

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(10) **DK/EP 3447137 T3**

(12) **Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **C 12 N 9/96 (2006.01)** **C 12 N 9/10 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2020-11-02**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2020-08-26**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **16890284.9**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2016-05-16**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2019-02-27**
- (86) International ansøgning nr.: **CN2016082178**
- (87) Internationalt publikationsnr.: **WO2017140051**
- (30) Prioritet: **2016-02-16 CN 201610086526**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **Kinry Food Ingredients Co., Ltd., 4th Floor (West) Building A , No.258 of Jiamei Road , Jiading District, Shanghai 201802, Kina**
Kinry Biotech (Jinan) Co., Ltd., Changan Industrial Park of Longsansi Town , Shanhe County, Jinan, Shandong 251606, Kina
- (72) Opfinder: **WANG, Fangming, 4th Floor (West), Building A, No.258 of Jiamei Road, Jiading District, Shanghai 201802, Kina**
XIE, Yongqiang, 4th Floor (West), Building A, No.258 of Jiamei Road, Jiading District, Shanghai 201802, Kina
XU, Baodi, 4th Floor (West), Building A, No.258 of Jiamei Road, Jiading District, Shanghai 201802, Kina
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Plougmann Vingtoft A/S, Strandvejen 70, 2900 Hellerup, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **FLYDENDE ENZYMPRÆPARAT OG FREMGANGSMÅDE TIL FREMSTILLING DERAFT**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
EP-A1- 2 251 421
CN-A- 104 024 406
CN-A- 105 462 950
JEITNER T M ET AL: "Mechanism for the inhibition of transglutaminase 2 by cystamine", BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, ELSEVIER, US, vol. 69, no. 6, 15 March 2005 (2005-03-15) , pages 961-970, XP027715596, ISSN: 0006-2952 [retrieved on 2005-03-15]
KIELISZEK MAREK ET AL: "Microbial transglutaminase and its application in the food industry. A review", FOLIA MICROBIOLOGICA, SPRINGER NETHERLANDS, NL, vol. 59, no. 3, 8 November 2013 (2013-11-08), pages 241-250, XP035323972, ISSN: 0015-5632, DOI: 10.1007/S12223-013-0287-X [retrieved on 2013-11-08]
WANG, MEILING: "Microbial Trans-glutaminase and Its Application in Food Industry", SHANDONG FOOD FERMENT, 28 February 2015 (2015-02-28), pages 34-36, XP009512226, ISSN: 1671-5799
ZHAO, HUAMEI et al.: "Study on Trans-glutiminase in Food Industry", FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, no. 9, 31 December 2008 (2008-12-31), pages 137-141, XP009511564, ISSN: 0022-1155

Fortsættes ...

Description

Technical Field

5 **[0001]** The invention discloses a liquid enzyme preparation and a method for preparing the same, in particular, relates to a liquid preparation of transglutaminase (EC2.3.2.13) and a preparation method thereof, wherein the liquid preparation can be stored at room temperature, being stable in property, with the enzyme activity maintained at a level of above 80%. The invention belongs to the field of enzyme preparations and the field of food additives.

10 Background

[0002] Transglutaminase (EC.2.3.2.13, full name: Amine γ -glutamyl-transferase, abbreviated as TG) is a cross-linking protein enzyme that can catalyze the formation of an ϵ - (γ -glutamyl) lysine isopeptide bond in a protein molecule or molecules between proteins by using an ϵ -amino group of lysine in the peptide chain of a protein as Acyl acceptor, improve the properties of the protein such as emulsibility, rheological characteristic, solubility and foamability, confer protein-specific texture characteristics and adhesivity, and improve the color, flavor and taste of products, thus have a great commercial value.

[0003] Transglutaminase was first isolated from liver of guinea pig by Clarke *et al.* In 1989, Ando *et al.* from Amano Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Japan) invented a microbial fermentation process for the production of transglutaminase. In 1997, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. (Japan) accomplished commercial-scale production of transglutaminase. In 2001, transglutaminase was officially approved as food additive in China. Currently, the primary fermentation manufacturer in the world is Ajinomoto Co., Inc. (Japan), whose transglutaminase product has a brand name of Acvita. The primary manufacturers in China are Shanghai Kinry Food Ingredients Co., Ltd., Kinry Biotech (Jinan) Co., Ltd., Taixing Dongsheng Bio-Tech Co., Ltd., Taixing Yiming Biological Product Co. Ltd., Henan Yangshao Bio-products Co., Ltd., etc. Their products are enzyme preparations in a solid powder form, with Shanghai Kinry Food Ingredients Co., Ltd. being the first to use vacuum packaging. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. (Japan) currently employs nitrogen-filled packaging for powder products.

[0004] Although powder preparations of transglutaminase have been produced in a large scale and are widely applied in the food processing industry now, there are still a lot of problems in their production, transportation, storage and application.

30 1) Production cost: during the production of transglutaminase, a fermentation liquid is obtained first, which requires several processing steps during its refinement, such as precipitation, drying, and grinding; due to the complicated processes, the production cost is increased.

35 2) Safety protection: since powder preparations of transglutaminase are easy to disperse during production and use, workshop environment gets worse, and the equipments are difficult to clean. Working place is full of dust, which is difficult to be controlled and protected. Once enzyme powder is inhaled into human bodies, it causes a strong anaphylactic response and seriously hurt the organs of respiratory tract in operators, who may have symptoms such as high fever, pneumonia and shock, and therefore it is quite harmful to the health of operators. So far, events of allergy symptoms caused by transglutaminase, such as cough and fever, have occurred in factories for many times.

40 3) Packaging problems: vacuum packaging is used for powder enzyme preparations of transglutaminase. However, the powder easily enters the equipment when vacuumizing, resulting in considerable loss. If the enzyme preparation package is not sealed tightly and air leakage occurs, it will be humidified, agglomerated, with the enzyme activity reduced. If the nitrogen-filled packaging is used, the nitrogen-filling operation is tedious and leads to dust raising, and the production cost is increased greatly.

45 4) With respect to application: it is well known that transglutaminase can only work when being dissolved in water. Due to the secondary dissolution of a powder preparation during its production and application, the duration for the enzyme to work is greatly reduced. Moreover, incomplete dissolution often appears after the addition of water, while the direct addition of powder easily leads to uneven distribution. In addition, when a device is used to carry out the rolling and rubbing operation, the powder easily adheres to the device, reducing the utilization rate of the powder preparations, and negatively affecting the application. Therefore, the amount of the transglutaminase powder preparation has to be increased.

50 5) Development trend of enzyme preparations: in the field of biological enzyme preparations and various industrial fields, various kinds of enzyme preparations have been already available in liquid dosage forms, with the problems in storage, transportation and application having been solved, and the production and application thereof have been accomplished economically and environmentally, for example, liquid cellulase (Patent Publication No: CN103981168A, CN101381716), liquid phytase (Patent Publication No: CN101617740), liquid pectinase (Patent Publication No: CN104531653A), liquid lipase (Patent Publication No: CN103525797A). However, throughout the world, liquid preparations of transglutaminase, which can be stably stored at room temperature for a long time, are

not commercially available yet.

[0005] European Patent Application EP2251421 discloses the use of stabilised transglutaminase solutions that may contain several groups of stabilisers such as trehalose, sucrose, soybean or wheat or milk extracts, and antioxidants in general, and which may further contain specific salts, such as citrate, carbonate or ascorbate.

[0006] Patent Publication No: CN104024406A provides a preparation method for a liquid enzymatic preparation of transglutaminase. However, since the method only achieves the storage at a low temperature for up to 180 days, and the storage and transportation of the product have to be performed under freezing conditions, the commercialized use of the method has been limited, and there are no final products of the method yet. How to develop a liquid enzyme preparation of transglutaminase, which is stable at room temperature (25°C, the same below), has now become a problem which needs to be solved urgently in food industry now.

Description of the Invention

[0007] One object of the invention is to provide a liquid preparation of transglutaminase (EC2.3.2.13), which can be stored at room temperature for 6 months and maintains the enzyme activity of above 80%.

[0008] Another object of the invention is to provide a method for preparing a liquid preparation of transglutaminase (EC2.3.2.13), wherein the liquid preparation of transglutaminase prepared by the method has good stability, can be stored at room temperature for 6 months, and maintains the enzyme activity of above 80%.

[0009] The invention primarily solves the technical problem concerning the difficulty in storage of liquid preparations of transglutaminase at room temperature, and the liquid preparations of transglutaminase can meet the requirements in commercial production and application.

[0010] In order to achieve the above objects, the inventive technical solutions need to be illustrated experimentally and theoretically first, and then summarized. Details are as follows.

[0011] Firstly, by investigating the effects of physicochemical factors such as pH, water activity, and redox potential on the preservation rate of enzyme activity (stability) of a transglutaminase solution at room temperature, the optimal pH range, water activity, and redox potential range for the stable storage of transglutaminase at room temperature were determined.

