

**Low-calorie structured lipid synthesis by enzymatic  
transesterification**

1.

2.

3. 가



“

”

1999 . 10. 30 .

:

:

:

:

가

가  
가

가

가

가

가 , 가 85%  
가 가  
가 가 .

## SUMMARY

( )

Salatrim (*short and long acyl triglyceride molecule*) is a family of structured lipid that provides the physical properties of fat, but with approximately half of the calories of typical edible oil. It can be made into either liquid phase or solid phase by changing its fatty acid composition. Absorption of the long-chain fatty acid by the human body depends on its position in the triacylglycerol molecule and on whether the diet contained calcium and magnesium. If the stearic acid is at the 2-position of the triacylglycerols, the resulting 2-monostearin is steadily absorbed. If, however, it is at the 1- or 3-position, it is released as free stearic acid and, in the presence of calcium and magnesium, it is released as free stearic acid and, in the presence of calcium and magnesium, it is poorly absorbed. Thus, the position of long-chain fatty acid in the triacylglycerol molecule is very important for calories.

For the production of low calorie fat, transesterification between triacetin and stearic acid using 1,3 specific lipase in a solvent free system was tried. Long chain fatty acids could be located mainly at the 1- and/or 3-position of the hydroxyl group of triacylglycerols by the lipase-catalyzed reaction. For the optimization of the optimal conditions of low calorie fat production, three reactor systems-open reactor system, closed reactor system and vacuum reactor system- and the reaction variables (e.g. the effects of initial water activity, molar ratio of substrates, stirring speed, and temperature) were investigated. Vacuum reactor system, which incorporated with the addition of water, was more feasible for the low calorie fat production than open reactor system or closed reactor system because of the effective elimination of byproduct, acetic acid. More than 85% of yield could be obtained at 80 , 400 RPM, and molar ratio of 1:1.4 (triacetin,

50mmol: stearic acid, 70mmol) by 4% (w/w) Novozym 435 of substrates under vacuum system.

	-----	1
	-----	2
SUMMARY	-----	4
	-----	6
1	-----	8
1	-----	8
1.	-----	8
가.	-----	8
.	• -----	11
.	• -----	11
2.	-----	13
3.	-----	15
4.	-----	19
5.	-----	19
6.	-----	20
7.	-----	20
2	-----	21
1.	-----	21
2.	-----	22
2	-----	23
1	-----	23
1.	-----	23
2.	-----	25
3.	-----	30
가.	-----	30
.	(lipase) screening -----	34
.	-----	34

.	(Triacetin and stearic acid)	41
2	,	----- 43
1.		----- 43
2.		----- 44
가.	(Solvent system)	(Solvent-free
system)		----- 44
.	(stirring speed),	
-----		45
.	( )	----- 48
.	Acetic acid( )	----- 50
3	-	----- 52
1.		----- 52
2.		----- 53
가.		----- 53
.	가	----- 58
.		----- 62
.	salatrim	-- 67
.	salatrim	--- 69
.	salatrim	-- 70
.	- salatrim	----- 74
3		----- 77
4		----- 79

1

1

1.

가.

1.

(Salatrim)

(Caprenin)

(long chain fatty acids: 16-22

(stearic acid C18)

(acetic acid

C2), (propionic acid C3),

(butyric acid C4)

(short chain fatty acids)

(structured lipid)

(behenic acid C22)

(C6)

(C8)

( 1).

Nabisco社 Pfizer社가

5kcal/g

가

가

가 . Procter&Gamble

5 kcal/g

가

가

1.

(Caprenin)	C6: 0, C8: 0, C22: 0	Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio
(Salatrim)	C3: 0, C4: 0, C18: 0	Nabisco Foods Group, East Hanover, New Jersey
(Captex)	C8: 0, C10: 0, C18: 2	ABITEC, Columbus, Ohio
(Neobee)	C8: 0, C10: 0, LCFAa	Stepan Company, Maywood, New Jersey

aLCFA=long chain fatty acids

가

. 가

. 가

. 가

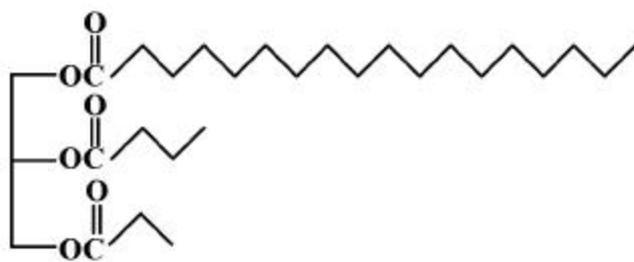
가 . 가

가

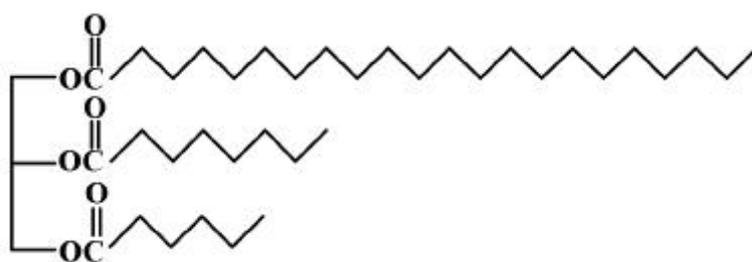
가 가 .

가

.



Salatriin structure



Caprenin structure

### 1. Chemical structure of Salatriin and Caprenin

. .

(Salatrin) 가 kg 2. 2-4. 4

US \$ .

가 가 가 가 kg 9-18  
US \$ . 가

. 가 kg  
80-200\$  
0. 05-0. 1% 가

가 4-20 US \$

2-10 US \$ 가

1-5 US \$ 가 가 .

가 가가

. .

40% . U.S.

Surgeon General 30%

가 , 가  
 .  
 .  
 ,  
 가 , ,  
 .  
 가  
 가 .  
 1991  
 2  
 “ ”

2. 가

	(%)
.	84
.	76
.	73
.	71
.	66
.	60
.	58
.	48
.	42

source : Calorie Control Council 1993 national survey

2.

(Salatrin)                      nonc-long chain triglyceride                      di-long  
chain triglyceride  
(short chain fatty acid)                      (long chain fatty acid)

triglyceride

clinical study

가

(e.g. free stearic acid)

acetic acid, propionic

acid, butyric acid

stearic acid 27.6 - 36.5%가

4.7 -5.1 Kcal/g

stearic

acid

(Glycerol) 1,3

stearic acid

(lipase)

가

2

nonoglyceride

stearic acid

가

1,3

stearic acid가

stearic acid가

stearic acid가

(Salatrin) Salatrin-C sharp melting point,  
non-tempering 가 coating,  
inclusion

Salatrin-M ,

(Salatrin)

가 . (Salatrin) family

가 (Salatrin)

. (Salatrin) fat

,

. ( 3.)

3. (Salatrin)

---

(Chocolate-flavored coating

(Deposited chips)

(Caramel)

(Toffee)

(Filling for confectionery & baked goods)

(Peanut spreads)

(Dips & sauces)

(Savory dressings)

(Dairy products) -

(Soy cream)

(Frozen dairy dessert)

(Cheese)

---

3.

(Bio-catalyst)

(*in vivo*)

가

(*in vitro*)

triglyceride

(ester)

가

glycerol

가

(irreversible reaction)

가

(reversible)

가

.  
가가 가 , .

가 .

가 , ,  
가 .

가 가 .

가 .

가 가

. 가 .

가 ,

, , 가 ,

.( 4.)

4.

가		,
가		
가	,	
가		
	,	
	가	, Diglyceride, Monoglyceride
가		가
Miscellaneous		

가 ,

(1, 3-specific and non-specific), ,

partial glycerides , ,

.

*Rhizopus javanicus* lipase,  
*Rhizopus riveus* lipase, *Aspergillus niger* lipase ,

*Mucor niehei* lipase, *Candida*  
*cylindracea* lipase, *Rhizopus arrhizus* lipase .

1, 3-specific lipase 가

1, 2(2, 3)-diglyceride 2-noglyceride non-specific lipase

1, 2(2, 3)-diglyceride 1, 3-diglyceride, monoglyceride가

.

가

가

triglyceride, 1, 2(2, 3)-  
diglycerides, monoglycerides .

pH , isomorphous  
crystal Crystallization , pH

X-ray radiation image

X-ray diffraction , C-atom modeling

structure refinement .

4.

(Salatrin)

가 AOM (active oxygen method) . ,

(Salatrin) . ,

, 가 가

5.

70% 3 . ,

pilot scale (5L)

. , 가 가 . ,

(Salatrin)

6.

가 全無 .

가

가 가

가 가

10

KNOW-HOW가

7.

