





Standardization of Low Protein Wheat Flour

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Mühlenchemie is a member
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Baking Properties of Low-Protein Flour

◆ Dough preparation

- Lower water absorption
- Sticky dough surface
- Little silkiness
- Bucky dough
- Reduced extensibility
- Lower kneading and fermentation tolerance

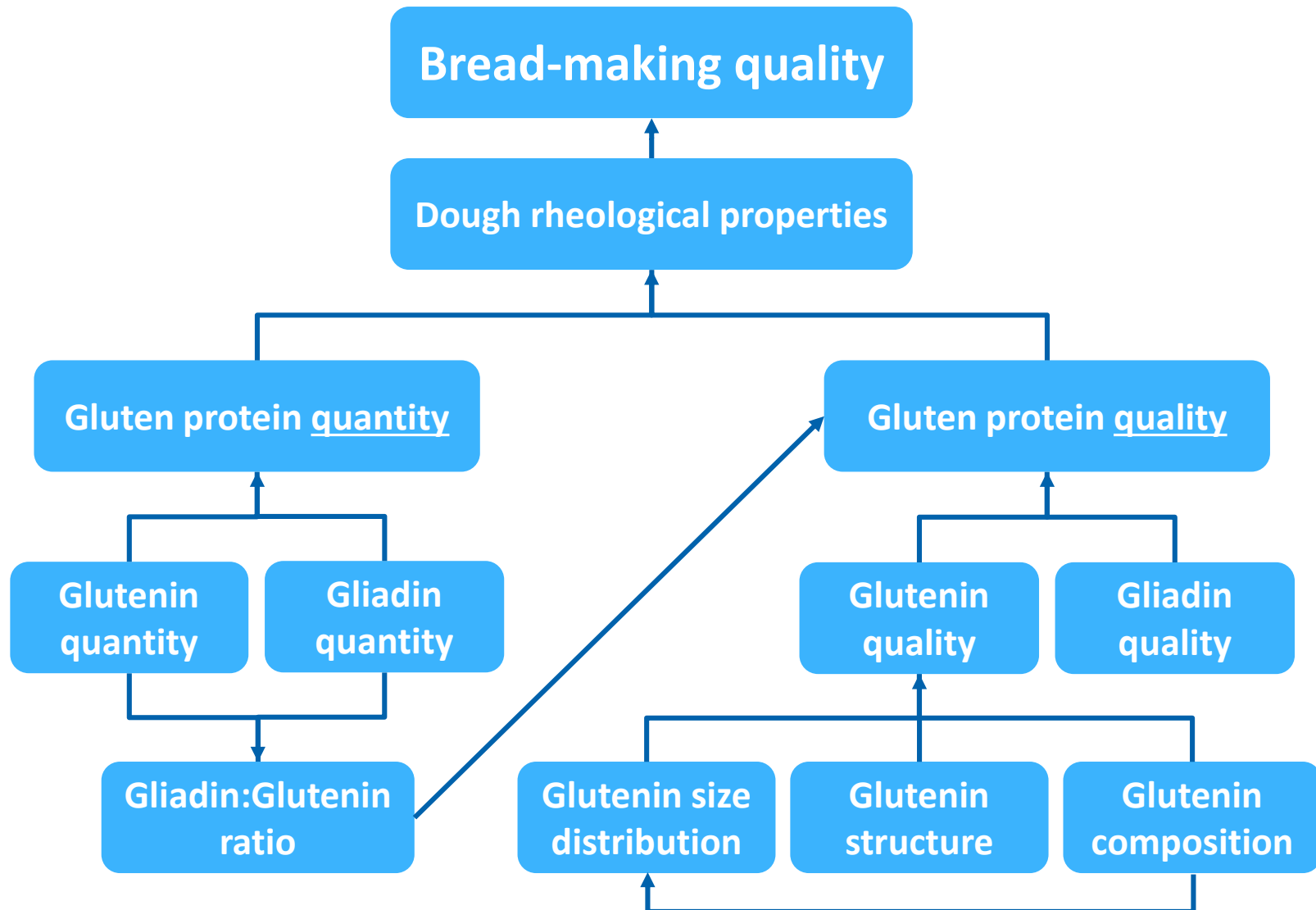
◆ Baking

- Reduced oven rise

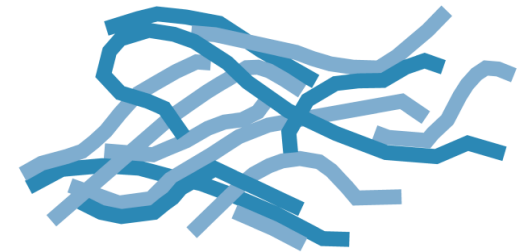
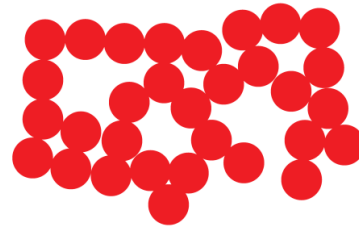
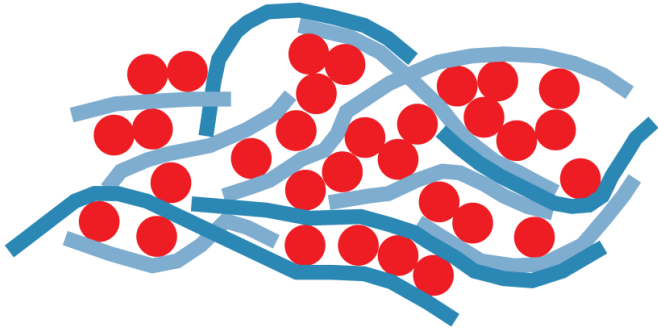
◆ Bread

- Lower volume yield
- Increased tendency of sidewall collapse
- Weak crumb structure
- Prolonged crustiness (+)

Wheat Protein Affecting Bread-Making Properties



Gliadin and Glutenin Mechanical Properties



Gluten
(Gliadin & Glutenin)

