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5th International Whey Conference

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Whey protein – a realistic approach – designed products for the food industry

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Introduction

- ~ Use of whey protein so far dominated by functional applications.
- ~ Technology driven – made whey products (WPC) – find a way to use them.
- ~ Industry demand – ability to tailor-make products.
- ~ Research – accumulate knowledge
 - è Based on model systems, both pure and low protein
 - è Hard to translate to commercial reality and of limited commercial value





Functions drive uses of whey protein

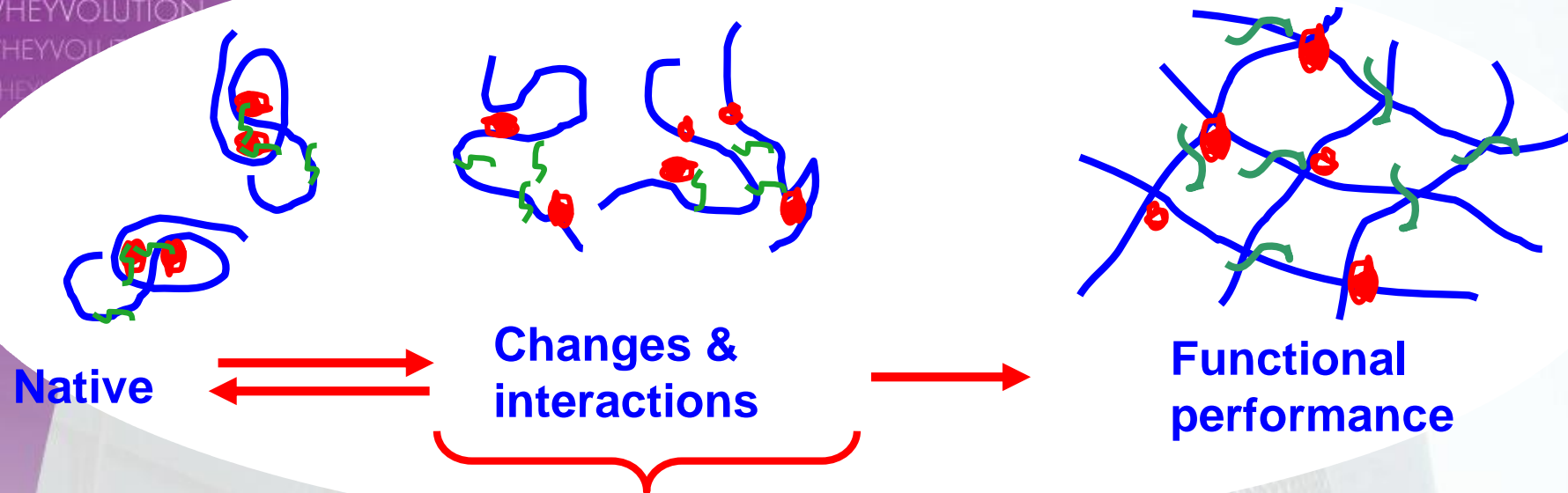
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- ~ Fundamental knowledge \neq commercial reality
- ~ Realistic approach – key requirements
 - è Controlled process
 - è Low cost
 - è Consistent delivery of the desired functions
- ~ Functional performance – dictated by protein interactions in food systems.
- ~ Current presentation – review protein interactions and the functional performance of whey proteins in food systems.





Better understanding of protein interactions

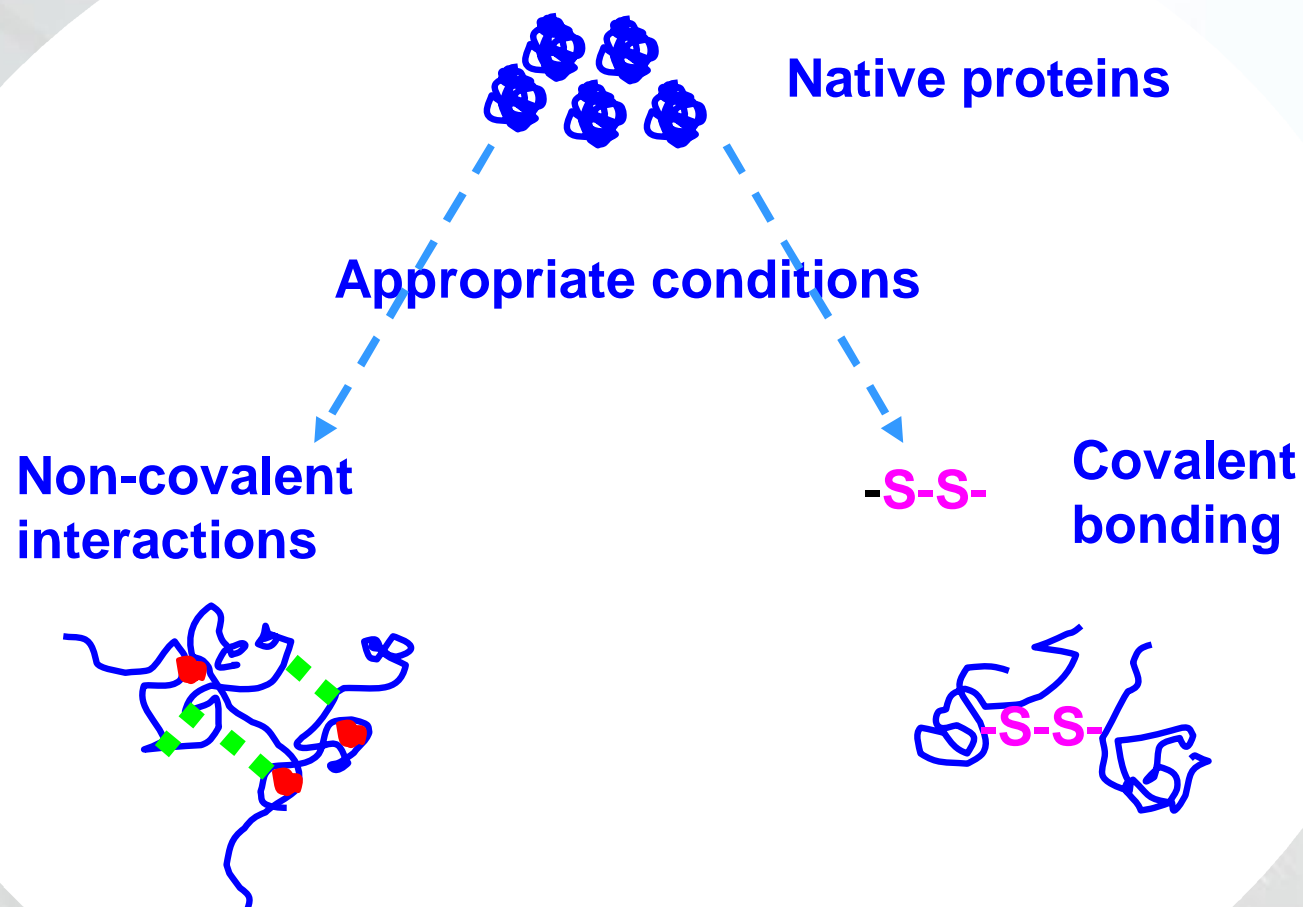


- ~ What happen here that produce the function?
- ~ Can we control these for our advantage?



Example – types of interactions

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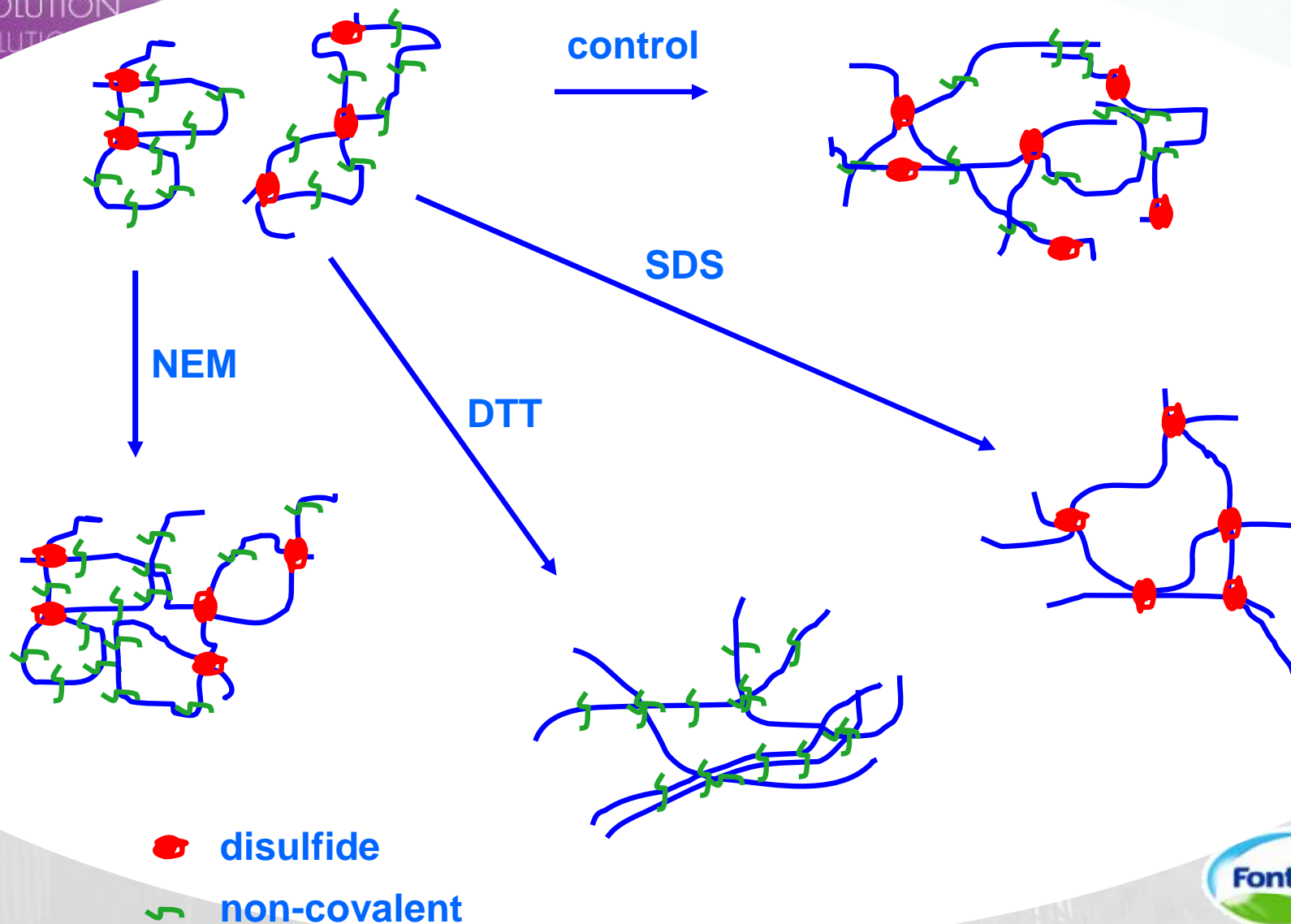
Two categories of protein interactions

