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L293Ⅱ

최 종
연구보고서

**풍미증진 효소를 이용한 치즈의 숙성기간
단축과 제조원가 절감 효과에 관한 연구**

Development of the Accelerated Ripening of Cheese by Flavor
Enhancing Enzymes and the Economical Effects on the Cheese Production

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농 립 부

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가

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1

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, EMC

2

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1.

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가

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2.

1

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가

, EMC
 EMC 가
 가 .
 가 , 가
 .
 3. : 가
 ,
 ,
 ARC EMC
 GC GC/MS HPLC
 , SPME(Solid Phase Micro extraction), Pyrolysis /GC/MS
 , marker ,
 .
 .
 1. 2 :
 EMC
 가
 , 1
 .

2. 1 :

, ,

2

. 가
가

.

EMC
aminopeptidase가

가

,
가 ,
가

EMC

EMC

3. : 1

가

Cheddar

GC/MS

SPME

Pyrolysis/GC/MS

HPLC

1.

가. 2

Lactobacillus

aminopeptidase, X-prolyl-dipeptidyl peptidase, esterase

L. acidophilus(KCTC 3111, KCTC 1120), L. casei(ILG, KCCM 35465, KCTC 3110, 3260, KCTC 3510), L. delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus(KCCM 35463, 40266), L. helveticus (ATCC 15009, CNRZ 32) MRS

APLZYM 가

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5 가

Flavourzyme 가 aminopeptidase

, X-prolyl-dipeptidyl aminopeptidase esterase .

Lactobacillus FEPB-5

aminopeptidase, esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase Fast Protein Liquid Chromatograph(FPLC) .

40-90%

(Mbn Q HR 5/5),

(Phenyl Superose HR 5/5)

(Superose 12 10/30

)

pH가 37 pH

7.0 , CO² 가 , aminopeptidase

CO² . Ethylene-diaminetetraacetic acid(EDTA)

aminopeptidase , Diisopropyl fluorophosphate(DFP)

esterase X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase .

L. casei FEPB-5

MRS , ,

MRS 가

MRS

가 10%

30 400 KDa

가 3

가

. 1

:

(ARC)

ARC 1, 2, 4 5 6

, ARC 3 12

casei FEPB5

가

가 가

L

8

가

. Neutrase

가

. EMC

amino peptidase

EMC

가

flavourzyme

Neutrase

가

Aspergillus

niger

Penicillium roqueforti

가

EMC

가

가

가

masking

가

,

,

/

3가

가

가

EMC

가

가

,

가

, 8 가 3.96%
 . , 3
 가 1.46% .
 가 8,408,640 / , 8,344,508 /
 가
 (64,132 /) 가 .
 . : GC/MS 3 Cheddar
 Caproic acid Tetradecenoic
 acid(C14:1), Hexadecenoic acid(C16:1), Oleic acid (C18:1)
 1 (3) Cheddar
 (3), Cheddar (4) 가
 , 10.30:89.70,
 10.56:89.37 . Cheddar Palmitic
 acid(C16) Stearic acid (C18) 가 .
L. casei FEPB-5 , ,
 , ,
 (C12)
 . (CFE), (Neutrase), CFE+Neutrase
 , CFE+Neutrase
 가 . CFE ,
 Neutrase CFE+Neutrase Stearic acid(C18)
 41.04%, 38.73%, 35.89% CFE 가 가 , Palmitic acid
 , Neutrase Tetradecenoic acid(C14:1)가 6.54%

SPME/GC/Mass Heptanol 11

. SPME Head space

, .

Cheddar HPLC , Retention

time 5 5-10 , 10 peak

14 peptide peak .

, Neutrase , +Neutrase

peptide peak 14 , 14 , 22 , Retention time

Area(%) 3-4 16.07%, 5-9 20.96%, 10

62.97% . Neutrase +Neutrase

10 peak 가 , 10 peak가

prep. LC

, , (3

) peak 13 , 14 , 16 , Retention time

Area(%) 3 4 13.04%(Area), 5 9

20.65%, 10 66.32% ,

. .

EMC , Protamex-EMC 3-4

(Retention time) 17.39%(Area), 5 9 38.97%, 10

44.87% . Flavourzyme-EMC 22.75%, 32.76%, 44.49%,

Neutrase-EMC 15.28%, 38.14%, 46.57% ,

Palatase-EMC 20.10%, 39.73%, 40.17% .

EMC 10

peptide 가 .

Protamex-ARC Retention time 3 4 16.73% (Area), 5 9

35.52%, 10 47.75% , Flavourzyme-ARC

22.98%, 43.00%, 34.02%, Neutralse-ARC 13.74%, 37.76%, 48.49%,
Palatase-ARC 16.91%, 30.69%, 52.39%, .

2.

가. 2 : Aminopeptidase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase,
esterase Lactobacillus casei
FEPB-5 .

Flavourzyme

가

FPLC

Scale-up

Microfluidizer

가

가

가

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3 1

SUMMARY

Subject 1. Production of flavour enhancing enzymes

1. The purpose of study : The unpleasant bitter taste of EMC cheeses imported from abroad, which was produced by the commercial proteinases, have been considered as an important problem in dairy food industries. The intracellular enzymes from lactic acid bacteria have been studied by the authors that is capable to degrade the bitter peptides. This study is to select lactic acid bacteria having the enzyme appropriate for flavour enhancing as well as debitering activities, to accumulate data for development of technologies about mass production of cells and about the isolation and purification by studying the enzymatic characteristics of the flavour enhancing enzymes

2. Results and conclusions : To select the strain of Lactobacilli which has the high activities of flavor enhancing enzymes; aminopeptidase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase, esterase, the crude enzyme extracts from various strains of Lactobacilli incubated in MRS medium, were detected by APIZYM system and the activities of aminopeptidase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase, esterase were determined. The selected strain was named *Lactobacillus casei* FEPB-5. Enzyme activities of *L. casei* FEPB-5 were compare with those of commercial enzyme product, Flavourzyme. Aminopeptidase activity of *L. casei* FEPB-5 was lower, X-prolyl-depeptidyl peptidase activity and esterase activity were higher than those of commercial enzymes.

Intracellular aminopeptidase, esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl

aminopeptidase of *L. casei* FEPB-5 selected from various strains of *L. casei* sp were partially purified by a Fast Protein Liquid Chromatograph (FPLC) system consisted of an ion-exchange, hydrophobic, and gel-filtration chromatography.

Intracellular aminopeptidase, esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase of *L. casei* FEPB-5 could be separated from the active fractions by ion-exchange, hydrophobic, and gel-filtration chromatography.

The optimal temperature and pH for the activities of aminopeptidase, esterase and X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase were 37 and pH 7.0. All of these enzymes were activated by Co^{2+} , but aminopeptidase was strongly suppressed by Cu^{2+} . Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid(EDTA) inhibited aminopeptidase completely and Diisopropylfluorophosphate(DFP) inhibited Esterase and X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase.

To accumulate data for the mass production of flavor enhancing enzymes from *L. casei* FEPB-5, the cultural conditions of the cells and the purification process of enzymes were investigated. Biomass production and the activities of enzymes were the highest in MRS medium when *L. casei* FEPB-5 was cultivated in MRS medium, skim milk and whey medium. The various growth media were tested for the production of the flavor enhancing enzymes in lower price. The production costs were decreased by 10% of the price of the commercial MRS medium(Difco. co. USA) when the ingredients of MRS media was replaced with the domestic raw materials. An ultrafiltration process with the molecular size ranged from 10 kDa to 400 kDa for enzyme purification was successfully concentrated the enzyme by 3 folds.

Subject 2. Development of production process of accelerated ripening of cheese and enzyme modified cheese

1. The purpose of study : This experiment was conducted whether the bitter taste of accelerated ripened cheese(ARC) and enzyme modified cheese(EMC), which was produced by a severe degradation of cheese proteins, could be degraded or not by the hydrolytic action of aminopeptidase and X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase from *L. casei* FEPB-5. The practical conditions and technology for production of ARC cheese and EMC cheese were also studied. The flavour characteristics of ARC cheese was compared with those of normal ripened Cheddar cheese and the processed cheese products using the EMC cheese prepared experimentally were evaluated by the trained students and the industrial staffs.

2. Results and conclusions : The degree of ripening of ARC cheese made experimentally according to the methods developed by this study was different with the ripening periods. The degree of ripening of three of four ARC ripened for 2 months were close to that of medium cheese, while one of them was close to that of extra old cheese. The bitter taste of ARC was left, but lesser than that of Korean cheddar cheese. Two ARC cheeses with the live cell and the crude enzyme of *L. casei* FEPB-5 were ripened without bitterness and produce the full flavour of old cheese(8 month old). The textural properties of ARC ripened for three months with a commercial proteinase, Neutrase, were close to those of old cheese rather than of mild cheese. The debittering actions of the aminopeptidases from *L. casei* FEPB-5 were verified when bitter taste was

produced in hydrolysis of cheese protein by the severe action of Neutrase and flavourzyme, which has been considered as one of the important processing steps in making EMC. The debittering action of aminopeptidase was found when commercial endopeptidases were inactivated by heating at 80 . Commercial lipases contributed to produce acceptable flavour without flavour defects. The taste of EMC prepared has not been disappeared completely, but it could be masked by the tastes of other ingredients and was evaluated as the acceptable level of taste.

On comparing three different type of processed cheese spreads with two commercial cream cheeses which were imported, The process cheese spreads containing EMC as well as tuna, peanut and a combination of garlic and red pepper seed oil, respectively, were preferred to the cream cheeses.

Subject 3 : Development of analytical methods for FFAs, volatile compounds and water-soluble fractions of cheeses.

1. Purpose of study : In order to develop the rapid analytical methods for FFAs, volatile compounds and water-soluble fractions of various kinds of cheeses including EMC, ARC cheeses.

2. Result and conclusion : Saturated fatty acids including caproic acid(C6) and unsaturated fatty acids like as tetradecenoic acid(C14:1), hexadecenoic acid (C16:1), and oleic acid(C18:1) in 3 month aged traditional Cheddar cheese were identified by GC/MS analysis.

There was no different domestic and foreign Cheddar cheese between experimental Cheddar cheese made by co-workers, and showed the same FFAs contents. The ratio of short chain FFAs and middle/long chain FFAs was

also the same with the ratio was 10.56:89.37, 10.30:89.70 respectively. Foreign Cheddar cheese was increased the stearic acid(C18) contents and decreased the palmitic acid(C16) contents. But, domestic Cheddar cheese showed the middle contents of FFAs between the Foreign Cheddar cheese and 3 weeks aged accelerated ripening Cheddar cheese.

On comparing to the 4 types of Cheddar cheese treated with microbial cell, crude enzyme, and partially purified enzyme, there was no different in FFAs compositions and FFAs contents and the ratio of short chain FFAs and middle/long chain FFAs, especially in case of lactic cells treated Cheddar cheese had tendency to decreased the short chain FFAs while increasing in long chain FFAs.

Also, it was found that the FFAs contents and the ratio of short chain FFAs and middle/long chain FFAs showed the same patterns among the Cheddar cheeses treated with cell free extracts, Neutrase, and CFE+Neutrase. CFE+Neutrase treated Cheddar cheese was degraded the FFAs more than other treated Cheddar cheeses.

Amounts of Stearic acid(C18) in Cheddar cheese treated with CFE, Neutrase and CFE+Neutrase were 41.04%, 38.73%, 35.89% respectively, and also, showed the same tendency in Palmitic acid. Especially 6.54% of Tetradecenoic acid(C14) was found in Neutrase treatment.

WSFs(Water Soluble Fractions) in traditional Cheddar cheese by HPLC analysis had 14 of peaks and the peak groups were appeared around 5 min, 5-10 min, and 10 min after injection.

Three types of Cheddar cheese treated with crude enzyme, Neutrase, and crude enzyme+Neutrase had the 14, 14, 22 of peak numbers, respectively. Peak areas of the cheese with crude enzyme were 14.16% at 3-4 min of retention time(RT), 21.84% at 5-9 min, 64.00% at 10 min after injection,

and showed the same pattern with those of control cheese. Degradation of peptides were more severely arisen from after 10 min in Neutrase and Neutrase+ crude enzyme treatment than other treatments.

There were no differences within each treatments. And it showed the overlapped peaks 10 min after injection in HPLC chromatograms of cheeses. It was because prep-LC, which is used to separate easily the WSFs, was not used for this analysis.

Three types of 3 month aged Cheddar cheese treated with lactic cell, crude enzyme, and partially purified enzyme had the 13, 14, 16 of peak numbers respectively, Peak areas of the cheese with crude enzyme were 13.04% at 3-4 min, 20.65% at 5-9 min, 66.32% at 10 min after injection, and showed the same pattern to those of control cheese.

In case of ARC cheese treated with Protamex, Peak areas were 16.73%(3-4 min), 35.52%(5-9 min), and 47.75% (10 min after). Those of Palatase treated cheese were 16.91%, 30.69%, and 52.39%, and those of Flavozyne treated cheese were 22.98%, 43.00%, and 34.02%, and those of Neutrase treatment were 13.74%, 37.76%, and 48.49%, respectively. Palatase treated cheese showed the same pattern with traditional Cheddar cheese.

When analyse the EMC cheese treated with commercial enzymes, Peak areas of Protamex treatment were 17.39%(3-4 min), 38.97%(5-9 min), and 44.87%(10 min after injection). Those of Palatase treatment at same retention time were 20.10%, 39.73%, and 40.17%, and those of Flavozyne treatment were 22.75%, 32.76%, and 44.49%, and those of Neutrase treatment were 15.28%, 38.14%, and 46.57%, respectively.

Subject 4. Economical analysis of production cost of cheese by accelerated ripening

1. The purpose of study : The economical effects of accelerated ripening technology of cheese was studied by making a comparison between foreign and domestic retailing and wholesale prices. Refrigeration cost as well as the prices of raw materials and labour expenses were also compared with the normal ripening and the impact to the total production cost. The main advantages of this technology and additional advantages was eventually investigated.

2. Result and conclusion : Refrigeration cost would not be calculated in the price of cheese products including dairy products in domestic dairy company. The cost of refrigeration is divided evenly to all the dairy products stored in the warehouse. Cheddar cheese is not produced any more by the domestic cheese company and the imported Cheddar cheese was stored in the rental warehouse.

It was reported to cost \$40 per ton of cheese per month in Australia. When the cost for ripening of cheese during eight months was applied to the production cost of Korean Mozzarella cheese, 3.96% of total production cost is increased. However, only 1.46% is increased leaving savings by 64,132 won/ton of cheese spite of additional use of enzyme.

Therefore, the economical effects of this ripening technology of cheese comes mainly from the shortening of periods stacked in warehouse, rapid circulation the capitals, and energy savings. Industrial advances in enzyme technology and replacing of imported cheese with domestic cheese, and new job opportunity would be considered as additional advantages.

The reduction of production cost was not satisfied by this study, but new payment system for raw milk or a subsidy for raw milk for making cheese was considered to be necessitate.

CONTENTS

Chapter I. Introduction

Section 1. Purpose of study

Section 2. Scope of study

Chapter II. Production of flavour enhancing enzymes

Section 1 Selection of lactic acid bacteria based on
flavour enhancing enzyme activities

Section 2 Study on the characteristics and purification of enzymes

Section 3. Development of technology for mass production and
optimization of flavour enhancing enzymes

Section 4. References

Chapter III. Development of production process of accelerated ripening of cheese and enzyme modified cheese

Section 1. Development of production process of
accelerated ripening of cheese

Section 2. Development of production process of enzyme modified
cheese

Section 3. References

Chapter IV. Development of analytical methods for FFAs, volatile compounds and water-soluble fractions of cheeses

- Section 1. Analysis of free fatty acids and volatile compounds of cheese
- Section 2. Analysis of water soluble compounds of cheese
- Section 3. Rapid analysis of flavour of accelerated ripened cheese by pyrolysis/GC/MS
- Section 4. Rapid analysis of flavour of enzyme-modified cheese by pyrolysis/GC/MS
- Section 5. References

Chapter V. Economical analysis of production cost of cheese by accelerated ripening

- Section 1. Introduction
- Section 2. Materials and Methods
- Section 3. Results and Discussion
- Section 4. Summary
- Section 5. References

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, EMC

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EMC

3

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Pyrolysis

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Pyrolysis

EMC

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EMC

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EMC

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SPME(Solid Phase Micro

extraction)

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Pyrolysis /GC/MS

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EMC

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EMC(enzyme-modified cheeseinf

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EMC

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SPME Pyrolysis/GC/MS

HPLC

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Lactococci가

(El Soda, 1993 ; Kok, 1993 ; Visser, 1993), Lactobacilli

(Non-Starter Lactic Acid Bacteria ; NSLAB)

(El Soda, 1978 a, b ;

Broome , 1990 ; Peterson , 1990).

. (Law ,

1997).

(Kunji , 1996).

Lactobacilli 가

가

Peptidase

Lactococci

(Hi ckey ,

1983)가 ,

ni croflora .

