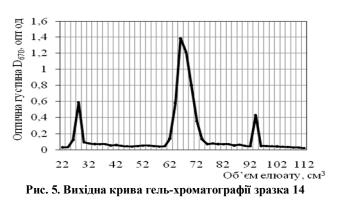


Рис. 4. Вихідна крива гель-хроматографії зразка 16

ного фрагмента, що містить біля 70 % найбільш фізіологічно активної полісахаридної фракції з молекулярною масою 1 – 30 кДа; встановлено раціональні умови ферментативної деструкції вихідного біополімеру. Отримані результати є підгрунтям для подальших до-



сліджень щодо розробки способів добування продуктів деструкції дріжджового глюкану без його попереднього ізолювання.

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BIOCHEMICAL AND BAKING PROPERTIES OF BLENDS GRADED FLOUR WITH DIFFERENT WHEAT MILLED PRODUCTS INCLUDING PERIPHERAL PARTS OF GRAIN

Исследованы биохимический и жирнокислотный составы различных потоков продуктов измельчения, содержащих измельченные периферические части пшеничного зерна. Показано положительное влияние потоков отрубей на улучшение хлебопекарных свойств смесей с сортовой мукой. Определена оптимальная дозировка пшеничных отрубей, даны рекомендации по выбору потоков муки и ограничительной норме содержания липидов в готовых смесях.

Ключевые слова: пшеница, мука, мучные смеси, отруби, мелкие отруби, биохимический состав, хлебопекарные свойства.

Biochemical and fatty acid compositions of different streams of milled products including peripheral parts of the wheat grain were investigated. The positive effect of bran and short streams to improve the baking properties of flour blends with is shown. The optimum dosage of wheat bran and shorts, recommendations on the selection of milled streams and restrictive of lipid content in the prepared blends are given.

Keywords: wheat, flour, flour blends, bran, shorts, biochemical composition, baking properties.

Peripheral parts of the wheat grain (hulls, aleurone, germ) in the milling process are sent to individual streams mainly to the formation of the by-products – bran and shorts. Since these streams are derived from different ana-

tomic parts of the grain, they differ in chemical composition, biochemical and technological properties.

The main objective of this study was the selection and justification of such streams including the peripheral parts of grains that would best suit the set requirements: to improve the content of bioactive substances and dietary fiber in wheat flour and to improve its technological properties. For research we used the following peripheral parts of wheat differing in chemical composition and properties: tailings products from bran finishers (bran), tailings products from the 4th break sifting system (break shorts) and tailings products from the last reduction system (reduction shorts).

The study of these streams showed that, despite their differences, they can be used as a valuable source of biologically active substances: phytocompounds, microand macro-elements, vitamins and fibers.

For the formation of wheat flour with a high content of peripheral parts of wheat grain we used: 1st graded

Table 1

Percentage relation of flour	Chemical composition, % d.w.				Gluten content and its quality			Backing properties	
and bran or shorts	lipids	ash	starch	protein	wet, %	dry,	quality in-	bread vol-	porosity,
	npius	asii		*		%	dex	ume, cm ³	%
1st grade flour	1,25	0,70	79,0	11,2	32,0	13,5	79	420	76
Bran									
98:2	1,32	0,82	75,5	11,3	31,2	13,3	79	460	80
95:5	1,42	0,97	74,2	11,3	30,6	13,3	72	480	80
92:8	1,52	1,13	71,2	11,4	29,8	13,3	72	480	78
89:11	1,60	1,22	70,5	11,5	29,0	12,6	74	450	79
86:14	1,70	1,38	69,8	11,6	28,6	12,6	71	420	78
83:17	1,80	1,55	65,5	11,7	27,0	11,6	67	420	77
80:20	1,92	1,68	64,5	12,2	26,2	11,6	68	410	77
Bran, 100 %	3,42	5,58	17,6	16,9	-	-	-	-	-
Break shorts									
98:2	1,30	0,74	76,2	11,2	32,0	12,8	75	450	78
95:5	1,39	0,78	79,1	11,4	31,2	11,4	75	450	78
92:8	1,50	0,94	72,0	11,4	29,5	11,0	73	450	78
89:11	1,59	1,06	68,4	11,5	28,1	11,0	73	430	76
86:14	1,70	1,15	66,2	11,5	27,2	11,0	70	430	76
83:17	1,78	1,25	64,4	11,7	26,3	10,2	70	420	74
80:20	1,91	1,34	62,0	11,7	25,8	10,2	70	400	74
77:23	2,00	1,41	52,0	12,0	26,6	9,8	70	380	70
Break shorts, 100 %	3,53	3,81	29,4	13,9	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction shorts									
98:2	1,32	0,78	74,9	11,2	31,6	12,0	75	460	79
95:5	1,40	0,90	73,0	11,3	30,8	11,5	74	440	78
92:8	1,52	1,01	69,5	11,5	30,0	11,0	74	440	78
89:11	1,60	1,10	67,0	11,5	29,6	10,6	70	435	74
86:14	1,74	1,18	65,1	11,7	29,6	10,1	70	425	74
83:17	1,82	1,33	64,5	11,9	28,2	10,4	71	400	74
80:20	1,90	1,41	63,0	12,0	27,0	9,9	70	380	73
77:23	2,03	1,50	58,0	12,0	26,0	8,2	70	370	70
Reduction shorts, 100 %	3,74	4,21	25,7	14,1	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical composition and baking properties of blends of the 1st grade flour and different streams of bran and shorts

