinnamic acid, vinyl acrylic acid, ethyl crotonate, ethyl  
 sorbate, ethyl cinnamate . crotonic  
 acid sorbic acid 가  
 가 , sorbic acid crotonic acid  
 2 . cinnamic acid, vinyl acrylic acid  
 ester  
 가 가 (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2. The effect of feeding putative starter units in the Nishikawa medium. The culture was grown for 15 days and the values are mean of duplicate experiment.

Treatment (mM)	% Increase		
	A392	A466	A536
Crotonic acid			
0.01	34	47	4
0.10	7	10	-7
1.00	15	24	265
Sorbic acid			
0.01	73	72	573
0.10	4	10	-3
1.00	8	10	42

### Monascus Anka Intracellular Pigments Gel Permeation Chromatography

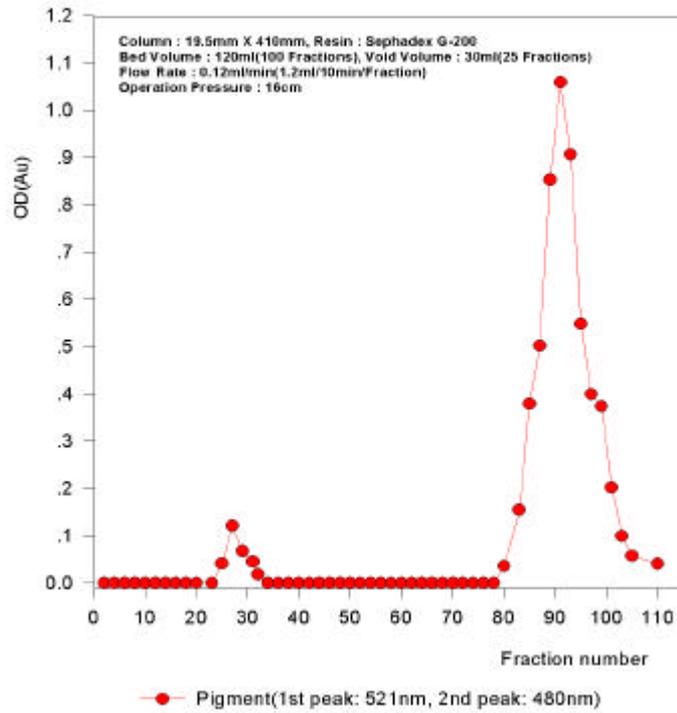


Fig. 2-1. Gel permeation chromatogram of the intracellular pigment fraction from *M. anka* culture. The pigment peaks were monitored at 521 and 480 nm. Sugar and protein contents were not shown for clarity.

. Genomic Southern blot analysis

1) PKS

salinorycin probe Southern blot  
*Ban*HI 8.7, 4.2, 2.9, 2.5, 1.7 0.9 kb  
 (Figure 2-1). *Monascus*  
*Streptomyces* PKS salinorycin hybridi ze  
 cloning 가 가 .  
 , *P. patulum* PKS plasmid M41 genomic Southern  
 blot analysis *Ban*HI 8.7 kb  
 hybridization (Figure 2-2).

2) gpd

oligonucleotide , *Ban*HI, *Bgl*II, *Pst*I 가  
 genomic DNA  
 . *M. anka* copy gpd 가 .  
*Bgl*II 11 kb 가 plasmid library  
 , cloning .

3) hph

*M. purpureus* DSM K004, K008,  
 K009, K027 genomic DNA *Ban*HI, *Bgl*II  
 hph genomic Southern blot  
 가  
 가 , DNA  
 가 DNA가 .

4) sgfp  
 pSGF957 PF3, PF9 genomic  
 DNA (3) genomic Southern blot

DNA가

5) K047  
 K047 genomic Southern blot 6.0 3.8 kb *BanH I*  
 가 , *Bgl II* *kpn I* 10 kb가  
 가 .  
 two copy 가

pDH2514 (*Fvu II*-linearized) pSGF957 (*Fvu II*-linearized)  
 , pDH2514 (*kpn I*- linearized) pSGF957 (*kpn I*-linearized)  
 μg DNA 가 .  
 supercoil DNA .

pDH2514 pDH2857 가 pSGF957

5

500 ppm

DSM1379, hygromycin B 가 GFP  
 가 P74 K102, hygromycin B GFP



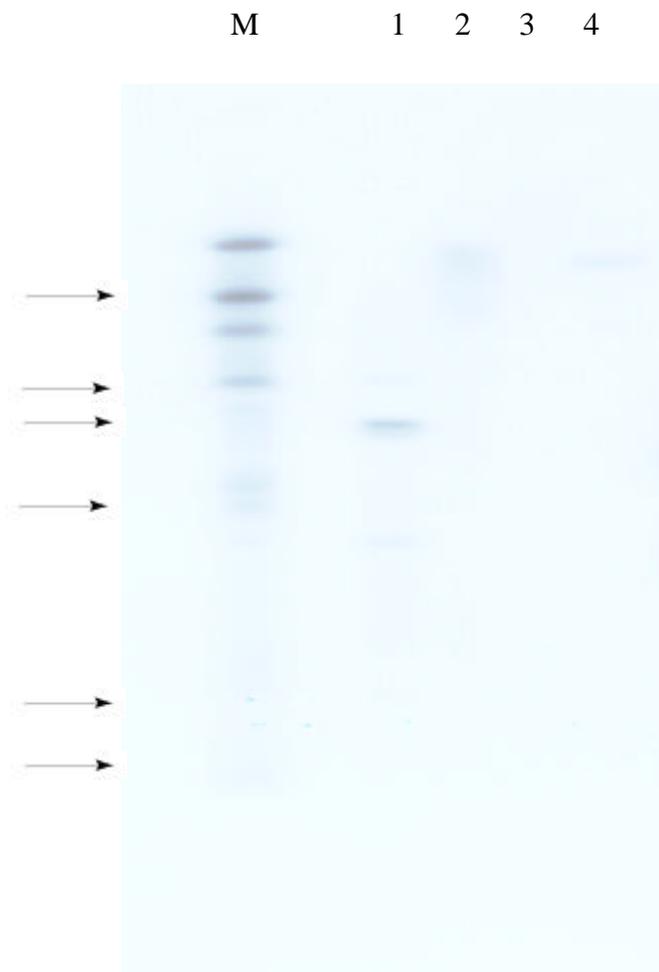


Figure 2-3. Southern blot of the *gjp*-transformed *Monascus* genomic DNA. Lanes 1, 2, 3, 4 indicate PF3/BamHI, /BglIII, PF9/BamHI, /BglIII digests, respectively. M indicates *Y*/HindIII digest. Arrows indicates size markers of 23130, 9416, 6557, 4361, 2322, and 2027 bp from the top.

