

Effects of the Alternative Postharvest Treatments on 'Hicaznar' Pomegranate Fruit Phytochemicals, Organic Acids and Sugar Content

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ABSTRACT

Background: There are many alternative techniques have been used for preserving fruits quality and extent shelf life by reducing metabolic activities which promote their quality changes negatively during storage to understand the metabolic process in fresh fruits.

Objective: The main objective of this study was to investigate effects of postharvest treatment of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) and oxalic acids (OA) on phytochemicals, organic acid and sugar content of 'Hicaznar' pomegranate fruit. **Method:** The pomegranate arils were immersed external three different concentrations (0, 2.5 and 5 mM) of OA and GABA after minimally process of fruit. Total phenolic, anthocyanin, antioxidant activities, organic acid sugar content of treated and control fruit arils were analysed. **Results:** The present results were indicated that in general, glucose and sucrose sugar contents of fruit slightly decreased at the end of the storage while fructose and sorbitol content slightly increased. **Conclusion:** OA treated group showed better antiradical activity than GABA treated arils while TAC was higher in GABA treated arils at the end of storage. Total phenolic contents of pomegranate arils were changed significantly during storage.

Keywords: Pomegranate Arils, Oxalic Acid, Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid, Sugar, Organic Acid.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, marketing of minimally processed fruits and vegetables has increased rapidly. Simply, minimal processing involves of washing, peeling and cutting of fruits and vegetables with suitable treatment to extend shelf-life of fruits and vegetables.^{1,2} There are many alternative new techniques have been used for preserving shelf life fruits by prevent their quality reduction and quantity losses during storage and better understanding to metabolic and the respiration process in fresh fruits through shelf life. Among other applications (controlled or modified atmospheres storage, applying chemical agents, UV and other applications), the treatment of edible coatings is one of the most receptive methods to prolong the commercial shelf-life of fruits. The most important benefits of eco-friendly treatments are;

i) it has positive effects on prevent fungal, physiological and biochemical deterioration of fruit; ii) healthy foods as well as to the increasing concerns over the environment in response to the growing demand for safe.³ The gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) is naturally available in low levels in many plant sources (spinach, potatoes, cabbage, apples, grapes, cereals etc.). GABA is a non-protein amino acid and it is considered as a potent bioactive compound.⁴ Oxalic acid (OA) is one of the organic acid which protect plant from biotic and abiotic negative effects. It has been evaluated that OA postpone ripening of some climacteric as banana, prevents browning of litchi fruit and banana, increases resistance to chilling injury and extends postharvest shelf life.⁵ There are few studies about OA treatments⁵⁻⁹

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and GABA treatments¹⁰⁻¹³ as an alternative eco-friendly and natural surface treatment of fresh fruit. In previous reports, it was stated that surface treatments of fresh fruit not only delay physiological disorders but also protect fruit quality longer. The main objective of present study was to investigate postharvest treatment of GABA and OA on sugar, organic acid, total phenolic, anthocyanin and radical scavenging activity of 'Hicaznar' pomegranate fruit arils.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Materials: Pomegranate 'Hicaznar' fruits were harvested commercially optimal stage from Mersin region of Turkey. After harvest fruits were transferred laboratory. Pomegranates were washed with clear water, then arils were removed from peel manually. Then arils were immersed external three different concentrations (0, 2.5 and 5 mM) of oxalic acid (OA) and gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) for postharvest treatment. For control group distilled water was used. The arils were immersed in solutions for 5 min at room temperature. After dipping, residuary of solution was removed onto sterilized sieved trays at 20 °C. The arils were transferred to polypropylene bags and stored for 20 days.

METHODS

Total phenolic,¹⁴ total anthocyanin,¹⁵ sugar,¹⁶ and organic acid contents,¹⁷ were determined after storage of 0, 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 days. Total antioxidant activity was measured using a free radical DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) methanolic solution¹⁸ SPSS statistical software (version 18.0, Chicago, IL) were used for analysing data. At 5% level, the significance of differences among means was detected with Duncan test by using one-way ANOVA.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The predominant organic acids are citric acid and L-ascorbic acid in pomegranate fruit which is one of the most important organic acid that has defence mechanism to biotic and abiotic stress. There are small amounts of malic, succinic, and fumaric acids. Malic acid and succinic acid content was tended to increased in fruits during storage. In our study, L-ascorbic acid content was higher than other organic acids in the pomegranate fruit variety (Table 1). The fumaric acid content did not change significantly during storage trial among treatments. The succinic acid and ascorbic acid content was the highest in oxalic acid treatment of 2.5 mM concentration at the end of the storage period. The present findings

