

Legume concentrates, their techno-functionalities and impact of processing

Sofie De Man

Who is ILVO?

ILVO

Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food



Research Center of the Flemish Government



Mission: to make the agriculture, fisheries and agri-food sectors more sustainable.



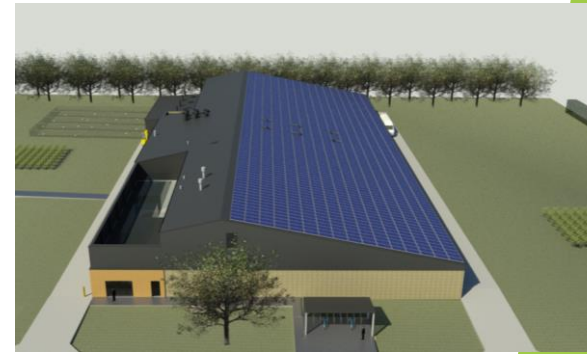
In Flanders, Belgium, Europe and the rest of the world.

For which sector?



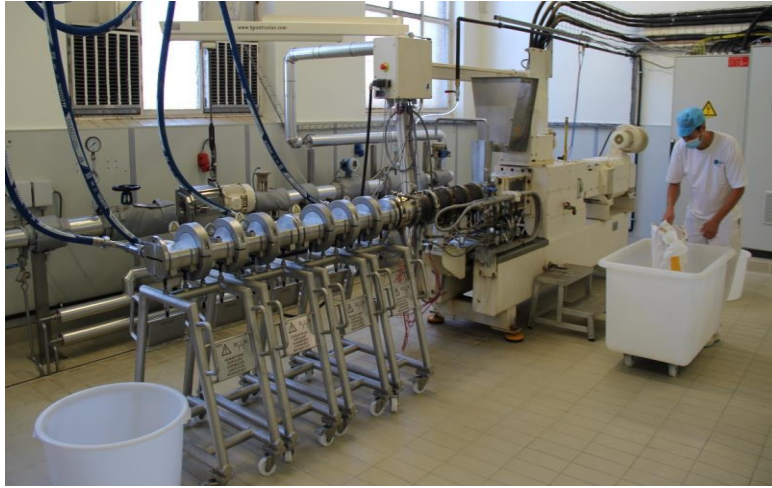
Our infrastructure

- 10 sites in Merelbeke, Melle, and Ostend
- 220 ha trial fields
- 50 ha organic in agro-ecologisch platform
- Experimental greenhouses
- Experimental- and educational animal housing (dairy, pigs, poultry)
- 40 specialized labs
- Pilot plants for food and feed
- Specialized research facilities



Pilots

FOOD PILOT



FEED PILOT



POST HARVEST PILOT



Food Pilot - lab analysis - advise



>**100** Processing machines

>500 Trials a year



Fractionation – Filtration – Pasteurization – Sterilization –
Evaporation – Drying – Milling – Mixing and Homogenization –
Incubating – Shaping – coating – Aerating – Packaging



100 Food Experts



- Ingredients
- Dairy (analogues)
- Meat (analogues)
- Feed
- Snacks, Chocolate, Bakery, ...



6 Food labs

>20.000 Analyses a year
in accredited food labs



Function-
ality



Micro-
biology



Taste &
Odor



GMO &
Allergens



Toxins



Nutrition

Research themes

Embedded within research organization: ILVO

Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

- Common purpose
- Private purpose

Themes in food research

- Novel food
- Side stream valorization
- Protein diversification
- Ingredient functionality
- End product quality: shelf-life, taste, texture, toxins,...
- LCA



Our DNA?

ILVO +

- Universities and University Colleges
- VIB, IMEC, VLIZ, VITO
- Practical research centers
- ...

European partnerships: 80 EU projects submitted in 2024

WORKING TOGETHER



Interreg

These results



LebensmittelTechnologieberatung

Universidade de Vigo



ALEHOOP



Introduction

- ▶ Exponential interest in plant proteins
 - ▶ increasing awareness risk of some diseases
 - ▶ high impact on the environment + long-term affordability
- ▶ Soy is the most popular
 - ▶ High content essential amino-acids
 - ▶ Good functionality and digestibility
- ▶ Legumes seeds are gaining interest
 - ▶ High protein and fibre content
 - ▶ Presence some essential amino-acids
 - ▶ However: Antinutritional factors



Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling

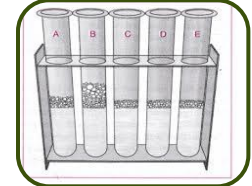


Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality

Foaming capacity



Emulsion capacity



Solubility



Water and oil holding capacity



Experimental set-up

Start material



Reference: Soy protein concentrate

- Commercial powder
- 67% protein



Lentil

- 20,03% protein



Lupine

- 32,15% protein



Peas

- 22,51% protein



Beans

- 19,5% protein

Grinded to a coarse powder



Drying



Lentil

- 45 w% < 500µm



Lupine

- 25 w% < 500µm



Peas

- 50 w% < 500µm



Beans

- 51 w% < 500µm

Functionality

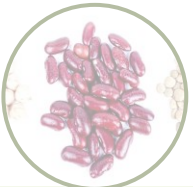
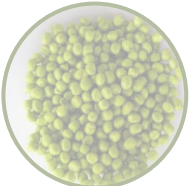
Experimental set-up

Start material

Extraction

Drying

Functionality

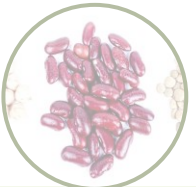
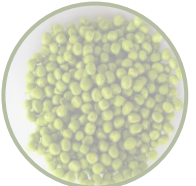


AE - IEP



Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling



Spray drying
pH 7



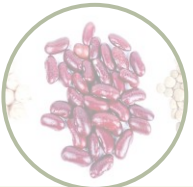
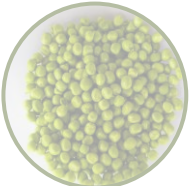
Functionality

