

**IWC
PARIS
2008**



5th International Whey Conference

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New Processes for New Products

Impact of protein modification – designed functionalities as food ingredients

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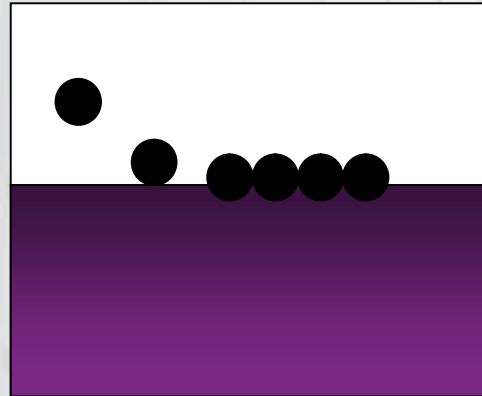


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Molecular Function

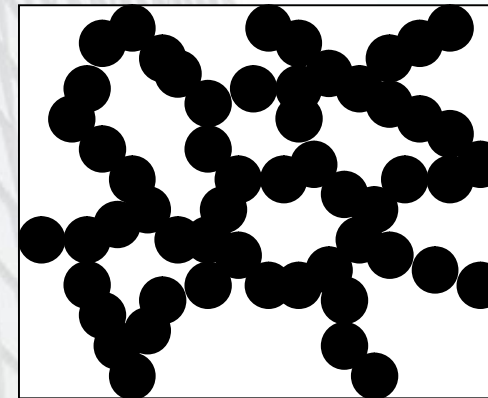
Interfacial properties

*Foams and Emulsions



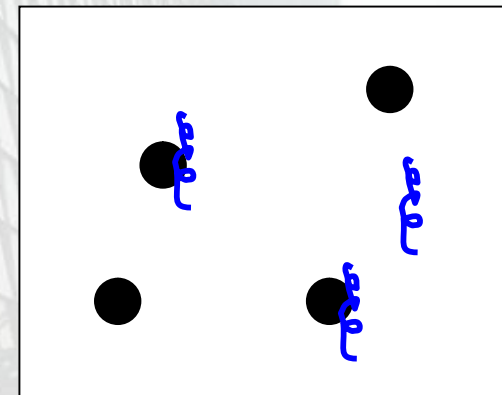
Network formation

*Gels and films



Soluble particles (heat stability)

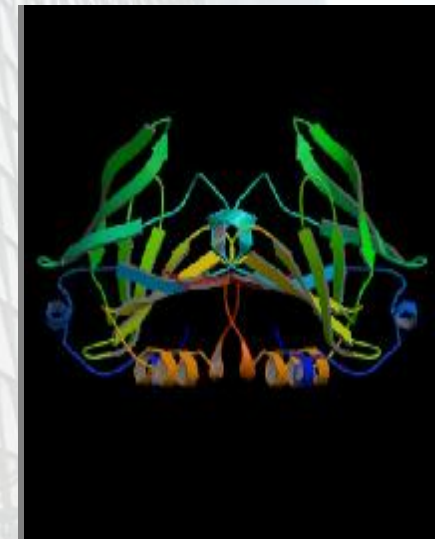
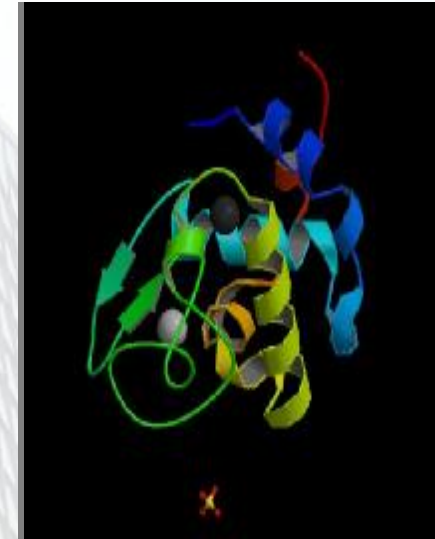
*Beverages





Modifications

- ~ Soluble aggregates
 - è Denaturation and aggregation
- ~ Hydrolysis
- ~ Deamidation
- ~ Glycosylation
- ~ Add other polymers





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Angel Food Cake

- ~ Form Foam (200 ml)
 - è 10% protein
 - è 12% Sugar

- ~ Blend in:
 - è 33 g cake flour
 - è 75.8 g powdered sugar

- ~ Bake

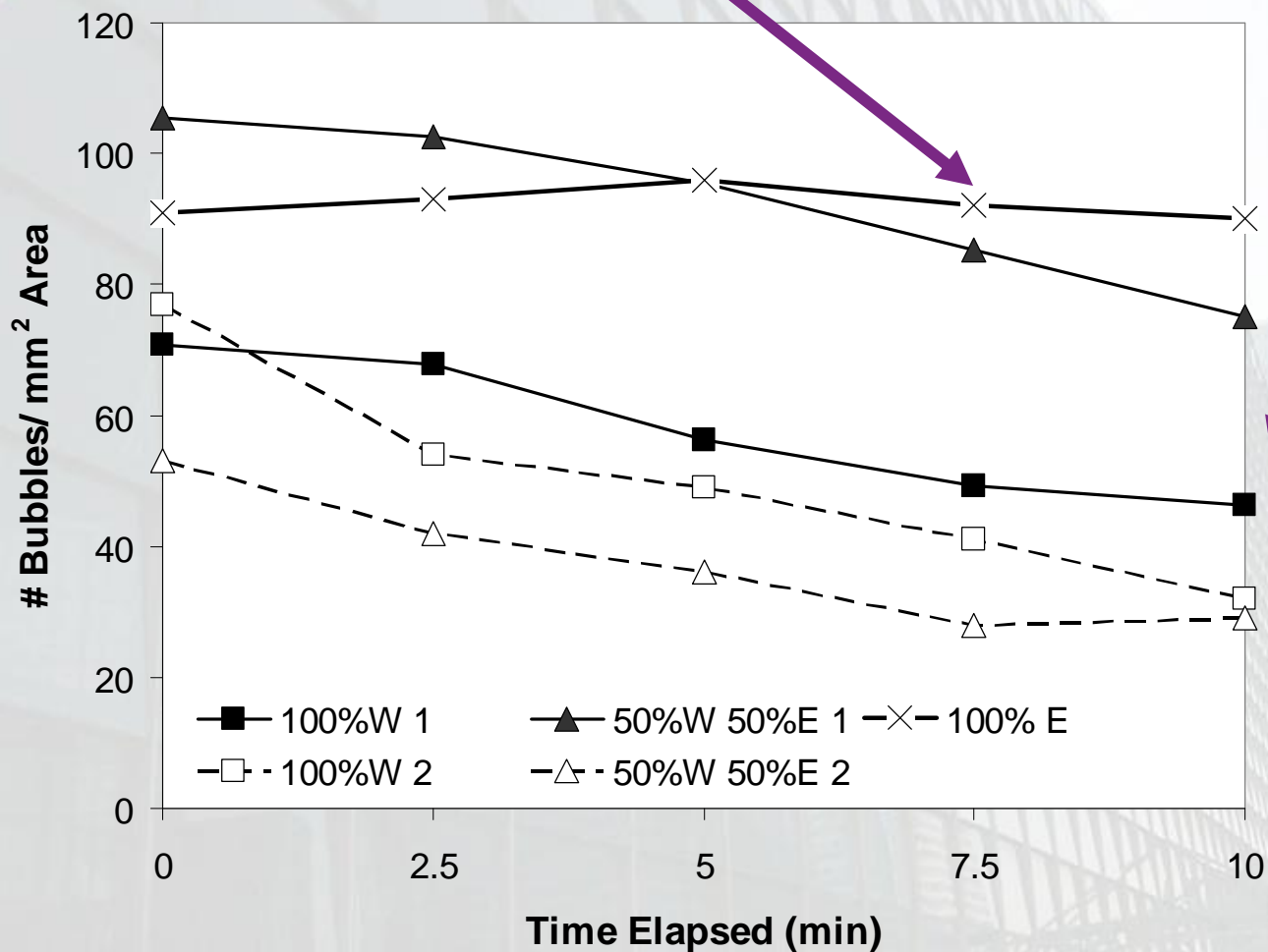




Stability of the wet foam

Egg white bubbles remains stable

Whey protein isolate bubbles destabilize



E.A. Foegeding, unpublished data.

