

































































































































































































## 6. REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

- Abdullah, L. A.G.; Sulaiman, N.M.; Aroua, M.K.; Noor, M. M. M.J. (2007). Response surface optimization of conditions for clarification of carambola fruit juice using a commercial enzyme. **Journal of Food Engineering**, 81(1): 65-71.
- Abe, L. T.; Mota, R.V. da; Lajolo, F. M.; Genovese, M. I. (2007). Compostos fenólicos e capacidade antioxidante de cultivares de uvas *Vitis labrusca* L. e *Vitis vinifera* L. **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, 27(2): 394-400.
- Acuña-Arguelles, M.E.; Gutierrez-Rojas, M.; Iegra-Gonzales, G.; Favela-Torres, E. (1995). Production and properties of three pectinolytic properties produced by *Aspergillus niger* in submerged and solid state fermentation. **Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 43: 08-814.
- Aidoo, K. E.; Hendry, R.; Wood, B. J. (1981). Estimation of fungal growth in a solid state Fermentation system. **Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 12: 6-9.
- Aguiló-Aguayo, I., Soliva-Fortuny, R., Martín-Belloso, Olga. (2010). Color and viscosity of watermelon juice treated by high-intensity pulsed electric fields or heat. **Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies**, 11: 299-305.
- Alkorta, I.; Garbisu, C.; Llama, M.J.; Serra, J.L. (1998). Industrial applications of pectic enzymes: a review. **Process Biochemistry**, 33: 21-28.
- Andreazza, J.; Silveira, M. M. Paesi, S.(1999). Isolamento de microrganismos produtores de pectinases. In: 45º **Congresso Brasileiro de Genética**, 1999, Gramado.
- ANVISA - Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária. Resolução - CNNPA nº 34, de 1976 **Diário Oficial da União**, Brasília, Seção 1, de 19 janeiro de 1976. Disponível em: [http://www.anvisa.gov.br/legis/resol/34\\_76.htm](http://www.anvisa.gov.br/legis/resol/34_76.htm)>. Acesso em 10 de março de 2009.
- ANVISA - Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária. Resolução RDC nº 205, de 14 de novembro de 2006. Aprova o regulamento técnico sobre enzimas e preparações enzimáticas para usos na produção de alimentos destinados ao consumo humano. **Diário Oficial da União**, Brasília, 17 de novembro de 2006. Disponível em: <<http://www.anvisa.gov.br/e-legis/>>. Acesso em 22 de agosto de 2008.
- Atanda, O.O.; Akpan, I.; Rati, E.R. Ozoje, M. (2005). Palm Kernel: A potential substrate for rapid detection of aflatoxigenic fungi. **Food Science and Technology International**, 11(1): 67 –74

- Bagger-Jorgensen, R. & Meyer, A.S. (2004). Effects of different enzymatic pre-press maceration treatments on the release of phenols into blackcurrant juice. **European Food Research and Technology**, 219: 620-629.
- Bailey, M. J. & Pessa, E. (1990). Strain and process for production of polygalacturonase. **Enzyme Microbial Technology**, 12: 266-271.
- Barros, S. T. D.; Mendes, E.; Peres. (2004). Influence of despectinization in the ultrafiltration of West Indian cherry (*Malpighia glabra* L.) and pineapple (*Ananas comosus* (L. Meer) juices. **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, 24(2): 194-200.
- Bastos, M. do S. R.; Gurgel, T. E. P.; Sousa Filho, M. de S. M. de; Lima, I. de F. B.; Souza, A. C.R.de, Silva, J.B. (2002). Efeito da aplicação de enzimas pectinolíticas no rendimento da extração de polpa de cupuaçu. **Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura**, 24 (1): 240-242.
- Bhat, M. K. (2000). Cellulases related enzymes in biotechnology. **Biotechnology Advances**, 18: 355-383.
- Blandino, A.; Dravillas, K.; Cantero, D.; Pandiella, S. S.; Webb, C. (2001). Utilization of whole wheat flour for the production of extra cellular pectinases by some fungal strains. **Process Biochemistry**, 37(5): 497-503.
- Blandino, A.; Iqbalsyah, T.; Pandiella, S.S.; Cantero, D.; Webb C. (2002). Polygalacturonase production by *Aspergillus awamori* on wheat in solid-state fermentation. **Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 58: 164-169.
- Bravo, C. E. C.; De Carvalho, E. P.; Schwan, R. F.; Gómez, R. J. H. C.; Pilon, L. (2000). Determinação de condições ideais para produção de poligalacturonase por *Kluyveromyces marxianus*. **Ciência e Agrotecnologia**, 24: 137-152.
- Bunger, J.; Westphal, G.; Monnich, A.; Hinnendahl, B.; Hallier, E.; Muller, M. (2004). Cytotoxicity of occupationally and environmentally relevant mycotoxins. **Toxicology**. 202:199-21
- Buchert, J.; Koponen, J.M.; Suutarinen, M.; Mustranta, A.; Lille, M.; Törrönen. R.; Kaisa Poutanen, K. (2005). Effect of enzyme-aided pressing on anthocyanin yield and profiles in bilberry and blackcurrant juices. **Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture**, 5: 2548–2556.
- Cannel, E. & Moo-Young, M. (1980). Solid state fermentation systems. **Process Biochemistry**, 15: 2-7.
- Cardoso, M.H.; Menezes, H.C.de; Jackix, M. de N. H.; Gonçalves, E.B. (1999). Efeito dos complexos enzimáticos clarificantes CLAREX e CEC1-CTAA sobre a qualidade do

- suco de banana. **Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira**, 34: 849-854.
- Carpita, N.C. & Gibeaut D.M. (1993). Structural models of primary cell walls in flowering plants: consistency of molecular structure with the physical properties of the walls during growth. **The Plant Journal**, 3(1): 1-30.
- Chang, T. S.; Siddiq, M.; Sinha, N. K., Cash, J. N. (1995). Commercial pectinases and the yield and quality of stanley plum juice. **Journal of Food Processing and Preservation**, 9: 89-101.
- Chatterjee, S.; Chatterjee, S.; Chatterjee, B.P. Guha, A.P. (2004). Clarification of fruit juice with chitosan. **Process Biochemistry**, 39: 2229-2232.
- Coelho, M. A. Z.; Medronho, R. A.; Leite, S. G. F.; Couri, S. (1995). Partial purification of a polygalacturonase produced by solid state cultures of *A.niger* 3T5B8. **Journal of the Brazilian Society for Microbiology**, 26:318-322.
- Comissão Europeia (2002). **Collection of information on enzymes**. Contract NOB4 - 3040/2000/278245/MAR/E2
- Cordova-Lopez, J.; Gutierrez-Rojas, M.; Huerta, S.; Saucedo-Castañeda, G.; Favela-Torres, E. (1996). Biomass estimation of *Aspergillus niger* growing on real and model supports in solid state fermentation. **Biotechnology Techniques**, 10(1): 1-6.
- Couri, S. & Farias, A. (1987). Fermentação semi-sólida e seleção de fungos filamentosos produtores de enzimas pectinolíticas. In; **SHEB**, 3. Anais...Maringá: UEM,
- Couri, S. & Farias, A. (1995). Genetic manipulation of *Aspergillus niger* for increased synthesis of pectinolytic enzymes. **Revista de Microbiologia**, 26: 314-317.
- Couto, S. R. & Sanromán, A. (2006). Application of solid-state fermentation to food industry - A review. **Journal of Food Engineering**, 76: 291-302.
- Da Silva, R.; Franco, C. M. L.; Gomes, E. (1997). Pectinases, hemicelulases e celulases, ação, produção e aplicação no processamento de alimentos: uma revisão. **Boletim SBCTA**, 31: 249-260.
- Davey, M.W. & Keulemans, J. (2004). Determining the potential to breed for enhanced antioxidant status in Malus: Mean inter- and intravarietal fruit vitamin C and glutathione contents at harvest and their evolution during storage. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 52: 8031-8038.
- Davies, R. W. (1994). Heterologous gene expression and protein secretion in *Aspergillus*. Progress in industrial microbiology. 29:527-560. In: Vries, R.P. & Visser, J. (2001). **Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews**, 65 (4): 496-522.
- De Gregorio, A.; Mandalani, G.; Arena, N.; Nucita, F.; Tripodo, M. M.; Lo Curto, R. B.

