

Soybean and Health 3

-Advantages of relatively low S-Amino Acids-







High animal protein →high sulfuric amino acids (Met + Cys)

→ Extra S of sulfuric amino acids becomes sulfuric compounds. → Body pH decreases



How does our body prevent the decrease in body pH caused by high S-AAs?

To maintain the normal body pH. 1st) Na₂CO₃ and K₂CO₃ are used. **2nd**) Bone CaPO₄ and CaCO₃ are also used. $2H^{+} + \stackrel{\circ}{CaPO_{4}} \rightarrow H_{2}PO_{4} + Ca^{2+}$ $2H^{+} + \stackrel{\circ}{CaCO_{3}} \rightarrow H_{2}CO_{3} + Ca^{2+}$ Urine Ca



Study design

- Subjects: University students (dormitory residents).
- Total 34 subjects were divided into matched two groups.
- Cross over design (Female subjects started on the same days of the cycle)

A group	soy protein	washout	animal protein
	20 days	10 days	20 days
B group	animal protein	washout	soy protein
	20 days	10 days	20 days

• Urine collection: last 3 days in each period



Patties made from soybean protein (left) and egg white protein (right)



Soybean protein patty

Egg white protein patty

Ca was adjusted to the same level
as soybean patty by Ca2CO3
soybean isoflavone was added to

the same level as soybean patty



Energy and nutrients in patties

	Soybean	Egg white
Energy (kcal)	867	864
Protein (g)	34.9	35.3
Met + Cys (mg)	1140 <	2398
Lipids (g)	37.7	37.6
Carbohydrate (g)	92.4	90.9
Vitamin D(µg)	0.3	0.3
Ca(mg)	132	132
Isoflavone (mg)	113	113



Urine pH of egg white group became significantly lower than that of soybean group (p<0.01)





Urinary Ca excretion of egg white group became significantly higher than that of soybean group (p<0.01)