flour in blends with bran, break and reduction shorts. The assessment criteria were the chemical composition of flour and baking properties of the premium and first flour grade and blends of the graded flour with varying dosages of bran and shorts from different systems of the milling process. First grade flour contained 31,2 % wet gluten of the first quality group. From the data in the table 1 can establish that with increasing amounts of bran or shorts in the flour blends bread volume yield increases: 9-14 % when mixed with the bran and by 4-9 % with the break and reduction shorts.

The bread volume yield decreases with increasing proportion of bran, break and reduction shorts above 14-17 %. The content of dietary fibers and ash content increase most intensely with adding the bran. Amount of gluten in the flour decreases by 4,6-5,8% at a ratio in the blend of flour and bran 80:20 compared to the amount of gluten in the original flour.

Similar results were obtained by mixing bran and shorts with the premium grade flour, but improving the baking properties of flour is most pronounced in mixtures with 1st grade flour due to high content of gluten in comparison with the flour of the highest grade flour for all blends with streams including peripheral parts of grain.

Therefore, during the formation of flour with a high content of peripheral particles, as one of the components of wheat flour is recommended the first grade flour. Mixture of first grade flour with bran by increase of the bread volume yield was superior to the shorts mixture by 5-8%,

but consumer properties of bread from the mixture of flour with bran was worse (dark crumb color, rough and lumpy crust). The bran and break shorts to a greater extent compared to the reduction one contribute to the growth of bread volume because of their high sorption capacity due to the presence within them of a relatively large amount of protein, dietary fibers, including pentosans.

However, the bran during formation of flour with a high content of peripheral particles can be used after their further refinement, but this process is energy consuming, requiring the installation of expensive reduction equipment, so better to use existing streams including fine bran (shorts) from 4th break sifting system (4BS), 11th or 12th reduction systems (11R, 12R), 4th fine break system (4FB), 7th, 8th, 9th reduction systems (7R, 8R, 9R).

Streams of shorts from reduction systems have 34,2-35,9% of dietary fiber, 4,01-4,52% of minerals, the maximum amount of vitamins B1, B2, B6 and phytochemicals, resulting in food and biological value of the reduction shorts streams higher compared with the break bran streams. Therefore, preference is given to streams of bran obtained in the subsequent reduction systems. One can also use fine bran obtained in break process from 4BS or 4FB system.

Changes in baking properties of blends obtained by mixing the 1st graded flour with weak gluten (3rd group of quality) with shorts from the last reduction system are given in the table 2.

Table 2

Percentage relation of flour and shorts	Content, % d.w.		(Gluten	Backing properties		
	lipids	ash	wet, %	quality in- dex	bread volume, cm ³	porosity, %	
1st grade flour	1,25	0,73	32,6	115	320	67	
98:2	1,31	0,84	32,0	115	320	67	
95:5	1,42	0,95	31,7	110	347	68	
92:8	1,50	1,11	30,9	110	312	65	
89:11	1,62	1,17	30,2	110	298	65	
86:14	1,72	1,33	30,0	110	290	64	
83:17	1,83	1,46	29,3	110	286	63	
80:20	1,95	1,55	27,8	105	266	62	
77:23	2,06	1,67	26,7	105	263	62	
Reduction shorts	3,62	4,29	-	-	-	-	

Chemical composition and baking properties of blends of the 1st grade flour with weak gluten and reduction shorts

The increase in the bread volume yield is obtained only by mixing the 1st grade flour with shorts at a ratio of 95:5, with the increased elasticity of gluten. The increase of shorts in the flour above 5% resulted in a lower bread volume yield, although the quality of gluten was improved. Unfortunately there are no data to explain by what factors is the strengthening of the gluten in the flour mixture with shorts and what is the reason for the increase of volume yield of bread. There are only assumptions about the interaction of protein and enzyme systems in blends of different milling products [1].

