

## Introduction

$\beta$ -lactoglobulin ( $\beta$ -Lg) is the major globular protein in milk and the dominant functional agent in whey and its derivatives ingredients. It is generally recognized that  $\beta$ -Lg undergoes conformational changes above temperatures of 60 °C and unfolds irreversibly after 70 °C. The conformational changes that happen during this process have critical implications in  $\beta$ -Lg functional properties, thus affecting both technological quality of milk (i.e. cheese production) and whey ingredients, which use are currently widespread in food formulations. In this study thermal effects in  $\beta$ -Lg have been investigated through an innovative approach, combining on-line spectroscopy techniques, aiming at achieving a more detailed characterization of these events below and above the melting temperature.

## Methods

$\beta$ -Lg (10 $\mu$ M) in phosphate buffer pH 7 (25 mM)

Differential scanning Calorimetry

Circular Dichroism

Steady-state fluorescence spectroscopy and static light scattering



MicroCal VP-DSC, Malvern

Chirascan plus CD, Applied Photophysics

PTi fluorescence RTC 2000

Scanning from 20 to 110 °C

Scanning from 20 to 90 and back to 20 °C

Scanning from 20 to 50, 60, 70, 90 and back to 20 °C

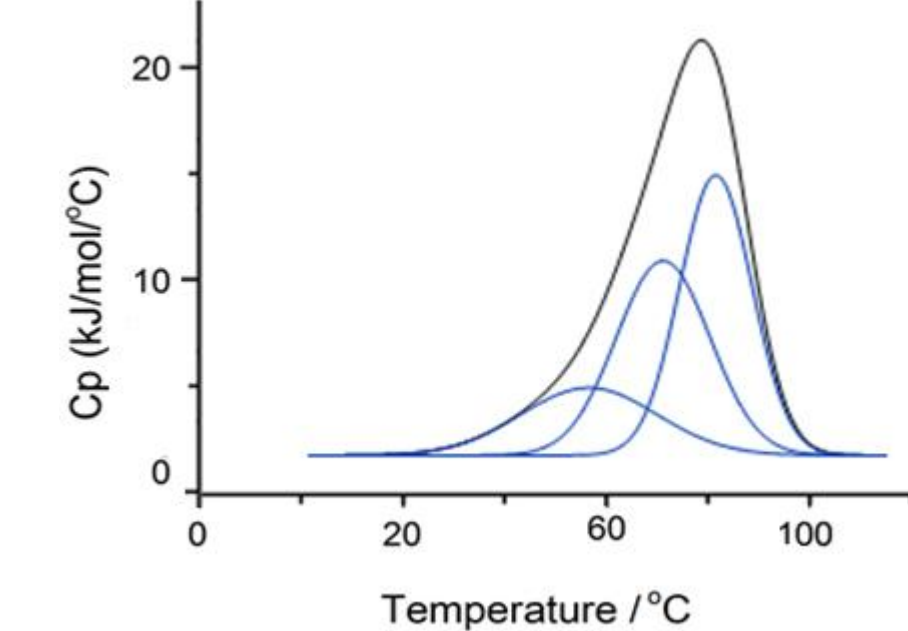
## Conclusions

- $\beta$ -Lg thermal behaviour is complex and possibly explained by a multi-step denaturation model.
- Reversible conformational changes occur between 35 °C and 60 °C, irreversible and progressive changes occur further on.
- The disclosure of this complex behaviour, particularly the conformational changes below the melting point, bring new insights regarding the technological properties and industrial processing of  $\beta$ -Lg.