Lactobacilli

(Hi ckey ,

1983 ; Ezzat , 1986 ; Lee , 1986)

Lactobacilli *Lactobacillus casei*(El soda 1978a, b) *Lactobacillus delbruekii* subsp. *bugaricus* B14(Wohlrab and Bockelmann, 1993), *Lactobacillus casei* ATCC 393(Hegazi and Abo- El naga, 1987), *Lactobacillus bugaricus*(Atlan , 1989), *Lactobacillus casei* (El soda , 1993), *Lactobacillus delbruckii* subsp. *laticis* *Lactobacillus helveticus*(Kok , 1995), *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei* LLG *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *rhamnosus*(Arora and Lee, 1992, 1994), *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei* UL21 LLG(El-Abboudi , 1992b ; Habibi , 1994)가 .

Lactobacilli esterase가

(Mrichi , 1968, ; Reiter , 1966)가 . *Lactobacillus lipase esterase* *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum* *Lactobacillus brevis*, *Lactobacillus fermentum* (El Soda , 1986a), *Lactobacillus helveticus*, *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*, *Lactobacillus lactis* *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (El Soda , 1986b), *Lactobacillus casei* supsp. *casei*(Lee , 1990a, Castillo , 1999), *Lactobacillus helveticus* *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* ssp. *bulgarius* (Khalid , 1990) *Lactobacillus plantarum*(Gobbetti , 1996, 1997a), *Lactobacillus fermentum*(Gobbetti , 1997b) .

Lactobacilli 가

. Lactobacilli proteinase pepti- dase aminopeptidase dipeptidase (El Soda , 1982 a, b), peptidase가 가 .

Lactobacillus helveticus Swiss cheese, Parmesan cheese, Cheddar cheese 가 가 , 가

Lactobacillus helveticus 가 가 , 가
Latobacillus helveticus 가
(Frey , 1986a, b ; Bartels , 1987 ; Ardo , 1988) *La*
tobacillus casei 가 가
가 texture가 . (El Soda , 1991 ;
Trepanier , 1991 ; El Abboudi , 1992), *Latobacillus casei* ssp *casei*
LLG ATCC 393 pro-phe pro-ile
(Arora ,
1990a). *Lactobacilli* (El Soda ,
1981, 1992 ; Marhaly , 1986 ; Puchades , 1989 ; Broome , 1990, 1991c
; Lee , 1990b)가 , *Latobacillus casei* ssp *casei* LLG
EMC (Park ,
1993).
Lactobacillus *Amino*pep- tidase,
X-prolyl dipeptidyl *amino*peptidase, caprylate esterase

2.

가.

(KCCM), (KCTC)

1 *Lactobacillus acidophilus*(KCTC 3111, KCTC 1120),
Lactobacillus casei(LLG, KCCM 35465, KCTC 3110, 3260, KCTC 3510),
Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. *bulgaricus*(KCCM 35463, 40266), *Lacto-*
bacillus helveticus(ATCC 15009, CNRZ 32) .

1. *Lactobacillus*

<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	KCTC 3111 KCTC 1120
	LLG
<i>Lactobacillus casei</i>	KCCM 35465 KCTC 3110 KCTC 3260, KCTC 3510
<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricus</i>	KCCM 35463 KCCM 40266
<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	ATCC 15009 CNRZ 32

10% skim milk -30 , MRS
30 , 16 2 , (10,000×g, 15 4)
50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.8) 2
, (10,000×g, 15 , 4)

2. MRS

Bacto Proteose Peptone No. 3	10 g
Bacto Beef Extract	10 g
Bacto Yeast Extract	5 g
Bacto Dextrose	20 g
Tween 80	1 g
Ammonium Citrate	5 g
Sodium Acetate	5 g
Magnesium sulfate	0.1 g
Manganese sulfate	0.05 g
Dipotassium Phosphate	2 g
D. W	1
pH	6.8

0.1 mm glass beads(Biospec Products, USA)

Mini-Beadbeater((Biospec Products, USA) 0.5mM CaCl₂
 0.01M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) (10,000 ×
 g 20 , 4)

. APIZYM

APIZYM kit(Bio-Mérieux SA., France) 25ul
 37 4 . 12.5 ul A[1 ml
 Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane; 250mg HCl (37%) ; 110 ul, SDS ; 10ml]
 B[2-methoxy ethanol 1 ml Fast Blue BB ; 3.5 mg] 5

0, 가 5 .

가

Ani nopepti dase Arora (1992) 16.4mM

Alanine-p-nitroanilide, Arginine-p-nitroanilide, Leucine-p-nitroanilide,
Lysine-p-nitroanilide, Proline-p-nitroanilide MeOH 300μl 50mM
(pH 7.0) 300μl 300μl 37 30
30% acetic acid 100μl 가 410nm
가 1 410nm 0.01

가

Esterase Lee (1990a) 1.5 mM

p-nitrophenyl acetate(C2), p-nitrophenyl butylate(C4), p-nitrophenyl
caprolate (C6), p-nitro-phenyl caprylate(C8) MeOH 300μl 50mM
(pH7.0) 300μl 300μl 37 30
30% acetic acid 100μl 가
410nm 가 1 410nm 0.1

가

X-prolyl dipeptidyl amino pepti dase Khalid (1990b)

6.4mM Arg-pro-p-nitroanilide, Gly-pro-p-
nitroanilide MeOH 300μl 50mM (pH 7.0) 300μl
300μl 37 30 30% acetic
acid 100μl 가 410nm 가 1
410nm 0.01 가

BCA(Bi cinchonini c aci d) (Pierce
Chemical Co., USA)

3.

가.

(KCCM), (KCTC)
 1 *Lactobacillus acidophilus*(KCTC 3111, KCTC 1120),
Lactobacillus casei(LLG, KCCM 35465, KCTC 3110, 3260, KCTC 3510),
Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. *bulgaricus*(KCCM 35463, 40266),
Lactobacillus helveticus(ATCC 15009, CNRZ 32) MRS

APIZYM Aninopeptidase, Esterase, X-prolyl
 dipeptidyl aninopeptidase 3 4 .

APIZYM Esterase Lipase(C8) Leucine
 aninopeptidase 5 FEPB-5 FEPB-12

APIZYM Aninopeptidase
 [Alanine-p-nitroanilide, Arginine-p-nitroanilide, Leucine-p-nitroanilide,
 Lysine-p-nitroanilide, Proline-p-nitroanilide] Esterase
 [p-nitrophenyl acetate(C2), p-nitrophenyl butylate(C4), p-nitrophenyl
 caprylate(C8), p-nitrophenyl caprylate (C8)] X-prolyl dipeptidyl
 aninopeptidase [Arg-pro-p-nitroanilide, Gly-pro-p-nitro-anilide]
 , Leucine-p-nitroanilide aninopeptidase

FEPB-5 FEPB-6 FEPB-7 가 , p-nitrophenyl
 caprylate(C8) esterase FEPB-5 FEPB-12 FEPB-10 ,
 Gly-pro-p-nitroanilide X-prolyl dipeptidyl aninopeptidase
 FEPB-11 FEPB-5 FEPB-10 가 .

3 APIZYM

NO	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB
	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12
Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acid Phosphatase	5	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	3	1
Esterase(C4)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Esterase Lipase(C8)	2	1	4	3	5	3	4	3	2	3	4	5
Lipase(C14)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leucine aminopeptidase	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5
Valine aminopeptidase	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4
Cystine aminopeptidase	5	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3
Trypsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chymotrypsin	5	1	5	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3

4. *Lactobacillus*

가

No.	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB	FEPB
	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12
Ani nopepti dase												
Ala-pNA	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	3.1	2.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.9
Arg-pNA	2.0	4.0	2.6	1.9	3.4	0.5	0.2	3.2	2.3	5.4	0.5	1.8
Leu-pNA	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.6	8.9	5.6	3.2	1.6	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Cys-pNA	2.8	3.2	1.4	0.1	5.7	0.8	1.8	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.4	3.4
Pro-pNA	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2
p-Nit phenyl C2	1.6	7.5	1.8	0.5	4.1	3.7	6.4	11.2	4.3	8.8	6.7	4.8
p-Nitrophenyl C4	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	7.2	0.8	1.0	3.5	3.6	6.5	5.0	6.9
p-Nitrophenyl C6	2.7	0.6	3.5	0.3	8.9	1.2	0.8	4.1	2.2	3.0	3.5	0.1
p-Nitrophenyl C8	1.2	3.1	2.4	1.0	9.1	1.3	2.2	3.4	5.2	6.2	3.1	7.0
X-PDP												
Arg-Pro-pNA	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.9	7.2	2.0	0.3	2.5	5.1	8.1	4.4	8.3
Gly-Pro-pNA	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.1	3.5	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	3.7	3.0

FEPB-12

FEPB-5가

가가

Flavourzyme(Novo Nordisk, Denmark)

FEPB-5

5

5

가

[Unit/ (g)]

		Flavourzyme
Leucine aminopeptidase	1,312	1,485
Esterase	1,207	1,025
X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase	1,444	1.056

가가 Leucine aminopeptidase, Esterase X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase 가

4.

Lactobacillus

aminopeptidase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase, esterase

Lactobacillus acidophilus(KCTC 3111, KCTC 1120),

Lactobacillus casei(LLG, KCCM 35465, KCTC 3110, 3260, KCTC 3510),

Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. *bulgaricus*(KCCM 35463, 40266),

Lactobacillus helveticus (ATCC 15009, CNRZ 32) MRS

APLZYM

가

,

Lactobacillus casei

FEPB-5

,

Flavourzyme

가

aminopeptidase

,

X-prolyl dipeptidyl

aminopeptidase

esterase

.

2

1

Lactobacilli (Non-Starter Lactic Acid Bacteria ; NSLAB)

(El Soda, 1978 a, b ; Broome , 1990 ; Peterson , 1990)

Lactobacilli microflora ,

(Hickey , 1983 ; Ezzat , 1986 ; Lee , 1986)

Lactobacilli aminopeptidase *Lactobacillus helveticus* CNRZ 32 (Khalid , 1990a), *Lactobacillus casei* ssp. *casei* LLG aminopeptidase (Arora , 1992)가 , *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *rhamnosus*(Arora , 1994), *Lactobacillus casei* subsp. *casei* UL21 LLG(El-Abboudi , 1992b) 가 .

Lactobacillus lipase esterase *L. casei* supsp. *casei*(Lee , 1990a ; Castillo , 1999), *L. helveticus* *L. delbrueckii* ssp. *bulgaricus*(Khalid , 1990) *L. plantarum*(Gobbetti , 1996, 1997a), *L. fermentum*(Gobbetti , 1997b) .

X-Prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase *L. delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* CNRZ 397(Atlan , 1990 ; Khalid, 1990b) *L. delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* LBU-147 (Miyakawa , 1991), *L. casei* (El Soda , 1991 ; El Abboudi , 1992 b, c), *L. casei* subsp. *casei* LLG(Habibi , 1994)

가 .

FPLC

2.

가.

APIZYM Aninopeptidase, Esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl
aninopeptidase, *Lactobacillus casei* FEPB-5 10%
skim milk -30
MRS (Difco, USA), 37 16-18
600nm 0. D가 1.0 (10,000 × g
15, 4) 50ml 20mM CaCl₂
20mM -glycero-phosphate(pH 7.0)

0.5mM CaCl₂ 0.01M
Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) 10ml -10
(Fisher Model 550, Sonic dismenbrator) 30
(15,000×g 35, 4)

가

1) Aninopeptidase

Arora (1992) 16.4mM Leucine-p-nitro-anilide MeOH
75ul 75ul 가, 37 30, 405nm
Microplate Reader Model 550 UV (Bio-Rad Lab., USA)
가 1 405nm 0.01 가

2) Esterase

Lee (1990a) . 1.5mM p-nitrophenyl caprylate
MeOH 75ul 75ul 37 30 ,
405nm Microplate Reader Model 550 UV(Bio-Rad Lab.
, USA) . 가 1 0.1 가

3) X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase

Khalid (1990b) . 6.4mM Gly-pro-p-
nitroanilide MeOH 75ul 75ul 37 30
, 405nm Microplate Reader Model 550 UV (Bio-Rad Lab.
, USA) . 1 0.01 가

FPLC 280nm ,
BCA(Bicinchoninic acid) (Pierce Chemical Co., USA)

1)

40%가 가
40% .
90%가 가 40-90 % .

2)

40-90% 20mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)

, Sephadex G-25(PD-10) (Pharmacia,) , 0.22 μ m
 Mono Q HR 5/5 (Pharmacia,)
 20mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5),
 20mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 0.5mL NaCl
 0 1M 1mL
 30,000
 -40

3) (Hydrophobic interaction chromatography)
 40-90% 20mM Tris-HCl
 (pH 7.5) Sephadex G-25(PD-10) (Pharmacia,)
 3.0M 1.0M
 0.22 μ m Phenyl Superose
 HR 5/5 (Pharmacia,) 1.5M 20mM Tris-HCl
 (pH 7.5),
 0.2mL 1.5M 0
 1mL
 30,000
 -40

4)
 40-90% 20mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5)
 , Sephadex G-25(PD-10) (Pharmacia,) , 0.22 μ m
 Superose 12 10/30 (Pharmacia,)
 . 0.1 M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5),
 . 0.3mL
 1.5 mL

30,000

-40

1) pH

pH 0.05 M acetate acetate(pH 5.5-6.0), 0.05M
sodium phosphate(pH 6.5-7.0) 0.05M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5-8.0)

37

0.05M sodium phosphate(pH 6.5)

(25-75)

2) 2가

2가 0.05M sodium phosphate(pH 6.5)

(Ca²⁺, Co²⁺, Cu²⁺, Mg²⁺, Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺)

가 1mM

37

30

(EDTA, cysteine, PCMB, DFP)

가 1mM

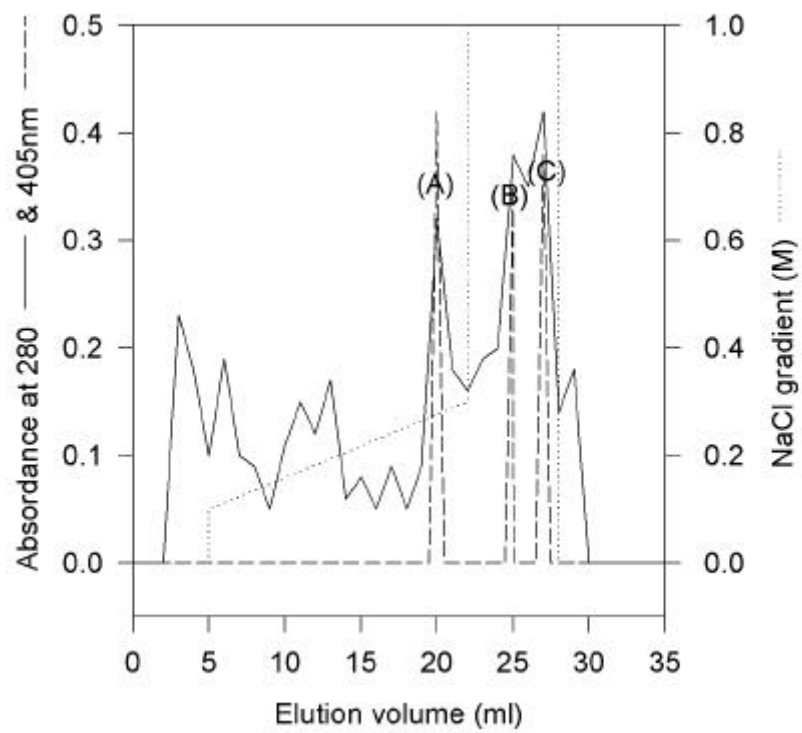
37

30

3.

가.

