

ABSTRACT

The thermostable pectin methylesterase (TS-PME) was extracted and partially characterized from non-irradiated and y-irradiated lemon peels through different methods and optimization of conditions. The extraction of the enzyme from nonirradiated lemon peels showed maximum activity, when the extraction was carried out with 1 M Tris-base containing 0.8 M NaCl followed by 5 min magnetic stirring and 5 min of incubation temperature. After optimizing the conditions, the enzyme was extracted from y-irradiated lemon peels, irradiated at different doses (50-300 krad). The enzyme extracted from 150 krad irradiated lemon peels showed more activity as compared to other doses. The maximum enzyme activity of 62.31±3.74 U/ml (yirradiated peels) and 41.20±2.47 U/ml (non-irradiated peels) was observed at pH 10, 50°C incubation temperature, 2.5 mM CaCl₂ and -4°C storage temperature i.e., 1.51 fold higher than the non-irradiated peels. The enzyme was partially purified with 30-60 % ammonium sulfate followed by dialysis, resulted in 3 fold purification in case of γ irradiated while 1.67 fold purification for non-irradiated peels. The molecular weight of the enzyme was found to be 35 kDa. Texture analysis was also carried out that showed almost a slight difference in the texture of non-irradiated and γ-irradiation peels before and after enzyme extraction. Furthermore, the enzyme preparation was used for the clarification of fresh apple juice. The % T_{650nm} indicated a correlation between the enzyme from non-irradiated and γ-irradiated peels for the clarification of the fresh apple juice. The results in terms of maximum TS-PME activity with thermophilic behavior are highly significant (HS, p≤0.05) indicating a viable bioprocessing strategy. It was further concluded that the extraction of the enzyme from γ -irradiated not only exhibited more activity but maximum juice clarification as well, and thus bears the potential to be used in food industry.