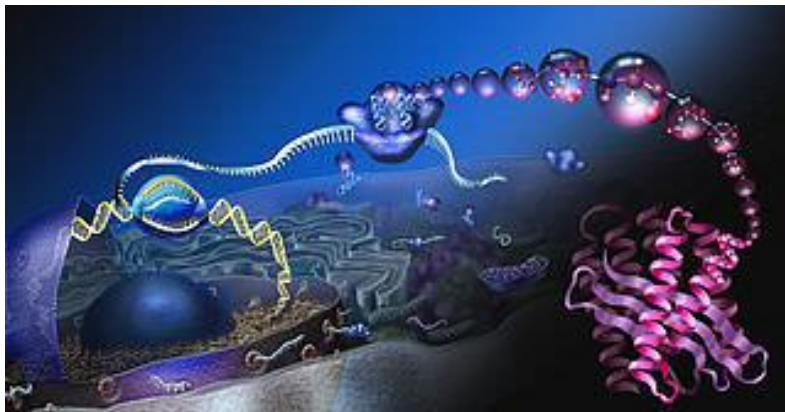


Lecture #2

Protein Functionality

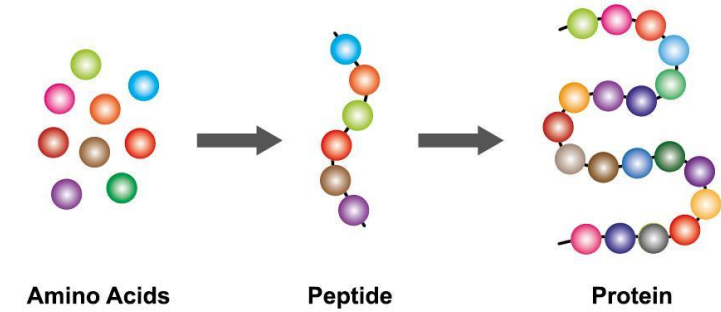
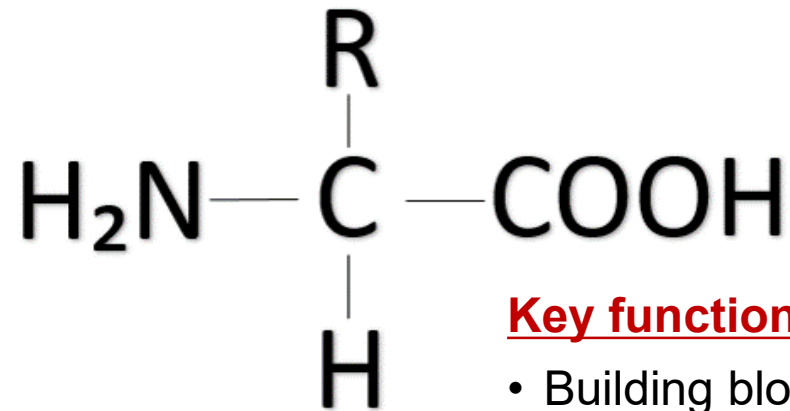


Lecture Topics:

- Protein chemistry review
- Biomanufacturing of plant-based protein products
- Physical functionality
- Physiological functionality
- Protein concentrates and isolates

Amino Acid Basics: The Building Blocks of Proteins Basics

Amino acid: organic molecule made up of a basic amino group (NH₂), an acidic carboxyl group (-COOH), and an organic R group (or side chain) unique to each amino acid



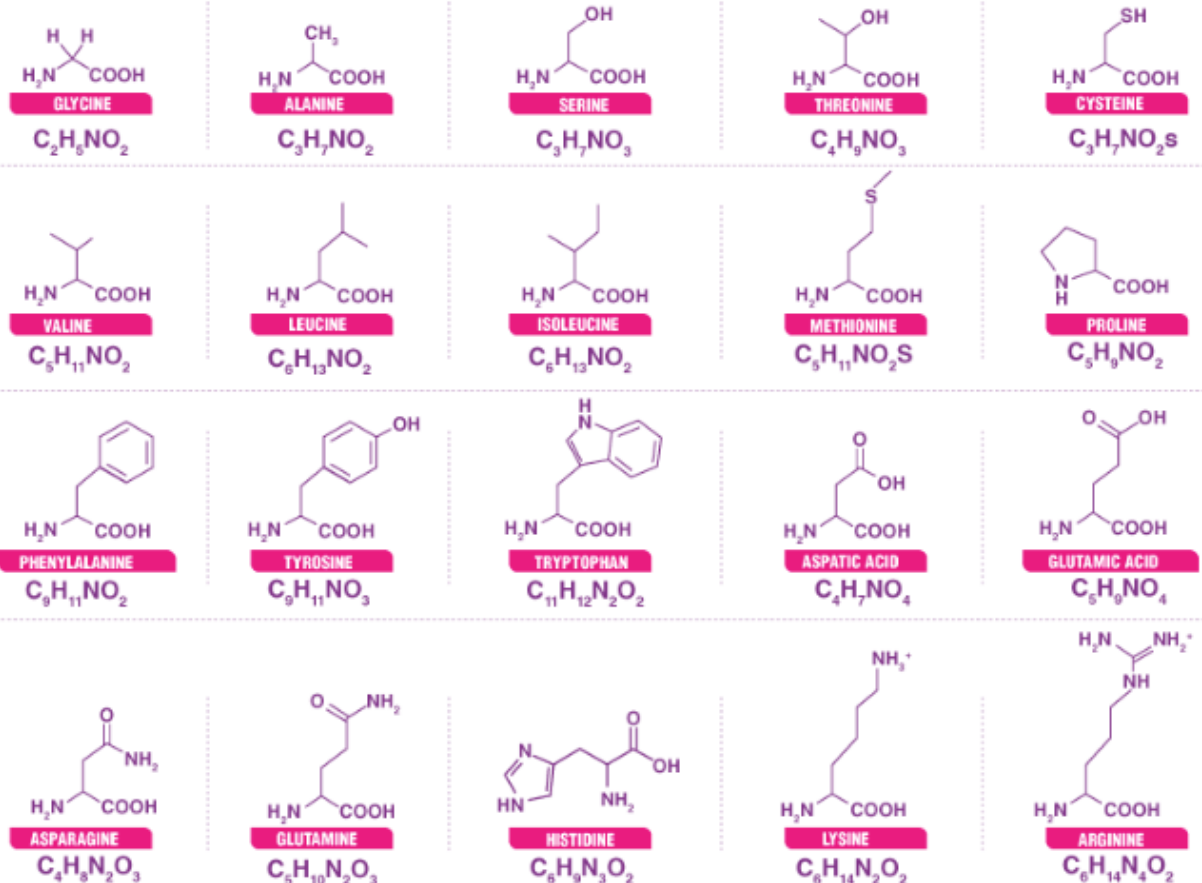
Key functions of proteins:

- Building blocks of cells, tissues, and organs – role in growth, development, and repair
- Regulation of hormones and enzymes
- Nutrient transport
- Immune system support
- Providing energy in certain situations

Amino Acid Basics (cont'd.)

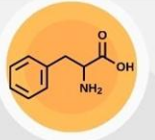
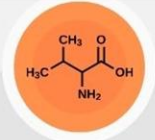
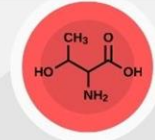
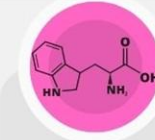

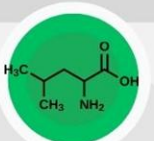
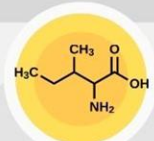
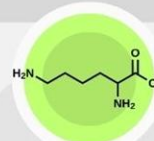
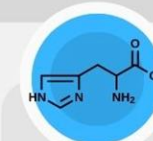
500

Amino acids found in
nature, but....



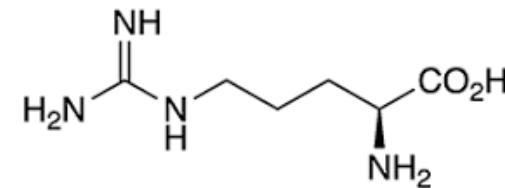
Only 20 are found in the human body

Amino Acid Basics (cont'd.)

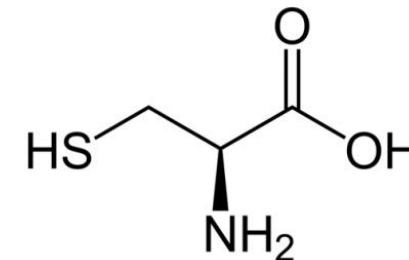
 <p>PHENYLALANINE</p> <p>Crucial for neurotransmitter production, impacting brain function and mood regulation.</p>	 <p>VALINE</p> <p>Crucial for muscle repair, growth, energy, blood sugar, and immune function as a BCAA.</p>	 <p>THREONINE</p> <p>Crucial for bodily functions, nervous system health, collagen, elastin, and tissue maintenance.</p>	 <p>TRYPTOPHAN</p> <p>Crucial for serotonin production, mood regulation, and niacin synthesis for energy and cellular health.</p>	 <p>METHIONINE</p> <p>Crucial for methylation and as a precursor for antioxidants and detoxification.</p>
 <p>LEUCINE</p> <p>Crucial for muscle growth, repair, and regulating blood sugar, providing exercise energy.</p>	 <p>ISOLEUCINE</p> <p>Crucial for muscle repair, endurance, and regulating blood sugar during exercise.</p>	 <p>LYSINE</p> <p>Crucial for growth, tissue repair, and supporting a healthy immune system.</p>	 <p>HISTIDINE</p> <p>Crucial for histamine production and precursor to key compounds in physiology.</p>	

Essential Amino Acids

Two other amino acids become essential when the body is under stress or after trauma:

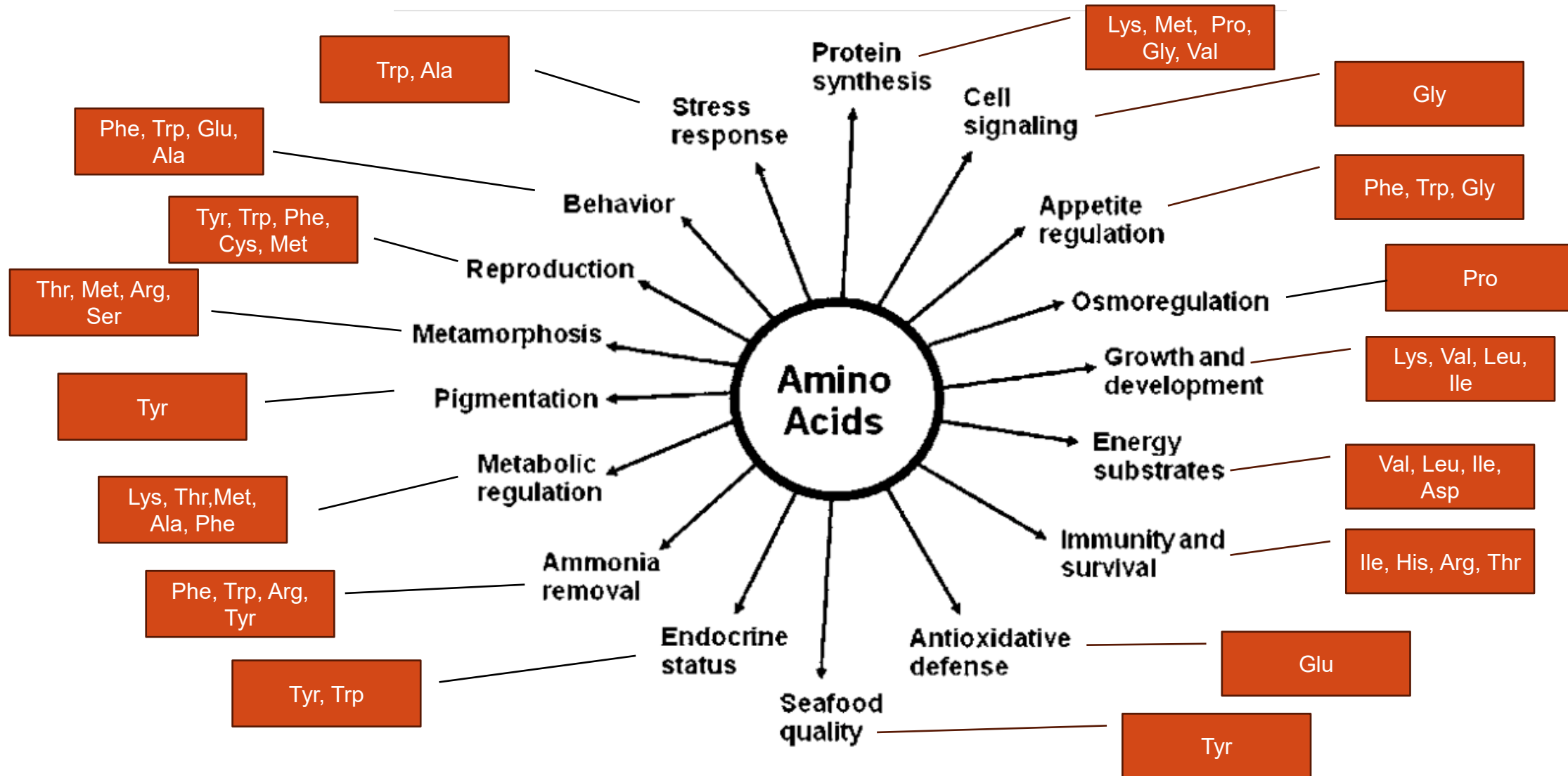


Arginine



Cysteine

Physiological Effect of Amino Acids

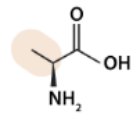


Fun Facts about Amino Acids' Roles

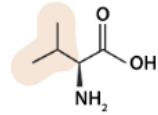
Amino Acid(s)	Role
Thr	Aids in fat digestion
Gln, Ala	Aids in metabolism of alcohol
Tyr	Responsible for hair, eye, and skin color
Val, Leu, Ile	BCAA - Muscle builders
Arg	Maintains blood flow in veins; removes ammonia from the body
Ala	Improves liver functionality
Pro	Assists with skin moisturization
Ser	Synthesizes precursors for fats

