

Antioxidant Capacity and Amino Acid Profiles of Egg Tofu

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ABSTRACT

Tofu contains high quality protein source and antioxidant which could reduce risk of cancer. This research aims to determine the effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the antioxidant capacity, daidzein and genistein content and amino acid profiles of egg tofu. Egg tofu was prepared using soymilk and fresh egg in ratios of 1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1. Glucono-Delta-Lactone (GDL) was added in the egg tofu to act as a coagulating agent. Increased of soymilk at all ratios had significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased in Ferric-Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP), daidzein and genistein content of egg tofu. Conversely, decreased in soymilk ratio had significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased the radical scavenging activities of the 2,2-Azino-Bis 3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-Sulfonic acid (ABTS) and 2,2-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) in egg tofu. Increased of soymilk ratio up to 3:1 caused decreased in amino acid methionine (met) and cysteine (cys) significantly ($p < 0.05$). A significant ($p < 0.01$) and a positive correlation was observed between Total Phenolic Content (TPC) and FRAP ($r = 0.93$). However, there was a negative ($p < 0.01$) correlation between TPC and DPPH ($r = -0.83$). The antioxidant capacity of egg tofu in DPPH assay showed a positive and significant ($p < 0.01$) correlation with cysteine, methionine and tryptophan with r value of 0.92, 0.93 and 0.96 respectively. Higher content of egg in egg tofu had contributed to the increased of antioxidant capacity as indicated in DPPH assay and ABTS assay as well as amino acid methionine and cysteine.

Keywords: Daidzein, Antioxidant Capacity, Egg Tofu, Genistein, Amino Acid Profiles

1. INTRODUCTION

Antioxidants help to protect cells, DNA, lipids and proteins from the damaging effects of pro-oxidation or free radicals primarily derived from oxygen Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) by inhibiting the oxidation via preventing the propagation of oxidizing chain reactions (Bouayed and Bohn, 2010). Currently, consumers are conscious of healthy diet and more attention is given on functional foods and ingredients that provide basic nutrition as well as bioactive compounds that contribute to the total antioxidant capacity of food (Medoua *et al.*, 2009). This trend is further strengthened by previous research which suggested that, diets rich in antioxidants play a critical role in human

health and disease such as lower risk of cancer and cardiovascular disease (Bouayed and Bohn, 2010).

Soybean (*Glycine max L.*) has been recognized as a health promoting food. It contains a large amount of macronutrient such as protein (40%) and lipid (20%) and also rich in polyphenolic compounds namely isoflavones (Shao *et al.*, 2009). Twelve isoflavones have been reported in soybean, however genistein and daidzein are found to be dominant and perform as important antioxidant properties (Dwiecki *et al.*, 2009). In addition, soybean also contains phenolic compounds such as ferulic acid, chlorogenic acid, gallic acid, vanilic acid and syringic acid that exhibited antioxidant activities (Duenas *et al.*, 2012; Tyug *et al.*, 2010).

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Eggs are an affordable source of vital nutrients and it is commonly used in food industries due to its excellent functionality for industrial applications (Walker *et al.*, 2012). Triacylglycerols, phospholipids, protein and carbohydrates in egg yolk serves as an excellent food emulsifier (Daimer and Kulozik, 2009), while ovalbumin in egg white is a good gelling and a foaming agent (Arzeni *et al.*, 2012). Moreover, egg yolk (Nimalaratne *et al.*, 2011) and egg white (You *et al.*, 2010) contain amino acids that contributed to the antioxidant activities.

Egg tofu has a less beany flavor compared to the regular soy tofu and it contains high protein. Egg tofu has a smooth texture and it is generally packed in a plastic tube. Commercial egg tofu contains whole egg, soy powder or soymilk or soy seasoning and Glucono-Delta-Lactone (GDL). Currently no literature is available on the antioxidant capacity and amino acid profile of egg tofu formulated with different ratios of soymilk and egg. Therefore, the objective of this research were to determine the effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the total phenolic content, antioxidant capacity, daidzein and genistein content and amino acids profile of egg tofu.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Chemicals

Soybeans and Glucono-Delta-Lacton (GDL) were obtained from Bakery products supplier (Yummy's Bakery Sdn. Bhd. Selangor, Malaysia) and egg (grade A) was obtained from local supermarket (Giant, Bangi, Selangor). Folin-Ciocalteu's (FC) reagent was obtained from Merck (Darmstadt, Germany). Sodium carbonate, gallic acid, 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), 2,4,6-Tris (1-pyridyl)-5-triazine (TPTZ) and 2,2'-azino-bis 3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) were purchased from Sigma (Steinheim, Germany) and ferrous sulphate was obtained from R&M Chemicals (Essex, UK).

