

Structuring as a tool to control water binding of dairy-protein systems

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Towards increased water content in cheese



Problem: the addition of water can lead to softer products and/or syneresis

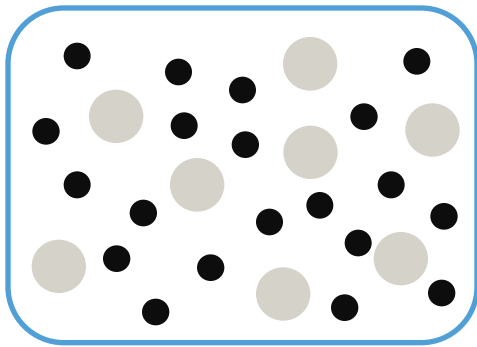
Solution

Creating protein structures which can absorb and tightly bind a relatively high amount of water

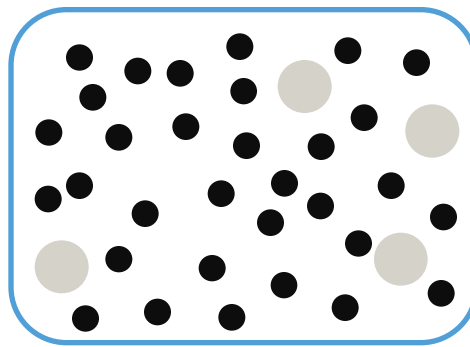
Hypothesis

- Change internal structure of the product

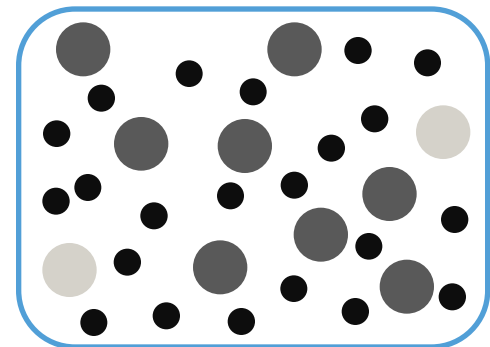
Regular cheese



Reduced-fat cheese

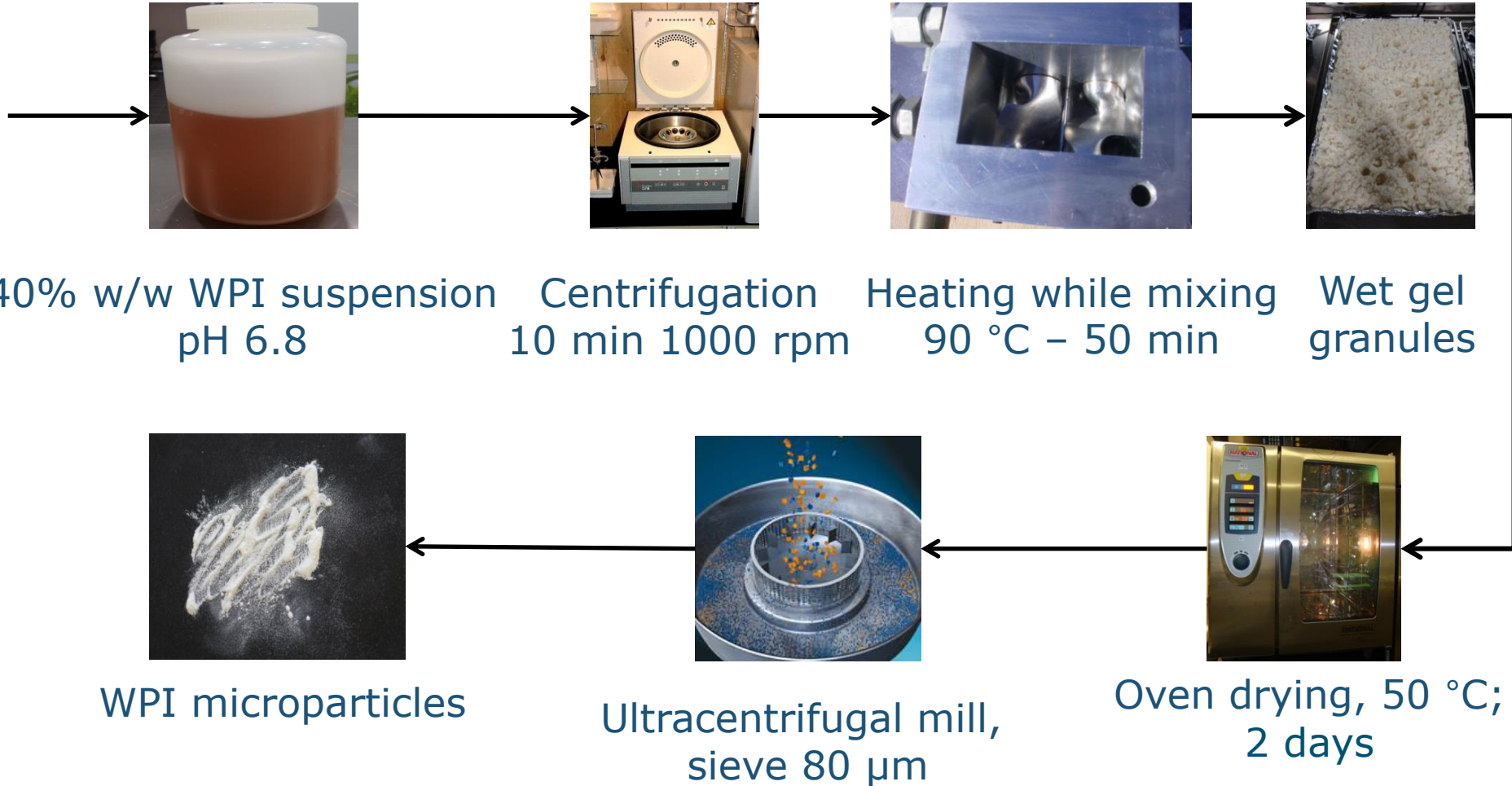


Modified internal structure of reduced-fat cheese

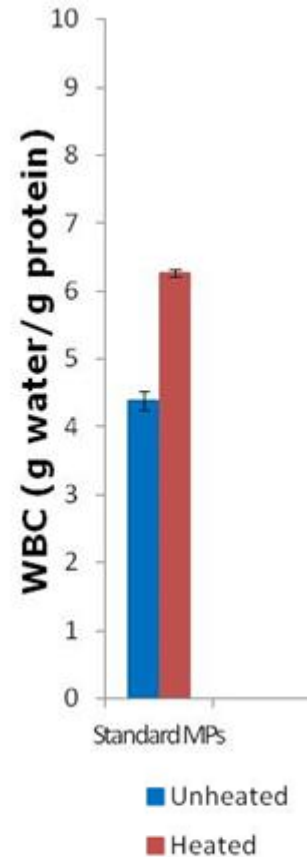
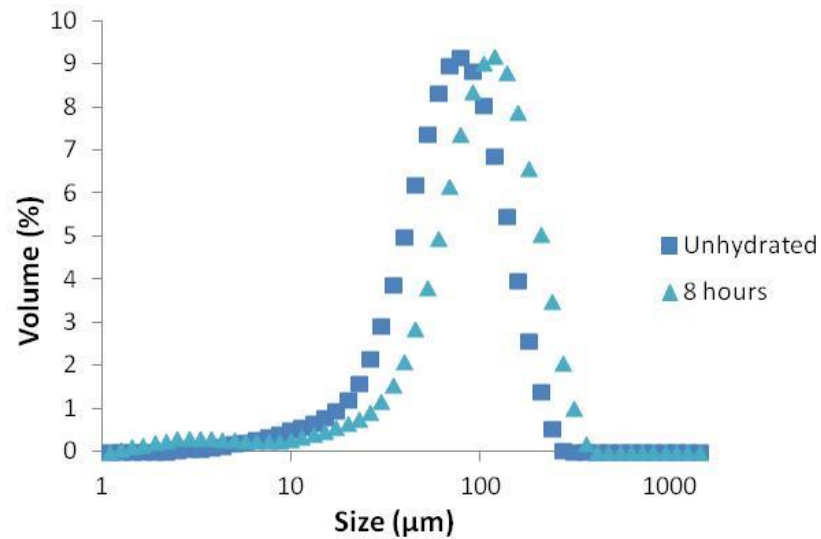
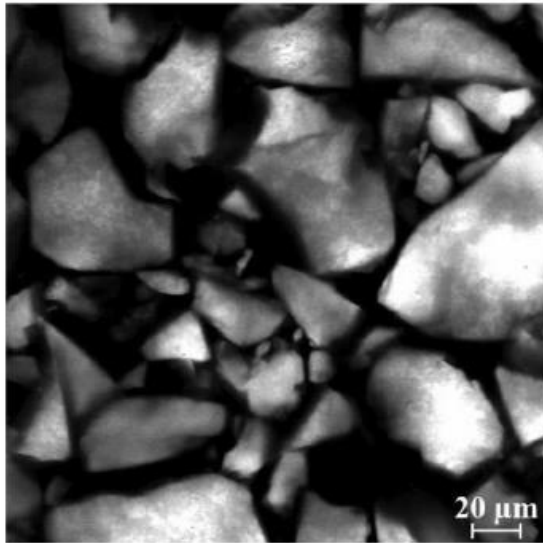


