

## 魚肉中のプロビタミンD3含有量

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著者	岡崎, 恵美子 片山, 新一郎 柴田, 宣和
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## Short Paper

Provitamin D<sub>3</sub> Contents in Fish Meat

Emiko Okazaki,\*<sup>1</sup> Shin-ichiro Katayama,\*<sup>2</sup>  
and Nobukazu Shibata\*<sup>1</sup>

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Fish meat has a relatively higher content of provitamin D<sub>3</sub><sup>1,2)</sup>. But provitamin D<sub>3</sub>[7-dehydrocholesterol], a precursor of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> which plays an important role in the formation of mammalian bone, does not serve as vitamin D<sub>3</sub><sup>3)</sup>, because provitamin D<sub>3</sub> is not converted into vitamin D<sub>3</sub> *in vivo* without UV irradiation through the skin. Recently, to utilize provitamin D<sub>3</sub> in fish meat as a source of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> efficiently, provitamin D<sub>3</sub> was converted into vitamin D<sub>3</sub> by UV irradiation *in vitro*.<sup>4)</sup> In this study, we examined about provitamin D<sub>3</sub> content in the meat of different fishes to select suitable fish species for this purpose.

Provitamin D<sub>3</sub> was determined according to the modified procedure of Suzuki's method.<sup>5)</sup> Lipid was extracted from 25 g of fish meat with chloroform-methanol (2:1) and saponified by stirring in KOH-ethanol under N<sub>2</sub> gas at a room temperature for 90 min. The unsaponified lipid was extracted with *n*-hexane, washed with distilled water, and dehydrated with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The *n*-hexane extract was then evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* below 40°C, and the residue was dissolved in 1 ml of ethanol. A 20 μl aliquot of ethanol solution was subjected to HPLC analysis with a Jasco Intelligent HPLC 880-Pump equipped with a Jasco Finepack SIL C18 T-5 column (φ 4.6 mm × 250 mm) and a Jasco Intelligent UV/VIS Detector 870-UV. The conditions of operation were as follows: mobile phase, acetonitrile-methanol (39:1); flow rate, 1 ml/min; column temperature, room temperature; wavelength, 265 nm. The recovery of authentic provitamin D<sub>3</sub> (Aldrich Chemical Co.) was 77.8 to 80.2%.

The examination with various kinds of fish suggested that provitamin D<sub>3</sub> was contained to a higher degree in small-sized fish than in large sized fish. Therefore, we examined whether or not the provitamin D<sub>3</sub> content varied with fish size, using three species as samples. The red sea bream (*Pagrus major*), the flatfish (*Paralichthys olivaceus*), and the sweetfish (*Plecoglossus altivelis*) were obtained from the culture ponds in Ehime, Chiba, and Nagano, respectively.

As shown in Fig. 1., the smaller the fish, the higher

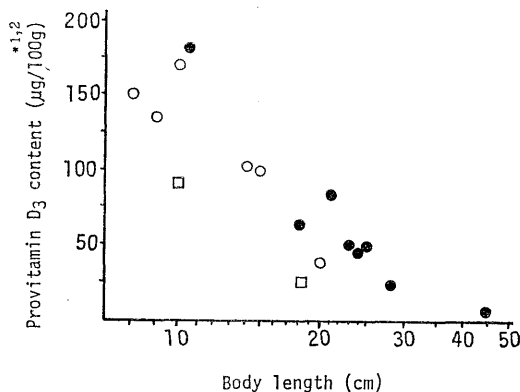


Fig. 1. Relationship between provitamin D<sub>3</sub> content and body length of fish

●, Flatfish; ○, Sweetfish; □, Red sea bream

\*<sup>1</sup> The meat of 1–12 sample fish was homogenized and applied for the measurements.

\*<sup>2</sup> Each value is the average of 2–4 measurements.

was the provitamin D<sub>3</sub> content in every fish species. From these findings, it is concluded that the provitamin D<sub>3</sub> content in fish meat is more strongly reflected by fish size, namely the growing stage, rather than by species difference. Accordingly, the contents of provitamin D<sub>3</sub> in fishes should be always discussed along with the size. The reason for the higher content of Provitamin D<sub>3</sub> in the young fish is not known.

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\*<sup>1</sup> National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Kachidoki, Chuo, Tokyo 104, Japan (岡崎恵美子, 柴田宣和: 水産庁中央水産研究所).

\*<sup>2</sup> Department of Food Science and Technology, Tokyo University of Fisheries, Konan, Minato, Tokyo 108, Japan (片山新一郎: 東京水産大学食品生産化学科).