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The characterization of soybean germ oil and the antioxidative activity of its phytosterols

Jingnan Chen, * Guiyun Tang, Jinfen Zhou, Wei Liu and Yanlan Bi*

The aim of this study was to characterize the composition of soybean germ and its oil from Northeast (NE-SG) and Shandong Province (SD-SG) of China with a focus on the composition of fatty acids and phytosterols as well as physicochemical properties. The results show that the average contents of water, protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash of NE-SG and SD-SG were $8.23 \pm 0.11\%$, $40.47 \pm 0.10\%$, $11.65 \pm 0.14\%$, $6.20 \pm 0.09\%$ and $4.79 \pm 0.14\%$, respectively. The major fatty acids of the two soybean germ oils were linoleic acid (NE-SGO, 55.45%; SD-SGO, 52.15%), alpha-linolenic acid (NE-SGO, 16.21%; SD-SGO, 18.50%), palmitic acid (NE-SGO, 12.59%; SD-SGO, 11.40%) and oleic acid (NE-SGO, 9.87%; SD-SGO, 10.96%). The soybean germs were rich in phytosterols (NE-SGO, 3168 mg/100 g oil; SD-SGO, 3010 mg/100 g oil) consisting of β -sitosterol, Δ^7 -stigmastenol, campesterol, stigmastanol, and citrostadienol. The antioxidant ability of soybean germ phytosterols was evaluated using DPPH \cdot and OH \cdot radical scavenging assays, β -carotene protection assay and a heating oil system. The results demonstrated that soybean germ phytosterols had better antioxidant ability in oil systems than in non-oil systems. The antioxidant ability of these phytosterols was temperature- and time-dependent since it was more effective at lower temperatures (60 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) with longer times as compared to higher temperatures (120 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 180 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) with shorter times. These results prove that soybean germ phytosterols could be used as antioxidants in preventing lipid oxidation in foods stored at a low temperature for a long time.

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1. Introduction

Soybean is an important legume crop. As a by-product in the production of soybean oil, soybean germ accounts for 2–2.5% of soybean seeds.¹ Currently, soybean germ is not commonly used for human consumption but is mainly used as an ingredient in animal feeds.² It is rich in various nutrients including polyunsaturated fatty acids, protein, phytosterols,³ tocopherols,⁴ isoflavones and saponins.⁵ In this regard, recent research has demonstrated that soybean germ protein could decrease weight due to body fat and increase the muscle weight of hind limbs in experimental animals,⁶ while soybean germ oil could reduce blood cholesterol⁷ and prevent UVB-induced cutaneous erythema.⁸

It is worth noting that soybean germ oil is rich in phytosterols (6.98%) as compared with other vegetable oils.^{3,9} Phytosterols have the ability to lower serum cholesterol and triacylglycerols,^{10,11} and possess anti-inflammatory, anti-aging, anti-tumor and other physiological properties.^{12,13} Recent research has shown that soybean germ phytosterols are effective in reducing serum and hepatic cholesterol as compared to whole-soy phytosterols.¹⁴ Moreover, these phytosterols may

function as natural antioxidants due to their ease of formation and relative stability of the corresponding allylic free radicals.^{15,16}

Northeast China and Shandong Province are the two places where soybean grows the most in China. However, information about the chemical compositions of soybean germ and its oil from these locations is scarce. The present study was undertaken to (i) characterize the chemical compositions of soybean germ and its oil from Northeast China (NE-SG) and Shandong Province (SD-SG), and (ii) investigate the antioxidant activity of phytosterols derived from NE-SG in various oxidation systems.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Chemicals and reagents

NE-SG and SD-SG were purchased from Riotto Botanical Co. Ltd. (Shanxi, China) and stored at $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ before analysis. Soybean oil (no exogenous antioxidants) was purchased from a local supermarket. 5- α -Cholestan-3 β -ol (95%), *N,O*-bis (trimethylsilyl) trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) + 1% trimethylchlorosilane (TMCS), fatty acid methyl esters, pancreatic lipase, and tocopherols (α -, β -, γ -, δ -isomers) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA). Silica used for TLC plate preparation was obtained from Qingdao Ocean Chemical Factory (Qingdao, China).

College of Food Science and Technology, Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou, 450001, China. E-mail: chenjingnan813@126.com; bylzy@126.com; Fax: +86-371-67758022; Tel: +86-371-67758022



2.2 Chemical compositions of soybean germ

Soybean germ was thoroughly ground and passed through an 80-mesh sieve. Moisture, crude protein, crude fiber, crude oil and total ash were determined according to the methods of AOAC.¹⁷ The amino acid composition of soybean germ protein was determined according to the method of Spackman *et al.*¹⁸ using a Beckman amino acid analyzer (Model 119 CL).

2.3 Physicochemical properties of soybean germ oil

Soybean germ oil was extracted using petroleum ether at a solvent ratio of 4 : 1 (mL g⁻¹) in a Soxhlet apparatus for 8 h. After the extraction, the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The obtained oil was flushed with nitrogen and stored in a freezer (−5 °C) for further analyses. Iodine value, saponification value, peroxide value (mmol kg⁻¹), acid value (mg KOH/g oil), phospholipids and unsaponifiable matter (%) were determined according to the recommended methods of AOAC.¹⁹ Tocopherols in crude soybean germ oil were determined using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) as described by Oomah *et al.* with some modifications.²⁰

2.4 Fatty acid composition and triacylglycerols analysis

Soybean germ oil was methylated and the analysis of fatty acid methyl esters (FAME) was performed on a gas chromatograph (GC) (Agilent 6890N) equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a BPX-70 capillary column (30 m × 0.32 mm, film thickness of 0.25 μm) (Agilent Technologies Co., Ltd.).²¹ Soybean germ oil (50 mg) was dissolved in 1 mL hexane followed by TLC analysis in a solvent mixture of hexane, ethyl ether and acetic acid in a ratio of 80 : 20 : 2, v/v/v. The bands of triacylglycerols (TG) and free fatty acids (FFA) were scratched off the plate followed by methylation. Resultant FAME was subjected to GC analysis. 1,3-Specific pancreatic lipase was employed for sn-2 fatty acid composition analysis according to the AOCS method.²⁰ The hydrolyzate was separated on a TLC plate using a solvent mixture of hexane, diethyl ether and acetic acid in a ratio of 70 : 30 : 1, v/v/v. Monoglycerides (MG) were scratched off the plate and extracted with diethyl ether. After methylation, FAME was subjected to GC for sn-2 fatty acid composition analysis.

