

Research Article



CrossMark

Open Access

국내 육성된 향미 품종의이앙시기별 이화학적 특성 및 향기성분 비교 분석

조준현¹, 송유천¹, 이광식², 최식원², 이미지², 장기창², 김현영², 강현중², 박기도², 서우덕^{2*}

Physicochemical Characteristics of Cultivated Aromatic Rice Germplasm and Comparative Analysis of Flavor Components During Transplanting Time

Jun Hyun Cho¹, You Chun Song¹, Kwang Sik Lee², Sik Won Choi², Mi Ja Lee², Ki Chang Jang², Hyun Young Kim², Hyeon Jung Kang², Ki Do Park² and Woo Duck Seo^{2*} (¹Division of Crop Foundation, National Institute of Crop Science (NICS), Rural Development Administration (RDA), Wanju, 55365, Korea, ²Department of southern crop, National Institute of Crop Science (NICS), Rural Development Administration (RDA), Miryang, 50425, Korea)

Received: 2 August 2017/ Revised: 14 September 2017/ Accepted: 25 September 2017

Copyright © 2017 The Korean Society of Environmental Agriculture

This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution

Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>) which permits unrestricted

non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is

properly cited.

ORCID

Woo Duck SEO

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7394-5636>

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The Aromatic rice which is characterized by the flavor of Nurungji when cooked rice, and consumption is increasing recently. The purpose of this study was to investigate the physicochemical characteristics and aroma components of five aromatic rice cultivars according to transplanting time.

METHODS AND RESULTS: Quantitative analysis of protein, fat, fatty acid and essential amino acid for five aroma rice cultivars(Hyangmibyeo 2 ho, Aromi, Mihyang, Aranghyangchal, Heughyang)and transplanting time was analyzed by crude protein analyzer, gas chromatography (GC), liquid chromatography (LC) and viscosity analysis was done by using rapid viscosity analyzer (RVA). The content of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP) was determined by gas chromatography mass spectrometer. (GC-MS) As a result, the average protein and lipid contents were 6.5% and 2.4%, respectively. The content of essential amino acid showed the highest content at 104.4mg/g. There was no

significant change in normal nutrients during the transplanting time. By RVA, cv.Hyangmibyeo 2 ho showed the highest peak and total setback viscosities and lowest breakdown viscosity in early transplantation. The content of 2AP in flavor varieties and transplanting time was quantitatively analyzed by GC-MS. Among the cultivars, Aromi showed the highest 2AP contents at 66.7 µg/100g in normal transplanting time.

CONCLUSION: cv.Aromi and Hyangmibyeo 2 ho were excellent physicochemical properties and 2AP components contents amongaromatic rice cultivars tested. Their optimal time to transplant was at the beginning of June in the area of Miryang.

Key words: Aroma components, Aromatic rice, GC-MS, LC, Physicochemical properties, RVA, 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline

서론

가

가

*Corresponding author: Woo Duck Seo

Phone: +82-63-238-5333; Fax: +82-63-238-5305;

E-mail: swd2002@korea.kr

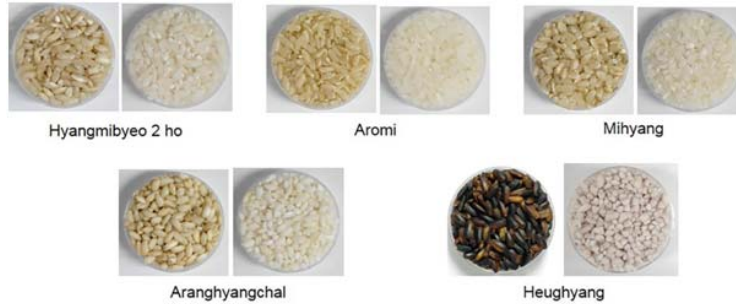


Fig. 1. Whole grain (left) and polished aromatic rice (right) cultivars.