가

가

가

## 2

### 1.

가 ,  
 . , 가  
system  
(e. g. , system ,  
 ) -  
(pilot scale) .

가  
 .  
 ,  
 가 가  
 .

2.

1 (1997)		1. screening 2. open & closed system 3. 4.
2 (1998)	,	1. 2. 3. , , 4. acetic acid 5.
3 (1999)	-	1. - 2. 3.

2

1

1.

가

(transesterification), (acidolysis),  
(alcoholysis)

2. oil fat

(Solvent free System)

70

Novozym 435, Lipozym IM

rpm,

(molar ratio)

• **Hydrolysis of Ester**



• **Synthesis of Ester**



• **Transesterification**

- **Acidolysis**



- **Alcoholysis**



- **Ester Exchange (Interesterification)**



- **Aminolysis**



2. Types of reaction catalyzed by lipase

(on-column injection system)

GC

monoglyceride)

(triglyceride)

가

(m

가

2.

(structured lipid)

(glycerol)

(short-chain fatty acid)

(long-chain fatty acid)

4.7 - 5.1kcal/g 가

가

(monoglyceride)

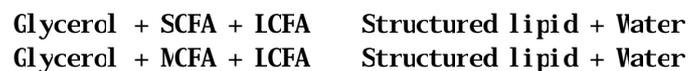
(triglyceride)

. ( 5.)

## 5. Strategies for the enzymatic synthesis of structured lipid

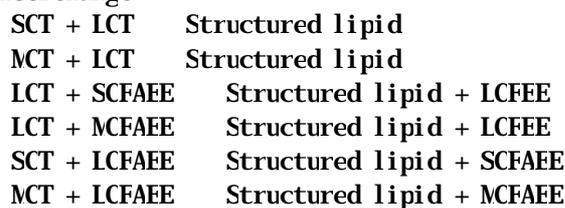
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### Direct Esterification



### Transesterification

#### Ester interchange



#### Acidolysis

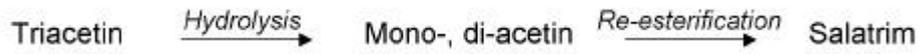


SCFA : short-chain fatty acid. MFA : medium-chain fatty acid. ICFA : long-chain fatty acid. SCT : short-chain TAG. MCT : medium-chain TAG. SCFAEE : short-chain fatty acid ethyl ester. MFAEE : medium-chain fatty acid ethyl ester. LCFAEE : long-chain fatty acid ethyl ester.

(substrate) (molar ratio)  
 (solvent system) (solvent free system)  
 18(C18)  
 가  
 (hexane) 가  
 70  
 (activity) 가 Novozym 435  
 Lipozym IM  
 Structured lipid  
 가  
 re-esterification (yield)  
 (productivity) (water  
 activity) (substrate) (enzyme)  
 (initial water activity)  
 가 가  
 (enzyme) (initial water activity)  
 가 (substrate)  
 가

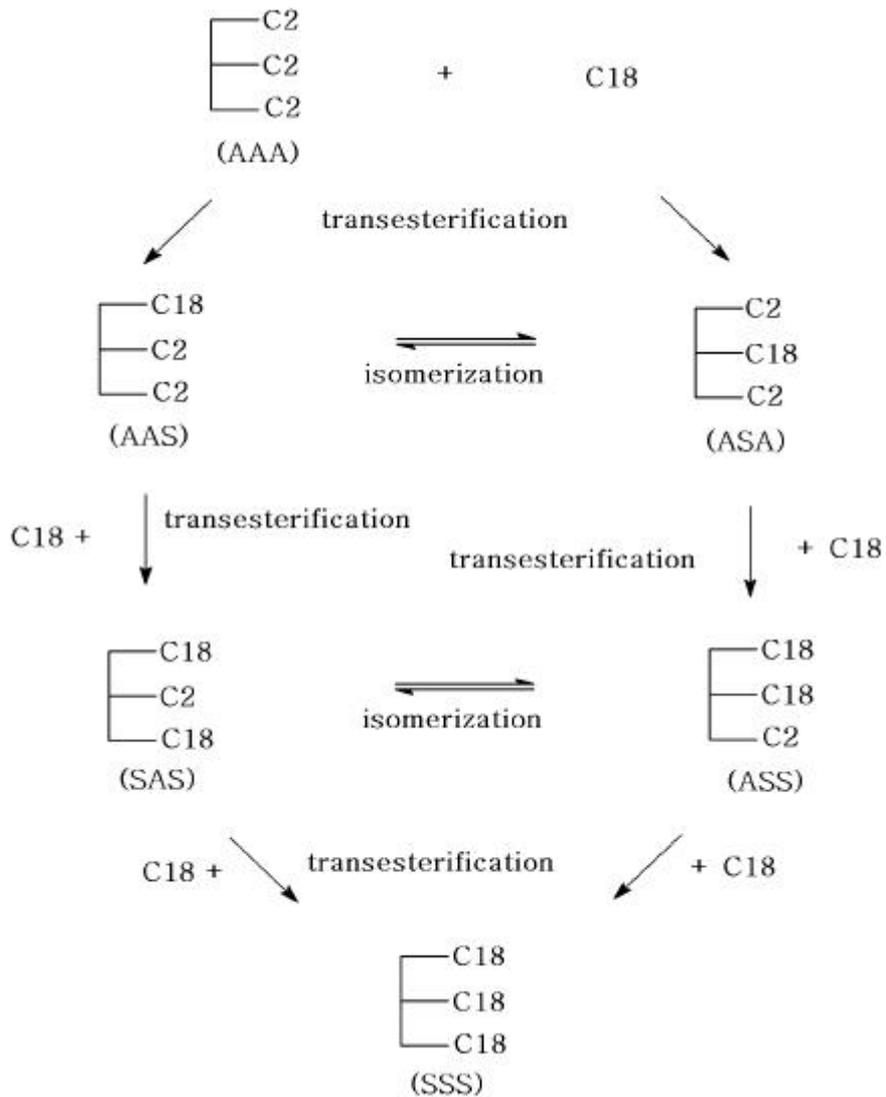
transesterification short chain triglyceride(Triacetin) long chain fatty acid(stearic acid)

. , triacetin 가 mono-acetin di-acetin  
 stearic acid re-esterfication



3. triacetin stearic acid enzymatic transesterfication  
 schenatic diagram .

stearic acid가 2  
 1,3 가  
 . AAS SAS가 ASA ASS .



**3. Enzymatic transesterification of triacetin(AAA) and stearic acid(C18)**

**AAS :** 1, 2-diacetyl-3-stearoylglycerol,

**ASA :** 1, 3-diacetyl-2-stearoylglycerol,

**SAS :** 1, 3-distearoyl-2-acetyl-glycerol,

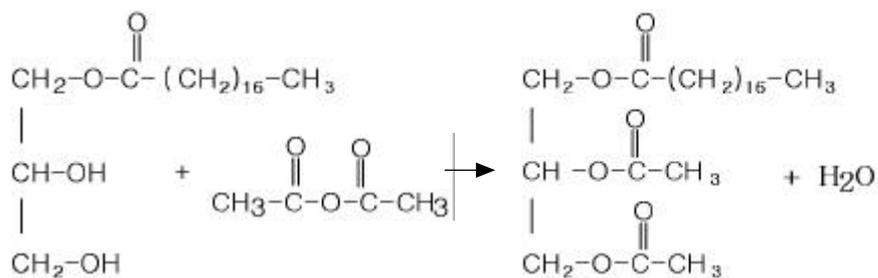
**ASS :** 2, 3-distearoyl-1-acetyl-glycerol,

**SSS :** Tristearin.

3.

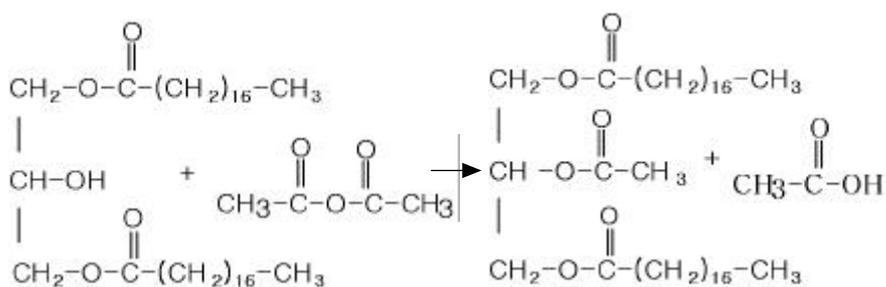
가.

