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利用表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯回收大豆蛋白酶解液中多肽的研究

王佳悦,董亚博,付元涛,兰天,隋晓楠,王欢,江连洲*

(东北农业大学,黑龙江 哈尔滨,150030)

摘要 在不同表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin-3-gallate,EGCG)添加量和不同pH值下,从大豆分离蛋白酶解液(soy protein hydrolysates,SPHs)中回收多肽,并对多肽的回收率、二级结构含量变化、表面疏水性、抗氧化活性进行表征。结果表明,增加酶解时间可提高中间肽含量。EGCG的加入提高了SPHs的回收率,SPHs的量与EGCG的添加量呈正相关;随着酶解时间的延长,肽回收率先降低后升高,且在30 min时回收率最高,表明EGCG可能与分子质量5~10 kDa的肽更容易生成沉淀。EGCG的加入在一定程度上改变了蛋白肽的二级结构,蛋白肽被拉伸;EGCG的加入会降低蛋白肽的表面疏水性,提高抗氧化活性。该研究通过构建并分析SPHs-EGCG的结构功能及对肽回收率的影响,为EGCG从SPHs中回收多肽提供了参考。

关键词 表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯;大豆多肽;肽回收率;表面疏水性;抗氧化活性

大豆蛋白作为一种重要的食品成分,是目前最丰富的具有重要商业价值的植物蛋白来源之一,由于其具有显著的营养和功能特性、对健康的积极作用且低成本容易获取而被广泛应用于食品加工中^[1]。大豆蛋白的生理、功能和营养特性对加工利用具有重要意义,因此通常经由化学、物理和酶处理大豆蛋白以改善其特性^[2]。其中,利用酶水解蛋白制备具有多种生物活性功能(抗氧化性^[3]、血管紧张素转换酶抑制活性^[4]、降血压、降胆固醇、细胞保护作用^[5]等)的蛋白肽受到越来越多的关注和研究。因此,酶法生产大豆蛋白肽已成为功能性食品配料、化妆品和药品开发中公认的工艺^[6-7]。蛋白质水解物通常是大量肽片段的混合物,因此需要进行分离以得到目标肽,目前几种有效的分离肽的技术包括:高效液相色谱法(HPLC)^[8-9]、超滤法^[10]、体积排阻色谱法(size exclusion chromatography,SEC)^[11]。然而,这些技术在使用中存在一些问题,如膜污染、操作繁琐、成本高等^[12]。

表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯(epigallocatechin-3-gallate,EGCG)是绿茶中含量最丰富的儿茶素,也是已知的能够捕获大多数活性氧,如超氧化物、单线态氧、羟基自由基最有效的茶多酚^[13]。同时,EGCG还因其潜在的抗病毒、抗菌和神经保护等药理作用而引起人们的关注。流行病学研究表明,摄入

EGCG可以降低心血管疾病、神经退行性疾病、糖尿病和肥胖的风险^[14]。近年来,多酚-蛋白质相互作用被广泛研究,即多酚通过共价或非共价作用络合蛋白质,进而影响蛋白质的结构、功能及营养特性^[15]。WEI等^[16]研究发现EGCG和乳球蛋白之间的相互作用改变了乳球蛋白的结构、功能和生物活性。DING等^[17]研究表明,EGCG的加入使大豆蛋白油脂体的稳定性显著提高,并减缓油脂释放速率。此外,除了形成可溶的络合物,多酚与蛋白质相互作用也会形成不可溶的聚集体^[18-19]。EGCG与富含脯氨酸的蛋白质有很强的相互作用,导致蛋白质聚集^[20-21]。

本研究是根据EGCG与大豆分离蛋白(soy protein isolate,SPI)酶解物复合会形成不溶性肽聚集物,考察利用EGCG从大豆分离蛋白酶解液(soy protein hydrolysate,SPHs)中回收多肽的作用,并对大豆多肽与EGCG复合物性质进行表征,考察了EGCG浓度和pH值对总肽提取率的影响,通过对复合物的结构、功能的变化以及抗氧化活性的分析进一步评估回收肽的质量。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与试剂

SPI,实验室自制;EGCG(纯度98%),西安通泽生

第一作者:硕士研究生(江连洲教授为通讯作者,E-mail:jlzname@163.com)

