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ANTIMUTAGENIC EFFECT OF *KOCHUJANG* (KOREAN RED PEPPER SOYBEAN PASTE) AND *KOCHUJANG* INGREDIENTS IN THE AMES TEST

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The antimutagenicities of methanol extracts from traditional and commercial kochujang (Korean Red Pepper Soybean Paste) and their ingredients were evaluated in Salmonella/mammalian microsome assay system. The traditional kochujang showed higher antimutagenic effects than the commercial one against N-methyl-N-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine (MNNG) in the Salmonella typhimurium TA100, a base-pair substituted mutant strain. Among the ingredients of the traditional and commercial kochujang, meju, koji and glutenous rice powder (GRP) effectively reduced the mutagenicity induced by MNNG. Aflatoxin B₁ (AFB₁) induced mutagenesis was also inhibited by the ingredient of traditional and commercial kochujang in the test strain of S. typhimurium TA100. Antimutagenic effects of meju for traditional kochujang was higher than those of koji for commercial kochujang. GRP had strong inhibitory effects on the mutagenicity induced by AFB1, however, red pepper powder (RPP) showed lower inhibition rate than the kochujang. The antimutagenic effects of the kochujang ingredients against MNNG were also observed in the S. typhimurium TA98 strain, a frameshift mutant tester. Meju, koji, and GRP had the strongest inhibitory effects on the mutagenicity induced by MNNG. The revertants of the S. typhimurium TA98 strain induced by MNNG was not decreased when each of RPP, wheat flour, wheat grain and mustard for commercial kochujang was added to the test system. Meju for traditional kochujang exhibited strong antimutagenicity against AFB1, whereas mustard and imported condiment paste for the commercial kochujang had comutagenic effects to the AFB₁. These results indicate that meju, koji and GRP seem to be the major antimutagenic components in kochujang.