Amino Acids' Properties Influence Physical Behavior of Protein Molecules

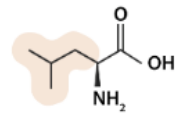
Non-polar side chains, uncharged, hydrophobic



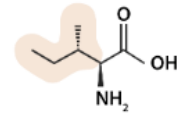
Alanine (Ala, A)
MW: 89,09
pI: 6,01
C₃H₇N₁O₂



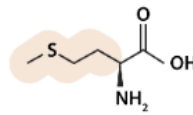
Valine (Val, V)
MW: 117,15
pI: 6,00
C₅H₁₁N₁O₂



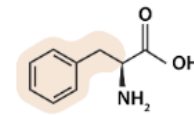
Leucine (Leu, L)
MW: 131,17
pI: 6,01
C₆H₁₃N₁O₂



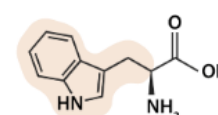
Isoleucine (Ile, I)
MW: 131,17
pI: 6,05
C₆H₁₃N₁O₂



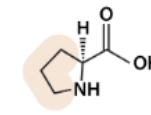
Methionine (Met, M)
MW: 149,21
pI: 5,74
C₅H₁₁N₁O₂S₁



Phenylalanine (Phe, F)
MW: 165,19
pI: 5,49
C₉H₁₁N₁O₂

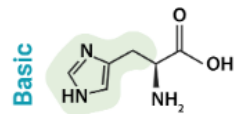


Tryptophan (Trp, W)
MW: 204,23
pI: 5,89
C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₂

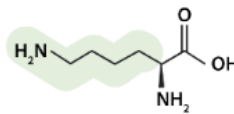


Proline (Pro, P)
MW: 115,13
pI: 6,30
C₅H₉N₁O₂

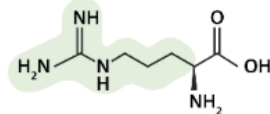
Electrically charged side chains



Histidine (His, H)
MW: 155,16
pI: 7,60
C₆H₉N₃O₂

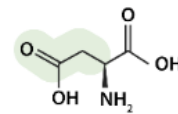


Lysine (Lys, K)
MW: 146,19
pI: 9,60
C₆H₁₄N₂O₂

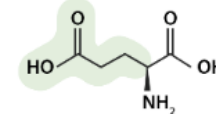


Arginine (Arg, R)
MW: 174,20
pI: 10,76
C₆H₁₄N₄O₂

Acidic

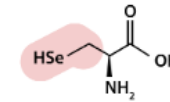


Aspartic Acid (Asp, D)
MW: 133,1
pI: 2,85
C₄H₇N₁O₄



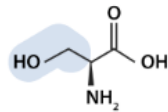
Glutamic Acid (Glu, E)
MW: 147,13
pI: 3,15
C₅H₉N₁O₄

Special amino acids

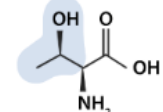


Selenocysteine (Sec, U)
MW: 168,07
pI: 3,9
C₃H₇N₁O₂Se

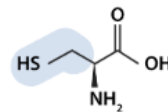
Polar side chains, uncharged



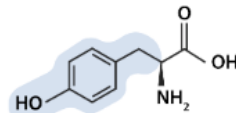
Serine (Ser, S)
MW: 105,09
pI: 5,68
C₃H₇N₁O₃



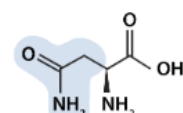
Threonine (Thr, T)
MW: 119,12
pI: 5,60
C₄H₉N₁O₃



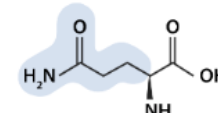
Cysteine (Cys, C)
MW: 121,16
pI: 5,05
C₃H₇N₁O₂S₁



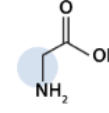
Tyrosine (Tyr, Y)
MW: 181,19
pI: 5,64
C₉H₁₁N₁O₃



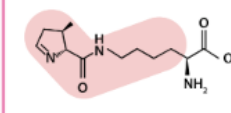
Asparagine (Asn, N)
MW: 132,12
pI: 5,41
C₄H₈N₂O₃



Glutamine (Gln, Q)
MW: 146,15
pI: 5,65
C₅H₁₀N₂O₃

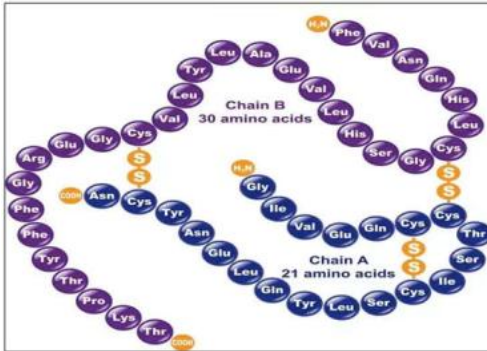


Glycine (Gly, G)
MW: 75,07
pI: 6,06
C₂H₅N₁O₂



Pyrrolysine (Pyl, O)
MW: 255,31
pI:
C₁₂H₂₁N₃O₃

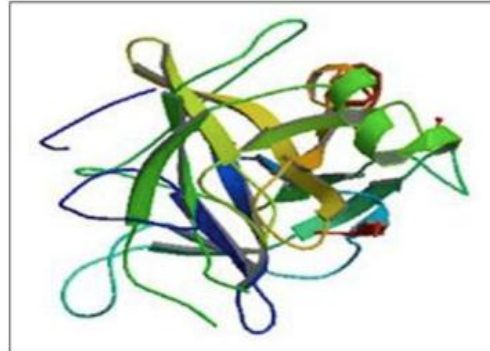
Protein Structure



Primary

Insulin

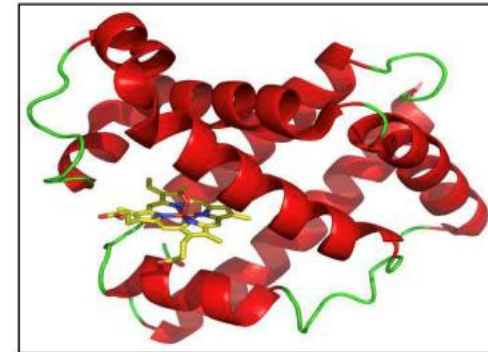
30 amino acids
3 disulfide bonds



Secondary

Chymotrypsin

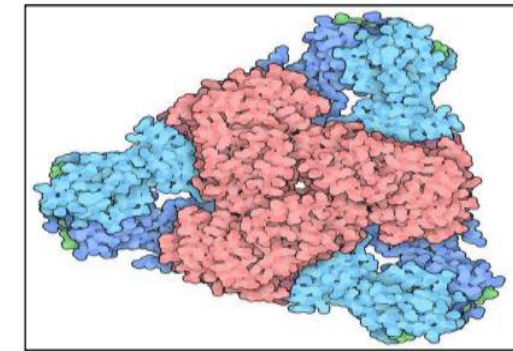
245 amino acids
5 disulfide bonds



Tertiary

Myoglobin

153 amino acids
0 disulfide bonds

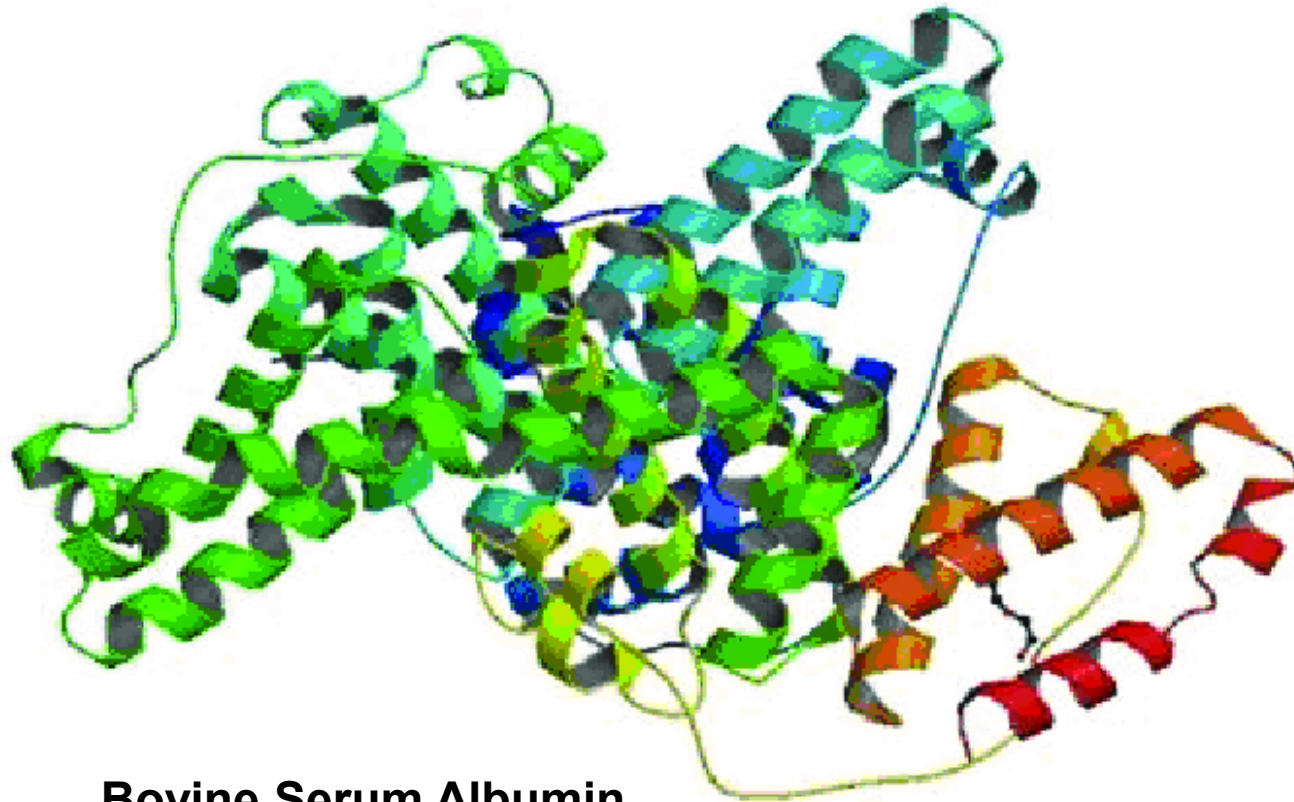


Quaternary

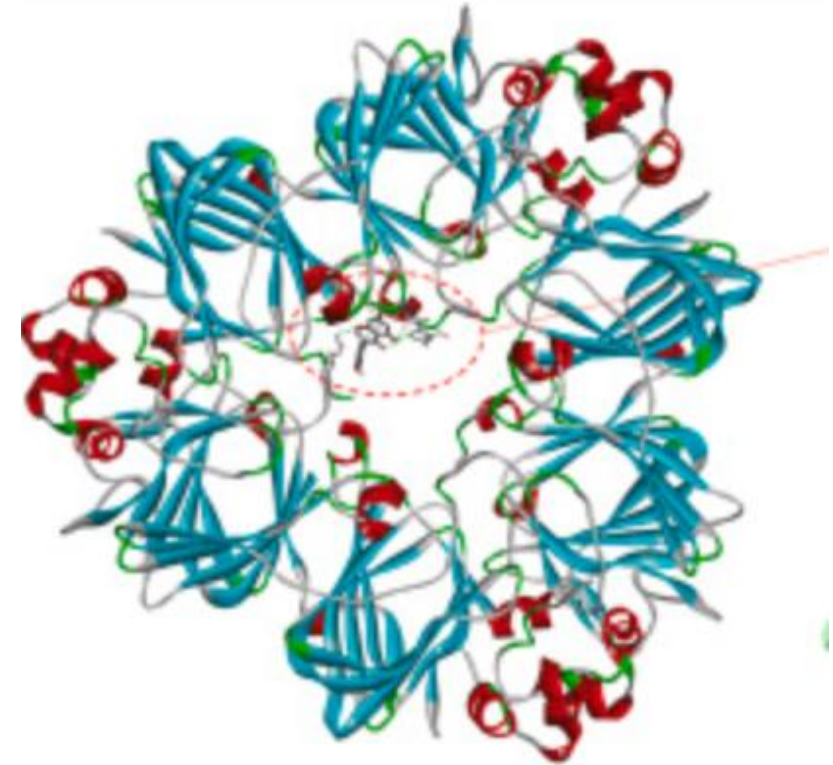
Aspartate transcarbamylase

310 amino acids
0 disulfide bonds

3D Molecular Structure of Animal and Plant Proteins

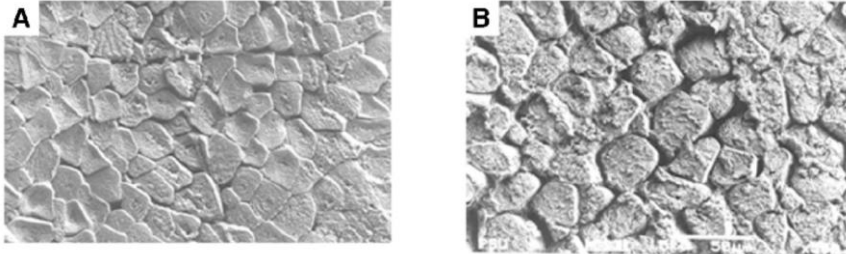


Bovine Serum Albumin

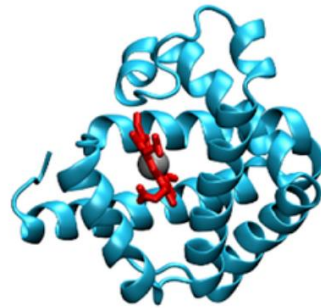


Soybean glycinin

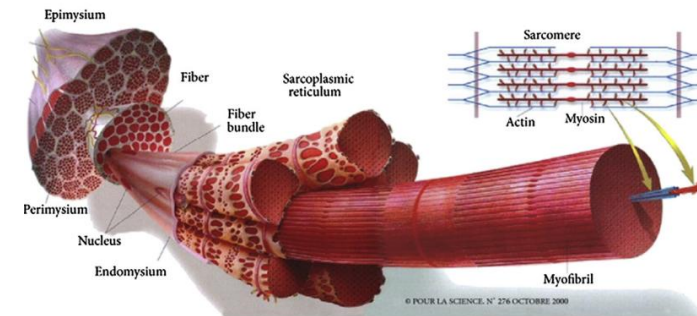
Structure of Animal Protein (Meat)