Low temperatures
Less input chemicals
Expensive

High temperatures
More input chemicals
Less expensive

Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling



Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality



Soy - Ref
67% protein



Lentil - FD
77,45% protein
3,33% MC



Lupin - FD
73,99% protein
1,72% MC



Pea - FD
80,80% protein
3,77% MC



Bean - FD
64,5% protein
3,60% MC



Lupine - SD
70,53% protein
3,10% MC

Composition and antinutritional factors



Bean - FD



Lentil - FD

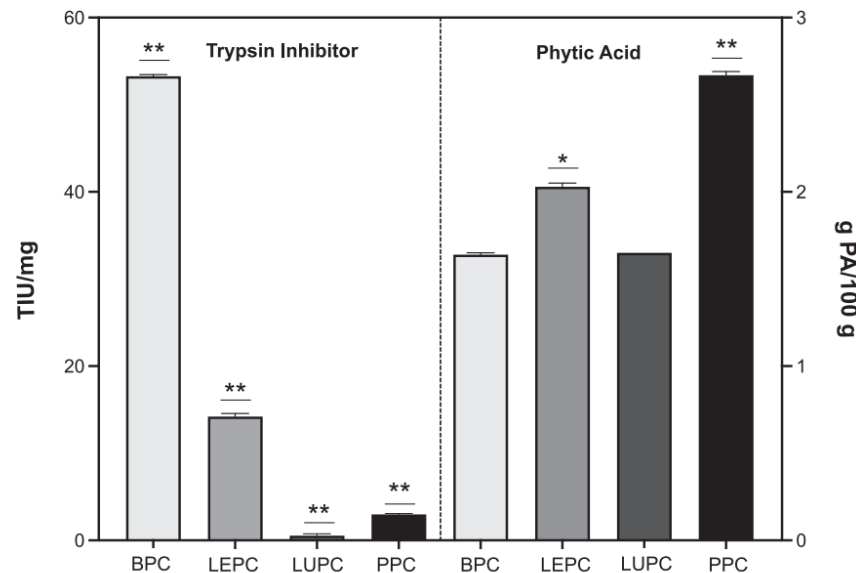


Lupin - FD

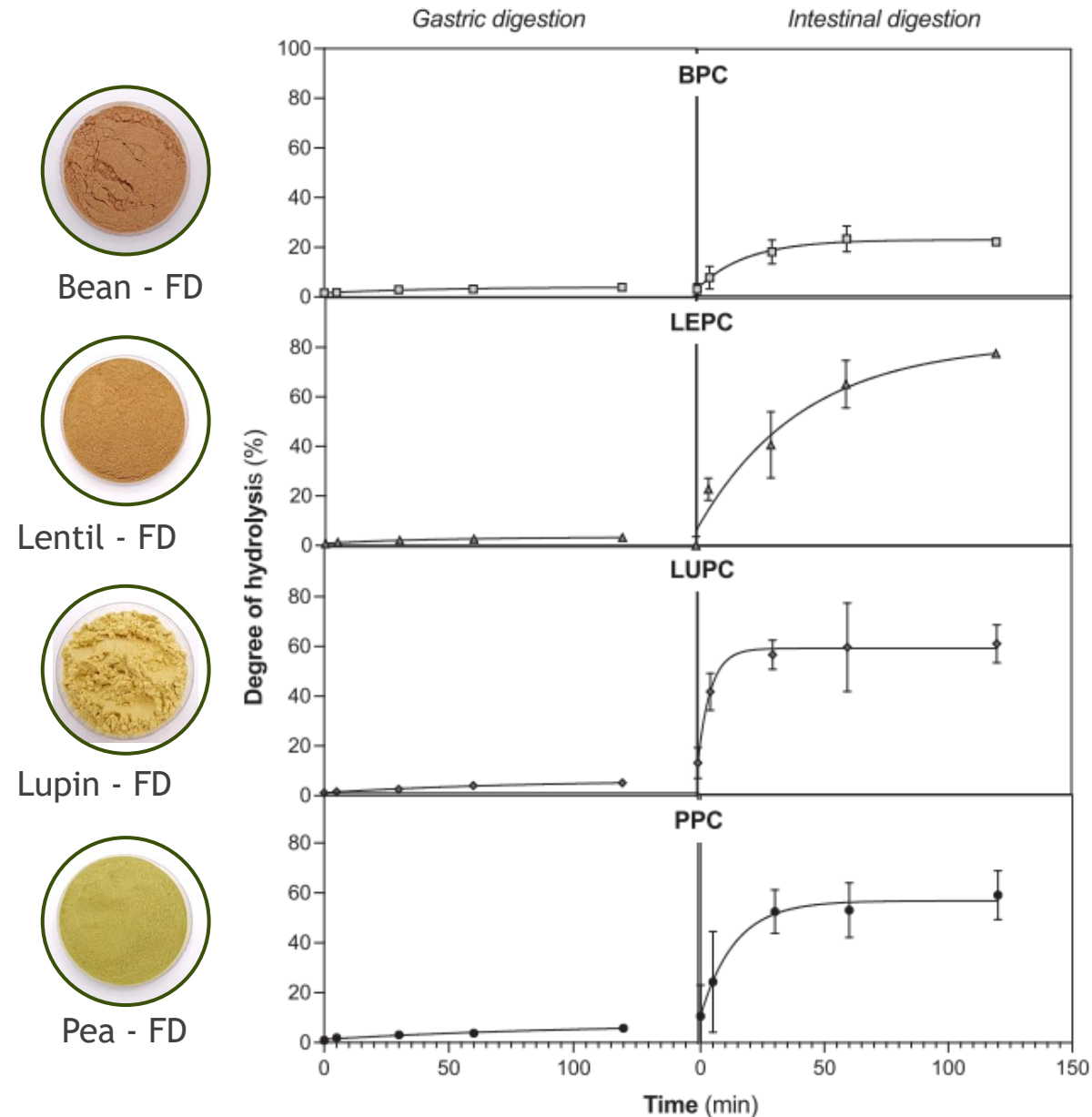


Pea - FD

IAA	BPC			LEPC			LUPC			PPC		
	mg/g	% Total AA	AAS %	mg/g	% Total AA	AAS %	mg/g	% Total AA	AAS %	mg/g	% Total AA	AAS %
Total, IAA	475.1	44.4		494.2	43.1		413.0	39.1		516.0	45.2	
Total, DAA	616.2	57.6		653.7	56.9		642.9	60.9		624.9	54.7	
Total, SAA ¥	27.4	2.5	171.8	21.4	1.9	126.8	25.4	2.4	151.2	28.5	2.5	165.5
Total, AAA †	94.4	8.83	294.1	83.48	7.27	254.1	70.92	6.72	209.6	87.06	7.63	262.1
Total, BCAA ‡	210	19.6		220.4	19.2		187.2	17.7		226.7	19.9	

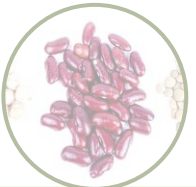
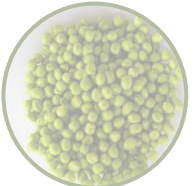


Composition and antinutritional factors



Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling

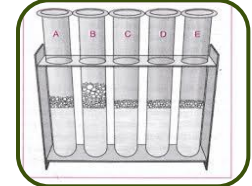


Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality

Foaming capacity



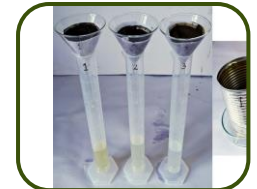
Emulsion capacity



Solubility

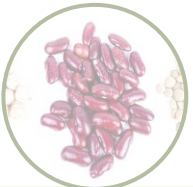
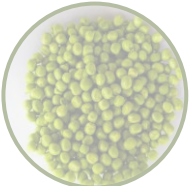