2.5 Phytosterol analysis

Phytosterols of soybean germ were determined according to the AOCS Ch 6–91 method with slight modification.²² Soybean germ oil (0.2 g) was saponified with 1 M potassium hydroxide (2 mL) in ethanol (90 °C, 90 min). The unsaponifiable fraction was extracted three times with 30 mL *n*-hexane. The solvent was removed and crude phytosterols were purified on a TLC plate using a solvent mixture of hexane : ethyl ether : acetic acid (70 : 30 : 2, v/v/v). Then, 800 μL 99% BSTFA + 1% TMCS was added and the mixture was heated at 60 °C for 1 hour. After derivatization, phytosterols were extracted using 800 μL *n*-hexane and then dried on anhydrous sodium sulfate. Individual and total soybean germ phytosterols were analyzed in a gas chromatography system (Agilent Technologies Co., Ltd.,

Southfield, 7890N) (HP-5, 30 m × 320 μm × 0.25 μm). The column temperature was kept at 285 °C for 20 min. The carrier gas was nitrogen (1 mL min⁻¹), and the split ratio was 10 : 1. The injection and detection temperatures were set at 300 °C and 360 °C, respectively. 5- α -Cholestan-3 β -ol was used as an internal standard for quantification.

2.6 Preparation of phytosterols for antioxidant assay

NE-SG was used for the antioxidant assay because it had the same individual phytosterols but the phytosterols content was a little higher than that from SD-SG. In brief, soybean germ oil was saponified in 1 M NaOH in 95% ethanol under nitrogen gas. The unsaponifiable matter was extracted using *n*-hexane. The extraction solvent was evaporated and the obtained crude phytosterol extracts were dissolved in anhydrous ethanol in a ratio of 1 : 8 (extracts/ethanol) for recrystallization (−4 °C, 8 h). The snowflake white crystal phytosterols were obtained with the purity over 95%.

2.7 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging assay

The DPPH[•] radical scavenging ability of soybean germ phytosterols was carried out according to the method described by Morales and Jimenez-Perez.²³ Briefly, 2 mL of 800, 1200, 1600, 2000, 10 000 μg mL⁻¹ soybean germ phytosterols/ethanol solution were mixed with 2 mL of freshly prepared 0.10 mM DPPH[•] ethanol solution. The solution was incubated at 25 °C for 30 min with vigorous shaking. After centrifugation, 1 mL of supernatant was transferred to a 1.5 mL plastic cuvette and the absorbance A_i was measured at 517 nm. The absorbance of 0.10 mM DPPH[•] ethanol solution was also measured and denoted as A_0 . The absorbances of 2 mL soybean germ phytosterols (800, 1200, 1600, 2000, 10 000 μg mL⁻¹) in 2 mL ethanol solution without DPPH[•] were also determined (A_j) in order to avoid the color of phytosterol itself in the absorbance. The inhibition percentage of the DPPH[•] radical was calculated using the following equation: inhibition percentage (%) = $[1 - (A_i - A_j)/A_0] \times 100$. The DPPH[•] radical scavenging ability of BHT and V_C were also determined for comparison.

2.8 Hydroxyl (OH[•]) radical scavenging assay

The hydroxyl radical scavenging assay was determined according to the method described by Chen and Huang.²⁴ In brief, 50 μL FeSO₄ (1.8 mmol L⁻¹), 50 μL salicylic acid (1.8 mmol L⁻¹) and 50 μL H₂O₂ (0.3%) were reacted for 5 minutes at 37 °C and the absorbance A_0 was measured at 510 nm. Then 50 μL soybean germ phytosterols at various concentrations (300–700 μg mL⁻¹, 95% ethanol) were added to the prepared solution. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 35 min and the UV absorbance was measured at 510 nm (A_1). The percentage of inhibition was calculated as follows: scavenging percentage (%) = $[1 - (A_1 - A_2)/A_0] \times 100$, where A_2 was the absorbance of blank control solution, and V_C was measured for comparison.



2.9 β -Carotene protection assay

The protective effect of soybean germ phytosterols against the oxidation of β -carotene was evaluated according to the method developed by Miller.²⁵ The mixture containing 0.8 mg of crystalline β -carotene, 20 μ L of linoleic acid, and 200 μ L of commercial surfactant Tween 40 (polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate), was dissolved in 20 mL of reagent-grade chloroform and mixed well. After the solvent was evaporated at 40 °C, a viscous oil was obtained and then 200 mL of O₂-saturated osmosed water was added immediately and vigorously shaken for 2 min. Each 10 mL of the prepared emulsion was mixed with 400 μ L of test compounds (200–600 mg mL⁻¹, 80% ethanol). The solution was incubated at 50 °C under exposure to daylight for 60 min with shaking. The absorbance of the reaction mixture was monitored at 470 nm. The protective effect of soybean germ phytosterols was expressed as the percentage of β -carotene protection against bleaching, which was calculated using the following equation: percent protection = $[1 - (A_{60}^* - A_0^*) / (A_{60} - A_0)] \times 100$. (A_0 for the control solution and A_0^* for the sample mixture were taken immediately on the addition of emulsion to the phytosterol solution; A_{60} and A_{60}^* were measured with the control and sample mixture and incubated for 60 min, respectively). The protective activity of BHT was examined for comparison.