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2.4 SPHs-EGCG 表面疏水性分析

蛋白质表面疏水性的变化将明显影响蛋白质的界面性质,而界面性质在稳定食品配方(如分散剂、泡沫和乳剂)方面起着重要作用^[30]。因此蛋白质的疏水基团的暴露(蛋白质三级结构的指示)使用荧光探针(ANS)的信号增强进行测量。图2为不同EGCG添加量、不同pH值条件生成的SPHs-EGCG复合物的表面疏水性。由图2可知,EGCG的加入可使蛋白质的表面疏水性降低,且EGCG的添加量和蛋白质表面疏水性值成反比。这可以归因于酚类化合物内部的极性基团,EGCG引入的亲水性羧基和羟基对蛋白质的疏水性产生了负面影响^[28]。此外,SPHs-EGCG表面疏水性的降低可能是由于EGCG交联蛋白中一些埋藏在肽链内部的疏水性基团,降低了荧光探针结合位点的可及性,由此也改变了蛋白质的空间结构^[31]。此外,在EGCG添加量相同的条件下,pH 4.5的表面疏水性高于pH 7.0,表明SPHs-EGCG在酸处理期间的暴露出疏水基团,表面疏水性增加。酸性pH处理促进蛋白质结构展开,导致蛋白质的表面疏水性显著增加^[32]。

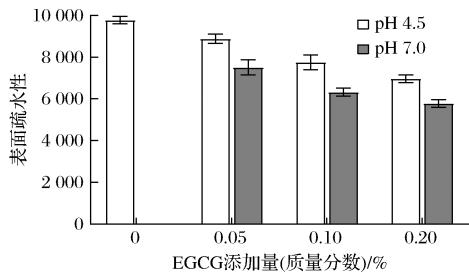


图2 不同pH值、EGCG添加量条件下SPHs-EGCG表面疏水性

Fig. 2 Surface hydrophobicity of SPHs-EGCG at different pH value and EGCG concentration

2.5 SPHs-EGCG 抗氧化能力分析

自由基清除能力是使用酚类化合物作为功能性添加剂的食品货架稳定性以及对健康有益的重要指标。本文采用DPPH自由基清除法检测SPHs-EGCG,SPHs的抗氧化活性。如图3所示,未结合EGCG的SPHs具有20%~40%的自由基清除率,而SPHs的抗氧化活性归因于其组成部分多肽的抗氧化活性^[33]。此外,SPHs清除DPPH自由基的能力随水解时间的延长而提高。抗氧化能力的提高是由于大豆蛋白水解后暴露了隐藏的氨基酸残基和具有抗氧化能力的侧链(通常隐藏在蛋白质分子的三维结构中)^[34]。YAN等^[35]的研究表明EGCG通过范德华力

和疏水相互作用与蛋白质结合,保护其复合物免受降解,从而提高其抗氧化特性并提高生物利用度,与该研究结果一致。随着EGCG添加量的增加,SPHs-EGCG复合物呈现出更高的抗氧化活性,这是由于EGCG的加入引入了许多酚羟基或者与多肽的协同作用^[16]。

