



# 4<sup>th</sup> ICC Latin American Cereals Conference

## Potential of different rye arabinoxylans to improve the functional properties of gluten-free bread

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# Introduction

Gluten

vs.

Gluten-free



- Baking quality
- Viscoelastic properties



Nutritional  
properties



Technological  
properties



Sensory  
properties

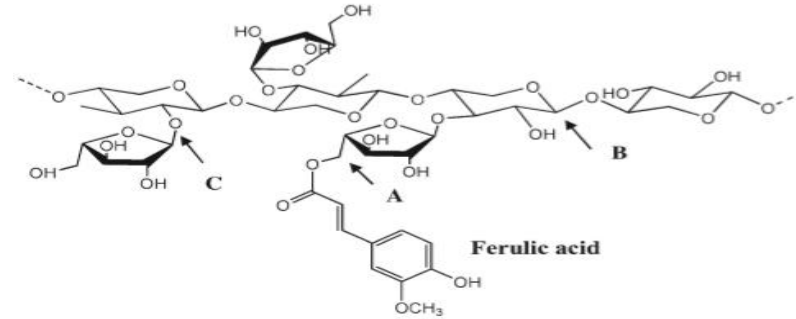
No baking additive has been able to **FULLY** match gluten's performance

**Promising:** Rye bread-like structure





## Arabinoxylans (AXs)



### Application in rye bread<sup>1</sup>:

Next to gluten



AX plays dual role



Dough  
Bread quality



- Increases  $\mu$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  absorption in dough
- Cross-linking of AXs



Oxidative  
gelation



**Oxidation of F.A.**



**Hemicellulose network**



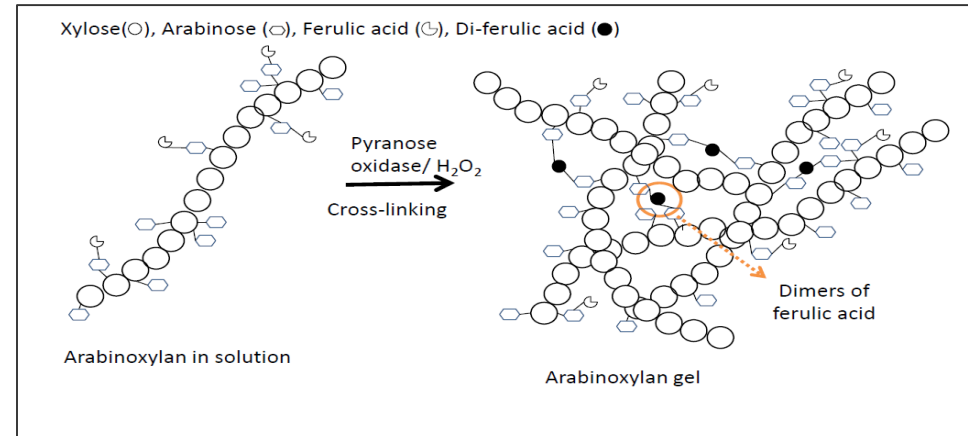
Transfer principle to GF-breads

<sup>1</sup>Hartmann *et al.*, 2005

- a. Production of highly functional tailored **rye arabinoxylans**
- b. Addition of cross-linking enzyme pyranose 2-oxidase (**POx**) to support network formation

**c. Sourdough technology**

- ✓ sensory perception
- ✓ functional properties
- ✓ optimal conditions for AX gelation



