



Formulation of Nutraceutical Enriched Fruits and Nuts Spread

C. Rohini^{1*}, P. S. Geetha², R. Vijayalakshmi¹ and M. L. Mini³

¹*Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Community Science College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai, India.*

²*Department of Differently Abled Studies, Community Science College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai, India.*

³*Department of Biotechnology, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai, India.*

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/EJNFS/2020/v12i230194

Editor(s):

(1) Rasha Mousa Ahmed Mousa, University of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Reviewers:

(1) Barthlomew Chataika, University of Namibia, Namibia.

(2) S. E. Ramashia, University of Venda, South Africa.

(3) Stella M. Honoré, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Argentina.

Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/55339>

Received 16 January 2020

Accepted 22 March 2020

Published 04 April 2020

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

The growing trend of healthy and nutritious food eating among consumer is expected to be a major driver for the growth of global fruits spreads market. There is an increasing demand for food products, incorporated with fruits, vegetables and nuts with no or less preservatives. The innovations in improving the flavor and nutritional value of fruits spreads are expected to boost the growth of global fruits products markets. The hard coating nature of the pumpkin and cucumber seeds made it underutilized. Keeping this in view, the present study was formulated to produce nutraceutical enriched fruits and nuts spread. The pumpkin and cucumber seed powders were blended with fruits like mango, papaya and muskmelon. The seeds are rich in nutraceutical compounds such as β carotene, tannin, flavonoids, polyphenols and antioxidant properties. The 25% of pumpkin seeds are incorporated with 75% of each fruits and 25% of cucumber seeds are incorporated with 75% of each fruits. Based on the organoleptic evaluation, the fruit spread made

*Corresponding author: Email: rohinichelliah96@gmail.com;

with seeds and mango pulp was highly acceptable. The proximate values of pumpkin seeds incorporated mango spread had 33.34% moisture, 23.62 g protein, 26.73 g fat, 5.21 g fiber and 24.32 g of carbohydrate. The mango and cucumber seeds had 33.70% moisture, 15.21 g protein, 29.18 g fat, 6.82 g fiber and 21.46 g carbohydrate.

Keywords: Fruits spread; pumpkin seed; cucumber seeds.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fruit spreads contain mixtures of fruit and concentrated fruit juices and can have as little as 30% real fruit or as much as 60% [1,2]. Due to the presence of pectin, fruit spreads have most of the health benefits such as cardio productive, anti-proliferative; antioxidant power which is also increasing the demand for fruit spreads. Product development and analysis of nutraceutical compounds such as β -carotene, tannin, flavonoids and polyphenols in enhanced fruits and nuts spreads [3].

Pumpkin belongs to the genus *Cucurbita* and family *Cucurbitaceae*. The seed content of pumpkin fruit varies from 3.52% to 4.27% [4,5]. Pumpkin seeds are gaining attention towards the snack food industry as a healthy alternative to other fried snacks [6]. The nutraceutical and health benefits of pumpkin seeds are antidiabetic, antibacterial, antifungal and antioxidant activities. They play major role in reducing/lowering blood pressure and provides high density lipoprotein cholesterol synthesis [7]. The pumpkin seed as dietary supplement has exposed the same effects to the calcium channel blocker as a drug amlodipine [8].

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.), belongs to family *Cucurbitaceae*. The seeds of cucumber have been widely used in China as a health food and medicine source [9]. Cucumber seeds have a significant positive impact in diseases such as osteoporosis and osteoarthritis [10]. The peel and seeds are the most nutrient-dense parts of the cucumber. The cucumber seeds contain fiber, minerals, β -carotene and calcium [11].

The global production of mango was 46.5 million tons in 2016 and approximately 13.5% [12]. The pulp was marketed minimally processed or industrialized as juices or canned products. Mango contains 15% carbohydrates, 1.6% dietary fiber, 0.38% fat and 0.82% protein,

vitamins A, C, β -carotene and Phenolic antioxidants [13]. Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) belongs to the family of *Caricaceae*. It contains rich source of Iron, Calcium, Vitamin A, B, C. Melon fruit belongs to the family *Cucurbitaceae* [14]. Muskmelon fruit contains phenolic Phytochemicals, other essential nutrients and preserving its pulp may meet the demand of market throughout the year [15,16].

