

-β C

(Youdin and Joseph, 2001)

(Howard et al., 1994; Lee et al., 1995; Zimin et al., 1996; Markus et al., 1999).

.2009/2/1

2008/9/4

*

) () .(Halliwell, 1999)
(6 °70
C

(Chatterjee et al.,
() .(2007

3.05 100/ 12.41)
(Kim et al., 2006) (100/

.(Keith, 1999)

:

(Nutraceuticals) .(Keith, 1999)
(Howard, 2001)

%10 C
%20 °10
. °20

() (Lee and Haward, 1999)

124 (CaCl₂)
.C %10

2006 3.2
(2007)

C %63
(Howard, 2001)

(Turkmen et al., 2005)

100/ 1345

100/ 1371
100/ 1696

Pepper Fruits

(*Capsicum annum*)

(Manzocco et al., .(Crozier et al., 1997)

Solanaceae

(2001

()

.2007

°75

C

12

12

.(Binested, 1971)

Analytical Methods

:

.2000 (AOAC)

:

(AOAC, 2000)

6,2

:

:

(°25)

50 20

(Wada and Ou, 2002)

10

30

50

C

12

(Table Top Model, IEC 215)

(Max RPM 3200)

:

(Asami et al.,

Folin-Ciocalteu

2 2004)

%10

0.2

3

10

%2.5

/ 20

4

/ 1

/ 30

(%7) Na₂CO₃

(/ 50) C BHT
 0.2 5
 470
 °50 10
 120
 100
 (±SD)
 (ANOVA)
 SPSS

750
 (1) / 50-0
Assay of Antioxidant Activity
 DPPH
 (DPPH)
Antioxidant activity determination using free radical 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl (DPPH)
 (Singh et al., 2002)

(LSD)
 P<0.05
 (1)
 C 100/ 86-75
 100/ 86 100/ 75
 136.3 130.3
 225.3 100/
 207.3 100/
 (Lee et al., 1995)
 100/ (384-178)

(Vortex) 60) DPPH
 30 517
Antioxidant activity determination using β-carotene method
 (β-carotene bleaching time)
 (Kaur and Kapoor, 2002)
 4) 20
 (20
 0.2 100
 °40 Tween-20
 50

C (2)
 (Lee and Howard, 1999) ()
 C 100/ 55 40 C
 100/ 74 67
 100/ 130.2 120
 C 100/ 211
 100/ 195
 7 pH 100/ 180-166
 C (Schweigget et al., 2005) (Howard et al., 2001)
 (POD) (LOX) (Lee 100/ 243 76
 (PPO) 48 C (et al., 1995
 (Antonious et al., 2006) 100/ 198
 (PPO) 100/ 140 130
 10 °80 100/ 160 120
 (LOX) C
 % 3.5 5 °90
 - (POD)
 (2)
 % 8 7 .%93
 (Castro et al., 2008) C (3 2)
 -1) °98 80 70 (2.5)
 C C
 %50 15 %83 C
 (Howard and Brenes, 1997) (Ascorbic Acid Oxidase, AAO)
 % 4.7 100/ (60-44)

C (5) %58 (3:2:1) C
 100/ 1050 1030
 C % 97

(5)
 %97 C
 C %0.5 C

%15 pH C
 .%93 pH
 C 4.3

()
 (5) (P<0.05) .(Fennema, 1996)
 C

%46.2 DPPH
 .%49 -β
 %8

(6)
 C (Polyphenol
 oxidase, Peroxidase, Lipoxigenase)
 C (Aydin and Kadioglu, 2001)

100/ 1057
 100/ 59.3 .(Tolbert, 1980)
 %5 %98 (3:2:1)
 %15

.DPPH %12.6
 -β %46

(6 5) (P<0.05) (5)

C
 C
 100/ 1071.5
 100/ 3218
 %55 -β DPPH

(5 6) .

DPPH : β -

%97

C

(Howard, 2001;

C

%15

%95

Fennema, 1996)

% 92

% 26.4

% 26.8

DPPH

%51.8

-3.2

.(3) β -

% 55.5

.C

(Surekha and Begum, 1993)

(Greco et al., 2007)

%80

%24

.C

() C

(Sun et al., 2006)

C

DPPH

(Howard et al., 2001)

%63

(Sun et al., 2006)

(C22:6)DHA

C

DHA

C

(Pellegrini et al.,

%41

%48

2003)

.(Yalim et al., 2003)

(3)

C

(r²=0.86) (Lee et al., 1995) C

(Larson, 1988) (8 7) (4)

(r²=0.80- 0.97)) (

(Antonious et al., 2006) .(8,7)

