ANALYSIS OF TRACE METALS CONTENT AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN *Carica Papaya* NEAR Jhunjhunu, (Raj.) India

Praveen Kumar, PrakashRam and Arun Kumar Arora*

Dept. of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, J.N.V. Uni. Jodhpur – 342001, Raj. India Email: praveenkumar08875@gmail.com, drarunkarora@gmail.com

ABSTRACT :

Papaya (Carica Papaya) also known as 'pawpaw', is pulpy fruit of a large plant of family Caricaceae. Carica Papaya seeds, ripe, leaves and unripe fruit are used as traditional medicine, also considered as nutraceutical fruit due to its multifaceted medicinal properties. It has a high content of Vit. A, B, and C. The plant of *Carica Papaya* has versatile biological function and pharmacological activity such as anti-inflammatory antioxidant, diuretic, hypoglycemic, anthelminthic activity. In the latex of *Carica Papaya*, the present enzyme 'papain' useful for industrial utilization and of high research interest. Other, Chymopapain having antiviral, antifungal properties. Nearby industrial areas of Khetri, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan samples of Carica Papaya seeds germinated, accumulated and utilized for assimilating and finding metals. By using Soxhlet apparatus oil extracted and heavy metals were detected by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). This technique (AAS) was used for the finding and confirmation of trace metals (Cd, Cr, Co, Fe, Zn, Pb and Ni) stored in Carica Papaya seed oil. The following trace metals concentration were obtained (mg/100g) Cr (2.78), Fe (1.91), Pb (1.43), Cd (0.82), Cu (1.48), Ni (1.23), Co (0.99), and Zn (0.79). Among the other major environmental contaminants the obtained trace metals created a major threat to human and animal health by their long time presence. During analysis of GC-FID (Gas Chromatography Flame Ionization Detection), Oleic (49.20%), Linoleic acid (36.99%), Palmitic acid (6.07%), Stearic acid (3.49%), Linolenic acid (0.78%), Behenic acid (0.62%), Palmitoleic acid (0.29%), Arachidic acid (0.27%), were found to be present in *Carica Papaya* seed oil. Oleic acid was also found as a major fatty acid. Carica Papaya is one of the naturally gifted plants which in turn stop and decrease different type of diseases& illnesses.

Key words: Trace metals, AAS, Carica Papaya, Fatty acid composition, GC-FID.

INTRODUCTION

Papaya (*Carica Papaya*) also called 'pawpaw' and belongs to the Caricaceae family. *Carica Papaya* seeds, ripe, leaves, and unripe fruit are used as traditional medicine,[1,2] also considered as nutraceutical fruit due to its multifaceted medicinal properties like treatment of



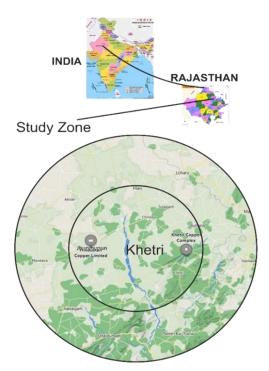
IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876 Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, Jss 11, 2022

a wide range of diseases, treatment of dengue, malaria, jaundice, immune modulatory and antiviral activity.[3,4,5] It has a high content of Vit. A, B and C.[6] Completely ripened Papaya fruit contain important digestive enzymes which produce calm, soothing feelings in the stomach. It is popular for its lubricancy and natural purgative feature which improves digestion. Papaya fruits are enriched with papain and chymopapain enzymes that breakdown the food proteins into amino acid, thus helpful in digestion.[7] From the seeds of *Carica Papaya*, the obtained oil has a nice pleasant taste and can be compared to other edible oils like peanut oil and sunflower oil.[8]

SEED MATERIAL

Nearby industrial areas of Khetri, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, germinated samples of *Carica Papaya* seeds, accumulated and utilzed for assimilating and finding metals.

Map showing the study zones



OIL EXTRACTION

The present study includes the process of solvent extraction by the extraction of oil from the *Carica Papaya* seeds. In the oven at temperature of $104^{\circ}C - 108^{\circ}C$ the cleaned seeds of *Carica Papaya* are dried for 6 hours and by the help of an Electric Grinder, seeds were grinded. In a Soxhlet apparatus, ether compounded with accumulated oil (60 – 80°C) and waited for the duration of 6 hours. [9,10] That recovered oily compound stored at cool spot (cooler) for further analysis. [11]



ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876 Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, Iss 11, 2022



Fruit and seeds of the Carica Papaya

REAGENTS

For dilutions of H₂SO₄, HNO₃, HF, H₂O₂, HCl and HClO₄ analytical regents and double deionized water were used. By Soaking in dilution HNO₃ all the glassware and plastic were cleaned. The standard solution of metals used for colibration. By diluting a stock solution of 1000 μ g/L (Pb, Cd, Zn, Fe, and Ni) calibration process completed.[12]

PREPARATION OF STANDARD FOR METAL

By adding deionized water (stock solution) standard are made in a volumetric flask. 1 gm of each metal (Ni, Cd, Zn, Pb, Fe) dissolved. A little quantity of Nitrotlydrochloric Acid (HCl and HNO₃) dissolved by the ratio of 1 : 2.