- (2002). SCP and crude pectinase production by slurry-state fermentation of lemon pulps. **Bioresource Technology**, 83 (2):89-94.
- Demir, N.; Acar, J.; Sarıoğlu, K.; Mutlu, M. (2001). The use of commercial pectinase in fruit juice industry, part iii: optimization of enzymatic liquifaction of carrot pulp by using immobilised commercial pectinase, **Journal of Food Engineering**, 47(4): 275-280.
- Dongowski, G. & Sembries, S. (2001). Effects of commercial pectolytic and cellulolytic enzyme preparations on the apple cell wall. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 49(9):4236-4242.
- Eberhardt, M. V.; Lee, C. Y.; Liu, R. H. (2000). Antioxidant activity of fresh apples. **Nature**, 22(405):903-904.
- Ellis, W. O.; Smith, J.P.; Simpson, B.K.; Oldham, J.H. (1991). Aflatoxins in food: occurrence, biosynthesis, effects on organisms, detection, and methods of control. **Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition**, 30(4):403-439.
- Fawole, O.B. & Odunfa, S.A. (2003). Some factors affecting production of pectin enzymes by *Aspergillus niger*. **International Biodegradation**, 52: 223-227.
- Fernandes-Salomão, T. M.; Amorin, A. C. R.; Chaves-Alves, V. M.; Coelho, J. L.; Silva, D.O.; Araújo, E. L. (1996). Isolation of pectinase hyper producing mutants of *Penicillium expansum*. **Revista de Microbiologia**, 27: 15-18.
- Fernández, M.; Úbeda, J. F.; Briones, A. I. (2000). Typing of non *Saccharomyces* yeasts with enzymatic activities of interest in wine-making. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 59: 29-36.
- Fontana, R.C.; Salvador, S.; Silveira, M.M. (2005). Influence of pectin and glucose on growth and polygalacturonase production by *Aspergillus niger* in solid-state cultivation. **Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 32: 371-377.
- Fontana, R.C.; Polidoro, T.A.; Silveira, M.M. (2009). Comparison of stirred tank and airlift bioreactors in the production of polygalacturonases by *Aspergillus oryzae*. **Bioresource Technology**, 100: 4493-4498.
- Frisvad, J. C.; Skouboe, P.; Samson, R. A. (2005). Taxonomic comparison of three different groups of aflatoxin producers and a new efficient producer of aflatoxin B<sub>1</sub>, sterigmatocystin and 3-O-methylsterigmatocystin, *Aspergillus rambellii* sp. **Systematic and Applied Microbiology**, 28:442-453.

- Gailing, M.F.; Guibert, A.; Combes, D. (2000). Fractional factorial designs applied to enzymatic sugar beet pulps pressing improvement. **Bioprocess Engineering**, 22: 69-74.
- Gainvors, A.; Nedjaoum, N.; Gognies, S.; Muzart, M.; Nedjma, M.; Belarbi, A. (2000) Purification and characterization of acidic endo-polygalacturonase encoded by the PGLI-I gene from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. **FEMS Microbiology Letters**, 183:131-135.
- Galvano, F.; Piva, A.; Ritieni, A.; Galvano, G. (2001). Dietary strategies to counteract the effects of mycotoxins: a review. **Journal of Food Protection**, 64(1):120-131.
- Geralda-Silva, E.; Borges, M. F.; Medina, C.; Piccoli, R. H. E Schwan, R. F. (2005). Pectinolytic enzymes secreted by yeasts from tropical fruits. **FEMS Yeast Research**. 5: 859–865.
- Gervais, P. & Molin, P. (2003). The role of water in solid-state fermentation. **Biochemical Engineering Journal**, 13(2-3): 85-101.
- Gracheva, I. M. & Krivova, A. Y. (2000). Engineering of enzymes preparations [in Russian], Elevar, Moscow, pp 227-255. *In*: Semenova, M.V., Grishutin, A. V.; Okunev, O. N.; Sinitsyn, A. P. (2003). **Biochemistry**, 68: 559-569.
- Granada, G. L.; Vendruscolo, J. L.; Treptow, R. O. (2001). Caracterização química e sensorial de sucos clarificados de amora-preta (*Rubus spp. L.*). **Revista Brasileira de Agrociências**, 7(2): 143-147.
- Gulfi, M.; Arrigoni, E; Amadò, R. (2007). *In vitro* fermentability of pectin fraction rich in hairy regions. **Carbohydrate Polymers**, 67(3): 410-416.
- Gummadi, S.N. & Panda, T. (2003). Purification and biochemical properties of microbial pectinases – a review. **Process Biochemistry**, 38: 987-996.
- Hadj-Taieb, N.; Ayadi, M.; Khelif, M., Mrad, K.; Hassairi, I.; Gargouri A. (2006). Fermentor production of pectinases on gruel, a local by-product and their use in olive oil extraction. **Enzyme and Microbial Technology**, 39:1072-1076.
- Hankin, L. & Anagnostakis, S.L. (1975). The use of solid media for detection of enzyme production by fungi. **Mycologia**, 67: 597-607.
- Hoondal, G.; Tiwari, R.; Tewari, R.; Dahiya, N.; Beg, Q. (2002). Microbial alkaline pectinases and their industrial applications: a review. **Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 59(4-5): 409-418.
- Ishii, S. & Yokotsuka, T. (1971) Pectin trans-eliminative with other nitrogen compound is available. This probably results fruit juice clarifying activity. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 19: 958-961.

- Jayani, R. S.; Saxena, S.; Gupta, R. (2005). Microbial pectinolytic enzymes: A review. **Process Biochemistry**, 40:2931-2944.
- Kahle, K.; Kraus, M.; Richling, E. (2005). Polyphenol profiles of apple juices. **Molecular Nutrition & Food Research**, 49: 797-806.
- Kalt, W.; Forney, C. F.; Martin, A.; Prior, R.L. (1999). Antioxidant capacity, vitamin C, phenolics, and anthocyanins after fresh storage of small fruits. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 47(11): 4638-4644.
- Kalt, W.; Lawand, C.; Ryan, D. A. J.; McDonald, J. E.; Donner, H.; Forney, C. F. (2003). Oxygen radical absorbing capacity, anthocyanin and phenolic content of highbush blueberries (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.) during ripening and storage. **Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science**, 128(6):917-923.
- Kalt, W.; Ryan, D. A.; Duy, J. C.; Prior, R.; Ehlenfeldt, M. K.; Kloet, V. S. P. (2001). Interspecific variation in anthocyanins, phenolics, and antioxidants among genotypes of highbush and lowbush blueberries (*Vaccinium* Section *cyanococcus* spp.). **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 49:4761–4767.
- Kashyap, D. R.; Vohra, P. K.; Chopra, S.; Tewari, R. (2001). Applications of pectinases in the commercial sector: a review. **Bioresource Technology**, 77:215-227.
- Kaur, G.; Kumar, S.; Satyanarayana, T. (2004). Production, characterization and application of a thermostable polygalacturonase of a thermophilic mould *Sporotrichum thermophile*. **Bioresource Technology**, 94(3):239-43.
- Kondo, S.; Tsuda, K.; Muto, N.; Ueda, J. (2002). Antioxidative activity of apple skin or flesh extracts associated with fruit development on selected apple cultivars. **Horticultural Science**, 96:177-185.
- Kossen, N.W.F. (2000). The morphology of filamentous fungi. **Advances in Biochemical Engineering/Biotechnology**, 70:1-33.
- Landbo, A.-K. R.; Pinelo, M.; Vikbjerg, A. F.; Let, M. B.; Meyer, A. S. (2006). Protease-assisted clarification of black currant juice: synergy with other clarifying agents and effects on the phenol content. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 54: 6554-6563.
- Landbo, A-K. & Meyer, A. S. (2007). Statistically designed two step response surface optimization of enzymatic prepress treatment to increase juice yield and lower turbidity of elderberry juice. **Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies**, 8: 135-142.
- Landbo, A-K. & Meyer, A. S. (2004). Effects of different enzymatic maceration treatments

