Physicochemical characterization of rice bran from different locations by classical and omics analysis

Valorization of Rice Bran Mini-symposium

Friday December 4th

MILLENA BARROS SANTOS

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CONTEXT



Research interest for the sustainable valorization of rice coproducts for improving human health is high and linked to the presence of potential <u>bioactive compounds</u>.

Objective: physico-chemical characterization of a collection of rice brans focusing on lipids and phenolic compounds

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RICE BRAN CHARACTERIZATION



С	Н	E	Μ	l	C/	١
L	ΡΙ	D	S			

- LIPIDS CONTENT
- CLASS OF LIPIDS BY TLC
- FATTY ACIDS METHYL ESTERS PROFILE BY GC

CHEMICAL PHENOLIC

- PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CONTENT BY HPLC
- PHENOLIC PROFILE BY METABOLOMIC APPROACHES



Particle Size Distribution

Jasmin Wet Season I

Heterogeneous particles distribution representative of variable milling processes



Large particles (>1000 µm) were not found in Cambodia's rice bran -> process / mechanical resistance;

Big amount of particles between 315 and 160 μm.

To normalize this heterogeneity, all samples were ground for further analysis.

RICE BRAN CHARACTERIZATION



- Aw
- SIZE OF PARTICLES

CHEMICAL LIPIDS

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF LIPID



Literature value: ~15-20% of lipids (Khir and Pan, 2019);

Influenced by genotypes, conditions of culture;

Germs contain higher amount of lipids (Moongngarm et al., 2012);





Data treatment in

progress*

Double migration: Polar + Apolar solvent Revelation: CuSO₄/H₄PO₄ -180°C 10 min



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PHENOLIC CHARACTERIZATION

n = 2 (Tamtam – red and Artemide – black : Camargue, France)



Conventional solvent



Deep eutectic solvents

DES1 – Choline chloride:1.2 propanediol

DES2 – Choline chloride:Lactic acid

• Quantification of total phenolic acids by HPLC-DAD



- HPLC-DAD at 280 nm
- C18 column
- Mobile phase A (MeOH, 0.1% acetic acid) and B (water, 0.1% acetic acid)

• Metabolomic tools:



O Identification:



Pub©hem

PHENOLIC CHARACTERIZATION

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Deep eutectic solvents

DES1 – Choline chloride:1.2 propanediol

DES2 – Choline chloride:Lactic acid

• Quantification of total phenolic acids (PA) by HPLC-DAD



70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

Cumulated of phenolic acids in rice bran (mg/100g)

- HPLC-DAD at 280 nm
- C18 column
- Mobile phase A (MeOH, 0.1% acetic acid) and B (water, 0.1% acetic acid)



PHENOLIC CHARACTERIZATION

Flavonoids

Lignans 🖬

Stilbenes

Phenolic acidsOther polyphenols

• Total de 89 phenolic compounds (PC) ID:

• By extract:

- Conventional: 84 ID
- ✓ DES1: 54
- DES2: 65

o In common:

- Black rice bran: 36 ID
- Rouge rice bran: 12 ID



Black rice bran (Total ID: 88 PC)

Red rice bran (Total ID: 81 PC)





- DES2 was able to extract specific phenolic compounds
- The ID number in black rice was higher than red rice in all extracts analyzed

Flavonoids are the most abundant in this study

PHENOLIC CHARACTERIZATION

Loadings Bi Plot Comp[1] vs. Comp[2] colored by Rice bran extract



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Loadings Bi Plot Comp[1] vs. Comp[2] colored by Rice bran extract



CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION

✓ Aw values: must be mastered to improve the conservation of rice bran and avoid the proliferation of microorganisms to be safe for human consumption

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LIPIDS CHARACTERIZATION

- All rice bran: rich source of lipids including bioactive classes (polar lipids, vit E, γ-oryzanol), high amount of FFA though
- Total lipid profile: influenced by genotype, localization of production and post-harvest conditions
- ✓ Fatty acid composition: high in unsaturated

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PHENOLICS CHARACTERIZATION

- ✓ Black and red rice bran are rich and can be a source of phenolic compounds
- Deep eutectic solvents can be a alternative to conceive new-pigmented rice bran formulations and permit applications to improve the health benefits

Thanks for your attention

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