### 3

1.

(Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) 1:2(w/v) 가 1  
 가 3,500 rpm  
 1/5 99%  
 acetic acid 가 4 24 7,000 rpm  
 carthanin 99.5% 가 10  
 3,500rpm  
 pellet 30 99.5%  
 521 nm

2.

#### 가. Freezing & Thawing

가  
 carthanin -196  
 -70 defreezer -20 24 freezing  
 4, 25, 50 thawing  
 0.5 M sodium carbonate 40% acetic acid acidification  
 521 nm, -196 freezing 4  
 thawing 가 4.4 mg/ml carthanin carthanin  
 freezing thawing (Fig. 3-1).  
 -196 4 cold room  
 . Freezing thawing carthanin  
 Fig. 3-2 2  
 가 carthanin 가 가  
 carthanin 가 carthanin

carthamin

. Sonication

Sonicator  $30 \pm 5$  kHz carthamin  
 , 20 50 20 sonication carthamin  
 0 5 sonication 가  
 (Fig. 3-3). 30 sonication

carthamin

carthamin 가 carthamin  
 sonication chronogenic inducer hydrogen peroxide 가  
 carthamin  
 Hydrogen peroxide 0 1.0 M 0 5  
 sonication , 1 M hydrogen peroxide 가  
 carthamin 50 % (Fig. 3-4).

3.

carthamin  
 가 가  
 가  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$   $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  carthamin  
 0.5 M 가 1  
 carthamin 521 nm  
 0.5 M  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  carthamin  
 $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  2.5 (Table 3-1).  
 ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  carthamin  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  0.01 M 1 M , Fig. 3-5

0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 가 carthanin .

**Table 3-1. Effect of different treatment on carthanin extraction and formation.**

Treatment		Absorbance (521 nm)
Alkali extraction	Acidification	
0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Acetic acid	0.775
	Citric acid	0.227
0.5 M K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Acetic acid	0.553
	Citric acid	0.181

4.

carthanin pH .  
 carthanin pH 가 .  
 Carthanin acidification .  
 Acetic acid, citric acid, hydrochloric acid sulfuric acid  
 carthanin acidification Table 3-2  
 acetic acid 가 carthanin .  
 acetic acid 40 100 % acetic acid carthanin  
 40 % acetic acid 가  
 carthanin (Fig. 3-6). Carthanin  
 가 4 8-12  
 carthanin .  
 가 carthanin .  
 Fig. 7 methanol (100 %), methanol : acetone(50 : 50 %),  
 acetone(100 %), distilled water(100 %), methanol : water(70 : 30 %)

ethanol (100 %) carthanin pellet 0.1g  
 15,000 rpm 10  
 521 nm carthanin  
 , methanol water 70 : 30 가 carthanin  
 methanol  
 carthanin 100 % water 30  
 carthanin carthanin

Table 3-2. Effect of acid solvent type on carthanin formation

Acid type (3N)	Absorbance (521 nm)
Acetic acid	0.392
Citric acid	0.259
Hydrochloric acid	0.360
Sulfuric acid	0.167

5.

( ~1L ) carthanin  
 4 mixer  
 10 가 -196  
 freezing 4 thawing 2 . 1 M hydrogen peroxide  
 0 10 sonication 0.5 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 40 % acetic acid  
 alkali extraction acidification carthanin pellet .  
 pellet 70 % methanol 30  
 521 nm carthanin .  
 100 g 2.5 g carthanin  
 35 % 가

carthanin .

6.

1 가 3

2 가

Fig. 3-8(A)

가 . 20,000 psi

가 .

6000 psi 가 HPLC 3

0.5 , 1 , 20 , 64 15,000 psi

wet gas

meter

30 g

3000 psi - 5000 psi , 30 , 1

, 2 , 900-1200 nL/hr

carthanin 가 3

5 - 40

가

carthanin .

carthanin 가  
 . methanol, ethanol, acetone  
 , ,  
 . methanol ethanol  
 carthanin  
 . acetone ( Fig.  
 3-8(B) ). Acetone 가 가 5  
 carthanin 가 .

7.

column  
 chromatography . Carthanin  
 cellulose column chromatography  
 (Fig. 3-9(A) ).  
 cellulose Ca-alginate bead carthanin  
 . Fig. 3-9(B) carthanin  
 column bead Fig. 3-9(C) 3  
 chromatography carthanin bead  
 . column chromatography bead  
 3 mm , cellulose 35 g 가 가  
 (Fig. 3-10). Ca-alginate 1%, 2%, 3%  
 (Fig. 3-11). column  
 chromatography 가 (separation)

carthanin carthanin  
 가 .

8.

(5 L)

(Fig. 3-12(A))

(mixing)

Fig. 3-12(B)

가 가

Fig. 3-12(B)

baffle

vortex가

baffle (2 )

vortex

(Fig. 3-12(C)).

scale-up

9.

가

가

가

10.

scale-up

pilot plant

3

5

35

scale-up

scale-up

5

35

stainless steel

2

baffle

controller가

anchor type 300 rpm  
 5 35 가 (ratio)

(Fig. 3-13).

20 vortexing 40cC, 50cC, 60cC, 70cC, 80cC  
 30 , 1 , 2 , 4 가 40cC  
 60cC, 70cC 가 가 80cC  
 70cC 30 가 가  
 0.83 40cC  
 61 % 70cC 30  
 가

(Fig. 3-14).

가 40cC 80cC  
 40cC 4  
 가 가 0.92  
 50cC 150% 가  
 40cC  
 scale-up

Fig.

3-15 ( ) 5 35  
 70 , 30  
 scale-up

scale-up  
 pilot plant

11.

