Heterogeneous phase enzyme reactions

Advantages/disadvatages:

Advantages:

- homogeneity of the system,
- enzyme does not need previous preparation - (over iso-lation and purification)

Economic disadvatages:

- Enzymes are expensive, 1-10- $/mg
- can be used only once, after reaction they are to be discarded…

Technological disadvatage:

- Proteins contaminate products

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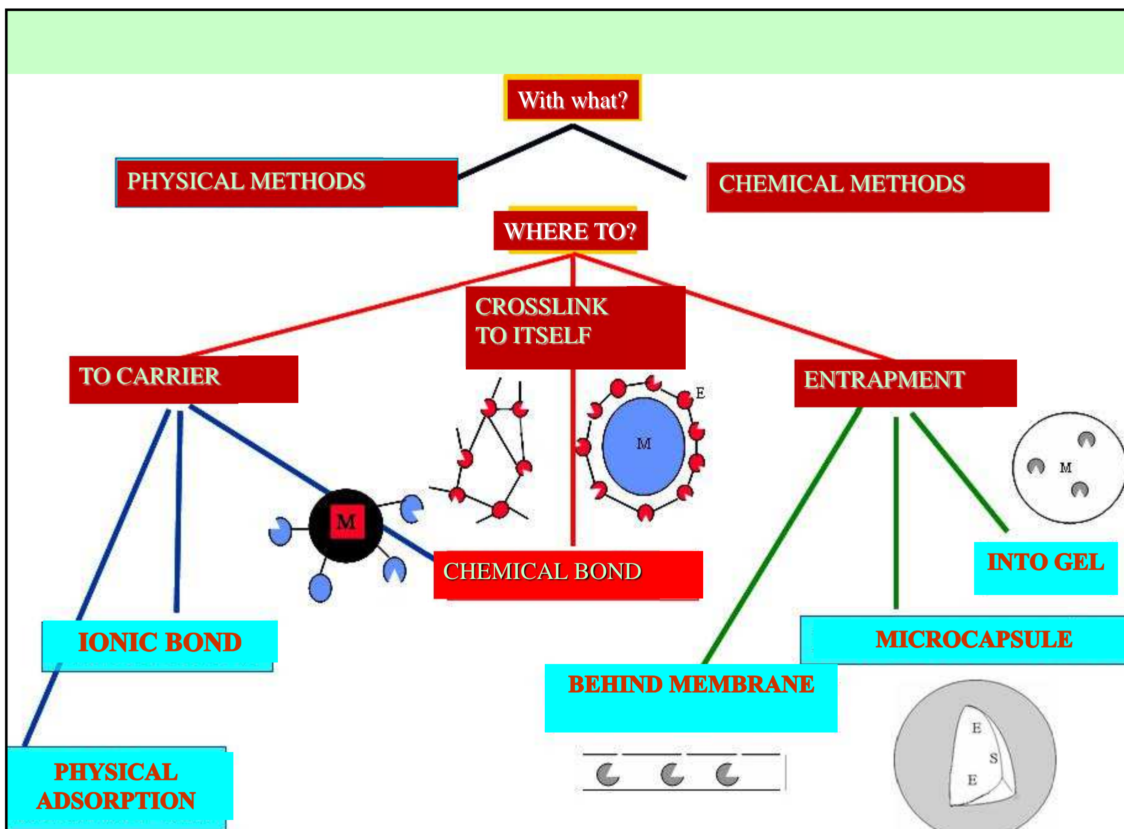
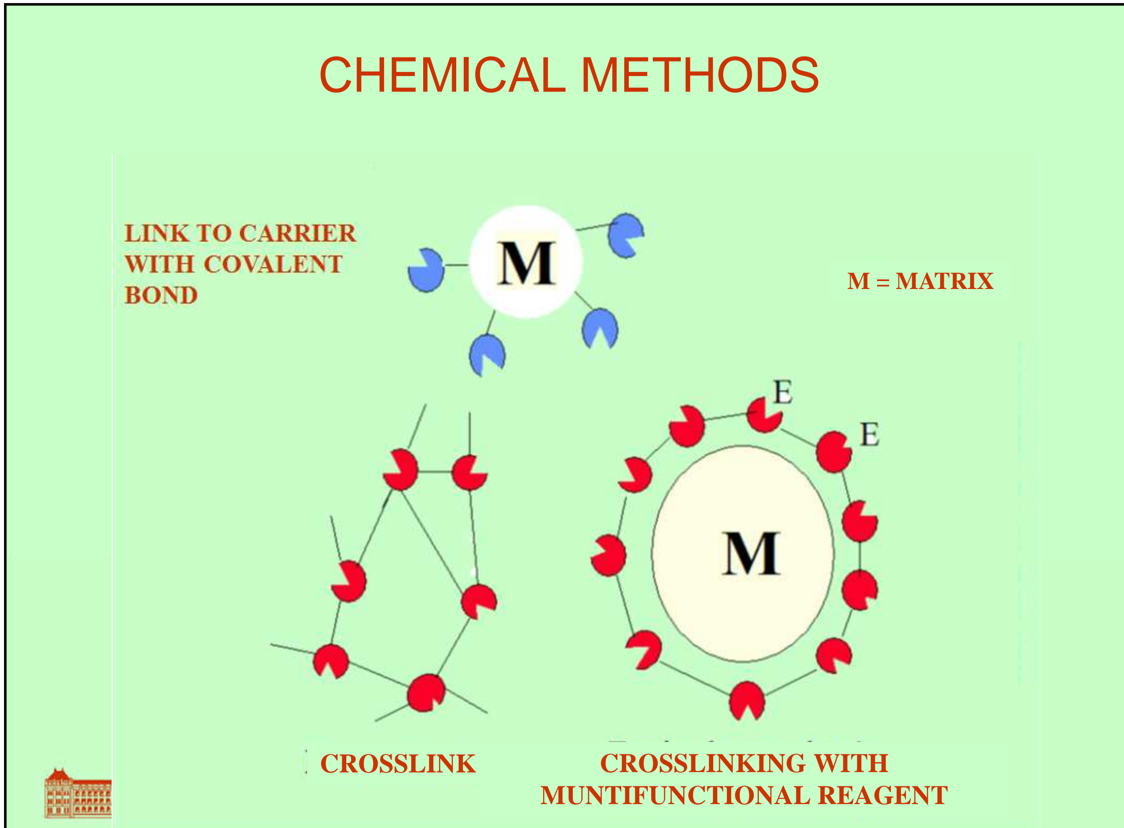
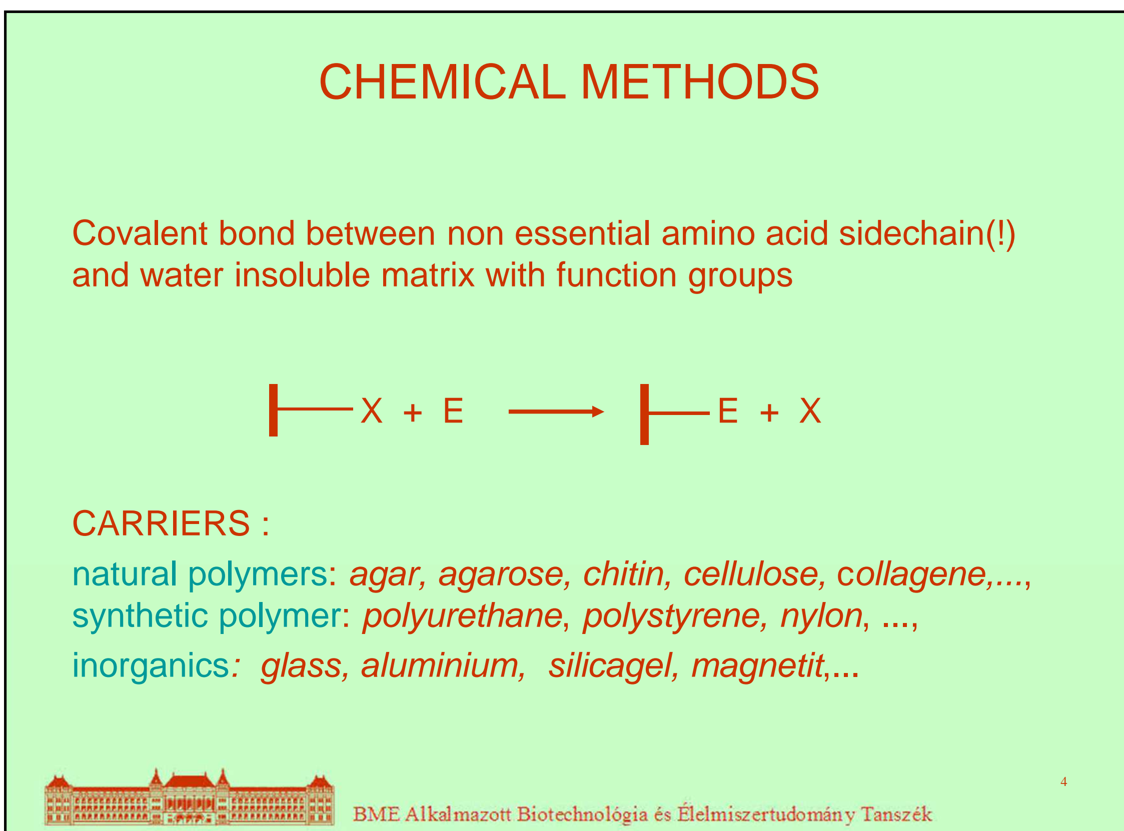



