



# 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

## 香蕉葉脂氧合酶之純化與固定化及水產香氣之形成：

### 香蕉葉脂氧合酶之純化

#### Purification and Characterization of Lipoxygenase from Banana Leaf

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#### 一、中文摘要

本研究乃探討香蕉葉脂氧合酶之特性。於不同成熟度的香蕉樹上所採得香蕉葉之脂氧合酶活性，以3-6月齡之香蕉樹所採得葉子之活性最高，其次為6-12月齡之香蕉樹葉，再其次為年齡1年以上之香蕉樹葉。若不添加 Triton X-100，則幾乎無法測得脂氧合酶活性，故香蕉葉脂氧合酶為典型之膜結合型之酵素。香蕉葉粗抽出液經 PVPP、Hydroxyapatite (Merck)處理、25-50% 硫酸銨分劃、Hydroxyapatite (Bio-Rad)管柱層析分離後，脂氧合酶活性(LOX)純化了78.8倍，回收率為22.8%。該部分純化的香蕉葉 LOX 之最適溫度及 pH 分別為 40 °C 及 pH 6.2，該 LOX 對於不同脂肪酸之反應性以 18:2 最高，其次為 18:3、20:4、22:6、20:5 最低。利用正相高效液相層析分析得知，香蕉葉 LOX 對 18:2 之氧化產物為 9-及 13-HODE，比率為 98.9:1.1；對 18:3 為 9-HOTE (100%)。

**關鍵詞：**脂氧合酶、香蕉葉、純化

#### Abstract

The objective of present study is to purify and to characterize the lipoxygenase (LOX) from banana leaf. LOX activity from banana leaves with different maturity were compared. Banana leaf from the young tree showed the highest LOX activity, followed by those of matured tree and old tree. The LOX of banana leaf from matured tree was further isolated

and purified 78.8-fold using batch treatment of polyvinylpyrrolidone and hydroxyapatite (Merck), 25-50% saturation of ammonium sulfate fractionation, hydroxyapatite (Bio-Rad) column separation. The optimal pH of the partially purified LOX from banana leaf was 6.2, and optimal temperature was 40 °C. The LOX showed the highest reactivity toward 18:2 followed by 18:3, 20:4, 22:6 and 20:5. Based on retention time in normal phase HPLC, the products of 18:2 reacting with the partially purified LOX were 9- and 13-HODE (hydroperoxyoctadeca-dienoic acid) at a ratio of 98.9:1.1, that from 18:3 was 9-HOTE (hydroperoxyoctadecatrienoic acid). When the Triton X-100 was absent in the extraction media, no LOX activity was detected. It seems that LOX from banana leaf was a membrane-bound enzyme.

**Keywords:** *Lipoxygenase, banana leaf, purification*

#### 二、緣由與目的

市售水產香料之香氣物質較不足，如何強化此等水產香料使其更接近海鮮香氣，仍值得研究。為強化市售水產香料之香氣，探討具水產或海鮮香氣之化合物或形成機制，可能是未來此一領域之研究發展的重點。(Pan and Kuo, 1994)

生鮮魚味之香氣成分可由不飽和脂肪酸經脂氧合酶與過氧化物水解酶催化作用產生。脂氧合酶若被抑制，則鮮魚味之揮

發性成分幾乎無法形成。植物香氣之形成亦與脂氧合酶與過氧化物水解酶有關，植物成熟時散發之香氣成分，主要與脂氧合酶與過氧化物水解酶代謝脂質有關。魚漿中加入植物之脂氧合酶會產生強烈之鮮魚味。以脂氧合酶處理 22:6 後，於微波加熱過程形成柴魚味。烏魚鰓之脂氧合酶亦被應用於修飾魷魚油或烏魚子味道或形成水產香氣。除此之外，脂氧合酶亦有改善蝦香氣之效果(Kuo and Pan, 1991, 1992, Pan and Kuo, 1994, Kuo, et al., 1994, 1996 a & b, 1997)。