- on nhancement of anthocyanins and other phenolics in black currant juice. **Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies**, 5(4):503-513.
- Lea, A. G. H. (1998). Enzymes in production of beverages and fruit juices. In: **Enzymes in Food Processing**. Glasgow: Blackie Academic & Professional, 1998. p. 223-249.
- Lee, K. W.; Kim, Y.J.; Kim, D.; Lee, H.J.; Lee, C. Y. (2003). Major phenolics in apple and their contribution to the total antioxidant capacity. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 51(22):6516–6520.
- Lee, W. C.; Yusof, S.; Hamid, N. S. A.; Baharin, B. S. (2006). Optimizing conditions for enzymatic clarification of banana juice response surface methodology (RSM). **Journal of Food Engineering**, 73:55-63.
- Linde, G. A. (2000). Produção de pectinase por fermentação semi-sólida biorreator de coluna. **Dissertação de mestrado**. Fundação Universidade Federal do Rio Grande. Rio Grande
- Löfgren, C. & Hermansson, A.M. (2007). Synergistic rheological behaviour of mixed HM/LM pectin gels. **Food Hydrocolloids**, 21: 480-486.
- Lonsane, B.K.; Saucedo-Castaneda, G.; Raimbault, M.; Roussos, S.; Viniegra-Gonzales, G.; Ghildyal, N.P.; Ramakrishna, M.; Krishnaiah, M.M.(1991). Scale-up Strategies for Solid State Fermentation Systems: a review. **Process Biochemistry**, 26: 1- 15.
- Lorentz, R. H. (2005) Seleção de isolados de *Paenibacillus* spp com atividade enzimática e antimicrobiana. **Dissertação de mestrado**. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Faculdade de Agronomia. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Microbiologia Agrícola e do Ambiente
- Maccabe, A. P.; Orejas, M.; Tamayo, E. N.; Villanueva, A.; Ramón D. (2002). Improving extracellular production of food-use enzymes from *Aspergillus nidulans*. **Journal of Biotechnology**, 96: 43-54.
- Maiorano, A. E. (1982). Influência da concentração de inóculo e da concentração de inóculo e da temperatura na produção de enzimas aminolíticas por cultivo de *Aspergillus oryzae* em meio semi-sólido. **Dissertação de mestrado**. Escola Politécnica. Universidade de São Paulo/SP.
- Maiorano, A.E. (1990). Produção de pectinase por fermentação em estado sólido. **Tese de Doutorado**. Escola Politécnica. Universidade de São Paulo/SP.
- Maldonado, M.C. & Strasser de Saad, A.M. (1988). Production of pectinesterase and polygalacturonase by *Aspergillus niger* in submerged and solid state systems. **Journal of Industrial Microbiology & Biotechnology**, 20(1): 34-38

- Malvessi, E. & Silveira, M.M. (2004). Influence of medium composition and pH on the production of polygalacturonases by *Aspergillus oryzae*. **Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology**, 47: 693-702.
- Malvessi, E. (2000). Estudo de produção de poligalacturonases por *Aspergillus oryzae* em processo submerso. **Dissertação de Mestrado**. Instituto de Biotecnologia, Universidade de Caxias do Sul.
- Martins, E. S.; Silva, D.; Da Silva, R.; Gomes, E. (2002). Solid state production of thermostable pectinases from thermophilic *Thermoascus aurantiacus*. **Process Biochemistry**, 37(9):949-954.
- Martins, N.; Souza S. R. de; Silva R. da; Gomes E. (2004). Pectinase Production by Fungal Strains in Solid-State Fermentation Using Agro-Industrial Bioproduct. **Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology**, 47(5): 813-819.
- McKay, A.M. (1988). A plate assay method for the detection of fungal polygalacturonase secretion. **FEMS Microbiol Letters**, 56: 355–358.
- Meyer, A. S.; Köser, C.; Adler-Nissen, J. (2001). Efficiency of enzymatic and other alternative clarification and fining treatments on turbidity and haze in cherry juice. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 49: 3644-3650.
- Miller, G.L. (1959). Use of dinitrosalicylic acid reagent for determination of reducing sugar. **Analytical Chemistry**, 31: 426.
- Mitchell, D.A.; Berovic, M.; Krieger, N. (2000). Biochemical Engineering Aspects of Solid State Bioprocessing. **Advances in Biochemical Engineering Biotechnology**, 68:61-138.
- Moyer, R. A.; Hummer, K.E.; Finn, C.E.; Frei, B.; Wrolstad, R.E. (2002) Anthocyanins, phenolics, and antioxidant capacity in diverse small fruits: *Vaccinium*, *Rubus*, and *Ribes*. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 50(3): 519-525.
- Müller, L.; Gnoyke, S.; Popken, A. M.; Böhma, V. (2010). Antioxidant capacity and related parameters of different fruit formulations. **LWT - Food Science and Technology**, 43: 992–999
- Murthy, R. M.V.; Karanth, N.G.; Rao, K.S.M.S.R. (1993). Biochemical Engineering Aspects of Solid-State Fermentation. **Advances in Applied Microbiology**, 38: 99-147.
- Mutlu, M.; Sarioglu, K.; Demir, N.; Ercan, M. T.; Acar, J. (1999). The use of commercial pectinase in fruit juice industry. Part I: viscosimetric determination of enzyme activity. **Journal of Food Engineering**, 41:147-150.

- Nenadis, N.; Wang, L.F.; Tsimidou, M.; Zhang, H.Y. (2004). Estimation of scavenging activity of phenolic compounds using the ABTS assay. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 52:4669-4674.
- Newsome, W. H. (1986). Potential and advantages of immunochemical methods for analysis of foods. **Journal - Association of Official Analytical Chemists**, 69: 919-923
- Nigam, P. & Singh, D. (1994). Solid-state (substrate) fermentation systems and their applications in biotechnology. **Journal Basic Microbiology**, 6: 405-423,
- Nogueira, A.; Santos, D. L.; Wiecheteck, V.B.F.; Guyot, S.; Wosiacki, G. (2003). Efeito do processamento no teor de compostos fenólicos em suco de maçã. **Publicação da UEPG**. 9(3):7-14.
- Oliveira, K.F.; Malavolta, L., Souza, C.S.; Vicente, E.J.; Laluce. C. (2006). Pectinolytic activity secreted by yeasts isolated from fermented citrus molasses. **Journal of Applied Microbiology**, 100: 633-640
- Pandey A.; Soccol, C. R.; Mitchell, D. (2000). New developments in solid state fermentation: I-bioprocesses and products. **Process Biochemistry**, 35: 1153–1169
- Pandey, A. (2003). Solid-state fermentation. **Biochemical Engineering Journal**, 13(2-3): 81-84.
- Pedruzzi, I.; Agostini, F.; Dillon, A.J.P.; Silveira, M.M. (2001) Extração de óleo essencial de limão Taiti (*Citrus latifolia*) com pectinases e celulases. In: VII Seminar on Enzymatic Hydrolysis of Biomass, **VII SHEB**. Anais. Maringá, PR.
- Pilnik, W.; Voragen, A. G. J. (1993). Pectic enzymes in fruit and vegetable juice Manufacture. In: **Enzymes Food Processing**. New York: Academic Press, p363-399.
- Pinelo, M.; Landbo, A.-K. R.; Vikbjerg, A. F.; Meyer A.S. (2006). Effect of clarification techniques and rat intestinal extract incubation on phenolic composition and antioxidant activity of black currant juice. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 54: 6564-6571.
- Prior, R.L.; Cao, G.; Martin, A.; Sofic, E.; McEwen, J.; O'Brien C.; Lischner, N.; Ehlenfeldt, M.; Kalt, W.; Krewer, G.; Mainland, C. M.(1998). Antioxidant capacity as influenced by total phenolic and anthocyanin content, maturity, and variety of *vaccinium* species. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 46(7): 2686-2693.
- Rangana, S. (1977). **Manual of analysis of fruit and vegetable products**. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill, p.634.

- Rossetto, C. A. V.; Viegas, E. C.; Lima, T. M. (2003). Contaminação fúngica do amendoim em função das doses de calcário e épocas de amostragem. **Bragantia**, 62 (3):437- 445.
- Saito, M. & Machida, S. (1999). A rapid identification method for aflatoxin-producing strains of *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus* by ammonia vapor. **Mycoscience**, 40:205-208.
- Sakai, T.; Sakamoto, T.; Hallaert, J.; Vandamme, E. (1993). Pectin, pectinase and protopectinase: production, properties and applications. **Advances in Applied Microbiology**, 39: 213-294.
- Sakamoto, T.; Bonnin, E.; Quemener, B.; Thibault, J. F. (2002). Purification and characterization of two polygalacturonases from *Aspergillus niger* able to degrade xylogalacturonan and acetylated homogalacturonan. **Biochimica et Biophysica Acta**, 1572: 10–18.
- Schmidel, W. & Facciotti, M.C.R. (2001). Biorreatores e Processos Fermentativos. In: Schmidell, W.; Lima, U.A.; Aquarone, E.; Borzani, W.(Eds.), **Biotecnologia Industrial**, Edgard Blücher Ltda., 2:179-190.
- Schmitz-Eiberger, M.; Weber, V.; Treutter, D.; Baab, G.; Lorenz, J. (2003). Bioactive components in fruits from different apple varieties. **Journal of Applied Botany-Angewandte Botanik**, 77:167-171.
- Schols, H. A.; Veld, P.H.in't; Dellen, W. Van; Voragen, A.G.J. (1991). The effect of the manufacturing method on the characteristics of apple juice. **Z Lebensm Unters Forsch**, 192:142-148.
- Silva, A. P.V.; Maia, G. A.; Oliveira, G. S. F. (1999). Estudo da produção do suco clarificado de cajá (*Spondias lutea* L.). **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, 19: 33-36.
- Silva, C. F.; Schwan, R. F.; Dias, E. S.; (2000) Wheals, A. E. Microbial diversity during maturation and natural processing of coffee cherries of Coffee Arabica in Brazil. **International Journal of Food Microbiology**, 60(2-3): 251-260.
- Silva, D.; Martins, E. S.; Silva, R.; Gómez, E. (2002). Pectinase production by *Penicillium viridicatum* RFC3 by solid state fermentation using agricultural wastes and agro-industrial by products. **Brazilian Journal of Microbiology**, 33:318-324
- Silva, E.V.da; Borges, M. F., Medina, C., Piccoli, R.H. (2005). Pectinolytic enzymes secreted by yeasts from tropical fruits. **FEMS Yeast Research** 5: 859–865
- Soccol, C.R. & Vandenberghe, L.P.S. (2003). Overview of applied solid-state fermentation in Brazil. **Biochemical Engineering Journal**, 13:205-218