CHEMICAL METHODS
LINK TO CARRIER
WITH COVALENT
BOND
M
M = MATRIX
E
E
M
CROSSLINK
CROSSLINKING WITH
MUNTIFUNCTIONAL REAGENT


CHEMICAL METHODS
Covalent bond between non essential amino acid sidechain(!)
and water insoluble matrix with function groups
X + E → E + X
CARRIERS :
natural polymers: agar, agarose, chitin, cellulose, collagene,...,
synthetic polymer: polyurethane, polystyrene, nylon, ...,
inorganics: glass, aluminium, silicagel, magnetit,...
4
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CHEMICAL METHODS

Building of covalent bond:
free α-, β- or γ-COOH , α-, β –NH_2 groups
phenyl-, OH-, SH- imidazole-groups

STEPS:

1. Activation of carrier (arm and reactive X-group),
2. Creating covalent bond between enzyme and activated carrier.

Protection of the active sites: S or analog

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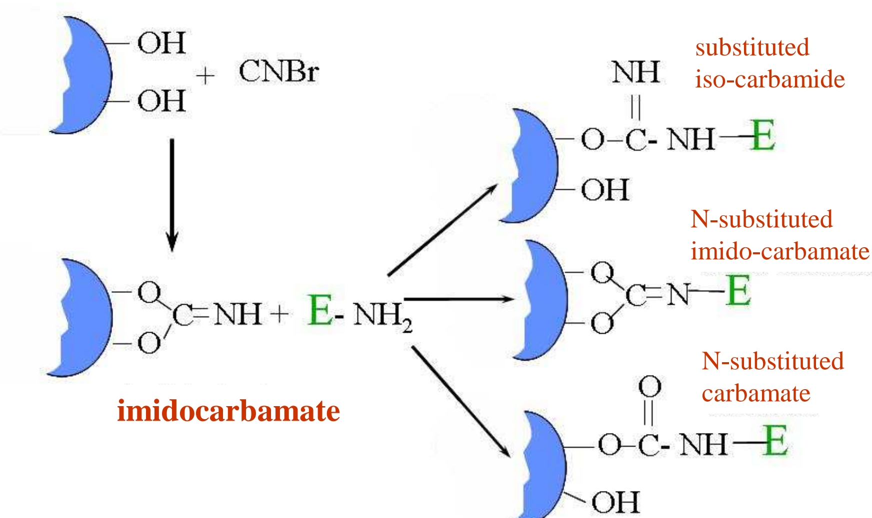
5

MATRIX: vicinal –OH goups like:

cellulose, Sepharose, Sephadex



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Origin of carbohydrate matrix

Glucose → dextrane → Sephadex®

Alga → agar(ose) → Sepharose ®

7

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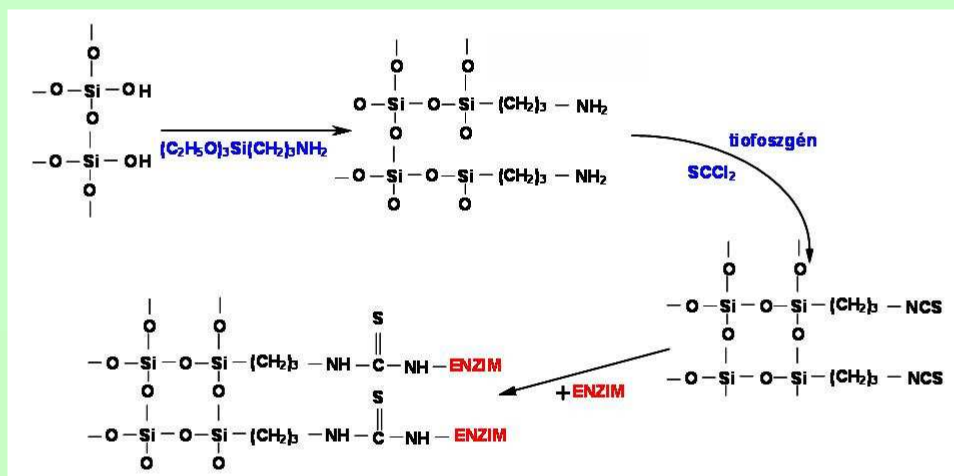
Immobilization onto glass surface



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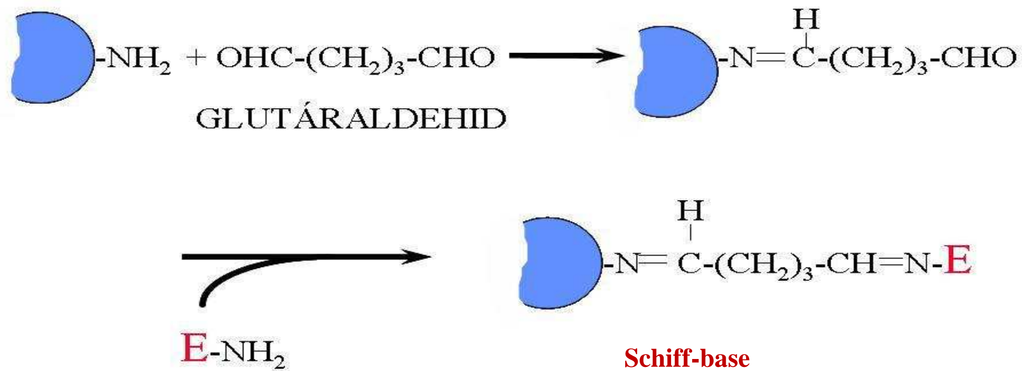
Chemical methods: bifunctional molecules

MATRIX: $-NH_2$ goups like:

AE-cellulose, DEAE-cellulose, collagen, chitin, nylon…



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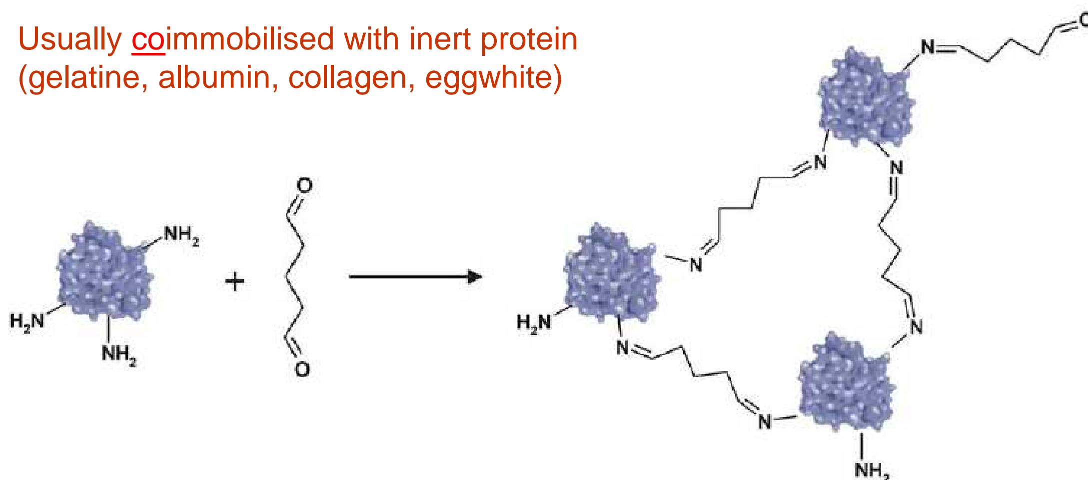
Chemical methods: crosslinking

Usually coimmobilised with inert protein (gelatine, albumin, collagen, eggwhite)



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CLEC = Cross-Linked Enzyme Crystals

Scanning electron microscopic view of CLEC laccase
Surface area (m^2/g) 2.456

Preparation and characterization of cross-linked enzyme crystals of laccase, J. J. Roy, T. E. Abraham Journal of Molecular Catalysis B: Enzymatic 38 (2006) 31–36

Cross-linked Enzyme crystal of PNP (purine nucleoside phosphorylase)

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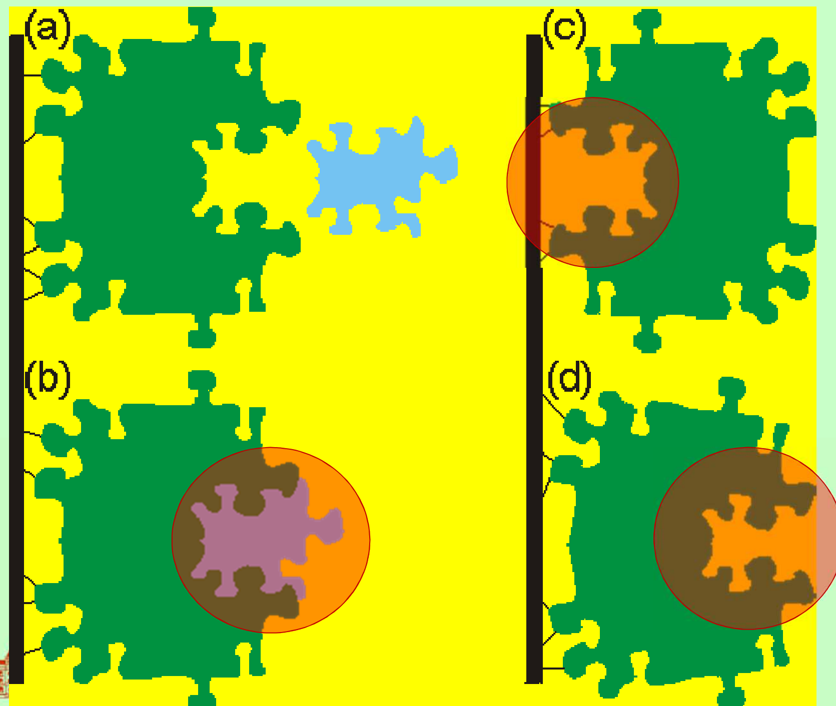
Possible effect of chemical immobilisation: Specific activity loss



12

PHYSICAL METHODS

1. Adsorption e.g. on *ionexchanger resins* – nonspecific, easily desorps (pH)
2. Gel entrapment
3. Microencapsulation
4. Closing behind membrane

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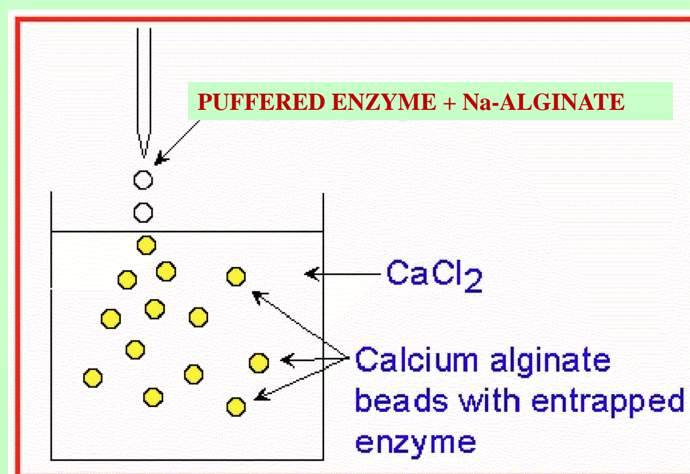
13