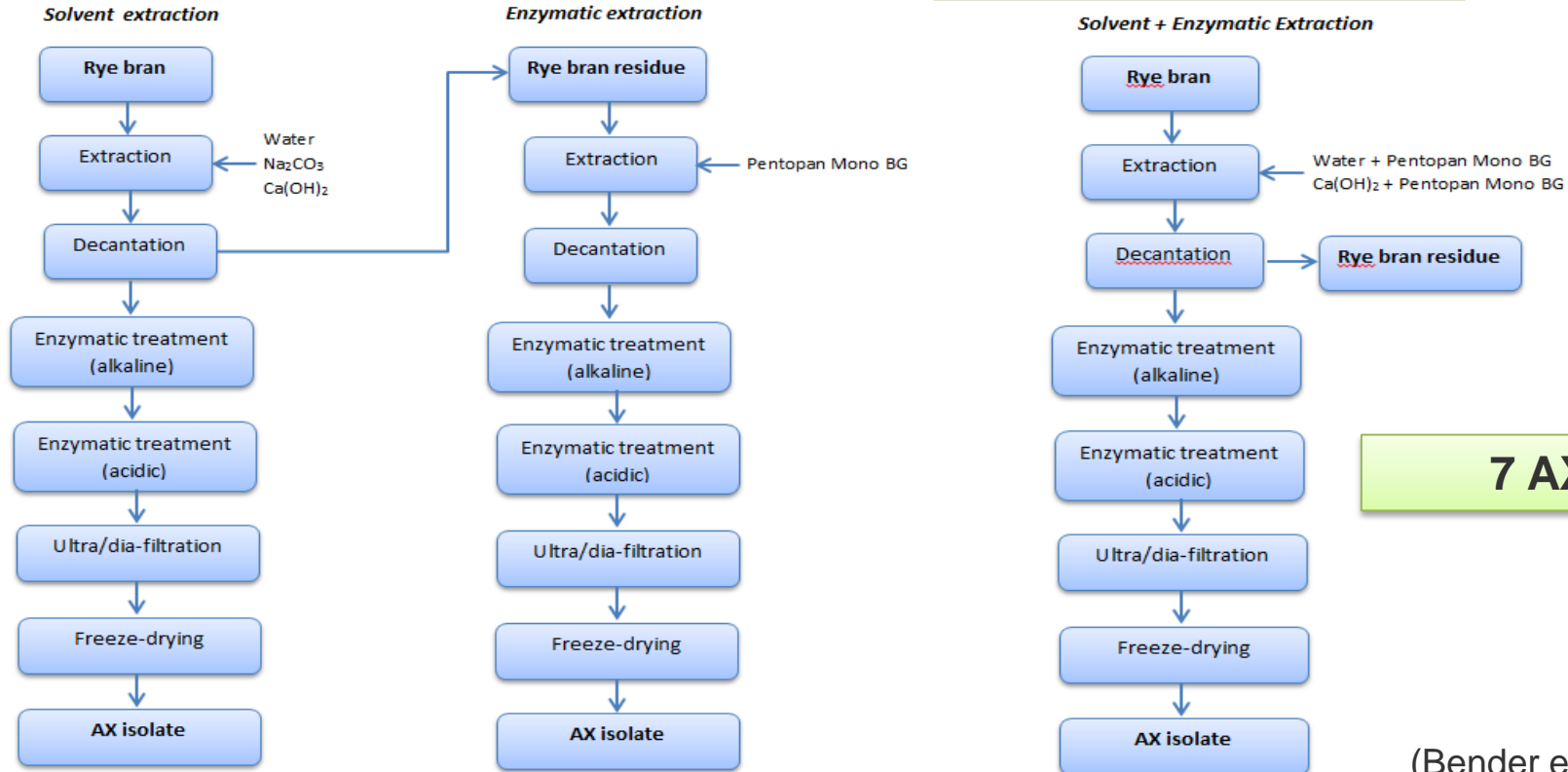
Oxidative gelation of arabinoxylans

# AX extraction from rye bran

## Two-step extraction



## Successive extraction



(Bender et al., 2017)