1. Stability of transglutaminase solutions at different pH values

[0012] To concentrated enzyme solutions, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide were added for preparing transglutaminase solutions at different pH values. After sterile filtration, the transglutaminase solutions were kept at room temperature for 2 days to evaluate their enzyme activity (stability). The results were shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Changes in the enzyme activities of purified concentrated enzyme solutions at different pH

pH regulator	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (μ/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 days later (μ/ml)	Preservation rate %
HCL	4.0	85.6	60.5	70.68%
HCL	5.0	95.2	90.3	94.85%
NaOH	6.0	99.4	98.6	99.20%
NaOH	7.0	99.6	98.5	98.90%
NaOH	7.5	99.2	93.5	93.80%
NaOH	8.0	98.9	89.1	90.10%
NaOH	9.0	95.5	78.1	81.78%
NaOH	10.0	90.2	50.4	55.88%

[0013] The data in Table 1 showed that, when transglutaminase was kept at a pH of 5.0-9.0, the purified enzyme solutions had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of above 80%, while when transglutaminase was kept at a pH of above 9.0 or below 4.0, the enzyme activity reduced quickly. Therefore, the enzyme solution could be stored at a pH of 5.0-9.0, and the preferred pH is 5.0-7.5.

2. Stability of transglutaminase solutions at different water activities

[0014] A pH regulator was used to adjust the pH of a purified enzyme solution to 6.0 first, and the enzyme solution was diluted with a regulating buffer to 1000 u/ml. To 10ml diluted enzyme solution, glycerol was added in different amounts (Table 2), and the resulting solutions were diluted with buffer to a volume of 100ml. After sterile filtration, liquid enzyme preparations with different water activities were obtained. After being kept at room temperature for 10 days, the stability of the liquid enzyme preparations was evaluated, and the results were shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The enzyme activities (stability) of purified concentrated enzyme solutions at different water activities

Liquid enzyme(ml)	Glycerol (g)	Aw	Enzyme activity after adjustment(u/ml)	Enzyme activity 10 days later (u/ml)	Preservation rate %
10	0	0.99	1 00	57.11	57.10
10	10	0.95	100	69.96	69.96
10	20	0.92	100	75.25	75.25
10	30	0.89	100	85.92	85.92
10	40	0.85	100	92.19	92.19
10	50	0.80	100	96.61	96.61
10	60	0.75	100	96.01	96.01
10	70	0.62	100	96.69	96.69
10	80	0.52	100	98.54	98.54
10	90	0.31	100	98.10	98.10

[0015] The data in Table 2 showed that the addition of a water activity regulator could enhance the stability of the liquid preparation of transglutaminase at room temperature. When the water activity was lower than 0.89, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached above 85% at Day 10, and when the water activity was lower than 0.85, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 92%. However, a further decrease in water activity had little effect on the preservation rate of enzyme activity. Therefore, a good preservation rate could be obtained when the water activity was lower than 0.89. However, in view of the cost of raw material, the preferred water activity was in the range of 0.60-0.85.

3. Stability of transglutaminase solutions at room temperature under different redox potential conditions

[0016] A pH regulator was added to adjust the pH of a purified concentrated enzyme solution to 6.0. And then, the redox potentials of the enzyme solution were adjusted to different values with the redox potential regulators of sodium borohydride and hydrogen peroxide. After sterile filtration, the enzyme solution was kept at room temperature for 30, 60, and 90 days, and the enzyme activities and the preservation rates of the sample enzyme solutions were determined. The results were shown in Table 3.

Table 3. The enzyme activities and preservation rates of liquid preparations of transglutaminase at different redox potentials

Potential	Initial (u/ml)	30 d		60 d		90 d	
		Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)	Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)	Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
-700mv	98.3	49.81	50.67%	39.84	40.53%	29.9	30.40%
-600mv	99.1	76.64	77.33%	61.31	61.87%	46	46.40%
-400mv	99.4	94.30	94.87%	92.14	92.69%	86.4	86.90%
-200mv	99.4	95.21	95.78%	92.80	93.36%	87	87.53%
-150mv	99.1	95.32	96.19%	94.39	95.24%	88.5	89.29%
-100mv	99.4	96.41	96.98%	94.89	95.47%	89	89.50%

(continued)

Potential	Initial (u/ml)	30 d		60 d		90 d	
		Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)	Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)	Enzyme activity (U/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
-50mv	99.3	94.83	95.50%	94.69	95.36%	88.8	89.40%
0mv	99.1	93.42	94.27%	85.41	86.19%	80.1	80.80%
50mv	98.7	81.05	82.12%	74.11	75.08%	69.5	70.39%
100mv	98.4	24.30	24.70%	19.44	19.76%	14.6	14.82%
150mv	98.6	9.24	9.37%	7.39	7.49%	5.5	5.62%
200mv	98.5	7.70	7.82%	6.16	6.25%	4.6	4.69%

[0017] The data in Table 3 showed that the redox potential had a great effect on the stability of a liquid preparation of transglutaminase. When the redox potential was in a range of -400 mv to 50 mv, the preservation rate was more than 80% at room temperature after 30 days. When the redox potential of a liquid enzyme preparation was lower than 50 mv, the preservation rate of enzyme activity was increased greatly. When the potential was between -400 mv and 0mv, the preservation rate would reach above 80% after 90 days. The preferred potential for the liquid enzyme preparation was between -400 mv and 0 mv.

[0018] Secondly, pH regulators, water activity regulators, and redox potential regulators were evaluated in terms of their effects on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase, thereby selecting suitable pH regulators, water activity regulators, and redox potential regulators.

4. Effect of different pH regulators on stability of transglutaminase solutions

[0019] One of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, phytic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, trisodium citrate, tripotassium citrate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, tap water, purified water, and mineral water, or a buffer system consisting of several pH regulators was selected to adjust the pH of a purified transglutaminase solution to the range as listed in Table 1. Different pH regulators and random combinations of different pH regulators were investigated for their effect on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase at room temperature. The results were shown in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3.

Table 4-1. Effects of different alkaline pH regulators on stability of a liquid transglutaminase

Type	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 days later (u/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
Sodium hydroxide	6.0	99.0	98.5	99.49
Potassium hydroxide	6.0	99.6	98.7	99.10
Sodium carbonate	6.0	99.7	98.4	98.70
Sodium bicarbonate	6.0	99.5	98.1	98.59
Potassium carbonate	6.0	99.7	98.4	98.70
Potassium bicarbonate	6.0	99.1	98.1	98.99
Trisodium citrate	6.0	98.9	98.0	99.09
Tripotassium citrate	6.0	99.5	99.1	99.60
Sodium acetate	6.0	99.6	98.6	99.00
Potassium acetate	6.0	99.7	98.5	98.80
Sodium lactate	6.0	99.4	98.7	99.30
Potassium lactate	6.0	99.3	98.4	99.09

(continued)

Type	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 days later (u/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
Disodium hydrogen phosphate	6.0	99.8	98.7	98.90
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	6.0	99.2	98.0	98.79
Sodium phosphate	6.0	99.5	98.4	98.89
Potassium phosphate	6.0	99.9	98.8	98.90
NaOH+KOH (1:1)	6.0	99.8	98.5	98.70
NaOH+KOH+Na ₂ CO ₃ (1:1:1)	6.0	99.1	98.4	99.29
Trisodium citrate + Sodium carbonate (0.1:0.9)	6.0	99.6	98.2	98.59
Sodium phosphate + Potassium lactate (0.2:0.8)	6.0	98.9	98.4	99.49

Table 4-2. Effects of different acidic pH regulators on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase

Type	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 days later (u/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
HCl	5.5	99.1	98.4	99.29
H ₂ SO ₄	5-5	99.6	98.6	99.00
Acetic acid	55	99.7	98.4	98.70
Lactic acid	55	99.7	98.7	99.00
Citric acid	5.5	99.5	98.6	99.10
Malic acid	5.5	99.1	98.5	99.39
Phytic acid	5.5	99.4	99.0	99.60
Phosphoric acid	5.5	99.5	98.8	99.30
Nitric acid	55	99.8	98.9	99.10
Oxalic acid	5.5	99.2	98.7	99.50
HCl+H ₂ SO ₄ (1:1)	5.5	99.3	98.3	98.99
HCl+Lactic acid (1:1)	5.5	99.4	98.4	98.99
Acetic acid+Citric acid+H ₂ SO ₄ (1:1:1)	5.5	99.0	98.1	99.09

Table 4-3. Effects of different combinations of pH regulators on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase

Type	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 d later (u/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
purified water	5.8	99.1	98.8	99.70
tap water	6.7	99.5	98.8	99.30
mineral water	5.9	99.7	98.4	98.70
0.02M sodium phosphate buffer	7.0	99.8	98.1	98.0

(continued)

Type	pH	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 2 d later (u/ml)	Preservation rate (%)
0.02M sodium citrate buffer	6.0	99.5	98.4	98.89
0.02M sodium acetate buffer	5.5	99.6	99.1	99.50
0.02M sodium lactate buffer	5.5	99.3	98.4	99.09

[0020] The data in Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 showed that there were no significant differences and changes regarding the effects of the selected acidic pH regulators, alkaline pH regulators, and the like on the storage of the enzyme solution at room temperature. Therefore, any of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, phytic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, trisodium citrate, tripotassium citrate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, tap water, purified water, and mineral water, or a buffer system consisting of several pH regulators of the above could be selected as the pH regulator to adjust the pH of a transglutaminase liquid. In view of the safety in production operations and the effects of the transiently extreme pH of a strong acid or a strong base on the activity of transglutaminase during the adjustment operation, a buffer comprising phosphoric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid or citric acid or a salt thereof, is preferred.

