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Chlorophyll Reduction in Rape Seeds and its Influence on the Bleaching Earth Consumption during Refining

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Magdeburg e.V.**

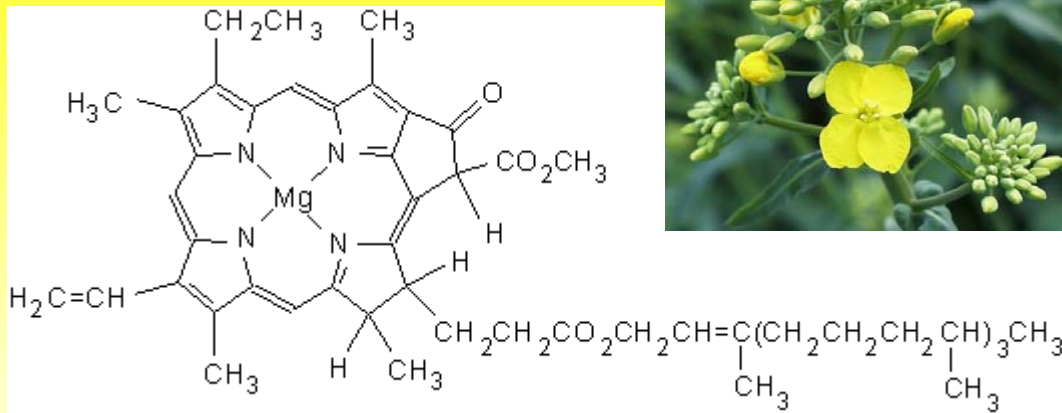
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Outline

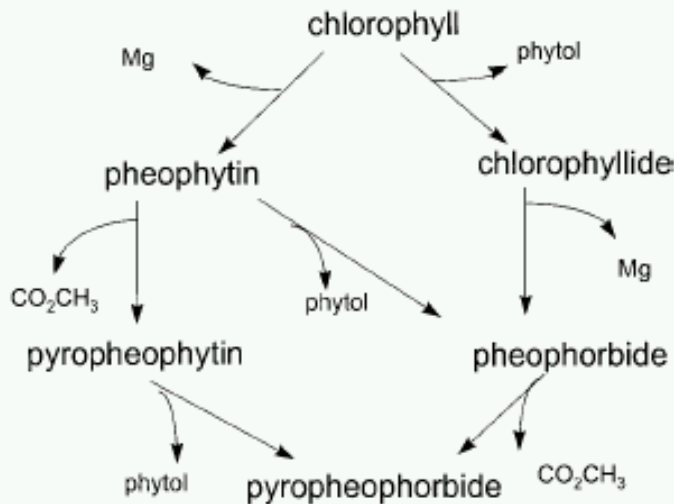
- **Influence of chlorophyll on rape seed oil quality**
- **Effect of the chlorophyll content in crude rapeseed oils on bleaching earth consumption**
- **Chlorophyll reduction strategies**
- **Conclusions**

