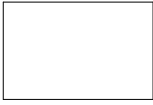


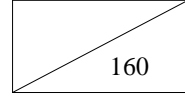
GA0108-9910



Studies on The Utilization of Unripe Apples



GA 0108- 9910



Studies on The Utilization of Unripe Apples

I.

II.

o

가 , 가 가
가 가

III.

1.

o

o

, , ,
, , pH

2.

o

o

3.

o

o

,
,

4.

o

가

- o
- o
- o
- o

IV.

1.

가. 40, 70 4. 7g, 40. 5g
 . 5 30 가 32. 01%
 가
 .
 . 5 30 glucose가 11. 7%, fructose
 가 9. 4% 99% 6 30 fructose
 40. 8% 가 . 5 30 malic acid가 3. 0%, quinic acid가
 1. 8% 6 30 가 malic acid
 가 가 .
 . 5 30 6 30 Ca, Mg, K
 4. 3, 3. 2, 2 . aspartic acid, glutamic acid,
 leucine 6 30 3. 5
 .
 . 5 30 7. 3. BX 7 30 10. 7. BX
 가 1. 05% 0. 53% .
 pH , 가
 60 가 가

2.

가. 가 75% 가
. 5 30 6 30 3.5

flavanol , 75%
가 , 5 30 가 6 30 5.5
Chlorogenic acid 가 가 , 3

flavanol ,
가
가 2.7 , 5 30 가 6 30 5

. 5 30 0.1% 6 30 0.5%
90%
. 5 30 pH 1.2

가 , 80% pH 3.0 90%
가 .

가 가 . chlorogenic acid 가 가
. Flavanol 가
가 72% 가 , 가 61% 가 .
68% 가 . ACE

3.

가. HPLC catechin,
 chlorogenic acid, epicatechin, phloridzin , .
 chlorogenic acid phloridzin 107.8 111.9mg%,
 106.8 116.2mg% 가 70% .
 chlorogenic acid phloridzin
 chlorogenic acid

chlorogenic acid phloridzin .
 chlorogenic acid, 75% 80%
 phloridzin 가 , 가 .

Sep-Pak C18

가 , .
 Sep-Pak C18 1 Sephadex LH-20 2

chlorogenic acid 가 가
 phloridzin 가 가 .

. Sep-Pak C18 , Sephadex LH-20 (1.0%
) pH 2 10 89% . pH 2,
 4 , Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20
 . Sephadex LH-20 2
 78% 가 Sep-Pak 1

S. mitans

4. 가

가. , , , 3g

..

· , (60. BX) 15% C 0.2%,

B2 0.002%, B6 0.001%, 0.2%, 0.2%,

0.1%, 0.33% 가, 83.967% 가,

·

· 85 5 25%, 35%, 45%

1, 2, 3

C 0.05%, 0.2% 55% 가 85 , 15 ,

6 .

·

0.5%, 25% 가, 1 가

· 86.4% 9.1%, 0.05%, 4.4%,

0.05% 가,

·

20% 0.1%, C

0.04%, 0.01%, 6.5%, 6.7%, sodium benzoate 0.05%, 0.07%

가, 가 , , .

1.2cm²/kg 가 .

SUMMARY

I. Title

Studies on The Utilization of Unripe Apples

II. Objective and Significance

Abundant amounts of unripe apples, which were picked out before maturation, were abolished every year for wastes. Since unripe apples are known to be rich in functional components, the ultimate objective of this research was to utilize them for food resources. To achieve this purpose, various types of food products were processed with unripe apples. Also, polyphenols in unripe apples were isolated and their various properties were investigated for possible application of them for functional food additives.

III. Scope and Content

1. Physico-chemical properties of unripe apples
 - Changes in contents of dietary fiber, minerals, organic acids, and free sugars of unripe apples
 - Acidity, brix, pH, and color of unripe apple juice
2. Phenolic compounds of unripe apples

- Phenolic compounds in solvent extracts
 - Phenolic compounds in juice
3. Isolation of polyphenols and their various properties
- Isolation and purification of polyphenols
 - Properties of purified polyphenols
4. Food products processed by unripe apples
- Tea-type product
 - Granulated-powder product
 - Sugar-soaked product
 - Fermented liquor product
 - Beverage

IV. Major results and Recommendation

1. Properties of unripe apples

A. Average weights of unripe apples were 4.7 and 40.5g at 40 and 70 days after bloom, respectively. Contents of total dietary fiber was as high as 32.01%(dry weight base) in 5/30 sample and contents of soluble fibers were increased while insoluble ones were decreased as they were getting matured.

B. Contents of glucose and fructose were 11.7 and 9.4%(dry base), respectively, composing 99% of total free sugars in 5/30 sample. However, the content of fructose was abruptly increased to 40.8% in 6/30 sample. Contents of malic and quinic acid were 3.0 and 1.8%, respectively, in 5/30 sample. Although there was no difference in total amounts of organic acids between

5/30 and 6/30 samples, amounts and compositional ratios of malic acids were increased in 6/30 sample.

C. The amounts of Ca, Mg, and K in 5/30 samples were 4.3, 2.2, and 2 times as high as those in 6/30 samples. Proteins in unripe apples were mostly composed of aspartic acid followed by glutamic acid and leucine in 5/30 sample while total amounts of amino acids were decreased to 3.5 times in 6/30 sample.

D. The brix of unripe apple juice was 7.3 dBX in 5/30 sample and, then, increased to 10.7 in 7/30 sample. However, acidity was decreased from 1.05 to 0.53%. Various pre-treatments for obtaining juice didn't play significant roles in changing pH, specific gravity, and acidity.

2. Properties of polyphenol in unripe apples

A. The concentrations of polyphenols in hot water extract were the lowest otherwise those in 75% acetone extract showed the highest values. Concentrations of polyphenols in 5/30 sample were 3.5 times higher than those in 6/30 sample regardless of solvents used for extraction. Flavanolic tannins existed largely in peels and 75% acetone extract, and 3.5 times higher concentrations of them were observed in 5/30 sample when compared to 6/30 sample.

B. The degree of condensation of flavanolic tannins in the peel was lower than other parts, and hot water extract was more condensed than acetone extract. The amount of total flavonoids in the peel and 5/30 samples were 2.7 and 5.0 times higher than the flesh and 6/30 samples, respectively.

C. In 5/30 sample, 0.1% powder of it showed almost same electron-donating ability with 0.5% powder of 6/30 sample. More than 90% of electron-donating ability were observed from the peel extracts regardless of

solvents used for extraction. The nitrite-scavenging effects of solvent extracts of 5/30 sample were the strongest at pH 1.2, and especially, 80% methanol extract exhibited powerful scavenging effect of more than 90% at pH 3.0.

D. Total polyphenols in unripe apple juice were the most effectively extracted by pre-heating treatment. However, by freezing and thawing treatment, extraction was less effective. Among polyphenol compounds in the juice, chlorogenic acids took the largest portions. As in the case of total polyphenols, flavanolic tannins in pre-heated juice were heavily condensed otherwise those in frozen and thawed juice were less condensed. The electron-donating abilities of pre-heated juice and frozen-thawed juice were 72 and 61%, respectively. The nitrite-scavenging effect of original juice was 68% which was the highest among other samples. ACE inhibiting ability of samples were not remarkable.

3. Isolation, purification, and properties of polyphenols

A. According to HPLC analysis, polyphenols in unripe apple juice were mostly composed of catechin, chlorogenic acid, epicatechin, and phloridzin. Regardless of pre-treatments, concentrations of chlorogenic acid and phloridzin took about 70% of total polyphenol concentrations showing 107.8, 111.9 and 106.8, 116.2mg%, respectively. As apples were getting matured, concentrations of chlorogenic acids and phloridzin were rapidly decreased resulting in only chlorogenic acid in matured apples.

B. The composition of polyphenols in solvent extract was almost same with juice. However, chlorogenic acids in 75% methanol and phloridzin in 80% acetone existed with the highest ratios.