5. Effects of different water activity regulators and amounts thereof on the stability of liquid transglutaminase at room temperature

[0021] The effects of different water activity regulators on the stability of transglutaminase solutions was tested as followed: under room temperature and sterile conditions, to a transglutaminase solution, one or more of sorbitol, maltitol, propylene glycol, glycerol, xylitol, polyethylene glycol (PEG) 400, PEG 600, PEG 800, PEG 20000, glucose, trehalose, sucrose, maltose, isomaltose, maltodextrin, and xylitol were added, to adjust the water activity of the liquid enzyme preparation to 0.75, and the liquid enzyme preparation was kept under a sterile condition for 10 days. The results were shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Effects of different water activity regulators on the enzyme activity of transglutaminase

Type	Initial enzyme activity (u/ml)	Water activity	Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)
Sorbitol	99.4	0.75	81.89%
Maltitol	98.5	0.75	83.76%
Propylene glycol	98.4	0.75	84.55%
Glycerol	97.5	0.75	95.44%
Trehalose	98.6	0.75	83.77%
PEG 400	97.5	0.75	86.36%
PEG 600	98.6	0.75	84.79%
PEG 800	98.4	0.75	83.43%
PEG 20000	98.7	0.75	84.90%
Glucose	98.8	0.75	6.8.48%
Sucrose	99.0	0.75	82.12%
Maltose	99.1	0.75	81.23%
Isomaltose	99.5	0.75	81.11%

(continued)

Type	Initial enzyme activity (u/ml)	Water activity	Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)
Maltodextrin	98.9	0.75	82.20%
Xylitol	99.3	0.75	83.48%
Glycerol: Sorbitol(9 : 1)	98.1	0.75	88.07%
Glycerol: Maltitol (9:1)	97.6	0.75	88.22%
Glycerol: Maltitol (7:3)	98.6	0.75	88.03%
Glycerol:PEG 600(9:1)	97.1 1	0.75	89.29%
Maltitol: Sorbitol(9:1)	98.4	0.75	88.52%
Propylene glycol: Glycerol: Maltitol (1:5:4)	99.1	0.75	89.40%
Control	-	0.99	39.31%

[0022] The data in Table 5-1 showed that, when one or more of sorbitol, maltitol, propylene glycol, glycerol, xylitol, PEG 400, PEG 600, PEG 800, PEG 20000, trehalose, sucrose, maltose, isomaltose, maltodextrin, and xylitol were used as a water activity regulator to adjust the water activity of the liquid transglutaminase to 0.75, they had a good protective effect on the stability of the liquid enzyme preparation at room temperature. As shown in the results, sorbitol, maltitol, glycerol or any combination thereof was preferred. It can be used in an amount of 30-80% (w/v), preferably 30-70% (w/v).

[0023] Several water activity regulators in Table 5-1 were tested for the relationship between the amount used and the preservation rate of enzyme activity at room temperature. The liquid enzyme preparation was kept under a sterile condition at pH 6.0, then the preservation rates of enzyme activity (%) at room temperature were determined 10 days later. The results were shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2. Effects of different water activity regulators on the enzyme activity of transglutaminase

Regulator	20% (w/v)	30% (w/v)	40% (w/v)	50% (w/v)	60% (w/v)	70% (w/v)	80% (w/v)
A	73.2	81.2	86.5	89.6	92.4	94.4	95.0
B	75.5	86.0	92.1	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.9
C	60.1	82.3	88.7	91.5	93.6	94.3	95.2
D	70.2	84.7	90.2	93.5	93.8	94.0	94.3
E	69.8	87.2	93.1	95.3	95.5	95.3	96.1
F	62.3	85.5	91.7	97.3	97.8	98.2	98.4
G	65.5	82.6	87.9	94.6	95.5	95.9	96.5
H	61.8	86.8	92.6	97.0	97.6	97.8	98.0
Note: in Table 5-2, A represents maltitol; B represents glycerol; C represents trehalose; D represents PEG 600; E represents glycerol: sorbitol (9: 1); F represents glycerol: maltitol (7: 3); G represents maltitol: sorbitol (9: 1); and H represents propylene glycol: glycerol: maltitol (1: 5: 4).							

[0024] The data in Table 5-2 showed that at an optimal pH, when the water activity regulator was used in an amount of above 30%, the above water activity regulators alone or in combination resulted in a preservation rate of enzyme activity of above 80% at room temperature 10 days later for the liquid enzyme preparation. When the water activity regulator was used in an amount of above 40%, the preservation rate of enzyme activity was above 86%. With the increase in the amount of water activity regulator(s), the preservation rate of enzyme activity increased, but not to a large extent. In view of the production cost, the amount of water activity regulator(s) is preferably between 30 and 70% (w/v).

6. Effects of different redox potential regulators on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase at room temperature

[0025] Within the preferred redox potential range, the inventors investigated the effects of different redox potential regulators on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase, with the redox potential regulator used in a maximum amount as specified in GB2760-2014 Standard. In the experiment, a citrate buffer (pH 6.0) was used to adjust the pH of a transglutaminase solution to 6.0, and glycerol was added to adjust the water activity to 0.73-0.75.

[0026] The data in Table 6 and Table 7 showed that, when the different redox potential regulators were used to adjust the redox potentials of liquid transglutaminase to between 50mv and -150mv; the preservation rate of enzyme activity the preparation with the addition of redox potential regulators reached above 80% after storage for 90 days at room temperature, indicating that the preparation was of commercial value. Except for some redox potential regulators such as sodium lactate and calcium lactate, all the other formulas comprising the redox potential regulators had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of above 80% after storage for 180 days at room temperature.

Table 6. Effects of different redox potential regulators on the stability of liquid preparations of transglutaminase

Potential regulator	Added amount (%)	Potential (mv)	Aw	Initial activity (u/ml)	30 d		90 d		180 d	
					Activity	Preservation %	Activity	Preservation %	Activity	Preservation %
Phytic acid	0.020%	-7	0.75	99.2	94.2	95.00%	87.8	88.50%	79.86	80.5%
Disodium edetate	0.0030%	-3	0.75	99.3	94.1	94.80%	87.4	88.00%	80.43	81.0%
Calcium disodium edetate	0.0075%	-3	0.75	99.4	94.4	95.	88.5	89.00%	81.51	82.0%
Reduced glutathione	0.10%	-40	0.74	100.0	95.5	93.50%	93.0	93.00%	88.00	88.0%
L-cysteine	0.10%	-146	0.74	100.1	96.1	96.00%	92.1	92.00%	84.59	86.5%
L-serine	0.10%	0	0.74	99.4	93.4	94.00%	89.5	90.00%	84.49	85.0%
L-cysteine HCl	0.12%	-130	0.74	99.6	95.6	96.00%	89.9	90.30%	84.16	84.5%
Ascorbic acid	0.50%	-7	0.74	99.3	94.3	95,00%	88.4	89.00%	83.41%	84.0%
Calcium ascorbate	0.50%	-60	0.73	99.3	94.8	95.50%	90.9	91.50%	83.91	84.5%
Sodium ascorbate	0.50%	-40	0.74	99.5	95.0	95.50%	91.5	92.00%	89.57	86.0%
D-isoascorbic acid	0.50%	4	0.74	99.5	94.5	95.00%	91.0	91.50%	85.07	85.5%
Sodium D-isoascorbate	0.50%	-42	0.74	99.5	95.0	95.50%	89.6	90.00%	84.38	84.8%
Sodium bisulfite	0.02%	5	0.75	99.3	89.4	90.00%	85.4	86.00%	79.94	80.5%
Sodium metabisulfite	0.02%	5	0.75	99.4	91.4	92.00%	86.5	87.00%	81.51	82.0%
Potassium metabisulfite	0.02%	5	0.75	99.4	90.5	91.00%	86.5	87.00%	81.51	82.0%
Sodium sulfite	0.02%	-80	0.75	99.5	94.5	95.00%	90.5	91.00%	82.59	83.0%
sodium hyposulfite	0.02%	-50	0.75	99.5	94.33	94.80%	89.66	90.00%	83.58	84.0%
Soybean protein hydrolysate	1%	-10	0.73	99.4	95.4	96.00%	91.4	92.00%	85.48	86.0%
Wheat protein hydrolysate	1%	-30	0.73	99.1	94.6	95.	90.98	91.60%	84.73	85.5%
Sodium caseinate	1%	-30	0.79	99.0	94.5	93.50%	91.2	92.10%	85.54	86.4%
Chitosan hydrolysate	0.25%	-18	0.74	99.2	94.8	95.60%	92.1	92.80%	85.31	86.0%
Tea polyphenol	0.01%	-20	0.75	99.0	95.0	96.00%	92.1	93.00%	85.64	86.5%
Bamboo leaf antioxidant	0.05%	-55	0.75	99.1	96.2	97.00%	92.4	93.10%	86.30	87.0%
Rosemary extract	0.03%	-42	0.75	99.4	93.9	94.50%	90.5	91.00%	84.49	85.0%

(continued)