DIGESTION OF SEED OIL

In a 100 ml Pyrex glass beaker *Carica Papaya* seed oil was processed. We took 1 gm of seed oil added 10 ml concentrated HNO₃. For cold assimilation kept that compound for 24 hours. For the duration of 4 hours the solution was boiled at 50°C with the ratio of 1 : 5 of concentrated acids HCl and HNO₃. Separation took place after cooling. Using double distilled water extract was made upto 25 ml.[16] For these standard metal ions from the calibration curves, in the seed oil sample the concentration of metals was determined.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

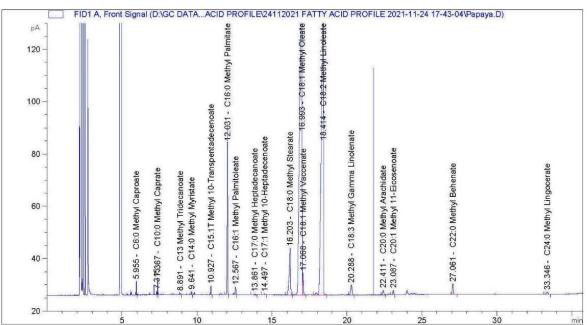
Fatty acids analysis results:

Carica Papaya seed oil's acid composition obtained by the method of GC-FID (Gas Chromatography-Flame Ionization Detection).[17,18] It contained (Oleic acid (omega-9) (C18:1) 49.20%, Linoleic acid (omega-6) (C18:2) 36.99%, Palmitic acid (C16:0) 6.07%, and Stearic acid (C18:0) 3.49%, Linolenic acid (C18:3) 0.78%, Behenic acid (C22:0) 0.62%, Palmitoleic acid (C16:1) 0.29%, Arachidic acid (C20:0) 0.27%).



ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, 155 11, 2022



Fatty acid content in Carica Papaya

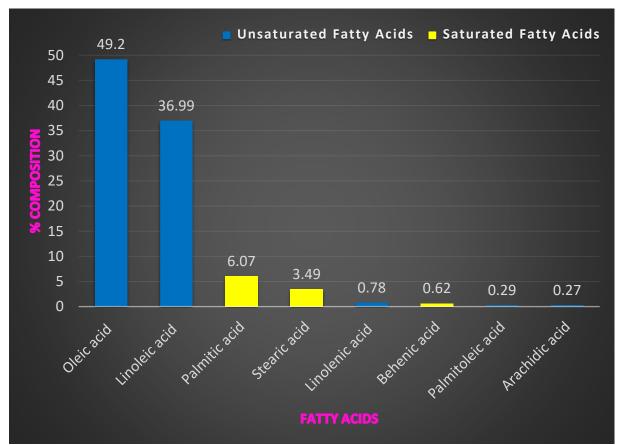
Plot showing comparison b/w Unsaturated and Saturated Fatty Acids

Fatty Acid	Obtained % by weight
Oleic acid	49.20
Linoleic acid	36.99
Palmitic acid	6.07
Stearic acid	3.49
Linolenic acid	0.78
Behenic acid	0.62
Palmitoleic acid	0.29
Arachidic acid	0.27



ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, Iss 11, 2022



Conc.ⁿ of metals obtained in seed oil of Carica Papaya

Using AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) quantitative calculation of heavy metals components was carried out. In the sample the absorbance is linearly related to the concentration of metal.[19,20] By using AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer) concentration of metals in plant seed oils determined. The wavelength dial was adjusted. It based on the nature of the metal present in the sample and to be analysed. For various metals the desired wavelengths are given below :-

Sr. No.	Metals	Wave length (λ) of main resonance line in nm.	Flame Type
1	Cd	228.8	Air Acetylene mixture
2	Fe	248.3	Air Acetylene mixture
3	Ni	232.0	Air Acetylene mixture
4	Pb	283.3	Air Acetylene mixture
5	Zn	213.9	Air Acetylene mixture
6	Cu	324.8	Air Acetylene mixture
7	Cr	359.7	Air Acetylene mixture
8	Со	240.7	Air Acetylene mixture

