



## WP2: Innovative plant-based dairy analogues: Fermented products

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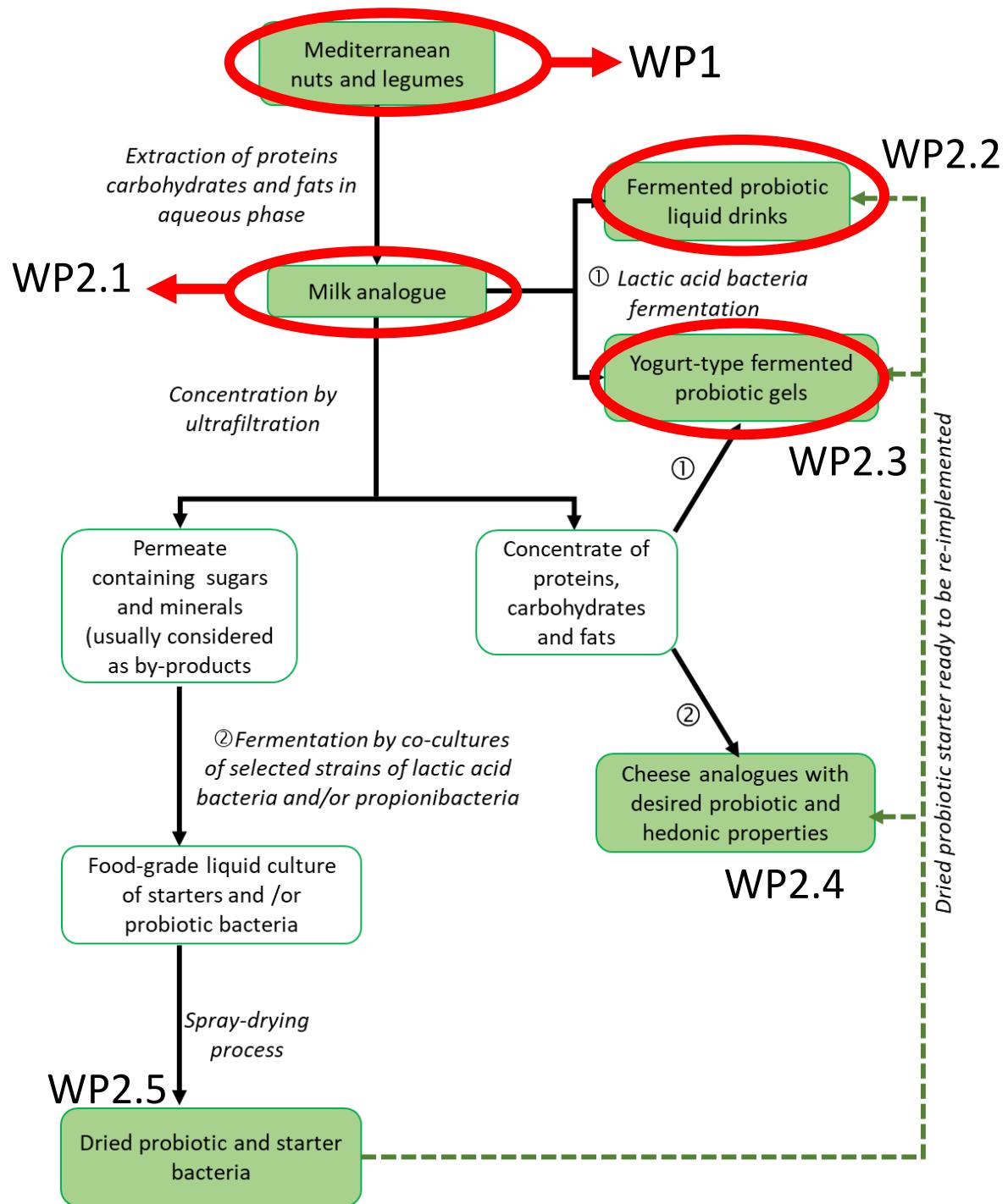
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## **WP2 : Innovative plant-based dairy analogues : Fermented products**





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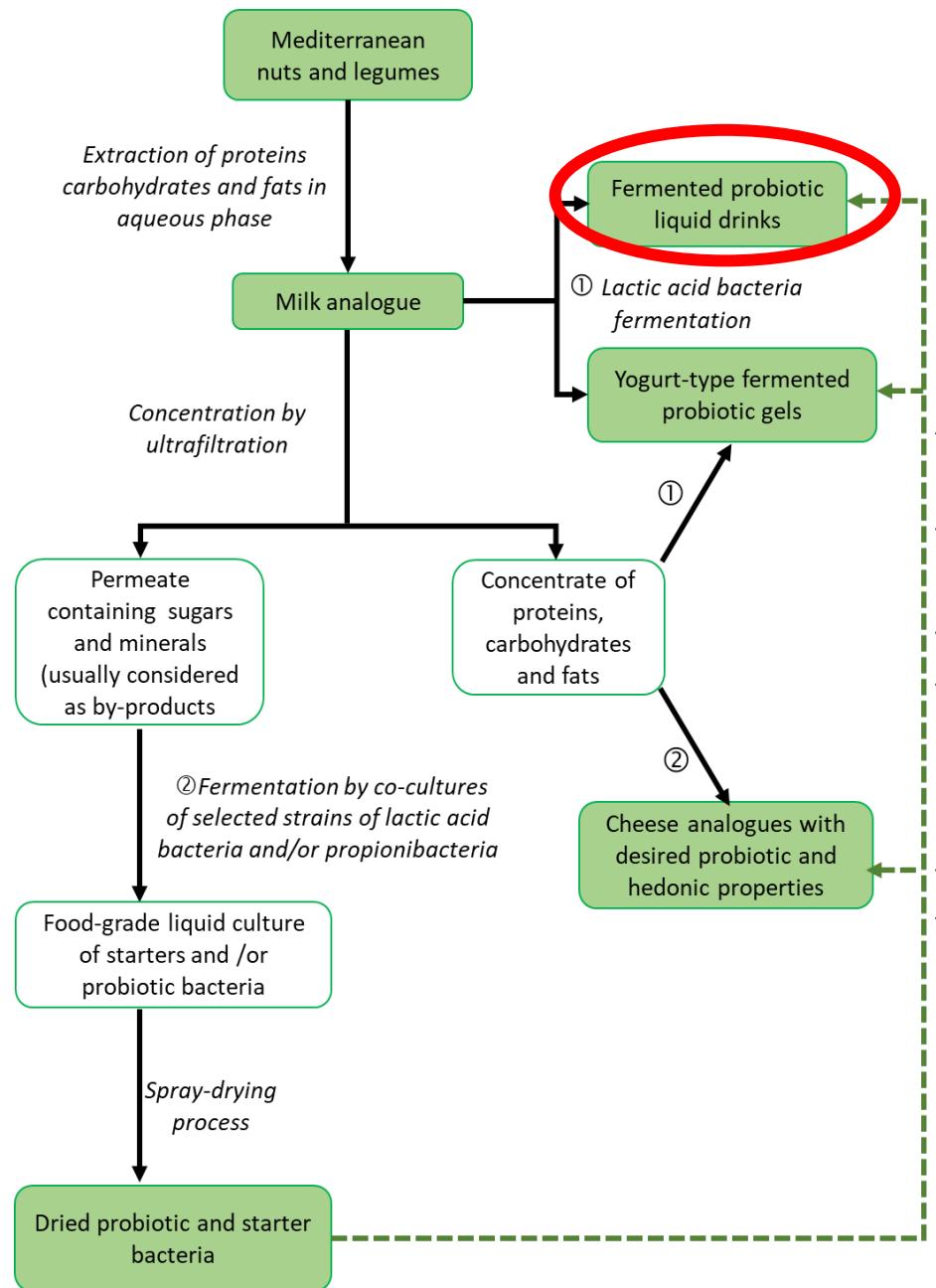