Potential regulator	Added amount (%)	Potential (mv)	Aw	Initial activity (u/ml)	30 d		90 d		180 d	
					Activity	Preservation %	Activity	Preservation %	Activity	Preservation %
Liquorice antioxidant extract	0.02%	-34	0.75	99.3	94.3	95.00%	91.4	92.00%	85.40	86.0%
4-hexyl-1,3-benzenediol	0.01%	-10	0.75	99.5	94.1	94.60%	88.6	89.00%	80.60	81.0%
Dilauiylthiodiopianate	0.02%	-18	0.75	99.1	93.5	94.30%	87.2	88.00%	80.27	81.0%
Sodium lactate	2%	40	0.73	99.3	87.4	88.00%	81.4	82.00%	68.52	69.0%
Calcium lactate	2%	45	0.73	99.3	81.4	82.00%	80.4	81.00%	69.51	70.0%
Superoxide dismutase	10U/ml	-30	0.75	99.0	94.1	95.00%	88.1	89.00%	80.19	81.0%
Glucose oxidase	5U/ml	-10	0.75	99.1	93.6	94.50%	87.2	88.00%	79.28	80.0 %

[0027] As shown in Table 7, when one or more redox potential regulators were used, the liquid transglutaminase had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of above 80% after storage at room temperature for 180 days, which had completely met the requirements for industrial production and application. In view of the production cost and people's desire for green natural food, potential regulators from natural sources, such as L-ascorbic acid and a salt thereof, L-serine and a salt thereof, L-cysteine and a salt thereof, reduced glutathione, tea polyphenol, soybean protein hydrolysate, wheat protein hydrolysate, casein hydrolysate, chitosan hydrolysate, bamboo leaf antioxidant, rosemary extract, and liquorice antioxidant extract, were preferred; or low-cost superoxide dismutase, glucose oxidase, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, potassium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite, sodium hyposulfite, phytic acid, etc., were preferred. From the results as shown in Table 6 and Table 7, the redox potential regulator was determined to be added in a range of 0.0075-1%.

Table 7. Effects of redox potential regulators on the stability of liquid preparations of transglutaminase

Potential regulator	Added amount (%)	Added amount (%)	Added amount (%)	Added amount (%)
Disodium edetate	0.0030%	0.0030%	0.0030%	0.0030%
Reduced glutathione		0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Superoxide dismutase			10U/ml	10U/ml
Liquorice antioxidant				0.02%
Potential (mv)	-3	-41	-45	-53
Initial enzyme activity (U/ml)	99.7	99.4	99.8	99.2
Enzyme activity 180 d later(U/ml)	81.8	89.5	90.3	90.3
Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)	82.0%	90.0%	90.5%	91.0%
L-cysteine HCl	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%
Sodium ascorbate		0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Dilauryl thiodipropionate			0.02%	0.02%
Wheat protein hydrolysate				1%
Potential (mv)	-130	-108	-126	-110
Initial enzyme activity (U/ml)	99.6	99.1	98.9	99.5
Enzyme activity 180 d later(U/ml)	84.7	84.7	86.0	85.6
Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)	85.0%	85.5%	87.0%	86.0%
Sodium bisulfite	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Soybean protein hydrolysate		1%	1%	1%
Bamboo leaf antioxidant			0.05%	0.05%
Sodium D-isoascorbate				0.50%
Potential (mv)	5	-8	-57	-52
Initial enzyme activity (U/ml)	98.8	99.3	99.1	98.9
Enzyme activity 180 d later(U/ml)	80.0	85.7	87.2	87.5
Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)	81.0%	86.3%	88.0%	88.5%
Sodium caseinate	1%	1%	1%	1%
Chitosan hydrolysate		0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Tea polyphenol			0.01%	0.01%
Glucose oxidase				5U/ml
Potential (mv)	-30	-36	-42	-38
Initial enzyme activity (U/ml)	99.2	99.9	99.4	99.7
Enzyme activity 180 d later(U/ml)	85.3	89.9	88.5	88.4
Preservation rate of enzyme activity (%)	86.0%	90.0%	89.0%	88.7%

[0028] By adding a pH regulator, a water activity regulator, and a redox potential regulator, the liquid transglutaminase was adjusted to within a range of a pH of 5.0-9.0, a water activity of <0.89, and a redox potential of -400 mv to +50 mv. The liquid enzyme preparation achieved a preservation rate of above 80% after storage at room temperature under a sterile condition for 180 days, which substantively meets the requirements on a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase that is commercially applicable.

[0029] Next, as required in GB25594-2010, an enzyme preparation for use in food industry has to meet the corresponding hygiene standards such as microorganism indexes.

[0030] Therefore, water activity, the food preservative, and the preparation methods such as the sterile filtration and filling were further investigated for their effects on the total number of colonies and harmful microorganism indexes in a

liquid preparation of transglutaminase.

7. Effect of different concentrations of the water activity regulators on the total number of colonies of a liquid transglutam-
inase stored at room temperature

[0031] The pH of the concentrated transglutaminase solution was adjusted to 6.0, and 1% wheat protein hydrolysate (w/v) was added to adjust the redox potential, glycerol was added in different amounts % (w/v), and a pH regulator was added to reach a volume of 100%, obtaining a liquid enzyme preparation with different water activities. The liquid enzyme preparation was dispensed and packaged under open conditions, and changes in the total number of colonies in the enzyme preparation were investigated during storage at room temperature. The results were shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Effects of different concentrations of water activity regulators on the total numbers of colonies in a liquid enzyme preparation

Glycerol (%)	Water activity	Total number of colonies (CFU/ml)			Evaluation
		30 d	60 d	180 d	
30	0.89	3800	>10 ⁶	>10 ⁷	unqualified
40	0.85	2800	4000	4230	qualified
50	0.80	2950	3200	3850	qualified
60	0.75	2880	3150	3180	qualified
70	0.62	2450	2960	3050	qualified
80	0.52	2760	2880	2940	qualified
90	0.31	2670	2830	2990	qualified

[0032] The data in Table 8 showed that, when the water activity was greater than 0.85, glycerol was present in an amount of below 40%, and no preservative was present in the liquid enzyme preparation of transglutaminase, microor-
ganisms proliferated rapidly, and the total number of colonies went beyond the maximum number as specified in relevant laws and regulations during the storage for 180 days at room temperature. When the water activity regulator was present in an amount of greater than 40%, the growth and proliferation of microorganisms were substantially inhibited due to the low water activity itself. In view of the requirements on hygienic indexes of enzyme preparations for use in food industry, formulas with a water activity regulator of above 40%-80% were preferred.

8. Effects of different food preservatives on microorganisms in an enzyme solution

[0033] A transglutaminase solution was diluted with 0.02 M sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) to 1000 u/ml. To 100 ml diluted enzyme solution, 300g glycerol and 10g a potential regulator of wheat protein hydrolysate and then 0.02 M sodium citrate buffer, pH 6.0 was added to a final volume of 1000 ml. The food preservatives as listed in GB2760-2014 were added as shown in Table 9, the controls were A: no preservative, and B: no preservative, but the solution was filtered through a 0.1-0.22μm membrane and filled under sterile conditions. Under open conditions, the enzyme solution as experimental sample was filled in PET opaque bottles, and placed at room temperature for 180 days. In accordance with GB4789.2-2010 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: Aerobic plate count", GB 4789.3 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: Enumeration of coliforms", GB/T 4789.38 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: *Escherichia coli* count", and GB 4789.4-2010 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: *Salmonella*", microbiological examination was carried out. The results were shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Effects of different food preservatives on microorganisms in liquid enzyme preparations

Treatment	Total number of colonies (CFU/mL)	Coliforms (CFU/mL)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (CFU/mL)	<i>Salmonella</i> (25g)	Detection result
No addition of preservative A	>10 ⁹	>1000	not detected	not detected	Smelly, unqualified
Bacteria removal by 0.1 μm membrane B	not detected	not detected	not detected	not detected	qualified

(continued)

	Treatment	Total number of colonies (CFU/mL)	Coliforms (CFU/mL)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (CFU/mL)	<i>Salmonella</i> (25g)	Detection result
5	0.05% Benzoic acid	3220	10	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.1% Sodium benzoate	4800	10	not detected	not detected	qualified
10	0.25% Propionic acid	4000	5	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.25% Sodium propionate	4200	5	not detected	not detected	qualified
15	0.025% Dimethyl dicarbonate	2400	7	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.05% Potassium sorbate	2500	11	not detected	not detected	qualified
20	0.05% Sodium bisulfite	2690	9	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.02% Ethyl lauroyl arginate HCl	2150	8	not detected	not detected	qualified
25	0.03% Sodium dehydroacetate	2810	11	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.05% Sodium diacetate	3040	9	not detected	not detected	qualified
30	0.02% Nipagin complex esters	1200	6	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.02% Sodium metabisulphite	2860	8	not detected	not detected	qualified
35	0.05% Potassium metabisulphite	2970	10	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.02% ϵ -polylysine	3150	12	not detected	not detected	qualified
40	0.02% ϵ -polylysine HCl	3400	11	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.03% Natamycin	3450	8	not detected	not detected	qualified
45	0.05% Lysozyme	1200	not detected	not detected	not detected	qualified
	0.02% Nisin	1800	18	not detected	not detected	qualified

[0034] The data in Table 9 showed that, when the water activity regulator was at a concentration as low as 30% (w/v), the various food preservatives added at the amounts permissive under the laws and regulations can effectively inhibit the proliferation of microorganisms, thereby ensure the hygiene and safety of a transglutaminase solution. In view of customer preference and the applied range of various food preservatives, one food preservative or a combination of several food preservatives could be used in the production of a liquid transglutaminase; preferably natural food preservatives, such as ϵ -polylysine, natamycin, lysozyme, and Nisin. Or the liquid can be filtered through a 0.1 μ m membrane followed by sterile filling. Or alternatively, in view of the application cost, one or more of sorbic acid and potassium sorbate, sodium diacetate, sodium dehydroacetate, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, potassium metabisulfite, and sodium

metabisulfite may be used; or filtration through a 0.1 μm membrane followed by sterile filling may be employed in the process.