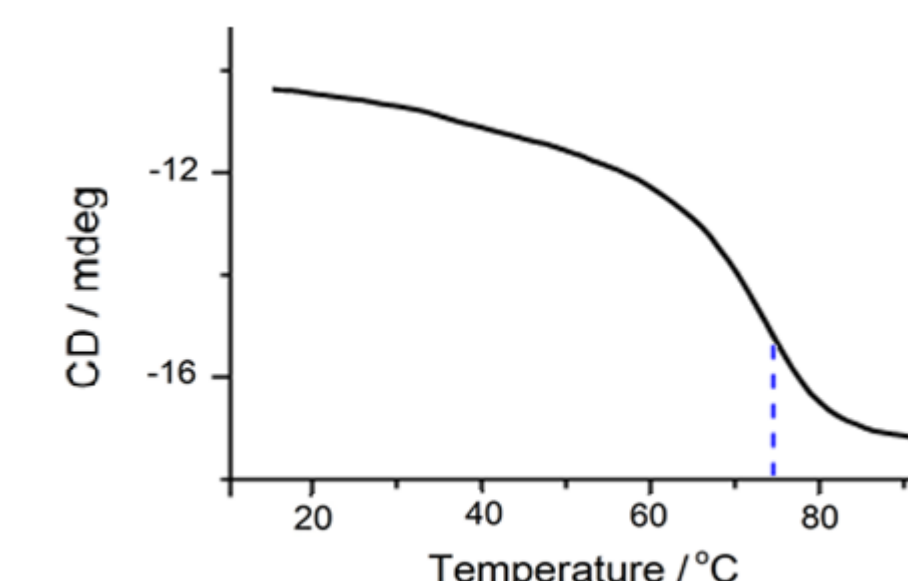
## References

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