Interesting to have a look at protein particles

Swellable whey microparticles can be created by heat-induced gelation



Why microparticles can swell

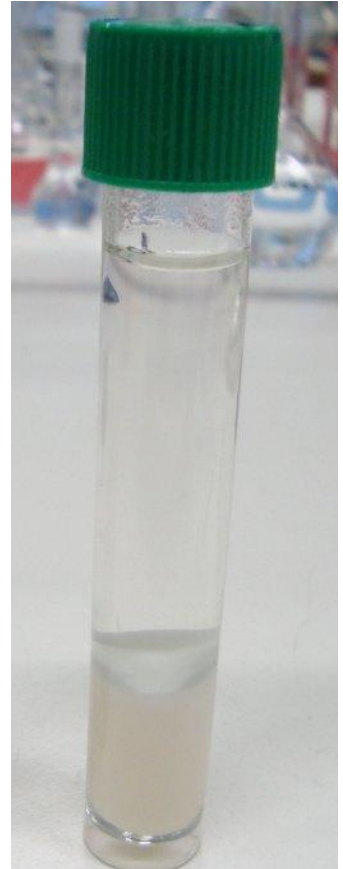


- Whey microparticles can swell in water

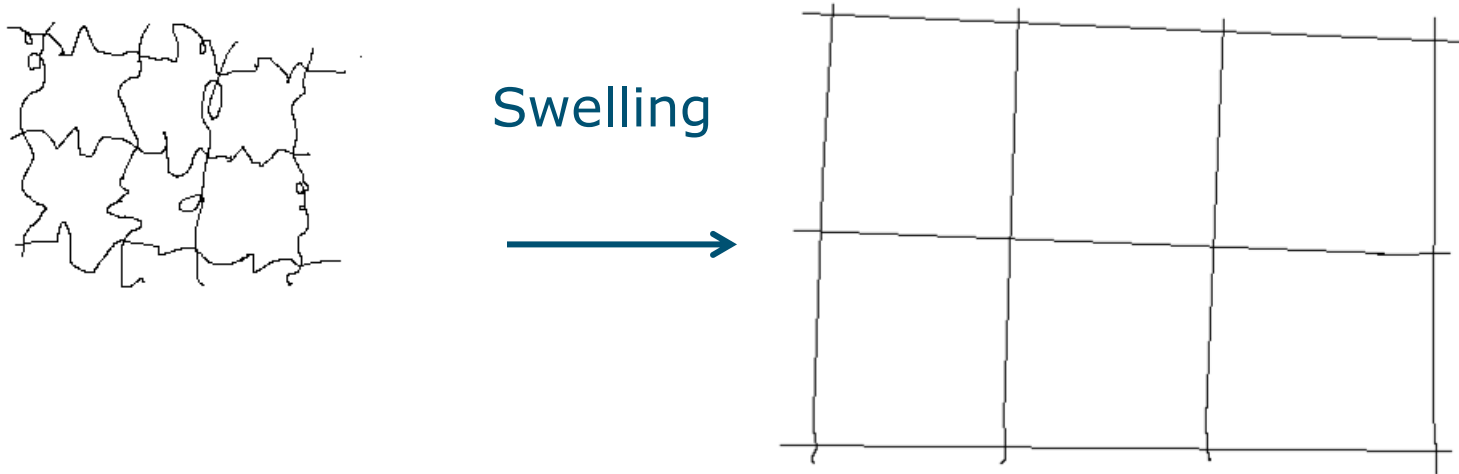
WHC methods

centrifugation method – excess of water

- Excess of water
 - Make a dispersion
 - Mix the solution
 - Centrifuge the solution
 - Remove the supernatant and determine the weight of the formed pellet



How to increase swellability?



$$\ln a_w = \ln(1 - \varphi_1) + \varphi_1 + \chi \varphi_1^2 + \frac{E v_w}{RT} \left[\varphi_1^{1/3} \varphi_0^{2/3} - \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \right]$$

Changing the swellability of MPs by their hydrophilicity and/or crosslink density

