

Optimising faba bean tempeh production: understanding how fermentation and cooking affect protein nutritional quality and sensory attributes

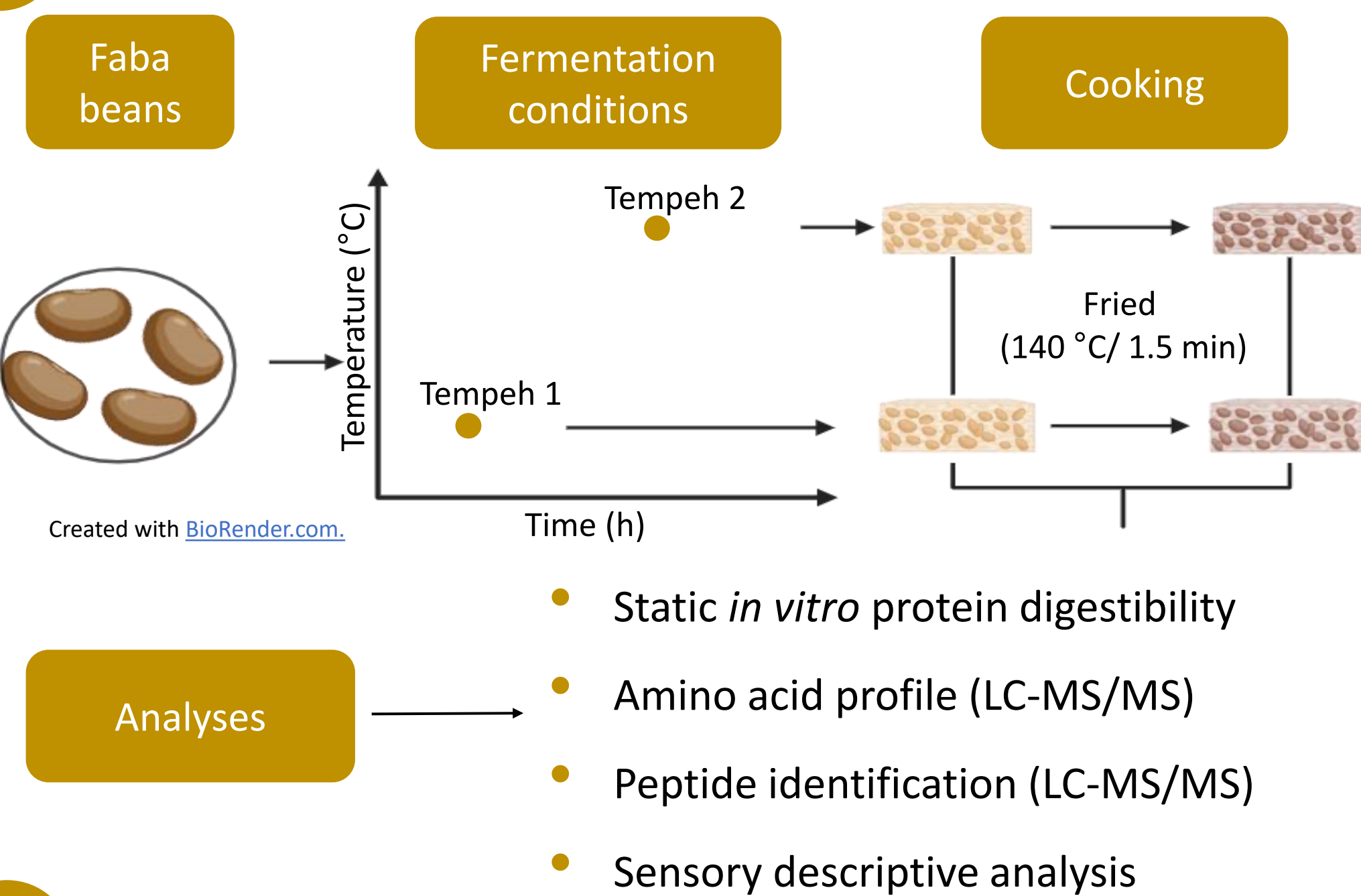
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1 Background

1. The low protein nutritional quality of faba beans limits their application as an alternative source of proteins.
2. One strategy to overcome this limitation is to apply fermentation.
3. Tempeh production can be used to improve the nutritional quality of plant proteins.