3

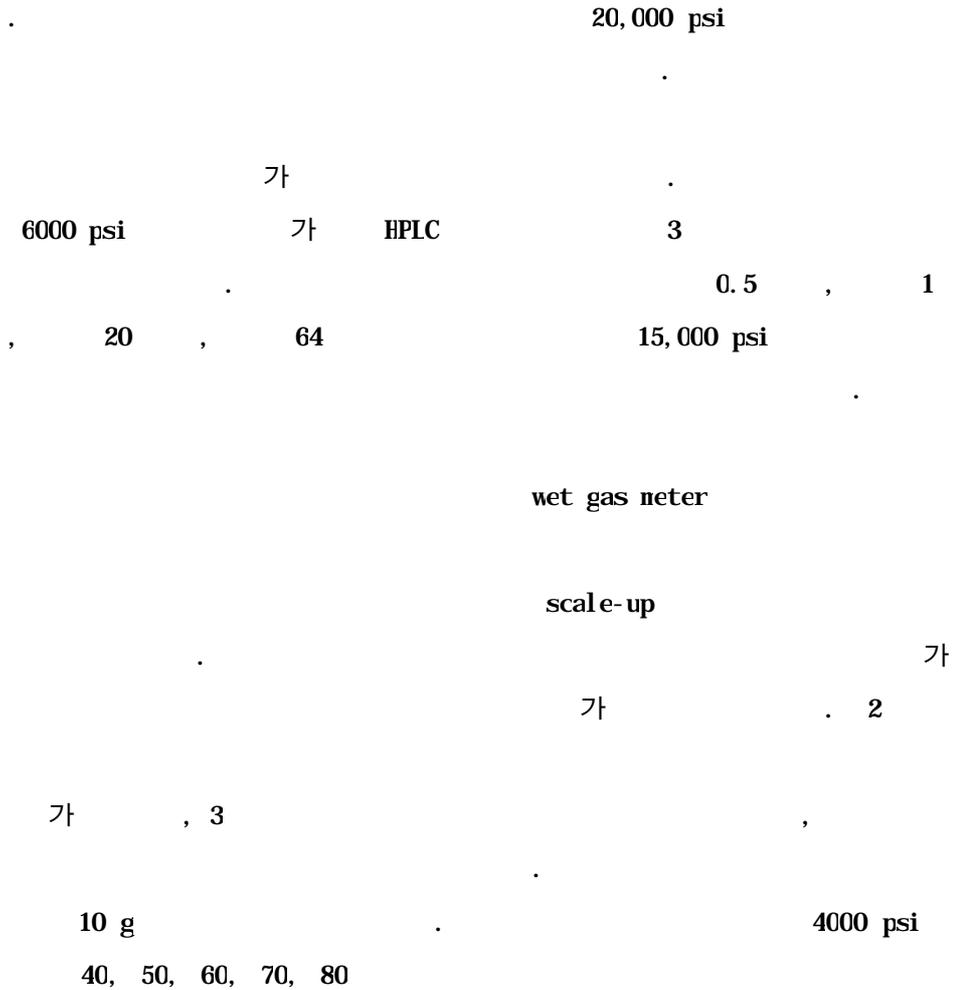


Fig. 3-16

가 가 가 가 60

60                    2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 psi

Fig. 3-17

가                    가    가

4000 psi                    5000 psi

가                    가    가                    가

가                    가                    가

가                    가

60 , 4000 psig

Fig. 18                    6 - 10 wt%

가                    60 , 4000

psig    10 wt%

0.88

11.4%    가

Fig. 3-19

6%    가                    가

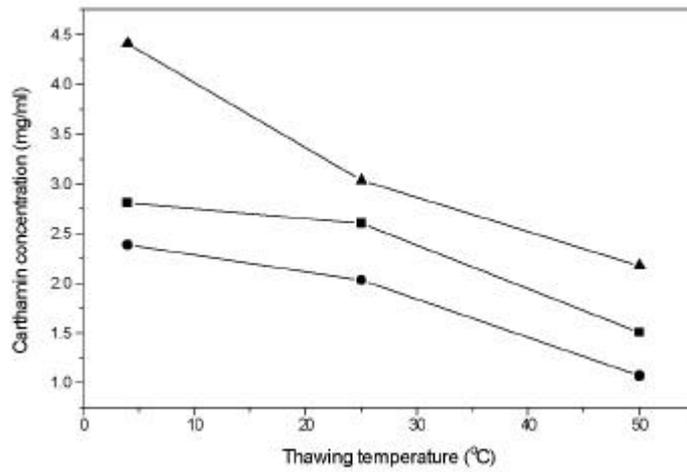


Fig. 3-1. The effect of freezing and thawing on carthamin extraction.

( ▼ : -196 ; ● : -70 ; ■ : -20 )

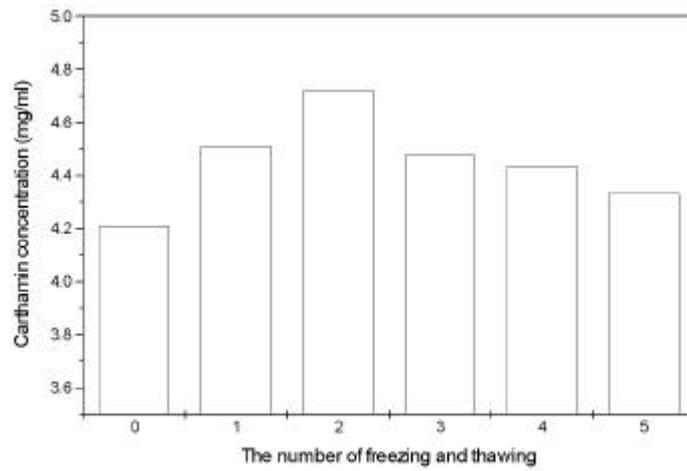


Fig. 3-2. The effect of repeated freezing and thawing on carthamin extraction.

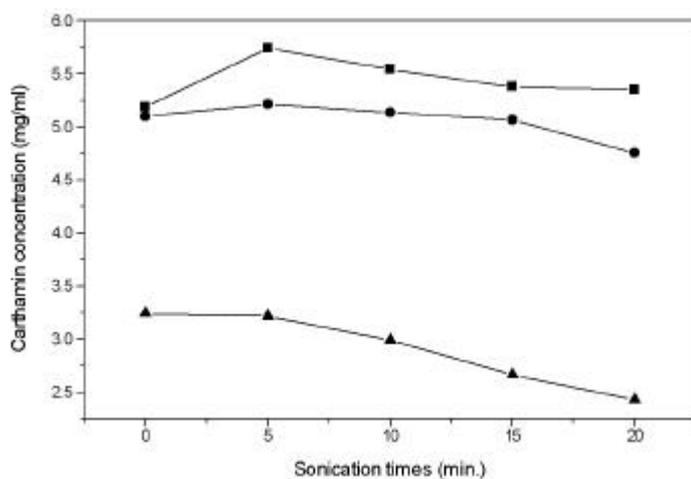


Fig. 3-3. Effect of sonication on carthamin extraction.