In the next stage of research, we tried to investigate changes in the properties of certain enzymes and storage proteins in blends of graded flour with the peripheral parts of the grain.

In the wheat grain, is inherent natural ratio of internal (endosperm) and peripheral (pericarp, seed coats) parts. In the pro-

Fatty acid composition of lipids of different streams including the peripheral parts, %

Fatty acids	Bran from bran fin- ishers	Shorts from 4BS sys- tem	Shorts from 11R sys- tem	Dunsts from 4BS system (through 400 µm and over 160 µm)	Germinal product from 4R sys- tem		
Saturated acids							
C _{16:0} palmitic ac- id	14,8	14,7	14,5	15,5	12,1		
C _{18.0} stearic acid	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,8	2,1		
Unsaturated acids							
C _{16:1} palmitoleic acid	1,9	2,1	1,8	0,2	0,6		
C _{18:1} oleic acid	21,3	22,1	20,4	19,2	20,0		
C ₁₈₂ linoleic acid	53,0	52,2	55,2	54,1	58,8		
C ₁₈₃ linolenic ac- id	7,0	6,4	5,8	8,3	4,2		
Other acids and components of the lipid fraction	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,9	2,2		

duction of the graded flour, which consists mainly of mealy endosperm nucleus, the peripheral part of the grain is separated and goes to bran and shorts. In this case the natural potential is violated of the interaction of various anatomical parts of the grain in the complex biochemical processes using it.

It is very important to recognize the nature of the interaction of various anatomical parts of the grain in the changing intensity of oxidative and hydrolytic enzymatic processes that lead to changes in the structure of fibrinous proteins, their properties and technological advantages of flour. Therefore, the most important task is the selection and justification of the peripheral parts of the grain, which would have restored to the greatest extent the potential of natural interaction in the blends with graded flour with optimum ratio of graded flour and peripheral parts of the grain.

To studying of this phenomenon a relatively small number of papers is dedicated [2-7]. The greatest attention was paid to the influence of the grain lipid complex to quality of gluten.

Lipids have a cementing effect on gluten. Unsaturated fatty acids (oleic, linoleic, linolenic) have a strong strengthening effect to gluten proteins, making it very elastic and poorly extensible. Crude (wet) gluten contains 50 to 75% of the lipids of flour. Unsaturated lipids are oxidized to peroxides and hydroperoxides, changing properties of dough: they improve the consistency and stability in the mixing. Lipid content of the various streams of peripheral parts ranged from 3.42 to 3.74%.

The greatest amount of lipids was obtained in the dunsts from the last break system (4,4-4,9%) and in the dunsts from the last reduction system (6.1-6.28%). Ratio of free and bound lipids in various products is approximately the same, about 70% of the total components of the free lipids. When mixing the graded flour with bran or shorts amount of unsaturated fatty acids in the blend increases that probably leads to the strengthening of the gluten.

As a result of grain refinement in milling of wheat about 40% of lipids falls into the flour, the rest – in bran and shorts. In this connection, it is interesting to study the fatty acid composition of bran, as well as its influence in the flour mixture on change the baking properties of mixtures (table 3).

Fatty acid composition of lipids was determined by GLC technique. Amount of saturated fatty acids was 15.6-15.9%, the largest amount of them was in streams from break process where gets most of the aleurone layer of wheat grains, the least one was in the germinal product obtained over 1200 μ m at the 4th reduction system. Lipids of studied products contain mostly unsaturated fatty acids (81,8-

83,6%).

