

Relevance of the air-water interfacial and foaming properties of wheat proteins for food systems

Arno G.B. Wouters

Laboratory of Food Chemistry and Biochemistry (LFCB)

Leuven Food Science and Nutrition Research Centre (LFoRCe)

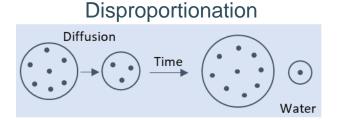
13 April 2023 – European Young Cereal Scientists & Technologists Workshop

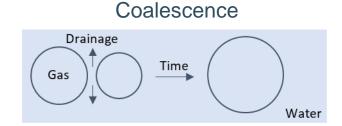
- Introduction
- Air-water interfacial properties
- Foaming properties
- Relevance in food systems
- Outlook



Introduction (Food) foams

Inherently unstable dispersion of gas in a liquid phase





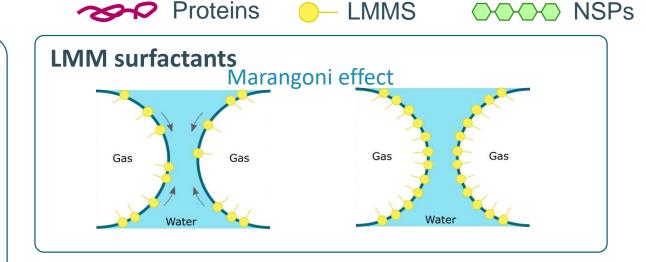
- Stabilization is required by food constituents
 - Proteins, low molecular mass surfactants (LMMS), non-starch polysaccharides (NSPs)
- Relevance in foods?

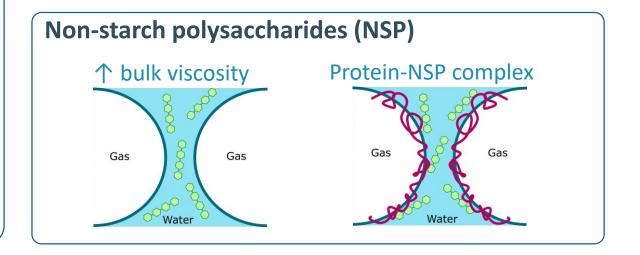




Introduction Stabilization of food foams

Proteins 1 - Diffusion 2 - Adsorption 3 - Unfolding 4 - Protein-protein interaction = Viscoelasticity Electrostatic repulsion Steric hindrance Water Water

