



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISATION OF LOW SODIUM
HYDROLYSATES FROM DEFATTED SOY FLOUR [GLYCINE MAX (L.)
MERR.] AND ROSELLE SEED FLOUR (*HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA* L.)**

WONG KAM HUEI

FSMB 2003 4

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By

WONG KAM HUEI

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy**

June 2003



Dedicated to:

My beloved and dearest

Husband and Son

Mum and Dad

Sisters and Brothers

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Faculty: Food Science and Biotechnology

The study investigated production and characterisation of low sodium hydrolysates from defatted soy flour (DSF) and roselle seed flour (RSF). The problem of high sodium content in acid hydrolysis was over-come by replacing partly sodium with other cations in the neutralisation process and using enzymatic hydrolysis method. The results showed that acid hydrolysates, neutralised with 75.0% sodium hydroxide, 12.5% calcium hydroxide, and 12.5% potassium hydroxide, were at an acceptable level.

The enzymatic hydrolysis of DSF and RSF by three different commercial enzymes- crude Bromelain, Flavourzyme and Protamex were studied. The enzyme decay experiment showed that all enzymes were inactivated at 100°C. They had both endopeptidase and exopeptidase activities, with Flavourzyme showing the most prominent exopeptidase properties. The pK_a value for Bromelain with DSF (DB) was 7.39, while the optimum conditions were pH 6.5 at 55°C with 100 mg/ml enzyme at 3% protein substrate concentration. The pK_a value for Flavourzyme with DSF



(DF) was 6.50, while the optimum conditions were pH 6.5, 50°C, with 200 mg/ml enzyme at 3% protein substrate concentration. For Protamex with DSF (DP), the pK_a was 7.50, while the optimum conditions were pH 6.5, 60°C, with 150 mg/ml enzyme at 3% protein substrate concentration. RSF with Bromelain (RB) had a pK_a value of 6.97, optimum conditions were pH 7.0, 55°C, with 100 mg/ml enzyme at 2.5% protein substrate concentration. Flavourzyme with RSF (RF) had a pK_a value of 6.80 and optimum activity was at pH 6.5, 50°C, with 100 mg/ml enzyme at 3% protein substrate concentration. Protamex with RSF (RP) showed a pK_a of 6.49, while optimum conditions were at pH 5.5, 55°C, with 100 mg/ml enzyme at 3.5% protein substrate concentration.

DB had the highest degree of hydrolysis (DH) whereas RF had the lowest DH among the hydrolysates. After 5-hour hydrolysis, DP and RF produced a small peptide of about 90 Dalton (Da), similar in size to alanine. Amino acids released were determined by reverse phase chromatography and were used to predict the possible flavour properties of the hydrolysates obtained by comparing the flavour notes of amino acids that had undergone Maillard reaction. Most of the produced hydrolysates contained high amount of cysteine and glutamic acid. Therefore they were evaluated for meaty flavour and umami taste through sensory evaluation. Sensory evaluation studies showed that DF and RF have good potential as flavour ingredients or enhancers.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah.

PENGHASILAN DAN PENCIRIAN TERHADAP HIDROLISAT RENDAH NATRIUM DARIPADA TEPUNG SOYA TANPA LEMAK [*GLYCINE MAX* (L.) MERR.] DAN TEPUNG BIJI ROSELLE (*HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA* L.)

Oleh

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Satu kajian telah dijalankan terhadap penghasilan dan pencirian tentang hidrolisat rendah natrium tepung soya tanpa lemak (DSF) dan tepung biji roselle (RSF). Masalah tentang kandungan natrium yang tinggi ini telah diatasi dengan menggantikan sebahagian daripada natrium tersebut dengan jenis kation yang lain dalam proses peneutralan dengan menggunakan kaedah hidrolisis berenzim. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa hidrolisat asid yang dineutralkan dengan 75.0% natrium hidroksida, 12.5% kalsium hidroksida dan 12.5% kalium hidroksida adalah diterima.

Kaedah hidrolisis berenzim yang dilakukan terhadap DSF dan RSF dengan menggunakan tiga jenis enzim komersial- Bromelain kasar, Flavourzyme dan Protamex telah dikaji. Eksperimen degradasi enzim menunjukkan bahawa semua enzim dapat dinyahaktif pada 100°C. Eksperimen ini juga menunjukkan kedua-dua aktiviti endopeptidase dan eksopeptidase, dengan Flavourzyme menunjukkan ciri-ciri eksopeptidase yang paling utama. Nilai pK_a untuk Bromelain dengan DSF (DB) adalah 7.39,

manakala keadaan optimum adalah pada pH 6.5, 55°C, 100 mg/ml enzim dan 3% kepekatan substrat protein. Nilai pK_a untuk Flavourzyme dengan DSF (DF) adalah 6.50, dan keadaan optimum adalah pada pH 6.5, 50°C, 200 mg/ml enzim dan 3% kepekatan substrat protein. Bagi Protamex dengan DSF (DP), nilai pK_a adalah 7.50, dan keadaan optimum adalah pada pH 6.5, 60°C, 150 mg/ml enzim dan 3% kepekatan substrat protein. RSF dengan Bromelain (RB) mempunyai nilai pK_a sebanyak 6.97, dan keadaan optimum pada pH 7.0, 55°C, 100 mg/ml enzim dan 2.5% kepekatan substrat protein. Flavourzyme dengan RSF (RF) mempunyai nilai pK_a sebanyak 6.80 dan aktiviti optimum pada pH 6.5, 50°C, 100 mg/ml enzim dan 3% kepekatan substrat protein. Protamex dengan RSF (RP) menunjukkan bahawa pK_a adalah pada 6.49 dan keadaan optimum pada pH 5.5, 55°C, 100 mg/ml enzim dan 3.5% kepekatan substrat protein.

