



Fifth International Date Palm Conference Abu Dhabi, UAE; 16 – 18 March 2014

Detection and relevance of minor amino acids and amino components in Saudi date fruits

Hatem Salama Mohamed Ali¹, Hans Brueckner^{2,3},
and Abdulrahman Saleh Al- Khalifa¹

¹Department of Food Science and Nutrition, College of Food Science and Agriculture, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2460, Riyadh 11451, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

²Institute of Nutritional Science, Department of Food Sciences, Justus - Liebig-University of Giessen, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 26-32, D-35392, Giessen, Germany;

³Visiting Professor at King Saud University, Riyadh
akhalifa@ksu.edu.sa / hatemowean@yahoo.com

Abstract

Introduction. Whereas an abundance of literature is available on free and protein-bound amino acids (AAs) in date fruits of *Phoenix dactylifera* L., reports on minor and special non-protein AAs or amino components are rather scarce. Here, we present data with emphasis on minor amino components occurring in various date fruit cultivars.

Results. We have analyzed extracts and acidic hydrolysates of 12 Saudi date fruits harvested at the 'Tamr' stage for amino components. We employed ion-exchange chromatography in the high-performance physiological mode, HPLC using pre-column derivatization with fluorescent AccQ reagent, gas-chromatography (GC) using isotopic standards, and chiral capillary GC of 2HCL hydrolysates using the chiral stationary phase Chirasil-L-ValTM. Besides common protein AAs, non-coded AAs such as 5-hydroxytryptophan, 4-hydroxyproline, 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (Acc), β -alanine (β -Ala), γ -aminobutyric acid (Gaba), and the amino alcohol 2-aminoethanol (Eta) were detected. Evidence was also found for the presence of 5-hydroxylysine. Enantiomeric resolution of L- and D-AAAs on Chirasil-L-ValTM revealed the presence of trace amounts (1-3% D-AAAs relative to L-AAAs) of D-aspartic acid (D-Asp), D-alanine (D-Ala), and D-glutamic acid (D-Glu).

Conclusions. In plants, Acc is precursor of the plant hormone ethylene and quantities might serve as indicators for date ripeness. β -Ala is used for the synthesis of pantoic acid (vitamin B5). In humans, Gaba plays an important role as neurotransmitter. Food supplements fortified with Gaba have calming effects and promote sleep. Therefore, food rich in Gaba is recommended as natural tranquilizer. Eta modulates the rate of rat hepatocyte proliferation in vitro and in vivo.

D-AAAs are the stereoisomers (enantiomers) of protein L-AAAs. In the past focus was on possible negative effects of such 'unnatural' AAs in foodstuffs. This point of view has changed entirely. For example, the sodium salt of D-Asp is used as a commercial drug to improve semen quality and testosterone level of man. D-Ala is added to antipsychotic drugs for the treatment of schizophrenia.

Consequently, thorough studies of date fruits regarding minor non-protein AAs and amines using sophisticated state-of-the art analytical techniques will provide new insights in possible health benefits of date fruits not yet taken into account.

Acknowledgement. Research supported by National Plan for Science, Technology and Innovations (NPST) at King Saud University (project no. 11-AGR1600-02).