(Yalim et al., 2003) 3 C

(6,5,4,3) C

(Luteolin) (quercetin) .%59

(Lee et al., 1995) (Howard, 2001) 10 .%93 8 C

(capsaicin) (Tonelli,1981) °30 20

% 90-85

°10

. °30 20

C

%92.5 DPPH

C .(4,3) (r²=0.90 - 0.96)

%15

C .(6,5) (r²=0.88-0.91)

:(1)

0.81±92	0.81±93	%
0.002±0.334	0.002±0.348	%
0.24±130.3	0.52±136.6	(100/)
0.008±0.01	0.008±0.02	%
1.63±86	1.63±75	C (100/)
0.1±207.3	0.61±225.3	(100/)

:(2)

0.81±93	0.81±93.5	0.08±7.2	0.08±8	%
0.12±0.321	0.12±0.336	0.16±3.7	0.008±3.86	%
0.24±120	0.24±130.2	0.16±208.9	0.08±211.5	(100/)

...

0.08±0.01	0.08±0.02	0.008±0.13	0.008±0.15	%
0.4±74	0.8±67	0.81± 55	0.81± 40	C 100/
1.6 ±166	1.6±180	0.8±195	0.8±211	(100/)
C				:(3)

(100/)	%		(100/)	
	-β	DPPH		
1.6±3004 ^a	1.00±55.5 ^a	0.36±51.8 ^a	6.2±1073 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6±2563 ^b	0.1±48 ^b	0.4±44.3 ^b	3.2±1044 ^b	(3)
0.32 ±219 ^c	0.2± 26.8 ^c	0.2±26.4 ^c	0.8± 51.4 ^c	(3)

P<0.05 (1)
(2)
(3)

C **:(4)**

(100/)	%		(100/)	
	-β	DPPH		
1.6±3004 ^a	1.00±55.5 ^a	0.36±51.8 ^a	6.2± 1073 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6±2165 ^b	0.1±43 ^b	0.4±40.9 ^b	0.4±74 ^b	(3)
0.32 ±139.5 ^c	0.2± 19 ^c	0.2±25.4 ^c	0.08± 0.43 ^c	(3)

P<0.05 (1)
(2)
(3)

C : (5)

(100/)	%		(100/)	
	-β	DPPH		
3.2±3218.5 ^a	1.00±58 ^a	0.36±55 ^a	3.2 ± 1071.5 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6± 2769 ^b	0.2± 49 ^b	0.4±46.2 ^b	0.8±1030.7 ^b	
0.32 ±229.4 ^c	0.2±27.7 ^c	0.2±26.8 ^c	0.2 ±43.5 ^c	

(1)

P<0.05

(2)

C : (6)

(100/)	%		(100/)	
	-β	DPPH		
1.2±2591 ^a	0.2± 53 ^a	0.2±48.6 ^a	1.6±1075 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6±2371.4 ^b	0.1± 47 ^b	0.1± 42.5 ^b	2.4±1057 ^b	
0.8±210 ^c	0.1±25.9 ^c	0.1±26.3 ^c	0.8±59.3 ^c	

(1)

P<0.05

(2)

C : (7)

(100/)	%		(100/)	
	-β	DPPH		
3.2±3218.5 ^a	1.00±58 ^a	0.36±55 ^a	1.2±1071 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6±2527.7 ^b	0.2± 46 ^b	0.4±43 ^b	0.8±61.5 ^b	
0.8 ±139 ^c	0.2±20 ^c	0.2±26.4 ^c	0.02±0.33 ^c	

(1)

P<0.05

(2)

C

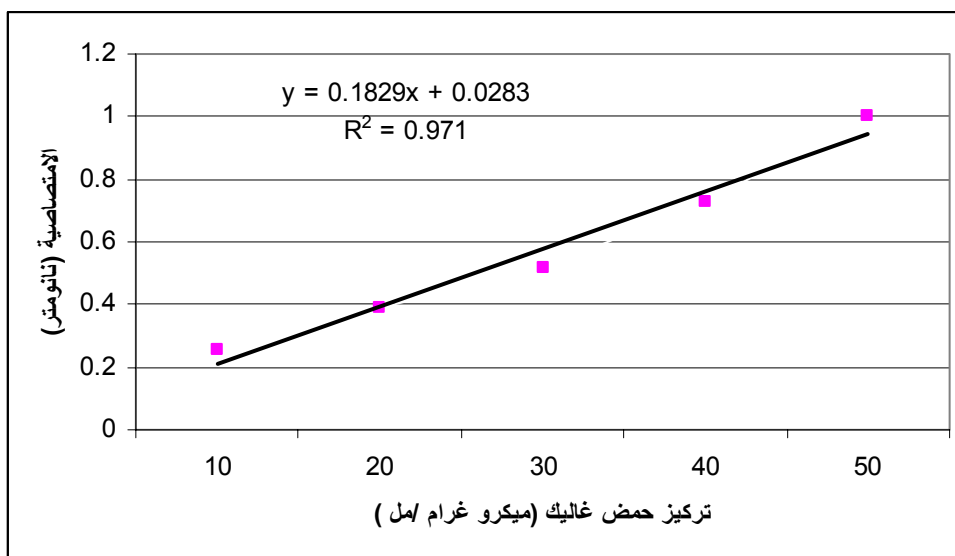
:(8)