(Oh *et al.*, 2015). , 1 가 가 가 , 가 2AP 가 (Son *et al.*, 2002). (Kim and Kim, 1987) (Gomez and Datta, 1975; Juliano, 1985) (Son *et al.*, 2002) 가 가 (Choi *et al.*, 2012), (Somponget *et al.*, 2011) (Jang *et al.*, 2015) 가 (Hu *et al.*, 2003) (Shao *et al.*, 2015) 가 가 가 가 (Buttery *et al.*, 1988). 1970 (Lee *et al.*, 1991)가 1993 1 (Choi *et al.*, 1995) (Ha *et al.*, 1996), 2 (Moon *et al.*, 1998) 가 (Gas chromatography, GC) (Gas chromatography Mass, GC-MS) 200 (Bryant and McClung, 2011; Mahmud *et al.*, 2016). 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP)가 (Lee and Kim, 1999; Kim *et al.*, 2008; Wakteet *et al.*, 2016).

재료 및 방법

시험재료 및 재배방법

Hyangmibyeo 2 ho, Aromi, Mihyang, Aranghyangchal, Heughyang 5 (Fig. 1) 5 2 , 5 15 , 6 1 180 g 20 10a 9 kg, 4.5 kg, 5.7 kg 30×15 cm .

시약

2-Acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP) Parchem fine & Specialty Chemicals (NY, USA) , Amylose from potatoes fatty acid methyl ester Sigma Chemical Co. (St Louis, MO, USA) . AQC-Derivatized Amino Acid Waters (MA, USA) .

이화학적 특성평가

15%가 4℃ (, SYY88-TH) , 1 100 Mesh 가 . 1) , Kjeldahl (Juliano, 1985) (Kjeltec Auto Anlayzer, Foss, USA) . 2 g 200 mL Kjeldahl (H₂SO₄) 10 mL 가 1 g 40 0℃ 2 h . 3 150 mL 가 45%가 (NaOH) 5 mL 가 35 mL , 2%

(H₃BO₄) 5mL 0.1 N
 (N) , 5.95(%)
 10 g 90°C
 3 h
 Soxhlet 24 h
 90°C
 Soxhlet
 2)
 (Kim *et al.*, 2014)
 Soxhlet 100 mL
 200 mg 0.5 N
 NaOH/MeOH 10 mL 가 .
 가 가 가 10%
 BF3/MeOH 5 mL 5 min
 . 5 mL n-
 15 mL
 n-
 (Na₂SO₄) (Flame
 Ionization Detector, FID)가 GC (Agilent 7890A
 system, Agilent, CA, USA)
 HP-INNOWax (30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 μm, Agilent),
 260°C . 200°C,
 60°C /5 min 10°C 250°C /5
 min
 3)
 Juliano (1971) 0.1 g
 95% 1 mL 1 N NaOH 9 mL
 15 min 3 100
 mL가 , 10 mL 1 N
 () 2 mL 2% I₂-KI (Iodine) 4 mL
 3 100 mL 30°C 20 min
 UV/Vis (620 nm)
 4)
 (2 g) 80%(v/v) 25 mL 가 30°C
 4 hr , (3,000 rpm,10 min)
 80% 50 mL
 1 mL 5%
 1 mL 가 5 min , (10,000
 rpm, 10 min) . 0.02 N 1
 mL 가 , 0.2 μm
 Waters (MA, USA) AccQ-Tag

amino acid analysis AccQ Tag amino acid
 analysis column (3.9×150 mm, Waters, MA, USA)
 (ACQUITY UPLC system,
 Waters, MA, USA)

아밀로그램 및 호화특성 분석

Rapid Visco Analyzer
 (Newport, RVA-3D, UK) 2 g 2
 mL 50°C 1
 min, 50-90°C 10°C 90°C 3 min
 50°C
 (gelatinization temperature), (hot viscosity),
 (peak viscosity), (cool viscosity)
 , (breakdown)
 (setback)
 (Deffenbaugh and Walker, 1989;
 Kim *et al.*, 2012).