於前幾年之研究中發現兩種綠藻，石髮(*Enteromorpha intestinalis*)與石蓴(*Ulva lactuca*)之脂氧合酶活性極高。石髮及石蓴之脂氧合酶已經部分純化，其特性也已探討。使用此兩種海藻脂氧合酶進行魚油氣味之修飾作用時，發現鮮魚味、甜瓜味、青蘋果、青草味、牡蠣味等令人喜好的氣味成份大幅增加 (Pan and Kuo, 1994, Kuo, et al., 1994, 1996 a & b, 1997)，該氣味成份也經GC、GC-MS加以鑑定(胡，1998)。然而該修飾反應系統係於緩衝液中進行，欲建立商業化系統時，應使用能於油相或溶劑系統中作用之酵素，方具有較高之應用價值。故尋找一便宜且較親油性之脂氧合酶，為後續研究之重點。經過多年篩選發現香蕉葉中之脂氧合酶具有此特性(Kuo et al., 2000)。

故本計畫中將研究香蕉葉脂氧合酶之特性，後續並將利用固定化酵素方法探討形成水產香氣之可行性。藉香蕉葉脂氧合酶形成水產香氣，將可大為提高香蕉葉之利用價值。由水產香氣物質形成之途徑及最適條件，或可作為未來發展水產香料之參考。

### 三、結果與討論

於不同成熟度的香蕉樹上所採得香蕉葉脂氧合酶活性如表 1 所示。脂氧合酶活性以 3-6 月齡之香蕉樹所採取葉子之活性最高，其次為 6-12 月齡之香蕉樹葉，再其次為年齡 1 年以上之香蕉樹葉。雖然由老樹葉所採得之脂氧合酶最低，但其比活性仍為石蓴之 2 倍，為魚鰓之 100 倍左右。後續實驗所採用之香蕉樹葉為 6-12 月齡者。由香蕉葉抽取酵素過程若不添加 Triton X-100，則幾乎無法測得脂氧合酶活性(圖一)，故顯然該酵素為典型之膜結合型之酵素，亦即為親油性較強之酵素。於香蕉葉中添加 0.1% 之 Triton X-100 抽取脂氧合酶，再於 4°C 下放置，以探討其儲藏安定性，結果如圖二所示。於 4°C 下放置 2 星期後，其殘留活性仍高達 75% 左右，故為一相當安定之酵素。將香蕉葉粗抽出液經 PVPP(2%) 吸附多酚類化合物、hydroxyapatite (Merck, 5%) 吸附葉綠素、25-50% 硫酸分劃、hydroxyapatite (Ceramic, Bio-Rad) 管柱層析分離後，脂氧合酶活性(LOX)純化了 78.8 倍，回收率為 22.8% (表 2)。該部分純化的香蕉葉 LOX 之最適溫度及 pH 分別為 40°C (圖三) 及 pH 6.2 (圖四)，該 LOX 對於不同脂肪酸之反應性以 18:2 最高，其次為 18:3、20:4、22:6，20:5 最低 (表 3)。利用正相高效液相層析分析得知，香蕉葉 LOX 對 18:2 之氧化產物為 9-及 13-HODE (圖五)，比率為 98.9:1.1；對 18:3 為 9-HOTE (圖六)。故綜合以上特性發現，香蕉葉之脂氧合酶與蕃茄或香瓜來源者較為類似。

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Table 1. Comparison on lipoxygenase activity from banana leaves with different maturity.

banana leaves	Lipoxygenase activity ( $\mu\text{mole}/\text{mg protein}\cdot\text{min}$ )
from young tree <sup>a</sup>	3.23 $\pm$ 1.17 <sup>d</sup>
from matured tree <sup>b</sup>	1.51 $\pm$ 0.36
from old tree <sup>c</sup>	0.39 $\pm$ 0.22

a: The age of tree was visually identified as 3-6 months old by the farmer.

b: The age of tree was visually identified as 6-12 months old by the farmer.

c: The age of tree was visually identified as higher than 12 months old by the farmer.