9. Effects of different enzyme activities on stability of liquid preparations at room temperature

[0035] To different amounts of purified concentrated enzyme solutions, 50% (w/v) glycerol, and 0.1% (w/v) sodium bisulfite were added, and a pH regulator was added to a final volume of 1000 ml. After sterile filtration, the resultant solution was placed at room temperature for 180 days, and then the enzyme activity was determined and the preservation rate of enzyme activity (%) was compared.

Table 10. Effects of different enzyme activities of enzyme solutions on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase

Added amount of enzyme solution% (v/v)	Added volume of enzyme solution (ml)	Enzyme activity after adjustment (u/ml)	Enzyme activity 180 d later (u/ml)	Preservation rate of enzyme activity %
0.4%	4ml	10.2	10.1	99.02
2%	20ml	50.1	49.2	98.20
4%	40ml	99.9	98.2	98.30
8%	80ml	200.1	197.2	98.55
20%	200ml	498.8	495.8	99.40
30%	300ml	749.9	742.3	98.99
40%	400ml	1000.0	991.3	99.13
45%	450ml	1124.5	1112.4	98.92

[0036] As shown in Table 10, the effects of different enzyme activities of enzyme solutions on the stability of a liquid transglutaminase were not significant. However, in the practical applications, it is preferable to control the enzyme activity of a liquid preparation within the range of 10-1000 u/ml.

[0037] By investigating the effects of the above-mentioned physicochemical factors on the preservation rate of enzyme activity (stability) of a transglutaminase solution at room temperature, the inventors determined the optimal pH range, the kinds of pH regulators, the range of water activity and the amount of a water activity regulator, the redox potential range and the kinds of redox potential regulators, which can be used/applied to keep the liquid preparation of transglutaminase stable at room temperature.

[0038] Furthermore, it was verified that by means of sterile filtration and filling or addition of a preservative in the production, a liquid enzyme preparation can be stably stored at room temperature.

[0039] Based on the principle that several methods are used in combination to enhance enzyme stability so as to achieve the purpose of synergistically enhancing enzyme stability, the invention successfully solves the problem concerning the storage of a liquid preparation of transglutaminase at room temperature by controlling the intermediate indexes and parameters during production, and develops a liquid preparation of transglutaminase that has good stability at room temperature, can be stored for a long time, and can be produced in a commercial scale. It is of great significance in reducing production cost for transglutaminase, energy conservation, environment protection, healthy use, and market promotion.

[0040] To sum up, the technical solutions of the invention are as follows:

- a liquid enzyme preparation, characterized in that the liquid enzyme preparation is a liquid enzyme preparation of transglutaminase EC2.3.2.13 having an enzyme activity of 10-1000 u/ml;
- a liquid enzyme preparation, characterized in that its components and amounts thereof are as follows: the liquid preparation of transglutaminase has an enzyme activity of 10-1000 u/ml, a water activity regulator is present in an amount of 30-80 w/v%, a redox potential regulator is present in an amount of 0.0075-1 w/v%, a food preservative is present in an amount of 0-0.1 w/v%, and a pH regulator is added to a final volume of 100%.

[0041] The liquid enzyme preparation has the following physicochemical properties:

- 1) having a pH of 5.0-9.0; preferably a pH of 5.0-7.5
- 2) having a water activity A_w of ≤ 0.89 ; preferably a water activity A_w of 0.60-0.85; and

3) having a redox potential of -400mv to +50mv; preferably, a redox potential of -400 mv to 0 mv. the pH regulator is one of hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, phytic acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, oxalic acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, trisodium citrate, tripotassium citrate, sodium acetate, potassium acetate, sodium lactate, potassium lactate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, tap water, purified water, and mineral water, or a buffer system consisting of several pH regulators; preferably an regulator having a pH buffer capacity, such as a buffer comprising one of phosphoric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid or citric acid, or a salt thereof.

the water activity regulator is selected from the group comprising of sorbitol, maltitol, propylene glycol, glycerol, xylitol, PEG, trehalose, sucrose, maltose, isomaltose, maltodextrin, xylitol, and mannitol, preferably comprising sorbitol, maltitol, or glycerol, or a combination thereof. The amount is 30-80% (w/v), preferably 30-70% (w/v).

[0042] The redox potential regulator comprises one or more of L-ascorbic acid and a salt thereof, L-serine and a salt thereof, L-cysteine and a salt thereof, reduced glutathione, tea polyphenol, soybean protein hydrolysate, wheat protein hydrolysate, casein hydrolysate, chitosan hydrolysate, bamboo leaf antioxidant, rosemary extract, liquorice antioxidant extract, superoxide dismutase, glucose oxidase, sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, potassium metabisulfite, sodium sulfite, sodium hyposulfite, phytic acid, etc., and is used in an amount of 0.0075%-1%.

[0043] The food preservative is selected from the group comprising of ϵ -polylysine, natamycin, lysozyme, Nisin, potassium sorbate, sodium dehydroacetate, sodium diacetate, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl lauroyl arginate HCl, potassium metabisulfite, and sodium metabisulfite, and is generally added in an amount of 0%-0.1%.

[0044] A method for preparing a liquid enzyme preparation, characterized by the following steps:

1) purification of an enzyme solution: subjecting a crude enzyme solution to pressure filtration, microfiltration, and secondary ultrafiltration, to obtain a purified concentrated enzyme solution;

2) mixing: weighing the purified concentrated enzyme solution, a water activity regulator, and a redox potential regulator quantitatively, adding a food preservative if present, and mixing; adding a pH regulator to a final volume of 100%; after mixing homogeneously, testing and adjusting the liquid enzyme preparation for the following parameters: a pH of 5.0-9.0, a water activity A_w of ≤ 0.89 , and a redox potential of -400mv to +50mv;

3) bacteria removal: filtering the resulting mixture through a 0.1-0.22 μ m membrane for sterilization, followed by sterile filling;

4) package: packaging the liquid enzyme preparation by sterile filling or another relevant liquid package process.

[0045] The invention for the first time achieved a liquid preparation of transglutaminase that has an enzyme activity not less than 80% and is stable in the form of solution after storage at room temperature for 6 months, meets the requirements in market commercialization, is convenient for production, has good application effect, and does not need refrigeration or cold-chain transportation.

Inventive step of the invention:

[0046] The invention for the first time achieved a liquid preparation of transglutaminase that has a preservation rate of enzyme activity of above 80% and is stable in the form of solution after storage at room temperature for 6 months, meets the requirements in market commercialization, is convenient for production, has good application effect, and does not need refrigeration or cold-chain transportation. The invention has an important significance in promoting the market application and development of transglutaminase.

[0047] The invention for the first time found that the redox potential in a system is the most important factor for maintaining a liquid transglutaminase stable at room temperature. When the redox potential of the liquid enzyme preparation is between (-400mv) and +50mv, the stability of the transglutaminase solution at room temperature is greatly enhanced. Transglutaminase, as a macromolecular protein having catalytic activity, has to maintain the stability of its three-dimensional structure to the largest extent in order to maintain the stability of the enzyme molecules. However, the groups and fragments inside the macromolecule have different charge characteristics due to the difference in their amino acid sequences. In a liquid system, it exhibits a typical amphoteric electrolyte character. Since a three-dimensional structure needs to be maintained by noncovalent bonds such as van der Waals force among groups and fragments, and such weak charge action is easily influenced by the redox potential of the liquid system in which the enzyme molecules are present. When the redox potential of a liquid system is higher than the steady potential of the enzyme molecules, transglutaminase molecules as reductant are oxidized in the system; when the redox potential of the liquid system is lower than the steady potential of the enzyme molecules, the transglutaminase molecules as oxidant are reduced in the system, resulting in the loss of the three-dimensional structure and activity of the enzyme molecules. In the invention, a liquid preparation of transglutaminase being stable at room temperature was obtained, by adjusting the potential of

the liquid enzyme preparation to be within the above-mentioned potential range with a suitable redox potential regulator, wherein the redox potential of the environment where transglutaminase is present is just in the range in which the enzyme molecule is stable.

[0048] Therefore, in the formula of the invention, a redox potential regulator was added for the first time, such as reduced glutathione, L-cysteine and hydrochloride thereof, wheat protein hydrolysate, chitosan hydrolysate, bamboo leaf antioxidant, rosemary extract, liquorice antioxidant extract, and sulfite, which substantively ensures the stability of a liquid preparation of transglutaminase at room temperature, and is key in the formula.

[0049] In the formula of the invention, a water activity regulator and a pH regulator are also used, wherein a buffer can effectively buffer the change in the pH of a liquid enzyme preparation caused by the addition of various additives, and keep the pH of the liquid transglutaminase in the optimal range. The addition of a water activity regulator can keep the liquid enzyme preparation in a lower water activity A_w , and is also favorable for inhibiting the proliferation of microorganisms and enhancing the steric stability of the enzyme molecules. For example, water activity regulators comprising abundant hydroxyl units, such as trehalose, PEG, and sorbitol, are used in the invention, which can greatly stabilize the steric structure of the transglutaminase molecules. The use of a water activity regulator, a redox potential regulator, and a pH regulator in combination can synergistically maintain the enzyme stability, and achieve the best stabilizing effect.