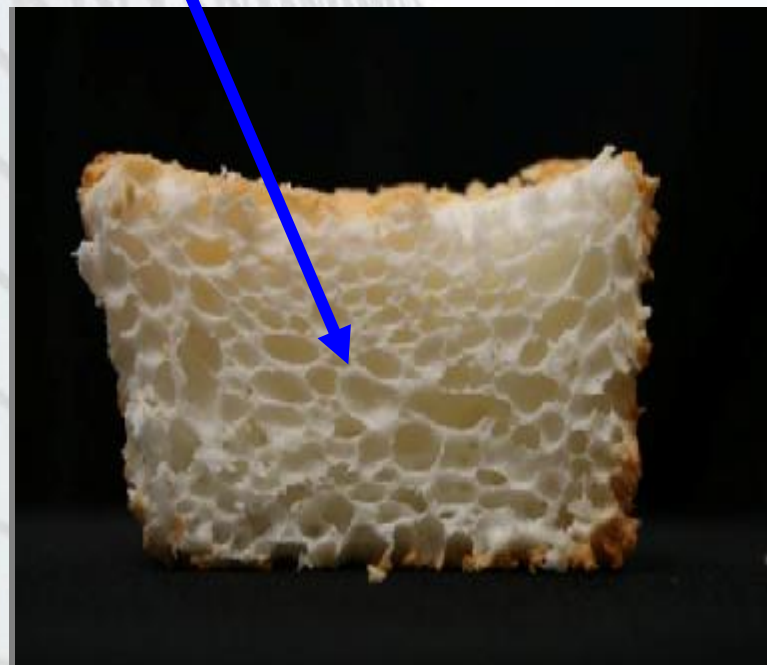


Problem in cake structure

Loss of bubble stability during baking



100% Egg White



75% Egg White & 25% WPI



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Properties of Foams

~ FORMATION

- è Foamability – Effectiveness of gas encapsulation (Wilde and Clark, 1996)



~ PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- è Air phase volume (overrun) and bubble size
- è Rheological – Shear moduli and yield stress

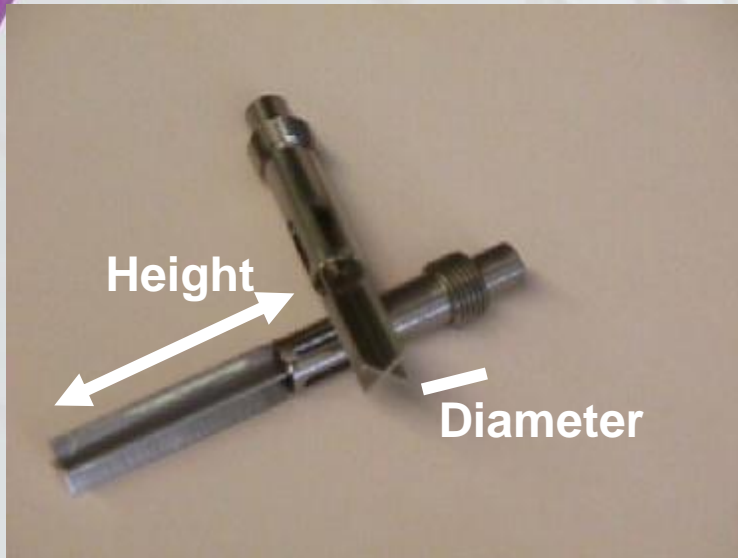
~ STABILITY

- è Drainage
- è Coalescence
- è Disproportionation



Yield Stress (σ_0) - Vane Technique

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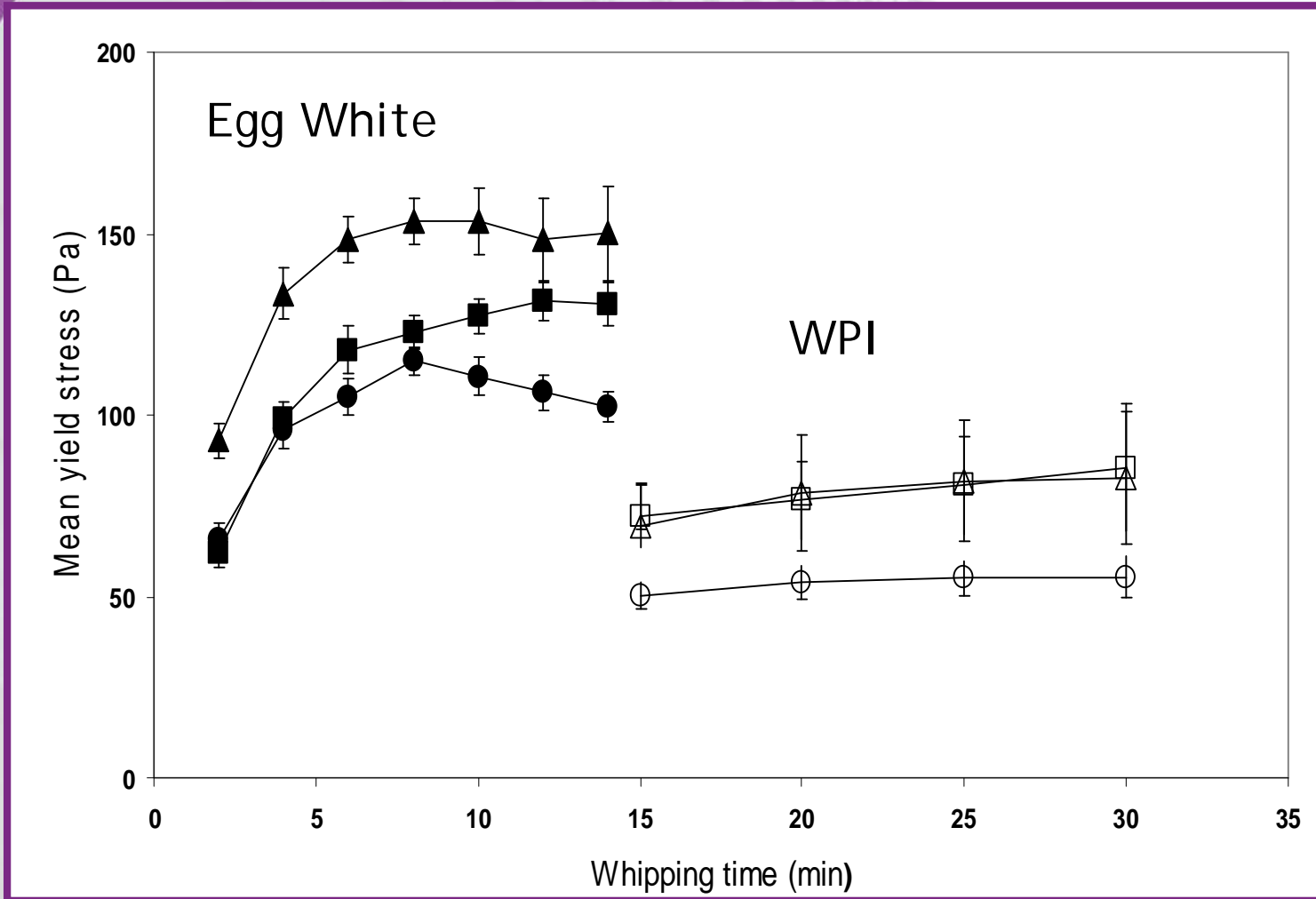