1.1 Statistical Analysis

The data were obtained to subject to find out the physical, chemical and phytochemical properties of the fruits and nuts spreads. AGRES statistical software was applied to find the mean values.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The pumpkin, cucumber seeds including fruits like mango, papaya and muskmelon were purchased from local market of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. The seeds were dehulled and roasted at the temperature of 150°C for 30 mins to remove the hard coating and to mask the raw odour of the seed.

2.1 Formulation of Fruits and Nuts Spread

The fruit pulps were extracted from mango, papaya and muskmelon and produced fruitpulp. The roasted seed were milled into flour. The standardized compositions of seed powders (25%) were mixed with 75% of fruit pulp to get a desirable consistency of fruits and nuts spread. Sugar was added to fruits and Nuts spread at 5°brix. The fruits and nuts spreads were pasteurized at 60°C for 30mins to increase the quality of the product and the prepared products were organoleptically evaluated by using 9 point Hedonic scale. They were kept at refrigerated temperature for further analysis. The microbial content such as total plate count, yeast and mold were analyzed [17].

Table 1. Combination of fruits and nuts spread

Treatment	Fruits (75%) + seed powder (25%)
T ₁	Mango + pumpkin seed powder
T ₂	Papaya + pumpkin seed powder
T ₃	Muskmelon + pumpkin seed powder
T ₄	Mango + cucumber seed powder
T ₅	Papaya + cucumber seed powder
T ₆	Muskmelon + cucumber seed powder

2.2 Proximate Composition

Table 2. List of parameters used with standard method

S. no	Parameters	Methods
1.	Moisture	AOAC (1997)
2.	Protein	Micro kjeldhal (Ma and Zuazaga,1942)
3.	Fat	Sox plus apparatus (Cohen,1917)
4.	Fiber	Maynard (1976)
5.	Carbohydrate	Anthrone method (Sadasivam and Manickam,2008)
6.	Phytochemicals (β -Carotene, tannin, Flavanoids and Polyphenols)	Sadasivam (2008)
7.	Antioxidant activity	DPPH assay (Mandey,2019)
8.	Viscosity	Brooke field viscometer
9.	Acidity	Titration (Rangenna,2001)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Sensory Evaluation

The sensory evaluation was done in the fruits and nuts spreads by using 9 point hedonic scale.

Based on the sensory evaluation T₁ (mango+ pumpkin seed powder) combination was highly acceptable when compared to other combinations of fruits and nuts spreads.

3.2 Effects of Different Treatment on Physical Property

Table 3. shows the moisture content of fruits and nuts spread lies in the range of 32.23% - 33.45%. T₃ (Muskmelon + Pumpkin seed powder) had more amount of moisture content compared with other treatments. The shelf life of spreads T₃ is low due to the high moisture content. Malkanthi et al. [18] reported that the pumpkin seed powder blended biscuits had moisture of 3.23% and the reason of this the biscuits were baked at 160°C for 15 min. Mishra et al. [19] reported that the pumpkin seed incorporated value added products contain 4.47% of moisture. The acidity of fruits and nuts spreads range between 3.64–6.64%. T₃ (Muskmelon + Pumpkin seed powder) and T₆ (Muskmelon + Cucumber

seed powder) Contain less of acidity due to the muskmelon pH content and T₁ and T₄ contain higher that amount of acidity due to the acidic nature of mango fruits. Aruna et al. [20] reported that the muskmelon jam contain 0.42% of acidity. The viscosity of fruits and nuts spreads range from 3.21 to 5.42 centipoises (cP).

3.3 Effects of Different Treatment on Carbohydrate and Protein

Table 4. shows the protein content of fruits and nuts spread were decreased from 23.62 g (T₅ – Papaya + Cucumber seed powder) to 13.81 g (T₆-Muskmelon + Cucumber seed powder). The protein content of T₁ (Mango + Pumpkin seed powder) is slightly higher than the after treatments of spreads. Carbohydrate content in the treatments like T₂, T₃, T₄ and T₅ of fruits and nuts spread were ranged between 19.48 to 27.81 g whereas the treatment T₆ (Muskmelon + Cucumber seed powder) the carbohydrate content is 19.48 g. Malkanthi et al. reported that the pumpkin seed powder blended biscuits 13.89 g of protein. Mishra et al. showed that the pumpkin seed incorporated value added products contain 20.15 g of protein. The carbohydrate content of fruits and nuts spreads range between 19.48 -27.81 g. T₆ (Muskmelon + Cucumber seed powder) contain limited amount

