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Heat treatment of concentrated milk protein system affect viscosity and enzymatic coagulation properties

François Martin¹, Luisa Azevedo-Scudeller³, Arnaud Paul⁴, Gaëlle Tanguy¹, Emeline Gousse¹, Florence Rousseau¹, Marie-Hélène Famelart¹, Romain Jeantet¹, Cécile Le Floch-Fouéré¹

- 1 STLO, INRAE, Institut Agro, 35042 Rennes, France
- 2 CNIEL, Paris, France
- 3 UMET, INRAE, PIHM Team, 59651 Villeneuve d'Ascq
- 4 Nancy University, LIBio-ENSAIA-INPL, 54505 Vandoeuvre les Nancy, France

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Email adress: francois.martin@inrae.fr



Context



Expanding market

High added value products

- Many Properties
- Coagulation
- Setting agent
- Emulsifier...





- Many outlets
- Infant formulas
- Cheese making
- Bakery...



Highly concentrated protein product with increasingly complex physico-chemistry



Process key stage:
Heat treatment



More knowledge needed for controlling functionalities



Impact of heat treatments on highly concentrated dairy protein systems?

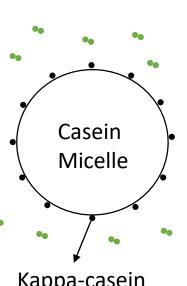


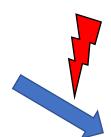


Scientific Background

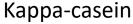
Whey protein

Heat treatment of protein solution: what happens in the case of milk?





Process: Temperature / duration of heat treatment



Physicochemical conditions: pH, ionic strength, whey

protein/Caseins ratio...

(Smits and Van Brouwershaven .1980; Singh and Fox, 1985,1987; Anema and Klostermeyer, 1997; Oldfield et al. 2000; Anema and Li. 2003, Anema, 2009; O'Connell and Fox. 2003; Singh 2004)







Solubles Whey protein / K-casein aggregates

Micelles bound

Whey protein / K-

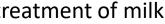
casein aggregates

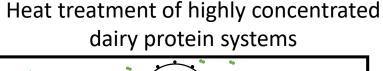
Whey protein solubles aggregates

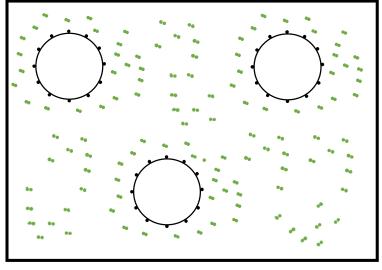
Scientific Background

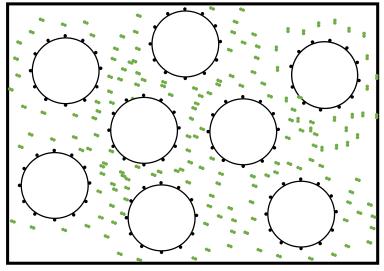
Heat treatment of dairy solution with different protein concentration:

Heat treatment of milk











[Protein]: 33 g/L



[Protein]: 100-200 g/L

Many studies

(Smits and Van Brouwershaven .1980; Singh and Fox, 1985,1987; Anema and Klostermeyer, 1997; Oldfield et al. 2000; Anema and Li. 2003, Anema, 2009; O'Connell and Fox. 2003; Singh 2004)









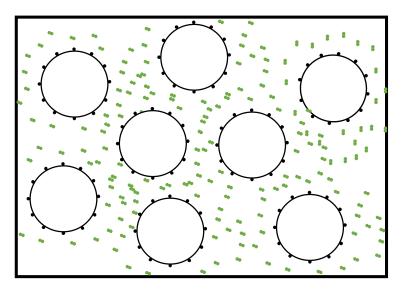
Research questions

Heat treatment of highly concentrated dairy protein systems

1/ Impact on heat-induced WP/Casein aggregation mechanisms ?

- Increase of collision probability
- Reaching of close packing of protein
 - Increasing formation of aggregates ?
 - Changes in whey protein/k-casein interaction?
 - Changes in spatial location of protein complexes formed

2/ What are the viscosity and coagulation properties of the resulting heat-treated solution ?