2.10 Antioxidant in soybean oil assay

Different doses of soybean germ phytosterols (200, 400, 600, 800, 1000 mg kg⁻¹) were added to soybean oil and shaken well. The initial indexes of soybean oil were measured and presented as follows: acid value, 0.24 ± 0.12 mg KOH/g; peroxide value, 4.9 ± 0.20 mmol kg⁻¹; anisidine value, 3.2 ± 0.34 ; tocopherol content, 99.96 ± 0.73 mg/100 g oil; phytosterol content, 320.99 ± 0.49 mg/100 g oil. The effects of different dosages of soybean germ phytosterols on the rancidity of soybean oil were investigated by evaluation of the changes in the acid value (AV), peroxide value (POV) and anisidine value (p -AnV) of the oil system at different temperatures (60, 120 and 180 °C). The AV, POV and p -AnV were determined according to the AOCS method.²⁶

2.11 Statistical analysis

Experimental results were expressed as the mean value \pm standard deviation (SD) ($n = 3$). Differences were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS software.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Chemical composition of soybean germ

The chemical composition of soybean germ is presented in Table 1. The results show that water, protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash of NE-SG and SD-SG were $8.63 \pm 0.10\%$ and $7.84 \pm 0.12\%$, $39.77 \pm 0.11\%$ and $41.17 \pm 0.08\%$, $11.67 \pm 0.13\%$ and $11.63 \pm 0.14\%$, $6.18 \pm 0.10\%$ and $6.21 \pm 0.07\%$, $4.76 \pm 0.15\%$ and $4.82 \pm 0.13\%$, respectively. The protein contents in NE-SG and SD-SG were similar to that in soybean (36–40%) but

Table 1 Chemical compositions of soybean germ^a

Constituent	Value (%)	
	NE-SG	SD-SG
Moisture	8.63 ± 0.10	7.84 ± 0.12
Crude protein	39.77 ± 0.11	41.17 ± 0.08
Crude oil	11.67 ± 0.13	11.63 ± 0.14
Crude fiber	6.18 ± 0.10	6.21 ± 0.07
Crude ash	4.76 ± 0.15	4.82 ± 0.13
Others	28.99	28.33

^a Values are means \pm SD, $n = 3$. NE-SG means soybean germ from Northeast China, SD-SG means the soybean germ from Shandong Province of China.

higher than that in wheat germ (34.92%).²⁷ The crude fat contents were lower than that in corn germ (30.70%)²⁸ and soybean (20.00%), but similar to that in wheat germ (10.74%).²⁷ In addition, other components in NE-SG and SD-SG were similar. The results were in agreement with those described by Yu *et al.*,³ indicating that the origin and varieties had little effect on the composition of soybean germ.

Table 2 shows the amino acid composition of NE-SG and SD-SG expressed as g/100 g. Aspartic acid (14.58, 14.33) (g/100 g) and glutamic acid (14.09, 14.09) (g/100 g) were the most abundant amino acids in both NE-SG and SD-SG. The total essential amino acid contents in NE-SG and SD-SG were 36.36 and 36.19

Table 2 Amino acid compositions of soybean germ^a

Amino acid	g/100 g protein		
	NE-SG	SD-SG	FAO pattern ^b
Isoleucine	4.78	4.86	2.80
Leucine	8.05	7.77	6.60
Lysine	6.79	7.04	5.80
Methionine	1.51	1.46	
Cystine	1.49	1.46	
Total sulfur amino acids	3.00	2.92	2.50
Tyrosine	3.02	2.91	
Phenylalanine	5.42	5.34	
Total aromatic amino acids	8.44	8.25	6.30
Threonine	2.26	2.19	3.40
Tryptophan	3.02	2.91	1.10
Valine	4.53	4.62	3.50
Histidine	3.27	3.16	1.90
Total essential amino acids	36.36	36.19	33.90
Arginine	9.05	9.47	
Aspartic acid	14.58	14.33	
Glutamic acid	14.09	14.09	
Serine	3.77	3.89	
Proline	6.03	5.34	
Glycine	3.70	3.64	
Alanine	3.77	4.13	
Total non-essential amino acids	50.45	49.79	

^a NE-SG means soybean germ from Northeast China, SD-SG means the soybean germ from Shandong Province of China. ^b FAO/WHO/UNU (1985).



g/100 g protein, respectively. Total sulfur amino acids (3.00 g/100 g), total aromatic amino acids (8.44 g/100 g) and total essential amino acids (36.36 g/100 g) of NE-SG were higher than those of SD-SG (2.92, 8.25 and 36.19 g/100 g, respectively). Compared with the FAO/WHO/UNU reference values,²⁹ all the amino acids of soybean germ from the two regions had higher contents, except for threonine, indicating that the soybean germ protein is a high-quality protein.

3.2 Physicochemical characteristics of soybean germ oil

The physicochemical characteristics of crude soybean germ oil are shown in Table 3. The acid value, peroxide value, iodine value, saponification value, phospholipids and total tocopherols of NE-SG oil and SD-SG oil were 2.54 ± 0.02 and 6.68 ± 0.04 (mg KOH/g), 5.49 ± 0.09 and 5.75 ± 0.10 (mmol kg⁻¹), 125.62 ± 0.17 and 126.68 ± 0.21 (g I₂/100 g oil), 181.32 ± 0.15 and 182.16 ± 0.12 , 1.88 ± 0.07 and 2.71 ± 0.09 (%), 1930 and 745 (mg/100 g), respectively. Among all of the determination indexes, the acid values of NE-SG oil and SD-SG oil had the most significant differences, followed by the tocopherol and phospholipid contents. The saponification values and unsaponifiable matter of NE-SG oil and SD-SG oil were similar to those

determined by Yu *et al.*,³ but the total tocopherols were both significantly higher (251.84–317.72 mg/100 g). These differences might be attributable to the variety of soybean germ, breeding conditions, storage time and conditions after harvesting. It was noticed that the content of unsaponifiable matter of soybean germ (NE-SG oil, $7.12 \pm 0.13\%$; SD-SG oil, $6.45 \pm 0.13\%$) was particularly higher as compared to other oilseeds, indicating that soybean germ was an excellent natural source of phytosterols.

