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METHOD FOR COLLOIDALLY DISPERSING  
COLLAGEN

Tomio Nishihara, Tokyo, Japan, assignor to Nihon Hikaku, Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan, a corporation of Japan

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The present invention relates to the promotion of solubility of collagen fibers.

In the prior art, it has been known that collagen fibers in the natural state have strong resistance to the general proteolytic enzymes other than collagenase, for example, trypsin, pancreatine, chymotrypsin, pepsin, etc. When the collagen fibers are in a shrunken state due either to heating or to treatment with the so-called protein denaturing chemical agents, for example, bivalent salts such as calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, barium chloride, etc., or potassium thiocyanate or organic agents such as urea, sodium salicylate, guanidine hydrochloride, etc., they lose the above-mentioned resistance to the proteolytic enzymes and are capable of being dissolved by said enzymes. However, the collagen so dissolved has no fiber reproducing ability because it has already been decomposed into small peptides of low molecular weight.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for the solution of collagen fibers in young or old animals, such as animal hides, tendons and bones, which are considered to be insoluble in dilute acid, alkali and salt solutions.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel method for the solution of collagen fibers, mentioned above, by preheating the collagens above their shrinkage temperatures, treating them with proteolytic enzymes and extracting with acids.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method of processing the collagens mentioned into solutions having a fiber reproducing ability approximating a 100% yield.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide the method of processing the collagens, described above, with ease, quickly and efficiently, thus causing savings in time, labor and expense.

Yet another object of the present invention is to eliminate the disadvantages of the processings practiced in the prior art, mentioned above.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art, after a study of the following detailed description, in connection with the accompanying drawing.

The inventor discovered that denaturalization by heat has different effects from denaturalization by enzymes and it is his invention to combine the denaturalization by heat and enzymes to produce still other and sharply advantageous effects than experienced by either denaturalization alone.

With regard to denaturation due to heat: in the case of steer hide, the inventor discovered that denaturation occurs very sharply and rapidly at about 63° C. ± 1° C., but a higher temperature, for example, up to 75° C., does not affect the degree of shrinkage due to the denaturation. With regard to denaturation through digestion by an enzyme, however, the amount of collagen lost surprisingly depends upon the temperature which has caused the denaturation. The degree of shrinkage is the same. The loss of collagen when denatured at 63° C. and digested by trypsin for 90 hours at 25° C. is 10% when denatured at 75° C. and treated with an enzyme in the same way it amounts to about 50% in either case, if the residue left after digestion and removal by trypsin

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is shaken with the addition of 0.5% acetic acid, in 3-5 hours, all the collagen fibers are dispersed in the solution, which turns into a viscous colloidal solution. This turbid colloidal solution easily passes through a glass filter of pore size 20-30 $\mu$ , but passes through a glass filter of pore size 5-10 $\mu$ , with difficulty so that the average radius of gyration of a colloidal particle in the solution appears to be about 10-20 $\mu$ . This is far greater than that of the collagen molecule, and, accordingly, the colloidal particle appears to be an aggregate of about 30 molecules. When this colloidal solution is neutralized with sodium hydroxide, ammonia, etc. to pH 7-8, fibres are 100% reproduced. And, by the addition of a little amount of pepsin to the colloidal solution, this colloidal solution immediately becomes a clear monomolecularly dispersed solution. This can be proved by the flow birefringence and viscosity measurements. In the solution thus obtained, the collagen maintains its original rigid rod type helical structure. When this solution is neutralized with sodium hydroxide or ammonia to pH 7-8, fibers are 100% reproduced. Thus, even in the case of steer hide preheated to its denaturation temperature prior to enzyme treatment, the collagen fibers easily dissolve into a fiber reproducible solution by the enzyme treatment and acid extraction. Since the portions dissolved in the course of enzyme treatment are small peptides having no fiber reproducing ability, the yield thereof decreases unless it is pretreated at the lowest denaturation temperature.

According to a further aspect of the present invention the collagen fibers may be dissolved after denaturation at room temperature by the denaturing agents instead of by the process of heating, and then effecting enzyme treatment and acid extraction. In this case, too, same as in the case of pretreatment by heating, the collagen fibers remaining after treatment with trypsin are extracted with acetic acid. All the collagen fibers first turn into a fiber reproducible colloidal solution, and by the addition of pepsin, the clear monomolecularly dispersed solution can be obtained; however, the loss of collagen in the course of digestion by an enzyme, depends, in the case of denaturation due to denaturing agents, surprisingly upon their concentration. Therefore, it is necessary to select the lowest concentration capable of causing denaturation. Now, an explanation is herein below given of this invention by mentioning working examples. This is a discovery of a phenomenon parallel to that mentioned before, as to the loss of collagen depending upon the temperature by heat denaturation.

#### Example 1

One sheet of steer hide taken immediately after slaughtering having the weight of about 30 kg. (hair 3.5 kg., moisture content 12 kg.), is cut into a sheet of 10 cm<sup>2</sup>, which is then washed in 150 l. of 5% salt solution for 6 hours repeatedly four times, and after fully removing soluble proteins such as albumin, globulin, etc., it is washed in running water for 5 hours. The washed steer hide is immersed in 150 l. of hot water preheated to 60° C. As the temperature is lowered by the immersion of hide, steam is applied to raise the temperature gradually at a rate of 1° C. in 2 minutes to 63° C. with violent agitation. Then the temperature is kept at 63° C. for 20 minutes. The hide thus treated with heat is cooled down to 25° C. and immersed in 50 l. of boric acid buffer solution of pH 8, followed by the addition of 300 g. of trypsin and 100 g. of sodium silicofluoride as antibiotics, and, the hide is kept thus for 48 hours at 25° C. with occasional agitation. During that time, 5% of the dry weight, i.e. 700 g., of the collagen fibers of steer hide is dissolved as small peptide of low molecular weight which cannot reconstitute the collagen fiber. The undissolved portion remains unchanged in its appearance.