2.2. Preparation of Egg Tofu

Soybeans (100 g) were soaked in water, rinsed and ground using commercial blender (WARING 240v Torrington, C.T, USA). A soybean: water ratio of 1:3 was used. The mixture was blended at high speed for 1 min and filtered with muslin cloth. The slurry was cooked at 100°C for 15 min. Egg tofu was prepared from a mixture of soymilk and fresh egg at ratios of 1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1 and GDL (0.4% w/w) was added to the mixture and mix well. The mixture (50 g) was poured into a 100 ml round polypropylene microwaveable

container with lid (55 mm diameter × 40 mm high) and steamed at 90°C for 20 min. Samples were cooled to room temperature and stored at -4°C until analysis.

2.3. Determination of Moisture, Fat and Protein Content

The moisture, fat and protein content of egg tofu were determined using AOAC (2000) method. For moisture content analysis, 5 g sample was weighed and dried in an oven at 105°C until constant weight. Protein content was determined using Kjeldhal method and fat content was determined by soxhlet extraction using *Soxtec System HT1043 Extractor unit*. All samples were measured in three replicates.

2.4. Sample Extraction

Egg tofu was freeze dried and ground using commercial blender (WARING 240v Torrington, C.T, USA) at high speed for 2 min, filtered using stainless steel sieve (40 mesh grid), kept in air tight bottles and stored at -20°C. The sample was extracted according to the method of Kim and Lee (2000) with some modifications. Ten grams of sample were extracted with 100 mL of 80% methanol and was sonicated for 20 min. The sample was filtered using filter paper (Sartorius grade 292) and rinsed with 50 mL 100% methanol. The residue was re-extracted with 50 mL of 80% methanol and the solvent was evaporated at 50°C for 24 hrs. Subsequently, sample was dissolved in 50 mL 100% methanol and made up to volume (100 ml) with dionized water. The mixture was centrifuged (Hermle GmbH, Germany) at 10000 rpm for 15 min and the supernatant was stored at -20°C before analyzed for total phenolic content (TPC), Ferric Reducing/Antioxidant Power (FRAP) and radical scavenging activities of the 2,2'-azino-bis3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid (ABTS) and 2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH).

2.5. Determination of Total Phenolic Content (TPC)

Total phenolic content of sample extracts was determined using Folin-Ciocalteu reagent as described by Singleton and Rossi (1965) and Song *et al.* (2010) One ml of the sample was thoroughly mixed with 5 ml Folin-Ciocalteu reagent. After 5 min, 4 mL of 7.5% sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) was added to the mixture and allowed to react for 2 hr at room temperature in the dark. The absorbance was measured at 765 nm using a microplate reader spectrophotometer (EPOCH Microplate Spectrophotometer, Vermont, USA). The

standard curve of gallic acid solutions (20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mg L⁻¹) was prepared using a similar procedure. All samples were measured in three replicates and the results were expressed as mg GAE/100 g dry weight.

2.6. Antioxidant Capacity

2.6.1. Determination of Ferric Reducing/Antioxidant Power (FRAP) Assay

The FRAP assay was carried out according to the method of Benzie and Strain (1996). FRAP reagent was prepared from acetate buffer (pH 3.6), 10 mM TPTZ diluted with 40 mM HCl and 20 mM iron (III) chloride solution in proportion of 10:1:1 (v/v) respectively. The FRAP reagent was prepared fresh and was warmed to 37°C in the oven prior to use. 50 µL of sample extracts were added to 1.5 mL of the FRAP reagent and mixed well. The absorbance was measured at 593 nm using a microplate reader spectrophotometer (EPOCH Microplate Spectrophotometer, Vermont, USA) after 4 min. The standard curve of iron (II) sulfate solutions (200, 400, 600, 800 and 1000 mg L⁻¹) was prepared using the similar procedure and all samples were measured in three replicates. Results were expressed as µmol Fe (II)/100 g dry weight.