Yield Stress (σ_0) \propto (bubble size, air phase volume,
interfacial tension and/or rheology)



Egg White vs. Whey Protein Isolate

(Pernell et al., 2000, Journal of Food Science, 65, 110)





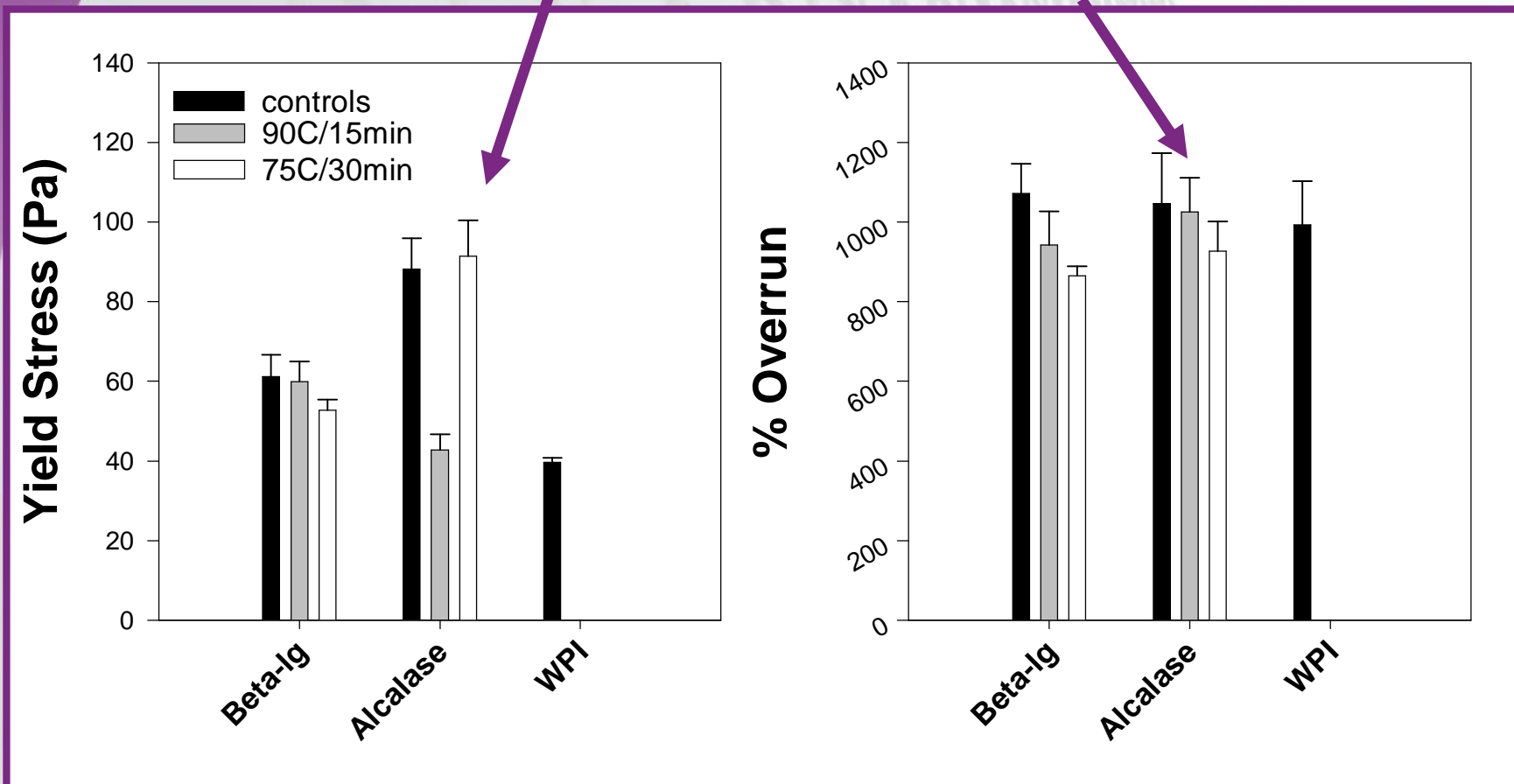
Hydrolysis to improve foaming

Davis et al., 2005, J. Colloid and Interface Science, 288, 412

Extensive hydrolysis with Alcalase

Improved yield stress

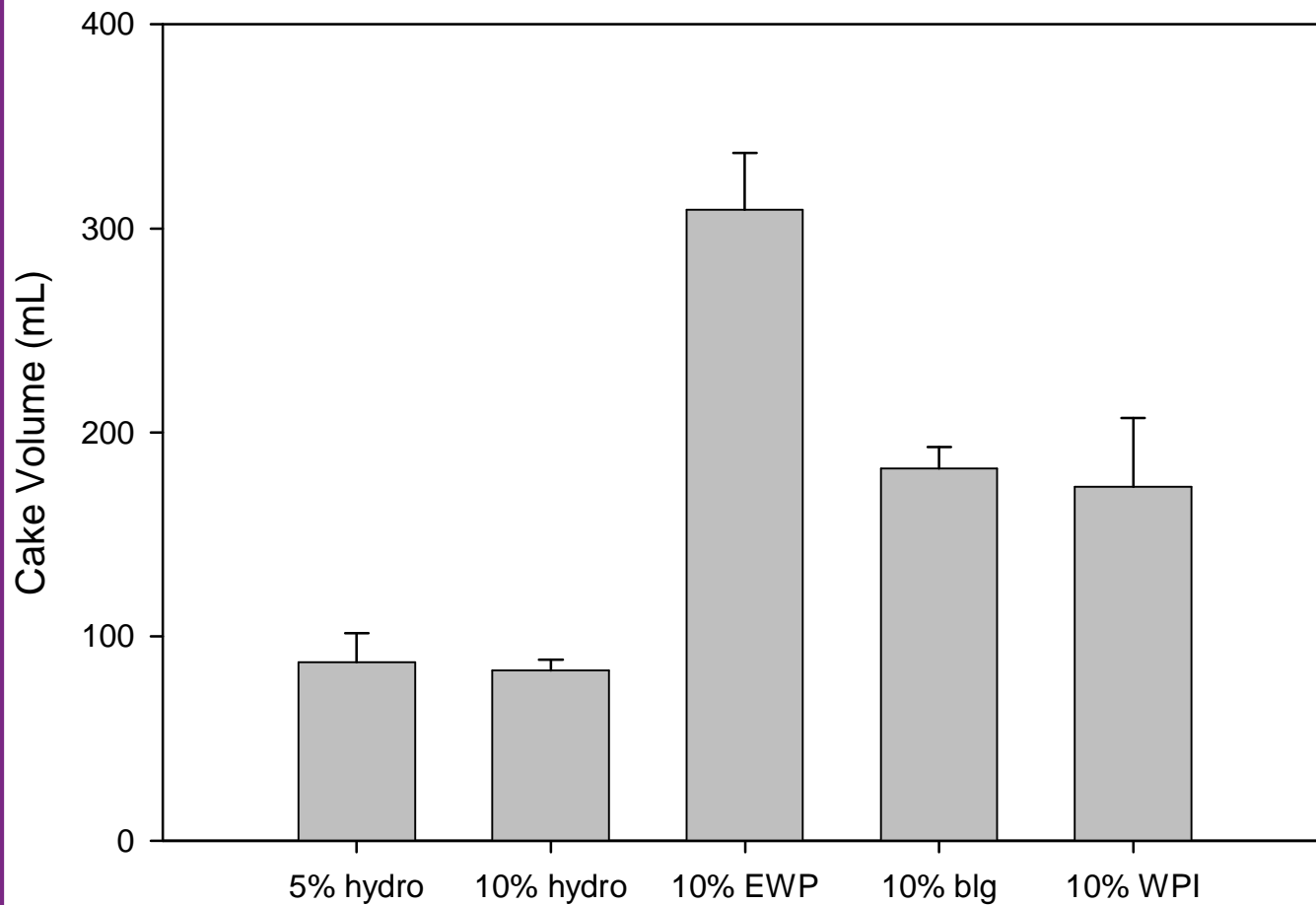
and did not decrease overrun





Does it work in a cake?

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What happened during baking?

WPI batters **destabilize** during the entire process

	25° C	35° C	45° C	55° C
100% WPI				
75% EWP/ 25% WPI				
100% EWP				

Egg white batters remain stable during the entire process



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Lesson: Functionality is the entire process!

Improved wet
Foam functionality

But did not improve
Thermal stability