d: n=6

Table 2 Purification of lipoxygenase from banana leaf (*Giant Cavendishii*, AAA)

stage	total activity ( $\mu\text{mole}/\text{min}$ )	total protein (mg)	specific activity ( $\mu\text{mole}/\text{mg}\cdot\text{min}$ )	recovery (%)	purification (fold)
crude extract	249.2	165.0	1.51	100	1.0
Hydroxyapatite (Merck) treatment	230.0	49.2	4.68	92.3	3.1
25-50 % (NH <sub>4</sub> )SO <sub>4</sub>	142.3	18.1	7.85	57.1	5.2
Hydroxyapatite (Bio-Rad) Column Separation	56.8	0.5	118.99	22.8	78.8

Table 3. Formation of hydroperoxide from polyunsaturated fatty acid reacted with partially purified lipoxygenase from banana leaf (*Giant Cavendishii*, AAA)

fatty acids	hydroperoxide ( $\mu\text{mole}/\text{mg protein}\cdot\text{min}$ )	relative activity (%)
18:2 ( $\omega$ -6)	1.51	100
18:3 ( $\omega$ -3)	0.94	62.0
20:4 ( $\omega$ -6)	0.21	14.1
20:5 ( $\omega$ -3)	0.10	6.6
22:6 ( $\omega$ -3)	0.15	9.9

## 五、參考文獻

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## 六、自評

本研究係有關純化香蕉葉脂氧合酶之首篇報告，並已順利完成計畫之目標。大多數自然界來源(如黃豆)的 LOX 與 18:2 反應之產物大部分為 18:2-13OOH 或與 18:2-9OOH 之混合物。主要產物為 18:2-9OOH 之酵素較為少見，而香蕉葉 LOX 正是這少數來源之一。由本研究得知其 LOX 與 18:2 反應形成之過氧化物 99% 為 18:2-9OOH，該 18:2-9OOH 可經 lyase 進一步水解後形成具有哈密瓜、香瓜、蕃茄等風味的揮發性物質。故後續實驗正從 Bioreactor 的方向繼續探討。

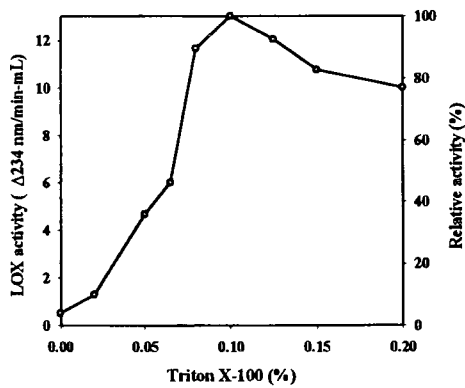


Fig.1. Effect of Triton X-100 on LOX activity of banana leaf.

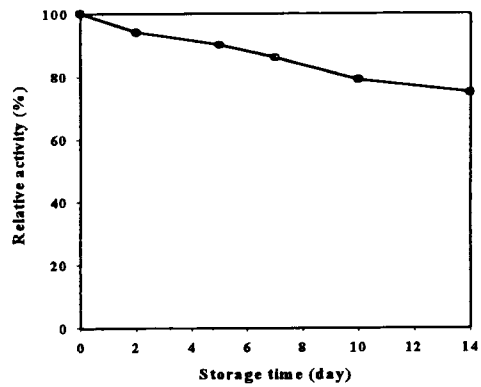


Fig.2 Storage stability of lipoxygenase from banana leaves during storage at 4 °C.

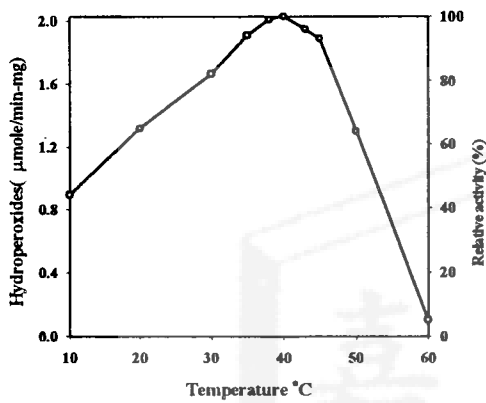


Fig. 3. Temperature profile of LOX activity from banana leaves. in 0.05M potassium phosphate buffer (pH6.0) containing 0.1 % Triton X-100 using linoleic acid as substrate.