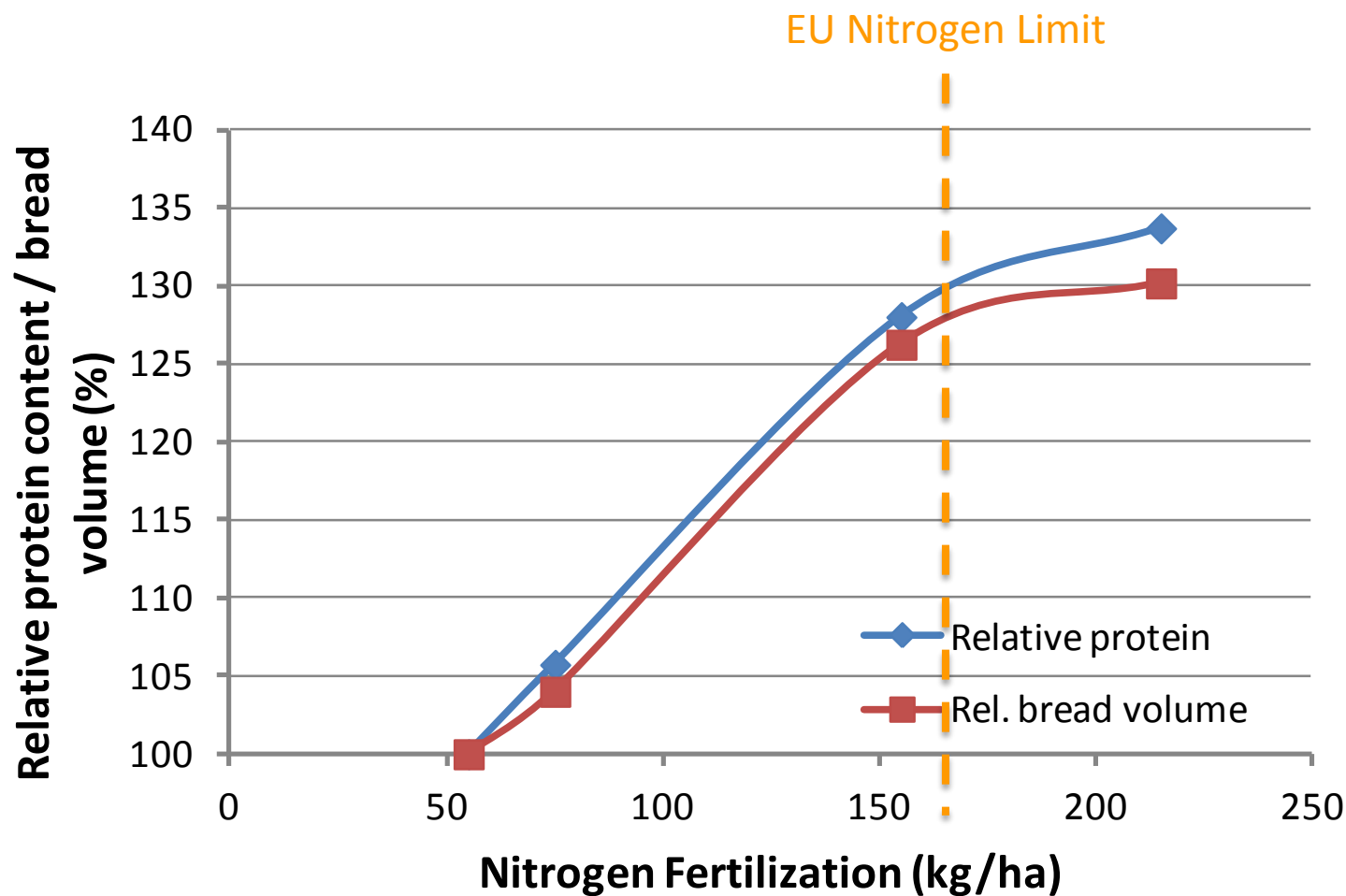


Gliadin



Glutenin

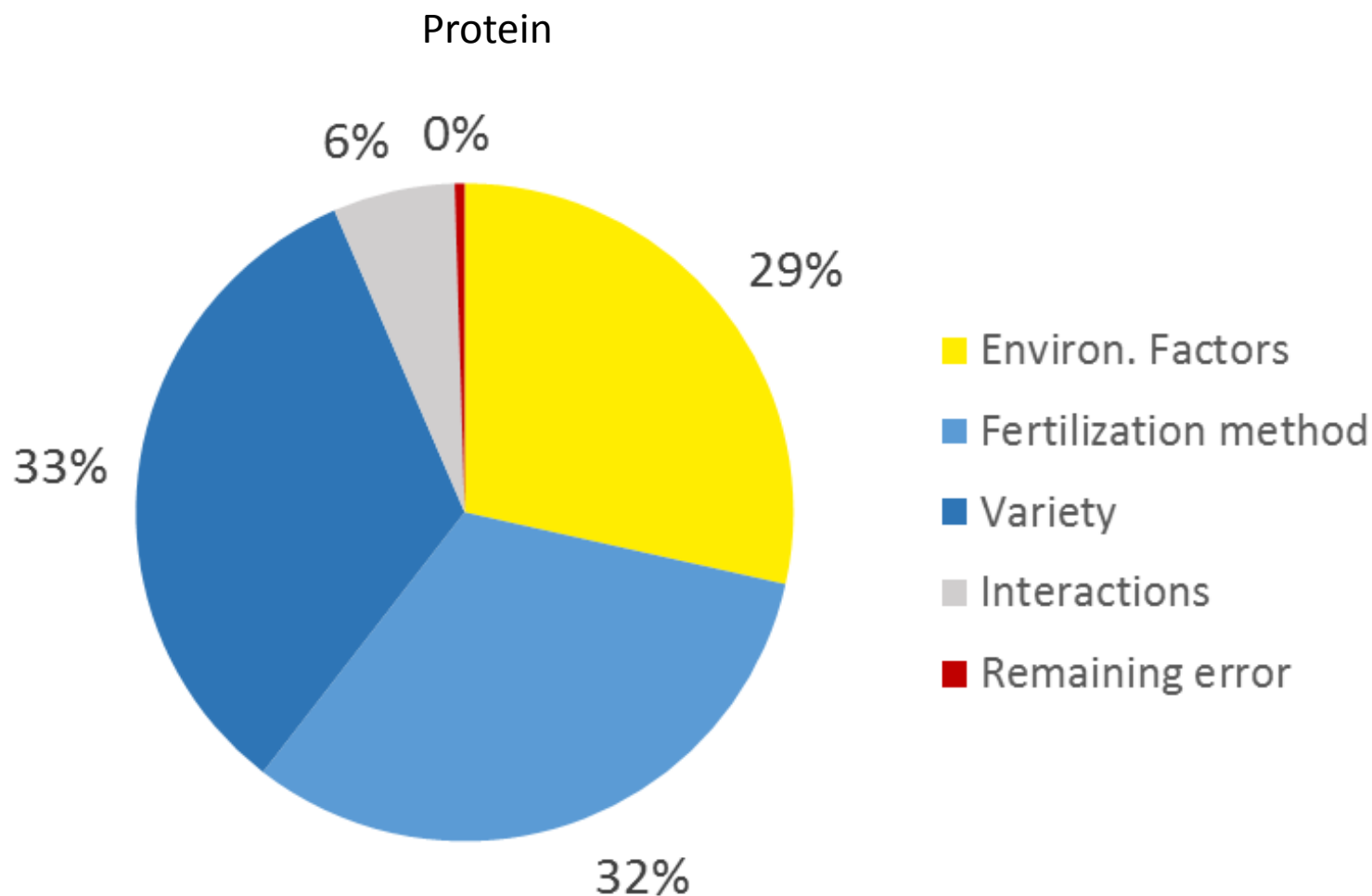
Effects of Nitrogen Application on Protein and Bread Volume of 10 Spring Wheat Cultivars



Data from Johansson et al., 2001.
Cereal Chem. 78(1), 19-25

Data for N = 55 kg/hg are reference values (100 %)

Effect of Environmental Factors, Nitrogen Fertilization and Wheat Variety on the Protein Content of Winter Wheat

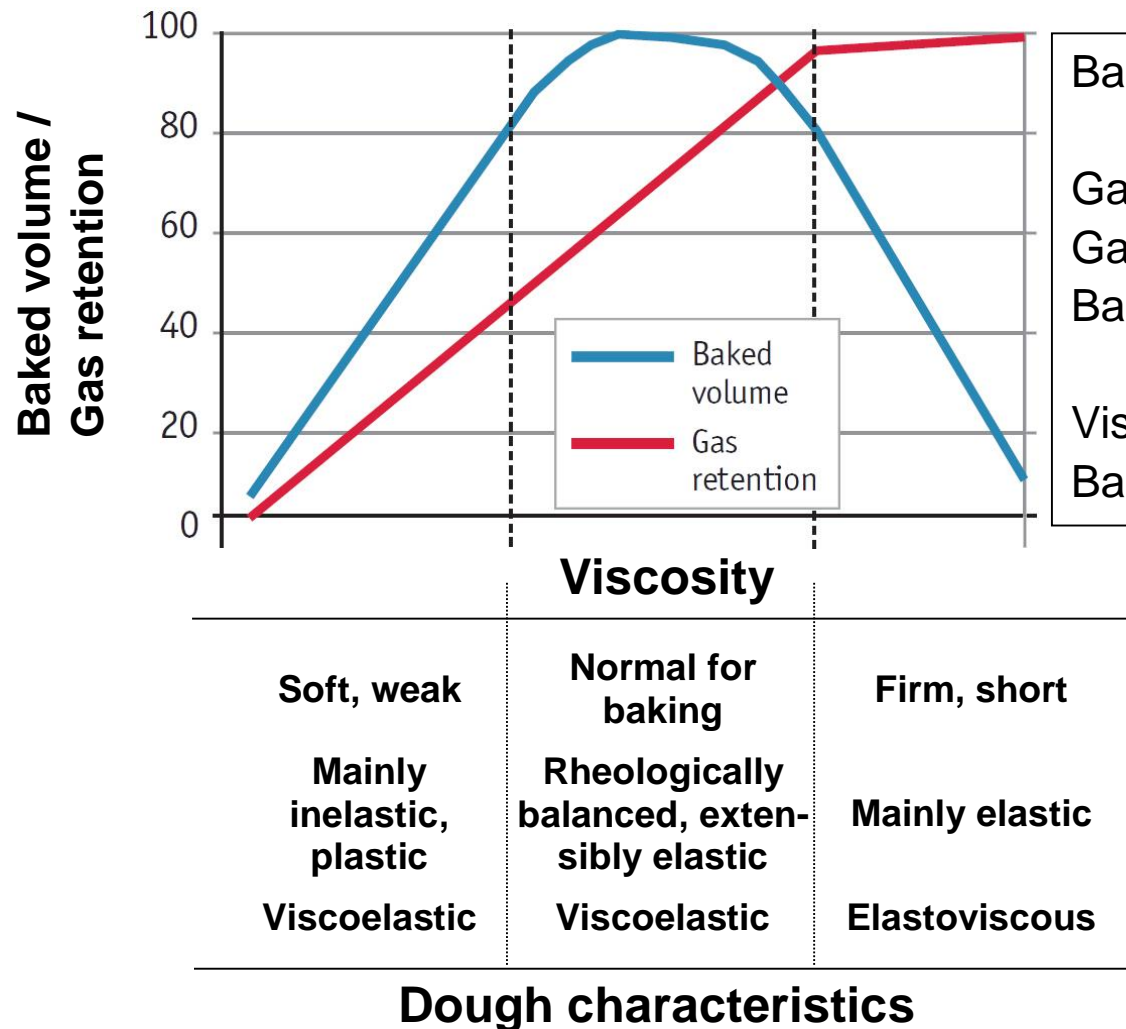


Lilia Levy Häner und Cécile Brabant, 2016. Agrarforschung Schweiz 7 (2): 80–87



The Baking Volume as Function of Gas Production and Gas Retention

Baked Volume as a Function of Viscosity and Viscoelastic Dough Properties



Baked volume = $f(\text{gas production} + \text{gas retention})$
 Gas production = constant (controllable)
 Gas retention = $f(\text{dough consistency})$
 Baked volume = $f(\text{viscosity} + \text{elasticity})$
 Viscosity = constant (controllable)
 Baked volume = $f(\text{elasticity})$

Weipert, D. In: *The Future of Flour*. Popper et al., eds., 2006

Basic Principles to Increase the Baking Volume

- ◆ **Increase gas production / fermentation power**
- ◆ **Improve gas retention**
 - A) by increasing the dough viscosity
 - B) by optimization of the dough elasticity
 - 1) through better stability
 - 2) through better extensibility (by softening)

Measures to Increase the Gas Production (Fermentation Power)

◆ Yeast

- Increase dosage
- Choose suitable type of yeast (for retarded fermentation or frozen dough)
- Yeast food (minerals, e.g. ammonium salts)

◆ Sugar

- Sucrose
- Dextrose (Glucose)
- Trehalose

◆ Enzymes

- Enzyme-active malt flour
- α - and β -amylase
- Glucoamylase
- Xylanases

Brewer's yeast – does not use pentoses!