Ref.: Wattanachant, S. et al. (2005). Microstructure and thermal characteristics of Thai indigenous and broiler chicken muscles. **Poultry Science** 84. DOI: 10.1093/ps/84.2.328



Ref.: Eaton, W.A. (2021). Impact of conformational substrates and energy landscapes on understanding hemoglobin kinetics and function. **J. Biol. Physics** 47. DOI: 10.1007/s10867-021-09588-3.



Ref.: Listrat, A. et al. (2016). How muscle structure and composition influence meat and flesh quality. **Scientific World Journal** 2016. DOI: 10.1155/2016/3182746



The Consumer is driving change...



Frugality

Cost or
supply
substitution

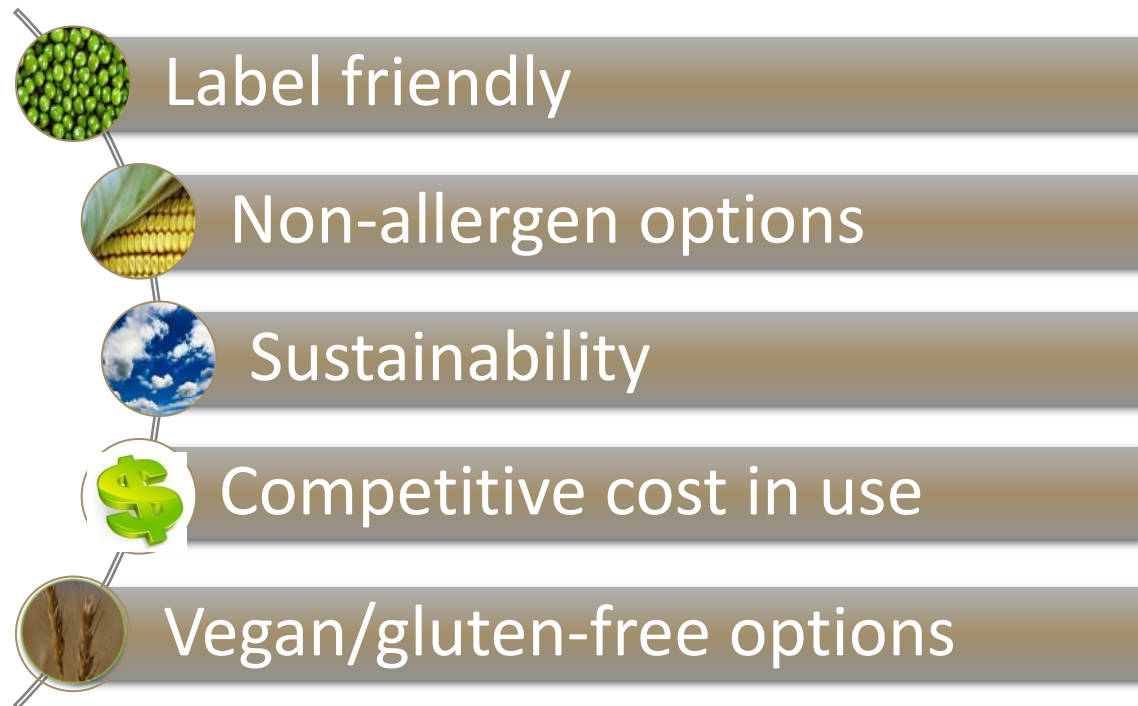
More simple/free

Clean and
simple labels;
free from
animal
sources,
allergens

Performance

Protein
addition for
nutrition,
function or
texture

Plant-based proteins have advantages for food and beverage manufacturers



Protein Selection Criteria

Key Requirements

Adequate Supply Chain is Imperative

- ❖ Grown and processed effectively at commercial scale (kiloton quantities); reasonable cost
- ❖ Minimal seasonal or batch-to-batch variation
- ❖ Consumers are familiar and comfortable with the source

Process Matters

- ❖ Extraction and processing technology is proven at scale and is cost effective.
- ❖ The process delivers on the need – high purity, less processed, functionality inducing
- ❖ Consumer acceptance
- ❖ Microbially and chemically stable for at least 12 months at ambient temperature

Addresses Consumer Wants and Needs

- ❖ Initial product offerings have a strong nutritional and functional position
- ❖ Supports a path of ingredient and finished product innovation

Imperative for Success

- ❖ Texture and Flavor to Sustain Momentum – Good sensory properties maintain the consumer's interest
- ❖ Clear regulatory path in major jurisdictions - Inclusion levels align with regulatory acceptance: FDA GRAS and USDA, Health Canada, EU and WHO

Proximate Composition of Industrially Used Crops for Protein Extraction

Botanical	Moisture (%)	Crude protein (%)	Crude fiber (%)	Crude lipid (%)	Ash (%)	Carbohydrate (%)
Soybean	8.13	39.24	6.84	30.31	4.61	5.08
Wheat	10.76	8.5	7.3	3.03	5.5	64.85
Yellow Pea	6.15	21.7	4.83	2.15	2.88	67.12
White Rice	10.87	5.78	0.89	0.93	0.29	81.24
Mung Bean	9.51	23.2	4.85	31.87	3.67	26.9
Fava Bean	12.3	27.99	13.8	1.57	3.4	40.94
Quinoa	14.7	13.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	59.9

Proximate Composition: Nutritional components of a substance, including its water, protein, lipid, carbohydrate, and ash. Often used to determine the nutritional quality of food.

Nutritional Value of Proteins

Essential Amino Acid ¹	RDA ² (mg/Kg body wgt.)	Soy Protein Isolate (g/100 gm of soy)	Pea Protein Isolate (g/100 gm of pea)
Phenylalanine	33	5.6	4.2
Valine	24	5.4	4.0
Tryptophan	5	1.3	0.7
Threonine	20	4.2	2.8
Isoleucine	19	5.2	3.7
Histidine	14	3.4	1.9
Arginine	No guidance	7.7	6.6
Leucine	42	8.2	6.4
Lysine	38	6.8	5.7
Cysteine	19	2.5	0.8
Tyrosine	33	4.2	3.1

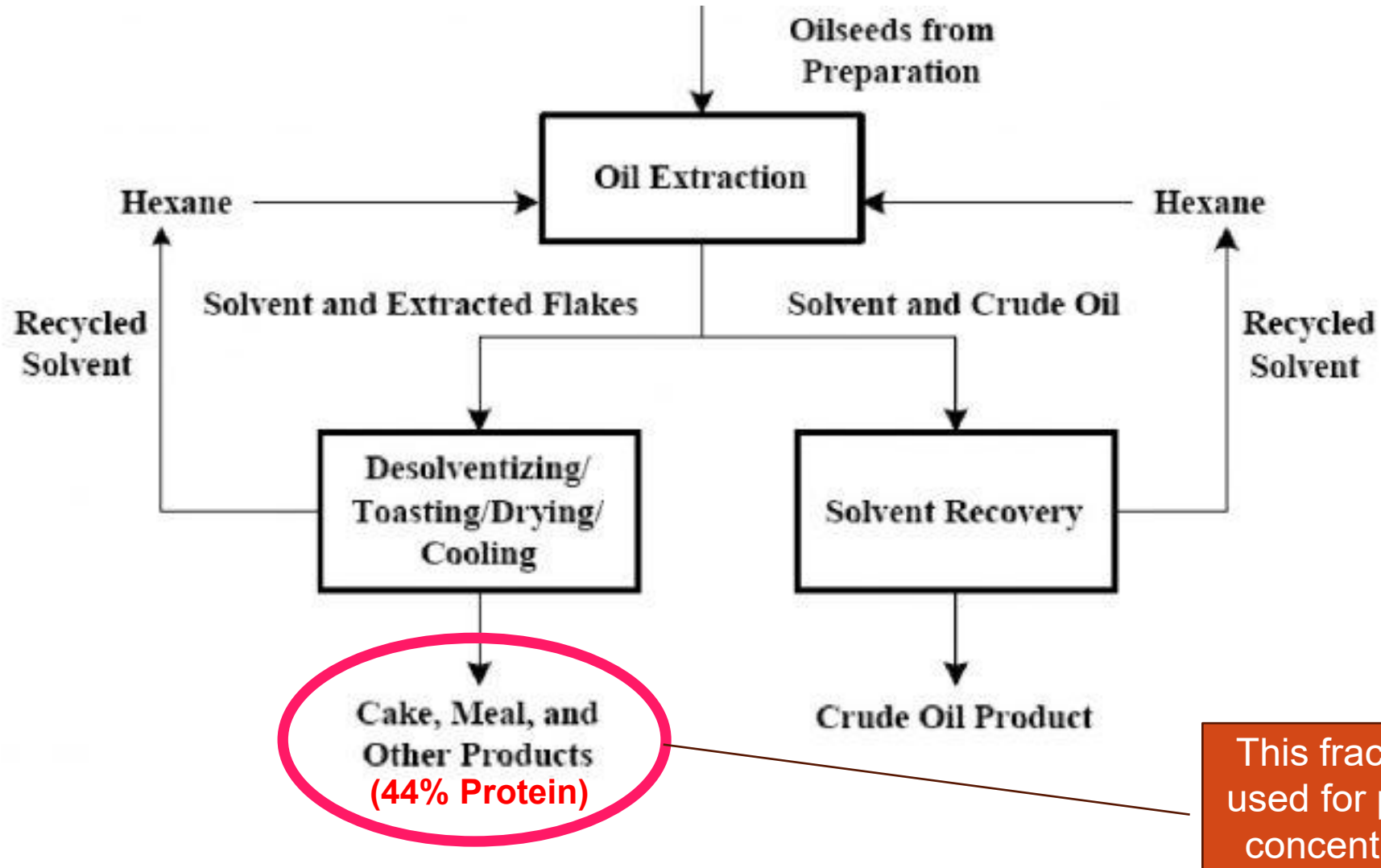
¹Bolded amino acids are essential for humans for survivability