Protein/sugar foam



Blend in
wheat starch
and protein (flour)

Angel Food Cake



Heat to expand
air cells, set the protein/starch
network and remove moisture



Whey proteins in Beverages

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Stability

*No visible phase separation

Flavor

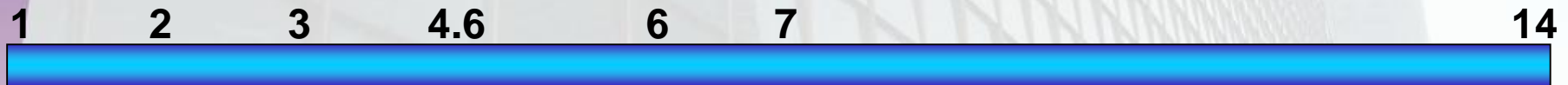
*No off-flavors
*Low astringency

Clarity

*Clear like soft drinks

Nutrition & Health

*No changes in biological properties



Beverage pH

Clear
Stable
Astringent

Opaque
Not stable
Less astringent

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General Approach

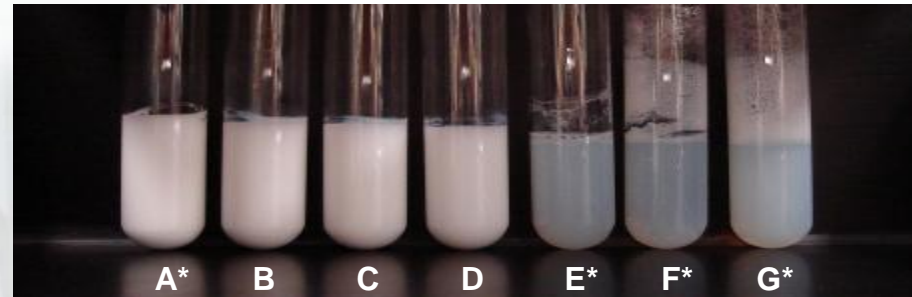
- ~ Inhibit denaturation or alter aggregation
 - è Addition of charged polysaccharides (dextran sulfate)
 - è Addition of β - or α_s -casein to act as “molecular chaperones”

Dextran Sulfate (DS)

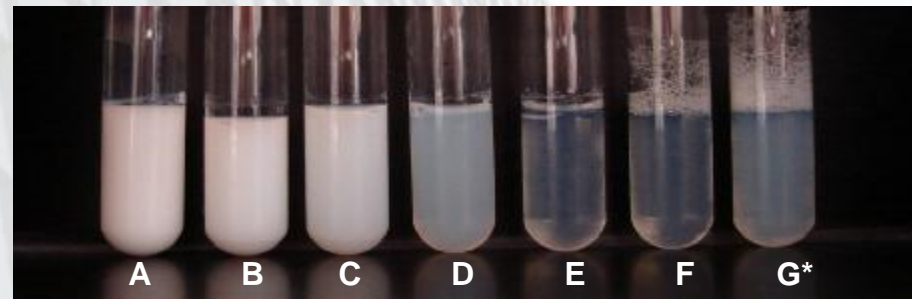
- 6% β -Lactoglobulin
- Heated at 85°C for 15 min