2.7. Determination of 2,2'-Azino-Bis 3-Ethylbenzothiazoline-6-Sulfonic Acid (ABTS) Assay

The ABTS radical scavenging activity was determined according to the method of Binsan *et al.* (2008) with some modifications. The radical scavenging activity of ABTS radical cations (ABTS^{•+}) was based on the reduction of ABTS^{•+} by antioxidants present in the sample extracts. The stock solution was prepared by mixing 7 mM ABTS solution and 2.45 mM potassium persulphate solution in equal quantities and allowed to react for 16 hr at room temperature in the dark. The solution was diluted with methanol in order to obtain an absorbance of 0.7 at 734nm using a microplate reader spectrophotometer (EPOCH Microplate Spectrophotometer, Vermont, USA). For reaction process, 100 µL samples were mixed with 1000 µL ABTS solution and the mixture was allowed to react at room temperature for 10 min in the dark. The declined in absorbance was measured at 734 nm using a microplate reader spectrophotometer. A standard curve was prepared using Trolox ranging from 5 to 300 µM. Samples were measured in three replicates and the results were expressed as µmol TE/100 g dry weight.

2.8. Determination of 2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) Assay

The radical scavenging activity of DPPH was determined based on the method described by Akowuah *et al.* (2005) and Tang *et al.* (2013). In this method 200 µL of 0.1 mM DPPH methanolic solution was added into 20 µL of sample extracts and mixed with 80 µL of methanol. The mixture was allowed to react at room temperature in the dark for 1 h. The control was prepared by mixing 2 mL of DPPH and 1 mL of methanol. The absorbance was measured at 517 nm using a microplate reader spectrophotometer (EPOCH Microplate Spectrophotometer, Vermont, USA). Samples were measured in three replicates and scavenging activity of DPPH was calculated as % inhibition of DPPH = [Abs control-Abs sample/Abs control] ×100.

2.9. Determination of Daidzein and Genistein Content

Analysis of daidzein and genistein content in sample extracts were determined according to the method of Hasnah *et al.* (2009) with some modifications. All samples were freeze dried and ground into small particles. Approximately 1 g of dried sample was extracted with 10 mL of 2 M HCl and 40 mL of 96% ethanol and sonicated for 20 min. Samples were then refluxed in water bath at 100°C for 4 hr and made up to volume (50 mL) with 96% ethanol. The mixture was adjusted to pH 4.0 with NaOH and centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 20 min. The supernatant was filtered through filter paper (Sartorius grade 292) and followed with 0.20 mm polytetrafluoroethylene microfilter before inject into High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan). The series of standard curve of genistein and daidzein ranging from 15 to 50 µM and from 10 to 35 µM respectively were prepared. Individual standard solutions of genistein and daidzein were prepared by dissolving with 2 mL of Dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO) and made up to volume (100 mL) with 96% of ethanol. Column C18 Symmetry Shield 18.3.5 µm (3.9×150 mm) from Waters (Ireland) was used. The mobile phase used was acetonitrile-water (1:2 v/v) and the flow rate was set at 0.8 mL/min. 20 µL samples were injected into the column at 40°C. The component detection was performed by a Photodiode Array (PDA) detector at a wavelength of 254 nm.

2.10. Determination of Amino Acids Profile

2.10.1. Acid Hydrolysis

Analysis of the amino acids namely aspartic Acid (Asp), Threonine (Thr), Serine (Ser), Glutamic acid

(Glu), Proline (Pro), Glycine (Gly), Alanine (Ala), Valine (Val), Isoleucine (Ile), Leucine (Leu), Tyrosine (Tyr), Phenylalanine (Phe), Histidine (His), lysine (ys) and Arginine (Arg) were determined through acid hydrolysis according to the methods of WCD (1993). Approximately 0.3 g of sample was weight into a glass-stoppered test tube and hydrolyzed with 5 mL of 6 N HCl at 110°C for 24 h. Samples were cool to room temperature before it was filtered through filter paper (Sartorius grade 292) into 100 mL volumetric flask. The internal standard (400 μL) (50 $\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$ α -Aminobutyric Acid (AABA) in 0.1 M HCl) was added and made up to 100 mL with distilled water. The aliquot was filtered through 0.20 mm polytetrafluoroethylene microfilter.