²RDA = Recommended daily allowances

Harvest/
Pre-
process

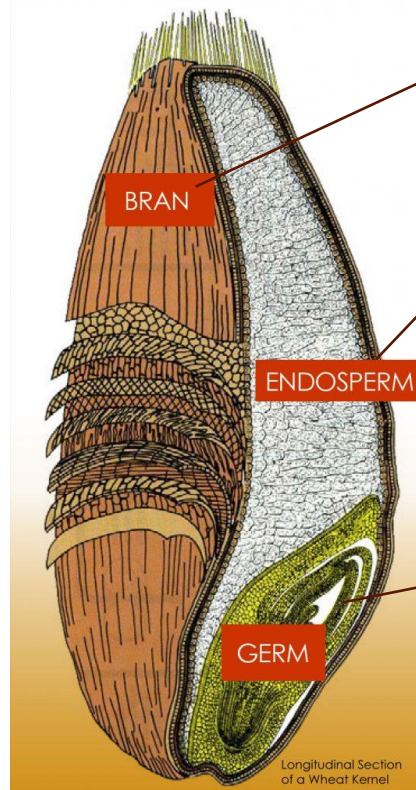
Oil Seeds

Oil and Oilseed Processing



Low Fat Starting Material Wheat Dry Milling

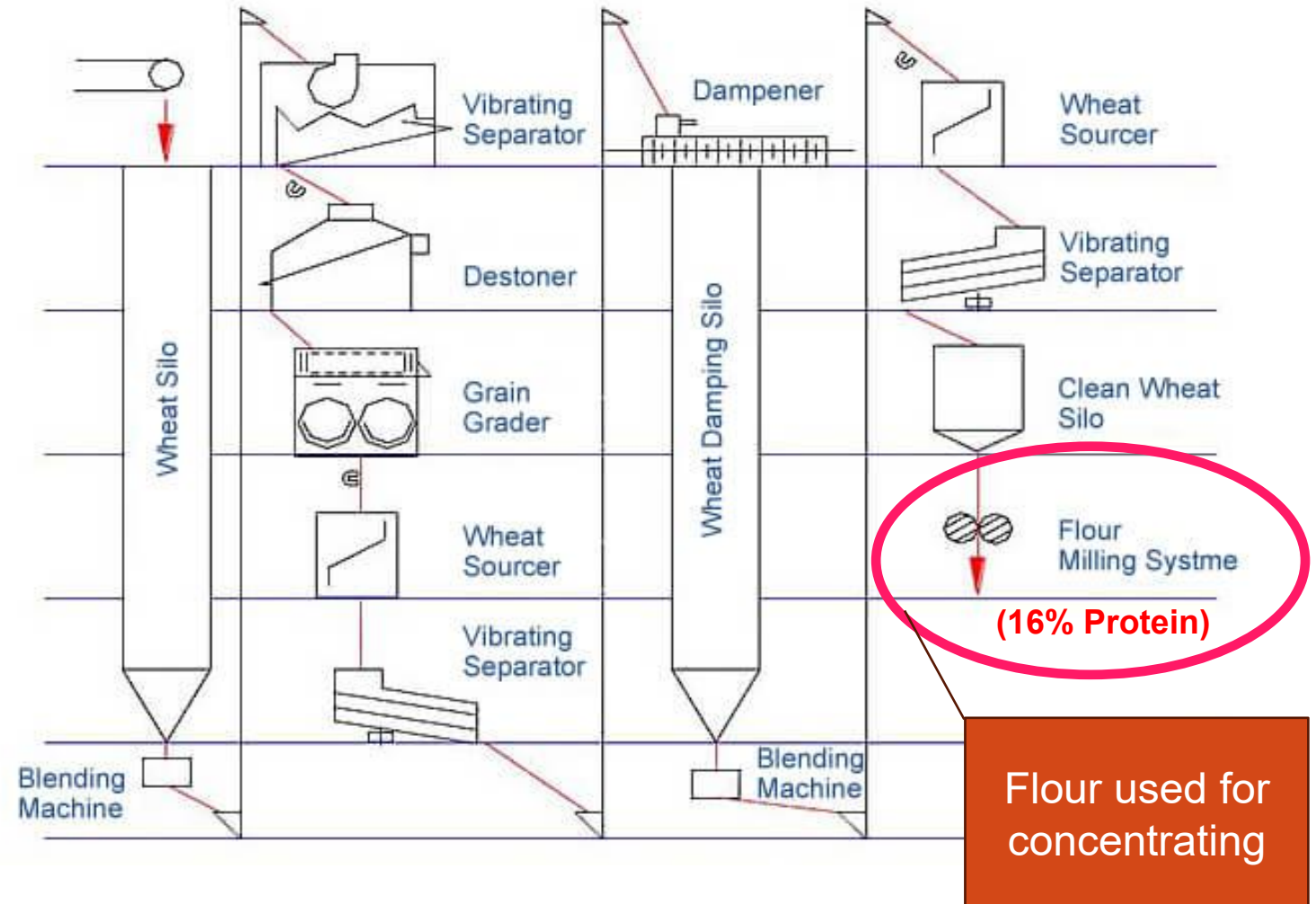
Extraction



16%
protein

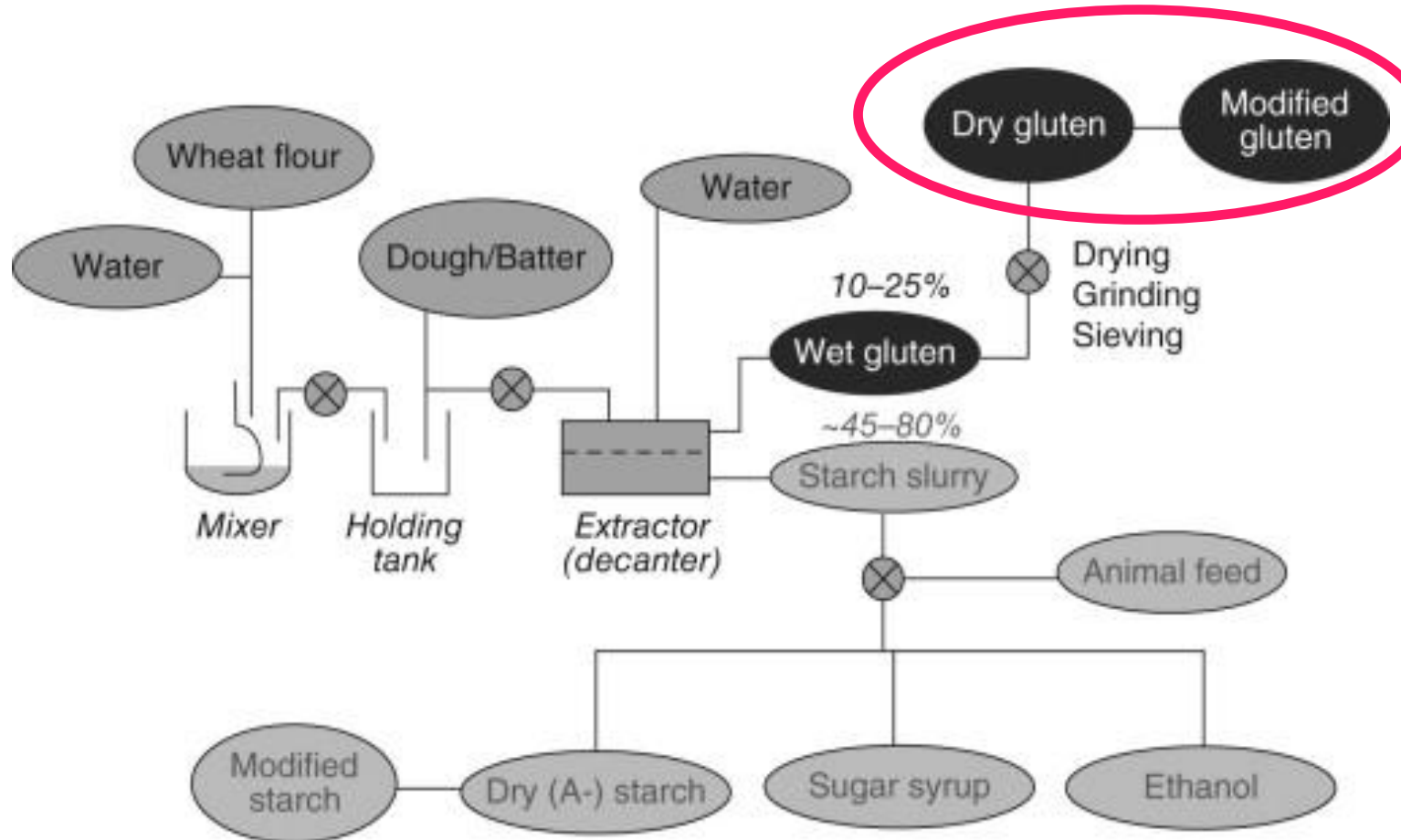
10.6%
protein

31%
protein



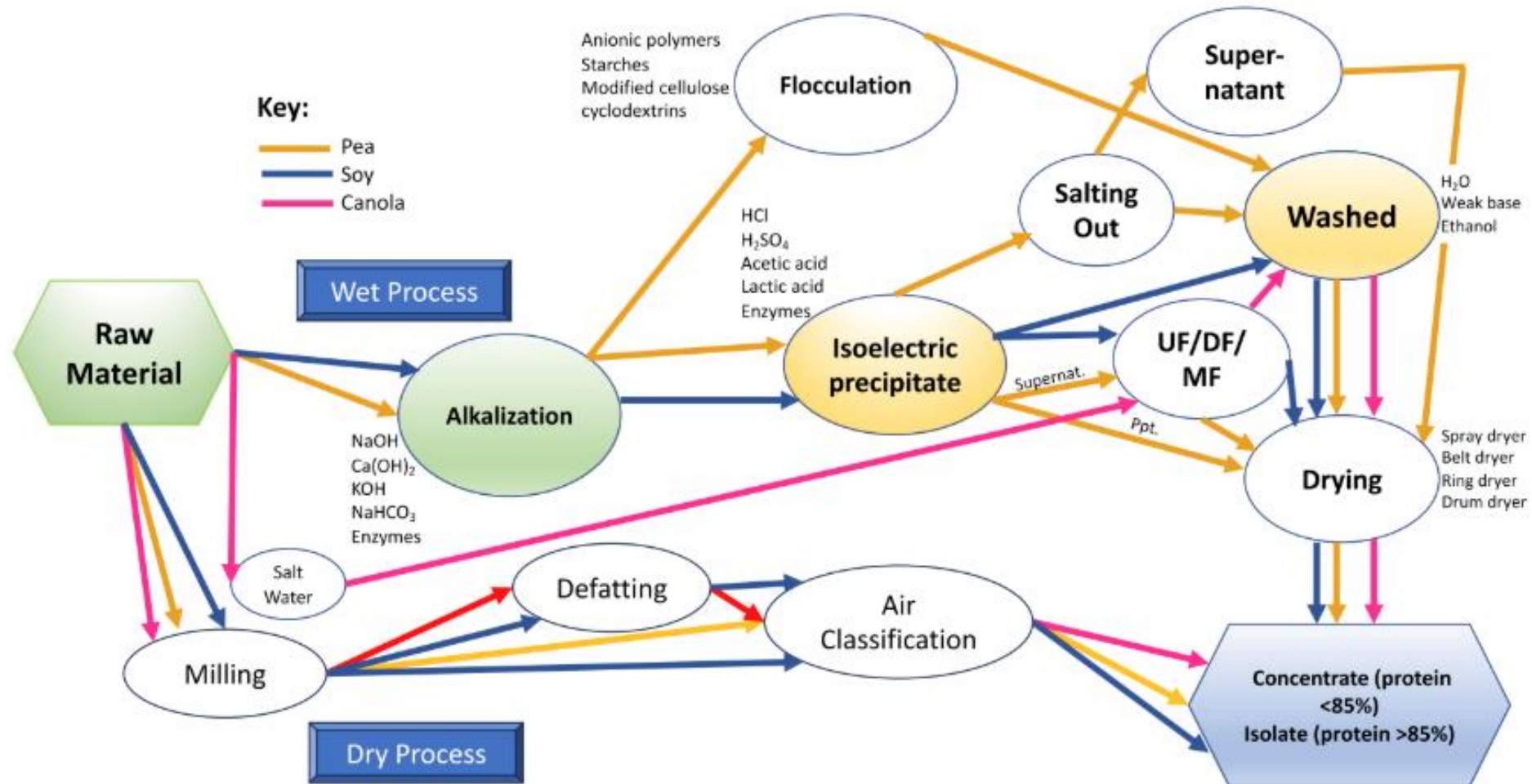
Low Fat Starting Material Wheat Wet Milling