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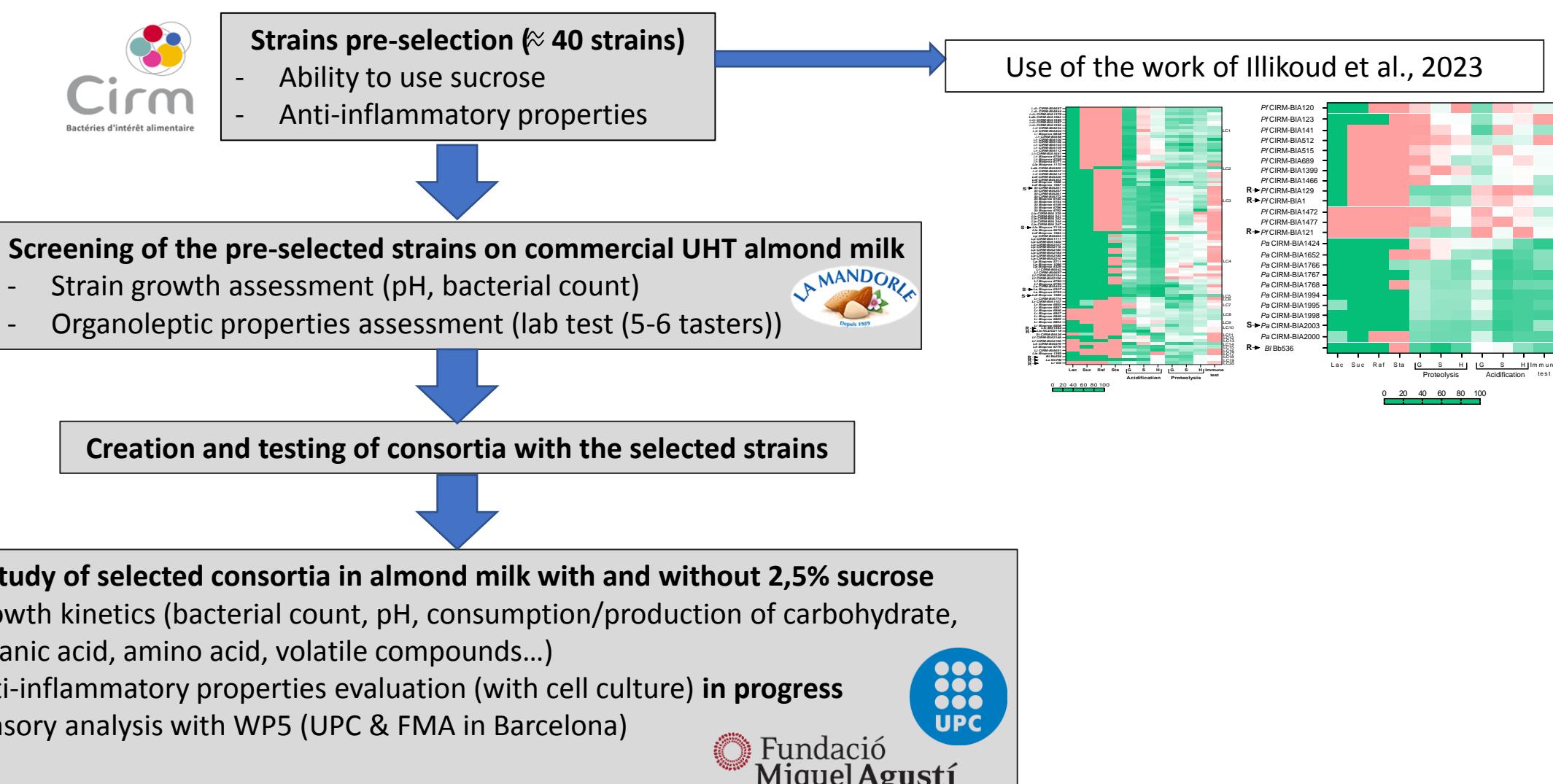
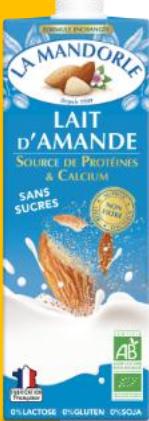
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# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages



# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Experimental strategy :



## Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB)

Gram +  
Cocci or bacilli

Feature : Acid lactic production from different carbohydrates

Functions : Acidification, coagulation, aromas/flavours, proteolysis

Used in all fermented dairy products (cheese, yogurt, butter...)

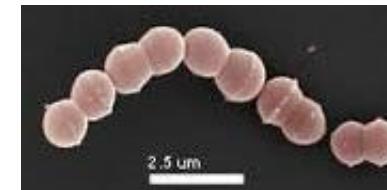
Examples of LAB:

*Streptococcus thermophilus*

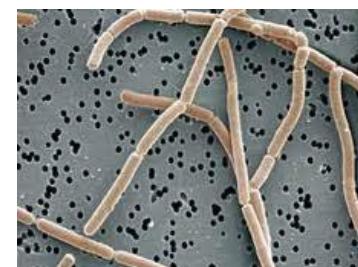
*Lactococcus lactis*

*Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*

*Lacticaseibacillus casei*



*S. thermophilus*



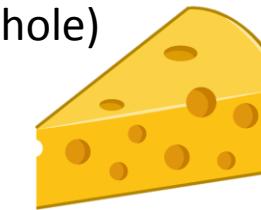
*L. delbrueckii* subsp.  
*bulgaricus*

## Propionic Acid Bacteria (PAB)

Gram +  
Cocobacilli (Short bacilli)

Feature : Propionic acid (involved in the taste and smell of cheese) production from acid lactic

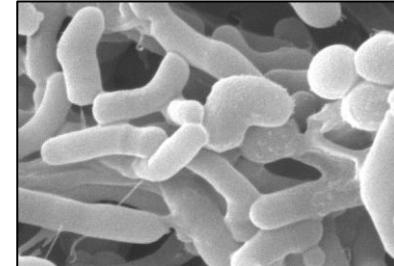
Functions : Aromas/flavours  
Texture (Swiss-type cheese hole)  
Used in cheeses



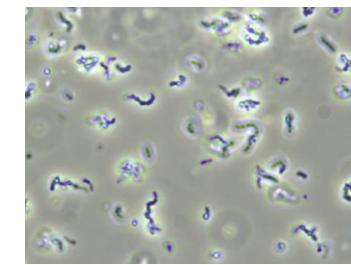
Examples of PAB:

*Propionibacterium freudenreichii*

*Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici*



*P. freudenreichii*



*A. acidipropionici*

**In the WP2 Localnutleg :**  
Use for the cheese analogue with the LAB

**In the WP2 Localnutleg :**

Use for the fermented milk, the yogurt-type and the cheese analogue



# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Screening of the pre-selected lactic acid bacteria strains



Some strains give a lactic (yogurt) note,  
promising for fermented milk making

Species	Strain number	pH drop	Organoleptic assessment (appreciation converted into ratings)	Anti-inflammatory properties (IL10/IL12)
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Lla NCDO2118	2,74	8	8
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Lla CIRM-BIA 242	2,42	6	0,02
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Lla Bioprox 5676	2,61	7	0,06
<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>cremoris</i>	Llc MG1363	1,55	3	8
<i>Lactiplantibacillus plantarum</i>	Lp CIRM-BIA1420	2,55	2	6,58
<i>Lactiplantibacillus plantarum</i>	Lp CIRM-BIA2107	2,57	2	11,18
<i>Lactiplantibacillus plantarum</i>	Lp Bioprox 1096	2,49	2	12,53
<i>Lacticaseibacillus casei</i>	Lc CIRM-BIA1643	1,04	7	Well-known probiotic effect
<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Ldl CIRM-BIA207	1,39	4	11,75
<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Ldl CIRM-BIA303	1,32	4	31,97
<i>Lactobacillus johnsonii</i>	Lj Bioprox 5467	2,52	4	Inconnu
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> subsp. <i>thermophilus</i>	St CIRM-BIA772	1,5	10	1,5
<i>Streptococcus salivarius</i> subsp. <i>thermophilus</i>	St CIRM-BIA251	2,88	9	0,1
<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricus</i>	Ldb CIRM-BIA905	0,46	8	71,98
<i>Limosilactobacillus fermentum</i>	Lf CIRM-BIA697	0,31	5	17,5
<i>Limosilactobacillus fermentum</i>	Lf CIRM-BIA2156	0,09	5	5,27
<i>Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus</i>	Lr CIRM-BIA1107	0,98	7	5,86
<i>Lacticaseibacillus rhamnosus</i>	Lr GG	0,79	4	4
<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	Lh CIRM-BIA100	0,38	5	100
<i>Lactobacillus helveticus</i>	Lh CIRM-BIA103	0,42	5	65,12
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	La NCFM	0,86	3	11
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>	La CIRM-BIA444	2,05	5	0,29
<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i>	Bl Bb536	0,66	8	10

### Selection of strains to design consortia :

#### **Mesophilic consortium (30°C) :**

- *Lactococcus lactis* subsp. *lactis* NCDO2118
- *Lacticaseibacillus casei* CIRM-BIA1643

#### **Thermophilic consortium (43°C) :**

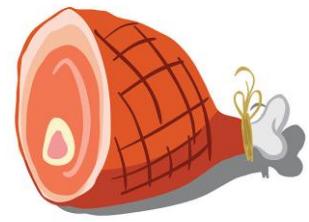
- *Streptococcus thermophilus* CIRM-BIA772
- *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* CIRM-BIA905

# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

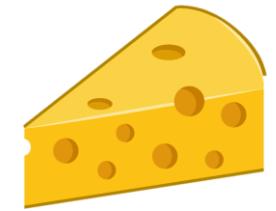
## Screening of the pre-selected propionic acid bacteria strains

Species	Strain number	pH drop	Organoleptic assessment (appreciation converted into ratings)	Anti-inflammatory properties (IL10/IL12)
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1652	2,21	3	52,24
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1766	2,39	3	53,91
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1767	1,74	3	79,32
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1768	2,12	3	61,88
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1994	1,7	3	75,82
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1995	1,57	5	68,49
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1998	2,17	3	77,57
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA2003	1,81	3	44,98
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA1424	0,95	5	84,46
<i>Acidipropionibacterium acidipropionici</i>	Aa CIRM-BIA2000	1,55	5	71,05
<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Pf CIRM-BIA120	0,77	8	19,97404906
<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Pf CIRM-BIA141	0,74	5	45,86368605
<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Pf CIRM-BIA129	0,7	5	45,62
<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Pf CIRM-BIA1466	1,15	5	39,88066655
<i>Propionibacterium freudenreichii</i>	Pf CIRM-BIA1472	0,72	8	34,60363517

Meat notes



Cheesy notes



Promising for vegetable cheese making



# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Creation and testing of consortia with the selected strains

Code	Species	Strain number	pH drop	Organoleptic assessment (appreciation converted into ratings)
<b>Mesophilic consortium :</b> St 772 + Ldb 905	<i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i>	St CIRM-IA772	2,65	4
	<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricus</i>	Ldb CIRM-BIA905		
<b>Thermophilic consortium :</b> Lla NCDO2118 + Lc 1643	<i>Lactococcus lactis</i> subsp. <i>lactis</i>	Lla NCDO2118	2,4	3,00
	<i>Lacticaseibacillus casei</i>	Lc CIRM-PA1643		