- ~ Two broad categories of interactions
 - è **Covalent – (-SS-)** – strong, few per molecule, form slowly in a heated protein system.
 - è **Non-covalent** (hydrophobic, ionic etc.) – weak, many reactive sites per molecule, form quickly.
- ~ Experiments with heating under different conditions
 - è **Control (water)** both covalent and non-covalent interactions.
 - è **SDS (1%)** – covalent (disulphide bonds only).
 - è **DTT (10 mM)** – no disulphide bonding, non-covalent only.
 - è **NEM (1:1 molar ratio)** – no new disulphide bonds – only those pre-existing in the system, interactions are non-covalent only.



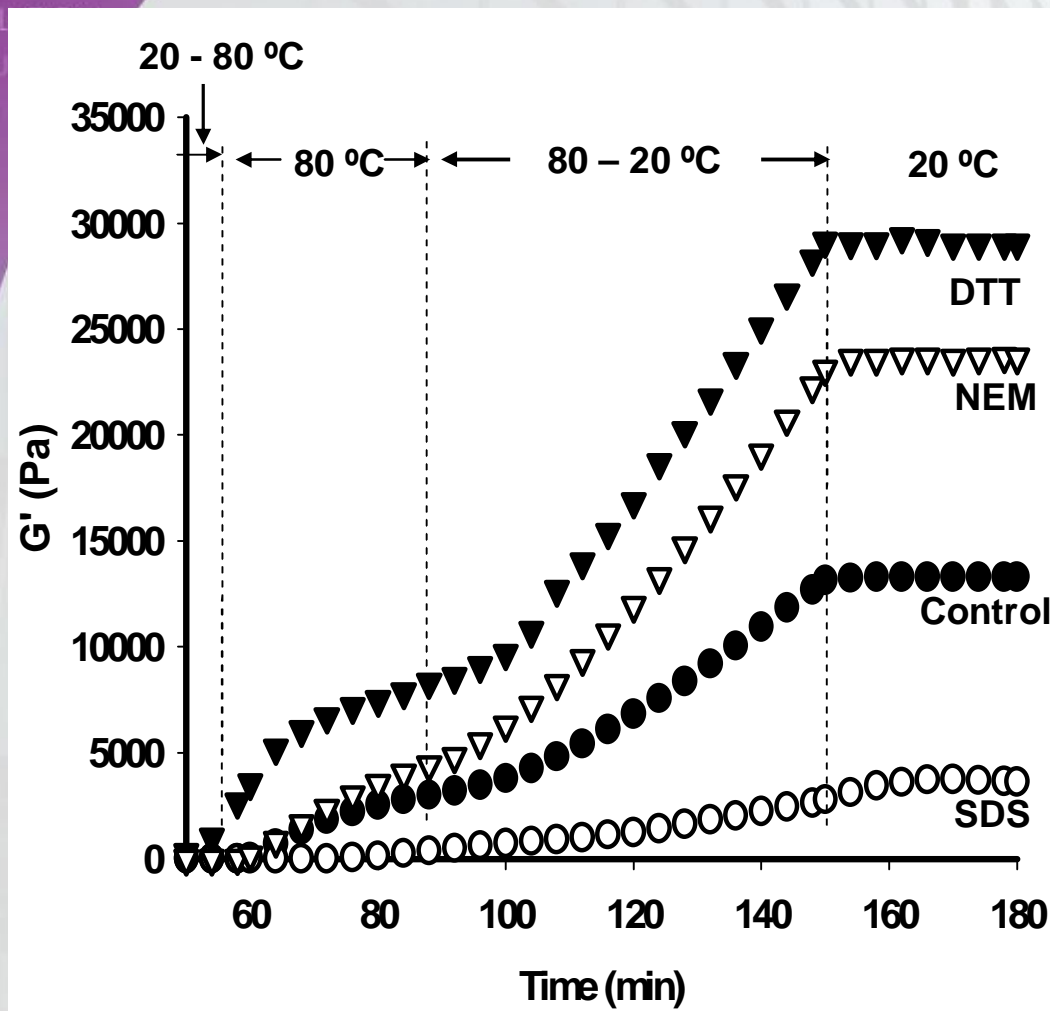


Manipulation of protein interactions

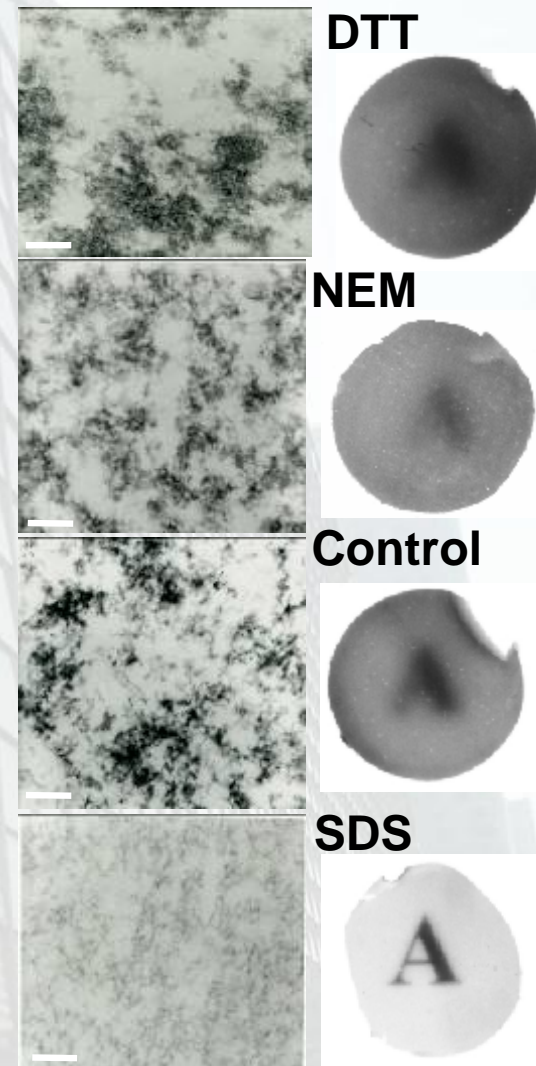




Protein interactions and gel properties



12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min

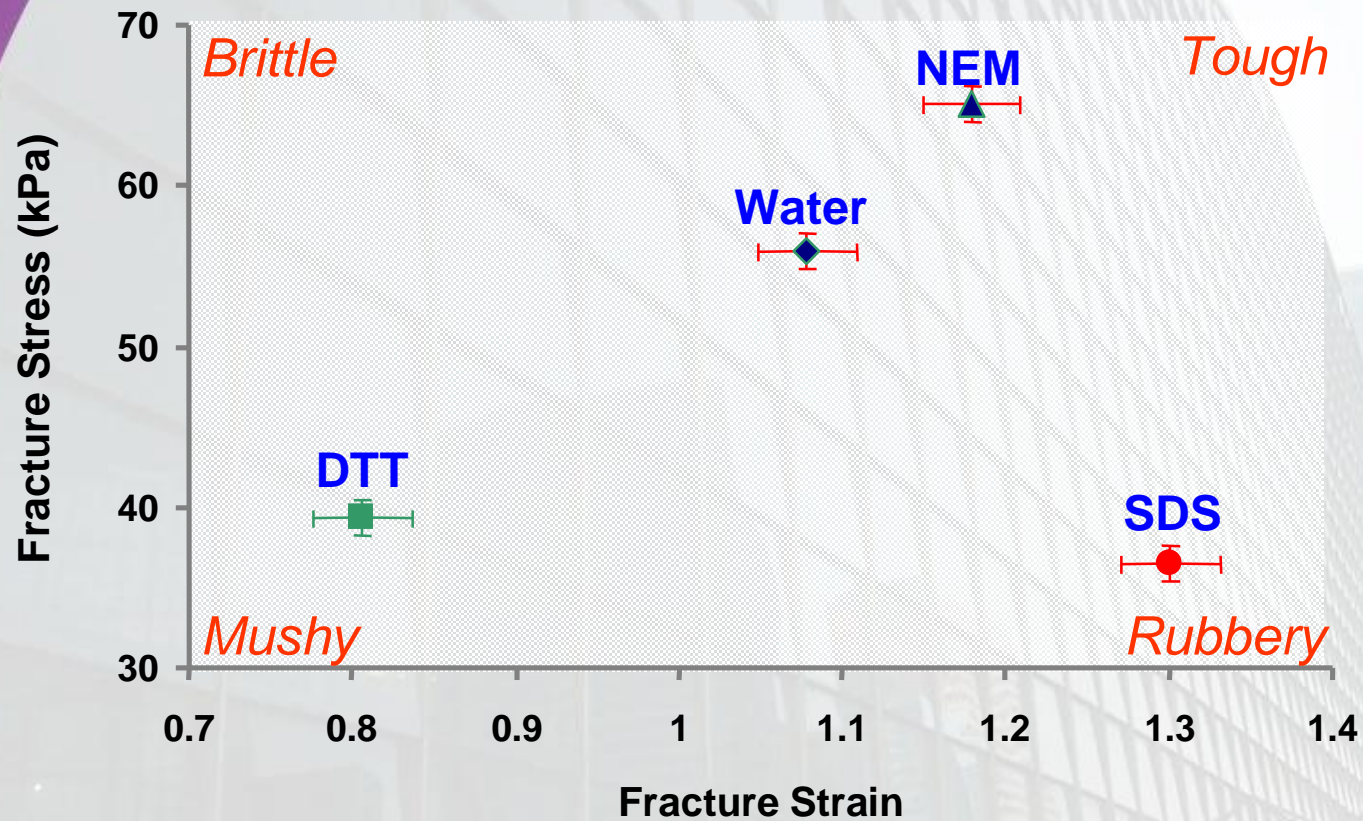




Effect of protein interactions on texture

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Texture mapping



12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min





Modifying target – -SS- interactions

~ Manufacturing considerations

