





Mapping the chemical variability of vegetable lecithins

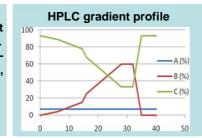
Mai Tuyet Nguyen¹, Davy Van de Walle¹, Cécile Petit², Bram Beheydt², Frédéric Depypere¹ Koen Dewettinck¹ 1 Ghent University, Faculty of Bioscience Engineering, Department of Food Safety and Food Quality, Laboratory of Food Technology and Engineering (FTE), 9000 Gent, Belgium; ² Puratos Group, Industrialaan 25, Zone Maalbeek, 1702 Groot-Bijgaarden

Abstract

There is an increasing interest in vegetable lecithins because of its broad usage in many food and cosmetic applications. In this research, the chemical variability of commercial lecithins from soy bean, sunflower and rapeseed was mapped. The acetone insoluble matter, total phospholipid content and its composition were determined. Principal component analysis was used to group the lecithins according to their sources. Rapeseed lecithin was found to be the most different product compared to soy bean and sunflower lecithin.

Method

- Acetone insoluble value AI%: Percentage amount of matter in lecithin that is not soluble in Acetone.
- Phospholipids composition: HPLC-ELSD, YMC-Pack Diol Silica column, 250x4.6mm i.d, 5mm, 120Å.
- Fatty acid profile: GC
- Principle component analysis



Solvent A: n-hexane

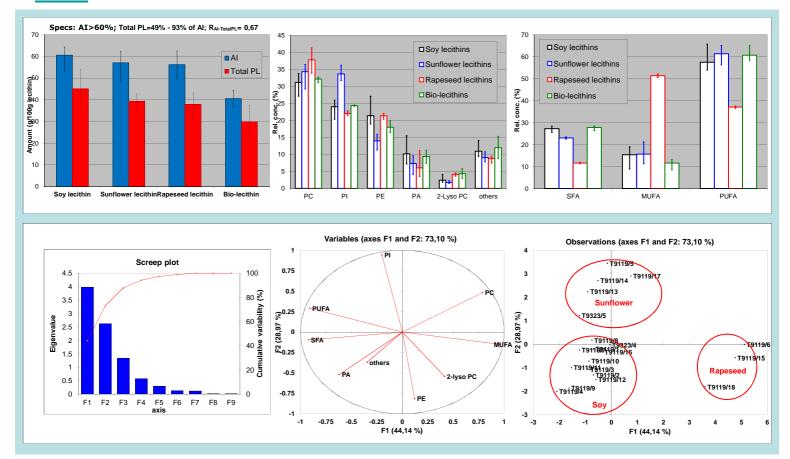
Solvent B: methanol-acetic acid -TEA

(970-15-18, v/v/v)

Solvent C: acetone-acetic acid-TEA

(970-15-18, v/v/v)

Results



Conclusion

Significant negative correlation coefficients were observed between phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidic acid (-0.84), phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylinositol (-0.86). Negative correlation was also noted between monounsaturated fatty acid and polyunsaturated fatty acid (-0.97), and saturated fatty acid (-0.92). In terms of acetone insoluble matter of vegetable lecithins, rapeseed lecithins are the most different product from sunflower and soybean lecithins.

