

Influence of temperature and pH on antioxidant and antihypertensive activities of a fish protein hydrolysate

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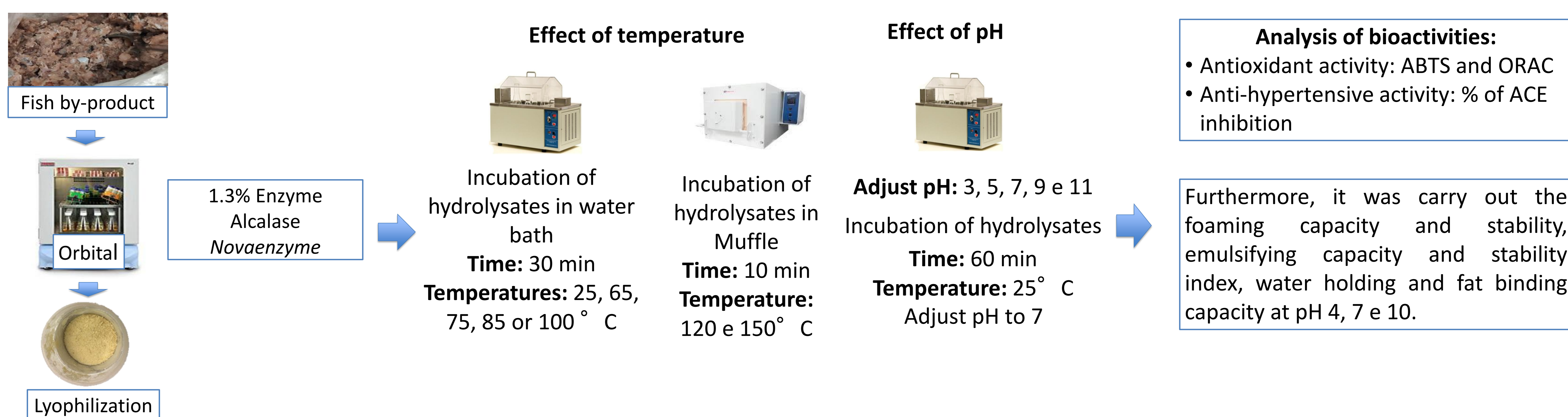
Background

Nowadays, there is an increased concern about the reuse of animal by-products. During fish processing, fish by-products are generated, which can be transformed into fish protein hydrolysates. They are rich sources of peptides and short-chain amino acids that can add value to petfood products. Fish protein hydrolysates (FPH) have anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antihypertensive and antioxidant activity.

Objectives

The **MAIN GOAL** of this work was to study the stability of bioactive properties of fish protein hydrolysate after petfood manufacture.

Methods



Results

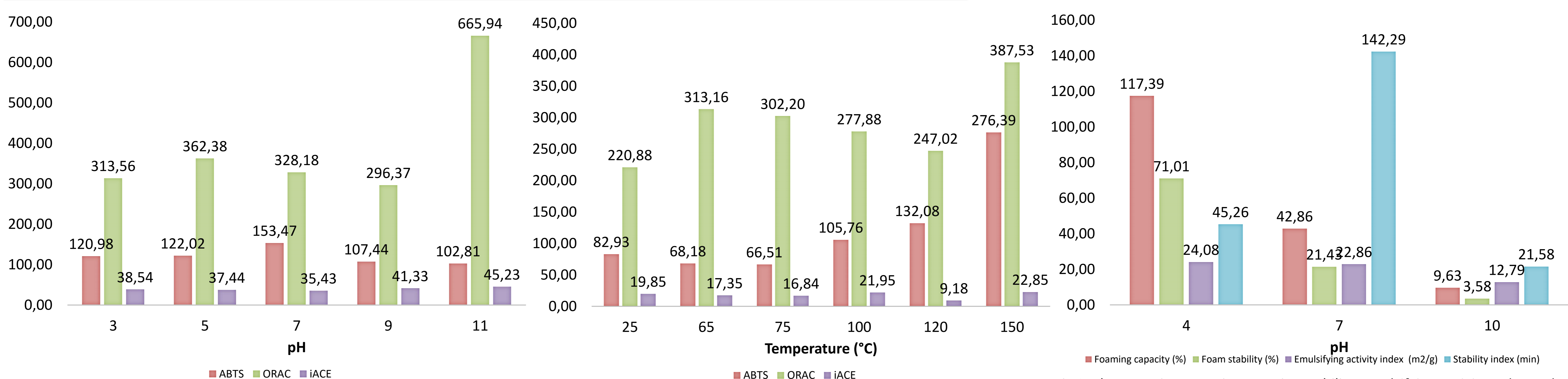


Fig 1 and Fig 2. The antioxidant activity (μM eq trolox / g sample) and antihypertensive activity (%) of FPH were assessed by the ABTS, ORAC and iACE methods at different pH and temperature.

Fig 3. The Foaming Capacity, Foaming stability, Emulsifying Activity Index and Emulsifying Stability Index were assess for FPH (1.3% Alcalase) at different pH.

Applications & Expected Outcomes

This study showed that the developed fish protein hydrolysates exhibited higher antioxidant capacity by ORAC (247.02 and 387.53 μM eq trolox / g sample) and ABTS (132.08 and 276.39 μM eq trolox / g sample) at highest temperatures (120 and 150 °C) than at lowest at temperatures. FPH exhibited higher ACE inhibitory activity (22.95% and 45.23%) at highest temperature (150 °C) and pH effect (11).

Regarding technological properties, fish protein hydrolysate had higher foaming capacity and stability at low pH values, while at neutral pH, the fish protein had a higher emulsifying capacity and stability index. These results validate the potential applicability of the developed fish protein hydrolysate as functional ingredients to promote animal health when incorporated in animal feed, to animal well-being.

References

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