As for derivatization, 10 μL of filtered hydrolysed samples or standard were transferred into a 1.5 mL glass vial and 70 μL of borate buffer solution was added and mix well. Then, 20 μL of AccQ Flour reagent (3 mg mL^{-1} in acetonitrile) was added to the mixture and thoroughly mix through vortex for several seconds. Ten microliter of samples and standards were injected into the HPLC (Waters 2475, Waters Co., Milford, MA, USA) and the flow rate was set at 1 mL min^{-1} . Analysis of the amino acids was performed with AccQ Tag (3.9 \times 150 mm) column. The mobile phase A was Eluent A (200 mL AccQ Tag to 2 L of Milli-Q water) and mobile phase B, was Eluent B (60% acetonitrile). The linear gradient condition was set as follows: 100% A and 0% B at start, 98% A and 2% B at 0.5 min, 91% A and 9% B at 15 min, 87% A and 13% B at 19 min, 65% A and 35% B at 32 min, 65% A and 35% B at 34 min, 0% A and 100% B at 35 min, 0% A and 100% B at 38 min, 100% A and 0% B at 39 min and 100% A and 0% B at 50 min. Detection was carried out by a fluorescence detector (λ excitation and λ emission at 250 nm).

2.11. Performic Oxidation

Amino acids such as Cystein (Cys) and Methionine (Met) were determined through performic oxidation. Approximately 0.3g of sample was weighed into a glass-stoppered test tube and 2 mL fresh chilled performic acid (formic acid: hydrogen peroxide, 9:1 v/v) was added. The tube was kept in box with ice cubes at 4°C for 16 h. Then, 0.4 mL of Hydrogen Bromide (HBr) was added and allowed to react at 4°C for 30 min. Sample was dried to remove performic acid using water bath and proceed with 6N HCl hydrolysis as mention above. Standard solutions were prepared by mixing 5 mL of AABA (50 $\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$), 10 mL of Cysteic acid (25 $\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$) and 10 mL of methionine (25 $\mu\text{mol mL}^{-1}$) and made up to volume (100 mL) with 0.1 N HCl (solution A). Then 1.5 mL of solution A was mixed with 1.5 ml of amino

acid standard H “pierce” (Pierce Chemical Co. Rockford IL, USA) (solution B). 160 μL of solution B was mixed with 840 μL distilled water and the total volume was 1 mL. Derivatization process was executed as explained in the acid hydrolysis section prior to injection into HPLC (Waters 2475, Waters Co., Milford, MA, USA).

2.12. Alkaline Hydrolysis

Tryptophan (Trp) was determined through alkaline hydrolysis. Approximately 0.3 g of sample was weighed into a glass-stoppered test tube and mixed with 15 mL of fresh 4.3 N lithium oxide (LiOH H₂O). The mixture was flushed with nitrogen gas prior to heat at 120°C for 16 h. The hydrolysate was transferred into a beaker containing 50 mL distilled water and 9 mL of 6 N HCl. The pH was adjusted to 4.5 with diluted HCl. The aliquot was filtered through filter paper (Sartorius grade 292) and diluted with distilled water to volume of 100 mL in volumetric flask. Standard solutions were prepared by dissolving 0.05 g of tryptophan with 0.1 N HCl in 50 mL volumetric flask and mixed thoroughly until completely dissolved. The solution (50 μL) was pipetted in 10 mL volumetric flask and made up to volume with mobile phase. Sample and standard were filtered through 0.20 mm polytetrafluoroethylene microfilter and 10 μL was injected into the HPLC (Waters 2475, Waters Co., Milford, MA, USA). Analysis of the tryptophan was performed with a Nova Pak C18, (3.9 \times 150 mm) column. The mobile phase used was 0.0085 M sodium acetate at pH 4.0 and methanol at a ratio of 86.7:13.3 and the flow rate was 1.5 mL min^{-1} . Detection was carried out by fluorescence detector (λ excitation at 285 nm and λ emission at 345 nm).

2.13. Statistical Analysis

Data was analyzed using Excel (Microsoft Inc.) and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 15.0) software. Significant differences between samples were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Duncan’s multiple-range test ($p < 0.05$). Pearson’s correlation coefficient (r) was used to determine the correlation between the data of total phenolic content, antioxidant capacity, daidzein, genistein and amino acids.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Moisture, Fat and Protein Content in Egg Tofu

The effects of soymilk and egg at different ratios on moisture, fat and protein content in egg tofu are presented in **Table 1**. The moisture content of egg tofu increased as the soymilk content increased up to a ratio of 3:1. Egg tofu

with higher moisture content, which is more than 87.6%, resulted in a very soft and fragile texture. An increased in soymilk content had significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased the fat and protein content in egg tofu.