Flory-Rehner equation

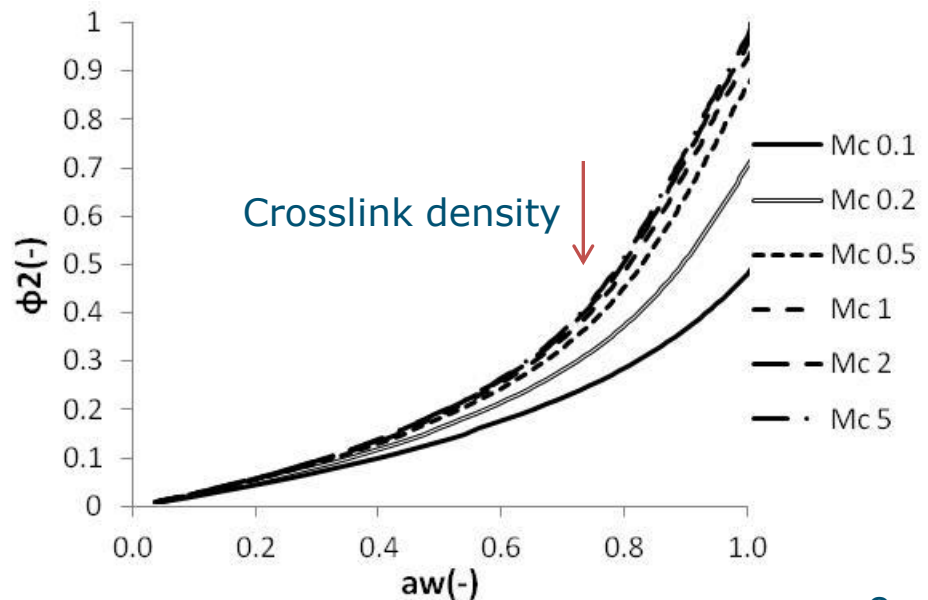
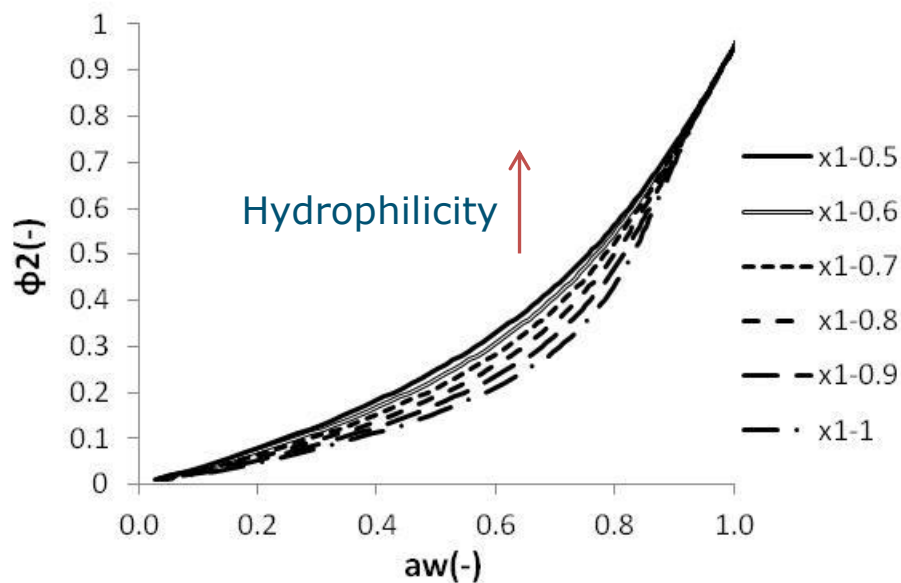
Mixing water/protein

↔

Expansion network

Hydrophilicity protein (χ)

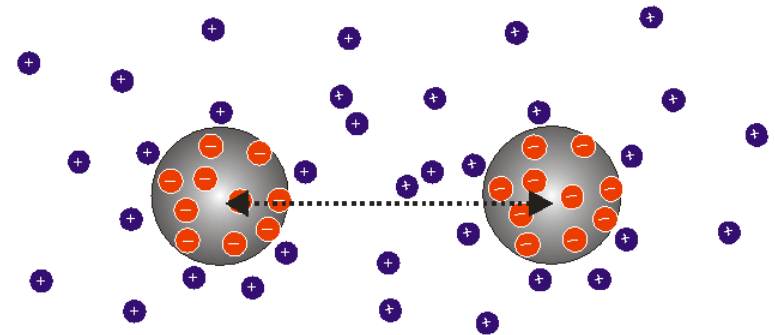
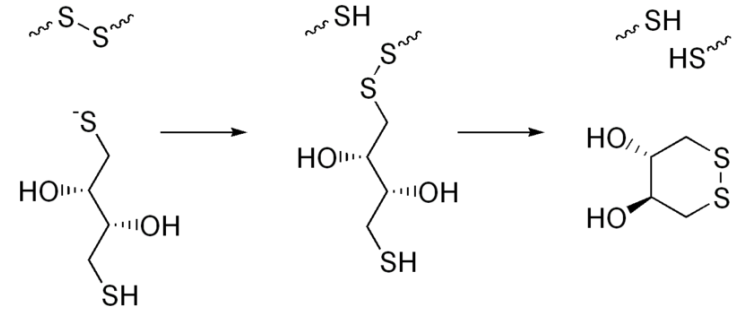
Crosslink density (M_c)