C. To isolate polyphenols, juice was extracted from unripe apples by pre-heating. Then the extracted juice was adsorbed to Sep-Pak C18 cartridge followed by desorbed by methanol. When the amounts and concentrations of polyphenols in MeOH extracts and original juice were compared, no significant difference was observed. No carbohydrate was detected in MeOH extract. MeOH extract was re-loaded to Sephadex LH-20 and fractionated by MeOH and acetone. The concentration of chlorogenic acids was increased in MeOH extract while abrupt increase of phloridzin was observed in acetone extract.

D. Polyphenols isolated by Sep-Pak and Sephadex LH-20 maintained more than 89% of their activities after heat treatment at pH 2-10 range. The electron-donating ability, 78%, of acetone extract from sephadex LH-20 was the most powerful. No polyphenol extracts inhibited growth of *S. mutans*.

3. Development of processed food products by utilizing unripe apples

A. Tea type product was processed by chopping unripe apples followed by drying, mashing, roasting, and packaging to 3g unit. Also, tea in which roasted brown rice was added was prepared.

B. Granulated powder was processed by filtering unripe apple juice and concentrating it to 60 dBX. To 15% of concentrated juice, vitamin C, B2, B6, citric acid, malic acid, stevioside, and flavor were added to 0.2, 0.002, 0.001, 0.2, 0.2, and 0.2%, respectively. After all the ingredients were dissolved, 83.97% of glucose was added, granulated and packaged.

C. To produce sugar-soaked products, unripe apples were punctured with tiny needles, heated at 85 °C for 5 minutes and consecutively soaked in 25, 35, and 45% of sugar solution. Then, equal amounts of 55% sugar solution containing 0.05% vitamin C and 0.2% citric acid was added and sterilized at 8

5 for 15 min. followed by cooling and aging at room temperature for 6 months.

D. To produce fermented liquor, unripe apples were crashed by chopper, and dry yeast and sugar were added to juice to 0.5 and 25% concentrations, respectively, and fermented at room temperature for a month. After fermentation, fermented liquor was seasoned by mixing oligo-saccharide(9.1%), miwon(0.05%), alcohol(4.4%), and flavor(0.05%) with 86.4% of fermented liquor.

E. Diluted beverage was processed by mixing juice(20%), citric acid(0.1%), vitamin C(0.04%), glycine(0.01%), sugar(6.5%), high fructose corn syrup(6.7%), sodium benzoate(0.05%), and flavor(0.07%). After addition of pure water, this mixture was dissolved, sterilized, bottled, and re-sterilized. Low carbonated beverage was produced by injecting 1.2cn²/kg of carbonic gas to diluted beverage.

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1 -----

2 -----

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1. -----

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1) , -----

2) , pH -----

3) , UV -----

4) -----

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2. -----

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- 1) , -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) ACE -----

3. , -----

가. -----

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1) Sep-Pak C18 -----

2) Sephadex LH-20 -----

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1) UV -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----

5) -----

4. 가 -----

가. -----

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3 -----

1 -----

2 -----

1. -----

가. -----

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1) -----

2) Flavanol -----

3) Leucoanthocyan -----

4) -----

. Flavanol -----

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. ACE -----

2. -----

3 , -----

1. , -----

가. , -----

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2. -----

가. UV -----

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4 가 -----

1. -----

가. -----

- . -----
 - 2. -----
 - 가. -----
 - . -----
 - 3. -----
 - 4. -----
 - 5. -----
 - 가. -----
 - . -----
-

1

(*Malus pumila* M) 300

70%

10

77%, 가 가 20%

61 6 MT

30%

10 7 3 MT가 가

가

가

2

3

hydroxycinnamic (chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, coumaric acid, ferulic acid), flavan-3-ols(catechin, procyanidin), flavonol(quercetin kaempferol), dihydrochalcone(phloridzin, phloretin)

, hydroxycinnamic flavan-3-ol 가 90%

가

가

5

6

20 30%

가

가

.

가

가

,

,

가

10

가

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,

가

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,

가

.

,

가

가

가

가가

.

2

1

40 1999 5 가

70 , 100

2

1.

가.

, 60 30

, 가

200kg/cm²

3,000rpm 5

1) ,

가 50 ,

2) , pH

(Atago, pr-100, Japan) , pH pH

meter(Orion 720A, Japan)

3) , , UV
 3,000rpm 5 100ml 20
 10
 650nm (%T) UV
 100

4)
 (Color and Color Difference Meter, UC600 IV,
 Yasuda Seiki CO., Japan) L(), a(), b()
 L=100, a=0, b=0

(Total, TDF), (Soluble, SDF), (Insoluble, IDF)
 Prosky - amylase, amyloglucosidase, protease
 micro Kjeldahl
 525

5g 50% ethanol 가 80 85 water bath 가
 ethanol 가
 가
 (3,500rpm 5min) 0.45 μ m membrane filter HPLC ,

1. HPLC

	Jasco PU-980 Pump/Jasco 851-AS sampler
Instrument	Jasco 807-IT Integrator(Japan)
	Sedex 55 Light Scattering Detector(France)
Column	Carbohydrate Analysis Column(3.9×300mm USA)
Chart speed	2mm/min
Flow rate	1.5ml/min
Mobile phase	75% Acetonitrile

5g 50% ethanol 가 80 85 water bath
 가 ethanol 가
 가 50ml
 Amberlite IRA-120, IRA-400
 Amberlite IRA-400
 6N formic acid 100ml
 0.45μm membrane filter HPLC , ,
 2 .

2. HPLC

	Jasco PU-980 Pump/Jasco 851-AS sampler
Instrument	Jasco 807-IT Integrator(Japan)
	Sedex 55 Light Scattering Detector(France)
Detector	Waters Associates, UV/visible(210nm)
Column	Aminex HPX-87H Column(7.8×300mm USA)
Chart speed	5mm/min
Flow rate	0.6ml/min
Mobile phase	0.04M H ₂ SO ₄

0.1g 6N HCl 20ml
 가 105 24 가 HCl
 30ml 0.45μm Millex-HV
 filter HPLC

AQAC 가
 560
 가
 (: = 1:1) 5ml 가 hot plate ,
 5ml (: = 1:3) 가 5 가 ,
 100ml . 5ml 25ml
 5% La2O3 5ml 가 0.1N HCl

ICP(Inductively Coupled Plasma, Jobin Yvon Co., France)

3

3. ICP

ICP Source	Jobin Yvon 38, plus spectroanalyser
HF frequency	27.12MHz
Forward power	1.0kW
Torch	Low Ar consumption, demountable torch
Observation height	14mm from the induction coil
Solution uptake rate	1.8ml/min
Data management system	IBM PS2/30 computer system

2.

가.

6

40g 1)
(+) 2) , 3) ,

5g

1 0.5g 300ml 98
45 100ml
10,000rpm 15 . 75% 80%
0.5g 300ml 80 1

5g , 60 30 , 5
, 가 ,

1) ,

(Color and Color Difference Meter, UC600 IV, Yasuda Seiki CO., Japan)

L(), a(), b() , L=100, a=0, b=0 .

2)

5ml Folin-Denis 5ml 가
1 760nm
chlorogenic acid .
Flavanol catechin leucoanthocyan Swain vanillin
catechin . 3ml
vanillin 6ml 15 가 , 15 500nm
. Leucoanthocyan -
cyanidin . 1ml cap tube -
(1:19) 10ml 가 3
30 가 550nm . Chlorogenic
acid Diazo 5ml 1% sodium nitrate 2ml 0.15N
acetic acid 2ml 가 5 1N sodium carbonate 1ml 가
530nm .

3)

10ml
2.5% gelatin 5ml 가 NaCl : (97.5:2.5)
10ml 가 kaolin 1g 40
100ml Folin-Denis .

