

Working Package 2
Extraction and
Characterization
Of Sugar Beet Leaf
Proteins



Physicochemical Properties of Protein Concentrates Isolated by Different Assisted Extraction Methods

- Assoc. Prof. Seda ERSUS
- Ph.D. Candidate İdil TEKİN
- Ph.D. Candidate Zülal AKSOY

Presentation Flow Chart

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE

METHODS

RESULTS

CONCLUSION





INTRODUCTION

It has been determined that protein concentrates obtained as a result of different precipitation methods have different physicochemical properties.

In addition, the physical properties of protein concentrates can be improved by exploring their effects on the properties of the product in different food products such as cakes, vegan burgers, sauces, snacks and new generation foods.

(Akyüz ve Ersus, 2021)





OBJECTIVE

- ✓ To characterize the physicochemical properties of the extracted proteins



Analysis for Physicochemical Properties



**Total dry
matter**



Total ash



**Total protein
(Kjeldahl)
content**



**Color
measurements**



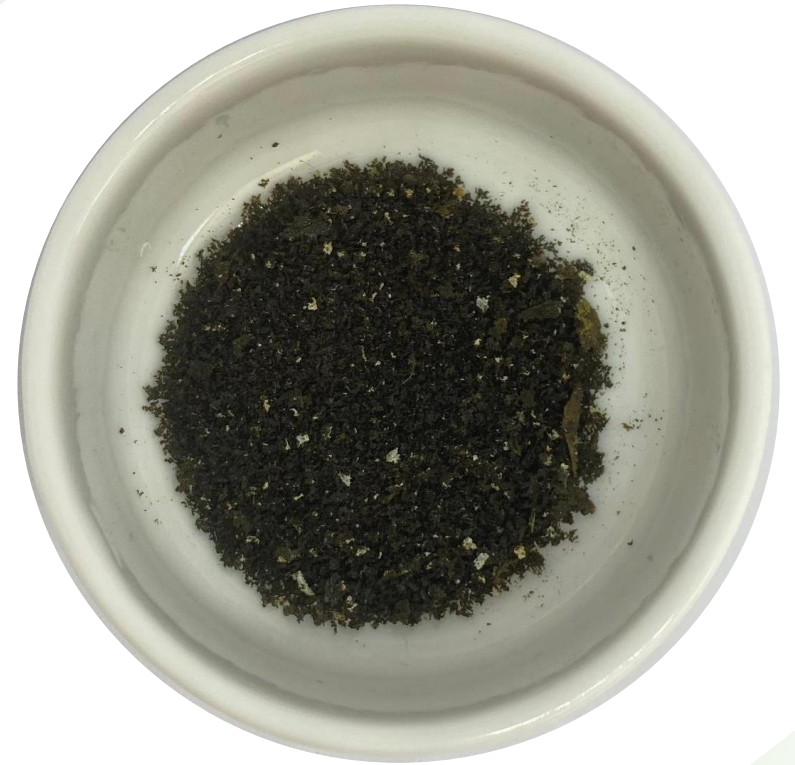
**Bulk and
tapped bulk
density**



**Protein
solubility**



**Fourier
transform
infrared
(FTIR)
spectroscopy**





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RESULTS

PROTEIN CONTENT

- ✓ The protein content of the fresh sugar beet leaves and protein concentrates was determined by Kjeldahl.



	Protein (%)
Sugar Beet Leaf	23.65±0.17

Protein Concentrates	Protein, %
ISO	54.92±0.93 ^b
ISO-US	61.75±0.25 ^a
ISO-E	51.68±1.11 ^c
ISO-USE	51.60±0.67 ^c

*Duncan test ($P < 0.5$)

Physicochemical Properties of Protein Concentrates



Protein Concentrates	Total Dry Matter, %	Total Ash, %	Bulk Density (kg/m ³)	Tapped Bulk Density (kg/m ³)
Sugar Beet Leaf	16.07±0.68 ^c	19.63±0.12 ^a	-	-
ISO	95.91±0.37 ^a	5.57±0.13 ^d	284.2±3.1 ^b	332.7±3.5 ^b
ISO-US	95.51±0.11 ^a	3.94±0.24 ^e	196.7±9.4 ^d	211.5±5.6 ^c
ISO-E	91.18±0.18 ^b	9.25±0.28 ^b	257.8±4.2 ^c	343.8±7.5 ^b
ISO-USE	95.21±0.12 ^a	6.66±0.21 ^c	366.5±1.7 ^a	409.9±6.6 ^a

