

***	**	*	
(%90)	()	°45
%92.37		.%37.44	%27.25
°35-30	4-3	0.099	0.096
%21.8	7.0	21.90	16.64
	.%17.47	13.59	. ² / . 0.63 0.41
(%90)			

(Krochta, 2002)

(1987)

.(Ghanbarzadeh et al., 2006)

.(Krochta, 2002)

.(Gontard et al., 1994)

.2009/4/1

2007/5/21

(Fu et al., 1999)

(Kim et al., 2004)

(Albumins)
 (Globulins)
 (Prolamins)
 (Glutelins) %80
 (Fu et al., 1999)

(Corn Zein)
 (Zein) -70

(Rotary Evaporator) (Aqueous Alcohol)
 (Kim et al., 2004)

(Hexane) () Hydrophobic
 (Soxhlet) (Leucine) (Valine)
 (Gluten Meal) (Glutamine) (Isoleucine)
 (Ethanol) -50 (Ghanbarzadeh et al., 2006)

(Carter and Reck, 1970) (Endosperm) %60
 (Fu et al., 1999)

: (Buffo et al., 1997)

20
 100 500
 °60 (%90)

(Sessa et al., 2007)

(Nisin)

2
 (Krochta, 2002)

°15- (Freezer) ()

15 / 3000
 (Sessa et al., 2007 Kim et al., 2004)
) %69

(Buffo et al., 1997)

°45 (Gennadios et al., 1993) %96-88

: (Yield%) 250

: (Recovery %)

$$100 \times \frac{(\quad)}{(\quad 20)} = (\%)$$

$$\times = (\%)$$

$$100 \times \frac{(\quad)}{(\quad)} = (\%)$$

(Chromatography Spreading Bar

0.5

(Gennadios and Weller, 1994)

10

(%95)

65

(Air Forced Draft Oven)

°35-30

(Hot Plate Magnetic

100

(Sheets)

2

Stirrer)

(Polyethylene)

°7-4

°77 - 75

(Casting)

(Conditioned)

20 × 4)

(Molds)

Polyvinylchloride

(30 ×

(30 × 20 × 0.2) (PVC)

(Gontard et al., 1994)

(Desiccator)

(Gennadios et al., 1993)

(NaBr)

%2 ± 56

(Leveling Tool)

48 °25

(Electronic Thermo-Hygrometer)

Thin Layer)

TempTec, CE
 : (Rhim et al., 1999)
 × 2
 2
 50
 24 °25
 0.01
 °105 -100
 :

$$100 \times \frac{(\text{)} - (\text{)}}{(\text{)}} = (\%)$$

(Tensile Strength)
 Percentage Elongation at)
 (Break
 Instron Universal Testing Instrument,)
 (1)
 %67.23 %65.83 (1122
 American Society for Testing and)
 D882 - 83 (Materials, ASTM
 %69 (Ayd et al., 1991) 1987
 .(Buffo et al., 1997; Fu et al., 1999)

Water Vapor)
 %10.8 (Permeability
 (ASTM)
 1989 E96-80
 (°40) .(Gontard et al., 1994) (Cup Method)

(Denaturation)

.(AOAC, 1980)

.1

%
12.25
65.83 (× 6.25)
2.70
0.92
5.10

(Gennadios et al., 1993)

(2)
%92.37
%96 – 88

.2

(%90)
%
27.25
92.37
25.17
37.44

	(Yield%)	
(Prolamins)	(Recovery %)	%27.25
(%90)		(2) %37.44
(Fu et al., 1999) (%95)	(Buffo et al.,	
	%35.47 %16.34	1997)
(2 1)		
	.(%95)	(%90)
(Bendable)	(More Aqueous Alcohol)	(%90)
	(%95)	

(Thin Layer Chromatography)

(Monoaxial Molecular Orientation)
(Random Orientation)
(Pouring)

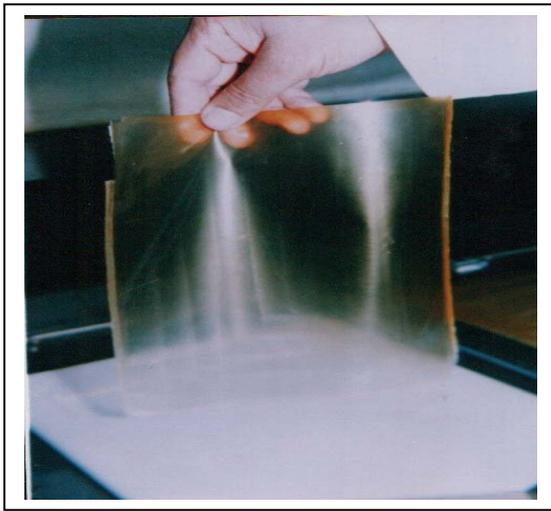
(Aydt et al., 1991; Fu et al., 1999; Sessa et al., 2007)

0.104-0.096

0.099

°35-30

4-3



.2

()

.1

.() PVC

.%40

21.90 16.64

()

7.0

:) 70:30 60:40

.² / . 0.63 0.41

%21.8

(

%17.47 13.59

.100:20

.(3)

5 (Dupont and Ogale, 2006)

(Denaturation) (Pulling Stress)
 (Gennadios et al., 1994) (Elongation at Break)
 -
 .(Gennadios et al., 1993)
 .(Gontard and Guilbert, 1994)

.3

0.099 -0.096
21.90 -16.64
% 21.8 -7.0
. ² / . 0.63-0.41
% 17.47 -13.59
4 -3

(%90)

(Gontard and Guilbert, 1994)

(Gennadios et al., 1993)

1987

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Corn Zein Extraction and Utilization in Preparation of Edible and Biodegradable Films

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ABSTRACT

This study has been carried out in order to extract corn zein and using it in the preparation of edible and biodegradable films. Corn zein was extracted as yellow powder from corn gluten meal (a by-product of corn starch industry). The protein content of the powder was 92.37% while its yield and recovery percentages were 27.25% and 37.44%, respectively. The laboratory-extracted zein was used in the preparation of edible and biodegradable films. The fabricated films were characterized by being self-standing, transparent, tasteless, odorless, clear, homogenous, bendable, glossy, flexible and of yellow color. Their thickness ranged between 0.096 and 0.099mm and their drying time at 30-35°C was 3-4 hours, while their tensile strength and the percentage of elongation at break, ranged between 16.64 and 21.90MPa and between 7.0 and 21.8%, respectively. The water vapor permeability ranged between 0.41 and 0.63 gm.mm/m².day.mmHg, and the water solubility between 13.59 and 17.47%.

The results of this study showed the possibility of corn zein extraction from the corn gluten meal by using ethanol (90%). The extracted zein kept its functionality and ability to form edible films of acceptable mechanical and barrier properties, which could be utilized in food packaging.

KEYWORDS: Corn zein extraction, Edible and biodegradable films, Food packaging.

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