# 蛋清蛋白质热处理改性及其热聚集行为的 研究进展

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摘 要: 蛋清蛋白质的热处理改性有助于提高其功能特性及生物有效利用率,从而拓宽其在食品工业中作为配料的应用范围。热处理主要通过对蛋清蛋白质热聚集行为的影响,从而影响其在食品体系中的应用,而对蛋白质聚集行为的研究将有助于改善食品体系中蛋白质的功能性质。蛋清粉是许多食品加工中的重要原料,也是很好的蛋白质体系,是食品蛋白质热聚集行为和功能性构效关系的理想研究对象。对蛋清蛋白质聚集机制的研究将有助于功能性蛋制品的开发。因此,本文主要对蛋清蛋白质热聚集行为的研究进行综述,希望能为相关科研人员及企业提供一定的借鉴。

关键词:蛋清蛋白质;热处理;热聚集

# Progress of heat-induced treatment and thermal aggregation of egg white protein

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ABSTRACT: Egg white protein modification by heat treatment is helpful to improve the functional properties and biological utilization efficiency, so as to broaden its application in the food industry as food ingredients. Heat treatments on egg white protein may affect its thermal aggregation behavior thus affect its application in the food system, and the study of protein heat-induced aggregation behavior will contribute to the improving of the functional properties of the protein in the food system. Egg white powder is an important raw material in food processing, which is an ideal object for study of food protein heat-induced aggregation behavior and functional structure-activity relationships. Research on the egg white protein heat-induced aggregation mechanism will contribute to the development of functional egg products. Therefore, the research progress of egg white protein heat-induced aggregation behavior was mainly reviewed in this paper, which could provide a reference for the relevant researchers and companies.

KEY WORDS: egg white protein; heat treated; heat-induced aggregation

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#### 1 引言

热处理对蛋白质相关食品体系的作用主要包括: 杀菌、提高功能性质、钝化抗营养因子等。涉及热处理的单元操作主要包括蒸煮、杀菌、喷雾干燥、干热处理等, 这些单元操作在食品加工中被广泛应用<sup>[1-3]</sup>。热处理是工业化生产中改善蛋白质功能性质的有效手段之一, 也是引起蛋白质聚集的主要因素<sup>[4]</sup>。因此, 研究蛋白质热处理诱导的聚集机制, 不但对蛋白质的理论研究具有重要意义, 同时对食品加工也具有广泛辅助指导作用。

蛋白质的聚集行为直接影响其在食品体系中的应用, 而对蛋白质聚集行为机制的研究将有助于改善食品体系中蛋白质的功能性质。如在喷雾干燥、干热处理等加工环节有时需要尽量减少或避免蛋白质聚集体产生(如溶解性、分散性等), 而有时则需要增加蛋白质聚集体形成(凝胶性、乳化性等)<sup>[5-7]</sup>。基于此, 对蛋白质聚集行为与功能性构效关系的研究已逐渐成为研究热点。

蛋清粉作为一种重要的食品添加原料被广泛用于食品加工中,具有营养价值高、原料来源充足等优点<sup>[8]</sup>。也是很好的蛋白质体系(蛋白质含量大于 90%),且兼具高凝胶性、起泡性等多种优良功能性质<sup>[9-11]</sup>,蛋清粉经过干热处理后,其功能性质发生相应的改变,蛋白质聚集行为机制的研究将有助于改善食品体系中蛋白质的功能性质。

# 2 蛋清蛋白质热处理改性的研究进展

热处理可以改变蛋清蛋白质的分子伸展状况,从而 改变蛋清蛋白的功能性质和理化性质。在一定温度与湿度 下对蛋清蛋白质进行热处理,是蛋粉加工中广泛采用的改 性技术。

George N 与 Tong 等 $^{[12-14]}$ 研究发现,加热处理卵类粘蛋白的过敏原性降低,且随加热温度升高和加热时间延长,不断降低。经不同温度热处理后的卵类粘蛋白二级结构的 $\alpha$ -螺旋, $\beta$ -折叠, $\beta$ -转角和无规卷曲之间相互转化,分子有序性降低;卵类粘蛋白的表面疏水性随加热温度的升高而降低;随加热的温度的升高,具有紫外吸收的氨基酸残基逐渐暴露,最大吸光度逐渐增大。由此可以推断,卵类粘蛋白的构象改变导致其过敏原性变化。

Kato 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究表明,在 80 °C、7.5%的相对湿度下干热处理 10 d,蛋清粉的凝胶性、乳化性与起泡性(发泡性与泡沫稳定性)均有了显著提高。干热处理使蛋清蛋白质的表面疏水性与分子柔性增加,并且在加工过程中蛋白质的表面疏水基团与亲水基团处于平衡状态,因此在加热处理前后蛋白质的溶解性无显著变化。干热处理可使蛋白质分子发生热变性,而热变性后增加的柔性和表面疏水性使得蛋白质分子更易于在油水界面吸附,使蛋白质暴露的疏水性基团与油相相互作用,进而提高了蛋白质的起泡性与泡沫

稳定性。Iesel 与 Talansier 等<sup>[16-21]</sup>研究发现,干热处理后蛋清蛋白质溶液所成泡沫呈乳脂状,且比较湿润。Matsudomi等<sup>[22,23]</sup>研究发现,在热处理过程中,蛋白质发生热变性,使得蛋白质内部的巯基暴露在蛋白表面,且部分巯基转变为二硫键,最终使得蛋白质的总巯基数减少,表面巯基数增加,而巯基向二硫键的转变以及巯基的氧化是干热处理提高蛋清蛋白凝胶性的主要原因,SDS-PAGE 电泳结果表明,在热处理过程中,部分蛋白质的聚集不受除巯基乙醇的影响,这表明除二硫键以外其他作用力对凝胶网络的形成也有影响。