Water and oil holding capacity



Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP

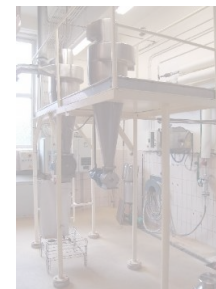


Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling



Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality



Soy - Ref
67% protein



Lentil - FD
77,45% protein
3,33% MC



Lupin - FD
73,99% protein
1,72% MC



Pea - FD
80,80% protein
3,77% MC



Bean - FD
64,5% protein
3,60% MC

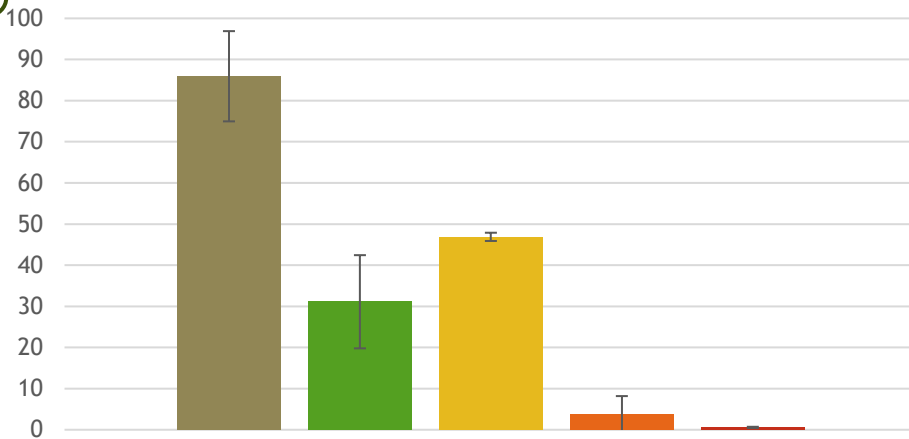


Lupine - SD
70,53% protein
3,10% MC

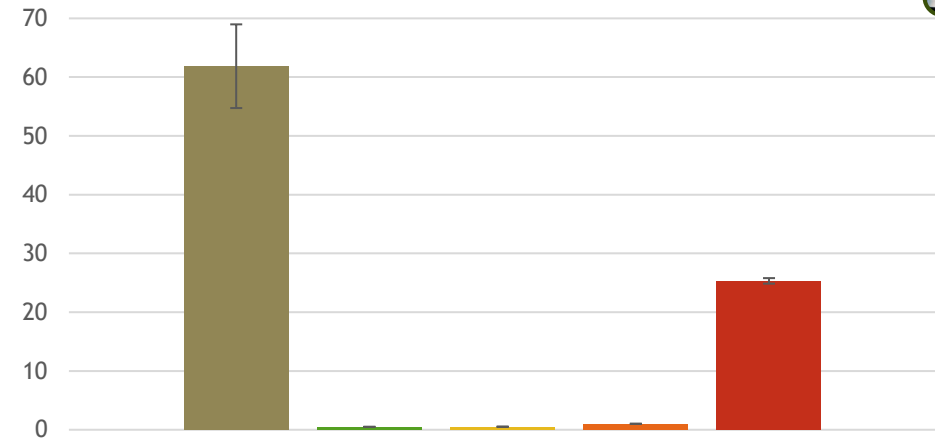
Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates



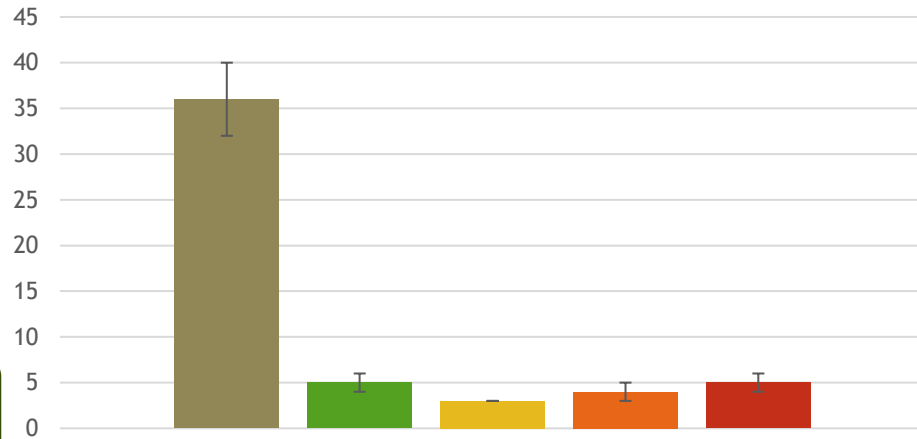
Foam capacity (%)



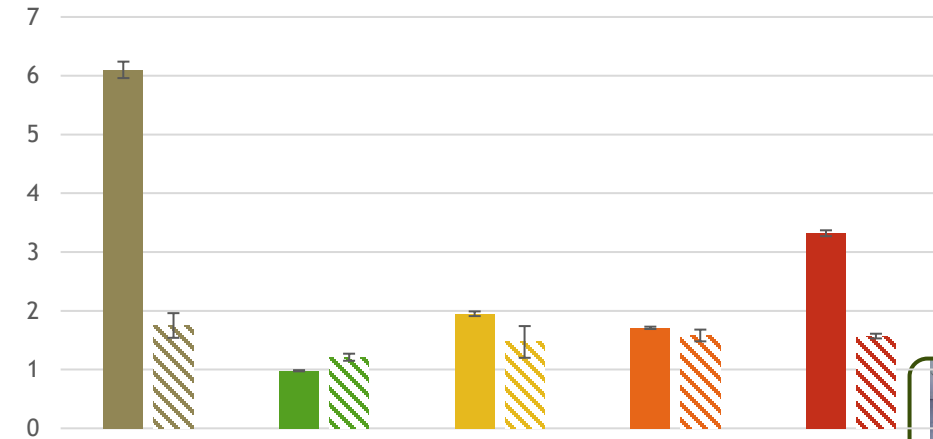
Emulsion capacity (%)



Solubility (%)



Water and oil (\\) holding capacity (g/g)



■ Soy ■ Lupine ■ Pea ■ Lentil ■ Bean

Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates



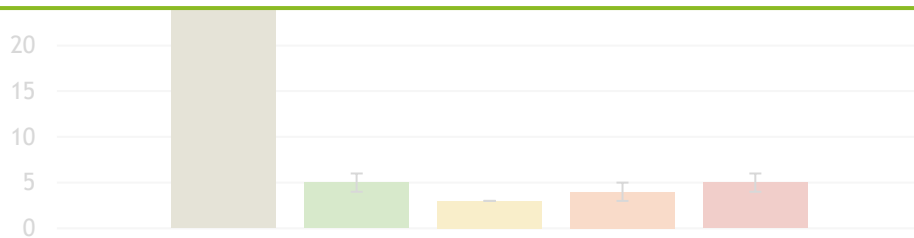
Foam capacity (%)



Emulsion capacity (%)



- Overall every legume concentrate scores lower in comparison with the reference
- All scores of legume concentrates are low except for OHC
- pH around 5, close to IEP
 - Good for precipitation
 - Bad for functionality because of denaturation