4)

0.5g
50%(v/v) methanol 60ml 가 80 1 50%
methanol 100ml .
diethylene glycol 10ml 1ml 1N NaOH 1ml 가

37 1 가 420nm
 naringin 가 0.5mg% 가

5)

NaNO₂
 2ml 1ml 가 0.1N HCl (pH 1.2), 0.1M citrate buffer(pH
 3.0, pH 4.0, pH 6.0) pH
 10ml 37 1 1ml
 2% 5ml, Griess (30% 1% sulfanilic acid 1%
 naphthylamine 1 : 1 ,) 0.4ml 가
 15 520nm
 Griess 0.4ml
 가 , 가
 가

$$(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{A - C}{B}\right) \times 100$$

A : 1mM NaNO₂ 가 1

B : NaNO₂

C :

6)

(electron donating ability : EDA)
 , -di phenyl - -pi crylhydrazyl (DPPH)
 0.4ml 2 × 10⁻⁴M DPPH (absolute ethanol
) 0.8ml 가 vortex mixer 10 10
 525nm 가 가

(%)

$$\text{EDA}(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{A}{B}\right) \times 100$$

A : 가

B : 가

7) ACE

ACE 50 μ l, 10mM sodium borate buffer(pH 8.3) 100 μ l 가 37
5
hippuryl-histidyl-leucine (HHL, 27mg/2.5ml in sodium borate buffer) 50 μ l
가 37 30 1N HCl 250 μ l 가
ethyl acetate 1.5ml 가 vortex mixer 15 3,000rpm
5 1ml Temp-Block heater
3ml 가 228nm
ACE
50 μ l 가

$$\text{ACE}(\%) = \left(1 - \frac{A}{B}\right) \times 100$$

A : 가

B : 가

3. ,

가.

5 5g

, 80% methanol, 75%

가

, 60 30

1) Sep-Pak C18

methanol

Sep-Pak C18

가

methanol

Sep-Pak

, 가

methanol

10

2) Sephadex LH-20

Sep-Pak

60% methanol

Sephadex

LH-20(4.0 x 20cm) ,

. 60% methanol

1

60% acetone

가

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20

HPLC

4

4. HPLC

	Jasco PU-980 Pump/Jasco 851-AS sampler
Instrument	Jasco 807-IT Integrator(Japan)
	Sedex 55 Light Scattering Detector(France)
Column	Waters μ Bondapak C18
Solvent	A : Water with 0.05% phosphoric acid
	B : Methanol
	gradient 2 to 50% during 50min

1) UV

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20 ,
 0.05% methanol
 200nm 500nm .

2)

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20 , 0.01%,
 0.1% pH 2, 4, 7, 10
 120 30 가 Fol in-Denis

3)

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20 , 0.01%, 0.1%
 pH 2, 4, 7, 10 35

7

4)

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20 ,

5)

Sep-Pak C18 Sephadex LH-20 , S.

mutans disc diffusion .

BHI agar plate *S. mutans* 1/4 " Bacto

concentration disks sterile blanks(Difco Lab., USA) disc

500 2,000ppm 10 μ l loading . 37 48

disc clear zone .

4. 가

가.

1)

1)

, 2) 20% 가 , 3)

10% 가 1

120 2 3g .

35 .

2)

가)

3g 95 100ml 3 ,

, pH , .

)

가

9

, 60

30

(60. BX)

가

5

85

25%

가 16. BX

10

1

. 1

35%

가

가 25. BX

2

. 2

45%

가 37. BX

3

. 3

C 0.05%,

0.2%

55%

가

85

15

6 12

0.5%

가

20, 25, 30, 35. BX

1

가

10

, pH,

. , ,
 . 75 15 .
 , ,
 1. 2cm²/kg 가 , .
 75 10 .

3

1

5 가 , ,
 40 5 30 22.1mm 16.2mm 4.7g
 . 70 6 30 가 5 30
 8.6 40.5g .

5. ,

(/)	(mm)	(mm)	(g)
5/30	22.1	16.2	4.7
6/30	36.3	41.9	40.5

6, 7
 . 5 30 7.3. BX 100 7
 30 10.7. BX, pH 6 30 3.6 가 7 30
 4.0 가 1.05% 0.53% .
 가 가 100 7 30
 72.0% . 650nm
 (%T) 5 30 가 가
 . 5 30
 18.5 7 30 23.9 가 a, b
 10.4 7.2, 14.1 10.6 .

polyphenol oxidase

가

6.

(/)	(%)	(. BX)	pH	(%T)	(%)
5/30	61.7	7.3	3.6	26.6	1.05
6/30	64.3	9.3	3.6	28.9	0.85
7/30	72.0	10.7	4.0	30.7	0.53

7.

(/)	L	a	b	E
5/30	18.5	10.4	14.1	85.0
6/30	21.2	8.8	12.4	78.9
7/30	23.9	7.2	10.6	74.5

40 5 30 polyphenol
oxi dase

8, 9 .
63.2%, 7.5. BX . pH, ,
3.5, 74.5, 1.05 가 . 6
0 30 , 3.5, 3.8

(1)
223nm , 217nm
209nm 가

가 가 .

8.

	(%)	(. BX)	(%T)	pH		(%)
	61.4	7.3	26.6	3.6	74.5	1.1
	60.1	7.4	2.7	3.5	74.5	1.2
,	63.2	7.5	9.8	3.6	74.5	1.2

9.

	L	a	b	E
	18.5	10.4	14.1	85.0
	5.9	3.5	3.8	94.3
,	9.0	5.8	5.8	91.3

가 10

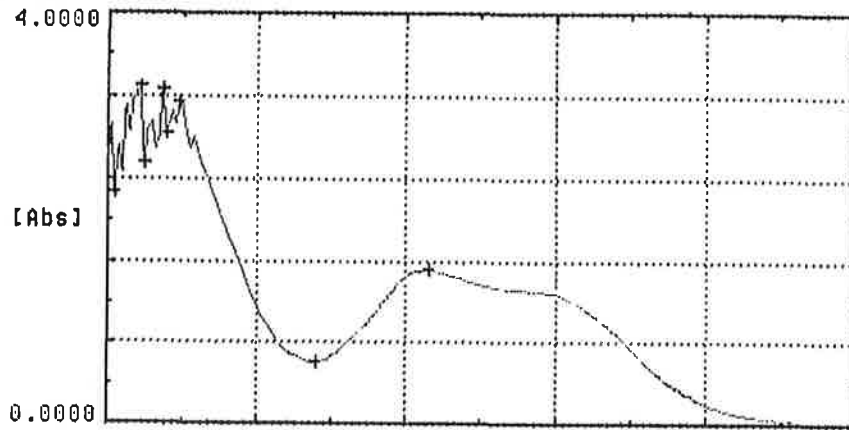
. 5 30 32.01% 6 30 22.21%

6 30 3.41% 가

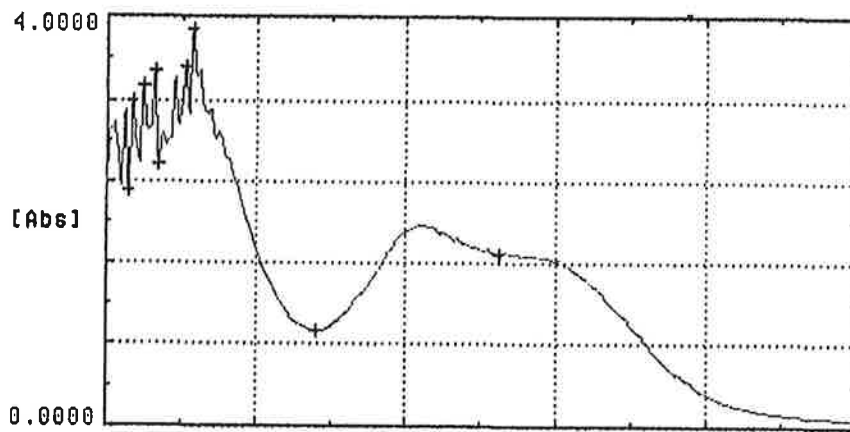
15.4%

가

그대로 착즙



열처리 착즙



동결 착즙

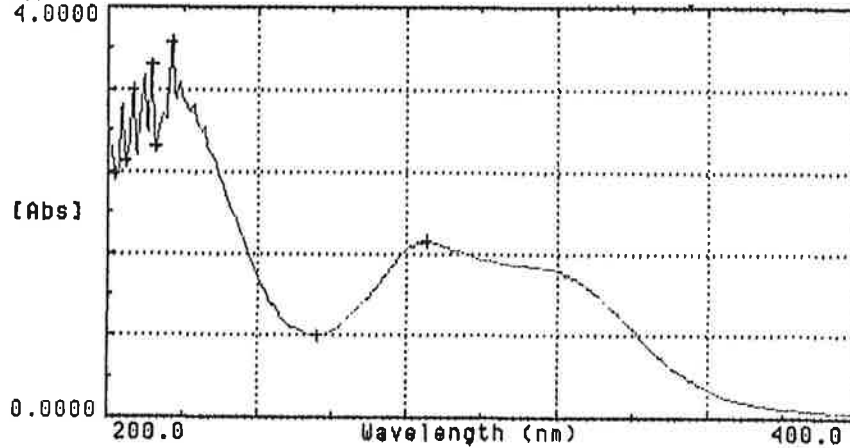


그림 1. 전처리 방법별 미숙사과 착즙액의 UV스펙트럼

10.