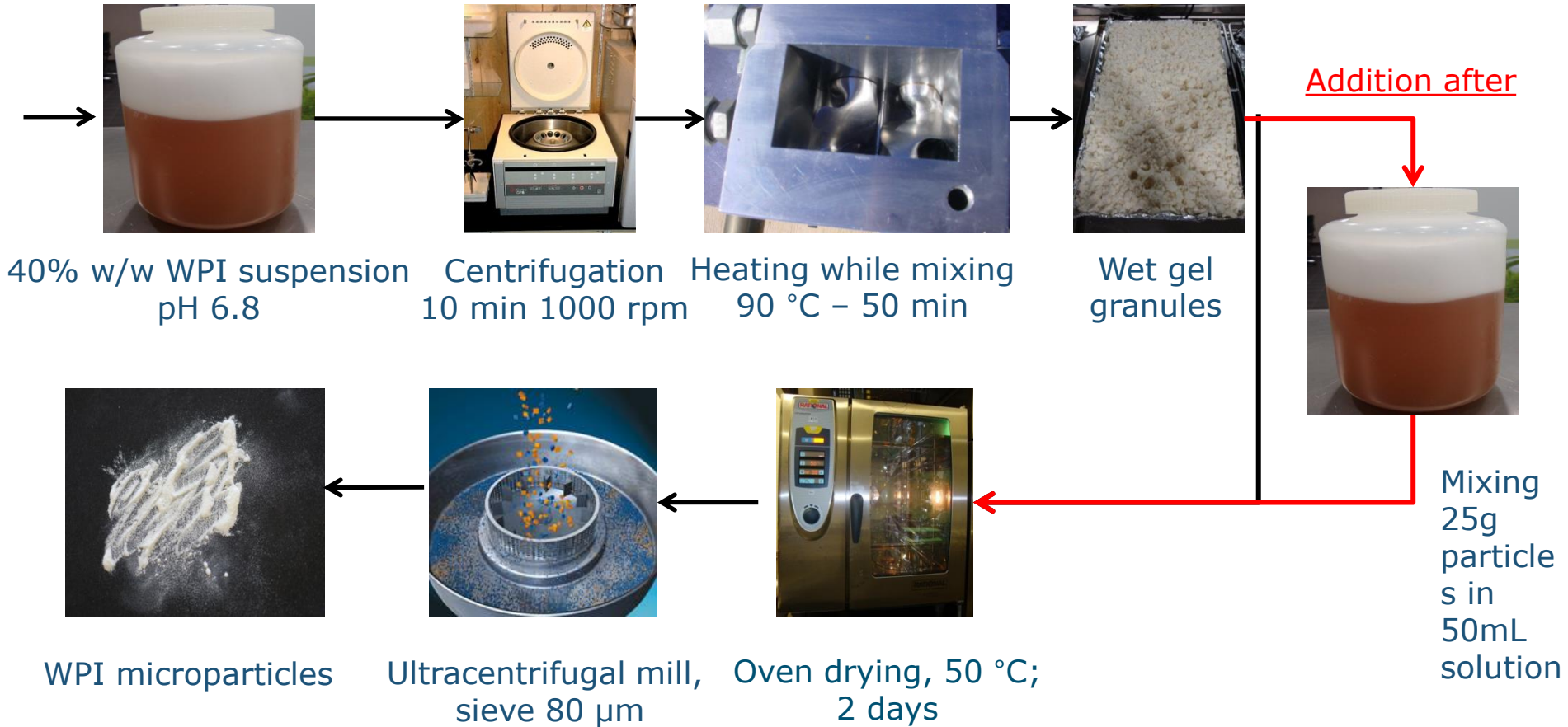
Decreasing the crosslink density with DTT

■ Dithiothreitol (DTT)

