College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences / Department of Animal Sciences / Meat Science

In vitro analysis of mushroom proteases that may tenderize beef

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INTRODUCTION

Meat tenderness is an important characteristic that influences consumer purchasing decisions (1). Protease extracts from pineapple, ginger, papaya and kiwi have exhibited broad proteolytic activity that can over-tenderize meat and negatively affect texture and quality (2). Therefore, identification and evaluation of other proteases capable of tenderizing beef is necessary. Previously, mushrooms have been shown to enhance flavor and nutritional composition of meat dishes, as well as having beneficial antioxidant and health effects (3). Mushrooms also contain a variety of proteases that were analyzed in this study for their ability to proteolyze bovine myofibrillar proteins using an *in vitro* model system.

AIM

Determine mushroom species containing proteases capable of proteolyzing bovine myofibrillar proteins.

MATERIALS

The following eight mushroom varieties were obtained from local grocery stores for analysis:



White Button (white immature *Agaricus bisporus*)



King Trumpet (*Pleurotus eryngii*)



Cremini (brown immature *Agaricus bisporus*)



Brown Beech (*Hypsizygus tessellatus*)



Portobello (mature *Agaricus bisporus*)



Oyster (*Pleurotus ostreatus*)



Shiitake

(Lentinula edodes)

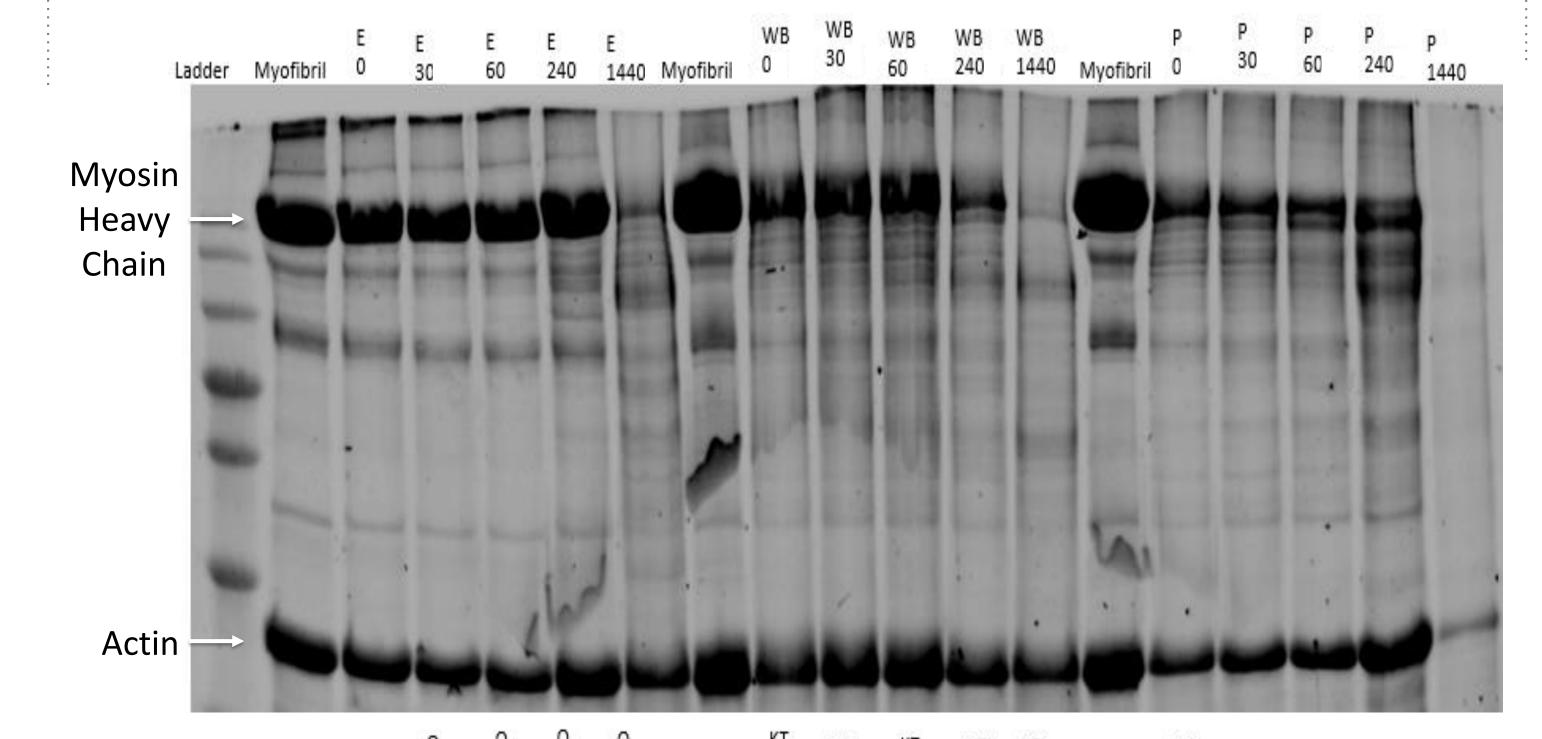
Enoki (*Flammulina velutipes*)

