

Research Article



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피마자유와 양명아주 추출물을 원료로 하는 유기농업자재 유효성분의 열 안정성 평가

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Thermal Stability of Representative Bioactive Compounds in Biopesticide Derived from Castor Oil or Wormseed Extract under Controlled Temperature

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Castor oil and wormseed extract are important active ingredients for biopesticide, and ricinoleic acid in castor oil and three monoterpenes (ascaridole, carvacrol and *p*-cymene) in wormseed extract are known bioactive substances. However, their stabilities had not been studied, even though the stability was the core property for estimation of shelf-life of biopesticide. Aimed to investigate the thermal stabilities of the bioactive substances in castor oil and wormseed extracts.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The contents of ricinoleic acid and three monoterpenes (ascaridole, carvacrol and *p*-cymene) were analyzed by gas chromatography (GC). The thermal stabilities of the bioactive substance were measured at 0°C, 23°C, 30°C, 40°C, 45°C and 54°C for 84 d. The half-lives of ricinoleic acid in biopesticides was ranged from 28.9 d to 57.8 d at 30°C, and the stability of

pure castor oil were located in the range ($t_{1/2}$ =46.2 d for Indian product and 27.7 d for Korean product) at the same temperature. The half-lives of the total monoterpenes in biopesticides were ranged from 3.9 d to 27.7 d at 30°C. Among the monoterpenes, the stability ascaridole and *p*-cymene were decreased in acidic condition. All the bioactive substances showed similar stability on the different thermal conditions.

CONCLUSION: The half-lives of most bioactive substance from castor oil and wormseed extracts were less than 100 d. To increase the stability of bioactive substance in biopesticide, stabilizing additives like antioxidant and oxygen remover should be considered to extend of the shelf-life.

Key words: Ascaridole, Biopesticide, Carvacrol, *p*-Cymene, Ricinoleic acid, Thermal stability

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570,000 2015 (Jeong *et al.*, 2016).
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et al., 2015b) (Hong *et al.*, 2015a)
 가 가
 ricinoleic acid (Kim *et al.*, 2008).
 monoterpene ascaridole,
 carvacrol, *p*-cymene limonene
 (Cavalli *et*
al., 2004; Jardim *et al.*, 2008). ascaridole, carvacrol
p-cymene
 (Kim *et al.*, 2016).
 5 ricinoleic
 acid, ascaridole, carvacrol, *p*-cymene
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재료 및 방법

표준품 및 시약

Ascaridole (99%) City Chemical LLC. (West Haven, USA), *p*-cymene (98%) Wako Co. (Tokyo, Japan)
 . Ricinoleic acid (99%), boron trifluoride (BF₃, 14% in methanol), ENVI- Carb™ SPE cartridge (250 mg, 3 mL 500 mg, 6 mL) carvacrol

(98%) Sigma-Aldrich Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA)
 . HPLC acetone, acetonitrile, methanol, isooctane sodium hydroxide Merck & Co., Inc. (Darmstadt, Germany) , C₁₈ SPE (500 mg, 6 mL) Phenomenex Inc. (CA, USA) , hydrophilic lipophilic SPE cartridge (HLB, 60 mg, 3 mL) Waters Co. (MA, USA)

Ricinoleic acid 분석

ricinoleic acid Choi *et al.*
 (2016b) methylation
 GC
 (20 mg) isooctane 1 mL, 0.5 N methanolic sodium hydroxide 가 가
 100°C 5 가
 , 1 mL isooctane, BF₃ (14%)
 30 (5 mL) 가
 30
 dichloromethane
 gas chromatography (GC)-time to flight mass spectrometry (TOFMS)

Monoterpene 분석

Ascaridole carvacrol, *p*-cymene Yang *et al.* (2016)
 10 100
 . HLB-SPE cartridge (60 mg, 3 mL)
 2 mL acetone 1 mL 1
 mL loading , 10 가
 SPE 2 mL acetone (2 mL×2)
 5 mL
 GC-FID

기기조건

Ricinoleic acid ascaridole, carvacrol, *p*-cymene
 GC Yang *et al.* (2016)
 , Table 1

열 안정성 평가

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 chamber
 0°C, 23°C, 30°C, 40°C, 45°C 54°C

- ascaridole, a heat-sensitive compound. *Phytochemical Analysis*, 15(5), 275-279.
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