[0050] In the preparation process of the invention, a liquid preparation of transglutaminase is prepared by means of mixing. Firstly, a concentrated transglutaminase solution or transglutaminase powder is purified. Since transglutaminase itself has a molecular weight of about 38-45 KDa, pressure filtration, and microfiltration (with a pore size of 0.1-1 μ m) are carried out first. This step can remove precipitates such as bacterial solids and particles. Then, the resultant solution is subjected to ultrafiltration (molecular weight cutoff: 100-200 KDa), and this step can remove most of microorganisms, mitigate microbial spoilage, and reduce the effect of microorganisms on the enzyme. Finally, ultrafiltration (molecular weight cutoff: 10-30 KDa) is carried out to obtain a purified concentrated enzyme solution. Next, a water activity regulator, a redox potential regulator, and a food preservative are added in accordance with the formula, a pH regulator is used to adjust the pH. After homogeneously mixing, the relevant parameters are determined. Slight adjustment is performed by adding regulators, so as to meet the physicochemical properties of the preparation. The mixed solution is further subjected to membrane filtration to remove bacteria, followed by filling, so that the whole solution is in a sterile environment or an environment with little bacteria. Meanwhile, a food preservative may be optionally used to prevent growth of bacteria in the liquid enzyme preparation during storage and transportation. The formula and the preparation method according to the invention can greatly enhance the thermal stability of transglutaminase, and prolong the shelf life of the liquid enzyme preparation.

[0051] The components used in the formula of the liquid preparation of transglutaminase according to the invention are cheap and can be obtained easily, and their food grade sources are available. The formula of the liquid preparation of transglutaminase also meets the national food safety and food additive standards. The process for preparing a liquid enzyme preparation is scientific and reasonable, and has a high efficiency in production. It is greatly simplified in terms of process and production cost as compared to the process of preparing a powder enzyme preparation by lyophilization. There is almost no loss in enzyme activity, and the production efficiency is greatly enhanced. It is in line with the concepts of energy conservation, environmental protection, healthy use of enzymes, and green economy as promoted in China.

Description of the drawing

[0052] Figure 1 is a scheme of the preparation procedure for a liquid enzyme preparation.

Detailed embodiments of the invention

[0053] The following examples are provided in order to better understand the invention, the scope as claimed in the invention includes, but is not limited to, the contents described in the following examples, and any modifications and improvements made according to conventional knowledge in the art will be within the scope as claimed in the invention. The scheme is shown in Figure 1.

Example 1

[0054] A crude transglutaminase solution was prepared by means of microbiological fermentation, which could be carried out by reference to the Patent (Patent Publication No: EP0379606B1): *Streptomyces mobaraensis* was used as the original strain, a few bacterial colonies in a state of good growth were picked with an inoculating loop, inoculated on a slant culture medium, and cultured at a constant temperature of 30 °C for 7 days. The activated strains were further inoculated in a seed culture medium, cultured at 30 °C for 48 h, added to a fermentation medium in an inoculation amount of 10%, and cultured at 30 °C for 48-72 h, thereby obtaining a crude transglutaminase solution. The crude enzyme solution was purified and concentrated by the following steps:

- 1) pressure filtration: at a pore size of 1 μm, an operating pressure of 0.20MPa, and a temperature of 20 °C, obtaining a filtrate;
2) microfiltration: at a pore size of 0.25 μm, an operating pressure of 0.25MPa, and a temperature of 20 °C, obtaining a filtrate;
3) ultrafiltration: at a molecular weight cutoff of 100KDa, an operating pressure of 0.30MPa, and a temperature of 20 °C, obtaining a filtrate;
4) ultrafiltration: at a molecular weight cutoff of 10KDa, an operating pressure of 0.30MPa, and a temperature of 20 °C, keeping the retentate (i.e. a purified concentrated enzyme solution).

[0055] The enzyme activity was determined by hydroxamic acid method (Peng Can, Stabilization Study of Microbial Transglutaminase [D]. East China Normal University, 2007), (the same below), and a purified concentrated transglutaminase solution having an enzyme activity of 2500 u/ml was obtained. By measurement, it had a pH of 5.80, water activity of 0.95, and a redox potential of 60mv. The solution is kept for later use.

Example 2

[0056] A crude transglutaminase solution was prepared by dissolving enzyme powder. A certain amount of pure water was weighed, and placed in a container equipped with a stirrer. A transglutaminase powder with an enzyme activity of 5000-8000 u/ml (an enzyme powder produced by Shanghai Kinry Food Ingredients Co., Ltd) was added slowly with stirring, so as to obtain a dissolved enzyme solution at a certain concentration. Bacteria were removed by microfiltration to obtain a clear transglutaminase solution with an enzyme activity of 2500 u/ml, i.e. a purified concentrated transglutaminase solution with an enzyme activity of 2500 u/ml. By measurement, it had a pH of 6.30, water activity of 0.95, and a redox potential of 58mv. The solution is kept for later use.

Example 3

[0057] A method for preparing a liquid transglutaminase: the liquid enzyme in a total volume of 1000 ml was prepared as followed, and the raw materials were weighed in accordance with Table 11.

Table 11. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula			
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount
Transglutaminase	Purified enzyme solution (Example 1)	20%(v/v)	200ml
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50%(w/v)	500g
Potential regulator	L-cysteine	0.15%(w/v)	1.5g
pH regulator	0.02M pH6.0 Sodium citrate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 1000ml

[0058] The raw materials of the formula were weighed and mixed homogeneously, and after filtration through a 0.1 μm sterile membrane, a light-yellow solution was obtained. By measurement, it had a redox potential of -100 mv, water activity of 0.79, a pH of 6.0, and an enzyme activity of 498.1 u/ml. It was filled in ten of 100mL PET opaque bottles, to finally obtain a transglutaminase preparation in a liquid form. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the enzyme preparation of the formula was observed, the enzyme activity was measured, and the preservation rate of enzyme activity was calculated. By reference to GB4789.2-2010 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: Aerobic plate count", GB 4789.3 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: Enumeration of coliforms", GB/T 4789.38 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: *Escherichia coli* count", and GB 4789.4-2010 National Food Safety Standard "Food microbiological examination: *Salmonella*", microbiological examination was carried out. The results showed that the liquid enzyme preparation had no significant change in appearance, flavor and the like. It had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of 86%, and its microorganism indexes meet the requirements in GB25594-2010 Standard. Therefore, it could be used for commercialization.

Example 4

[0059] The purified concentrated transglutaminase solution prepared in Example 2 was used to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase in accordance with the formula in Table 12. After mixing homogenously, the pH, water activity, redox potential, and initial enzyme activity were measured in accordance with the relevant methods as described in Example 3. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was then filtrated through 0.1 μm sterile membrane, and was dispensed and packaged in PET bottles under sterile condition. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid preparation of transglutaminase was observed, and the endpoint enzyme activity, microorganism indexes and the like were measured in accordance with the relevant methods as described in Example 3, and the preservation rate of enzyme activity was calculated.

Table 12. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula			
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount
Transglutaminase	Purified enzyme solution (Example 2)	4%(v/v)	4L
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	30%(w/v)	30kg
Potential regulator	Reduced glutathione	0.1%(w/v)	100g
pH regulator	0.02M pH6.0 Sodium citrate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L

[0060] The results showed that the transglutaminase preparation prepared by the method had good stability, had no significant and visible change in appearance, and had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of 82%. The microorganism indexes met the requirements in GB25594-2010 Standard. It could be used for commercialization. The use of filtration through 0.1 μm sterile membrane and sterile filling could ensure the liquid enzyme preparation to have a preservation rate of enzyme activity of up to 80%, and could control the microorganism indexes in the liquid enzyme preparation of a formula with 30% water activity regulator during the period of storage.

Example 5

[0061]

Table 13. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 99.5u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 2)	4%(v/v)	4L	pH: 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	30% (w/v)	30kg	Water activity: 0.89	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 84%
Potential regulator	Reduced glutathione	0.1% (w/v)	100g		

(continued)

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Preservative	Sodium dehydroacetate	0.03% (w/v)	30g	Redox potential: -35mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	0.02M pH6.0 Sodium citrate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

[0062] After mixing said raw materials homogeneously, the mixture was directly filled into PET bottles under open environments. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the transglutaminase preparation prepared by the method had good stability, had no significant and visible change in appearance, and had a preservation rate of enzyme activity of 84%. The microorganism indexes met the requirements in GB25594-2010 Standard, and it could be used for commercialization.

Example 6

[0063]

Table 14. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 101u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4%(v/v)	4L	pH: 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol 70%- maltitol 30%	40% (w/v)	40kg	Water activity: 0.85	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 87%
Potential regulator	Reduced glutathione	0.1 % (w/v)	100g		
Preservative	Sodium dehydroacetate	0.03% (w/v)	30g	Redox potential: - 37mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	0.02M pH6.0 Sodium citrate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

[0064] The components as listed in Table 14 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 87%, the microorganism indexes met the requirements, and thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase was obtained.

