## ACRYLAMIDE IN SOME EGYPTIAN FOODS: LEVELS, FORMATION, BIOCHEMICAL EFFECTS AND PREVENTION

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{v}$ 

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B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Biochemistry), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2010

#### **THESIS**

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#### APPROVAL SHEET

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Date: 11 / 8 /2015

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**Title of Thesis**: Acrylamide in Some Egyptian Foods: Levels, Formation,

**Biochemical Effects and Prevention** 

Supervisors: Dr. Mohye El Dein Ali Osman

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The objective of the present study was to estimate acrylamide levels in some different food samples obtained from Egyptian local market and home made samples, also the levels of acrylamide formation during different processing conditions, and effects of pre-frying treatments on acrylamide reduction in some Egyptian foods, and to investigate the biological effects of acrylamide. Results showed that in market samples, the highest mean acrylamide level value was found in dark coffee (5181.61 µg/kg). The mean of acrylamide concentration of all potato market samples was 25.97 µg/kg. The highest mean levels in prepared meals was found in fried onion (309.35 µg/kg), while in homemade samples, the highest mean value of acrylamide content was in fried noodles at 120°C/6 min (310.75 µg/kg). The effect of different temperatures and/or times on acrylamide formation in fried rice and fried potatoes results were recorded. The highest acrylamide value for fried rice was 3066.38 µg/kg at 180°C/20 min. The effects of different pre-frying treatments on reduction of acrylamide formation in fried rice at 180°C for 10 min were studied. Soaking rice in acetic acid (1%) for 20 min caused the highest significant (p  $\leq$  0.05) in reduction acrylamide formation (94.65%) followed by soaking rice in citric acid (1%) for 20 min (93.7%), while soaking rice in water or different solutions caused significant reduction in acrylamide formation between (89.1 to 94.65%). Results indecated that rats administrated acrylamide in drinking water between 1-6 ppm or fed on 30% fried rice (3066 ppm) led to a significant decrease in body weight gain, hemoglobin, red blood cells, white blood cells, hematocrit, platelet, T3, T4 and HDL cholesterol; however TSH, liver and kidney function and lipid profile were significantly increased .These biomarkers were improvemed when rats fed on 5% grape leaves in combination with fried rice compared with rats fed fried rice only. These may be due to contain extract of antioxidant phenols and flavinoads as chemical analysis grape leaves on proved. These results were documented by histopathological investigations of the liver, kidney, brain, pancreas, lymph nodes and thyroid gland.

**Key words:** Acrylamide, Potato, Rice, Reduction, Soaking, Frying temperature, Grape leaves, Drinking water, Biochemical changes,

Histopathological analysis.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis firstly to **Allah** for giving me the courage and the determination, as well as guidance in conducting this research study, despite all difficulties and then to **my lovely Parents** whom support me in everything who helped me to finish my master thesis.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NO.	Abbreviation	
1	α	Alpha
2	$\mathbf{A}$	Absorbance
3	AAMA	Acrylamide mercapturic acid
4	Ab c.w.	Monospecific immobilized Antibody
5	ABTS	2,2-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-
		sulphonic acid
6	<b>AChE</b>	Acetylcholinesterase
7	ADP	Adenosine-5-diphosphate
8	$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{g}$	Native antigen
9	ALP	Alkaline phosphatase
10	ALT/GPT	Alanine aminotransferase
11	ANN	Artificial neural network
12	AOPP	Advanced oxidation protein product
13	AP-1	Transcription activator-1
14	<b>4-AP</b>	4-Aminophenazone
15	3-APA	3-aminopropionamide
16		Aspartate aminotransferase
17	ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease
		Registry
18	AUC	Area under the curve
19	β	Beta
20	BHT	Butylated hydroxytoluene
21	BMD	Benchmark dose
22	02	95% lower confidence limit on the BMD0.5
23	Btn	Biotinylated
24	b.w.	Body weight
25	CHE	Cholesterol esterase
26	CHOD	Cholesterol oxidase
27	Cig.	Cigarette
28	Cmm	Cubic millimeter
29	CNS	Central nervous system
30	$CO_2$	Carbon dioxide
31	CPF	Carica papaya fruit
32	Сур	Cytochrome
33	D	Day

Conti	nued.	
34	DA	Dopamine
35	DAP	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate
36	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
37	DPPH	1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl
38	DTEAC	Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity
<b>39</b>	EC	European Commission
40	<b>EDTA</b>	Ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid
41	<b>EDM</b>	Egyptian Diagnostic Media
42	<b>EFSA</b>	European Food Safety Authority
43	ELCR	Excess lifetime cancer risk
44	Enz	Enzyme
<b>45</b>	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>46</b>	<b>ESCN</b>	Embryonic stem cells
<b>47</b>	EU	Eugenol
48	FFQ	Food frequency questionnaire
49	FRAP	Ferric reducing ability power
<b>50</b>	GAMA	Glycidamide mercapturic acid
51	GPO	Glycerol phosphate dehydrogenase
<b>52</b>	GK	Glycerol kinase
53	G3P	Glycerol-3-phosphate
<b>54</b>	GPx	Glutathione peroxidase
55	GR	Glutathione reductase
<b>56</b>	GST	Glutathione S-transferase
57	h	Hour
<b>58</b>	H and E stain	Hematoxylin and eosin stain
59	Hb	Hemoglobin
60	HCT	Haematocrit
61	HDL-C	High Density Lipoprotein
62	HEC	Human equivalent concentration
63	HED	Human equivalent dose
64	$H_2O_2$	Hydrogen peroxide
65	HP-5ms	5%-phenylmethylpolysiloxane
66	HRP	Horseradish peroxidase
67	HSDB	Hazardous Substance Data Bank
68	5-HT	Serotonin
69 70	IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>70</b>	IE	Isoeugenol