Pakistan J. Sci. Ind. Res., Vol. 30, No. 9, September 1987

# THE FATTY ACIDS OF INDIGENOUS RESOURCES FOR POSSIBLE INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS Part XIV. Fatty Acid Composition of the Seed Oil of Citrus limon Var. Eureka

Abdul Sattar, Shahid Mahmud and Shafiq Ahmad Khan

PCSIR Laboratories, Lahore-16

(Received August 27, 1987)

The seed oil of *Citrus limon* Var. Eureka belonging to N.O. Rutaceae was analysed for its physicochemical properties and fatty acid composition by gas chromatography. The oil (28 %) from fresh seeds had palmitic acid (41.2 %) and oleic acid (33.5 %) as the main constituent acids. The other acids present were C12:0 (1.8 %), C14:0 (0.5 %), C16:1 (5.1%), unknown (3.1 %), C18:0 (7.2 %), C18:2(5.1 %) and C18:3 (1.0 %).

Key words: Citrus limon Var. Eureka; Rutaceae; Lemon seed oil; Saponifiable portion.

#### INTRODUCTION

Citrus limon Var. Eureka [1] is a hybrid lemon and belongs to N.O. Rutaceae. It is a recently introduced species in the country. It is almost double the size of an average lemon and is gaining popularity with the citrus processing industry for its high juice content.

Extensive research work has been carried out on lemon and other citrus seed oils [2] but there is practically no published information available regarding the seed oils of *Citrus limon* Var. Eureka. In the present communication physico-chemical data and the gas chromatographic analysis of the fatty acid composition of this oil are presented.

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

The fresh fruit purchased from the local market was cut into small pieces and the seeds were hand picked. The washed fresh seeds were crushed and extracted with hexane in a Soxhlet apparatus to obtain a pale yellow mobile oil. The yield of oil on fresh seed basis was 28 %. The oil was physico-chemically examined according to standard methods [3]. Its refractive index (1.4760), specific gravity (0.8899), acid value (0.96) and saponification value (174) were similar to those of other citrus seed oils [2] and compared well with good quality vegetable oils [4].

The oil on saponification and esterification with methyl alcohol using BF<sub>3</sub> as a catalyst according to the method of Solomon and Hubbard [5] yielded methyl fatty esters. These esters were analysed by gas chromatography on 10 % DEGS column at  $200^{\circ}$  to determine the fatty acid composition of the oil. Palmitic acid (16:0; 41.2 %) and oleic acid (C18:1, 33.5 %) dominated the fatty acid profile of the oil. The other fatty acids present (Table

1) were C12:0 (1.8 %), C14:0 (0.5 %), unidentified (3.1 %) C18:0 (7.2 %), C18:2 (5.1 %) and C18:3 (1.0 %). The Eureka lemon seed oil had high proportion of unsaturated fatty acids (44.7 %).

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Citrus seed oil [2,6] are generally rich in palmitic acid (25-35 %) and linoleic acid, an essential fatty acid (35-40 %) followed by oleic acid (20-27 %). The lemon seed oils [2,7] have a higher percentage of linolenic acid (10-11 %) compared to other citrus seed oils (2-4 %). Eureka lemon seed oil on the other hand had a lower percentage of linoleic and linolenic acids. The fatty acid

Table 1. Fatty acid composition of Eureka lemon seed oil by gas chromatography and its comparison with palm oil.

Fatty acid	Eureka lemon seed oil (%)	Palm oil [8] (average %)
C <sub>12:0</sub>	1.8	0.1
C <sub>14:0</sub>	0.5	1.0
C <sub>16:0</sub>	41.2	46.1
C <sub>16:1</sub>	5.1	0.3
Unknown	3.1	_
C <sub>18:0</sub>	7.2	4.6
C <sub>18:1</sub>	33.5	38.8
C <sub>18:2</sub>	5.1	9.6
C <sub>18:3</sub>	1.0	0.2

composition thus differed from the oils derived from the seeds of other varieties of *Citrus limon*. In general, its composition was very close to that of palm oil [8] as can be seen from the Table 1.

## REFERENCES

- 1. Alfred Byrd Graf, Tropica, Colour Cyclopedia of Exotic Plants and Trees from Tropics and Subtropics (Roehrs Co. Publishers, USA, 1979), pp. 479, 874.
- 2. J.F. Kefford and B.V. Chandler, *The Chemical Constituents of Citrus Fruits* (Academic Press, New York and London, 1970), p. 81.
- 3. K.A. Williams; Oils, Fats and Fatty Foods (J. & A. Churchall Ltd., London, 1966), 4th ed. pp. 123-37.
- 4. D. Swern, Biley's Industrial Oil and Fat Products (Interscience Publishers, New York, 1964), pp. 195-212

- 5. H.L. Solomon, W.D. Hubbard, A.R. Prosser and A.H. Sheppard, J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., 51, 424 (1974).
- (a) B.P. Chaliha, A.D. Barua, D. Mahauta and G.S. Siddapa, Indian Oil Soap J., 29, 71 (1963), Chem. Abstr., 61, 1704b (1964).
  - (b) H.C. Dunn, T.P. Hilditch and J.P. Riley, J. Soc. Chem. Ind., 67, 119 (1948).
  - (c) M. Saleem, M. Sarwar, S.A. Khan and M.K. Bhatty, Pakistan J. Sci. Ind. Res., 20, 305 (1977).
  - (d) A.H. Weerakoon, J. Sci. Agr. Fd., 11, 273 (1960).
- 7. L. Franguelli and E. Mariani, Olii Minerali, Grassie Saponi, Calorie Vernici, 36, 407 (1959); Chem. Abstr., 54, 7186f (1960).
- 8. Composition of Fats Publication No. AH-8-4, (US Dept. of Agr., 1978).