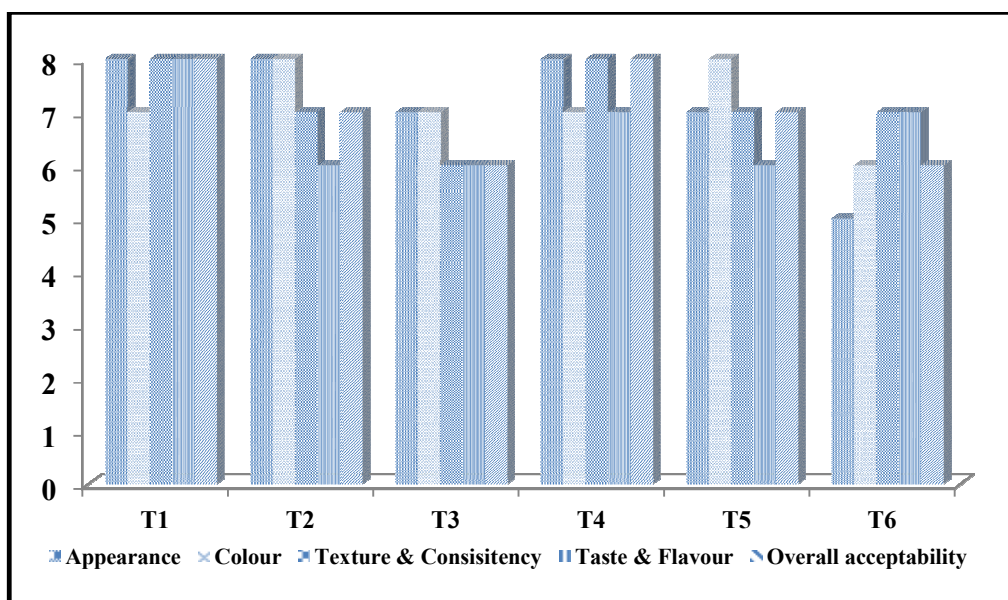


Fig. 1. Sensory characteristics of fruits and nuts spread. The data points are the mean \pm SD from four replicates

Table 3. Proximate composition and physical properties of fruits and nuts spreads

Treatments	Moisture (%)	Acidity (%)	Viscosity(centipoise)
T ₁	33.34 \pm 0.19 ^{de}	3.41 \pm 0.07 ^e	5.42 \pm 0.05 ^a
T ₂	33.01 \pm 0.00 ^b	5.91 \pm 0.11 ^b	4.32 \pm 0.10 ^d
T ₃	33.45 \pm 0.15 ^e	6.03 \pm 0.14 ^b	3.21 \pm 0.06 ^f
T ₄	32.70 \pm 0.15 ^a	3.64 \pm 0.09 ^d	5.01 \pm 0.09 ^b
T ₅	32.23 \pm 0.24 ^c	5.43 \pm 0.14 ^c	4.67 \pm 0.08 ^c
T ₆	33.27 \pm 0.80 ^{cd}	6.64 \pm 0.09 ^a	3.53 \pm 0.10 ^e

Values are means of 4 replicates. Means in the same column followed by different superscripts are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

Table 4. Nutritional values in fruits and nuts spreads

Treatments	Protein(g)	Fat (g)	Fiber (g)	Carbohydrate (g)
T ₁	23.62 \pm 0.83 ^a	26.73 \pm 0.01 ^b	5.21 \pm 0.07 ^f	24.32 \pm 0.67 ^d
T ₂	19.42 \pm 0.54 ^c	33.48 \pm 0.41 ^e	6.00 \pm 0.06 ^e	27.81 \pm 0.90 ^e
T ₃	18.02 \pm 0.66 ^d	42.01 \pm 1.11 ^f	7.38 \pm 0.01 ^c	22.05 \pm 0.61 ^b
T ₄	15.21 \pm 0.32 ^e	29.18 \pm 0.75 ^c	6.82 \pm 0.04 ^d	21.46 \pm 0.04 ^b
T ₅	22.22 \pm 0.50 ^b	23.52 \pm 0.49 ^a	8.00 \pm 0.17 ^a	23.01 \pm 0.57 ^c
T ₆	13.81 \pm 0.63 ^f	32.37 \pm 0.83 ^d	7.55 \pm 0.10 ^b	19.48 \pm 0.03 ^a

Values are means of 4 replicates. Means in the same column followed by different superscripts are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

of carbohydrate compared to others. Mandey et al. reported that the cucumber seed meal contain only 21.01 % of carbohydrate.