- è Purity of protein – removal of lactose, salts (e.g. Ca^{2+}) and other non-functional components (e.g. GMP).
- è Influence of other factors in food systems to which whey protein is applied: other ingredients, processing conditions, pH, presence of salt.
- è Room for tweaking – for more suitable selections.

~ Modified whey protein products

- è How are they processed (cold-gelling WPC)?
- è How are required functional properties (thickening, water holding, emulsifying properties) preserved?





Tweaking ~ Modified WPC80 (-SS-)

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- ~ Heating at low ionic strength
 - è Can achieve a variety of functional properties.
 - è Retain heat-gelling function and ability to form gels at low temperatures.
 - è May apply to products such as desserts.
 - è Protein functions – dominated by disulphide-linked interactions.





Protein interactions and gel properties

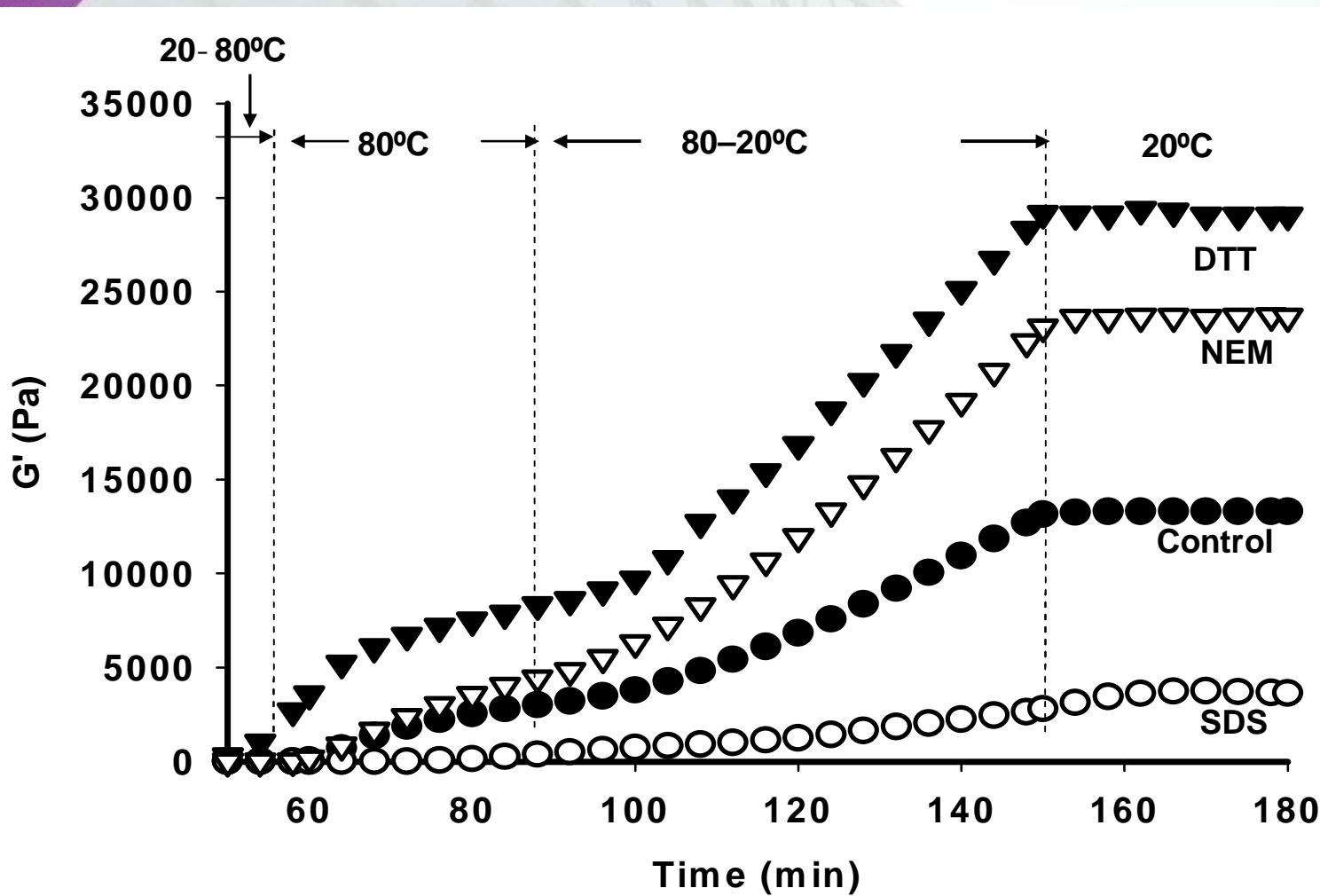
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12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min



Dairy for life



Heating of CG WPC80

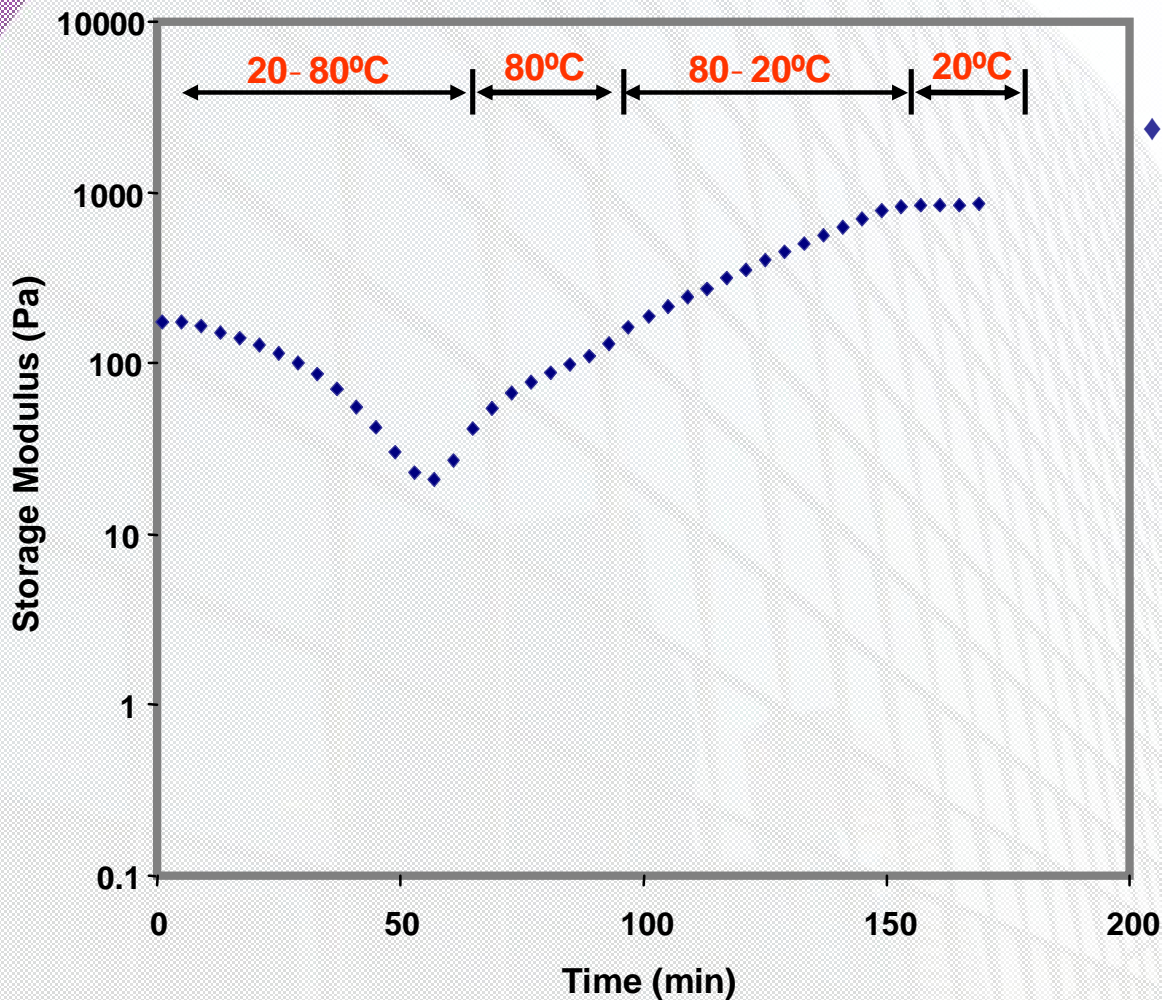
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◆ Reconstituted in water