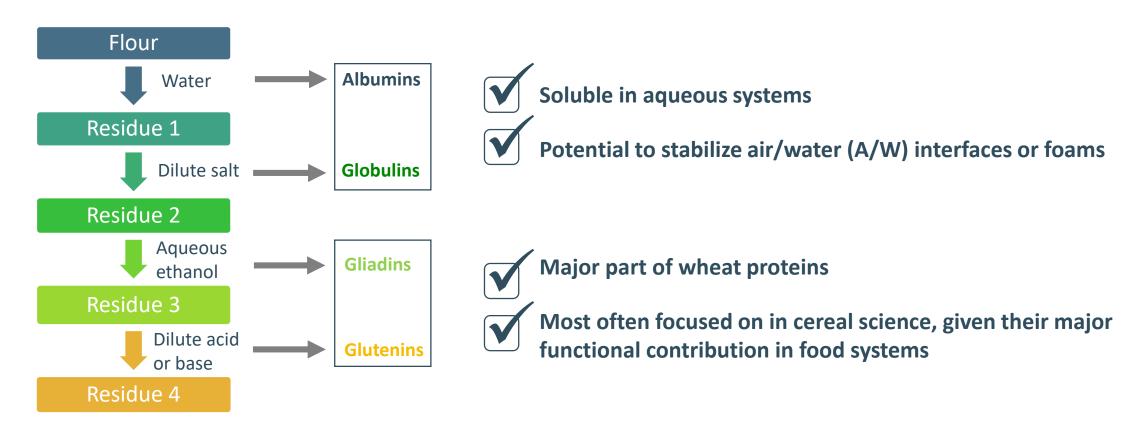






Introduction Wheat proteins

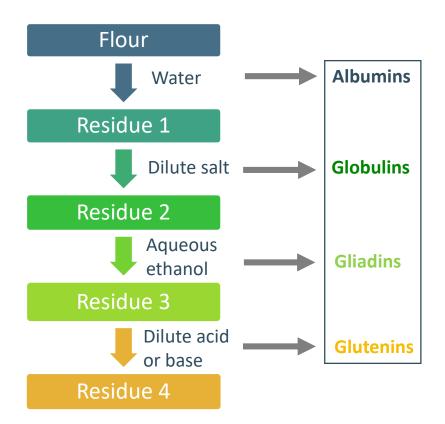
Osborne Fractionation





Introduction Wheat proteins

Osborne Fractionation



What is the potential of different wheat protein fractions for stabilizing A/W interfaces and foams?

What role can wheat proteins play in food foam stabilization?

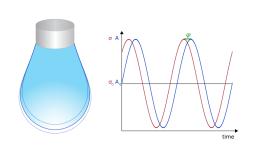


Air-water interfacial properties Measurements

- Surface activity ~ decrease in surface tension
 - Wilhelmy plate method in a Langmuir trough
 - Spreading vs injection
 - Pendant drop tensiometry
 - Adsorption on solid hydrophobic surface (ellipsometry)



- Dilatational: e.g. oscillating pendant drop
- Shear: e.g. double wall ring



Wilhelmey plate

Moveable



Spreading

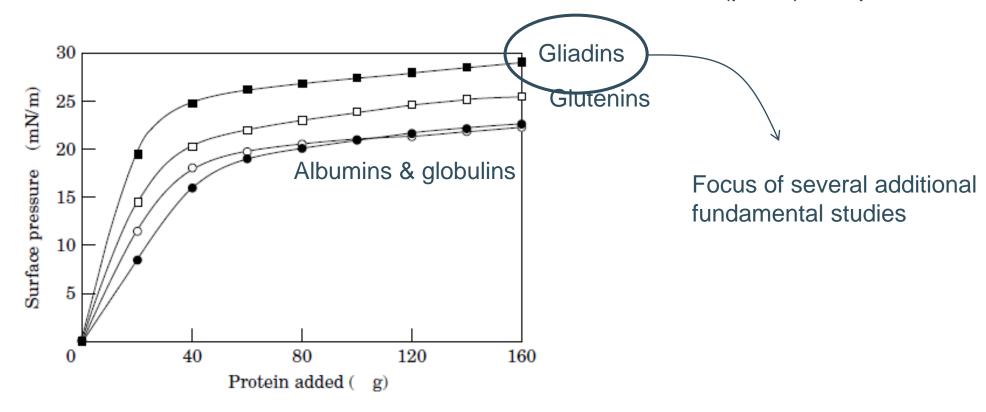


Infusion

air/oil

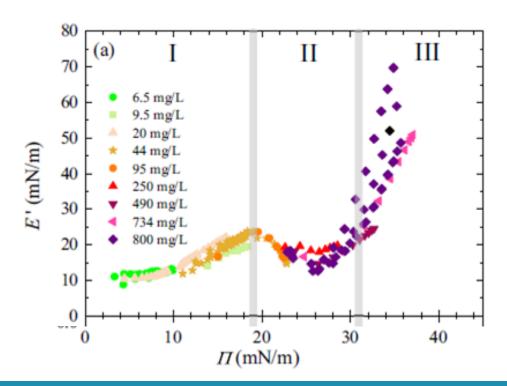
Air-water interfacial properties Different Osborne fractions

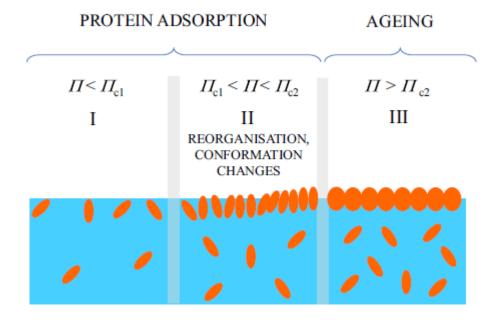
- Surface activity of isolated albumin, globulin, gliadin & glutenin fractions
 - Injected into a 0.01M sodium acetate-acetic acid + 4% NaCl (pH 6) subphase