Concentration

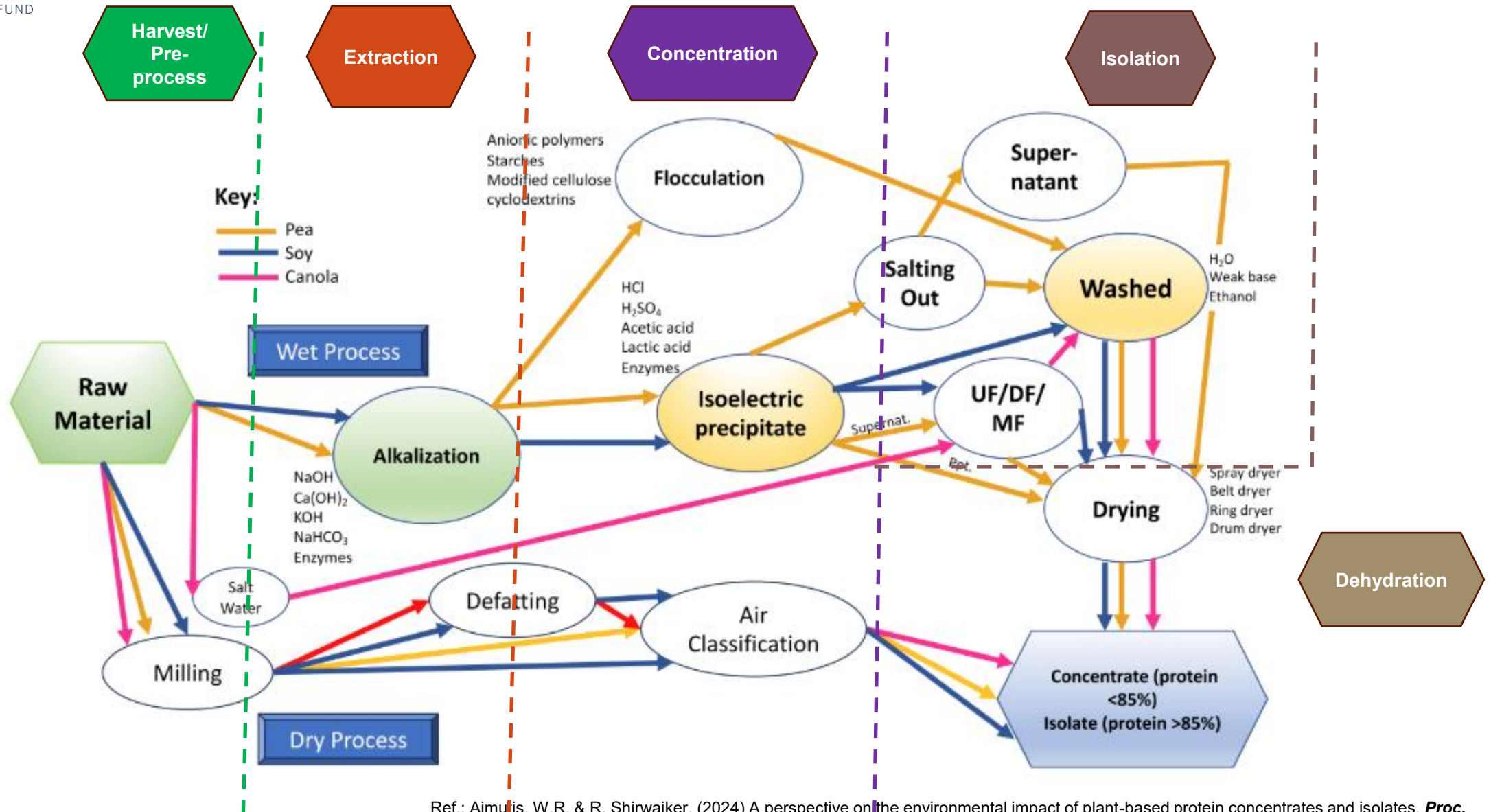


**Protein
Concentrate
(70% Protein)**

Plant-based Protein Manufacturing Complexity



Plant-based Protein Manufacturing Complexity



PBP Extraction Methods

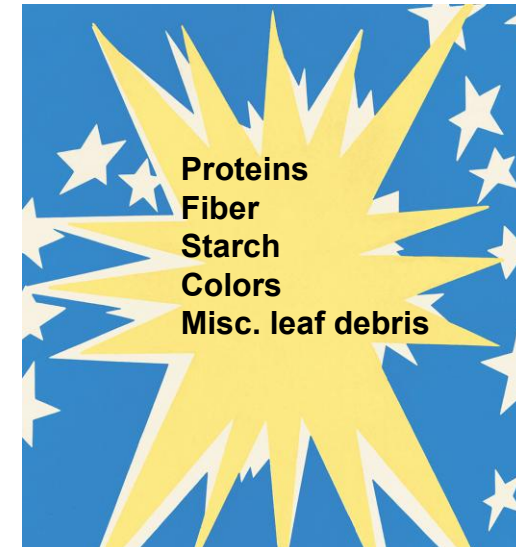
Definition: The goal of **protein extraction** is to break open plant materials/cells to release their contents that consist of numerous components including starch, fiber, sugars, fats, plant-color components (chlorophyll, polyphenols, and carotenoids), numerous minor components, and of course protein.



H
A
R
V
E
S
T

Mechanical
Extraction Methods

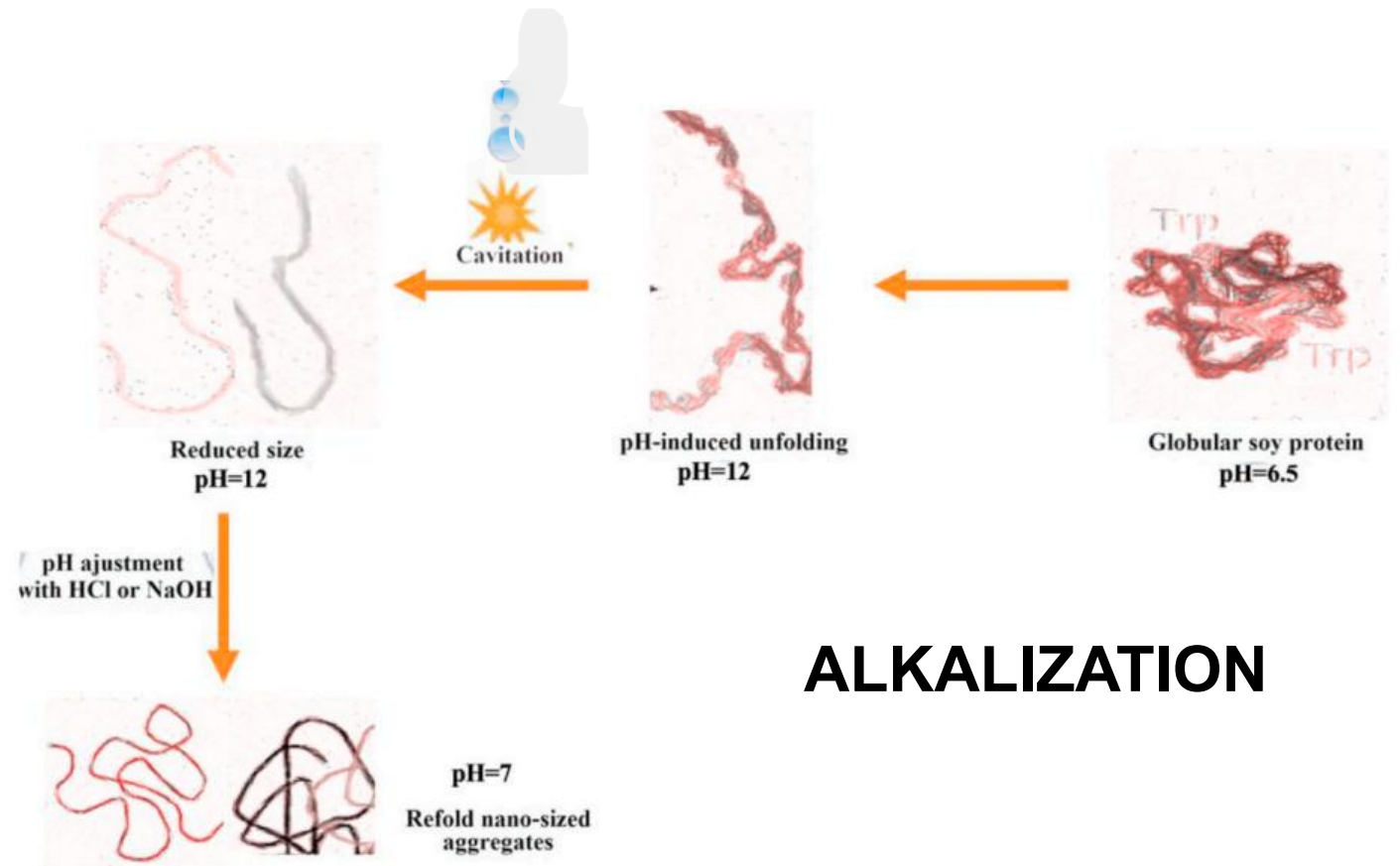
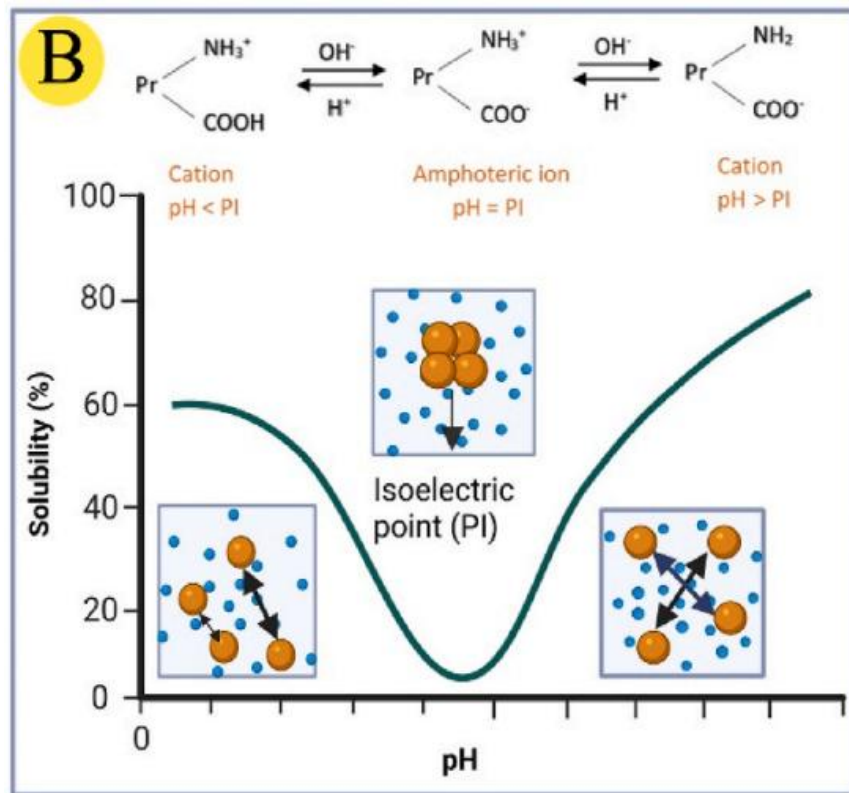
Whole plant
Leaves
Roots
Grains
Seeds



Choice of the proper method(s) is critical to maximize protein extraction with minimal damage to the proteins.

Protein Concentration by pH Adjustment

Concentration



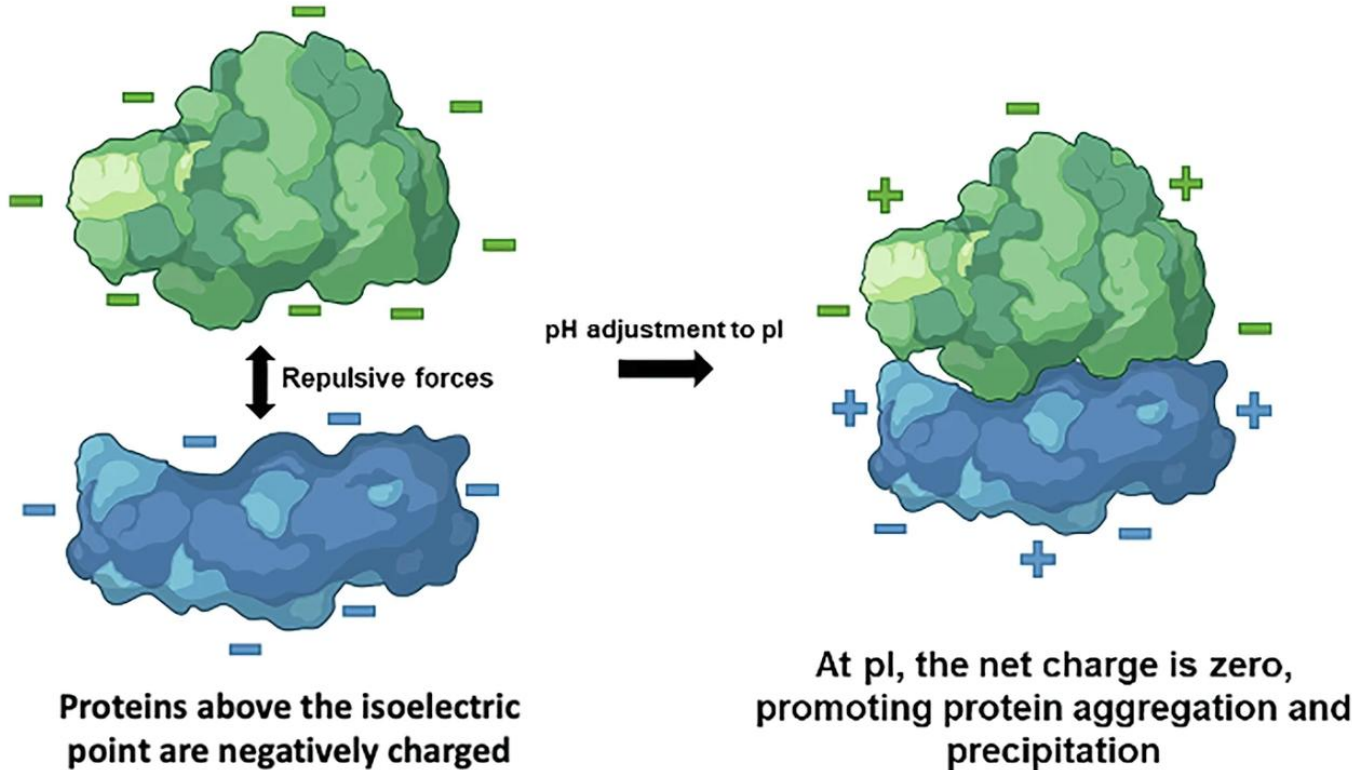
ALKALIZATION

Ref.: Hadidi, M. et al. (2023). Enhanced alkaline extraction techniques for isolating and modifying plant-based proteins. *Food Hydrocolloids* 145:109132

Ref.: Momen, S. et al. (2021). Alkali-mediated treatments for extraction and functional modification of proteins: Critical and application review. *Trends in Food Sci Technol.* 110:778-797.