- Solis-Pereyra, S.; Favela-Torres, M.; Gutierrez-Rojas, M.; Roussos, S.; Saucedo, G.; Guanasekaran, P. e Viniegra-González, G. (1996), Production of pectinases by *Aspergillus niger* in solid state fermentation at high initial glucose concentrations. **World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology**, 12: 257-260.
- Somogyi, M. (1952). Notes on sugar determination. **The Journal of Biological Chemistry**, 95: 267-272.
- Stojanovic, J. & Silva, J.L. (2007). Influence of osmotic concentration, continuous high frequency ultrasound and dehydration on antioxidants, colour and chemical properties of rabbiteye blueberries. **Food Chemistry**, 101:898-906
- Takayanagi, T.; Uchibori, T.; Yokutsuka, K. (2001). Characteristics of yeast polygalacturonases induced during fermentation on grapes skins. **American Journal of Enology and Viticulture**, 52(1):41-44.
- Tanner, H. & Brunner, H. R. (1985). Getränke Analytik – untersuchungsmethode für die Labor- und Betriebspraxis. Wädenswill: Verlag Helles. In: Nogueira. *et al.* (2006). **Ciências Agrárias**, 27(1):89-98.
- Taragano, V.; Sanchez, V.E; Pilosof, A.M.R. (1997). Combined effect of water activity depression and glucose addition on pectinases and protease production by *Aspergillus niger*. **Biotechnology Letters**, 19 (3): 233-236.
- Tari, C.; Dogan, N.; Gogus, N. (2008). Biochemical and thermal characterization of crude exo-polygalacturonase produced by *Aspergillus sojae*. **Food Chemistry**, 111: 824–829
- Teixeira, M.F.S.; Lima-Filho, J.L.; Durán, N. (2000). Carbon sources effect on pectinase production from *Aspergillus Japonicus* 586. **Brazilian Journal of Microbiology**, 31:286-290.
- Thielen, C.; Will, F.; Zacharias, J.; Dietrich, H.; Jacob, H. (2004). Polyphenols in apples: Distribution of polyphenols in apple tissue and comparison of fruit and juice. **Deutsche Lebensmittel-Rundschau**, 100: 389-398.
- Ueda, S.; Fujio, Y., Lim, J. Y. (1982). Production and some properties of pectic enzymes from *Aspergillus oryzae* A. 3. **Journal of Applied Biochemistry**, 4: 524-532.
- Varnam, A. H. & Sutherland, J. P. (1999). **Beverages – Technology, Chemistry and Microbiology**, Maryland: Aspen Publishers, Inc., 464 p.
- Vidal, S.; Doco, T.; Williams, P.; Pellerin, P.; York, W.S.; O’neil, M.A. (2000). Structural characterization of the pectic polysaccharide rhamnogalacturonan II: evidence for the backbone location of the aceric acid-containing oligoglycosyl side chain. **Carbohydrate Research**, 326: 277-294.

- Vries, R.P. & Visser, J. (2001). *Aspergillus* enzymes involved in degradation of plant cell wall polysaccharides. **Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews**, 65(4):496-522.
- Wainwright, M. (1995). **Introducción a la Biotecnología de los Hongos**. Zaragoza: Acribia, 228 p.
- Willats, W. G. T.; Knox, J. P.; Mikkelsen, J. D. (2006) Pectin: new insights into an old polymer are starting to gel. **Trends in Food Science & Technology**, 17: 97-104.
- Williams, J. H. Phillips, T., D, Jolly, P. E., Stiles, J. K., Jolly C. M., Aggarwal D. (2004). Human aflatoxicosis in developing countries: a review of toxicology, exposure, potential health consequences and interventions. **American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**, 80: 1106-1122.
- Wolfe, K.; Wu, X.Z.; Liu, R.H. (2003). Antioxidant activity of apple peels. **Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry**, 51: 609-614.
- Zardo, D. M.; Dantas, A.P.; Vanz, R.; Wosiacki, G.; Nogueira, A. (2009). Intensidade de pigmentação vermelha em maçãs e sua relação com os teores de compostos fenólicos e capacidade antioxidativa. **Ciência e Tecnologia de Alimentos**, 29(1): 148-154.
- Zheng, Z. & Shetty, K. (2000). Solid state production of polygalacturonase by *Lentinus edodes* using fruit processing wastes. **Process Biochemistry**, 35(8): 825-830.
- Zhongdong, L.; Guohua, W.; Yunchang, G.; Kennedy, J. F. (2006). Image study of pectin extraction from orange skin assisted by microwave. **Carbohydrate Polymers**, 64: 548-552.

## 7. ANEXOS

### 7.1 Relatório técnico de identificação do *Aspergillus niger* LB23

<b>Serviço:</b> Identificação de microrganismos		<b>Relatório:</b> 080137
<b>Interessado:</b> Fundação Universidade de Caxias do Sul		<b>Data de entrada:</b> 22/01/2009
<b>Serviço No.</b>	<b>Descrição da Amostra</b>	
080137 - 1	Fungo isolado de romã em decomposição	

#### 1. Objetivos:

Identificação de microrganismos por taxonomia convencional.

#### 2. Metodologia utilizada:

A identificação é baseada na análise comparativa de características diferenciais de morfologia, fisiologia e metabolismo bioquímico da linhagem teste com dados citados na literatura de referência

#### 3. Resultados da identificação

Serviço No.	Amostra	Resultados
080137 - 1	Fungo isolado de romã em decomposição	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> van Tieghem 1867

#### 4. Bibliografia:

Klich, M. A., and J. I. Pitt. **A Laboratory Guide to Common Aspergillus species and their teleomorphs**. CSIRO, Australia, 1988.

Domsch *et al.* Compendium of Soil Fungi, V.I., IHW, Verlag, 1993.

#### Observações:

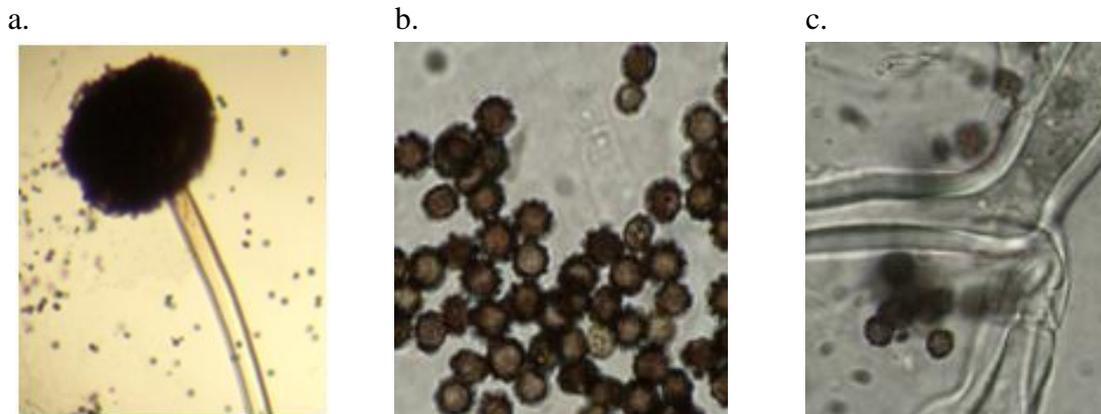
As análises de identificação de fungo filamentosos, foram realizadas nos laboratórios da UNESP – Campus de Rio Claro, pela Dra. Derlene Attili de Angelis.

Os resultados têm significação restrita e se aplicam somente à amostra recebida para análise.