(%, dry weight)

(/)			
5/30	2.85(8.9)	31.51(91.1)	32.01(100)
6/30	3.41(15.4)	17.60(84.6)	22.21(100)

*()

11

70

fructose, glucose, sucrose

5 30 glucose가 11.7%, fructose가 9.4%
 99% . 6 30 fructose
 40.8% 가 62.9% ,
 sucrose 12.8% 가 glucose 5 30
 11% 가 가 .

11.

(%, dry basis)

(/)	Fructose	Glucose	Sucrose	Total
5/30	9.4 (44.1)	11.7 (54.9)	0.2 (0.9)	21.3 (100)
6/30	40.8 (62.9)	11.3 (17.4)	12.8 (19.7)	64.9 (100)

(12)

5 30 malic acid가 3.0%, quinic
 acid가 1.8% 6 30 5 30

가 malic acid 4.3% 가
 96% , quinic acid 가 5 30
 37.5% 4.4% .

10.

(%, dry basis)

(/)	Malic	Quinic	Total
5/30	3.0 (62.5)	1.8 (37.5)	4.8 (100)
6/30	4.3 (95.6)	0.2 (4.4)	4.5 (100)

ICP 13 . 70
 K 가 , Ca, Mg
 . 5 30 6 30 Ca 4.3 ,
 Mg 3.2 , K 2 .
 14 .
 17 .
 40
 aspartic acid 3,966.9mg% 가 , glutamic acid가 887.4mg%,
 leucine 571.7mg%, lysine 560.3mg%
 60% . 6 30
 aspartic acid, glutamic acid, lysine, leucine 5
 30 3.5

13.

(ppm dry basis)

(/)	Ca	Mg	K
5/30	1,870.7	1,312.0	11,697.6
6/30	430.1	408.2	5,671.5

14.

(ng% dry basis)

	(/)			(/)	
	5/30	6/30		5/30	6/30
Aspartic acid	3966.9	1131.5	Valine	368.1	112.9
Threonine	353.1	97.6	Methionine	146.3	20.9
Serine	441.6	138.2	Isoleucine	324.5	81.0
Glutamic acid	887.4	408.5	Leucine	571.7	153.2
Proline	478.3	64.0	Tyrosine	234.1	31.9
Glycine	379.8	126.9	Phenylalanine	370.6	87.3
Alanine	473.5	137.2	Histidine	174.4	36.7
Cystine	108.4	-	Lysine	560.3	158.8
Arginine	366.8	93.4	Total	10205.8	2880.1

15.

	L	a	b	E
	91. 12	-0. 14	3. 14	9. 29
+	90. 26	-0. 11	3. 56	10. 24
	90. 13	-0. 10	3. 77	10. 44
75%				
	94. 05	- 1. 03	3. 11	6. 77
+	91. 38	- 1. 46	5. 24	10. 17
	86. 70	- 4. 49	12. 52	18. 79
80%				
	94. 70	-0. 79	2. 29	5. 85
+	91. 68	-0. 91	4. 72	9. 63
	89. 19	-2. 87	10. 97	15. 69

16.

(mm)

(0 · D)

	208mm	280mm	331mm
	2. 99	0. 47	0. 24
+	3. 43	0. 65	0. 37
	3. 51	0. 98	0. 51
75%	0. 60	0. 85	0. 26
+	1. 00	0. 84	0. 33
	1. 00	0. 78	0. 52
80%	3. 17	0. 48	0. 18
+	3. 47	0. 72	0. 35
	3. 73	1. 17	0. 57

1)

17 5 30

6 30

가 75%

+ 3, 157. 0, 4, 283. 6, 680. 8mg%

가 가 5 30

6 30

+

3. 5

17.

(ng%, dry weight)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	10, 743	2059. 0	3001. 8	5102. 2
75%	16, 203	3157. 0	4283. 4	6680. 8
80%	13, 777	2849. 6	3559. 6	6218. 8

2) Flavanol

18

flavanol

catechin leucoanthocyan

6 30

, + ,

247. 4, 399. 4 1, 048. 0mg%

75%

80%

3

75%

가

. 5 30

flavanol

4, 799. 0mg%

2, 700. 5mg%

6 30

+

5. 5

18. flavanol

(mg%, dry basis)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	2,700.5	247.4	399.4	1048.0
75%	4,799.0	518.64	873.4	1636.2
80%	3,729.4	400.86	596.2	1463.2

3) Leucoanthocyan

19 Leucoanthocyan 40

706.56mg% 75% 1,249.28mg%

6 30 + 207.36mg% 379.65mg%

6 30 , +

75% , 80%

19. Leucoanthocyan

(mg%, dry basis)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	706.56	144.64	229.38	577.28
75%	1,249.28	249.86	379.65	642.05
80%	1,047.04	156.67	207.36	352.76

4)

20

75% 3,276.50mg% 가 , +

80% 1,284.26mg%, 1,830.16mg% 가
 . 5 30 75% 6,055.5mg%, 4,232.5mg%
 6 30 3 .

20.

(ng%, dry basis)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	4,232.5	776.54	1016.22	1991.06
75%	6,055.5	1078.14	1715.22	3276.50
80%	5,881.0	1284.26	1830.16	2984.96

5 30
 chlorogenic acid 가
 37 42% , flavanol 25 29%
 . 6 30

flavano , leucoantocyan, chlorogenic acid 가
 . chlorogenic acid

. Flavanol

flavanol
 21 . flavanol flavanol (V)
 (TP) , V/TP 가
 , V/TP 가 .
 + flavanol 가 ,
 , 가 . 5 30

가 6 30
가 .

flavanol

21. flavanol *

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.21
75%	0.30	0.16	0.20	0.22
80%	0.27	0.14	0.16	0.24

* : Flavanol tannin/Total polyphenol

22

가 657.11mg% 239.72mg% 2.7 ,
(+)
350.87mg% 가 5 30
1,706.4mg% 6 30 5

22.

(ng%, dry basis)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	1,706.43	239.72	350.87	657.11

23

가 74

77%

58 66%

75%

66 76% 80%

6 30

가 5 30

76 84%

가

23.

(ng%, dry basis)

	5/30	6/30		
			+	
	6,748.81 (76.39)2	1207.8 (58.66)	1921.6 (64.66)	3768.2 (73.85)
75%	12,789.4 (84.70)	2095.0 (66.36)	2998.2 (70.00)	5132.6 (76.83)
80%	11,039.3 (82.40)	1845.6 (64.77)	2317.8 (65.11)	4829.8 (77.66)

1) :

2) : ()

24

가 가

가

, -di phenyl - -pi cryl hydrazyl (DPPH)

75% , 80%

가

0.5%

가 52.0 81.0%

가

32.2 61.1 가

1.0%

90%

5 30

0.1%

6 30

0.5%

40 50

가

24.

