

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE OIL OF ZIZIPHUS KERNELS FROM THE SAVANNAH AREA OF CAMEROON

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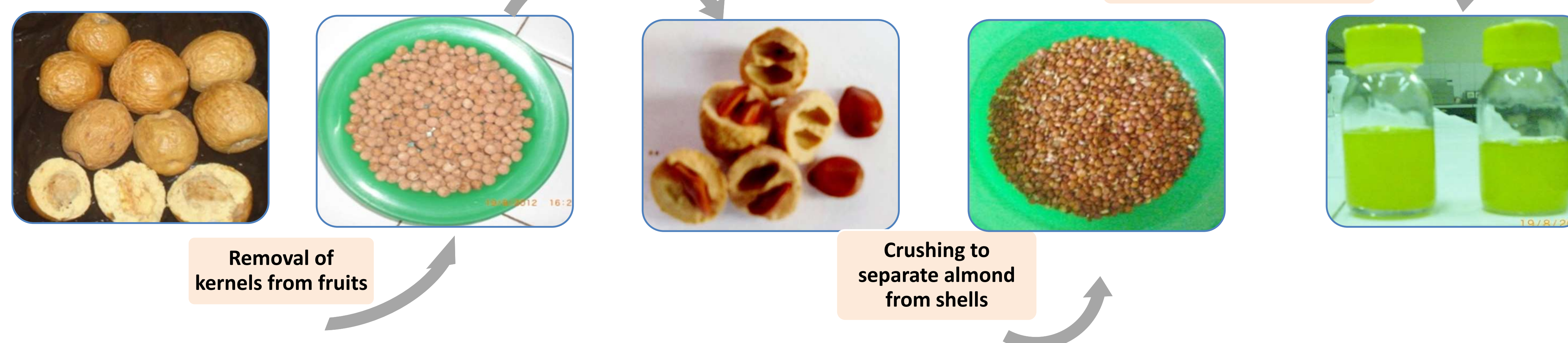
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Ziziphus tree, endemic in the savannah region of Cameroon, is represented by 4 ecotypes belonging to 3 species: *Z. mauritiana* (2 consumable ecotypes locally called: *Jaabi Dakamji*, *Jaabi Lammuji*), *Z. mucronata* (not consumed; local name: *Jaabi Hadinga*) and *Z. spina christi* (not consumed; local name: *Kurnadje*).

The flesh of the dry fruits is rich in antioxidant components, while the kernel, contains fat. The present study aims to evaluate the fat content and composition of *Jaabi* kernels from the 4 ecotypes.



Materials and methods



Oil analyses:

- Physical:** Density (IUPAC; 1992), Viscosity (Oswald capillary viscosimeter)
- Chemical:** Saponification Index, Iodine Index, total unsaponifiable (IUPAC, 1992), fatty acids profile (GCFID, Shimadzu), total carotenoids and chlorophylls (Miguez & Carrido, 1986), tocopherols (IUPAC, 1992), polyphenols content and antioxidant activity (Ozgen *et al.*, 2006).

Results and Discussion

General interest of *Ziziphus* oils:

- Interesting oil content, particularly for consumed variety (*Z. mauritiana*)
- Industrial interest:
 - High potential for cosmetic industry, regarding the unsaponifiable matter (up to 15% in *Z. mauritiana*) provided the quality of components involved
 - Potential use in soap industry, for *Z. mauritiana*, regarding the Saponification index
- Nutritional interest: Carotenoids content of *Z. mauritiana* => hypothesis on the presence of pro vitamin A

