Synergetic effect of onion (Allium cepa), tomato (Solanum lycopersicum) and garlic (Allium sativum) on in vitro iron bioaccessibility from cooked dehusked mungbean

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Abstract: The usage of combination of onion (Allium cepa), tomato (Solanum lycopersicum) and garlic (Allium sativum) in legume preparations is in vogue in North India but the amounts of these three additives need to be optimized to enhance iron bioavailability from the legumes. Four levels of the three additives were set where onion and tomato were added to 100 g of base legume i.e. dehusked mungbean (Vigna radiata) @ 25, 50, 75 and 100g each while garlic was added @ 5, 10, 15 and 20g. The inclusion of the combination of onion tomato and garlic at optimized to enhance iron bioavailability from the legumes. Four levels of the three additives were set where onion and tomato were added to 100 g of base legume i.e. dehusked mungbean (Vigna radiata) @ 25, 50, 75 and 100g each while garlic was added @ 5, 10, 15 and 20g. The inclusion of the combination of onion tomato and garlic at levels Level 1 (4.55), Level 2 (5.37), Level 3 (5.80) and Level 4 (7.11) had a significantly (p≤0.05) higher ascorbic acid level when compared to the legume with no additive (0.26mg). β-carotene content increased significantly (p≤0.05) at all the levels (15.42 to 36.2µg) when compared to the legume with no additive (13.64µg/100 g fresh weight) Similarly, the in vitro iron bioaccessibility increased significantly (p≤0.05) when the level of fortification increased, the percent increase being 11.9, 14.1, 25.6 and 54.6 % at Level 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively when compared to the legume with no additive . The study concluded that the combination of onion (100g), tomato (100g) and garlic (20g) can enhance the bioaccessibility of iron from legumes maximally, hence, the observation can be useful in evolving dietary strategies to maximize the bioavailability of minerals from legumes.

Keywords: Dialyzable iron, Garlic, In vitro iron bioaccessibility, Onion, Tomato

INTRODUCTION

Eradication of iron deficiency anemia is an important goal of international community in order to improve nutritional and health status of the populations subsisting on cereal-legume based diets. This can be achieved by giving a right direction to the habitual meal patterns through fortification of common food preparations with optimized proportions of key foods known to enhance the bioavailability of iron. Inclusion of onion, garlic and tomatoes in legume preparations is practiced in North India but the amounts of these three additives need to be optimized. The majority of the rural and urban Indian households use onion, tomato and garlic in combination rather than individually in most of the legume preparations (Kaur, 2015). There is sufficient work done on the independent effect of the each additive on the bioaccessibility of iron in food preparations however, the combined effect of three additives on in vitro iron bioaccessibility is not reported. The study aims to optimize the quantities of onion, tomato and garlic to be added to a base legume in order to enhance its iron bioaccessibility.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Deshusk mungbean (Vigna radiata) was procured from the local market. One hundred grams of the legume was thoroughly washed and pressure cooked (15psi) in 350 ml of water for 5 minutes. Salt, turmeric and red chilli powder were added at the rate of 2, 1.5 and 1.5g/100g, respectively. Inclusion of onion, garlic and
tomato was made through sautéing (oil, 15 g). The following five levels were set:
The experimental samples for all the levels were subjected to organoleptic evaluation using 9 point Hedonic Scale. A panel of ten semi-trained judges evaluated the samples for their appearance, colour, taste, flavor, texture and overall acceptability. The cooked samples were homogenized in a stainless steel mixer and used for the chemical analysis. A portion of each homogenized sample was dried in hot air oven at ±60°C till constant weight. The dried samples were ground and stored in decontaminated zip lock bags for the analysis. The experimental samples were prepared in three replicates for all estimations. The samples were examined for moisture (AOAC 1990), ascorbic acid (AOAC 1995), β-carotene (Rangana 1995) and cysteine (Liddell and Saville 1959). Total iron was determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) after wet digestion. Bioaccessibility of iron from the samples was determined using in vitro method (Luten et al., 1996). This method for estimating food iron involves simulated gastrointestinal digestion followed by measurement of soluble, low molecular weight iron which diffused across a 6000 to 8000 molecular weight cut-off semi-permeable membrane and was used as an indicator of available iron.

**Statistical analysis:** Mean and standard deviations were computed for the data. Analysis of variance was employed to assess the synergistic effect of different levels of additives on in vitro iron bioaccessibility and other nutritional parameters.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No significant difference in colour, appearance, flavor and texture was observed when the base legume was fortified with a combination of onion, tomato and garlic at all the four levels. However, Level 1 ranked first in colour, appearance and flavor and Level 4 for texture and taste. The taste score was found to be significantly (p≤0.05) higher at Level 4 when compared to Level 2. The overall acceptability of the legume preparation fortified at Level 1 was maximum followed by Level 4. The results showed that Level 1 and Level 4 had comparatively higher overall acceptability as compared to other two levels but the differences were statistically non-significant (Table 1). The inclusion of the combination of onion tomato and garlic at Level 1 (4.55), Level 2 (5.37), Level 3 (5.80) and Level 4 (7.11) had a significantly (p≤0.05) higher ascorbic acid level when compared to legume with no additive (0.26mg) as shown in Table 2. The results indicated that though dehusked mungbean had negligible amount of ascorbic acid, the addition of onion, tomato and garlic contributed significantly (p≤0.05) to enhance ascorbic acid in the legume preparation. Ascorbic acid has been reported as a strong promoter of iron bioac-