3.2. Total Phenolic Content and Antioxidant Capacity of Egg Tofu

The effect of egg and soymilk ratios on the total phenolic content of egg tofu is presented in **Fig. 1**. The total phenolic content increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) for egg tofu with higher ratio (4:1) of soymilk which was 118.9 mg GAE/100 g dry weight sample. However, there was no significant ($p > 0.05$) different in TPC for soymilk and egg ratios of 1:1, 2:1 and 3:1.

The antioxidant capacity of egg tofu were determined based on the ability of the antioxidant to reduce ferric iron (Fe^{3+}) to ferrous (Fe^{2+}) in the FRAP reagent and form a blue products namely ferrous-TPTZ complex (Benzie and Strain, 1996). **Figure 2** shows the effect of soymilk and egg ratios on Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP) of egg tofu. The FRAP value of egg tofu at soymilk and egg ratios 1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1 was 1101.6, 1137.6, 1276.8 dan 1677.6 $\mu\text{mol Fe (II)}/100\text{ g dry weight}$ respectively.

Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the radical scavenging activity of 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) of egg tofu is shown in **Fig. 3**. In ABTS assay, the antioxidant capacity of egg tofu at soymilk and egg ratios 1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1 was 243.3, 206.7, 173.3 and 176.7 $\mu\text{mol TE}/100\text{ g dry weight}$ respectively.

The antioxidant capacity of egg tofu was also determined through scavenging activity of 2,2-Difenil-1-Pikrilhidrazil (DPPH) and the results was expressed as percentage of DPPH inhibition. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on radical scavenging activity of DPPH of egg

tofu is shown in **Fig. 4**. Increased in soymilk content had significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased the DPPH inhibition at all soymilk and egg ratios of 1:1 (24.1%), 2:1 (21.9%), 3:1 (20.7%) and 4:1 (17.2%).

3.3. Daidzein and Genistein Content of Egg Tofu

The effect of soy milk and egg ratios on daidzein and genistein content of egg tofu are shown in **Table 2**. Daidzein and genistein content increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) as soymilk content increased at all ratios. Results clearly showed that soymilk had contributed to the higher daidzein and genistein content in egg tofu.

3.4. Amino Acid Profiles of Egg Tofu

Egg and soybean are an excellent source of protein and possess high quality and quantity of amino acids (Dia *et al.*, 2009; Rock *et al.*, 2013). **Table 3** shows the effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the amino acids profiles of egg tofu. Egg tofu contains all the essential amino acids such as phenylalanine (phe), isoleucine (ile), leucine (leu), lysine (lys), Tyrosine (Tyr), Threonine (Thr), Valine (Val), tryptophan (trp), cystein (cys) and methionine (met). Increased in soymilk ratio up to 3:1 had significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased amino acids methionine (met) and cysteine (cys) in egg tofu.

Table 1. Effects of soy milk and egg ratios on the moisture, fat and protein content of egg tofu

Soy milk: Egg ratio	Moisture (%)	Fat (%)	Protein (%)
1:1	84.2±0.1 ^c	5.4±0.2 ^a	8.3±0.1 ^a
2:1	87.6±0.1 ^b	4.0±0.2 ^b	6.6±0.1 ^b
3:1	89.6±0.1 ^a	3.2±0.1 ^c	5.8±0.5 ^c
4:1	89.9±1.0 ^a	2.9±0.3 ^c	5.6±0.8 ^c

a-c Mean value ± standard deviation (n = 3) in a column followed by different superscript letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

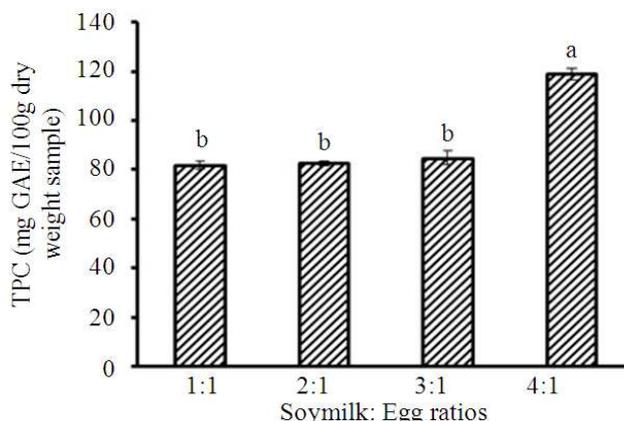


Fig. 1. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the Total Phenolic Content (TPC) of egg tofu. Bars are the standard deviations of the means (n = 3) and different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