Protein Concentration by pH Adjustment

Concentration



ALKALINE ENVIRONMENT

ACIDIC ENVIRONMENT



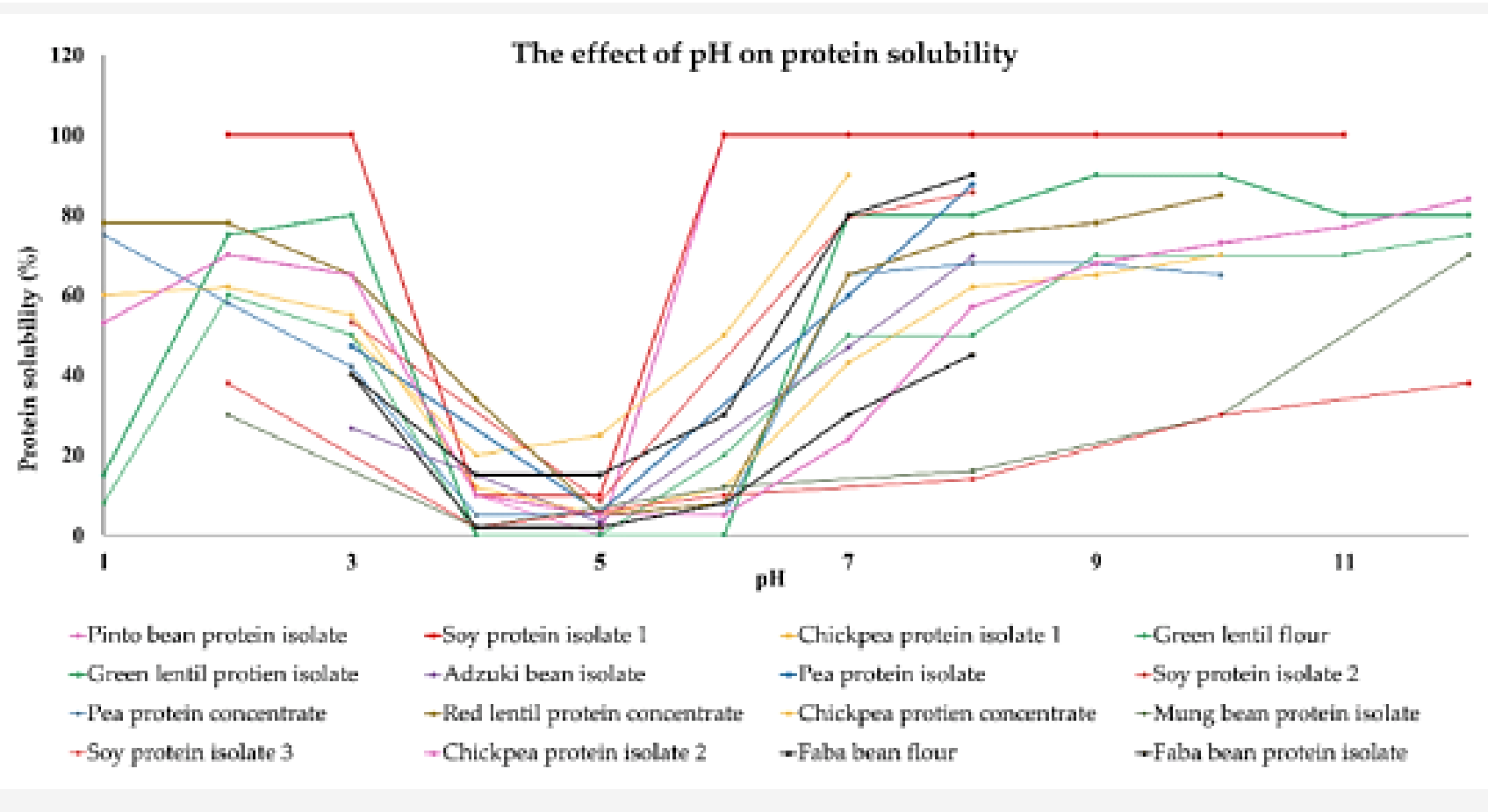
pH 7

pH 5

pH 4

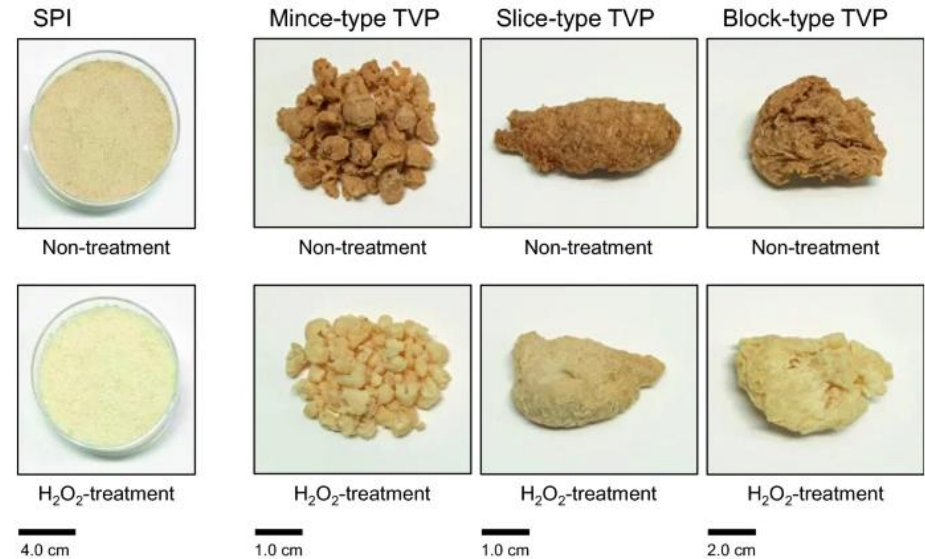
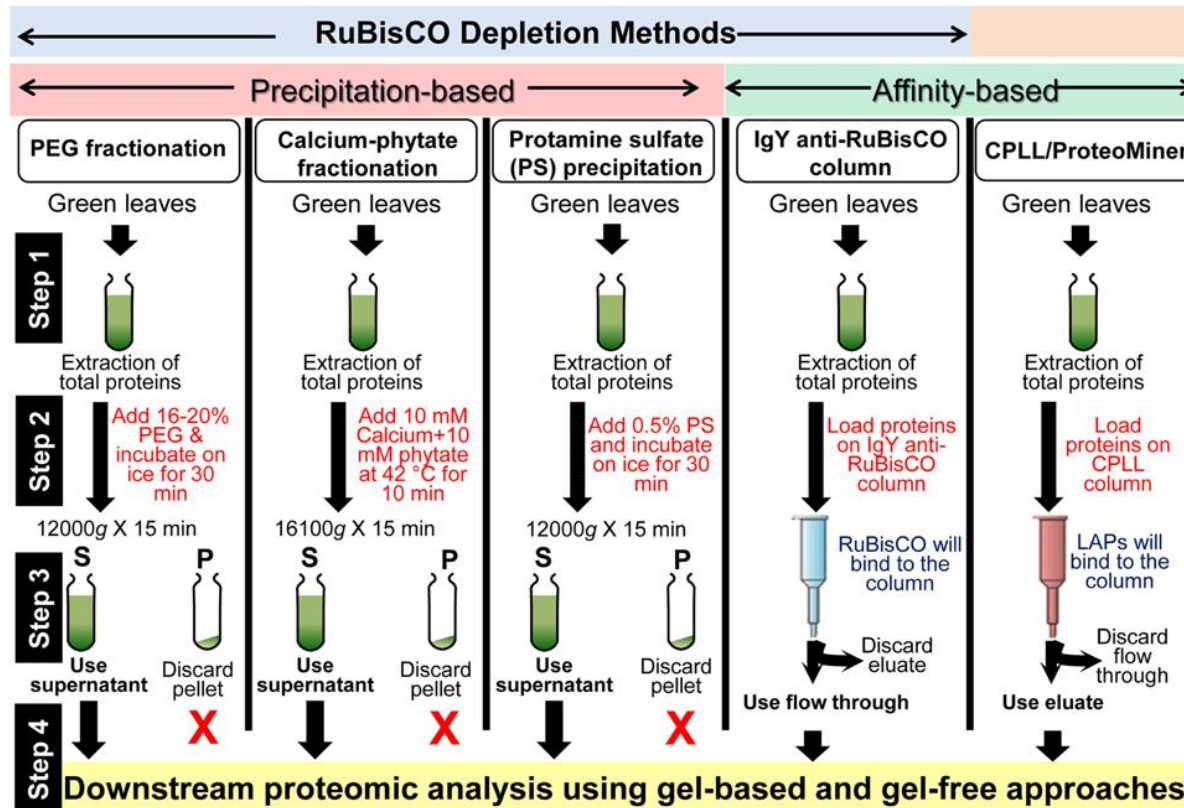
Not All Proteins Behave the Same!

Concentration



Decolorization of Extracted Proteins

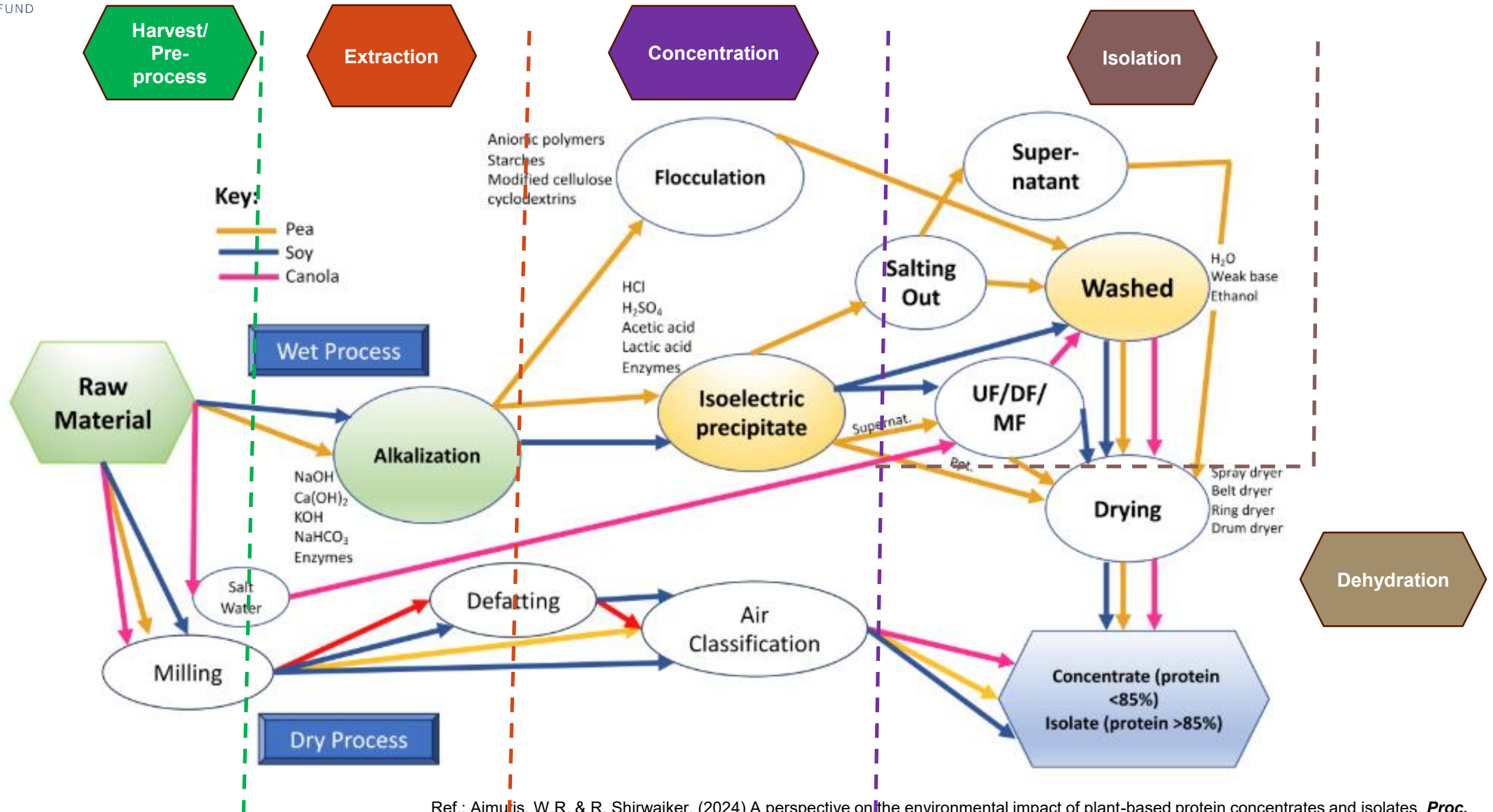
Extraction



Other Methods to Decolorize:

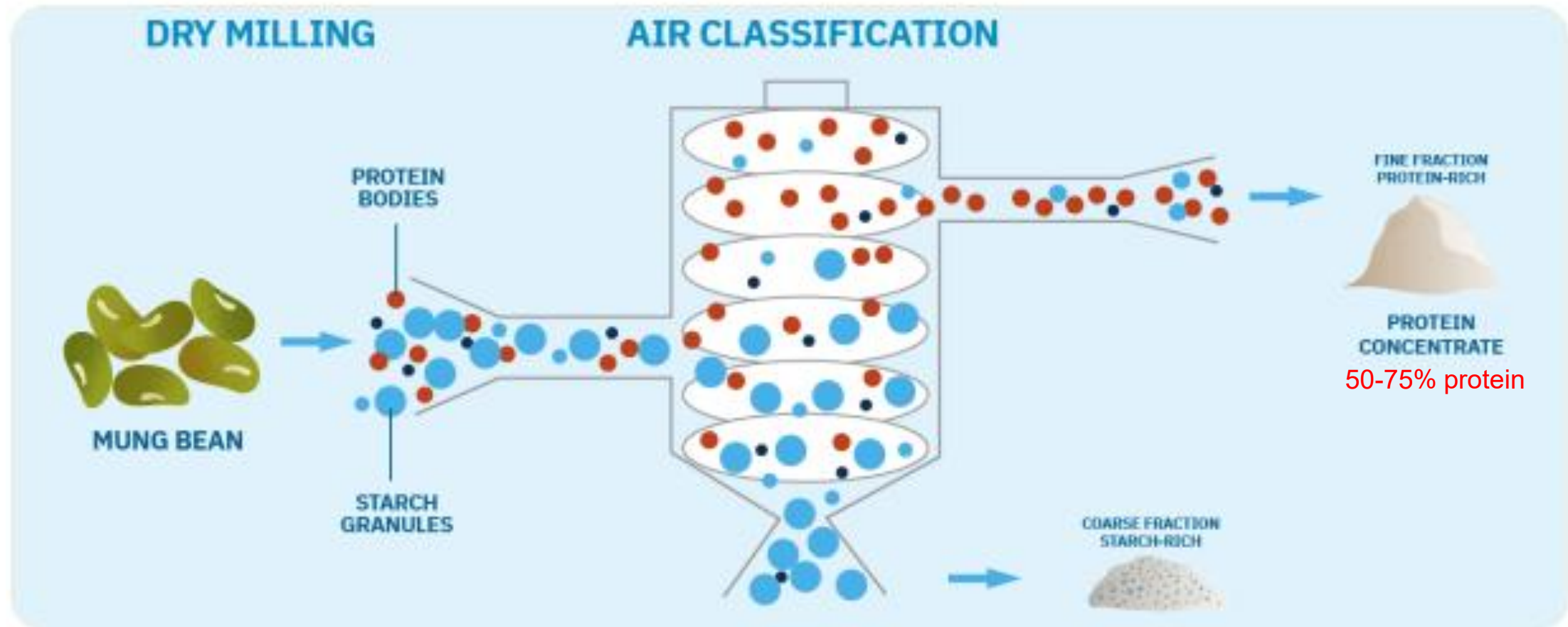
- Hydrogen peroxide / benzoyl peroxide (bleaches)
- Ion exchange resins, e.g. Amberlite™
- Flocculation, e.g. alum (potassium aluminum sulfate)
- Ultraviolet C wavelength irradiation

Plant-based Protein Manufacturing Complexity



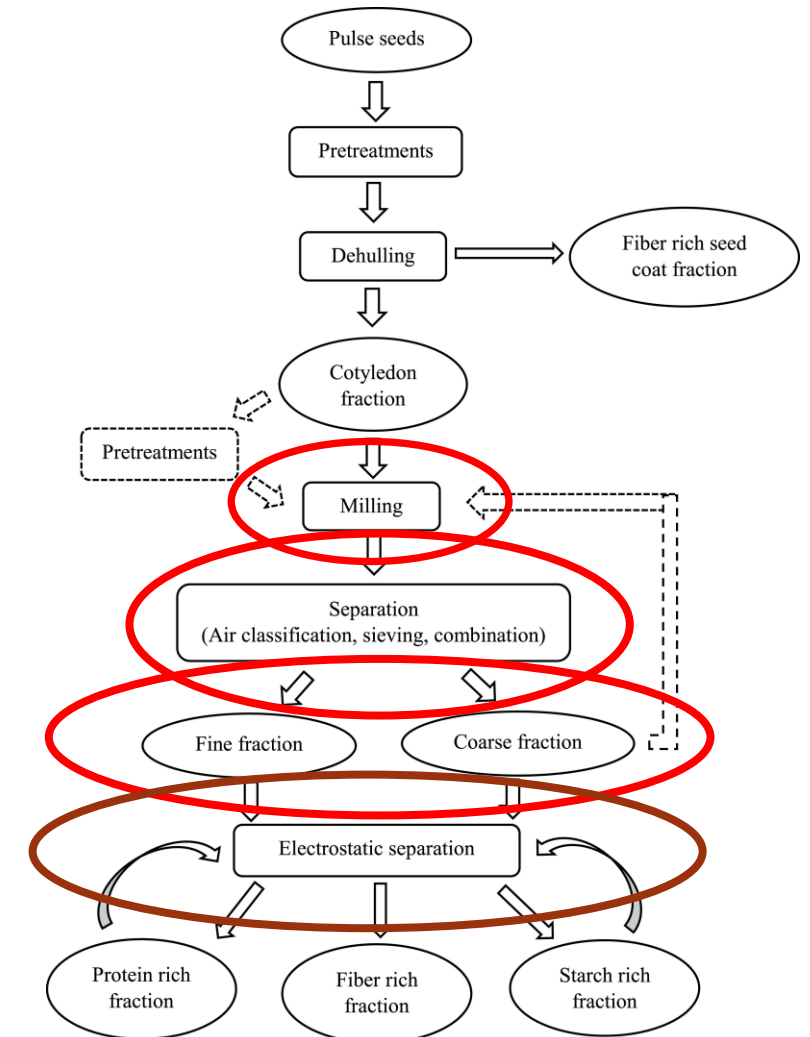
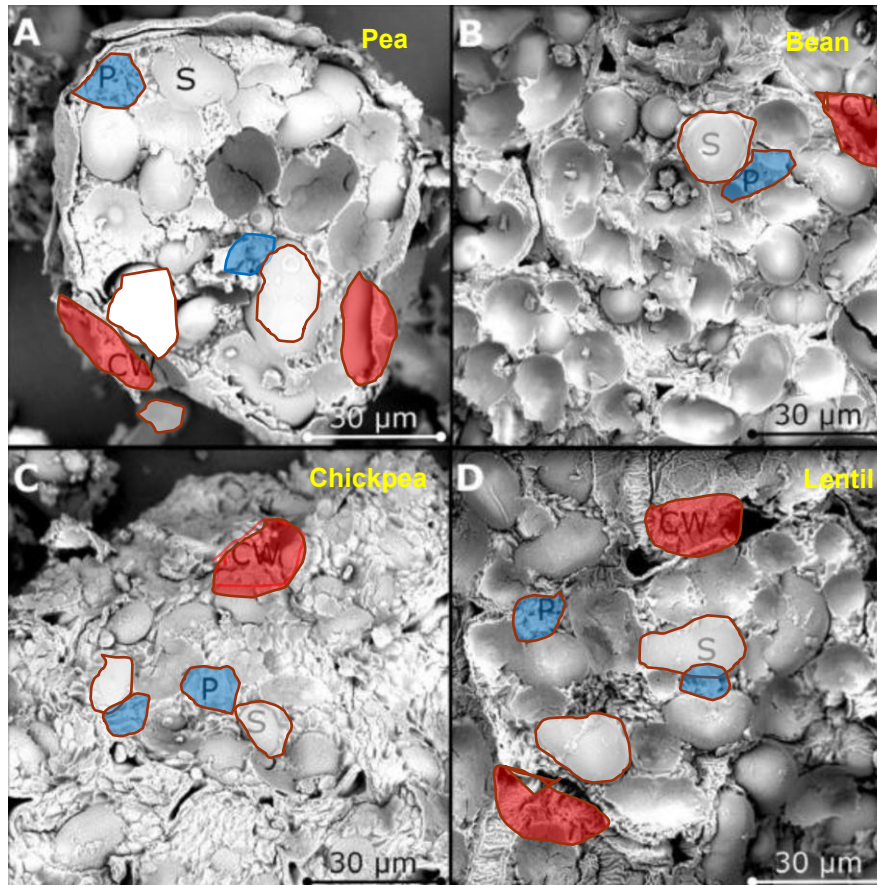
An Alternative: Air Classification

Concentration

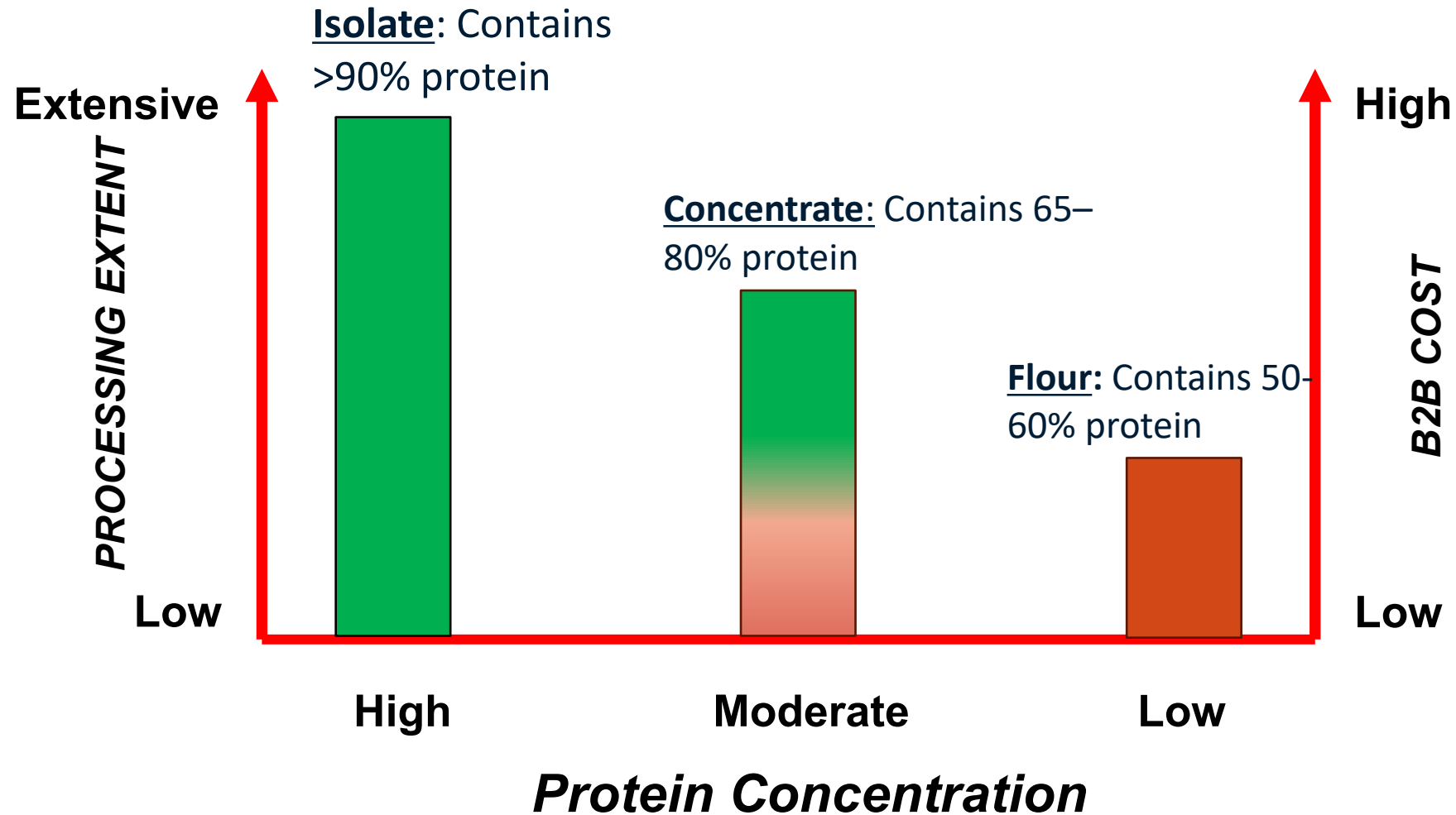


Air Classification

Concentration



Commercial Protein Formats



Why do processors add protein to food formulations?

Reasons to use

Functional

Enhanced criteria used by consumer to evaluate food

Appearance: Emulsifying, foaming, water/oil binding, and organoleptic (color/taste/smell)

Flavor: Proteolysis, sweetness, saltiness, accentuation, and solubility

Texture: Water binding, gelation, viscosity, heat stability

Powder characteristics: dispersibility, wettability, flowability

Nutritional

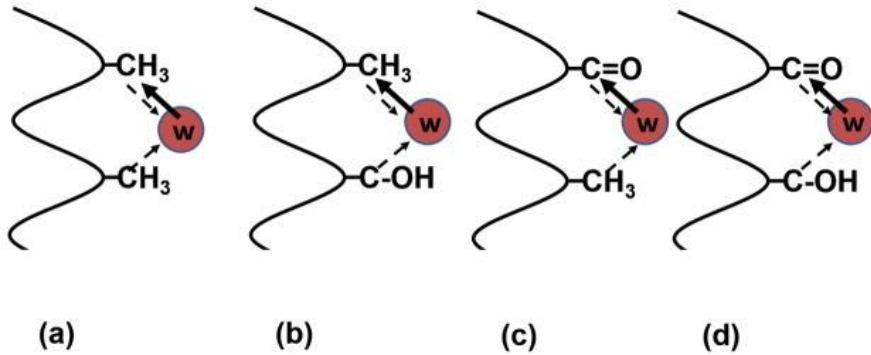
Physiological properties linked to protein bioactives

- Improved short-term memory
- Low glycemic response
- Lower PSA counts
- Improved long-term memory
- Improved CV health
- Reduced PMS symptoms
- Better bone health

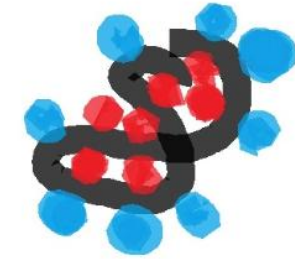
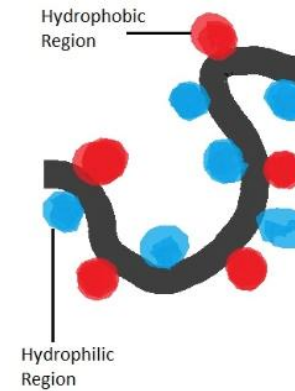
Key Metrics: NSI