Measures to Increase the Gas Retention

A - Viscosity

◆ Measures in the mill

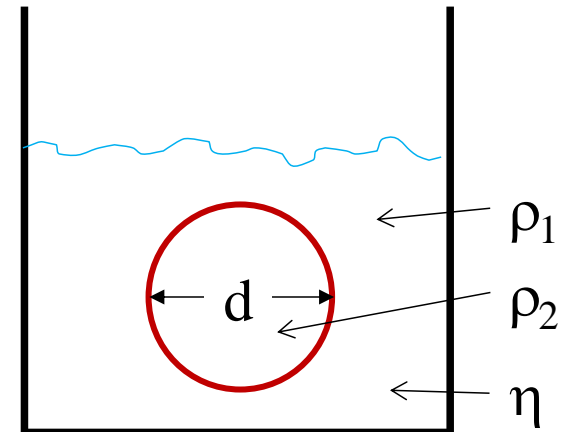
- Selection of wheat (lots, varieties)
- Increase starch damage (→ finer flour)
 - Higher water absorption but
 - Risk of fast break-down by amylase → loss of stability

◆ Increase water absorption by addition of

- Vital wheat gluten
- Hydrocolloids
- Milled plant fibres

◆ Enzyme addition

- Oxidases: oxidative gelation, gluten strengthening
- Xylanases: dissolve water-*insoluble* xylans



$$w_a = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{d^2 \cdot (\rho_2 - \rho_1)}{\eta} \cdot g$$

Stoke's Law

Measures to Increase the Gas Retention

B - Elasticity, 1 – Dough Stability

- ◆ **Improve water binding**
 - Lower water addition
 - Add vital wheat gluten
 - Add hydrocolloids
- ◆ **Enzyme addition**
 - Oxidases: oxidative gelation, gluten strengthening
 - Xylanases: dissolve water-*insoluble* xylans
 - Transglutaminase: gluten strengthening
 - Lipase & co.: gluten strengthening
- ◆ **Flour maturation**
 - Storage, aeration
 - Ascorbic acid
 - Oxidizing agents
- ◆ **Gluten stabilization**
 - Salt, phosphates
 - Emulsifiers

Measures to Increase the Gas Retention

B - Elasticity, 2 - Dough Softening

◆ Measures countering B1)

- Higher water addition
- Avoid vital wheat gluten
- Avoid hydrocolloids

◆ Enzyme addition

- Malt flour
- Amylases
- Xylanases: dissolve water-soluble xylans
- Proteases

◆ Dough softening agents

- L-Cysteine
- Inactivated, glutathion-rich yeast

Contribution of Various Enzymes to Gas Production and Gas Retention

Function	GA	β A	α A	WEX	WUEX	LIP	GOX	TG	PHY
Gas production									
fermentable sugars	++	++	+	o	o	o	-	o	o
other nutrients	o	o	o	o	o	+	-	o	+
water	-	-	+	++	-	-	-	o	o
Gas retention									
viscosity	o	o	-	--	++	o	+	o	o
gluten extensibility	o	o	+	+	-	+	-	-	o
gluten stability	o	o	-	-	+	+	++	++	+

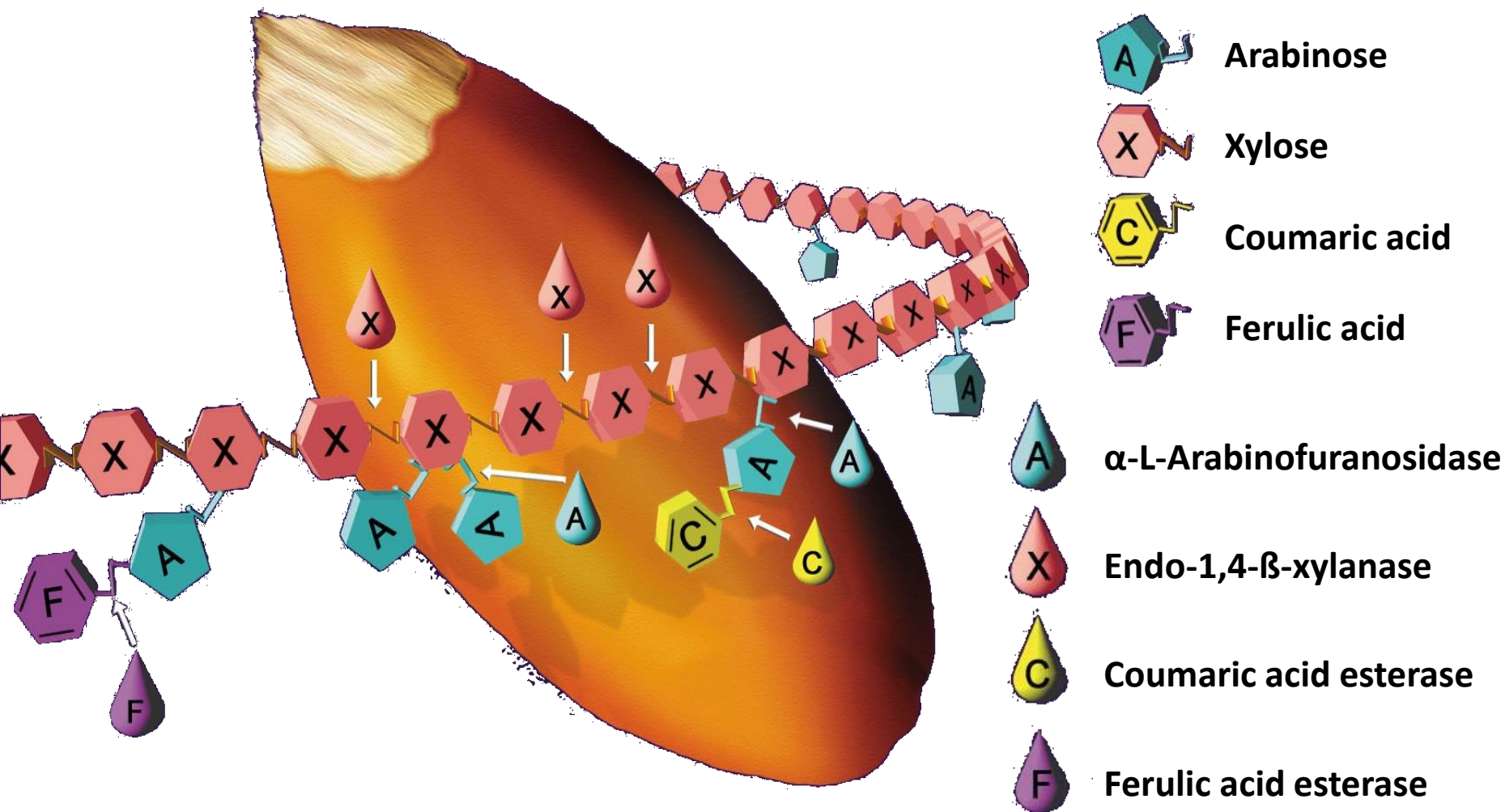
GA = glucoamylase, β A = β -amylase, α A = α -amylases, WEX = xylanases acting on water-extractable xylans, WUEX = xylanases acting on water-unextractable xylans, LIP = triacyl-, phospho- and glyco-lipasen, GOX = glucose oxidase, TG = transglutaminase, PHY = phytase