*Duncan test ($P<0.5$)

COLOR VALUES OF PROTEIN CONCENTRATES

ISO



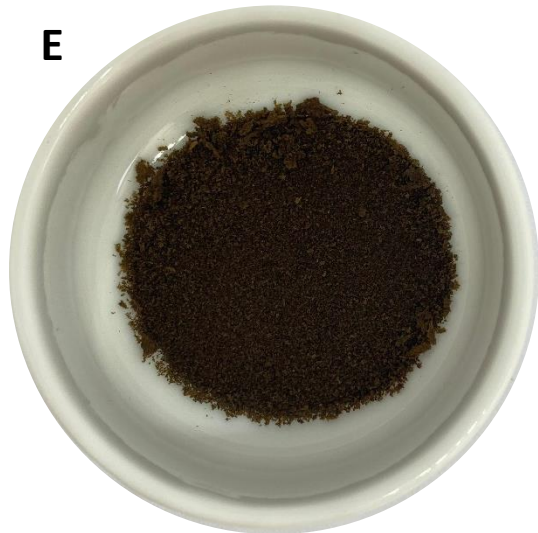
Color Values	
<i>L*</i>	18,88±0,08 ^a
<i>a*</i>	1,70±0,04 ^b
<i>b*</i>	6,40±0,16 ^b

US



Color Values	
<i>L*</i>	16,91±0,12 ^b
<i>a*</i>	0,24±0,08 ^c
<i>b*</i>	3,14±0,09 ^c

E



Color Values	
<i>L*</i>	16,74±0,12 ^b
<i>a*</i>	5,05±0,13 ^a
<i>b*</i>	8,61±0,33 ^a

USE



Color Values	
<i>L*</i>	12,36±0,30 ^c
<i>a*</i>	0,10±0,06 ^d
<i>b*</i>	0,40±0,10 ^d

Protein Solubility

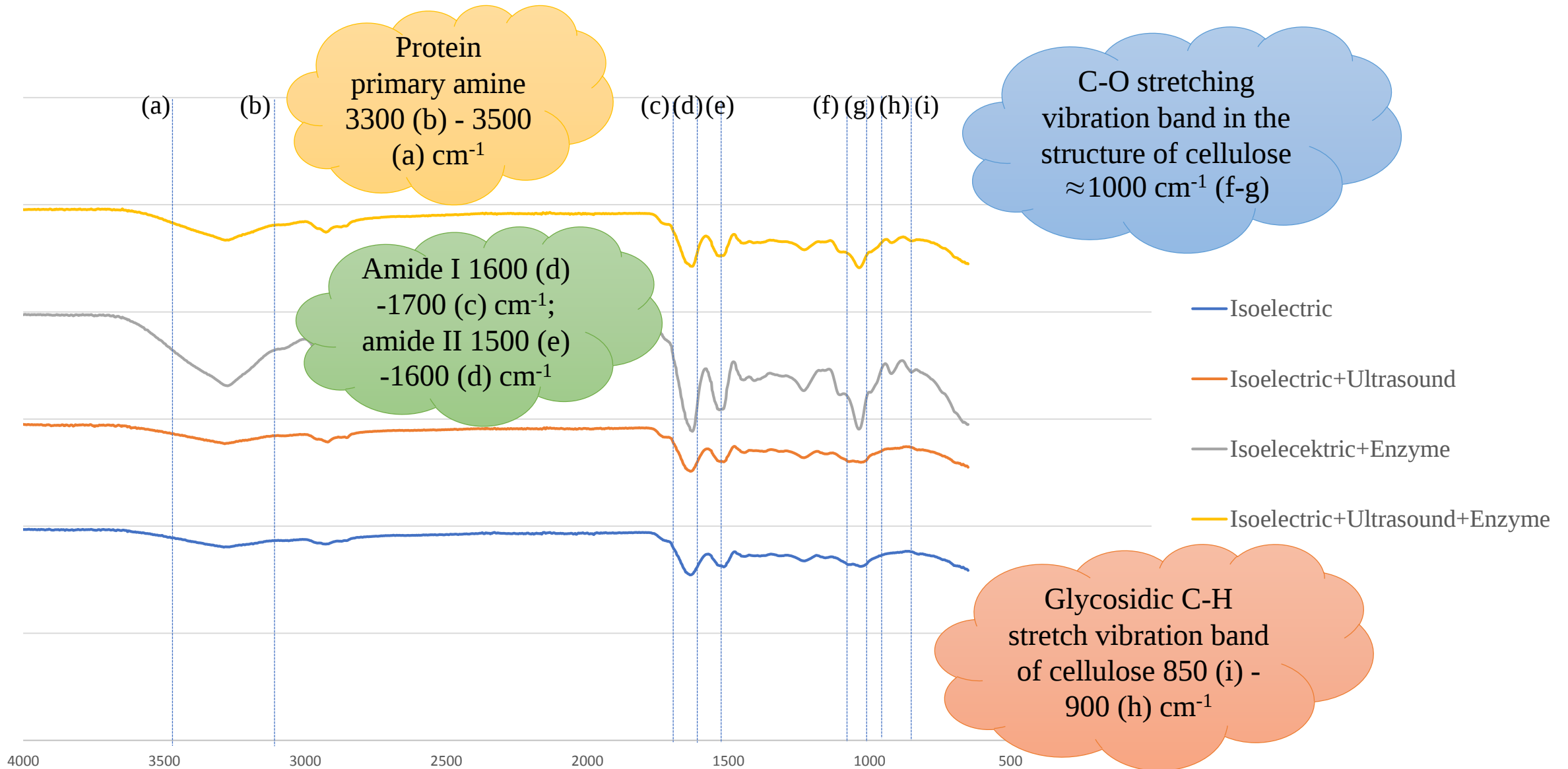
Protein solubility against different pH Values (%)