4. .  
(Di acetyl stearoyl glycerol)  
가 1-  
(1-monostearin) (acetic anhydride) 138  
12 Di acetyl  
-stearoyl glycerol .  
(Distearoyl acetyl glycerol) 가  
1, 3- (1, 3-distearin) (acetic anhydride)  
145 12  
Distearoyl acetyl glycerol .  
13C NMR H NMR  
Di acetyl-  
stearoyl glycerol Distearoyl acetyl glycerol  
GC chromatogram .



**1-Monostearin      Acetic anhydride      1-stearoyl-2,3-acetylglyceride**

Round bottom flask equipped with magnetic stir bar and reflux condenser  
137deg, 12hr.



**1,3-Distearin      Acetic anhydride      1,3-Diacetyl-2-acetylglyceride**

Round bottom flask equipped with magnetic stir bar and reflux condenser  
145deg, 8hr.

**4. Chemical method for the synthesis of Diacetylstearyl glycerol and Distearoyl acetyl glycerol**

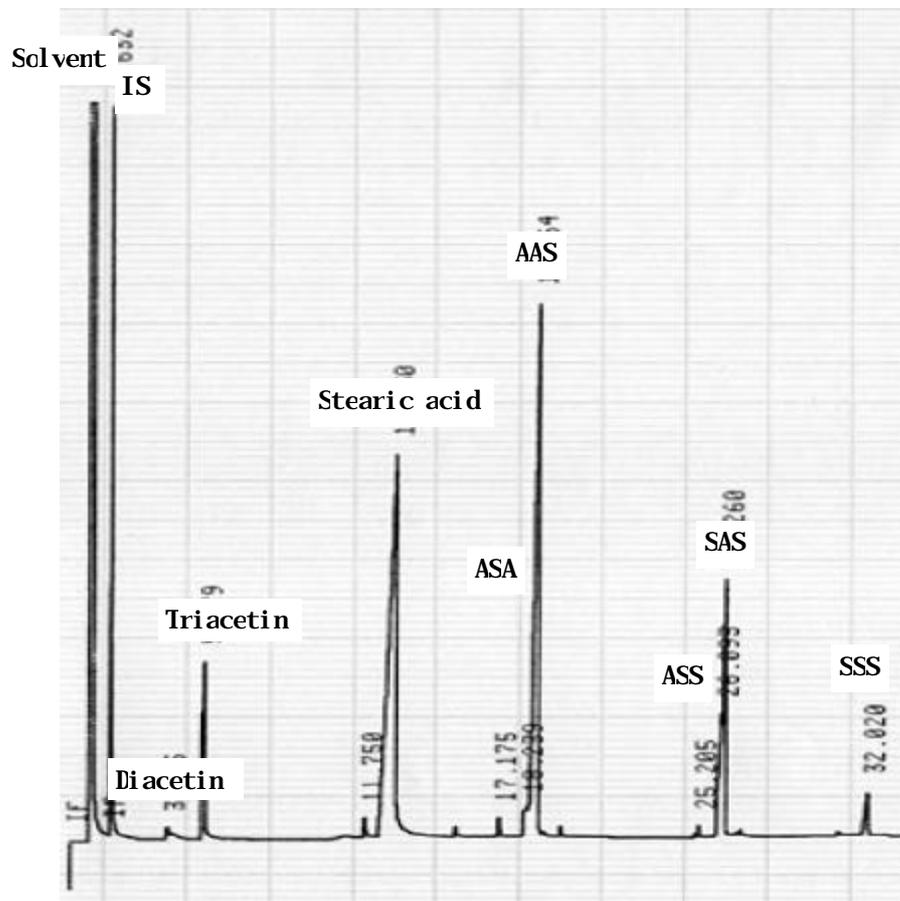
Gas Chromatography

6.

5. GC chromatogram . On-column injection system GC stearic acid backbone incorporation isomer , AAS ASA SAS ASS

6. The conditions of GC analysis

GC	HP 5890 series with temperature programmed capillary on column inlet system.
Temperature program	Initial temperature : 100 Initial time : 3 min Rate : 10 /min Final temp A : 360 Final time A : 5 min Final temp B : 365 Final time B : 0 min
Detector Temperature	360
GC Column	High temperature fused silica capillary column bonded methyl 65% phenyl silicone 25m length, 0.25mm I.D, 0.1 μm film thickness
Carrier gas	N2
Inlet pressure	164kpa
Integrator	HP 3396 series .



5. GC Chromatogram HP 5890 series with temperature programmed capillary on column inlet system

Oven : Inlet temperature ; 100 , Initial time : 3 min, Rate : 10 /min, Final temp. A : 360 , Final time A : 5 min, Final temp B : 365

Detector temp : 360

GC column : High temperature fused silica capillary column bonded methyl 65% phenyl silicone 25m length, 0.25mm I.D, 0.1  $\mu$ m film thickness

Carrier gas : N<sub>2</sub> gas

Inlet pressure : 164kPa

. (lipase) screening

가

가

, transesterfication

7.

Novozym 435

(Closed reactor system)

(Open reactor

system)

.

acetic acid

가

.( 6.)

7

가

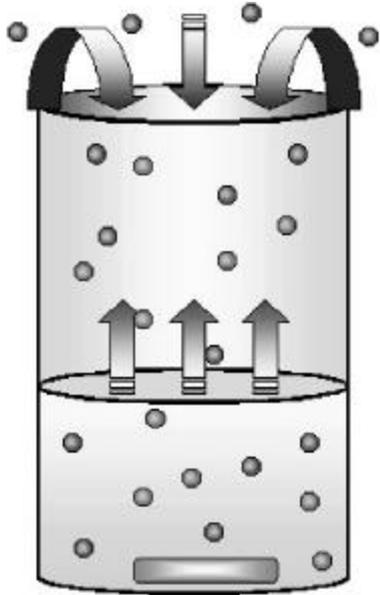
Novasina aw center (Switzerland, range 0-100%,

0-50 )

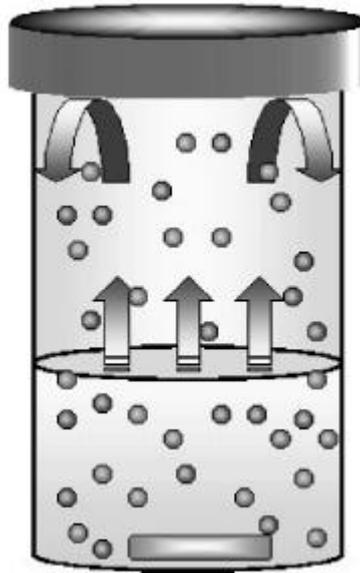
## 7. Screening of lipases for the synthesis of salatrim

Name	Source	Reaction yield (%)
Novozyne 435	<i>Candida antarctica</i>	60
Lipozyne IM	<i>Mucor niehei</i>	15
Lipase OF	<i>Candida cylindraceae</i>	n. s
Lipase CES	<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	n. s
Lipase P		n. s
Lipase	<i>Bacillus stearotherophilus</i>	n. s
Lipase	<i>Candida rugosa</i>	n. s
Lipase Rohm 7023C	<i>Fungal origin</i>	n. s
Lipase R	<i>Fenicillium roqueforti</i>	n. s
Lipase G	<i>Fenicillium cyclopium</i>	n. s
Lipase PS	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescense</i>	n. s
Lipase CE	<i>Lunicola lanuginosa</i>	0
Lipase D	<i>Rhizopus celenar</i>	0
Lipase M	<i>Mucor javanicus</i>	0
Lipase AP	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	0

Reaction mixture consists of 6mmol triacetin, 6mmol stearic acid, 0.15g internal standard(nonadecane) and 0.15g of various enzymes. Reaction yield = (diacetylstearyl glycerol + distearoylacetyl glycerol mmol) / Triacetin mmol %. n. s : not significant.



Open reactor system



Closed reactor system

6. Comparison of open reactor system and closed reactor system

Open system    closed system

.    closed system

가 0.78    가

triacetin    가    stearic acid가

.    open system

가

,

가

가

. ( 7., 8.)

Open system    closed system

,

open system    가 closed system

. ( 9.)    open system

acetic acid

가

pH

closed system

acetic acid가

가

pH

.