3.3 Fatty acid composition and triglyceride profile

The comparison of the fatty acid composition of total fatty acids, free fatty acids and fatty acids in the triglycerides of NE-SG oil and SD-SG oil is shown in Table 4. Linoleic acid was the major fatty acid (NE-SG oil, 55.45%; SD-SG oil, 52.15%) of the total fatty acids (TFA), followed by alpha-linolenic acid (NE-SG oil, 16.21%; SD-SG oil, 18.50%), palmitic acid (NE-SG oil, 12.59%; SD-SG oil, 11.40%), and oleic acid (NE-SG oil, 9.87%; SD-SG oil, 10.96%). It was interesting that the alpha-linolenic acid content in soybean germ oil was higher than that of other usual vegetable oils (soybean oil, 6.88%; corn oil, 1.12%; sunflower seed oil, 0.12%; peanut oil, 0.06%).^{30,31} The ratio of unsaturated fatty acid to saturated fatty acid exceeded five (NE-SG oil, 5.10; SD-SG oil, 5.26). Jaselskis *et al.* reported that soybean oil contained linoleic acid (53.66%), oleic acid (23.18%), palmitic acid (10.38%), alpha-linolenic acid (6.16%), and stearic acid (4.33%).³² The fatty acid composition of triacylglycerols (TG-FA) and free fatty acids (FFA) both had the same trend with total fatty acid profile. Moreover, we found that significant differences existed between individual TG-FA contents and unsaturated fatty acids (UFAs)/saturated fatty acids (SFAs) ratios of NE-SG oil (3.71) and SD-SG oil (2.12). Simultaneously, SFAs in triacylglycerols of SD-SG and NE-SG oil were higher as compared with TFA.

Linoleic acid was the major fatty acid in the sn-2 in TG, accounting for about 70%, followed by alpha-linolenic acid and oleic acid Table 5. Arachidic acid and eicosenoic acid were not

Table 3 Physicochemical properties of crude soybean germ oil^a

Properties	Values	
	NE-SG oil	SD-SG oil
Acid value (mg KOH/g)	2.54 ± 0.02	6.68 ± 0.04
Peroxide value (mmol kg ⁻¹)	5.49 ± 0.09	5.75 ± 0.10
Iodine value (g I ₂ /100 g oil)	125.62 ± 0.17	126.68 ± 0.21
Saponification value	181.32 ± 0.15	182.16 ± 0.12
Unsaponifiable matters (%)	7.12 ± 0.13	6.45 ± 0.13
Phospholipids (%)	1.88 ± 0.07	2.71 ± 0.09
Total tocopherols (mg/100 g)	1930	745

^a NE-SG means soybean germ from the Northeast China, SD-SG means the soybean germ from Shandong Province of China.

Table 4 Fatty acid compositions of soybean germ oil^a

Fatty acid	TFA (%)		TG-FA (%)		FFA (%)	
	NE-SG oil	SD-SG oil	NE-SG oil	SD-SG oil	NE-SG oil	SD-SG oil
Palmitic acid	12.59	11.40	16.97	23.45	13.73	17.63
Stearic acid	3.27	4.01	3.38	8.11	3.30	3.94
Oleic acid	9.87	10.96	10.09	19.14	9.52	8.46
Linoleic acid	55.45	52.15	51.97	38.86	52.6	46.71
Alpha-linolenic	16.21	18.50	13.71	5.55	12.55	16.01
Arachidic acid	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.25	ND	ND
Eicosenoic acid	0.38	0.41	0.15	0.60	ND	ND
Others	0.17	0.11	1.03	1.49	5.26	3.04
SFAs	16.06	15.59	20.47	31.81	17.03	21.57
USFAs	81.91	82.02	75.92	64.15	74.67	71.18
USFAs/SFAs ratio	5.10	5.26	3.71	2.12	4.38	3.30

^a NE-SG means soybean germ from Northeast China, SD-SG means the soybean germ from Shandong Province of China. SFAs, saturated fatty acids; USFAs, unsaturated fatty acids. ND not detected.



Table 5 Total and sn-2 main fatty acid compositions of the soybean germ oil^a

Fatty acid	Sn-1,2,3 (%)		Sn-2 (%)		Sn-1,3 (%)	
	NE-SGO	SD-SGO	NE-SGO	SD-SGO	NE-SGO	SD-SGO
Palmitic acid	12.59	11.40	1.58	1.58	18.10	16.31
Stearic	3.27	4.01	1.13	1.91	4.34	5.06
Oleic acid	9.87	10.96	13.49	12.99	8.06	9.95
Linoleic acid	55.45	52.15	72.15	69.78	47.10	54.68
Alpha-linolenic	16.21	18.50	11.69	13.68	12.31	20.91
Arachidic acid	0.2	0.18	ND	ND	0.30	0.27
Eicosenoic acid	0.38	0.41	ND	ND	0.57	0.62
Others	0.17	0.11	ND	ND	0.26	0.17

^a NE-SG means soybean germ from Northeast China, SD-SG means the soybean germ from Shandong Province of China. Sn-1,3 = (3 × Sn-1,2,3 – Sn-2)/2. ND not detected.

detected on sn-2. In addition, the palmitic acid content on sn-2 (NE-SG oil, 1.58%; SD-SG oil, 1.58%) was lower as compared with TFA (NE-SG oil, 12.59%; SD-SG oil, 11.40%), indicating that palmitic acid was mainly distributed in sn-1,3, which was also demonstrated by the analysis of fatty acids compositions in sn-1,3 (NE-SG oil, 18.10%; SD-SG oil, 16.31%).