Table 1: Physico-chemical characteristics of *Ziziphus* kernel oils

	<i>Z. mauritiana</i>		<i>Z. spina christi</i>	<i>Z. mucronata</i>
	<i>Jaabi Lamouji</i>	<i>Jaabi Dakamji</i>	<i>Kurnadje</i>	<i>Jaabi Hadinga</i>
Fat content of kernels (%DW)	25.58 ± 1.93	33.23 ± 0.60	12.11 ± 1.41	22.65 ± 3.71
Physical properties of oils				
Density (g/ml)	0.889 ± 0.002	0.891 ± 0.002	0.904 ± 0.001	0.901 ± 0.006
Viscosity (mPa.s)	23.34 ± 0.36	34.18 ± 5.83	17.47 ± 0.18	nd
Chemical properties of oil				
Saponification Index (mg KOH/g)	274.72 ± 4.68	126.55 ± 4.58	54.60 ± 3.79	95.01 ± 3.30
Iodine Index (g _{I₂} /100g)	6.55 ± 0.20	7.93 ± 0.43	7.83 ± 0.56	7.45 ± 0.24
Unsaponifiable (%)	14.65 ± 1.62	11.96 ± 1.76	6.48 ± 0.70	10.71 ± 1.72
Total carotenoids (µg/100ml)	1033.2 ± 48.2	1574.8 ± 25.9	352.9 ± 9.0	911.9 ± 272.9
Total chlorophyll (µg/100ml)	230.33 ± 19.09	225.50 ± 20.16	7.16 ± 2.56	246.67 ± 9.77
Tocopherols (mg/100g)	3.38 ± 0.01	3.27 ± 0.31	4.14 ± 0.30	3.11 ± 0.24
Total phenolic compounds (mg/100g)	6.57 ± 0.06	5.30 ± 0.39	10.57 ± 0.14	6.39 ± 0.24

Table 2: Antioxidant activity of *Ziziphus* kernel oils, expressed as IC₅₀ (concentration of extract inhibiting 50% of DPPH)

	<i>Z. mauritiana</i>		<i>Z. spina christi</i>	<i>Z. mucronata</i>	BHT	Quercetin
	<i>Jaabi Lamouji</i>	<i>Jaabi Dakamji</i>	<i>Kurnadje</i>	<i>Jaabi Hadinga</i>		
IC ₅₀ (mg/ml)	2.00 ± 0.01	1.79 ± 0.01	2.15 ± 0.07	2.10 ± 0.14	28	28

Ziziphus kernel oils present apparent antioxidant activity ten times higher than BHT and Quercetin

Activity comparable to what has been found in the pulp of the dry fruit (Biyanzi *et al.*, 2012).

This activity is probably due to polyphenols and tocopherols contents.

Table 3: Fatty acids profile of *Ziziphus* kernel oil

Fatty acids (%)	<i>Z. mauritiana</i>		<i>Z. spina christi</i>	<i>Z. mucronata</i>
	<i>Jaabi Lamouji</i>	<i>Jaabi Dakamji</i>	<i>Kurnadje</i>	<i>Jaabi Hadinga</i>
Hexanoic acid (C _{6:0})	0,96	1,78	nd	nd
Capric acid (C _{10:0})	nd	nd	3,75	nd
Palmitoleic acid (C _{16:1})	nd	nd	6,07	0,43
Palmitic acid (C _{16:0})	9,80	8,25	18,05	14,55
Oleic acid (C _{18:1})	12,58	15,21	8,87	30,49
Linoleic acid (C _{18:2})	63,13	57,41	35,44	22,21
Arachidic acid (C _{20:0})	2,38	2,17	nd	1,17
Gadoleic acid (C _{20:1})	2,01	2,11	12,91	2,28
Behenic acid (C _{22:0})	1,33	1,38	nd	nd

Main fatty acids: C_{18:1} and C_{18:2}

But low iodine Index (Tab. 1) due probably to oxidation during soxhlet extraction and storage conditions

Conclusion

Ziziphus kernel oil presents significant industrial, nutritional and biological interest, justifying the necessity to develop research for the domestication of the plant and its valorization.

Column ZB-5, 30m x 0.25µm x 0.32mm, carrying gaz: N₂
 Injection T°: 250°C; T° gradient: 190°C (1 min) – 220°C, 1°C/min; detector: 250°C

References

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