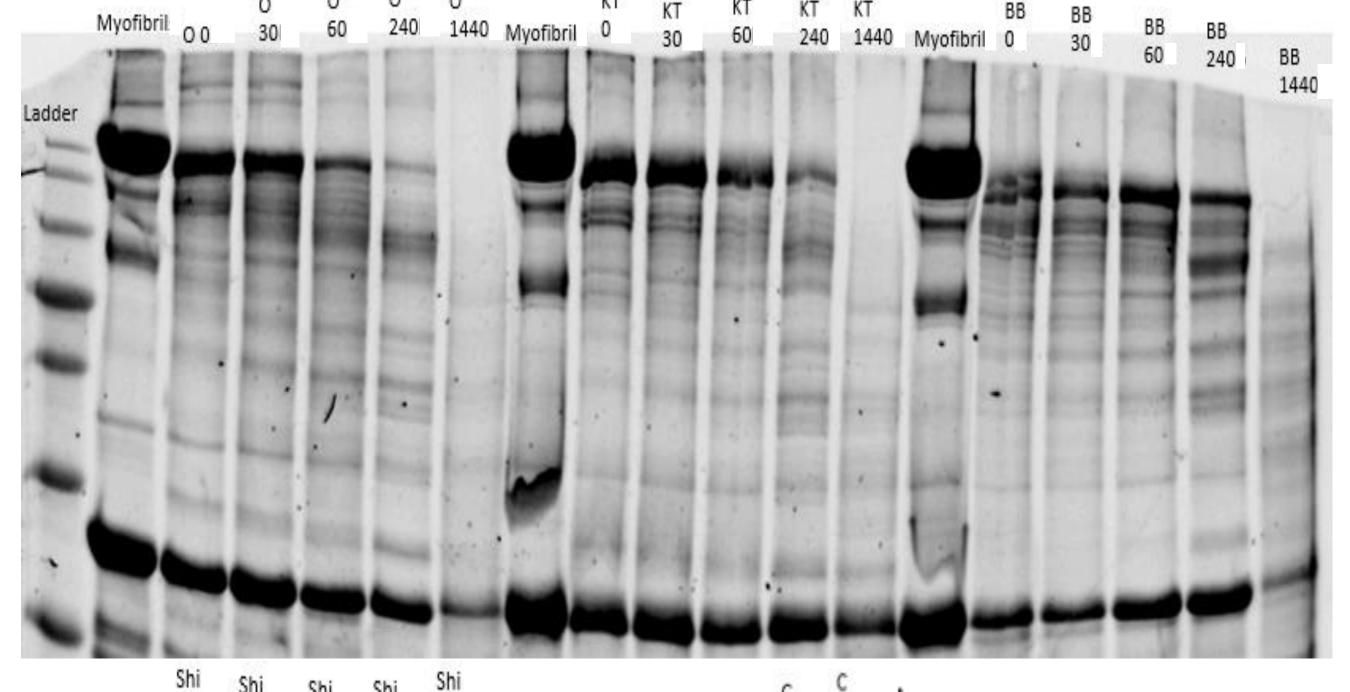
http://www.blendandextend.ca/fresh-mushrooms-and-your-health/mushroom-varieties/ http://www.specialtyproduce.com/produce/Oyster_Mushrooms_703.php https://matome.naver.jp/odai/2139452359361475301/2139459103899322103

METHODS

- Fresh mushrooms were homogenized in 20 mM Tris buffer (pH 8.0). The homogenate was combined with purified bovine myofibrils and incubated at 25°C. Samples were collected at 0, 30, 60, 240, and 1440 min for analysis.
- Myofibrillar proteins from each time-point were solubilized and separated using sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). Gels were then stained overnight, destained for 2 hours, and imaged using an Azure c600 with NIR capabilities.
- A caseinolytic assay quantified protease activity of mushroom homogenates at 280nm using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer.

