

IMPACT OF FORTIFYING COW'S MILK WITH WHEY PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE ON YOGHURT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT: Quality attributes of yoghurt made from cow's milk fortified with whey protein hydrolysate were studied. Six yoghurt treatments were made, control yoghurt was made by adding 3% non-fat dry milk to cow's milk while the other five treatments were made by fortifying cow's milk by 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5% whey protein hydrolysate respectively and 3.0% nonfat dry milk to each treatment. All yoghurt treatment was stored in refrigerator for 12 days and was sampled when fresh and at 3, 6, 9 and 12 days for chemical, rheological, microbiological analysis and sensory evaluation. The obtained results indicated that adding whey protein hydrolysate to cow's milk caused a significant increase of total solids, total protein and ash contents, titratable acidity, while decreased pH values and whey syneresis of yoghurt treatments and these effects were proportional to the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate. Also, adding whey protein hydrolysate up to 2.0% increased the scores of organoleptic properties and treatment T4 that made with adding 2.0% whey protein hydrolysate was the most acceptable yoghurt treatments. Total solids, total protein, ash and fat contents of all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly, ($P > 0.05$) during storage period, while titratable acidity increased. Whey separation decreased during storage period up to the sixth day of storage period then increased up to the end of storage period, while the scores of organoleptic properties were almost stable up to the ninth day of storage period.

Key words: Cow milk, non-fat dry milk, whey protein hydrolysate, yoghurt, syneresis, organoleptic properties.

INTRODUCTION

Yoghurt is the most popular fermented milk produced all over the world. Supplementing yoghurt with probiotic bacteria and prebiotics increased the health and nutritional benefits of yoghurt. Recently the production and consumption of yoghurt has been increased tremendously in Egypt. The nutritional importance of yoghurt is based not only on the nutritive value of the milk from which it is made and the chemical changes of milk components occurring during fermentation but also some beneficial effects such as prophylactic and healing (Biorollo et al., 2000; Ayar et al., 2006; Chandan, 2006 and Shah, 2007).

There is large quantity of whey are produced during cheese making, whey was considered the most important pollutant of the dairy industry. Most of whey produced in Egypt was discharged directly into the sewage system, but according to the Egyptian environmental law that was issued recently, dairy effluents should be treated before its drainage into the sewage system. Therefore, recovery of whey proteins which represent 20 % of milk proteins can be very important. Whey protein products have been used in the manufacture of many dairy and nondairy products because of their valuable health and technological benefits. Whey protein can be used as an emulsifying, thickening, gelation, foaming, and water binding

agent resulting in manufactured products with similar and desired characteristics compared to those produced with classical ingredients.

In view of a for mentioned the objective of this study were to investigate the possibility of making a good quality yoghurt that made from cow's milk using whey protein hydrolysate and monitor the changes of chemical, microbiological and organoleptic properties during cold storage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterial strains

Active *Streptococcus thermophilus* (EMCC 1043) and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* (EMCC 1102) were obtained from Cairo Mircen, Ain Shams University, Egypt. *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus* were activated individually by three successive transfers in sterile 10% reconstituted non-fat dry milk.

Manufacture of yoghurt

Fresh cow's milk was standardized to 3% fat. The preliminary experiment showed that the best yoghurt quality was made by supplementing cow's milk with 3.0% nonfat dry milk. Standardized (3.0 % fat) cow's milk was fortified with 3.0 % non-fat dry milk. This milk was divided into 6 treatments. These treatments were fortified with 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 % whey protein hydrolysate (C, T1, T2, T3, T4, and T5, respectively). Non-fat dry milk (Dairy America, California, USA) and whey protein hydrolysate (Arla Food Ingredients, Skander, Denmark) were added to milk and stirred thoroughly, then filtered through cheesecloth. All milk batches were heated to 85° C for 20 min, then cooled to 42° C and inoculated with 1.5% *Streptococcus thermophilus* and 1.5% *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp. *bulgaricus*. The inoculated batches

were packed in plastic cups and incubated at 42° C until complete coagulation. All yoghurt treatments were stored in a refrigerator (6°C±1) for 12 days and were sampled when fresh and at 3, 6, 9 and 12 days for chemical, microbiological, rheological analysis and sensory evaluation. The whole experiment was triplicated.