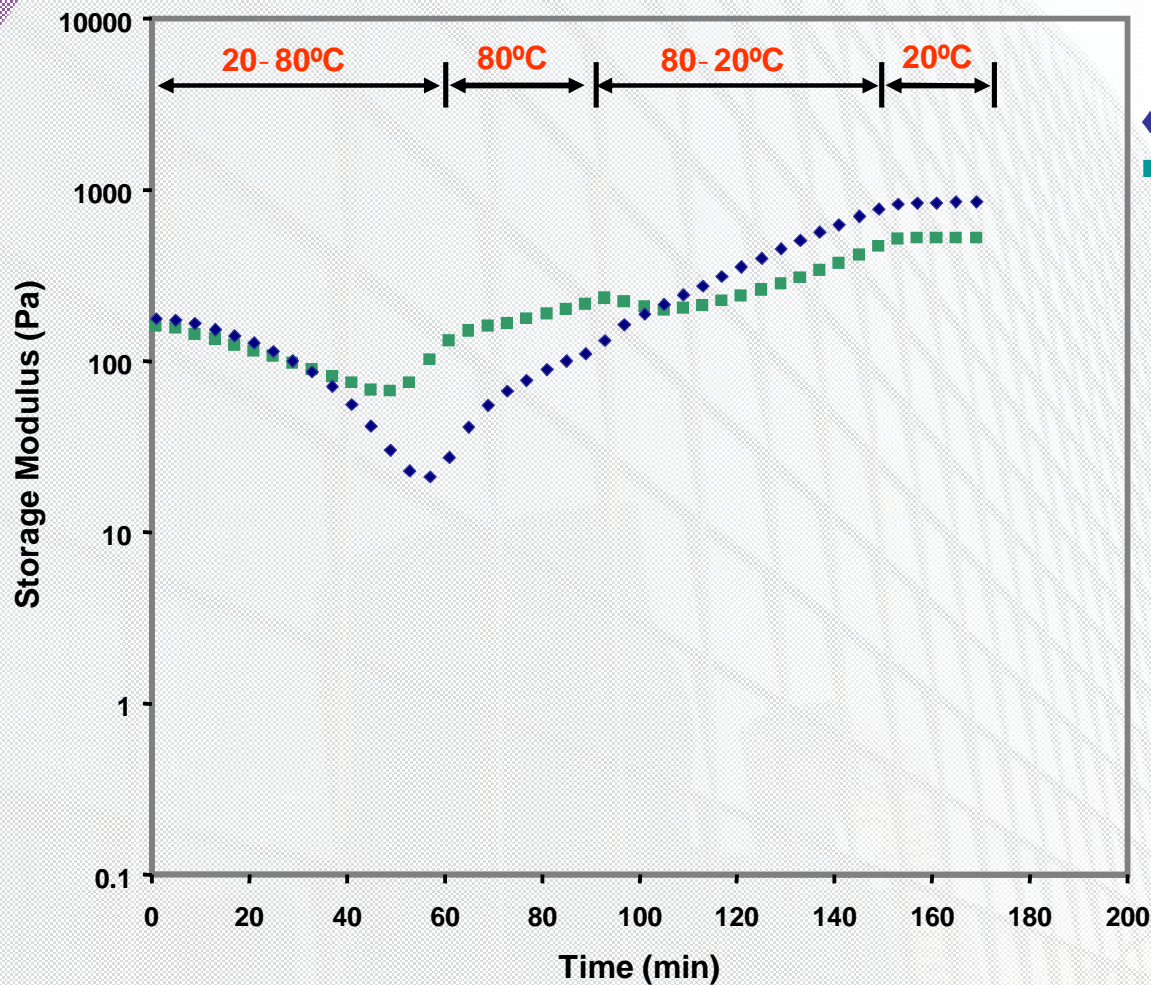
12% protein, pH 6.9





Heating of CG WPC80

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◆ Reconstituted in water
■ Reconstituted in NEM

12% protein, pH 6.9





Heating of CG WPC80

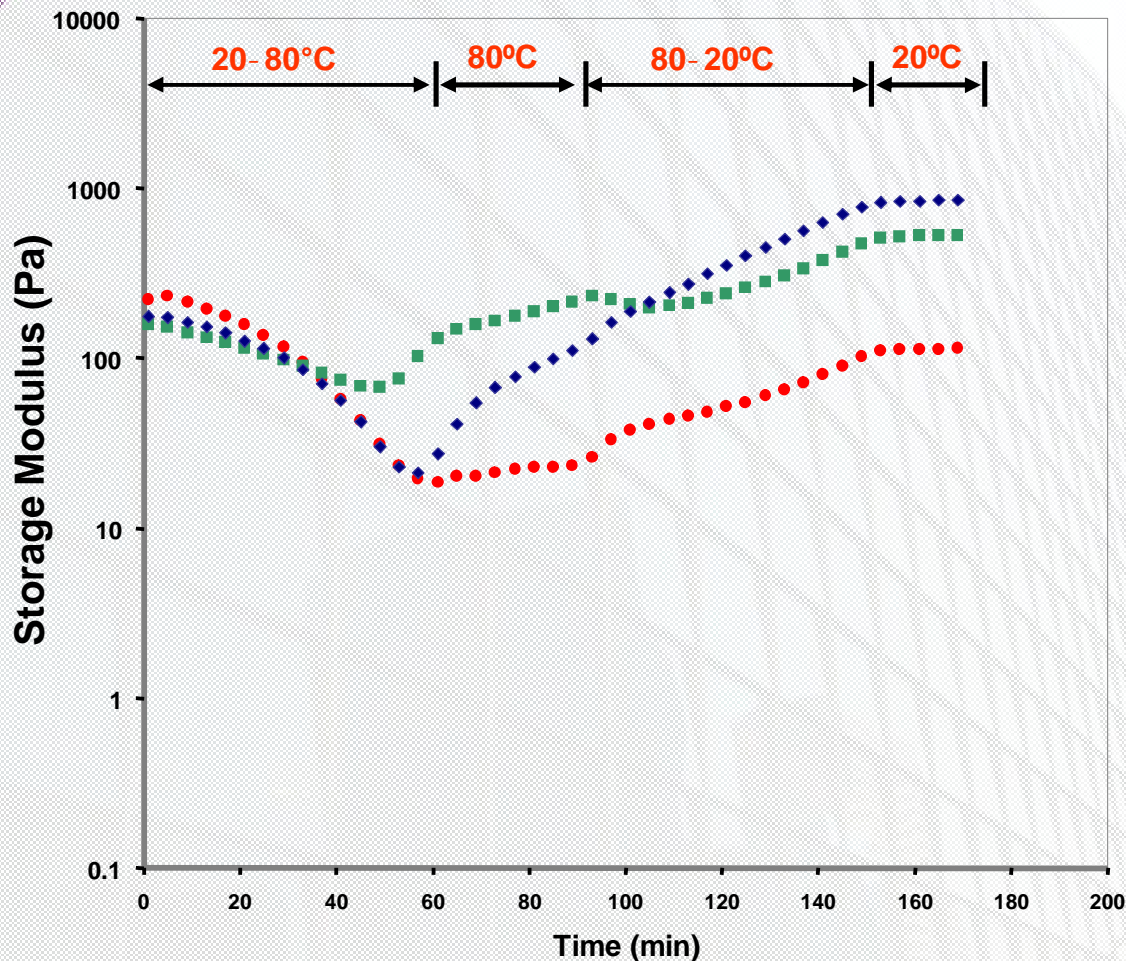
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- ◆ Reconstituted in water
- Reconstituted in NEM
- Reconstituted in SDS