Chlorophyll in Rapeseed Oil

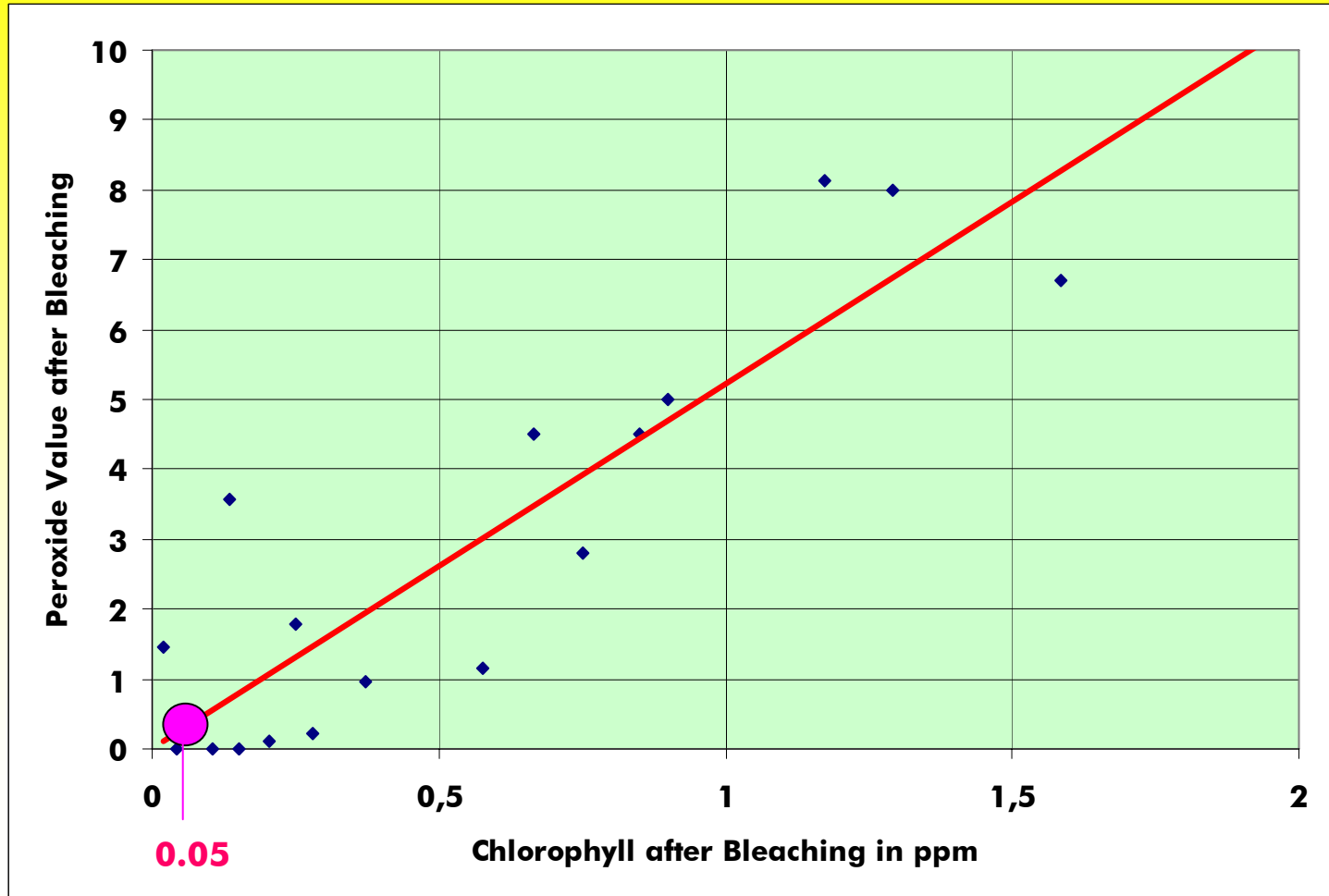


Chlorophyll

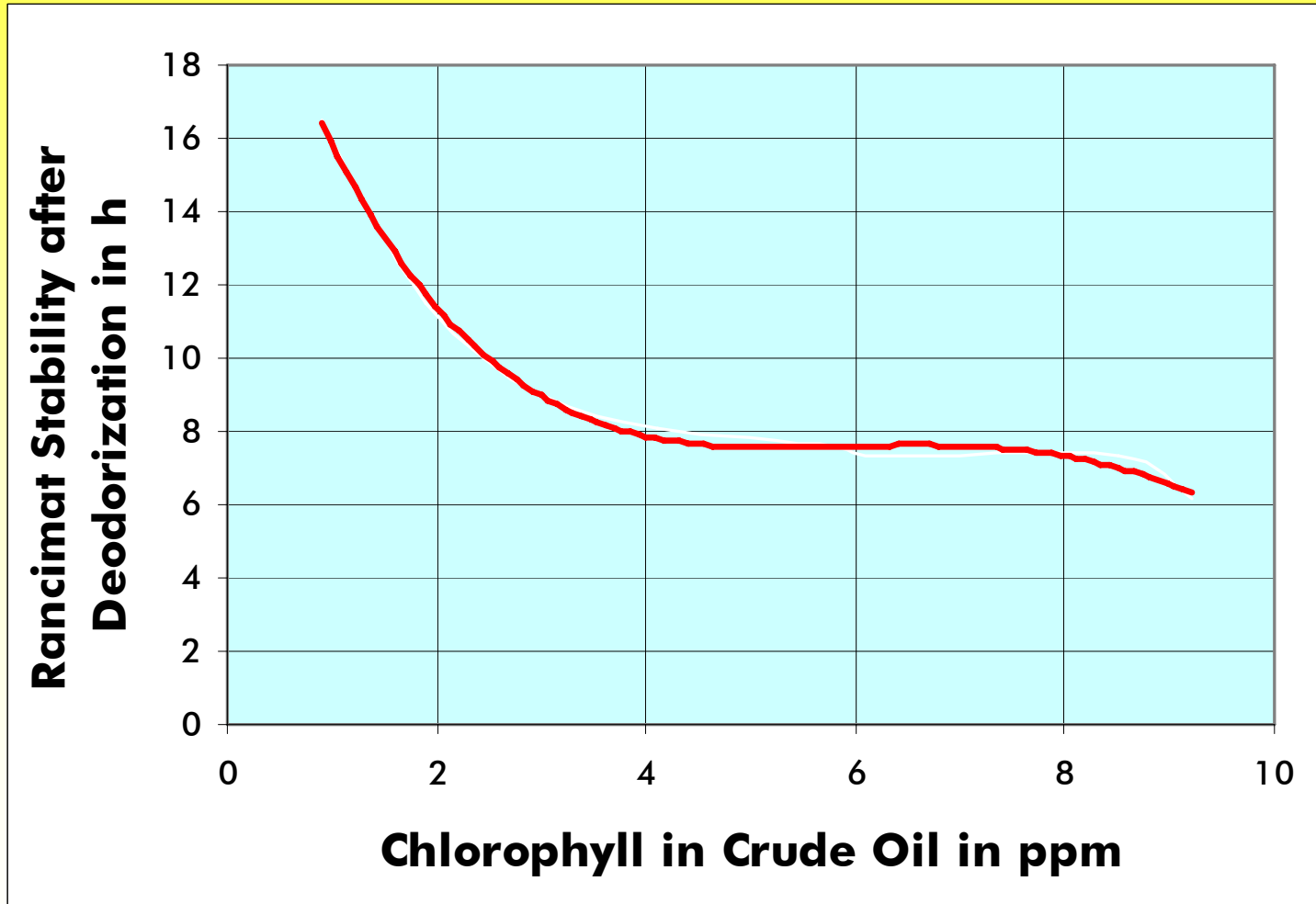
- is essential for the photosynthesis
- occurs in all edible oils
- reduces the oxidative stability, taste and shelf life