ALGINATE GEL ENTRAPMENT



ALGINATE: poly-β D-mannuronic acid (1→ 4), …..-guluronic acid
Hydrophyl colloid, linear polymer ***Macrocystis pyrifera***

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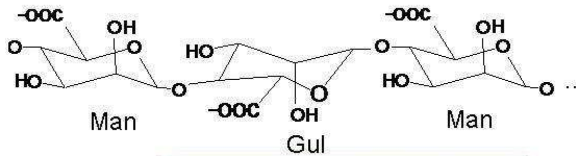
Gel forming polysaccharides

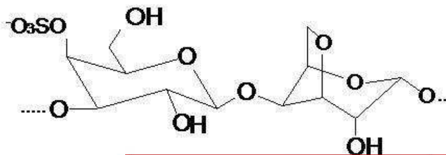
Alginate: heteropolymer of mannuronic acid and guluronic acid, 1,4-bonds



polyanionic

Solvent: water gel: Ca^{++}, Zn^{++}, Al^{3+}

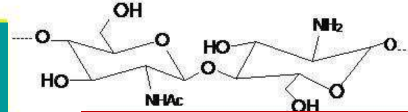
κ-carragenan: helical bio-polymer of 3,6 anhydro-galactose



polyanionic

Solvent: water gel: Ca^{++}, K^{+}

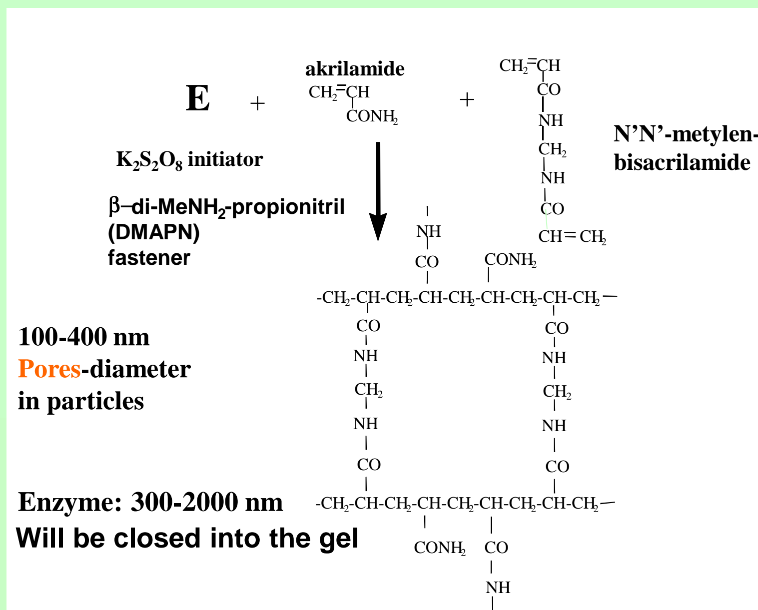
chitosan: partially deacylated N-acetyl-glucoseamin polymer



polycationic

Solvent: acetic acid,water gel:ployphosphates, pH-change

Poly-acrylamide gel entrapment



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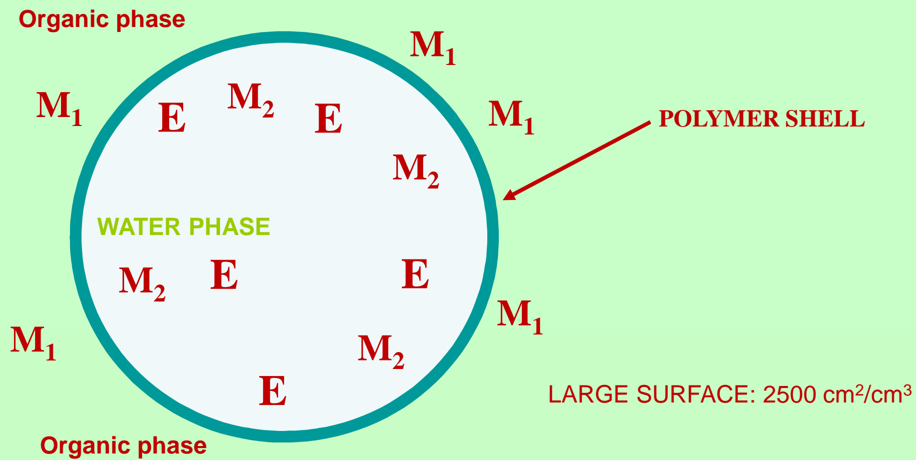
Physical methods: microencapsulation