Microbiological analysis:

The total bacterial counts were determined using standard plate count agar (Marth, 1978). Streptococci were enumerated on yeast lactose agar medium (Skinner and Quensel, 1978). Lactobacilli were determined using MRS agar medium (De man et al., 1960). Moulds and yeasts were enumerated on Potato Dextrose agar (acidified) medium (Difco, 1953).

Chemical analysis:

pH value, titratable acidity and fat content were determined according to Ling (1963), while total solids, ash and total protein were determined according to A. O. A. C (2012).

Rheological properties:

Syneresis was determined according to the method of Danneberg and Kessler (1988) with slight modification. One hundred grams of yoghurt in plastic cup were cut into four sections and transferred into funnel fitted with 120 mesh metal screen. The amount of whey drained into a graduated cylinder was measured after 120 min. at room temperature (20 ± 1° C) for all yoghurt treatments stored for 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 days.

Textural parameters are determined using Texture Analyzer TMS-Pro (Food Technology Corporation, sterling, Virginia, USA). equipped with (250lbf) load cell and connected to a computer programmed with Pro™ texture analysis

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software (program, DEV TPA withhold). The texture of yoghurt samples was evaluated in triplicate of each batch of a set yoghurt sample prepared in a 100-ml cup at a temperature of 4°C. A flat rod probe was subjected to two subsequent cycles (bites) of compression-decompression. The probe used in "Texture Profile Analysis" (TPA) was 49.95 mm. diameter, double compression test to penetrate 50% depth, at speed of 1 mm/s and of penetration using cycle or hold programs. Data were collected on computer and the texture profile parameters were calculated from LFRA texture analyzer and computer interface. Calculation described by Bourne (2003) was used to obtain the texture profile parameters. The parameters stimulating included hardness (measure of force required to achieve a given deformation), adhesiveness (the work necessary to overcome the attractive forces between the surface of a food and surface of other materials with which it comes in contact, e.g., the teeth, palate and tongue, cohesiveness (a measure of strength of internal bonds making up the body of the product), springiness (a measure of the rate at which a deformed material returns to its original dimensions after the deforming force is removed), chewiness (the energy required to masticate a solid food material to a state ready for swallowing) and guminess (the energy required to disintegrate a semi-solid food to a state ready for swallowing) (Fox *et al.*, 2017).

Sensory evaluation:

Yoghurt was judged by ten panelists from the staff members of Dairy Science and Technology Department, and Food Science and Technology Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Menoufia University. Results were recorded on a score sheet described by (Kebary and Hussein, 1999).

Statistical analysis:

Data were analyzed using completely randomized block design and 2×3 factorial design. Newman-Keuls test was used to make the multiple comparisons (Steel and Torrie, 1980) using Costat program. Significant differences were determined at $p \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obtained results indicated that the titratable acidity of yoghurt treatments increased by adding whey protein hydrolysate and this increase was proportional to the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate (Tables 1, 5). These results might be due to the stimulating effect of whey protein hydrolysate on the growth of lactic acid bacteria and consequently the development of acidity of yoghurt treatments (Gaudreau *et al.*, 2013; Zhao and Shah, 2014 and Muniandy *et al.*, 2016).

Titratable acidity of all yoghurt treatments increased significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) as storage period progressed (Tables 1, 5). These results are in accordance with those reported by Delikanli and Ozcan (2014); Elkot (2017); Al-Aswad *et al.* (2018) and Blassy and Abdeldaiem (2018).

pH values of yoghurt treatments decreased by adding whey protein hydrolysate (Tables 1, 5). There was negative correlation between pH values and the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate. These results might be due to enhancing the growth of lactic acid bacteria and consequently reducing the pH values of the resultant yoghurt treatments (Delikanli and Ozcan, 2014). pH values of all yoghurt treatments decreased throughout the storage period. Samples after 12 days had the lowest pH value and were significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) different from samples at any storage period. Similar results are obtained by Delikanli and Ozcan (2014); Elkot (2017); Khalil and Blassy (2017); Al-Aswad *et al.* (2018) and Blassy and Abdeldaiem (2018).

Table (1): Changes of titratable acidity, pH values, total solids content, total protein content, fat content and ash content during storage of yoghurt fortified with whey protein hydrolysate.