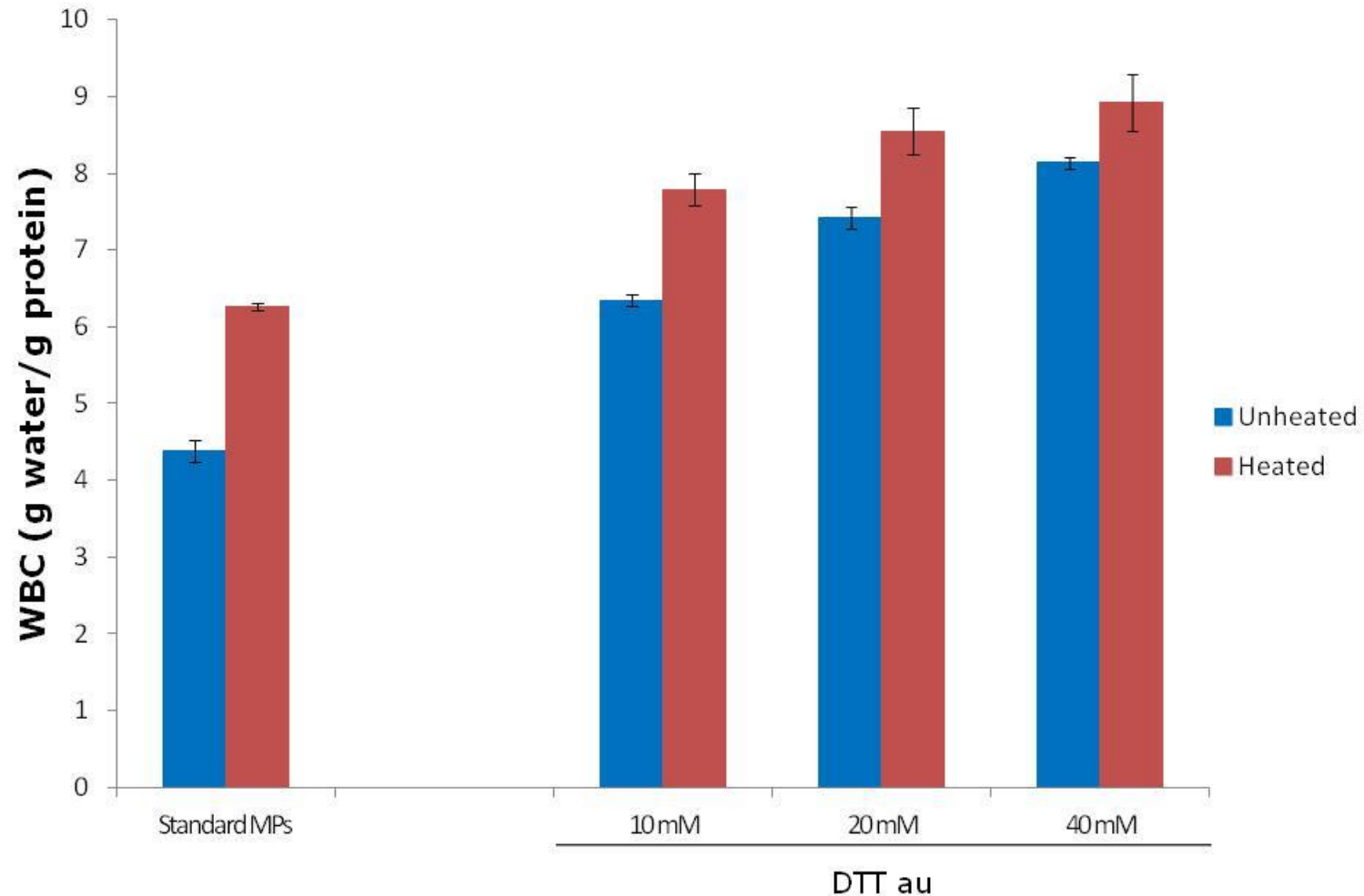
- Reducing agent
- Breaks disulphide bonds