Air-water interfacial properties *Gliadins*

- Interfacial rheology
 - Isolated gliadins dissolved in 50 mM acetic acid (pH 3)
 - Oscillating pendant drop tensiometry after spontaneous adsorption







Foaming properties Albumins and globulins

Aqueous wheat flour extracts varying in (protein) composition

Wheat (cv. Apache)
cultivation at
0 kg N/ha N
150 kg N/ha
300 kg N/ha















In-depth chemical composition

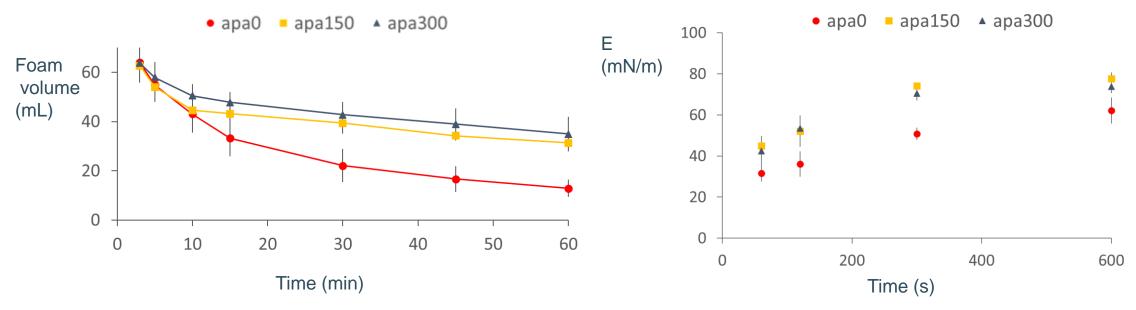
- Protein, lipid, AX, ash, polymer glucose, fructan levels
- Protein apparent molecular weight distribution (SE-HPLC)
- Protein hydrophobicity distribution (RP-HPLC)





Foaming properties Albumins and globulins

- Aqueous wheat flour extracts varying in (protein) composition
 - Foaming and interfacial dilatational rheology (constant protein basis)



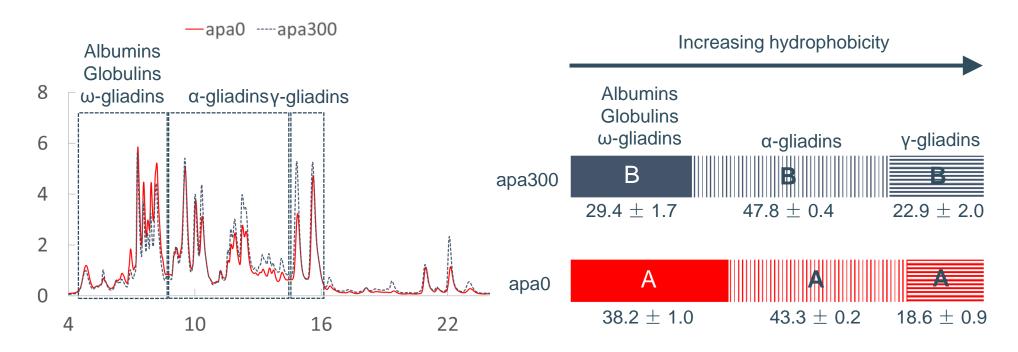
No major differences in overall composition that explained these observations

"apa" = cv. Apache; "apa300" = a sample cultivated under application of 300 kg N/ha



Foaming properties Albumins and globulins

- Aqueous wheat flour extracts varying in (protein) composition
 - Protein composition: RP-HPLC