Chlorophyll and Peroxide Value

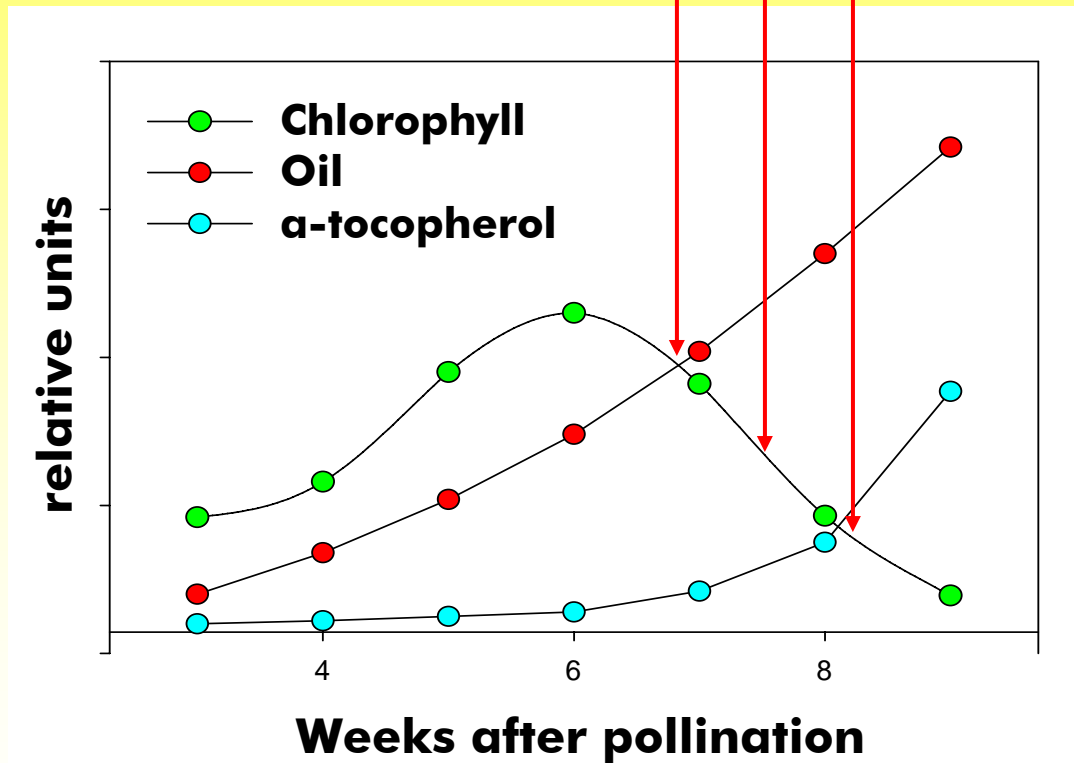


Chlorophyll and Oxidation Stability

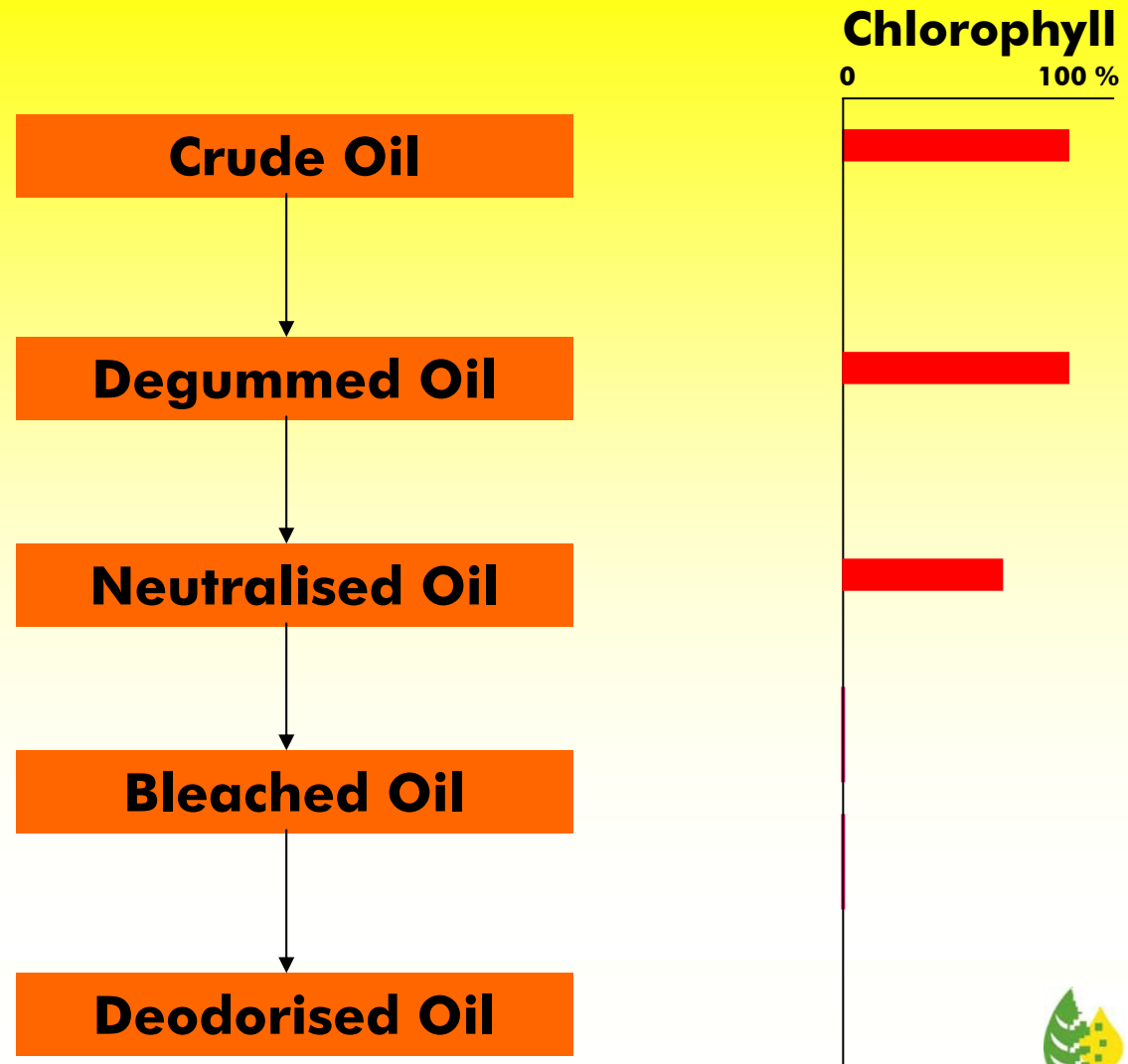


The Rapeseed Problem

shorter vegetation periods,
aridness, coldness, early winter onset



Chlorophyll Removing by Chemical Refining



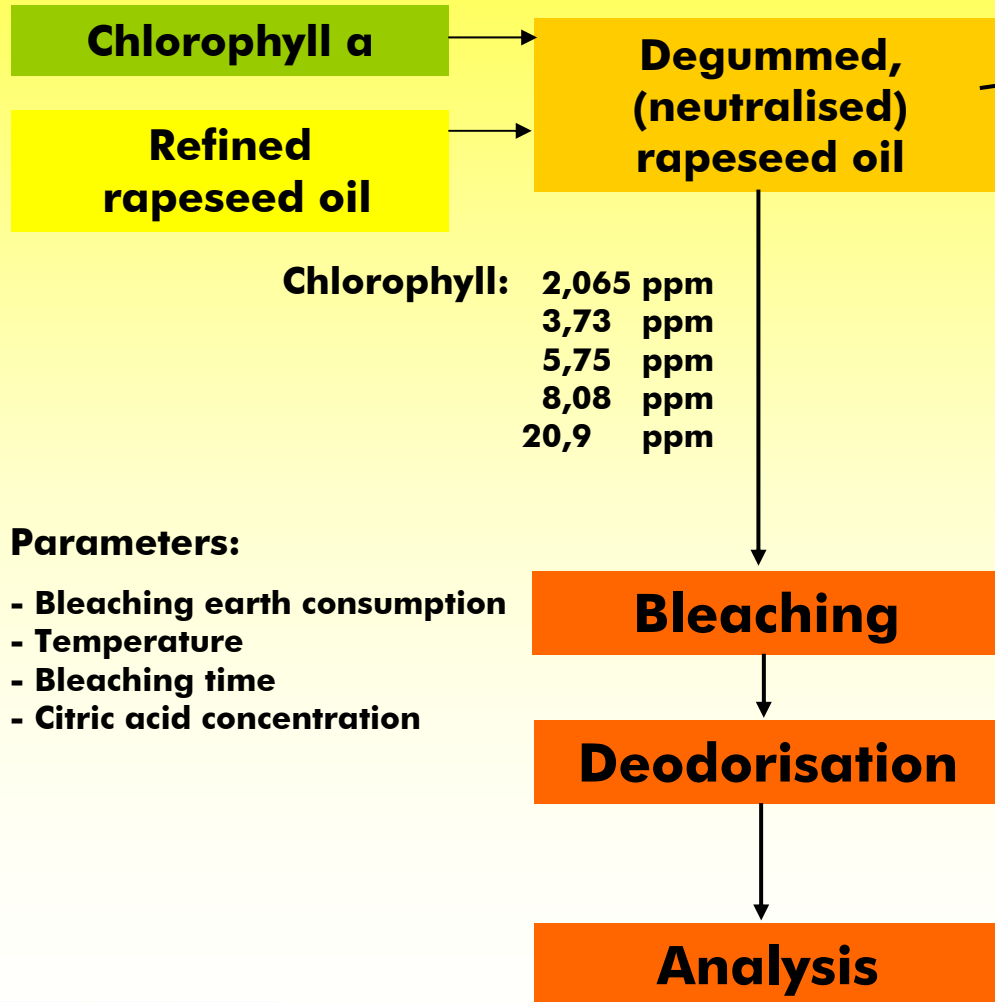
Economic Data for Bleaching

- Rapeseed production, worldwide*: 49 Mio. t/a
- Rapeseed oil production, worldwide*: 18 Mio. t/a
