

AGRICULTURAL, FOOD & NUTRITIONAL SCIENCE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL, LIFE & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Plant proteins for nutraceutical and food applications

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Plant Protein and Cellulose Research

Mission

To create and develop competitive advantages for western Canadian crop and forestry resources in valueadded product development with an emphasis on plant proteins and wood cellulose.

Plant Protein and Cellulose Research

Vision

•Components from Alberta crops and forestry resources will be profitable and competitive in world markets that are dominated by soy, whey, corn, alginates and synthetics

•Alberta crops will be natural and sustainable alternatives to replace synthetic ingredients

•Develops fractionation processes that can produce pure ingredients, extracts, and isolates from a wide range of Alberta based crops

•An expert resource to industry partners and clients for analysis of crop and forestry components and assistance with innovative and value-added product development.

Research & Development Directions



Business Development Directions



Collaboration and/or Investment

Ongoing access to specialized expertise and skill sets

Direct access to innovative and cutting edge research, and new intellectual property

Direct access to state-of-the-art equipment and facilities

Connections with ingredient suppliers and end users

Plant Protein & Cellulose Research



Protein



Cellulose





Nano/microparticles/emulsions



Fibre/non-woven tissue







Hydrogels/sponge/foam





Film/plastics

Bioactive peptides

Plant Protein & Cellulose Research





Personal care



Biomedical materials

Biodegradable natural polymer based bioproducts... Filtration

Textiles







Challenges of food nano-/microencapsulations

- GRAS status
- Safe processing
- no impact on food sensory
- Low-cost
- Degradable in gut
- Enhance the stability and bioavailability



Food protein













Gel

Food proteins



Retinol

• Binding capacity

Barley protein microcapsules Fat soluble active compound **Proteins** e _____1.5 μm _____ 3 µm 💻

Oxidative stability test



Oxidative stability of fish oil



Wet status



Oxidative stability of fish oil

Food formulations



Release in the simulated GI tract



Release in the simulated GI tract



Particle degradation in the simulated GI tract









Cytoxicity and Uptake



Transport





Advantages

Capable of encapsulating various lipid soluble active compounds (vitamins, beta-carotene, coenzyme Q10.)

- Safe for food and other utilizations
- Effectively prolong shelf-life of active compounds
- Resist stomach harsh condition
- Completely degradable in small intestinal condition
- Abundant and cost-effective raw materials and processing feasible for scale up

Metal ion binding peptides





Improve nutritive metal ion solubility

Table 3- Solubility of metal ions expressed as μ g/ml in the presence of hydrolysates and peptides at 1 mM concentration of each metal salt. Values in parentheses are solubility percentages calculated based on the dry weight of metal salt.

Solubility of metal ions	Fe ⁺²	Fe ⁺³	Ca ⁺²	Cu ⁺²	Zn ⁺²
without peptides	1.5	1.9	13	5	2.5
	(0.8%)	(1.1%)	(9%)	(2%)	(1.3%)
with Fla-0.5h	141	51	46	131	70
	(71%)	(31%)	(31%)	(53%)	(38%)
Fla-0.5h-membrane fraction 1-5 kDa	187	101	137	152	97
	(93%)	(62%)	(93%)	(61%)	(53%)
Sub-fraction I	188	87	141	133	125
(RP-HPLC fractionation of 1-5kDa fraction)	(95%)	(54%)	(96%)	(54%)	(68%)

All data were expressed as mean values (mean \pm SD, n = 3).

Improve nutritive metal ion solubility

Synergistic combination of both charged and hydrophobic residues

•Electrostatic interactions via charged side chains

•Hydrophobic interactions stabilize metal ions in the structure of the peptide.



Antioxidant capacity

The second se
(BHT)
orbate)
BHT)
DTA)
BHT)
Sec. 1
(BHT)
EDTA)
(BHT)

* The concentration of barley glutelin hydrolysate fractions was 1.0 mg/ml; the concentration of BHT, ascorbate acid and EDTA was 0.01 and 0.1 mg/ml.

Plant protein value-added applications





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(CP)² — An Innovative and energetic team