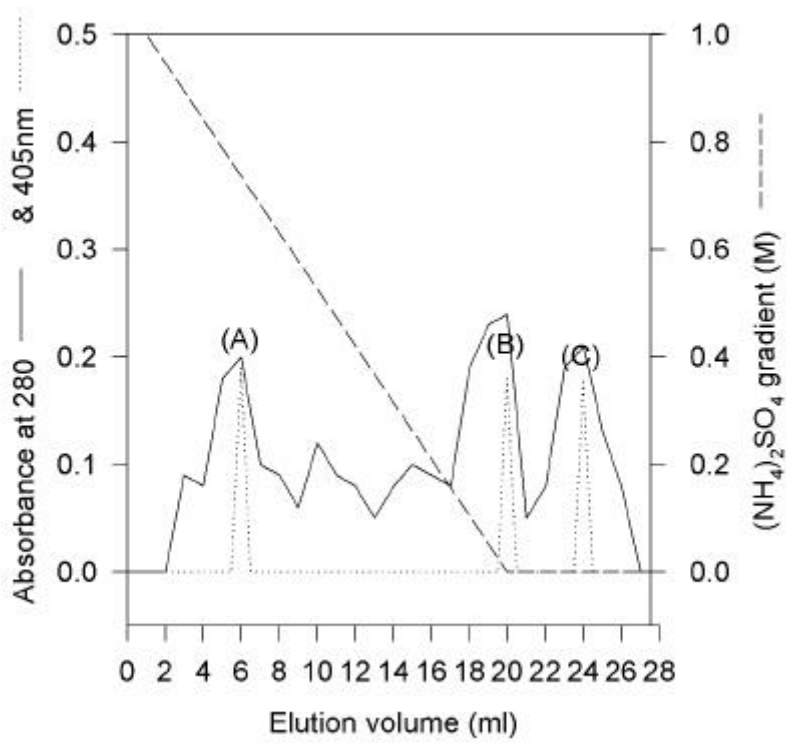
MRS FPLC
Mono Q HR 5/5 (Phamacia
,) 1
Ani noeptidase, X-proly dipeptityl ani noeptidase Esterase
가 가 . Pheryl
Superose HR 5/5 (Phamacia ,)
2 Ani noeptidase, Esterase X-prolyl dipeptityl
ani noeptidase 가 가 .
Superose 12 10/30 (Phamacia ,)
3 Esterase, Ani noeptidas X-prolyl
dipeptityl ani noeptidase 가 가 .
Lactobacillus helve- ticus CNRZ 32
ani noeptidase 97KDa (Khalid , 1990a),
Lactobacillus casei ssp. *casei* LLG ani noep- tidase
87KDa (Arora , 1992) 가 .
Lactobacillus helveticus CNRZ 32 X-prolyl - dipeptidyl
ani noeptidase 72KDa (Khalid , 1990a), *Lactobacillus*
delbrueckii subsp. *bulgaricus* CNRZ 397 X-PDAP
82KDa (Atlan , 1990), *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*
LBU-147 X-PDAP 90KDa 가 (Myakawa ,
1991) .
Lactobacillus casei esterase 105KDa, subunit 38KDa
(Castillo , 1999)



1. MN0-Q

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5

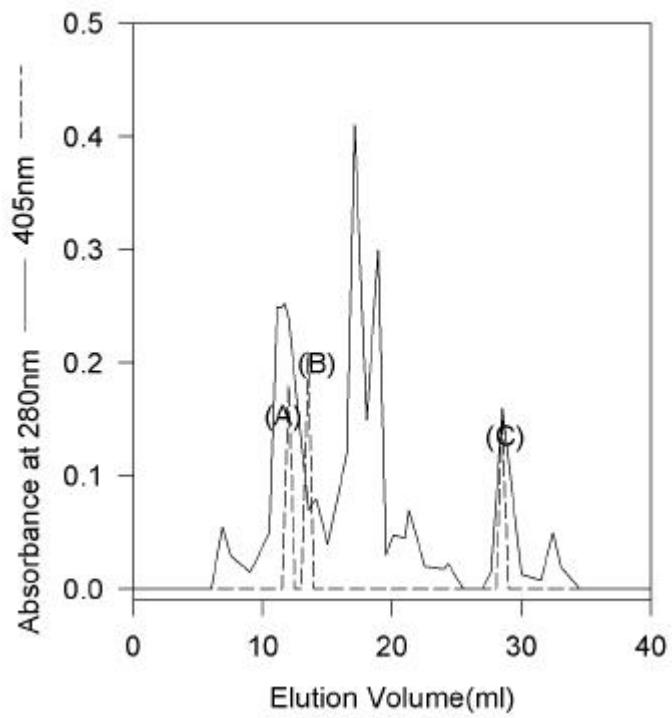
(A) Aninopeptidase (B) X-PDAP (C) Esterase



2. Phenyl Superose *Lactobacillus*

casei FEPB-5

(A) Aninopeptidase (B) Esterase (C) X-PDAP



3. Superose *Lactobacillus casei*

FEFB-5

(A) Esterase (B) Aminopeptidase (C) X-PDAP

1) pH

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5

4 5 . Aninopeptidase, Esterase,
X-prolyl dipeptidyl aninopeptidase 37 pH 6.8-7.0

Lactobacillus casei ssp. *casei*

ILG aninopeptidase pH pH 7.0 39

(Arora , 1992), *Lactobacillus helveticus* CNRZ 32

X-prolyl-dipeptidyl aninopeptidase pH가 40 pH 7.0

(Khalid , 1990a), *Lactobacillus casei* X-PDAP

pH 40-50 pH 7.0 (El Soda ,
1991), *Lactobacillus casei* X-PDAP

pH 45 pH7.0 가 (El Abboudi
, 1992a) 가 .

Lactobacillus fermentum DT 41 esterase pH7.0 30-35
(Gobbetti , 1997b).

2) 2가

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5

Aninopeptidase, Esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl
aninopeptidase 2가 Co-2

, Aninopeptidase EDTA, Esterase X-prolyl
dipeptidyl aninopeptidase DFP가 .

Lactobacillus helveticus CNRZ 32

aninopeptidase ETDA (Khalid , 1990a),

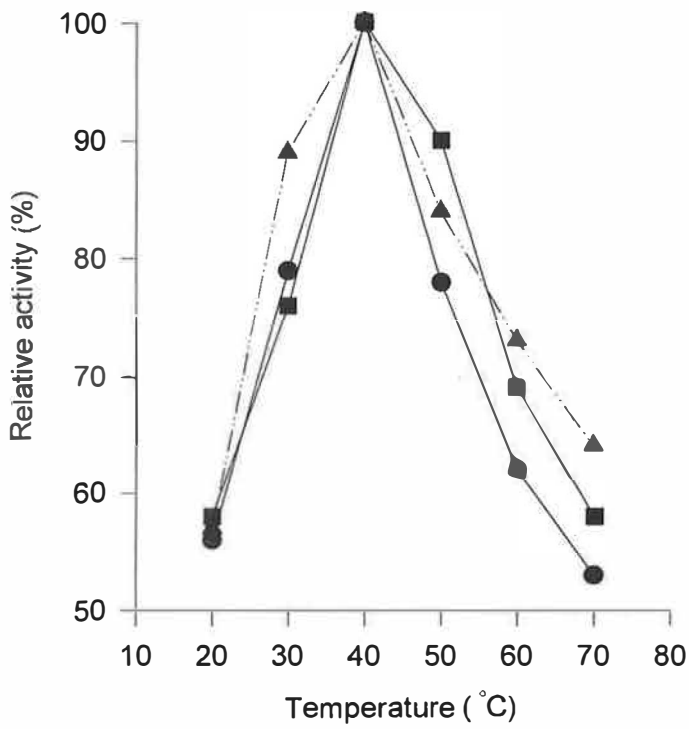


그림 4. *Lactobacillus* FEPB-5의 aminopeptidase, esterase, X-PDAP에 미치는 온도의 영향

● Aminopeptidase ■ esterase ▲ X-PDAP

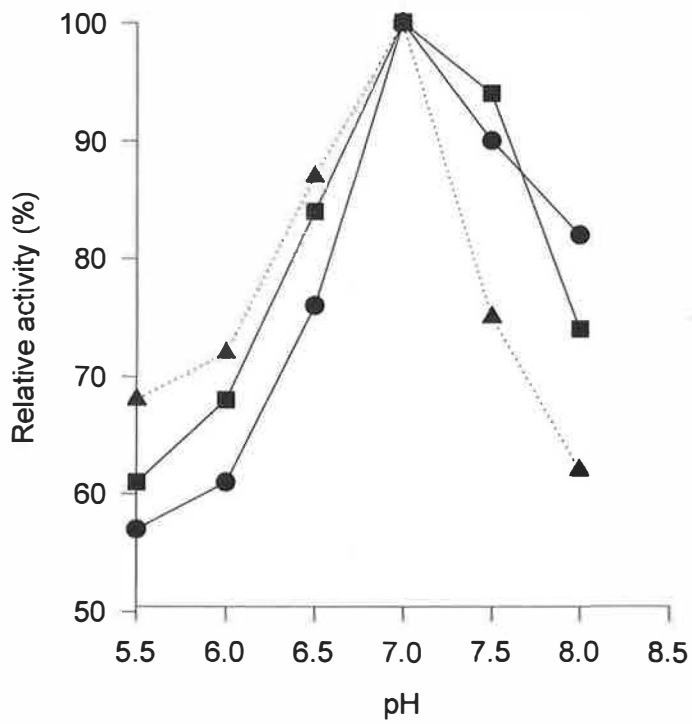


그림 5. *Lactobacillus* FEPB-5 의 Aminopeptidase, esterase, X-PDAP 에 미치는 pH의 영향

● Aminopeptidase ■ esterase ▲ X-PDAP

Lactobacillus casei ssp. *casei* IIG amino peptidase EDTA
 1. 10-phenanthroline (Arora, 1992),
Lactobacillus helveticus CNRZ 32 X-prolyl-dipeptidyl
 aminopeptidase DFP 가 (Khalid, 1990b),
Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. *bulgaricus* CNRZ 397 X-PDAP
 PMSF (Atlan, 1990) 가 .

6. 2가 가 *Lactobacillus casei* FEPB-5

Compounds	(nM)	Relative activity(%)		
		Aminopeptidase	Esterase	X-PDP
Control	1	100	100	100
CaCl ₂	1	89	115	105
CoCl ₂	1	160	130	110
CuCl ₂	1	28	101	80
MnCl ₂	1	98	96	95
MgCl ₂	1	95	113	90
ZnCl ₂	1	73	103	80
EDTA	1	0	85	95
Cysteine	1	103	119	90
PCMB	1	88	54	97
DFP	1	85	15	30

EDTA = ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, PCMB = p-chloromercuribenzoate

DFP = diisopropyl fluorophosphate

Lactobacillus fermentum DT 41 esterase phenyl methylsulfonyl
 fluoride Hg²⁺, Ag⁺ Ca²⁺ Mg²⁺
 (Gobbetti, 1997b).

4.

Lactobacillus FEPB-5

aminopeptidase, esterase, X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase Fast
Protein Liquid Chromatograph(FPLC)

40-90 %

(Mono Q HR 5/5),

(Phenyl Superose HR 5/5)

(Superose 12 10/30

)

가

pH가 37 pH 7.0 ,

Co^{2+} 가 , amino peptidase Cu^{2+}

. Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid(EDTA) aminopeptidase

, Diisopropylfluorophosphate(DFP) Esterase X-prolyl
dipeptidyl aminopeptidase .

3

1.

가

Temperature elevation, Increasing of cell numbers, Addition of enzymes Slurry system , 가 가 가

, , lypolitic esterolytic

Lacillus subtilis

Neutrased가 , (bitter flavor)

peptidase Accelase

(enzyme cocktails)

aminopeptidase X-PDAP가

X-PDAP aminopeptidase X-Pro-

Pro-Pro , proline

Q-value가 가

가 . *L. helveticus*

가 , 가 *L. helveticus*

가 , 가 *L. helveticus* 가

(Frey , 1986 a. b ; Bartels , 1987, Ardo , 1988).

L. casei 가 가

가 texture가 . (El Soda , 1991 ;
 Trepanier , 1991 ; El Abboudi , 1992), *L. casei* ssp *casei* IIG ATCC
 393 pro-phe pro-ile
 (Arora , 1990).

Lactobacilli (El Soda , 1981,1992 ;
 Marhaly , 1986 ; Puchades , 1989 ; Broome , 1990, 1991 ; Lee ,
 1990 a,b)가 , *L. casei* ssp *casei* IIG EMC
 (Park , 1993)가
 . *L. casei* ssp. *casei* Skim Milk, Whey
 Ferneate(SMP) Aninopeptidase (Choi , 1995,
 1996, 1997)가 .

2.

가.

10% skim milk -30 ,
 MRS 30 , 16 2 . 5 L
 (,) 3 L 2% 37
 70 100rpm 16 . 20% NH₄OH 20%
 Na₂CO₃ pH 6.0 .

.

(10,000 × g 15 , 4) ,
 50ml 20mM CaCl₂ 20mM -glycero -phosphate(pH
 7.0) .

.

0.5mM CaCl₂ 0.01M Tris-HCl (pH7.5)
 20ml -10
 (Fisher Model 550, Sonic dismenbrator) 30
 (15,000 × g, 35 , 4) .

.

가

1) Aninopeptidase

Arora (1992) . 16.4mM Leucine-p-nitroanilide
 MeOH 300μl 50mM (pH7.0) 300μl 300μl
 37 30 . 30% acetic acid 100μl
 가 410nm . 가 1 410nm
 0.01 가 .

2) Esterase

Lee (1990a) . 1.5 nM p-nitrophenyl
 caprylate(C8) MeOH 300μℓ 50nM (pH 7.0) 300μℓ
 300μℓ 37 30 . 30%
 acetic acid 100μℓ 가 410nm .
 가 1 410nm 0.1 가

3) X-prolyl dipeptidyl peptidase

Khalid (1990b) . 6.4nM Gly-pro-
 p-nitroanilide MeOH 300μℓ 50nM (pH 7.0) 300 μℓ
 300μℓ 37 30 . 30%
 acetic acid 100μℓ 가 410nm . 가 1
 410nm 0.01 가

ECA(Bicinchoninic acid) (Fierce Chencal Co.,
 USA)

(10,000 × g 15 , 4) ,
 50Mℓ 20nM CaCl₂ 20nM -glycero- phosphate(pH 7.0)

3.

가.

1) *Lactobacillus* FEPB-5

MRS , 10%
 , 7.5 % 가 1
 . ,
 가 .

1. 가 *Lactobacillus casei* FEPB-5
 가

	MRS		
	15.4	12.0	7.2
Aninopeptidase (Leu pNA)	700	780	670
Esterase (p-nitrophenyl C)	760	620	510
X-PDAP (Gly-pro pNA)	480	320	640

* 가 g

* X-PDAP : X-Prolyl dipeptidyl aninopeptidase

1 가 Aninopeptidase
 , Esterase X-PDAP MRS .

2)

가

가
2
3 .

2.

Components	Amount
Whey powder	1.0%
Molasses	2.0%
Dextrose	0.4%
MgSO4	0.08%
KH2PO4	0.4%

3. *Lactobacillus* FEPE-5

(g/L)

MRS	15.4
	6.0
+ peptone(0.25%)	6.7
+ MRS(0.4%)	10.4

3 MRS 가
MRS 가
가 .

1)

1 3 MRS 가 가
가 MRS
가 MRS
4 .

2)

(1)

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5 MRS
 medium 500L fermenter 30 72
 , 5 17,000 × g 30 10mM
 (pH 7.0) 2 .
 가 . -20 .

4. MRS

	MRS()	MRS()	MRS
Peptone	10	10	10
Yeast extract	5	5	5
Beef extract	10	10	5
Glucose	20	20	20
-Glycerophosphate			2
Tween 80	1	1	1
Triammonium citrate	5	2	2
Sodium acetate	5	5	3
K ₂ HPO ₄	2	2	
MnSO ₄	0.05	0.05	
MgCl ₂			0.1
MgSO ₄	0.1	0.1	
CaCl ₂			2
D. V,	1	1	1
Aninopeptidase	1,312	1,287	927
Esterase	1,207	1,107	1,033
X-PDAP	1,444	1,257	1,168

(2)

(Model 15MR, AFV Gaulin) 600kg/cm² 4

cycle (Chiller-20,) 가 4 가

(3)

5 17,000 × g 30

(4)

40%

90%가 가 40-90% 40 %가 가

(5)

Ultrafiltration Microsep concentrator

(Pall Gelman Sci., USA) 30 200 kDa

Aminoamidase, Esterase, X-Prolyl dipeptidyl aminoamidase

, 2 Superose 12

10/30 (Phanacia,)

scale-up MiniKros Sampler System

(Spectrum, USA) 10 - 400 kDa

6.

(A : , B :)

(6)

. (6)

A B

(가)

B

glycerol 50% 가

()

sodium caseinate 20 - 40 %, Sucrose fatty

acid ester 2 - 4 %, 20 - 40 %, 20 - 40 %, NaCl 1 - 2 %

가

. 가

1) 가

MRS

400

가 5

400L

가가 340,940 .

5. 가

		400L	가(/kg)		
Peptone		4kg	28,500	114,000	MRS (Difco, USA) : 가 95,000 /500g 55g/l 10 (10l) 400L : 95,000 / x 40 =3,800,000
Beef extracts		4kg	28,500	114,000	
yeast extracts		2kg	10,500	21,000	
1		400g	2,400	1,920	
2		400g	2,400		
		8kg	1,500	3,000	
Tween 80		400ml	36,000	14,400	
Ammonium citrate		800g	18,000	4,400	
Sodium Acetate		2kg	6,800	3,600	
MgSO4		40kg	24,000	960	
MnSO4		2g	30,000	600	
				43,960	
				340,940	

3 MRS(Difco , USA) 가가 90 % 가 .

50g 600ml , 400 90% 80% (500ml)가 . 30% retentate (150ml) . 400 l 30

10,000g()/50g(cell) x 150ml (UF) = 30,000ml

2)

가 110

· , , ,
, ,
· 가 ,
1,566,280 .
30L 가 52,209 /L .
, , .

4.

Lactobacillus casei FEPB-5

MRS , ,

MRS 가 .

MRS

가 10% .

10 - 400 kDa

4

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3

EMC

1

1.