2AP 향기성분정량분석

2AP
 10 g 20 mL Headspace sampler (HSS)
 headspace autosampler (LECO, USA)
 90°C 30 min
 1
 mL 2AP
 GC 2 TOF-MS 가 Pegasus 4D (LECO,
 USA) 1 Rtx-5MS (30 m×
 0.25 mm×0.25 μm), 2 Rxi-17Sil MS (1.2 m×
 0.15 mm×0.15 μm)
 (Nam *et al.*, 2016) -
 (Pegasus 4D-2D TOF system, Leco, MI,
 USA) . 2AP 1, 5, 10
 ppm GC
 (R²)가 0.999

통계처리

3
 SAS 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc.) PC
 package package
 (ANOVA) Duncan (Duncan's multiple
 range test) a=0.05

결과 및 고찰

향미의 품종별,이양시기별 이화학적 특성 평가

1) , 가

Table 1. Comparison of the protein, lipid and amylose contents of aromatic ricecultivarsby transplanting time (n=3)

Transplanting date	Cultivars	Physicochemical properties (%)		
		Proteina	Lipid ¹⁾	Amylose ¹⁾
May 22	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	6.8±0.1b	2.5±0.1bc	20.1±1.4a
	Aromi	7.3±0.2a	2.3±0.2c	18.8±1.2a
	Mihyang	5.8±0.1d	2.5±0.1bc	19.6±1.1a
	Aranghyangchal	5.9±0.2d	3.0±0.1a	9.1±0.6b
	Heughyang	6.2±0.1c	2.6±0.1b	19.1±0.9a
June 5	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	7.2±0.2a	2.5±0.2ab	19.4±2.1a
	Aromi	7.0±0.1a	2.2±0.2b	19.7±1.5a
	Mihyang	6.0±0.2b	2.5±0.1ab	20.9±2.3a
	Aranghyangchal	6.2±0.1b	2.7±0.1a	7.5±0.2b
	Heughyang	6.2±0.0b	2.4±0.2ab	19.8±0.6a
June 20	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	6.8±0.2ab	1.8±0.1c	21.6±2.1a
	Aromi	7.0±0.2a	2.3±0.1b	20.7±1.8a
	Mihyang	6.4±0.1c	1.9±0.2c	21.3±1.4a
	Aranghyangchal	6.6±0.2bc	2.7±0.2a	7.3±0.3b
	Heughyang	6.4±0.2c	2.4±0.1b	20.8±3.1a

*Means in the same column by the same letter are not significantly different at the level of 0.05 by using Duncan's multiple range test.

가
가
(Kim *et al.*, 2008).
8.3%
7~9%
(Lee *et al.*, 1989).
6.4%
(Kim *et al.*, 2008).
5.8~7.3%
6.4%, 6 5
6.6%
Mihyang 6.1%
가 7.1% 가 (Table 1).
2.6%,
(Table 1).
(Oleic acid),
(Linolenic acid)
(C18:3)
et al., 2012)
19.7%,
가
20.1%
80.3%,
79.8%
37.2~45.9%
Aromi
2)
(amylose)
,
,
(Kim
et al., 2014).
17~23%
17.3%,
18.3%
가
Aranghyangchal
18.8~21.3%
(Table 1).
가
17.4%,
가
7.9%
가
Heughyang
가
1)
75% 가 ,

Table 2. Comparison for fatty acid of aromatic rice cultivars by transplanting time (n=3)

