



酰胺转胺酶,充分利用肉制品加工中的副产品,在低温条件下发生交联反应,进行重组;还可以将各种非肉蛋白交联到肉蛋白上,从而提高肉制品口感、风味、组织结构和营养性。

### 3.2 水产品的加工

鱼肉蛋白质在低温下能形成凝胶,是由于鱼肉本身谷氨酰胺转胺酶作用的结果。不同的鱼类,酶含量不一样,因此可通过加谷氨酰胺转胺酶提高一些产品凝胶强度,从而提高产品品质;还可以用谷氨酰胺转胺酶加工虾肉薄片:将冷冻虾解冻、去壳、水洗后,在3mm孔径的绞肉机中绞出,加入食盐与谷氨酰胺转胺酶后混合,用压辊压制出2mm厚的均匀虾肉薄片。不加谷氨酰胺转胺酶,则压制出来的虾肉厚薄不一,或断裂不成型<sup>[18, 20]</sup>。

### 3.3 乳品的加工

酪蛋白是谷氨酰胺转胺酶的良好底物,在奶酪生产中,经谷氨酰胺转胺酶处理后,使乳清蛋白与酪蛋白交联在一起,可以提高奶酪的产量。在酸奶生产中,使用谷氨酰胺转胺酶可以生产高品质的酸奶<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 3.4 植物蛋白制品的加工

使用谷氨酰胺转胺酶将赖氨酸交联到面筋蛋白、酪蛋白、大豆蛋白上,其中与面筋蛋白交联最有效。研究表明谷氨酰胺转胺酶可改进低质小麦面团性质、改善面包组织结构。在生产蛋糕时,每克面粉加3单位谷氨酰胺转胺酶,蛋糕的外观、口感都得到了提高。

大豆蛋白经谷氨酰胺转胺酶改性后,其溶解性、对酶稳定性、乳化性、乳化稳定性、凝胶性都得到提高<sup>[10, 13, 19, 22, 25~27]</sup>。

在大豆制品加工中, Kato<sup>[9]</sup>,将豆浆与葡萄糖酸内酯、谷氨酰胺转胺酶混合,于50℃下保温1h,后经110℃下杀菌处理制成耐保存的麻婆豆腐。这种豆腐在25℃保存六个月后仍有良好的口感、质构与风味。

### 3.5 仿真食品的加工

日本一家公司利用谷氨酰胺转胺酶来修饰明胶,制成人造鱼翅。首先配制25%的明胶,加谷氨酰胺转胺酶,减压脱气,当溶液粘度开始增加时,将溶液从1.2mm孔径的喷嘴喷出,经10℃冷却的转筒侧面压出,再经过干燥、加热切断、压平、加热干燥等工序制得,经20min蒸煮也不会变形或断裂,具有很高的耐热性<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 3.6 低盐低脂肪食品的加工

#### 3.6.1 生产低盐肉制品

肉制品加工中常用磷酸盐作为品质改良剂,如增加肉质的粘着力,但磷酸盐对人体的健康有一定的危害。如果添加谷氨酰胺转胺酶,由于该酶可使蛋白质之间发生交联,提高肉质的弹性,起到减少磷酸盐的作用。

将冻猪肉解冻后绞碎,加入食盐、调味料、香辛料及TG-S(0.15%~0.3%),混合后填入肠衣,放入烟熏屋干燥,蒸煮。例如在60℃干燥30min,60℃烟熏30min,80℃蒸煮30min,冷却后即成火腿。将实验分为三组:A组含0.3%磷酸盐,B组不含磷酸盐,C组含TG-S0.25%,用流变仪测其凝胶强度:A组为158g,B组为100g,C组为195g,从这实验结果可以看出TG-S能代替磷酸盐<sup>[15]</sup>。