( ■ : 0 ; ● : 20 ; ▼ : 50 )

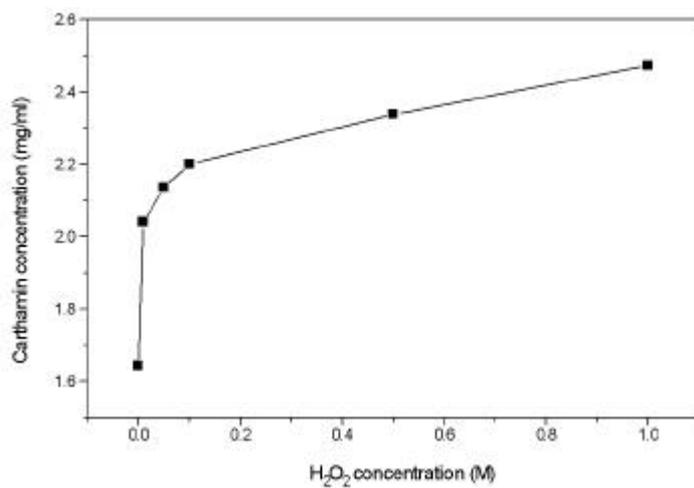


Fig. 3-4. Effect of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> on carthamin extraction during 5 min sonication at 0 .

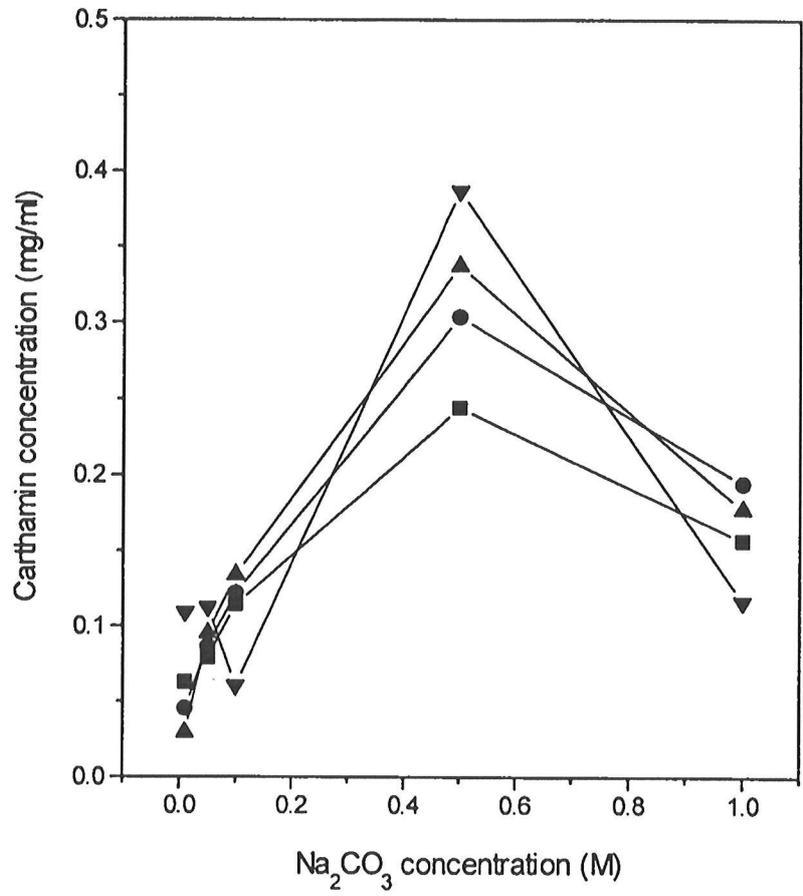


Fig. 3-5. The effect of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> on carthamin extraction.

(■ : 100% acetic acid, ● : 80% acetic acid,  
 ▲ : 60% acetic acid, ◆ : 40% acetic acid)

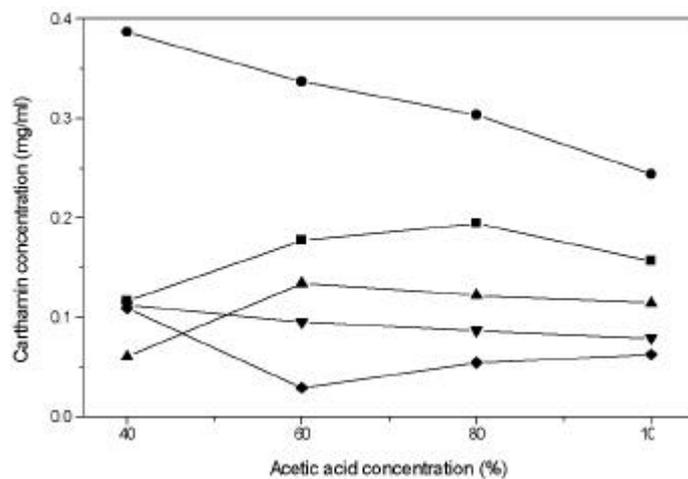


Fig. 3-6. The effect of acetic acid on carthamin formation.

(Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> conc. ■ : 1 M; ● : 0.5 M; ▼ : 0.1 M; ▲ : 0.05 M;  
◆ : 0.01 M)

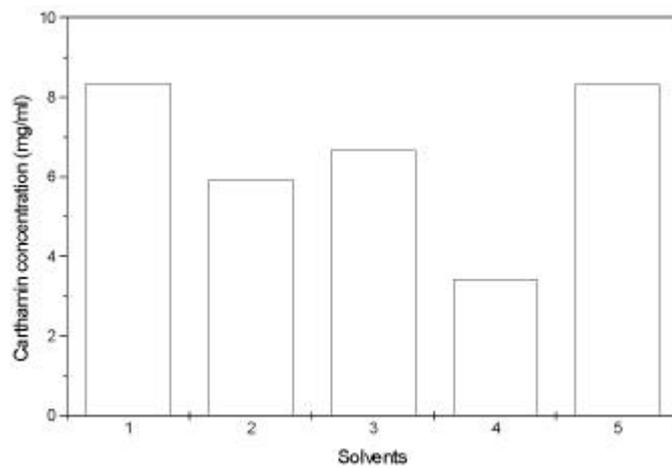


Fig. 3-7. The effect of solvent type on dissolution of the carthamin pellet.