3 Material & Methods



4 Results

In vitro protein digestibility of faba beans and tempehs (fresh and cooked)

Protein hydrolysis (%)				
Sample	Before <i>in vitro</i> digestion	During gastric phase (1 h)	During intestinal phase (1 h)	Total - before & during (2 h)
Faba bean	2.11 ± 0.06 ^d	4.58 ± 0.21 ^{bc}	14.20 ± 0.27 ^{ac}	20.89 ± 0.40 ^c
Tempeh 1	5.55 ± 0.19 ^b	3.49 ± 0.29 ^d	14.90 ± 1.56 ^{abd}	23.95 ± 1.71 ^{ac}
Tempeh 2	8.93 ± 0.72 ^a	4.28 ± 0.24 ^c	12.82 ± 0.41 ^b	26.03 ± 0.71 ^a
Fried tempeh 1	4.76 ± 0.16 ^c	3.82 ± 0.39 ^{cd}	13.59 ± 0.93 ^{bcd}	22.16 ± 1.13 ^{bc}
Fried tempeh 2	7.88 ± 0.49 ^a	4.93 ± 0.11 ^b	11.86 ± 0.27 ^d	24.66 ± 0.29 ^{ab}
BSA	0.72 ± 0.04 ^e	7.53 ± 0.10 ^a	20.09 ± 2.59 ^a	28.34 ± 2.56 ^a

Results are given as mean ± standard deviation (n = 3). The means were compared using a two-tailed, unpaired student's t-test. Values having different superscripts in the same column differ significantly (p < 0.05). BSA= bovine serum albumin (reference protein).

2 Aim

To investigate the impact of fermentation conditions and cooking on the protein nutritional quality and sensory attributes of faba bean tempeh.

5 Conclusions

Fermentation conditions

- High temperature & time
- Improved *in vitro* protein digestibility.
 - High peptide intensity.
 - Improved essential amino acid profile.