3.4 Phytosterol content of soybean germ

The results demonstrated that the phytosterol contents of NE-SG oil and SD-SG oil were up to 3168 and 3010 (mg/100 g oil), respectively (Fig. 1). Our previous study had shown that soybean germ phytosterols were composed of β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, citrostadienol, stigmaterol and Δ^7 -avenasterol. Therein, β -sitosterol was the most abundant sterol accounting for 1.9%, followed by Δ^7 -stigmasterol (0.31%) and citrostadienol (0.24%).³³ In addition, the composition of soybean germ phytosterols was different from soybean phytosterols, which mainly consisted of β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol and brassicasterol.

3.5 Antioxidant activity of soybean germ sterols on DPPH[•] and OH[•] scavenging

A decrease in the absorbance of DPPH[•] at 517 nm is always used to evaluate the hydrogen-donating ability of antioxidants.³⁴ The scavenging ability of soybean germ phytosterols on DPPH[•] is shown in Fig. 2. The results indicate that the DPPH[•] scavenging ability of soybean germ phytosterols is dose-dependent (5.69–16.94%) with the increasing phytosterol concentrations (800–2000 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). However, the effect was not linear; as the concentration continually increased to 10 mg mL⁻¹, the DPPH[•] scavenging percentage was 21.23%, just approximately 4% higher than that at 2000 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The EC₅₀ values BHT and V_C were 37.38 \pm 0.32 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ and 8.31 \pm 0.15 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively, indicating that soybean germ phytosterols had a weak scavenging ability toward DPPH[•] as compared with other antioxidants. Farhoosh *et al.* examined the DPPH[•] scavenging ability of bene hull sterols, finding that the EC₅₀ value of 4,4-dimethyl sterols, 4-methyl sterols and 4-desmethyl sterols were 1.74, 6.59 and 9.89 mg mL⁻¹, respectively.³⁵

The hydroxyl radical is one of the representative reactive oxygen species generated in the body. The scavenging ability of

soybean germ phytosterols on OH[•] is presented in Fig. 3. In the OH[•] scavenging assay, the addition of soybean germ phytosterols to the reaction solution induced the ability to remove

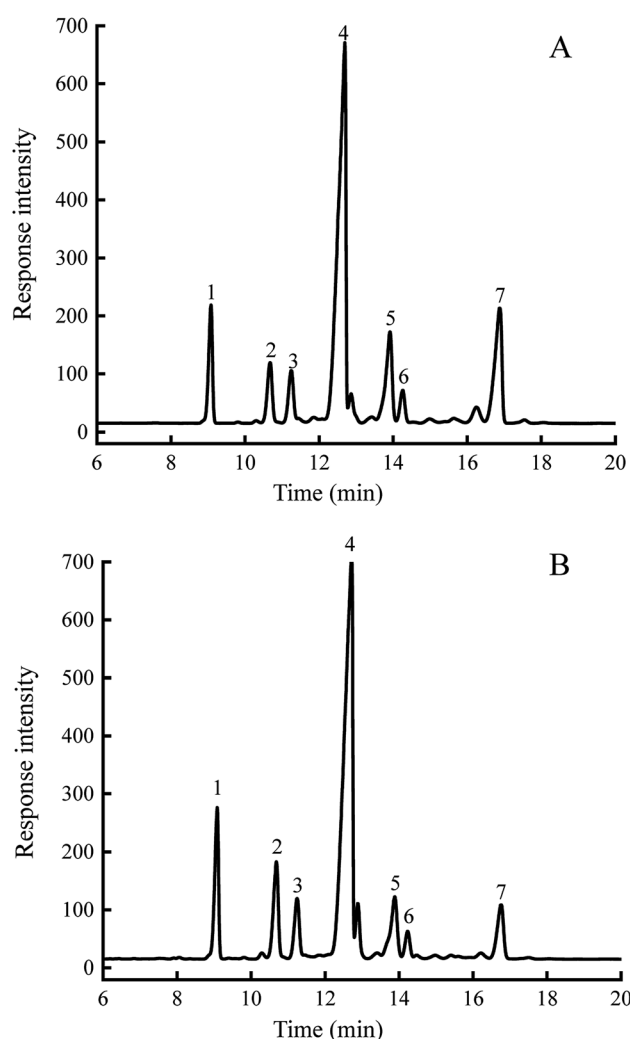


Fig. 1 The phytosterol composition of soybean germ by gas chromatogram. Note: (A) shows the phytosterol composition of NE-SG; (B) shows the phytosterol composition of SD-SG; phytosterol composition: (1) cholesterol (internal standard); (2) campesterol; (3) stigmasterol; (4) β -sitosterol; (5) stigmasterol; (6) Δ^7 -avenasterol; (7) citrostadienol.



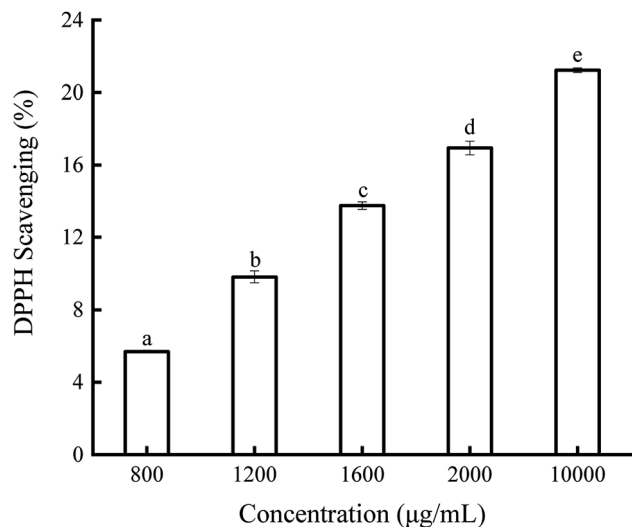


Fig. 2 Elimination effects of soybean germ phytosterols on DPPH[•] radicals.