Strains can give good flavours alone but once in consortium give bad ones

rancid and fatty notes

Lactic and fresh notes

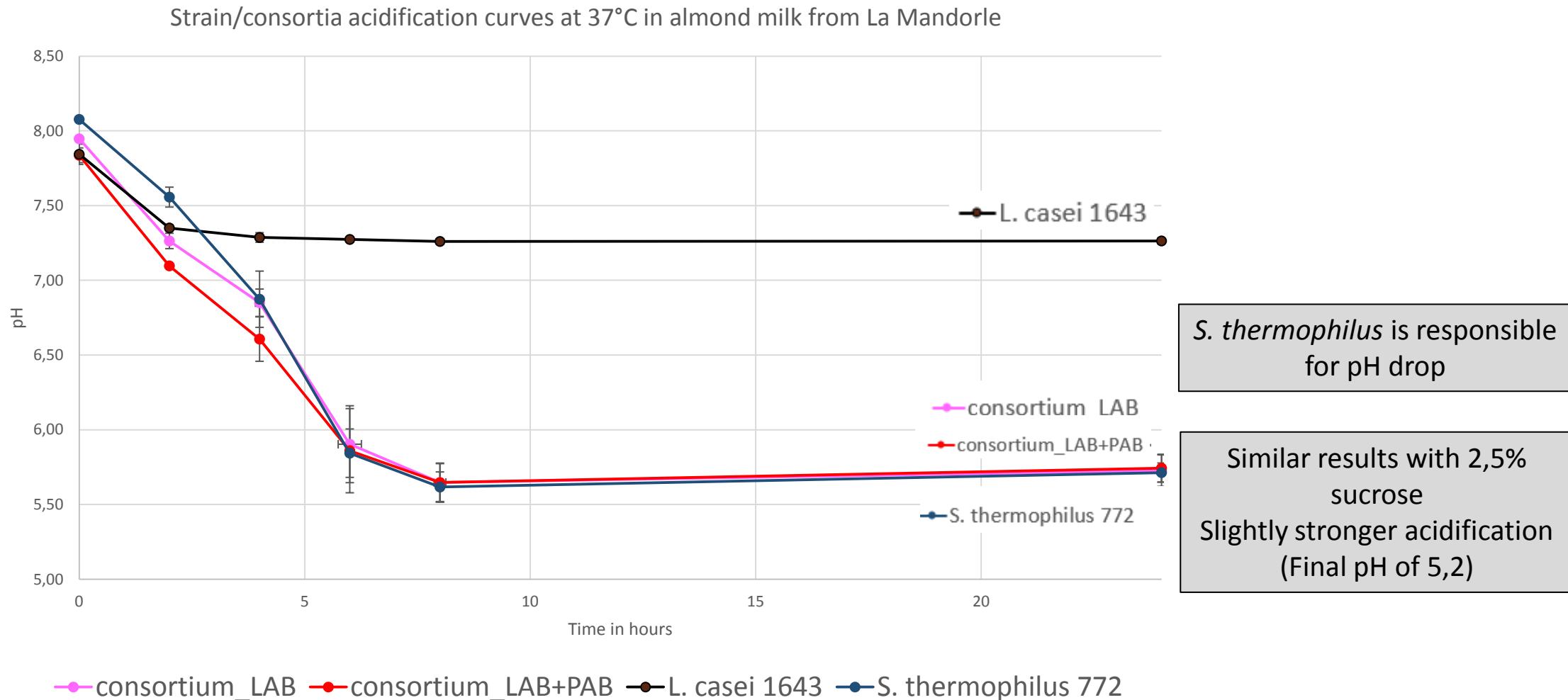
Selection of two consortium for the following study :

- LAB consortium
- LAB+PAB consortium (addition of a PAB strain (Pf CIRM-141)) to improve the probiotic effect



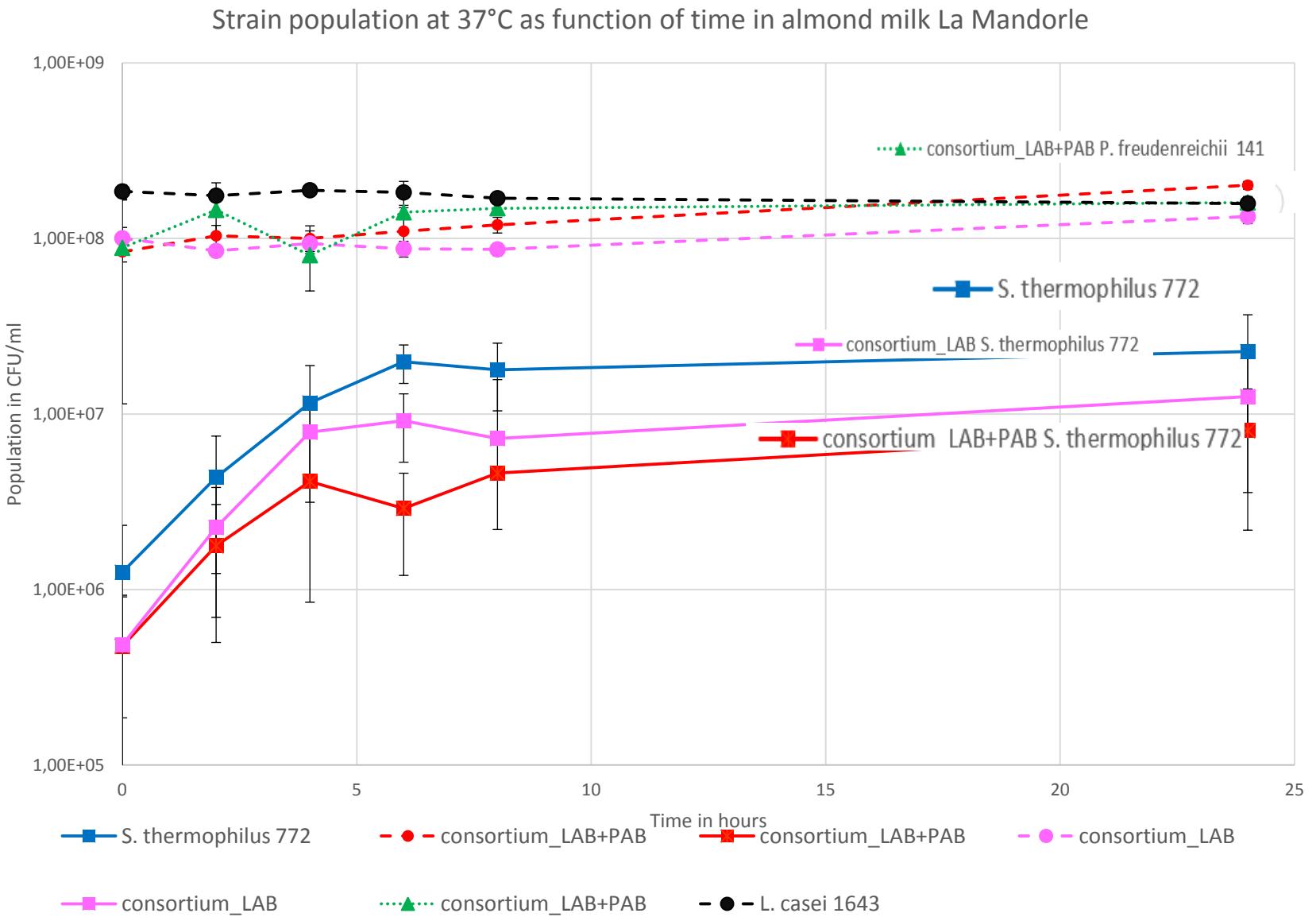
# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics – pH results



# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics – bacterial count results

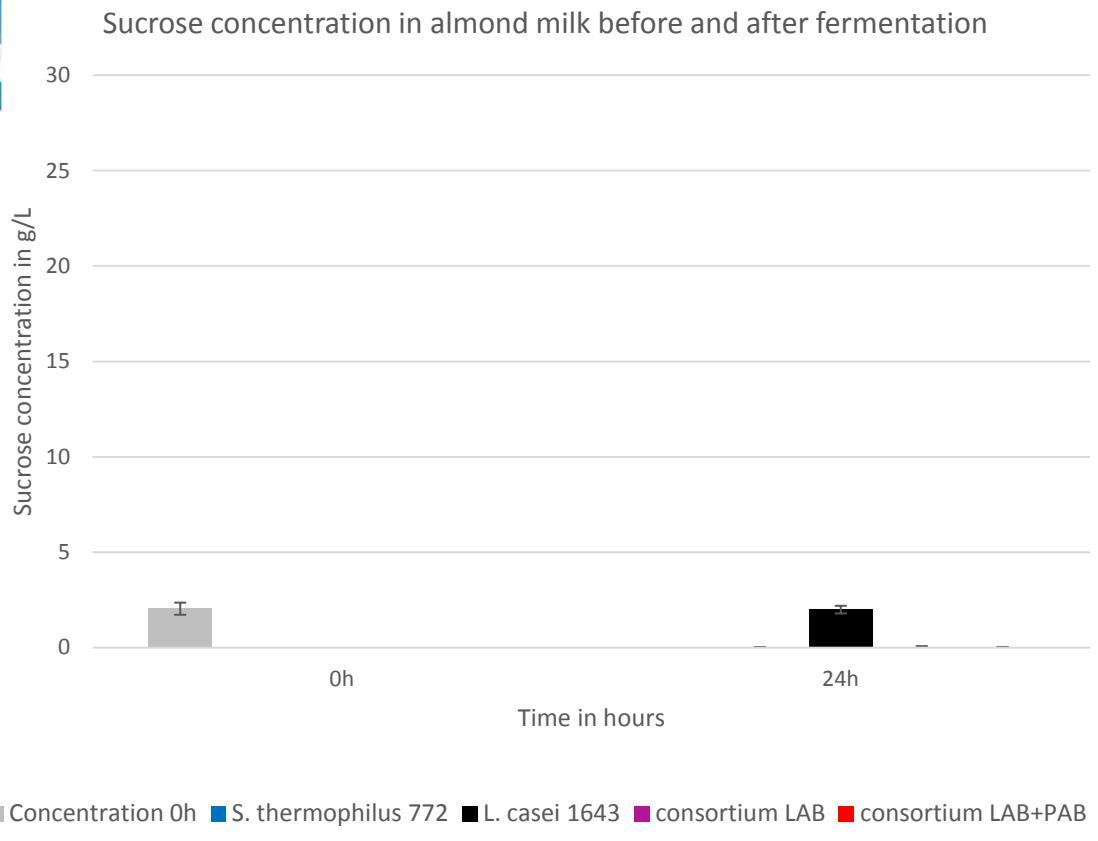
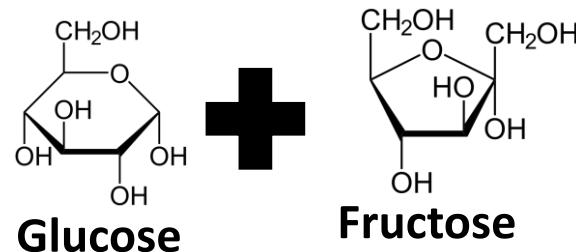
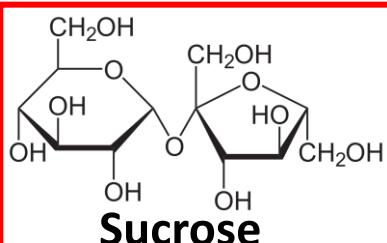
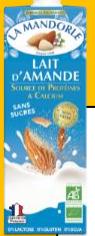