Making of MPs – standard + addition chemicals

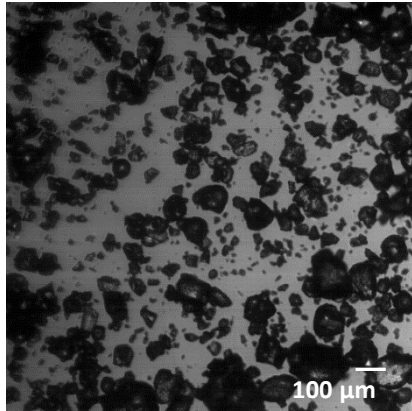


Decreasing the crosslink density with DTT

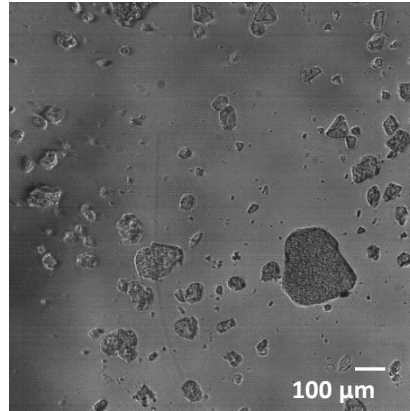


↑ concentration DTT → ↑ WHC ↑ stability

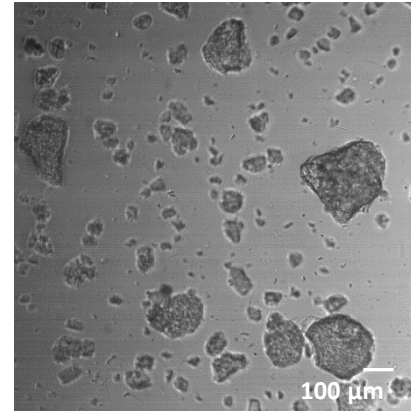
Microscopic images MPs with 67mM DTT



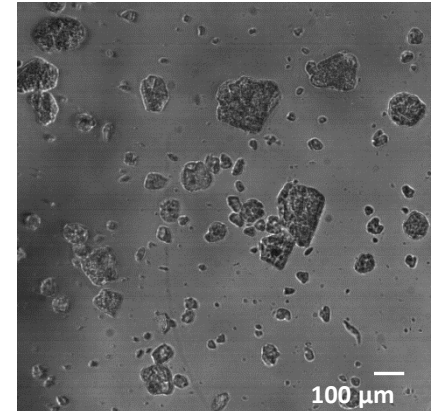
Unhydrated



24 hours hydration



48 hours hydration



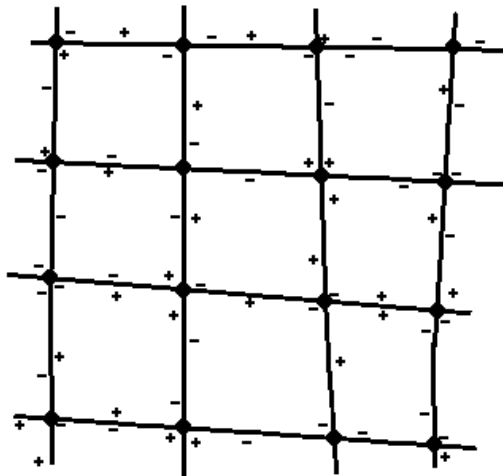
72 hours hydration

Conclusions

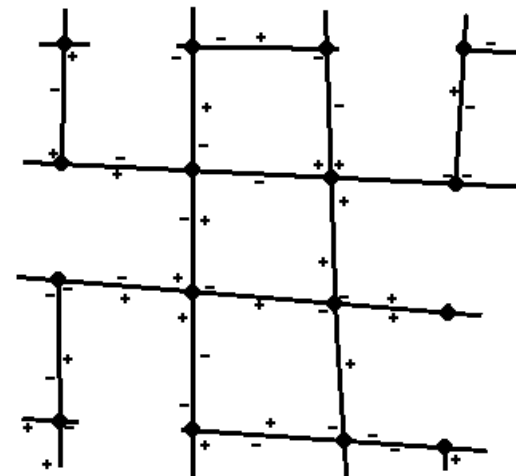
- After 24h of hydration the size of the particles increased
- No cracks were visible
- Particles looked smaller, more rounded and less dense than the standard MPs

Possible reactions MPs with DTT

Standard MPs



MPs + DTT au



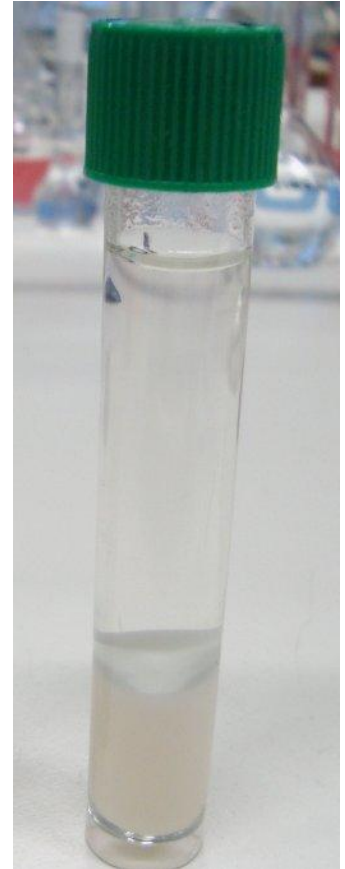
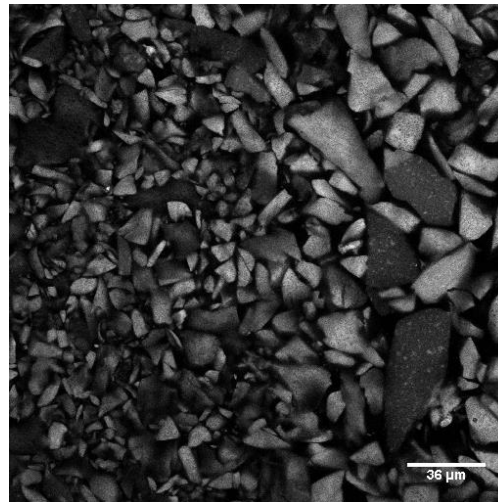
- Reduced crosslink density → decreased elasticity → increased swellability

WHC methods

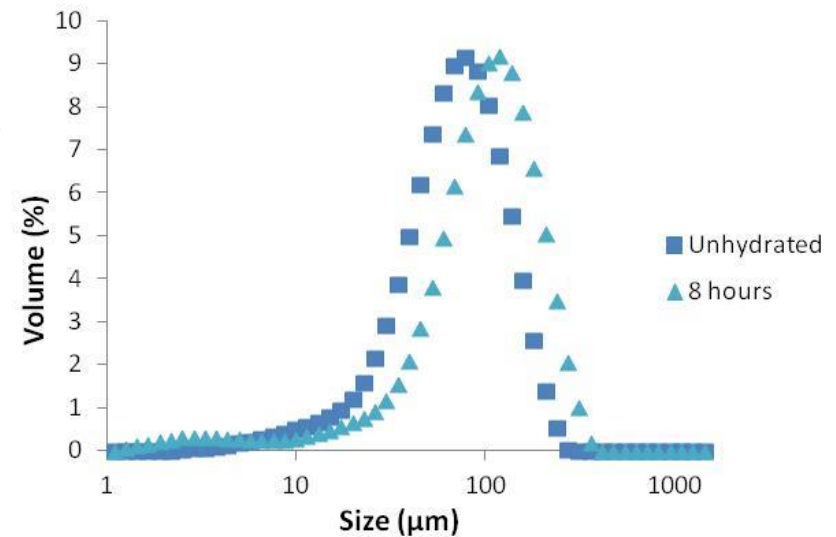
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■ Excess of water