Experimental strategy

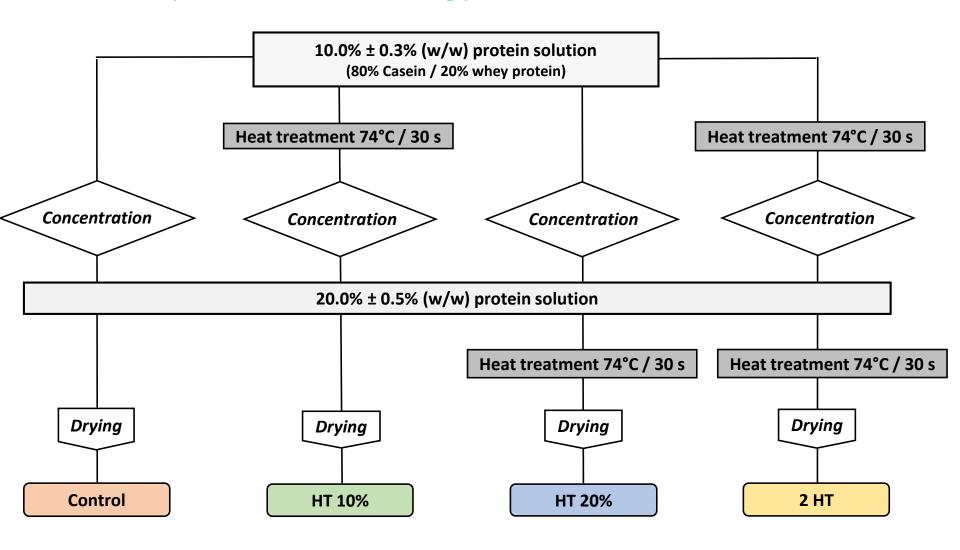








Experimental strategy

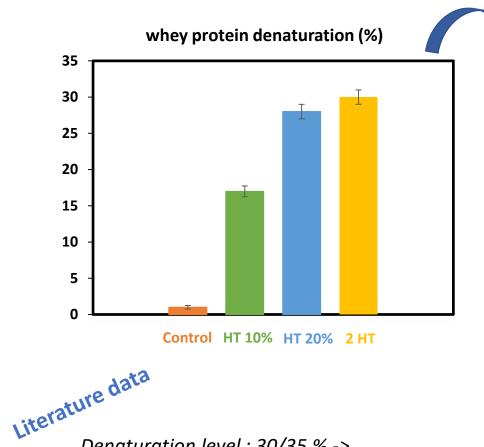








Results : Protein denaturation / aggregation



HT 20% / 2HT:

- Highest whey protein denaturation level
 - > 2 times more than HT 10% (17% -> 30%)

Protein concentration -> parameter that influences whey protein denaturation / aggregation

HT 20% / 2HT:

Very similar whey protein denaturation level (28 and 30 %)

No additive effect

Denaturation level: 30/35 % -> Heat treatment 80°C / 6 min

(Giroux et al. 2020) (Milk)

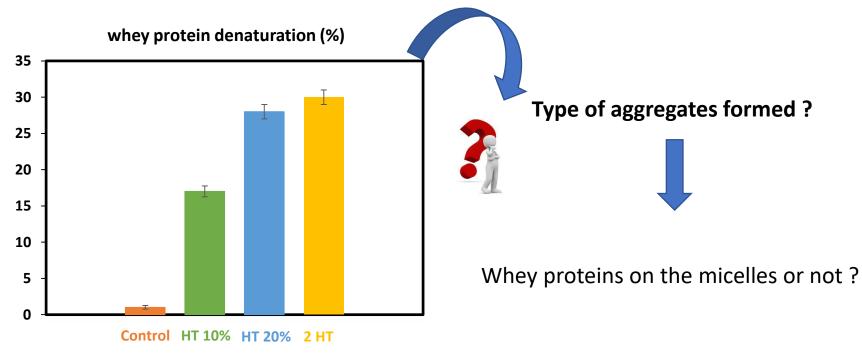
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> Results: Protein denaturation / aggregation



Coupled enzymatic and acid protein fractionation

(Noh et al. 1989; Vasbinder et al. 2003)