- Bleaching earth consumption**: ~ 0,11 Mio. t/a
- Reduction of 0,1% bleaching earth consumption leads to
 - 16.000 t/a less bleaching earth (consumption and disposal)
 - 4.800 t/a less oil losses
 - preservation of minor components (tocopherols, sterols)

Which amount can be saved only by reducing the chlorophyll content in the crude oil (resp. rapeseed) ?

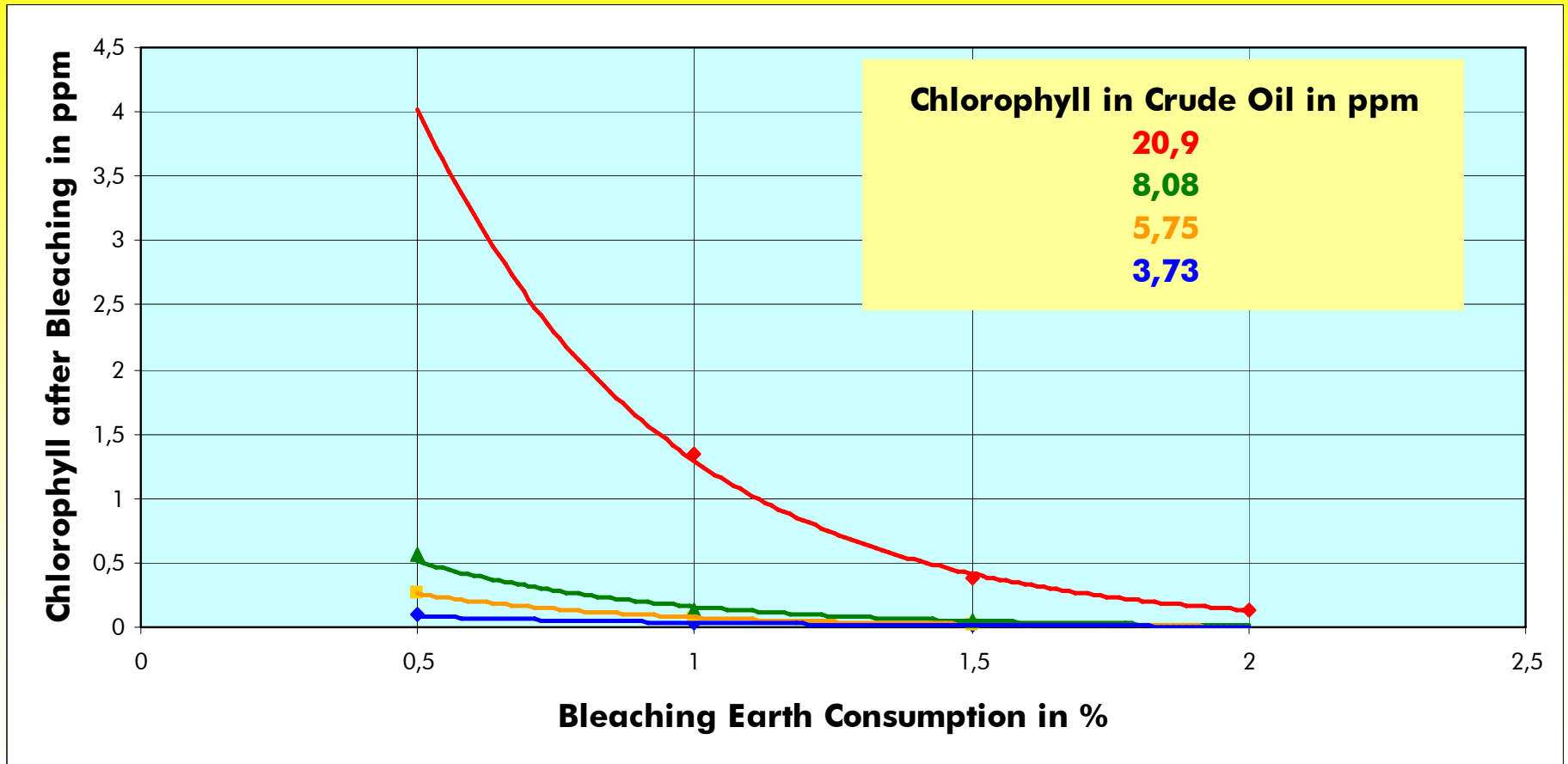
* DUSSER, 2007; ** 90% refining, 0,7% bleaching earth