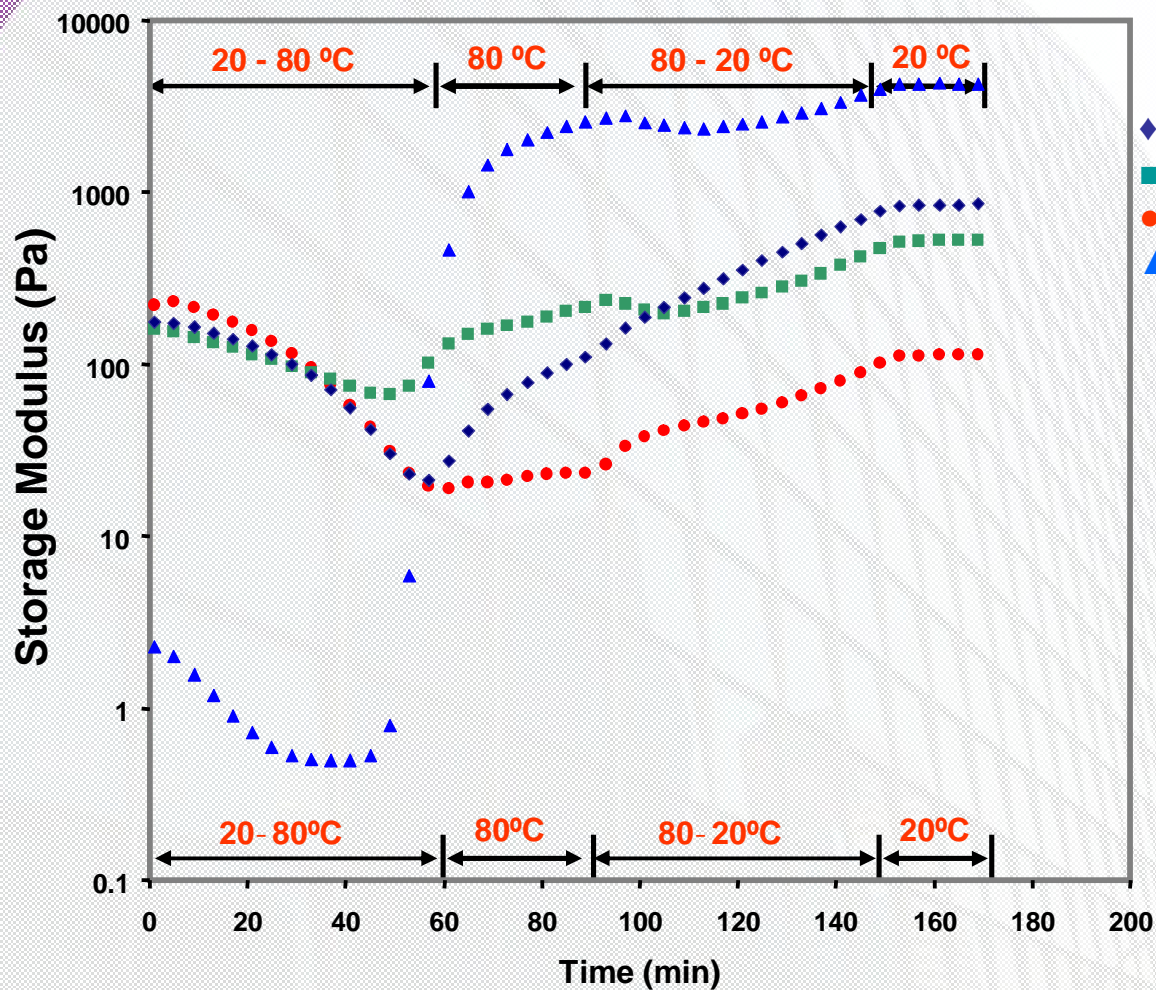
12% protein, pH 6.9





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Heating of CG WPC80



- ◆ Reconstituted in water
- Reconstituted in NEM
- Reconstituted in SDS
- ▲ Reconstituted in DTT

12% protein, pH 6.9

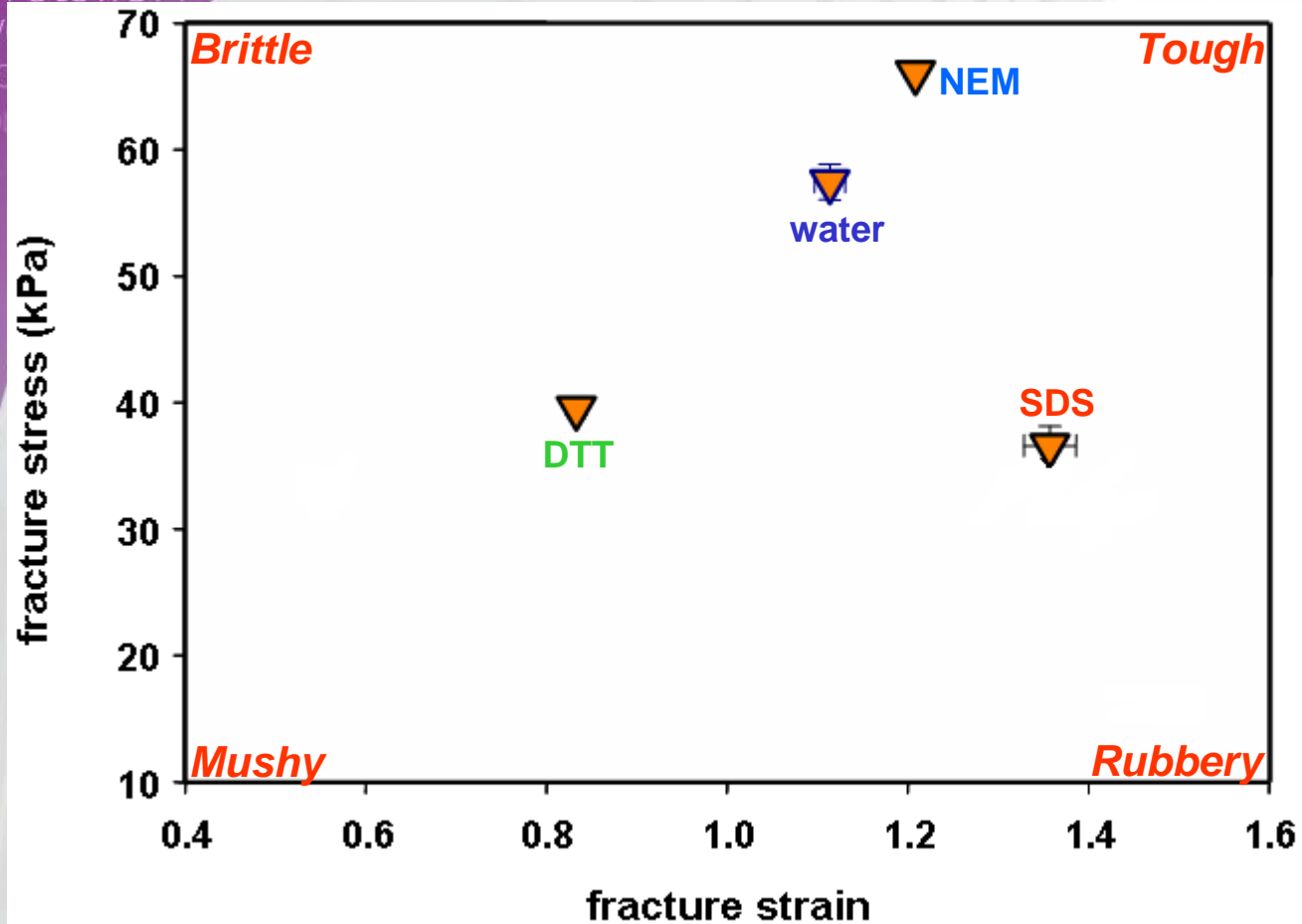




Texture CG WPC80

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12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min