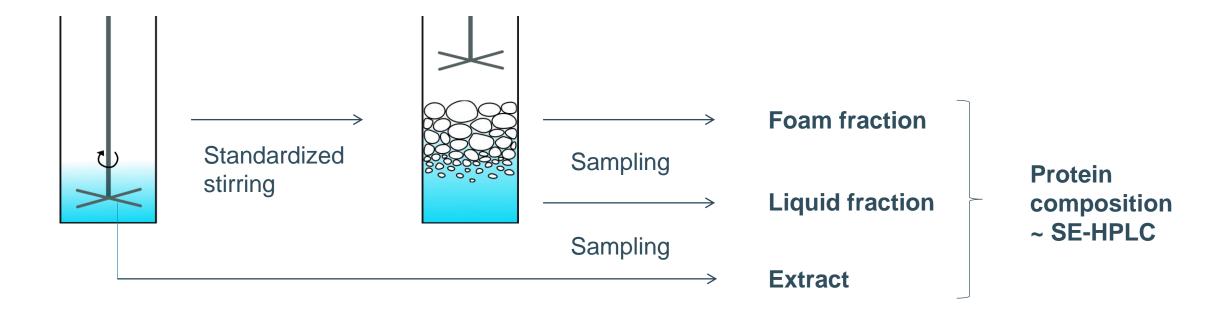


"apa" = cv. Apache; "apa300" = a sample cultivated under application of 300 kg N/ha



Foaming properties Albumins and globulins?

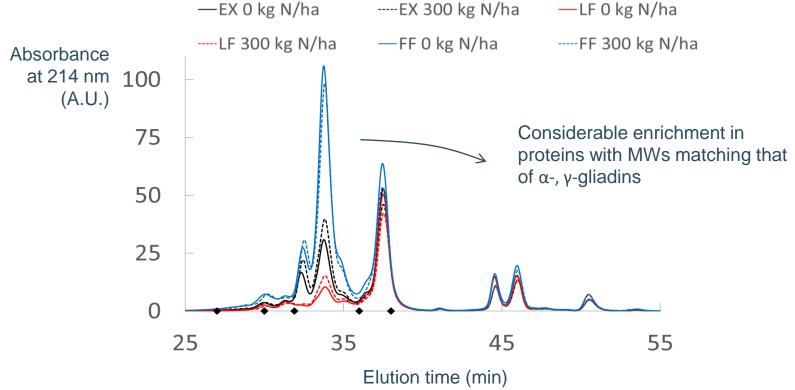
- Aqueous wheat flour extracts varying in (protein) composition
 - Foam fractionation experiment: identification of surface-active species



Laboratory of Food Chemistry and Biochemistry

Foaming properties Albumins and globulins? → and gliadins!

- Aqueous wheat flour extracts varying in (protein) composition
 - Foam fractionation experiment: identification of surface-active species

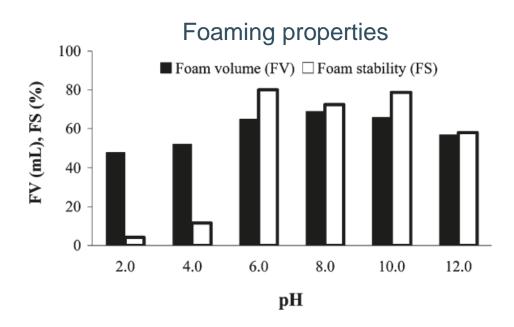


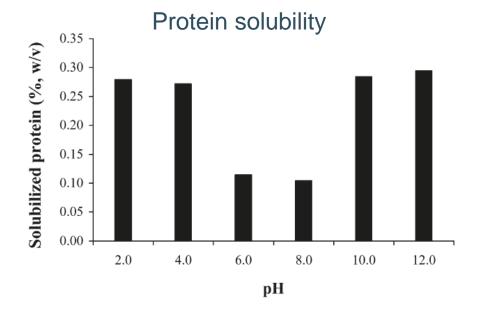
"apa" = cv. Apache; "apa300" = a sample cultivated under application of 300 kg N/ha



Foaming properties *Gliadins*

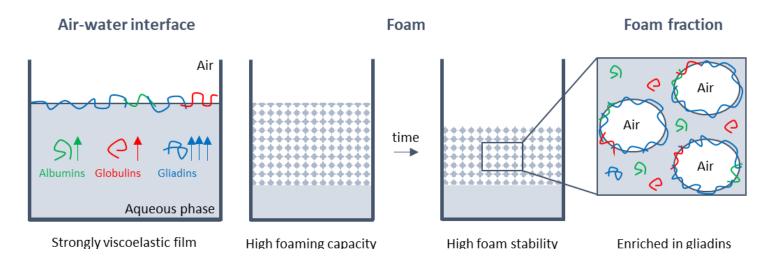
- Isolated gliadins
 - pH-dependent foaming behavior of gliadins





