
Asian Journal of Medical and Biological Research
ISSN 2411-4472 (Print) 2412-5571 (Online)
www.ebupress.com/journal/ajmbr

Article

Health promoting pigments and bioactive compounds of six vegetables grown in Bangladesh

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Received: 12 September 2019/Accepted: 16 October 2019/ Published: 31 December 2019

Abstract: Increasing of chronic diseases due to low consumption of vegetables considered one of the crucial challenges to human being in current circumstance. Adequate intake of vegetables only the possible solution from get rid of the problem. So it is indispensable to determine food value present in vegetables which were the core objective of our present study. Among the tested vegetables beetroot showed the highest nitrate content (874 mg Kg⁻¹) whereas the lowest nitrate content was found in bitter gourd (56 mg Kg⁻¹). Total chlorophyll content was in cucumber, bitter gourd, beetroot, tomato and brinjal was 10.58, 4.08 and 0.78 mg 100g⁻¹, respectively. The highest carotene contain was found in cucumber (1.63 mg100g⁻¹). Beetroot, tomato, brinjal and bitter gourd showed reduction in carotene content at 61.96, 71.16, 87.73 and 97.71%, respectively in response to cucumber. Lycopene content was the highest in beetroot (3.46 mg 100g⁻¹) and the lowest in brinjal (0.115 mg 100g⁻¹). All the tested vegetables contained abundance vitamin C (ranges from 85.71 to 17.14 mg 100g⁻¹). DPPH radical scavenging activity was present in all tested vegetables in which beetroot exhibited the highest DPPH radical scavenging activity with an IC₅₀ value of 1.17 µg ml⁻¹.

Keywords: anti-oxidant properties; bioactive compounds; cardio-protective molecule; vegetables; vitamin C

1. Introduction

Inadequate dietary intake of vegetables leads cardio-vascular and ROS related diseases (Miller and Welch, 2013) which is becoming major public health problem and insert a serious headache to health professionals in Bangladesh. Mamun et al. (2016), reported, about 95.7% people are deprived of consuming adequate fruits and/or vegetables in Bangladesh. In this context, vegetables were highlighted as a potential candidate for ROS and cardio protection (Alissa and Ferns, 2017; Sakil et al., 2018; Polash et al., 2018). Vegetables are essential to human health since they are good source of nitrate, vitamins, minerals and biologically active substances (Alarcon-Flores et al., 2014; Sakil et al., 2018; Polash et al., 2019). So, WHO stressed to increase the consumption of vegetables since they are the fundamental components of a healthy diet (WHO, 2005). In spite of conferring with plenty of green vegetables around and almost everywhere there is no proper scientific data about cardiovascular molecule, bioactive compounds and anti-oxidant properties of popular vegetables. Therefore, the current research work was designed to determine cardiovascular molecule, bioactive compounds and anti-oxidant properties of some popular vegetables.
2. Materials and Methods
Cucumber, beetroot, tomato, eggplant and bitter gourd (which were selected by sensory attribute test according to Xiao et al., 2015b) were the experimental materials of this study which were collected at maturity from local market of Mymensingh, Bangladesh. The experiment was conducted in Plant Physiology Lab, Department of Crop Botany and Food Biochemistry Lab, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology from November 2018 to March 2019. Each test was replicated with three times for more accuracy.

2.1. Determination of nitrate (NO₃⁻) content
Nitrate content of cucumber, beetroot, bitter gourd, eggplant and tomato were determined by portable nitrate detector named ‘greentest Eco’. The total nitrate content was expressed by mgKg⁻¹ fresh weight. The lower limit of detection (LOD) of nitrate ions by the detector is 4 mg Kg⁻¹.

2.2. Bioactive compounds assessment
The fleshy edible part of plants (6.67g) was extracted in 10 ml of chilled acetone solution in dark. After centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 10 minutes the absorbance of supernatants was taken at 453, 505, 645 and 663 nm wave length. Contents were calculated according to the equation depicted in Barros et al. (2010), and expressed in mg 100g⁻¹ fresh weight.

2.3. Vitamin C content in tested vegetables
Ascorbic acid was determined following a procedure previously described by the authors Xaio et al. (2012), with 2.6-dichloroindophenl and measuring the content by titrimetric method. The results were expressed as mg of ascorbic acid per 100g of fresh weight.

2.4. DPPH radical scavenging activity
1,1-diphenyl-2-picyrlyhydrazyl (DPPH) assay is carried out with some modifications of Sanja et al. (2009). DPPH radical scavenging activity is measured by reduction in intensity of purple color and quantified by decrease in absorbance at wavelength 517 nm. Radical scavenging activity was calculated using the following formula:

\[
\text{% radical scavenging activity} = \frac{\text{OD of control} - \text{OD of sample}}{\text{OD of control}} \times 100
\]

Here, OD= Optical density

2.5. Statistical analysis
The collected data were statistically analyzed by using Minitab 17. Fishers LSD test was applied to compare the treatment means at 0.05 level of confidence.

3. Results
3.1. Nitrate (NO₃⁻) content
All tested vegetables contained nitrate (Figure 1). Here beetroot showed the highest nitrate content (874 mg Kg⁻¹) followed by Cucumber (94 mg Kg⁻¹). Tomato and brinjal showed nitrate content at 82 and 80 mg Kg⁻¹, respectively. The lowest nitrate content was found in bitter gourd (56 mg Kg⁻¹) (Figure 1).

