

INFLUENCE OF RAPESEED OIL LEVEL AND PECTIN ON GROWTH, LIPIDS
AND PROTEIN IN RATS

Wojciech CHALCARZ, Erwin WĄSCWICZ, Bogumiła JELONEK
and Maciej BUCHOWSKI

Institute of Human Nutrition and Institute of Food Technology of
Plant Origin, The University of Agriculture
60-624 Poznań, Poland

INTRODUCTION

This work is a continuation of our previous research concerning the influence of some dietary fiber (agar, low methoxyl pectin and high methoxyl pectin) on rats fed on diets to which high erucic acid rapeseed oil (HEAR oil) was added (Chalcarz et al 1987).

The present study was undertaken to assess the influence of high methoxyl pectin (HMP) on growth, weights of internal organs, serum protein and serum and hepatic lipids of rats fed on isocaloric diets with HEAR oil which provided from 18 to 53% of calories.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Male Wistar rats weighing 70g were randomly divided into 6 groups of 8 animals and housed in quarters maintained at 20°C. The animals were provided with one of 6 diets and also with water ad libitum for 90 days. The composition of the diets is shown in Table 1. All diets were isocaloric.

Rats were weighed every 10 days. The animals were fasted for 24 h prior to collection of blood by heart puncture (under ether anaesthesia). The liver, kidneys, heart, spleen, testes and brain were removed and weighed. Blood was analysed for fasting levels of triglycerides (Chrony et al 1977), total lipids, total cholesterol, free cholesterol, total protein, major protein fractions (Tomaszewski 1970). Liver was homogenized in 20 volumes of chloroform-methanol mixture according to Folch et al (1957). The lipid

Table 1. Composition of test diets (g/1000g)

Component	Diets					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
casein	131	131	131	131	131	131
HEAR oil	78	78	112	146	180	214
wheat starch	741	645	564.75	484.50	404.25	324
HMP	-	96	96	96	96	96
vitamin mixture	10	10	10	10	10	10
salt mixture	40	40	40	40	40	40
water	-	-	46.25	92.5	138.75	185

extracts were analysed for total fat and for total fatty acids (TFA) and were separated for major lipid classes (Kates 1972). The composition of triglycerides and free fatty acids was analysed by GLC (Kates 1972) and cholesterol by spectrophotometric method (Tomaszewski 1970). All data are expressed as means \pm SD and differences between means were assessed by analysis of variance (Caliński and Wagner 1974).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Total weight changes and organ weights are shown in Table 2. Decrease in body weight, body weight gains and weights of internal organs induced by HEAR oil have been reported earlier (Berg 1975, Ziemiański 1977, Kramer et al 1983). It is interesting that diet IV (36% energy from HEAR oil) did not significantly lower weights of testes and heart in comparison to diets I-III. (18-27.5% of energy from HEAR - oil). Since in our earlier studies (Chalcarz et al 1987) diets with HMP significantly altered weight of heart and testes in comparison to diet without pectin, it may suggest that HMP can depress disadvantageous effect of erucic acid on weights of internal organs.

Concentrations of circulating lipids and protein are summarised in Table 3. Increased level of HEAR oil caused an increase in concentrations of total lipids and triglycerides, except diet VI. Decreased levels of triglycerides, free fatty acids, and protein in rats fed on diet VI, seem to be a typical sign of the exhaustion.

Table 2. Dietary effects on animal weights, animal weight gains and organ weights (g)

Measurement	Diets					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
initial body weight	70.1 \pm 18.2	72.3 \pm 15.7	67.1 \pm 4.8	67.3 \pm 15.7	65.8 \pm 5.7	67.9 \pm 13.3
final body weight	327.8 \pm 39.8 ^a	296.9 \pm 41.5 ^a	269.3 \pm 43.3 ^a	238.9 \pm 49.4 ^b	204.8 \pm 35.6 ^b	133.6 \pm 22.7 ^c
body weight gain	258.3 \pm 39.4 ^a	227.0 \pm 34.0 ^a	209.8 \pm 42.8 ^a	174.7 \pm 47.3 ^b	159.3 \pm 36.0 ^b	73.0 \pm 20.8
liver weight	11.1 \pm 1.0 ^a	10.3 \pm 1.5 ^a	9.8 \pm 1.7 ^a	9.7 \pm 1.3 ^a	8.0 \pm 1.5 ^b	6.9 \pm 1.0 ^b
kidney weight	2.6 \pm 0.4 ^a	2.2 \pm 0.4 ^a	2.1 \pm 0.4 ^a	1.9 \pm 0.3 ^b	1.7 \pm 0.3 ^b	1.4 \pm 0.2 ^b
heart weight	1.1 \pm 0.1 ^a	1.1 \pm 0.2 ^a	1.0 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.9 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.9 \pm 0.3 ^a	0.4 \pm 0.1 ^b
spleen weight	0.9 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.8 \pm 0.2 ^a	0.6 \pm 0.1 ^b	0.6 \pm 0.1 ^b	0.5 \pm 0.1 ^b	0.4 \pm 0.1 ^b
testes weight	2.8 \pm 0.4 ^a	2.9 \pm 0.5 ^a	2.4 \pm 0.3 ^a	2.5 \pm 0.6 ^a	1.9 \pm 0.6 ^b	1.5 \pm 0.6 ^b
brain weight	1.6 \pm 0.1 ^a	1.6 \pm 0.2 ^a	1.7 \pm 0.1 ^b	1.6 \pm 0.2 ^a	1.6 \pm 0.1 ^a	1.5 \pm 0.1 ^a

