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A new strategy to enhance the thermal stability of myofibrillar protein aqueous solution (#221)

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Introduction

As nutritive food ingredients, meat proteins have not been exploited to the same extent as milk or soybean proteins, for example, as supplementary protein beverages or liquid diet to meet the demand of certain special populations, including those suffering from masticatory and swallowing dysfunctions (dysphagia). The major functional challenge hindering the development of muscle protein-based beverages is that myofibrillar protein (MP), the major protein fraction in muscle, is generally insoluble at low ionic strengths as well as its strong susceptibility to heat-induced aggregation. In this study, we hypothesize that the dispersion effect of high pressure homogenization (HPH) combined with sulfhydryl (SH) blocking function of H_2O_2 can inhibit the heat-induced aggregation of MP in neutral aqueous solution. Therefore, the objective of the present study was to investigate the effects of HPH and H_2O_2 treatment on the solubility of MP in aqueous solution upon heating (95 °C for 10 min).

Methods

Myofibril isolations were carried out as described previously. For HPH treatment, MP aqueous suspensions (15 mg/mL protein in 5 mM sodium phosphate, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.0) were prepared at 4–6 °C and subjected to 69 MPa treatment according to our previous procedure [1]. For H_2O_2 addition, 0, 40, 80, 160 and 320 μmol/g of hydrogen peroxides (final concentrations) were added to MP and HPH treated MP (H-MP) samples. Protein solubility (2 mg/mL) was defined as the protein concentration of the supernatant divided by that of the original myofibril suspension. Total SH contents and disulfide bond content (in a 2 mg/mL MP solution) were determined based on the procedures of Liu *et al.* [2] and Thannhauser *et al.* [3], respectively.

Results

By the addition of H_2O_2 (40-320 μmol/g protein), the solubility of H-MP increased remarkable ($P < 0.05$), with more than 75% of H-MP remained soluble after thermal treatment in the presence of 160 μmol/g H_2O_2, whereas no improvement in the solubility of heated MP occurred with or without the incorporation of H_2O_2(Fig. 1). It is hypothesized that the HPH and H_2O_2 might interfere with protein-protein association during heating, enhancing the solubility of heated H-MP.

The decrease of SH groups and formation of disulfides bridges are essential for the formation of aggregated structures of muscle proteins upon heating [4]. As shown in Fig. 2A and 2B, the addition of H_2O_2 remarkably reduced ($P < 0.05$) the total SH content and the formation of disulfide bonds, evidencing the blocking effect of H_2O_2. Thermal treatment can accelerate the oxidation of SH reacted with H_2O_2 to form sulfonic acid [5], thereby decreasing the total SH group content and irreversibly inhibiting the formation of disulfide bonds by masking the reactive group. Notably, H_2O_2 trapped the SH groups in a similar but more pronounced fashion in H-MP aqueous suspension than it did in MP sample, especially at the concentration of 160 μmol/g, most of the SH groups were blocked while the formation of disulfide bonds was completely inhibited in H-MP. It seemed that the blocking effect of H_2O_2 was facilitated by HPH pretreatment. A schematic representation of HPH combined with H_2O_2 treatment on inhibiting disulfide-mediated aggregation of MP in aqueous solution for enhanced heating stability was summarized in Fig. 3.

REFERENCES

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Conclusion

The addition of H_2O_2 blocked the sulfhydryl (SH) groups, inhibited the formation of disulfide bonds, and suppressed thermal aggregation of MP. HPH facilitated the blockage effect of H_2O_2, leading to a further improved solubility of MP. HPH pre-dispersion combined with SH blockage proved to be an efficient strategy in suppressing the thermal aggregation of MP and enhancing the heat stability of MP in aqueous solution at neutral pH. It would

Notes

be of interest to discover the high stability of MP towards heating at low ionic strength so that muscle proteins can be possibly utilized in tailor-making of protein-rich beverages for the people who have difficulty to masticate foods.