Kato 等<sup>[16,24-28]</sup>研究发现,蛋清蛋白质干热处理时间的 延长可以大幅提高蛋白质的表面疏水性,在干热处理过程中,部分蛋清蛋白发生了热变性,推断在此过程中,有部分天然态卵白蛋白转变为 S-卵白蛋白。DSC 结果表明,干热处理后蛋白质分子发生了部分伸展,部分巯基转变为了二硫键,并提高了蛋白质的热稳定性。干热法提高蛋清蛋白功能性虽简单易行,在蛋制品加工行业中应用广泛,但也存在着加热处理时间长、能耗大等问题。

## 3 蛋清蛋白质热聚集行为的研究进展

对蛋清蛋白质热聚集行为的研究主要集中在离子强 度、pH、蛋白质浓度、加热时间等因素对蛋清蛋白质热聚 集行为的影响<sup>[29-31]</sup>。Hegg 等<sup>[32]</sup>最早研究了 SDS、pH 及盐 浓度等条件对卵伴白蛋白和卵白蛋白热聚集和变性行为的 影响。研究结果表明,无论加热速率快慢,卵伴白蛋白均是 先沉淀后变性, 并且沉淀物的分子粒径大小不一。在卵白 蛋白聚集和变性温度的研究中, Hegg 等[33]对卵白蛋白形成 各种凝胶所需条件以及变性温度和聚集温度的关系进行了 阐述。其认为凝胶和凝胶样沉淀是介于溶解态和沉淀态的 中间态, 中间态的范围则取决于 pH、中性盐浓度、SDS 的 添加量等因素。研究显示热聚集温度低于热变性温度、形 成凝胶的种类不同, 热聚集的温度也不同。Nemoto 等[34] 利用动态激光扫描技术研究卵白蛋白在中性、低离子强度 条件下的热聚集状态及过程, 结果表明: 卵白蛋白线性聚 集物的形成不是个别蛋白质之间相互作用的结果, 而是由 热力学因素控制的疏水氨基酸的疏水相互作用与蛋白质表 面静电斥力的平衡造成的。卵白蛋白在中性低离子强度下, 两个卵白蛋白单体利用分子间力形成二聚体, 二聚体再通 过运动和撞击形成线性聚集体。荷兰瓦赫宁根大学 Weijers 等[35-45]对卵白蛋白热诱导凝胶及聚集体也开展了类似研 究, 即在低 pH 和离子强度条件下, 随着离子强度或 pH 的 提高, 卵白蛋白聚集体由线性或多分枝结构向多胶束结构 转变; 而在等电点附近(pH4.0~6.0)或者高离子强度条件下, 蛋白质分子间的静电斥力很弱,分子间的吸引力(通常是 疏水相互作用)会诱导随机聚集体的形成。其结果是形成软 且浑浊的凝胶。当蛋白质处于远离等电点, 在低离子强度

条件下,蛋白质分子表面电荷没有或很少被屏蔽,静电斥力较大。强静电斥力会阻碍随机聚集体的产生,从而导致线性聚集体的形成,形成透明凝胶(因为线性分子的特征波长小于可见光波长)。而当 pH 和离子强度处于中间状态时,则形成分支柔性强的聚集体。

Watanabe 等 $^{[46]}$ 研究在酸性条件下蛋清蛋白质的热诱导的聚集及变性行为,随着酸度的增加,卵转铁蛋白、卵巨球蛋白、卵白蛋白及卵球蛋白 G3A, A1, A2 等蛋白质的热稳定性下降,但是卵黏蛋白和卵抑制剂在 90  $^{\circ}$ C加热 3 min和 74  $^{\circ}$ C加热 20 min均未发生聚集。Mine $^{[47-49]}$ 研究了热诱导蛋清蛋白聚集体在高 pH(9.5)、低离子强度条件下的空间结构变化,即蛋清蛋白的柔性和疏水性随着热处理温度的升高而升高,热处理过程中蛋清蛋白质发生了巯基——二硫键的转变。圆二色谱结果表明热处理使蛋清蛋白的折叠结构增加、螺旋结构减少。

Johnson 等<sup>[50]</sup>研究表明,混合的蛋清蛋白质加热时蛋白质分子的聚集发生在明显的两个不同温度区间:在61.5~62.5 ℃范围内,卵转铁蛋白或其他蛋白开始变性和部分聚集;在71.0~73.0 ℃之间时,蛋白质分子聚集加速,形成大量不溶性聚集产物。Vassilios 等<sup>[51]</sup>发现热诱导蛋清蛋白凝胶前后 SDS-PAGE 条带明显变化,证明蛋白质分子发生了相互交联,出现了高分子量交联蛋白质分子。这些研究基本能印证热诱导体系下对蛋清蛋白质凝胶形成机制主体构架的推断,即先变性而后聚集。

天然态蛋清蛋白的热聚集是一综合复杂的过程,天然态蛋清体系中含有30多种蛋白质,上述研究虽然对热诱导条件及其引起的结构变化做了较为深入的研究,但对蛋白质热聚集的过程及机制阐述相对较少,尤其是在生产条件下的热聚集行为对凝胶形成过程及凝胶性质的影响未见报道,因此针对天然态蛋清体系热聚集行为与凝胶性等功能特性间的构效关系还需进一步深入研究。

#### 4 结 语

目前,蛋白质的热聚集是食品科学方面的一个研究 热点。蛋白质的热聚集与蛋白质的功能性质及蛋白质在食 品体系中的应用密切相关。蛋清蛋白质热处理中的聚集行 为及机制的研究有助于拓展热处理在蛋清蛋白质相关食品 体系中的应用,提高蛋清粉的附加值及拓宽其作为配料的 应用范围。

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