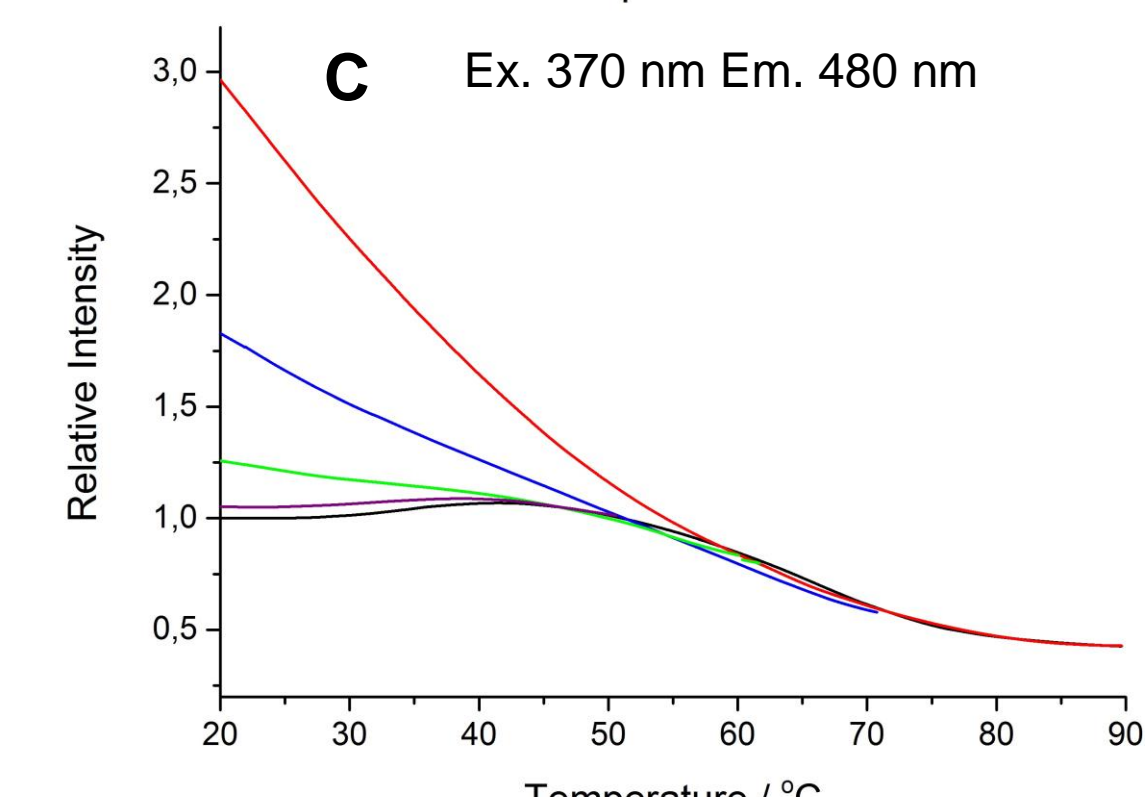
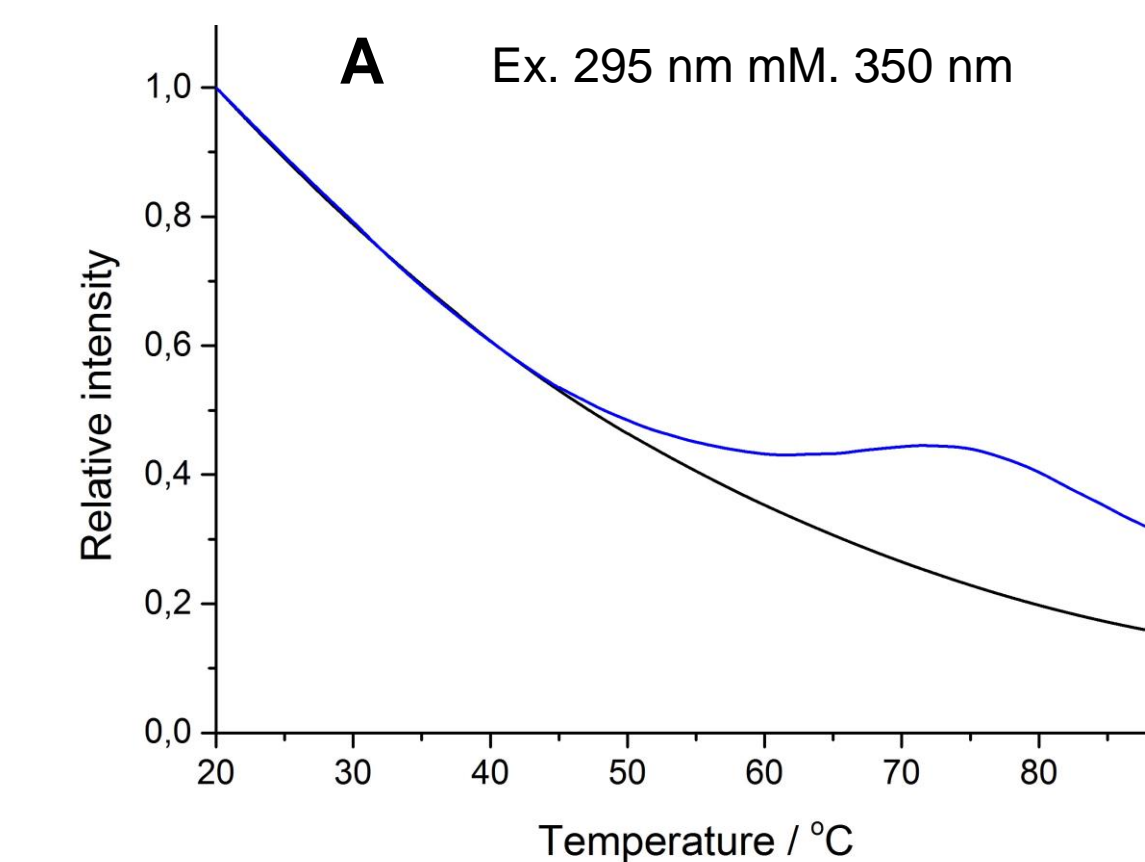
## Results