, acetic acid

pH가

.    stearic acid가

esterification

acetic acid가 incorporation

가

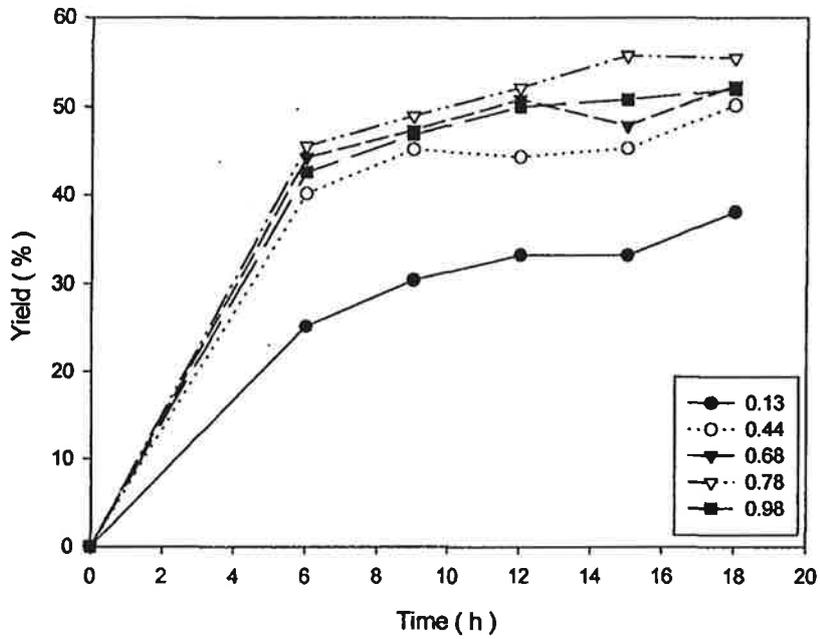
.

open system

(triacetin)    가

.

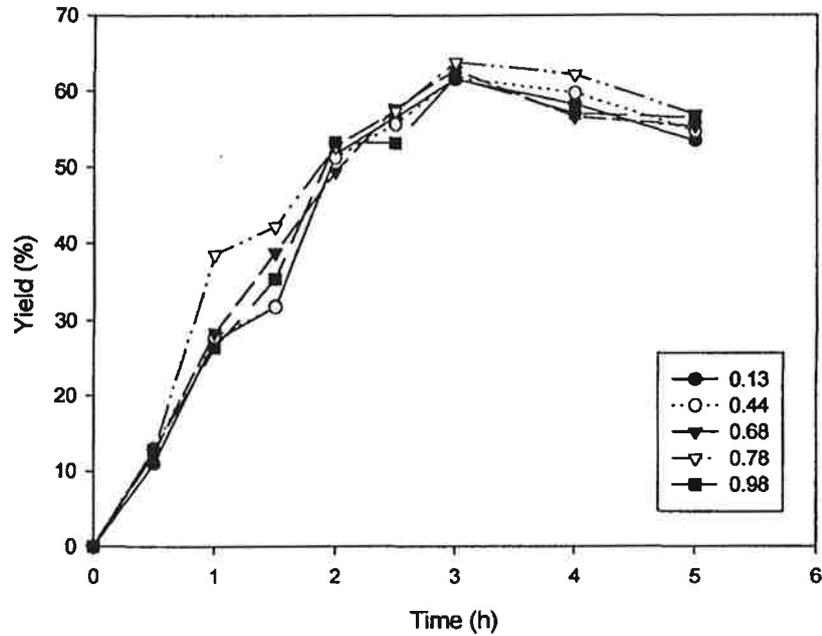
Initial  $a_w$  effect of substrate and enzyme  
at closed reactor system



Triacetin 15 mmole : Stearic acid 15 mmole  
 600rpm, 70 deg  
 Novozym 435 : 0.377g (5 wt% of substrate)  
 Yield = (diacetylstearyl glycerol + distearoyl acetyl glycerol mmole) / triacetin mmole %

그림 7. Initial water activity effect of substrate and enzyme at closed reactor system

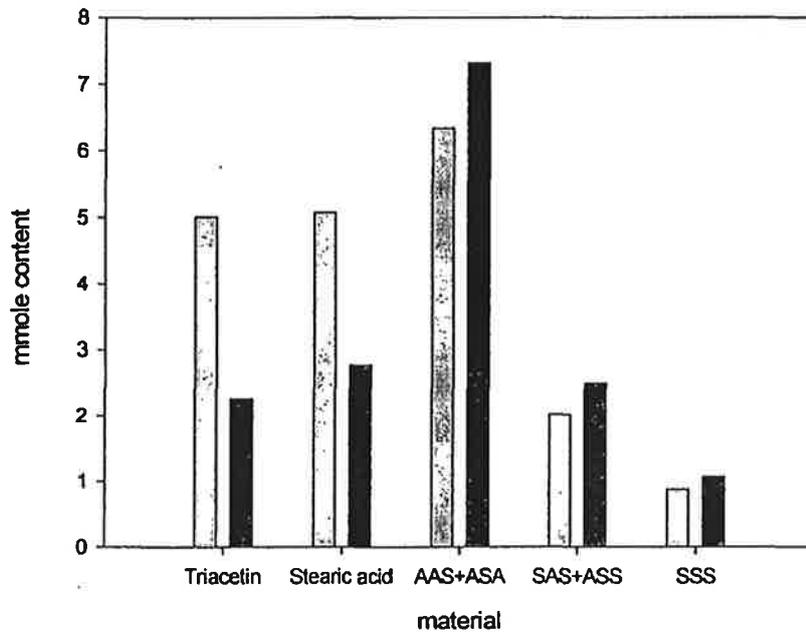
Initial  $a_w$  effect of substrate and enzyme  
at open reactor system



Triacetin 15 mmole : stearic acid 15 mmole  
 600 rpm, 70 deg.  
 Novozym 435 : 0.377g (5wt% of substrate)  
 Yield = (diacetylstearyl glycerol + distearoyl acetyl glycerol mmole) / triacetin mmole %

그림 8. Initial water activity effect of substrate and enzyme at open reactor system

COMPARISON OF REACTOR SYSTEM  
OF CLOSED AND OPEN REACTOR



Triacetin 15 mmole : Stearic acid 15 mmole  
600rpm, 70 deg,  
Novozym 435 : 0.377g (5wt% of substrate)  
closed : 15 h  
open : 3 h

 Closed system  
 Open system

그림 9. Comparison of the product yield in a closed reactor system and an open reactor system

. (Triacetin and stearic acid)

0.6 - 1.4 : 1 (Stearic acid : triacetin)

1.4 : 1 (Stearic acid : triacetin) 가

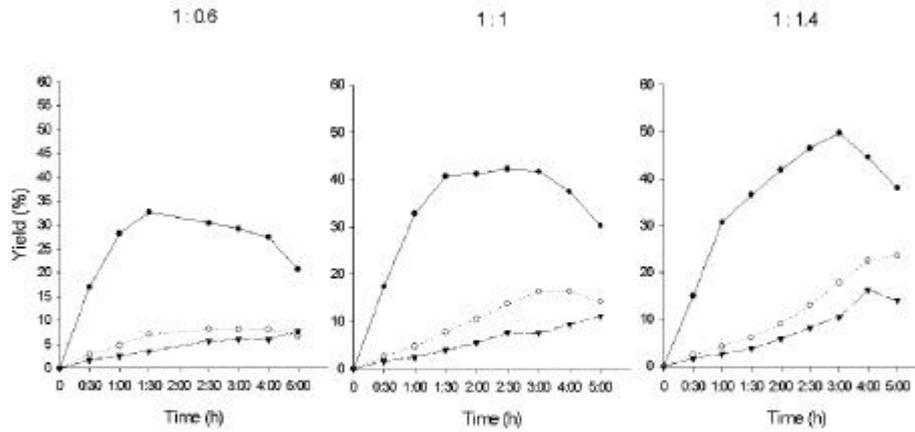
. 1.4 : 1 , stearic acid

1.4

stearic acid가

. ( 10.)

### MOLAR RATIO EXPERIMENT



Molar ratio ( 15.9 : 15.15 : 15.21 mmol, Triacetin : Stearic acid)  
 RPM: 600, Temp: 70 deg,  
 Initial a<sub>0</sub> of Substrate and enzyme : 0.78  
 Enzyme amount : 5 wt% of substrate of 1 : 1 ( 0.377g)  
 Yield = Product mmol / Triacetin mmol %



10. The effect of substrate molar ratio on the synthesis of salatrim

2

1.

(solvent system) (solvent-free system) (stirring speed),

(organic solvent) (Solvent free system)

(Salatrin) On-column injection GC system TLC plate system NMR

Salatrin mol percentage

(positional isomer) (open reactor system) Mono-long di-long GC column

rpm

scale-up  
(acetic acid)

vacuum

2.