Growth of *S. thermophilus* (1 log)  
Lower growth in the LAB+PAB  
consortium (competition for free  
amino acids)

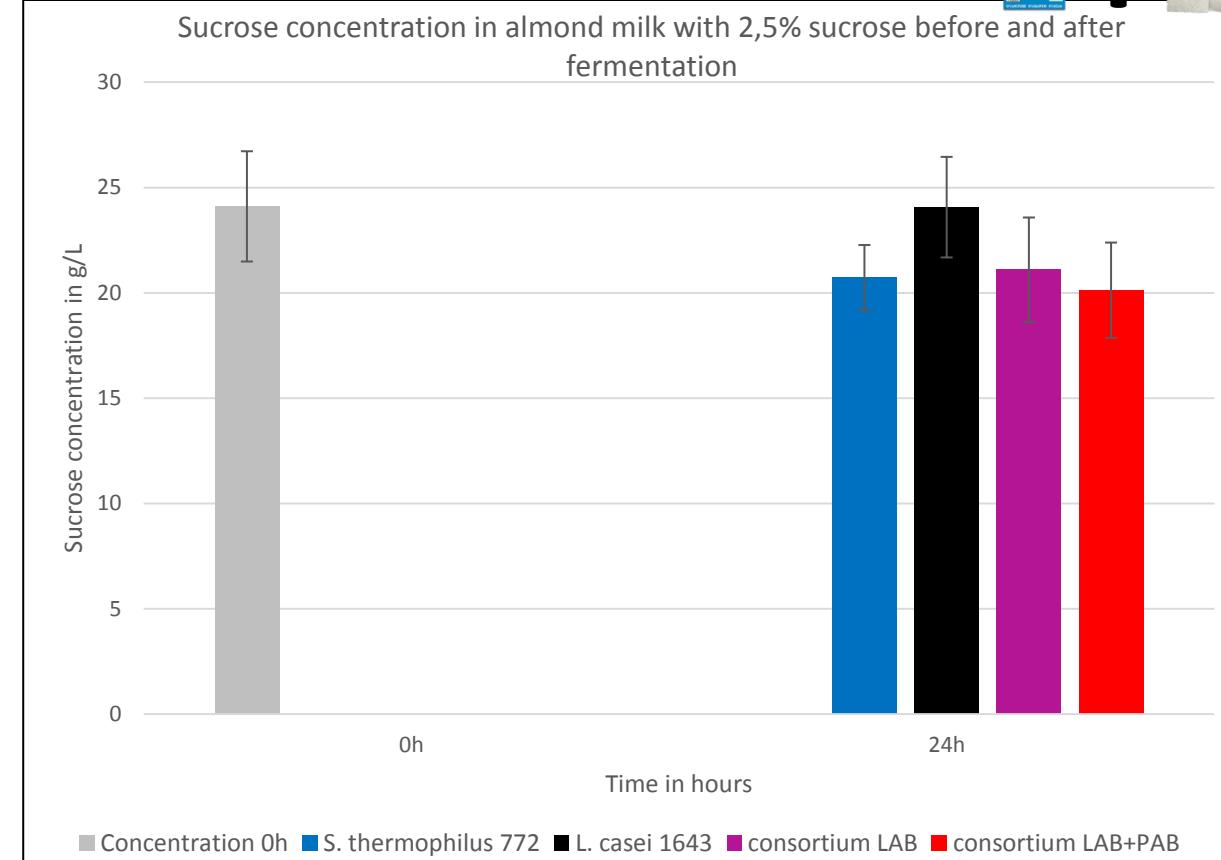
consortium LAB+PAB L. casei 1643  
L. casei 1643  
consortium LAB L. casei 1643

Population of *L. casei* needed to  
induce a probiotic effect :  $10^8$   
CFU/ml  
Slight growth of *L. casei* in both  
consortia (use of  
fructose/glucose provided by *S.*  
*thermophilus* which degrades  
sucrose)

Population of *P. freudenreichii*  
stable ( $10^8$  CFU/ml)  
Enough to induce a probiotic  
effect



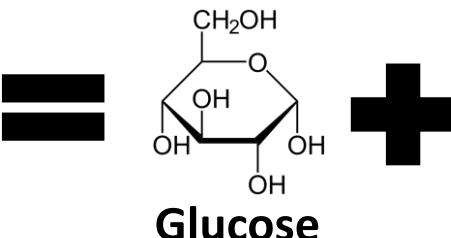
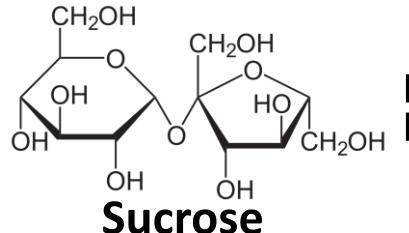
No consumption of the sucrose by *L. casei* (sucrose -)  
Consumption of all the sucrose (2 g/L) by *S. thermophilus* (sucrose +)



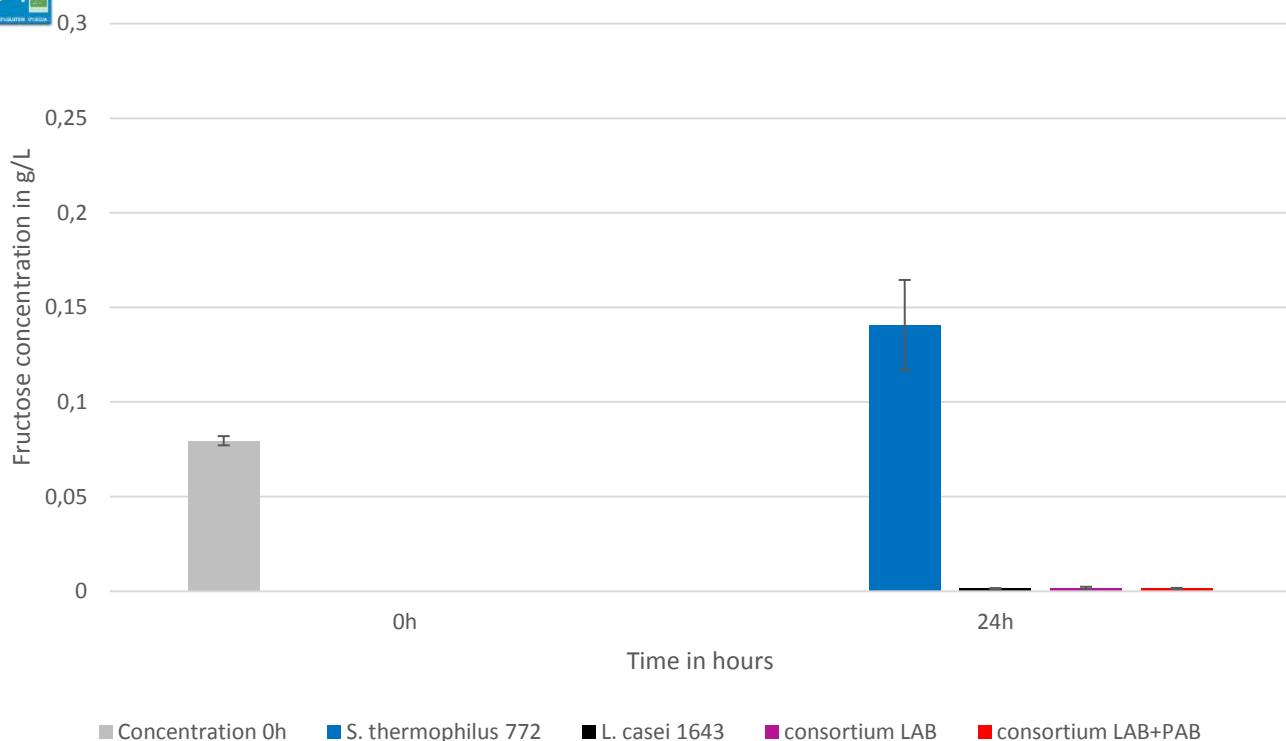
Consumption of sucrose is slightly more important (3 g/L) in almond milk with 25 g/L sucrose

# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics – carbohydrates consumption

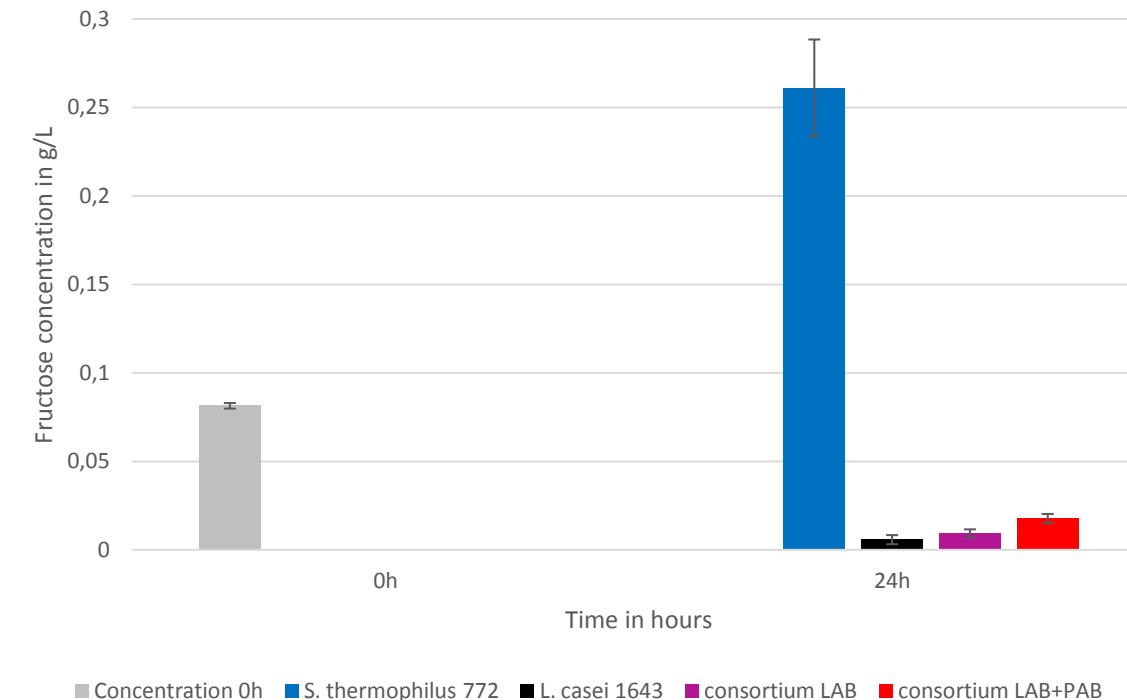


Fructose concentration in almond milk before and after fermentation



Fructose release by *S. thermophilus* (sucrose + and fructose +/-)  
Fructose consumption by *L. casei* (fructose +)

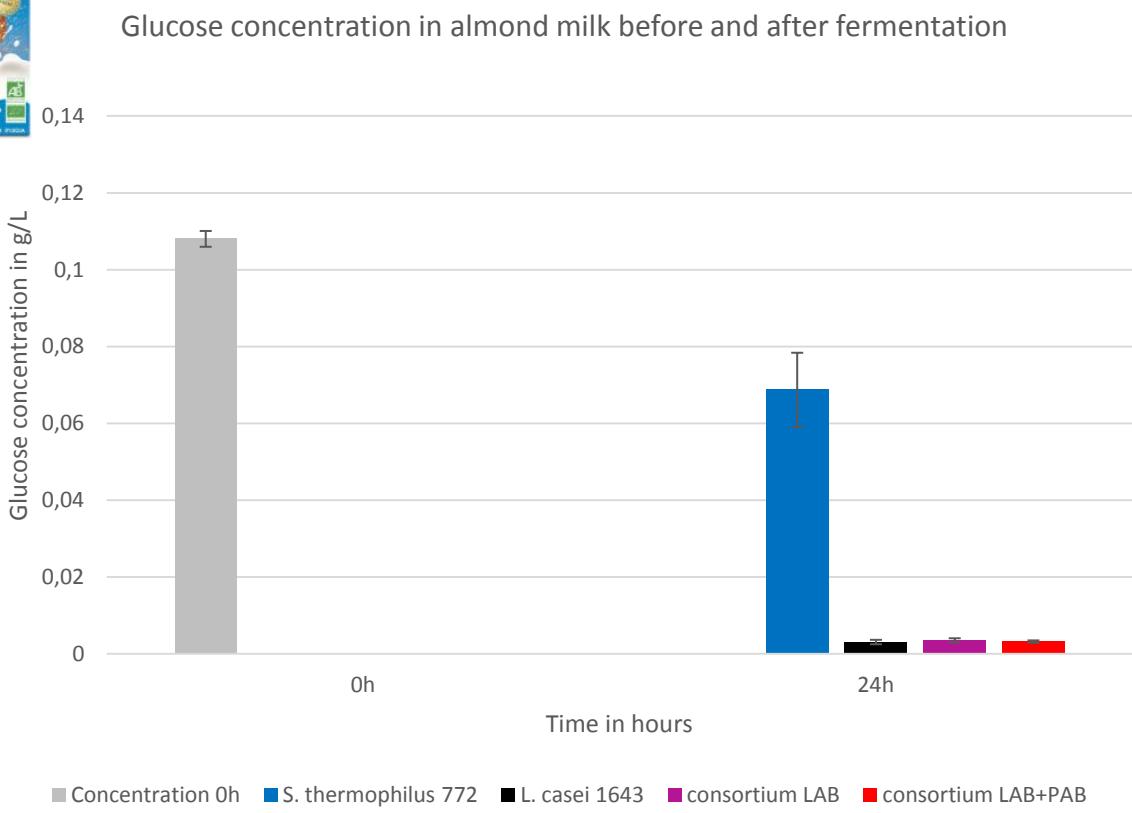
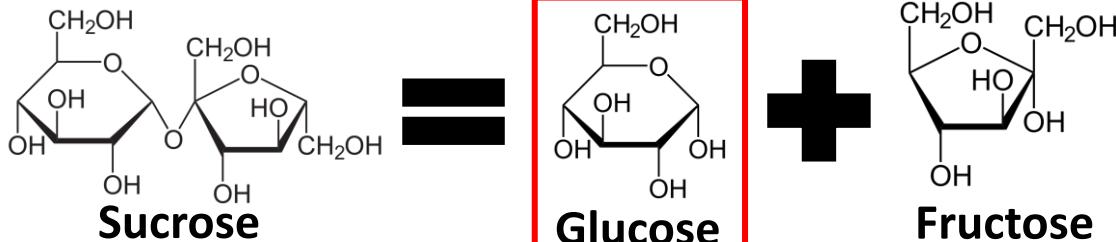
Fructose concentration in almond milk with 2,5% sucrose before and after fermentation



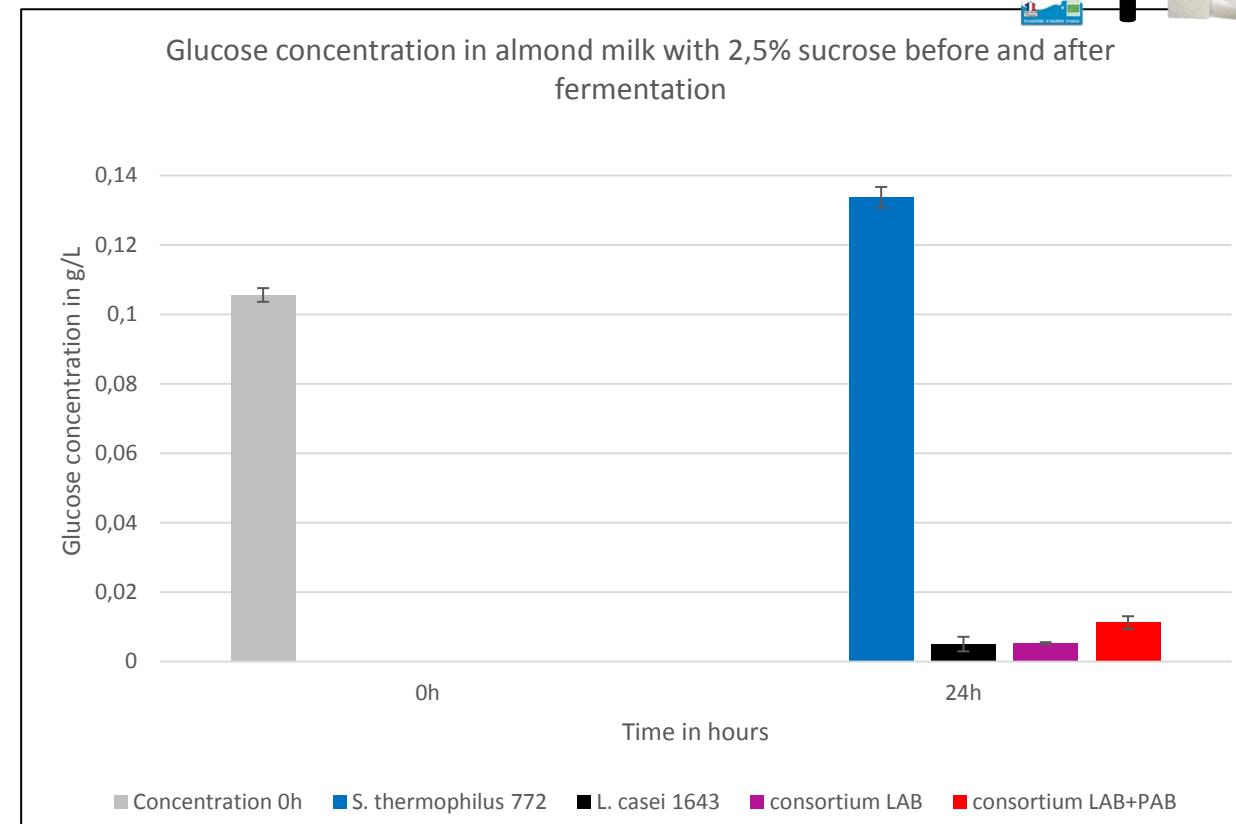
Same conclusion but with more fructose released (because more sucrose were used by *S. thermophilus*)

# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics – carbohydrates consumption



Glucose consumption by all strains (glucose +)  
Residual glucose because *S. thermophilus* releases some (sucrose +)

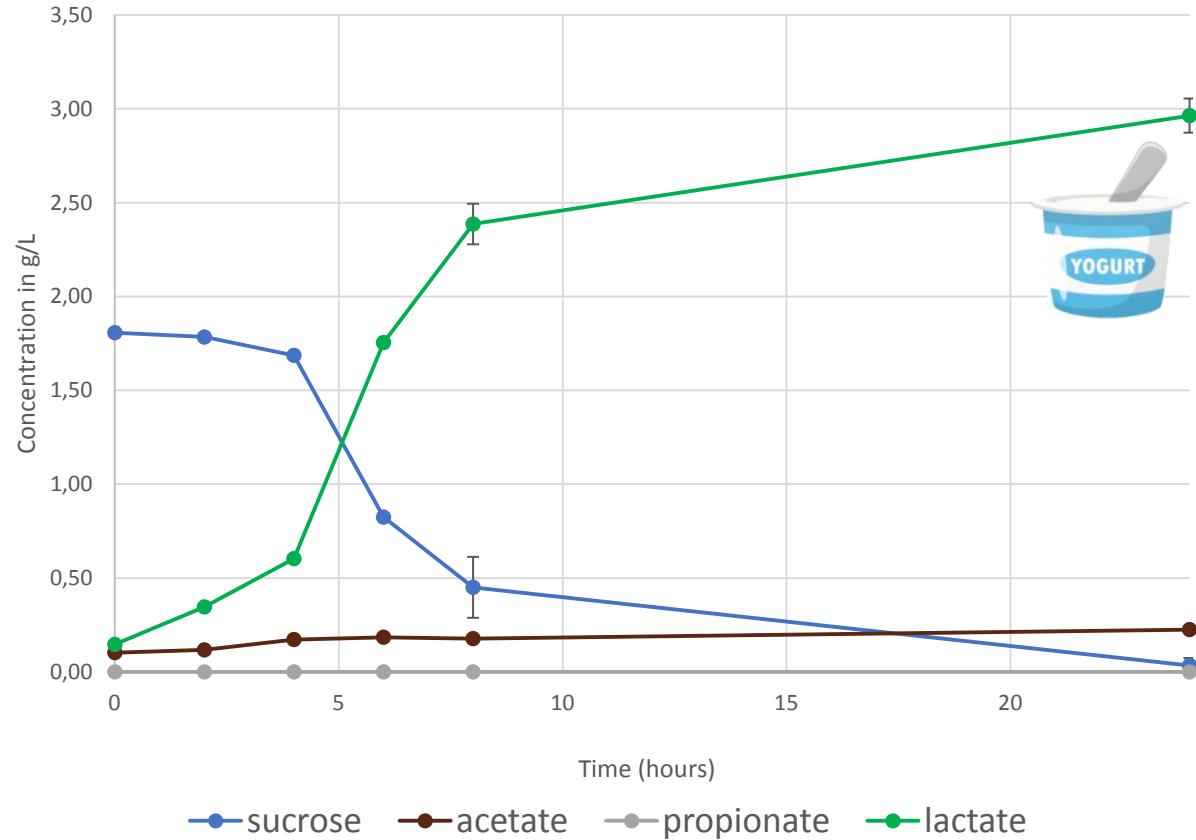


Same conclusion but *S. thermophilus* metabolizes more sucrose than it consumes glucose

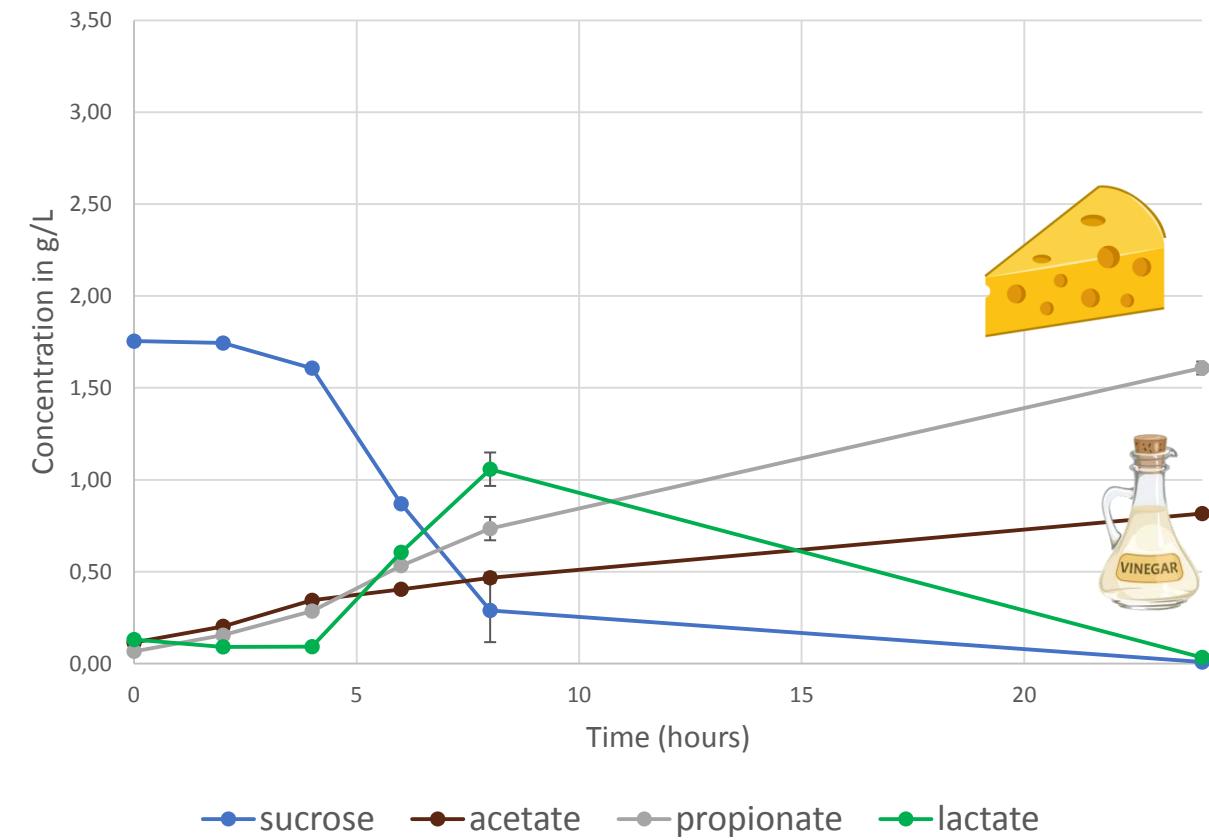
# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics

Sucrose and organic acid concentrations for LAB consortium



Sucrose and organic acid concentrations for LAB+PAB consortium

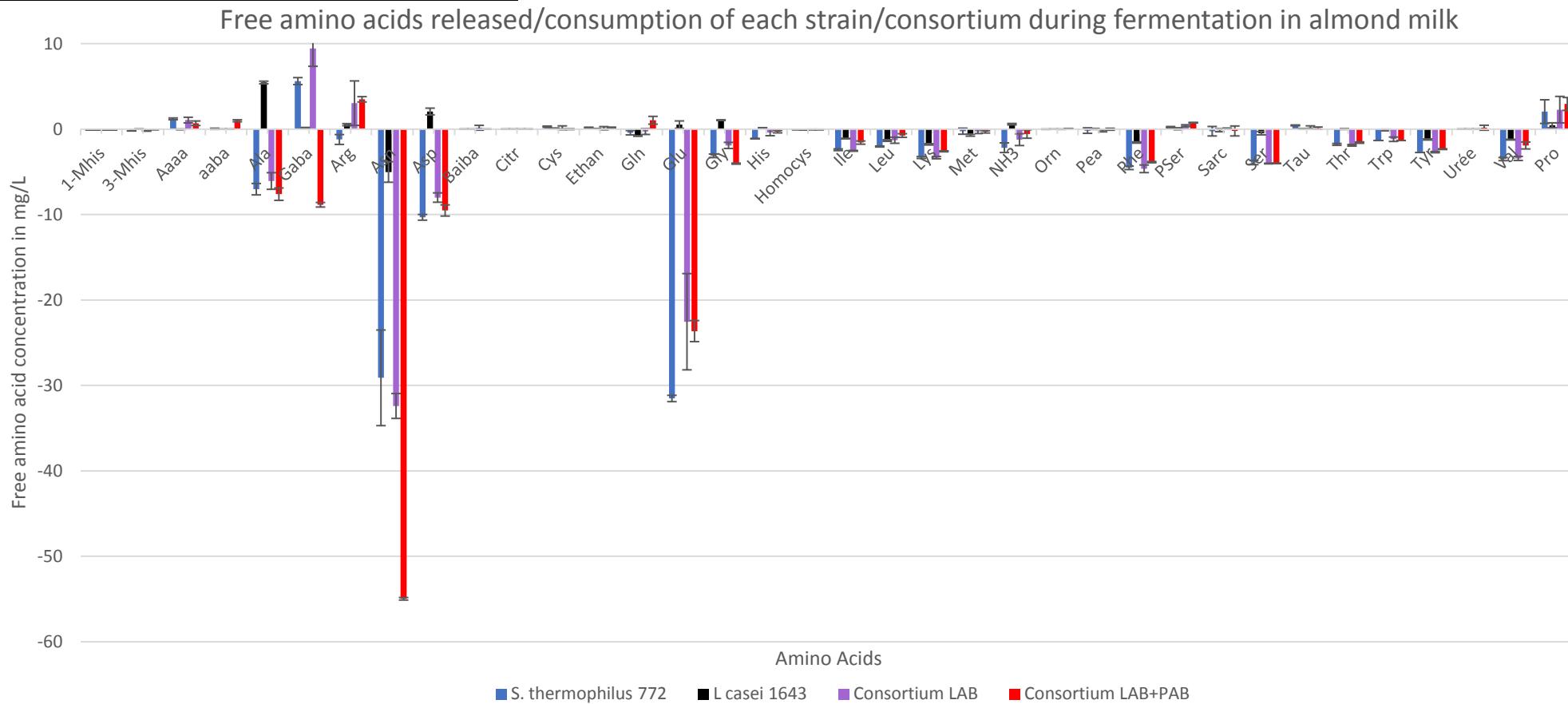


Sucrose consumption and lactate production by LAB

Sucrose consumption and lactate production by LAB  
Lactate consumption and propionate/acetate production by PAB

# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

## Growth kinetics – Amino acids



Very low amino acid released  
High consumption of free amino acids

⇒ The strains are not proteolytic and used the free amino acids in almond milk (to be confirmed with an SDS-PAGE gel and OPA assay)

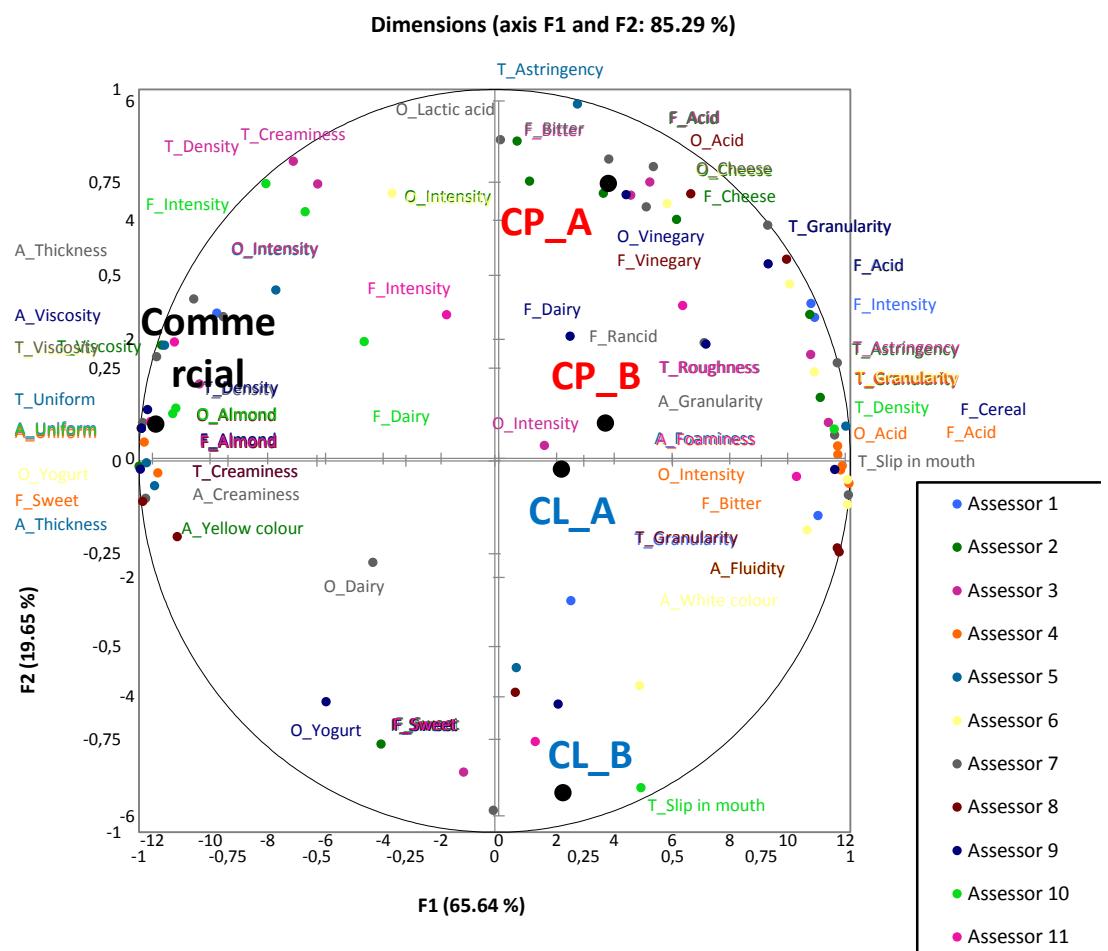
⇒ Could explain the limited growth of *S. thermophilus* in the presence PAB (competition for free amino acids)

⇒ Same results with or without 2.5% sucrose

# Task 2.2. Fermented probiotic plant-based beverages

Main results of the sensory analysis

Sensory analysis perform in WP5



Almond Milk



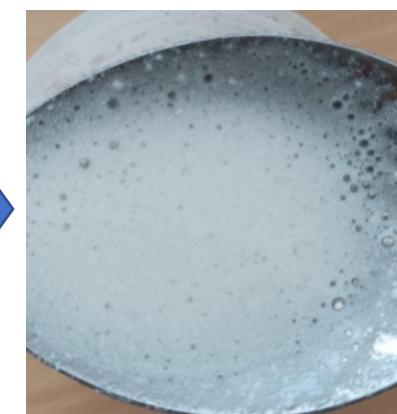
Almond milk with 2,5% sucrose added



<b>Consortium LAB</b>	Foaminess Astringent Granularity Roughness	Sweet Yogurt Slip in mouth
<b>Consortium LAB+PAB</b>	Cheese Intensity Acid Bitter Granularity	Foaminess Astringent Granularity Roughness

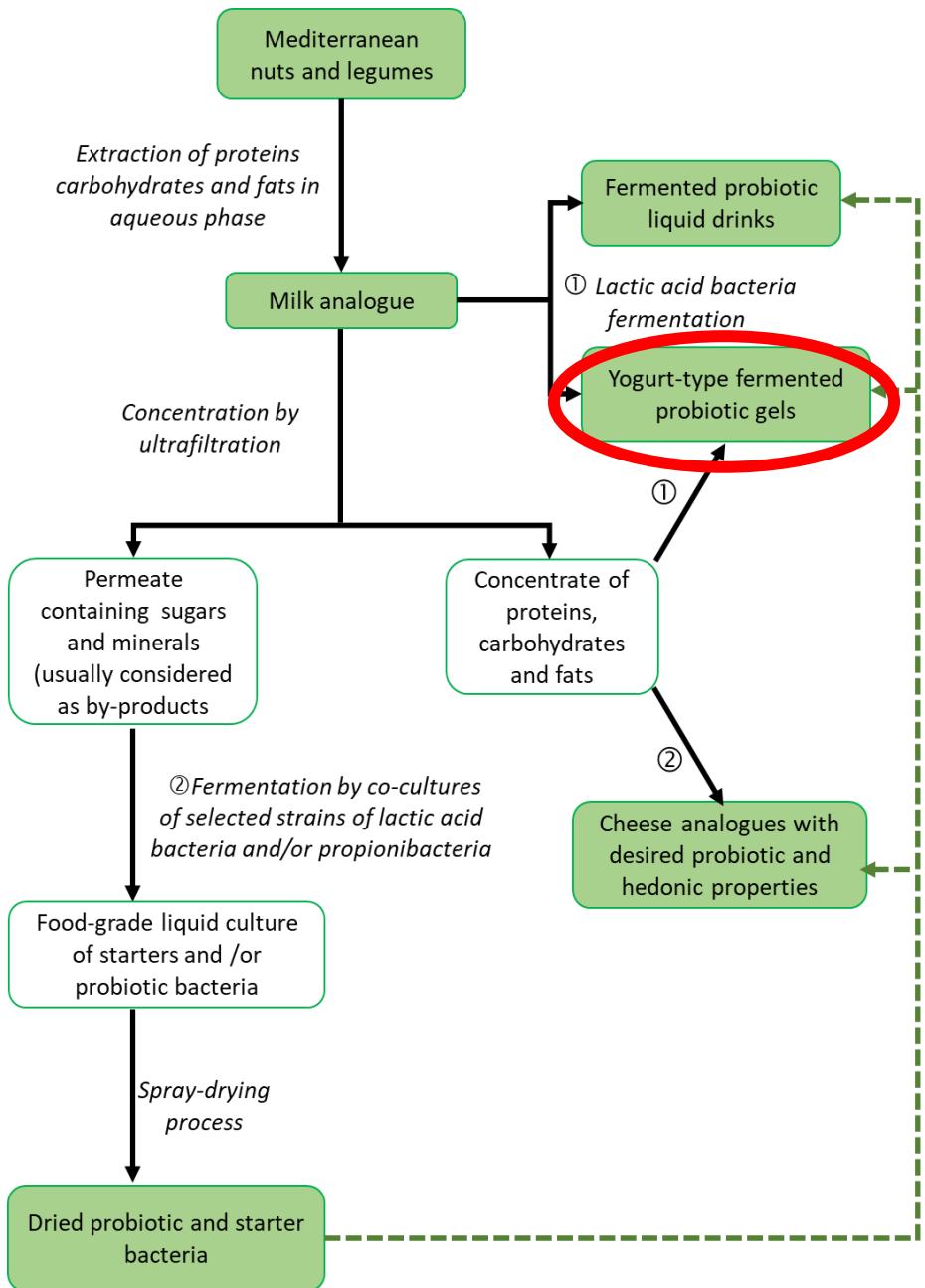


Fermented milk  
before shaking



Fermented milk  
after shaking

# Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels



# Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels

## Experimental strategy

Need a higher protein concentration to obtain a firmer gel

2 methods explored :