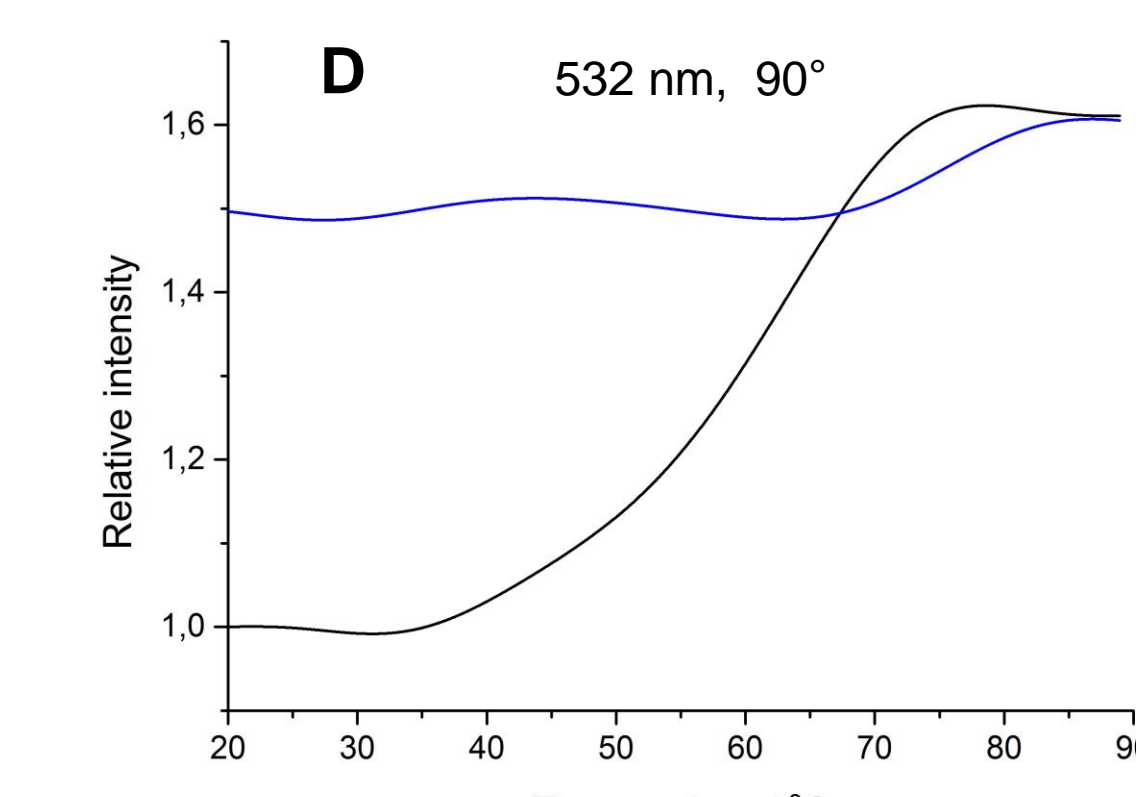
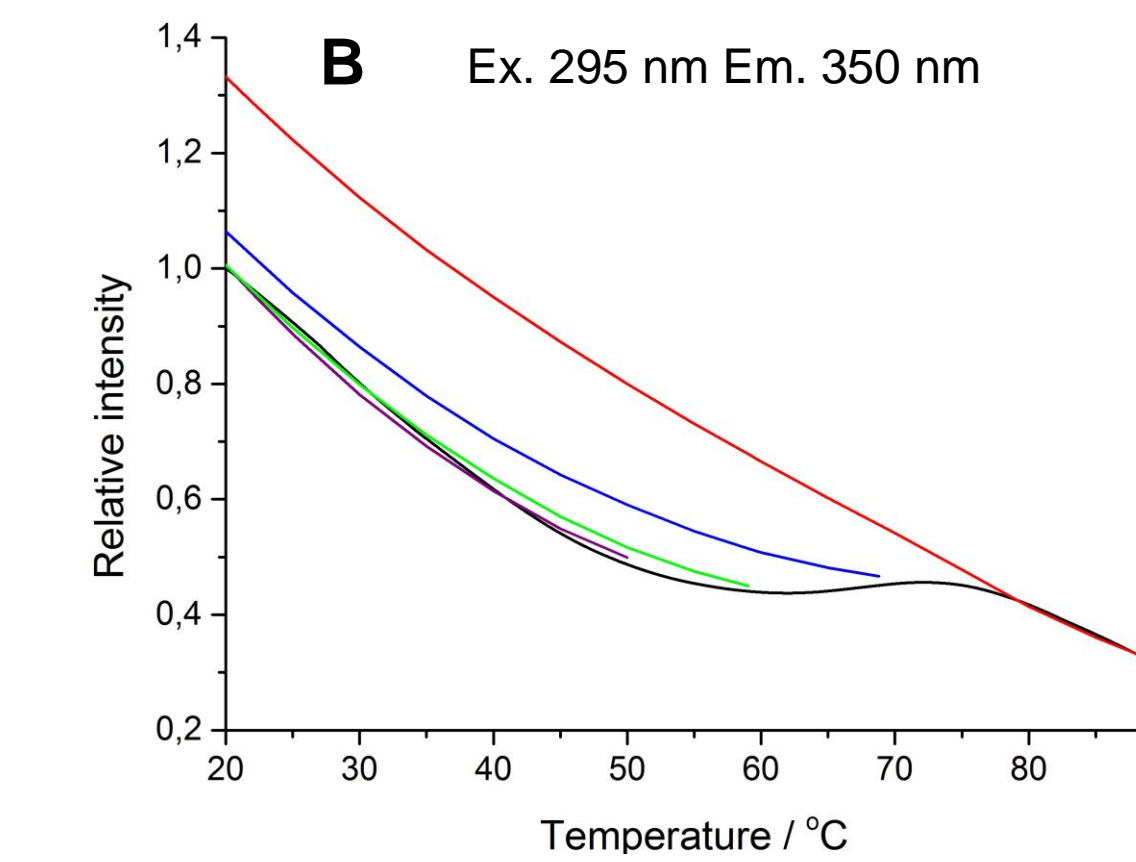
**Fig. 1.** DSC profile of B-Lg and its deconvolution in three Gaussian curves