1. Methanol (100%); 2. Methanol : Aceton (50% : 50%); 3. Aceton (100%); 4. Water; 5. Methanol : Water (70% : 30%)

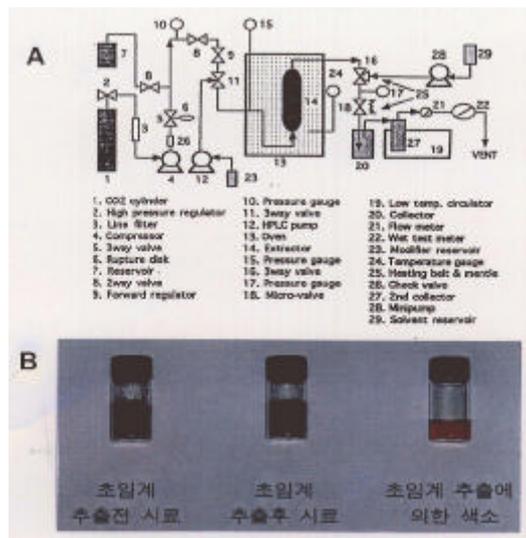


Fig. 3-8. Schematic diagram of supercritical extraction system (A) and Photograph of feed and extractant (B).

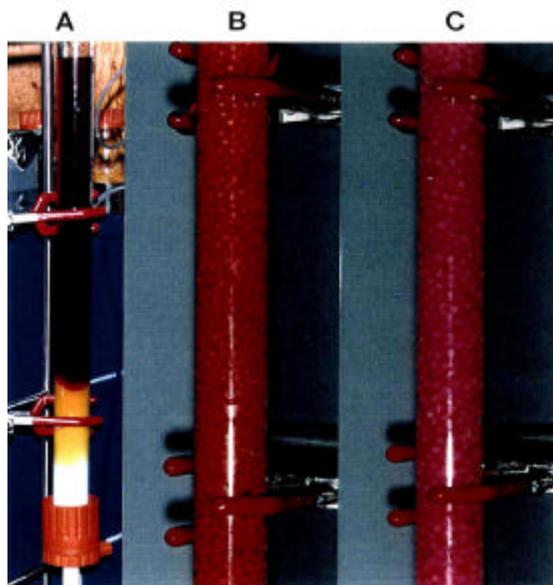


Fig. 3-9. Separation and concentration of carthamin using columns packed with free (A) and immobilized (B, C) cellulose.

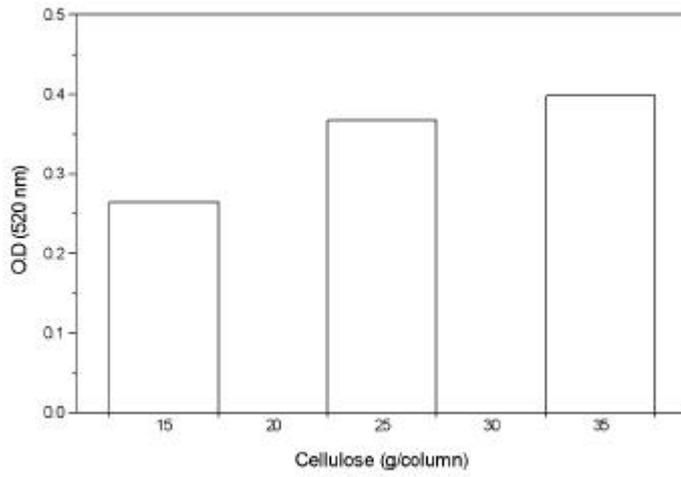


Fig. 3-10. Effect of Ca-alginate content on carthamin separation.

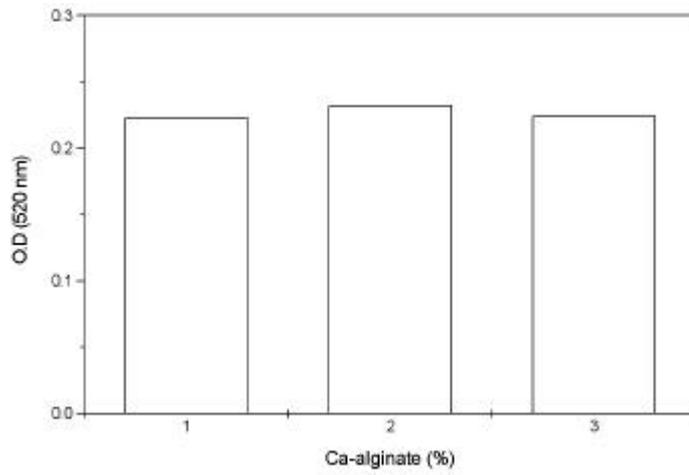


Fig. 3-11. The effect of Ca-alginate content on carthamin separation.

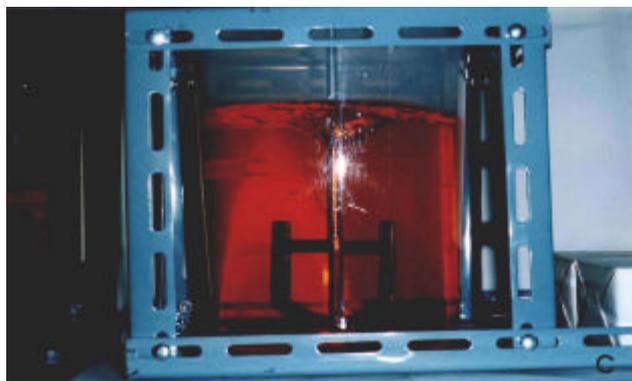
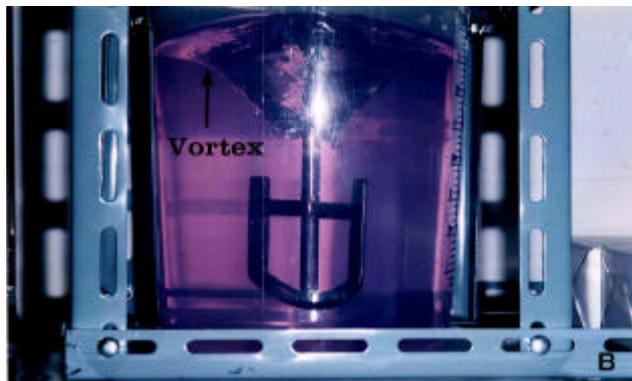


