

Biochemical, Biotechnical Significance of Mustard and its Role in Agricultural Based Industries

Muhammad Haseeb Anwar Tarar¹, Hoda Zahoor¹, Nida Talat², Rashida Humma¹, Muhammad Humayun Ajaz^{2*}, Syed Muhammad Zaigham Zia³, Sara Siddique¹

¹Department of Biochemistry, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad Pakistan

²Department of zoology, Wildlife and Fisheries, University of Agriculture Faisalabad Pakistan

³University Institute of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, PMAS Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi Pakistan

DOI: [10.36348/sb.2021.v07i07.005](https://doi.org/10.36348/sb.2021.v07i07.005)

| Received: 09.06.2021 | Accepted: 14.07.2021 | Published: 20.07.2021

*Corresponding author: Muhammad Humayun Ajaz

Abstract

Mustard plant has great importance in the fields of agricultural sciences due to its high demand and natural compounds to make it important crop used as a food or for industrial purposes, with the residual cake used for animal feed. Mustard plant is highly rich in essential amino acids and protein contents. The protein is 25-30 % that making it excellent source of food used as oil in industrial and commercial purposes. Mustard oil has a special fatty acid composition; it contains about oleic acid, linoleic, linolenic acid and erucic acid. Mustard plant is used as condiment all around the world due to its large scale cultivations and agricultural importance. Most of characteristics make them ideal plant used as food. Due to efficient production and cultivation, mustards used as potential source in biodiesel production for significant progressing in the fields of herbal medicines. Biodiesel production is easy way to reduce energy in different days through the action of mustard plant. Mustard plant can use as a source to remove the heavy metals in order to central the biological pollution. Mustard plant as natural booster of immunity promoter in order to increase the survival of the cells.

Keywords: Mustard, importance, agricultural aspects, medicinal, biological composition.

Copyright © 2021 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

INTRODUCTION

Mustard plant is highly rich in essential amino acids and protein contents. The protein is 25-30 % that making it excellent source of food used as oil in industrial and commercial purposes [1, 2]. Mustard oil has a special fatty acid composition, it contains about 20–28% oleic acid, 10–12% linoleic, 9.0–9.5% linolenic acid, and 30–40% erucic acid, which is indigestible for human and animal organisms. It is used in the condiment production at the large scale [3].

Mustard plant is used as condiment all around the world due to its large scale cultivations and agricultural importance. It is present in three forms such as seeds that is used for the aroma and flavor and stored by mixing with the water for long periods of time. It is also used in the wine and vinegar by its paste to increase its value as food [4]. Mustard is used as medicinal plant because it contains biochemical compounds that are used for the treatment of various diseases such as cancer, diabetes and inflammatory immune diseases. It is also

used as a food all over the world because of its large scale sowing and production [5]. It is grown as a source of vegetable oil and is an important crop for this purpose in northern India, Pakistan, China, southern Russia, and Kazakhstan. The oil is used for food or for industrial purposes, with the residual cake used for animal feed [6].

Its seeds are used for the production of purified oil that can be used for the cooking and industrial production of compounds [7]. It has great importance for the in the fields of agricultural sciences due to its high demands and compounds that obtained from it due to high contents of vitamin C that boost the immune system. It also activates the natural killer cells to fight against the microbes as well as parasitic infections [8].

Mustard plant contains the compounds such as polyphenols, antioxidants that activate the system of oxidase peroxidase catalytic enzymes [9]. Antioxidants in mustard helped to fight against the free radicals by

capturing them at the cellular and molecular level. It depends upon the purity of mustard where it extracted in the right source. High purification leads to increased extraction of chemical compounds and hence increases the chances of extraction of different kinds of compounds. While on the other hand, poor purification leads to decreases extraction of chemical compounds and hence decreases the chances of extraction of different kinds of compounds [10].