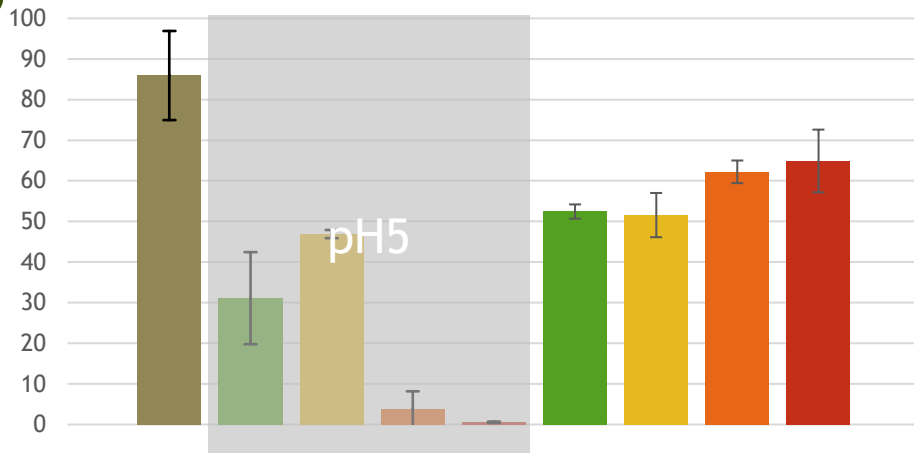


■ Soy ■ Lupine ■ Pea ■ Lentil ■ Bean

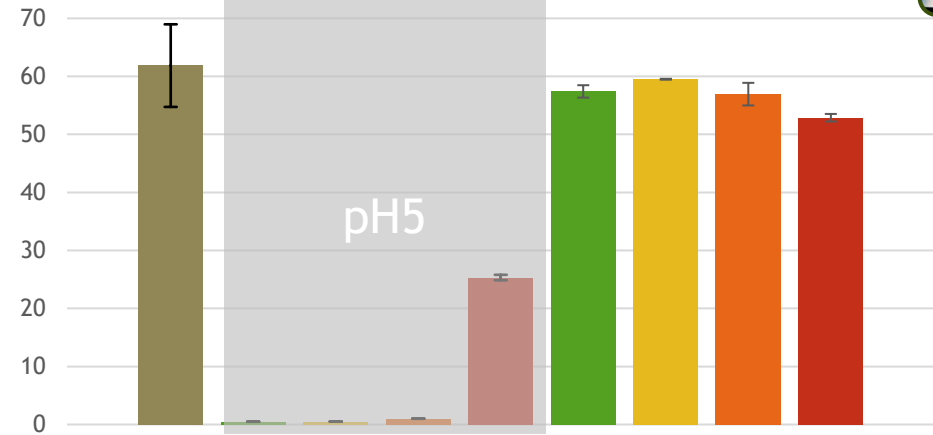
Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates altered pH7



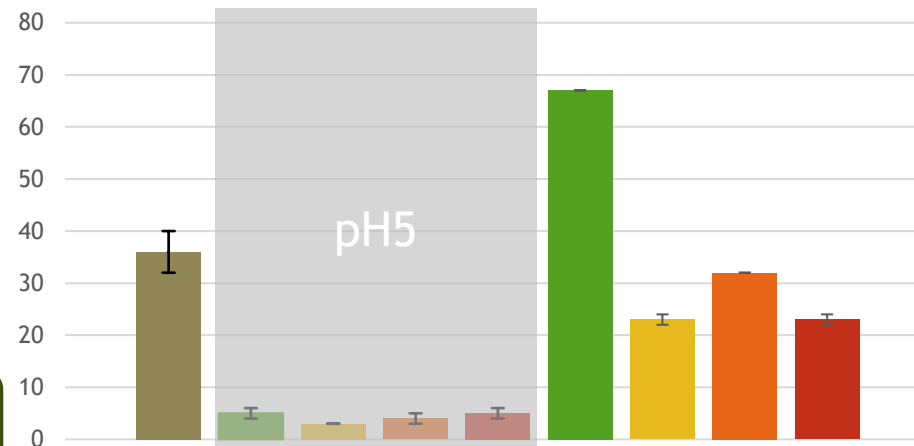
Foam capacity (%)



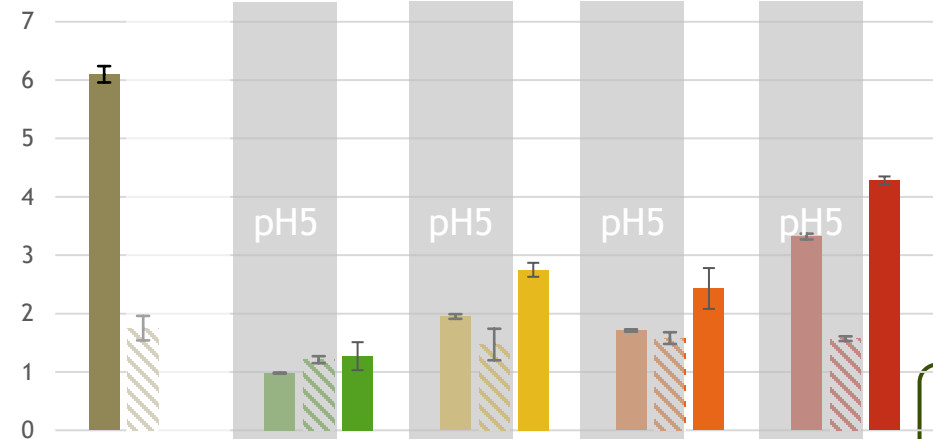
Emulsion capacity (%)



Solubility (%)



Water and oil (\\) holding capacity (g/g)

