The Effect of Home Cooking Method and Refrigeration Processes on the Level of Nitrate and Nitrite In Spinach

Mitra Keshavarz¹, MSc student; Seyed Mohammad Mazloomi²*, PhD; Siavash Babajafari¹, PhD

Introduction

Nitrites and nitrates are the compounds naturally found in the environment which are often ingested by human via vegetables, meats and drinking water. Nitrate can convert into nitrite, which is less abundant in the environment by bacterial activity.¹ These two compounds have been known as unwanted compounds in the diet because of their carcinogenic effect,¹² causing some diseases such as methemoglobinemia in infants¹³ and congenital malformations in children whose mother had drunk water with nitrate concentrations greater than 5ppm during pregnancy.⁶ Furthermore, increase in the nitrate level leads to oxalate accumulation in leafy vegetables such as spinach which can cause nutrient deficiency and increase the risk of kidney stones.⁶ Nevertheless, some other studies have indicated that nitrite accumulation in the blood and tissues is a biological source of NO which can reduce the blood pressure. It can enhance gastroprotection, has good effects on cardiac function, and...
and plays a role in mitochondrial respiration.\textsuperscript{7,8}

Nitrates are found in large amounts in vegetables, which are responsible for 70-90\% of dietary nitrate intake.\textsuperscript{9-11} Among vegetables, green leafy ones contain higher levels of nitrate.\textsuperscript{11} Spinach is one of these vegetables which has been shown in several studies to contain high levels of nitrate, compared with other vegetables. This amount can be up to 5 grams nitrate per kg of fresh spinach.\textsuperscript{9,12-14} Furthermore, this vegetable is affected by various processes, including cooking and refrigeration before consuming, which can affect its nitrate and nitrite levels. As many studies indicate that boiling reduces the nitrate content of spinach or other vegetables,\textsuperscript{15-17} however, it cannot affect their nitrite level.\textsuperscript{15,17}

Although the effects of freezing on the nitrate and nitrite in vegetables have been examined in many studies,\textsuperscript{15-19} few investigations have been conducted on the effect of refrigeration on the nitrate and nitrite content. At present, there are conflicting results. As Chung and colleagues showed, storing vegetables at 5±1 °C, in spite of keeping them in ambient temperature, has no effect on nitrate and nitrite levels over 7 days.\textsuperscript{20} But Chew and colleagues indicated that refrigeration at 4 °C, after blanching at 100 °C water for 1 minute, leads to reduced nitrate and increased nitrite levels in two types of leafy vegetables called \textit{Amaranthus gangeticus} and \textit{Amaranthus paniculatus}.\textsuperscript{21}

The Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for nitrate is 3.7 mg/kg/day, so the nitrate intake of a 60 kg adult should not be more than 222 mg nitrate per day \textsuperscript{3,11,22} and the ADI for nitrite is 0–0.07 mg/kg/day.\textsuperscript{23} Therefore, nitrate and nitrite intake, especially for those who consume lots of vegetables in their diet, must be reduced to a minimum level.\textsuperscript{22}

Most studies that examined the effect of cooking on nitrate and nitrite level of vegetables have investigated on the boiling method. The present study aimed to investigate the effect of a cooking method on spinach, as one of the high nitrate vegetables. This method, which is common in Iran, has not been investigated in other studies before. The effect of refrigeration on nitrate and nitrite level of the cooked spinach, which has been investigated in a few studies, was studied, as well.

**Materials and Methods**

**Instruments**

Samples were analyzed using Waters HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) system, which was equipped with a UV Waters 2487 Dual λ Absorbance Detector, Waters 1525 Binary HPLC Pump and C18 Waters Spherisorb R⃝ 5 µm ODs2 (250×4.6) column. For degassing the solutions, YL9100 HPLC System Vacuum Degasser was utilized. pH measurements were determined using a Metrohm827 pH meter. Sigma Laboratory Centrifuges (3k30) was utilized to centrifuge the samples before injection, and Elmasonic S60H ultrasonic system was used for preparation of samples.

**Chemicals** All reagents were purchased from Merck Company.

**Preparation of Spinach**

Spinach was bought from green groceries in Shiraz, Fars, Iran in 2014. After removing their visible soil and non-edible parts, they were cut into 4-7 cm pieces. Then, they were washed with deionized water for 3 times and drained. A part of raw spinach was set aside to measure the nitrate and nitrite levels and the other parts were heated in a closed container until almost all water of the spinach was evaporated (about 40 min without adding water). A part of the cooked spinach was used to measure the nitrate and nitrite levels and the others were kept in 4 °C refrigerator for 5 days.