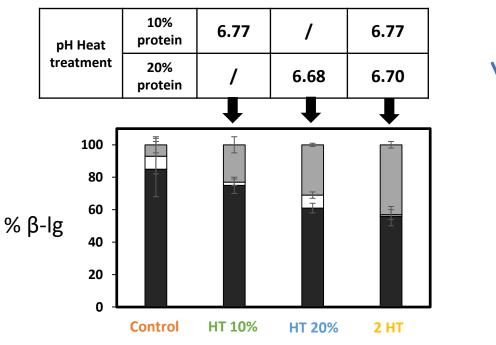






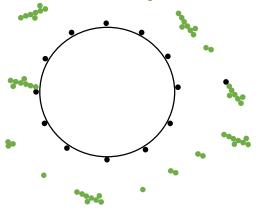


Results : Protein denaturation / aggregation

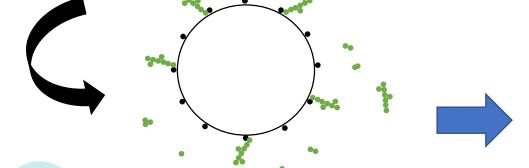


Native form ■, Soluble aggregates □, Micelle-bound aggregates ■









At least, 75 % micelle-bound aggregates

High protein concentration system

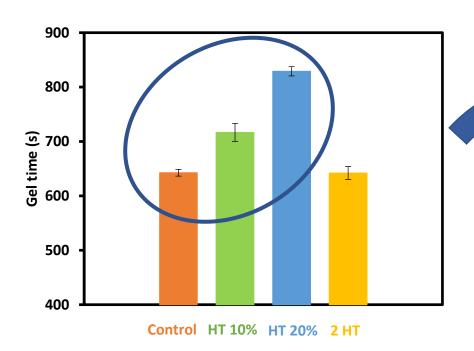
Different mechanism of k-casein / whey protein association



>

Result: Enzymatic coagulation properties





In agreement with milk based studies

K-casein/Whey protein complexes disrupt hydrolyzed casein micelle aggregation

(Kethireddipalli et al. 2015; Vasbinder et al. 2003; Donato et Guyomarc'h. 2009)

- Steric hindrance
- ➤ Electrostatic repulsion



04/28/22/ François MARTIN

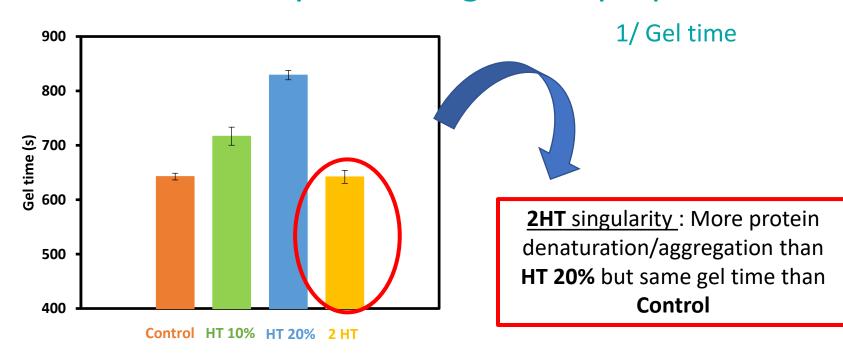






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Result: Enzymatic coagulation properties







Investigation of:

- Para casein micelles aggregation time
 - > Firming time









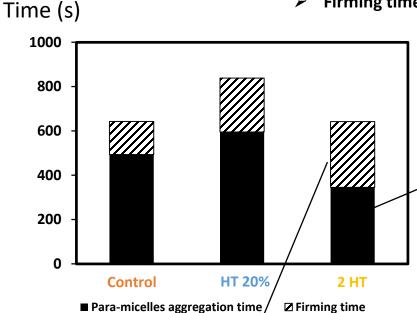
Result: Enzymatic coagulation properties



Para casein micelles aggregation time

Firming time

Using a light backscattering technique (Payne and Castillo. 2007; Bauland and al. 2020)



Shortest para-micelles aggregation time



Longest firming time

Impact of the 2 HT process scheme on:

- Casein micelles structure?
 - Futur outlook: SAXS study and K-casein hydrolysis
- Physico-chemical environment?