- Enrichment of almond milk with powder
- Use of protein-enriched plant-based milk supplied by Fraunhofer

### Almond/chickpea milk mixes

Almond	Chickpea
100%	0%
75%	25%
50%	50%
25%	75%
0%	100%

Use of protein-enriched plant-based milk (mix almond/chickpea) supplied by Fraunhofer ( $\approx 3\%$  of protein)



Enrichment of almond milk with powder (target of 4% of protein)



- Use of multiple powders (fatty and defatted almond flour, almond powder, ChickP powder (G910 & S930))
- Heat treatment to sterilize the mixture (115°C – 20 min)

Fermentation of these plant-based milk enriched in protein with the *S. thermophilus* previously selected

- Growth assessment (pH, bacterial count)
- Organoleptic properties assessment (lab test (5-6 tasters))

Study of selected strains on Fraunhofer's milks (in discussion)

- Addition of a probiotic bacteria (*L. casei* or *L. delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*)
- Overall composition of the milks and target metabolites (carbohydrates, organic acid...)
- Rheological measurements
- Sensory analysis



## Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels

Enrichment of almond milk with powder (target of 4% of protein)

- Best result obtain with ChickP G910
  - No protein precipitation after heat treatment
  - Firm gel with low syneresis after fermentation
  - Need to add sucrose (2.5%) so that the strain can acidify enough ( $\text{pH} \approx 4.5$ )
  - Sweet, slightly acidic, milky/yogurt taste

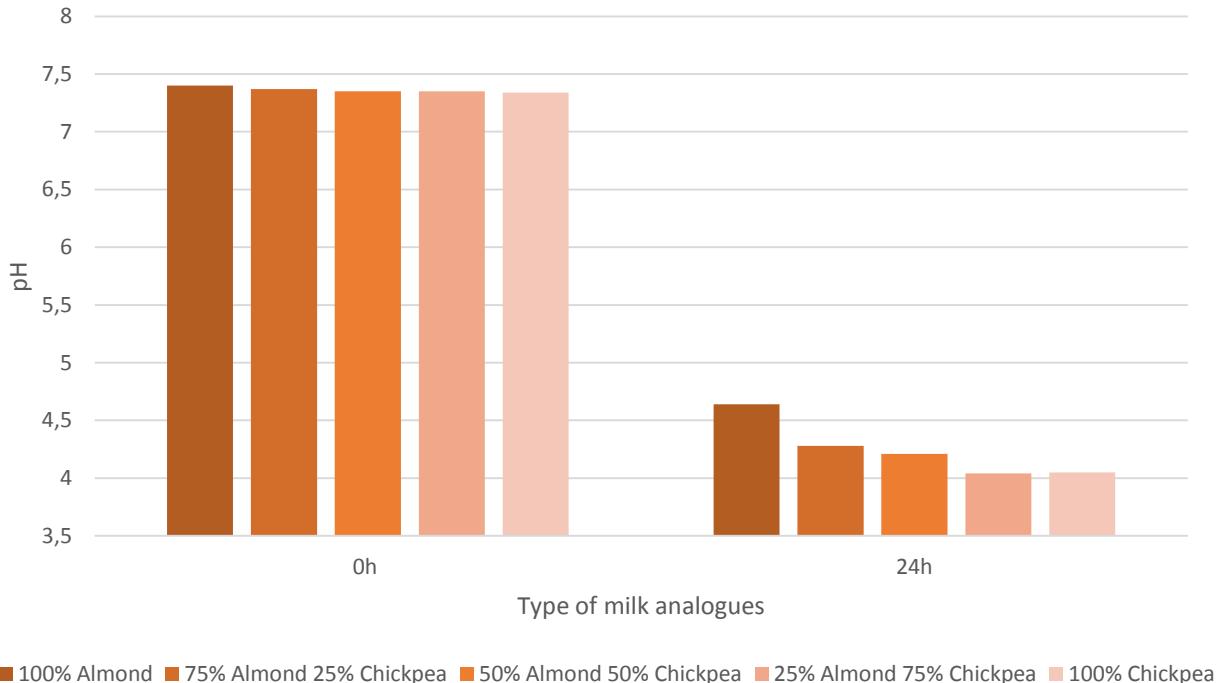


# Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels

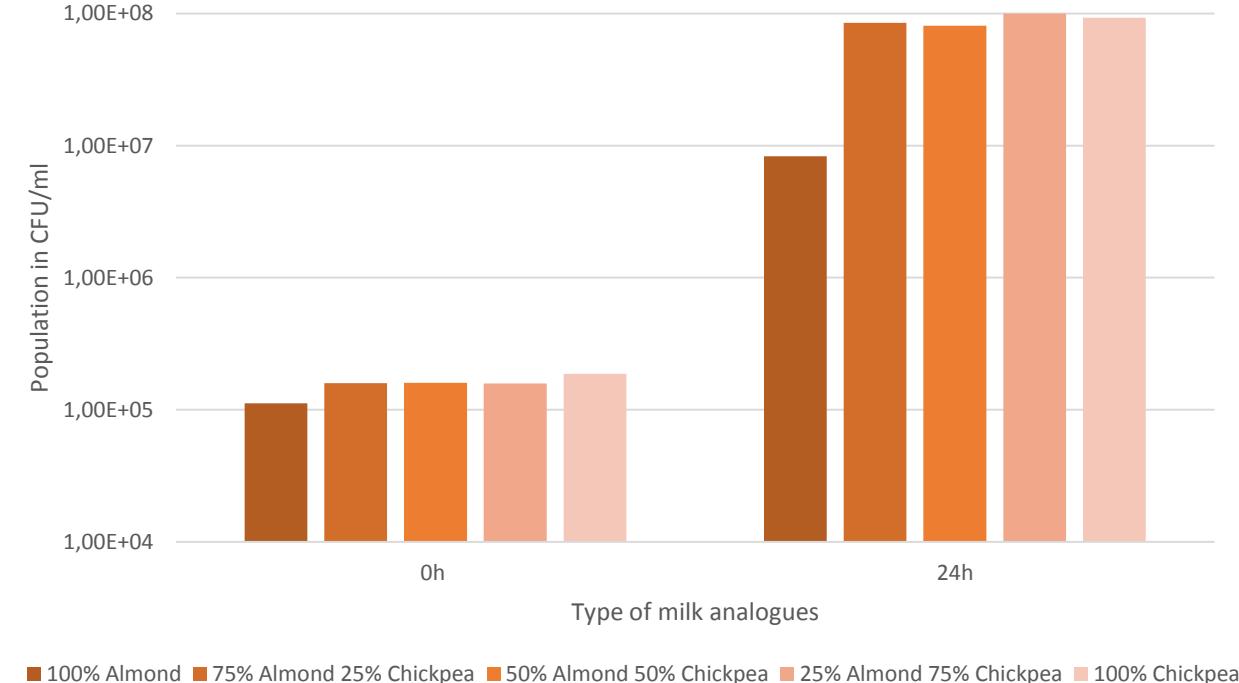
Use of protein-enriched plant-based milk (almond/chickpea) supplied by Fraunhofer (3% of protein)

## Growth assessment

pH before and after fermentation depending on the type of milk analogues used



Population of *S. thermophilus* before and after fermentation depending on the type of milk analogues



Good acidification of milk analogues

Higher pH drop with chickpea (Higher carbohydrate concentration with the hydrolysis phase ? More free amino acid ?)

Growth of *S. thermophilus* (2-3 log)

Better growth with chickpea (Higher carbohydrate concentration with the hydrolysis phase ? More free amino acid ?)

# Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels

Use of protein-enriched plant-based milk (almond/chickpea) supplied by Fraunhofer (3% of protein)

	100% Almond	75% Almond 25% Chickpea	50% Almond 50% Chickpea	25% Almond 75% Chickpea	100% Chickpea
Appearance of the gel					
Appearance of the gel in the spoon					

Not very firm gel and strong syneresis with 100% almond  
 Firm gel and low syneresis from 50% to 100% chickpea

## Task 2.3. Yogurt-type fermented probiotic gels

Use of protein-enriched plant-based milk (almond/chickpea) supplied by Fraunhofer (3% of protein)

“Sensory analysis” :

- **100% Almond** : Milky, fresh, acid notes, appreciated
- **100% Chickpea** : Notes of chickpea and fat, not appreciated
- **Mixture almond/chickpea** : Milky, fresh and acid notes, appreciated

**Globally :**

- Mixture (50/50) of the two milk analogues seems to be a good compromise : **good smell and taste with good texture**
- *S. thermophilus* was compared to an industrial yogurt starter (VegaClassic from Chr. Hansen) and was more appreciated (Better covers the legumes and roasted notes which were not appreciated)





**Thank you for your attention !**



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## References

**Ilikoud N, Do Carmo FLR, Daniel N, Jan G, Gagnaire V. 2023.** Development of innovative fermented products by exploiting the diversity of immunomodulatory properties and fermentative activity of lactic and propionic acid bacteria. *Food Research International* **166**: 112557.