Test Scheme of Laboratory Experiments

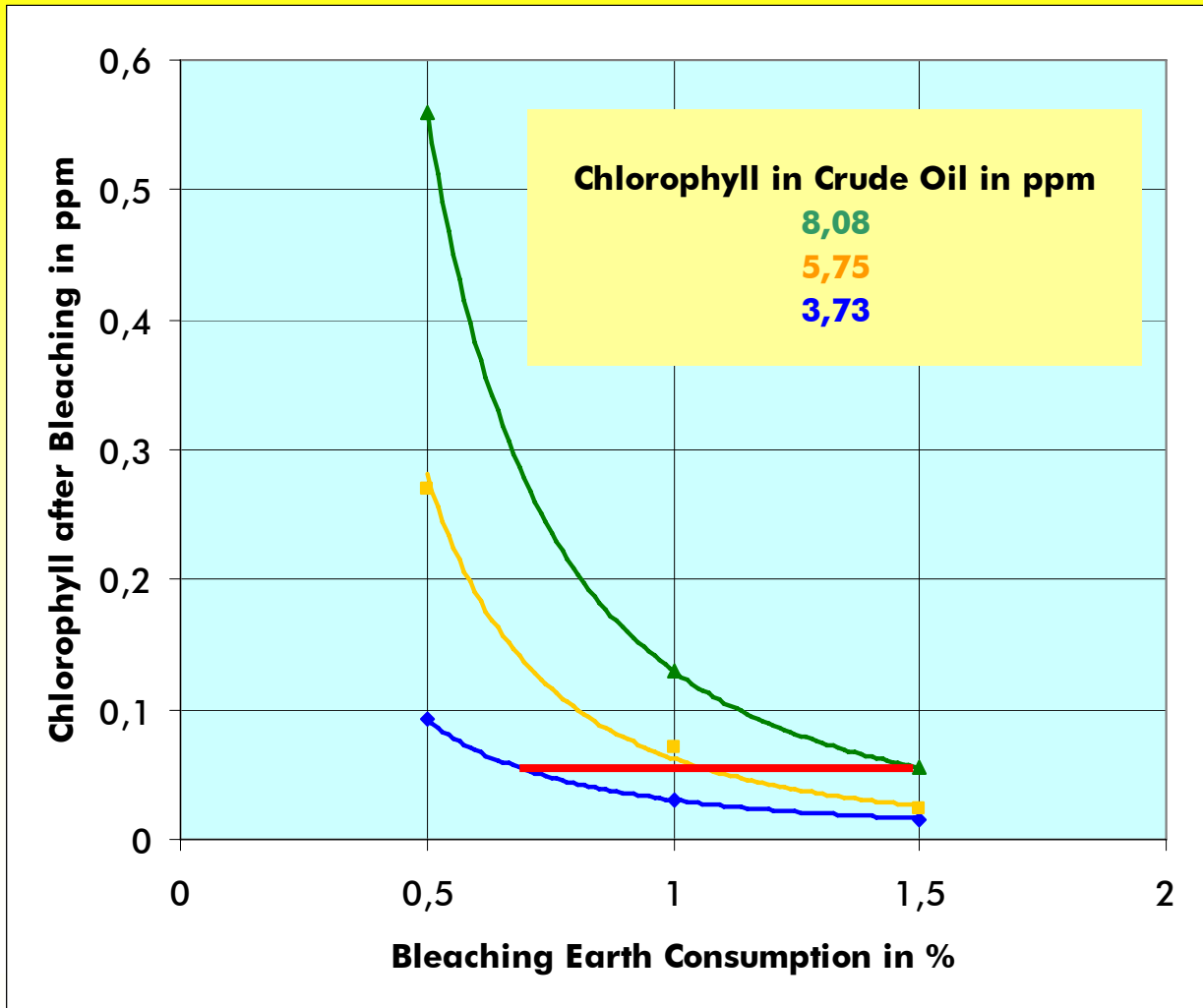


	Oil 1 degummed, neutralised	Oil 2 degummed, neutralised	Oil 3 degummed
Peroxide Value	23,20	4,15	1,00
Anisidine Value	-	6,87	-
Acid Value	0,13	0,13	1,27
UV-Extinction at 232 nm	-	1,81	-
Water	-	0,07 %	-
Carotine	-	54,7 ppm	-
Chlorophyll a	3,73 ppm	3,50 ppm	4,39 ppm
Phosphorus	< 1 ppm	4,9 ppm	< 1 ppm
Calcium	-	1,21 ppm	-
Iron	-	0,082 ppm	-
Manganese	-	<0,01 ppm	-
Copper	-	<0,01 ppm	-
Magnesium	-	0,19 ppm	-
Total Tocopherol	-	768 ppm	-