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**Table 1.** Organoleptic evaluation of a legume preparation fortified with combination of onion, tomato and garlic at different levels.

| Level | Legume (g) | Combination [onion (g) + tomato (g) + garlic (g)] |
|-------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| L0    | 100        | -                                                 |
| L1    | 100        | 25 + 25 + 5                                       |
| L2    | 100        | 50 + 50 + 10                                      |
| L3    | 100        | 75 + 75 + 15                                      |
| L4    | 100        | 100 + 100 + 20                                    |

| Code | Colour | Appearance | Flavor | Texture | Taste | Overall Acceptability |
|------|--------|------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| L1   | 8.2±0.63 | 7.9±0.57  | 7.8±0.42 | 7.7±0.48 | 7.6±0.52 | 7.8±0.35 |
| L2   | 7.8±0.63 | 7.7±0.67  | 7.5±0.53 | 7.5±0.53 | 7.3±0.48 | 7.6±0.46 |
| L3   | 7.6±0.52 | 7.4±0.52  | 7.8±0.42 | 7.8±0.42 | 7.7±0.48 | 7.6±0.34 |
| L4   | 7.6±0.52 | 7.5±0.53  | 7.8±0.42 | 7.9±0.32 | 7.9±0.32 | 7.7±0.27 |
| C.D at 5% | NS   | NS        | NS     | NS      | 0.50  | NS                   |

Dehusked mungbean was used as base legume in all the experimental samples. C.D: Critical value, L1: Legume + 25 g onion + 25 g tomato + 5 g garlic; L2: Legume + 50 g onion + 50 g tomato + 10 g garlic, L3: Legume + 75 g onion + 75 g tomato + 15 g garlic, L4: Legume + 100 g onion + 100 g tomato + 20 g garlic

**Table 2.** Ascorbic acid, β-carotene, cysteine, methionine, total iron, dialyzable iron and % in vitro iron bioaccessibility of a legume preparation fortified with the combination of onion, tomato and garlic at different levels.

| Nutrients     | Level 0 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | C.D at 5% |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Ascorbic acid, mg | 0.26±0.05 | 4.55±0.13 | 5.37±0.07 | 5.80±0.15 | 7.11±0.10 | 0.21      |
| β-carotene, µg  | 13.6±0.27 | 15.42±0.27 | 18.88±0.02 | 23.88±0.07 | 36.2±0.08 | 0.28      |
| Cysteine, mg    | 9.10±0.15 | 12.14±0.09 | 12.88±0.02 | 13.16±0.16 | 14.13±0.05 | 0.22      |
| Total iron, mg  | 5.19±0.05 | 4.64±0.02 | 4.70±0.07 | 4.40±0.05 | 4.01±0.08 | 0.10      |
| Dialyzable iron, mg | 0.31±0.06 | 0.31±0.08 | 0.32±0.01 | 0.33±0.04 | 0.37±0.02 | 0.10      |
| In vitro bioaccessibility, % | 5.97±0.31 | 6.68±0.20 | 6.81±0.11 | 7.5±0.15 | 9.23±0.04 | 0.37      |