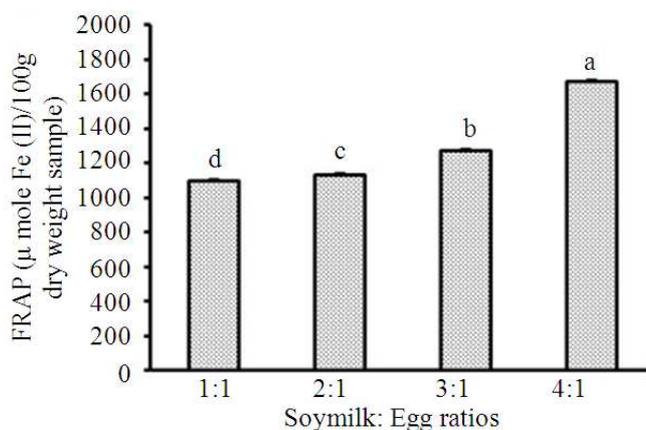


Fig. 2. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP) of egg tofu. Bars are the standard deviations of the means (n = 3) and different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

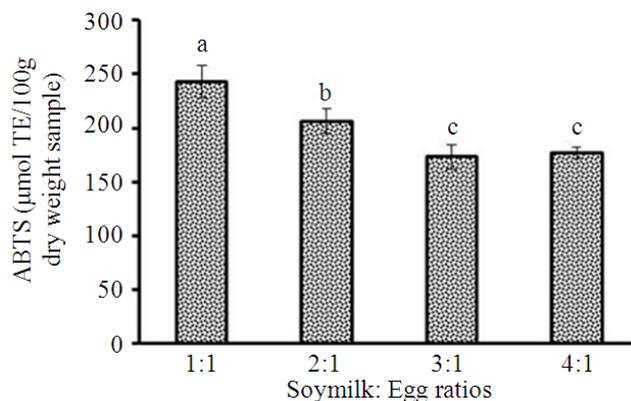


Fig. 3. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the antioxidant capacity of egg tofu in ABTS assay. Bars are the standard deviations of the means (n = 3) and different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

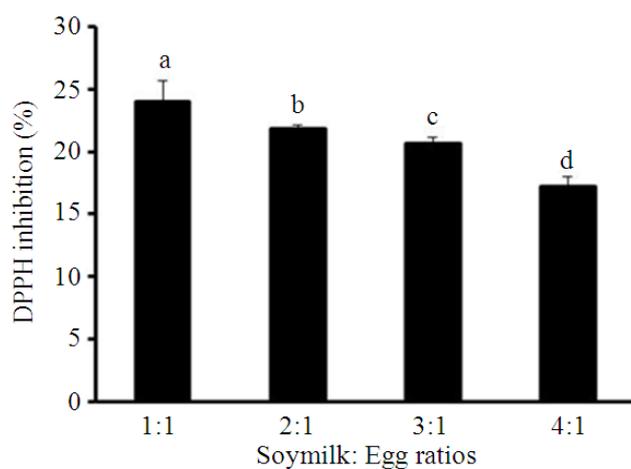


Fig. 4. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the antioxidant capacity of egg tofu in DPPH assay. Bars are the standard deviations of the means (n = 3) and different letters are significantly different (p<0.05)

3.5. Correlation

The correlation coefficients between Total Phenolic Content (TPC), antioxidant capacity (FRAP, ABTS and DPPH), daidzein, genistein and several amino acids are shown in **Table 4**. The TPC of egg tofu has a positive correlation and significant ($p < 0.01$) with FRAP, daidzein and genistein with r value of 0.93, 0.83 and 0.72 respectively. This result was consistent with the obtained by Tyug *et al.* (2010) for soybean powder. In addition, FRAP had positive correlation and significant ($p < 0.01$) with daidzein ($r = 0.97$) and genistein ($r = 0.92$).