Data <b>31/Mar/2009</b>	Emitido por <b>Aline de Souza Lopes</b> Teste e Ensaios/Identificações - CCT/FAT
----------------------------	--

<b>FICHA DE IDENTIFICAÇÃO FUNGO</b>	<b>Nº. SERVIÇO: 080137- 1</b>
<b>FILAMENTOSO</b>	

Resultado da identificação: *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem 1867



Legenda: Microscopia óptica: **a.** conidióforo e vesícula subglobosa; **b.** conídios verrucosos; **c.** detalhe da célula-pé evidenciando a parede grossa da hifa (x 1000).

Descrição: A cultura foi observada em MEA a 25°C formando colônias tipicamente escuras, de aspecto pulverulento. Diâmetro médio das colônias: 55 x 59,5 mm. Características microscópicas em azul de lactofenol: cabeças conidiais radiadas, vesículas globosas a subglobosas de 40,5-65,5µm de diâmetro; conidióforos longos e grossos, de parede lisa, acastanhados. Células conidiogênicas bisseriadas. Métulas aproximadamente duas vezes maior que as fiálides. Conídios acastanhados, esféricos a subsféricos, verrucosos, 4,5-5,5µm de diâmetro. Presença de célula-pé.

## 7.2 Relatório técnico de identificação do *Aspergillus fumigatus* LB39J

<b>Serviço:</b> Identificação de microrganismos		<b>Relatório:</b> 090089rf
<b>Interessado:</b> Fundação Universidade de Caxias do Sul.		<b>Data de entrada:</b> 29/10/2009
<b>Serviço No.</b>	<b>Descrição da Amostra</b>	
090089 –1	Amostra – Fungo filamentoso isolado do mamão	

### 1. Objetivos:

Identificação de microrganismos por taxonomia convencional.

### 2. Metodologia utilizada:

- **Identificação de fungos por taxonomia clássica convencional.**

A identificação é baseada na análise comparativa de características diferenciais de morfologia, fisiologia e metabolismo bioquímico da linhagem teste com dados das espécies de referência descritas na literatura.

### 3. Resultados da identificação

Serviço No.	Amostra	Resultados
090089 –1	Amostra – Fungo filamentoso isolado do mamão	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fresenius

### 4. Bibliografia:

DSMZ -**Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen** disponível em:  
<http://www.dsmz.de/>

PITT, J.I. and A.D. HOCKING (ed). 1997. **Fungi and Food Spoilage**, 2nd ed. Blackie Academic & rofessional, London.

SAMSON, R. A; *et al.* **Introduction to Food-Borne Fungi**, 4nd ed., CBS, Netherlands, 1995.

### Observações:

As análises de identificações foram realizadas no laboratório do BCQ.

Os resultados têm significação restrita e se aplicam somente à amostra recebida para análise.

As culturas serão mantidas em nosso laboratório por um período de um mês a partir desta data. Após este período elas serão descartadas.

Data <b>02/12/2009</b>	Emitido por <b>Aline de Souza Lopes</b> Identificações/ Testes e Ensaios - CCT/FAT
---------------------------	--

### **7.3 Artigo enviado para LWT - Food Science and Technology**

#### **CLARIFICATION OF FRUIT JUICES BY FUNGAL PECTINASES**

Ivana Greice Sandri, Roselei Claudete Fontana, Débora Menim Barfknecht, Mauricio Moura da Silveira

## CLARIFICATION OF FRUIT JUICES BY FUNGAL PECTINASES

Ivana Greice Sandri<sup>1</sup>, Roselei Claudete Fontana, Débora Menim Barfknecht, Mauricio Moura da Silveira

Institute of Biotechnology, University of Caxias do Sul, PO Box 1352, Caxias do Sul,  
95070-560, Caxias do Sul, Brazil

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author: Ivana G. Sandri

E-mail address: igsandi@ucs.br

Phone/Fax: +55 54 32182149

## ABSTRACT

This study analyses the efficiency of fungal pectinolytic preparations produced in laboratory and commercial products used in the clarification process of apple, butia palm fruit, blueberry and grape juices. Two crude enzymatic extracts, produced by *Aspergillus niger* (TE1) and *Aspergillus oryzae* (TE2), were tested in solid-state and submerge cultures, respectively, being later compared with commercial preparations (Pectinex<sup>®</sup>BE Colour-PB and Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Clear-PC). Considering pectinases total activity at 1U/mL of fruit juice, reactions were conducted at 30 and 50°C, for 30 and 60 min. Time increase resulted in an improved clarification, whereas temperature increase could not be linked to a greater clarification. Preparation TE1 was more efficient than T2 for the clarification, such result being probably related to the natural pH of juices, which favoured the action of pectinases present in the first enzymatic extract.

Key-words: pectinases, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, clarification of fruit juices

## 1. Introduction

Fruit juices are naturally cloudy, yet in different degrees, especially due to presence of polysaccharides (pectin, cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin and starch), proteins, tannins and metals (Vaillant, Millan, Dornier, Decloux & Reynes, 2001). As the juice clear appearance is a determinant factor for consumers, the fruit juice industry has been investing in methods that optimize this feature (Tribess & Tadini, 2006). The high concentration of pectin leads to colloid formation, which constitutes one of the main problems during the processing of clear fruit juices. However, although the suspended pulp particles can be removed through filtration, the presence of pectin may make this method difficult (Sulaiman, Sulaiman & Liew, 1998).

The depectinisation of fruit juices through the use of pectinases has been presented as an efficient alternative to reduce turbidity, in many studies (Landbo & Meyer, 2007, Kashyap, Vohra, Chopra & Tewari, 2001, Vaillant, Millan, Brien, Dornier, Decloux & Reynes, 1999). Pectinases degrade pectin hence resulting in viscosity reduction and cluster formation, which facilitates separation through centrifugation or filtration. As a result, the juice presents higher clarity, as well as more concentrated flavour and colour (Abdullah, Sulaiman, Aroua & Noor, 2007, Kaur, Kumar & Satyanarayana, 2004, Mutlu, Sarioglu, Demir, Ercan & Acar, 1999, Blanco, Sierro & Villa, 1999).

Pectinolytic enzymes, or pectinases, act in different forms on their substrate, the pectin. The commercial pectinase preparations normally contain one or more types of microbial pectinolytic enzymes (depending on specific use), as well as cellulases, hemicellulases, proteases and amilases (Gailing, Guibert & Combes, 2000). Regarding to the microbial production of pectinases, it can be performed either through submerge or solid-state processes (Malvessi & Silveira, 2004, Fontana, Salvador & Silveira, 2005).

However, the successful use of pectinolytic enzymes in fruit juices clarification depends on the involved substrate, which may not only present different pectin concentrations, but also cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin and other components (Vaillant *et al.* 1999). Moreover, some enzymes can be deactivated by polyphenols and other inhibitors present in some substrates (Pilnik & Voragen, 1993).

Acknowledging the fact that specific characteristics of the substrate, enzymes contained in the preparation and reaction time are involved in a successful clarification process (Ceci & Lozano, 1998), this study aimed to establish the adequate conditions for the application of pectinolytic formulations produced by *Aspergillus oryzae* and *Aspergillus niger* strains, in submerge and solid-state cultures, respectively. Concentration, temperature and reaction time were observed during the experiments with apple, blueberry, butia palm fruit and

grape juices. Additionally, pH influence on total pectinolytic activity in the experimental extracts was assayed.

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1 Microorganisms for the production of the enzymatic extracts

*A. niger* T0005007-2 (University of Salta, Argentina) and *A. oryzae* IPT 301 (Institute for Technological Research of São Paulo) were used for the production of enzymatic extracts by solid-state and submerge processes, respectively. The strains were maintained by periodic cultivation in glycerin-agar medium, at 30°C for 5 days, and then stocked at 4°C.

### 2.2 Media for the production of enzymes

The medium used in the solid-state process was defined by Fontana *et al.* (2005), according to the following composition (per 100g): wheat bran (MOINHO NORDESTE, Brazil), 36.6 g; citric pectin (CP KELCO S.A, Brazil), 6.0 g; salt solution, 36.6 mL; *A. niger* spore suspension and distilled water, q.s.p. 100 g. The formulation of salt solution was (% m/v): (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 4.0; MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.0; KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 2.0; FeSO<sub>4</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.3x10<sup>-4</sup>, ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 6.3x10<sup>-4</sup>, MnSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.0x10<sup>-5</sup>. After inoculation, the solid medium presented 63 % humidity.

The medium used in the submerge process was defined by Malvessi & Silveira (2004), according to the following composition (g/L): wheat bran (NORDESTE, Brazil), 40; citric pectin (CP KElco S.A, Brazil), 20; yeast extract, 0.05; (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 5; MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 0.5; KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 2.5; FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O, 6.3.10<sup>-5</sup>; ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, 6.2x10<sup>-5</sup>; MnSO<sub>4</sub>, 1x10<sup>-6</sup>. The initial pH of this medium was adjusted to 4.0 with NaOH 1N or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 1.5 N. The media were autoclaved at 1atm for 20 minutes.