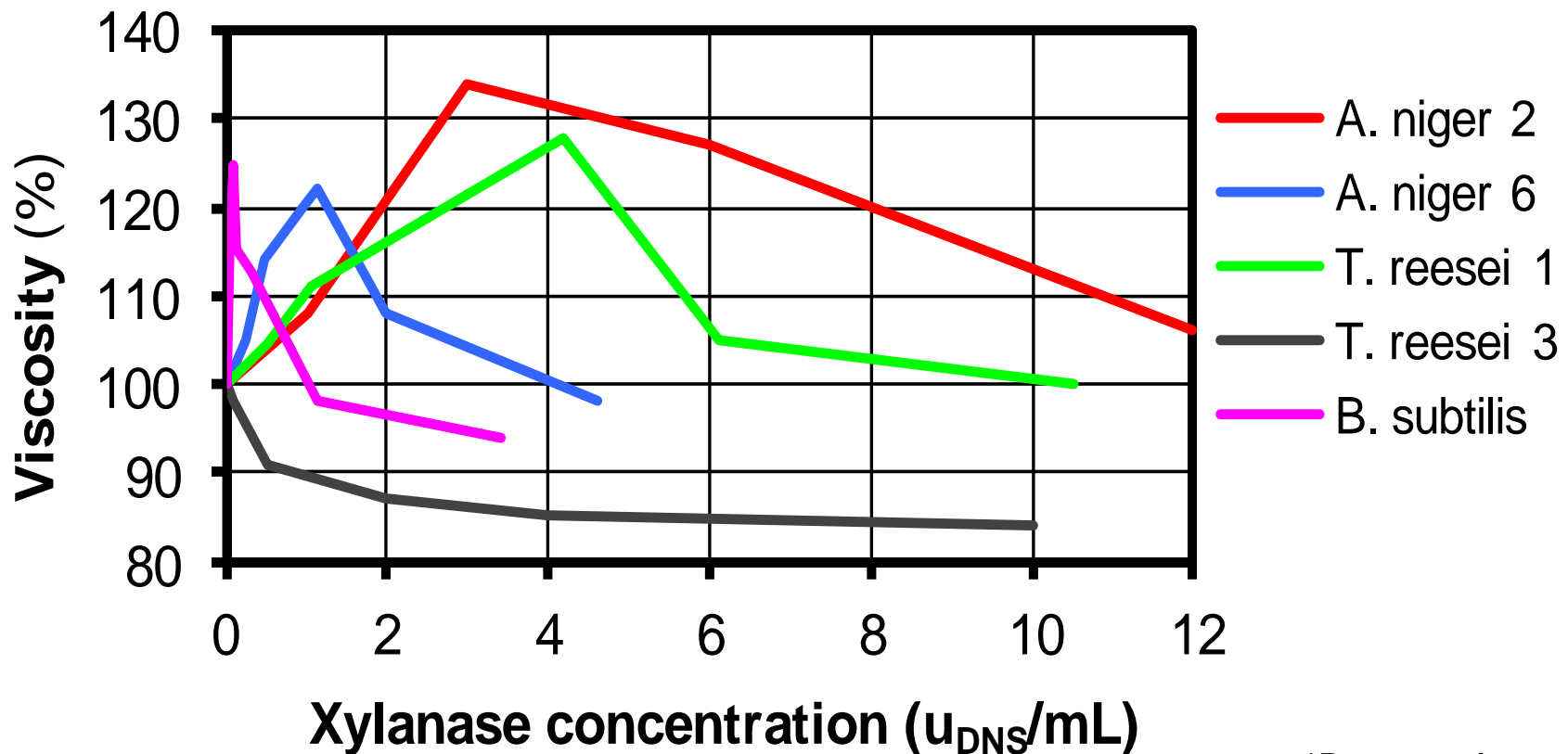
Enzymes for Compensation of Low Protein

Xylanase, oxidase, carboxyl esterase,
transglutaminase

Enzymatic Hydrolysis Sites in Wheat Xylan

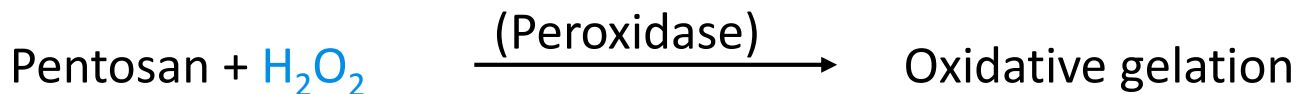
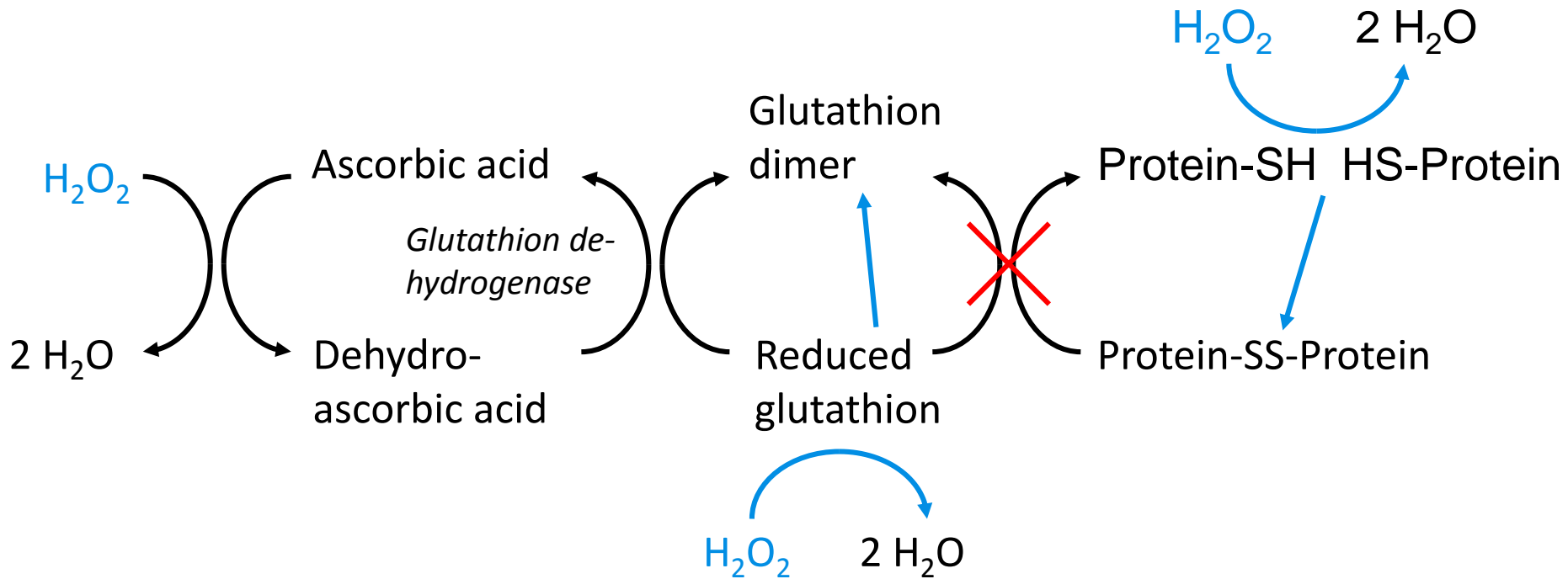
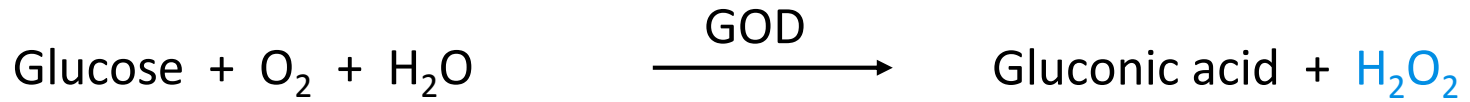