Fig. 3- 12. mixing

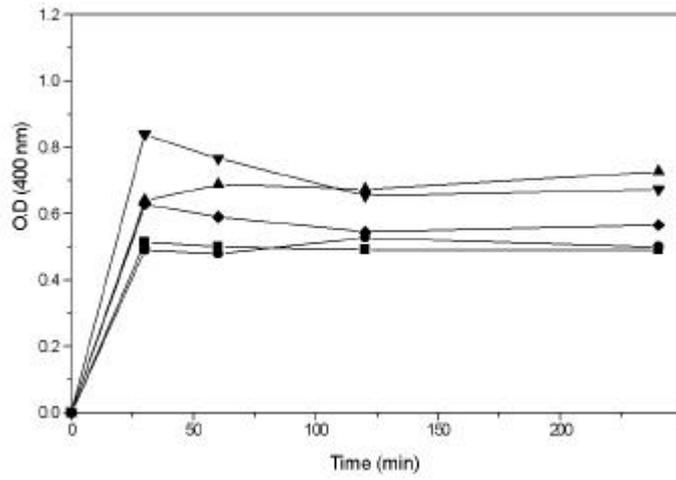


Fig. 3-13. Effect of temperature on the extraction of yellow pigments from *C. tinctorius L.* ( ■: 40 ; ●: 50 ; ▼: 60 ; ▲: 70 ; ◆: 80 )

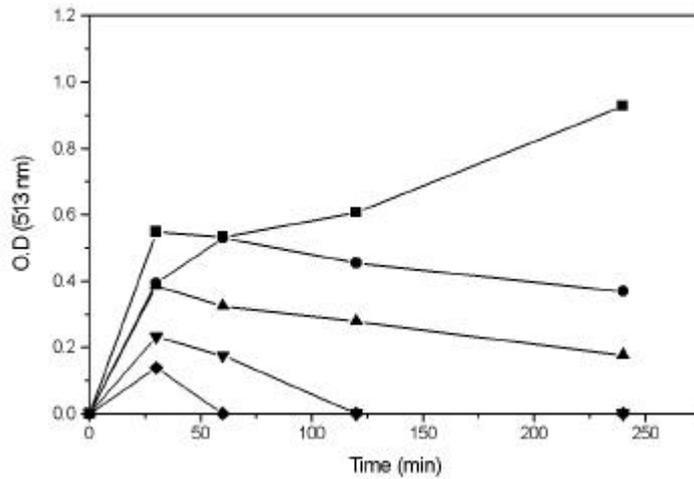


Fig. 3-14. Effect of temperature on the extraction of red pigments from *C. tinctorius L.* ( ■: 40 ; ●: 50 ; ▼: 60 ; ▲: 70 ; ◆: 80 )

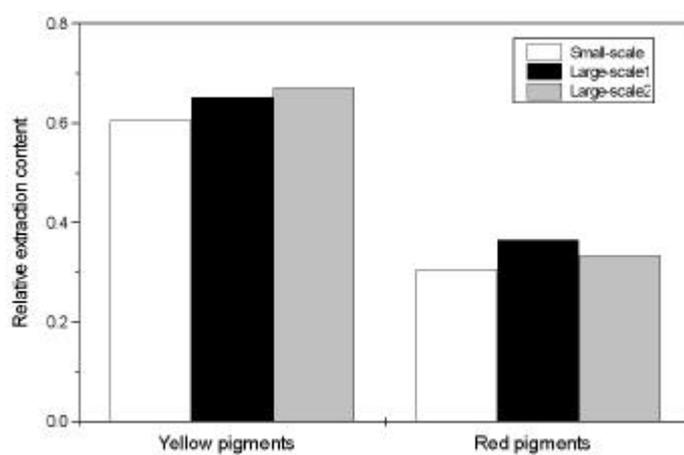


Fig. 3-15. Extraction of yellow and red pigments in large-scale reactors.

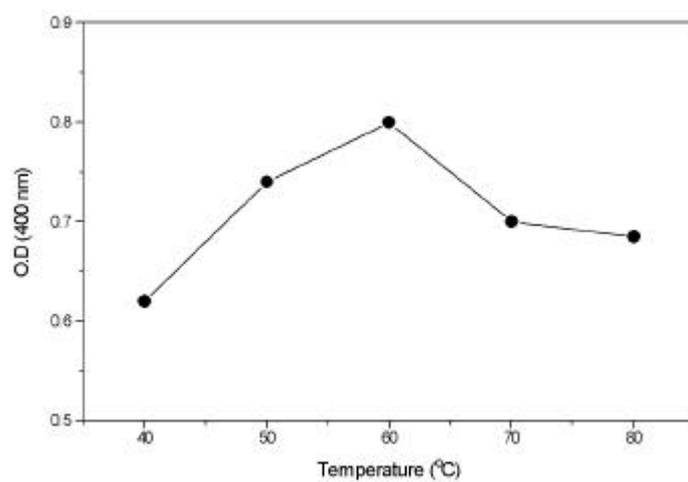


Fig. 3-16. Effect of temperature on SFE of safflower yellow pigments at 4,000 psi.

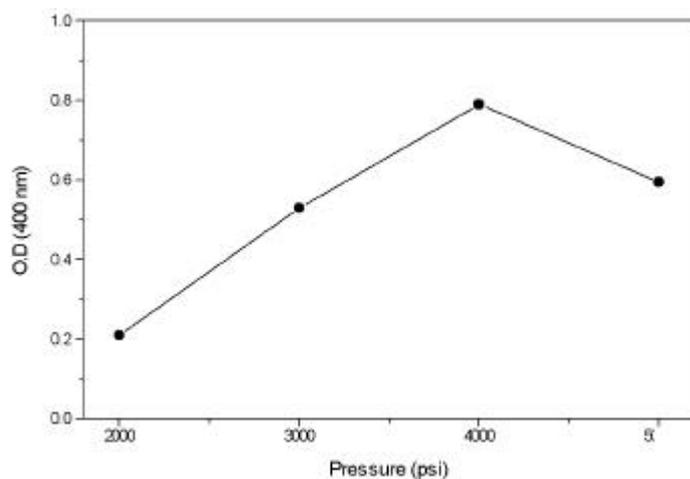


Fig. 3-17. Effect of pressure on SFE of safflower pigments at 60 °C.

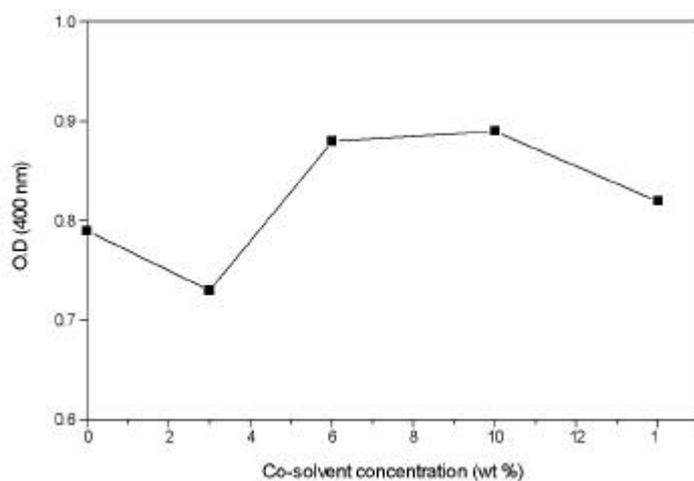


Fig. 3-18. Effect of co-solvent on SFE of safflower yellow pigments at 60 °C and 4,000 psi.