Wave lengths for various metals uses in AAS

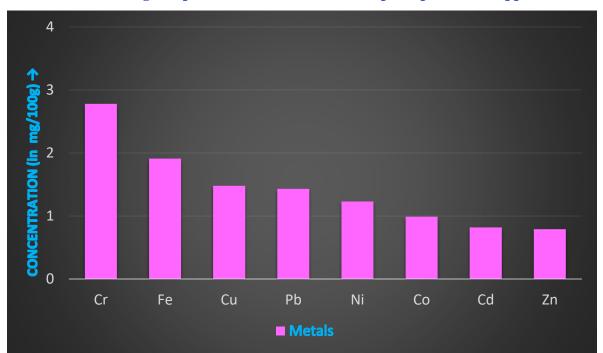


IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876 Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, 155 11, 2022

The following metals were obtained (in mg/100g) Cr (2.78), Fe (1.91), Pb (1.43), Cd (0.82), Cu (1.48), Ni (1.23), Co (0.99), and Zn (0.79) by using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS).[21,22] By their long term availability Trace metals are among the major environmental contaminants which cause a dreadful threat to human and animal health.[23,24]

Metals	Concentration (in mg/100g)
Cr	2.78
Fe	1.91
Cu	1.48
Рb	1.43
Ni	1.23
Со	0.99
Cd	0.82
Zn	0.79

Conc.^{,n} of metals obtained in seed oil of *Carica Papaya*



Plot showing comparison b/w metals conc.^{,n} in parts per million (ppm)



CONCLUSION :

Carica Papaya is a nutraceutical medicinal plant related to 'Caricaceae' plant family. It improves and cure NAFLD are globaly health issues particularly related to anxiety, stress and oberity. Many gastroenterologists suggest *Carica Papaya* in daily diet for the heal of intestinal diseases. It is also beneficial for diabitic patients and sufferers of hypertension. For the patients of hypercholesterolemia and hepatotoxicity doctors and dieticians suggest *Carica Papaya* in daily diet. *Carica Papaya* includes multiple properties to cure viral, parasitic and microbial disease. It is a highly nutritional source of antioxidants, essential minerals, fibres and multiple vitamins particularly Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Vitamin E. In seed oil of *Carica Papaya* cooncentration of detected metals are (Cr : 2.78, Fe : 1.91, Cu : 1.48, Pb : 1.43, Ni : 1.23, Co : 0.99, Cd : 0.82, Zn : 0.79). In seed oil of *Carica Papaya* concentration of Unsaturated Fatty Acids are Oleic Acid (49.2%) and Linoleic Acid (36.99%). Saturated Fatty Acids are Palmitic Acid (6.07%), Stearic Acid (3.49%), Linolenic Acid (0.78%) Behenic Acid (0.62%), Palmitoleic Acid (0.29%) and Arachidic Acid (0.27%)

Graphical Abstract:

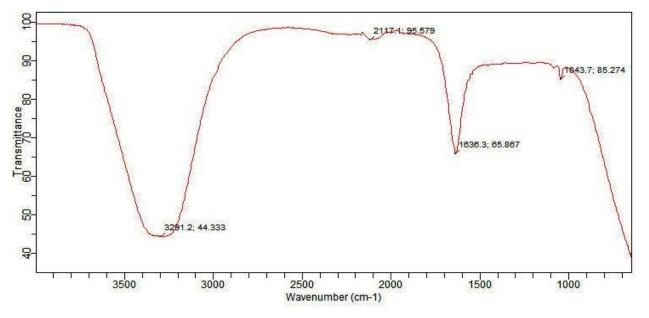


Fig:1IR Spectra of FAME



ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, 155 11, 2022

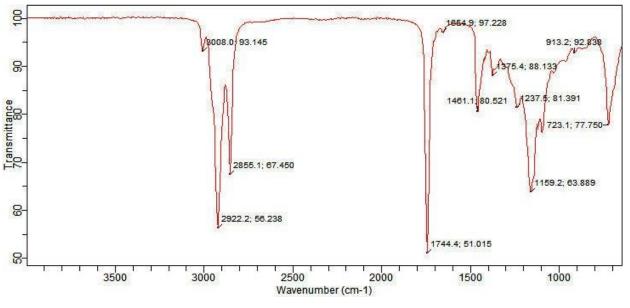


Fig:2 IR Spectra of Carica Papaya

REFERENCES:

- Kartikar KR, Basu BD. Indian medicinal plants. Reprint, 2nd ed. New York, USA: Springer Science+Business Media;p.1097-1099, (1998).
- [2.] VidyasalaA. Carica papaya. In: RamankuttyC, editor. Indian medicinal plants: a compendium of 500 species. Hyderabad: Orient Longman Pvt Ltd.;p.383-384, (2005).
- [3.] Eno AE, Owo OI, Itam EH and Konya RS Blood pressure depression by the fruit juice of *Carica papaya* (L.) in renal and DOCA-induced hypertension in the rat. *Phytother*. *Res.* 14: 235-239,(2000).
- [4.] MarottaF, WekslerM, Yasuhiro N, Yoshida C, Yashioka M, MarandolaP. Nutraceutical supplementation: effects of a fermented papaya preparation on redox status and DNAdamage in healthy elderly individuals and relationship with GSTMI genotype. A randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study. Ann NY AcadSci 1067: 400-407,(2006).
- [5.] MarottaF, PavasuthipaisitK, YashidaC, AlbergatiF, MarandolaP. Relationship between aging and susceptibility of nutraceutical interventions. Rejuvenation Res 9(2): 227-230, (2006).
- [6.] Nakasone HY and Paull RE *Tropical Fruits* Oxford University Press, USA.Pp 445, (1998).
- [7.] AravindG, DebjitB, DuraivelS, Harish G. Traditional and medicinaluses of Carica papaya. J Med Plants Stud 1(1):7-15,(2013).
- [8.] Anonymous. The wealth of India-a dictionary indian raw materials and industrial products: raw materials series. New Delhi: Publications and Information Directorate, CSIR; p.276-293,(1992).
- [9.] A. O. A. C. Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (William N. O. ed.) 13th ed. Washington DC. USA, Chapman and Hall publishers, 634-643 (1990).



IJFANS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876 Research Paper © 2012 IJFANS. All Rights Reserved, Journal Volume 11, 155 11, 2022

- [10.] B. Aswani, S. Khemnani, A. Arora, R. S. Sindal, Analysis of heavy metals contents and their effects on human health bioaccumulated in seed oil of plant Momordicacharantia of arid zone, International Journal of Basic and Applied Chemical Sciences, (1), 21-28 (2011).
- [11.] W. E. Link, Official and Tentative Methods of the American Oil Chemists Society, 3rd ed., AOCS, Champaign, IL, USA, ICOA (2013).
- [12.] Neelam Sonal, Pradeep Tripathi, Praveen Kumar, Omprakash and Arun Kumar Arora, Analysis of heavy metals in seed oil of solanum lycpersicum from western region of rajasthan, Bullentin of Environment, pharmacology and life science Spl issue [583-589] 1,January (2023).
- [13.] Praveen Kumar, Neelam sonal and Arun Kumar Arora, Momordica charantia; A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF Eleostearic Acid from western Rajasthan, India International journal of food and nutritional sciences voloume 11 [issue 5] july (2022).
- [14.] Singhal Shrestha, Omprakash, Praveen Kumar and Arora Arun Kumar, A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF omega -6 and omega -9 in cucumis melo seed oil from Arid zone of Rajasthan, Agricultural and food sciences, Environmental Science (WRA),(2021).
- [15.] Tuzen M. Food Chemistry, 80(119), p. 23, (2003).
- [16.] Lark B. S., Mahajan R. K. and Walia T. P. S. Determination of metals of toxicological significance in sewage irrigation vegetables Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry and anode stripping voltammetry. Indian, Journal of Environment and Health, 44, pp. 164-167, (2002).
- [17.] Praveen Kumar and Arun Kumar Arora ; A POTENTIAL Source of omega -6 and omega-9 capsicum Annum seed oil from Jhunjhunu Rajasthan India, Journal of chemical health Risks 1412-1416 2251-6727, 13 (4),(2023).
- [18.] Praveen Kumar and Arun Kumar Arora, Determination of heavy metals and physiclochemical characterics in citrus limetta seed oil from Jhunjhunu Rajasthan India. Eur. chem Bull, 211-218,110,(2022).
- [19.] Perkin-Elmer Analytical Methods for Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry, Perkin-Elmer Corporation Norwalk.(1994).
- [20.] Change M-K., Conkerton E. J., Chapital D. C., Wan P. J., Vadhwa O. P. and Spiers J. M. Chinese melon (Momordica Charantia L.) seed: chemical composition, properties potential uses, Journal of American Oil Chemists' Society, 73(2), pp. 263-266, (1996).
- [21.] Hunt CD, Shuller TR and Mullen ML Concentration of boron and other elements in human foods and personalcare products. J. Am. Diet. Assoc. 91: 558-568,(1991).
- [22.] Ellen G, vanLoon JW and Tolsma K Heavy metals in vegetables grown in Netherlands and in domestic and imported fruits *Z. Lebensm. Unters. Forsch.* 190: 34 39, (1990).
- [23.] Linde M., Bengtsson H. and Oborn I. Water, Air, Soil Pollution, 1(83), p. 01, (2001).
- [24.] Satyawati G. V., Gupta A. K. and Tandon N. Medicinal plants of India, Indian Council of International Journal of Basic & applied chemical Sciences, ISSN: 2277-2073, (1987).