indicated that L-ascorbic acid was higher in GABA treated fruit compared OA and control arils. The sugar content of pomegranate fruit shows quality of fruit and it varies among cultivars. Fructose, glucose, and total sugar are important for fruit taste. The glucose level was changed between 5.5 to 4% and fructose was 6.6 to 5% and total sugar was 12.6 to 15.06% during storage in all treatments. Pomegranate fruit have higher amount of glucose and fructose than other fruits. The present results were indicated that in general, glucose and sucrose content of fruit slightly decreased at the end of the storage while fructose and sorbitol slightly increased (Table 1). Sorbitol is a sugar alcohol and it was stated that sorbitol level of fruits generally increases by senescence of fruit.¹⁹ There were no significant differences in TSS level of arils during storage among treatments. The arils treated with 2.5 mM OA had the highest DPPH scavenging activity during storage. However, GABA treated groups at concentration of 2.5 and 5 mM had the lowest antiradical activity against DPPH. Razavi and Hajiloub²⁰ reported that peach fruits treated with 5 mM OA had higher antioxidant capacity than peach which was treated with 1 and 3 mM OA. Huang *et al.*²¹ also stated that OA treatment reduced the injury caused by radical and delayed fruit ripening and senescence. To evaluate effects of antioxidant activity in natural sources are very important and popular in recently.²² According to our results, OA showed better antiradical activity than GABA. Pomegranate fruit has natural phytochemical and bioactive compounds which prevent many diseases like depression, cardiovascular diseases and cancer.²³⁻²⁴ In addition phenolic compounds also have important to prevent many diseases²⁵⁻²⁶. Total phenolic contents of pomegranate arils were changed significantly during storage. However, there were no significant differences among groups in regard to total phenolic content at the end of the storage. In general, OA treatment at both concentrations had higher total phenolic content and there were no significant differences between concentration of 2.5 and 5 mM. TAC of the arils had the highest in GABA treated group compared others at the end of storage.

CONCLUSION

While the succinic acid and ascorbic acid content was the highest in oxalic acid treatment of 2.5 mM concentration. At the end of the storage period, the present results indicated that L-ascorbic acid was higher in GABA treated fruit than OA and control arils. TSS did not change significantly during storage. OA treatment showed higher radical scavenging and total phenolic

Table 1: Organic acid, sugar, total soluble solid, DPPH scavenging activity, total phenolic and total anthocyanin content of pomegranate arils