### 2.3 Experimental conditions

Becker flasks (100 mL) with 12 g of medium were used to obtain the enzymatic extract in the solid-state process. The flasks were inoculated with *A. niger* spores, in order to have an initial concentration of  $7 \times 10^7$  spores / L, and incubated at 30°C in a humidity saturated environment, for 72 hours. The extraction of the obtained enzymes by solid-state process was performed through suspension of humidified solid material (2.7g) in distilled water (15 mL; pH 4), using 125 mL flasks under reciprocal agitation of 200 rpm, at 30°C. The obtained solutions were then centrifuged for 10 min at 10.000 rpm. The supernatant was kept at 4°C for using in posterior tests (Fontana *et al.* 2005).

Erlenmeyer flasks (500 mL) with 100 mL of substrate were used to obtain the enzymatic extracts by submerge process. The flasks were inoculated with a suspension of *A. oryzae* spores, aiming for an initial concentration of  $1 \times 10^6$  spores/L, and being subsequently incubated at 28°C and 200 rpm, in a reciprocal shaker (B. BRAUN BIOTECH model BIOSTAT<sup>®</sup> B, Germany). After 96 hours, the media was centrifuged for 10 min, at 10.000 rpm, the supernatant being kept at 4°C for further tests (Malvessi & Silveira, 2004).

The fruits used in this experiment were first selected and later washed in water, before being processed. Apple juice (*Malus domestica*), Gala variety, was produced through centrifugation (WALITA, Brazil). Butia palm fruit juice (*Butia eriospatha*) was obtained from fruit collected in Erechim, Brazil, later processed in a horizontal pulp-processing machine (TOMASI, Brazil). Blueberry juice (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) was produced through the liquefaction of Bluegem and Climax varieties, in equal proportions, using an industrial blender (METVISA, Brazil). Grape juice (*Vitis labrusca*), Isabel variety, was furnished by the industry MAIS FRUTA (Antônio Prado, Brazil).

Two experimental extracts obtained with *A. niger* T0005007-2 (TE1), in solid-state process, and with *A. oryzae* IPT 301 (TE2), in submerge process, were tested during the

enzymatic treatments, and later compared with two commercial preparations (NOVOZYMES LATIN AMERICA LTD, Brazil): Pectinex<sup>®</sup>BE Colour (PB) for the dark juices (blueberry and grape) and Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Clear (PC) for the light juices (apple and Butia palm fruit). These commercial enzymatic preparations are produced by *A. niger* and *Aspergillus aculeatus* and contain specially pectin lyase and polygalacturonase. The experimental enzymatic extracts, as well as the commercial preparations, were diluted to obtain 10 unities (U) of total pectinases (TPA) per mL. Then, to each 10 mL of juice, 1 mL of the mentioned solution was added, finally obtaining 1 U TPA / mL juice. The assays were performed in thermostatic bath (B. BRAUN BIOTECH model Certomat WR, Germany). Afterwards, the temperatures of 30 and 50°C were observed at 30 and 60 min of reaction time. Subsequently, samples were cooled in an ice bath to interrupt the reaction, and then centrifuged for 10 min, at 3.500 rpm and 20°C. The supernatant was filtered through Whatman nr 1 paper for total removal of suspended particles. Control samples, where enzymatic preparations were substituted by distilled water, were made for all assays. The ideal pH for total pectinases was determined in both the experimental and commercial preparations. The reaction pH was assayed using different buffer solutions: sodium biphthalate (pH 3.0; 4.0; 5.0) and phosphate (pH 6.0; 7.0), specifying other standard conditions. TPA residual activity is expressed by percentage.

#### 2.4 Analytical Methods

Total pectinase activity (TPA) was determined by measuring the reduction of viscosity of citric pectin solution (CP KELCO S.A, Brazil) 0.63% (m/v), in an acetate buffer solution 0.05 M, pH 4.0. The analysis was performed using 3.2 mL sample diluted in 14.8 mL of citric pectin, at 30°C for 30 min. Thereafter, viscosity variations were measured with a viscometer (BROOKFIELD ENGINEERING, model DV-II+, USA). One unit of total

pectinases was defined as the amount of enzyme that reduces the viscosity to 50 %, according to standard conditions (Couri & Farias 1995).

Exo-polygalacturonases (exo-PG) activity was assayed in a 50  $\mu$ L diluted sample added to 2.0 mL polygalacturonic acid (SIGMA, EUA) in acetate buffer solution 0.1 M (pH 4.0) at 35°C for 30 min. Reducing substances were measured by Somogyi Method (1952). One unit of exo-PG was taken as the amount that catalyses the liberation of 1  $\mu$ mol of polygalacturonic acid per minute per mL, in the reaction conditions (Couri & Farias 1995).

Pectin-methylesterase (PME) activity was determined by titration of carboxylic groups liberated through de-esterification of citric pectin (CP KELCO S.A, Brazil), according to the method described by Rouse & Atkins (1952). Citric pectin 1% (m/v) in a NaCl 0.15M, pH 4.5 solution was the substrate used in the reaction. Pectin demethylation levels were measured by the assay titration with NaOH 0.02 M, pH 4.5 at 30°C for 20 min, using an automatic pH controller (CONSORT model R735, Belgium). One unit of PME was defined as the enzyme catalytic action in the pectin demethylation correspondent to 1  $\eta$ mol NaOH per min, under assay conditions.

Pectinlyase (PL) activity was estimated by measuring the increase in absorbance, due to the formation of unsaturated products, as proposed by Albershein (1966). In this method, citric pectin 1.0 mL (CP Kelco S.A, Brazil) 1% (m/v) in a citrate-phosphate buffer solution (pH 5.5) and 1.0 mL of enzymatic extract were incubated at 40°C for 1 h. The reaction was stopped by adding 3.5 mL of HCl 0.5 M. Thereafter, absorbance was read in spectrophotometer at 235 nm against one blank. Molar extinction coefficient of unsaturated products  $\epsilon_{235} = 5550 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$  was used to calculate enzymatic activity,  $PL = (\Delta A/\epsilon_{235}) 10^9$  ( $\eta$ mol/mL/min), where  $\Delta U$  represents the increase in absorbance per minute.

The cellulase complex activity was measured as “Filter Paper Activity” (FPase), according to Ghose (1987). One international unit of FPase is defined as the amount of enzyme that

catalyzes the production of 1  $\mu\text{mol}$  of reducing sugars per min, under assay conditions. The reducing sugars were quantified by using a 3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid solution, according to Miller (1959).

The enzymatic activities are expressed in units per gram of dry substrate (U/g) in the solid-state preparations (TE1), and in units per minute per mL (U/mL) in the submerge preparations (TE2).

The clarification of juices following each treatment was evaluated in spectrophotometer (AURORA INSTRUMENTS, USA) by adding absorbance results at 440 and 520 nm for light juices and 420, 520 and 620 nm for dark juices, as proposed by Rangana (1977) with modifications. The degree of clarification was expressed by percentage of clarification, calculated through obtained results in control samples of each assay.

### 2.5 Statistical analysis

The statistical tests were performed through variance analysis (*one-way* ANOVA) and Tuckey's test, with probability level below 5 % ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Enzymatic activity assays of experimental and commercial preparations

Experimental enzymatic preparations were assayed according their activity in TPA, exo-PG, PME, PL and FPase in comparison to the commercial preparations (Table 1). As expected, TPA, exo-PG, PL and FPase activities were greater in commercial preparations, since the experimental extracts have not been concentrated. A very low or even insignificant activity was noted in PME, with exception to the commercial product Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Clear. According to Varnam & Sutherland (1999), PME facilitates endopolygalacturonase activity when liberating methyl groups from the pectin chain.

Endopolygalacturonase has a key role in the polysaccharide internal chemical bonds hydrolysis and also in the total pectinolytic activity. However, according to some studies, the use of enzymatic preparations with PME in the clarification of juices promotes not only hydrolysis but also de-esterification and volatilisation of esters related to flavour, which consequently causes decharacterisation of the fruit flavour (Alana, Gabilondo, Hernando & Moragues, 1990). Moreover, PME promotes a decrease in juice stability through the precipitation of de-esterified pectin derivatives with calcium ions found in the juice, and the liberation of methanol (Alana, Gabilondo, Hernando & Moragues, 1989). However, if the clarification process is carried out only with pectinlyase (PL), the presence of methanol is not detected in the juice (Ishii & Yokotsuka, 1971). Therefore, the enzymatic preparations with *A. niger* and *A. oryzae* can potentially be used in the production of juice clarification products.