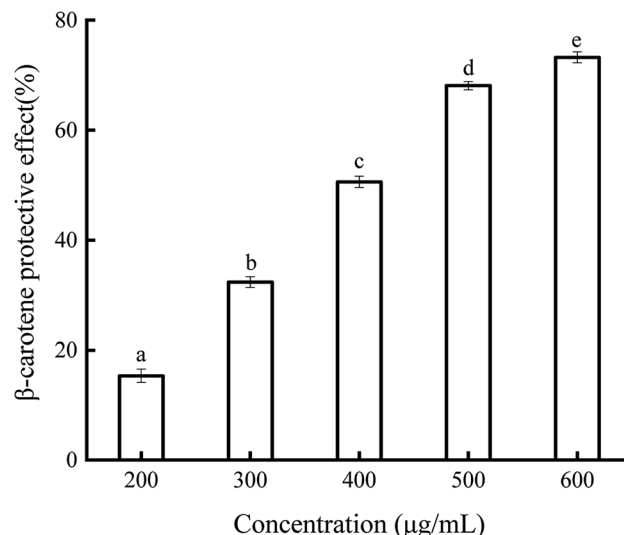


Fig. 4 Protective effect of soybean germ phytosterols against β-carotene bleaching.

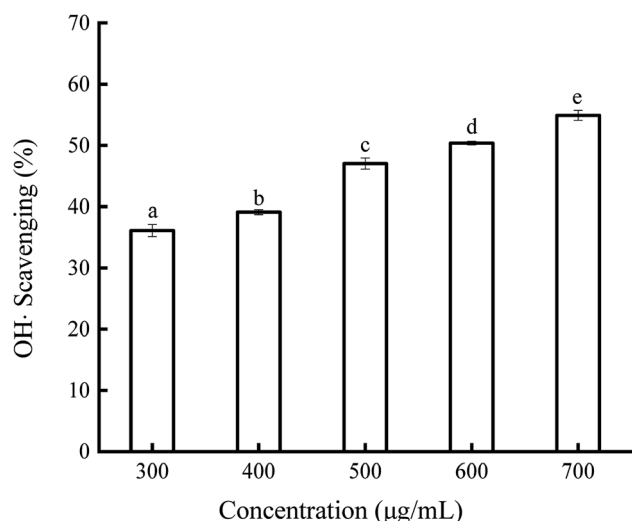


Fig. 3 Elimination effect of soybean germ phytosterols on OH[•] radicals.

OH[•]. The OH[•] scavenging ability of phytosterols increased from 36.11% to 54.93% with the concentration increasing from 300 to 700 µg mL⁻¹. The EC₅₀ values of soybean germ phytosterols on OH[•] scavenging were 582.31 µg mL⁻¹, indicating their better OH[•] scavenging ability than V_C (EC₅₀ = 1200 ± 1.13 µg mL⁻¹).

3.6 Antioxidant activity of soybean germ phytosterols on β-carotene protection

The protective activity of soybean germ phytosterols against β-carotene oxidation was also determined (Fig. 4). If β-carotene is oxidized in the presence of light, air, heat, and linoleate-free radicals, it will lose its double bonds and become colorless. The results show that the soybean germ phytosterols effectively prevented the oxidative degradation of β-carotene. The

increasing concentration (200–600 µg mL⁻¹) of soybean germ phytosterols was associated with the higher absorbance values of β-carotene (15.34–73.21%) at 470 nm. The EC₅₀ values of soybean germ phytosterols and BHT on β-carotene protection were 372.70 ± 1.36 µg mL⁻¹ and 5.23 ± 0.45 µg mL⁻¹, respectively.

3.7 Antioxidant activity of soybean germ phytosterols in the oxidation of soybean oil

The acid value is an indicator of the degree of hydrolysis of oils due to microorganisms, enzymes and heat during storage or processing. The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on the acid value changes of soybean oil at different temperatures were evaluated (Fig. 5). The results show that the AV of soybean oil was maintained at 0.10–0.15, 0.10–0.20 and 0.10–0.45 mg KOH/g at 60 °C, 120 °C, and 180 °C, respectively, in 48 hours. This suggested that the acid value of soybean oil had no significant change at a lower temperature (60 °C, 120 °C) with prolonged time but slightly increased at higher temperature (180 °C), which might because the triacylglycerols decomposed when heated at a higher temperature for a long time. Moreover, we found that the addition of soybean germ phytosterols at any concentration had no obvious influence on the AV of the substrate oil as compared with the control.

The unsaturated fatty acids of oils will generate hydrogen peroxide products when oxidized. The peroxide value (POV) is used to evaluate the oil oxidation and rancidity degree. The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on the POV changes of soybean oil were examined (Fig. 6). The results show that oil samples with the addition of soybean germ phytosterols all had lower POV values as compared with the corresponding control under the same conditions, implying that the soybean germ phytosterols had antioxidant effects on lipids oxidation. Moreover, the POV of soybean oil samples decreased with increasing the amount of soybean germ phytosterols. For example, when