Example 7

[0065]

Table 15. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 111u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4.4% (v/v)	4.4L	pH: 6.7	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol 70%-Sorbitol 30%	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.85	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 89%
Potential regulator	Wheat protein hydrolysate	1%(w/v)	1kg		
Preservative	ε-polylysine	0.02% (w/v)	20g	Redox potential: -32mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	Tap water	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

[0066] The components as listed in Table 15 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, in the presence of a preservative, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 89%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase was obtained.

Example 8

[0067] The components as listed in Table 16 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 88%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase was obtained, where the potential regulators and the water activity regulators were combined components, and a preservative was added.

Table 16. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 101u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4%(v/v)	4L	pH: 6.6	

(continued)

5	Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
	Water activity regulator	Glycerol 70% Sorbitol 30%	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.83	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 89%
	Potential regulator	Sodium caseinate	1.0% (w/v)	1kg		
		Chitosan hydrolysate	0.25% (w/v)	250 g		
		Tea polyphenol	0.01% (w/v)	10g		
10		Glucose oxidase	/	5u/ml		
15	Preservative	Lysozyme	0.5% (w/v)	50g	Redox potential: -38mv	Microorganism index: qualified
20	pH regulator	Tap water	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 9

[0068]

Table 17. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

30	Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
	Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 1000 u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
	Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	40%(v/v)	40L	pH: 6.2	
	Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.84	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 88%
	Potential regulator	Sodium caseinate	1.0% (w/v)	1kg		
35		Chitosan hydrolysate	0.25% (w/v)	250 g		
40		Tea polyphenol	0.01% (w/v)	10g		
45		Glucose oxidase	/	5u/ml		
50	Preservative	Lysozyme	0.5% (w/v)	50g	Redox potential: -42mv	Microorganism index: qualified
55	pH regulator	Purified water	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

[0069] The components as listed in Table 17 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 88%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 1000 u/ml was obtained.

Example 10

[0070] The components as listed in Table 18 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 81.5%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 10 u/ml and a pH of 5.5 was obtained.

Table 18. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 10 u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	0.4% (v/v)	0.4 L	pH: 5.5	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.83	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 81.5%
Potential regulator	Sodium bisulfite	0.02% (w/v)	20g		
	Soybean protein hydrolysate	1%(w/v)	1kg		
	Bamboo leaf antioxidant	0.05% (w/v)	50g		
	Sodium D-isoascorbate	0.5% (w/v)	500g		
Preservative	Methyl parahydroxybenzoate	0.25% (w/v)	250g	Redox potential: -60mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	0.1M HCl Purified water	0.1% (v/v) /	0.1L Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 11

[0071] The components as listed in Table 19 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 81%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 99.8 u/ml and a pH of 8.0 was obtained.

Table 19. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 99.8 u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4%(v/v)	4 L	pH: 8.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.83	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 80.5%
Potential regulator	Wheat protein hydrolysate	1.0% (w/v)	1 kg		
Preservative	Sodium diacetate	0.5% (w/v)	500g	Redox potential: -32mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	NaOH Purified water	0.05% (w/v) /	50g Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 12

[0072] The components as listed in Table 20 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 81%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 100 u/ml, a pH of 6.0 and a redox potential of -400 mv was obtained. Since sodium borohydride in the preparation does not meet the requirement in Food Hygiene Regulations, the liquid enzyme preparation of this formula can only be applied for the purpose of scientific research or non-food addition.

Table 20. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 100 u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4%(v/v)	4 L	pH: 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.84	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 80.1%
Potential regulator	Sodium borohydride	0.055% (w/v)	55g		

(continued)

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Preservative	Sodium diacetate	0.05% (w/v)	50g	Redox potential: -400mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	NaOH Purified water	0.005% (w/v) /	5g Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 13

[0073] The components as listed in Table 21 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 82%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 50 u/ml, a pH of 6.0 and a redox potential of 50 mv was obtained.

Table 21. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters of the enzyme preparation	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 50 u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	2%(v/v)	2 L	pH: 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.85	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 82%
Potential regulator	Wheat protein hydrolysate L-cysteine HCl	0.05% (w/v) 0.01% (w/v)	50g 10g		
Preservative	Lysozyme	0.05% (w/v)	50g	Redox potential: 50mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	0.1M pH 6.0 Phosphate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 14

[0074]

Table 22. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 100u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	4%(v/v)	4L	pH. 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	50% (w/v)	50kg	Water activity: 0.85	Preservation rate of enzymatic activity: 84%
Potential regulator	Vheat protein hydrolysate L-cysteine HCl	0.1% (w/v) 003% (w/v)	100g 30g		
Preservative	Lysozyme	0 05% (w/v)	50g	Redox potential: 0mv	Microorganism index: qualified
pH regulator	0.02MpH6.0 Phosphate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

[0075] The components as listed in Table 22 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 84%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 100 u/ml, a pH of 6.0 and a redox potential of 0 mv was obtained.

Example 15

[0076] The components as listed in Table 23 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 89%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 50 u/ml, water activity of 0.61, and a redox potential of -140 mv was obtained. No preservative was comprised in the formula.

Table 23. Preparation of a liquid transglutaminase

Formula				Physicochemical parameters	Results 180 d later
Composition	Component	Addition level %	Added amount	Enzyme activity: 50u/ml	Appearance: No visible change
Transglutaminase	Purified concentrated enzyme solution (Example 1)	2%(v/v)	2L	pH: 6.0	
Water activity regulator	Glycerol	70% (w/v)	70kg	Water activity: 0.61	Preservation rate of enzyme activity: 89%
Potential regulator	L-cysteine HCl	0.12% (w/v)	120g		

(continued)

	Formula				Physicochemical parameters	Results 180 d later
5	Preservative	No	-	-	Redox potential: -140mv	Microorganism index: qualified
10	pH regulator	pH6.0 Acetate buffer	/	Adjusted to the final volume of 100L		

Example 16

15 **[0077]** The components in the formula of Example 15 were mixed homogeneously to prepare a liquid preparation of transglutaminase, and the relevant parameters were measured. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase was filled into 1L opaque PET bottles under open conditions. After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the appearance of the liquid enzyme preparation was observed, and the enzyme activity and microorganism indexes were measured. The results showed that, after storage at room temperature for 180 days, the preservation rate of enzyme activity reached 88%, and the microorganism indexes met the requirements, thus a stable liquid preparation of transglutaminase with an enzyme activity of 101 u/ml, water activity of 0.85, and a redox potential of -38 mv was obtained. The package for the enzyme preparation was an opaque material, and had no significant effect on the enzyme stability.

Example 17

25 **[0078]** After storage at room temperature for 180 days, the liquid preparation of transglutaminase prepared in Example 7 was measured to have an enzyme activity of 98.79 u/ml. It was used in the production of sausage. The particular formula and process were shown in Table 24-1. A commercially available transglutaminase preparation in a powder form (from Kinry Biotech (Jinan) Co., Ltd.) was used as control. It was measured to have an enzyme activity of 100 u/g before use.

Table 24-1. Use of liquid, powder transglutaminase in production of sausage

	Item	Liquid enzyme preparation (A)	Powder enzyme control(B)	Control without addition of enzvm(C)
35	Enzyme dose	150ml	150g	-
	Lean pork	40kg	40kg	40kg
	Chicken breast	10kg	10kg	10kg
40	Pork fat lining	17kg	17kg	17kg
	Edible salt	1.6kg	1.6kg	1.6kg
	Composite phosphate	250g	250g	250g
45	Sodium caseinate	200g	200g	200g
	Gourmet powder	500g	500g	500g
	Spice	5kg	5kg	5kg
50	I+G	20g	20g	20g
	Carrageenan	300g	300g	300g
	Soy protein isolates	1.8kg	1.8kg	1.8kg
55	Corn starch	5kg	5kg	5kg
	Ice water	14kg	14kg	14kg

(continued)

	Item	Liquid enzyme preparation (A)	Powder enzyme control(B)	Control without addition of enzvmc(C)
5	Sodium lactate	1kg	1kg	1kg
	Sodium isoascorbate	30g	30g	30g
10	White sugar	3kg	3kg	3kg
	Pork soluble meal	300g	300g	300g
15	Processing procedure	In accordance with the formula above, the raw materials, meat and fat lining, were defrosted, and then minced to a size of 0.5 cm. All the raw materials were subjected to the rolling and rubbing in a vacuum tumbler. The rolling and rubbing were performed in the following manner: rolling and rubbing for 10 min, resting for 2 min, in a total period of 60 min. The resultant meat thus obtained was poured into a sausage stuffer. After sausage stuffing was finished, the sausage was dried at 60 °C for 25 min, and cooked at 80 °C for 30 min. The quality of the product was evaluated after cooling.		
20				

[0079] After the sausage was made, the final product was tested for the indexes such as gel strength, elasticity and sensory score. The experimental results were shown in Table 24-2.

Table 24-2. Effect of a transglutaminase preparation in a liquid form and a powder form on indexes of sausage

25	Item	Sample A	Sample B	Sample C
	Gel strength (g/cm ²)	463	396	244
	Elasticity (mm)	2.502	2.071	1.105
30	Cooking loss (%)	2.8%	2.9%	4%
	Sensory score (maximum score: 100)	92.1	87.7	75.6

[0080] The results of experimental test showed that the liquid preparation of transglutaminase had a good effect in the sausage application, and had a significantly improved performance indexes of sausage products such as gel strength and elasticity, as compared to the powder transglutaminase preparation at the same dose. Cooling loss was somewhat but not significantly improved, and the sensory evaluation was significantly improved.