**Fig. 2.** CD profile of B-Lg with indication of the transition middle point



**Fig. 3.** A: Free tryptophan (black line) and  $\beta$ -Lg (blue line); fluorescence profiles during heating B:  $\beta$ -Lg fluorescence profiles during heating (black line) and cooling (colored lines); C:  $\beta$ -Lg + ANS fluorescence profiles during heating (black line) and cooling (colored lines); D: SLS profile of  $\beta$ -Lg during heating (black line) and cooling (blue line)

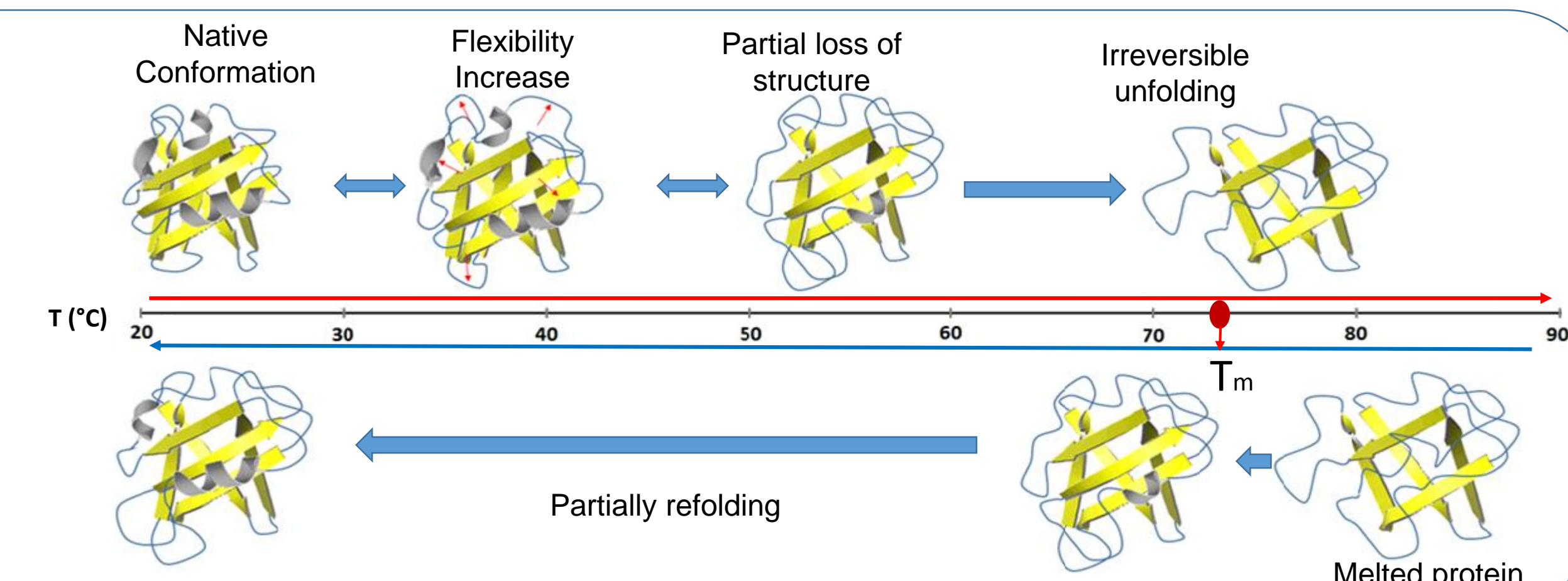


- Free tryptophan and  $\beta$ -Lg present different fluorescence profiles
- Conformational changes in  $\beta$ -Lg start at 45 °C and are reversible until 60 °C
- ANS affinity decreases at temperatures above 45 °C and is enhanced after refolding of denatured protein
- SLS shows a molecular radius increase during heating, and a small decrease during cooling, indicating a partial refolding

DSC indicates multiple transitions between 60 and 80 °C

CD shows secondary structure transition with a middle point at 74 °C

Proposed molecular model for  $\beta$ -Lg thermal response



## Acknowledgements

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