**Sample Preparation for Analysis**

After the initial preparation, spinach samples were prepared for HPLC injection based on the Chou and colleagues’ study.\textsuperscript{24} All glassware were soaked in NaOH solution and then washed with deionized water for several times.

**Preparation of Mobile Phase and Standard Solutions**

Two aqueous methanol concentrations (40, 30\% v/v) and different pH values (5.5-7.5) were tested. Different amounts of Octylamine (0.010, 0.0125, 0.015, and 0.020 M) were added to the solutions. Finally, the solutions were passed from 0.22µm filter. Eventually, the optimal condition of the mobile phase (30\% methanol, pH 6.5 with 0.015 M Octylamine) was used in the experiment.

Some standard solutions containing 3.12, 6.25, 12.5, 25 and 50 µg/mL nitrite and nitrate were prepared on the day of experiment and injected to HPLC system.

**HPLC Analysis**

Several flow rates were tested (0.5, 0.8, 1 mL/min) and the optimal one was 0.8 mL/min. The detected UV wavelength and the injection volume were 213 nm and 5 µL, respectively. HPLC column was refreshed by passing a mixture solution of water and methanol (50:50 v/v) at the end of the analysis.

**Statistical Analysis**

The collected data were analyzed using SPSS,
version 18. Descriptive statistics were used to report the mean and standard deviation. The levels of nitrite and nitrate in spinach were compared before and after the cooking process and also before and after refrigeration storage, using Wilcoxon test following the test of the normality of the parameters. The significance level was P<0.05.

Results

After examining various conditions to set up the HPLC system, the optimum mobile phase for detection and separation of two peaks of nitrate and nitrite was 30% (v/v) aqueous methanol with addition of 0.015 M Octylamine which was adjusted in 6.5pH value. The flow rate was 0.8 mL/min.

The contents of nitrate in raw and cooked spinach are given in Table 1. As shown in the table, fresh spinach had the lowest contents of nitrate that significantly increased as much as 410.16 ppm (121%) after cooking (P=0.012), but a significant decrease (246.20 ppm (33%)) was observed after refrigeration storage of the cooked spinach (P=0.012).

Table 2 shows the contents of nitrite in the raw and cooked spinach. Cooking reduces the nitrite level of spinach by 13% (3.5 ppm), but this change was not significant. No significant change was observed in the nitrite content after refrigeration, as well.

Discussion

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the cooking and refrigeration processes on the level of nitrite and nitrate in spinach. As shown in the Tables, concentration of nitrate and nitrite in spinach samples varied widely. This can occur because of the plant variety, rainfall, light, amount of fertilizer, and other growth conditions.13,25 The mean nitrate concentrations in raw spinach was 336.54±182.2 mg/kg, comparable to the content given by Gajda and colleagues26 and Petersen and colleagues;27 they found that the level of nitrates in spinach varied from 29 to 6757 mg/kg and 48 to 5630 mg/kg, respectively.

The mean nitrate concentration in raw spinach was 26.49±10.07 mg/kg. Based on the usual content of nitrate reported in vegetables, the raw spinach was characterized by a high content of nitrite, because the nitrite level of vegetables is low, usually below 2 mg/kg.28,29 However, depending on the type of vegetables, light, the amount and type of the fertilizer used and other conditions, this amount can be increased. As Chou and colleagues found out, the nitrite concentration of vegetables is more than the amount reported, which was 122/0±8.5 mg/kg in spinach.24 The results are in agreement with those reported by Petersen and colleagues too, indicating that the nitrite level of spinach varied from 0 to 162 mg/kg with a mean amount of 11±30 mg/kg.27 Nitrite concentration of fresh spinach is reported 9.5-197.5 mg/kg by Iammarino and colleagues.30 Nevertheless, some studies determined the nitrite concentration of spinach about 0 mg/kg by HPLC method 14 and about 1 mg/kg by spectrophotometry method.15