Key Metrics: PDCAAS; DIAAS

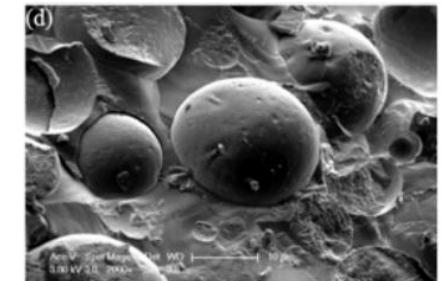
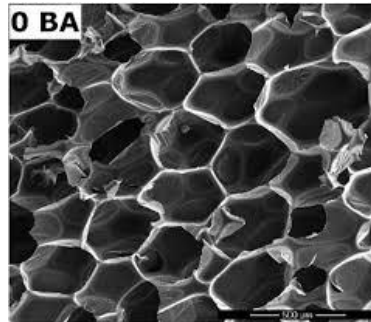
Food Structure Importance of Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic Interactions



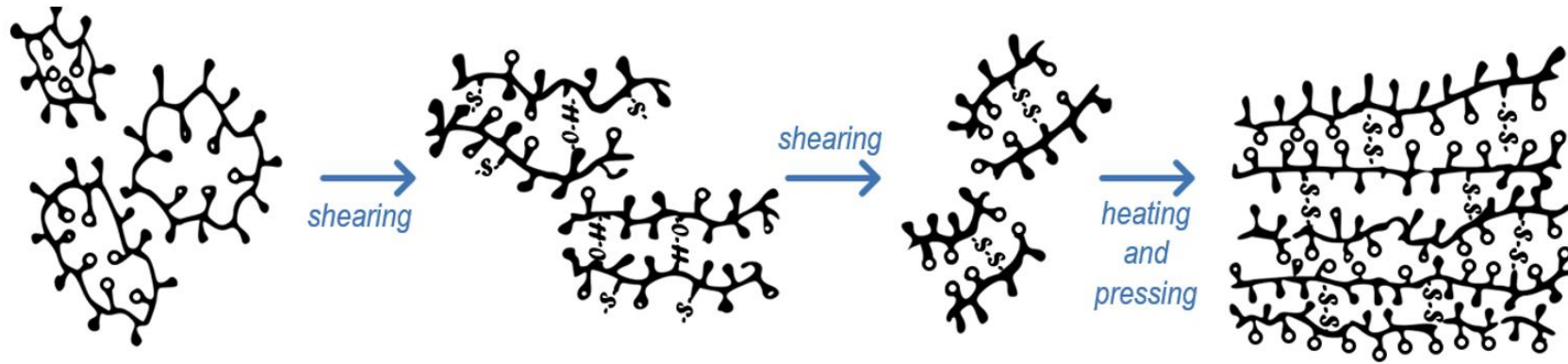
Hydrophilic interactions



Hydrophobic Interactions



Protein Products Rich in Sulfur Containing and Heat Aggregating Amino Acids

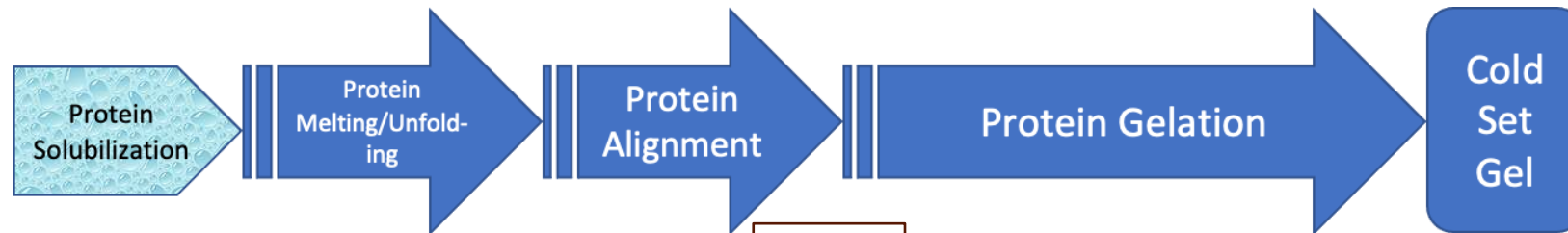


Native protein

Unfolding

Degrading

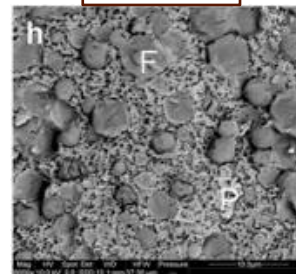
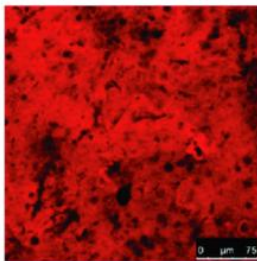
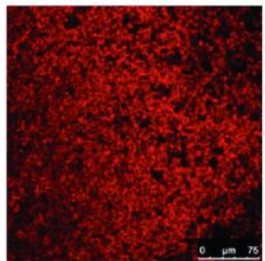
Aggregating



WPI100

SPI100

Cheese



Ref.: Gomez-Mascarque, L.G. (2021). Microstructural analysis of whey/soy protein isolate mixed gels using confocal Raman microscopy. **Foods** 10. DOI:10.3390/foods1

Nutritional Value of Proteins

Essential Amino Acid ¹	RDA ² (mg/Kg body wgt.)	Soy Protein Isolate (%)	Pea Protein Isolate (%)
Phenylalanine	33	5.6	4.2
Valine	24	5.4	4.0
Tryptophan	5	1.3	0.7
Threonine	20	4.2	2.8
Isoleucine	19	5.2	3.7
Histidine	14	3.4	1.9
Arginine	No guidance	7.7	6.6
Leucine	42	8.2	6.4
Lysine	38	6.8	5.7
Cysteine	19	2.5	0.8
Tyrosine	33	4.2	3.1

¹Bolded amino acids are essential for humans for survivability

²RDA = Recommended daily allowances

Prediction of Protein Digestibility Based on Amino Acid Content

Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score (DIAAS) measures protein digestibility in pig ileum (upper small intestine).

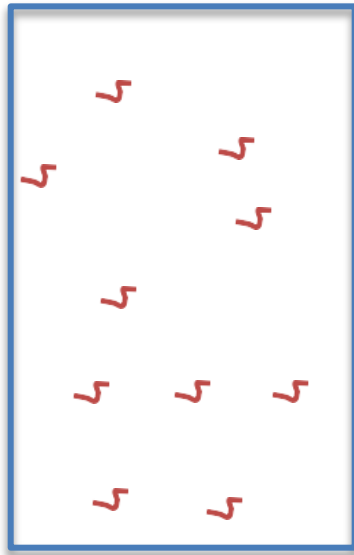
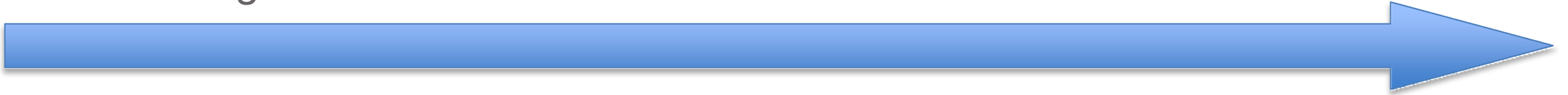
Protein Digestibility Corrected Amino Acid Score (PDCAAS) uses rat fecal samples to evaluate protein digestibility. Maximum achievable score is 1.0. This method does not account for anti-nutrients like phytic acid and trypsin inhibitors which limit protein absorption.

DIAAS is preferred method because it more accurately aligns protein digestibility and amino acid absorption to a human.

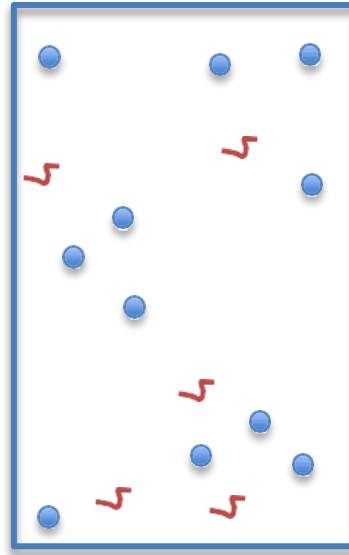
Protein Source	DIAAS (%)	PDCAAS	Limiting Amino Acid
Soy	103	1	NA
Wheat	56	0.4	Lys
Corn	43	0.37	Lys
Rice	56	0.50	Lys
Oat	68	0.57	Lyss
Rapeseed	79	0.83	Lys
Pea	83	0.64	Met + Cys
Canola	85	0.86	Lys
Whey	106	1	NA
Egg	111	1	NA
Casein	137	1	NA
Pork	126	1	NA

Proteins and Phase separation in Beverages

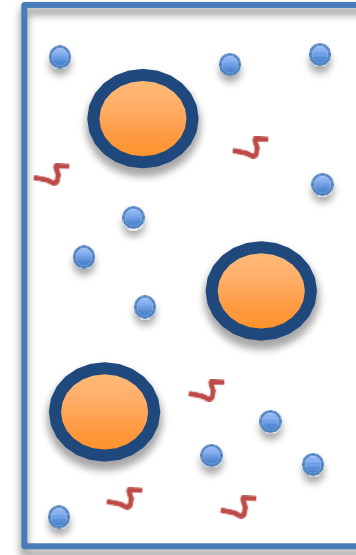
Different length scale levels



Solution
molecular level



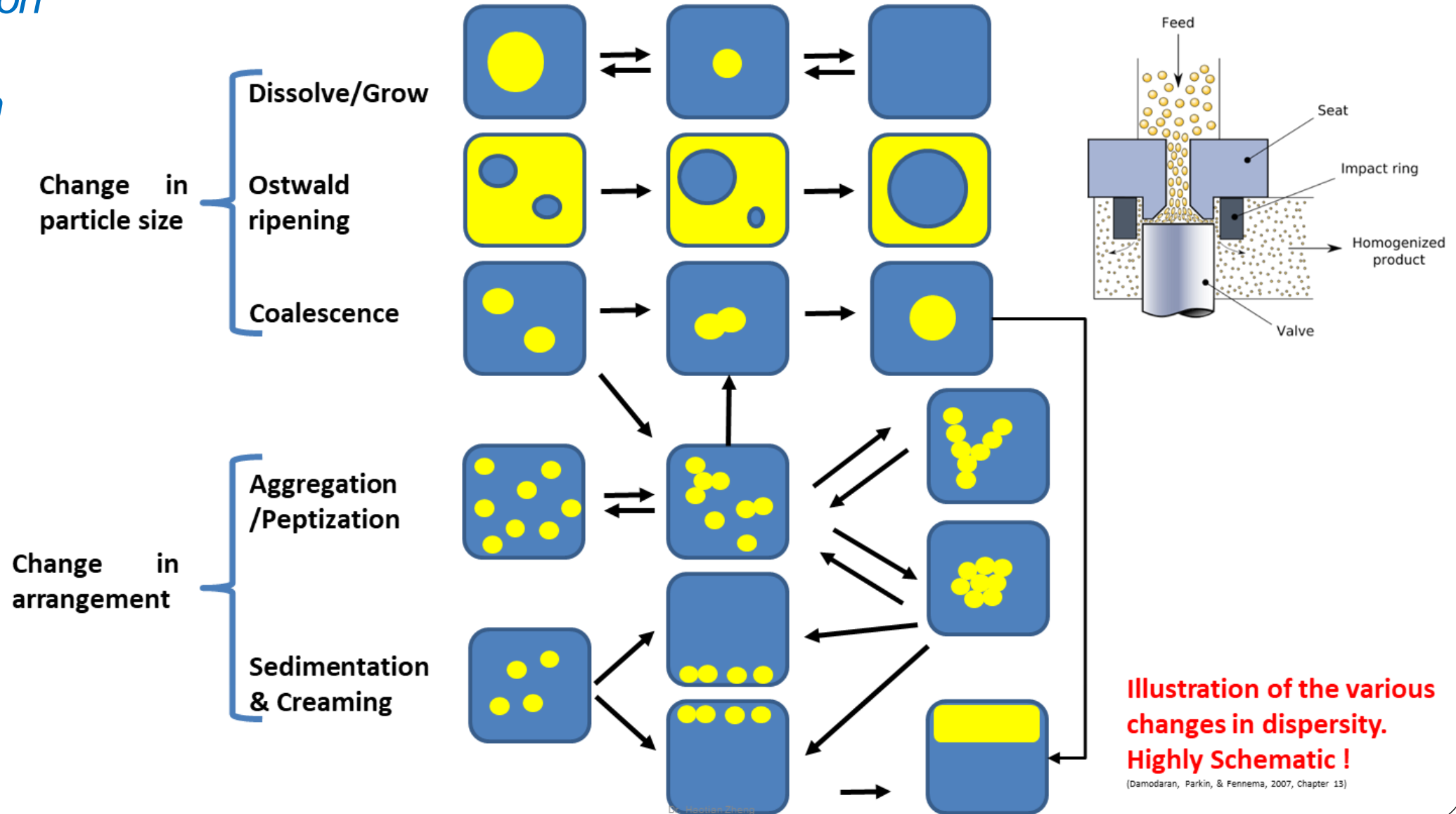
Protein dispersion
mesoscopic level



O/W Emulsion
microscopic level

Proteins and Phase separation in Beverages

*Protein dispersion
Or
o/w Emulsion*



Thank you