It is also used as medicinal plant for the treatment of various diseases associated with the metabolism such as diabetes, proteins based disorders, and carbohydrate based inborn errors [11]. There is variety of bacterial and viral strains that enter into the human body and once damage the cells of the body if their concentrations increased because they can grow rapidly. They also leads to borne of diseases that might be lethal for the body. Antioxidants in the mustard plant activate the different kinds of enzymes such as catalase, peroxidase that worked against them by activating the immune cells [12].



Fig-1: Shows the morphological structure off mustard plant

There are different forms of mustard that are used as food and thus increasing the medicinal value by treating the infectious diseases. These forms are white and brown mustards. The brown type of mustard is recognized as French type mustard while on the other hand, white type of mustard as American paste. It is added in the foods to increase their value such as pickles and vinegar. Biotechnical industries manufactured the oil seeds of mustard every year [13].

There are different morphological and physiological characteristics of mustard plant that distinguish them from other plants due to its immense use in medical fields [14]. Most of characteristics make them ideal plant used as food. Mustard plants can reach 150 cm in height. The young stems and leaves are bristle, the stems are erect, the lower leaves are smaller, the edges are notched or toothed, the upper leaves are narrow-lanceolate, and the edges are not sparsely toothed or entire. Due to these characteristics, these mustard plant have botanical, ecological, agricultural imprints and its species are used for industrial purposes [15].

Mustard plant has multiple advantages of growing and sowing as compared to the other plans such s thirty days under the temperature range 20-25 °C. It also depends upon the certain factors such as constrains of water cultivated and constrains of fertilizers. Mustard plant is extremely useful as mother plant among the medicinal due to its action on the certain microbes to target them in different ways under cellular expression by releasing different types of molecular proteins [16, 17].

Table-1: Shows the biochemical compounds, characteristics feature of Mustard plant

Sr. No	Features compounds	Characteristics and action against disease	Mechanism of action	References
1	Antioxidants	These are playing important to treat cancer an	Cellular	[18]
2	Vitamins	These	Molecular	[19]
3	Minerals	To treat the zinc for diabetes	Biochemical	[20]
4	Phenolic	As anticancer	Cellular	[12]
5	Polyphenols	As antioxidant	Molecular	[8]
6	ketoconazole	Antifungal	Molecular	[19]
7	Other natural compounds	Anticancer, antifungal, anticancer	Cellular	[20]
8	Proteins based	To aviate the biochemically active proteins to transport the proteins based compounds to maintains cell membrane	Molecular	[21]
9	Lipids based	To transport the lipids based compounds to maintain the permeability of cell membrane		[22]

Mustard and its role in agricultural based industries

Due to efficient production and cultivation of mustards as potential source in Biodiesel production made significant progressing in the fields of agricultural sciences. Biodiesel production is easy way to reduce

energy in different days through the action of mustard plant. Biofuel application can be impressive in fuel reductions and other important uses in different equipment's such as aerospace. It is prepared through the trans esterification from vegetable oils or animal

fats. Plant oils are more efficient in producing of energy as they are less complex as compared to the animal systems [23-27].

Application of Mustard in Microbial Bioremediation

Mustard plant can use as a source to remove the heavy metals in order to central the biological pollution [28]. Heavy metals such as nickel chromium, arsenic and cobalt can cause pollution in the environment by causing different diseases such as skin cancer, liver and metabolic diseases. Heavy metals can be removed from the soil through phytoremediation that particularly used to make intact friendly companion with plant. Bioremediation thus helpful in dual nature as it promote the growth of plant by increasing the growth of good soil microbes such as nitrogen fixation by reducing to concentrations of heavy metals. This type of remediation reproved to be useful as it cheap and low cost materials can be utilized to control the biological pollution [29-32].

Nutritional Aspects of Mustard as immunity booster

Mustard plant as a source of vitamin C to boost the cells of the immune system such as T, B lymphocytes and natural killer cells. These cells particularly bind to the particular area of antigen such as epitope to destroy their cells [33, 34]. Mustard plant as natural booster of immunity promoter in over to increase the survival of the cells. It depends upon on the concentrations of the pathogens specificity and their target. Higher the concentrations of the pathogens leads increase chances to attack on the cells of the immune system while on the other hand lower the concentrations of the pathogen's leads decrease chances to attack on the cells of the immune system while on the other. In this case, mustard as source of vitamin C destroys the pathogenic cells hence playing important role of survival of the immune cells [35-37].