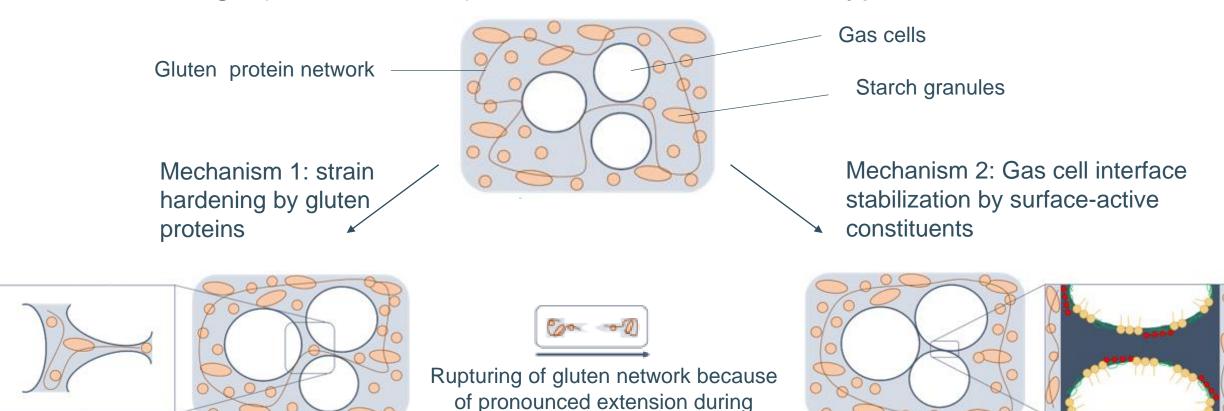
A/W interfacial and foaming properties Summary

- Gliadins have considerable solubility in aqueous systems
- Gliadins dominate the A/W interfacial and foaming properties of wheat proteins



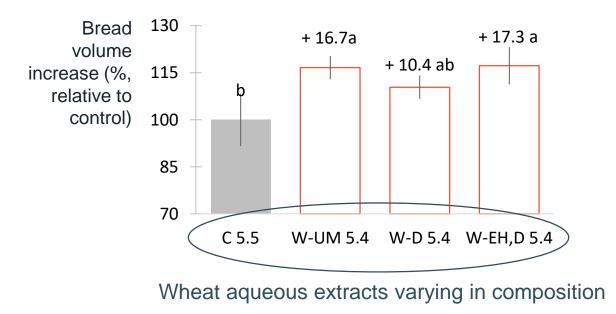
- Contribution to gas cell stabilization in actual food products?
- Still, a major fraction of wheat proteins is not functional in this context

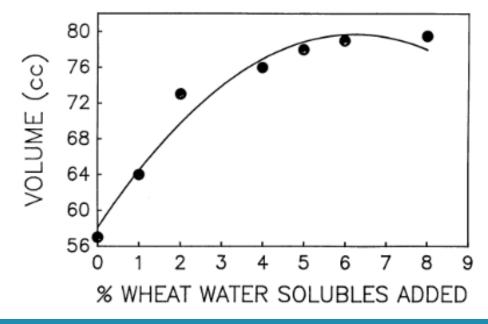
Bread dough (or cake batter) can be considered foam-type structures



fermentation/baking

- To what extent do wheat proteins play a direct role in gas cell stabilization in such systems?
- Some observations
 - Wheat water solubles increase bread loaf volume







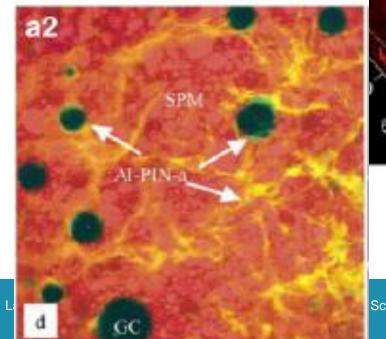
To what extent do wheat proteins play a direct role in gas cell stabilization in

such systems?