(%, dry basis)

	5/30			6/30					
	0. 1%	0. 2%	0. 3%			+			
				0. 5%	1. 0%	0. 5%	1. 0%	0. 5%	1. 0%
	34. 30	69. 30	91. 00	32. 2	72. 3	34. 3	81. 8	52. 0	90. 1
75%	56. 10	71. 80	93. 70	61. 1	91. 1	80. 4	95. 1	81. 0	95. 3
80%	44. 10	74. 70	94. 30	55. 1	84. 8	71. 7	94. 4	81. 8	95. 3

25 5 30

pH 1. 2 가

80%

pH 3. 0

90% 가

가

가

15mg%, 75%

10mg%, 80%

5mg%

90%

25. (5 30)

(%, dry basis)

	(mg%)	pH			
		1.2	3.0	4.2	6.0
	5	56.60	41.14	4.22	0
	10	55.17	37.91		0
	15	96.22	55.16	9.78	0
75%	5	77.23	51.33	2.71	0
	10	91.16	64.92	11.68	2.68
	15	96.95	75.02	23.48	0
80%	5	94.21	86.59	14.62	8.96
	10	96.26	88.36	32.35	16.94
	15	96.51	95.77	46.18	37.32

6 30

0.1%

(26)

80%

가 ,

pH 1.2

70.65%, 80%

85.25%

80%

26. (6/30)

(%, dry basis)

	pH		+	
	1.2	25.63	12.02	70.65
	4.2	6.92	9.10	9.19
75%	1.2	19.53	21.84	80.02
	4.2	9.70	9.38	12.19
80%	1.2	71.66	71.66	85.25
	4.2	40.72	40.72	41.58

. ACE
 5 30 가
 angiotensin II angiotensin I converting enzyme
 27 . 50%
 ACE 47.1% 가 가 .

27. ACE (%)

	75%	80%
47.10	33.40	39.80

2.

5 30 , 60 30
 가
 200kg/cm² 3,000rpm 5
 28 .
 60 751.6mg% 가
 , , 624.2mg% 가 .
 chlorogenic acid
 342.1 425.4mg% 가 , flavanol 88.1 124.5mg%
 .
 chlorogenic acid 가 53%
 가 chlorogenic acid .
 가 .

75%

20

chlorogenic acid 가 flavanol leucoantocyan .

28.

(mg%, apple juice)

	Total polyphenol	Flavanol	Leucoantocyan	Chlorogenic acid
	745.1 (70.2)	104.2 (14.0)	21.0 (2.8)	397.7 (53.4)
	751.6 (76.4)	124.5 (16.6)	23.9 (3.2)	425.4 (56.6)
,	624.2 (71.8)	88.1 (14.1)	18.0 (2.9)	342.1 (54.8)

29

flavanol ,

. Flavanol 가 0.17

, 6 30

431.25mg%, 57.88% 가

, 가 284.2mg%, 45.53% 가 .

29.

flavanol

	Flavanol	(mg%, apple juice)
	0.14	431.2(57.88)
	0.17	362.3(48.20)
,	0.14	284.2(45.53)

30

가 72.23% 가

, 가 61.46% 가 . 60

5 30 0.2%

30.

(%)

		,
65.02	72.23	61.46

5 30

31

68.09% 가 ,

57%

10mg%

31.

(%)

pH			,
1.2	68.09	57.46	56.57
3.6	49.93	22.16	10.93

ACE (32)

13.3%, 11.2% , 4.8%

ACE

32.

ACE

(%)

		,
13.3	11.2	4.8

3

,

1.

,

가.

,

HPLC

chromatogram

2

retention

time

(+)-catechin, chlorogenic acid, (-)-epicatechin, phloridzin

,

33

chlorogenic acid

phloridzin

107.8 111.9mg%, 106.8 116.2mg% 가

70%

. 60

catechin

가 4.6%, epicatechin ,

가 3.2%

chlorogenic acid 35%

가

phloridzin

,

가 37.6%

2

retention time 45.30

phloridzin

retention time

1N HCl

가

된 heating block에서 1시간 가수분해한 후 일정량으로 정용한 액을 여과하여 HPLC로 분석하였다. 가수분해전·후 폴리페놀화합물의 크로마토그램은 그림 3과 같다. 그림에서 볼 수 있는 바와 같이 phloridzin에 결합되어 있는 당류가 가수분해로 인해 절단되어 해당 aglycone인 phloretin으로 변화됨을 확인할 수 있었다. 따라서 착즙액의 폴리페놀물질의 크로마토그램에서 retention time 45.30분에서의 피크는 phloridzin만의 단일 피크로 간주할 수 있었다.

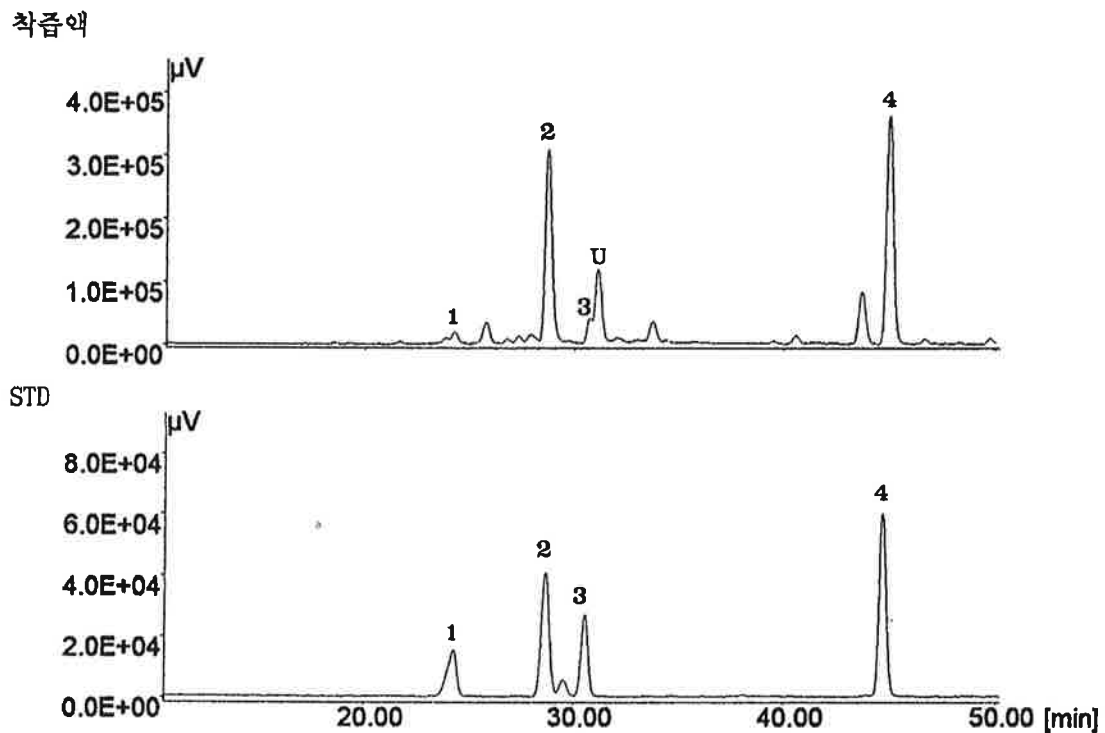


그림 2. 전처리 방법별 미숙사과 착즙액의 폴리페놀화합물의 크로마토그램

- 1: Catechin, 2: Chlorogenic acid, 3: Epicatechin
4: Phloridzin, U: Unknown

33.

(mg%)

Catechin	17.0 (5.6)	14.5 (4.6)	18.9 (6.1)
Chlorogenic acid	107.8 (35.5)	111.9 (35.1)	109.9 (35.6)
Epicatechin	13.8 (4.6)	18.1 (5.7)	9.7 (3.2)
Unknown	58.1 (19.1)	64.1 (20.1)	54.0 (17.5)
Phloridzin	106.8 (35.2)	110.0 (34.5)	116.2 (37.6)
Total	303.7 (100)	318.8 (100)	309.0 (100)