1950 가
 .
 50 Temperature
 elevation, Increasing of cell numbers, Addition of enzymes Slurry
 system .
 Temperature elevation 16
 3 4 , 32
 12 , 20
 (Aston, *et al.* 1985).
 , 가
 . NSLAB
 가
 heat-shock freeze-shock, spray dried cells
 lactose-negative strains attenuation
 가 .
 가 heat shocking , *L.*
helveticus 59 69 , lactococci 56.5 17 93 97%
 가 , cell-wall proteinase
 aminopeptidase 15
 30% 가 .
 < >

	Elevated temperature	Increased cell numbers	Addition of enzymes	Slurry systems
1975	Pasteurized milk, matured at 15	Living cells	Free enzymes	Anaerobic incubation (4-5 days at 30 °C)
1975 1995	Pasteurized milk, matured at 15 (1985)	Attenuated cells	Free enzymes (cheese related or non-cheese related) Encapsulated enzymes	Proteinase/peptidase Lipase/lipolytic cream

Lactobacillus 64 18
 , 2 cell-wall proteinase
 aminopeptidase (Castaneda *et al.* 1990) ,
 67 22 24
 (El Abboudi *et al.* 1991) . Gouda
 freeze-shocking streptococci lactobacilli cell 가
 flavor intensity bitterness
 . Intracellular enzyme
 non-viable cell spray drying
 , 가 가
 (Coulson,
 1992).
 , , peptidase

. X-prolyl- dipeptidyl
 aminopeptidase (XPDP) 가
 60% , TCA PIA
 가 , 가
 .
 Slurry , 가 ,
 가 가 enzyme-modified
 cheese(EMC) . Slurry
 30 가 가
 .
 가 가 가
 , , lipolytic esterolytic
 .
 EMC crumbly
 3
 28 , 12 (SSA가 33ng/DM g) 46 (31ng/DM
 g)
 , 가 가
 .
 < >

	Heat-shock	Freeze-shock	Spray-dried cells	Modified strains
		<i>Ib. heveticus</i> (Khalid, . 1991)	가 (Johnson E tzel., 1991)	XPDP ³ - (El Aboudi, . 1987)
	<i>Ib. heveticus</i> (Pettersson Sjostron, 1975) Lactococci (Exterkate, , 1987) <i>Lactobacillus</i> (Castaneda, , 1990; El Abboudi, , 1991)	Gouda cheese (Bartels, . 1987)		lactose-negativ e strains (Coulson, . 1992)

* XPDP : X-prolyl-di peptidyl amino peptidase

가.

Cheddar cheese

가

()

MRS broth

Lactobacillus casei FEFB-5

ammonium sulfate

salting out

-20

가

1

2 3cm

가 30

가

10kg 20ml (

3,000 unit) 가

. 가

가

hooping

plastic film

200L pilot

100L 200L

65 25

()

15

mould

plastic film

5



63 25 LILT



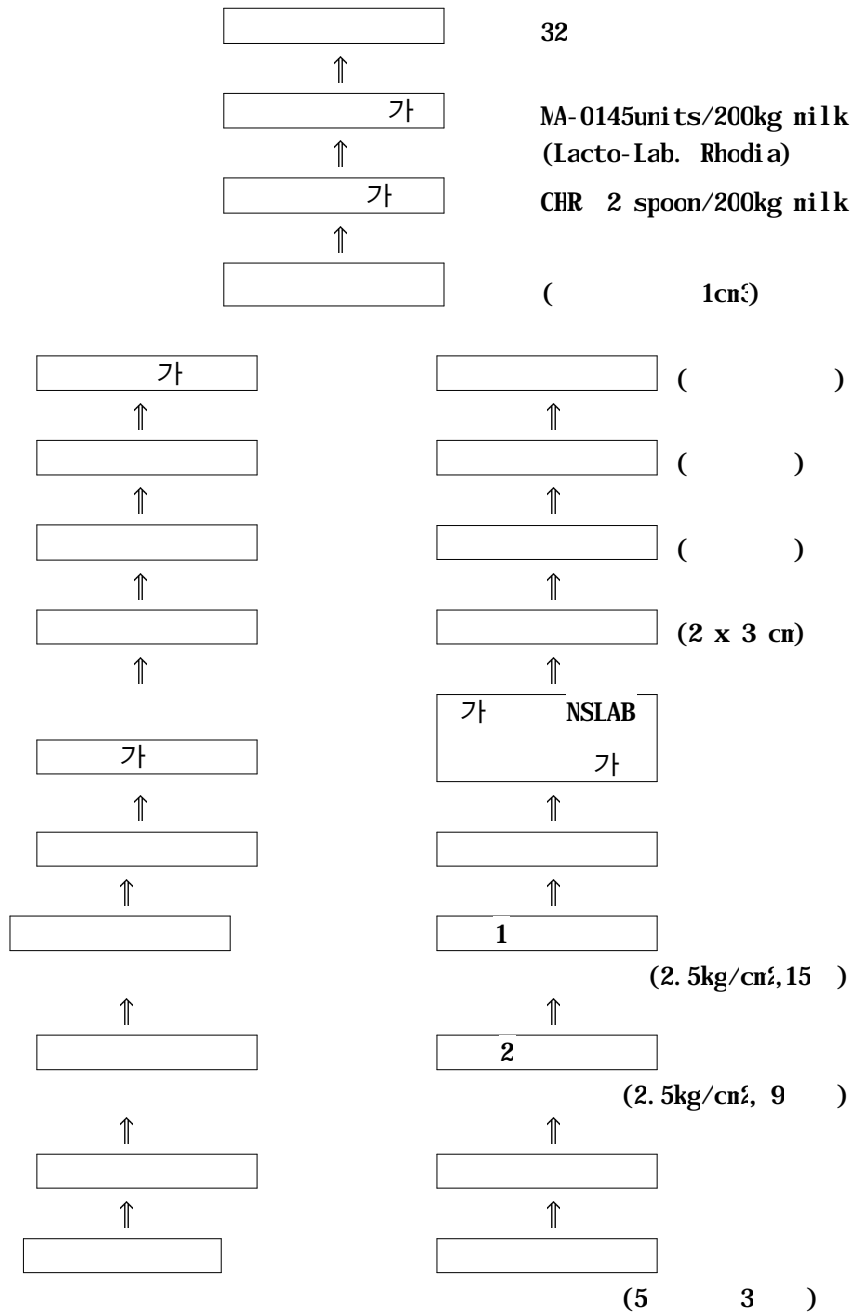


Figure 1. Flow chart for making the accelerated ripening of cheese

1)

(Bentley 150) 40 가 10% RBS35
4-5 가 3
3 0.05%
10% RBS35
Casein/Fat ratio

2)

(FD-600, Kett) 175 5

3)

1nl
(standard plate agar) 32 48

MRS NaN₃ MRS
(standard
plate agar) 32 48

4)

Shilovich Ripening Index
5g 50nl 2 3 Whatnan

No. 40 , 10ml thyno-
 lpthalein(500ng/100ml ethyl alcohol) 1ml , 10ml
 phenolphthalein(250ng/100ml ethyl alcohol) 0.5ml 가 .
 flask 0.1N NaOH blue color pink
 color .

5) pH
 (Model Accunet) pH/
 millivolt meter(Fisher Scientific Inc.) EMC
 pH , spear-tip (Kinhe 7120BN, Orion
 Research Inc.) pH meter(Fisher Scientific Inc.)
 pH . hole
 20mm 3 .
 FAO
 9ml 100ml
 g .

6)
 Chloride salt meter(Ebro) ,
 , EMC .

7) Proximate
 1cn
 0.5 1.0g
 (FD-600, Kett) 170
 5 가 .
 8)

TPA(texture profile analysis), (compression force),
 Texture analyser (TA-XI2i, Stable micro systems Ltd. UK)
 . 5kg load cell .
 7 16mm staninless steel
 2cm 5
 . TPA 5mm cylinder probe (P/5) .
 sns p/35 . Mode; TPA,
 Pretest speed; 5mm/s, Test speed; 2mm/s, Posttest speed; 5mm/s, Distance:
 10mm, 15mm Trigger type; Auto, Trigger type force; 5g . TPA
 Hardness (g), adhesiveness (g*s), springiness,
 cohesiveness, guminess, chewiness, resiliense MHK Trading Co. (UK)
 texture analyser software(version 1.12) . Gel
 strength TPA curve peak (g)
 (cm) .

3.

가.

young, medium, old

가

가

panel

Shilovich ripening index

1)

가

panel

가

4

가

1

1

가

가

Table 1 Evaluation of the taste of Cheddar cheese with different

manufacturer by pannelist

	(4)	(4)	(3)	(1)
	88	64	49	51
	66	69	60	43
	43	33	33	34
	1	2	3	4

* 가 .

2)

가 . SRI (Shilovich Ripening Index)

2 .

SRI 0.5
 young cheese, 0.5 0.8 medium cheese, 0.8 1.0
 old cheese, 1.0 extra-old cheese

50

(Temperature elevation), 가 (Increasing of cell numbers),

가 (Addition of enzymes) (Slurry system)

(, 1999).

가 가

가 .

Table 2. Ripening ages of accelerated ripened Cheddar cheese by

Shilovoch ripening index

		A	B	(A-B)	
1	99/3/15	1.30	1.20	0.1	young cheese
1	2/28	1.32	1.07	0.25	young cheese
2	1/27	1.44	1.00	0.44	young cheese
3	98/12/27	1.80	1.26	0.54	medium cheese
4	11/25	2.20	1.63	0.57	medium cheese
5	10/7	2.30	1.55	0.75	medium cheese
6	9/2	2.80	1.87	1.05	extra old cheese
7	8/25	2.50	1.63	0.87	old cheese
8	7/19	2.80	1.87	0.93	old cheese

* A : Thynolphthalein 0.1NaOH (ml)

** B : Phenolphthalein 0.1NaOH (ml)

가 Hansens' Flavour Age
Miles Nature Age 가
, Imperial Biotech Accelase Novo Neutrase
가 가
(, 1999).

1)

가 가 가

2) EMC

EMC 4 가

Table 3 Modification of processing steps for making the accelerated ripened cheese

	60	90			
	가	/	가	가	
	가	/	가	가	Neutrase

4

3-9

(ARC)

ARC1, 2, 4 5 6

, ARC3 12

1)

4가

2,

3, , 4 . PH , ,

Table 3. SRI index of experimental accelerated ripened cheese

		2/23	3/22	ARC1	ARC2	ARC3	ARC4
		2	1 1	2	2	2	2
	SRI	0.3	0.18	0.65	0.75	1.15	0.70
		young	young	medium	medium	extra old	medium
		41.2%	41.5%	43.7%	41.4%	42.5%	39.3%
	pH	5.01	5.10	4.95	5.01	5.00	4.98
	NaCl	1.07	1.13	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.14

Figure 2 The changes of pH of ARC cheese during accelerating ripening

Figure 3 The changes of moisture content of ARC cheeses during accelerated ripening

Figure 4 The changes of salt content of ARC cheeses during accelerated ripening

2)

Figure 5 The changes of total bacterial counts of ARC cheeses during accelerated ripening

Figure 6 The changes of lactic acid bacteria of ARC cheeses during accelerated ripening

가
가
,
,
non-
6 7
,
. .

Table 4 Portion of lactobacilli and lactococci in lactic acid bacteria in cheese curd and whey after addition of *L. casei* ILG

Cell counts (cfu/ml)					
	SPC Agar	MRS	MRS+NaN ₃	MRS	MRS+NaN ₃
Total counts	2.4 x 10 ⁶	7.8 x 10 ⁶	11.6 x 10 ⁶	1.7 x 10 ⁶	1.6 x 10 ⁶
Lactobacilli	7/10	9/10*	9/9	2/7	9/10
Lactococci	3/10	1/10	0/9	5/7	1/10

* 10colony

7
5
가
가 7
가
8

Figure 7 The changes of ratio of lactobacilli and

Lactococci of cheese curd.

3)

,
 99 1 8
 . (taste), (flavor),
 (taste) ,
 .
 가 가
 . 5 가
 가 가
 가 , 가 가
 , 가 가
 ,
 , 8 가 .

Table 5 Panel test for accelerated ripened cheese

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
3	3	2	2	4	4	3			
4	-	-							
8	5	1							

* : 1 - 5 가 .

(flavor) 6 .

가 가

. 3

가 , .

Table 6 Pannel test for flavour of accelerated ripened cheese

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
3	3	2	2	3	3	3			
4	-	-							
8	5	2							

* : 1 - 5 가

Table 6 Pannel test for mouth feeling of accelerated ripened cheese

1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
3	4	1	2	4	4	2			
4	-	-							
8	5	1							

* : 1 - 5 가

7 . 가

8 ,

가 .

,

가 가 .

4)

R. Scott (firm body),

(close texture), 가 (uniformly free from

slits or round holes), ()Clean nutty flavor,

(even color), (Pug not wet) {nor

rubbery(sweet)}, or {chalky(acid)},

{corky(short of fat)}

.

3-14 3-15

. 8 가

(conpress), (hardness),

(fractuability), (guminess), (chewiness) 가

, 21

.

9 Neutrase

가

Table 8 The changes of textural properties during ripening periods for acceleration of ripening of cheese

	Compress (g*cm)	Hardness (g)	Fracturability (g)	Adhesiveness (g*s)	Springiness	Cohesiveness	Gumminess	Chewiness	Resilience
4	1290.4 ± 249.7	582 ± 59.4	642.9 ± 30.6	- 425.1 ± 153.7	0.89 ± 0.06	0.24 ± 0.01	133.5 ± 14.8	121.2 ± 10.2	0.02 ± 0.00
21	1198.4 ± 35.8	442.8 ± 11.5	442.8 ± 11.5	- 1238.9 ± 123.2	0.98 ± 0.01	0.53 ± 0.05	234.6 ± 18.3	230.9 ± 18.8	0.03 ± 0.00
27	375.2 ± 13.7	305.7 ± 49.6	318.4 ± 54.8	- 57.9 ± 11.2	0.75 ± 0.12	0.12 ± 0.02	32.8 ± 9.5	25.3 ± 9.1	0.02 ± 0.00
31	709.7 ± 79.1	344.7 ± 48.4	344.7 ± 48.4	- 120.1 ± 16.8	0.72 ± 0.08	0.10 ± 0.02	36.5 ± 6.2	25.6 ± 1.5	0.02 ± 0.00

Table 9. Textural properties of ARC prepared with Neutrase

	Compress (g*cm)	Hardness (g)	Fracturability (g)	Adhesiveness (g*s)	Springiness	Cohesiveness	Gumminess	Chewiness	Resilience
	195.5 ± 62.5	168.3 ± 27.6	169 ± 28	- 198.6 ± 23.6	0.67 ± 0.11	0.19 ± 0.02	28.6 ± 2.3	21.2 ± 3.4	0.02 ± 0.00
	709.7 ± 79.1	344.7 ± 48.4	344.7 ± 48.4	- 120.1 ± 16.8	0.72 ± 0.08	0.1 ± 0.02	36.5 ± 6.2	25.6 ± 1.5	0.02 ± 0.00

4.

non-starter

.

.

(ARC)

가 2

ARC 1, 2, 4 5 6

, ARC 3 12

.

, 3 *L. casei* FEPB5 가

가 가

8 가 . Neutrase

가 .

-casein -casein
 , leucine, proline, phenylalanin, tyrosin, isoleucine, tryptophan
 2400cal /mol
 ,
 100 6000 .
 Neutrased
 (, 1995; , 1998),
 , 가
 2
 가 leucine proline
 ,
 EMC 가 가
 , EMC 가
 .

2.

가.

1
 peptidase 가 *Lactobacillus casei* CC *Lactobacillus casei*
 ILG - 18
 . 3

1) (endopeptidase)
Bacillus subtilis Neutrase, *Aspergillus oryzae*
 Flavourzyme, Protanex 3
 Novo Nordisk .

2) (exopectidase)
 가)
 1 .
 MRS 500L fermenter 32
 72 .
 98 30 가 ()
 12) 32 .

400 ml *Lactobacillus casei* FEPB-5 (2%)

10 30rpm

가 32 72 .

)

wet cell 0.05M phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) 3

washing 200ml (Model Vision

) washing cell . 8kg wet cell 2kg

0.05M

phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) (Model 15MR, APV

Gaulin) 600kg/cm² 4 .

cycle

(Chiller-20,) 가 4 가 .

ammonium sulfate 50%

60 90% ammonium sulfate

10 PD-10column (Phanacia) exopeptidase

.

)

Ultrafiltration technique

aminopeptidase X-prolyl dipeptidase, esterolytic

activity가 30,000 100,000 kDa

. Leu- Val- aminopeptidase

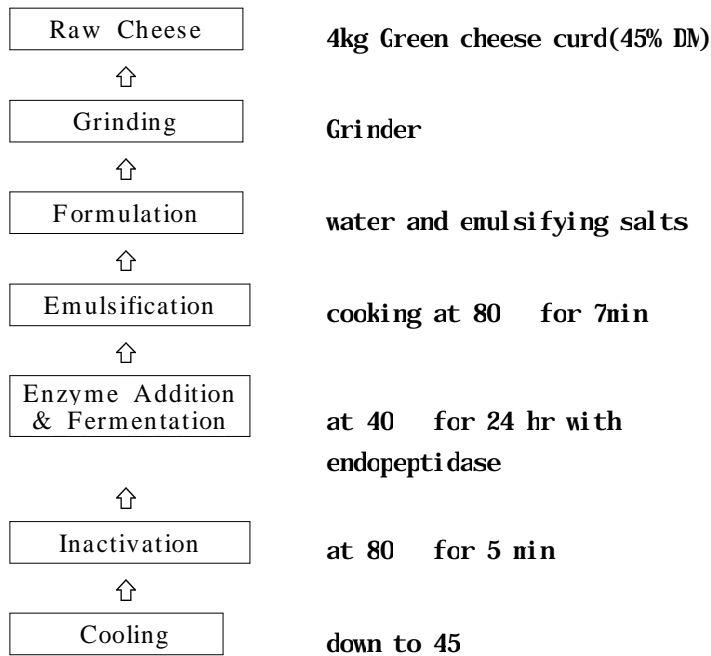
. 2

.

