

学位論文発表会

Nutritional and physiological studies on productivity and grain quality of a low-phytate soybean line

(ダイズ低フィチン系統の生産性および子実品質に
関する栄養生理学的研究)

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Phytic acid (phytate) is present in seed, such as soybean, maize, wheat and rice, and is chelating agent for cations and performs the function of phosphorus storage accounting for up to 80% of the total P in seeds. However, phytate is poorly digested by monogastric animal such as pigs, chickens, and humans. Furthermore, dietary phytate chelates divalent cations, including iron (Fe), zinc (Zn) etc., and this reduces the bioavailability and utilization of these essential nutrients. To solve these phytate-related problems, low phytate cereals and legumes has been developed. In this presentation, the usefulness, productivity and seed quality of a low phytate soybean line that was developed at Hiroshima University, was investigated under low P and drought stress conditions by comparing with the normal phytate cultivars that are cultivated in western-Japan.

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Low Phytate Soybean Line

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