(100/)	%		(100/)	C
	-β	DPPH		
0.1±2591 ^a	0.2± 53 ^a	0.2±48.6 ^a	1.2±1075 ^{a(2)}	(1)
1.6±1828.5 ^b	0.1± 42 ^b	0.1± 38.8 ^b	0.8±85.7 ^b	
0.8±126 ^c	0.1±18 ^c	0.1±24.4 ^c	0.2±0.54 ^c	

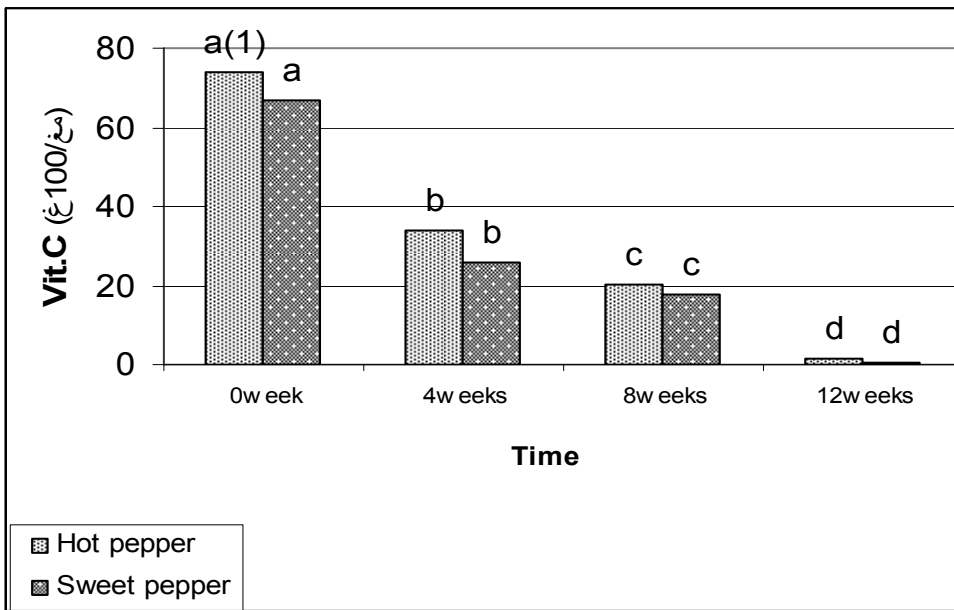
(1)

P<0.05

(2)



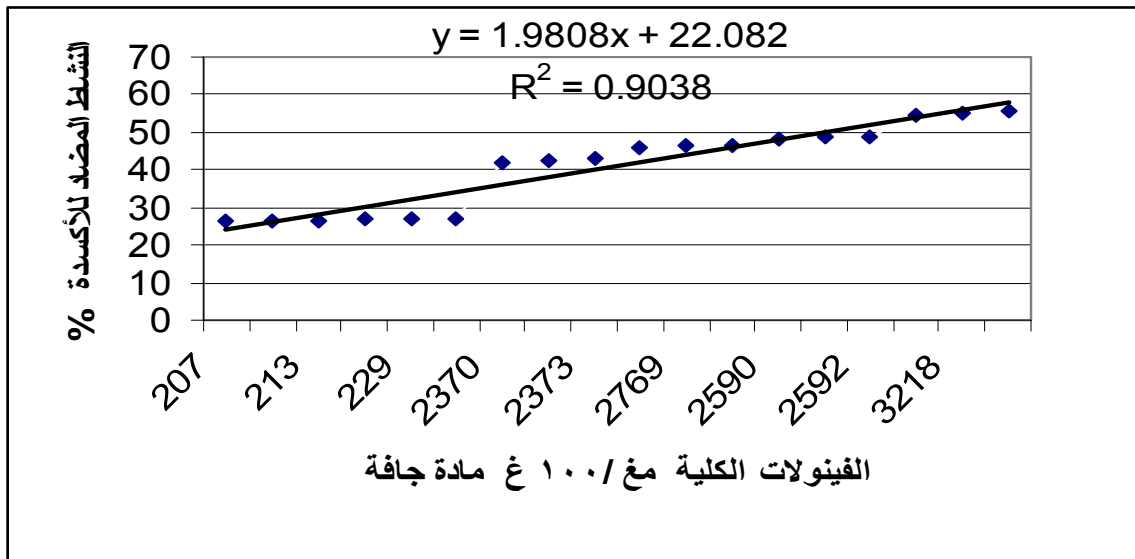
:(1)



