Quality of colostrum as estimated by different methods

UCT PRAGUE

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Background

Colostrum is initial secretion produced in mammary glands of Colostrum following parturition. is rich in mammals immunoglobulins, lactoferrin, growth factors and many other biologically active substances. Quality of colostrum is important for new-borns, which have immature immune system, moreover colostrum is also widely used as food supplement. The main quality marker of colostrum is concentration of immunoglobulins, in the broad sense content of proteins. The standard method for estimation of immunoglobulin IgG1 is radial immunodiffusion (RID), but this method is lengthy and expensive. The aim of this work was to prove some alternative methods suitable for estimation of quality of dried colostrum from point of view of IgG content.

Results and Discussion

Immunoglobulins are main part of proteins in acid whey from colostrum (AWC), therefore correlation between RID and **Bradford method** was examined (Fig. 1) and coefficient of determination R² was 0,72. AWC was also analysed by size exclusion chromatography (SEC). Proteins were well separated, high R² was obtained (0,95), but analysis takes 40 min and high backpressure of column is limiting factor. (Fig. 2)

Methods]

Dried colostrum (spray dried or lyophilized) was povided by Ingredia Ltd. (Frýdek – Místek, Czech Republic. IgG from bovine serum (Sigma-Aldrich) was used as standard. Samples for analysis were prepared by dissolving of 1 % (w/v) of colostrum in phosphate buffer pH 8,0. Casein was removed by precipitation at pH 4.6. Immunoglobulins were precipitated by sodium sulphate. The following methods were tested:

Radial immunodiffusion – it was used as reference method (Bovine IgG-NL RID Kit RN200.3, Rockland Immunochemicals Inc., USA)

Affinity chromatography (AC) – columns HiTrap Protein G HP 1 ml (GE Healthcare, Sweden) and BabyBio (Protein A) 1 ml (Bio-Works, Sweden)

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC) – Superdex Increase 10/300 GL (GE Healthcare, Sweden). AC and SEC columns were attached to Agilent 1260 Infinity Bio-inert system with

DAD (280 nm)

Bradford method (595 nm)

Fig. 2: Separation of acid whey from colostrum and selected standards of whey proteins by SEC

SDS-PAGE: samples after AC were precipitated by acetone and separated on 12.5 % acrylamide gel

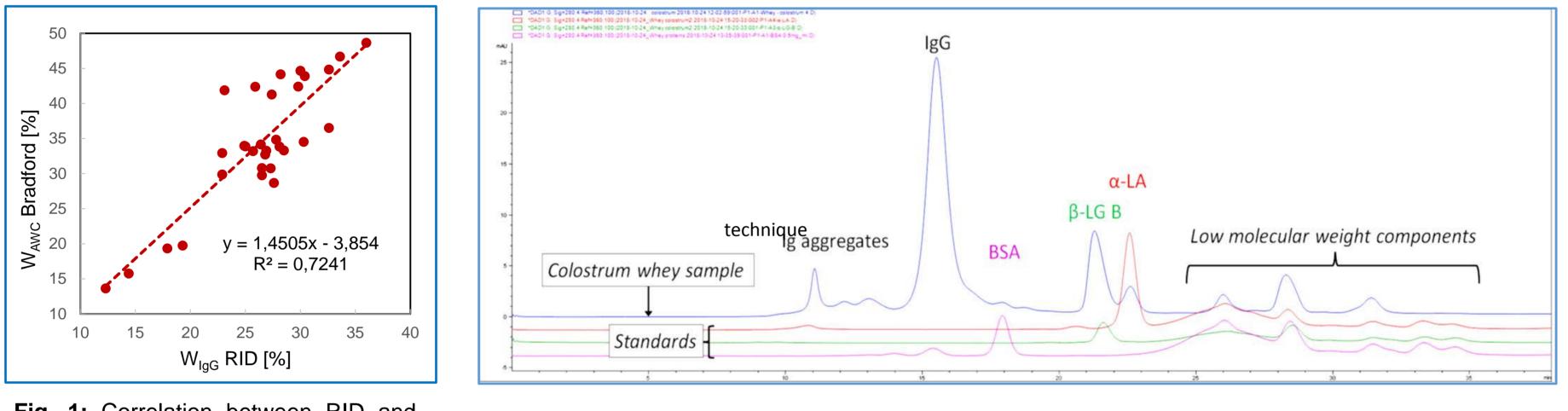
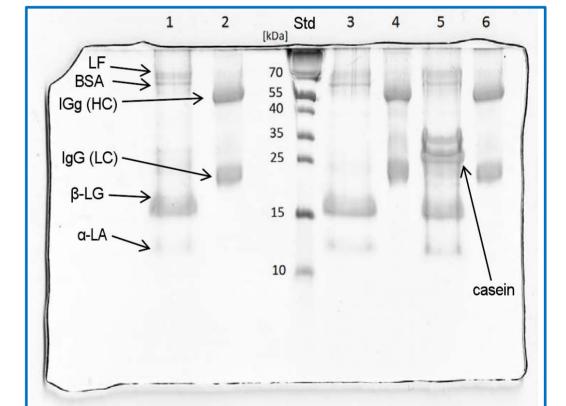