3.4 Effects of Different Treatment on Fat and Fiber

Table 4. shows the fat content of fruits and nuts spread were increased from 23.52 (Papaya + Cucumber seed powder) to 42.01 g (Muskmelon

+ Pumpkin seed powder). T₅ (Papaya + Cucumber seed powder) contain less amount of fat compared to others. Mandey et al. reported that the cucumber seed meal contain 14.14% of fat. The fiber content of fruits spread was increased from 5.21 to 18 g. When compared to other treatments T₅ (Papaya + Cucumber seed powder) exhibits higher level of fiber content. Mandey et al. evaluated that the cucumber seed meal contain 32.27% of fiber.

Table 5. Phytochemical screening in fruits and nuts spreads

Treatments	β -Carotene (mg)	Tannin (%)	Flavonoids (%)	Poly phenols (%)	Antioxidant activity (RS %)
T ₁	7.25±0.05 ^a	1.23±0.03 ^a	2.17±0.01 ^b	5.21±0.07 ^a	83.02±1.41 ^b
T ₂	5.64±0.11 ^b	0.84±0.04 ^b	3.04±0.02 ^a	4.03±0.01 ^c	84.74±0.98 ^a
T ₃	5.04±0.05 ^c	0.73±0.01 ^c	1.65±0.01 ^c	4.98±0.03 ^b	80.28±0.87 ^c
T ₄	1.83±0.08 ^d	0.15±0.05 ^e	0.25±0.05 ^d	0.35±0.09 ^d	2.67±0.06 ^e
T ₅	1.42±0.01 ^e	0.02±0.06 ^f	0.15±0.06 ^f	0.26±0.08 ^e	3.52±0.11 ^e
T ₆	1.05±0.02 ^f	0.18±0.08 ^d	0.20±0.07 ^e	0.19±0.05 ^f	4.93±0.02 ^d

Values are means of 4 replicates. Means in the same column followed by different superscripts are significantly different at $P < 0.05$

3.5 Effects of Different Treatment on Phytochemicals

Table 5. shows the β - carotene content increased from 1.05 (Muskmelon + Cucumber seed powder) to 7.25 mg (Mango + pumpkin seed powder). T₁ contain maximum amount of β - carotene because the pumpkin seed has rich source of β - carotene. T₆ contain minimum amount of β - carotene because the cucumber had less amount of β - carotene. Malkanthi et al. showed that the pumpkin seed contain 5.67 g of β - carotene. Mandey et al. envisaged that the cucumber seed has only 2.82 mg of β - carotene. The tannin content of fruits and nuts spread ranged between 0.02 to 1.23%. The T₅ contain fewer amount of tannin content because the cucumber had less amount of tannin. Mandey et al. contemplated in this research that the cucumber seed contain 0.01% of tannin and inference stated that the flavonoids content gradually decreased from 3.04 to 0.15%. The T₅ contain fewer amounts of flavonoids because the cucumber seed had low source of flavonoids. Mandey et al. determined at the cucumber seed contain 0.365 of flavonoids. The polyphenols are increased from 0.19 to 5.21%. There was a reduced amount of polyphenols upto 0.40% only due to less amount of polyphenolic compounds present in the cucumber seeds. Mandey et al. showed that the cucumber seed had only 0.40% of polyphenols. The antioxidant activity of fruits and nuts spread lies between 2.67 to 34.74 (RS %). T₂ contain higher amount of antioxidant content compared to others.

4. CONCLUSION

Among the six treatments the T1 (mango+ pumpkin seed powder) combinations had more amounts of β -carotene, flavonoids, polyphenols and antioxidant properties because mango and pumpkin seeds were rich source of Phytochemicals when compared to other fruits

like papaya and muskmelon and cucumber seeds.