3) (lipase)

Palatase (20,000L) NOVO Nordisk, Anano
Fenicillium roqueforti Lipase
 R *Aspergillus niger* Lipase A

(endopeptidase), (exopeptidase),
 (lipase) + +
 0.5 2. %
 가 .
 , , 가 .
 . EMC



1) EMC 가 1
1 1

2) 가 (Eastern)

3) 3 가 ,

4) EMC ingredients
EMC ingredients Paste EMC ingredients 50 EMC
가 (Model 15MR, APV Gaulin) 175kg /cm²
3

5) EMC ingredients
Taste typical cheddar EMC
45% 가 가 .

1) pH
 (Model Accunet) pH
 /millivolt meter(Fisher Scientific Inc.) EMC
 pH , spear-tip (Kniphe 7120BN, Orion
 Research Inc.) pH .
 hole 20mm 3
 .
 FAO
 9ml 100ml
 g .

2)
 Chloride salt meter(Ebro Inc.) ,
 , EMC .

3) Proxinate
 1cm
 0.5 1.0g
 (FD-600, Kett) 170
 5 가 .

4)
 EMC paste
 175kg/cm² Bently
 , nenu
 program program .
 Bentley 150

calibration

display

.

.

가

.

,

3

.

EMC

가

.

EMC가

가

,

,

가

.

1

5

가

.

1

가

가

.

3.

가. EMC

1) Endopeptidase

Neutrase *Bacillus subtilis* *Bacillus*
anliquifaciens 45 55 pH 5.
5 7.5 , pH 80 4 가
가 . Flavourzyme *Aspergillus oryzae*
fungal protease peptidase 가 (
5-10 LAPU/g) 가 (
10-50 LAPU/g) . pH
5.0 7.0 , exopeptidase pH 7.0, 5
0 .

Table 1. Endopeptidase EMC

		Endopeptidase *		
		Protenax	Flavozyne	Neutrase
1	Flavour			
	Taste			
4	Flavor			
	Taste		,	
			가	가

* 0.5ml 0.1M Phosphate buffer(pH6.8) 10 500g 가

endopeptidase EMC Neutrase
 , Flavourzyme exopeptidase .
 가
 .
 3 endopeptidase .
 EMC slurry 4 flavor taste
 . 1
 flavozyne EMC 가 가 exopeptidase ,
 Neutrase 가 . Flavourzyme
 endopeptidase
 가 exopeptidase

2) Exopeptidase

2 2
 aminopeptidase(exopeptidase) .
 Aminopeptidase 2 ,
 Leucine-aminopeptidase
 X-prolyl dipeptidyl aminopeptidase
 aminopeptidaserk 가 가
 Flavourzyme Neutrase EMC aminopeptidase
 가 가 가 . 2
 가 aminopeptidase 가 EMC 가

Table 3 Organoleptic evaluation of EMC prepared with different source of lipases

		Lipase *		
		Palatase	Lipase A	Lipase R
1	flavor	가		
	taste			
4	flavor	가		
	taste		,	
			가	가

가 . , 가
 가가
 . EMC 가 가 ,
 body , ,
 . , 가 body
 가
 1 .
 가)
 EMC .
 가 (Eastern)
 (1) . ,

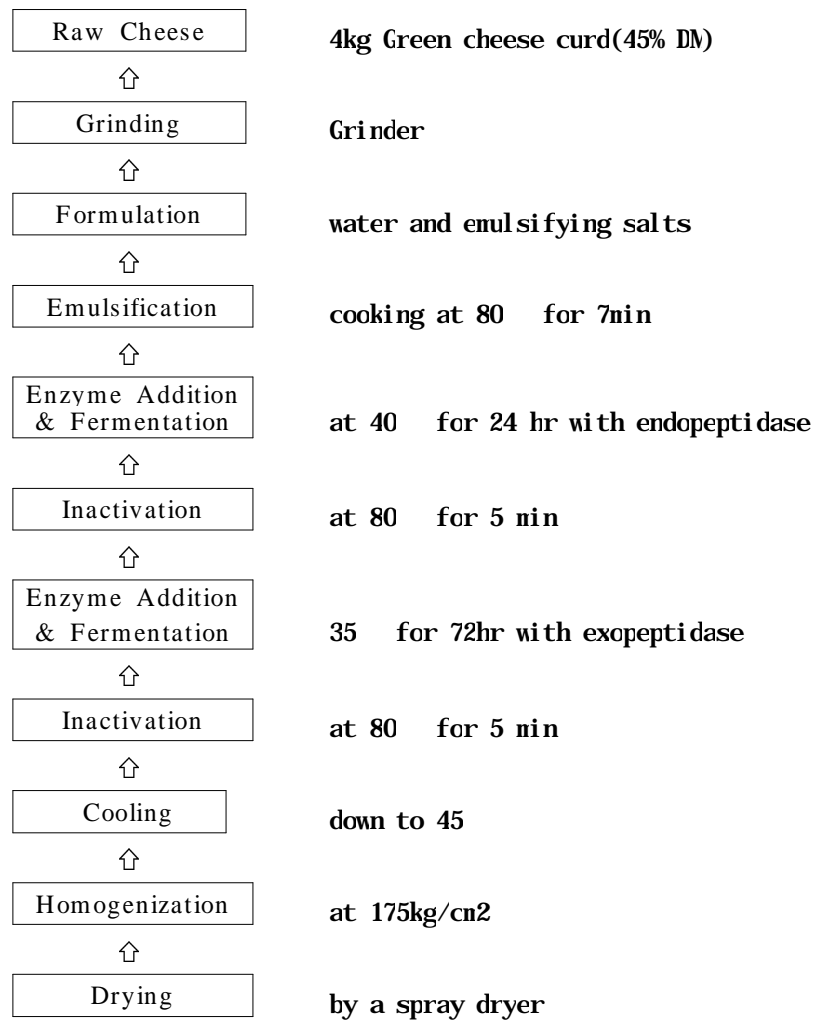


Figure 1 Flow chart of preparation of EMC cheese.

)

EMC 가 .

Table 4. Formulaion for emulsifying of raw cheese

		가	(%)	
		5,000g	94.78	1
	Joha C	45g	0.85	(final pH 5..50)
	Joha T	30g	0.57	
		100nl	1.90	
	가	100nl	1.90	
		5.275kg	100.00	

, 가 ,

6 .

Table 5. Operation conditions of preparation of EMC slurry

	가	가	
Kettle	100	10	
가		2	
가		30	
1	85	1 30	
가			
2	85	2	

6 가 peptidase lipase 가
. ,
. 가

. 8

, 가

2) EMC

Flavoureyne + CC + Lipase A, Flavourzyne + CC + Lipase A, Neutrased +
CC + Lipase R, Neutrased + CC + Lipase R 6

4 EMC . EMCC

7 .

Table 6. Reaction parameters of enzymatic treatment for EMC preparation

	가			
Proteinase	0.2 0.5%	45	8	(rpm 30)
		80	15	
Peptidase lipase	2% 0.2 0.5%	35	72	(rpm 30)
		80	15	
		5		

Table 7. Composition of EMC cheese prepared with differen combination of flavor enhancing enzymes.

EMC *	Fat (%)	Protein (%)	Moisture (%)	pH	FDN** (%)
1	25.7	21.0	43.8	6.19	45.7
2	24.5	19.9	46.0	6.12	45.4
3	24.8	21.6	46.0	5.92	45.9
4	24.2	19.5	46.4	6.05	45.1

*1Flavoureyne+CC+Lipase A, 2Flavourzyne+CC+Lipase R, 3Neutrased+CC+ Lipase A, 4Neutrased+CC+Lipase R, ** FDM : Fat in Dry matter

) EMC 가
12
L. casei FEPB-5 aninopeptidase
EMC 8 .
, 12
가 , 가
. Gouda, St. Paulin, Guryere
가 가 .
가 .
가 .

Table 8. Organoleptic evaluation of four different EMCs prepared by aninopeptidase from *L. casei* FEPB-5.

Cheddar					
EMC*	1				
	2				
	3				
	4				

4 EMC 80 1 (phase)
paste . 4 EMC
L. casei CC aminopeptidase가 가
. Paste EMC
가 nasking 가
.
. EMC
1) EMC
EMC 9 .
2) EMC 가
EMC , 가 .
30%
(intensity)
. EMC ,
,
.
가 flavor boosting EMC 가 0.5 2.0% 가
가
(5. 6. 7).

Table 9. Formulations of dairy products using EMC cheese

	Cheese paste	Pizza sauce	Snack powder	Cheese spread
EMC slurry	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	40%
Italian		5%		
Cream				15%
Lipase		+		
				+
				+
+				+
			+	+
	+	+		1.5%
	+	+	+	+
				+

EMC 가 가 3 (10).

paste 가 , 가 ,

가

가 2

11 . 11 EMC

,

가

..

Table 10. Moisture contents, pH, and salt contents of processed cheese spreads prepared with 2% EMC cheese and three different additives

가	(%)	pH	(%)
	41.2	6.04	1.49
	41.8	6.00	1.40
+	47.1	6.05	1.40

EMC 가 가 , 가가 가
 . , EMC
 가

Table 11. Organoleptic comparison of experimentally prepared cheese spreads with commercial flavored cream cheese

	가				
		/			
		(1/15)	(2/15)	(5/15)	(8)
	가				
		(0/15)	(2/15)	(1/15)	(3)
	가				
		(6/15)	(2/15)	(3/15)	(11)
		(5/15)	(5/15)	(2/15)	(12)
	+	/		*	
		(3/14)	(4/15)	(4/15)	(11)

* + 가 가 가 high melting
 .**() 1 .

4.

EMC 가
 가
 ,
 EMC 가 , EMC
 가 .
 aminopeptidase EMCC 가
 flavourzyne Neutrase
 , 가
 . *Aspergillus*
niger *Fenicillium roqueforti* 가
 .
 EMC 가
 , 가 가 nasking
 가 ,
 , , / 3가 가
 가 EMC 가
 .

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1

1.

가 가
가 180 가
가
50
(Aston Dulley, 1982).
, , ,
, , ,
FFA(), , , , ,
(Moskowitz Noelck, 1987), , , ,
(Harper, 1959),
Butyric acid(C₄) 가 , FFA
(Corradini Neviani, 1994).
, , ,
, pH, , ,
(Lee , 1978). Roberts(1972) *Micrococcus Lactobacillus*
, Stadhouders(1961) *Lactococcus* (pH
6.6) Edam
가 5 가 , (7.5-10%)
(15-19%) , 5 가 1
flavor .
lactone Blue flavor

, lactone (Cort
Riggs, 1967). Lipase esterase 가
, lipase American ,
pregastric esterase 가
(Roberts, 1972), Contarini Toppino(1995) lypolysis 가
FFAs 가 가 .
가 flavor Butyric acid, Caproic acid
Caprylic acid가 arona .
flavor flavor ,
arona flavor (Patton, 1963).
aldehyde, nethyl ketones, esters Cheddar
arona , alcohol hydrocarbon
(Arora , 1995). Vandeweghe
Reineccius(1990) Cheddar 2-propanol, 1,3
butandeiol, -undecalactone, -decalactone ,
flavor arona
odor-active .
arona ,
flavor nethanethiol, decanoic butenoic acid
, nethanethiol 가
가 (Dinos , 1996).
FFA flavor FFA가
arona (Voo Linsay, 1982;
de Jong Badings, 1990). flavor FFAs
(Ohren Terkey, 1969), butyric acid
(Engels , 1997). FFA
가 FFA off-flavor , ,

가 Butyric acid 가
 flavor가 (Wood Lindsay, 1982), FFA FFA
 가 가 ,
 Butyric acid linolenic acid 10
 가 Acetic acid (Woo , 1984),
 flavor
 (Peterson Johnson, 1949).
 VFA(Volatile fatty acid) arona
 (Nanning Price, 1977),
 lipolytic, esterolytic flavor
 (Olson, 1990).
 Law(1984) 가 flavor flavor
 (, ,)
 non-starter bacteria가 flavor .
 GC/MS(Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectroscopy)
 Headspace (Dinos , 1996), GC/MS/Sniffing
 Headspace (Arora , 1995), GC/MS/Sniffing
 (Vandeweghe Reineccius, 1990) ,
 .
 , CO₂ (supercritical fluid) , ,
 , Headspace (Bosset Gauch, 1993),
 injection (Liebich , 1970), Dialysis
 (Benkler Reineccius, 1979) GC profile
 .
 FFA (partitioning
 effects) 가 (Humbert Lindsay, 1969). , anion

exchange resin FFA ,
 glyceride 가 , 가 (Bills Day, 1964),
 , FFA
 (Ledford, 1969), GC 가
 (Horwood Lloyd, 1980).

Wood Linsay(1982) partition precolumn
 silicic acid-KOH arrestant column GC
 Butyric acid linolenic acid 가

flavor Head space
 flavor (Horwood ,
 1981). Head space SPME(Solid Phase Micro Extraction)
 GC ,
 Chin (1996) SPME polyacrylate fibre가 가
 , -lactone

Seble (2000) Pyrolysis/GC/MS Head space/GC/MS
 EMC , , , ,
 . Arora (1995) multidimensional GC/MS/Sniffing
 6 Ketones, 8 alcohols, 5 aldehydes, 3 esters, 11
 hydrocarbons, 3 halides, 3 sulfur compounds ,
 arona ester, aldehyde, netyl ketone, sulfur compounds
 alcohol, hydrocarbon , arona

FFA methylation
 , Head space SPME
 GC GC/MS

, 1 ()

ARC(Accelerated Ripening Cheddar)

EMC(Enzyme Modified Cheddar)

marker

2.

가.

1 ()

GC GC/MS .

1 : cheddar cheese cheddar cheese

2 :

(, , ,)

3 :

(, , Neutrase , +Neutrase),

1) FFA(Free Fatty Acid) :

Cheese 100ng Soxhlet ethanol 1N KOH 15ml
가 1 가 . Rotary
evaporator ethanol 20ml 20ml
ethyl ether 2 1.6ml 6N H₂SO₄ 가 petroleum ether 2
rotary evaporator
ether BF₃-MeOH (15%) 1ml 가 가
80 30 가 NaCl 3ml 가 BF₃
N-Hexane 3ml 가 -methyl ester

GC GC/MS .

2) SPME(Solid Phase Micro Extraction) :

Cheese 20gram 1% sodium citrate 20ml 가 stonacher

1) GC/MS Cheddar cheese chromatogram profile

1 3 Cheddar FFA(Free Fatty Acid) GC/MS profile 1. , profile GC/MS library peak 2. . Butyric acid retention time solvent peak , Caproic acid, Caprylic acid, Capric acid, Lauric acid, Myristic acid, Palmitic acid, Stearic acid Tetradecenoic acid, Hexadecenoic acid, Oleic acid가

2) Cheddar (3) Cheddar (4) methylation (FFA) GC 3 .

Table 2. FFA profiles of traditional Cheddar cheese

Peak No.	Retention time(min.)	Molecular	Identified as
1	9.90	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₂	Caproic acid(C ₆)
2	16.74	C ₈ H ₁₆ O ₂	Caprylic acid(C ₈)
3	22.52	C ₁₀ H ₂₀ O ₂	Capric acid(C ₁₀)
4	27.58	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₂	Lauric acid(C ₁₂)
5	31.83	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	Tetradecenoic acid(C ₁₄ :1)
6	32.19	C ₁₄ H ₂₈ O ₂	Myristic acid(C ₁₄)
7	35.81	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Hexadecenoic acid(C ₁₆ :1)
8	36.42	C ₁₆ H ₃₂ O ₂	Palmitic acid(C ₁₆)
9	38.14	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Oleic acid(C ₁₈ :1)
10	38.26	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	Stearic acid(C ₁₈)

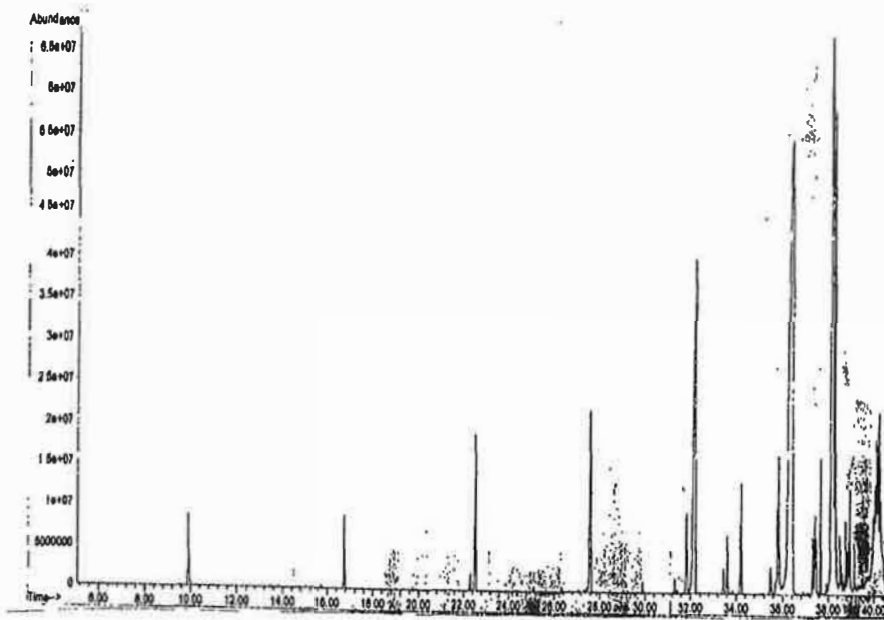


Figure 1. GC/MS chromatograms of traditional Cheddar cheese

상업용 체다치즈도 제 1 협동과제 연구기관에서 만든 단기숙성치즈와 지방산의 조성에서 큰 차이를 보이지 않았으며, 저급지방산과 중급 이상 지방산 비율을 조사한 결과, 각각 10.56:89.37, 10.30:89.70으로 비슷한 경향을 보였다. 수입산 Cheddar치즈의 경우 Palmitic acid(C_{16})의 함량이 적고 Stearic acid(C_{18})의 함량이 높았다.