34 가

40 5 30

가 6

30

chlorogenic acid phloridzin

31.1mg%, 22.5mg%

98

chlorogenic acid 8.2mg%

catechin, epicatechin,

phloridzin

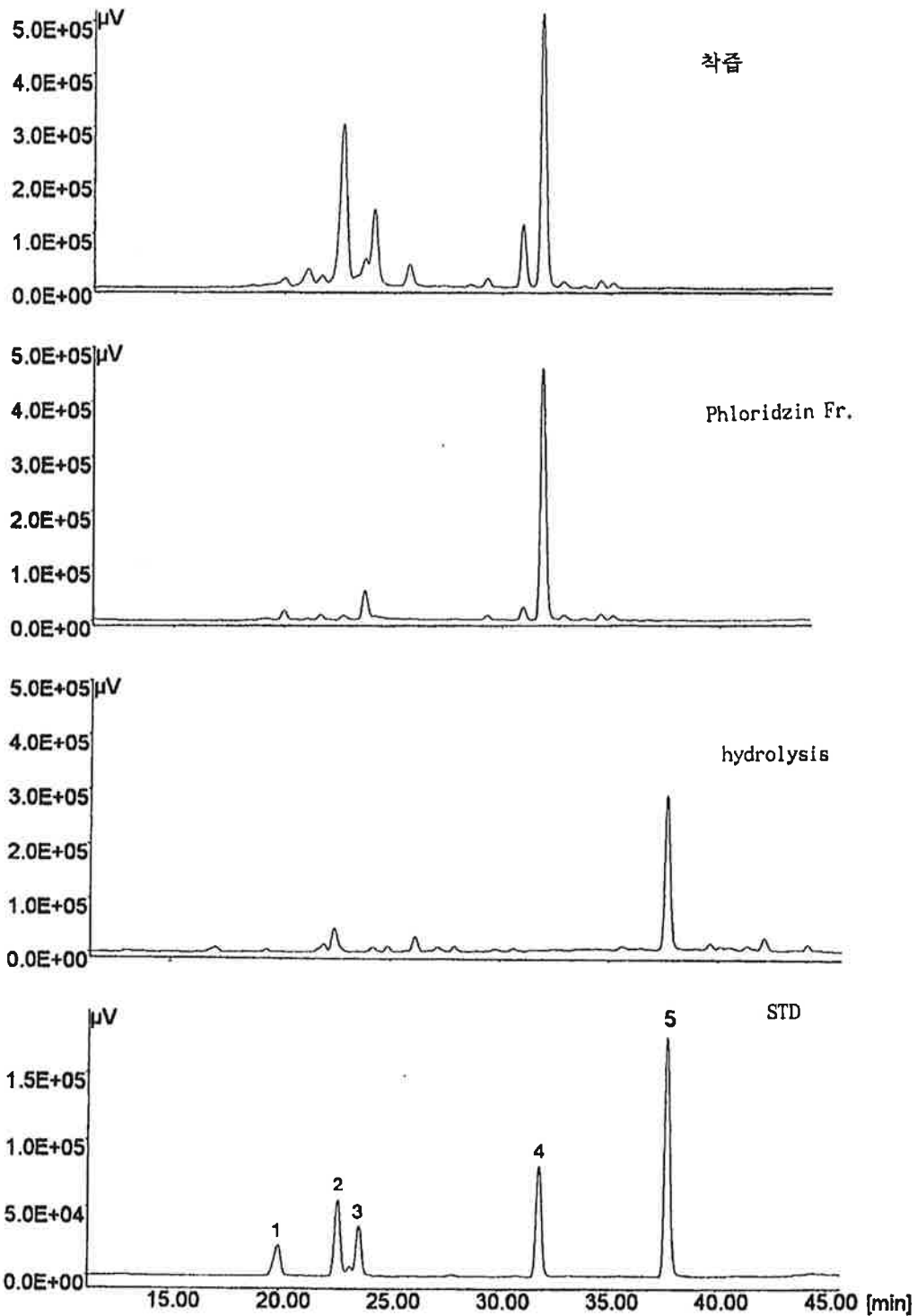


그림 3. 미숙사과 착즙액 폴리페놀화합물의 가수분해전·후의 크로마토그램
 1:Catechin, 2:Chlorogenic acid, 3:Epicathchin, 4:Phloridzin, U:Unknown

34.

(ng%)

	5/30	6/30	
Catechin	17.0 (5.6)	trace	-
Chlorogenic acid	107.8 (35.5)	31.1 (38.1)	8.2 (82.0)
Epicatechin	13.8 (4.6)	trace	-
Unknown	58.1 (19.1)	50.6 (61.9)	1.7 (18.0)
Phloridzin	106.8 (35.2)	trace	-
Total	303.7 (100)	81.8 (100)	10.0 (100)

35 5 30

가

(+)-catechin, chlorogenic acid, (-)-epicatechin, phloridzin

chlorogenic acid phloridzin

30%

가

chlorogenic acid

가 38.9%

가

75%, 80%

phloridzin

가

37.2%, 36.9%

75%

catechin,

epicatechin,

phloridzin, 80%

chlorogenic acid

가

가

35.

(ng%, dry weight)

		80%	75%
Catechin	139.9 (5.8)	111.7 (3.5)	136.4 (4.6)
Chlorogenic acid	947.8 (38.9)	1110.9 (34.9)	1011.1 (34.4)
Epicatechin	200.6 (8.2)	249.8 (5.7)	233.8 (8.0)
Unknown	506.6 (20.8)	675.5 (21.2)	641.0 (21.8)
Floridzin	839.1 (34.5)	1185.3 (37.2)	1085.2 (36.9)
Total	2433.6 (100)	3186.5 (100)	2939.1 (100)

가

가

60

Sep-Pak C18

Sep-Pak C18

36

Sep-Pak

가 Sep-Pak C18

가

36. Sep-Pak

(mg%)

	Sep-Pak	Sep-pak	Sep-Pak	Sep-Pak
Catechin	14.5 (4.6)	-	-	14.1 (3.3)
Chlorogenic acid	111.9 (35.1)	-	-	108.8 (33.1)
Epicatechin	18.1 (5.7)	-	-	18.3 (5.6)
Unknown	64.1 (20.1)	-	-	72.9 (22.2)
Floridzin	110.0 (34.5)	-	-	114.5 (34.8)
Total	318.8 (100)	-	-	328.6

37 Sep-Pak C18

methanol

가 가

37. Sep-Pak C18()

(ng%)

		1		
1	2.5	5.0	438.8	0.7
3	2.4	3.7	398.6	0.4
5	1.7	5.1	393.0	0.5
7	1.8	3.8	386.9	0.4
9	1.5	4.6	392.5	0.3
11	1.8	4.8	395.8	2.3

1 Sephadex LH-20 2 , Sep-Pak HPLC
 4 . 38
 . Sep-Pak C18 ,
 가
 Sephadex LH-20
 . Sephadex LH-20
 chlorogenic acid 가 60.1% 2 가
 Sephadex LH-20
 phloridzin 가 2 가 73.8% .

