行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

省產蔬果榨汁殘渣中酚類化合物之特性、生物活性與利用性之探討 (3/3)

Characteristics, biological activities and utilization of the phenolics obtained from Taiwanese vegetables and fruits by products (3/3)

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本研究今年度之重點,主要是自 in vitro 之生物活性研究中取得最具效果之蕃 茄果肉殘渣乾燥物(140°C),直接進行人體試驗。為釐清樣品中膳食纖維與酚類 化合物之作用與功能,本試驗將受試者分為二組,一組食用完整之乾燥粉末(試驗組),另一組為經酚類化合物去除處理之粉末(對照組),每組試驗之受試者為八人(四男,四女)。十六位受試個體皆為本校在學學生,平均年齡為 25 歲、BMI為 22.5,每人每日攝取之粉末樣品量為 15 公克(分三餐食用;依國人飲食指南建議每日應攝取三份疏果類,而 300 公克之新鮮蕃茄約相當於 15 公克乾燥粉末)。本人體試驗共進行十四天,除比較其排便狀況與糞便性質外,同時亦於試驗前後收集受試者之血液樣品,測定各種血液生化值、總抗氧化性之表現、酚類化合物之含量、各種抗氧化成份含量與低密度脂蛋白質(LDL)之氧化耐受性。

結果顯示,二組受試者在食用後,排便次數有顯著的增加,且排便之順暢性提高許多,此外皆無腹瀉或便祕的情形發生,可知兩組樣品中所含之大量膳食纖維,的確發揮其功效。血液之分析結果如下,在總抗氧化之表現方面,食用完整之乾燥粉末(試驗組)之表現情形遠優於對照組,同樣之結果也表現在 TBARs值(thiobarbituric acid reactive substances)。試驗組之血液中酚類化合物之含量顯著地高於對照組,同樣的情形也發生在具抗氧化性之成份(如維生素 E 與含硫化合物)。一般之生化分析則發現食用完整之乾燥粉末(試驗組)能顯著地增加高密度脂蛋白質中膽固醇之含量。由上述結果可知,食用蕃茄果肉殘渣之乾燥粉末中之酚類化合物後,對體內抗氧化與心血管疾病之預防可能有良好之相關性。

由本研究之結果可知,蕃茄果肉殘渣中之酚類化合物對人體健康是有益的, 但未來有必要進行更長期之研究,以獲致更完整之資料。

關鍵詞:抗氧化性、蕃茄果肉殘渣、多元酚。

Abstract

Previous results showed that the phenolics of the dried tomato pomace residues (140 °C) exhibited the best biological activities. To evaluate the function of the phenolics obtained from dried tomato pomace powder (140°C), the dried powder were divided into original powder and non-phenolics powder (removal of phenolics by washing with 80% aqueous acetone). Eight volunteers were involved in each group. Every volunteer ate 15 gram (by three times) of dried powder according to the typical need of vegetable and fruit every day, and the total duration was 14 days. The effect of the dried tomato powder with and without phenolics administration on the feces subjects was evaluated. It's clear that the frequency of

feces output were increased in both groups mainly owing to the intake of abundant dietary fibers. Both the antioxidant capacity and the total phenolics in the plasma of the original powder administration group (containing phenolics) were significantly higher than that of the non-phenolics powder administration group, and also increased with the duration. In addition, the TBARs values were decreased with the duration and the contents of α-tocopherol and thiol groups were increased significantly. In addition, the content of cholesterol in high density lipoprotein (HDL-chol) was also lowered by the administration of experimental group. That is, the antioxidant performance and prevention of cardiovascular diseases could show good correlation in human study.

By this study, the usage of the tomato residues would be helpful to the body. However, further and longer-term study will be required in the future soon to advance to understand the biological activities of the residues.

Keywords: antioxidation, tomato pamace residues, polyphenols

計畫緣由與目的

流行病學研究結果顯示,增加蔬果的攝取量(或大量攝取)能降低許多疾病(如癌症、心血管疾病、腦及免疫功能失調等)的罹患率,這些功效主要是蔬果中之膳食纖維、具抗氧化性之維生素或其前質(如 ascorbic acid, tocopherols and carotenoids)以及植物性化學物質(phytochemicals)所貢獻。近年來國人健康意識抬高,大家亦瞭解蔬果的重要性,因此蔬果的消費量逐年增加。蔬果在去除影響風味或較難下嚥之少部份並洗淨後,大部份都是可食的,然而許多人為了方便、習慣偏好或生理狀況而僅食用榨得之果汁,將榨得蔬果汁後可食用之大量殘渣丟棄。由於許多研究已明確指出,有些原可以食用但被丟棄的蔬果殘渣中可能含有對人體健康有益之活性成份(主要是酚類化合物;本研究室預備試驗也發現本省大宗榨汁蔬果殘渣之酚類化合物具有較維生素 C 佳之抗氧化效果),因此將蔬果榨汁後的殘渣丟棄,不僅增加廢棄物處理的問題,也同時喪失了對人體健康有益之成份的攝取。然而,有關省產之蔬果榨汁殘渣中酚類化合物之研究卻付之蹶如。因此,本研究擬以三年時間,分別針對本省產之數種主要蔬果榨汁殘渣中之主要植物化學物質一酚類化合物之特性、生物活性(包括體外及人體試驗)及利用性進行探討。