* = Gel

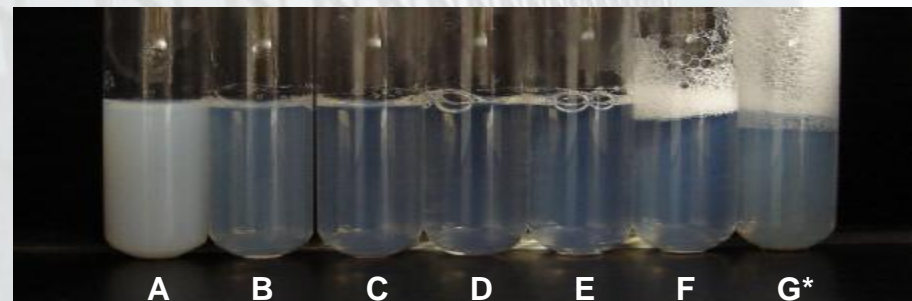
pH 5.6



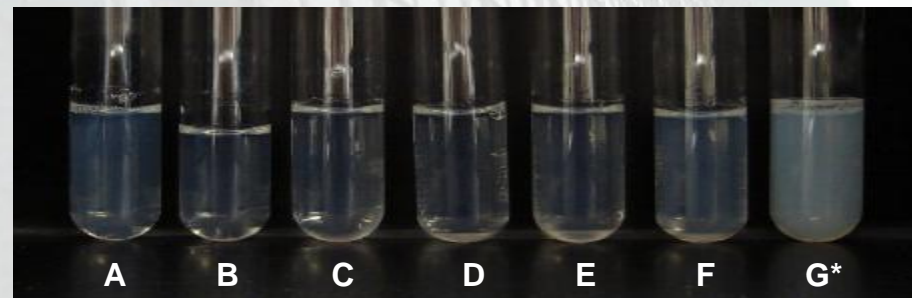
pH 5.8



pH 6.0



pH 6.2

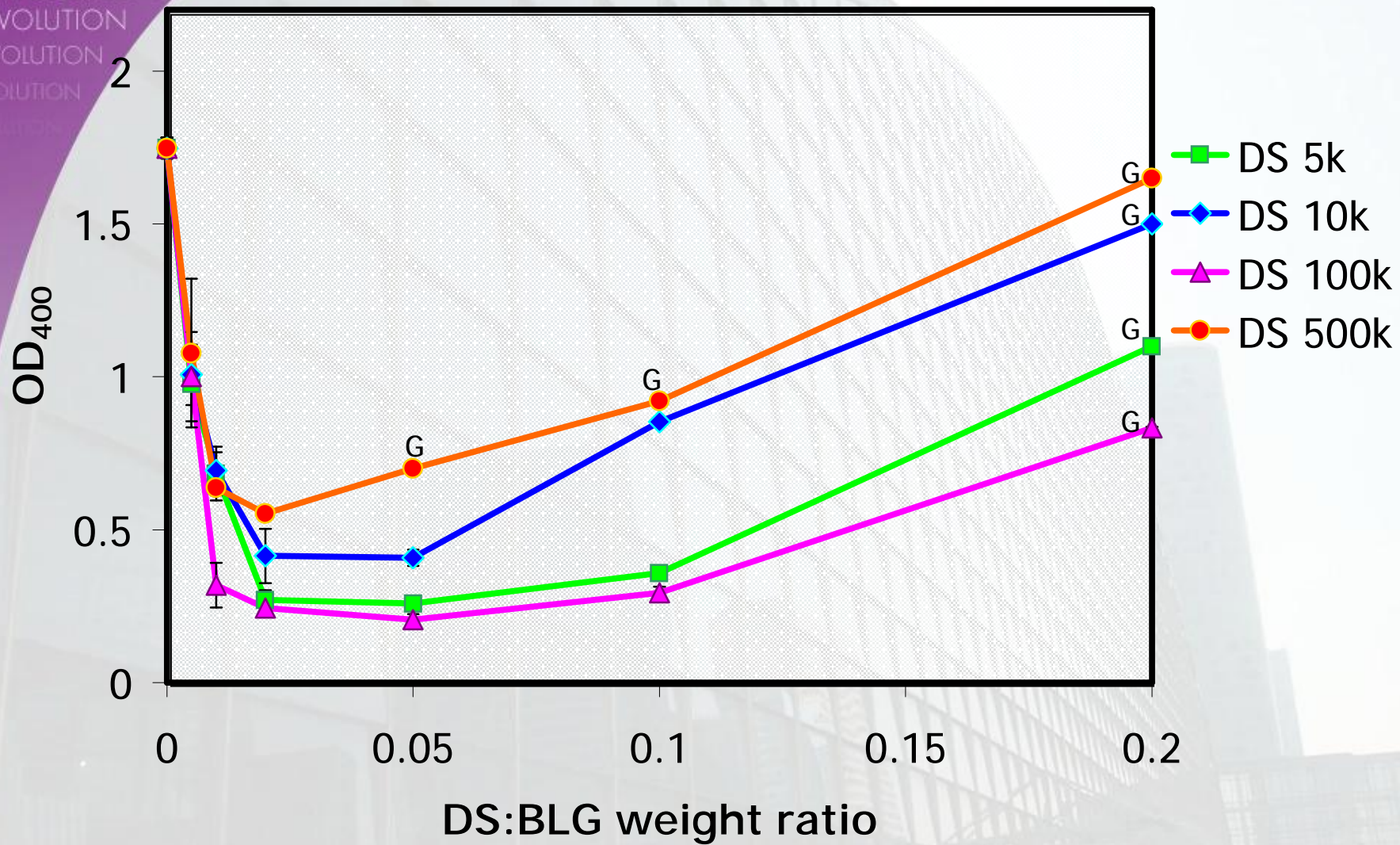


A à G = increasing DS concentration



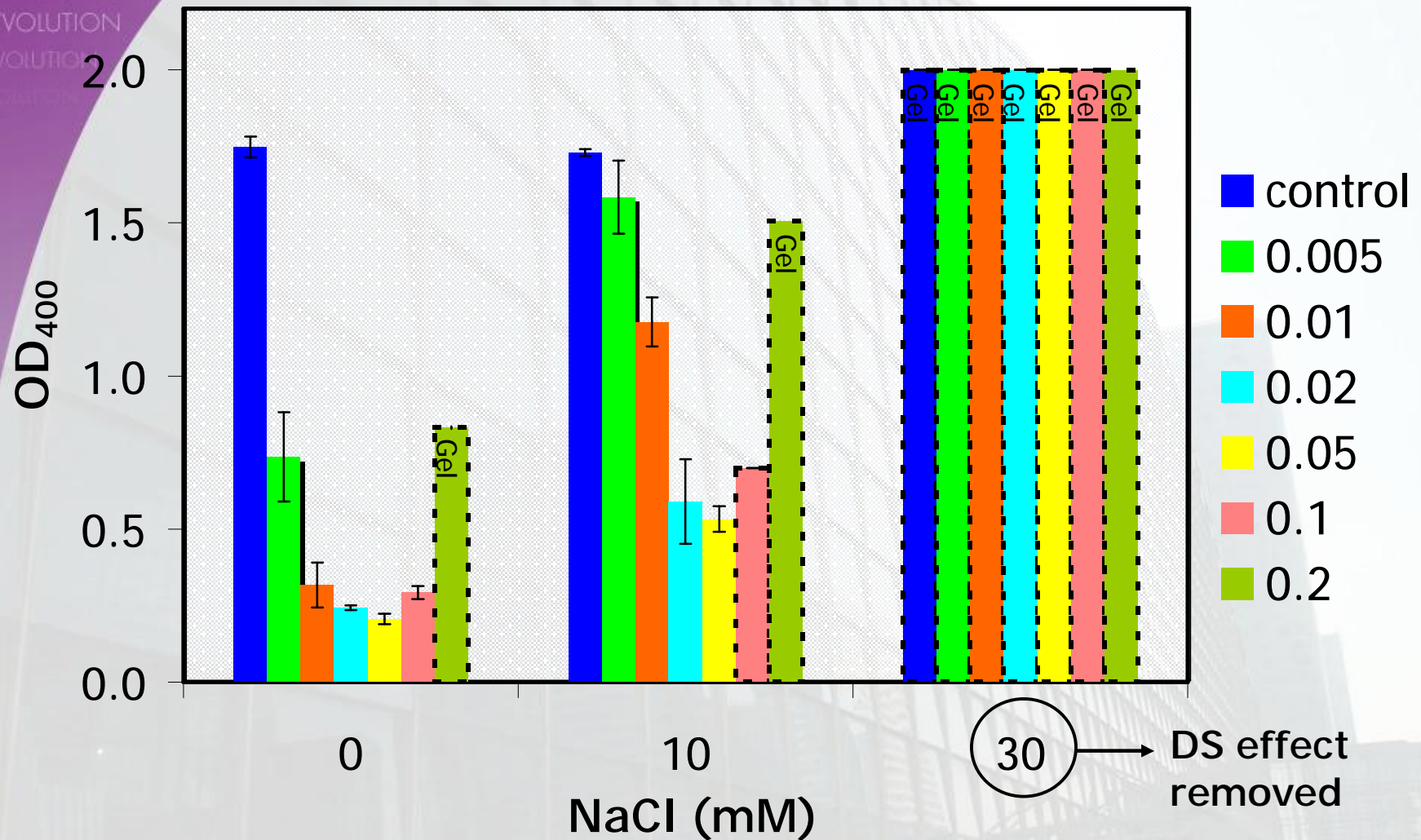
Effect of dextran sulfate M_w at pH 6.0

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Effect of NaCl





Caseins as Molecular Chaperones: Previous investigations

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Study	pH	Temp. (°C)	Time (min)	Whey components (%)	Caseins (%)	Total protein (%)
*1	7.0	70	5	a-lac (0.2) b-lac (0.2)	a _s -casein (0.6)	1.0
*2	7.1	70	480	b-lac (0.5)	a _s -casein (0.5)	1.0
*3	6.0	85	10	Whey protein isolate (0.5)	a _{s1} /b-casein (0.5)	1.0