Some observations

Wheat water solubles increase bread loaf volume

PINs and gliadins at gas cell surfaces

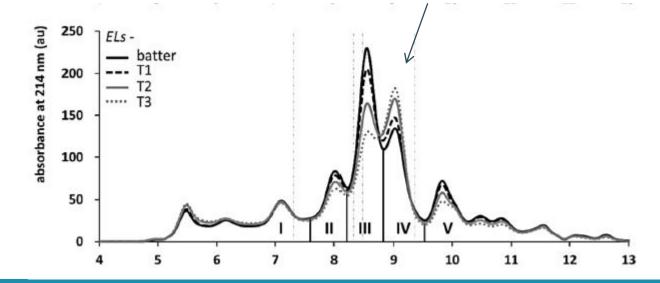


b1

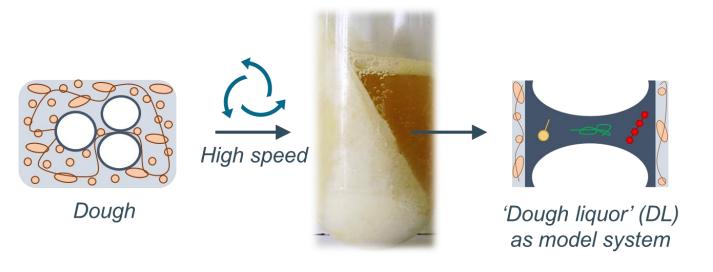


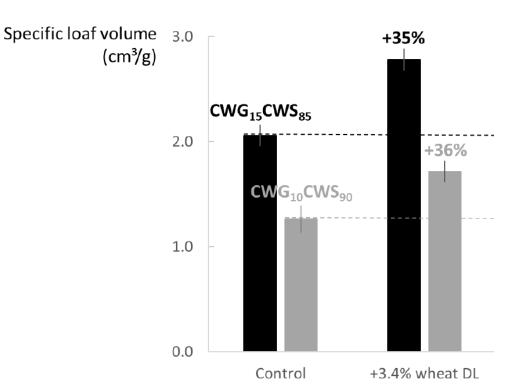
- To what extent do wheat proteins play a direct role in gas cell stabilization in such systems?
- Some observations
 - Wheat water solubles increase bread loaf volume
 - PINs and gliadins at gas cell surfaces
 - Protein enrichment in foams made from cake batter
 - Dough liquor as model system

Over time, gliadins are enriched in foams



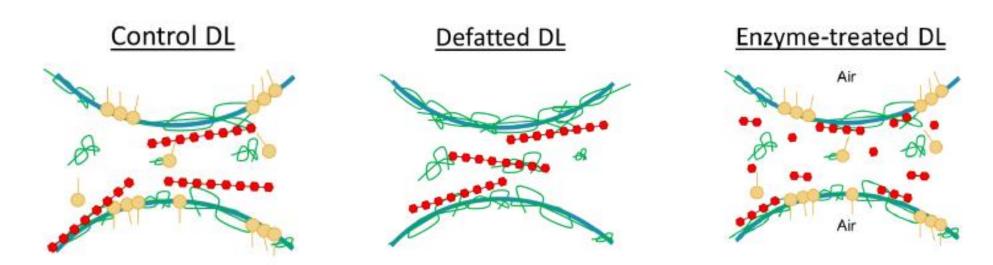
- Dough liquor as model system
 - Ultracentrifugation → 'dough aqueous phase'
 - Impact on bread loaf volume
 - → Which constituents cause this effect?





CWG/S = commercial wheat gluten/starch

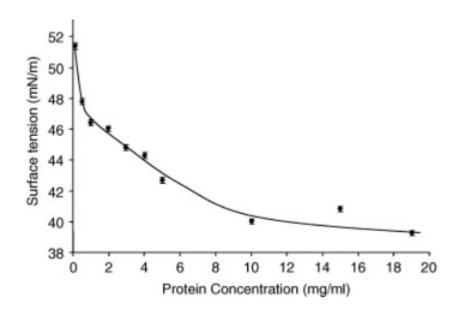
- Dough liquor as model system
 - Foaming and air-water interfacial properties of (modified) dough liquors

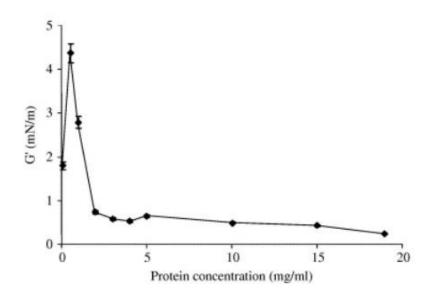


- Complex interplay between constituents!
- Correlation with bread gas cell stabilization in bread?