本研究第一年發現主要省產蔬果(紅蘿蔔、蕃茄、柳丁、桶柑、芭樂、楊桃、鳳梨、芒果及荔枝等)之榨汁殘渣中除了有豐富膳食纖維外,亦含有多量之酚類化合物,且酚類化合物之含量會隨乾燥加工製備之影響而改變。因此,第二年擬以體外試驗(in vitro)方式分別探討並比較各種榨汁殘渣中酚類化合物之生物活性及功能性,如抗氧化性、還原性、抗突變性、自由基清除能力、抗發炎性及除口臭性等。本研究完成後,已可瞭解各種蔬果榨汁殘渣中酚類化合物之特性及生物活性的表現,將於第三年進行人體試驗評估,完成後更可提高欲丟棄

結果與討論

活性氧 $(O_2 \cdot OH \ BH_2O_2)$ 等物質被認為與人體疾病的發生率有密切關係,其中 OH 最具攻擊性。許多研究則指出有些酚類化合物具有抗氧化性與促氧化性。因此本研究取用具有最佳抗氧化性與清除自由基之蕃茄果肉殘渣酚類化合物粗萃物 $(140^{\circ}C$ 乾燥處理的蕃茄果肉乾燥粉末所取得之酚類化合物粗萃物),進行人體試驗,來評估於人體攝取後之實際表現。

排便為本研究手先所作之記錄,結果如表一所示,二組受試者在食用後, 排便次數有顯著的增加,且排便之順暢性提高許多,此外受試期間受試個體皆無 便祕的情形發生,可知兩組樣品中所含之大量膳食纖維,的確發揮其功效。

由血液之分析結果可知(表二),在總抗氧化之表現方面,食用完整之乾燥粉末(試驗組)之表現情形遠優於對照組,顯示樣品中之酚類化合物具有提供抗氧化性之功效,同樣之抗氧化結果也由試驗組 TBARs 值(thiobarbituric acid reactive substances)之下降再次得到驗證。血液分析發現,試驗組之血液中酚類化合物之含量顯著地高於對照組,同樣的情形也發生在具抗氧化性之成份(如維生素 E與含硫化合物)。在血漿之脂質分析則發現,食用完整之乾燥粉末(試驗組)能顯著地提高高密度脂蛋白質中膽固醇之含量。由上述結果可知,食用蕃茄果肉殘渣之乾燥粉末中之酚類化合物後,對體內抗氧化之提生與心血管疾病之預防可能有良好之相關性,未來有必要對其相關性作進一步確認。由本研究之結果可知,蔬果榨汁殘渣確實是具有生物活性且對人體健康有益,未來有必要將這類原欲丟棄之物質加以運用,更能加以製成保健類產品使其成為高價值之保健食品。

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表一、食用乾燥蕃茄果肉粉末後對受試者之排便與糞便性質之影響

Table 1 Effect of dried tomato powder with and without phenolics administration on the feces of subjects

	Initial	7 th day	14 th day
Original powder			
Frequency (times/wk)	7.1 ± 1.0^{b}	7.6 ± 1.0^{ab}	9.0 ± 1.1^{a}
Shape	3.9±1.1 a	3.6±0.3 a	3.8 ± 0.2^{a}
Color	2.8±0.2 a	3.1±0.3 a	2.9±0.1 a
Powder without phenolics			
Frequency (times/wk)	6.0 ± 1.3^{b}	9.3±3.5 a	8.8±3.5 a
Shape	3.8±0.2 a	3.6±0.2 a	3.6±0.2 a
Color	2.4±0.2 a	2.3±0.2 a	2.5±0.2 a

Shape: mud: 1, gtranular: 2, shrink: 3, long grow:4

Color: pale: 1, yellow: 2, brown: 3, brick red: 4; black:5

Values were mean±SD

Values within the same row bearing different superscript letters were significantly different.

表二、食用乾燥蕃茄果肉粉末前後對受試者血漿之氧化狀態、酚類化合物含量 與其他抗氧化成份之含量

Table 2 The contents of lipid oxidation status, total phenolics and other antioxidants in the plasma of subjects.

	Initial	7 th day	14 th day
Antioxidant capacity (%)	31.17±3.45 ^b	49.69±14.10°	48.51±5.80 a
TBARs (uM)	2.75±0.39 a	1.83±0.16 ^b	1.89±0.85 b
Total phenolics (mg/ml)*	2.68±0.38 b	2.47±0.23 b	2.92±0.36 a
Thiol group (uM)	468.8±21.80 ^b	468±18.58 b	471.6±18.3 a
All-trans retinal (ug/dl)	54.94±11.89 a	53.93±10.07 a	54.11±8.59 a
α-tocopherol	0.74 ± 0.28^{b}	0.79±0.37 a	0.79±0.24 a
Vitamin C	2.05±0.45 a	1.96±0.36 a	1.77±0.59 a

^{*} mg gallic acid equivalent/mg plasma

Values within the same row bearing different superscript letters were significantly different.