Days	mM	Treatment	malic acid (%)	succinic acid (%)	fumaric acid (%)	L-ascorbic acid (mg/100g)	citric acid (%)	sucrose (%)	Glucose (%)	Fructose (%)	Sorbitol (%)	Total sugar (%)	TSS (%)	DPPH (%)	TPC (%)	TAC (%)
0	0	Control	0.044 ^a	0.278 ^a	0.002 ^a	16.847 ^a	1.370 ^a	1.626 ^{ab}	5.585 ^{ab}	6.590 ^{ab}	0.236 ^a	14.04 ^a	27.5 ^a	91.93 ^{ab}	2631.22 ^{ab}	189.67 ^a
		Oxalicacid	0.031 ^a	0.167 ^a	0.000 ^a	14.021 ^a	1.375 ^a	0.372 ^b	6.102 ^a	7.116 ^a	0.066 ^a	13.66 ^a	27.6 ^a	96.67 ^a	2477.16 ^{ab}	119.61 ^b
	2,5	Gaba	0.053 ^a	0.264 ^a	0.001 ^a	14.651 ^a	0.963 ^c	2.799 ^a	4.851 ^{bc}	5.712 ^{bc}	0.288 ^a	13.65 ^a	26.7 ^a	87.32 ^b	2801.87 ^a	211.80 ^a
		Oxalicacid	0.023 ^a	0.120 ^a	0.001 ^a	10.526 ^b	1.298 ^a	0.348 ^b	5.817 ^{ab}	6.837 ^{ab}	0.063 ^a	13.07 ^a	27.6 ^a	96.61 ^a	2123.09 ^b	182.57 ^a
4	0	Gaba	0.052 ^a	0.284 ^a	0.001 ^a	14.864 ^a	1.122 ^b	2.622 ^{ab}	4.356 ^b	5.220 ^c	0.399 ^a	12.60 ^a	26.4 ^a	86.02 ^b	2712.58 ^{ab}	205.57 ^a
		Control	0.028 ^{ab}	0.312 ^a	0.001 ^a	13.194 ^a	1.224 ^b	1.640 ^{ab}	5.243 ^a	6.195 ^a	0.186 ^a	13.26 ^a	27.2 ^a	91.35 ^{ab}	2660.65 ^{ab}	180.87 ^a
	2,5	Oxalicacid	0.020 ^b	0.265 ^a	0.001 ^a	12.788 ^a	1.335 ^a	0.354 ^b	6.075 ^a	7.164 ^a	0.060 ^a	13.65 ^a	27.9 ^a	96.43 ^a	2762.83 ^a	139.48 ^b
		Gaba	0.034 ^{ab}	0.287 ^a	0.002 ^a	14.218 ^a	1.018 ^d	2.769 ^{ab}	4.608 ^a	5.472 ^a	0.333 ^a	13.18 ^a	26.4 ^a	86.27 ^b	2215.85 ^{ab}	172.29 ^a
8	0	Oxalicacid	0.021 ^{ab}	0.149 ^a	0.001 ^a	12.414 ^a	1.347 ^a	0.351 ^b	6.057 ^a	7.179 ^a	0.054 ^a	13.64 ^a	28.2 ^a	96.31 ^a	2515.60 ^{ab}	181.43 ^a
		Gaba	0.052 ^a	0.284 ^a	0.001 ^a	14.864 ^a	1.122 ^c	2.981 ^a	5.254 ^a	6.235 ^a	0.591 ^a	15.06 ^a	28.5 ^a	86.45 ^b	2046.69 ^b	148.44 ^b
	2,5	Control	0.041 ^{ab}	0.355 ^a	0.001 ^a	14.617 ^{ab}	1.380 ^a	1.659 ^{ab}	5.582 ^a	6.708 ^a	0.206 ^a	14.15 ^a	28.1 ^a	91.32 ^{ab}	2470.48 ^b	176.63 ^a
		Oxalicacid	0.012 ^b	0.252 ^c	0.001 ^a	10.013 ^c	1.030 ^c	0.240 ^b	4.869 ^a	5.811 ^a	0.054 ^a	10.97 ^a	25.2 ^a	95.81 ^a	2921.48 ^a	126.10 ^b
12	0	Gaba	0.059 ^{ab}	0.293 ^b	0.001 ^a	17.229 ^a	1.145 ^{bc}	3.036 ^a	5.463 ^a	6.636 ^a	0.348 ^a	15.48 ^a	29.1 ^a	87.32 ^b	2443.26 ^b	166.24 ^a
		Control	0.016 ^b	0.299 ^b	0.001 ^a	11.563 ^{bc}	1.411 ^a	0.339 ^b	5.856 ^a	6.993 ^a	0.054 ^a	13.24 ^a	27.6 ^a	95.63 ^a	2929.24 ^a	153.62 ^a
	2,5	Gaba	0.076 ^a	0.320 ^b	0.001 ^a	16.966 ^a	1.259 ^{ab}	3.033 ^a	5.484 ^a	6.690 ^a	0.429 ^a	15.64 ^a	29.1 ^a	86.27 ^b	2269.09 ^b	161.58 ^a
		Control	0.066 ^{ab}	0.280 ^a	0.001 ^a	13.609 ^a	1.208 ^a	1.613 ^{ab}	4.661 ^b	5.747 ^b	0.143 ^a	12.16 ^a	26.0 ^a	91.56 ^{ab}	2426.01 ^a	162.24 ^a
16	0	Oxalicacid	0.008 ^b	0.267 ^a	0.001 ^a	12.343 ^a	1.292 ^a	0.249 ^b	5.103 ^{ab}	6.195 ^{ab}	0.051 ^a	11.60 ^a	25.8 ^a	95.44 ^a	2547.48 ^a	94.11 ^c
		Gaba	0.080 ^{ab}	0.314 ^a	0.001 ^a	18.242 ^a	1.200 ^a	3.096 ^a	4.956 ^b	6.258 ^{ab}	0.408 ^a	14.72 ^a	27.6 ^a	86.76 ^b	2175.14 ^{ab}	149.92 ^a
	2,5	Oxalicacid	0.010 ^{ab}	0.280 ^a	0.001 ^a	11.531 ^a	1.399 ^a	0.300 ^b	5.523 ^{ab}	6.762 ^a	0.051 ^a	12.64 ^a	27.0 ^a	95.75 ^a	2627.58 ^a	115.76 ^{bc}
		Gaba	0.116 ^a	0.330 ^a	0.001 ^a	19.225 ^a	1.199 ^a	2.862 ^a	4.707 ^b	5.949 ^b	0.408 ^a	13.93 ^a	28.5 ^a	87.25 ^b	1865.60 ^b	137.95 ^{ab}
20	0	Control	0.061 ^a	0.347 ^a	0.001 ^a	14.838 ^a	1.362 ^a	1.584 ^{ab}	4.851 ^{ab}	6.264 ^{ab}	0.344 ^a	13.04 ^{ab}	27.3 ^a	91.23 ^{ab}	2494.41 ^{ab}	150.43 ^b
		Oxalicacid	0.000 ^a	0.354 ^a	0.001 ^a	10.366 ^a	1.451 ^a	0.000 ^b	5.340 ^a	6.867 ^a	0.051 ^a	12.26 ^b	27.6 ^a	95.69 ^a	3051.25 ^a	96.94 ^c
	2,5	Gaba	0.065 ^a	0.288 ^a	0.001 ^a	17.382 ^a	1.100 ^b	3.096 ^a	4.956 ^{ab}	6.258 ^{ab}	0.408 ^a	14.72 ^a	27.6 ^a	86.45 ^b	2770.83 ^{ab}	180.44 ^a
		Control	0.000 ^a	0.350 ^a	0.001 ^a	10.114 ^a	1.385 ^a	0.000 ^b	5.364 ^a	6.816 ^a	0.048 ^a	12.23 ^b	27.3 ^a	95.32 ^a	3035.25 ^a	101.33 ^c
20	0	Gaba	0.100 ^a	0.277 ^a	0.001 ^a	15.277 ^a	1.069 ^b	2.862 ^a	4.707 ^b	5.949 ^b	0.408 ^a	13.93 ^{ab}	28.5 ^a	87.87 ^{ab}	2390.74 ^b	168.08 ^{ab}
		Control	0.065 ^a	0.373 ^{ab}	0.001 ^a	14.359 ^{bc}	1.382 ^b	1.464 ^{ab}	4.470 ^{ab}	5.967 ^a	0.179 ^b	12.08 ^b	26.4 ^a	91.26 ^{ab}	2152.46 ^a	157.01 ^{ab}
	2,5	Oxalicacid	0.005 ^a	0.388 ^a	0.001 ^a	13.309 ^c	1.490 ^a	0.000 ^b	4.788 ^{ab}	6.366 ^a	0.045 ^b	11.20 ^b	26.4 ^a	95.81 ^a	2219.79 ^a	113.17 ^c
		Gaba	0.045 ^a	0.287 ^c	0.001 ^a	16.909 ^a	1.042 ^c	2.643 ^a	4.332 ^b	5.556 ^a	0.384 ^a	12.92 ^b	26.7 ^a	86.82 ^b	2325.80 ^a	161.07 ^a
5	Oxalicacid	0.006 ^a	0.341 ^{abc}	0.001 ^a	11.932 ^c	1.470 ^a	0.000 ^b	4.842 ^{ab}	6.492 ^a	0.048 ^b	11.38 ^b	26.4 ^a	92.00 ^{ab}	2629.49 ^a	141.05 ^b	
	Gaba	0.113 ^a	0.322 ^{bc}	0.001 ^a	16.301 ^{ab}	1.200 ^{bc}	2.981 ^a	5.254 ^a	6.235 ^a	0.591 ^a	15.06 ^a	27.0 ^a	87.99 ^b	2472.63 ^a	162.82 ^a	