Effect of Various Xylanases on Pentosan* Viscosity

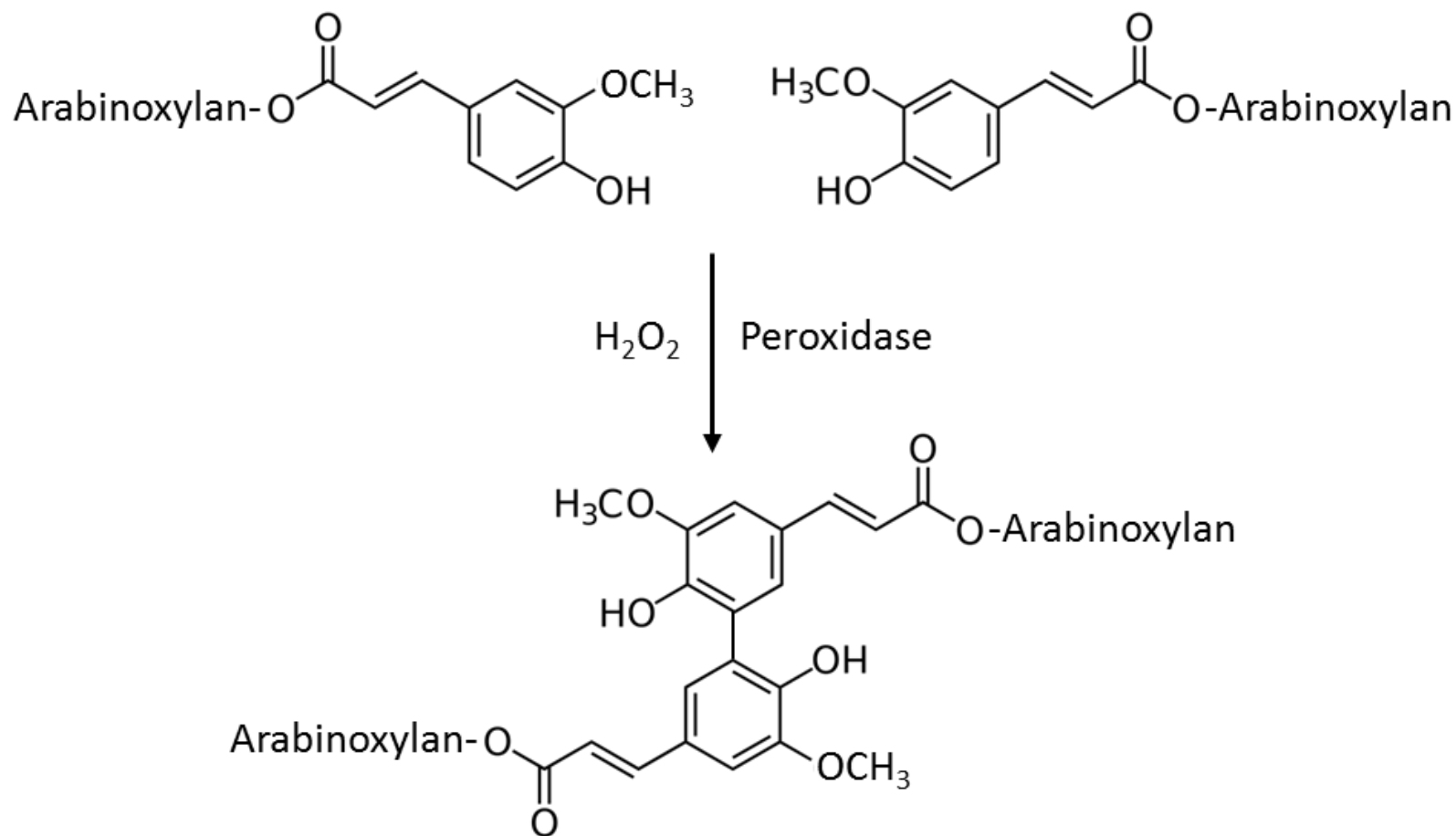


*Pentosan from
wheat starch tailings

Effects of Glucose Oxidase in Dough



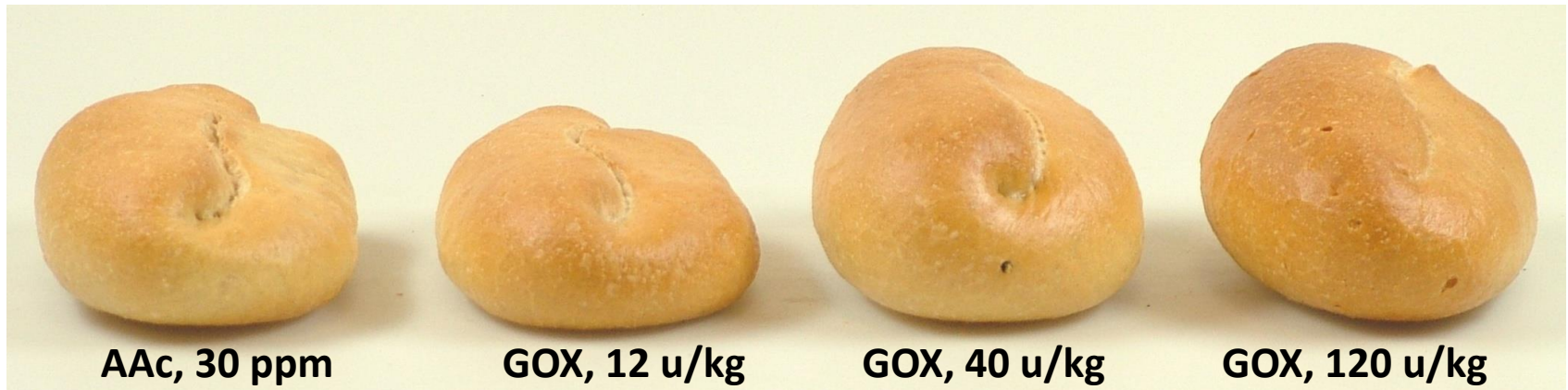
Oxidative Gelation of Arabinoxylan



→ Firm binding of water

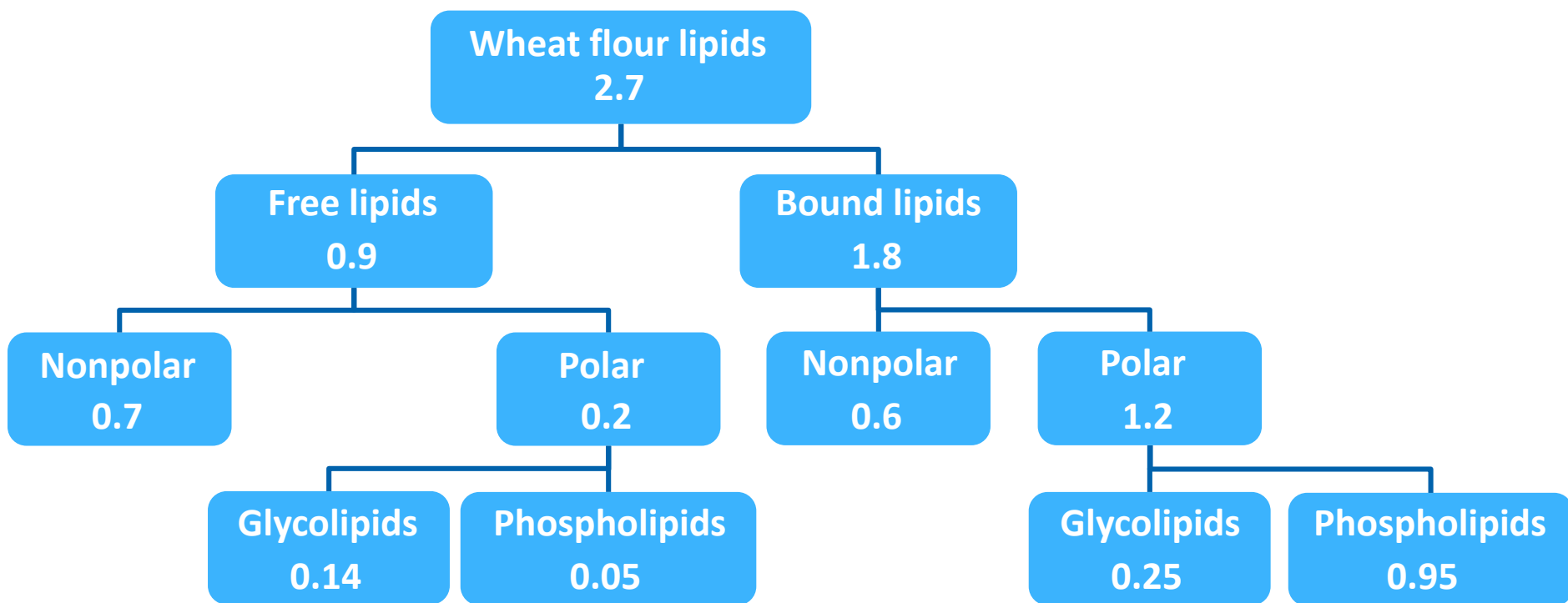
Glucose Oxidase in German Breakfast Rolls

Stress test by over-proof of dough pieces



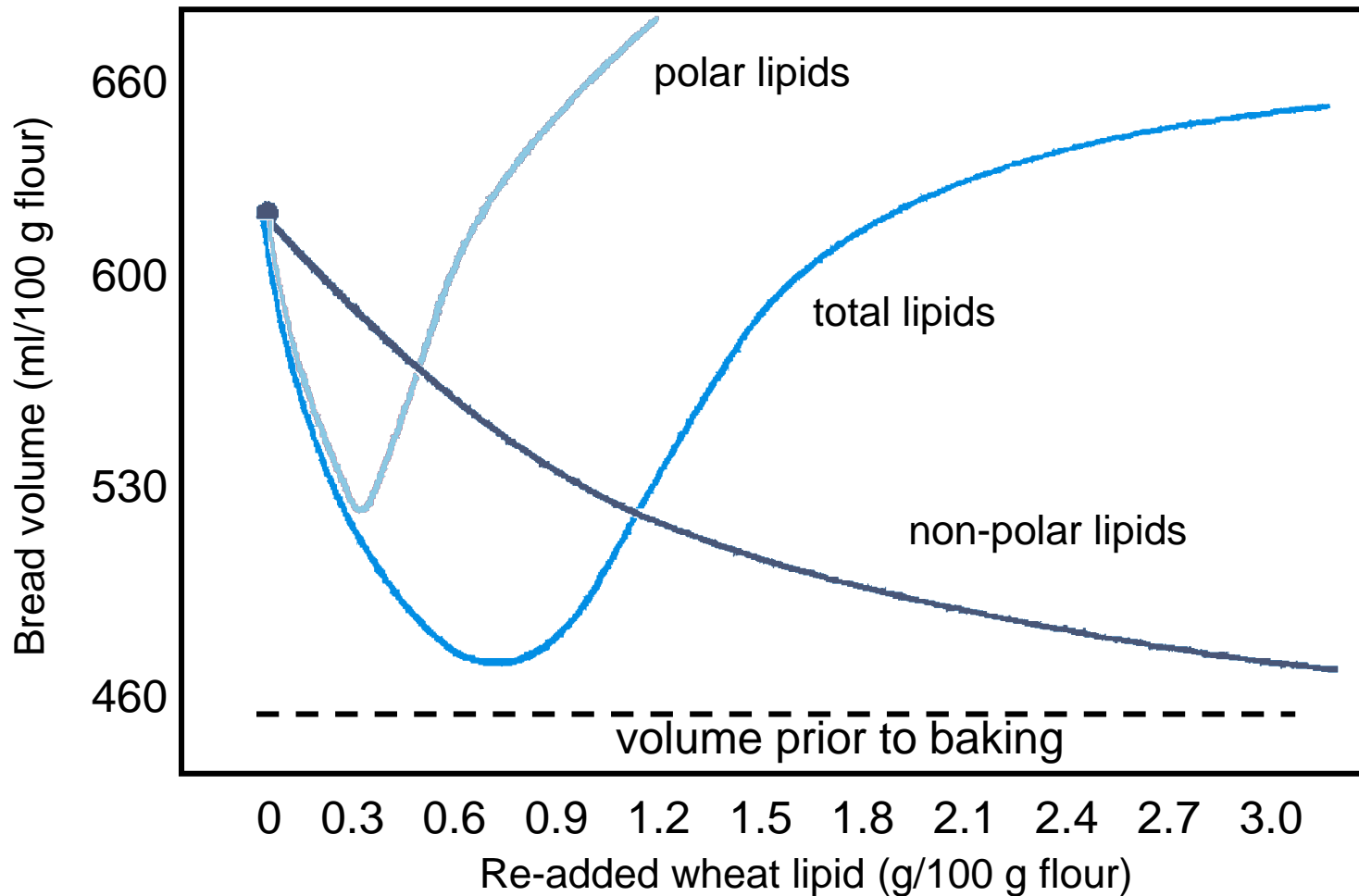
German soft wheat flour

Simplified Classification and Distribution of the Main Lipids in Wheat Flour (averages; % d.s.)