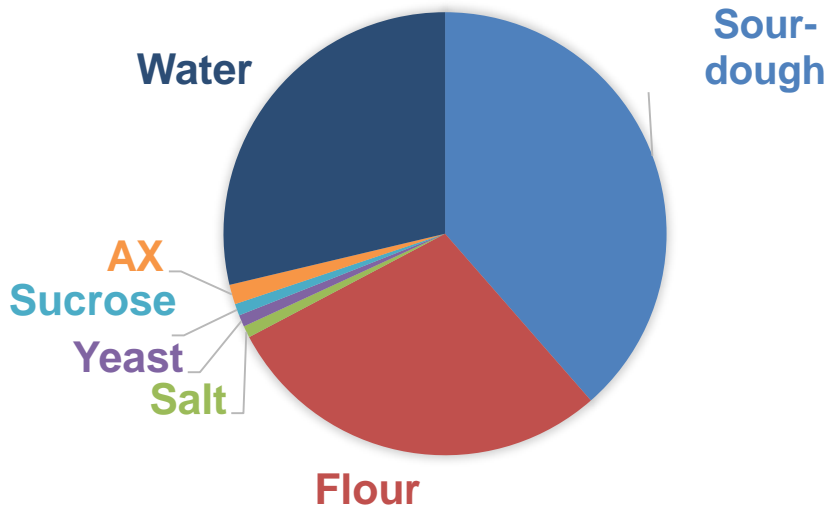
# AX properties



| AX extraction                   | Ferulic acid<br>(mg/100g AX) | AX purity<br>(%)          | A/X ratio | Protein<br>(%)            | Glucose<br>(%)            |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Two-step extractions</u>     |                              |                           |           |                           |                           |
| Water                           | 356.01 ± 52.82 <sup>d</sup>  | 38.57 ± 0.8 <sup>c</sup>  | 0.48      | 10.99 ± 0.86 <sup>a</sup> | 22.46 ± 0.54 <sup>d</sup> |
| Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> | 259.15 ± 34.59 <sup>c</sup>  | 41.80 <sup>d</sup>        | 0.53      | 12.46 ± 0.17 <sup>b</sup> | 25.98 ± 1.00 <sup>e</sup> |
| Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>             | 209.35 ± 16.79 <sup>b</sup>  | 63.82 <sup>e</sup>        | 0.57      | 11.37 ± 0.00 <sup>a</sup> | 10.29 ± 0.12 <sup>a</sup> |
| Pentopan                        | 25.90 ± 1.20 <sup>a</sup>    | 37.89 ± 2.44 <sup>c</sup> | 0.49      | 13.14 ± 0.13 <sup>b</sup> | 14.38 ± 0.03 <sup>b</sup> |
| <u>Successive extractions</u>   |                              |                           |           |                           |                           |
| Water + Pentopan                | 177.78 ± 4.25 <sup>b</sup>   | 33.82 ± 0.38 <sup>b</sup> | 0.61      | 20.43 ± 0.00 <sup>c</sup> | 17.47 ± 0.10 <sup>c</sup> |
| Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> + Pentopan  | 32.10 ± 2.57 <sup>a</sup>    | 22.76 ± 0.02 <sup>a</sup> | 0.61      | 10.83 ± 0.09 <sup>a</sup> | 9.50 ± 0.01 <sup>c</sup>  |

# Baking stability of AXs

## Formulation



## 7 AXs

Control

H<sub>2</sub>O

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

Pentopan

H<sub>2</sub>O + Pentopan

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> + Pentopan

# Optimization of AX and POx

3<sup>2</sup> face centered central composite design

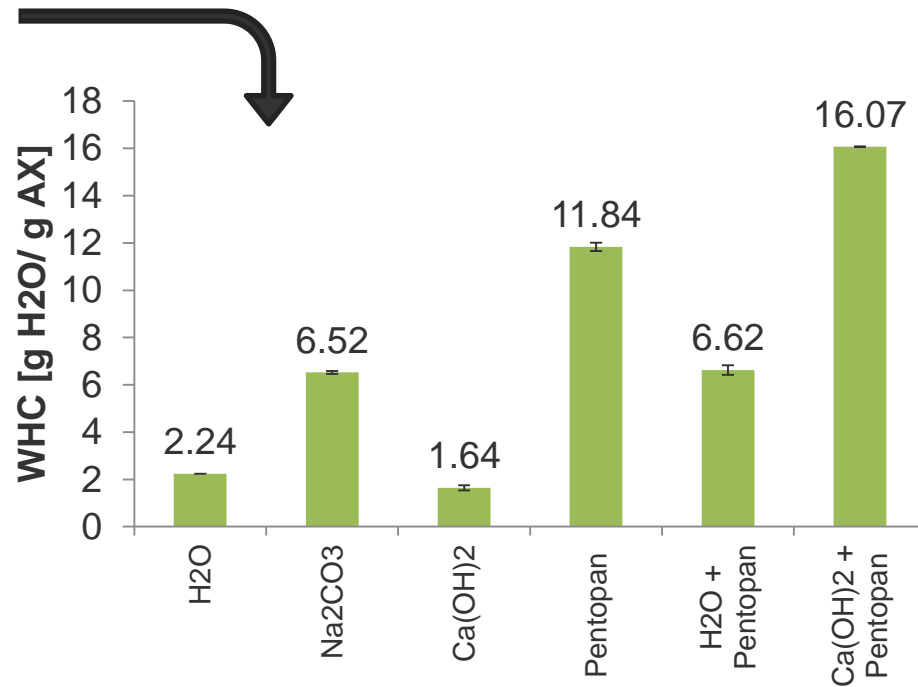
| Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> AXs<br>(%) | POx<br>(nkat/g flour) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0                              | 1                     |
| 0                              | 2                     |
| 0                              | 0                     |
| 3                              | 1                     |
| 3                              | 1                     |
| 3                              | 1                     |
| 3                              | 0                     |
| 3                              | 1                     |
| 3                              | 2                     |
| 6                              | 1                     |
| 6                              | 0                     |
| 6                              | 2                     |