DB memberikan darjah hidrolisis (DH) yang paling tinggi dan RF mempunyai DH yang paling rendah di antara hidrolisat. Selepas hidrolisis untuk 5 jam, DP dan RF menghasilkan peptida yang halus kira-kira 90 Dalton (Da) dan ia adalah agak serupa dengan saiz alanin. Asid amino yang dibebaskan ditentukan dengan kromatografi fasa terbalik. Asid amino tersebut telah digunakan untuk meramalkan ciri-ciri perisa yang mungkin bagi hidrolisat yang dihasilkan dengan membandingkan perisa asid amino yang telah melalui reaksi 'Maillard'. Kebanyakan daripada hidrolisat yang dihasilkan adalah tinggi kandungan sistein dan asid glutamik. Oleh yang demikian hidrolisat tersebut telah dinilai terhadap perisa daging dan rasa

umami melalui penilaian rasa. Kajian penilaian rasa menunjukkan bahawa DF dan RF berpotensi sebagai bahan perisa ataupun penambah perisa.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Amount of hydrolysis
AU	Anson Unit, a measure of proteolytic activity on denatures hemoglobin at pH 7.5 and 25°C
B	Volume of base consumed during the hydrolysis (L)
BCA	Bicinchoninic acid
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
Da	Dalton
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DAC3	Acid hydrolysate of DSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C3 (Table 3.5)
DAC4	Acid hydrolysate of DSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C4 (Table 3.5)
DAN	Acid hydrolysate of DSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition N (Table 3.5)
DB	Enzymatic hydrolysate of DSF that hydrolysed by Bromelain
DF	Enzymatic hydrolysate of DSF that hydrolysed by Flavourzyme
DH	Degree of hydrolysis
DP	Enzymatic hydrolysate of DSF that hydrolysed by Protamex
DSF	Defatted soy flour
EVP	Enzymatically hydrolysed vegetable protein
h	Hydrolysis equivalents, defined as equivalents of peptide bonds cleaved per kg protein
h_{tot}	Total number of peptide bonds in a protein, expressed in the same unit as h
HPA	Hide powder azure

HPLC	High performance liquid chromatography
HVP	Hydrolysed vegetable protein
3-MCPD	3-Monochloro-propane-1,2-diol
MP	Mass of protein
MSG	Monosodium glutamate
N_b	Normality of base in protein hydrolysis experiments
RAC1	Acid hydrolysate of RSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C1 (Table 3.5)
RAC2	Acid hydrolysate of RSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C2 (Table 3.5)
RAC3	Acid hydrolysate of RSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C3 (Table 3.5)
RAC4	Acid hydrolysate of RSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition C4 (Table 3.5)
RAN	Acid hydrolysate of RSF that neutralised with alkaline of composition N (Table 3.5)
RB	Enzymatic hydrolysate of RSF that hydrolysed by Bromelain
RF	Enzymatic hydrolysate of RSF that hydrolysed by Flavourzyme
RP	Enzymatic hydrolysate of RSF that hydrolysed by Protamex
RSF	Roselle seed flour
TNBS	Trinitrobenzensulphonic acid
UV	Ultraviolet
V_{\max}	Maximum velocity
α	Degree of dissociation of the α -amino group

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chemical and biological methods are widely used for protein hydrolysis. Chemical hydrolysis involving acid or alkali is more common in industrial practices. However, occasionally hydrolysis by chemical reagents is believed to produce potentially hazardous by-products (Kristinsson and Rasco, 2000) such as the recently reported 3-monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) compound (Anon., 2001a; 2001b; Hodgson, 2001). However, the extent of usage of an acid hydrolysate as a flavour enhancer or ingredient in food is limited. According to Nagodawithana (1994), a high level of sodium salt is also a major concern. Against these concerns, the production of low sodium hydrolysates through acid and enzymatic hydrolysis processes was studied in this work.

Enzymatic hydrolysates are relatively new products and differ from acid hydrolysates. For processing, they need a more neutral pH and a lower temperature (Aaslyng *et al.*, 1998). Consequently, they are more promising for the food industry because it results in products of high functionality and nutritive value (Kristinsson and Rasco, 2000). There are indications that enzymatically hydrolysed vegetable proteins (EVPs) are becoming the interest for production of processed meat flavours (Aaslyng *et al.*, 1999). Moreover, EVP can be produced in a few hours, compared with the



traditional method of producing soy sauce which needs a fermentation period of several months (Weir, 1986).

Plant proteins are finding increasing commercial application in a number of formulated foods as an alternative to proteins from animal sources (Clemente *et al.*, 1999). Among plant proteins, soybean and wheat are the high protein sources most widely used for obtaining protein hydrolysates, followed by other sources such as peas (Periago *et al.*, 1998), chickpeas (George *et al.*, 1997) and also by-products of the oil industry, such as sunflower (Villanueva *et al.*, 1999) and rapeseed (Vioque *et al.*, 2000). Roselle seed, a by-product of the food industry, was also found to be a high protein source by Morton (1987). The factors that dictate the selection of raw materials for the production of hydrolysed vegetable proteins (HVPs) are price and the chemical, physical, organoleptic and toxicology properties of the finished product (Olsman, 1979). Thus, low priced plant proteins which are easily obtained from the market were used as the substrates of the hydrolysis processes in the study.

HVPs have long been used as flavouring agents. Generally, the flavour of HVPs is a result of the presence of free amino acids, smaller peptides, salt and various volatile compounds. The free amino acids have distinctive taste profiles, especially glutamic acid which is very important because of its umami taste (Aaslyng *et al.*, 1998). Glutamate, as part of a protein, is not a flavour enhancer, but when it is bound into a peptide structure, it may have the flavour enhancing properties of free form (Hamada