**Table 1.** Total pectinases activity (TPA), exo-polygalacturonase (exo-PG), pectin methylesterase (PME), pectinlyase (PL) and cellulase (FPase) in experimental enzymatic extracts and commercial preparations.

	<b>TPA</b> (U/mL)	<b>Exo-PG</b> (U/mL)	<b>PME</b> (U/min/mL)	<b>PL</b> (U/min/mL)	<b>FPase</b> (U/mL)
PC <sup>e</sup>	919 <sup>b</sup>	179 <sup>a</sup>	3.26 <sup>a</sup>	828 <sup>b</sup>	3.39 <sup>b</sup>
PB	1150 <sup>a</sup>	94 <sup>c</sup>	0.01 <sup>b</sup>	4576 <sup>a</sup>	5.21 <sup>a</sup>
TE1 <sup>f</sup>	75 <sup>d</sup>	142 <sup>b</sup>	0.03 <sup>b</sup>	432 <sup>c</sup>	0.12 <sup>c</sup>
TE2	44 <sup>c</sup>	40 <sup>d</sup>	0.29 <sup>b</sup>	180 <sup>d</sup>	0.10 <sup>c</sup>

Different letters (a-d) indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) for each enzymatic activity

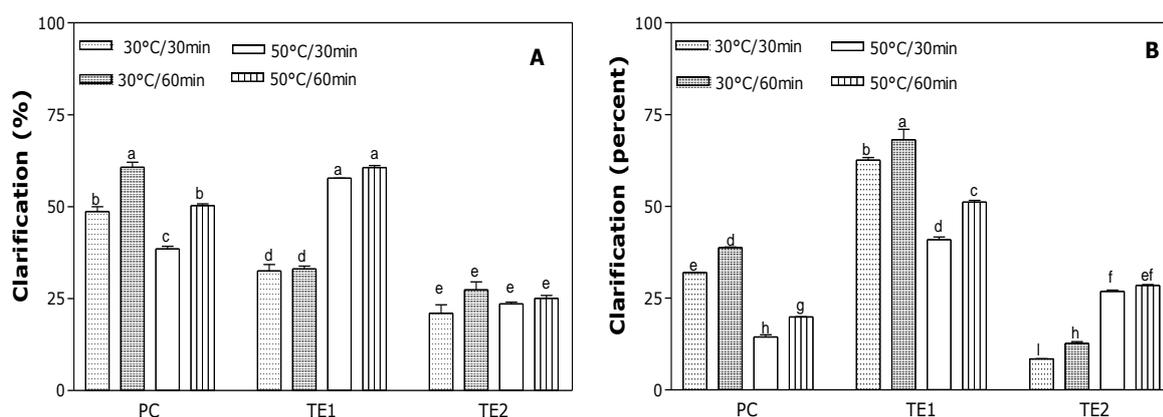
<sup>e</sup>PC, Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Clear; PB, Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Be Colour; TE1, enzymatic extract produced by *Aspergillus niger* T000507-2 and TE2, enzymatic extract produced by *Aspergillus oryzae* IPT 301.

<sup>f</sup>TE1 - enzymatic activity is expressed in U/g for TPA, Exo-PG and FPase, and expressed in U/min/g for PME and PL

### 3.2 Enzymatic treatments in fruit juices

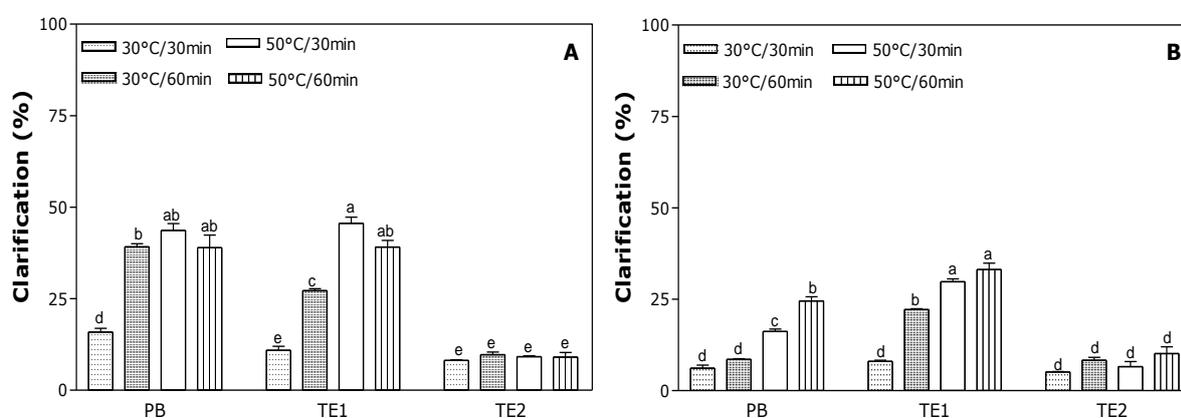
The clarification process was tested in apple juice with the experimental preparations, having Pectinex<sup>®</sup>Clear (PC) as a reference. As it can be seen in Figure 1A, the greatest degree of clarification was obtained with the commercial compound PC and with the

experimental preparation TE1(enzymatic extract from solid-state medium), in reaction at 30°C for 30 min and at 50°C for 30 and 60 min, respectively. Results found for PC are different to those published by its own manufacturers, who define temperatures between 50 and 54°C as the optimum for enzymatic activity. Despite being abundant in the southern Brazil, the butia palm fruit is still little used in the industry, due to its highly perishable condition (Magro et al. 2006). Therefore, further studies are necessary to establish technical parameters for the application of enzymatic complexes in butia palm fruit pulps and juices, aiming at more adequate techniques, in order to guarantee bigger stability during the storage period, which brings a viable alternative to fruit commercialisation. PC, also recommended for clarification of apple juice, was used during the experiments with butia palm fruit. The lack of published studies on enzymatic treatment of butia palm fruit juice is probably due to a very recent commercial utilisation of this fruit. Greater clarification was obtained with the experimental preparation TE1, at 30°C for 60 min, whereas inferior results were observed at 50°C. In this case, the experimental extract performance was significantly superior in comparison to the commercial product (Figure 1B).



**Fig. 1.** Clarification of apple (A) and butia palm fruit (B) juices, using 1 unit (U) of total pectinases per mL of juice, with different enzymatic treatment conditions: reaction time (30 and 60 min) and temperatures (30 and 50°C). Different letters (a-d) indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )

Blueberry juice presented an increase of 40 % in levels of clarification (in other words, a 40 percent decrease in turbidity) when exposed to the experimental extract T1 and the commercial product PB, with hydrolyses temperatures at 30 and 50°C for 60min (Figure 2A). Such results are superior to those obtained by Landbo & Meyer (2007), who recorded 30 % decrease in turbidity in blueberry juice, with the addition of the commercial compound Pectinex Be. Grape juice (Figure 2B) presented optimum results with experimental extract TE1, at 50°C for 30 and 60 min.



**Fig. 2.** Clarification of blueberry (A) and grape (B) juices, using 1unit (U) of total pectinases per mL of juice, with different enzymatic treatment conditions: reaction time (30 and 60 min) and temperatures (30 and 50°C). Different letters (a-d) indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )

It could be verified, through hydrolysis with experimental enzymatic extracts, that TE2, obtained with *A. oryzae* in liquid medium, was not effective in the liquefaction of particles present in all four juices, at any tested conditions. In general, fruits contain different insoluble polysaccharides, most commonly pectin, hemicellulose and cellulose, as well as structural proteins and lignin. Thus, it is possible that the obtained results have been influenced by other enzymes whose activities have not been determined by this study. In the case of apple juice, for instance, Dongowski & Sembries (2001) observed that the composition and activities of enzymes, such as pectinases, cellulases and hemicellulases, need to be considered during enzymatic treatment. However, taking that the

standardisation of different preparations has been done based on total pectinases activity (dilution at 1.0 U/mL in all treatments), it is possible that PL and FPase, found in bigger proportions in TE1, have been a differential factor to the obtained results. PL degrades esterified and non-esterified pectins, leading to a higher clarification rate (Varnam & Sutherland, 1999), besides been the only enzyme to promote pectin depolymerisation, without the previous action of other enzymes (Taragano, Sanchez & Pilosof, 1997).

The variations observed in the clarification assays with the different enzymatic preparations could be also related to the particular characteristics of each juice. Amongst these features, the significant difference between pH values of the tested juices can be noted (Table 2).