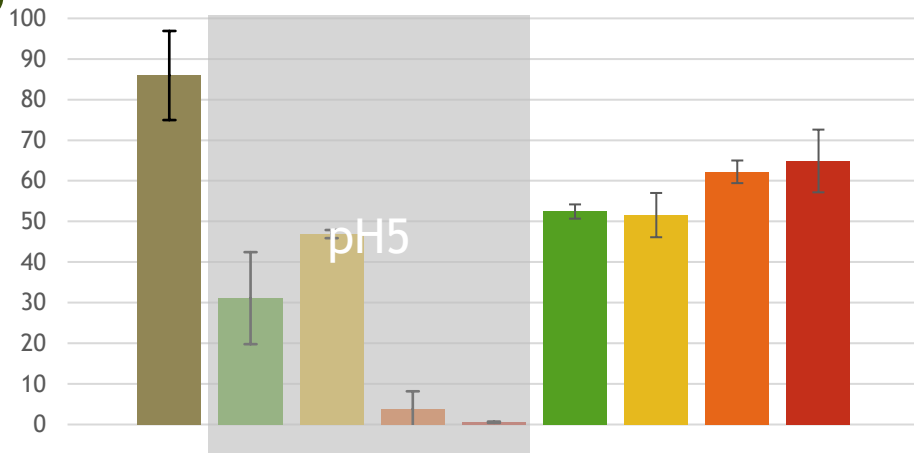


■ Soy ■ Lupine ■ Pea ■ Lentil ■ Bean

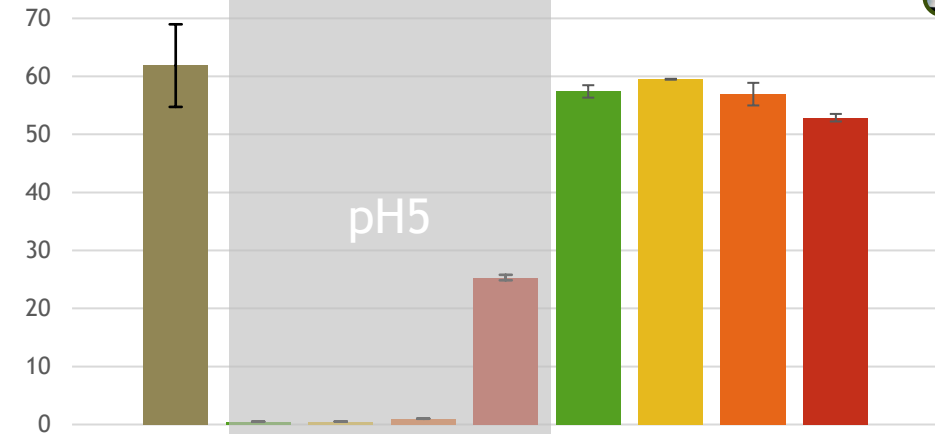
Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates altered pH7



Foam capacity (%)



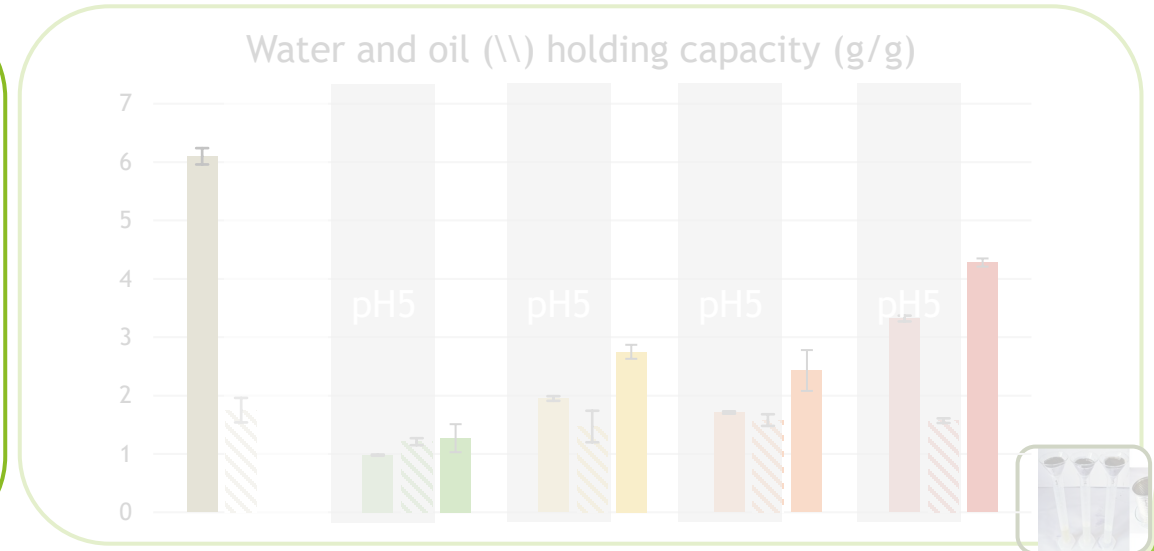
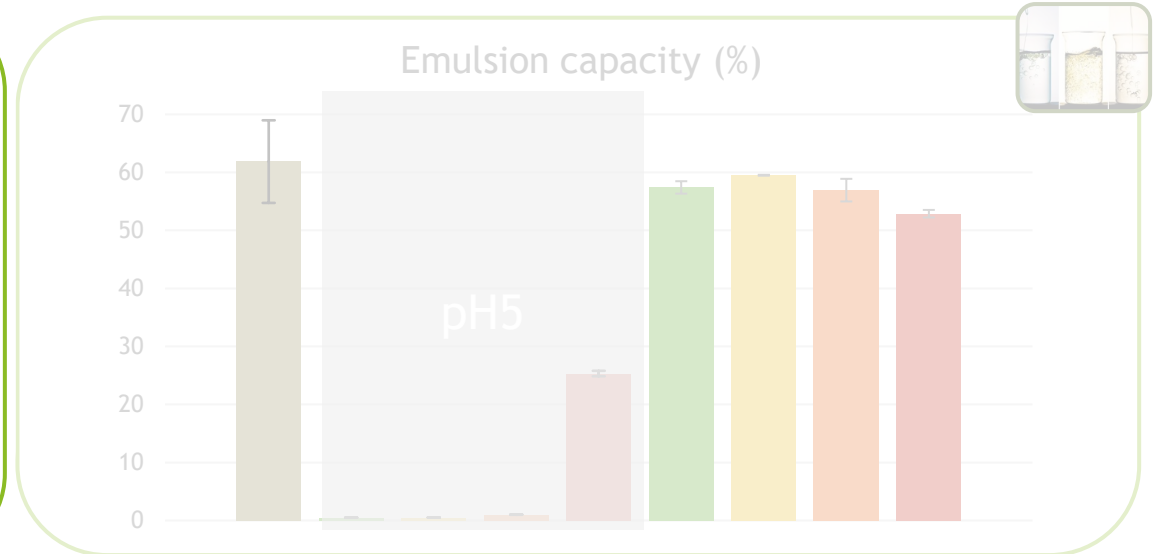
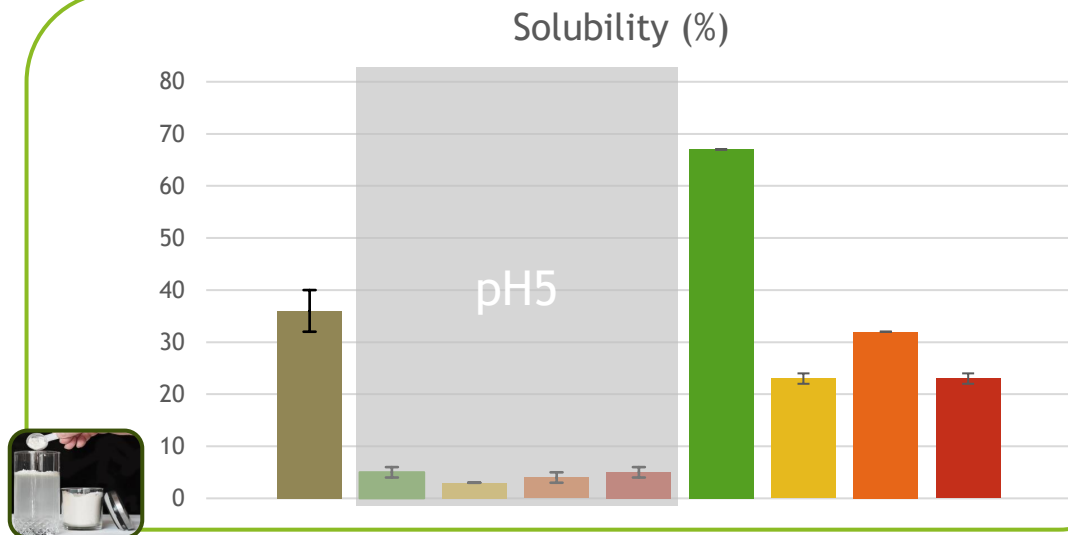
Emulsion capacity (%)