**TOO
LOW!**

*1 Bhattacharyya and Das, *J. Biol. Chem.* (1999), vol. 274, p. 15505

*2 Morgan et al., *J. Agric. and Food Chem.* (2005), vol. 53, p. 2670

*3 O'Kennedy and Mounsey, *J. Agric. and Food Chem.* (2006), vol. 54, p. 5639



β -Lactoglobulin & β -casein (BCN)

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25°C

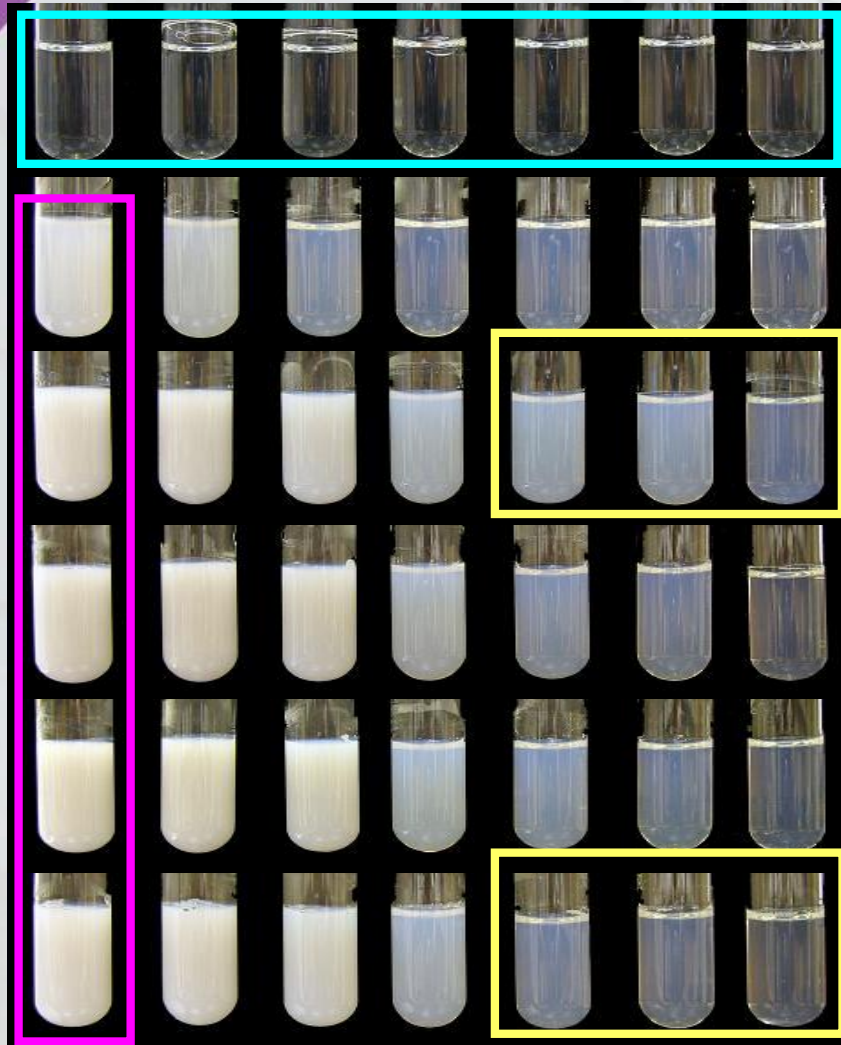
70°C

75°C

80°C

85°C

90°C



BCN (%)

0

0.01

0.05

0.2

0.5

1

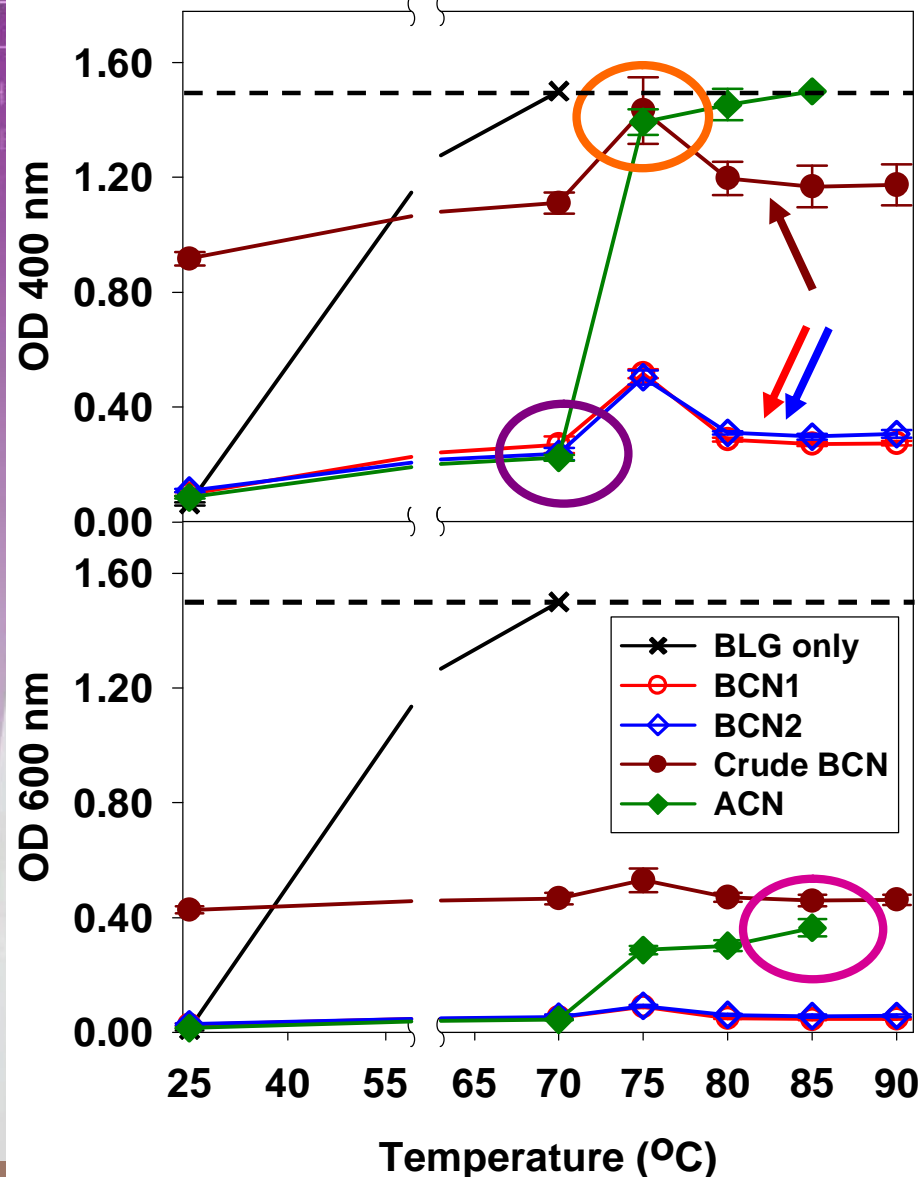
2

- ~ Unheated solutions (25°C) were clear
- ~ BCN decreased the turbidity of heated solutions, especially 2% BCN (total protein 8%)
- ~ Heating at 90°C produced clearer solutions than at 75°C