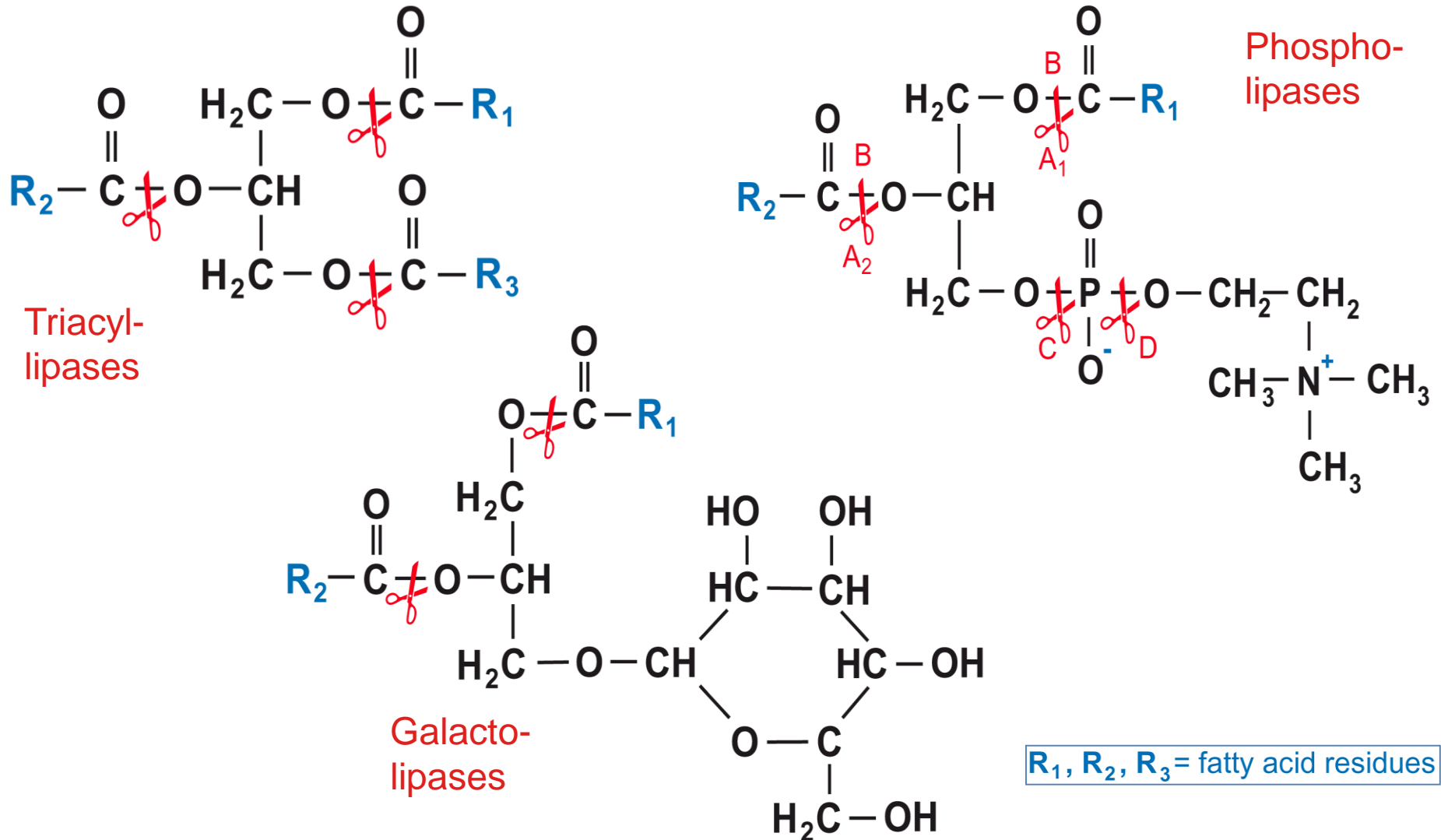
Modif. from Pomeranz & Chung, 1978, using data from Chung & Ohm, 2009