0-6%

0-2 nkat

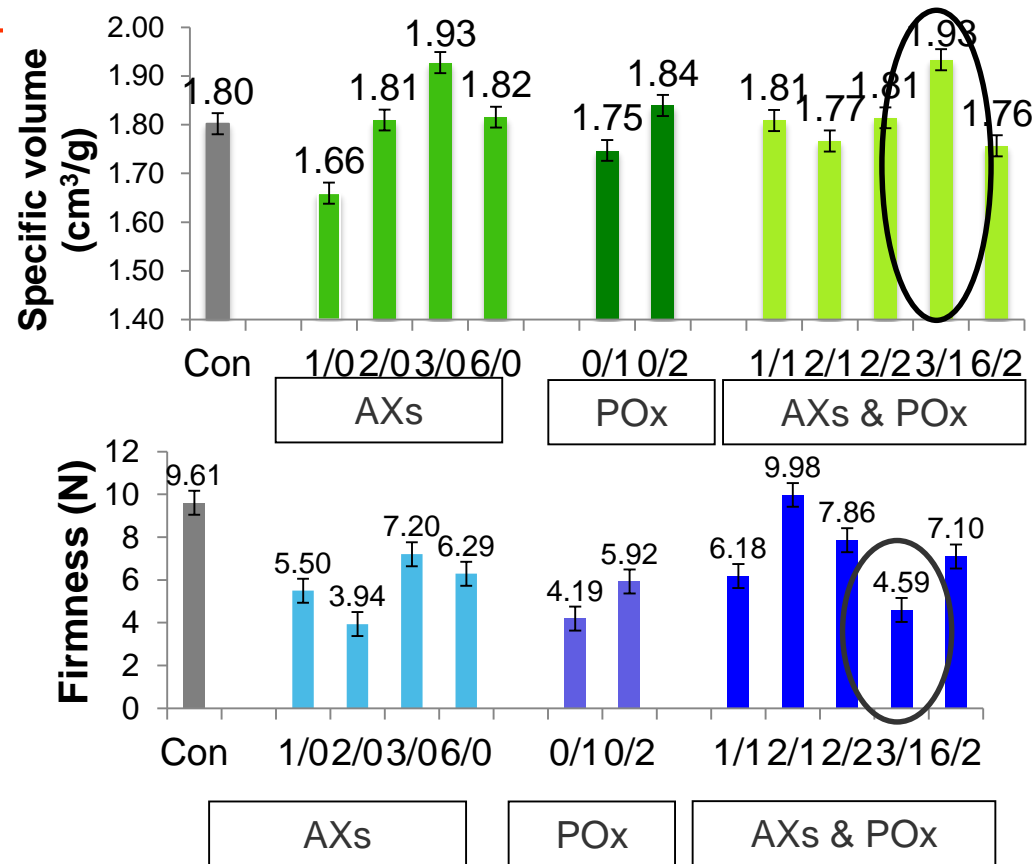
**POx** pyranose-2-oxidase [nkat/g flour]