Constant 6% (w/v) BLG



Effect of different caseins

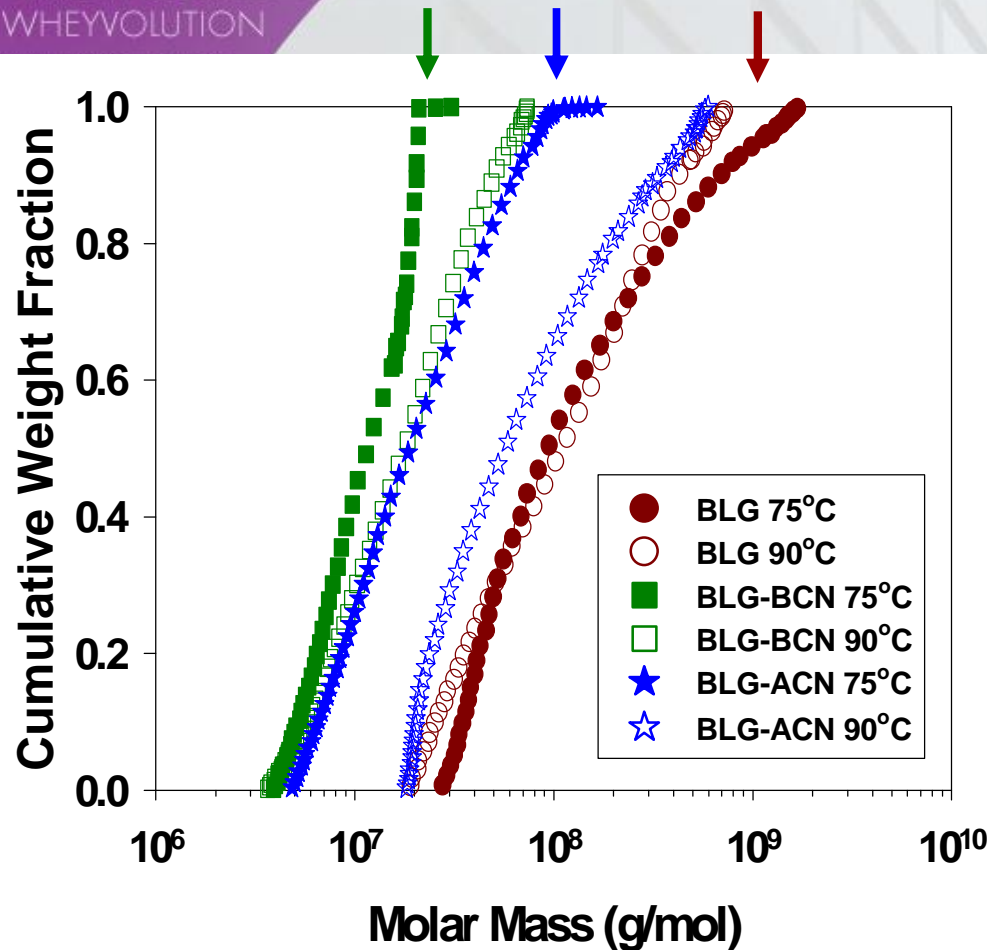


Maximum linear region

- ~ Two lots of BCN produced identical turbidity profiles
- ~ A crude BCN showed a systematic shift up
- ~ α_s -Casein inhibited turbidity development at 70°C matched with other studies
- ~ However, turbidity increased drastically at 75°C (lost chaperone ability) and formed gel at 90°C

Constant 6% (w/v) BLG

Molar Mass (SEC-MALS)



~ Molar mass distribution at 25°C

- Mean 3.0×10^4

~ Molar mass distribution at 75°C

→ - BLG-BCN : $4.5 \times 10^6 - 2.1 \times 10^7$

→ - BLG-ACN : $5.6 \times 10^6 - 8.2 \times 10^7$

→ - BLG only : $3.2 \times 10^7 - 1.1 \times 10^9$

~ Molar mass distribution at 90°C

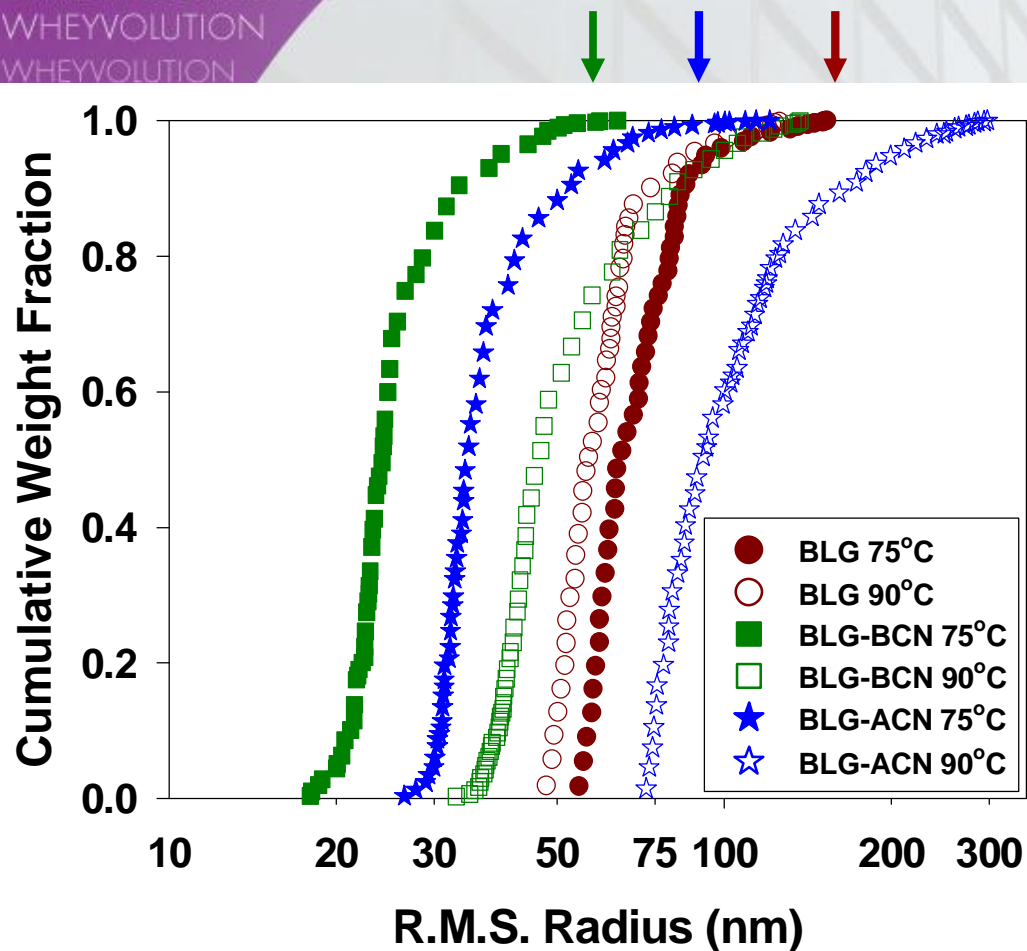
→ - BLG-BCN : $4.6 \times 10^6 - 6.3 \times 10^7$