Values in horizontal columns sharing different superscripts are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

Concentrations of hepatic fat, total cholesterol, free cholesterol, and total saturated fatty acids (TSFA), total monounsaturated fatty acids (TMUFA), total polyunsaturated fatty acids (TPUFA), total saturated free fatty acids (TSFFA), total monounsaturated free fatty acids (TMUFFA) and total polyunsaturated free fatty acids (TPUFFA), triglycerides saturated fatty acids (TrSFA), triglycerides monounsaturated fatty acids (TrMUFA), and triglycerides polyunsaturated fatty acids (TrPUFA) are given in table 4. Isocaloric substitution of starch by HEAR oil decreased levels of total cholesterol, (TMUFA), and increased ^{the} level of TSFA. Increased levels of TMUFFA and TPUFFA of rats consumed diet VI verified their exhaustion. Its interesting that further substitution of HEAR oil decreased and than increased levels of TSFA, TSFFA and TMUFFA. It may be explained by the presence of pectin.

Table 3. Serum lipids and protein

Measurement	Diets					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
total lipids (g/l)	2.48 \pm 0.52 ^a	2.36 \pm 0.47 ^a	2.83 \pm 0.83 ^a	3.50 \pm 1.71 ^b	4.05 \pm 0.77 ^b	3.43 \pm 0.77 ^b
triglycerides (g/l)	0.42 \pm 0.19 ^a	0.43 \pm 0.20 ^a	0.87 \pm 0.19 ^b	0.99 \pm 0.22 ^b	1.05 \pm 0.37 ^b	0.81 \pm 0.28
free fatty acids (mmol/l)	0.57 \pm 0.04 ^b	0.58 \pm 0.05 ^b	0.51 \pm 0.06 ^a	0.53 \pm 0.07 ^a	0.48 \pm 0.06 ^a	0.58 \pm 0.03 ^b
total cholesterol (g/l)	0.69 \pm 0.10 ^b	0.57 \pm 0.11 ^b	0.98 \pm 0.16 ^a	0.89 \pm 0.58 ^a	0.93 \pm 0.15 ^a	0.92 \pm 0.15 ^b
free cholesterol (g/l)	0.28 \pm 0.12	0.17 \pm 0.08	0.25 \pm 0.06	0.18 \pm 0.09	0.34 \pm 0.20	0.27 \pm 0.10
protein (g/l)	64.14 \pm 2.27 ^b	65.33 \pm 4.72 ^b	66.12 \pm 5.00 ^b	66.7 \pm 3.40 ^b	63.37 \pm 4.10 ^b	59.00 \pm 3.74 ^a
albumin (g/l)	25.22 \pm 2.62	25.97 \pm 1.67	24.57 \pm 3.78	26.40 \pm 2.98	21.95 \pm 2.88	23.40 \pm 3.04
α_1 -albumin (g/l)	10.9 \pm 2.52 ^a	10.28 \pm 1.45 ^a	12.72 \pm 1.45 ^a	10.29 \pm 1.23 ^a	10.94 \pm 2.22 ^a	7.76 \pm 0.96 ^b
α_2 -albumin (g/l)	4.19 \pm 1.24	4.56 \pm 0.80	4.46 \pm 0.51	4.30 \pm 1.49	4.88 \pm 1.18	4.63 \pm 0.44
β -globulin (g/l)	11.86 \pm 2.58	11.99 \pm 1.68	12.24 \pm 1.53	12.09 \pm 0.87	13.27 \pm 2.10	10.10 \pm 1.40
γ -globulin (g/l)	11.90 \pm 1.46	12.54 \pm 2.17	12.14 \pm 1.93	13.82 \pm 1.77	12.35 \pm 1.72	13.10 \pm 0.54
ratio albumin to globulin	66.37 \pm 11.13	66.44 \pm 6.78	60.77 \pm 15.54	66.13 \pm 11.55	53.53 \pm 10.36	65.94 \pm 9.20