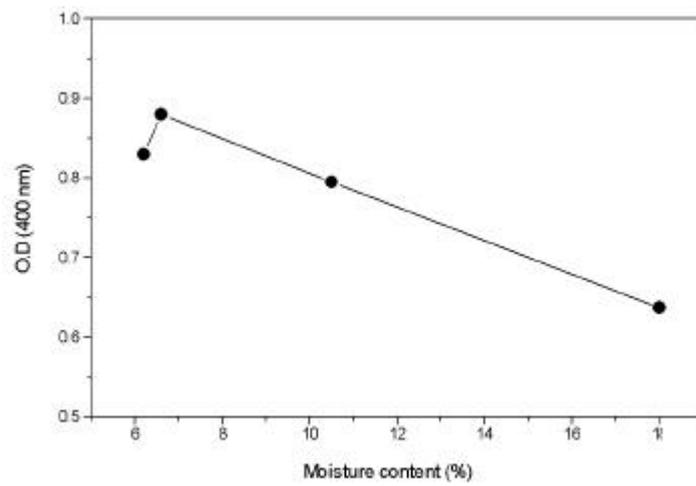


Fig. 3-19. Effect of moisture content on SFE of safflower yellow pigments at 60 and 4,000 psi.

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 pH 3.0 가  
 , citric acid 가 가 ,  
 tartaric acid 20,000 lux  
 , 가 14  
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가 가 ,  
 가 . (Joo-Mi Yoon, Man-Ho Cho, Tae-Ryong  
 Hahn, Young-Sook Paik, and Hye-Hyun Yoon, "The physicochemical stability  
 of anthocyanin pigments in Korean pigmented rice variety," Korean J. Food  
 Sci. Tech. , Vol.29, No.2, pp 211-217, 1997.)

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(Vol. 29, No2, 1997) .  
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 starch, carboxy methyl cellulose(CMC), alginic acid, gum arabic  
 , CMC alginic acid  
 가 가 가 , 가 Al3+ 가  
 가 pH3.0 2.4 , pH 5.0 4.2 가

8. 가 가

가 , 3 ( 415 , 427 , 432 ) . 3 100%, 75%, 50%, 25% . 13 , 50 ( 427 : =2: 2), 25 ( 427 : =1: 3), 50 ( 432 : =2: 2), 25 ( 432 : =1: 3) 가 , 가 . 가 25 ( 432 : =1: 3) (P<0.05) . (P<0.05) ,

(Table 4-1).

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Hunter value, , pH, 6 4 , ( 21 20 ± 1 , (Hunter value, , pH, ) . 6 , 3 ,

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(Hunter value, , , pH) .  
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가 , b 가 (Figure 4-1, 4-2). , 415  
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가 . 가 ,  
(Figure 4-3).  
pH 3-4 가 .  
가 methanol polyphenolic compound .  
polyphenolic compound 100 ( 415 : =4:0) 75  
( 415 : =3:1) 182 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$ , 177 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  가 ,  
87 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  가 . polyphenolic  
compound 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  .  
가 methanol  
가 methanol linoleic acid - water emulsion  
가 thiocyanate method TBA method .  
Inhibition Ratio(I. R.) , 13  
control control  
percent inhibition ratio . 가  
thiocyanate method , I. R.  
96.3%, I. R. 95.7%, I. R. 95.1%,  
I. R. 91.6% , BHA 가  
I. R. 84.9% BHA  
(Figure 4-4). 가 methanol  
thiocyanate method , I. R.  
92.3%, I. R. 75.7%, BHA 가 84.9%

**Table 4-1. Sensory evaluation of Sikhye with various rices**

	a	a	a	ab	a
	5.39 ± 1.50	4.94 ± 1.26	5.89 ± 1.45	5.44 ± 1.25	5.78 ± 1.26
100	d	c	cdef	g	e
	3.00 ± 1.41	3.50 ± 1.38	3.50 ± 2.20	2.72 ± 1.81	2.94 ± 1.73
75	bcd	bc	def	defg	de
	3.94 ± 1.39	3.72 ± 1.74	3.17 ± 1.76	3.22 ± 1.52	3.11 ± 1.23
50	bcd	abc	ef	bcde	cde
	3.89 ± 1.32	4.11 ± 1.37	2.89 ± 0.68	4.33 ± 1.33	3.22 ± 1.06
25	bcd	abc	cdef	abcd	bcde
	4.06 ± 1.51	4.44 ± 1.29	3.39 ± 0.92	4.39 ± 1.79	3.78 ± 1.17
100	cd	bc	ef	efg	de
	3.28 ± 1.57	3.83 ± 1.43	2.89 ± 1.37	3.17 ± 1.47	3.11 ± 1.13
75	bc	c	f	cdefg	bcde
	4.11 ± 1.37	3.50 ± 0.99	2.72 ± 1.36	3.61 ± 1.58	3.56 ± 1.04
50	ab	abc	def	cdef	bc
	4.44 ± 1.54	4.17 ± 0.92	3.11 ± 1.49	3.94 ± 1.59	4.17 ± 1.34
25	ab	abc	bcd	a	b
	4.50 ± 1.38	4.39 ± 1.34	4.06 ± 1.39	5.50 ± 1.38	4.28 ± 1.45
100	bc	abc	cde	fg	bcde
	4.28 ± 1.71	4.44 ± 0.92	3.94 ± 1.26	2.83 ± 1.98	3.78 ± 1.40
75	bcd	abc	bc	fg	bcd
	4.00 ± 1.50	4.39 ± 1.20	4.28 ± 1.45	2.89 ± 1.61	3.94 ± 1.39
50	ab	ab	bcd	cdefg	b
	4.83 ± 1.30	4.56 ± 1.10	4.06 ± 1.31	3.67 ± 1.72	4.44 ± 1.15
25	ab	abc	ab	abc	b
	4.94 ± 1.06	4.39 ± 1.50	5.06 ± 1.59	4.67 ± 1.46	4.50 ± 1.47

(Figure 5).