Mustard plant is used as antioxidant to treat various diseases at the cellular and molecular level. These contain flavonoids and polyphenols that can act through series of reactions to activate the biosynthesis of compounds necessary for cellular metabolism. There are certain chemicals such as oxidants can cause serious mutations in the normal cells that lead to deficiency of oxygen and death of many cells. It also has multiple benefits to activate the enzymes such as biological and chemical that act through biochemically [38-40].

CONCLUSION

Mustard plant is used as medicinal to treat the variety of different disease such as cancer, diabetes. It is also used for the production of ideal, oils, used for bioremediation act source of antioxidants. Due to large scale cultivations and productions, it can be used as a potential source of biochemically active compounds to discover the new natural compounds that can be used to treat the cancer based diseases.

REFERENCES

1. Santos, F. J., & Galceran, M. T. (2002). The application of gas chromatography to environmental analysis. *TrAC Trends in Analytical Chemistry*, 21(9-10), 672-685.
2. Olsson, G. (1960). Self-incompatibility and outcrossing in rape and white mustard. *Hereditas*, 46, 241-52.
3. Dorsainvil, F., Dürr, C., Justes, E., & Carrera, A. (2005). Characterisation and modelling of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) emergence under several sowing conditions. *European Journal of Agronomy*, 23(2), 146-158.
4. Soledade, M., Pedras, C., & Smith, K. C. (1997). Sinalexin, a phytoalexin from white mustard elicited by destruxin B and *Alternaria brassicae*. *Phytochemistry*, 46(5), 833-837.
5. Ildikó, S. G., Klára, K. A., Marianna, T. M., Ágnes, B., Zsuzsanna, M. B., & Bálint, C. (2006). The effect of radio frequency heat treatment on nutritional and colloid-chemical properties of different white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) varieties. *Innovative Food Science & Emerging Technologies*, 7(1-2), 74-79.
6. Ciska, E., Honke, J., & Kozłowska, H. (2008). Effect of light conditions on the contents of glucosinolates in germinating seeds of white mustard, red radish, white radish, and rapeseed. *Journal of agricultural and food chemistry*, 56(19), 9087-9093.
7. Słowik-Borowiec, M., Szpyrka, E., & Walorczyk, S. (2015). Gas chromatographic determination of pesticide residues in white mustard. *Food chemistry*, 173, 997-1005.
8. Chung, S. K., & Toshihiko, O. (1998). Hydroxyl radical scavengers from white mustard (*Sinapis alba*). *Food Science and Biotechnology*, 7(3), 209-213.
9. Stamenković, O. S., Djalović, I. G., Kostić, M. D., Mitrović, P. M., & Veljković, V. B. (2018). Optimization and kinetic modeling of oil extraction from white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) seeds. *Industrial Crops and Products*, 121, 132-141.
10. Vaněk, A., Komárek, M., Chrástný, V., Bečka, D., Mihaljevič, M., Šebek, O., ... & Schusterová, Z. (2010). Thallium uptake by white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) grown on moderately contaminated soils—Agro-environmental implications. *Journal of hazardous materials*, 182(1-3), 303-308.
11. Li, J. J., Zehentbauer, G. N., Bunke, P. R., Zent, J. B., Ekanayake, A., & Kester, J. J. (2005, March). Isogard (tm) a natural anti-microbial agent derived from white mustard seed. In *I International Symposium on Natural Preservatives in Food Systems* 709 (pp. 101-108).
12. Vinogradov, D. V., Naumtseva, K. V., & Lupova, E. I. (2019, October). Use of biological fertilizers in white mustard crops in the non-Chernozem zone of Russia. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and*