가. (Solvent system)

(Solvent-free system)

가

hexane(3.5), benzene(2) . 15ml 가  
logP isooctane(4.5),  
(open system and closed system)

closed reactor system

15mmol  
triacetin 15mmol stearic acid가 , 70 , 600rpm  
3 salatrim mmol percentage

profile . 8.

salatrim

가 salatrim 가

salatrim

salatrin

8. Comparison of the product yield in a solvent system and a solvent-free system

	Di acetyl stearoyl glycerol	Di stearoyl acetyl glycerol	Tristearin	Total Salatrin
Open*	41.15	17.99	7.50	59.14
Closed*	28.61	6.56	2.38	35.17
Isooctane	36.92	9.86	2.78	46.78
Hexane	35.06	8.43	3.27	43.49
Benzene	35.89	7.44	2.84	43.33

\* : solvent-free system, triacetin : stearic acid = 15 : 15 (mol), 600 rpm, 70 °C, novozyme 435 : 377g(5 wt% of substrate), reaction time : 3h, solvent : 15ml

log P value-isoctane : 4.5, hexane : 3.5, benzene : 2.0

Yield = product mmol/triacetin mmol (%)

(stirring speed),

1.4 : 1 (Stearic acid : triacetin)

open

system

stearic acid

(melting point)

70

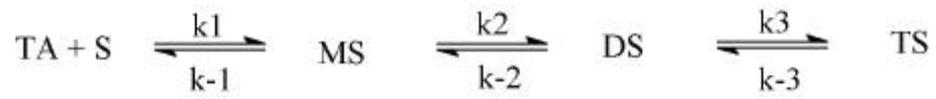
70 , 75 , 80 , 85

( 1.5

)

transesterification activity가

,  
 가 가 . ( 2 5  
 ) 가 가 tristearin  
 가 . 11. profile  
 , tristearin  
 (k3) . 가 tristearin  
 가 . 4 85 tristearin  
 70 . 가 , 4 85  
 distearoacetyl glycerol 75 . 가  
 가 k .  
 tristearin 80 가  
 75% .  
 external diffusion stirring speed (rpm)  
 . 200rpm, 400rpm, 600rpm rpm  
 600rpm  
 가  
 .  
 3 가 . ,  
 4 . 600 rpm  
 diacetylstearyl glycerol , tristearin  
 가 . 400rpm diacetylstearyl glycerol  
 4 , tristearin  
 . Diacetylstearyl glycerol distearoacetyl glycerol  
 400rpm 4 가 .



11. The reaction scheme of lipase-catalyzed synthesis for accumulating salatrim

TA : Triacetin, S : stearic acid, MS : diacetylstearyl glycerol, DS : distearylacetyl glycerol, TS : Tristearin

200rpm 400, 600 rpm diacetylstearyl glycerol di-  
 stearylacetyl glycerol . 200rpm 5  
 diacetylstearyl glycerol , tristearin  
 가 . , 400rpm  
 가 salatriin .

1-8%(w/w)  
 . 1 4%(w/w)  
 가 가 , 8%(w/w)  
 . , 4%(w/w) ,  
 salatriin 75% .  
 . ( )

(open reactor system)

Mono-long (1, 2-di acetyl-3-stearoglycerol and 1, 3-di acetyl-  
 2-streaoylglycerol) di-long (1, 3-distearoyl-2-acetyl glycerol and  
 2, 3-distearoyl-1-aceyl glycerol) on-column injector가

GC . 15mmol triacetin 15mmol stearic acid가 ,  
 70 , 600rpm 3 . 9.

AAS

SAS mono-long di-long salatriin ASA ASS .  
 isomerization (acyl group)

, ASA ASS 가 .

9. Positional isomer content change trend

Products Time(h)	AAS	ASA	Di acetyls tearoyl glycerol	SAS	ASS	Distearoyl l acetyl glycerol	Salatrin
0.5	17.39	0.00	17.39	2.58	0.00	2.58	19.97
1.0	31.39	0.53	31.92	4.59	1.94	6.53	38.45
1.5	38.13	1.04	39.17	6.94	2.55	9.49	48.67
2.0	37.23	2.45	39.68	8.99	3.16	12.15	51.83
2.5	36.00	4.74	40.74	11.27	4.14	15.41	56.15
3.0	34.10	7.05	41.15	12.74	5.26	17.99	59.14
4.0	24.89	11.05	35.49	11.19	6.94	18.13	54.07
5.0	16.88	11.84	28.72	8.35	7.57	15.92	44.65

Molar ratio(1:1(15mmol), triacetin:stearic acid), 600 rpm, 70 ,  
 novozyne 435:377g(5 wt% of substrate), reaction time : 3h  
 Yield = product mmol/triacetin mmol (%)

10. salatrin (AAS/ASA  
 SAS/ASS) Nabisco Food group salatrin  
 salatrin 가 .  
 stearic acid가 1, 3  
 , stearic acid가 2  
 salatrin salatrin

10. Comparison of the positional isomer content of a enzymatically synthesized salatrim and a chemically synthesized salatrim

	R1	R2
Enzymatically synthesized salatrim	4.70	2.42
Chemically synthesized salatrim	2.00	0.48

Isomer ratio : R1 = AAS/ASA

R2 = SAS/ASS

Enzymatically synthesized salatrim : Molar ratio(1:1(15mmol), triacetin:stearic acid), 600 rpm, 70 °C, novozyme 435:377g(5 wt% of substrate), reaction time : 3h

Yield = product mmol/triacetin mmol (%)

Chemically synthesized salatrim : Nabisco Food Group(J. Agric. Food Chem. 1994. 42: 453-460)

. Acetic acid( )

,  
 aspirator  
 gage vacuum pressure  
 , 10cmHg, 30cmHg , 4

. 11.

## 11. The experiment of a removal of acetic acid

	Di acetyl stearoyl glycerol	Di stearoyl acetyl glycerol	Tristearin	Total Salatrim
1. Closed	28.61	6.56	2.38	35.17
2. Removal of acetic acid by vacuum				
a. 10cnHg	40.90	8.60	3.70	49.50
b. 30cnHg	43.50	9.11	3.46	52.61
3. Open	41.15	17.99	7.50	59.14

Molar ratio(1:1(15mmol), triacetin:stearic acid), 600 rpm, 70 ,  
 novozyne 435:377g(5 wt% of substrate), reaction time : 3h

Yield = product mmol/triacetin mmol (%)

## 12. Quantification of acetic acid remaining in the reaction mixture

Reactor	Relative ratio	Relative amount
Open reactor	0.14	1
Closed reactor	2.07	14.79
Vacuum 10cnHg	0.97	6.92
Vacuum 30cnHg	0.90	6.43

Molar ratio(1:1(15mmol), triacetin:stearic acid), 600 rpm, 70 ,  
 novozyne 435:377g(5 wt% of substrate), reaction time : 3h

Yield = product mmol/triacetin mmol (%)

Relative ratio = acetic acid/DMSO(0.1ml)

Relative acetic acid amount : Relative acetic acid amount remaining in  
 the reaction mixture

### 3

1.

가 -  
.  
- 가 ,  
-  
가 가 . acetic  
acid .  
acetic acid 가 .  
salatrim system  
open system 가 closed system  
.  
acetic acid  
가 -  
acetic acid  
.  
-  
.  
Salatrim  
open system closed system .  
acetic acid가  
.  
acetic acid가 pH

. Salatrim

triacetin 가 monoacetin diacetin

acetic acid 가 .

triacetin . Open system acetic acid가

closed system

acetic acid

가

2.

가.

Acetic acid가

Closed system

acetic acid

가

. 25mmol, 50mmol, 75

mmol acetic acid

가

36

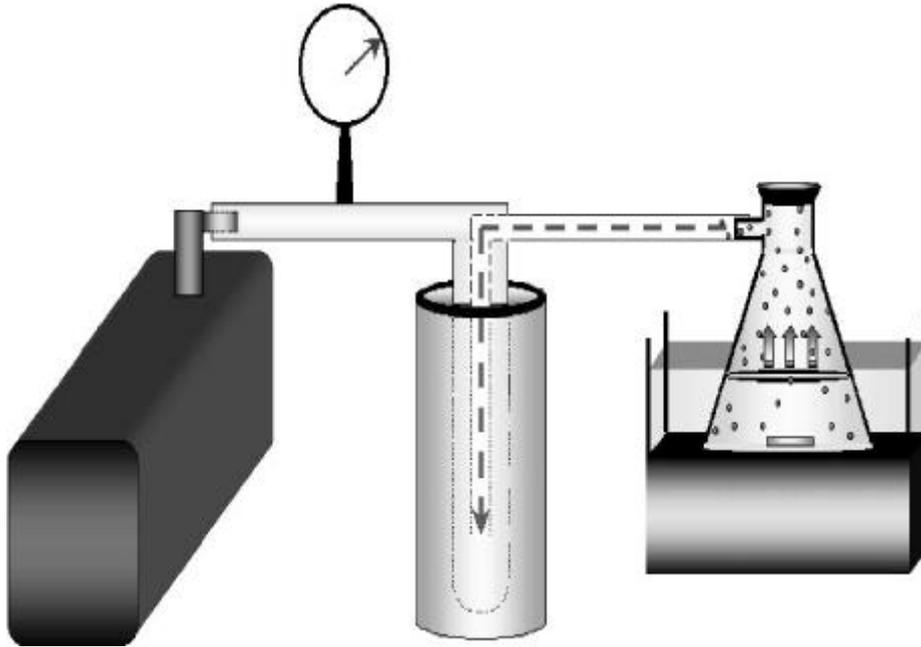
salatrim

13. .