Table 3. FFAs profile of Foreign and Domestic Cheddar cheese .

Peak No.	Foreign Cheddar cheese		Domestic Cheddar cheese		Identified as
	Retention time(min.)	Area %	Retention time(min.)	Area %	
1	4.130	1.72	4.103	1.43	Caproic acid(C6)
2	9.976	1.50	9.961	1.29	Caprylic acid(C8)
3	13.718	3.33	13.707	3.12	Capric acid(C10)
4	16.843	4.10	16.835	4.46	Lauric acid(C12)
5	19.649	12.25	19.644	12.59	Myristic acid(C14)
6	22.218	30.13	22.218	34.64	Palmitic acid(C16)
7	24.204	28.55	24.192	27.04	Oleic acid(C18:1)
8	24.508	18.44	24.491	15.43	Stearic acid(C18)

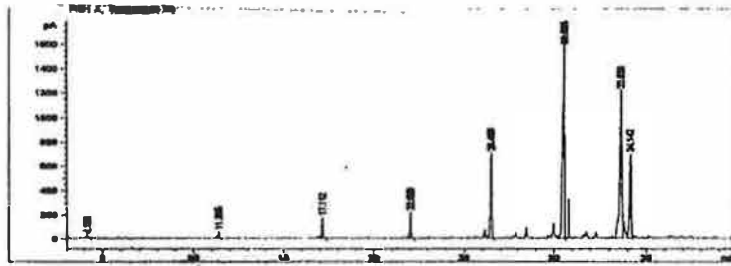
3)

1 4가 (, (*L. casei*) ,
 ,) Cheddar GC
 profile 4. .
 , , ,
 , 8.45: 91.54, 6.65: 93.34, 8.28: 91.72,
 8.41: 91.59 . ,
 (C12)
 . Najin White(1990) Cheddar FFA
 가 , FFA
 FFA 가 FFA 가
 FFA
 가

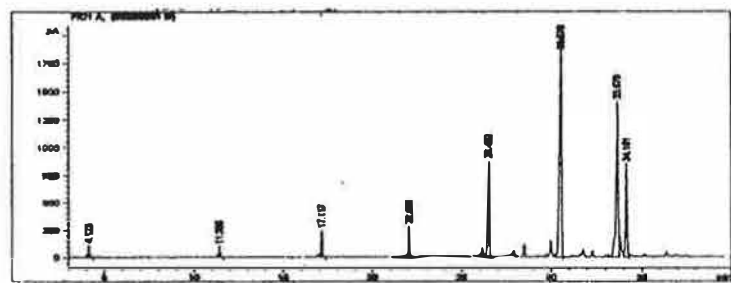
Table 4. FFA profiles of Cheddar cheese with microbial cell and enzymes treatment.

Peak No.	Control		Microbial cell treatment		Identified as
	RT(nin.)	Area %	RT(nin.)	Area %	
1	4.121	1.31	4.131	0.21	Caproic acid(C6)
2	11.395	1.11	11.395	0.76	Caprylic acid(C8)
3	17.116	2.65	17.112	2.37	Capric acid(C10)
4	22.032	3.38	22.028	3.31	Lauric acid(C12)
5	26.476	11.73	26.469	11.79	Myristic acid(C14)
6	30.565	37.36	30.555	37.98	Palmitic acid(C16)
7	33.671	29.43	33.659	30.31	Oleic acid(C18:1)
8	34.148	13.02	34.142	13.26	Stearic acid(C18)
Peak No.	Crude enzyme treatment		Partially purified enzyme treatment		Identified as
	RT(nin.)	Area %	RT(nin.)	Area %	
1	4.123	1.06	4.131	1.13	Caproic acid(C6)
2	11.395	1.07	11.395	1.09	Caprylic acid(C8)
3	17.117	2.72	17.112	2.73	Capric acid(C10)
4	22.033	3.43	22.028	3.46	Lauric acid(C12)
5	26.482	11.87	26.469	11.86	Myristic acid(C14)
6	30.578	37.70	30.555	37.41	Palmitic acid(C16)
7	33.679	28.92	33.659	29.28	Oleic acid(C18:1)
8	34.161	13.23	34.142	13.04	Stearic acid(C18)

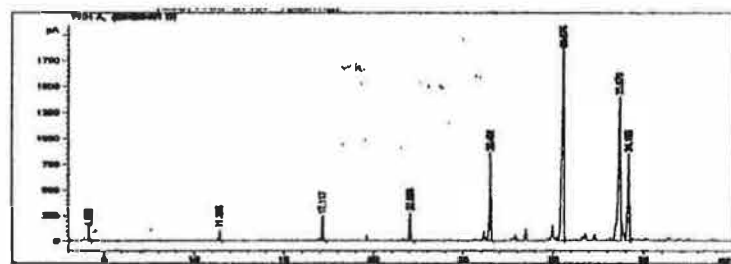
A: control



B: Microbial cells



C : Crude enzyme



D : Partially purified enzyme

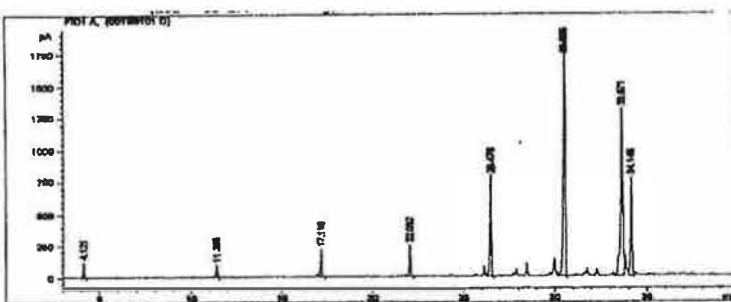


Figure 2. GC chromatograms of FFA with various enzyme treatments

4)

1 (Cell Free Extracts) ,
 (Neutrased) , CFE+Neutrased
 5. .
 CFE , Neutrased CFE+Neutrased
 , 9. 79: 90. 21, 7. 65: 92. 35, 6. 95: 93. 04
 CFE+Neutrased
 가 .
 Stearic acid CFE , Neutrased CFE+Neutrased
 41. 04%, 38. 73%, 35. 89% CFE 가 가 , Palmitic acid
 Neutrased
 Tetradecenoic acid(C14:1)가 6. 54% .

Table 5. FFA profiles of Cheddar cheese with various enzyme treatments

Peak No.	CFE treatment		Neutrased treatment		CFE+Neutrased treatment		Identified as
	R. T (min.)	Area %	R. T (min.)	Area %	R. T (min.)	Area %	
1	3. 529	0. 49	3. 534	0. 11	-	-	Butyric acid(C4)
2	10. 291	1. 63	10. 292	0. 90	10. 293	0. 82	Caproic acid(C6)
3	17. 526	1. 22	17. 525	0. 92	17. 526	0. 86	Caprylic acid(C8)
4	23. 679	2. 87	23. 679	2. 44	23. 680	2. 26	Capric acid(C10)
5	29. 083	3. 58	29. 084	3. 28	29. 085	3. 01	Lauric acid(C12)
6	-	-	32. 103	6. 54	-	-	Tetradecenoic acid(C14:1)
7	32. 048	23. 36	32. 125	20. 65	32. 154	30. 05	Myristic acid(C14)
8	33. 948	13. 57	33. 952	12. 69	33. 950	11. 76	Palmitic acid(C16)
9	34. 271	12. 24	34. 301	13. 74	34. 324	15. 34	Oleic acid(C18:1)
10	38. 512	41. 04	38. 518	38. 73	38. 515	35. 89	Stearic acid(C18)

5) SPME(Solid Phase Micro Extraction)

1 SPME
 GC/Mass chromatogram(3.) GC/Mass
 library peak 6.
 Chin (1996) swiss SPME/GC/MS , SPME
 fibre coating polydimethylsiloxane
 polyacrylate polyacrylate가 .
 Cheddar fibre coating
 carboxen/ polydimethylsiloxane Chin (1996)
 Chin 15가
 , 11 , elution time 5-20
 peak가
 . SPME Head space
 ,
 SPME

Table 6. Flavor compounds isolated from SPME using GC/MS

Elution time(min.)	Volatile compounds	Elution time (min)	Volatile compounds
1. 213	Heptanol	2. 276	3-Methylbutanal
1. 384	Ethanol	2. 636	2-Pentanone
1. 453	2-Propanone	2. 962	2-Butanone, 3-Hydroxy
1. 676	2-Methylpentane	21. 566	1. 2-Benzenedi carboxyl acid, diethyl ester
1. 693	2-Methylpentane	23. 795	1. 2-Benzenedi carboxyl acid, diethyl ester
1. 847	n-Hexane	41. 302	Cyclotrisiloxane
2. 036	Methylcyclopentane		

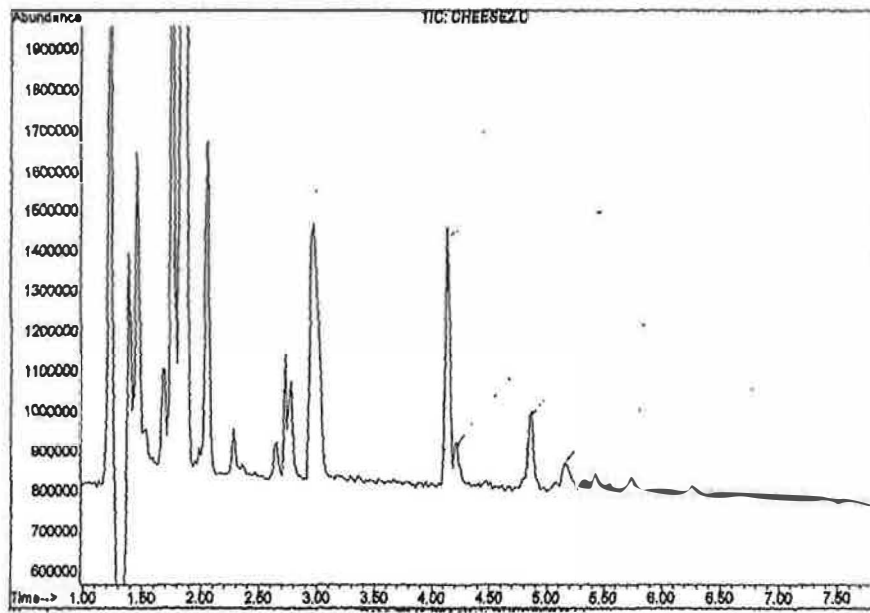


Figure 3. GC/MS chromatograms of flavor compounds of traditional Cheddar cheese isolated by SPME

4.

GC/MS 3 Cheddar
Caproic acid Tetradecenoic acid (C14:1), Hexadecenoic
acid (C16:1), Oleic acid(C18:1)
Cheddar (3) Cheddar (4) FFAs
2
10. 56: 89. 37, 10. 30: 89. 70
Cheddar Palmitic acid(C16) Stearic
acid(C18)가 가 , 3
Cheddar ,
8. 45: 91. 54, 6. 65: 93. 34,
8. 28: 91. 72, 8. 41: 91. 59
(C12)
(Cell Free Extracts) , (Neutralse)
CFE+Neutralse Cheddar , CFE+Neutralse 가
CFE , Neutralse CFE+Neutralse
Stearic acid 41. 04%, 38. 73%, 35. 89% CFE 가
가 , Palmitic acid , Neutralse
Tetradecenoic acid(C14:1)가 6. 54%
SPME/GC/Mass Heptanol 11
SPME Head space

2

1.

Proteolysis **flavor**

, 가 rennet, starter culture

Proteolysis **peptide**

flavor ,

(Cliffe , 1993). **proteolysis**

, **proteinase**가 **peptidase**가

(El-Soda , 1978).

가 30-35 1

slurry 가 가

. **TCA-** 가

가 **flavor**

(Dulley, 1976)

(Nagee Olson, 1981). 가

가

(Yananoto , 1970), **rennet** **aminopeptidase**

(Desnazeud Gripon, 1970). *Aspergillus* **protease**

가 ,

(Nakaniishi Itoh, 1974).

Bitterness

proteolysis **peptide**가 (Lawrence ,

1972). **Bitterness** **peptide**가 ,

peptide (Champion Stainley, 1982).

Artisanal cheese peptide peptide
 , : peptide
 (> 0.7) (Gonzales de Llano , 1995).
 Lee Warthesen(1996) water extraction, UF(Ultrafiltration) ,
 RP-HPLC Cheddar 500-3000 Da 3,000 Da
 bitter peptide , glutamic
 acid/glutamine serine leucine,
 isoleucine, proline ,
 bitter peptide low fat Cheddar 가 Cheddar
 . Cliffe (1993) Gel filtration
 RP-HPLC peptide
 peptide가
 peptide가 .
 aminopeptidase 가
 (Minagawa , 1989), Lowrie Lawrence(1972) Lactococcal protei- nase
 rennet peptide ,
 pepetidase가 bitter peptide non-bitter peptide
 .
 free amino acid group
 , Gouda Conte cheese flavor
 (Bouton Grappin, 1994).
 Bacillus *Lc. casei*
 ssp. *casei* IIG 가 (Lee
 , 1990), EMC ingredient 가 ,
 peptide 가 가
 (Park , 1995). Cliffe
 Law(1990) semi-liquid slurry *E. subtilis*

neutral proteinase *Ic. lactis* peptidase 20
가 RP-PHLC peptide
peptide 가 , proteinase bitter taste
peptide가 Park (1995)
. peptide
Thermus aquaticus aminopeptidase T (Minagawa ,
1989), *Ic. lactis* subsp. *crenoris* VG2 aminopeptidase PEP N
(Tan , 1992), *Ic. lactis* subsp. *crenoris* Sk11
가 , , intracellular peptidase
X-prolyl-dipeptidyl amino peptidase가 가
(Lee , 1996).
Ic. casei ILG Aminopeptidase proline
-specific peptidase (Lee , 1986),
(Arora , 1990), bitter peptide
(Casey Meyer, 1985).
(Reville Fox, 1978), TNBS
(trinitrobenzene Sulphonic Acid)
(Humbert , 1990) , acid-base (Ollikainen,
1990)
HPLC proteolysis 가 ,
, , ,
, peptide (Champion
Stainley, 1982),
(Marsili , 1981).
Cheddar RP-HPLC peptide
proteolysis RP-HPLC PCS(Principal

Component Similarity) 가

(Furtula, 1994), Gouldsworthy (1996) RP-HPLC 1 Cheddar peptide MS(Mass Spectonetry)

casein 16 peptide .

Frister(1996) HPLC, OPA(0-phthal dialdehyde)

Edam casein 1, 2 proteolysis, RP-HPLC

1-2 Edam s1-casein 가 50%

Singh (1995) Cheddar diafiltration(10 KDa cut-off), MS(Mass Spectroscopy), N-terminal sequence 51 peptide 45 diafiltrate retantate가 N-terminal 50% -casein

Tielenan(1992) 9 14 Cheddar peptide

1,000-10,000 peptide가 bitter peptide

Cliffe Law(1991) water-soluble N

RP-HPLC EMC(Enzyne Modified Cheddar) ARC(Accelerated ripening Cheddar) elution profile .

2.

가.

1

1. : cheddar cheese

2. :

, Neutrase , +Neutrase

3. :

(*L. casei*) ,

4. : 5 EMC

: Protanex , Flavozyne , Neutrase .

: Palatase ,

5. : 5 ARC (EMC)

HPLC

Smith Nakai (1990)

10g 27,000g 25 , 30 ,

1ml . 1ml methanol 1ml, methylene chloride

1ml 0.6 ml .

Methanol/water heating module (45) evaporation

, 0.22µm syringe membrane Sep

Pack C18 system HPLC .

. HPLC

25 μ l Delta Pak C18 column (30mm x 150mm)

peptide binary gradient elution .

Tine(nin)	Flow rate	Solution A	Solution B
0	0.7 ml/nin.	100%	0%
2	0.7 ml/nin.	60%	40%
40	0.7 ml/nin.	10%	90%
45	0.7 ml/nin.	10%	90%
45.01	0.7 ml/nin.	0%	100%
50	0.7 ml/nin.	0%	100%
50.01	0.7 ml/nin.	100%	0%
60	0.7 ml/nin.	100%	0%

Solution A : Milli Q water contained with 0.1%(v/v) of TFA (trifluoroacetic acid)

Solution B : Mixture of acetonitril (HPLC grade) and Milli Q water(40:60, v/v) contained with 0.08%(v/v) of trifluoroacetic acid(TFA)

3.

가. HPLC Cheddar cheese profile.

1 (Water soluble fractions) elution time profile 5, 14 peak가 5-10, 10 peak peptide (3) 4. VSEs peak

4가 (, Neutrase, +Neutrase) VSEs HPLC chromatogram 5. peak 가 14 Retention time 3-4 14.16% (Area), 5-9 21.84%, 10 64.00%, 14 peaks, 3-4 가 16.07%, 5-9 가 20.96%, 10 62.97% .