Transplanting date	Cultivars	Fatty acid content (%) ¹⁾					SF*	USF**
		Palmitic acid (C16:0)	Stearic acid (C18:0)	Oleic acid (C18:1)	Linoleic acid (C18:2)	Linolenic acid (C18:3)		
May 22	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	20.2±1.5a	1.8±0.1d	43.5±2.5a	33.3±1.6b	1.2±0.1bc	22.0±1.7a	78.0±4.5a
	Aromi	17.1±1.8bc	2.0±0.1c	44.7±3.4a	35.2±2.1ab	1.1±0.1c	19.1±2.1ab	80.9±5.8a
	Mihyang	15.1±1.1c	1.9±0.1cd	45.9±2.8a	35.9±1.8ab	1.1±0.1c	17.0±1.1b	83.0±6.6a
	Aranghyangchal	17.7±0.9ab	2.5±0.1a	41.8±4.1a	36.7±1.2a	1.3±0.1b	20.1±1.4a	79.9±6.4a
	Heughyang	18.3±1.1ab	2.2±0.1b	40.2±2.2a	37.7±1.5a	1.5±0.1a	20.5±1.1a	79.5±5.2a
June 5	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	19.9±0.8a	1.8±0.1b	42.2±2.5ab	34.8±1.4a	1.4±0.1a	21.7±2.2a	78.3±5.1a
	Aromi	17.9±1.4ab	1.7±0.1b	42.7±2.4ab	36.5±1.5a	1.2±0.1b	19.6±2.1abc	80.4±4.5a
	Mihyang	15.5±0.5c	1.8±0.1b	43.9±2.2ab	37.7±1.5a	1.2±0.1b	17.3±0.2c	82.7±4.9a
	Aranghyangchal	18.9±1.2ab	2.3±0.2a	39.7±3.4b	37.7±2.1a	1.4±0.1a	21.2±1.3ab	78.8±4.4a
	Heughyang	16.7±1.9bc	1.8±0.1b	45.4±1.5a	34.7±1.9a	1.4±0.1a	18.5±0.4bc	81.5±5.4a
June 20	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	20.6±1.4a	1.3±0.1c	41.6±1.6a	34.8±1.8b	1.7±0.1a	21.9±1.2a	78.1±5.1a
	Aromi	18.1±0.9b	1.6±0.1b	42.8±2.1a	36.3±1.6b	1.2±0.1c	19.7±0.8bc	80.3±4.8a
	Mihyang	17.4±0.4b	1.7±0.1ab	41.8±2.4a	37.8±1.3ab	1.3±0.1c	19.1±0.6c	80.9±4.2a
	Aranghyangchal	20.1±1.1a	1.0±0.1d	37.2±2.1b	40.1±1.8a	1.6±0.1ab	21.1±0.5ab	78.9±4.6a
	Heughyang	17.1±0.9b	1.8±0.1a	43.9±1.7a	35.7±1.6b	1.5±0.1b	18.9±0.9c	81.1±4.1a

*SF: saturated fatty acid, **USF: unsaturated fatty acid
 Means in the same column by the same letter are not significantly different at the level of 0.05 by using Duncan's multiple range test

Table 3. Essential amino acid of aromatic rice cultivars by transplanting time (n=3)

Transplanting date	Cultivars	Essential amino acid contents (mg/g)								
		Ile	Leu	Lys	Met	Phe	Thre	Trp	His	Total
May 22	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	6.7±0.1d	6.2±0.1c	26.4±0.6a	9.5±0.1d	25.4±0.2a	18.3±0.2a	2.1±0.1a	13.4±0.2a	108.1±2.1ab
	Aromi	7.8±0.2b	7.2±0.2a	23.9±0.6c	10.4±0.4c	23.2±0.2cd	18.5±0.1a	2.1±0.1a	10.4±0.2d	103.5±2.4bc
	Mihyang	6.2±0.1e	5.9±0.1d	22.1±0.5d	11.6±0.4a	22.8±0.3d	17.9±0.2b	1.5±0.1c	11.5±0.2c	99.5±3.1c
	Aranghyangchal	7.2±0.1c	6.8±0.1b	23.4±0.3c	10.5±0.1c	23.6±0.3c	17.9±0.1b	1.9±0.1b	10.4±0.2d	101.7±3.5c
	Heughyang	8.5±0.2a	7.4±0.1a	25.1±0.4b	11.1±0.1b	24.1±0.2b	18.4±0.2a	2.2±0.1a	12.4±0.1b	109.2±2.8a
June 5	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	6.5±0.1d	6.4±0.1bc	28.4±0.3a	9.8±0.1d	22.1±0.1a	16.3±0.2ab	2.0±0.1c	12.5±0.1a	104.1±1.9a
	Aromi	7.7±0.2b	7.2±0.1a	24.8±0.2c	10.4±0.1c	21.8±0.3ab	16.4±0.1a	2.4±0.1a	10.4±0.2c	101.1±2.1ab
	Mihyang	6.7±0.1cd	6.2±0.2c	23.9±0.4d	11.4±0.4b	18.4±0.3c	16.1±0.1b	1.6±0.1e	11.6±0.1b	95.9±1.8c
	Aranghyangchal	6.9±0.1c	6.6±0.1b	24.5±0.4cd	12.1±0.5a	21.4±0.2b	15.6±0.1c	1.8±0.1d	10.5±0.1c	99.4±1.6bc
	Heughyang	8.4±0.2a	7.3±0.1a	25.8±0.5b	10.3±0.2cd	22.1±0.4a	16.2±0.1ab	2.2±0.1b	11.4±0.2b	103.7±2.2a
June 20	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	6.6±0.2d	6.5±0.1b	26.5±0.3a	9.9±0.1c	20.6±0.2a	16.2±0.1c	2.1±0.1a	11.1±0.2b	99.5±2.2ab
	Aromi	7.6±0.2b	7.2±0.1a	24.5±0.2b	10.3±0.1bc	20.4±0.2a	17.3±0.1a	2.1±0.1a	11.4±0.1b	100.8±2.8ab
	Mihyang	6.4±0.2d	6.1±0.1c	23.8±0.4c	10.6±0.4b	16.9±0.1d	16.8±0.1b	1.8±0.1b	11.3±0.2b	93.7±2.4c
	Aranghyangchal	7.1±0.1c	6.2±0.1c	22.2±0.2d	11.6±0.3a	20.1±0.1b	15.8±0.2d	1.8±0.1b	11.8±0.2a	96.6±2.3bc
	Heughyang	8.9±0.2a	7.4±0.2a	24.2±0.2bc	10.5±0.1b	19.8±0.1c	17.2±0.2a	2.2±0.1a	12.1±0.1a	102.3±2.1a