13. The reaction conditions of closed system

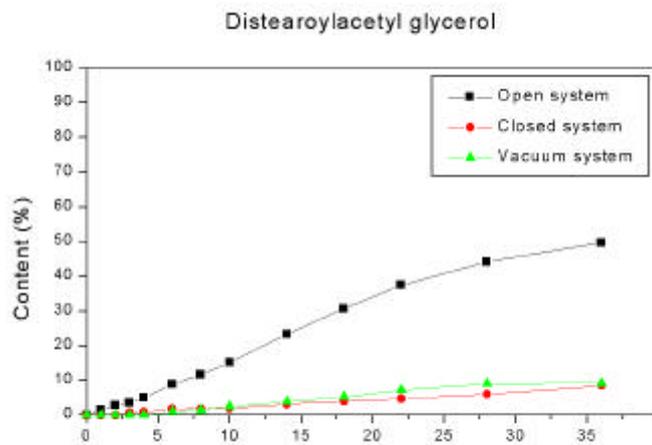
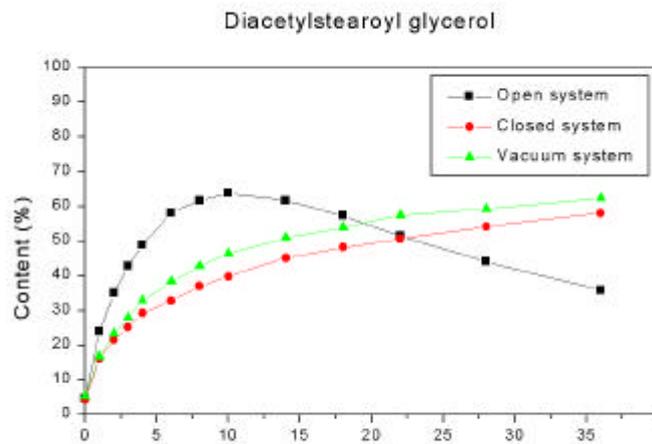
Triacetin	50mmol
stearic acid	70mmol
(Novozym 435)	4% (w/w)
Stirring speed (RPM)	400
	80
Acetic acid	25mmol, 50mmol, 75mmol

Salatrim 가  
 가 acetic acid .  
 acetic acid open system  
 가 vacuum  
 system . 12. vacuum  
 pressure 가 . 70 cmHg vacuum pressure  
 . open system, closed system  
 36 ,  
 salatrim .  
 13. , 14 .



12. Salatrim

Vacuum system



13. Open, closed, vacuum reactor system diacetylstearyl glycerol  
distearoylacetyl glycerol

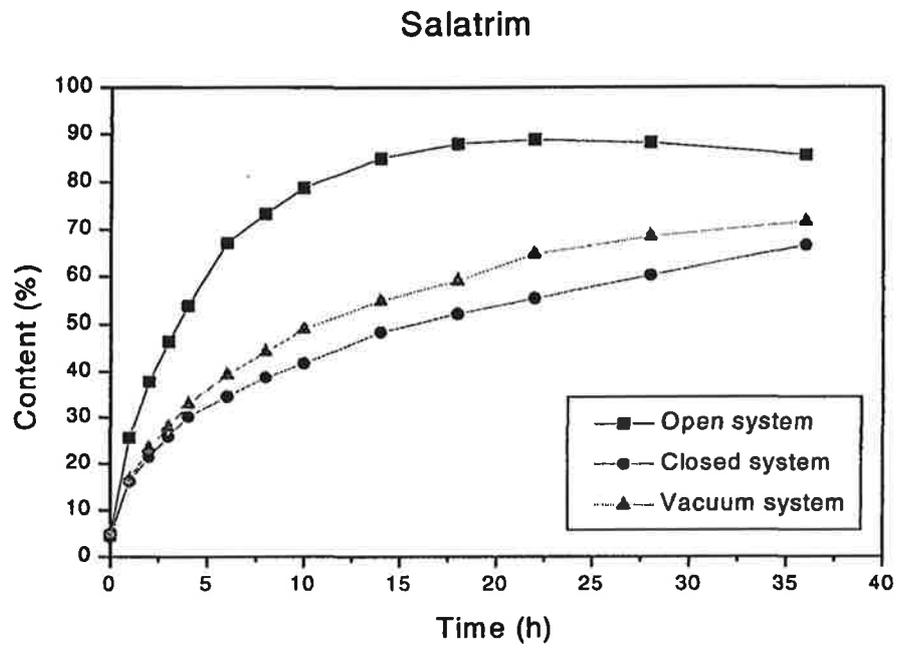
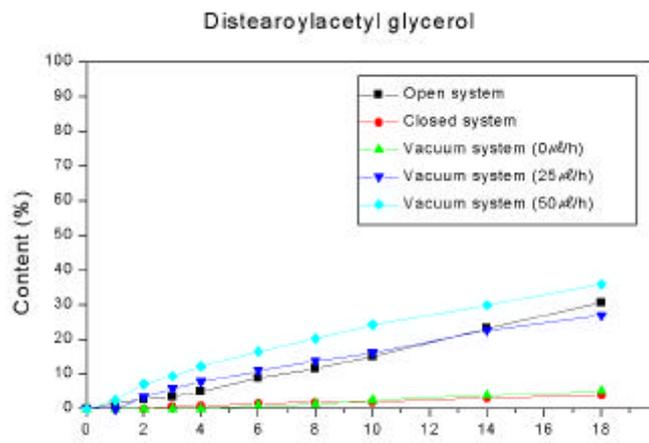
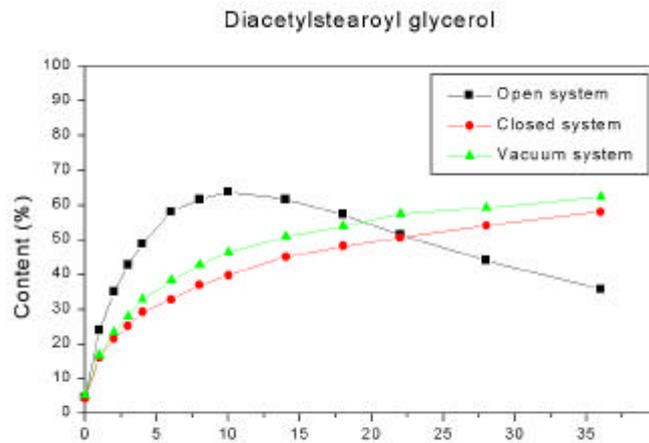


그림 14. Open, closed, vacuum reactor system의 salatrim 생산 수율

Vacuum system      salatrim      closed system      open system  
 .      acetic acid가  
 open system      acetic acid      vacuum  
 system      salatrim      .  
 가      ,      vacuum system  
                          vacuum pressure가  
                          acetic acid      . Acetic  
 acid      boiling point가      118      . ,  
 acetic acid가      .  
 .      가  
                          salatrim  
                          triacetin      가      mono-      diacetin  
 strearic acid가      re-esterification  
                          salatrim      ,  
 가      .  
                          salatrim  
 가 0.78      가  
 .      vacuum system      triacetin      가  
                          acetic acid      open system  
                          .  
                          vacuum system  
 가      .