Bleaching Behaviour



Bleaching Earth Consumption



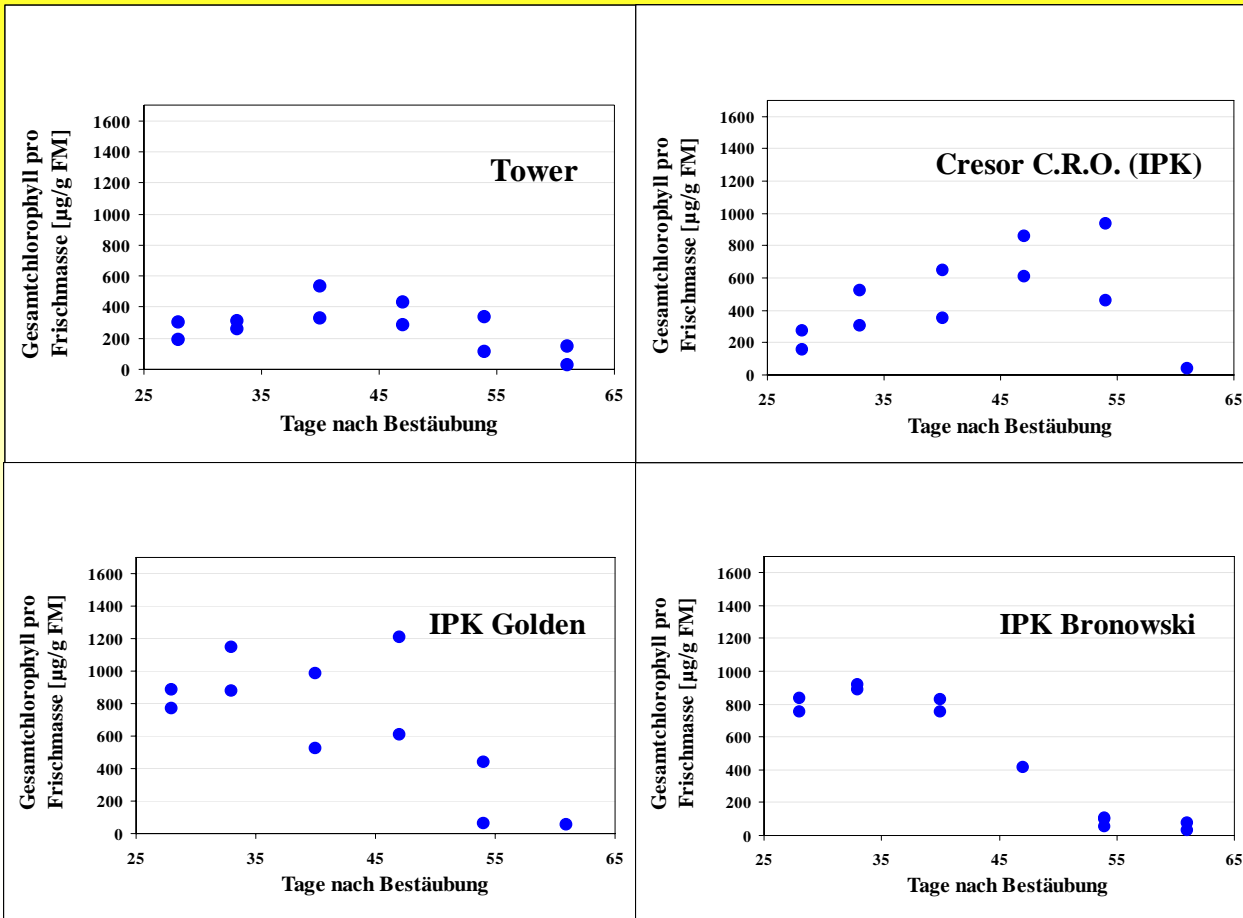
Not only very high chlorophyll contents in crude oils can be a problem.

Low chlorophyll in crude oil leads to significant lower bleaching earth consumption !

Chlorophyll Reduction Strategies

- **Classical plant breeding**
- **Transgenic Plants**
 - **Chlorophyll biosynthesis: Inactivation of chlorophyll producing enzymes**
 - **Chlorophyll catabolism: Overexpression of chlorophyll degrading enzymes**
- **Use of recombinant proteins to develop an enzymatic chlorophyll removal process**