SUMMARY

The pumpkin seeds and cucumber seeds considered as an underutilized seeds but it has enormous nutritional values and also nutraceutical properties. It was used in the spread to increase the nutraceutical value of the spread and it is highly preferred for all age groups and preferred them as best ready to use food. The fruits and nuts spread encompassed of enormous bioactive compounds when compared to other fruits spread available in market.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author expresses her sincere acknowledgement to the Institute for providing all the facilities in the form of chemicals, equipments and reagents.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Kaur D, Maruf A. Development and analysis of multinut spread for children aged between 7-9 years. Development. 2018; 3(2).
2. Amevor PM, Laryea D, Barimah J. Sensory evaluation, nutrient composition and microbial load of cashew nut–chocolate spread. Cogent Food & Agriculture. 2018; 4(1):1480180.
3. Shakerardekani A, Karim R, Ghazali HM, Chin NL. Textural, rheological and sensory properties and oxidative stability of nut spreads—A review. International Journal

- of Molecular Sciences. 2013;14(2):4223-4241.
4. Devi NM, Prasad RV, Sagarika N. A review on health benefits and nutritional composition of pumpkin seeds. IJCS. 2018; 6(3):1154-7.
 5. Habib A, Biswas S, Siddique AH, Manirujjaman M, Uddin B, Hasan S, Rahman M. Nutritional and lipid composition analysis of pumpkin seed (*Cucurbita maxima* Linn.). Journal of Nutrition & Food Sciences. 2015;5(4):1.
 6. Montesano D, Blasi F, Simonetti MS, Santini A, Cossignani I. Chemical and nutritional characterization of seed oil from *Cucurbita maxima* L. (var. Berrettina) Pumpkin. Foods. 2018;7(3):30-33.
 7. Syed QA, Akram M, Shukat R. Nutritional and therapeutic importance of the pumpkin Seeds. Seed. 2019;21(2).
 8. Nkosi CZ, Opaku AR. Antioxidant effects of pumpkin seeds (*Cucurbita pepo*) protein isolate in ccl4 Included liver injury in low protein fed rats. Phototherapy Residues; 2006.
 9. Agatemor UMM, Nwodo OFC, Anosike CA. Phytochemical and proximate composition of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*) fruit from Nsukka, Nigeria. African J. Biotechnol. 2018;17;1215-19.
 10. Priscillia EI, Chukwuemeka OE, Christian O. Effect of cucumber consumption on plasma electrolytes profile levels in apparently healthy students of college of health sciences and Technology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nnewi Campus, Anambra State, Nigeria; 2018.
 11. Mandey JS, Wolayan FR, Pontoh CJ, Sondakh BF. Phytochemical characterization of cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) seeds as candidate of water additive for organic broiler chickens. Journal of Advanced Agricultural Technologies. 2019;6(1).
 12. Torres-León C, Rojas R, Contreras-Esquivel JC, Serna-Cock L, Belmares-Cerda RE, Aguilar CN. Mango seed: Functional and nutritional properties. Trends in Food Science & Technology. 2016;55:109-117.
 13. Lauricella M, Emanuele S, Calvaruso G, Giuliano M, D'Anneo A. Multifaceted health benefits of *Mangifera indica* L.(Mango): the inestimable value of orchards recently planted in Sicilian rural areas. Nutrients. 2017;9(5):525.
 14. Parveen S, Azhar Ali M, Asghar M, Rahim Khan A, Salam A. Physico-chemical changes in muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.) as affected by harvest maturity stage. Journal of Agricultural Research. 2012;(03681157):50(2).
 15. Yogiraj V, Goyal PK, Chauhan CS, Goyal A, Vyas B. Carica papaya Linn: An overview. International Journal of Herbal Medicine. 2014;2(5):01-08.
 16. Rajan Singh SP, Verma G, Kumar A. Development and quality assessment of fruity flavored yoghurt using muskmelon; 2018.
 17. Loncarevic I, Pajin B, Dokic L, Seres Z, Fistes A, Simovic DS, Krstonosic V. Rheological and textural properties of cocoa spread cream with sunflower lecithin. Acta Technica Corviniensis-Bulletin of Engineering. 2014;7(4):47.
 18. Malkanthi HHA, Umadevi SH, Jamuna KV. Glycemic response and antioxidant activity of pumpkin seed powder (*Cucurbita maxima*) blended biscuits. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2018;7(4):1877-1882.
 19. Mishra S, Pandey SLH. Development and quality evaluation of value added pumpkin seed products. Development; 2019.
 20. Aruna R, Kumar KVP, Jayamma P. Standardization and proximate analysis of muskmelon jam.

© 2020 Rohini et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/55339>