RESULTS





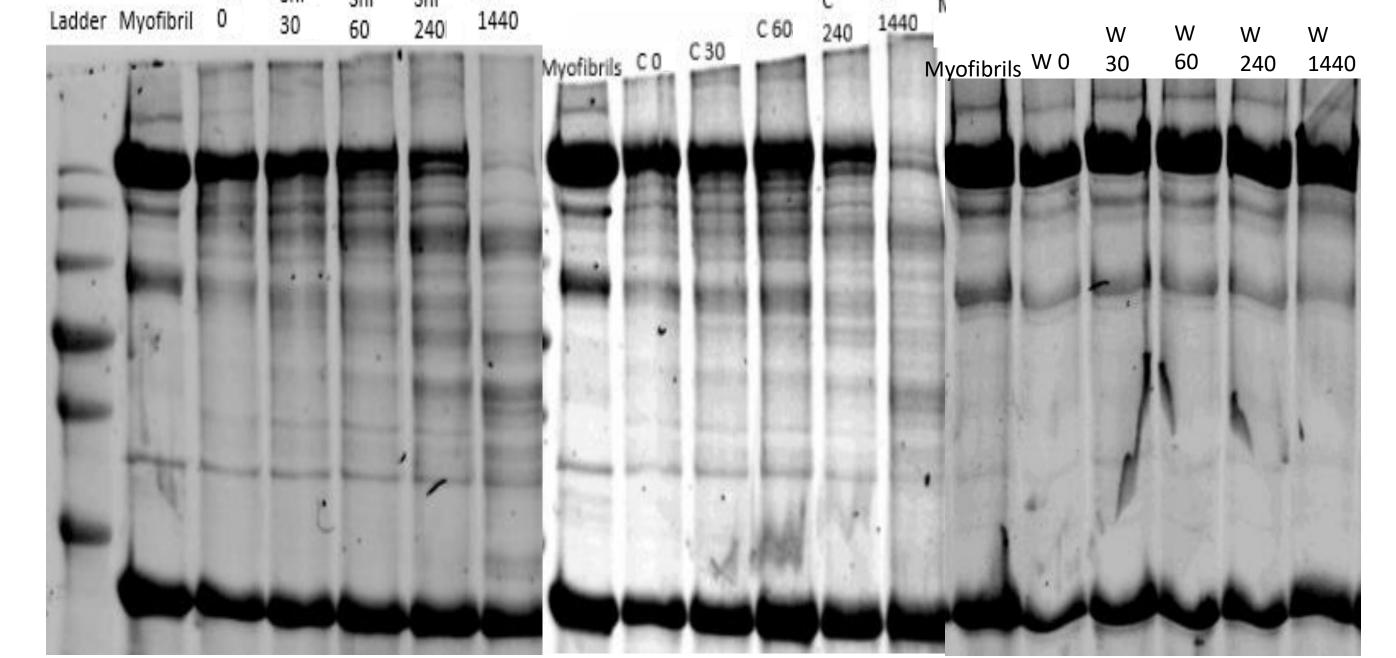


Figure 1. SDS-PAGE gels of water/control (W) enoki (E), white button (WB), portobello (P), oyster (O), king trumpet (KT), brown beech (BB), shiitake (Shi) and cremini (C) mushroom homogenates on bovine myofibrillar proteins after 0, 30, 60, 240 and 1440 min of incubation.

RESULTS

Table 1. Caseinolytic activity assay of the proteases from eight mushroom varieties

Mushroom Variety	Protease Activity (U/mL)
Oyster	1.06
Portobello	0.70
King Trumpet	0.68
Shiitake	0.45
Brown Beech	0.34
White Button	0.31
Cremini	0.19
Enoki	0.03

DISCUSSION

The SDS-PAGE gel images align with the caseinolytic activity assay. Oyster, portobello, and king trumpet varieties proteolyzed bovine myofibrillar proteins and exhibited numerically increased caseinolytic activity. Conversely, enoki exhibited numerically lower caseinolytic activity and relatively limited proteolysis of bovine myofibrils.

CONCLUSIONS

The data indicated that all eight mushroom varieties proteolyzed myofibrillar proteins. Therefore, these results support the possibility that mushroom proteases may be able to tenderize beef. Future research trials will focus on utilizing the mushroom homogenates *in vivo* on beef muscles to determine if proteolysis and/or over-tenderization occurs.

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