→ - BLG-ACN : $1.9 \times 10^7 - 4.7 \times 10^8$

→ - BLG only : $2.2 \times 10^7 - 5.7 \times 10^8$



Root Mean Square Radius



~ Radius distribution at 75°C

→ - BLG-BCN : 20-40

→ - BLG-ACN : 30-63

→ - BLG only : 55-98

~ Radius distribution at 90°C

→ - BLG-BCN : 37-100

→ - BLG-ACN : 74-210

→ - BLG only : 48-88

~ Radius of BLG at 75°C slightly higher than 90°C



Conclusion

- ~ β -Casein and α -casein showed chaperone effects by altering aggregation of β -lactoglobulin at pH 6 (8% w/v total protein)
- ~ β -Casein was shown to be an effective approach to alter aggregation of β -lactoglobulin over a range of temperatures (70-90°C)
- ~ α_s -casein lost its chaperone ability at temperatures $\geq 75^\circ\text{C}$



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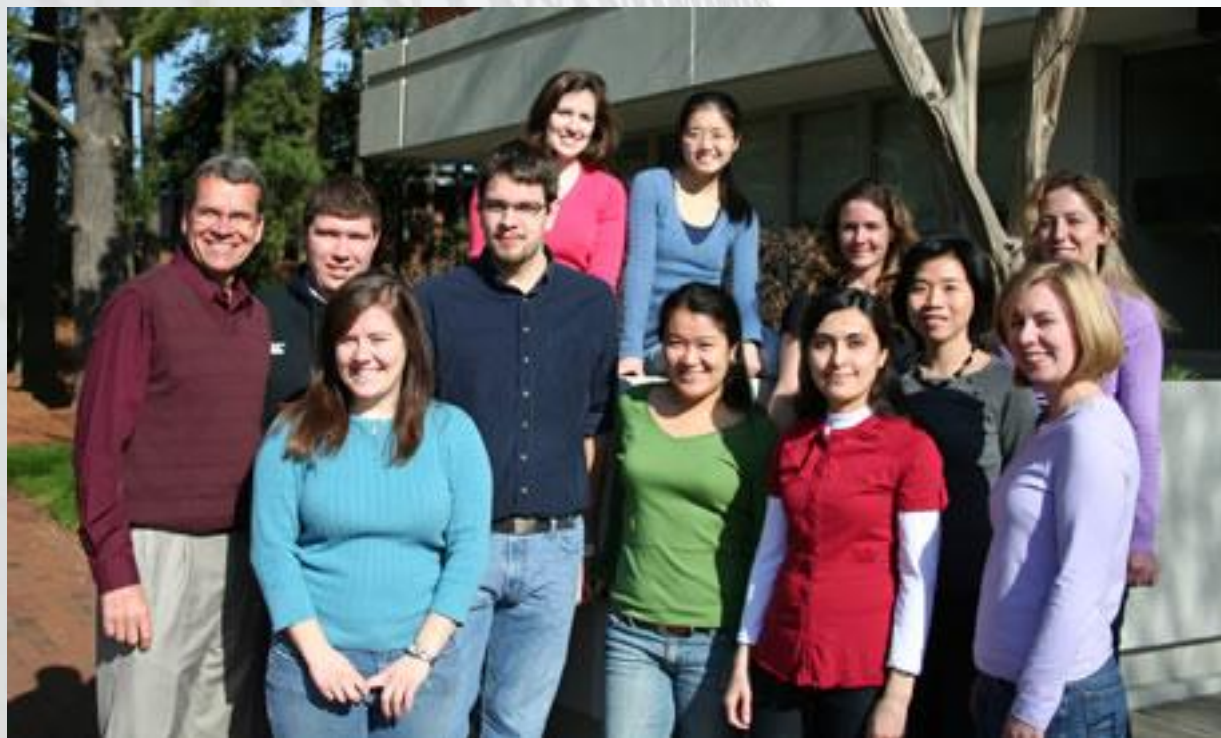
*Dairy Management Inc.
and the Southeast
Dairy Foods Research
Center for funding

*DAVI SCO Foods
International for
donating the proteins



Protein Synthesis Units

Thanks to:



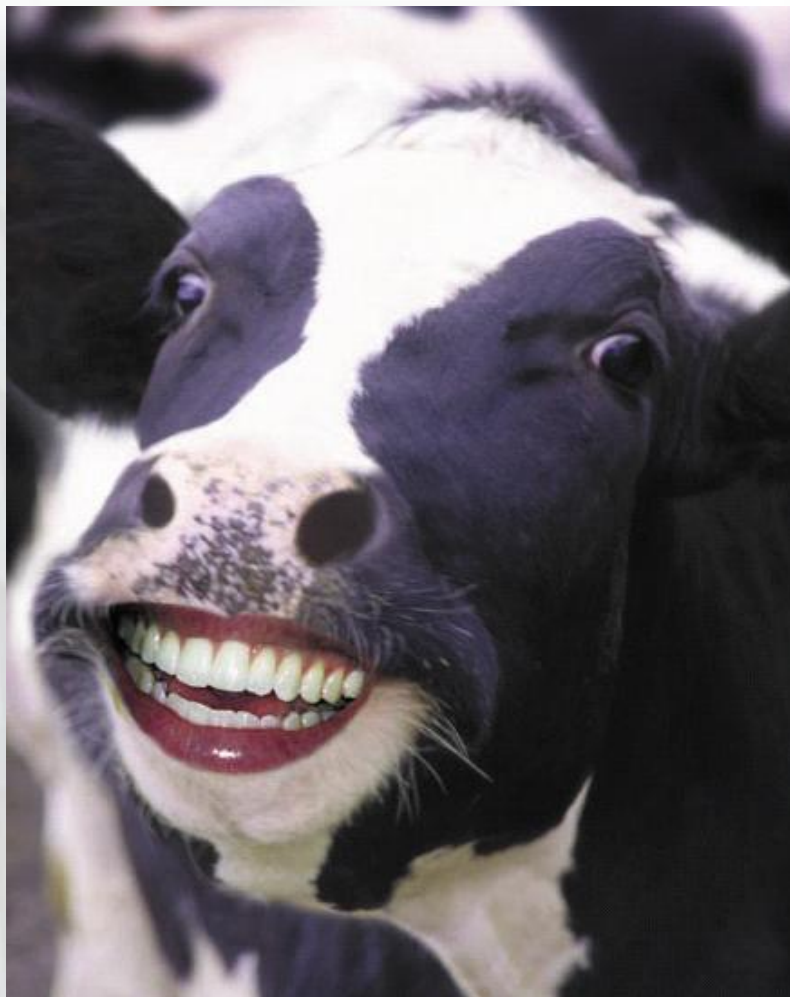
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Questions?



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