

Hydrolysis of water soluble protein from fish meal by subcritical water: effect of pressurization gas agent

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Characterization of protein content of fish meal

New functional and healthy products can be obtained from fish meal due to its high protein content helping to create new valuable products in the fishmeal production chain.



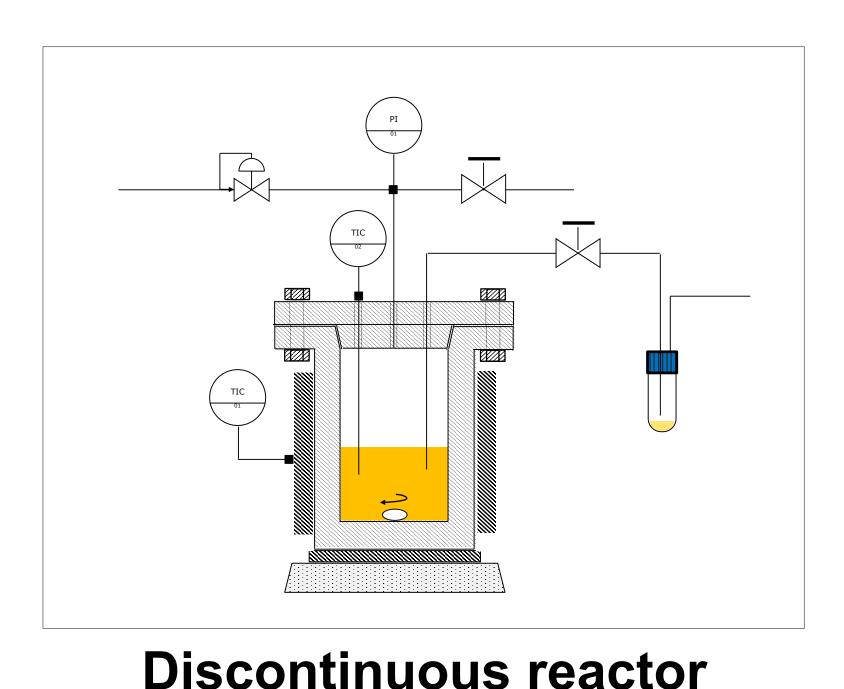
Fish meal from tuna fish

Elemental analysis (w/w %)

С	40 ± 1	Protein cont	tent = 51 ± 2 % (w/w
N	10.3 ± 0.3	N-factor = 5.0	Water
Н	5.8 ± 0.1	(according to the	extraction at 80 °C
S	0.45 ± 0.07	amino profile)	
Ashes	21.7 ± 0.2	Water soluble protein (WSP) fraction	

Water soluble protein (WSP) fraction $14.1 \pm 0.5 \, g_{WSP} / 100 \, g_{dry \, fish \, meal}$ 28% of the total protein

Hydrolysis of water soluble protein fraction by subcritical water (subW)

