Physicochemical properties and tenderness analysis of bovine meat using proteolytic enzymes extracted from pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) and jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) by-products

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ABSTRACT

Present research investigation aimed to explore the pineapple and jackfruit by-products, the core and the seed, respectively, as a meat tenderizer. The effects of beef samples treated with bromelain and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* protease in four different concentrations (0, 1%, 2%, 3% and 4%) and combination (4% bromelain and 4% *A. heterophyllus* protease) were studied. The physicochemical treated beef samples showed a 13.30 ± 0.30 decrease in the water holding capacity (WHC), pH 5.47 ± 0.03, moisture content 63.86 ± 0.16 and cooking yield 75.78 ± 0.16 with the increased addition of crude enzyme extract (p < .05). The cooking loss increased significantly with the concentration of extracted proteolytic enzymes (p < .05). Microstructural analysis of the treated beef samples demonstrated the degradation of muscle fibers and the generation of numerous gaps or space. The sensory evaluation analysis also revealed the acceptance of the treated beef sample compared to the untreated sample. The results showed that the bromelain and *A. heterophyllus* protease extract from by-products could be used as an effective natural meat tenderizer. The core and seed as (pineapple and jackfruit) waste by-product could effectively improve the tenderization of tough muscle in beef without disturbing quality parameters, significantly contributing to the agricultural processing industry.

KEYWORDS

Artocarpus heterophyllus; Connective tissues; East Asian countries; Microstructural analysis; Processing industry; Proteolytic enzyme; Quality parameters; Water holding capacity

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledged Universiti Malaysia Pahang for the financial assistance through the Internal Research Grant No. UIC190301 and RDU182207-1.