Means in the same column by the same letter are not significantly different at the level of 0.05 by using Duncan's multiple range test.

Table 3 .
 93.7~ 99.5 mg/g 가 , Mihyang
 ~ 109.2 mg/g 가 , Heughyang 가 102.3
 104.4 mg/g,

(Yoon *et al.*, 2016).

mg/g	100.8 mg/g, 가	99.8	65~70°C Hyangmibyeo 2 ho가 가
			(Peak, P) Hyangmibyeo 2 ho, Aromi 279.3, 258.8 RVU Aranghyangchal 71.7 RVU 가 (Final viscosity) 가 가 Arom이가 255.3 RVU 가 Aranghyangchal 42.7 RVU 가 (Breakdown) 가 (shear) 가 (Kim <i>et al.</i> , 2012).
			Hyangmibyeo 2 ho가 152.3 RVU Aranghyangchal 38.4 RVU 가
신속점도측정기(RVA)에 의한 호화 특성	RVA (Peak), 가		(Setback) Hyangmibyeo 2 ho가 -78.9 RVU 가 Heughyang 39.4 RVU Hyangmibyeo 2 ho 가 Aranghyangchal 201.1~279.3 RVU 185.9~262.2 RVU, 194.8~234.4 RVU 66.6~152.3 RVU 64.1~140.1 RVU, 55.4~113.6
	(Breakdown) 가 (Sonet <i>al.</i> , 2002). Table 3		
	RVA 5		
	Heughyang, Aranghyangchal, Mihyang, Aromi, Hyangmibyeo 2 ho 가		
	73.7, 74.1°C 가		

Table 4. Pasting properties of aromatic rice cultivars by transplanting time using RVA (n=3)