가

TBA method

I. R. 95.4%,

I. R.

95%,

I. R. 95%,

I. R. 94.1%

가

nethanol

TBA method

I. R. 91%,

I. R. 86%, BHA I. R. 91.1%

11. 가

2 1.2 1 1kg/cm<sup>2</sup> 10  
, 가 (1:8) (60 ).  
40mesh(425μm) 가 40 3  
, cheese cloth .  
4  
6-7 (Figure 4-3). 가  
, vial 10  
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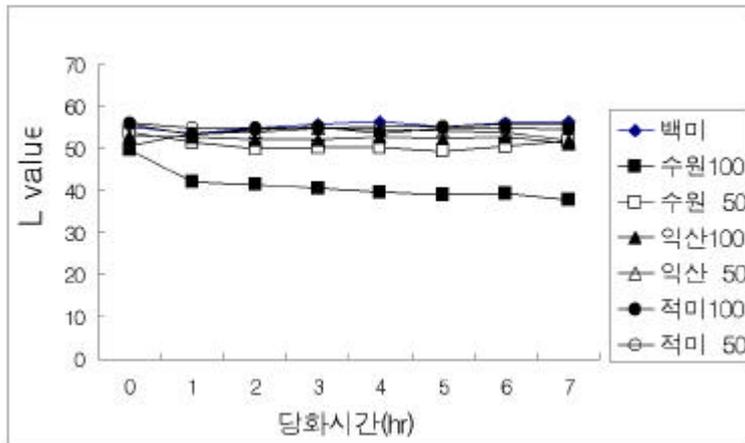


Figure 4-1. Color changes(L value) of Sikhye during saccharification

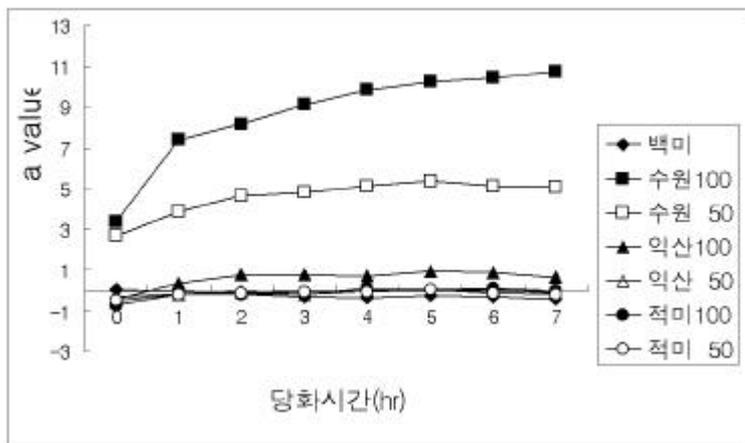


Figure 4-2. Color changes(a value) of Sikhye during saccharification

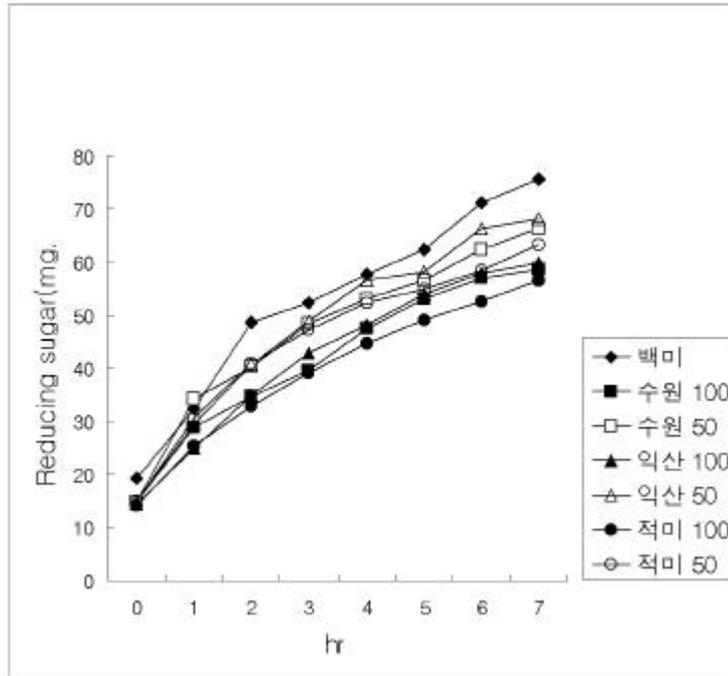


Figure 4-3. Changes in reducing sugars of Sikhye during saccharification

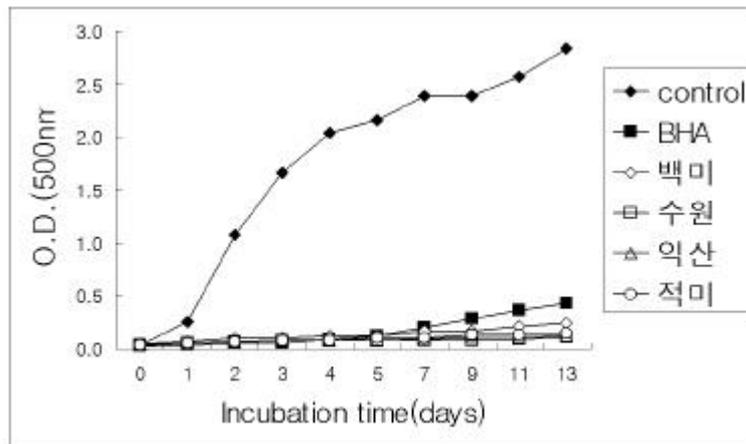


Figure 4-4. Antioxidative activity of freeze-dried Sikhye by thiocyanate method

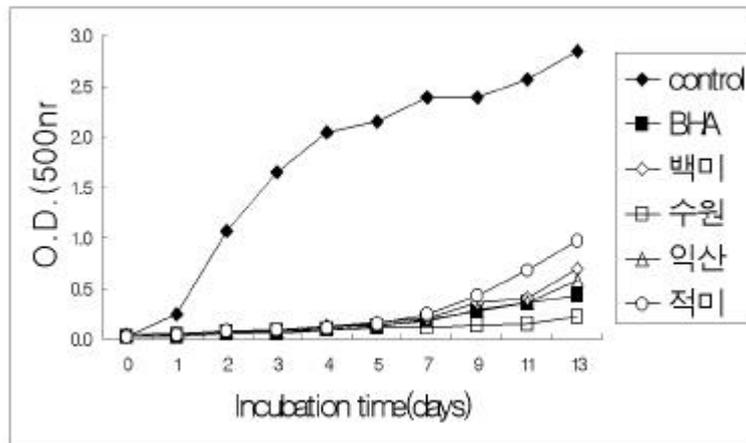


Figure 4-5. Antioxidative activity of methanol extract from Sikhye by thiocyanate method

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