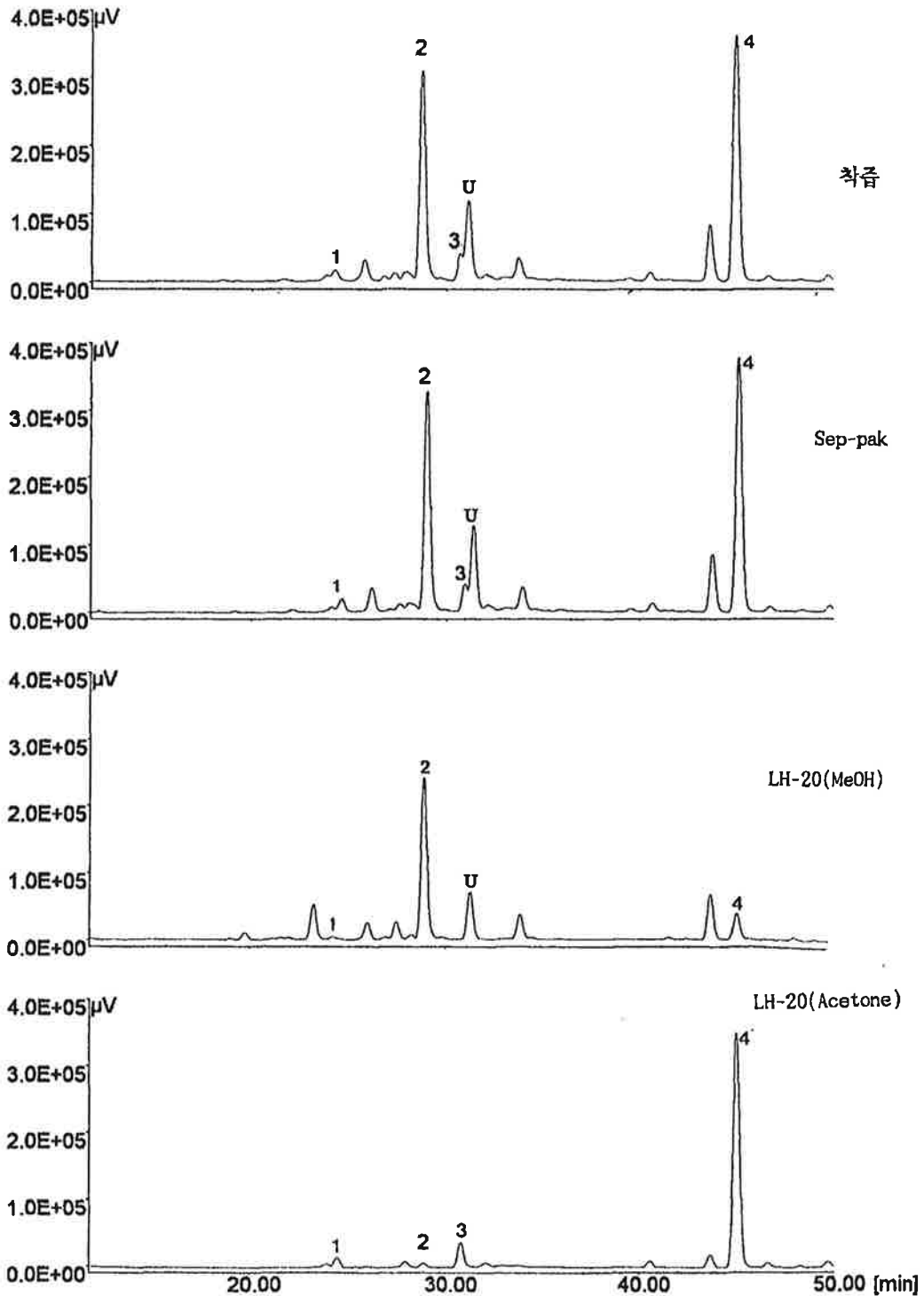


그림 4. 미숙사과 착즙액 정제 단계별 폴리페놀화합물의 크로마토그램

1:Catechin, 2:Chlorogenic acid, 3:Epicathchin, 4:Phloridzin, U: Unknown

38.

(ng%)

		Sep- Pak CB	SephadexLH- 20	SephadexLH- 20
Catechin	14.2 (4.0)	11.5 (3.0)	2.9 (2.3)	12.4 (7.5)
Chlorogenic acid	117.3 (32.9)	115.2 (30.0)	76.7 (60.1)	2.8 (1.7)
Epicatechin	22.4 (6.3)	16.6 (4.3)	0.9 (0.7)	26.9 (16.2)
Unknown	86.6 (24.3)	103.1 (26.8)	43.5 (34.1)	1.0 (0.7)
Floridzin	115.8 (32.5)	137.8 (35.9)	3.5 (2.8)	122.1 (73.8)
Total	356.5 (100)	384.5 (100)	127.6 (100)	165.3 (100)

2.

가. UV

5 . Sep- Pak

>Sephadex LH-20

>Sephadex LH-20

, 280nm 320nm

Sephadex 320nm

가

epicatechin polymer

가 가

0.01% 0.1%

pH 2, 4,

7, 10

120

30 가

39

0.01% pH 2, 4

정제단계에 관계없이 분말농도 0.01%에서는 pH 2, 4의 범위에서 높은 총폴리페놀의 잔존율을 보인 반면 pH 7이상에서는 열처리 후 총폴리페놀의 잔존율이 떨어지는 것으로 나타났다. 그러나 분말 농도 1.0%의 경우 정제단계별 시료 모두 pH 2~10범위에서 89%이상의 잔존율을 보였다.

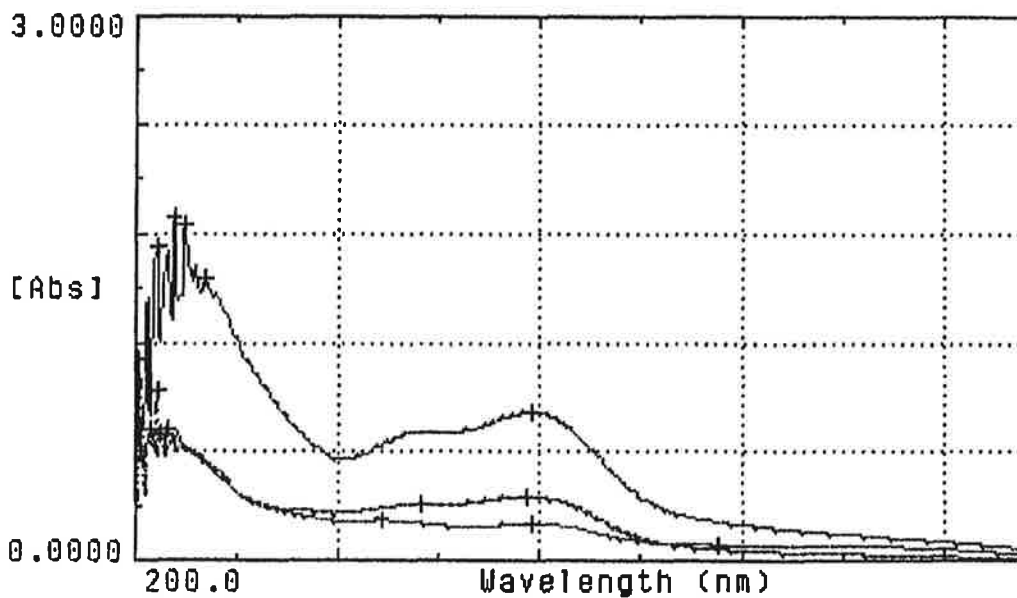


그림 5. 착즙액의 정제 단계별 폴리페놀화합물의 UV 스펙트럼 변화

39.

(, %)

	(%)	pH			
		2.0	4.0	7.0	10.0
Sep-Pak	0.01	99.5	82.6	66.7	53.3
	0.1	91.2	99.8	95.7	99.5
Sephadex LH-20	0.01	95.8	93.9	55.3	61.4
	0.1	91.8	95.8	89.7	95.8
Sephadex LH-20	0.01	91.9	71.9	65.3	37.3
	0.1	93.1	99.1	91.0	90.0

pH 0.01%, 0.1% pH 2, 4, 7, 10 37 7 (40). pH 2, 4 Sep-Pak , Sephadex LH-20 Sephadex LH-20

41 Sephadex LH-20 78% 가 , 42% 가 , Sep-Pak

40.

(, %)

	(%)	pH			
		2.0	4.0	7.0	10.0
Sep-Pak	0.01	99.7	86.8	62.6	57.8
	0.1	89.3	94.0	81.2	78.7
Sephadex LH-20	0.01	98.7	94.9	78.2	84.2
	0.1	82.1	90.1	79.8	86.5
Sephadex LH-20	0.01	88.9	73.2	72.1	66.5
	0.1	77.3	86.8	71.5	81.1

41.

(%)

Sep-Pak	Sephadex LH-20	Sephadex LH-20
65.60	42.40	78.40

disc diffusion S.
mutans S.
mutans 500-2,000ppm clear zone
 (+)-catechin, Glase S. *mutans* cell
 adherence 가 가

4 가

1.

가.

가 , , , , 가
2 가
가 ()

4 5g 가
가

1) 60 , 2) 20% 가
3) 10% 가

1 120 2

42 3g 95 100ml 3
pH

가, 가 4.04, BX, 2.1 ,

20% 가 가 3.73, BX, 0.7 가 . (%T)

650nm 가 가 92.4 70

가 170.5mg% 가 , 60.4mg%, 가 36.5mg%

42.

	(. BX)	pH	(%T)	(ng%)
,	3.85	1.4	70.2	351.2
가 ,	3.73	0.7	92.4	50.5
, ,	4.04	2.1	70.6	109.5

43

가 가 80.5 가
 a 가 0.73
 20
 가 가

43.

					가			
	L	a	b	E				
,	55.0	20.0	33.2	60.0	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.1
가 ,	80.5	0.7	34.8	39.9	5.2	5.8	6.5	5.6
, ,	54.5	20.8	33.7	60.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.7

6

가 >

대로 건조, 볶음처리한 것이 다른 처리구보다 향의 강도가 다소 낮은 것으로 나타나 현미첨가구를 제외하고는 관능적 특성에서 나타난 향기 측정 결과와는 다소 차이가 있었다.