Chlorophyll Kinetics of Different Lines



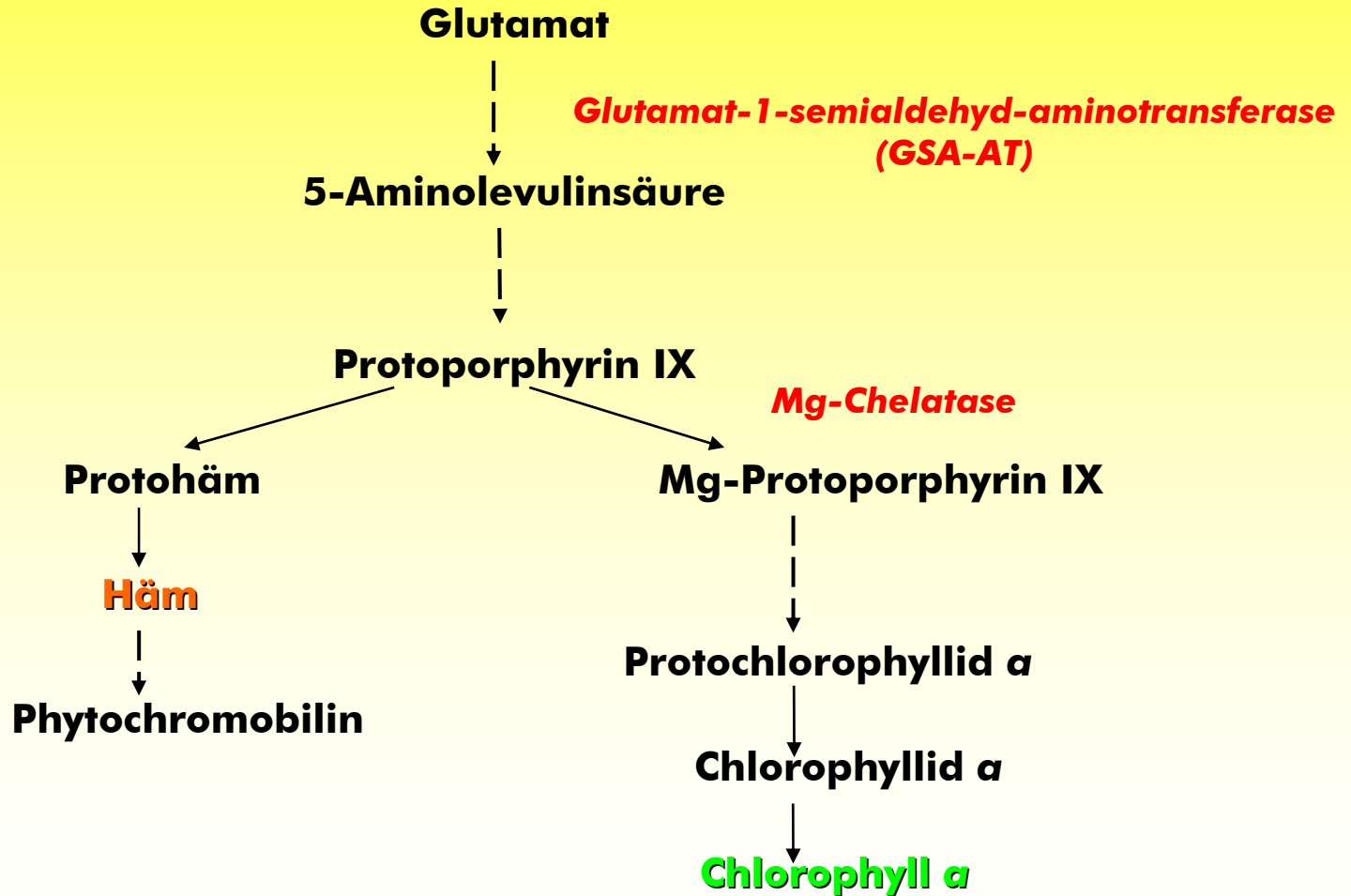
39 winter and 33 summer lines were investigated.

Winter lines contain generally lower chlorophyll.

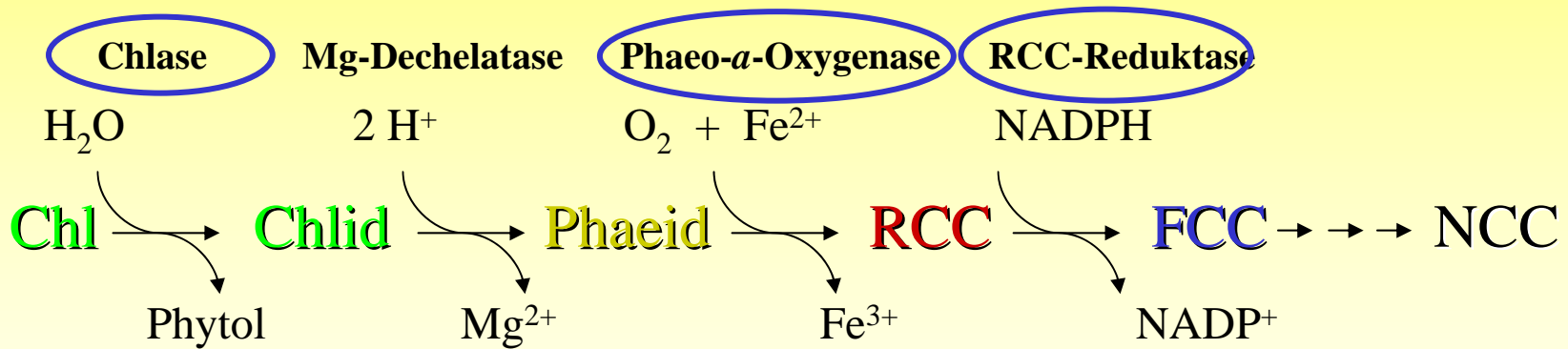
Here are kinetics of 4 summer lines, which are quite different.

There is a potential for further classical breeding activities !