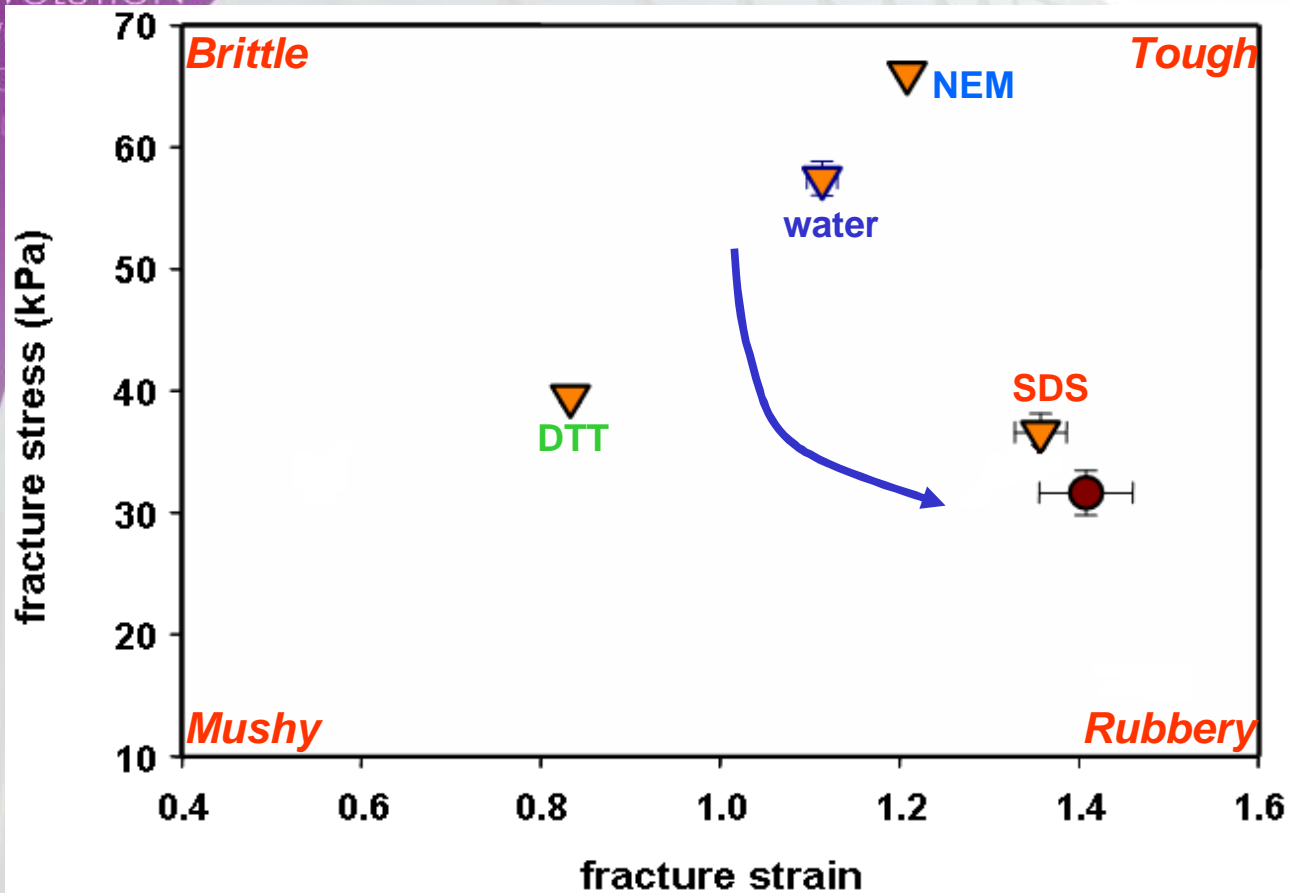




Texture CG WPC80

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▼ - WPC80
● - CGWPC80

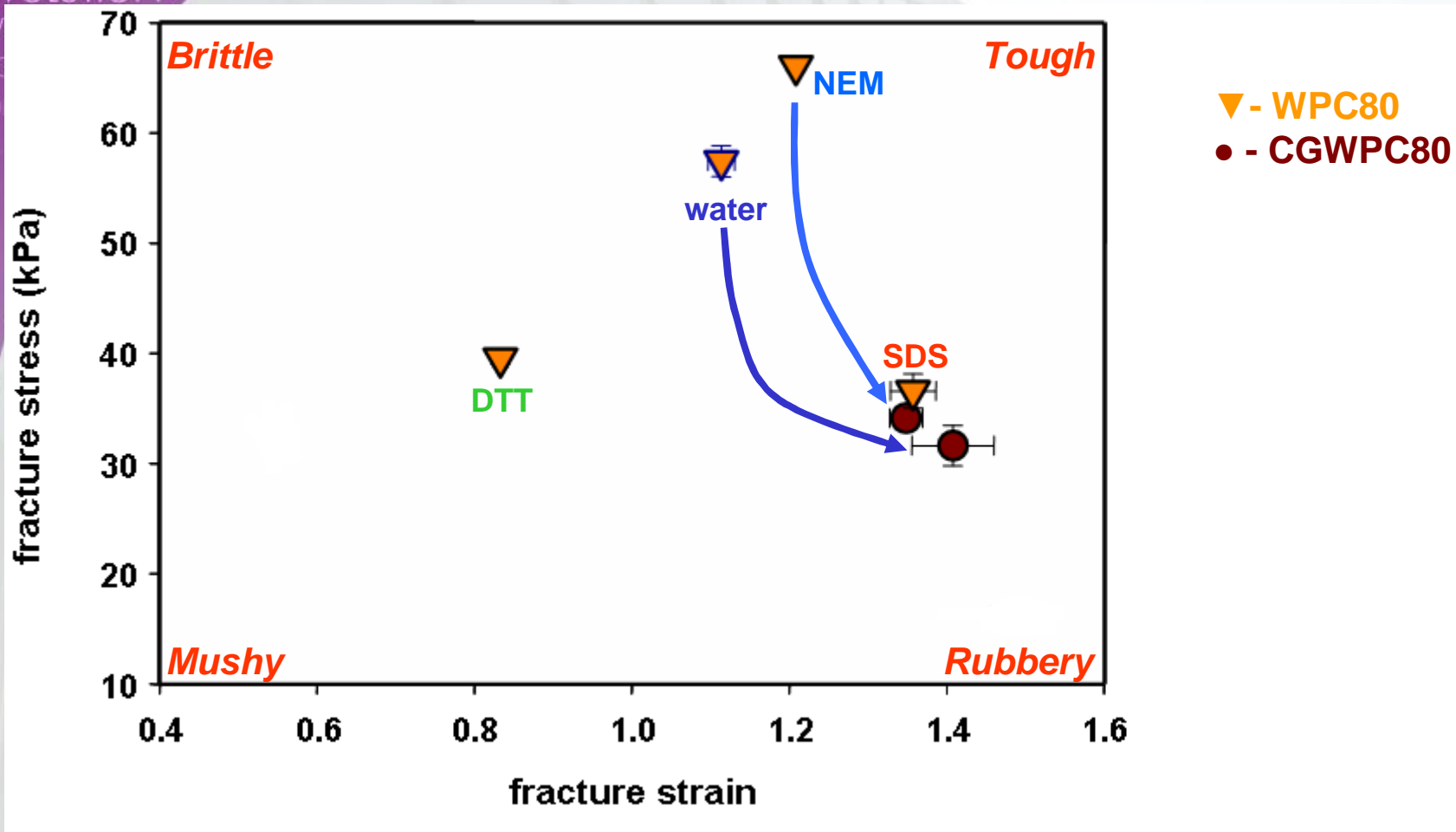
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Dairy for life