Yoghurt treatments ⁰	Titratable acidity (%)				pH values				Total solids content (%)				Total protein content (%)				Fat content (%)				Ash content (%)																	
	Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)																	
	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6
C*	0.91	0.95	1.07	1.11	1.18	4.81	4.70	4.51	4.45	4.24	13.33	13.32	13.33	13.35	13.32	3.56	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.50	3.52	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.85								
T1	0.95	0.99	1.12	1.17	1.20	4.71	4.59	4.48	4.40	4.27	13.88	13.88	13.86	13.83	13.85	3.82	3.82	3.85	3.86	3.87	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.86								
T2	0.99	1.05	1.17	1.21	1.25	4.68	4.81	4.50	4.38	4.33	14.29	14.31	14.31	14.32	14.30	4.15	4.16	4.14	4.17	4.16	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.89	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.89								
T3	1.02	1.07	1.21	1.25	1.28	4.63	4.54	4.42	4.34	4.31	14.78	14.78	14.78	14.76	14.76	4.51	4.52	4.52	4.49	4.50	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92								
T4	1.06	1.11	1.20	1.29	1.31	4.58	4.48	4.42	4.30	4.22	15.36	15.35	15.35	15.34	15.35	4.88	4.87	4.88	4.88	4.90	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	0.95	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.95								
T5	1.09	1.13	1.21	1.30	1.32	4.55	4.45	4.40	4.29	4.20	15.66	15.65	15.65	15.67	15.66	5.25	5.26	5.25	5.27	5.26	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98								

⁰Each value in the table was the mean of three replicates.

* C: yoghurt made from cow's milk fortified with 3% non-fat dry milk.

T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 yoghurt treatments made from cow's milk fortified with 3% nonfat dry milk and 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 % whey protein hydrolysate, respectively.

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There were significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) among yoghurt treatments in total solids content, (Tables 1,5), which means adding whey protein hydrolysate caused a significant ($P \leq 0.05$) increase in total solids content of the resultant yoghurt treatments (Tables 1,5). There was positive correlation between total solids content of yoghurt treatments and the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate. These results are in agreement with those reported by Shamsia (2010); Unal and Akalin (2013); Wang et al. (2015) and Bierzuńska and Sokolińska (2018). On the other hand total solids content of all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly ($P > 0.05$) throughout the cold storage period (Tables 1, 5). These results are in agreement with those reported by Hamed et al. (2010); Kamaly et al. (2011); Kebary et al. (2012) and Ali et al. (2014).

The obtained results indicated that fortifying cow's milk with whey protein hydrolysate increased ($P \leq 0.05$) the total protein of the resultant yoghurt treatments and this increase was proportional to the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate (Tables 1, 5) (Singh, 2007; Shamsia, (2010); Unal and Akalin, 2013; Delikanli and Ozcan, 2014; Ali et al., 2014 and Bierzuńska and Sokolińska, 2018). Yoghurt treatment T5 contained the highest protein content and was significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) different from other yoghurt treatments. These results could be attributed to the higher protein content ($\geq 76.0\%$) of whey protein hydrolysate. Total protein content of all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly ($p > 0.05$) as storage period advanced (Table 1, 5). Similar results were reported by Al-Aswad et al. (2018) and Blassy and Abdeldaiem (2018). Yoghurt treatments were not significantly ($P > 0.05$) different from each other in fat content, which means that adding whey protein hydrolysate did not have significant ($P > 0.05$) effect on the fat content of the resultant yoghurt treatments (Tables 1,5) (Shamsia, 2010 and Ali et al., 2014). On the other hand, fat content of all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly ($p > 0.05$) as storage period progressed

(Table1,5). These results are in agreement with those reported by Kebary et al. (2012); Ali et al. (2014); Al-aswad et al. (2018) and Blassy and Abdeldaiem (2018).

It could be observed that fortification of yoghurt made from cow's milk with whey protein hydrolysate caused a slight ($p \leq 0.05$) increase in ash content of the resultant yoghurt treatments (Tables 1, 5). On the other hand, all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly ($p \geq 0.05$) during storage period (Tables 1, 5). These results are in agreement with those reported by Kamaly et al. (2011); Kebary et al. (2012) and Ali et al. (2014).

Hardness, adhesiveness, cohesiveness, springiness, gumminess and chewiness values of yoghurt samples fortified with whey protein hydrolysate are shown in Table (2). Fortification of yoghurt treatments with whey protein hydrolysate increased hardness, adhesiveness, cohesiveness, springiness, gumminess and chewiness. This increase was proportional to the rate of fortification (Tables 2, 5). It has been reported that incorporating of whey proteins improved the physical, textural and rheological properties of yoghurt (Megenis et al., 2006; Aziznia et al., 2008 and Landge, 2009).

