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Free Amino Acids and Protein in Seeds of Vicia faba

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By paper chromotography words of 16 cultivary of Long fiber were examined for free amino acids and protein. Cultivary differed in quality and quantity of free amino acids, but argining, aspartic acid iso loucing, leucing, methioning, phenylalaning, sering and value were common to all. Total protein varied from 19% (Dh. B.26) to 11% (Dh. B.11 (ii).

Key Words, Liesa Juba, Cultivars Amino acids, Aminogram, Protein,

The legume Vicia faba, commonly known as the broad bean is under extensive cultivation throughout the world for its high protein value. It is one of the major crops used as a pulse and vegetable in Afro-Asian countries and in the north-eastern region of India, Basson (1965) and Pernollet & Mosse (1980) reported intraspecific and phenotypic variations of amino acid composition and protein content in legume seeds. The aminogram and a knowledge of the protein content are important parameters in the selection of cultivars for large scale cultivation. We screened seeds of 16 cultivars of V. faba for amino acids and protein.

MATERIALS & METHODS Seeds were obtained from the Agriculture-cum-Research Farm, Rajendra Agricultural University, Dholi (Pusa,Bihar) and multiplied in the experimental garden of the Botany Department. Two dimensional paper chromatographic technique was used for separation and identification of different amino acids and the method used by Rajan & Laloraya (1960) was followed for extraction. Three replicates were used. Protein was estimated using Oser's (1965) method. Three samples of randomly selected seeds were weighed and processed for protein extraction.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION The data on aminogram and protein content are presented in Tables 1 & 2, respectively. About 28 ninhydrin positive spots in different cultivars were separated. Eight unidentified spots, on the basis of Rf values of known amino acids, could possibly be non-protein amino acids (Bell, 1980b). These amino acids sometimes affect the quality of protein because some of them resemble protein amino acids and get attached during protein synthesis. According to Bell (1980 a,b) they deter grazing by animals. Maximum number of these amino acids was observed in Dh. B-18 whereas none was present in Dh. B-12. In Dh. B-16, a unique spot was observed (Table 1). Among the 20 amino acids, 8 were common to all the cultivars, but they showed quantitative variation.

The total protein content (calculated by multiplying the value of N% with 6.25) in different cultivars ranged from 19% in Dh. B-26 to 33% in Dh. B-11 (ii). Average weight of 10 seeds varied from 2.11 g (Dh. B-18 and Dh. B-26) to 3.75 g (Dh. B-16 and Dh. B-11 (ii)) (Table 2).

Studies dealing with intraspecific variation of amino acid composition in legume seeds are relatively few. Busson (1965) initiated this study in Arachis hypogaea, Lablab niger, Glycine max and Kerstingiella geocarpa. Since then several species have been analysed at intraspecific level, e.g. Lens culinaris (Bhatty et al., 1978), Phaseolue lunatus (Busson, 1965; Evans & Boulter, 1974; Mancepun et al., 1974), Vigna unguiculata (Otopf 1973; Bliss, 1975), Pietm sutinum (Holt & Sosubski, 1979).

Contraction of

AMINO ACID, PROTEIN CONTENT IN VICIA FABA

Table I Amino acids in cultivars of V. Julea

	10%.8-26	61.8-33	Dh.B-19	Dit. B-18	10h B-17	Dh.R.16	120.8-12	196.8.0	06.8-00	19h-8-10			1 22	1 20			1	QULI
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Table 2 Protein content	and	seed	w f	of	Victor	Calm
cul	tivars					<i>J.</i> (,

Cultivar	Protein(%)	Seed Weight (g per 10 seeds (z
Dh. B. I	24. + 0.48	2,31
Dh. B. 1	41 ± 0.09	1,25
Dh. B 4	32 + 0,7H	1,70
Dh. B. 5	26 ± 0.86	3.00
Dh. B 6	2.7 ± 1.02	1,19
Dh. B 7	31 + 0.80.	3.70
Dh B 10	27 + 0.87	3.15
Dh. B 11 (i)	22 ± 0.92	2.65
Dh. B 11 (ii)	11 + 0.08	1.75
Dh. B 12	31 ± 0.81	3,56
Dh . B 16	30 ± 0.68	3,75
Dh. B. []	29 <u>+</u> 0.77	2.90
Dh. B 18	27 ± 1.04	2.11
Dh. B 19	39 + 1.30	3.21
Dh. B 23	26 ± 0.73	2.15
Dh. B 26	19 ± 0.66	2.11

 $\pm =$ S. D.

Higher protein content was correlated with lower level of lysine and methionine and a high value of arginine and typtophan (Tables 1 & 2). Similar conclusions were drawn by number of workers (Mosse & Baudet, 1977; Eppendorfer & Bille, 1974; (Holt & Sosulski 1979). However, in Dh. B-16 and Dh, B-17, protein content was not accompanied by any marked decline in lysine and methionine. Such cultivars, containing high protein and lysine could serve as useful materials for breeding programme.

The difference of mean protein content between Db. B 11 (ii) and Db. B-4 was not significant at 5% level of significance (one tailed test) and that of Dh. B-11 (ii) and Db. B-4. Dh. B-7. Db. B-12 and Dh. B-19 were not significant at 1% level of significance (one tailed test). Clearly Db. B-11 (ii) was superior to other cultivars except Dh. B-4 at 5% level and Dh. B-4, Dh. B-7, Db. B-12 and Dh. B-19 at 1% level.

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