Transplanting date	Cultivars	Initial pasting temperature (°C)	Viscosity (RVU) ¹⁾				
			Peak (P)	Trough (T)	Final viscosity	Breakdown (P-T)	Setback
May 22	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	74.1±0.05a	279.3±0.2a	126.9±0.2d	199.4±1.5d	152.3±10.5a	-78.9±8.2e
	Aromi	73.7±0.03b	258.8±0.2b	156.7±0.5a	255.3±1.4a	102.1±2.5b	-3.5±1.5b
	Mihyang	73.6±0.08c	249.1±0.3c	142.3±0.5b	231.8±2.5b	106.8±1.4b	-17.2±2.6c
	Aranghyangchal	71.3±0.05d	105.6±0.2e	50.1±0.3e	63.9±2.5e	55.5±1.2d	-41.6±1.9d
	Heughyang	70.1±0.03e	201.1±0.4d	134.6±0.4c	218.1±3.8c	66.6±1.0c	17.0±1.4a
June 5	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	72.2±0.06a	262.2±0.3a	122.1±0.4c	201.8±3.2b	140.1±12.8a	-60.4±2.2e
	Aromi	71.8±0.03b	235.9±0.3c	150.2±0.6b	249.8±3.5a	85.7±4.5b	13.8±0.5b
	Mihyang	71.8±0.02b	240.4±0.2b	156.3±0.4a	245.2±2.8a	84.2±2.1b	4.8±0.1c
	Aranghyangchal	69.2±0.02c	71.7±0.2e	33.4±0.5d	42.7±1.5c	38.4±1.9d	-19.0±0.5d
	Heughyang	69.1±0.04d	185.9±0.2d	121.8±0.5c	207.3±4.8b	64.1±1.4c	21.4±0.8a
June 20	Hyangmibyeo 2 ho	68.2±0.02d	234.4±0.5a	120.8±0.6d	218.4±4.3c	113.6±6.5a	-16.1±1.4c
	Aromi	70.2±0.05b	223.3±0.6b	136.4±0.7b	241.7±5.1a	86.8±1.7b	18.4±1.1b
	Mihyang	70.5±0.03a	207.3±1.1c	132.8±0.5c	224.1±4.1c	74.5±5.1c	16.8±0.5b
	Aranghyangchal	68.0±0.02e	90.1±0.5e	32.9±0.6e	43.6±0.5d	57.2±2.2d	-46.5±3.3d
	Heughyang	68.8±0.02c	194.8±0.8d	139.4±0.8a	234.3±3.3b	55.4±0.9d	39.4±1.8a

Means in the same column by the same letter are not significantly different at the level of 0.05 by using Duncan's multiple range test.

¹⁾RVU: Rapid Visco Units

RVU 199.4~255.3
 RVU 201.8~249.8 RVU, 218.4
 ~241.7 RVU -78.9~
 17.0 RVU -60.4~21.4 RVU,
 -46.5~39.4 RVU
 Hyangmibyeo 2 ho, Aromi가
 가 가

향미 품종,이양시기별향기성분 정량 분석 비교

(Buttery *et al.*, 1988).

가
 가가
 가 2-acetyl-1-
 pyrroline (2AP) GC
 GC-MS Fig. 2 2AP
 GC-MS 152.3RVU 가
 Aromi가 41.7~66.7 µg/100 g 가 2AP
 Mihyang 10.5~22.1 µg/100 g 가
 가 2AP
 37.4
 µg/100 g, 31.5 µg/100 g, 37.4
 µg/100 g 2AP가
 6 5~20
 Kim (2008) 2AP
 가 2AP

가

가

GC-MS Aromi 2AP
 가

적 요

1. 가

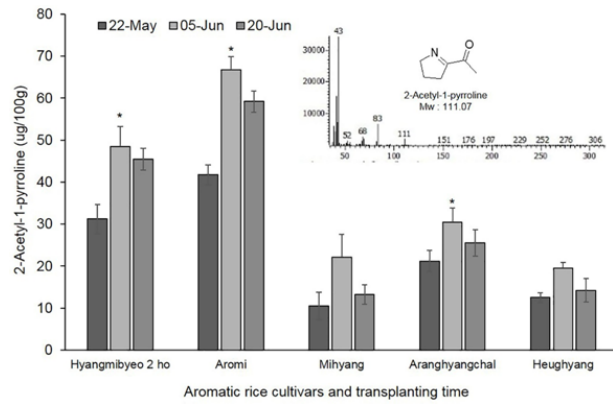


Fig. 2. 2AP contents of aromatic rice cultivars by transplanting time and GC-MS fragmentation pattern of 2AP.

5.8~7.3% 5 22 6.4%
 가 2.6±0.1%,
 2.5±0.1%, 2.2±0.1%
 가
 2. Hyangmibyeo 2 ho가
 152.3RVU 가 가
 가
 3. 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP)
 Aromi
 가 41.7~66.7 µg/100 g 가 2AP
 37.4 µg/100 g, 31.5 µg/100 g,
 37.4 µg/100 g
 6 5~20

Notes

The author declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgement

This work was carried out with the support of the “Cooperative Research Program for Agriculture Science & Technology Development (Project title: Development of aromatic rice and identification of flavor chemicals for export quality, Project No. PJ011647002)” of the Rural Development Administration (RDA), Republic of Korea.