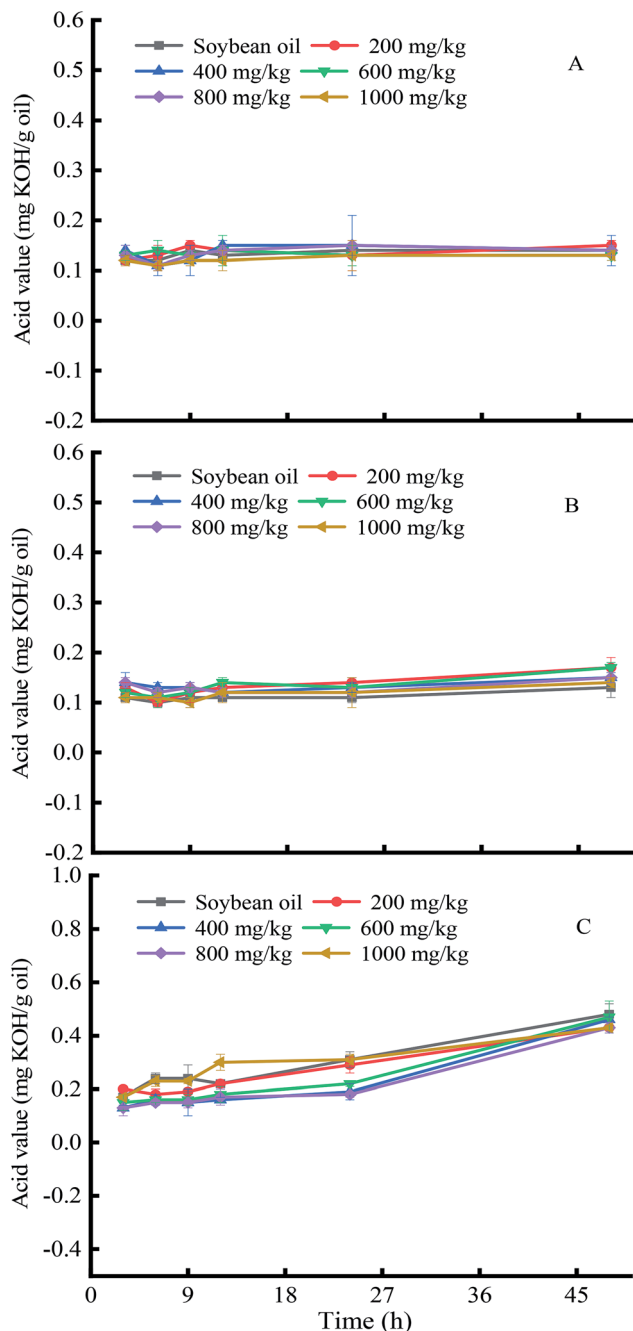


Fig. 5 The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on acid value changes in soybean oil at different temperatures. ((A), 60 °C; (B), 120 °C; (C), 180 °C).

the samples were heated at 60 °C for 48 h (Fig. 6A), the POV changes with increasing dosage were in the sequence of 22.35 mmol kg⁻¹ (control) > 21.31 mmol kg⁻¹ (200 mg kg⁻¹) > 15.56 mmol kg⁻¹ (400 mg kg⁻¹) > 13.27 mmol kg⁻¹ (600 mg kg⁻¹) > 11.58 mmol kg⁻¹ (800 mg kg⁻¹) > 6.69 mmol kg⁻¹ (1000 mg kg⁻¹). We also found that the antioxidant ability of soybean germ phytosterols at a lower temperature (60 °C) was better than that at a higher temperature (120 °C, 180 °C). For instance, the POV difference between oil samples containing 1000 mg kg⁻¹ soybean germ phytosterols (heated 48 h) and

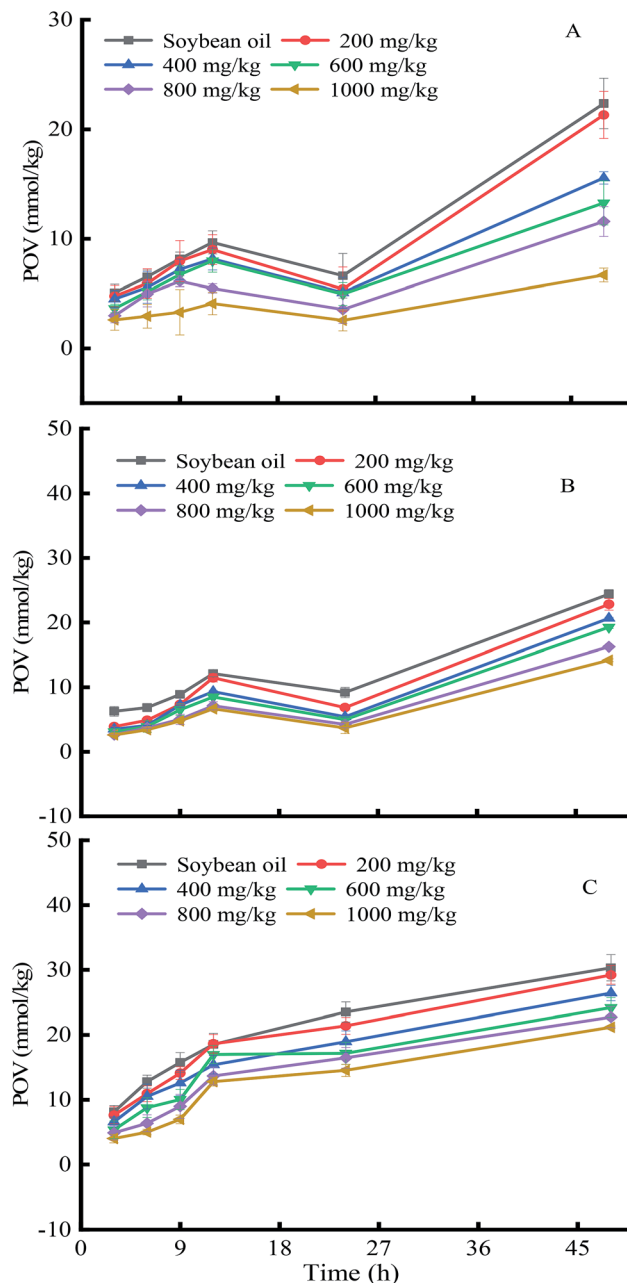


Fig. 6 The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on peroxidation value changes in soybean oil at different temperatures. ((A), 60 °C; (B), 120 °C; (C), 180 °C).

control was 15.66 at 60 °C, while 10.22 and 9.14 at 120 °C and 180 °C, respectively, probably because unsaturated fatty acids were much easier to oxidize at a higher temperature. Soybean germ phytosterols were also oxidized at elevated temperatures.³⁶

Peroxides are unstable and will readily decompose into smaller molecules. The *p*-anisidine value (*p*-AnV) is the index for evaluating the content of small molecular substances and is closely related to the rancidity degree of oils. The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on the *p*-anisidine value changes in soybean oil were measured (Fig. 7). The results show that the *p*-AnV of soybean oil increased continuously with prolonged time