Table 3

There is no substantial difference in composition of this products. Thus, fatty acid composition of lipids in bran, dunsts and germinal products are practically similar but a total content of lipids is different. It is established that when mixed with flour profiled peripheral parts of grain a certain amount of lipids have a positive impact on the properties of baking mixes. Lipid content of the flour with gluten quality of 2^{nd} group should not exceed 1,95-2,00%, with gluten quality of the 3rd group -1,45-1,50%. In case of flour gluten quality of the 2^{nd} group optimal dosage of

shorts and germinal product is 8-10% and 3-5%, respectively, for the 3rd group – 3-5% and 2-3%.

Conclusions. Streams of wheat milled fractions including peripheral parts of grain improve the content of bioactive substances and dietary fiber in blends with wheat graded flour. In addition, dosage of bran, break or reduction shorts lead to strengthens the gluten, increases the bread volume yield due to increase amount of unsaturated acids in blends. Although the best results for the improvement both biochemical composition and baking properties of flour was obtained for course break bran is recommended to use streams of milled products including fine bran (shorts) from break and reduction processes.

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БІОТЕХНОЛОГІЧНІ ТА РЕОЛОГІЧНІ ВЛАСТИВОСТІ ЗЕРНОВОЇ МАСИ ДЛЯ ВИРОБНИЦТВА ХЛІБА

В статті наведені результати досліджень впливу співвідношення компонентів зернової маси, а самедиспергованої зернової маси та борошна з кришок пшеничних пластівців, на біотехнологічні та реологічні властивості зернового тіста. Показана доцільність внесення борошна з кришок пшеничних пластівців у зернову масу при виробництві зернового хліба.

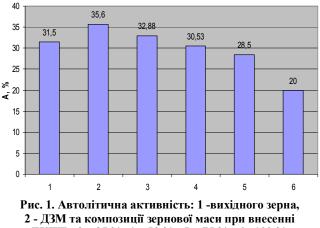
Keywords: grain, moisture heating, grain bread, quality, technology characteristics.

The results of studies of the effect of mass fraction treated with moisture heating with various parameters of wheat grain on the physicochemical and sensory characteristics of grain bread and the expediency of its use in the manufacture of this type of bread are shown in this article.

Ключові слова: зерно, борошно з кришок пластівців, зерновий хліб, якість, технологічні властивості.

Забезпечення населення борошняними виробами з підвищеною харчовою цінністю залишається для спеціалістів галузі актуальним завданням і в теперішній час. Хліб практично ідеальний об'єкт для збагачення, оскільки є соціально вагомим продуктом. В останній час особливу увагу приділяють виготовленню хліба, виробництво якого забезпечує використання всіх закладених в зерні злакових біологічно цінних речовин. Технологія зернового хліба (ЗХ) вважається безвідходною та дозволяє максимально зберігати весь комплекс цінних компонентів зернової сировини (вітамінів, мікроелементів, харчових волокон тощо).

Однак, не зважаючи на високу харчову цінність, цей хліб характеризувався не зовсім задовільними споживчими властивостями. Для покращення якості зернового хліба пропонується внесення в його рецептуру різноманітних сировинних інгредієнтів та застосування певних технологічних прийомів. Основною проблемою при виробництві ЗХ є активований при замочуванні ферментний комплекс зерна, який сприяє гідролізу більшості вуглеводних і білкових речовин, що містяться в ньому. В результаті цього, з одного боку, поліпшується засвоюваність компонентів, які входять до складу зерна, а з іншого, погіршуються реологічні властивості тіста, що в свою чергу негативно впливає на якість готових виробів. Під впливом гідролітичних ферментів при дозріванні тіста відбувається розщеплення білкових речовин, в тому числі і клейковинних, та крохмалю. Внаслідок цього напівфабрикати в кінці бродіння дуже розріджуються, стають малоеластичними і мазеподібними, що призводить до отримання хліба з низькою формостійкістю та липкою, м'якушкою, що заминаэться [1].



БКПП: 3-25%, 4-50%, 5-75%, 6-100%

Один з ефективних способів зниження активності ферментів та, як наслідок, покращення якості 3X це підвищення кислотності готового до розробки зернового тіста [2]. Використання заквасок та молочної сироватки, крім зниження активності гідролітичних ферментів в тісті та температури інактивації α-амілази при випіканні хліба, сприяє більш інтенсивному накопиченню органічних кислот, які надають виробам специфічний смак і аромат [3,4]. Для зниження активності ферментів пропонується також проводити замочування зернової сировини при температурі вище 30 °C [5]. Для часткової інактивації ферментів пробудженого зерна при виробництві 3Х нами запропоно-