#### 3.6.2 生产低脂肪肉制品

利用谷氨酰胺转胺酶对明胶修饰,使其具有固体脂肪的性质,可以取代部分猪油,降低汉堡包的脂肪含量与热量。

取3份明胶,加入16份水溶解膨胀,将80份溶解的猪油,逐渐加入明胶中,边添加边混合,再按18μ/g蛋白加入谷氨酰胺转胺酶,并在50℃保持1h调制成固体脂肪。用其制作汉堡包,与100%猪油制品相比,在风味、口感等方面毫不逊色,而脂肪的含量降低了20%。

## 4 结论

谷氨酰胺转胺酶作为一种新型酶制剂,应用前景十分广阔。由于谷氨酰胺转胺酶独特的功能特性,受到了国内外学者的广泛关注,尤其日本、丹麦、荷兰等国家投入了大量的人力、财力研究与开发。日本已推出了商品化的食品级谷氨酰胺转胺酶制剂。而我国的研究报道还很少。无锡轻工大学食品科学研究所率先在国内进行了研究,现发酵液酶活力达7μ/ml,是目前世界上所报道的最高酶活。预期不久,我国自行研制的食品级谷氨酰胺转胺酶制剂将会问世,这将会极大地推动我国食品工业的发展。

## 参考文献

- 1 Laszlo L. Transglutaminase Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry. 1984.58:9~35.
- 2 Ando H, Adachi M, UMEDA K, Matsuura A, Nonaka M, Uchio R, Tanaka H, Motodi M. Purification and characteristics of a novel transglutaminase derived from microorganisms. Agric Biol Chem. 1989.53:2613~2617.
- 3 Y Zhu. Microbial transglutaminase—a review of its production and application in food processing. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol. 1995.44:277~282.
- 4 编辑部. 酵素食品开发. 最近的话题. 食品的开发, 1996, 33(2): 26~17.
- 5 Sakamoto H, Soeda T. Minced meat products containing transglutaminase. Jpn Kokai Kokkyo JP03175929.
- 6 Kato T, Tomimatsu K, Toba S. Manufacture of storage-stable retort mapuo-doufu. Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP03168059.
- 7 张红城, 彭志英, 赵谋明, 邱慧霞. 谷氨酰胺转胺酶在食品中的应用. 食品与发酵工业. 1998.24(3):73~76.
- 8 Takagaki Y, Narukawa K, Yamazaki T, Motodi M. 1990 Solid fats containing transglutaminase for food and their manufacture. Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho. JP02128648.
- 9 Wakameda A, Ichihara Y, Toiguchi S, Motodi M. Manufacture of fish meat paste with transglutaminase as phosphate substitute. Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho. JP02100653.
- 10 Ashikawa N, Fukui H, Toiguchi S, Motoki I. Transglutaminase-containing wheat and premix for cake using them. Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 1990aJP02286
- 11 Ichihara Y, Wakameda A, Motoki M. Fish meat paste products containing transglutaminase and their manufacture. Jpn kokai Tokkyo koho. 1990.Jp02186961.
- 12 Kim SH, Carpenter JA, Lanier TC, Wicker. Polymerization of