Fortification of yoghurt made from cow's milk with whey protein hydrolysate caused a significant reduction ($p \leq 0.05$) of whey syneresis (Tables 3, 5). There was a negative correlation between the rate of fortification and whey syneresis. These results could be attributed to the increase of total solids content as a result of fortifying cow's milk with whey protein hydrolysate (Hamed et al., 2010; ElKot, 2017 and Khalil and Blassy, 2017), addition of whey protein hydrolysate may lead to form a complex with casein micelles and prevent them from excessive fission and form a fine meshed gel network which is less susceptible to whey separation and /or increasing the water holding capacity (Danneberg and Kessler, 1988; Pintro et al., 2011; Delikanli and Ozcan, 2014; Jeewanthi et al., 2015 and Ghanimah, 2018). The obtained results

indicated that whey separation from all yoghurt treatments decreased as storage period progressed and reached their lowest value at the sixth day of storage period then increased gradually up to the end of storage period (tables 3,5), which might be due to the development of acidity. Similar trends were obtained by Kamaly et al. (2011); Kebary et al. (2012); Khalil and Blassy (2017) and Blassy and Abdeldaiem (2018).

Total bacterial, Streptococci and Lactobacilli counts of yoghurt treatments made from cow's milk fortified with whey protein hydrolysate are presented in Table (3). Fortification of yoghurt treatments with whey protein hydrolysate increased the total bacterial, Streptococci and Lactobacilli counts and this increase was proportional to the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate. These results could be attributed to the enhancement effect of whey protein hydrolysate on the growth of bacteria (Kailasapathy and Supriadi, 1996; Gaudreau et al., 2013 and Muniandy et al., 2016). Total bacterial, Streptococci and Lactobacilli counts increased until the third day of storage period then decreased up to the end of storage period which might be due to the development of acidity and cold storage. These results are in agreement with those reported by Badawi et al. (2008); Hamed et al. (2010) and Kebary et al. (2010).

Mould and yeast counts of yoghurt treatments made from cow's milk fortified with whey protein hydrolysate are shown in Table (3). It could be observed that yoghurt treatments were free from moulds and yeasts during the first nine days of

storage period. After that, they appeared towards the end of storage period. These results are in agreement with those reported by Mehriz et al. (1993); Hamed et al. (2010) and Priyadarshani and Muthumuniarachchi (2018).

Scores of organoleptic properties (flavour, body and texture, acidity and appearance) of yoghurt treatments fortified with whey protein hydrolysate are presented in Table (4). There were significant ($p \leq 0.05$) differences among yoghurt treatments of the scores of flavour, body & texture and appearance (Table 4). Scores of organoleptic properties increased by increasing the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate up to 2.0% (Tables 4, 5), while increasing the rate of adding whey protein hydrolysate above that caused a significant decrease of the scores of organoleptic properties. These results agreed with the result of texture profile where adding whey protein hydrolysate improved the texture of the resultant yoghurt treatments. It has been reported that incorporating of whey proteins improved the texture and sensory quality of yoghurt (Megenis et al., 2006; Sodini et al., 2005; Guggisberg et al., 2007; Aziznia et al., 2008 and Landge, 2009). Yoghurt treatment (T4) that made by adding 2.0% whey protein hydrolysate gained the highest score of organoleptic properties and was significantly different from other yoghurt treatments. On the other hand scores of organoleptic properties of all yoghurt treatments did not change significantly during the first nine days of storage period (ElKot, 2017; Khalil and Blassy, 2017; Al-Aswad et al., 2018 and Blassy and Abdeldaiem, 2018).

Table (2): Textural parameters of yoghurt fortified with whey protein hydrolysate

Yoghurt treatments ^o	Fracture (N)	Hardness (N)	Adhesiveness (mj)	Cohesiveness (Ratio)	Springiness (mm)	Gumminess (N)	Chewiness (mj)
C*	6.7 ^d	6.7 ^d	2.337 ^f	0.42 ^d	11.29 ^d	2.1 ^d	34.34 ^f
T1	7.6 ^{cd}	7.6 ^d	3.143 ^e	0.46 ^{cd}	13.07 ^{cd}	2.9 ^c	55.74 ^e
T2	8.9 ^c	8.9 ^d	5.246 ^d	0.52 ^{bc}	14.21 ^c	3.5 ^c	60.61 ^d
T3	11.2 ^b	11.2 ^c	5.369 ^c	0.53 ^{bc}	16.47 ^b	4.3 ^b	84.10 ^c
T4	13.7 ^a	13.9 ^b	6.470 ^b	0.55 ^b	18.49 ^a	4.8 ^b	93.1 ^b
T5	14.4 ^a	15.9 ^a	10.338 ^a	0.67 ^a	19.50 ^a	6.4 ^a	125.47 ^a

^oEach value in the table was the mean of three replicates.