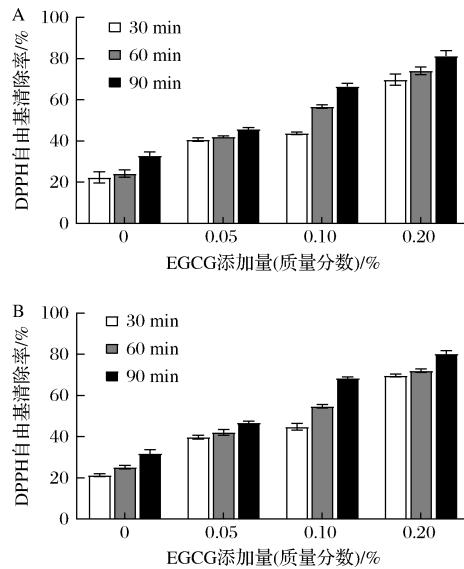


图3 SPHs-EGCG 的自由基清除能力
Fig. 3 DPPHs scavenging ability of SPHs-EGCG

3 结论

本研究考察了利用EGCG从大豆分离蛋白酶解液中回收多肽的作用,并对大豆多肽与EGCG复合物性质进行了研究。结果表明,在大豆分离蛋白酶解物中,随着酶解时间的增延长,中间肽的出现比例增加(96.96%)。EGCG的加入使多肽回收率增加,且聚集体的量与EGCG的添加量呈正相关。随着酶解时间的添加量,肽回收率先降低后升高,且在30 min时回收率最高,表明EGCG可能与分子质量5~10 kDa的肽更容易生成沉淀。通过红外光谱分析,EGCG的加入使蛋白质的二级结构发生改变,其 α -螺旋和 β -转角含量升高, β -折叠含量降低。EGCG的加入会降低蛋白质的表面疏水性,且EGCG的添加量与蛋白质表面疏水性值成反比。通过DPPH自由基清除法检测证明EGCG添加量的增加会提高SPHs-EGCG复合物的抗氧化活性。

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Study on recovery of peptides from soybean proteolysis solution with epigallocatechin-3-gallate

WANG Jiayue, DONG Yabo, FU Yuantao, LAN Tian, SUI Xiaonan,
WANG Huan, JIANG Lianzhou*

(College of Food Science, Northeast Agricultural University, Harbin 150030, China)

ABSTRACT The recovery of peptides from soy protein hydrolysates (SPHs) under different epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) concentrations and pH values were studied. The recovery rate of the peptide, the change of the secondary structure content, the surface hydrophobicity and the antioxidant activity were characterized. The results showed that increasing the enzymatic hydrolysis time could increase the intermediate peptide content. And the addition of EGCG also increased the recovery rate of SPHs. In addition, the amount of SPHs was positively correlated with the concentration of EGCG. With the increase of enzymatic hydrolysis time, the recovery rate of the peptide first tend to decrease and then increase, and the recovery rate was the highest at 30 min. It was indicated that EGCG might be easier to precipitate with peptides with a molecular weight of 5 – 10 kDa. To a certain extent, the addition of EGCG changed the secondary structure of the protein peptide, and the protein peptide was stretched. The addition of EGCG would also reduce the surface hydrophobicity of the SPHs and increase the antioxidant activity. This study provided a reference for EGCG to recover peptides from SPHs by constructing and analyzing the structure and function of SPHs-EGCG and its influence on the recovery rate of peptides.

Key words epigallocatechin-3-gallate; soy peptides; peptide recovery rate; surface hydrophobicity; antioxidant activity

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Regulation mechanism of arginine on the structure and gelling properties of myofibrillar protein treated with repeated freezing-thawing

DENG Wenhui¹, HAN Xinrui², CHANG Lu², LI Zhaorui², LIU Zimeng², CAO Yungang^{2*}

1 (College of Physical Education, Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, Hanzhong 723000, China)

2 (School of Food and Biological Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710021, China)

ABSTRACT The effects of different concentrations of *L*-arginine (*L*-Arg, 0.0, 1.0, 3.0, 5.0 and 10.0 mmol/L) on the physicochemical properties and gelation behavior of repeatedly freeze-thawed myofibrillar protein (MP) were studied in order to provide a theoretical basis for the reasonable regulation of gelling properties of freezing damaged meat proteins. The effects of *L*-Arg at different concentrations on the secondary and tertiary structures of repeatedly freeze-thawed MP were investigated by circular dichroism spectroscopy and intrinsic tryptophan fluorescence of proteins, respectively. The changes of aggregation of MP with *L*-Arg treatments were analyzed via the test of particle size and solubility. And the effects of *L*-Arg treatments on the gelling properties of MP were investigated by rheometer and physical property tester. The results revealed that *L*-Arg significantly changed the spatial structure of repeated freezing thawing MP, mainly manifested as a significant increase in the content of alpha helix. The addition of *L*-Arg decreased the particle size of repeatedly freeze-thawed MP, significantly increased the solubility and cooking yield, and obviously reduced the storage modulus (G'), gel strength and gel whiteness. The higher the *L*-Arg concentration, the greater the impact of *L*-Arg on the gel performance of repeatedly freeze-thawed MP. Therefore, the treatment with *L*-Arg alone significantly improved the cooking yield of repeatedly freeze-thawed MP, while remarkably reduced the gel strength.

Key words myofibrillar protein; freezing-thawing; *L*-arginine; circular dichroism; rheological properties; gelling properties