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Effect of heat treatment on the formation of acid milk gel: a kinetic study using rheology and confocal microscopy

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Materials & Methods

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Introduction

In the manufacture of yoghurts, the extensive heattreatment of milk at 80-95°C for several minutes has been shown to increase the pH of gelation and the final elastic modulus of the gel. These changes correlate well with the formation of micelle-bound (MC) and serum (SC) heat-induced whey protein/ κ casein complexes. The objective of this study was to investigate the specific contributions of the heatinduced complexes and the casein micelles to the formation of acid milk gels using a highly relevant labelling procedure for CLSM, and rheology.



Monitored by low amplitude dynamic oscillation method (AR2000, TA Instruments) - t_{gel} defined as the time when G'>1 Pa.

- Neither the presence nor the nature of the fluorescent probes nor the labeled phase modified the acid gelation as measured by rheology (preliminary results)
- 2 repetitions of the complete sample preparation and gelation performed

Results & Discussion

• Comparison C1S1/C2S2 systems confirms the literature on the effect of heat-treatment on acid gelation of milk : ¬ pHgel; ¬ dG'/dpH; ¬ G'; ¬ solid-like behaviour; tanδmax present; ¬ pore diameter; ¬ visible connectivity (Fig1 and Table1)

- When MC or SC was present (C1S2 and C2S1) behaviour similar to heated milk system (C2S2): same pH_{gel}, G', tanδ and microstructure
- FITC-labelled SC visible in C1S2 and C2S2. super-imposable with RITC-labelled casein micelles → co-location of SC and micelles

Table 1. Mean values for pH of gelation, pH at the local maximum of tanô and G' and tanô at pH 4.5		pH _{gel}	$pH_{max tan\delta}$	G' _{pH 4,5} (Pa)	$tan \delta_{pH 4,5}$	
	C1S1	4.86ª	-	26ª	0.343ª	
	C1S2	5.11 ^b	4.90ª	363 ^b	0.294 ^b	
	C2S1	5.24 ^b	4.93ª	293 ^b	0.287 ^b	
	C2S2	5.22 ^b	4.92ª	421 ^b	0270 ^b	
Means with different superscripts in column differ significantly ($P < 0.05$)						

- Values of pH_{gel} confirmed by CLSM: 5.0 (C1S2-C2S1-C2S2) 4.8 (C1S1) (Fig.2)
- No evidence of any particular sequence in the aggregation of casein micelles or heat-induced SC, meaning simultaneous aggregation (Fig.2)
- When FITC-labelled SC were present (C2S2 and C1S2), resulting overlay

images are orange (red+green) as compared to C1S1 - C2S1 without SC (red)

Fig.1: Development of the elastic modulus and tan δ of milk systems during acidification. Right hand side images show the final microstructure of systems at pH 4.6.Scale bar is 10 $\mu m.$



Fig.2: FITC/RITC overlay images of the systems (RITC on colloidal components in red and FITC fixed on soluble components in green)



Conclusions

Confirmation that the heat-induced complexes were responsible for the earlier destabilisation of milk system at pH ~5.2 and for enhanced G'

FITC-labelled

serum phase

Heat-induced complexes located in the serum or the colloidal phase or both → same rheological and microstructural changes of acid gels

+ co-location of SC and casein micelles in the gels

Casein micelles = the building material of the gel with SC attached to their surface



suggested that SC interacted with the casein micelles before gelation Possibly C1S2 = C2S1 = C2S2 at the gel time

SC provide casein micelles with new gelation functionality

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