Table 2. Effect of soy milk and egg ratios on the daidzein and genistein content of egg tofu

Soymilk: Egg ratio	Daidzein (mg/100 g dry weight sample)	Genistein (mg/100 g dry weight sample)
1:1	23.3±1.7 ^d	18.2±0.6 ^d
2:1	26.9±0.5 ^c	26.5±0.6 ^c
3:1	40.8±0.6 ^b	38.1±1.5 ^b
4:1	53.0±2.7 ^a	40.9±1.4 ^a

^{a-d} Mean value ± standard deviation (n = 3) in a column followed by different superscript letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

Table 3. Effect of soymilk and egg ratios on the amino acid profiles of egg tofu (g/100g sample)

Amino acids	Soymilk: Egg ratio of egg tofu			
	1:1	2:1	3:1	4:1
Asp	1.01±0.08 ^a	0.95±0.04 ^a	0.95±0.06 ^a	1.07±0.10 ^a
Glu	1.44±0.08 ^a	1.38±0.02 ^a	1.44±0.09 ^a	1.63±0.16 ^a
Ser	0.76±0.01 ^a	0.65±0.00 ^b	0.65±0.00 ^b	0.70±0.04 ^{ab}
Gly	0.39±0.01 ^a	0.38±0.03 ^a	0.39±0.02 ^a	0.43±0.04 ^a
His	0.27±0.01 ^a	0.25±0.02 ^a	0.25±0.02 ^a	0.27±0.02 ^a
Arg	0.76±0.02 ^a	0.71±0.02 ^a	0.74±0.05 ^a	0.82±0.07 ^a
Thr	0.49±0.01 ^a	0.43±0.01 ^a	0.43±0.03 ^a	0.47±0.04 ^a
Ala	0.55±0.02 ^a	0.49±0.01 ^a	0.48±0.03 ^a	0.52±0.05 ^a
Pro	0.48±0.03 ^a	0.45±0.02 ^a	0.46±0.03 ^a	0.50±0.05 ^a
Tyr	0.63±0.00 ^a	0.56±0.01 ^a	0.58±0.03 ^a	0.66±0.08 ^a
Val	0.55±0.00 ^a	0.47±0.00 ^b	0.48±0.03 ^b	0.51±0.04 ^{ab}
Met	0.27±0.01 ^b	0.21±0.01 ^b	0.17±0.00 ^c	0.15±0.00 ^c
Cys	0.19±0.01 ^a	0.15±0.00 ^b	0.12±0.00 ^c	0.11±0.00 ^c
Ile	0.48±0.01 ^a	0.45±0.04 ^a	0.43±0.03 ^a	0.47±0.06 ^a
Phe	0.55±0.01 ^a	0.48±0.00 ^a	0.50±0.03 ^a	0.54±0.05 ^a
Lys	0.72±0.03 ^a	0.63±0.00 ^a	0.64±0.05 ^a	0.70±0.07 ^a
Trp	0.10±0.00 ^a	0.09±0.00 ^b	0.08±0.00 ^{bc}	0.08±0.00 ^c
Leu	0.82±0.00 ^a	0.73±0.01 ^a	0.74±0.05 ^a	0.80±0.07 ^a

^{a-c} Mean value ± standard deviation (n = 2) in a row followed by different superscript letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$)

Table 4. Pearson's correlation coefficients for total phenolic content, antioxidant activities, daidzein, genistein and amino acids of egg tofu

	TPC	FRAP	ABTS	DPPH	Daidzein	Genistein	Cys	Met	Tyr	Phe	His	Trp
TPC	1											
FRAP	0.929**	1										
ABTS	-0.574*	-0.790**	1									
DPPH	-0.830**	-0.956**	0.874**	1								
Daidzein	0.831**	0.974**	-0.854**	-0.964**	1							
Genistein	0.724**	0.920**	-0.898**	-0.961**	0.976**	1						
Cys	-0.678*	-0.869**	0.976**	0.923**	-0.942**	-0.960**	1					
Met	-0.682*	-0.872**	0.972**	0.927**	-0.946**	-0.963**	0.999**	1				
Tyr	-0.024	-0.258*	0.705*	0.430	-0.420	-0.515	0.627	0.624	1			
Phe	-0.261	-0.492**	0.852**	0.640*	-0.627	-0.704*	0.810**	0.807**	0.955**	1		
His	-0.158	-0.386*	0.745*	0.522	-0.534	-0.611	0.700*	0.695*	0.929**	0.929**	1	
Trp	-0.754*	-0.908**	0.902**	0.960**	-0.959**	-0.964**	0.967**	0.971**	0.543	0.745*	0.659*	1