15. Vacuum system  
distearoylacetyl glycerol

가가 diacetylstearyl glycerol

### Salatrim

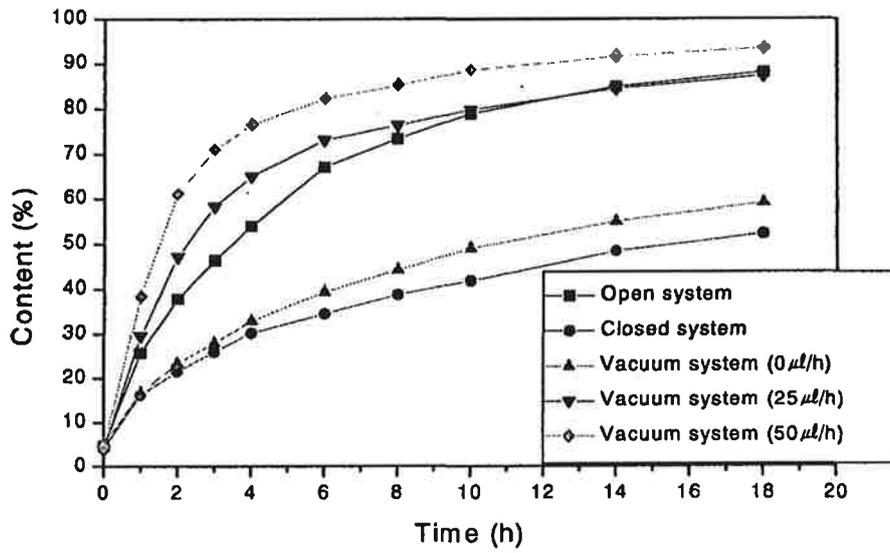


그림 16. Vacuum system에서의 수분 첨가가 salatrim 생산 수율 미치는 영향

가

Salatrim

vacuum system

가

가

가

-acetic acid-

(or )

, triacetin 가  
( , flexibility )

salatrin 가  
salatrin

vacuum system

가

17., 18.

가 salatrin profile

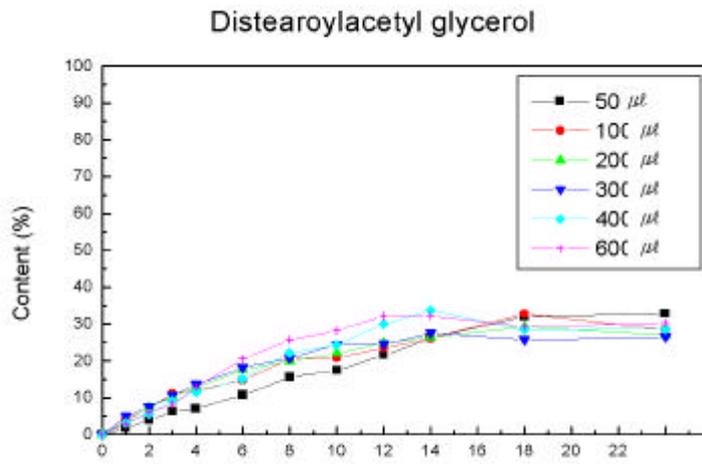
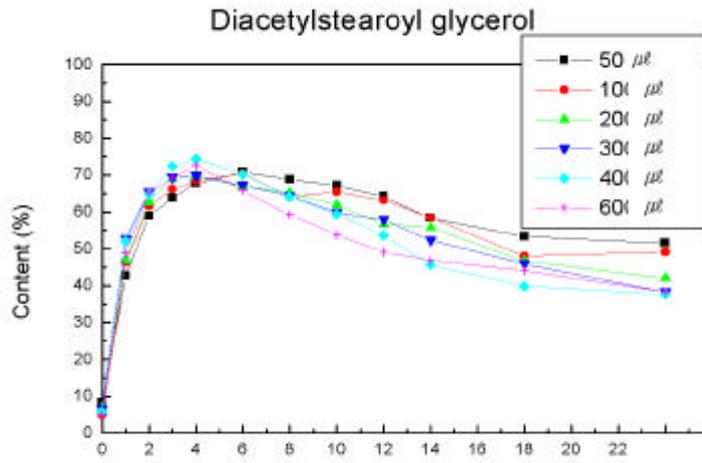
100 $\mu$ l/hr

가

400 $\mu$ l/hr

salatrin

100 $\mu$ l - 300 $\mu$ l 가



17. Vacuum system 가 mono-long, di-long SALATRIM

## SALATRIM

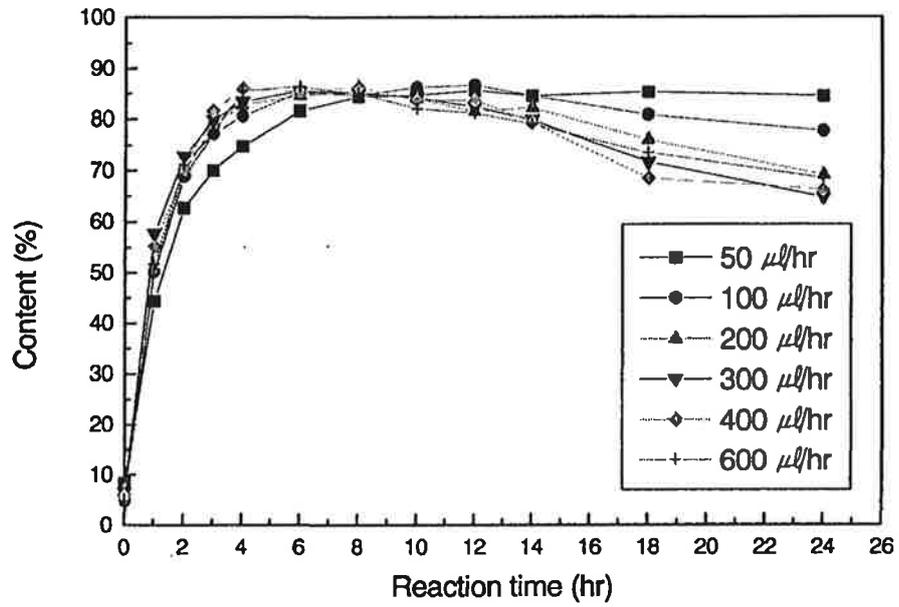


그림 18. Vacuum system에서 단계별 수분 첨가 시 총 SALATRIM 수율 비교

salatrim vacuum system

14. The reaction conditions of vacuum reaction system with addition of water

Substrate molar ratio (Triacetin: Stearic acid)	1 : 1.4
Triacetin	50 mmol
Stearic acid	70 mmol
Enzyme (Novozym 435)	4% of substrate (w/w)
Stirring Speed	400 rpm
Reaction temperature	80
Introduced Vacuum pressure	70 cmHg
Addition of water	50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 $\mu$ l/hr

Salatrim

salatrim

(acetic acid) (stearic acid)

mono-long salatrim (diacetylstearyl glycerol) di-long salatrim  
(distearylacetyl glycerol) 가 salatrim

mono-long salatrim

di-long salatrim

salatrim vacuum system

가 , 가  
**salatrin** 가 가  
 . , **salatrin**  
 가 **salatrin components**  
 (diacetylstearyl glycerol and distearylacetyl glycerol)

. **salatrin**

**triacylglycerol**

(stearic acid)가 **triacylglycerol** 2

2-nonostearin

. 1 3

(free fatty acid)

**triacylglycerol**

가 .

**triacylglycerol** 1

3

가 1,3

1 3

AAS SAS가

acyl

ASA ASS

가 .

3.

**salatrin**

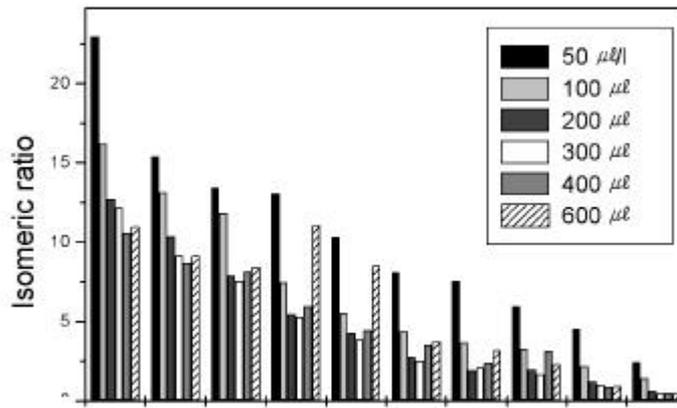
isomeric ratio(AAS/ASA or SAS/ASS)

. isomeric

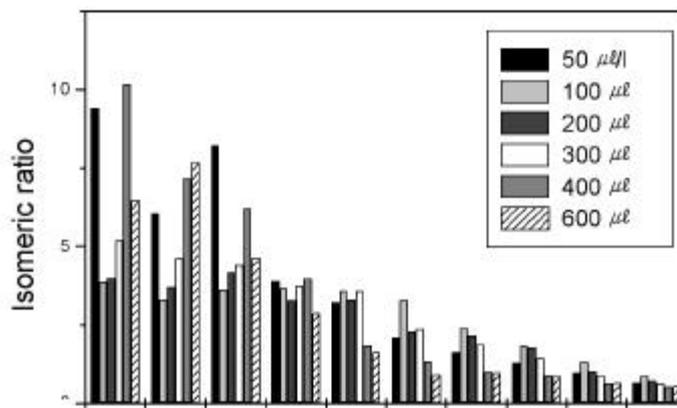
ratio가

. ( 19.)