Texture CG WPC80

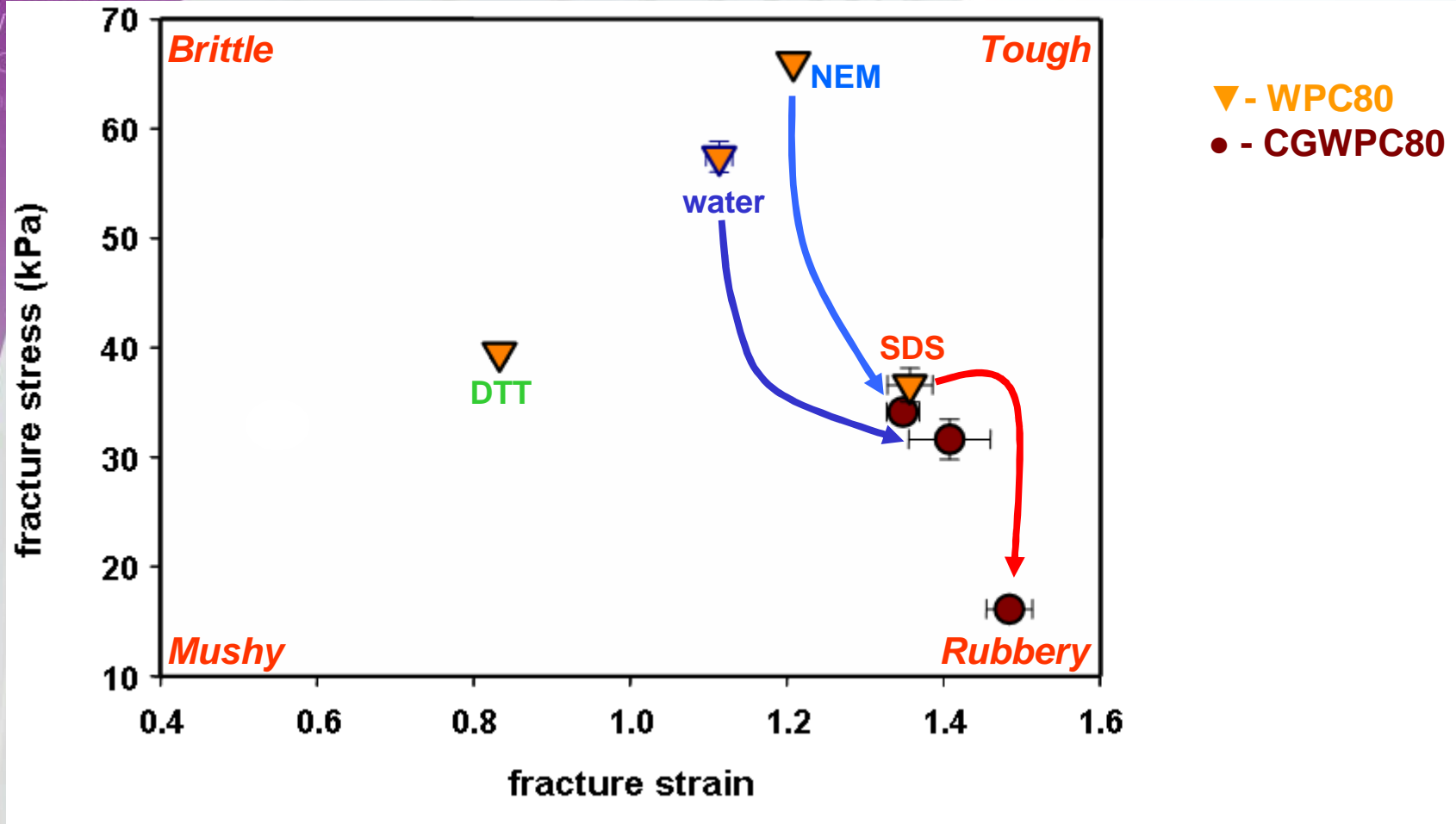


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Texture CG WPC80



12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min

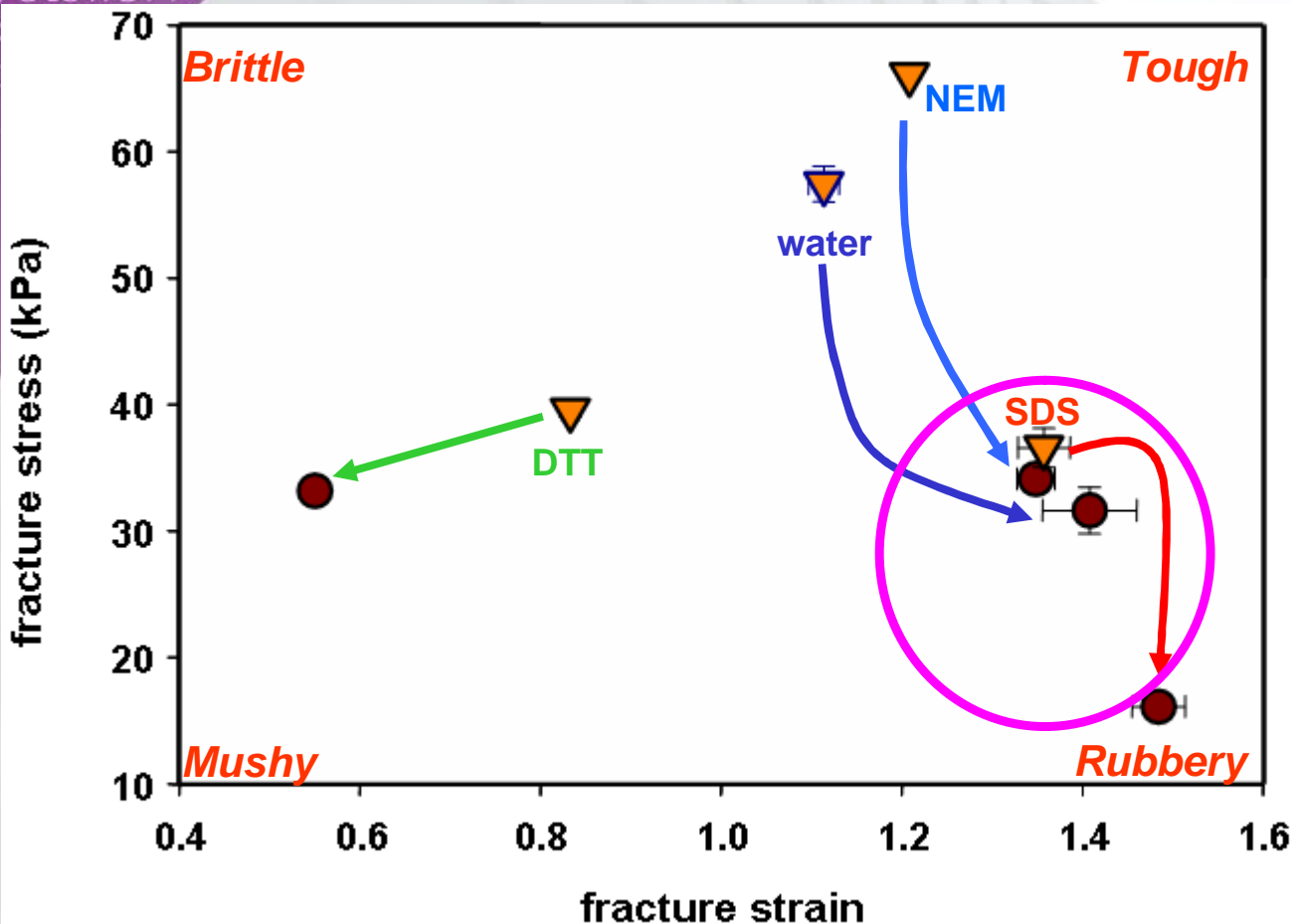




Texture CG WPC80

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WHEYV
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WHEYV
WHEYV
WHEYV



▼ - WPC80
● - CGWPC80

12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min



Dairy for life



Target – optimised non-covalent interactions

~ Manufacturing considerations

- è Retention of salts (e.g. Ca^{2+}) that have a major influence on functional properties.
- è Influence of other factors in food systems to which whey protein is applied: other ingredients, processing conditions, pH, presence of salt.

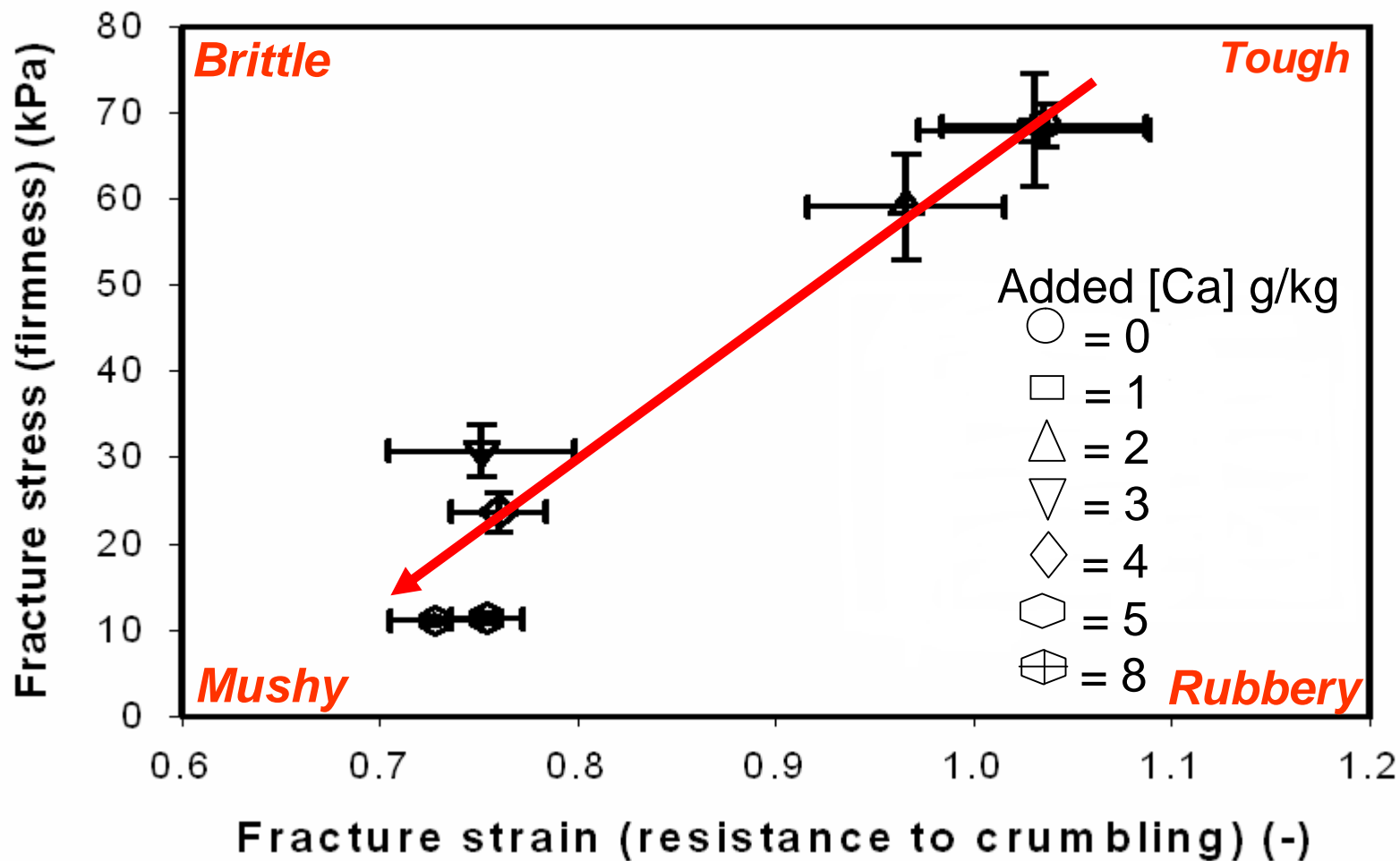
~ Modified whey protein products

- è Manipulation of processing conditions so that, upon application, interactions of protein are dominated by non-covalent associations (MWPC).
- è Main functional properties (soft-textured gels and limited emulsifying properties).
- è Protein fortification applications.



