

[54] **NON-PHOSPHORYLATED PEPTIDES FROM CASEIN-BASED MATERIAL**

[75] **Inventors:** Gérard Brule; Roger Loïc, both of Rennes; Jacques Fauquant, Monfort; Michel Piot, Rennes, all of France

[73] **Assignee:** Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris, France

[\*] **Notice:** The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Nov. 9, 1999 has been disclaimed.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 821,460

[22] **Filed:** Jan. 22, 1986

**Related U.S. Application Data**

[60] Continuation of Ser. No. 637,733, Aug. 6, 1984, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 358,931, Jun. 16, 1982, Pat. No. 4,495,176, which is a division of Ser. No. 229,062, Jan. 28, 1981, Pat. No. 4,358,465.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Feb. 1, 1980 [FR] France ..... 80 02281

[51] **Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup>** ..... C12P 21/06; A23J 3/00; C07K 1/00; A61K 37/18

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... 435/69; 426/42; 426/657; 426/491; 435/272; 514/2; 514/6; 514/7; 530/352

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 426/34, 42, 657, 491; 435/69, 272; 424/128, 131, 140, 145, 147, 177; 530/352; 514/2, 6, 7

[56] **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

3,974,294	10/1982	Schmille et al. ....	426/657 X
4,172,072	10/1979	Ashmead .....	260/113 X
4,303,580	12/1981	Hidalgo et al. ....	260/113
4,358,465	1/1982	Brule et al. ....	426/42
4,361,587	11/1982	Brule et al. ....	426/42
4,495,176	1/1985	Brule et al. ....	426/42 X

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

West, D. W., J. Da. Res., vol. 44, No. 2, 1977, (pp. 373-376).

Mellander, O., Pediatric Clinic and the Institute of Medical Chemistry, University of Uppsala, Sweden, 1949, pp. 247-255.

Brule, et al., J. Da. Sci., vol. 62, 1979, pp. 869-875.

Roozen et al., Enzyme Microb. Technol., vol. 1, 1979, pp. 122-124.

*Primary Examiner*—David M. Naff

*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Oblon, Fisher, Spivak, McClelland & Maier

[57] **ABSTRACT**

Nonphosphorylated peptides and phosphopeptides useful as alimentary products or medicaments are produced by proteolytic enzyme hydrolysis of a casein-based material. Ultrafiltration is used to separate phosphopeptides and nonphosphorylated peptides after hydrolysis. A bivalent cation is added to form aggregates of the phosphopeptides, and the aggregated phosphopeptides are separated from the nonphosphorylated peptides by ultrafiltration. The phosphopeptides form salts, which have dietetic uses, with macroelements such as calcium and/or magnesium and/or oligoelements such as iron and zinc.

**9 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**