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鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取工艺优化研究

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摘要:本研究以鹰嘴豆为原料,研究了缓冲液种类、缓冲液 pH 值、料液比、盐析盐种类、盐浓度等因素对鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取率、总蛋白提取率及干重的影响。在单因素实验的基础上,以 L₉(3⁴)正交实验方法优化鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取工艺。结果表明:各因素对鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取率的影响顺序依次为:料液比 > 盐浓度 > 温度 > pH。最优提取工艺为:料液比 1:4,浓度为 70 mmol/L MgCl₂ 盐析,温度 50 °C, KH₂PO₄-NaOH 缓冲液 pH 7.5,最优提取率为 0.002643%。

关键词:鹰嘴豆;铁蛋白;提取工艺;正交实验

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Optimization of Extraction Conditions of Ferritin from Chickpea Seed

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Abstract: Chickpea seeds were widely used as raw material to extract ferritin. To maximize the extraction yield of ferritin, extraction parameters, including buffer types, buffer pH, solid-liquid ratio, type and concentration of salt were investigated by single factor experiments followed by four factor-three level orthogonal experiments. The extraction yield of ferritin, total protein and dry weight in chickpea seeds were examined. The results showed that the effect of the investigated factors on the extraction yield of chickpea ferritin was in sequence of solid-liquid ratio > salt concentration > temperature > pH. The optimal extraction condition was as follows: solid-liquid ratio 1:4, 70 mmol/L MgCl₂, extraction temperature 50 °C, KH₂PO₄-NaOH buffer solution at pH 7.5. The optimal extraction yield was 0.002643%.

Key words: chickpea; ferritin; extraction technology; orthogonal test

鹰嘴豆 (*Cicer arietinum* L.) 是豆科鹰嘴豆属植物,作为重要的植物蛋白来源广泛种植于世界诸多地区,具有极高的营养价值^[1]。同时,鹰嘴豆是重要的维吾尔医用传统药材,具有悠久的药用历史,对缺铁性疾病引起的乏力、食欲不振、皮肤瘙痒等症状具有明显改善作用。植物铁蛋白是广泛存在于动物、植物及微生物体中的一种铁贮藏蛋白,由 24 个同源或异源亚基所结合成的一个蛋白质复合体。目前已在豆科植物,如大豆、豌豆、黄豆、蚕豆、黑豆、红小豆、羽扇豆中都发现了植物铁蛋白的存在。铁蛋白是植物光合作用和固氮等生化反应的铁源,具有调节生物体细胞内铁代谢平衡的功能^[2]。作为一种重要的胁迫反应蛋白,铁蛋白在植物发育中起了

重要作用^[3]。近年来研究发现,植物铁蛋白补铁效果好,可有效地缓解铁缺乏症,且无毒副作用,是一种新型的天然铁补充剂。同时,植物铁蛋白还具有降脂降糖、抗肿瘤、抗氧化、抗 HIV 等诸多生物活性^[4]。

本研究以鹰嘴豆为研究对象,在单因素实验基础上采用正交实验方法,综合考虑生产成本及提取率等因素,成功优化铁蛋白的提取工艺,为其作为植物补铁制剂进一步开发与利用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与仪器

鹰嘴豆于 2011 年 10 月购自新疆木垒县,经中国医学科学院药用植物研究所刘新民教授鉴定为豆科鹰嘴豆属植物鹰嘴豆 (*Cicer arietinum* L.); 凯基 Bradford 蛋白含量检测试剂盒(南京凯基生物科技发展有限公司);其余试剂均为国产分析纯;二次蒸馏

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由表9-1极差可知,以干重为指标,影响鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取工艺因素主次顺序为温度>料液比>盐浓度>pH。最佳提取工艺为A₂B₁C₃D₂,即缓冲液pH 7.5,50 mmol/L氯化镁盐析,料液比1:4,温度55 ℃提取。

综合鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取正交实验结果的极差分析、方差分析,以铁蛋白提取率、总蛋白提取率、干重为评价指标,最终确定提取工艺条件为A₂B₁C₃D₁,即缓冲液pH 7.5,70 mmol/L氯化镁盐析,料液比1:4,温度50 ℃提取,可使铁蛋白浓度最大化时,尽可能降低杂蛋白、淀粉、糖等物质含量。

2.4 验证实验

用上述确定的最佳提取工艺条件进行3次平行实验,鹰嘴豆铁蛋白提取率为0.002643%,说明所选取的工艺稳定。

3 结论

本研究以干燥鹰嘴豆种子为原料,在单因素实验的基础上,进行L₉(3⁴)正交实验确定的最优工艺参数为,pH 7.5的KH₂PO₄-NaOH缓冲液,浓度70 mmol/L的MgCl₂盐析,料液比1:4,作用温度50 ℃。本工艺具有操作简单、提取效果好、成本低等优点,可为工业化鹰嘴豆铁蛋白的提取提供一定理论依据。

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