Chlorophyll Biosynthesis



Chlorophyll Catabolism



Genetic Engineering Scheme

- **Inactivation of chlorophyll producing enzymes**
 - **GSA-AT, Mg-chelatase**
 - gene amplification / PCR-isolation
 - gene constructs by RNA interference
 - rape hypocotyl transformation by *agrobacterium tumefaciens*
- **Overexpression of chlorophyll degrading enzymes**
 - **Chlorophyllase** (from *citrus clementii*)
 - **Phaeophorbide-a-oxygenase** (from *tomato*)
 - **RCC-reductase** (delivered by University of Bern)

Examples of 39 Transgenic Plants



Gene Construct

1-2 (GSA-AT-RNAi)

2-1 (Mg-Chelatase-RNAi)

6-1 (Chlorophyllase)

7-1 (Chlorophyllase without TP)

Expected Effect

Inhibition of chlorophyll synthesis

Inhibition of chlorophyll synthesis

Acceleration of chlorophyll metabolism

Acceleration of chlorophyll metabolism

Results

no

-

in 4 cases +

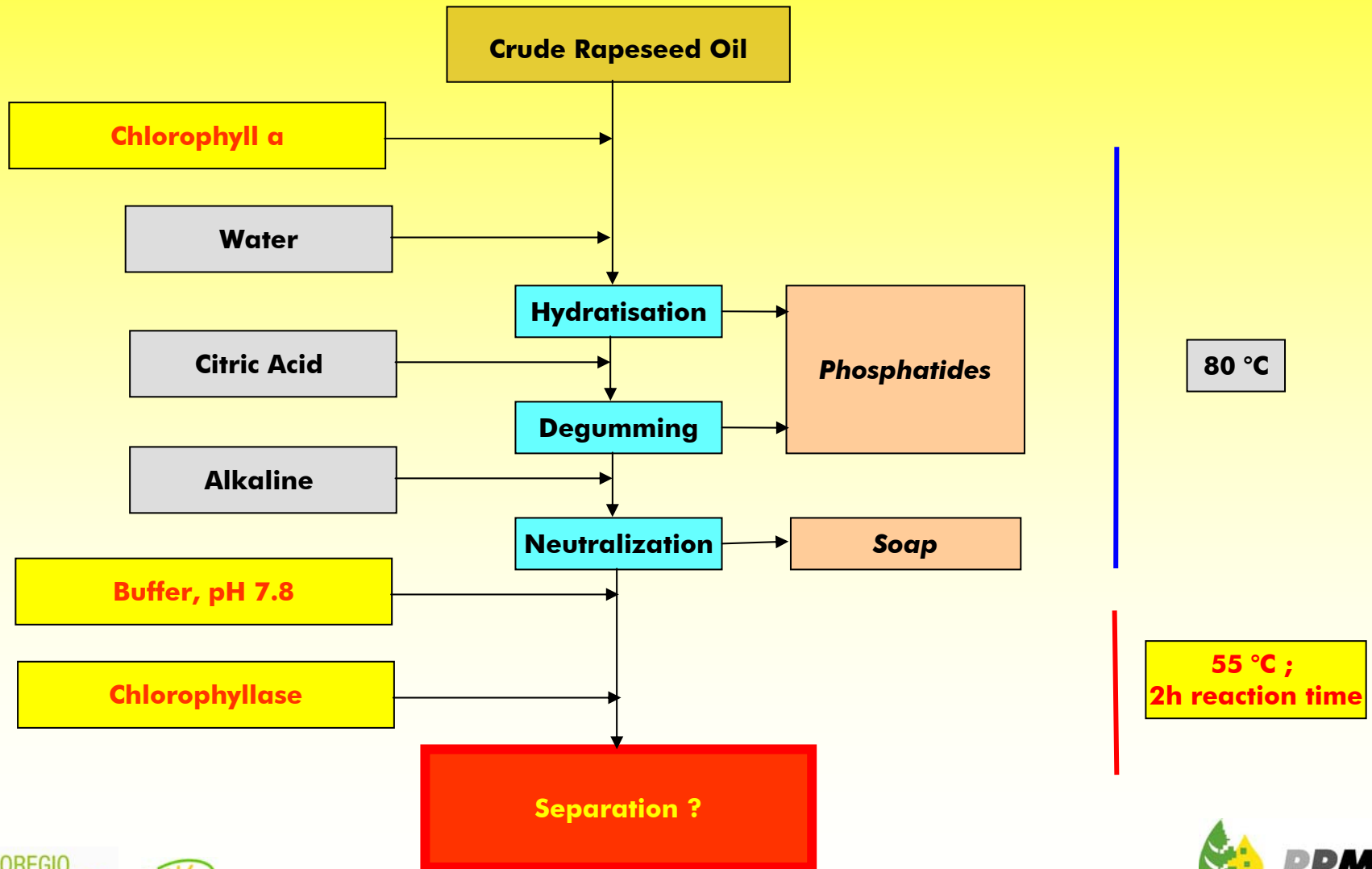
In 4 plants with chlorophyllase overexpression gene constructs reduced chlorophyll contents at the 42 day after pollination were measured.

Recombinant Proteins for Enzymatic Chlorophyll Removal from Oil

- **Chlorophyllase**
- **Phaeophorbid- α -oxygenase**
- **RCC-reductase**

- **Questions:**
 - **Are the enzymes active in oil?**
 - **Which are the optimal reaction conditions?**
 - **Where the enzymes are to put into the oil?**
 - **Are the enzymes able to harm the oil?**

Enzymatic Refining Test



Results of Enzymatic Refining Test

- **Recombinant chlorophyllase from *Citrus cl.* is able to split the chlorophyll into chlorophyllide and phytol under normal edible oil refining conditions.**
- **But, for the separation of the hydrophilic chlorophyllide an acetonic system is necessary.**
- **The activity of recombinant pheophorbide-a-oxygenase and RCC-reductase is proved in vitro. Because of the need of some co-factors, their application in an edible oil refining process is not to expect.**

Conclusions

- **Even low reductions of the chlorophyll content in crude rapeseed oil lead to a considerable decrease in refining expenses, especially to a lower bleaching earth consumption.**
- **Different chlorophyll reduction strategies were investigated.**
- **The chlorophyll kinetics of 33 summer and 39 winter rapeseed lines during ripening were measured. Large differences between them indicate a potential for classical plant breeding of rapeseed lines with low chlorophyll content.**
- **There were 39 transgenic plants generated. 4 of them showed a significantly lower chlorophyll content at the 42. day after pollination.**
- **An enzymatic refining process by the use of recombinant proteins for chlorophyll removing is not to expect.**

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