**AXs** arabinoxylans [% of total flour]





# Optimization: Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>-extracted AX



## Pore structure



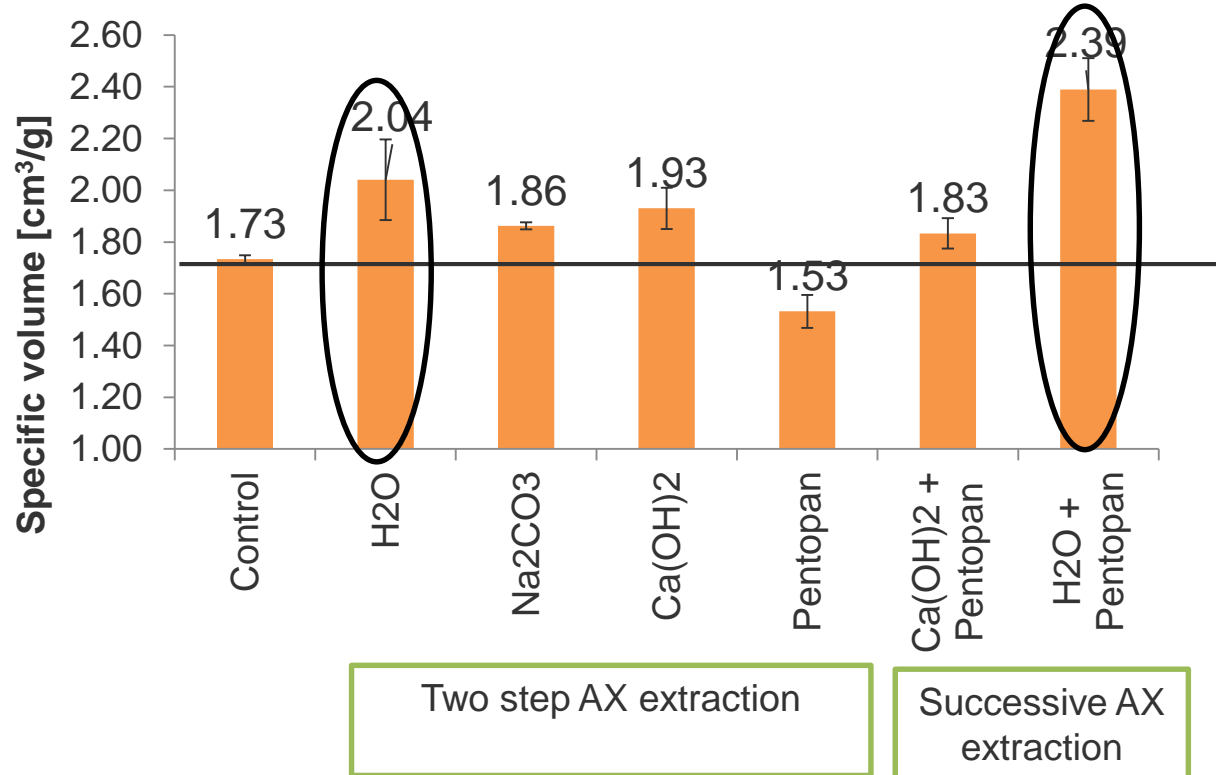
3% AXs /  
1 nkat POx/g flour



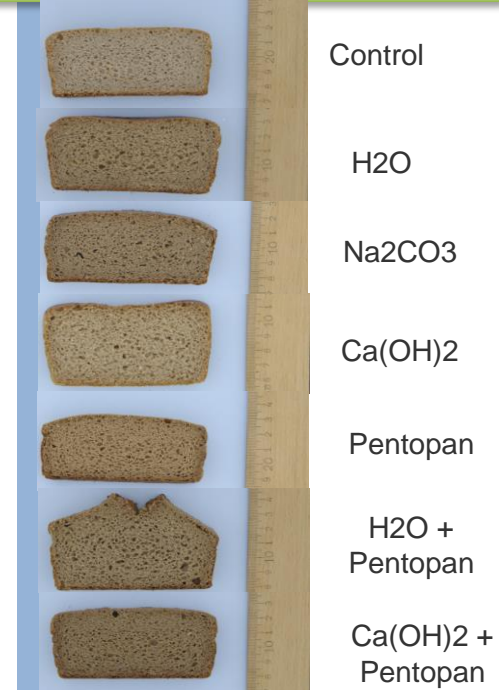
Control

**POx** pyranose-2-oxidase [nkat/g flour]  
**AXs** arabinoxylans [% of total flour]

# Effect of different rye AXs

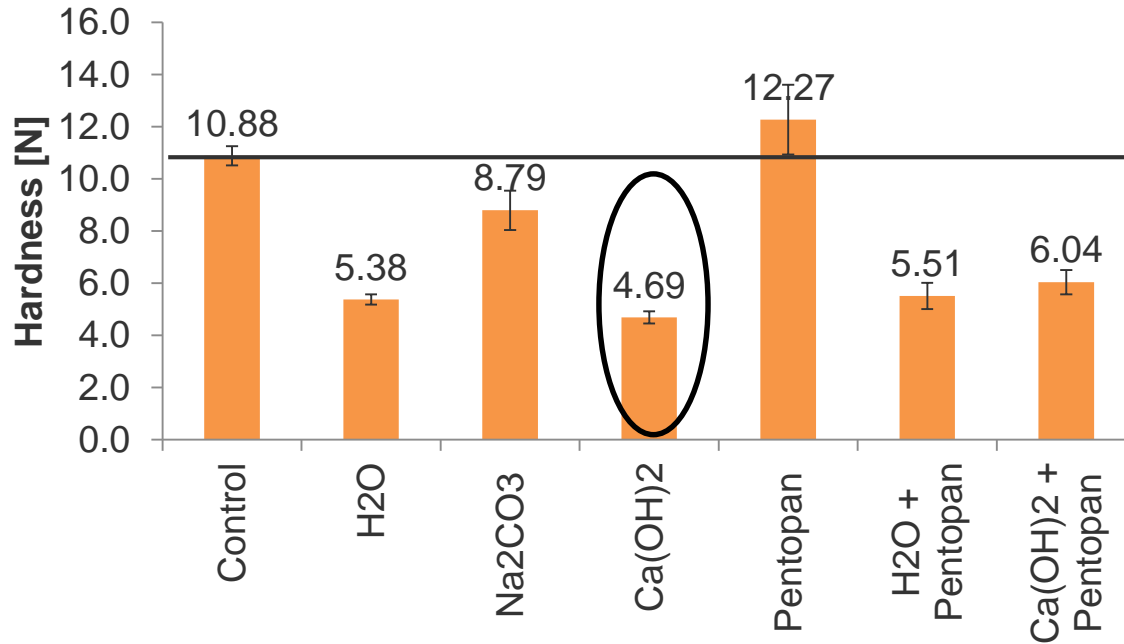


3% AX + 1nkat POx/ g flour



# Hardness

3% AX + 1nkat POx/ g flour



Two step AX extraction

Successive  
AX extraction



Control

H<sub>2</sub>O

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

Pentopan

H<sub>2</sub>O +  
Pentopan

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> +  
Pentopan

# Crumb properties



Control



Water



$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$



$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$



Pentopan



Water +  
Pentopan



$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$   
+  
Pentopan

# Color differences

## Two step AX extraction

## Successive AX extraction



Control



H<sub>2</sub>O



Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>



Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>



Pentopan



H<sub>2</sub>O +  
Pentopan



Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> +  
Pentopan

|          |                            |                          |                          |                          |                          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| ΔE crust | 7.50 ± 0.57 <sup>a,b</sup> | 9.40 ± 0.42 <sup>c</sup> | 9.10 ± 0.71 <sup>c</sup> | 6.60 ± 0.70 <sup>a</sup> | 9.60 ± 0.35 <sup>c</sup> | 8.50 ± 0.50 <sup>b,c</sup> |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|

