

High-protein rice brings value, nutrition

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Utomo evaluates the growth of new generations of high-protein rice lines.
Credit: Ida Wenefrida

More than 750 million people don't get enough nutrients from their food. More than two-thirds of those people live in places that consume a lot of rice. Can rice bred for extra protein be the answer?

"There are hundreds of millions of people around the world who depend on rice and eat it three times a day, but their access to protein is very limited by availability and cost," explains Herry Utomo, a professor at Louisiana State University. "High-protein rice can be used to help solve the worldwide problem across social, cultural, and economic issues."

Utomo and his team developed a high-protein line of rice cultivar, 'Frontière,' which was released in 2017. The rice was developed through a traditional breeding process. It's the first long grain high-protein rice developed for use anywhere in the world, he says. On average, it has a [protein content](#) of 10.6%, a 53% increase from its original protein content. It also needs less heat, time, and usually less water to cook. This high-protein cultivar is currently marketed as "Cahokia" rice. It is grown commercially in Illinois.

However, breeding a crop for more nutrients like protein can cause yield to go down. The researchers are trying to combat this. They tested a total of 20 new lines of high-protein rice to see if any would have a higher yield. Their data showed the new high-protein lines improved yield by 11-17% compared to the yield of the first high-protein line. Grain quality characteristics differed.

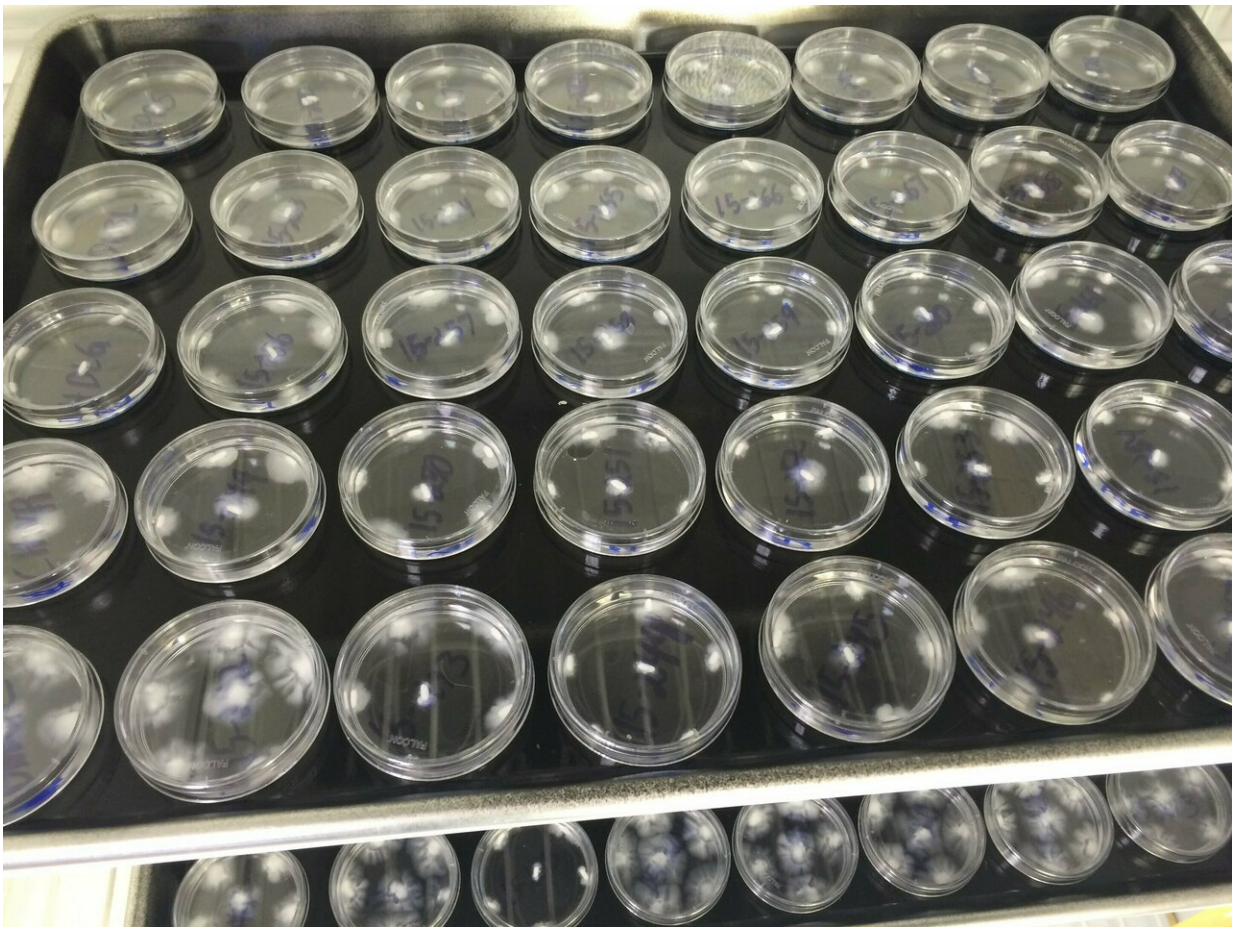


Researchers nurture plant cell selections for high-protein rice lines. Credit: Ida Wenefrida

Utomo says this new advanced line, with higher yield, is ready for final field testing prior to release.

Utomo adds researchers developed high-protein rice because of the growing market for new products that can offer more [nutritional value](#) from major food crops, including rice. In addition to being eaten plain, the high-protein rice can be processed into specialty food for higher nutrition. Many products—from rice flour used in baked goods to rice milk, baby foods, cereals, and crackers—contain rice, and could benefit from more protein.

"We are now studying exactly how flours from this rice bakes differently than other rice flour," Utomo says. "The interest in gluten-free baked products continues to grow. This will present another opportunity for rice growers to give people what they are looking for."



Researchers measure the gelatinization temperature (the temperature at which the rice's starch will begin to cook) as part of routine grain quality tests for high-protein rice lines. Credit: Ida Wenefrida

The next steps go in two directions, Utomo says. "Because the original line is new to the market, marketing channels have to be put in place. In

parallel, research for the next generation of high-protein [rice](#) lines is being carried out." Researchers hope these newer lines can ultimately be bought and grown by more farmers.

"Farmers don't have to change much to grow the high-protein line now on the market," Utomo says. "The higher [protein](#) is an incredible added value they can get without any additional cost or changed practices."

Utomo presented this research Nov. 7 at the Annual Meeting of American Society of Agronomy and Crop Science Society of America in Baltimore, MD.

More information: [scisoc.confex.com/scisoc/2018a...
app.cgi/Paper/113830](https://scisoc.confex.com/scisoc/2018a/app.cgi/Paper/113830)

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