- Environmental Science (Vol. 341, No. 1, p. 012204). IOP Publishing.
13. Modlitbová, P., Pořízka, P., Strítežská, S., Zezulka, Š., Kummerová, M., Novotný, K., & Kaiser, J. (2020). Detail investigation of toxicity, bioaccumulation, and translocation of Cd-based quantum dots and Cd salt in white mustard. *Chemosphere*, 251, 126174.
 14. Menegatti, E., Tedeschi, G., Ronchi, S., Bortolotti, F., Ascenzi, P., Thomas, R. M., ... & Palmieri, S. (1992). Purification, inhibitory properties and amino acid sequence of a new serine proteinase inhibitor from white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) seed. *FEBS letters*, 301(1), 10-14.
 15. Lelivelt, C. L. C., Leunissen, E. H. M., Frederiks, H. J., Helsper, J. P. F. G., & Krens, F. A. (1993). Transfer of resistance to the beet cyst nematode (*Heterodera schachtii* Schm.) from *Sinapis alba* L. (white mustard) to the *Brassica napus* L. gene pool by means of sexual and somatic hybridization. *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, 85(6-7), 688-696.
 16. Cruz-Hipolito, H., Rosario, J., Ioli, G., Osuna, M. D., Smeda, R. J., González-Torralva, F., & De Prado, R. (2013). Resistance mechanism to tribenuron-methyl in white mustard (*Sinapis alba*) from southern Spain. *Weed science*, 61(3), 341-347.
 17. Jankowski, K. J., Budzyński, W. S., & Klasa, A. (2014). Concentrations of copper, zinc and manganese in the roots, straw and oil cake of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) and Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* (L.) Czern. et Coss.) Depending on sulphur fertilization. *Plant, Soil and Environment*, 60(8), 364-371.
 18. Palaniswamy, P., Gillott, C., & Slater, G. P. (1986). Attraction of diamondback moths, *plutella xylostella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae), by volatile compounds of canola, white mustard, and faba bean. *The Canadian Entomologist*, 118(12), 1279-1285.
 19. Zając, T., Oleksy, A., Stokłosa, A., & Klimek-Kopyra, A. (2011). Comparison of morphological traits, productivity and canopy architecture of winter oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.). *Journal of Applied Botany and Food Quality*, 84(2), 183-191.
 20. Terada, Y., Masuda, H., & Watanabe, T. (2015). Structure-activity relationship study on isothiocyanates: Comparison of TRPA1-activating ability between allyl isothiocyanate and specific flavor components of Wasabi, Horseradish, and White Mustard. *Journal of natural products*, 78(8), 1937-1941.
 21. Rasera, G. B., Hilkner, M. H., & de Castro, R. J. S. (2020). Free and insoluble-bound phenolics: How does the variation of these compounds affect the antioxidant properties of mustard grains during germination?. *Food Research International*, 133, 109115.
 22. Freeman, G. G., & Mossadeghi, N. (1972). Influence of sulphate nutrition on flavour components of three cruciferous plants: Radish (*Raphanus sativus*), cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*) and white mustard (*Sinapis alba*). *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 23(3), 387-402.
 23. Luber, F., Demmel, A., Pankofer, K., Busch, U., & Engel, K. H. (2015). Simultaneous quantification of the food allergens soy bean, celery, white mustard and brown mustard via combination of tetraplex real-time PCR and standard addition. *Food Control*, 47, 246-253.
 24. Arif, M., Shehzad, M. A., & Mushtaq, S. (2012). Inter and intra row spacing effects on growth, seed yield and oil contents of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) under rainfed conditions. *Pakistan Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 49(1), 21-25.
 25. Soleimannejad, Z., Sadeghipour, H. R., Abdolzadeh, A., & Gholipour, M. (2020). Physiological responses of white mustard grown in Zn-contaminated soils. *Acta Physiologiae Plantarum*, 42(8), 1-14.
 26. Bal, R. S., & Kumar, A. (2014). Studies on the epidemiology of white rust and *Alternaria* leaf blight and their effect on the yield of Indian mustard. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 9(2), 302-306.
 27. Uotila, M., Evjen, K., & IVERSEN, T. H. (1980). The effects of glyphosate on the development and cell infrastructure of white mustard (*Sinapis alba* L.) seedlings. *Weed Research*, 20(3), 153-158.
 28. Alderson, T. R., & Kay, L. E. (2020). Unveiling invisible protein states with NMR spectroscopy. *Current opinion in structural biology*, 60, 39-49.
 29. Wong, L. E., Kim, T. H., Muhandiram, D. R., Forman-Kay, J. D., & Kay, L. E. (2020). NMR experiments for studies of dilute and condensed protein phases: application to the phase-separating protein CAPRIN1. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 142(5), 2471-2489.
 30. Chen, L., Zhao, X., Wu, J. E., Liu, Q., Pang, X., & Yang, H. (2020). Metabolic characterisation of eight *Escherichia coli* strains including "Big Six" and acidic responses of selected strains revealed by NMR spectroscopy. *Food microbiology*, 88, 103399.
 31. Tran, T. K., Sailasuta, N., Kreutzer, U., Hurd, R., Chung, Y., Mole, P., ... & Jue, T. (1999). Comparative analysis of NMR and NIRS measurements of intracellular PO 2 in human skeletal muscle. *American Journal of Physiology-Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, 276(6), R1682-R1690.