Diacetylstearyl glycerol



Distearoylacetyl glycerol



19. Vacuum system 가 mono-long, di-long SALATRIM isomeric ratio

, ( )  
 )  
 .  
 가  
 , "Taguchi's optimization method"  
 .  
**Salatrin** .  
 (acetic acid)  
 ( ) 가 가  
 .  
 .  
 .  
**salatrin**  
**salatrin** ,  
 가 가 가  
**salatrin** 가  
 가 .  
 ,  
 가 . **Novozym 435 80**  
 .  
**maximum** 가 가  
 .

20. 1%, 2%, 4%

salatrim .

가

200µl/hr 70 cmHg .

가 .

salatrim

salatrim

Novo Nordisk

*Candida antarctica*

Novozym 435 .

Novo

Boehringer Mannheim(Roche Diagnostic )

Chi razyne I-2 c. -f.

C2, Lyo (cat. no. 1859242)

. Roche

Diagnostic

support

가 .

salatrim

가

21. , 22 .

## SALATRIM

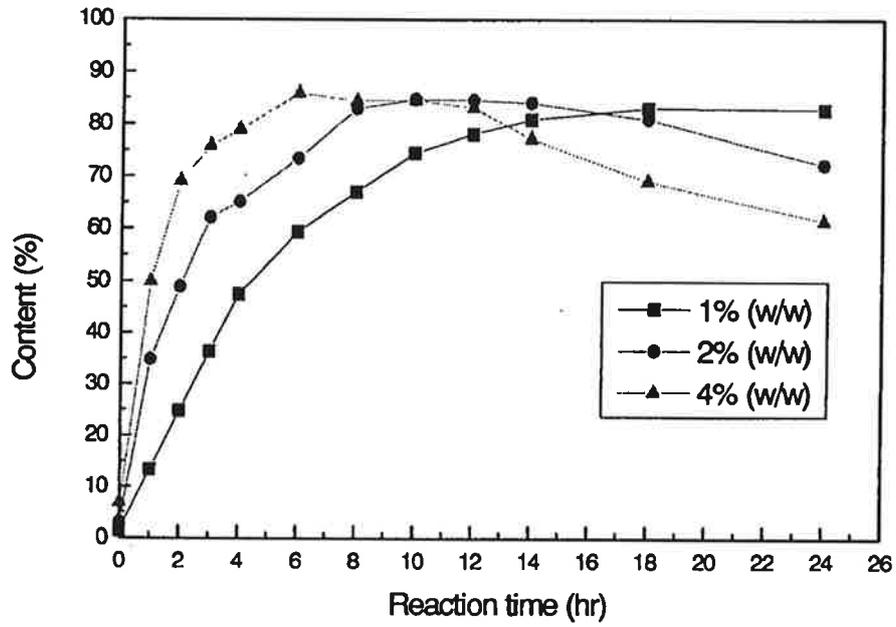


그림 20. Vacuum system에서 단계별 수분 첨가 시 효소양이 반응에 미치는 영향



## SALATRIM

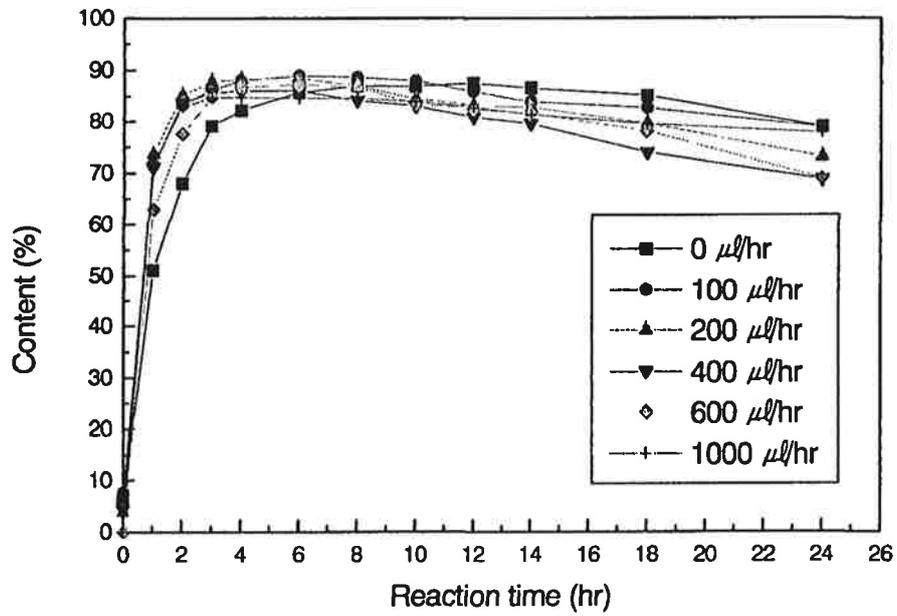


그림 22. Vacuum system에서 단계별 수분 첨가 시 SALATRIM 수율 비교 (Chirazyme L-2)



15. The reaction conditions of vacuum reaction system with scale-up condition

Substrate molar ratio (Triacetin: Stearic acid)	1 : 1.4
Triacetin	600 mmol
Stearic acid	840 mmol
Enzyme (Chirazyme L-2)	4% of substrate (w/w) : 14.8g
Stirring Speed	400 rpm
Reaction temperature	80
Introduced Vacuum pressure	70 cmHg
Addition of water	2400 $\mu\text{l/hr}$

### Reaction profile

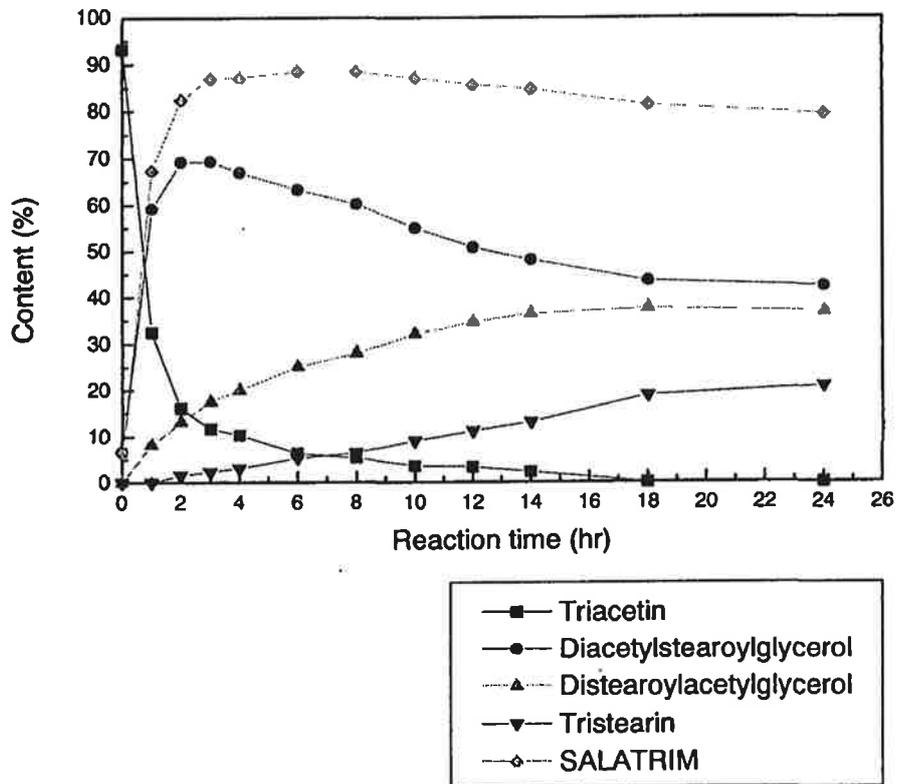


그림 23. 스케일-업(12배) 수준에서의 효소 반응 profile

### 3

가가

,

,

“

”

.

.

“

”

.

salatrin

caprenin

가

가 cost가

가

.

,

.

solvent-free system

.

(Closed reactor system)

,

가 control

acetic acid pH

.

(Open reactor system)

,

acetic acid가

,

가 가

가

가

(Vacuum reactor system) acetic acid

가

가 2가 system

가

85% 12 -

가 ,

Roche Diagnostic Chirazyne L-2 c.-f. C2, Iyo

(cat. no. 1859242) 가 DM 480.00/NU , 1,560,000 won/kg

가 salatin

3 1

0.1%

가 가 , 가

가 가

## 4

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1999

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2. 1

1999 . 10 . 30 .

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