* see Table (1)

a, b different letters in the same column means the treatment are significantly different. Significant at 0.05 level (0.05).

Table (3): Changes of syneresis of whey, Total bacterial counts, Lactobacilli counts, Streptococci counts and Mould and yeast counts of yoghurt fortified with whey protein hydrolysate

Yoghurt treatments [◇]	Syneresis of whey (%)				Total bacterial counts (cfu)×10 ⁶ /ml				Lactobacilli counts (cfu)×10 ⁶ /ml				Streptococci counts (cfu)×10 ⁶ /ml				Mould and yeast counts (cfu)×10 ² /ml																	
	Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)																	
	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9
C*	32	29	28	29	31	100	105	95	70	40	41	52	45	39	27	39	52	42	31	22	ND	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	ND
T1	31	28	25	26	28	122	132	110	85	60	52	64	55	43	32	45	61	54	43	32	ND	ND	ND	ND	18	ND	ND	ND	ND	18	ND	ND	ND	ND
T2	30	26	23	24	25	134	144	120	105	94	65	75	64	55	44	51	67	57	49	42	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	ND	ND	ND	ND
T3	25	23	21	22	26	141	155	133	120	105	72	81	70	59	48	60	78	62	51	45	ND	ND	ND	ND	21	ND	ND	ND	ND	21	ND	ND	ND	ND
T4	20	18	16	18	20	153	166	145	130	114	80	86	79	68	59	71	82	75	68	59	ND	ND	ND	ND	23	ND	ND	ND	ND	23	ND	ND	ND	ND
T5	17	15	13	16	24	165	179	155	140	122	92	98	89	71	66	82	88	79	70	61	ND	ND	ND	ND	25	ND	ND	ND	ND	25	ND	ND	ND	ND

[◇]Each value in the table was the mean of three replicates.

* See Table (1) ND: Not detected cfu = Colony forming unit.

Table (4): Scores of organoleptic properties during storage of yoghurt fortified with whey protein hydrolysate.

Yoghurt treatments [◇]	Flavor (out of 45)				Body and texture (out of 35)				Acidity (out of 10)				Appearance (out of 10)				Total (100) score							
	Storage period(days)				Storage period(days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period (days)				Storage period(days)							
	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12	1	3	6	9	12				
C [*]	41	41	41	40	40	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	31	30	8	8	8	8	7	87	88	87	84
T1	40	41	42	42	40	32	31	30	30	31	31	30	30	31	30	8	8	8	8	6	88	88	88	84
T2	41	42	42	42	40	32	32	31	31	30	32	31	31	30	30	9	9	8	8	7	89	91	89	84
T3	41	42	42	42	42	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	31	9	9	9	9	8	90	92	92	89
T4	43	44	44	43	43	34	33	33	32	32	34	33	33	32	32	9	8	8	8	7	95	94	94	90
T5	42	43	43	42	42	34	34	33	32	32	34	34	33	32	32	9	8	8	8	7	94	94	93	89

[◇]Each value in the table was the mean of three replicates.

^{*}see Table (1)

Table (5): Statically analysis of yoghurt properties fortified with whey protein hydrolysate.