References

Buttery, R. G., Turnbaugh, J. G., & Ling, L. C. (1988). Contribution of volatiles to rice aroma. *Journal of*

- Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 36(5), 1006-1009.
- Bryant, R. J., & McClung, A. M. (2011). Volatile profiles of aromatic and non-aromatic rice cultivars using SPME/GC-MS. *Food Chemistry*, 124(2), 501-513.
- Choi, Y. G., Kim, M. K., Jung, K. H., Cho, S. Y., Moon, H. P., Jun, B. T., Choi, H. C., Park, N. G., Kim, G. W., Hwang, K. H., Kim, Y. S., Park, R. K., & Cho, J. Y. (1995). An aromatic semi-dwarf lodging resistant rice variety 'Hyangmibyeyolho'. *Agricultural Science Reports of RDA, Korea*, 37(1), 67-74.
- Choi, M. J., Kim, H. Y., & Cho, E. J. (2012). Anti-aging effect of black rice against H₂O₂-induced premature senescence. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*, 6(20), 3672-3680.
- Deffenbaugh, L. B., & Walker, C. E. (1989). Comparison of starch pasting properties in the Brabender Viscoamylograph and the Rapid Visco-Analyzer. *Cereal Chemistry*, 66(6), 493-499.
- Gomez, K. A., & De Datta, S. K. (1975). Influence of environment on protein content of rice. *Agronomy Journal*, 67(4), 565-568.
- Ha, K. Y., Lee, J. K., Shin, H. T., Lee, S. Y., Yang, B. G., Kim, B. K., Jung, J. I., Kim, Y. D., Shin, M. S., Koh, J. G., Lee, K. S., Kim, J. H., & Cho, S. Y. (1996). A new aromatic and good grain quality japonica rice variety "Hyangnambyeo". *Agricultural Science Reports of RDA, Korea*, 38(2), 54-60.
- Hegsted, D. M., Ausman, L. M., Johnson, J. A., & Dallal, G. E. (1993). Dietary fat and serum lipids: an evaluation of the experimental data. *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 57(6), 875-883.
- Hu, C., Zawistowski, J., Ling, W., & Kitts, D. D. (2003). Black rice (*Oryza sativa* L. indica) pigmented fraction suppresses both reactive oxygen species and nitric oxide in chemical and biological model systems. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 51(18), 5271-5277.
- Juliano, B. O. (1971). A simplified assay for milled-rice amylose. *Journal of Cereal Science, Today*, 16, 334-360.
- Juliano, B. (1985). Criteria and test for rice grain qualities. *Rice: Chemistry and Technology*, 443-524.
- Jang, W. S., Seo, C. R., Jang, H. H., Song, N. J., Kim, J. K., Ahn, J. Y., Han, J. J., Seo, W. D., Kim, D. J., Oh, S. K., Lee, J. H., Yoon, M. R., Choi, I. S., Lee, D. H., & Kim, Y. G. (2012). Changes in quality properties of brown rice after germination. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 44(3), 300-305.
- Kim, K. J., & Kim, K. H. (1987). Study on the physico-chemical properties of rice grains harvested from different regions. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 32(2), 234-242.
- Kim, J. S., Park, O. S., Ahn, S. N., Lee, J. R., Gwag, J. G., Kim, T. S., & Lee, S. Y. (2008). Quantification of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline from the aroma rice germplasm by gas chromatography. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 40(5), 516-521.
- Kim, J. S., Song, M. H., Choi, J. E., Lee, H. B., & Ahn, S. N. (2008). Quantification of protein and amylose contents by near infrared reflectance spectroscopy in aroma rice. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 40(6), 603-610.
- Kim, J. S., Ahn, S. N., Kang, H. K., Cho, Y. H., Gwag, J. G., & Lee, S. Y. (2008). Estimation of physico-chemical characteristics of domestic aroma rice and foreign aroma rice. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 53(2), 203-216.
- Kim, J. S., Ahn, S. N., Cho, Y. H., Gwag, J. G., Kim, T. S., Lee, J. R., & Lee, S. Y. (2008). Estimation of agronomic characteristics of domestic aromatic rice germplasm and foreign aromatic rice germplasm in RDA genebank, Korea. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 53(3), 261-272.
- Kim, J. S., Cho, J. R., Gwag, J. G., Kim, T. S., Ahn, S. N., & Lee, S. Y. (2009). Comparison analysis of aromatic compounds in the aromatic rice germplasm by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 54(1), 88-103.
- Kim, H. N., Yu, S. Y., Yoon, W. B., Jang, S. M., Jang, Y. J., Lee, O. H. (2014). Analysis of nutritional components and physicochemical properties of hot-air dried Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus* L.) powder. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 46(1), 73-78.
- Lee, B. Y., Yoon, I. H., Tetsuya, I., Ikuji, K., & Tetsujiro, O. (1989). Cooking quality and texture of Japonica-Indica breeding type and Japonica type, Korean rice. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 21(5), 613-618.
- Lee, B. Y., Son, J. R., Ushio, M., Keiji, K., & Akio, M. (1991). Changes of Volatile Components of Cooked Rice during Storage at 70°C. *Korean Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 23(5), 610-613.
- Lee, J. C., & Kim, Y. H. (1999). Comparison of volatile flavor components of Korean aromatic rice and nonaromatic rice. *Journal of the Korean Society of Food Science and Nutrition*, 28(2), 299-304.
- Lee, T. S., Lee, Y. H., Kim, K. S., Kim, W., Kim, K. S., Jang, Y. S., & Park, K. G. (2012). Characteristics of fatty acid composition and properties by blending of vegetable oils. *Korean Journal of Plant Resources*, 25(5), 624-632.

