

Processing Property Mechanism of Soybean Protein Extrusion Cooking



Extrusion cooking is a continuous thermo-mechanical treatment process, which has the characteristics of high applicability, large output, low production cost and high efficiency, and is widely used in food and agricultural and sideline products processing. Extrusion cooking can be completed in a short time in a high temperature and high pressure environment, such as pumping, mixing, shearing, plasticizing, dehydrating, compressing, establishing temperature and pressure, sterilizing, discharging, forming, puffing and drying.

The content of soluble dietary fiber in bean dregs can be increased by extrusion cooking technology [1]. [TVP/Soya Protein Process Line](#) Extrusion cooking is mainly used in food processing with low moisture content. However, with the continuous development of advanced equipment and processing technology, the new direction of food extrusion with higher moisture content has been realized. In this environment, the process of starch gelation, fat emulsification, protein fibrosis and structure aggregation can be carried out more effectively. [Microwave sterilization machinery and equipment](#) At present, in a few countries in the world, there are enterprises producing low-moisture puffed tissue proteins.

However, only Japan in the world is able to produce plant and animal composite tissue protein

processing equipment that is compact, layered and fiberized. The composite tissue protein (or engineering meat) extruded by reasonably combining soybean protein with livestock meat is a new type of high protein functional food, which can reasonably improve the food structure and make Food reaches nutritional balance and continuously improves people's physical quality and health level [2]. Therefore, this paper studies the molecular state and structural changes of soybean protein organization and the formation of soybean protein products in the process of soybean protein extrusion cooking, which provides a theoretical basis for the research of soybean protein extrusion cooking.

The structural basis of soybean protein extrusion cooking
Molecular Structure and Properties of Soybean Protein
0.1.1 Molecular Structure of Soybean Protein
The protein molecule is composed of many amino acids and peptide bonds. There are 18 kinds of amino acids with different R groups in the amino acid structure in soybean protein. In general, proteins have four levels of structure, the primary structure is peptide bond structure.

Today's research shows that the structural characteristics of soybean proteins are shown in the secondary structure (spiral structure) and the tertiary structure (complex structure composed of hydrogen bonds, disulfide bonds, hydrophobic bonds, ionic bonds, van der Waals forces, etc.). The peptide chain of soybean protein is mainly formed by Alpha - helix and Turn (biochemistry) in disorder arrangement, the shape of soybean protein is spherical, the middle of the molecule is hydrophobic core composed of non-polar side chains, and the surface is composed of polar side chains with strong hydrophilic structure.

Soybean protein molecules have some irregular depressions with small accommodation The role of molecular groups.
1.1.2 Properties of Soybean Protein Agricultural Products Processing Issue 12, 2016 End; At the processing head, the secondary and tertiary structures between soybean protein molecules are separated by non-covalent bonds and disulfide bonds The properties of soybean protein mainly apply its hydration in the extrusion cooking process, that is, amino (- NH)₂, carboxyl (- COOH), imino (- NH -) and other groups on the surface of its molecular particles have hydrophilicity and combine with water to make soybean protein molecules colloidal. In addition, the solubility of soybean protein and denaturation are also reflected in the processing technology.

Proteins are amphoteric electrolytes, so they can be dissolved in acidic, basic and neutral solutions. It was found that the optimum dissolving environment for soybean protein was pH 6.5, and the protein in soybean was affected by acid, alkali and enzyme in water to produce amino acids. The denaturation of soybean protein changes the secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure of the original molecule, changes the shape of peptide chain, and changes its properties or properties at the same time.
1.2 Changes of Soybean Protein during Extrusion Cooking
1.2.1 Phase Change in Extrusion Cooking
Soybean protein, a kind of biopolymer, is squeezed by external force at normal temperature and pressure and will separate into solid and liquid phases, which are incompatible. However, under the condition of high temperature and high pressure, the raw material system consisting of water, soy protein isolate, defatted soy flour, etc. passes through the hopper, feeding, crushing and conveying of the crushing device, resulting in physical solid-liquid separation, and then enters the " melting stage".

Under the environment of high temperature and high pressure, the hydrophilic group of protein molecules hydrate with water. At the same time, protein molecules repel each other and do irregular Brownian motion, making the material become a stable colloidal state from the solid-liquid separation state. This process is called "melting" process. The "melting" of soybean protein is a chemical reaction. The material enters the shearing and plasticizing step and undergoes the processes of shearing, hydration, homogenization, transportation and the like, so that the material enters a state where macromolecular proteins are wrapped by micromolecule water and is called "melt". Then, during the melt transport process, the material protein molecules enter the denaturation stage. During processing, people intentionally control protein denaturation in the second half of transportation through process operation, so that the materials can be fully mixed before, and the hardness and elasticity of soybean protein products can be controlled to improve the quality of finished products.

During denaturation, the soybean protein melt was affected by the external force of extrusion cooking, with sudden viscosity change and sudden increase in viscoelasticity, and the longer the extrusion cooking time, the more obvious the effect, that is, "the harder the extrusion, the harder".

1.2.2 Changes in Protein Molecular Structure During Extrusion Cooking

In the early stage of the processing, the material was first added to a mixer for mixing. At this time, the soybean protein was a natural three-dimensional spherical aggregate, and the temperature gradually increased during the transportation stage, resulting in the breaking of long molecular bond (ionic bonds, disulfide bonds, van der Waals forces, hydrogen bonds, etc.) secondary bonds and loosening of the linear structure between molecules. After extrusion and cooking, soybean protein is subjected to molecular shearing force, and at a certain speed, the molecular structure of the protein recombines to form a continuous melt. Under the condition of higher temperature, the acting force between soybean protein molecules increases to form non-covalent bonds.

In this stage, the molecular structure changes constantly and is affected by the external environment, so that the cross-linked structure gradually stabilizes in the process of continuous breaking and recombination. At the same time, the process of transportation is the process of changing the molecular structure of soybean protein after extrusion cooking.

1.2.1

There is a big difference in the structure between defatted soybean products and soybean protein isolate products. Firstly, soybean protein isolate The soybean protein powder showed amorphous spherical particles, the extruded tissue products showed a neat and dense fiber structure, and the protein was evenly distributed. However, defatted soybean products are loose and uneven in both orientation and protein distribution, and the degree of denaturation is low when they are subjected to extrusion cooking. The structure of soybean protein products is affected by the protein content on the one hand and the processing temperature, shearing force and processing process on the other.