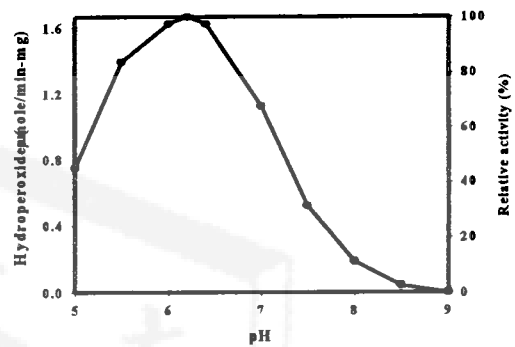


Fig.4 pH profile of LOX activity from banana leaves. Linoleic acid was used as substrate and reacted at 26 °C for 5 min. The buffer systems included acetate buffer ranged pH 5.0 to 6, phosphate buffer ranged pH 6.5 to 7.5, tris buffer pH 8 and 8.5 and borate buffer pH 9.

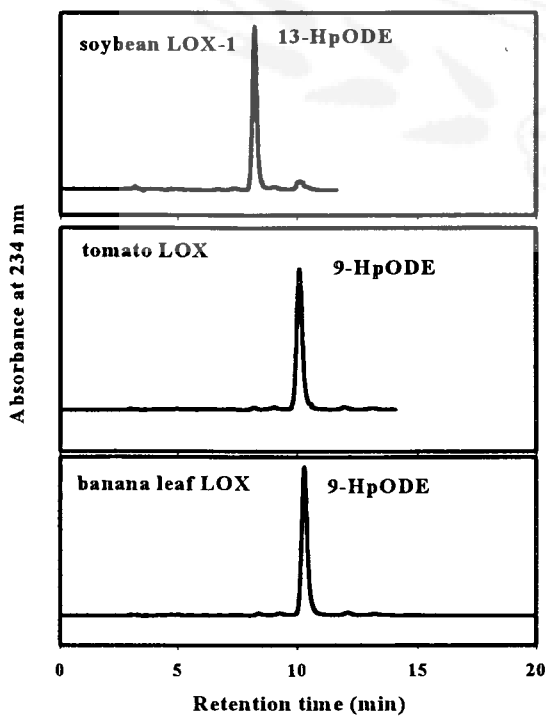


Fig.5. Normal phase HPLC chromatogram (Bondclone silica column, 30 cm x 3.9 mm, 10 μ) of linoleic acid treated with partially purified LOX of banana leaf.

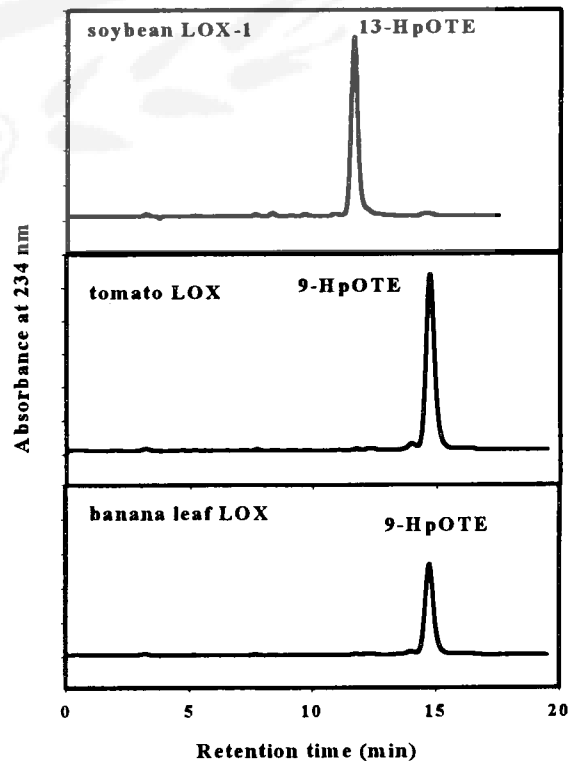


Fig.6. Normal phase HPLC chromatogram (Bondclone silica column, 30 cm x 3.9 mm, 10 μ) of linolenic acid treated with partially purified LOX of banana leaf.