- Large number of K-casein/whey protein complexes on micelles

steric hindrance

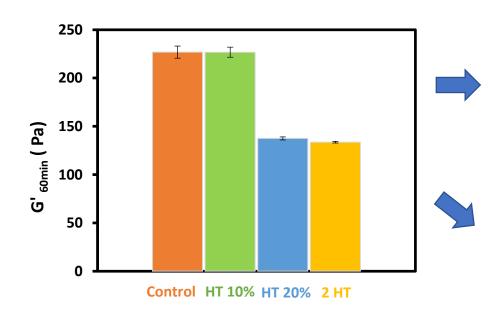




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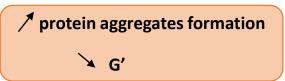
Result: Enzymatic coagulation properties

2/ Storage Modulus 1h of coagulation



✓ HT 20% / 2 HT: Whey proteins aggregates and k-casein/WP complexes disrupt gel reorganisation and generate very weak gels

(Giroux et al. 2015; Perreault et al. 2017)



✓ HT 10%: Same gel strength as Control ->
amount of whey proteins aggregates and kcasein/WP complexes seems to be
insufficient to disrupt gel reorganisation

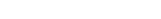


Aggregates quantity effect / threshold effect



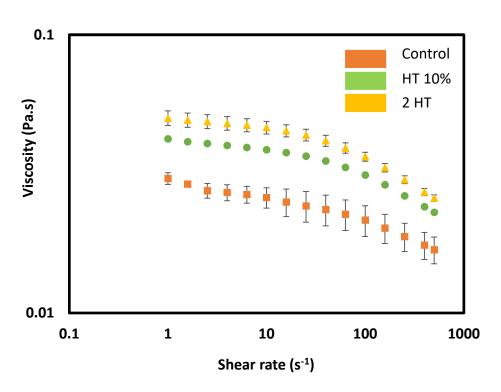






Results: Viscosity changes





All samples -> **shear thinning behavior**

The difference between the control and heat-treated products is greater than differences among heat-treated products

Higher protein denaturation level -> higher viscosity during shearing



- Higher casein micelles voluminosity
- Higher water-binding capacity of whey protein aggregates >> native proteins

Anema et al, 2014





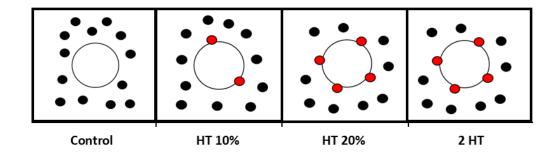




> Take home message

Heat treatment of highly concentrated dairy protein systems:

1/ Impact on heat-induced WP/Casein aggregation mechanisms?



- ➤ Increase denaturation/aggregation of whey protein at 20 % (w/w) protein
- Protein denaturation -> no additive effect of heat treatment

Drive K-casein/whey protein association toward major micellar aggregates







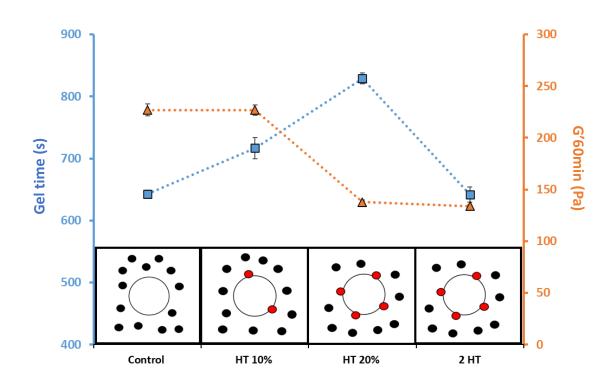


> Take home message

Heat treatment of highly concentrated dairy protein systems:

2/ Impact on the coagulation properties of the resulting heat-treated solution?

- K-casein/whey protein complexes -> increase gel time (especially by increasing the firming time), and lead to the formation of weak gels
- Few aggregates in the bulk
 -> gel produced have the same G' than control gel



Lines are guides for the eyes







> Take home message

Heat treatment of highly concentrated dairy protein systems:

3/ Impact on viscosity of the resulting heat-treated solution?

- Higher protein denaturation level -> higher viscosity during shearing
- ➤ The difference between the control and heat-treated products is greater than differences among heat-treated products