Neutrase 22 peak가 peptide 가 , 10 peak 가 . +Neutrase Neutrase , 10 peak가 prep. LC VSEs

2 (3) VSEs HPLC chromatogram 6.

미생물균체를 처리한 경우 peak 수가 13개로서 Retention time이 3-4분대에서 13.04%(Area), 5-9분대에서 20.65%, 10분대 이상에서 66.32%로 나타났으며, 조효소(Cell Free Extracts) 처리구의 경우 14개의 peaks, 3-4분대가 13.06%, 5-9분대가 19.38%, 10분대 이상이 67.57%였다. 정제된 효소 처리구의 경우 16개의 peak가 나타나 분해된 균체나 조효소 처리구보다 많았으며, 5-9분대 peak가 많았으며, 각 처리구 간에 유의성을 인정할 수 없었다.

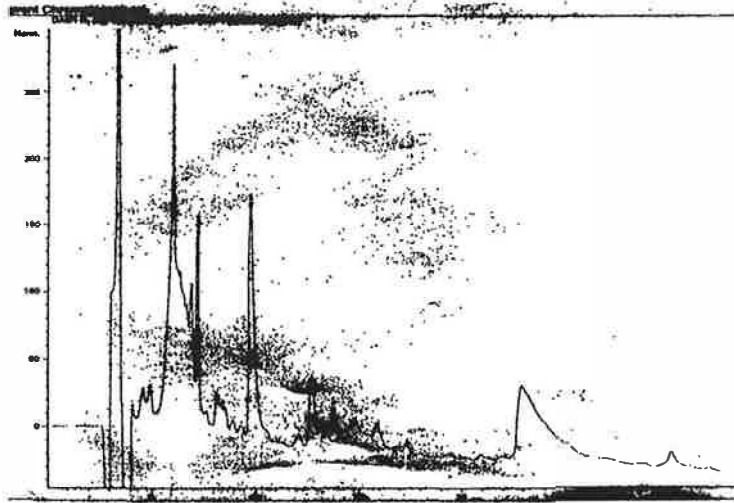


Figure 4. Reverse Phase-HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of traditional Cheddar cheese

라. EMC치즈의 수용성 분획

여러가지 상업용 효소를 처리하여 제조한 EMC치즈의 수용성 분획 HPLC chromatogram은 그림 7.과 같다.

Protamex 처리한 경우 Retention time이 3-4분대에서 17.39%(Area), 5-9분대에서 38.97%, 10분대 이상에서 44.87%로 나타났으며, Palatase 처리구의 경우 3-4분대가 20.10%, 5-9분대가 39.73%, 10분대 이상이 40.17%였다. flavourzyme 처리구의 경우 3-4분대가 22.75%, 5-9분대가 32.76%, 10분대 이상이 44.49%였

, Neutrase 3-4 가 15.28%, 5-9 가 38.14%, 10
46.57% .

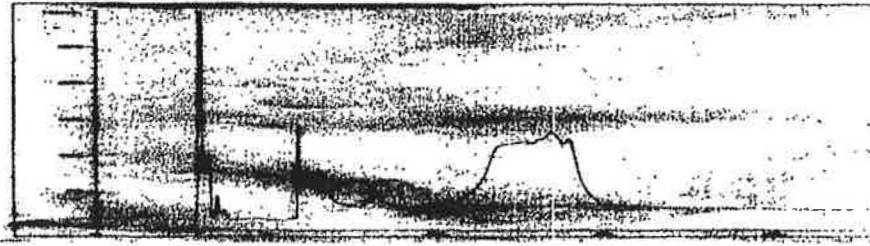
EMC Cheddar
, EMC 10
peptide 가

. ARC(Accelerated Ripening Cheddar)

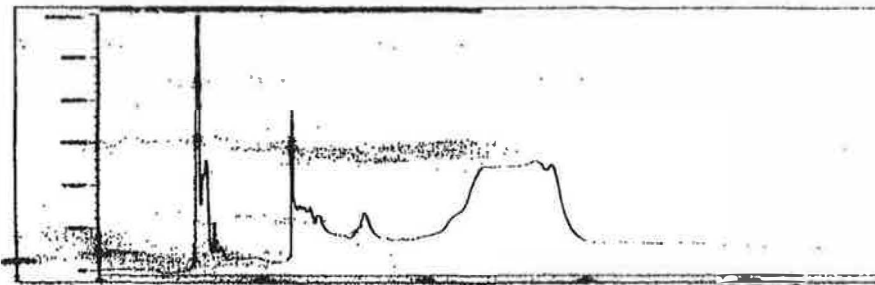
ARC() HPLC chromatogram 8. .
Protanex Retention time 3-4 16.73%(Area), 5-9
35.52%, 10 47.75% , Palatase
3-4 가 16.91%, 5-9 가 30.69%, 10 52.39% . flavourzyne
3-4 가 22.98%, 5-9 가 43.00%, 10 34.02%
, Neutrase 3-4 가 13.74%, 5-9 가 37.76%, 10
48.49% .

EMC Palatase
Cheddar , ARC
10
peptide 가 .

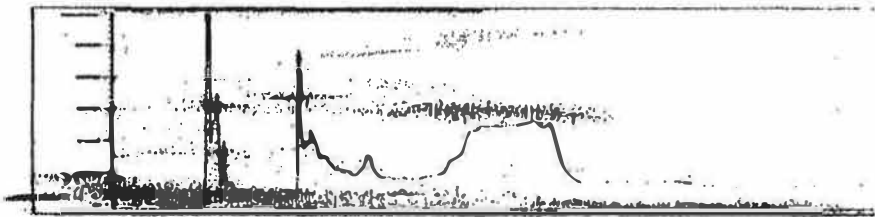
A: Commercial Cheddar cheese



B: CFE



C: Neutrase



D: CFE+Neutrase

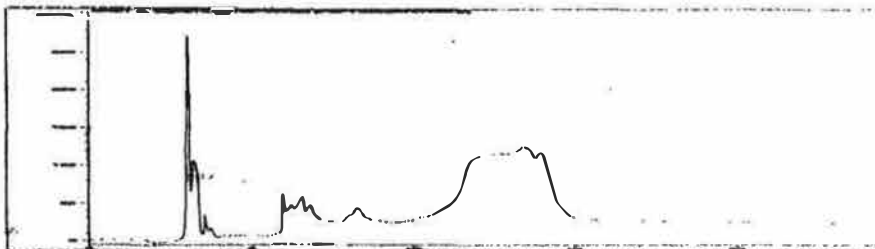
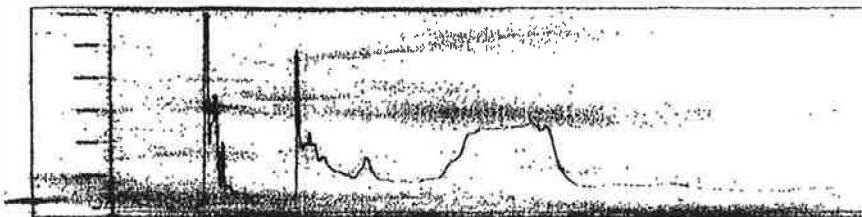
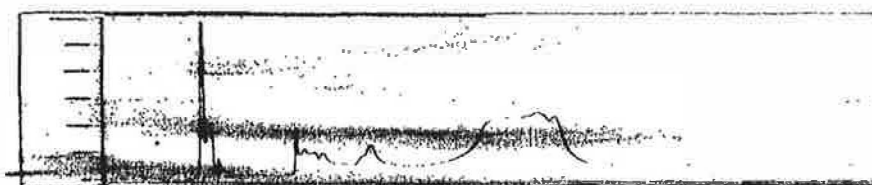


Figure 5. HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of various enzyme treated Cheddar cheese

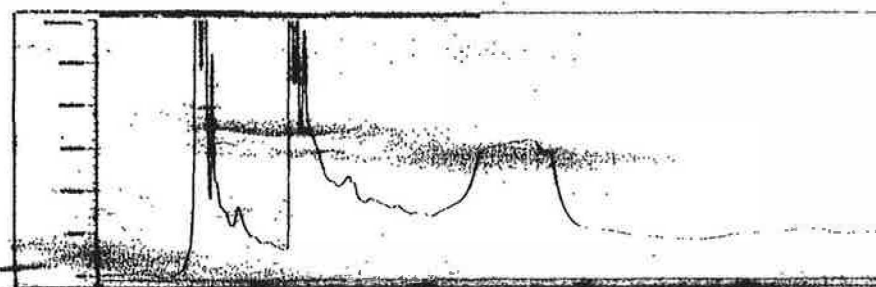
A: Cell culture



B: crude enzyme



C: Partially purified enzyme



D: mixed

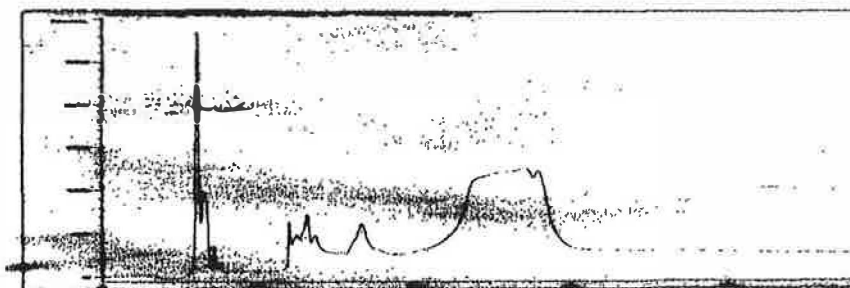
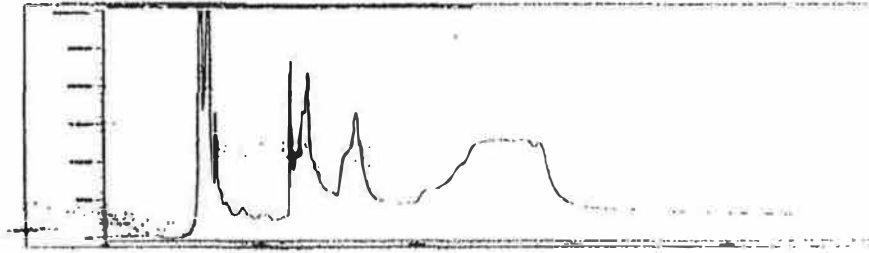
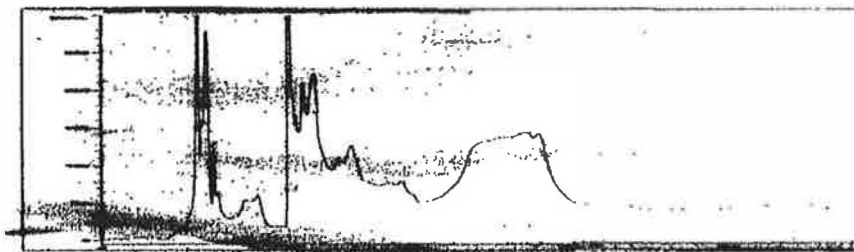


Figure 6. HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of various treatments of Cheddar cheese.

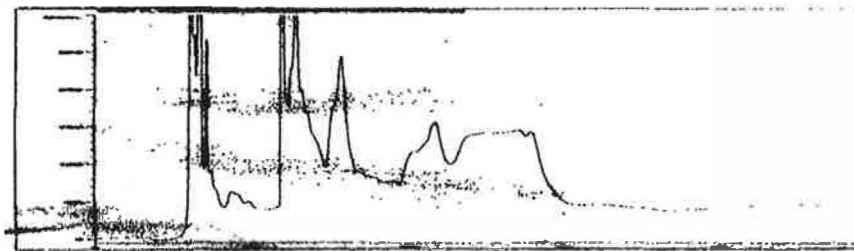
A: Protamex



B: Palatase



C: flavourzyme



D: Neutrase

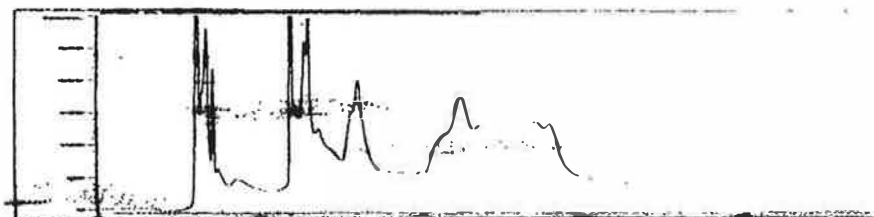
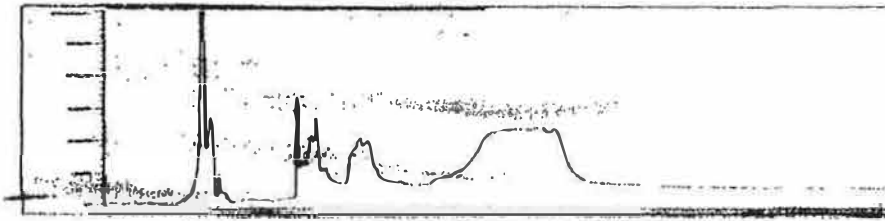


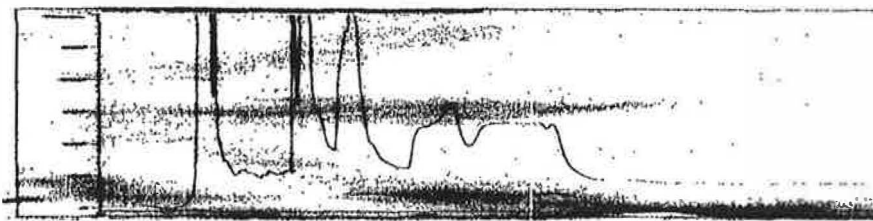
Figure 7. HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of various enzyme treated EMC cheeses.

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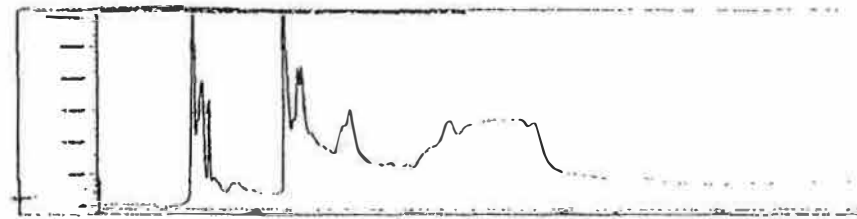
A: Protamex



B: Palatase



C: flavourzyme



D: Neutrase

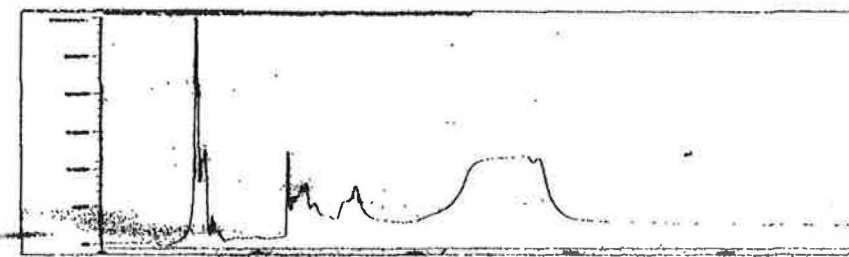


Figure 8. HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of various enzyme treated ARC cheeses.

C: flavourzyme

D: Neutralse

Figure 8. HPLC chromatograms of water soluble fractions of various enzyme treated ARC cheeses.

4.

HPLC	Cheddar	VSFs	Retention time
5	5-10	10	14
		peak	peak
	, Neutralse	, +Neutralse	Cheddar
	VSFs	, peak	14, 14, 22
Retention time	Area(%)	3-4	14.16%, 5-9
21.84%, 10	64.00%		
	. Neutralse	Neutralse	10
peak	가		, 10
	peak가		prep
IC	VSFs		
			3
Cheddar	VSFs	, peptide peak	13, 14, 16
	. Retention time	Area(%)	3-4
	13.04%(Area), 5-9	20.65%, 10	66.32%
		EMC	
Protanex	3-4	(Retention time)	17.39%(Area), 5-9

38.97%, 10 44.87% , Palatase RI
 20.10%, 39.73%, 40.17% . flavourzyne
 , Neutrased 15.28%, 38.14%, 46.57% .
 EMC Cheddar
 , EMC 10
 peptide 가
 .
 Protanex Retention time 3-4
 16.73%(Area), 5-9 35.52%, 10 47.75% ,
 Palatase RI 16.91%, 30.69%, 52.39% .
 flavourzyne 22.98%, 43.00%, 34.02% , Neutrased
 13.74%, 37.76%, 48.49% .
 Palatase
 Cheddar HPLC Chromatogram ,
 EMC .

3 Pyrolysis

1.

aroma 2-, 4-, 6-, 8:
 acetic acid가 , acetic acid가
 (Patton, 1963). Ohren Tucky(1969)
 acetate 12 28 μmol (moles)
 acetate (μmol) 0.55 1.0 가
 Balance theory .
 -keto esters가
 methyl ketones , acetoin 2, 3
 butylene glycol ketones butanone ,
 citrate diacetyl .
 2 2-butanol ethanol (Day
 Libbey(1964), ethanol EMP ED pathway ,
 ethyl ester ,
 2-Butanol acetoin (Scapellino Kosiowski,

1962). Ethyl butyrate ethyl hexanoate

2

, ethanol

6

(Bills , 1965).

