# BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON SOME FRUIT WASTES AND THEIR USES IN NUTRITION

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ 

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B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Biotechnology), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2003 M.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Agric. Biochemistry), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2011

#### **THESIS**

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#### APPROVAL SHEET

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# Ph.D. Thesis In Agric. Sci. (Agricultural Biochemistry)

By

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The chemical composition of banana peel (*Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish*.) was studied. The general analysis was found to be moisture 89.62 and 86.43, crude protein 12.48, and 7.65, total lipid 3.86 and 14.05, ash 18.5 and 12.26, crude fiber 14.61 and 16.36, total carbohydrate 65.16 and 66.04% of *Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish*, respectively.

The ash contained (mg/100g) Mg 95.25 and 66.68, Na 134.69 and 81.71 Zn 0.8 and 1.63, Fe 3.87 and 2.11, Ca 106.9 and 45.12 and the major content was K 3804.73 and 2883.78 of *Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish.*, respectively.

The phenolic compound contents (mg/100g) were found to be pyrogallol (31.98 and 63.98) catechein (21.55 and 16.33),gallic (.58 and 3.22),vanillic (2.94 and 4.46)ellagic (5.57 and 1.48), protocatchoic (1.22 and 3.09) and catechein (21.55 and 16.32), E-vanilic(19.6 and 7.23) salycilic(25.53 and 1.13) of *Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish* peel., respectively.

The major flavonoid compound in *Musa sapientum* was quercetine (6.29 mg/100g). On the other hand, the major flavonoid compound in *Musa cavendish* was hespirdin (13.68mg/100g).

The fatty acid contents of fruit were found to be linolenic acid represent the major component (34.16 and 29.7 %) followed by linoleic (23.7 and 26.1%) and Palmitic (24.49 and 23.5%) in *Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish* peel., respectively.

Biological evaluation of (*Musa sapientum* and *Musa cavendish*.) the methanolic peel extracts had a significant effect as anti-hepatic injury on male albino rats and had antimicrobial effect against G+, G- bacteria and fungi. On the other hand, had no effect as anticancer. The hexanoic and ethyl acetate extracts have anticancer effect.

**Key words:** Banana peel, *Musa sapientum*, *Musa cavendish*, chemical analysis, fatty acid, phenolic compounds ,flavonoid compounds, antioxidants, anticancer, antimicrobial, anti hepatic injury.

# **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to whom my heart felt thanks; my father, my mother, My husband, my Sister and my sons for their patience and help, as well as to my brothers for all the support they lovely offered along the period of my post graduation.

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

**A.O.A.C** Association of official analysis chemists

ALT Alanine amino transeferase
AST Aspartate amino transeferase

B. wt Body weight
CAN Acetonitrile

CCl<sub>4</sub> Carbon tetra chloride

**CRD** Completely Randomized Designed

DGLAdihomo-γ-linolenic acidDMSODi methyl sulphoxideDPPHDi Phenyl Picryl HydrazylDRIDietary Referance Intake

**D.W** Dry wight

ESR Electron Spin Resonance
Eth Aco Ex Ethyl acetate extract
GAE Gallic Acid Equivalents

GC/MS Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

**GLA** γ-linolenic acid

GOT Glutamic- oxaloacetic transaminase
GPT Glutamic- pyruvic transaminase

HCT-116 Colonic cancer cell line

**HDL-cholesterol** High density lipoproteins-cholesterol

Hep-G<sub>2</sub> Hepatic cancer cell line

**HEx** Hexanoic extract

**HPLC** High performance liquid chromatography **IC**<sub>50</sub> The half maximal inhibitory concentration

LA Linoleic acid

LDL-cholesterolLow density lipoproteins-cholesterolMBCMinimum Bactericidal Concentration

MC Musa cavendish
MeOH Ex Methanol extracts

MIC Minimum Inhibitory Concentration

MS
Musa sapientum
Musa sp.
Musa species
PGE<sub>1</sub>
Prostaglandin E<sub>1</sub>

RAE Retinol activity equivalents
TFC Total Flavonoid Content
TPC Total Phenol Content

W Ex Water extracts

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