(2) C (P<0.05)

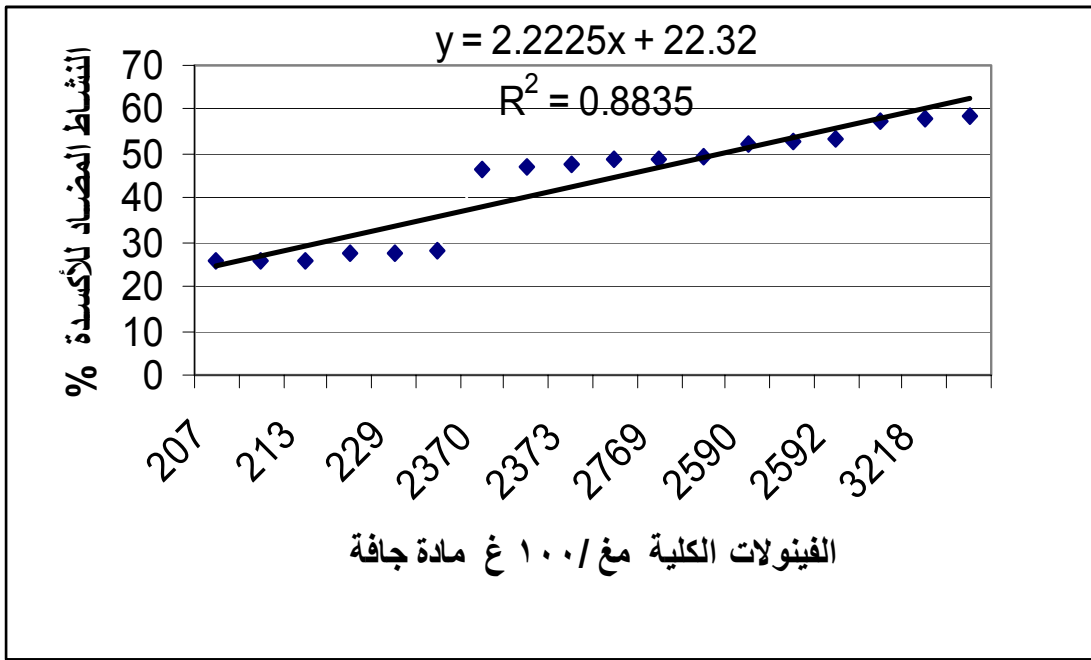
(P<0.05)

(1)



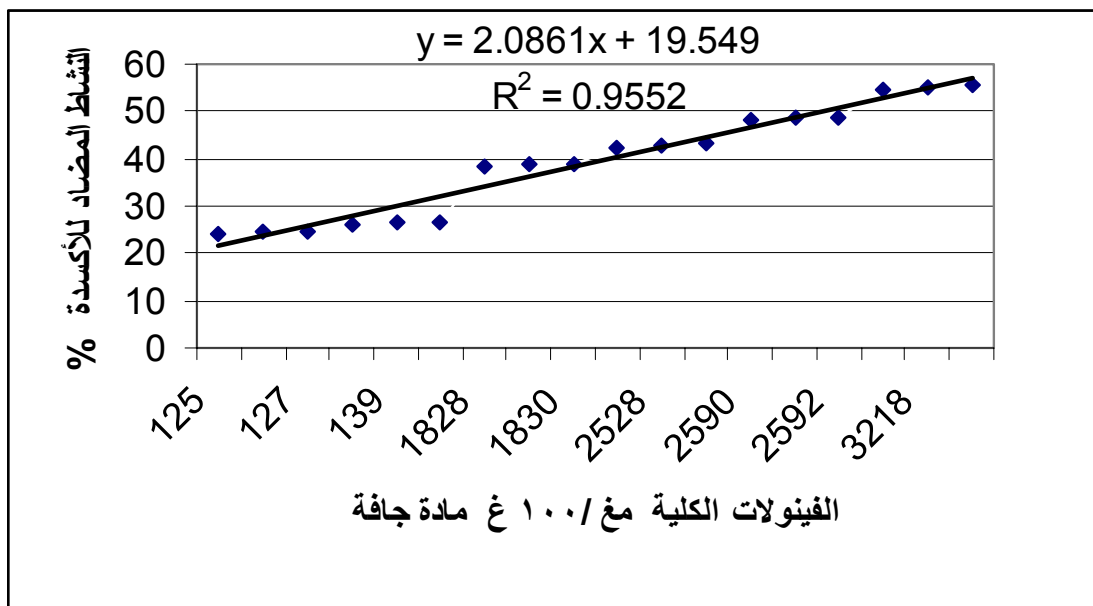
(3)