Fig. 1: Correlation between RID and spectrophotometric estimation of proteins in acid whey from colostrum

Affinity chromatography (AC)

Columns with Protein A and Protein G were examined for AC method. Better response was obtained from Protein G column (Fig. 3). Colostrum, acid whey and IgG fraction obtained by precipitation can be analysed by AC in 10 min. Collected peaks were further assessed by SDS-PAGE (Fig. 4). IgG isolated by precipitation contained some other whey proteins, particularly β -LG. Peak from colostrum sample is slightly contaminated by casein and results of IgG are distorted. Coefficient of determination between results from analysis of acid whey by AC and RID was 0,88 (Fig. 5).

chromatography.



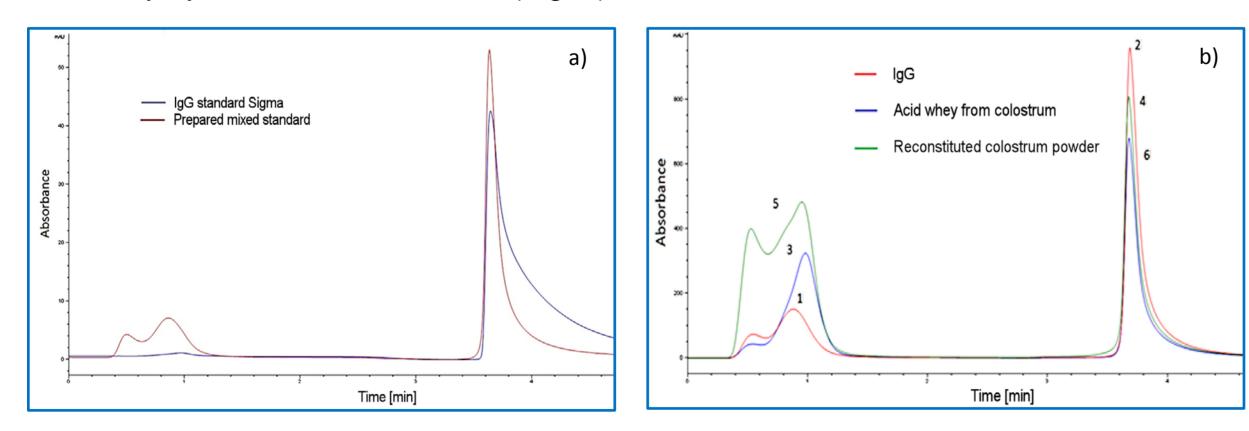


Fig. 3: Affinity chromatography on Protein G column: a) chromatograms of standards (sigma and mixed standard obtained by sodium sulphate precipitation from mixture of colostrum samples); b) chromatograms of precipitated IgG (peaks 1 and 2), acid whey from colostrum (peaks 3 and 4) and colostrum sample (peaks 1 and 2),

Conclusions

Estimation of proteins in acid whey from colostrum by Bradford method is simple and rapid technique for evaluation of colostrum quality. Size exclusion chromatography gave precise results, but the method is lengthy and expensive. Affinity chromatography of acid whey is a rapid method which correlates well to RID.

Fig. 4: SDS-PAGE of samples from peaks collected from AC Protein G column.

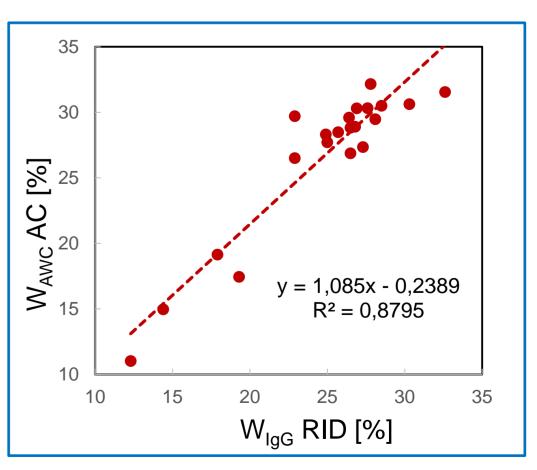


Fig. 5: Correlation between RID and affinity chromatography of acid whey from colostrum (column HiTrap Protein G)

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