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. * Correlation of significant at the 0.05 level. Cys = Cysteine, Met = Methionine, Tyr = Tyrosine, Phe = Phenylalanine, His = Histidine and Trp = Tryptophan

4. DISCUSSION

Results showed that egg was the main contributor to the higher fat and protein content of egg tofu. However, there was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was observed for egg tofu with soymilk and egg ratios of 3:1 and 4:1 for moisture, fat and protein content.

Increased in soymilk ratio had increased in TPC of egg tofu. This could be attributed to the higher phenolic compounds present in soybean compared to egg. This results is in agreement with previous study which showed that soybean powder contained total phenolic content of 103.86 mg of GAE/100 g of wet sample (Tyug *et al.*, 2010) which is higher than egg yolk that merely contained 72.2 mg of GAE/100 g of dry egg yolk (Nimalaratne *et al.*, 2011).

Results showed that an increased in soymilk content had significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased the FRAP value at all soymilk and egg ratios. This indicated soymilk contain of antioxidant that had the ability to reduce ferric ion (Fe^{3+}) which is better compared to egg.

An increased in soymilk ratio up to 3:1, had decreased the antioxidant capacity (ABTS assay) of egg tofu significantly ($p < 0.05$). The result obtained was similar to previous research which showed antioxidant capacity of soymilk powder which is 10.1 $\mu\text{mol TE}/1\text{ g}$ wet weight (Tyug *et al.*, 2010) was lower compared with capacity antioxidant in egg yolk which is 66.0 $\mu\text{mol TE}/1\text{ g}$ dry weight (Nimalaratne *et al.*, 2011).

The highest TPC of egg tofu at soymilk and egg ratio 4:1, however had the lowest antioxidant capacity in DPPH assay. This is suggested that, phenolic compound in egg tofu did not contribute to the radical scavenging activity of DPPH. The most likely reason could be due to the presence of other compounds in the egg that contributed to the antioxidant activities of egg tofu such as amino acids which were found to have antioxidant activities. Amino acids such as cystein, methionine, tyrosine, tryptophan, phenylalanine and histidine in peptides from egg white lysozime and tyrosine and tryptophan in egg yolk are the main contributors to the antioxidant activities (Nimalaratne *et al.*, 2011; You *et al.*, 2010).

The higher ratio of soymilk had increased in daidzein and genistein content of egg tofu. Daidzein concentration in soy tofu was in the range of 39-114 mg/100 g dried weight and genistein was in the ranged of 38-147 mg/100 g dried weight (Hui *et al.*, 2001) which was higher compared to egg tofu as stated by Hasnah *et al.* (2009).

Increased in soymilk ratio had significantly decreased in amino acids methionine (met) and cysteine (cys) in egg tofu. This is because egg contained

methionine and cysteine which is higher compared to soymilk (Shurtleff and Aoyagi 2001). Therefore, egg tofu at all ratios of soymilk and egg produced contained higher amino acids content compared to those regular soy tofu reported by Kim *et al.* (2009).

Generally, TPC was positively correlated with the percentage of DPPH inhibition (Maizura *et al.*, 2011). However, the result showed that the TPC has a strong negative correlation ($p < 0.01$) with percentage of DPPH inhibition ($r = -0.83$). The higher DPPH inhibition could be caused by several amino acids that contributed to the antioxidant activities, as evidenced by the strong positive correlation ($p < 0.01$) between percentage of DPPH inhibition with cystein, methionine and tryptophan with r value of 0.92, 0.93 and 0.96 respectively. There was positive correlation and significant ($p < 0.01$) between ABTS and DPPH ($r = 0.87$).

5. CONCLUSION

An increased in the soymilk content had significantly ($p < 0.05$) enhanced the total phenolic content and FRAP values. However, had resulted in the decreased of radical scavenging activities of ABTS and DPPH. Egg tofu with higher ratios of soymilk contained higher daidzein and genistein as well as amino acid methionine and cysteine. Amino acids such as cystein, methionine, tryptophan, phenylalanine, histidine and tryptophan had showed positive correlation and significant ($p < 0.05$) with radical scavenging activity of ABTS.

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