Example 18

[0081] The liquid transglutaminase product prepared in Example 5 (99.5 u/mL) was used in the production of Chiba tofu. Commercially available powder enzyme preparations, Product A (transglutaminase, manufacturer: Taixing Dongsheng Bio-Tech Co., Ltd., Type TG-TI, Batch No: B20150926, nominal enzyme activity: 116 u/g, actual enzyme activity measured in our laboratory: 108 u/g), and Product B (transglutaminase, manufacturer: Taixing Yiming Biological Co. Ltd., Type TG-B, Batch No: 20150824, nominal enzyme activity: 110u/g, actual enzyme activity measured in our laboratory: 100u/g) were used as controls. The manufacturer of soy protein isolates was Shandong Yuwang Group; Cassava denatured starch was of Rose Brand; soybean oil was provided by COFCO Corporation; I+G and gravy salt were purchased from METRO supermarket; and Control C was a powder enzyme preparation Biobond TG-I produced by Kinry Biotech (Jinan) Co., Ltd., actual enzyme activity measured: 110 u/ml. Chiba tofu was prepared according to the formula and the process as shown in Table 25-1.

Table 25-1. Use of liquid and powder transglutaminase in the production of Chiba tofu

55	Item	Sample from Example 14	Control A	Control B	Control C
	Enzyme dose	200ml	200g	200g	200g
	Soy protein	15kg	15kg	15kg	15kg

(continued)

	Item	Sample from Example 14	Control A	Control B	Control C
5	Cassava denatured starch	3kg	3kg	3kg	3kg
10	Edible soybean oil	15kg	15kg	15kg	15kg
	Edible salt	200g	200g	200g	200g
	Gourmet powder	200g	200g	200g	200g
15	Ice water (1:4)	70kg	70kg	70kg	70kg
20	Processing procedure	In accordance with the formula, soy protein isolate was added to a 250L chopping pot, ice water was added, and a transglutaminase preparation was added in a specified amount. After high-speed chopping at 2800 rpm/min for 2 min, soy protein was completely swollen. Soybean oil was added, and high-speed chopping was further performed for 2-3 min, and the slurry was completely emulsified and turned white. Modified starch, edible salt and gourmet powder were added, and high-speed chopping was further performed for 1 min. The slurry turned into a milky white, homogeneous emulsified slurry. The emulsified slurry was placed in a 80 cm x 60 cm x 8 cm (length x width x depth) stainless steel tray. The tray was covered with a plastic cloth, and kept in a 50 °C steam box for 1 h, and then was further kept for 1 h in the steam box with the temperature increased to 90 °C. The steel tray was taken out, and the product was cut into slices after air cooling.			
25					

[0082] Chiba tofu produced by using different transglutaminase preparations were tested for gel strength, elasticity, color and luster, mouthfeel, etc. The results were shown in Table 25-2.

Table 25-2. Evaluation on quality of Chiba tofu produced by liquid and powder transglutaminase

	Test items	Sample from Example 14	Control A	Control B	Control C
35	Gel strength (g/cm2)	1036	958	946	963
	Elasticity (mm)	7.188	6.771	6.282	6.845
	Color	milky white	milky white	milky white	milky white
40	Mouthfeel	Excellent	Excellent	slightly soft	Excellent
	Texture	exquisite	exquisite	exquisite	exquisite
	Flavor	Pure taste and palatable	Pure taste	Pure taste	Pure taste and palatable
45	Resistant to boiling water	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent
	Change after freezing at -18 °C for 48 h	No visible ice crystal	No visible ice crystal	No visible ice crystal	No visible ice crystal

[0083] The results of experimental test showed that the liquid preparation of transglutaminase was comparable to the powder transglutaminase preparations in the application in Chiba tofu, and the powder preparation could be entirely replaced by the liquid preparation during the production of Chiba tofu. The Chiba tofu thus produced had its quality improved to some extent. The liquid preparation of transglutaminase had commercial value.

[0084] The above examples are only some preferred embodiments and application examples of the invention, and the invention are not limited to them.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- CN 103981168 A [0004]
- CN 101381716 [0004]
- CN 101617740 [0004]
- CN 104531653 A [0004]
- CN 103525797 A [0004]
- EP 2251421 A [0005]
- CN 104024406 A [0006]
- GB 27602014 A [0025] [0033]
- GB 255942010 A [0029] [0058] [0060] [0062]
- GB 478922010 A [0033] [0058]
- GB 4789 A [0033] [0058]
- GB 478938 T [0033] [0058]
- GB 478942010 A [0033] [0058]
- EP 0379606 B1 [0054]

Patentkrav

1. Flydende enzympræparat, **kendetegnet ved, at** det flydende enzympræparat er et flydende enzympræparat af transglutaminase EC2.3.2.13 med en enzymaktivitet på 10-1000 u/ml **kendetegnet ved, at** det flydende
5 enzympræparat har de følgende fysisk-kemiske egenskaber:

- 1) en pH på 5,0-9,0;
- 2) en vandaktivitet A_w af $\leq 0,89$; og
- 3) et redoxpotentiale på -400mv til +50mv.

10 **2.** Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** dets komponenter og mængder deraf er som følger: det flydende præparat af transglutaminase har en enzymaktivitet på 10-1000 u/ml, en vandaktivitetsregulator er til stede i en mængde på 30-80 vægtvolumenprocent, en redoxpotentialeregulator er til stede i en mængde på 0,0075-1
15 vægtvolumenprocent, et fødevarekonserveringsmiddel er til stede i en mængde på 0-0,1 vægtvolumenprocent, og en pH-regulator tilsættes til en endelig volumen på 100 %.

3. Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** det flydende
20 enzympræparat fortrinsvis har de følgende fysisk-kemiske egenskaber:

- 1) en pH på 5,0-7,5;
- 2) en vandaktivitet A_w af 0,6-0,85; og
- 3) et redoxpotentiale på -400mv til 0mv.

25 **4.** Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** vandaktivitetsregulatoren er valgt fra gruppen bestående af sorbitol, maltitol, propylenglycol, glycerol, xylitol, polyethylenglycol, trehalose, sucrose, maltose, isomaltose, maltodextrin, xylitol, og mannitol.

30 **5.** Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** redoxpotentialeregulatoren omfatter en eller flere af L-askorbinsyre og et salt

deraf, L-serin og et salt deraf, L-cystein og et salt deraf, reduceret glutathion, tea polyphenol, sojabønneproteinhydrolysat, hvedeproteinhydrolysat, caseinhydrolysat, chitosanhydrolysat, bambusbladantioxidant, rosmarinekstrakt, lakridsantioxidantekstrakt, superoxiddismutase, glucoseoxidase, natriumbisulfit, 5 natriummetabisulfit, kaliummetabisulfit, natriumsulfit, natriumhyposulfit, fytinsyre.

6. Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** fødevareadditivet er valgt fra gruppen bestående af ϵ -polylysin, natamycin, 10 lysozym, Nisin, kaliumsorbitat, natriumdehydroacetat, natriumdiacetat, methyl p-hydroxybenzoat, ethyllauroylarginat HC1, kaliummetabisulfit, og natriummetabisulfit.

7. Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** pH- 15 regulatoren er en af saltsyre, svovlsyre, eddikesyre, mælkesyre, citronsyre, æblesyre, fytinsyre, phosphorsyre, salpetersyre, oxalsyre, natriumhydroxid, kaliumhydroxid, natriumcarbonat, natriumbicarbonat, kaliumcarbonat, kaliumbicarbonat, trinatriumcitrat, trikaliumcitrat, natriumacetat, kaliumacetat, natriumlaktat, kaliumlaktat, dinatriumhydrogenphosphat, 20 dikaliumhydrogenphosphat, natriumphosphat, kaliumphosphat, vandhanevand, rensset vand, og mineralvand, eller et buffersystem bestående af flere pH-regulatorer.

8. Det flydende enzympræparat ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** 25 vandaktivitetsregulatoren omfatter en eller flere af sorbitol, maltitol, og glycerol; og pH-regulatoren er en buffer omfattende phosphorsyre, eddikesyre, mælkesyre eller citronsyre, eller et salt deraf.

9. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af det flydende enzympræparat ifølge et hvilket 30 som helst af kravene 1-8, **kendetegnet ved** de følgende trin:

- 1) oprense en enzymopløsning: at udsætte en rå enzymopløsning for trykfiltrering, mikrofiltrering, og sekundær ultrafiltrering, for at opnå en oprenset koncentreret enzymopløsning;

- 2) blande: at vægte den oprensede koncentrerede enzymopløsning, en vandaktivitetsregulator, og en redoxpotentialeregulator kvantitativt, tilsætning af et fødevarekonserveringsmiddel hvis til stede, og blande; tilsætte en pH-regulator til en endelig volumen på 100 %; efter at blande
- 5 homogent, teste og justere det flydende enzympræparat til de følgende parametre: en pH på 5,0-9,0, en vandaktivitet A_w af $\leq 0,89$, og et redoxpotentiale på -400mv til 50mv;
- 3) bakteriefjernelse: filtrere den resulterende blanding igennem en 0,1-0,22 μm membran til sterilisering, efterfulgt af steril påfyldning;
- 10 4) pakke: pakning af det flydende enzympræparat ved steril påfyldning eller anden relevant flydende pakningsproces.

DRAWINGS