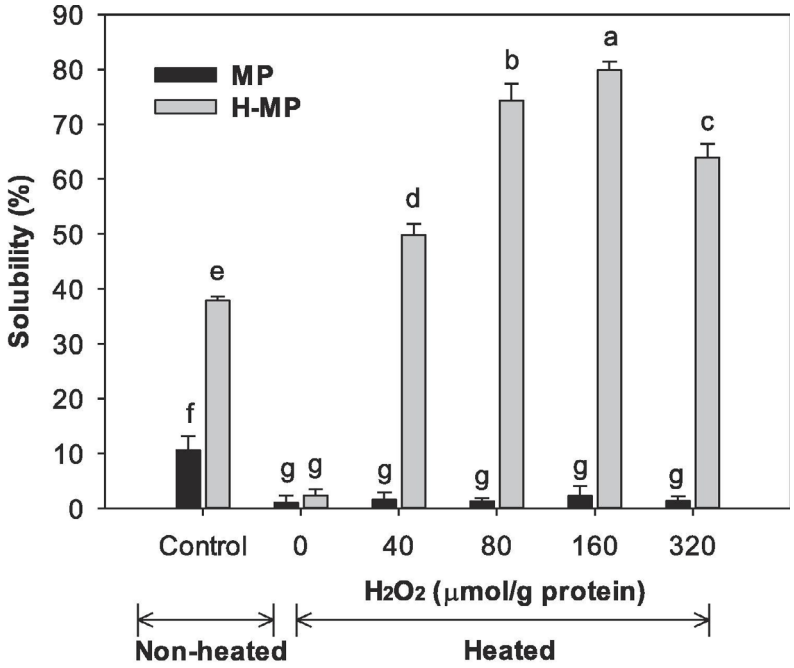

Fig.1 Effects of HPH and H2O2 on the solubility of heated MP in aqueous solution Control: Non-heated MP and H-MP. Means without a common letter differ significantly ($P < 0.05$)

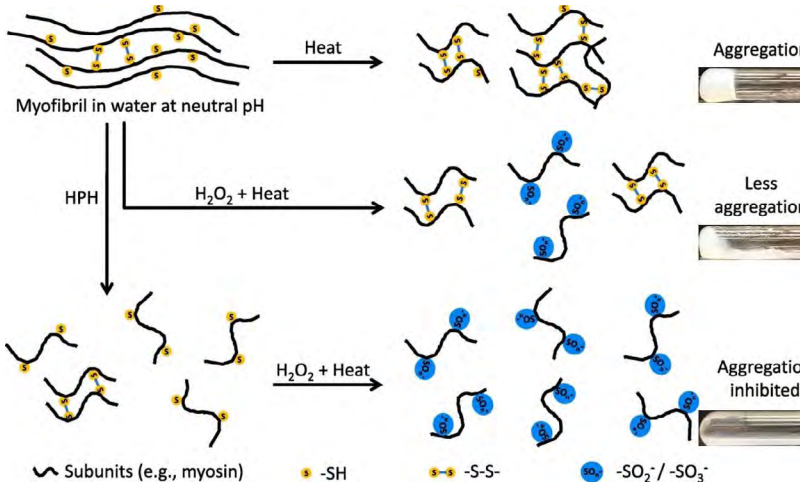

Fig. 3 Schematic representation Schematic representation of HPH combined with H_2O_2 treatment on inhibiting disulfide-mediated aggregation of MP in neutral and low ionic strength solution for enhanced heating stability.

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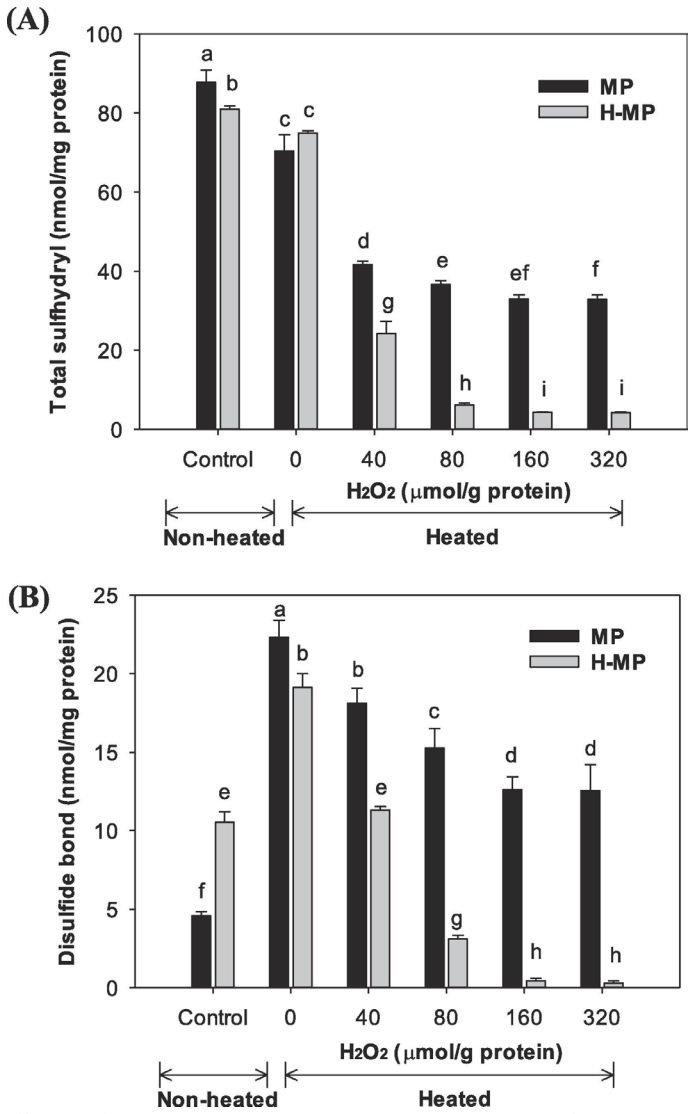

Effects of HPH and H2O2 on total SH (A) and disulfide bond (B) of heated MP in aqueous solution

Control: Non-heated MP and H-MP. Means without a common letter differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

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