Values in horizontal columns sharing different superscripts are significantly different; (p < 0.05)

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study indicated that the presence of HMP in diets with increasing level of HEAR oil can suppress the disadvantageous effect of erucic acid on body weight, some internal organs and on the levels of protein and lipids accordingly to the amount of calories supplied with HEAR oil.

Table 4. Concentrations of hepatic fat (g/100 g), cholesterol and fatty acid (mg/100 g)

Measurement	diets					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
hepatic fat	3.51±0.39	3.00±0.67	2.99±0.39	3.56±0.40	3.36±0.40	3.25±0.68
total cholesterol	85.78±20.07 ^a	68.74±16.28 ^a	220.64±41.85 ^b	224.45±69.28 ^b	220.80±82.47 ^b	225.60±80.33 ^b
free cholesterol	41.77±4.04	36.37±9.09	41.63±10.97	48.28±9.69	42.42±15.43	41.15±6.12
TSFA	1372±125 ^c	1096±266 ^b	996±266 ^b	1074±281 ^b	915±103 ^a	746±66 ^a
TMUFA	339±108 ^a	293±22 ^a	362±32 ^a	429±99 ^b	383±118 ^b	411±70 ^b
TPUFA	1033±211	916±134	865±242	908±97	855±97	826±108
TSFFA	28.00±6.48 ^b	24.25±4.3 ^b	17.50±2.51 ^a	14.2±1.2 ^a	21.2±4.8 ^b	26.2±6.6 ^b
TMUFFA	10.0±1.88 ^b	7.28±1.5 ^b	5.78±2.0 ^a	3.0±0.0 ^a	6.2±2.3 ^a	8.5±2.3 ^b
TPUFFA	11.7±3.3 ^a	9.75±1.7 ^a	7.2±2.0 ^a	9.2±1.8 ^a	11.0±4.2 ^a	16.0±4.54 ^b
TrSFA	295.0±3.69 ^b	330.0±38.2 ^b	185.0±26.4 ^a	200.0±24.4 ^a	127.5±22.1 ^a	130.0±29.4 ^a
TrMUFA	302.7±61.3	274.7±22.1	302.5±9.0	367.5±53.7	297.5±5.5	300.0±121.1
TrPUFA	205.0±78.5	85.0±41.2	97.5±49.9	132.5±17.0	97.5±49.9	127.5±61.3

Values in horizontal columns sharing different superscripts are significantly different; (p 0.05)

REFERENCES

1. Borg K., 1975. Physiopathological Effects of Rapeseed Oil: A Review. Acta Med. Scand. (Suppl.), 585: 5-13.
2. Caliński T., W. Wagner, 1974. Grupowanie średnich obiektowych w jednozmiennej analizie warinacji. Roczniki AR w Poznaniu, ABS, 71: 61-68.
3. Chalcarz W., B. Jelonek and E. Wasowicz, 1987. Effects of low methoxyl pectin, high methoxyl pectin, agar and rapeseed oil on growth, lipids, protein, sodium, potassium and chlorides in the rats. Proceedings of 7th International Rapeseed Congress.

4. Ch.omy V., M. Hornakova, P. Breinek, P. Vrubleovsky, 1977.
Extrakcne fotometricke stanoveni serovych triglyceridu.
Biochem. clin. bohemoslov., 3: 167-176.
5. Folch J., M. Lees and G. H. Sloane - Stanley, 1957. A simple
method for the isolation and purification of total lipides
from animal sources. J. Biol. Chem., 226: 497-509.
6. Kates M., 1972. Techniques of lipidology. North - Holland
Publishing Company.
7. Kramer J. K. G., F. P. Sauer and W. J. Pigden, (ed.) 1983 .
High and Low Erucic Acid Rapeseed Oils, Academic Press
8. Tomaszewski L., 1970. Mikrometody biochemiczne w laboratrium
klinicznym. PZWL, Warszawa.
9. Ziemiański S., 1970. Pathophysiological effects of long -
- Chain Fatty Acids. Bibliothca Nutr. Dieta, 25: 134-157.