Properties of yoghurt	Effect of treatments						Effect of storage period(days)						
	Mean squares	Multiple comparisons•					Mean squares	Multiple comparisons•					
		C ⁰	T1	T2	T3	T4		T5	1	3	6	9	12
Titraacidity (%)	0.0656*	D	CD	BC	B	AB	A	0.1874*	E	D	C	B	A
PH value	0.068*	A	AB	B	BC	CD	D	0.491*	A	B	C	D	E
Total solids (%)	11.823*	E	DE	CD	BC	B	A	0.0027	A	A	A	A	A
Total protein (%)	7.914*	E	DE	CD	BC	AB	A	0.011	A	A	A	A	A
Fat (%)	0.072	A	A	A	A	A	A	0.040	A	A	A	A	A
Ash (%)	0.100*	CD	BCD	BC	AB	A	A	0.0246	A	A	A	A	A
Seneraseis (%)	425.44*	A	B	C	D	E	F	87.850*	A	C	E	D	B
Organoleptic properties													
Flavor	15.459*	D	CD	CD	BC	A	B	4.650*	A	A	A	AB	B
Body&texture	16.9*	C	BC	BC	B	A	A	4.850*	A	A	AB	AB	B
Appearance	3.78*	B	B	B	A	AB	AB	0.850*	A	A	A	A	B
Acidity	0.179	A	A	A	A	A	A	1.15*	A	A	A	A	B
Total	102.39*	E	E	D	C	A	B	33.60*	A	A	A	AB	B

◇ see Table (1)

• For each effect the different letters in the same row means the multiple comparisons are different from each other, letter (A) is the highest mean followed by (B),(C),..... etc.

*Significant at 0.05 level (0.05)

It could be concluded that fortifying of cow's milk with whey proteins increased the titratable acidity, total solids and total protein content of the resultant yoghurt treatments, while decreased the pH values and the whey syneresis. Also, adding the whey protein hydrolysate up to 2.0% increased the scores of organoleptic properties therefore it is possible to make good quality yoghurt by adding whey protein hydrolysate up to 2.0 %.

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تأثير تدعيم اللبن البقري ببروتينات الشرش المتحللة على صفات اليوجورت

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الملخص العربي

يحتوي الشرش الناتج من صناعة الجبن على حوالي ٢٠٪ من البروتينات ولقد بذلت جهود كبيرة لفصل هذا البروتين للاستفادة منه اقتصادياً وكذلك تقليل مخاطر التلوث الناتج من تصريف الشرش المحتوي على بروتينات الشرش واليوم توجد منتجات عديدة من الشرش وبروتينات الشرش تستخدم في كثير من الصناعات منها تدعيم منتجات الألبان وذلك للاستفادة من الفوائد الغذائية والصحية والتكنولوجية العديدة لبروتينات الشرش ولذلك يهدف هذا البحث لتدعيم اليوجورت المصنع من اللبن البقري ببروتينات الشرش للاستفادة منها في تحسين خواص اليوجورت المصنع من اللبن البقري ولقد تم تصنيع ٦ معاملات من اليوجورت العينة الكنترول صنعت من اللبن البقري المضاف له ٣ ٪ من اللبن الفرز المجفف اما المعاملات الخمس الاخرى فقد صنعت مثل الكنترول بالاضافة لاضافة ٢,٥,٢,٠,١,٥,١,٠,٠,٥ ٪ من بروتينات الشرش المتحللة. ولقد تم تخزين كل المعاملات في الثلاجة لمدة ١٢ يوم حيث حلت عينات وهي طازجة وبعد ١٢,٩,٦,٣ يوم كيميائياً وميكروبيولوجياً وريولوجياً وكذلك التقييم الحسي ولقد أوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها بعد تحليلها احصائياً ما يلي:

- ١- أدى إضافة بروتينات الشرش المتحللة لزيادة نسب كل من الحموضة والجوامد الصلبة الكلية والبروتين الكلي والرماد في حين لم تؤثر على نسبة الدهن.
- ٢- أدى إضافة بروتينات الشرش المتحللة لخفض قيم pH وكذلك انفصال الشرش.
- ٣- إزدادت درجات التحكيم الحسي لمعاملات اليوجورت بإضافة بروتينات الشرش المتحللة وكانت أكثر المعاملات قبولاً هي المعاملة المصنعة بإضافة ٢٪ من بروتينات الشرش المتحللة.
- ٤- لم تتغير نسب كل من الجوامد الصلبة الكلية والبروتين الكلي والدهن والرماد لكل معاملات اليوجورت أثناء فترة التخزين في حين إزدادت نسبة الحموضة وإنخفضت قيم pH.
- ٥- إنخفضت نسب انفصال الشرش أثناء الأيام الست الأولى من التخزين ثم إزدادت تدريجياً بعد ذلك حتى نهاية فترة التخزين.
- ٦- لم تتغير درجات التحكيم لكل معاملات اليوجورت معنوياً أثناء التخزين لمدة ٩ أيام ثم إنخفضت قليلاً بعد ذلك.

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