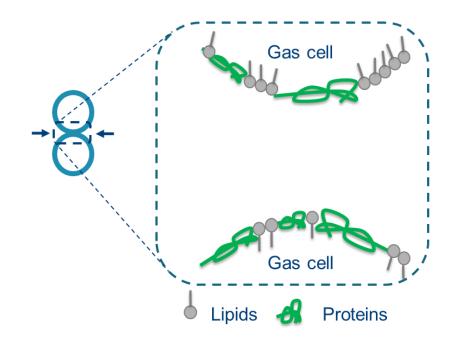


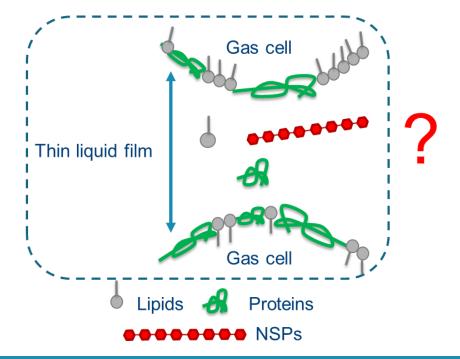
- Dough liquor as model system
 - Foaming and air-water interfacial properties of (modified) dough liquors
 - Effect of concentration?





- Dough liquor as model system
 - Thin liquid film stabilization

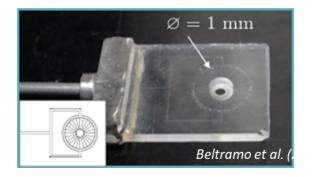






- Dough liquor as model system
 - Thin liquid film stabilization

Bike-wheel shaped microcell

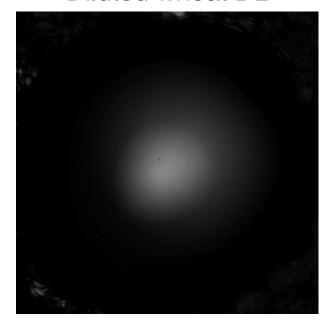


Side view Microscope + camera

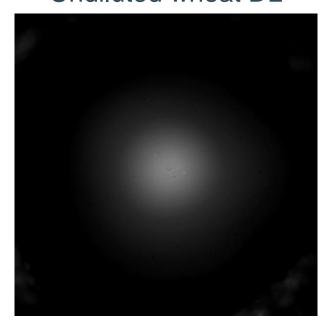


- Dough liquor as model system
 - Thin liquid film stabilization

Diluted wheat DL



Undiluted wheat DL

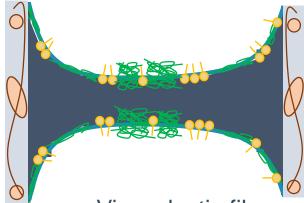


CWG/S = commercial wheat gluten/starch



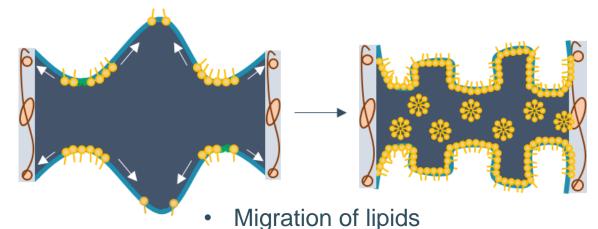
- Dough liquor as model system
 - Thin liquid film stabilization

Diluted wheat DL



- Viscoelastic film
- Planar interface
- No supra- or intermolecular interactions

Undiluted wheat DL



- Dimpled interface
- Strong supra- and intermolecular interactions



Conclusions and perspectives

- Wheat proteins have varying surface activities
- Gliadins are excellent foam stabilizers

- It is likely that direct gas cell stabilization in cereal based foods is at least to an extent relevant
- Protein (and other constituent) species responsible?
- Interactions between different constituents?
- Translation of model systems to actual food products is challenging





Relevance of the air-water interfacial and foaming properties of wheat proteins for food systems

Arno G.B. Wouters

Laboratory of Food Chemistry and Biochemistry (LFCB)

Leuven Food Science and Nutrition Research Centre (LFoRCe)

13 April 2023 – European Young Cereal Scientists & Technologists Workshop