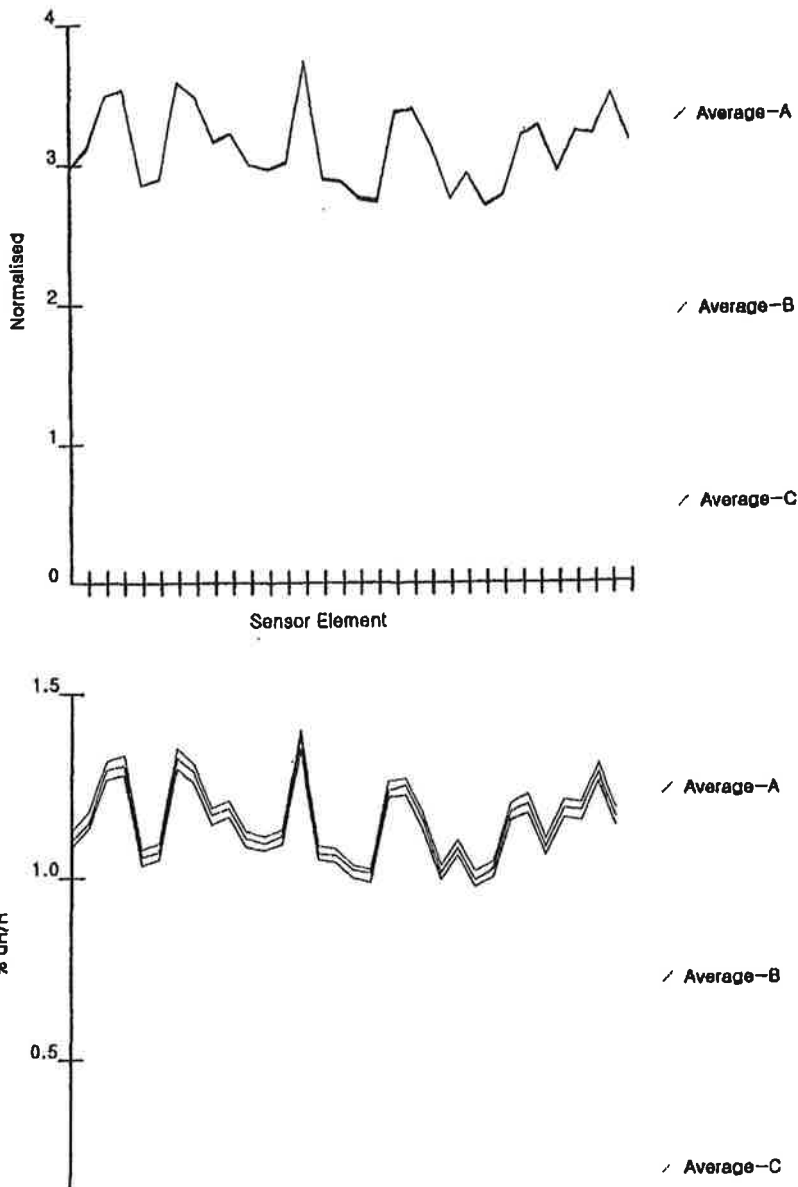


그림 6. Aroma scan에 의한 미숙사과 침출차 침출액의 향기분석

가

가

가

35

100ml

tea bag

3

44

35

60

60%

가

L

b

가

가

35

120

2

44.

()	0	30	60	120
L	55.0	60.5	65.2	70.1
a	20.0	20.9	22.6	25.4
b	33.2	32.4	30.2	28.6
E	60.0	68.1	70.7	75.5
가	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.7
	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.2
	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.6
	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.5
(mg%)	170.5	150.8	112.5	108.2

·
1)

o 40 50 .
o , , .

2) ,

o 1 2
o .

3)

o , polyphenol oxi dase,
peroxi dase

o

o 2 .

o

4)

o

75

6 7%

5)

o

tea bag

o

chopper

6)

o

3g

tea bag

o

1:1

3g

tea bag

2.

가.

1

60

(60. BX)

가 . 45
 가 가 15%
 가 , 가 20%
 가 가 15 17.5% 가
 . 가
 가 가

45. 가

	1	2	3	4	5
	90.0	87.5	85.0	82.5	80.0
	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.5	20.0

46 가 15.0% B6
 B2 C, , 가 ,

46.

(%)

	1	2	3	4
	84.55	84.15	83.97	83.967
	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
B2	-	-	-	0.002
B6	-	-	-	0.001
C	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
	0.15	0.15	0.33	0.33

B2 가 가
 , 가 가
 .

47.

	1	2	3	4
	4.5	4.4	4.4	6.2
	3.6	4.5	5.0	6.3
	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.8
	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.4

1 : , 5 : , 9 :

.

1)

o 40 50 .
o , , .

2)

o 1 2
o .

3)

o .

4)

o 200 .
o , 70% .

5)

o 60 60. BX .
o 14% .

6)

o (60. BX) 15. 0%, 83. 967%, 0. 2%, 0. 2%,
B2 0. 002%, B6 0. 001%, 0. 1%, 0. 33% batch

7)

o , ,
o 1batch

o

8)

o

9)

o

40

o

87%

10)

o

o

11)

o

o

12)

o

()

13)

o

12

14) 가

o

가

3.

가.

가 40 1999 5 30

1 0 10

(-40) -20

0 3 가

가 가 가 (

85 90 3 5

(C 0.05% 0.2%) 3 (1 : 1)
. 55% 가 가 가
가 가 55. BX .

10 80 15 20
30 .

6 .

4.

48
. 가 가 가 pH
20% 가 가 10. 2. BX, 35% 가 가
18. 0. BX . 20%, 35% 가 가 95
가 . 가 25%
가 가 13. 55 가 .

48.

(. BX)	pH	(. BX)	(%T)	(%)
20	3.47	10.2	95.1	9.0
25	3.46	11.1	91.9	13.5
30	3.52	13.4	91.6	12.3
35	3.51	18.0	95.4	11.8

49

L 20% 가 가 73.29, 30% 가 가 15.22,
 35% 가 가 35.86 가 . 25% 가
 가 가 , , 가 .

49.

(. BX)								
	L	a	b	E				
20	73.29	8.44	33.00	43.28	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.4
25	65.07	14.01	34.89	51.28	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9
30	64.52	15.22	34.29	51.64	6.4	5.7	5.5	5.5
35	67.89	13.66	35.86	50.03	6.4	4.8	4.5	4.8

50

25% 가

가
 . 86.4% , , , 9.1, 4.4, 0.05, 0.05%
 가, 3 가 가 .

50.

(%)

	1	2	3	4
	100	92.9	87.5	82.5
	-	7.0	8.0	13.0
	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
	-	-	4.4	4.4
	-	0.05	0.05	0.05

5.

가.

5 30

. , , 70 15
가 20% 가 13. BX
가 , 가 51 가, ,
. , 가
1. 2cm³/kg 가 가 가
75 10 .
52 .
가 가 가 2,
4가 . 가 가
2가 herbal 가
가 가 가
가 가

20%

51.

(%)

	1	2	3	4
	20	20	20	20
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
C	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
sodi um benzoate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Flavor(DJ02576)	0.07	0.07	-	-
Flavor(JAF990750)	-	-	0.07	0.07
	66.53	66.53	66.53	66.53
CO2 gas(cm ² /kg)	-	1.20	-	1.20

52.

	1	2	3	4
	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
	6.8	7.1	4.9	5.6
	5.7	7.5	4.5	5.5
	6.2	7.1	4.9	5.6

1 : , 5 : , 9 :

.

1)

o 40 50 .
o , , .

2) ,

o 1 2
o .

3) ,

o .
o 200 .
o , 75% .
o 가 (55-60. BX)

.

4) ,

o 가 batch .
o 20%, 6.5%, 6.7%, 0.1%, C 0.04%

0.01%, sodium benzoate 0.05%, 0.07%, 66.53% batch

5) ,

o 1batch

o 가

6)

o 가 1.2cm³/kg

7) ,

o 80 , 105

30

o

8) ,

o 가 75 10

o

40

8)

o air

9)

o () ,

10)

○ 1 .

11) 가

○

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1.

2.

3. 가