- High increase in foam and emulsion capacity for all legumes
 - Especially good results for emulsion capacity
 - In the range of reference

Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates altered pH7

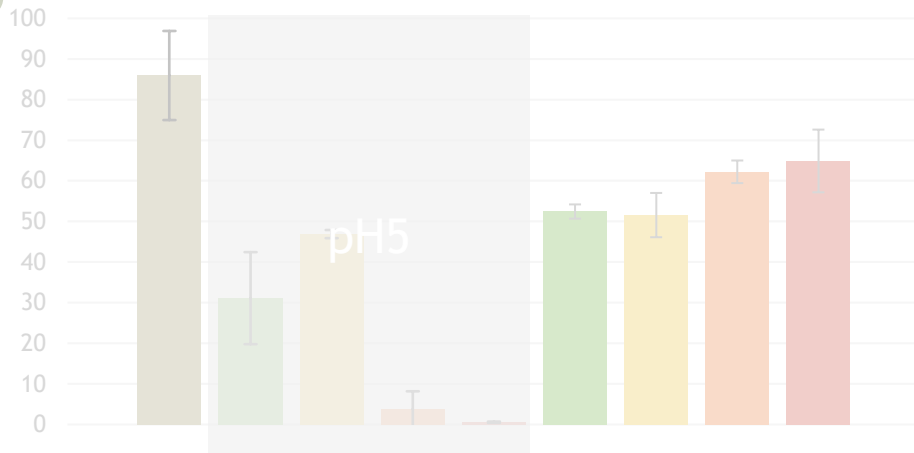
- Increase in solubility for all legumes
 - Especially high results for lupine
 - Higher than reference



Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates altered pH7

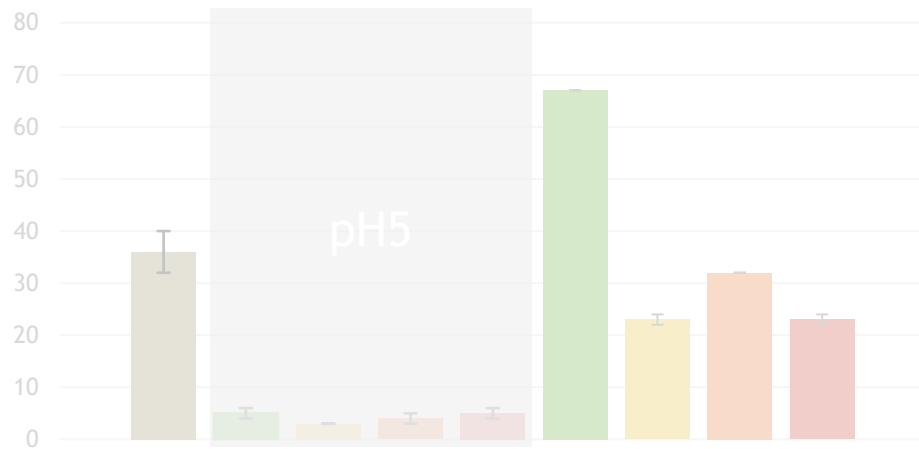


Foam capacity (%)

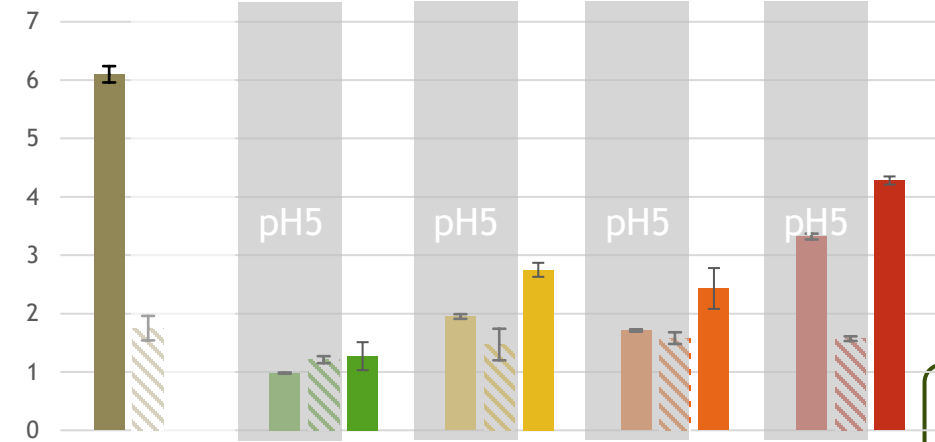


- Increase in water holding capacity for all legumes

Solubility (%)



Water and oil (\\) holding capacity (g/g)

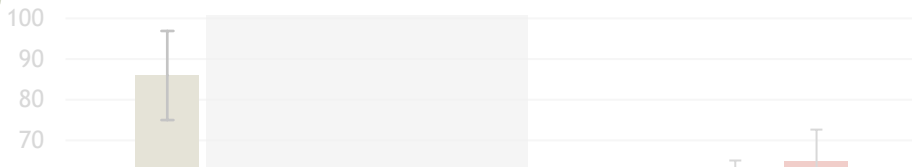


■ Soy ■ Lupine ■ Pea ■ Lentil ■ Bean

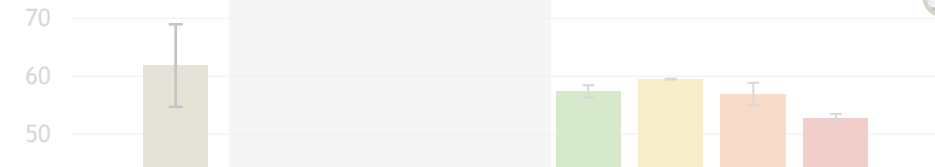
Results - Techno-functionality of legume concentrates altered pH7