Effect of Wheat Lipids on Volume Yield of Defatted Wheat Flour

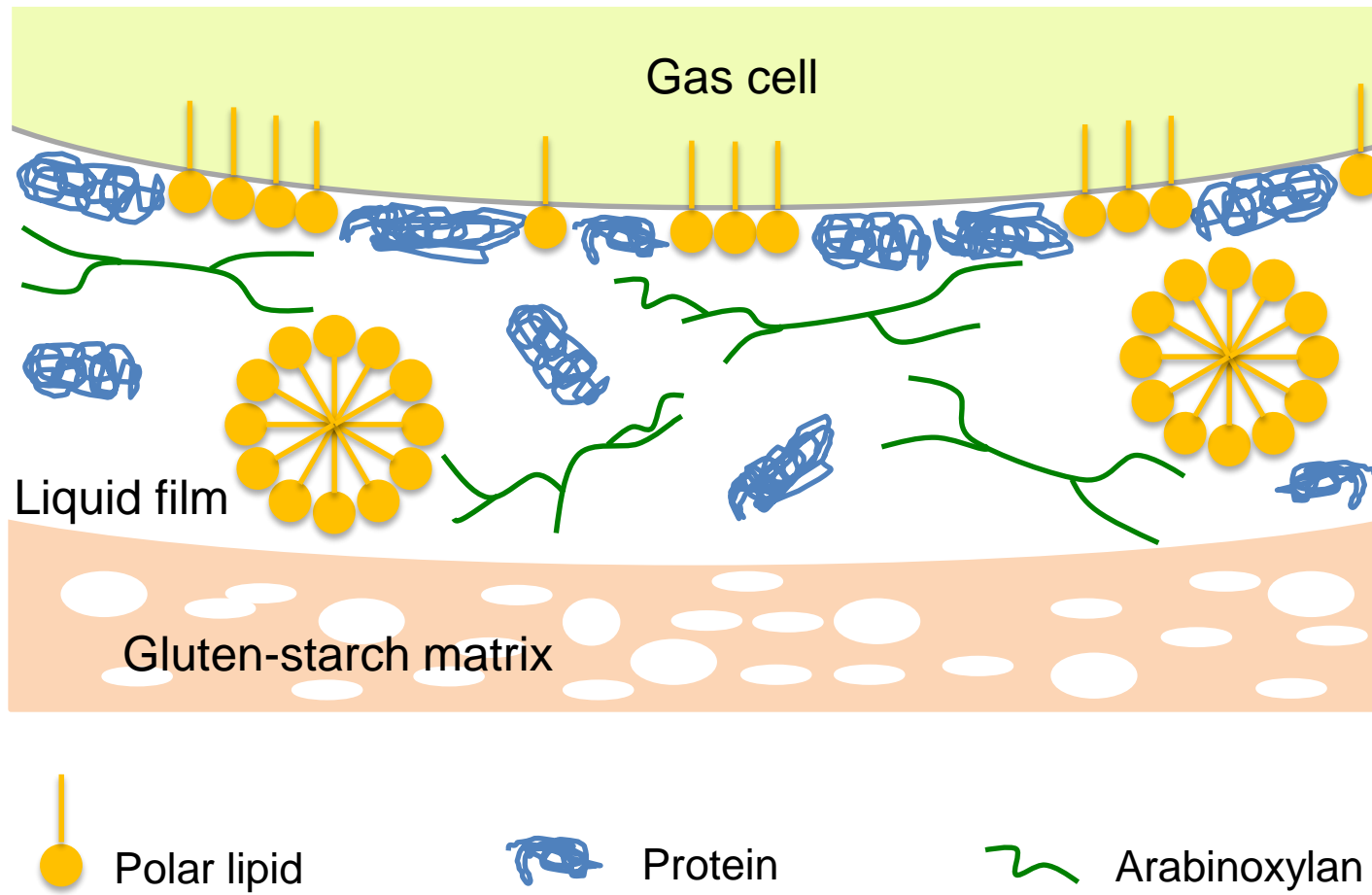


Modif. from MacRitchie & Gras, 1973

Action of Lipolytic Enzymes



Gas Cell Stabilization by Proteins, Lipids and Arabinoxylans



Modif. from Sroan and MacRitchie, 2009

Effect of Dosage and Proof Time on Baguette Rolls with Alphamalt EFX Super

Basic treatment:
FAA, 1 SKB/g
ADA, 40 ppm
Asc., 160 ppm
SSL, 0.3 %

0 ppm

10 ppm

25 ppm

50 ppm



1.5 h,
normal proof

→ 743

748

787

856



2 h,
over-proof 1

→ 803

852

882

935



2.5 h,
over-proof 2

→ 863

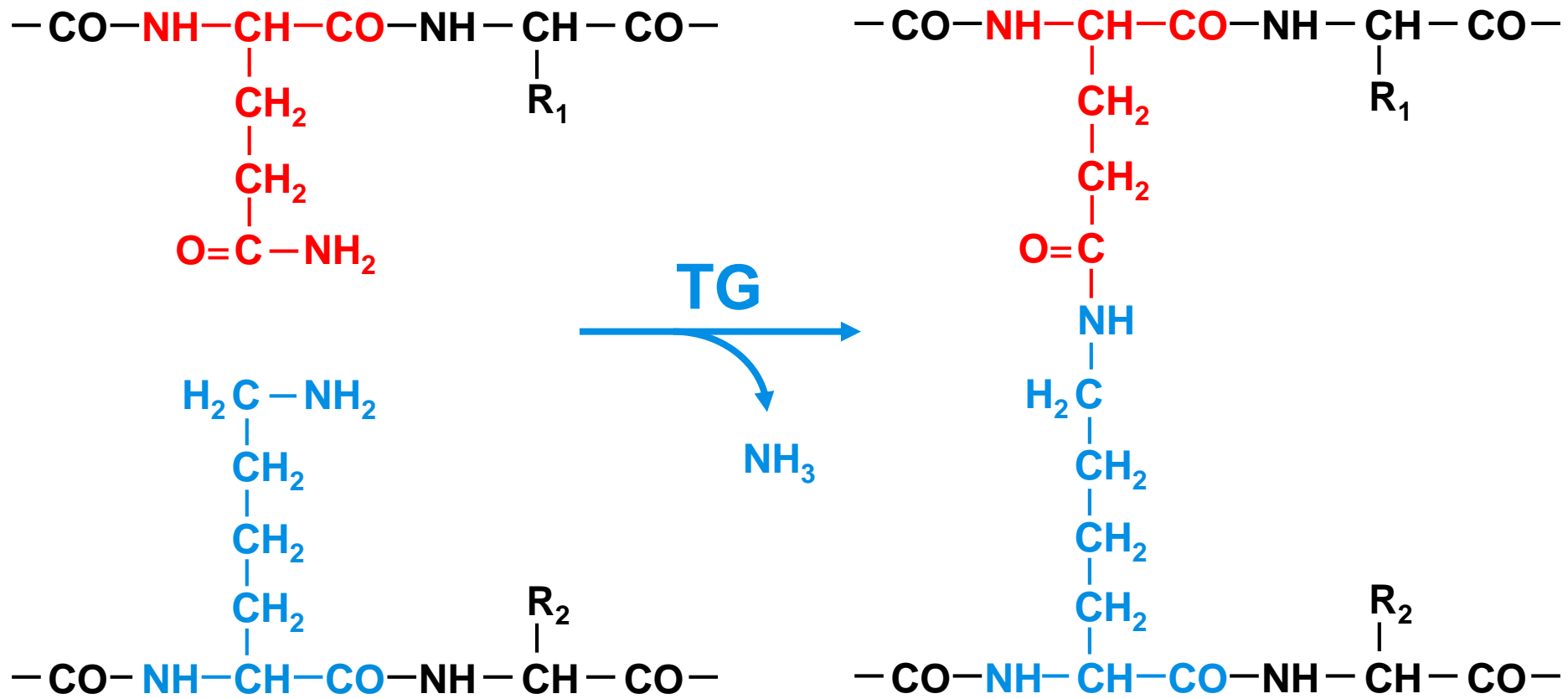
937

965

1015

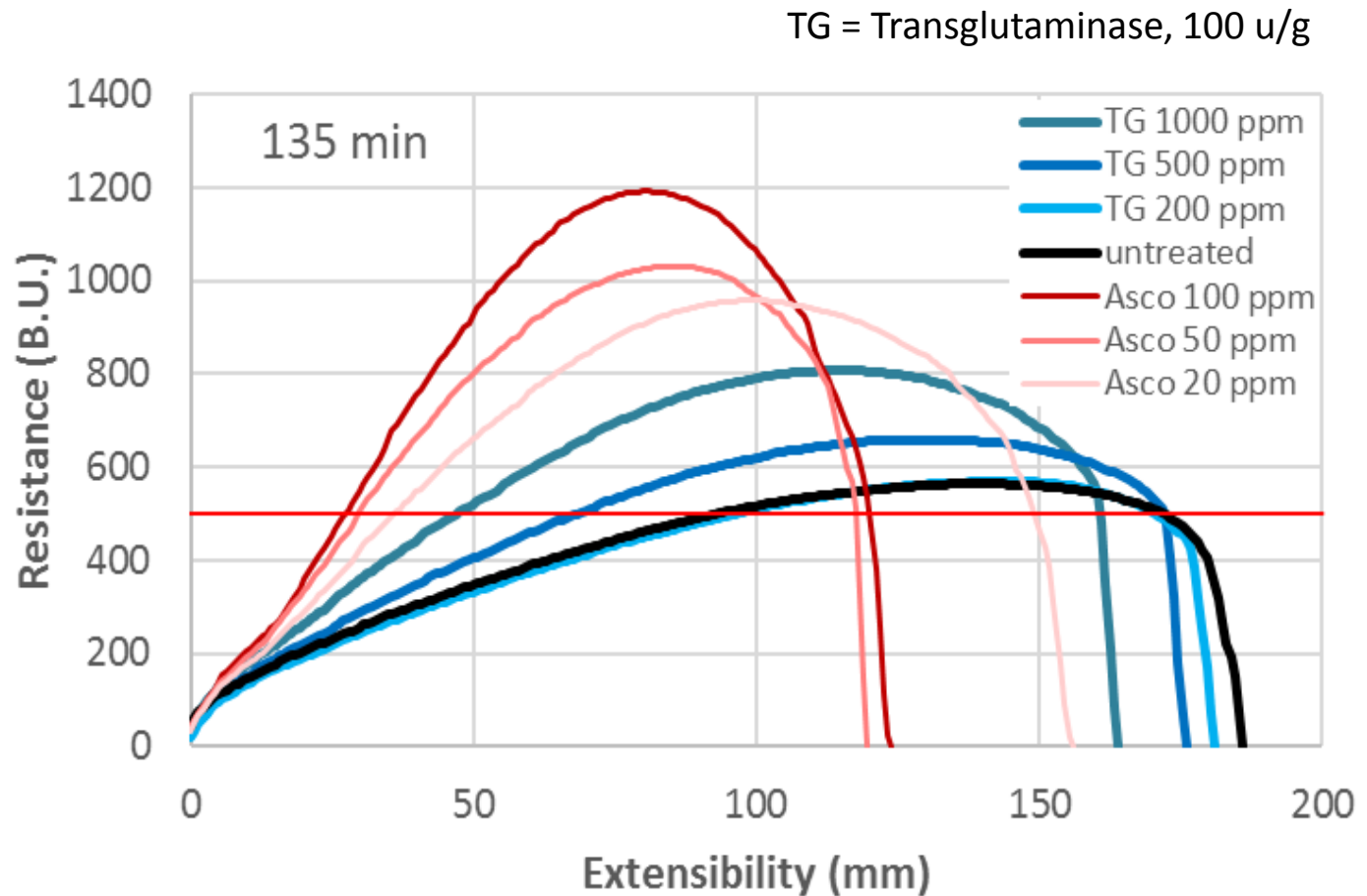
Volume yield,
mL/100 g flour

Effect of Transglutaminase on Protein



Effect of Transglutaminase on the Extensogram

Wheat flour
Ash 0.60 %
Protein, d.b. 14.6 %
Wet gluten 33.9 %
Gluten Index 84
Falling No. 431 s
Water abs. 59.9 %