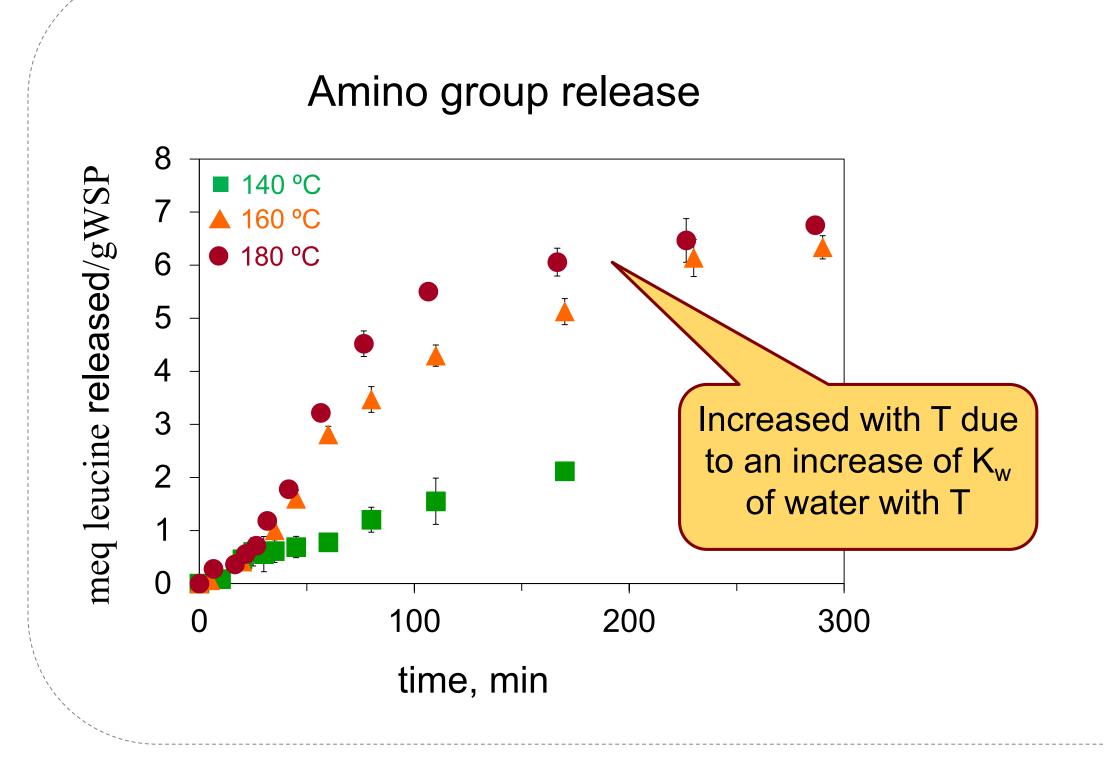


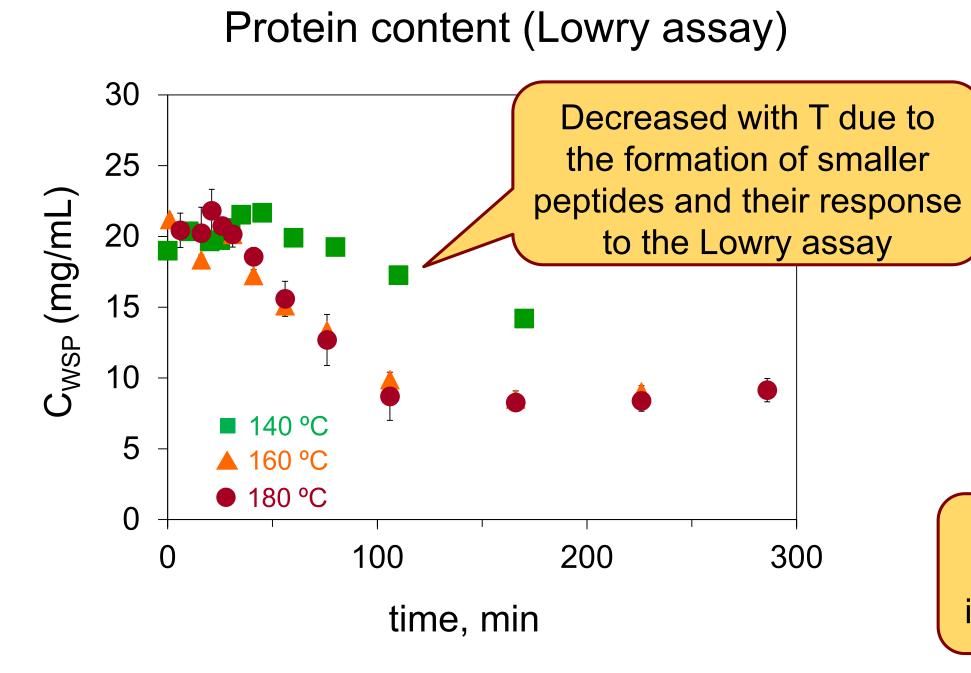
Hydrolysis conditions

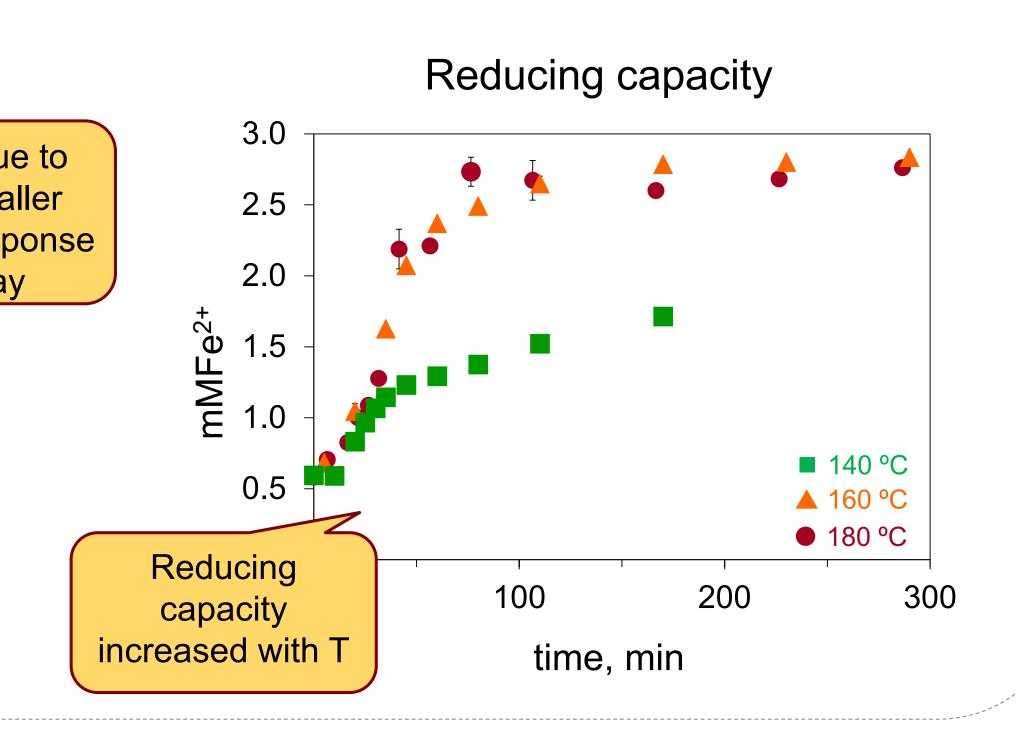
p, MPa	50
T, °C	140-180
Pressurization agent	CO ₂ or N ₂