- AX extraction: Process parameters  $\leftrightarrow$  AX properties
- Modification of **rheological behavior + baking performance**
- Stability and strength of network formed depend on AX properties
- But also on: GF flour, amount of AX and POx addition
- Overall most AXs could improve bread properties in optimal dosage

# Other studies

## Arabinoxylan extraction

Bender, D., Schmatz, M., Novalin, S., Nemeth, R., Chrysanthopoulou, F., Tömösközi, S., . . . D'Amico, S. (2017). Chemical and rheological characterization of arabinoxylan isolates from rye bran. *Chemical and Biological Technologies in Agriculture*, 4(1), 14. doi:10.1186/s40538-017-0096-6

Bender, D., Nemeth, R., Wimmer, M., Götschhofer, S., Biolchi, M., Török, K., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2017). Optimization of Arabinoxylan Isolation from Rye Bran by Adapting Extraction Solvent and Use of Enzymes. *Journal of Food Science*, 82(11), 2562-2568. doi:10.1111/1750-3841.13920

## Gelling ability of AXs

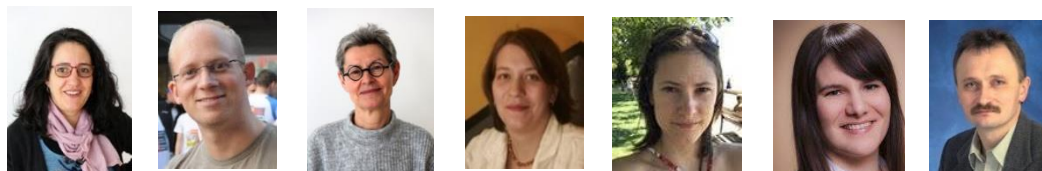
Bender, D., Nemeth, R., Cavazzi, G., Turoczi, F., Schall, E., D'Amico, S., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2018). Characterization of rheological properties of rye arabinoxylans in buckwheat model systems. *Food Hydrocolloids*, 80, 33-41. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodhyd.2018.01.035

Nemeth, R., Bender, D., Jaksics, E., Cazavvi, G., Lango, B., D'Amico, S.,... Tömösközi, S. (2018). Investigation of a hemicellulose network formation in millet flour model systems in order to improve the technological and nutritional value of gluten-free bread. *Food Hydrocolloids*. Submitted.

## Sourdough technology

Bender, D., Fraberger, V., Szepasvári, P., D'Amico, S., Tömösközi, S., Cavazzi, G., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2017b). Effects of selected lactobacilli on the functional properties and stability of gluten-free sourdough bread. *European Food Research and Technology*, 1-10. doi:10.1007/s00217-017-3020-1

# Acknowledgements



FWF

Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Thank you for  
your attention!

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This project is financially supported by the  
FWF project Nr.11842-N28 and OTKA Nr.  
ANN 114554

Thank you!



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2. Bender, D., Schmatz, M., Novalin, S., Nemeth, R., Chrysanthopoulou, F., Tömösközi, S., . . . D'Amico, S. (2017a). Chemical and rheological characterization of arabinoxylan isolates from rye bran. *Chemical and Biological Technologies in Agriculture*, 4(1), 14. doi:10.1186/s40538-017-0096-6
3. Bender, D., Fraberger, V., Szepasvári, P., D'Amico, S., Tömösközi, S., Cavazzi, G., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2017b). Effects of selected lactobacilli on the functional properties and stability of gluten-free sourdough bread. *European Food Research and Technology*, 1-10. doi:10.1007/s00217-017-3020-1
4. Bender, D., Nemeth, R., Wimmer, M., Götschhofer, S., Biolchi, M., Török, K., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2017c). *Optimization of arabinoxylan isolation from rye bran by adapting extraction solvent and use of enzymes*. [Accepted, in press]. Journal of Food Science.
5. Bender et al (2018a). Potential of isolated arabinoxylans to improve the functional properties of gluten-free bread. In preparation
6. Bender, D., Nemeth, R., Cavazzi, G., Turoczi, F., Schall, E., D'Amico, S., . . . Schoenlechner, R. (2018b). *Characterization of gelling properties of rye arabinoxylan isolates in gluten-free model systems*. [Submitted for publication]. Food Hydrocolloids.