

Rehydration of Whey Protein Isolate: Effect of Temperature, Water Activity, and Storage Time

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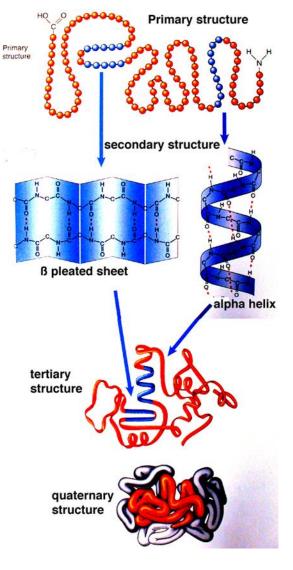


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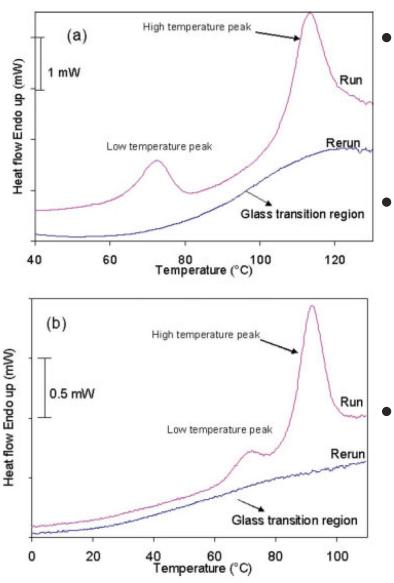
## Background





- Hydration properties of whey protein powders are poorly understood
- Conformational changes occur at ambient conditions during storage
- Such structural changes may increase the hydrophilic area resulting in a decrease water activity of WPI
- Various physco-chemical properties are dependent on temperature and water content

## **Thermal Properties of Proteins**



Biological polymers often show alow temperature endotherm thatappears below glass transition

- Farahnaky et al. (2005)
  interpreted such endotherm in
  bovine serum albumin as
  enthalpy relaxation
- Potes and Roos (2015) explained such time-dependent endotherm as hydration/dehydration of protein.

Farahnaky et al. (2005), Biopolymers 78, 69–77.



## **Objectives**

- To understand the hydrodynamics of water-protein behavior on the reversible endothermic transition
- To understand the effect of storage time and temperature on WPI conformational structure

Whey protein isolate (WPI)



# Experimental



WPI powder with various a<sub>w</sub> was prepared using saturated salt solutions in humidified vacuum sealed desiccators at RT

#### Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

WPI samples with different a<sub>w</sub> Heat-scanning: -20°C - 50°C, 5°C/min with 2 cycles. Repeated after storing at RT for 7d.

**Vacuum Desiccator** 









# Experimental

### Water Activity Measurement

WPI samples with various  $a_w$ . Temperature range 20°C-50°C at 5°C intervals for 3 cycles of heating-cooling. Repeat after storing for 7d &14 d at RT



### **Apparent Viscosity**

Sample: WPI powder dispersed in water (5% -40%, w/w), mixed for 1 h at 5°C -50°C. Shear rate: 250 s<sup>-1</sup>