The other reason for the high nitrite concentration is poor storage conditions of vegetables.31 In fact, improper storage conditions may increase the activity of the nitrate-reducing bacteria which results in nitrate reduction and nitrite enhancement.27,28 Studies that reported a higher nitrite level of spinach than its usual concentrations in vegetables; due to improper storage conditions Phillips, Heisler and colleagues and Aworth and colleagues determined a nitrite concentration of 10-22 mg/kg, 140 mg/kg and 4-24 mg/kg in spinach, respectively.31 Though in this study, spinach samples were kept in a good condition after purchase, but chopping spinach in the preparatory phase could lead to this condition. Moreover, since spinach used in this study was purchased from the green groceries in the city, it is possible that storage conditions were poor during harvesting and transporting them from farms.
Refrigeration at 4°C for 5 days reduced the nitrate level of spinach about 264.2 ppm, but it had no significant effect on the nitrite concentration. The results of previous research in this field are inconsistent. Bosch and colleagues determined the concentration of nitrite of frozen spinach after boiling and refrigerating at 2-5 °C. They observed that the concentration of nitrite and nitrate became higher and lower, respectively, as the spinach was stored longer in the refrigerator.33 Chew and colleagues also observed reduction in nitrate and enhancement in nitrite after blanching *Amaranthus gangeticus* and *Amaranthus paniculatus*, two types of leafy vegetables, in boiling water (100 °C) for 1 minute and refrigerating them at 4 °C.21 However, Chung showed that storing vegetables at 5±1 °C, unlike storing them at ambient temperature, had no effect on the nitrate and nitrite content during 7 days. It is worth mentioning that the measurement of nitrite and nitrate levels in Chung’s study was performed on raw vegetables,20 however, Bosch and Chew’s studies were performed on processed vegetables. This point and the difference in processing could be the reason of these contradictions. In the current study, spinach was cooked through different methods before refrigeration, so the reduction in nitrate concentration was similar to Bosch and colleagues33 and Chew and colleagues’ studies,21 but the result obtained about nitrite was different. This can be due to differences in the previous process of refrigeration, which may have a greater role in conversion of nitrite to other nitrogen derivatives. Because, in addition to enzymatic mechanisms, whose probability is low here, nitrite can convert into NO by non-enzymatic mechanisms, e.g. via chemical reduction.34 Indeed, nitrate and nitrite are parts of nitrogen cycle; in addition to converting into each other, they can also convert into other nitrogenous derivatives. Spoelstra, in determination of nitrite level in silage, revealed that nitrate converts to ammonia and nitrous oxide by the action of bacteria eventually, and nitrite and nitric acid are intermediate products of these transformations.35

One of the strong points of this study was investigation of the effect of a common method of cooking of spinach in Iran which has not been studied before. This study showed that this type of cooking is not a proper method to reduce nitrate and nitrite intake from spinach. Cooked spinach is usually kept in refrigerator for some days for other uses; this study revealed how nitrate and nitrite levels of spinach change after refrigeration for 5 days. However, as previously mentioned, it seems that differences in the previous process of refrigeration are effective in the obtained result. In this study, it was found, though it wasn’t a part of the objectives of the study, that the amount of nitrite in raw spinach was high comparable to the usual content of nitrite reported in vegetables. So investigation of the causes of this...
issue in agricultural conditions in Iran, including management of agricultural water and fertilizers and other effective conditions, is necessary.

**Conclusion**

Based on the usual content of nitrate and nitrite reported in spinach, the raw spinach was characterized by a low content of nitrate but a high content of nitrite. This could be due to weather conditions, amount of the fertilizers used, and other growth conditions. Moreover, it can indicate damage to the spinach tissue and activation of nitrate reductase during harvesting, transporting, or preparing the spinach.

It seems that cooking spinach without adding water for 40-45 minutes, which was used in this study, is not a proper method to reduce nitrate and nitrite intake. For this purpose, it is better to use other cooking methods such as boiling followed by removing the boiled water. Furthermore, this study showed that refrigerating spinach, which was cooked via the mentioned method, at 4 °C can significantly reduce the nitrates’ concentration.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors wish to thank Shiraz University of Medical Sciences for financial support and Dr. Nasrin Shokpouri at Center for Development of Clinical Research of Nemazee Hospital for editorial assistance and also Ms Rousta for performing the statistical analysis. This research was extracted from the MS thesis written by Mitra Keshavarz which was funded by Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (Project No. 6849-92).

**Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

**References**

19. Abo Bakr TM, El-Iraqi SM, Huissen MH. Nitrate and


30 Iammarino M, Taranto AD, Cristino M. Endogenous levels of nitrates and nitrites in wide consumption foodstuffs: Results of five years of official controls and monitoring. Food Chemistry 2013; 140:763-71.


34 Ferreira LC, Cataneo AC. Nitric oxide in plants: a brief discussion on this multifunctional molecule. Scientia Agricola 2010; 67(2): 236-43.