DPPH



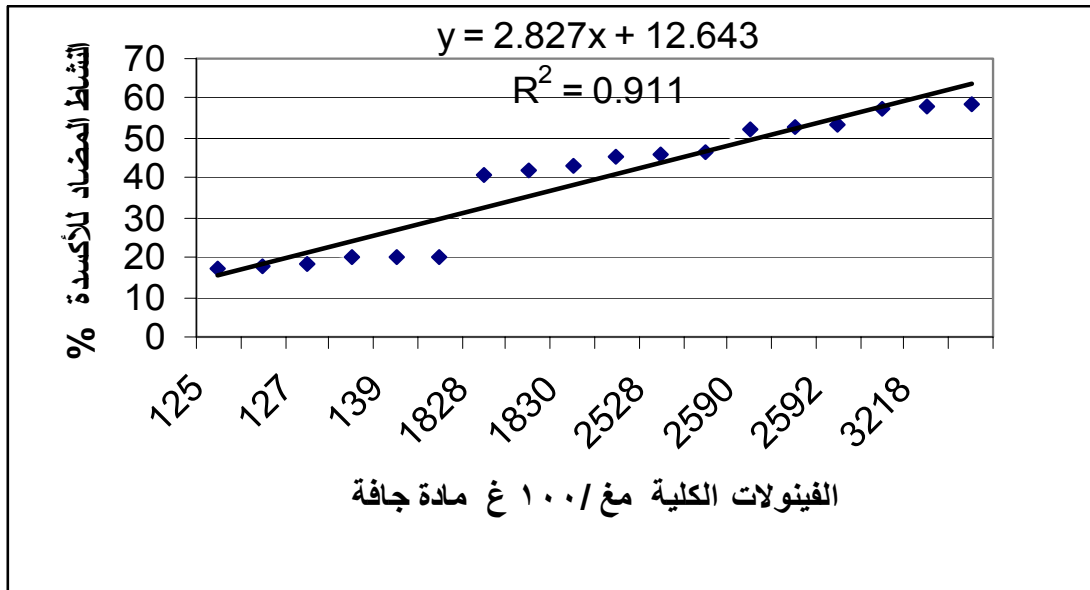
:(4)

-β



(5)

DPPH



(6):

-β

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The Effect of Natural Drying and Pickling on Ascorbic Acid , Total Phenols and Antioxidant Activity in Green , Sweet and Hot , Pepper (*Capsicum annuum* , L).

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ABSTRACT

Green peppers, sweet and hot, were processed by widely used pickling and natural drying procedures, and changes in their content of chemical composition (moisture, ash, sugar and fat), biological active compounds (T-phenol, vit.C) and antioxidant activity, were followed, as no practical paper was attainable.

The results of statistical analysis showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between fresh, pickled and dried peppers, as found with ascorbic acid, T-phenol and antioxidant activity measured by DPPH and β -carotene bleaching. Vit.C changed from 1073mg/100g DM in fresh pepper to 1044mg/100g DM in pickled pepper and reached 51.3mg/100gDM in dried pepper. The decrease in T-phenol was smaller, it changed from 3004 mg/100gDM in fresh pepper to 2563 mg/100gDM pickled pepper and reached 219mg/100g DM in dried pepper. These changes were reproduced significantly ($P < 0.05$) in antioxidant activity.

Storage of pickled and dried peppers for 12 weeks showed a significant loss of vit.C in pickled (93%) and dried pepper (99%). The loss in T-phenol was found to occur to a lesser degree, 26% and 96% in pickled and dried peppers, respectively. These changes influenced the antioxidant activity. All the above results indicate the necessity to work out new techniques able to preserve the valuable biological compounds in pepper.

KEYWORDS: Green pepper, Antioxidants, Total phenol, Vit.C, Pickled and dried pepper.

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