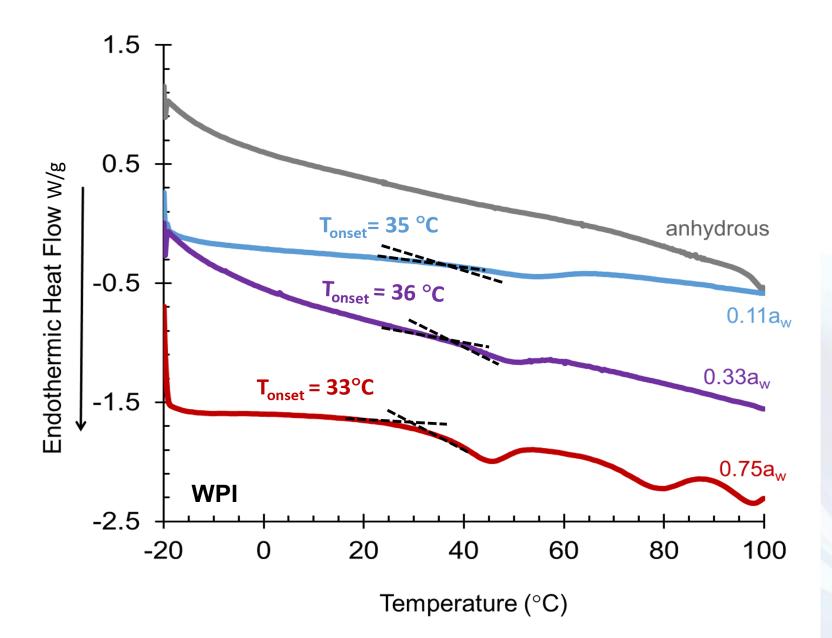




# **Results and Discussions**

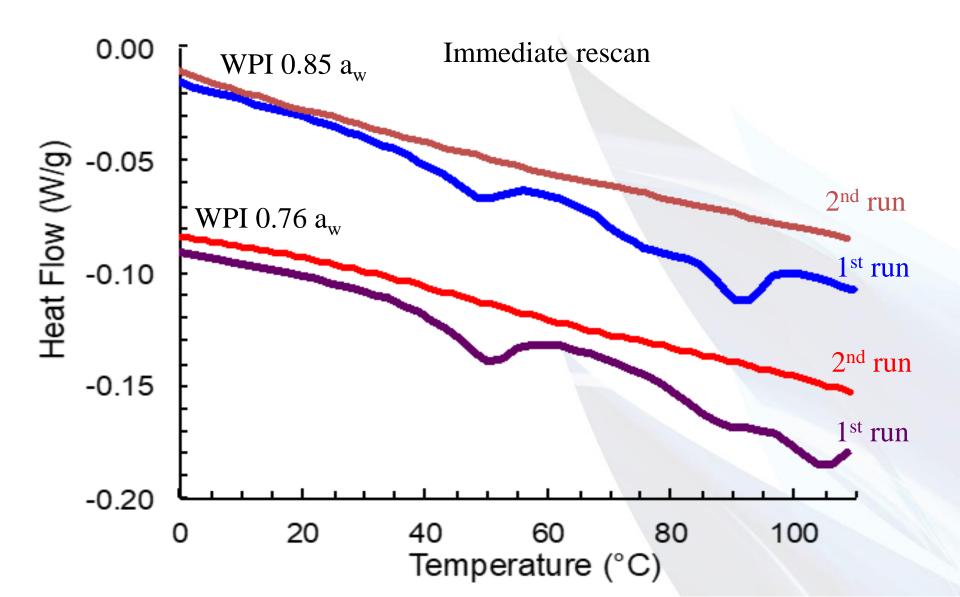
### Thermal analysis (DSC)







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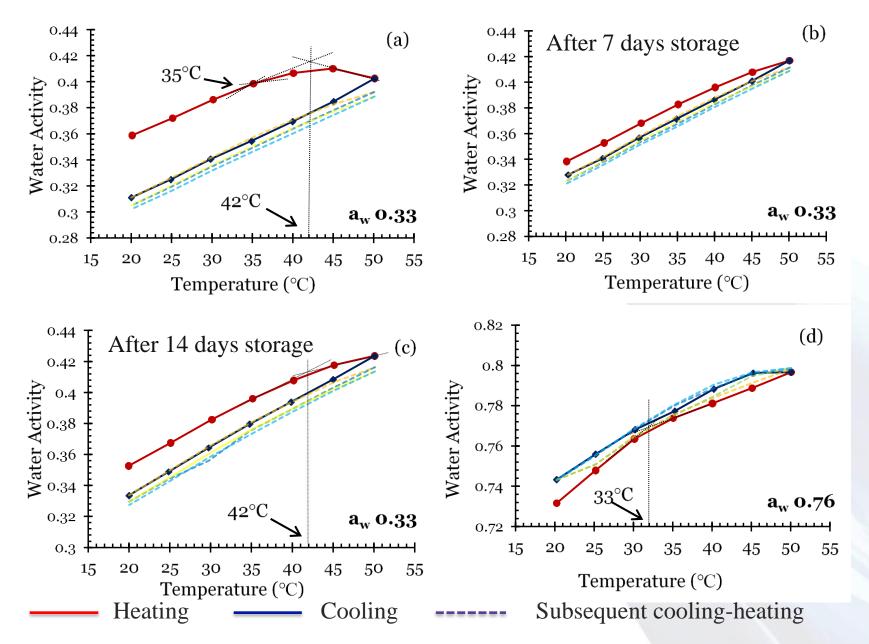