200

가

Pyrolysis/GC-MS spectrometry

. Py/GC-MS

spectrometry

polymer

Fingerprint identification,

,

,

.

standards pyrogram

(indices marker)

,

.

2.

가.

2

. Pyrolysis GC/MS spectrometry

1)

Instruments	Analytical conditions
Pyrolysis kits CDS Pyroprobe -2000	Sample loading by quartz tube (0.33mm thickness). Pyroprobe was set at 200 at a heating rate of 50 .ms with a total holding time 20s. Proprobe interface temp. was set at 200 .
Gas Chromatography HP5890	Column flow rate was 0.8ml/min for a split ratio of 92:1 and a septum purge of 3ml. min. Column initial temp. was -5 for 2min and was increased to 50 at a rate of 30 /min. and was finally increased to 250 at a rate of 8 /min and kept at 250 for 5 min.
Mass spectrometry 5971BMSD	Ionization voltage was 70eV and the electron multiplier was 1,682V. The mass range was 30 300amu. MS interface at 180 and ion source temp. at 280 .

3.

1. Py/GC/MS

Py/GC/MS

가

artefacts

(discriminative)

가

Py/GC/MS

(10).

3

7.

3

가

Figure 10. Pyrograms of Cheddar cheese with different ripening periods.

Table 7. Volatile compounds isolates of Cheddar cheese from different ripening periods

Flavor compounds	Mild Cheddar	Old cheddar	Extra Old cheddar
	Area/ng	Area/ng	Area/ng
Acetic acid		4.90E+06	
2-Propanol	4.30E+06		
n-Butyric acid		1.87E+07	1.42E+07
2,3-Butanedi one		2.70E+06	
2-Heptanone			2.30E+06
Hexanoic acid	3.80E+06	4.80E+06	5.80E+06
Benzen acetaldehyde	1.20E+06	3.90E+05	5.20E+05
2-Nonanone	9.40E+05	5.30E+05	7.60E+05
Nonanal	2.80E+05	3.50E+05	2.30E+05
Octanoic acid	2.30E+06	2.30E+06	1.10E+06
2-Decenal	2.50E+05	3.00E+05	
2-Undecanone	9.70E+05	3.90E+05	5.40E+05
Decanoic acid	6.40E+06	3.60E+06	5.60E+06
2-Decanoic acid	3.00E+06	1.92E+06	3.20E+07
2-Dodecenal	3.50E+05		
2-Tridecanoic acid	8.90E+05	2.20E+05	4.80E+05
Dodecanoic acid	3.00E+06	1.20E+06	2.30E+06
Propanoic acid	1.40E+06	1.10E+06	1.10E+06
2-Pentadecanone	6.60E+05	1.40E+06	2.90E+05
Tetradecanoic acid			6.70E+05

2.

2

4

8, 9, 10, 11.

8.

Aldehyde

hexanal decanal

, phenylacetaldehyde benzene acetaldehyde

9. Ketone

가 , Tetradecanone, tetrahydro- 6- pentyl - 2H- pyron- 2- one . 10. 5 , 3 . 11. 4 10 . 8 4 . Manning Nursten(1985) hydrocarbon 33 , 12 , 12 , 14 , acids 27 , 20 , 9 , bases 14 , 6 , 1 , 5 , 6 , 1 , dilactide 1 161 . pyrolysis pyrolysis 가 .

Table 8. Comparison of Aldehydes in Cheddar cheeses and ARC cheeses with different treatments

Flavor compounds	Commercial cheese	ARC- 1	ARC- 2	Control cheese
Phyl acetaldehyde				
Benzene acetadehyde				
Hexanal				
Decanal				

Table 9. Comparison of Ketones in Cheddar cheeses and ARC cheeses with different treatments

Flavor compounds	Commercial cheese	ARC- 1	ARC- 2	Control cheese
2- Pyroll ydi none				
2- Nonanone				
2- Undecanone				
2- Tri decanone				
2- pentadecanone				
Tetradecanone				
Tetrahydro- 6- pentyl - 2H- pyron- 2- one				
- Dodecalactone				
Octanone				

Table 10. Comparison of Alcohols in Cheddar cheeses and ARC cheeses with different treatments

Flavor compounds	Commercial cheese	ARC- 1	ARC- 2	Control cheese
Ethanol				
3-Methyl- butanol				
2, 3- Butanedi ol				
2- Propanol				
2- Fornyl- 1- methylpyrol				

Table 11. Comparison of Fatty acids in Cheddar cheeses and ARC cheeses with different treatments

Flavor compounds	Commercial cheese	ARC-1	ARC-2	Control cheese
Acetic acid				
Benzoic acid				
Octanoic acid				
Decanoic acid				
Dodecanoic acid				
Tetradecanoic acid				
Butanoic acid				
Hexanoic acid				
Heptanoic acid				
Hexadecanoic acid				

4.

Pyrolysis/GC-MS

21 . Aldehydes 4 , Ketones
9 , Alcohols 5 , Fatty acids 10 , 2 .

steam distillates

가 가

Py/GC-MS

fingerprint identification

discrenatory

4 Pyrolysis

EMC

1.

가

가

, EMC

가

marker

Banks (1992)

steam distillates

31

multivariate calibration

가

Bouzas (1993)

, pH,

non-linear

(heat transfer model)

가

Py/GC-MS

polymer

Fingerprint identification,

exopeptidase

endopeptidase

EMC

mild cheddar cheese

Dynamic head space GC/MS spectrometry

Data

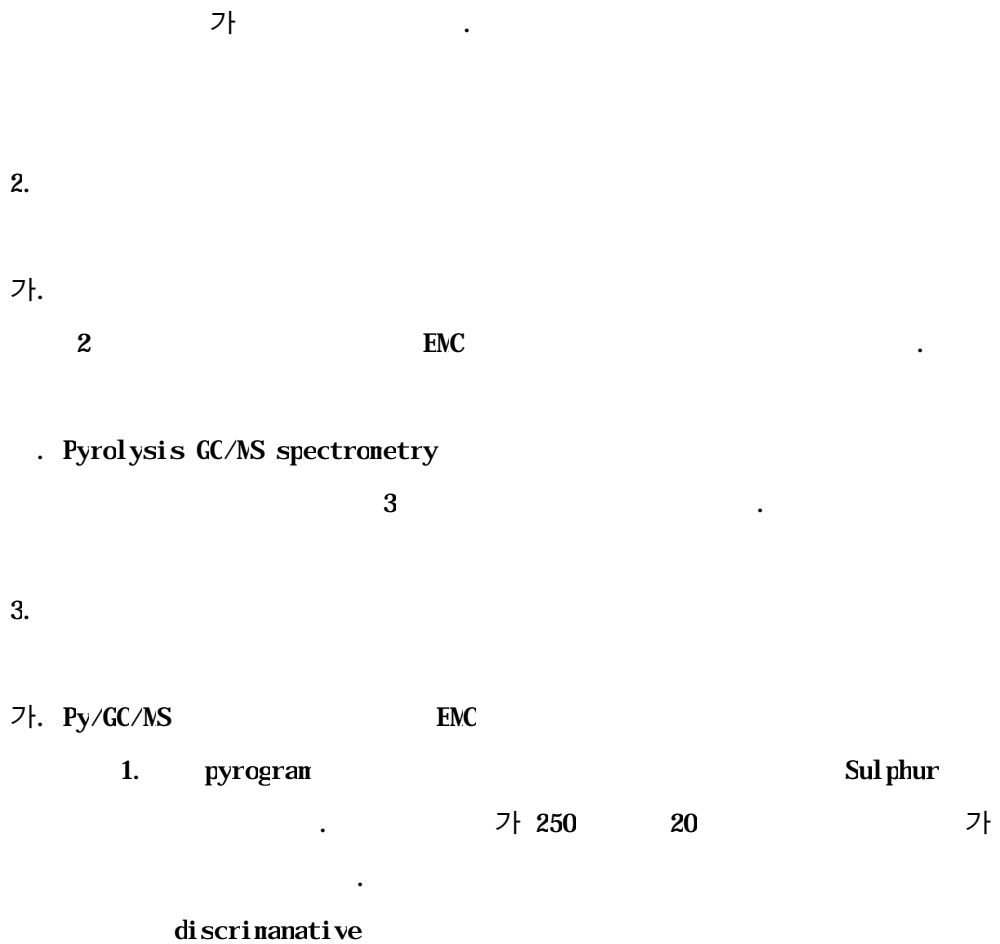


Figure 12. Pyrograms of EMC prepared by combination of Neutrased/exopeptidase from *L. casei* (EMC-NL) and Neutrased/lipase(EMC-NP).

. EMC

Py/GC/MS aldehydes, ketones alcohols, fatty

acids lactone 20 , 23

(12, 13, 14, 15).

EMC-NL alcohol acetone
 2-propanol (mild)
 EMC-NL
 2-Propanol
 EMC-NP
 EMC
 acetic acid butyric acid mild cheddar

Table 12. Comparison of Aldehydes in Cheddar cheeses and EMC cheeses with different peptidases

Flavor compounds	Mild Cheddar		EMC-NL		EMC-NP	
	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng
Benzene acetadehyde		1.20E+06	14.44	4.60E+05	-	-
Nonanal		2.80E+05	14.90	1.60E+05	-	-
2-Decenal		2.50E+05	-	-	-	-
2-Dodecanal		3.50E+05	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Comparison of Ketones in Cheddar cheeses and EMC cheeses with different peptidases

Flavor compounds	Mild Cheddar		EMC-NL		EMC-NP	
	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng
2, 3- Butanedi one		-	10. 4	2. 20E+06	-	-
2- Nonanone		9. 40E+05	14. 66	7. 80E+05	18. 76	1. 70E+06
2- Undecanone		9. 70E+05	17. 97	5. 70E+05	-	-
2- Tri decanone		8. 90E+05	21. 46	6. 00E+05	26. 63	7. 40E+05
2- Pentadecanone		6. 60E+05	24. 87	5. 20E+05	30. 16	6. 80E+05

Table 14. Comparison of Alcohols in Cheddar cheeses and EMC cheeses with different peptidases

Flavor compounds	Mild Cheddar		EMC-NL		EMC-NP	
	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng
2- Propanol		4. 30E+06	12. 18	1. 50E+07	-	-
1, 2- Propnaedi ol		2. 80E+05	-	-	12. 79	1. 10E+08

Table 15. Comparison of Fatty acids in Cheddar cheeses and EMC cheeses with different treatmens.

Flavor compounds	Mild Cheddar		EMC-NL		EMC-NP	
	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng	RI(min)	Area/ng
Acetic acid			8.7	1.50E+05	11.18	8.20E+06
n-Butyric acid					9.1-10.75	3.00E+07
Hexanoic acid		3.80E+06	11.65	6.00E+06	11.94	2.20E+07
Octanoic acid		2.30E+06	15.59	4.70E+06	20.3-20.4	3.49E+07
Benzoic acid					20.68	2.00E+06
Decanoic acid		6.40E+06	19.02	4.60E+06	24.39	3.60E+07
Undecanoic acid					25.91	3.60E+07
Dodecanoic acid		3.00E+06	22.43	1.92E+06	27.84	3.20E+07
Propanoic acid		1.40E+06			28.34	1.80E+06
Tetradecanoic acid			25.83	6.20E+05	31.28	2.30E+07
Hexadecanoic acid			25.9	1.10E+06		

4.

. Pyrolysis/GC-MS EMC Cheddar 23
. Aldehydes 4 , Ketones 5 ,
Alcohols 2 , Fatty acids 11 , 1 .
+endopeptidase EMC Mild Cheddar ,
11 acetic acid, 2,3 butanedione, tetradecanoic acid
tridecanlactone , Exopeptidase +lipase
EMC 10 1,2-propanediol, benzoic acid,
undecanoic acid, Tetra- hexanoic acid .

5

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5 가

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가 , 25% , , 75% 가
(1). 가
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가 .

Table 1. Raw milk production and consumption patterns of milk products in Korea by year

	(M/T)								
		N/T	%	N/T	%	N/T	%	N/T	%
1990	1,751,758	1,336,452	76.29	352,896	20.14	59,014	3.37	6,713	0.38
1995	1,998,220	1,568,195	78.48	584,441	29.25	46,961	2.35	12,417	0.62
1999	2,243,941	1,690,445	75.33	558,985	24.91	47,767	2.13	34,957	1.58

(가, 2000)

가 80 가
 가 80 가 가
 93 가 가
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 가 가 (93 105% 가)
 (가 140%)가 가 (2).

Table 2 The trends of domestic cheese consumption

	가 (A)	(B)	(A+B)	B/(A+B)
93	3,851	4,836	8,687	50.5%
95	4,685	8,177	12,862	63.6%
97	6,189	11,636	17,825	65.3%
가	60.7%	140.65%	105.2%	93 /97)

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Table 3 The wholesale prices of various kinds of cheese in domestic market

		가 (kg)	(94)
		17,890 17,890 9,315 11,180 8,500 11,180	23.3 150 (94 /95)
		6,500 7,378 6,200 8,800	6,823.9 (+)
가		6,160 6,260 8,415 7,760 7,470	3,460.4 6.3 28.8 (95)

Table 4 Retailing prices of various kinds of imported cheese and domestic cheeses in supermarket.

			가 ()	
Buko	Cream cheese (natural)	200g	4,500	3,150
	(pineapple)	140g	3,100	
MD Foods	Canenbert	125g	4,600	4,530
	Brie	125g	4,600	4,530
	Havarti	200g	4,600	
	Kids stick	80g	1,800	1,770
Kraft	Philadelphia cream cheese	200g	3,780	
	Parnesan	227g	7,800	
	Cheez whiz	145g	2,250	
Land-0-Lakes	Cheddar(mild)	226g	4,600	
	Parnesan	227g	7,650	
		400g		3,340
		1 8 0 g		2,350
		500g		6,200
	()	500g		5,950

가
가
가
가
on-line shopping
가 , mild
medium
가 3 가 , 가
4 가 , 가 가 21
, 가 51 97 가
가

Table 5. Prices differences of foreign Cheddar cheese in retail shop and on line shop by ripening periods

	가			
	Retail shop*	On line shop**	Retail shop	On line shop
Mild	\$3. 56/lb	\$3. 25	-	-
Medium	\$3. 77/lb	\$3. 82	\$0. 21/lb	\$0. 57/lb
Old	\$3. 77/lb	\$4. 33	-	\$0. 51/lb
Extra old	\$4. 01/lb	\$5. 30	\$0. 24/lb	\$0. 97/lb

* 2000 8 20 가 , **www.frontiernet.net

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 1 2,200 가 가 ,
 1 4,000 가 가 . ,
 가 7000 /kg 가 (8,900 /kg)
 1,900 가 .
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Table 6. Prodcution costs of domestic cheese of 1 tonne

	가		
	7,569,300	93.58%	
	429,260	5.31%	
	89,780	1.11%	
가	8,088,340	100%	

2. 가
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1)
 Novo Nordisk Neutrase 0.8L 가 16,000 /kg ,
 Flavozyne 1000L 40,000 /kg, Protanex 58,000 /kg .

2)
 가 가 UF
 가 가 1 kg 4ml

1 2 kg 가
52,209 104,418 .

가)

가, , 가 ,
340,940 /400 , 125,330 , 1,100,000 1,566,280
. 10kg,
30kg 가 52,209
___/kg .

) 가

MRS 400
가 340,940 /400 .
125,330 . 1
50g 600ml
. 40 90% ammonium sulfate
80% (500ml) , UF 30%
retentate (150ml) .
30 .
10,000g() /50g(cell) x 150ml (UF) = 30,000ml

() 가 110

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UF .

3) ()					
NOVO	Palatase				400,000
/kg	가	.	가	가	
가				가	
.	Anano	Lipase A	Lipase R	20,000 /kg,	47,500 /kg
10kg			가	.	
.					
			가		1.1%
.			가		가
.		\$40/1	/1	,	
가			가	3.96%(8)
,		3		가	1.46%
.					
4.			가		
		가	8,568,340 / ,		
가	8,520,758 /		(64,132 /)		
		.			가
	6	.			

Table 6. Comparison of production costs between normal ripened cheese and accelerated ripened cheese

			가	(%)		가	(%)		
		10,000kg	7,300,000		10,000kg	7,300,000			
		200kg			200kg				
		1kg			1kg				
			7,569,300	93.58		7,569,300	92.03		
가					0.5kg	8,000		kg	16,000
					2.0kg	104,418		kg	52,209
					0.5kg	23,750		kg	47,500
						136,168	1.66		
	, ,		89,780	1.11		89,780	1.09		
			429,260	5.31		429,260	5.21	98	
			8,088,340	100		8,224,508	100		
		8	320,000*		3	120,000*		\$40/ / **	
			8,408,640	103.96		8,344,508	101.46		- 64,132

* (40 /) 가 .

**1\$ = 1,000

가 3 가
(136,758 / , _____1.66%) .
(360,000 / , _____1.46%)
, 가
(8) 240,000 / _____가 3.96% ,

(3) 120,000 / 가 1.4%
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1. Fedrick, I. 1987. Technology and economics of the accelerated ripening of cheddar cheese. Australian J. of Dairy Technol. 33 36.
2. . 1996. . -
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4. 가 . <http://www.koreadia.or.kr>
5. On line shop. [www. frontiernet. net](http://www.frontiernet.net).