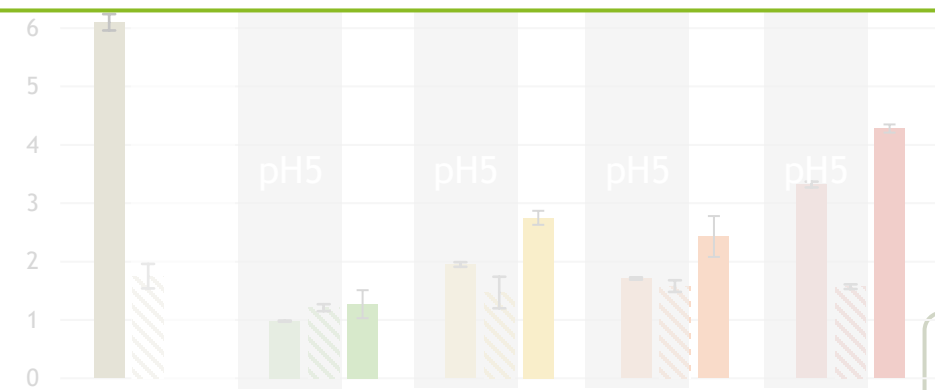
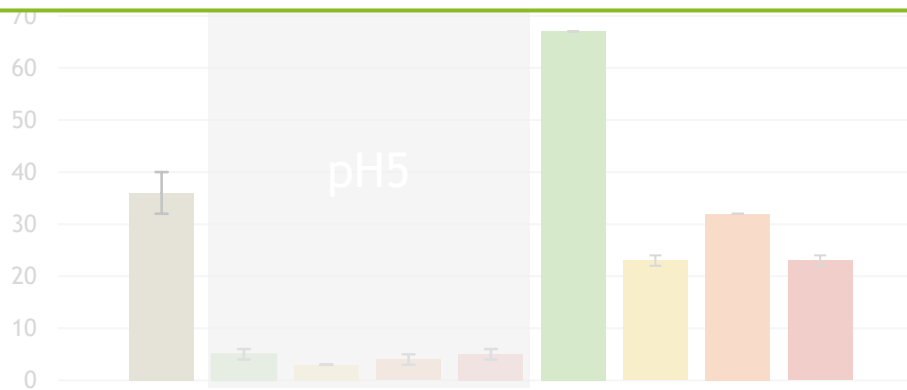
Foam capacity (%)



Emulsion capacity (%)



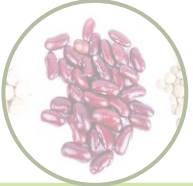
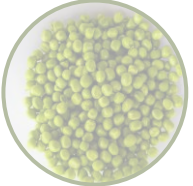
- Altering to pH 7
 - Increase in functionality
 - Possibly (partly) reverse of denaturation of protein
 - Legumes score lower or in the range of reference
 - Except lupine (solubility)



■ Soy ■ Lupine ■ Pea ■ Lentil ■ Bean

Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying
pH 5 + milling



Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality



Soy - Ref
67% protein



Lentil - FD
77,45% protein
3,33% MC



Lupin - FD
73,99% protein
1,72% MC



Pea - FD
80,80% protein
3,77% MC

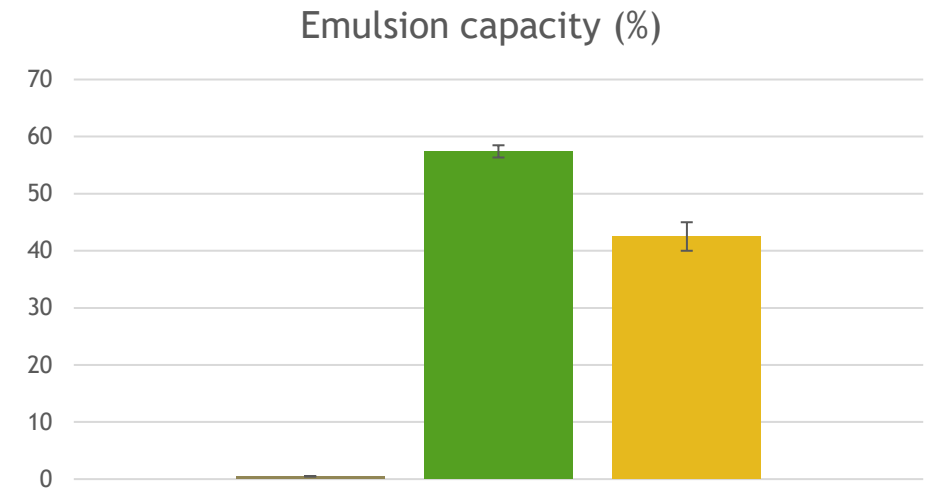
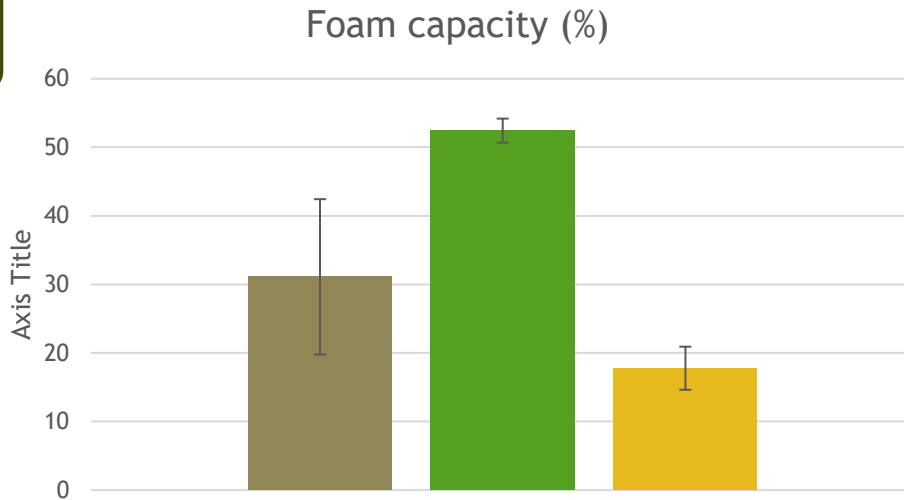


Bean - FD
64,5% protein
3,60% MC

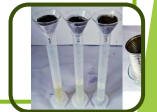
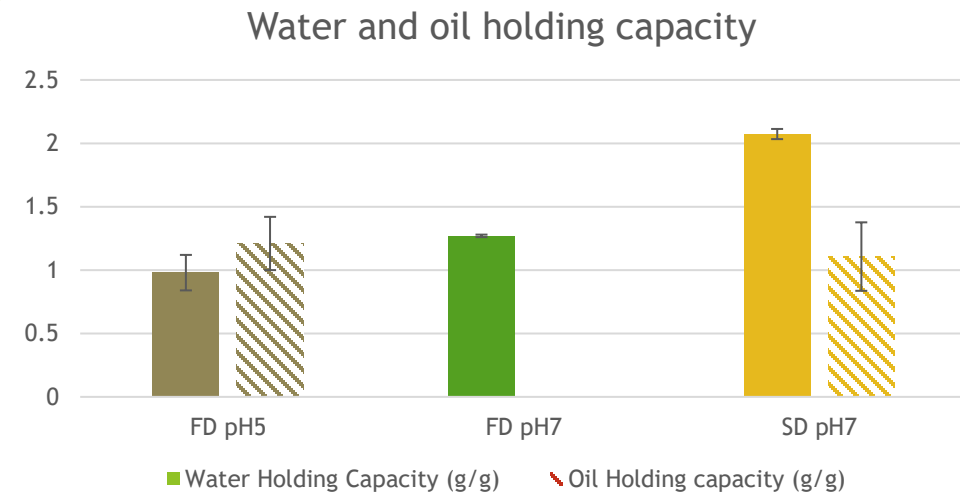


