## FOOD ENZYMOLOGY 400:511

- Faculty: Dr. George M. Carman (<u>gcarman@rutgers.edu</u>)
- **Description:** Food enzymology covers basic and applied aspects of the enzymology important to food systems. The basic aspects of the course include: methods of measuring enzymatic activities; extraction of enzymes from microbial, plant and animal systems; methods of enzyme purification and characterization; and regulation of enzyme activities by activators, inhibitors, and by covalent modification. Applied aspects of the course focus on enzymes used by the food industry and methods for controlling endogenous enzyme activities. Students develop novel food concepts based on enzymatic reactions/processes.
- Learning Students are expected to understand the enzymological aspects of food quality control that affects the color, flavor, and texture of fresh and processed foods. Ability to extract, isolate, and characterize enzymes that act on major food macromolecules is a major learning outcome of the course.
- Prerequisites: Food Biology Fundamentals General Biochemistry
- **References:** Biochemistry and enzymology textbooks, online publications

Anal. Biochem.	J. Food Biochem.
Arch. Biochem. Biophys.	J. Food Sci.
Biochem. J.	Nature Biotechnology
Biochemistry	Plant Physiol.
Biochim. Biophys. Acta	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
Enzyme Microbial Technol.	Trends Biotech.
Eur. J. Biochem.	Trends Food Sci. Tech.
J. Biol. Chem.	
	Anal. Biochem. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. Biochem. J. Biochemistry Biochim. Biophys. Acta Enzyme Microbial Technol. Eur. J. Biochem. J. Biol. Chem.

**Evaluation:** Grades will be based on 2 exams, a research proposal, and class participation

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**Topic Outline:** Introduction-significance of enzymes in food systems Nature of enzymes and definitions of enzyme activity Measurement of enzyme activity Enzyme localization, compartmentalization, and significance to food quality Role of enzymes in the color, flavor, and texture of food Carbohydrate-dependent enzymes Protein-dependent enzymes Lipid-dependent enzymes Factors that affect enzyme activity in natural food systems Effects of processing on enzyme activity Role of enzymes in climacteric fruits (ripening and senescence) Role of enzymes in meat quality Enzymes used by the food industry Use of enzymes in food analysis Use of enzymes in food processing Purification of soluble and membrane enzymes Enzyme characterization Enzyme kinetics Regulation of enzyme synthesis and posttranslational modification Genetic engineering to increase enzyme yield and alter enzyme properties

**Research Proposal:** Each student is responsible for a proposal to develop of a novel food product based on the use of an enzyme(s). The novel food should be developed and characterized with an emphasis on the principles of food enzymology. Each student is responsible for a 10-min oral presentation and for a typed written report. The oral and written reports should consist of an introduction, proposed methods, potential problems, alternative approaches, discussion, and bibliography. Citations throughout the text and references listed in the bibliography should follow the format of the Journal of Food Science. The oral report should be presented in a professional manner using computer projections. The written report must be typed. Presentations will be made during the last weeks of the semester. The written report is due on the last day of class.

Proposal<br/>Guidance:Define a problem in the food industry where enzyme technology can be used.<br/>For example, use an enzyme to alleviate a food (e.g., gluten) intolerance, or<br/>to develop novel natural flavors or pigments.

Where would you get the enzyme(s) from? For example, is it available commercially or would you have to develop a method of getting it from a microbe, plant, animal? Does the enzyme have to be purified, and if so, how will you isolate it? Do you need to identify the gene so biotechnological methods can be used to overexpress and isolate the enzyme? Do you have to engineer an enzyme with a very high  $k_{cat}$  or low  $K_m$ ?

After getting the enzyme, how would it be used for the application? Should the enzyme be encapsulated for slow or quick release? How will you assess the effectiveness of the product and its shelf life?