32. Willis, J. B. (1960). The determination of metals in blood serum by atomic absorption spectroscopy—I: calcium. *Spectrochimica acta*, 16(3), 259-E5.
33. Maurya, A., Kesharwani, L., & Mishra, M. K. (2018). Analysis of heavy metal in soil through atomic absorption spectroscopy for forensic consideration. *Int. J. Res. Appl. Sci. Eng. Technol*, 6(6), 1188-1192.
34. Merten, J., & Johnson, B. (2018). Laser continuum source atomic absorption spectroscopy: measuring the ground state with nanosecond resolution in laser-induced plasmas. *Spectrochimica Acta Part B: Atomic Spectroscopy*, 139,
35. Garcia-Alegria, A. M., Canez-Carrasco, M. G., Serna-Felix, M., Soto, K. E., & Gomez-Alvarez, A. (2018). Estimation of uncertainty in the determination of serum electrolytes (Na, K, Ca, Mg) by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy. *MAPAN*, 33(2), 99-112.
36. Dukarska, D., Bartkowiak, M., & Stachowiak-Wencek, A. (2015). White mustard straw as an alternative raw material in the manufacture of particleboards resinated with different amount of urea formaldehyde resin. *Drewno: prace naukowe, doniesienia, komunikaty*, 58.
37. Guo, X., Lu, H., Lin, Y., Chen, B., Wu, C., Cui, Z., & Xu, Y. (2013). Skin penetration of topically applied white mustard extract and its effects on epidermal Langerhans cells and cytokines. *International journal of pharmaceutics*, 457(1), 136-142.
38. Free, J. B., & Spencer-Booth, Y. (1963). The pollination of mustard by honeybees. *Journal of Apicultural Research*, 2(1), 69-70.
39. Mazury, O. (2011). Performance indicators, health status and coccidial infection rates in rabbits fed diets supplemented with white mustard meal. *Ann. Anim. Sci*, 11(3), 425-432.
40. Abul-Fadl, M. M., El-Badry, N., & Ammar, M. S. (2011). Nutritional and chemical evaluation for two different varieties of mustard seeds. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 15(9), 1225-1233.
41. Kumar, D., Tewari-Singh, N., Agarwal, C., Jain, A. K., Inturi, S., Kant, R., & Agarwal, R. (2015). Nitrogen mustard exposure of murine skin induces DNA damage, oxidative stress and activation of MAPK/Akt-AP1 pathway leading to induction of inflammatory and proteolytic mediators. *Toxicology letters*, 235(3), 161-171.