Lupine - SD
70,53% protein
3,10% MC

Results - Techno-functionality of lupine protein concentrate freeze dried vs spray dried



- Negative influence on foam capacity
- Small negative influence on emulsion capacity
- Positive influence on water holding capacity
- No influence on oil holding capacity



■ FD pH5 ■ FD pH7 ■ SD pH7

Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Freeze drying pH 5 + milling



Spray drying pH 7



Functionality



Soy - Ref
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Lentil - FD
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Lupine - SD
70,53% protein
3,10% MC

Experimental set-up



LebensmittelTechnologieberatung

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Spray drying
pH 7



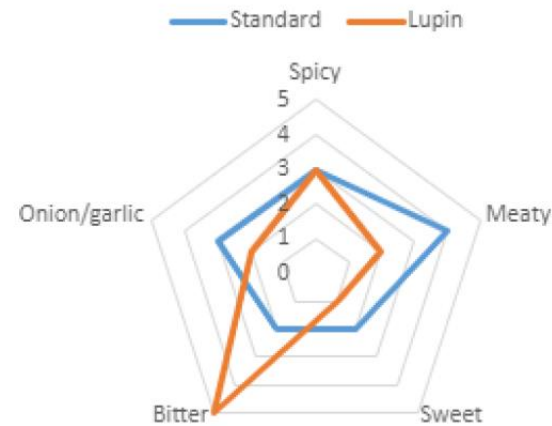
Functionality



Lupine - SD
70,53% protein
3,10% MC



Sensory



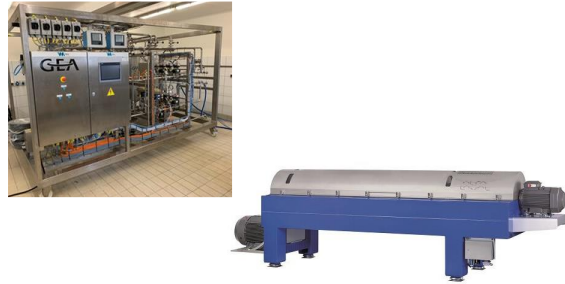
Experimental set-up

Start material



Extraction

AE - IEP



Drying

Spray drying
pH 7



Functionality



Lupine - SD
73 % protein



Soaking

Trypsin and phytic acid

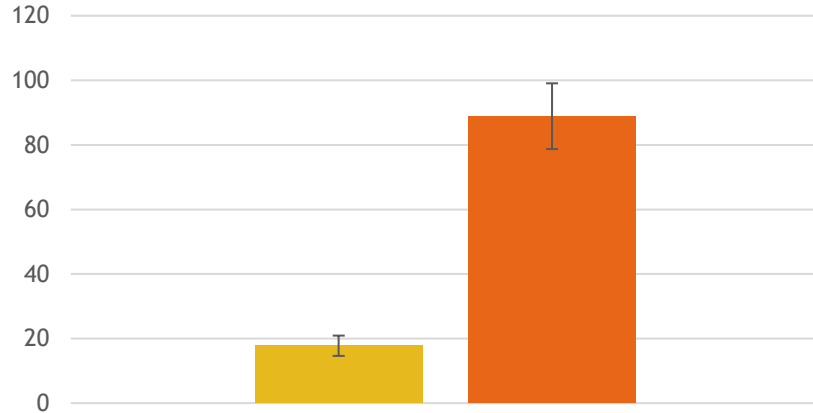
Bitter taste



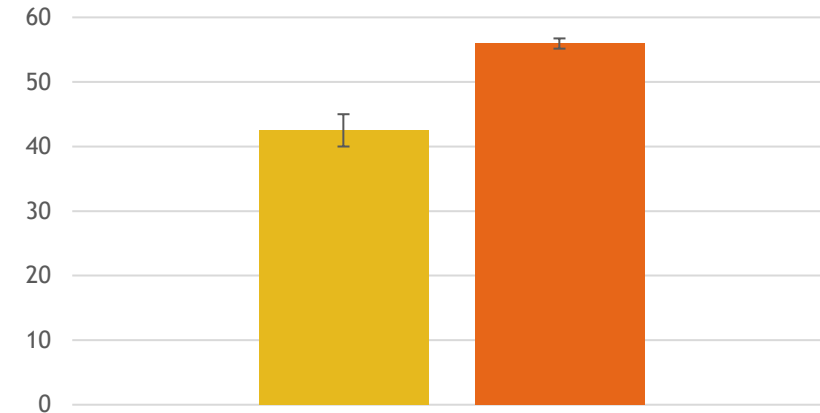
Results - Techno-functionality of lupine protein concentrate - influence of soaking



Foam capacity (%)

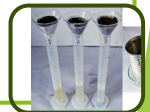
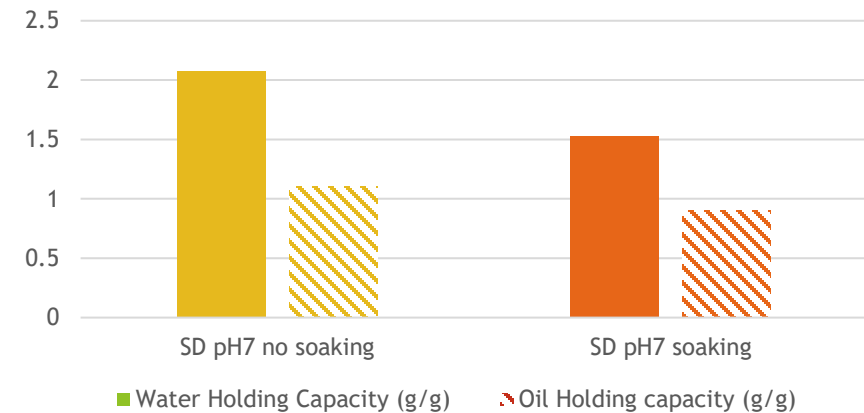


Emulsion capacity (%)



- Positive influence on foam capacity and emulsion capacity
- Small negative influence on water and oil holding capacity

Water and oil holding capacity



■ SD pH7 no soaking ■ SD pH7 soaking

Results



Conclusion

- ▶ Legume concentrates with high protein content
- ▶ Functionality of protein
 - ▶ Dependent on processing techniques and conditions
- ▶ Consider end use of protein extract and work backwards to obtain optimal functionality



Lot of potential
Intended use should be considered

See us in action?



Pilots

ILVO



FLANDERS'
FOOD



hogeschool
VIVES

More info: www.flandersfood.com

Samen voor
#sterkgroeien



Thank you for your attention



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sofie.deman@ilvo.vlaanderen.be



Nathalie Bernaert



Geert Van Royen



Keshia Broucke