- beef actomyosin induced by transglutaminase. *J Food Sci.* 1993, 58:473~491.
- 13 Kobata H, Soeda T, Nonaka M, Toiguchi S, Motodi M. Transglutaminase-containing seasonings and food materials. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho* 1990. JP0286748.
- 14 Larre C, Kedzior ZM, Chenu MG, Viroben G, Gueguen J. Action of transglutaminase on an 11S seed protein (pea legumin): influence of the substrate conformation. *J Agric Food Chem.* 1992, 40:1121~1126.
- 15 Mastui K, Murai K, Murai T, Motoki M, Toguchi S. Manufacture of molded meat using transglutaminase. *Jap Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990. JP0279956.
- 16 Muguruma M, Sakamoto K, Numata M, Yamada H, Nakamura T. Studies on application of transglutaminase on gelatin of myosin B, myosin and actin. *Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi.* 1990, 37:446~453.
- 17 Noguchi T, Tanimoto H, Motoki M, Mori M. A promoting material for absorption of minerals and compositions containing it. *Jpn Koho Jpn Kokkyo Koho*. 1992. JP04349869.
- 18 Noguchi T, Tanimoto H, Okiyama A, Motoki M, Ando H, Umeda K, Matsura A. Polymerization of several proteins by Ca<sup>2+</sup> independent transglutaminase derived from microorganism. *Agric Biol Chem.* 1989, 53:2619~2623.
- 19 Nonaka M, Soeda T, Yamagiwa K, Kobata H, Motoki M, Toiguchi S. Totu for long-term storage and its manufacture using a novel enzyme. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990. JP0269155.
- 20 Seguro K, Motoki M. Manufacture of canned meats containing transglutaminase. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1991. JP0310144.
- 21 Takagaki Y, Narukawa K. Manufacture of frozen meat paste containing transglutaminase. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990. JP02100651.
- 22 Takagaki Y, Narakawa K, Uchio R. Coating of vegetables and fruit with transglutaminase and proteins for preservation. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1991. JP03272639.
- 23 Tani T, Iwamoto K, Motoki M, Toiguchi S. Manufacture of shark fin imitation food. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990. JP02171160.
- 24 Wakameda A, Ichihara Y, Motkai M. Transglutaminase containing krill meat paste and its manufacture. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990b. JP02100654.
- 25 Yamanaka F, Sakai K. Low calorie sweet foods containing transglutaminase treated proteins. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1992. JP04144643.
- 26 Yamauchi K, Uenikawa S, Enomoto A, Tanimoto H, Oohata K, Motoki M. Transglutaminase for reducing allergenicity of food proteins and or peptids and method of reducing their allergenicity. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1991. JP0327253.
- 27 Takagaki Y, Narukawa K, Yamazaki T, Motoki M. Solid fats containing transglutaminase for food and their manufacture. *Jpn Kokai Tokkyo Koho*. 1990. JP02128648.
- 28 Takahiko SOEDA, Seiichiro TOIGUCHI, Toshiya MUMAZA WA, Shouji SAKAGUCHI AND Chiho KUHARA. *Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi.* 1996, 43(7):780~786.
- 29 Takahiko SOEDA, Seiichiro TOIGUCHI, and Tomoko SAKAI. *Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi*. 1996, 43(7):789~795.
- 30 Takahiko SOEDA, Thiho ISHI, Katsutosi YAMAZAKI and Kazuyosi MURASE. *Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi.* 1995, 42(4):254~261.
- 31 Takahiko SOEDA. *New Food Industry.* 1997, 39(2).

## 乳制品微波介电性能的测量

鲁勇军 朱彤 郭亚峰 中国医学科学院基础医学研究所 北京 100005

**摘要** 采用同轴传输线反射法介电特性测量系统, 在  $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  下对几种市售黄油、奶酪、酸奶和牛乳的微波频率 (2, 2.45, 3GHz) 介电常数和电导率进行了测定, 测量结果为相关研究和应用提供数据。

**关键词** 乳制品 介电常数 电导率 微波

**Abstract** The coaxial line transmission and reflection method was applied to set up the dielectric measuring system. The permittivity and conductivity of commercial dairy products including butter, cheese, yogurt and milk had been measured at  $25 \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$  at microwave frequencies of 2, 2.45, 3GHz. The results might provide the available bank of dielectric data on dairy products.

**Key words** Dairy products Permittivity Conductivity Microwave

物质对外部电磁场的电响应称为介电特性, 包括介电常数和电导率, 它们常随外电场的频率而变化。电性测量可以反映出乳制品的品质。例如可用低频电导率定量分析牛乳中乳糖转化为乳酸的过程, 牛乳的

低频电导率主要取决于溶液中的离子含量, 乳糖和脂肪具有不导电性, 牛乳酸化时离子平衡发生改变, 酪蛋白上的结合钙溶解为钙离子, 使溶液的电导率急剧增加, 据此监控乳酸菌的生长<sup>[1]</sup>。作者近年曾对蛋白