- Determination of amino group release (ninhydrin assay)
- Analysis of total protein content (Lowry assay)
- Analysis of free amino acid profile (by derivatization + GC)
- Antioxidant capacity of subW hydrolysates (FRAP assay)

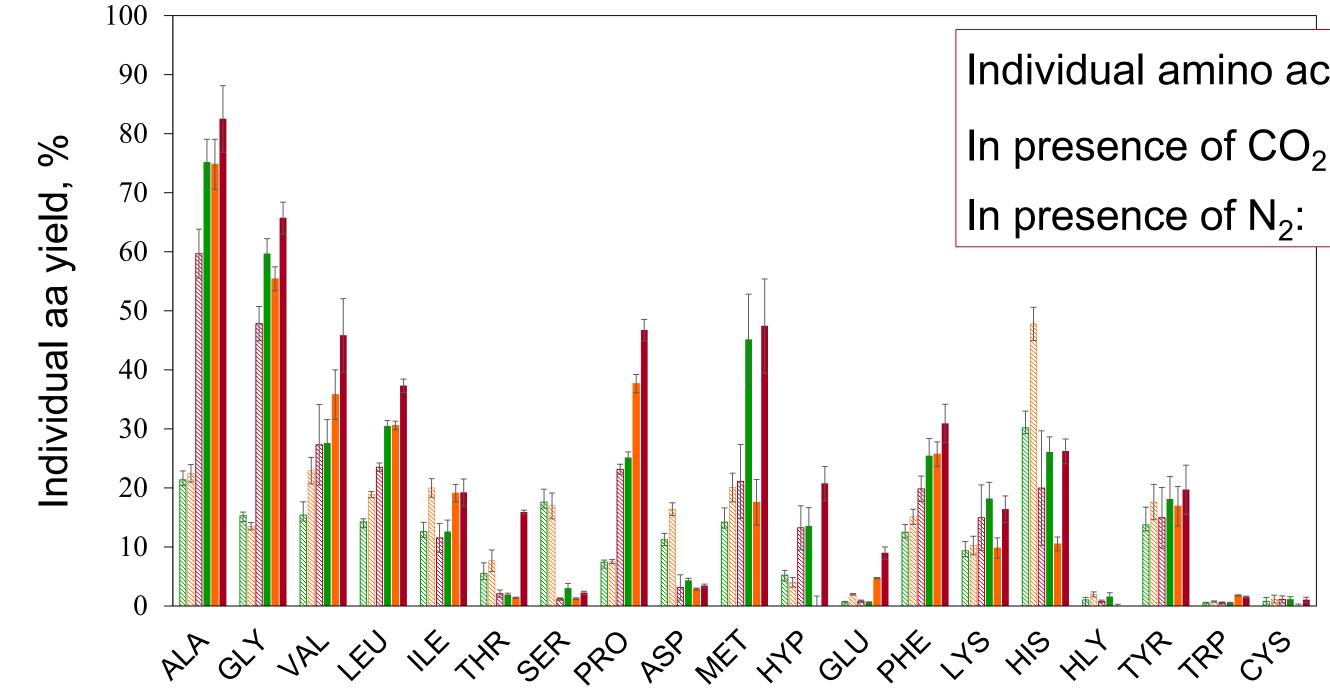
Hydrolysis in the presence of CO₂







Individual amino acid yield



Individual amino acid yield obtained by subW with different pressurization agents and temperatures. In presence of CO_2 : ■ 140 °C, ■ 160 °C, ■ 180 °C

In presence of N₂:

■ 140 °C, ■ 160 °C, ■ 180 °C

Higher free amino acid yield was obtained when using CO_2 as pressurization agent than when using N_2 , due to the formation of carbonic acid that serves as a catalyst:

 $CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2CO_3 \rightarrow H^+ + HCO_3^- \rightarrow 2 H^+ + CO_3^{2-}$

CONCLUSIONS

Protein hydrolysates from fish meal can be an excellent source of nitrogen for different food applications. Different analytical techniques helped to characterize the protein hydrolysis by subcritical water exploring alternatives to conventional chemical hydrolysis process.