Sample	pH 3.5	pH 7	pH 9
ISO	7.41±0.79 ^{c,b}	59.19±0.23 ^{b,c}	87.51±0.45 ^{a,b}
ISO+US	6.42±1.24 ^{c,b}	46.77±1.07 ^{b,d}	76.72±2.30 ^{a,c}
ISO+E	7.54±0.43 ^{c,b}	84.57±1.64 ^{b,a}	97.12±1.21 ^{a,a}
ISO+US+E	14.58±0.46 ^{c,a}	65.77±0.45 ^{b,b}	86.47±1.82 ^{a,b}

Data represent the mean values and standard deviations

Different letters regarding each analysis represent statistically significant differences (P<0.05)

Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy



CONCLUSION



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Conclusion

- The highest protein content was identified through ultrasound-assisted extraction.
- While total dry matter content did not show a statistically significant difference except for enzyme-assisted extraction, the highest ash amount was determined in enzyme-assisted extraction, and the highest bulk density and tapped bulk density were determined in enzyme+ultrasound-assisted extraction.





Conclusion

- While the best lightness (L^*) value was obtained in isoelectric extraction, the highest resolution was determined at pH value 9 and isoelectric and enzyme-assisted extraction.
- Finally, in addition to observing specific protein peaks in FTIR spectra, the presence of cellulose and cellulose derivatives content was determined by specific peaks in enzyme and ultrasound-assisted extractions.



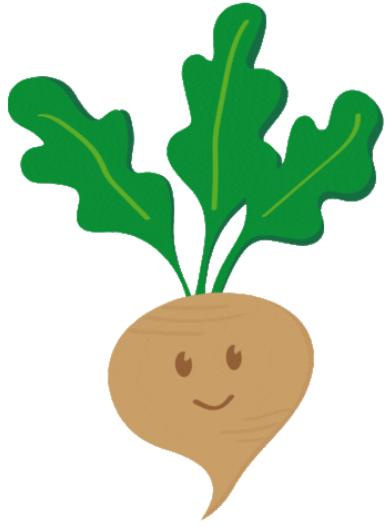
References





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- ✓ Kong, J., & Yu, S. (2007). Fourier transform infrared spectroscopic analysis of protein secondary structures. *Acta biochimica et biophysica Sinica*, 39(8), 549-559.
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• **THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION...**