stable polymeric membranes



17

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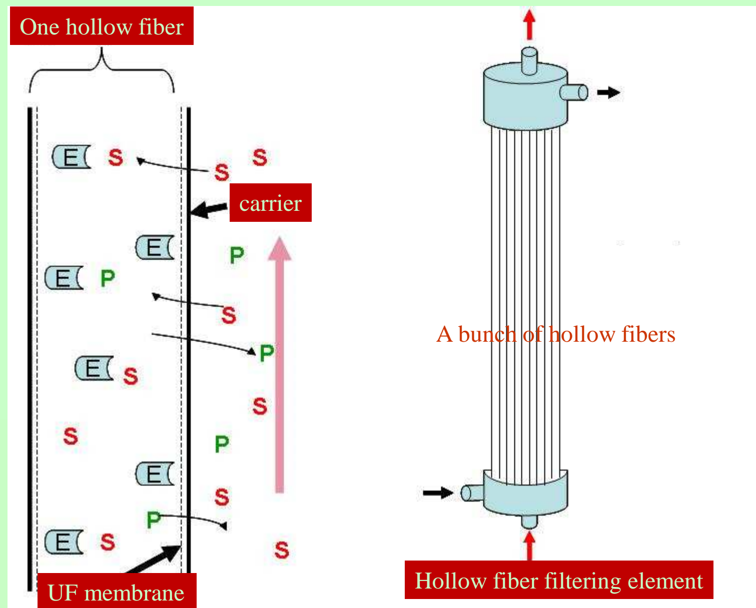
Ultrafiltration membrane



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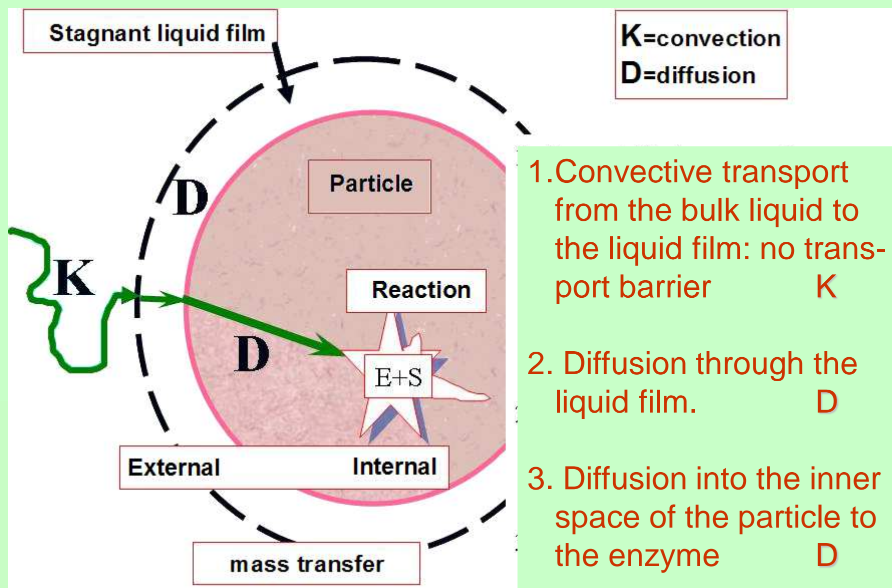
Kinetics of immobilised enzymes



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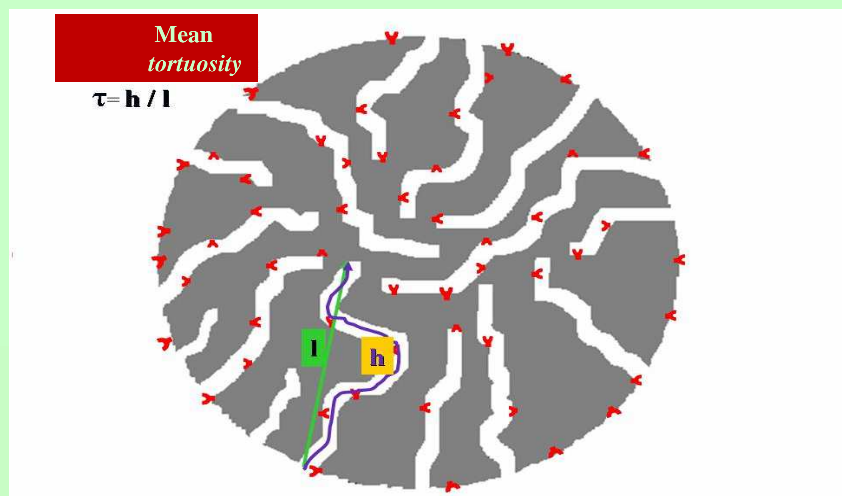
Tortuosity



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Pros/cons about immobilised enzymes

Dissoved enzymes

Advantages
- homogeneous system
- no preparation needed
- no mass transfer limitation