3.2. Chlorophyll content
The highest total chlorophyll content was found in cucumber (10 mg 100g⁻¹) followed by bitter gourd (5.89 mg 100g⁻¹). Beetroot, tomato and brinjal contained total chlorophyll at 4, 0.80 and 0.78 mg 100g⁻¹, respectively. Among the tested vegetables, chlorophyll a was always higher than chlorophyll b (Table 1).

3.3. Carotene content
In case of carotene, a significant difference was found in the tested vegetables (Figure 2). The highest carotene contain was found in cucumber (1.63 mg 100g⁻¹) whereas the lowest result was found in bitter gourd (0.034 mg 100g⁻¹). Beetroot, tomato and brinjal showed reduction in carotene content at 61.96, 71.16 and 87.73%, respectively in response to cucumber (Figure 2).
3.4. Lycopene content
The highest lycopene content (3.46 mg 100g⁻¹) was found in beetroot followed by tomato (1.96 mg 100g⁻¹). The lycopene content of cucumber, bitter gourd and brinjal was 0.205, 0.166 and 0.115 mg 100g⁻¹, respectively (Figure 3).

3.5. Vitamin C content
All the tested vegetables contained vitamin C in abundance (Figure 4). The highest vitamin C content was found in bitter gourd (85.71 mg 100g⁻¹) followed by cucumber (34.28 mg 100g⁻¹). The lowest vitamin C content was found in both beetroot and tomato (17.14 mg 100g⁻¹) (Figure 4).

3.6. DPPH radical scavenging activity
Among tested vegetables beetroot exhibited the highest radical scavenging activity with an IC₅₀ value of 1.17 µg ml⁻¹. Moderate radical scavenging activity was shown by tomato whose IC₅₀ value was 2.17 µg ml⁻¹. Cucumber showed the lowest radical scavenging activity with an IC₅₀ value 3.26 µg ml⁻¹ (Figure 5). The lowest IC₅₀ value means had the highest anti-oxidant capacity (Figure 5).

Table 1. Chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and total chlorophyll of the edible part of some dainty vegetables at maturity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Chlorophyll a (mg 100g⁻¹)</th>
<th>Chlorophyll b (mg 100g⁻¹)</th>
<th>Total Chlorophyll (mg 100g⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>8.35±0.35a</td>
<td>1.97±0.19b</td>
<td>10.32±0.415a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetroot</td>
<td>2.48±0.18c</td>
<td>1.9±0.11b</td>
<td>4.38±0.21b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>0.46±0.03d</td>
<td>0.344±0.02c</td>
<td>0.804±0.04c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter gourd</td>
<td>3.66±0.18b</td>
<td>2.23±0.15a</td>
<td>5.89±0.19b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brinjal</td>
<td>0.452±0.02d</td>
<td>0.329±0.01c</td>
<td>0.781±0.04c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values represent the mean ±SE (Standard Error). Values marked with the same letter within the columns do not differ significantly @ 5% level of probability.

Figure 1. Nitrate content of the edible part of some dainty vegetables at maturity stage. The vertical bars represent the mean±SE (Standard Error).
Figure 2. Carotene content of the fresh edible part of some dainty vegetables at maturity stage. The vertical bars represent the mean±SE (Standard Error).

Figure 3. Lycopene content of the fresh edible part of some dainty vegetables at maturity stage. The vertical bars represent the mean±SE (Standard Error).

Figure 4. Vitamin C content of the fresh edible part of some dainty vegetables at maturity stage. The vertical bars represent the mean±SE (Standard Error).
4. Discussion
Antioxidant lobbed chlorophyll (Lanfer-Marquez et al., 2005) is believed to protect the DNA from the hazardous effect of carcinogens (Ferruzzi and Blakeslee, 2007). Chlorophyll also assist in chelation of heavy metals thus reduce heavy metals toxicity (Hosikian et al., 2010) and it delivers magnesium effectively that helps body to carry oxygen to the cells and tissues. Antioxidant properties of beta-carotene and lycopene, is believed to protect our body from disease-causing reactive oxygen species and assist to preserve the health of our skin, eyes and immune system (Burri, 1997; Kang et al. 2003). Generally, fresh vegetables are a magnificent source of vitamin C. According to Stratton and Godwin (2011) vitamin C defend our body from the detrimental effects of free radicals. It also helps in prevention of generation of peroxynitrite (ONOO) by scavenging the superoxide (O$_2^-$) ions. Again cold and skin infections are positively cured by vitamin C (Heimer et al., 2009). To treat cardiovascular diseases physicians recommend trinitroglycerin (NO$_3$ containing drugs). However, nitrate from vegetables work as a prospective candidate for cardio-protection (Lundberg et al., 2009) without any side effects. Nitrate supports in lowering of blood pressure, improvement of endothelial function and decline in platelet aggregation (Joshipura et al., 1999; Joshipura et al., 2001).

5. Conclusions
From the experiment we found the cardio-protective molecule, bioactive compounds and anti-oxidant properties were abundant in tested vegetables. Being natural and cheap they could be better source of nourishment and treat ailment in Bangladesh.

Conflict of interest
None to declare.

References