Values are on per 100g dry matter basis for all the parameters except ascorbic acid and β-carotene. Dehusked mungbean was used as base legume in all the experimental samples. C.D: Critical value, Level 0: Legume + No additive, Level 1: Legume + 25 g onion + 25 g tomato + 5 g garlic, Level 2: Legume + 50 g onion + 50 g tomato + 10 g garlic, Level 3: Legume + 75 g onion + 75 g tomato + 15 g garlic, Level 4: Legume + 100 g onion + 100 g tomato + 20 g garlic
bioaccessibility (Thankachan et al., 2008 and Lane and Richardson, 2014). The use of additives namely lemonade, amla juice, guava fruit, citrus fruit juices, potato, cauliflower or cabbages which are good sources of citric acid and ascorbic acid can enhance the iron bioaccessibility (Singh, 2013 and Venkatasubramanian et al., 2014). In addition to ascorbic acid, tomatoes also had 0.194 mg % of organic acids. Citric and malic acids are organic acids that contribute most to the typical taste of tomato fruit, other acids such as acetic, formic, trans-aconitic, lactic, fumaric, galacturonic, and a-oxo acids have also been detected (Salunkhe et al., 1974). These organic acids have been reported to enhance iron bioaccessibility in legumes (Hemalatha et al., 2005). The present study confirmed that the inclusion of tomatoes as a source of ascorbic acid and other organic acids may prove beneficial in enhancing the iron bioaccessibility from the food grains. β-carotene content of the legume preparation fortified with onion, tomato and garlic increased significantly (p≤0.05) at all the levels (15.42 to 36.2 µg/100 g fresh weight) when compared to the base legume with no additive as shown in table 2. Nambiar and Sharma (2014) stated that β-carotene content of garlic is 2377 µg/g whereas, Ahamad et al. (2007) reported 1610 µg/100g of β-carotene in tomatoes in fresh weight basis. β-carotene has been reported as a strong promoter of iron bioaccessibility in many reported studies (Garcia-Casal et al., 1998, Garcia-Casal et al., 2000 and Gautam et al., 2010b). The inclusion of onion, tomato and garlic at all levels had significantly (p≤0.05) higher cysteine content (12.14 to 14.13 mg) as compared to base legume with no additive (9.10 mg) as shown in table 2. Cysteine has peptides responsible for enhancement of bioaccessibility of iron. Bing et al (2014) reported that two γ-glutamyl-cysteine peptides (γ-GCPs), (SC2RC7)-γ-L-glutamyl-S-allyl-L-cysteine and (SC2RC7)-γ-L-glutamyl-5-propyl-L-cysteine present in allium spieces had a promoting effect on the bioaccessibility of iron from food. Table 2 shows that the total iron content significantly (p≤0.05) decreased with the inclusion of combination of onion, tomato and garlic at all levels, the values being 4.64 to 4.01 mg/100 g DM as compared to base legume with no additive (5.19 mg). Contrary to this, the dialyzable iron was maximum in Level 4 followed by Level 3, Level 2 and Level 1, the values being 0.37, 0.33, 0.32 and 0.31 mg/100 g. These results clearly indicated that the fortification of onion, tomato and garlic in combination to the base legume significantly (p≤0.05) increased the dialyzable iron when compared to the cooked legume with no additives. Promoters and inhibitors present in legumes influence the dialyzable iron content which represents the iron available to the human body. The increase in the dialyzable iron with onion fortification can be attributed to rich content of thiosulfinates, sulfides, polysulfides, mercaptans and other odoriferous sulfur compounds that has positive effect on iron bioaccessibility. Gautam et al., (2010a) found that onion had a significantly (p≤0.05) positive effect on the bioaccessibility of iron from cooked green gram and chickpea when added at two levels i.e. 15 and 30g per 100 g of the legume. The bioaccessibility of iron in cooked green gram was increased by 17.2 and 32% while for cooked chickpea it was increased by 21.2 and 26.3% at the two levels, respectively. Another study conducted by Gautam et al., (2011a) showed that phytic acid decreased the bioaccessibility of iron from raw green gram by 30%, while onion increased it by 28%. The positive effect of onion was predominant even in the presence of phytic acid, and this combination produced a net increase in iron bioaccessibility by 21%. Similarly, the combination of onion and phytic acid had a net positive influence of 30% in iron bioaccessibility from cooked green gram, whereas phytic acid independently had a negative influence by 27%, and onion had a positive influence by 31%. Thus, onion completely overcame the negative influence of phytic acid on iron bioaccessibility from green gram, and also retained the extent of its positive influence. Garcia- Casal (2006) reported that lycopene, lutein, and zeaxanthin without provitamin-A activity in presence of different concentrations significantly (p≤0.05) increased in vitro iron absorption in human absorption studies from corn and wheat meals. The in vitro iron bioaccessibility was significantly (p≤0.05) higher when the cooked legume was fortified with onion, tomato and garlic at Level 4 followed by Level 3, 2 and 1, the values being 9.23, 7.50, 6.81 and 6.68, respectively (Table 2). The percent increase in vitro iron bioaccessibility was 11.9, 14.1, 25.6 and 54.6 % at Level 1, Level 2, 3 and 4, respectively when compared to the base legume (Fig. 1). Bing et al. (2014) revealed that upon the addition of 0.01 mmol compound γ-L-glutamyl-S-allyl-L-cysteine, the bioavailability of iron in mung bean was increased from 2.52% to 12.04% with the percentage increase in

![Fig. 1. Percent increase in the in vitro iron bioaccessibility of a legume preparation fortified with the combination of onion, tomato and garlic at different levels.](image-url)
the bioavailability of iron from mung bean being 380%. Gautam et al 2010a reported that garlic enhanced iron bioavailability from cooked green gram to 60.6 and 73.3% at the two levels i.e. 2.5 and 5.0g per 100g of the legume, respectively. In the case of cooked chickpea, garlic enhanced the bioavailability of iron by 10 and 17.2% in cooked grains at the two levels, respectively.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the synergistic effect of onion, tomato and garlic at different levels i.e. 25 to 100 g for onion and tomato and 5 to 20 g for garlic was well pronounced as the percent increase of in vitro iron bioaccessibility by 11.9 to 54.6% was observed. The observations from the study can be useful in evolving dietary strategies to maximize the bioavailability of minerals from legumes in order to address the problem of iron malnutrition.

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