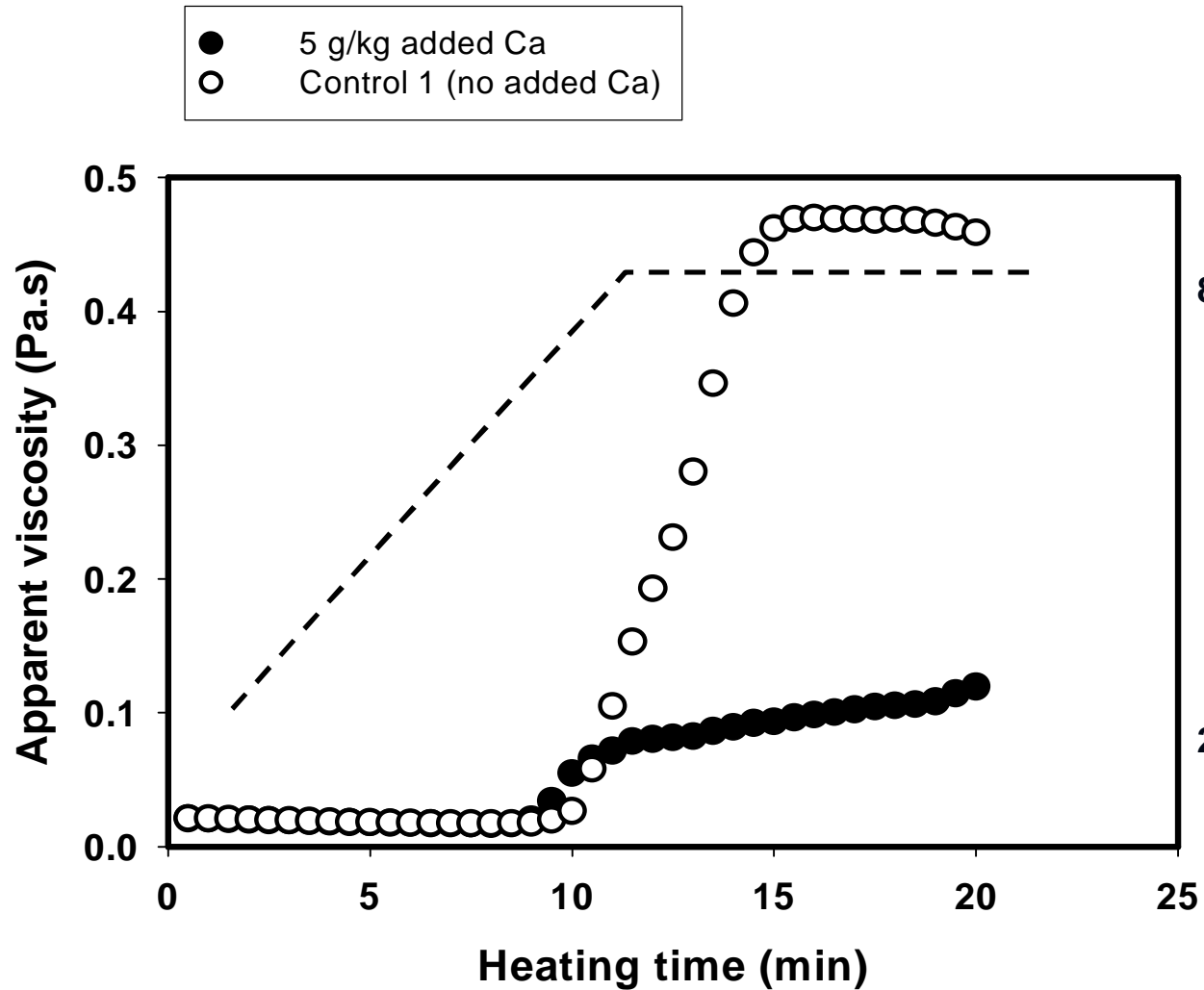


Effect of added [Ca] on texture





Effect of added [Ca] on viscosity



12% protein, pH 6.9
Shear rate 250 s⁻¹

80°C

20°C





Effect of protein interactions on texture

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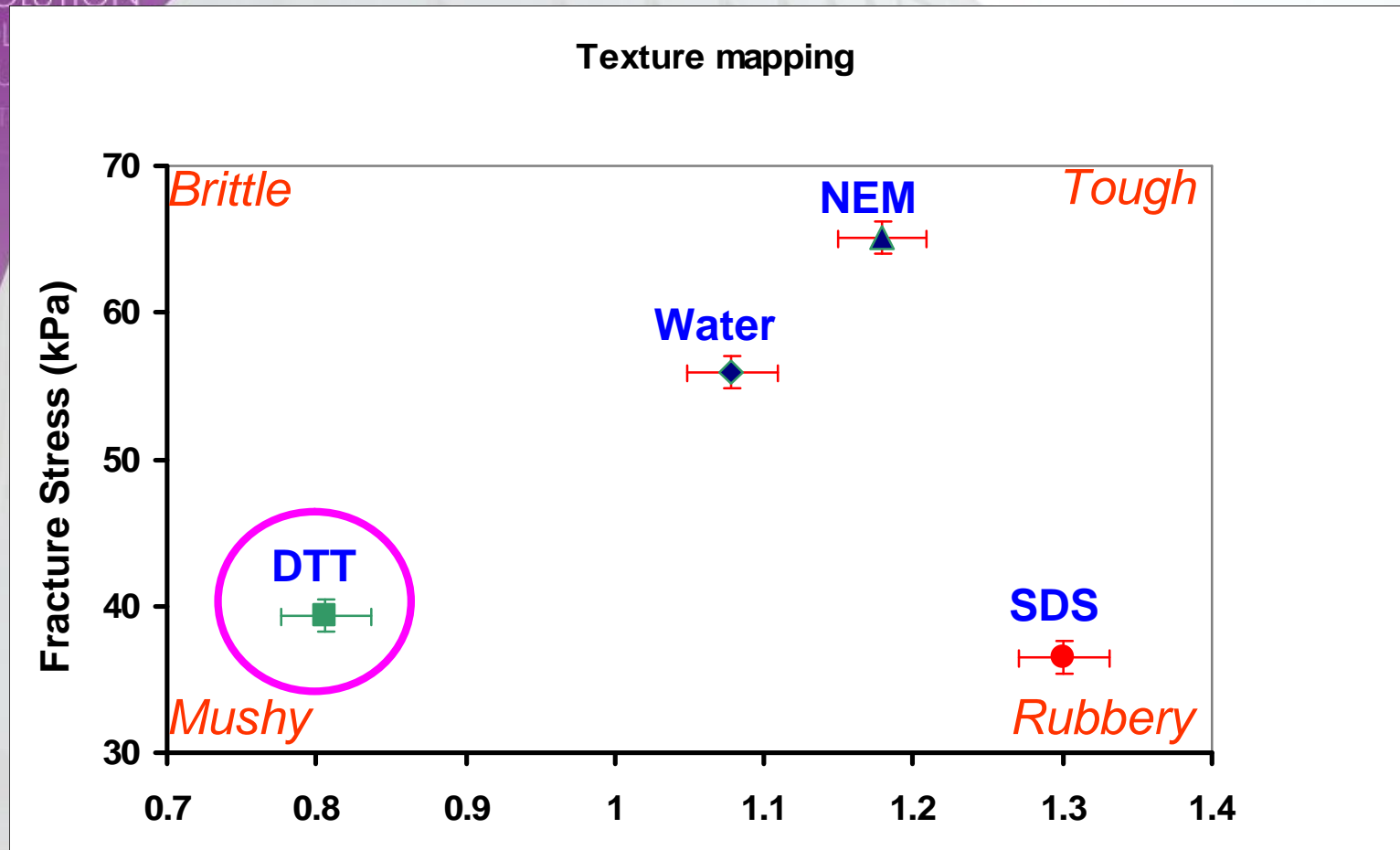
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Texture mapping

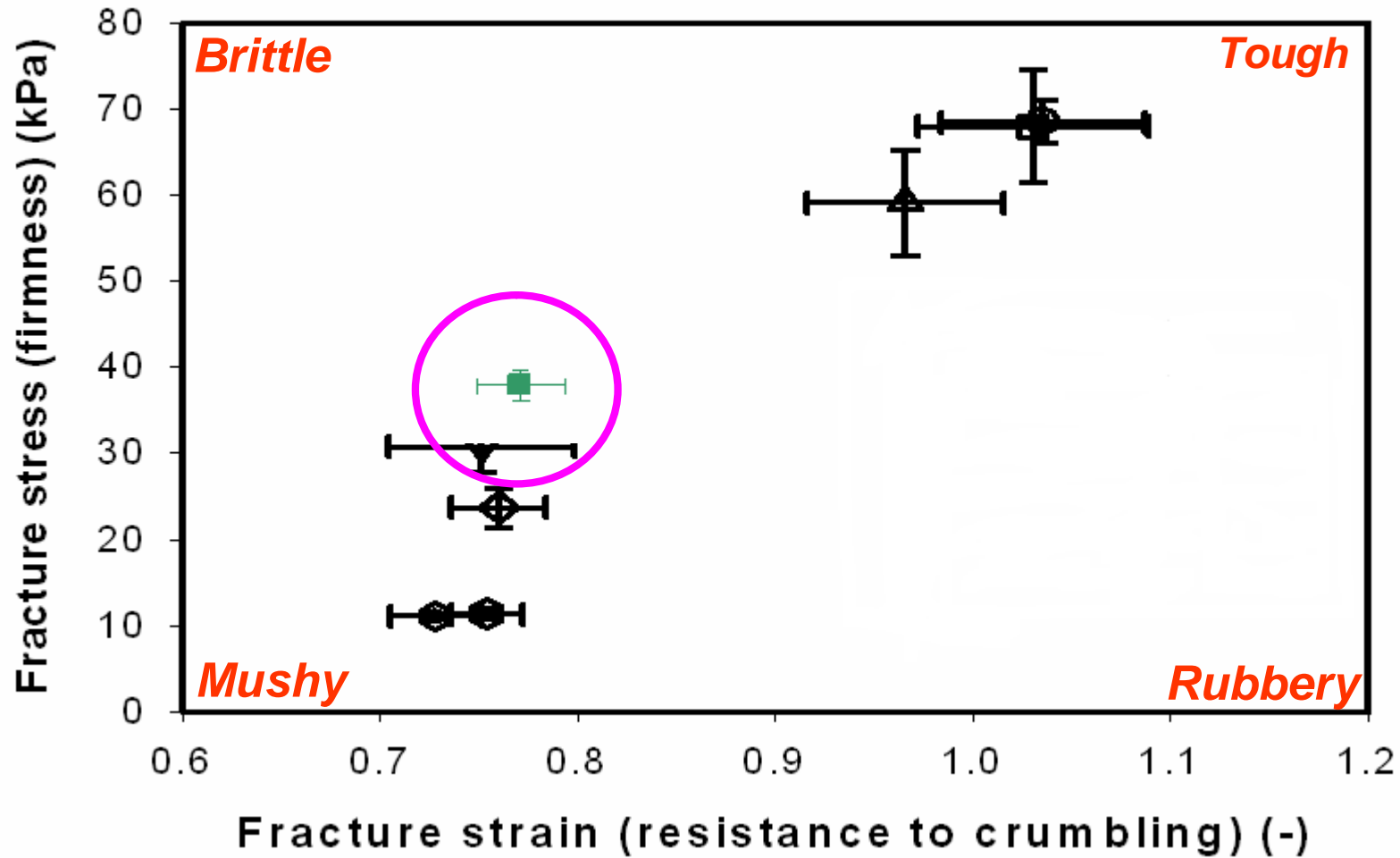


12% protein, pH 6.9, 80°C, 30 min





Effect of [Ca] on texture





Discussion and conclusions

- ~ Whey protein – complex system, not easy to translate fundamental knowledge to industrial reality.
- ~ Data presented – demonstrate effect of protein interactions on the functional properties of whey protein gels.
- ~ A better understanding of protein interactions and how they relate to functional properties in food systems is required.
- ~ May be able to manipulate the processing conditions to make products with target properties suitable for specific applications.



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Acknowledgement

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- ~ Fonterra Research Centre (Steve Taylor)
- ~ IWC-2008 – for the opportunity to participate



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