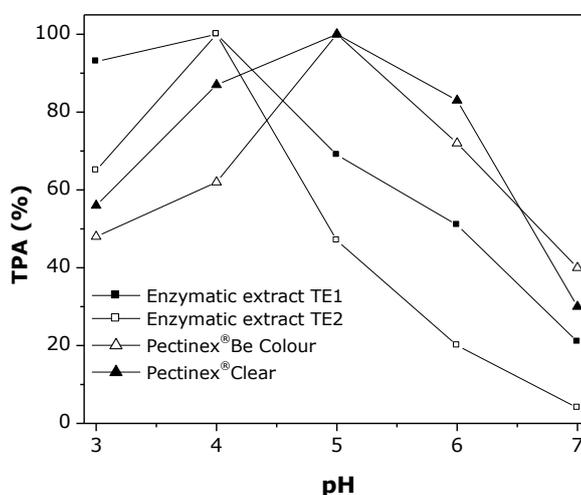
**Table 2.** pH values in apple Gala variety, butia palm fruit, blueberry Bluegen and Climax varieties, and grape Isabel variety natural juices.

Fruit	pH
Apple Gala variety	3,60 <sup>a</sup>
Butia palm fruit	2,82 <sup>c</sup>
Blueberry Bluegem and Climax varieties	2,69 <sup>d</sup>
Grape Isabel variety	3,18 <sup>b</sup>

Different letters (a-d) indicate significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )

The effect of pH on TPA was assessed in order to elucidate differences found in the clarification assays (Figure 3). In the laboratorial extracts TE1 and TE2, TPA superior activity occurred at pH 4.0. When the reaction was performed at pH 3.0, enzymatic activity was identical to TE1, whereas TE2 presented a decrease of 35 % in enzymatic activity. In pH values above 4.0, a continuous decrease in pectinolytic activity was observed in both experimental extracts. In the commercial preparations, TPA higher activities were observed at pH 5.0, with a decrease at bigger or smaller pH values. Considering that pH

values in the tested juices were found between 2.69 and 3.60 (Table 2), the pH test results are coherent with those found in the clarification assays, when only TE1 and TE2 are compared. However, when including in this analysis commercial preparations, it can be concluded that other factors, such as the product formulation and the presence of other enzymes apart from pectinases, are significantly important, considering the expressive results reached with PC and PB, especially in the clarification of apple and blueberry juices, respectively (Figures 1A and 2A).



**Fig. 3.** pH effect on total pectinases activity (TPA) in experimental enzymatic extracts and commercial preparations, under standard conditions.

#### 4. Conclusions

It could be observed that experimental enzymatic extracts presented excellent results in comparison to commercial preparations in the juice clarification process.

Analysing the enzymatic activity in TE1 and TE2, it could be seen TE1 higher efficiency during the juice liquefaction process. This can be partially attributed to the juices natural pH, which favoured pectinases activity in TE1. The ideal pH for pectinases in TE2 was above those determined in all juices.

When comparing the different conditions for enzymatic treatment and hydrolysis time, it can be observed, in the majority of juices, that increasing time from 30 to 60 minutes caused higher clarification, due to a greater contact between enzyme and substrate. Yet the increase in temperature did not show direct relation with the level of clarification.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors thank the University of Caxias do Sul (UCS) for the financial support to this study.

### **References**

- Abdullah, L. A. G., Sulaiman, N. M., Aroua, M. K., & Noor, M. M. M. J. (2007). Response surface optimization of conditions for clarification of carambola fruit juice using a commercial enzyme. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 81, 65-71.
- Alana, A., Gabilondo, A., Hernando, F., & Moragues, M. D. (1989). Pectin lyase production by a *Penicillium italicum* strain. *Applied and Environment. Microbiology*, 55, 1612-1616.
- Alana, A., Gabilondo, A., Hernando, F., & Moragues, M. D. (1990). Pectin lyase activity in a *Penicillium italicum* strain. *Applied and Environment Microbiology*, 56, 3755-3759.
- Albershein, P. (1966). Pectin lyase from fungi. *Methods in Enzymology*, 8, 628-631.
- Blanco, P., Sierro, C., & Villa, T. G. (1999). Production of pectic enzymes in yeasts. *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, 175, 1-9.
- Ceci, L., & J. Lozano. (1998). Determination of enzymatic activities of commercial pectinases for the clarification of apple juice. *Food Chemistry*. 61, 237–241.
- Couri, S., & Farias, A. (1995). Genetic manipulation of *Aspergillus niger* for increased synthesis of pectinolytic enzymes. *Revista de Microbiol*, 26, 314-317.

- Dongowski, G., & Sembries, S. (2001). Effects of commercial pectolytic and cellulolytic enzyme preparations on the apple cell wall. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 49, 4236-4242.
- Fontana, R. C., Salvador, S., & Silveira, M. M. (2005). Influence of pectin and glucose on growth and polygalacturonase production by *Aspergillus niger* in solid-state cultivation. *Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology*, 32, 371-377.
- Gailing, M. F., Guibert, A., & Combes, D. (2000). Fractional factorial designs applied to enzymatic sugar beet pulps pressing improvement. *Bioprocess Engineering*, 22, 69–74.
- Ghose, T. K. (1987). Measurement of Cellulase Activities. *Pure and Applied Chemistry*, 59, 257-268.
- Ishii, S., & Yokotsuka, T. (1971) Pectin trans-eliminase with fruit juice clarifying activity *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 19, 958–961.
- Kashyap, D. R., Vohra, P. K., Chopra, S., & Tewari, R. (2001). Applications of pectinases in the commercial sector: a review. *Bioresource Technology*, 77, 215-227.
- Kaur, G.; Kumar, S. & Satyanarayana, T. (2004). Production, characterization and application of a thermostable polygalacturonase of a thermophilic mould *Sporotrichum termophile*. *Bioresource Technology*, 94, 239-43
- Landbo, A-K, & Meyer, A. S. (2007). Statistically designed two step response surface optimization of enzymatic prepress treatment to increase juice yield and lower turbidity of elderberry juice. *Innovative Food Science and Emerging Technologies*, 8, 135–142.
- Magro, N. G. D., Coelho, S. R. M., Haida, K. S., Berté, S. D., & Moraes, S. S. (2006). Comparação físico-química de frutos congelados de Butiá eriospatha (Mart.) Becc. do Paraná e Santa Catarina. *Revista Varia Scientia*, 6, 33-42.

- Malvessi, E., & Silveira, M. M. (2004). Influence of medium composition and pH on the production of polygalacturonases by *Aspergillus oryzae*. *Brazilian Archives of Biology and Technology*, 47, 693-702.
- Miller, G. L. (1959). Use of dinitrosalicylic acid reagent for determination of reducing sugar. *Analytical Chemistry*, 31, 426.
- Mutlu, M.; Sarioglu, K.; Demir, N.; Ercan, M. T., & Acar, J. (1999). The use of commercial pectinase in fruit juice industry. Part I: viscosimetric determination of enzyme activity. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 41, 147-150.
- Pilnik, W., & Voragen A. G. J. (1993). Pectic Enzymes in Fruit and Vegetable Juice Manufacture. In *Enzymes Food Processing* (pp. 363-399). New York: Academic Press.
- Rangana, S. (1977). *Manual of analysis of fruit and vegetable products*. New Delhi: McGraw-Hill.
- Rouse, A. H. & Atkins, C. D. (1952). Heat inactivation of pectinesterase in citrus juices. *Food Technology*, 6, 291-294.
- Somogyi, M. (1952). Notes on sugar determination. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 95, 267-272.
- Sulaiman, M. Z., Sulaiman, N. M., & Liew, S. Y. (1998). Limiting permeate flux in the clarification of untreated starfruit juice by membrane ultrafiltration, *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 69, 145–148.
- Taragano, V., Sanchez, V. E. & Pilosof, A. M. R., (1997). Combined effect of water activity depression and glucose addition on pectinases and protease production by *Aspergillus niger*. *Biotechnology Letters*, 19, 233–236.
- Tribess, T. B., & Tadini, C. C. (2006). Inactivation kinetics of pectinmethylesterase in orange juice as a function of pH and temperature-time process conditions. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 86, 1328-1335.

Vaillant, F., Millan, A., Dornier, M., Decloux, M. & Reynes., M. (2001). Strategy for economical optimisation of the clarification of pulpy fruit juices using crossflow microfiltration, *Journal of Food Engineering*, 48, 83–90.

Vaillant, F., Millan, P., Brien, G. O, Dornier, M., Decloux, M., & Reynes. M. (1999). Crossow microfiltration of passion fruit juice after partial enzymatic liquefaction. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 42, 215-224.

Varnam, A. H., & Sutherland, J. P. (1999). *Beverages – technology, chemistry and microbiology*. Maryland: Aspen Publishers.

*microbiology*. Maryland: Aspen Publishers.