*Mean values within a column with unlike superscript letters were significantly different in days among treatments ($p < 0.05$). TSS: total soluble solid; DPPH: scavenging activity; TPC: total phenolic content; TAC: total anthocyanin content.

values. It is suggested that further works should be done to understand better the mechanism by which OA and GABA delay fruit ripening at the molecular level.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors state no conflict of interest

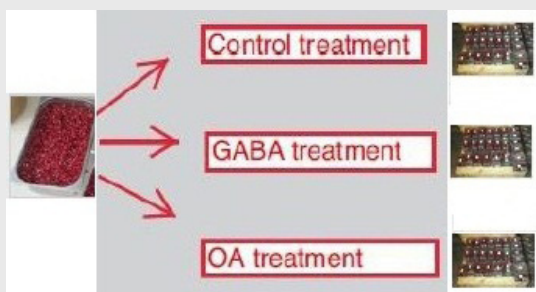
ABBREVIATION USED

TSS: Total soluble solid; DPPH: DPPH scavenging activity; TPC: Total phenolic content; TAC: Total anthocyanin content.

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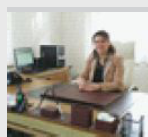
PICTORIAL ABSTRACT



SUMMARY

- The effects of postharvest treatment of GABA and OA on phytochemicals, organic acid and sugar content of 'Hicaznar' pomegranate fruit arils were investigated.
- Both OA and GABA treatments have different effects on fruits arils contents during storage.
- It can be concluded that GABA and OA treatments have some positive effects on radical scavenging, TAC level, organic acids and sugar content of pomegranate arils at the end of storage life.

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