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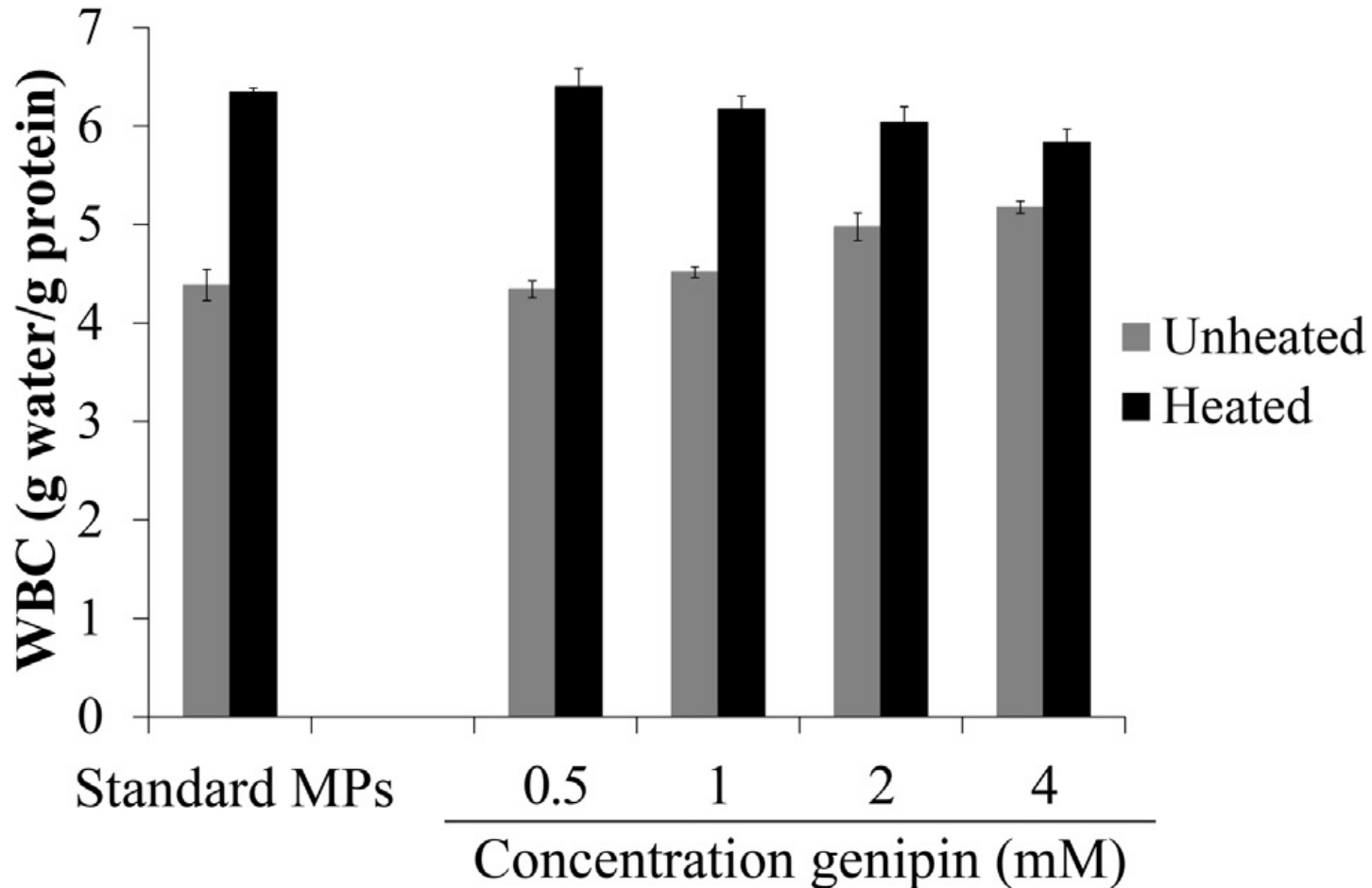


Swelling of particles



	Dry particle size	Hydrated particle size	Swelling (g water/g protein)	Water in and between particles
MP	88	113	0.9 (4.2)	1:3.4
MP + DTT	73	122	2.8 (8.3)	1:1.7

Genipin: adding crosslinks



Conclusions

- Altering the crosslink density (nanostructuring) is a route to control water binding properties of whey protein particles
- Effect is less clear (or opposite) than expected
 - Protein is oligomer and not a polymer
- Role of water between particles has to be explored further
- Behaviour of particles in a model system is next step



Thank you for your attention



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Thanks to

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