Transglutaminase in Brazilian Baguette

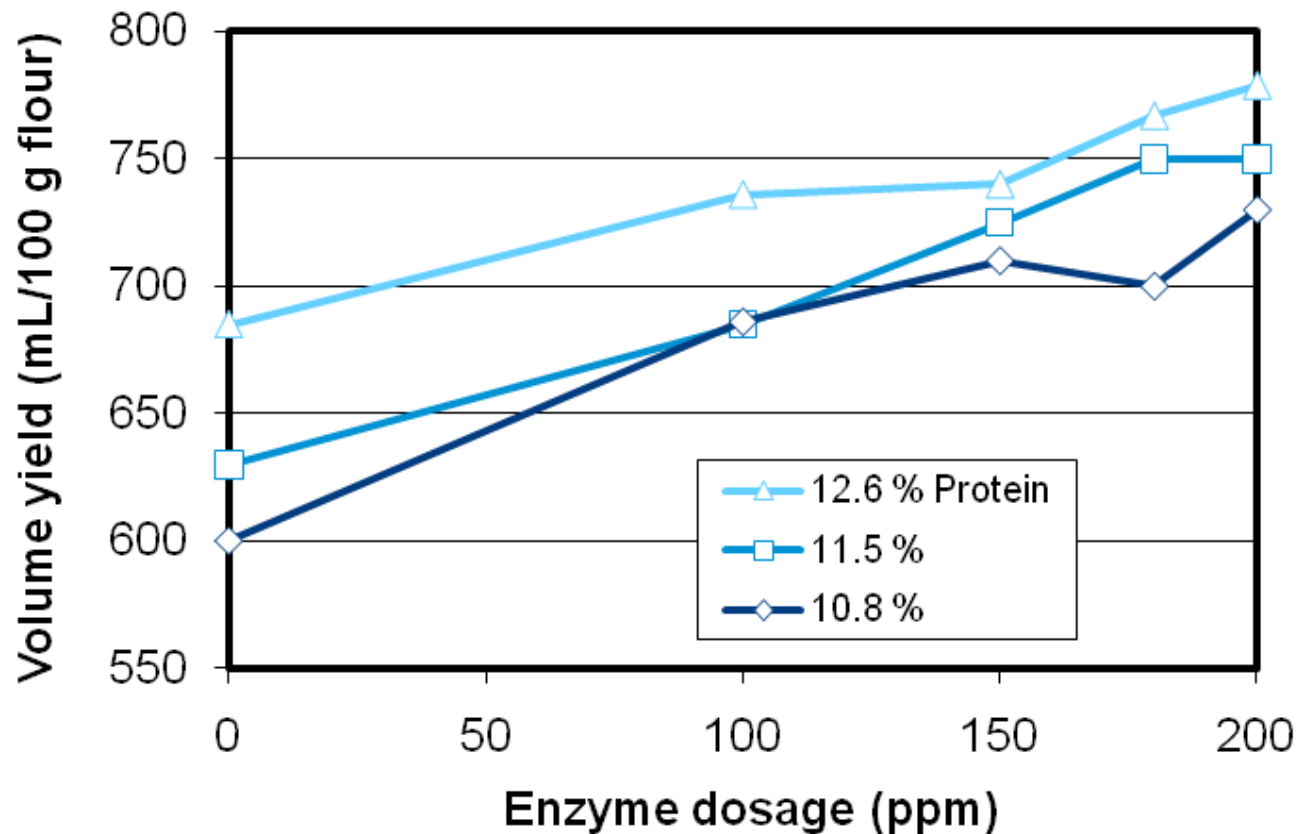
Fermentation time: 3 h

without TG

Alphamalt PT 100 C, 50 ppm



Effect of Protein Content and Enzyme Treatment on Volume Yield



**German A-wheat,
breakfast rolls,
40 ppm ascorbic acid,
Alphamalt A 6003**

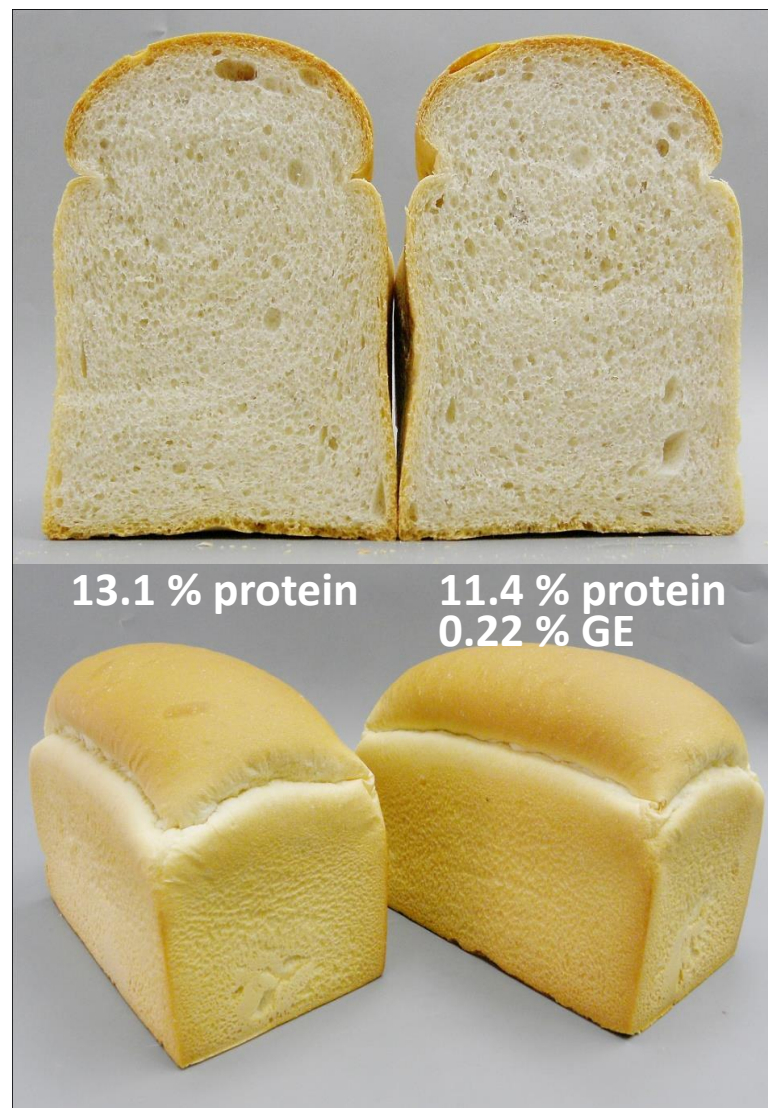
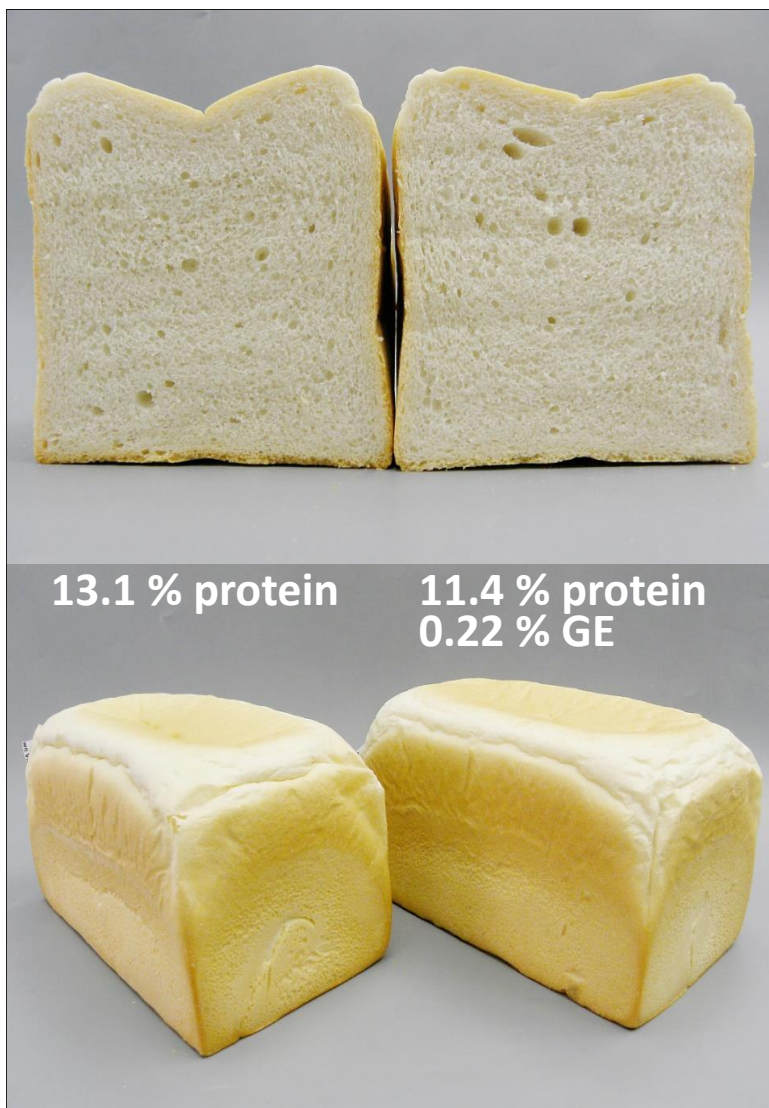
- ◆ Enzymes have always been able to compensate for the lack of protein content in baking!
- ◆ Most enzymes have a pronounced effect on dough rheology.



Compensation of Protein Lack

Examples

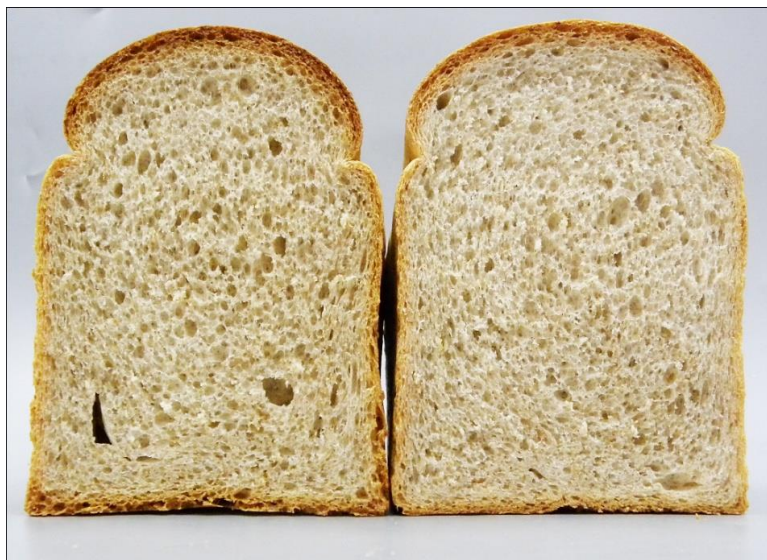
Gluten Enhancer (GE) for Compensation of a Protein Gap



U.S. wheat; protein on wet basis; basic treatment with ascorbic acid, amylase & xylanase

Gluten Enhancer (GE) vs. Vital Wheat Gluten (VWG) in Whole Meal Sandwich Bread

US whole meal wheat flour (11.2 % protein w.b.)
basic treatment with amylase, xylanase, and ascorbic acid



5% VWG

**2% VWG +
0.3% GE**

15.2 % protein (w.b.) 12.8 % protein (w.b.)



5% VWG

**2% VWG +
0.3% GE**

15.2 % protein (w.b.) 12.8 % protein (w.b.)

Hard- and Soft Wheat Mixtures

Basic treatment: 300 ppm Powerzym S + 50 ppm Alphamalt Gloxy 12082



80/20, basic treatment

**70/30, basic treatment
+ 0.1% EMCEgluten Enhancer 22**

Reduction of Gluten Content by Addition of 10% Cassava Flour

- ◆ **Cassava flour contains only 1 % (non-gluten) protein**
- ◆ **The use of cassava impairs the formation of the protein network**
 - Reduction of the total protein content
 - Decrease, sometimes collapse in volume
 - Stability of baked goods severely affected
- ◆ **The missing protein is compensated by added vital gluten**

Improvement of Reduced-Protein Flour (1)

**90 % German wheat flour (11.8 % protein) + 10 % cassava flour;
basic treatment with amylase, xylanase, lipase and ascorbic acid**



**Control, 4 % added gluten
(13.6 % protein)**

**1 % added gluten + 0.3 % EMCEgluten Enhancer 22
(11.4 % protein)**

Improvement of Reduced-Protein Flour (2)

**90 % German wheat flour (11.8 % protein) + 10 % cassava flour;
basic treatment with amylase, xylanase, lipase and ascorbic acid**



**Control, 4 % added gluten
(13.6 % protein)**

**1% added gluten
(11.4 % protein)**

+ 0.3 % EMCEgluten Enhancer 22

- ◆ Fluctuations in protein quantity and quality can be due to origin, variety, growth conditions, fertilization.
- ◆ Flour improvement should aim at standardization, not optimization of the baking performance.
- ◆ Enzymes are versatile tools to adjust the rheological and the baking properties of wheat flour.
- ◆ Flour improvers based on enzymes can compensate a lack of protein within a wide range of protein content, resulting in comparable dough and baking properties.
- ◆ Flour improvers cannot increase the protein content.
- ◆ Using lower protein flour or reducing the addition of vital wheat gluten also has the potential to save on raw material costs.

¡ Muchas gracias por su atención!



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