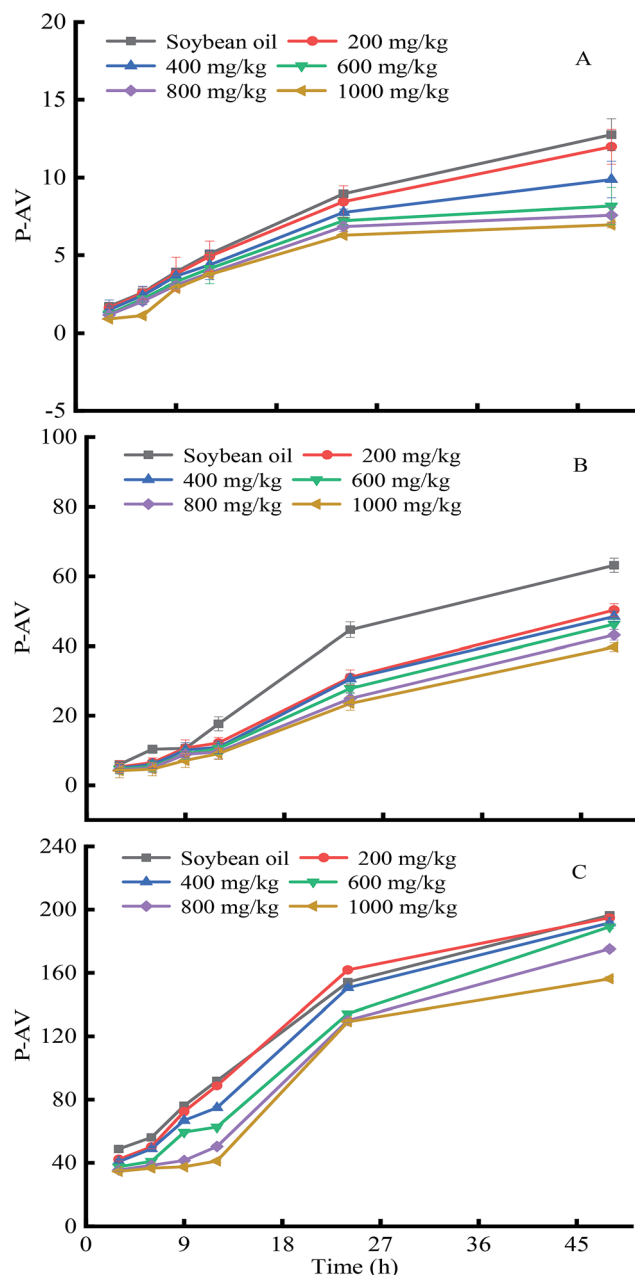


Fig. 7 The effects of soybean germ phytosterols on *p*-anisidine value changes in soybean oil at different temperatures. ((A), 60 °C; (B), 120 °C; (C), 180 °C).

and elevated temperature (180 °C, 34.60–194.86; 120 °C, 4.21–50.33; 60 °C, 1.13–11.99), due to the gradual increase in peroxide decomposition into small molecules with increasing temperature. Obviously, the addition of the soybean germ phytosterols significantly decreased the *p*-AnV of the substrate oil in a dose-dependent manner as compared with the control, suggesting the potential antioxidation ability of soybean germ phytosterols. For example, when the oil samples were heated at 120 °C for 48 h (Fig. 7B), the *p*-AnV changes with increasing dosage were in the order of 63.20 (control) > 50.33 (200 mg kg⁻¹) > 48.48 (400 mg kg⁻¹) > 46.29 (600 mg kg⁻¹) > 43.21 (800 mg kg⁻¹) > 39.73 (1000 mg kg⁻¹).

The results of POV and *p*-AnV determination showed that soybean germ phytosterols had preferable antioxidant ability toward lipid oxidation. Some reports have indicated that 5- and 7-avenasterols, citrostadienol and vernosterol have the ability to inhibit the oxidative degradation of unsaturated fatty acids at higher temperatures.^{37–39} The underlying mechanism was the rapid formation of a free radical at the 29-allylic carbon on the phytosterols, leading to isomerisation to a relatively more stable tertiary free radical, so the oxidation chain reactions of fatty acids were interrupted. Moreover, Ashutosh found that sitosterol could significantly decrease triacylglycerol polymer formation in triolein and vegetable oils during frying. The underlying mechanism was attributed to the conversion of sterol into steradiene by the 1,2-elimination of water.⁴⁰ The free radical reaction was terminated by the formed conjugated diene structure. These reports indicated that the antioxidant effects of plant sterols were greatly related to their own molecular structures, and the functional groups of phytosterols that had antioxidant effects were the ethylidene containing side chains and the conjugated dienes formed by the 1,2-elimination of water. Soybean germ phytosterols are composed of various individual groups (β -sitosterol, stigmastenol, campesterol, citrostadienol, stigmasterol and Δ^7 -avenasterol), which might explain their excellent antioxidant ability in oil systems.

4. Conclusion

The present study characterized the composition of NE-SG and SD-SG and investigated the antioxidant activity of NE-SG phytosterols. The results show that the average contents of water, protein, crude fat, crude fiber and ash of NE-SG and SD-SG were $8.23 \pm 0.11\%$, $40.47 \pm 0.10\%$, $11.65 \pm 0.14\%$, $6.20 \pm 0.09\%$, $4.79 \pm 0.14\%$, respectively. The main fatty acids of soybean germ were linoleic acid, alpha-linolenic acid, palmitic acid and oleic acid. Most importantly, soybean germ is rich in phytosterols (NE-SGO, 3168 mg/100 g oil; SD-SGO, 3010 mg/100 g oil).

Soybean germ phytosterols had better antioxidant ability in soybean oil systems than in non-oil systems. Furthermore, their antioxidant ability at lower temperatures (60 °C) was stronger than that at higher temperatures (120 and 180 °C) with prolonged oxidation time, indicating that soybean germ phytosterols could be used as antioxidants for preventing lipid oxidation in foods stored at a low temperatures for a long time.

Conflicts of interest

The authors claim that there is no conflict of interest in the present study.

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