#### WPI scanned up to 50 °C, and again after 7 days storage

	First Scan				Rescan after stored for 7 Days			
•	1 <sup>st</sup> heating		2 <sup>nd</sup> heating		1 <sup>st</sup> heating		2 <sup>nd</sup> heating	
RH%	$T_{\text{onset}}$	$T_{endo}$	$T_{\text{onset}}$	$T_{\text{endo}}$	$T_{\text{onset}}$	Tendo	Tonset	$T_{\text{endo}}$
	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)	(°C)
11	23	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	29	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	32	41	-	-	34	45	-	-
65	28	39	-	-	32	44	-	-
76	30	41	-	-	32	43	-	-
85	28	39	-	-	30	42	-	

### Water Activity Measurement of WPI

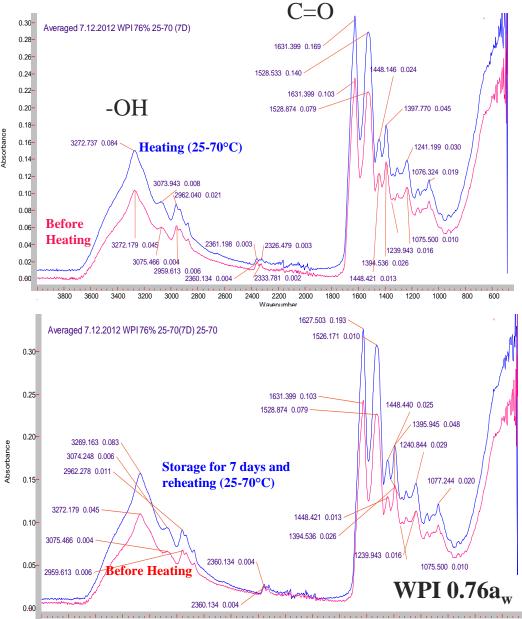




### FTIR Spectroscopy

3800



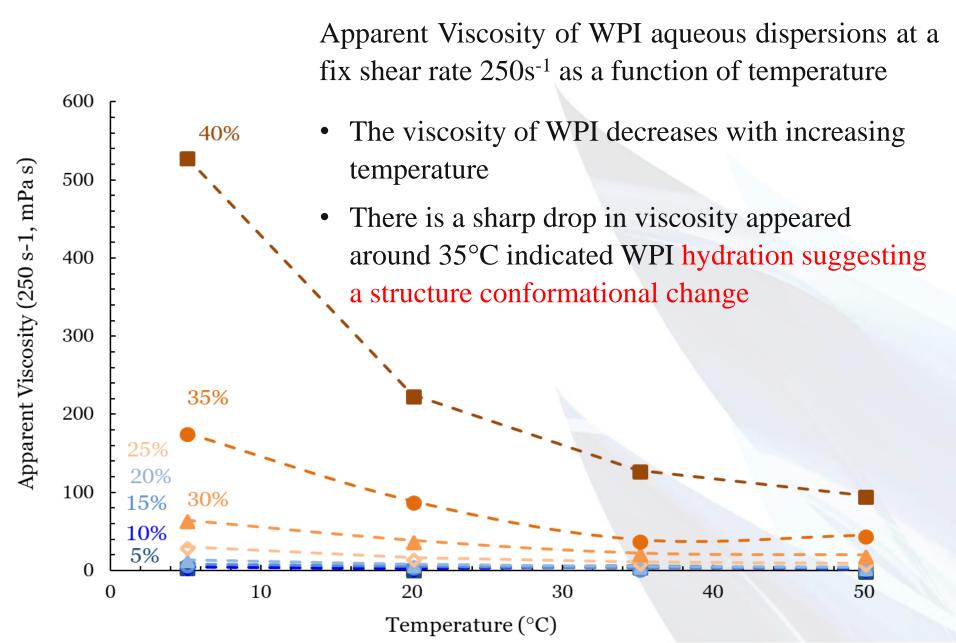


3600 3400 3200 3000 2800 2600 2400 2200 2000 1800 1600 1400 1200 1000 800 600 Waxenumber

- FTIR spectra are
  similar before and after
  heating followed by 7
  days of storage
- Reheating up to 70°C shifts FTIR absorbance peaks at several wavelengths
- Largest shifts found for
   –OH groups at 2500 to
   3300 nm<sup>-1</sup>

### Apparent Viscosity (WPI Dispersion)







### Conclusion

- A water content and time-dependent reversible endotherm occurs in WPI within 30°C - 40°C
- Heating WPI from  $25^{\circ}$ C  $50^{\circ}$ C results in increased protein hydration according to a consequent decrease and hysteresis of  $a_w$  during re-cooling
- FTIR data show that the time-dependent endotherm is related to changes in hydrogen bonding (hydration/dehydration)
- Viscosity decreases significantly at ~ 35°C as a function of WPI concentration and temperature



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