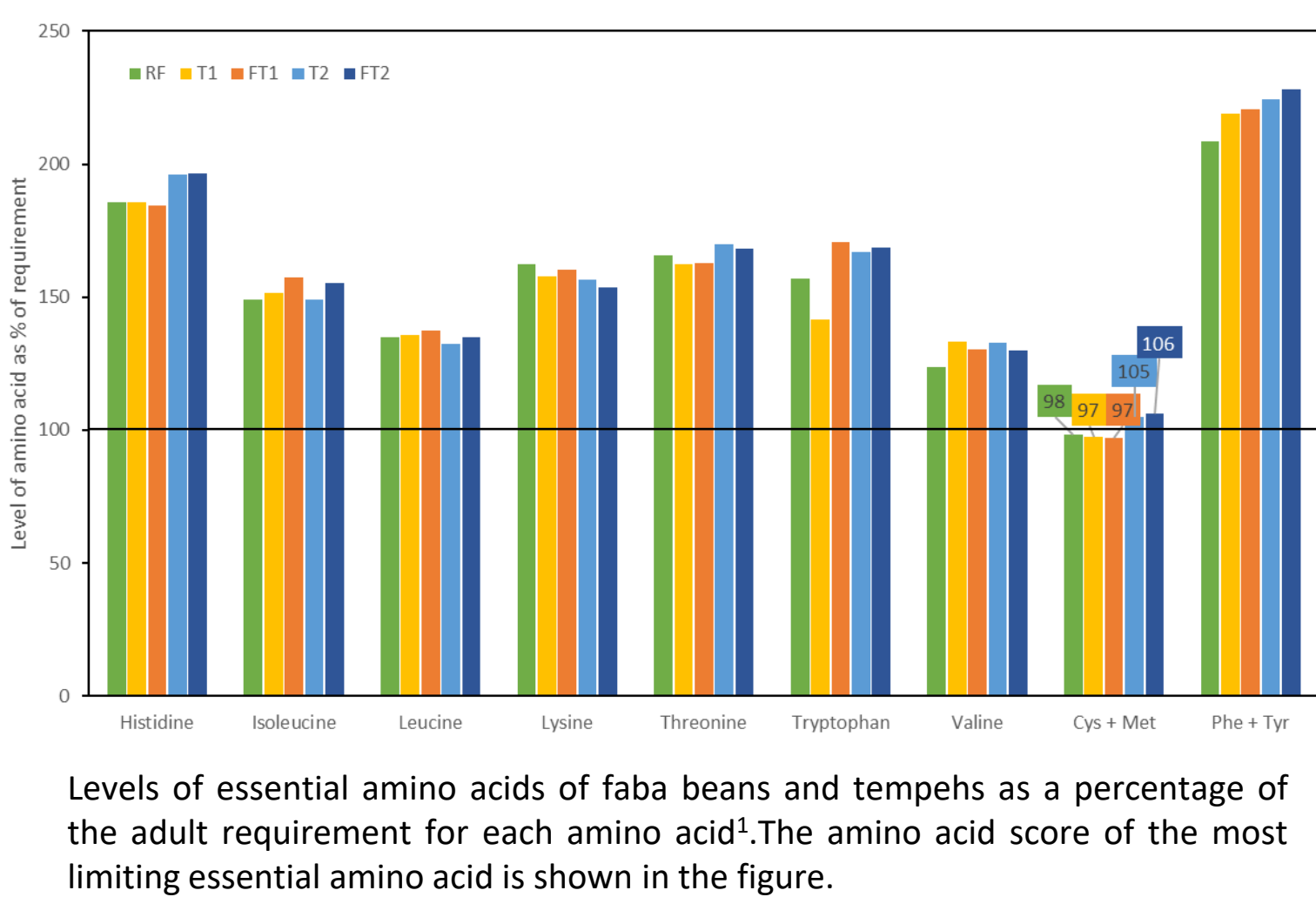
Cooking

- Cooked
- No substantial effect on the protein nutritional quality.

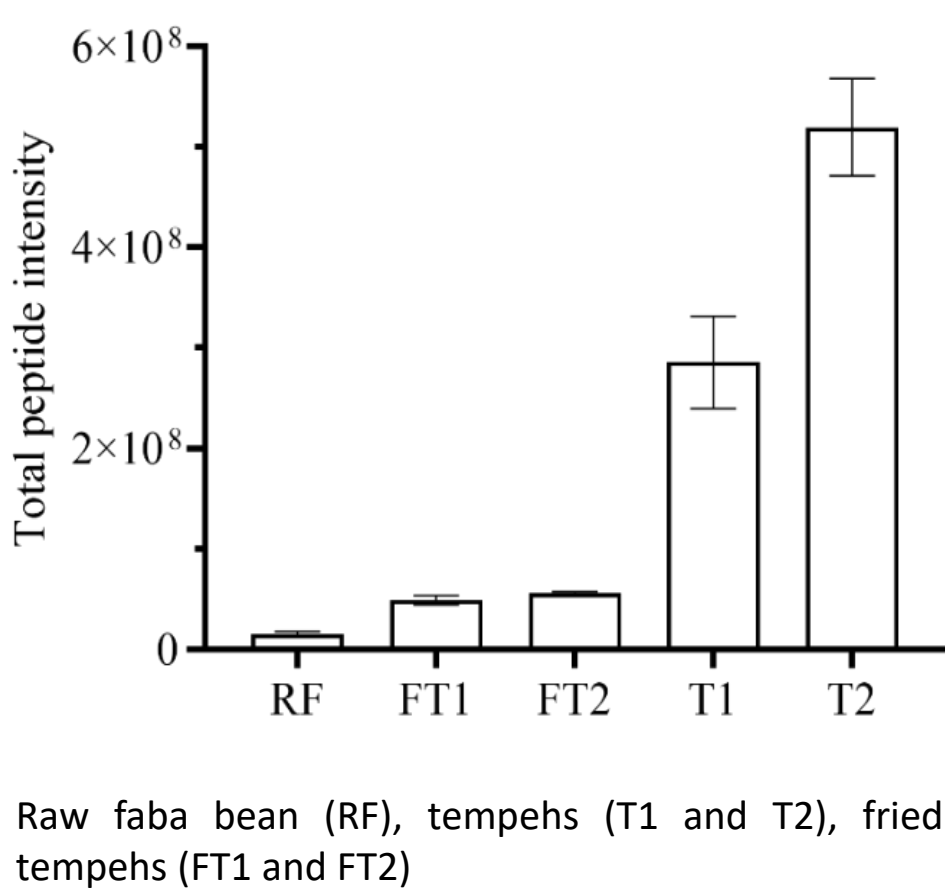
Sensory quality

- Cooked
- Fermentation did not affect the sensory quality.

Levels of essential amino acids



Peptide intensity



Reference : 1. WHO, FAO, & UNU (Eds.). (2007). Protein and amino acid requirements in human nutrition: Report of a joint WHO/FAO/UNU Expert Consultation, [Geneva, 9 - 16 April 2002]. WHO.

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