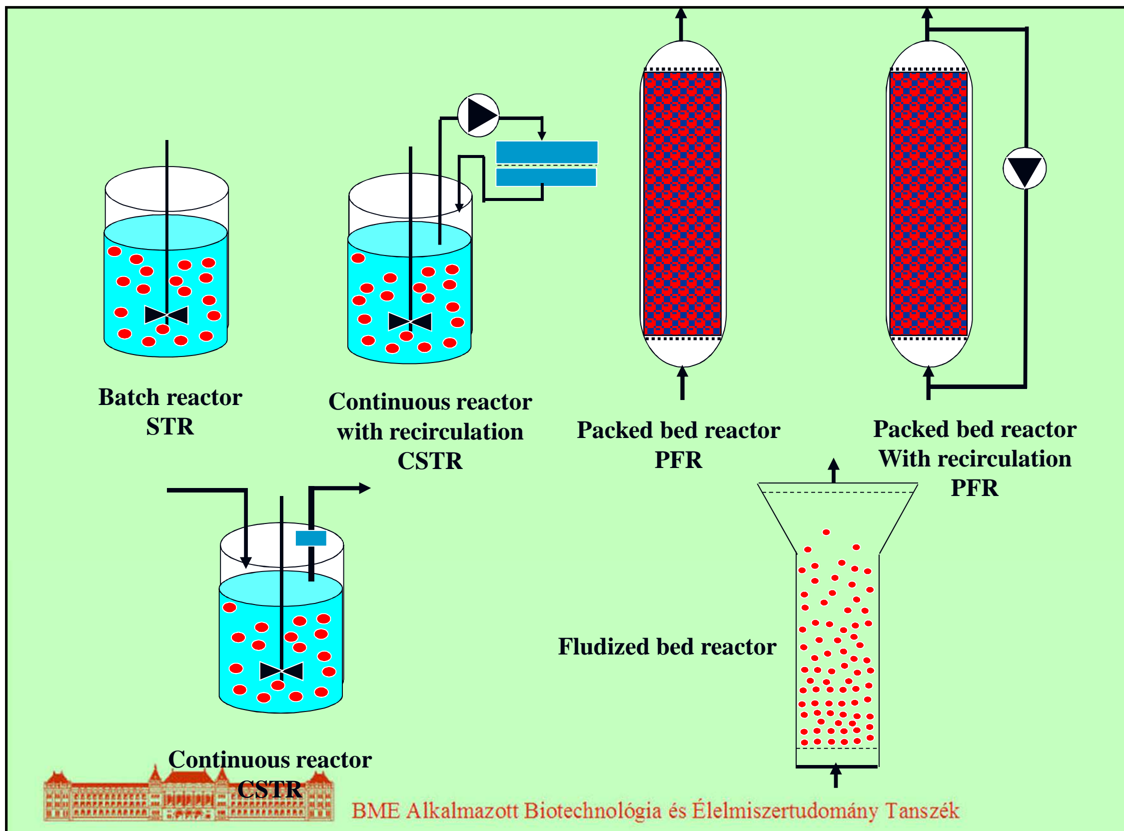
Disadvantages
- expensive (1-10-50 $/mg)
- discarded after use
- contamination of product
- only batch technology

Pros/cons about immobilised enzymes

Immobilised enzymes

Advantages
- No contamination of product
- Easily separable
- Possible reuse
- Also continuous technologies
- Easy termination
- Increasing stability

Disadvantages
- Expensine preparation need
- Loss in enzyme activity
- Diffusion barrier



Industrial application of immobilised enzymes

Aminoacilase	resolvation of D,L-amino acids
Glucose-isomerase	conversion of glucose to glucose+fructose 1:1 mixture
Penicillin-amidase	preparation of 6-amino-penicilloic acid
β-galactosidase	hydrolysis of lactose to glucose+galactose
Lipase	hydrolysis and transesterification of lipids
Thermolysin	Preparation of aspartame

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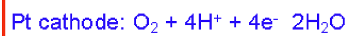
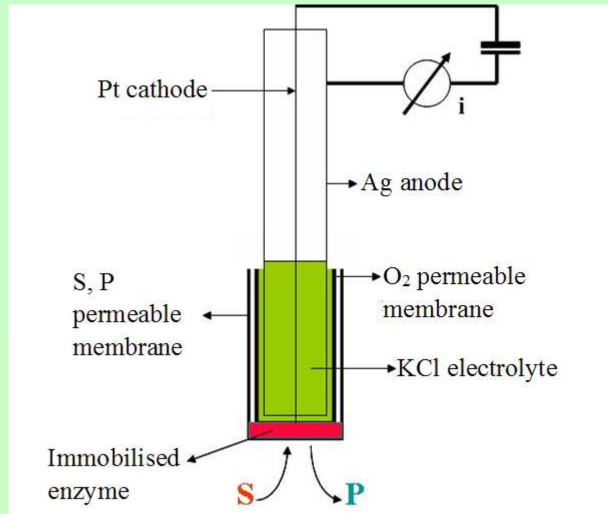
Enzyme electrode

Based on an amperometric electrode for dissolved oxygen measurement. It is covered with an enzyme producing or consuming oxygen.
Eg. glucose oxydase + catalase.
The electrode reaction:





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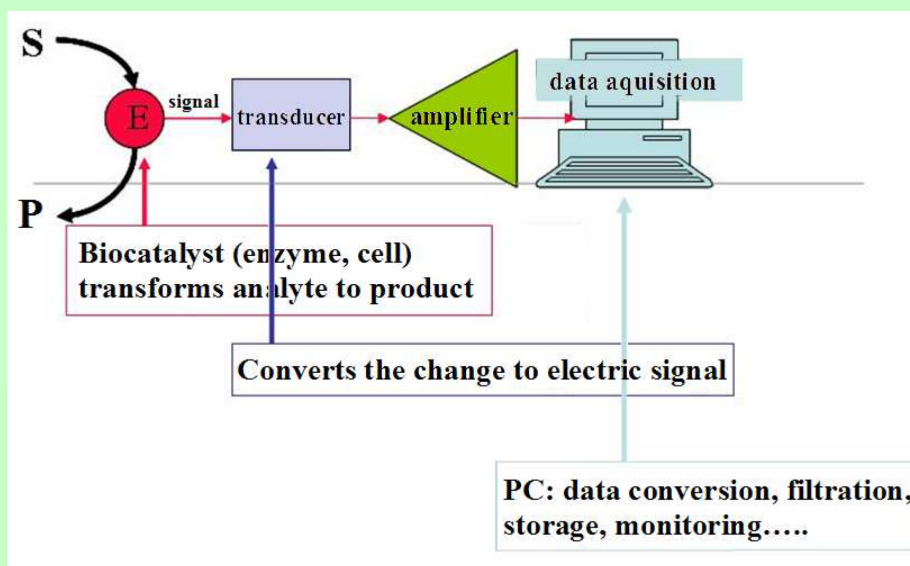
BIOSENSOR



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Analytical enzyme applications

In these cases not the activity of enzyme is measured but the con-centration of an analyt molecule.

1. Determination of S
2. Determination of I
3. Marker reactions (eg. in immunoassays)

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)
diagnostical, research purposes

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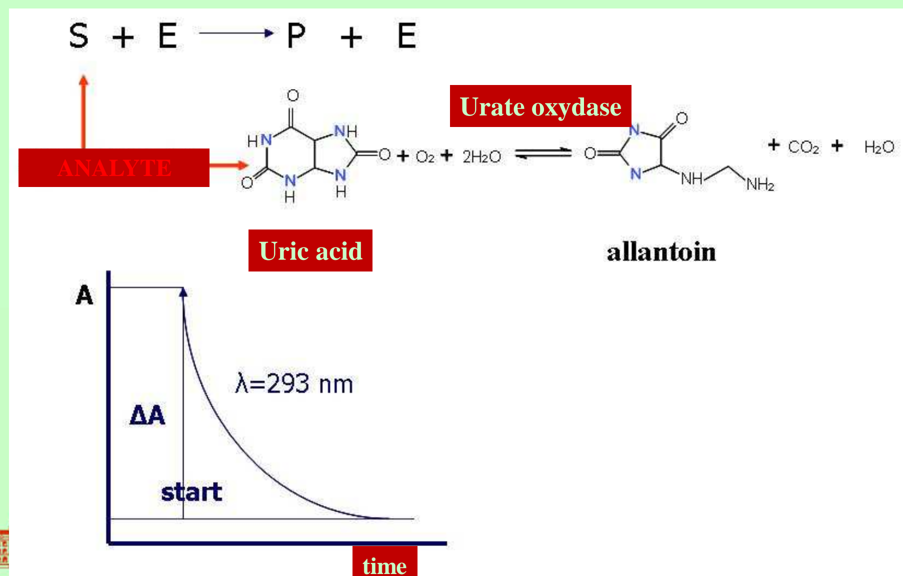
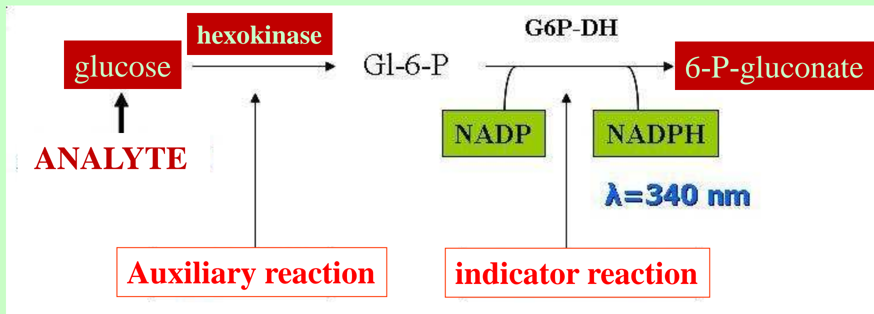
End-point measurement of substrate

The whole amount of substrate is converted – change is measured



Indicator reaction

If S and P are not observable → an enzymatic indicator reaction makes it measurable.



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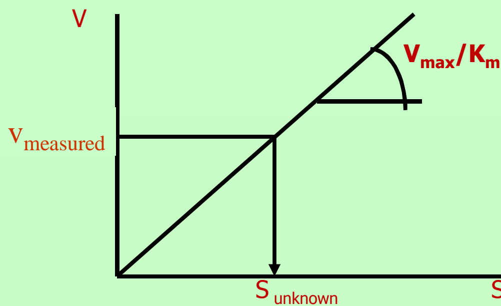
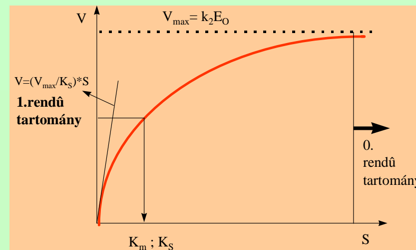
Kinetic measurement of S

At small substrate concentrations the reaction rate changes linearly with S concentration (M-M kinetics).

If $S \ll K_m$ → $V \sim V_{max}/K_m \cdot S$ → $-dS/dt$; dP/dt





30

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