- Lee, Y. M., & Park, K. W. (2015). Black rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) extracts induce osteoblast differentiation and protect against bone loss in ovariectomized rats. *Food & Function*, 6(1), 264-274.
- Moon, H. P., Choi, Y. G., Jeong, G. H., Hwang, G. H., Lee, J. H., Kim, M. G., Cho, S. Y., Jeon, B. T., Kim, J. I., Hwang, H. G., Choi, H. C., Park, R. G., & Kim, Y. S. (1998). A new variety, multi disease resistant and semi-dwarf aromatic rice cultivar "Hangmibyeo 2ho". *Agricultural Science Reports of RDA, Korea*, 40(1), 34-40.
- Mahmud, M. M. C., Das, A. C., Lee, S. K., Kim, T. H., Oh, Y., Cho, Y. H., & Lee, Y. S. (2016). Germination-induced changes in favoring compound profiles and phytonutrient contents in scented rice. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 61(4), 242-250.
- Nam, S., Kwon, Y. R., Cho, J. H., Seo, W. D., Choi & S. W. Yoon. (2016). Effect of roasting conditions on aromatic compounds and physicochemical characteristics of germinated aromatic rice (*Oryza sativa* L.-Miryang 302) tea. *Korean Journal of Food Preservation*, 23(5), 673-679.
- Son, J. R., Kim, J. H., Lee, J. I., Youn, Y. H., Kim, J. K., Hwang, H. G., & Moon, H. P. (2002). Trend and further research of rice quality evaluation. *Korean Journal of Crop Science*, 47(S), 33-54.
- Sompong, R., Siebenhandl-Ehn, S., Linsberger-Martin, G., & Berghofer, E. (2011). Physicochemical and antioxidative properties of red and black rice varieties from Thailand, China and Sri Lanka. *Food Chemistry*, 124(1), 132-140.
- Shao, Y., Xu, F., Chen, Y., Huang, Y., Beta, T., & Bao, J. (2015). Analysis of genotype, environment, and their interaction effects on the phytochemicals and antioxidant capacities of red rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Cereal Chemistry*, 92(2), 204-210.
- Wakte, K., Zanan, R., Hinge, V., Khandagale, K., Nadaf, A., & Henry, R. (2017). Thirty-three years of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline, a principal basmati aroma compound in scented rice (*Oryza sativa* L.): a status review. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 97(2), 384-395.
- Waters AccQ-Tag amino acid analysis system. (1993). Amino acid analysis system of operators manual of the Waters associates. pp. 41-46, Waters, Milford, MA, USA.
- Yoon, Y. E., Kuppusamy, S., Kim, S. Y., Kim, J. H., & Lee, Y. B. (2016). Free amino acid composition of Korean spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*) cultivars as influenced by different harvesting time. *Korean Journal of Environmental Agriculture*, 35(2), 104-110.