



## Effects of Flaxseed and pH on the Emulsion Properties of Beef by Using a Model System

Şükrü Kurt\*, Huriye Gözde Ceylan

Department of Food Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Adiyaman, 02040 Adiyaman, Turkey

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Research Article

Received 01 May 2017

Accepted 11 January 2018

#### Keywords:

Beef  
Emulsion  
pH  
Flaxseed  
Model system

### ABSTRACT

The effects of ground flaxseed (0-0.5%) and pH (3.88-8.12) on the emulsion properties of beef were studied using a model system. A central composite rotatable design was used to determine the response surface. pH, flaxseed and their interactions had significant effects on the emulsion properties of beef. pH and the interaction between pH and flaxseed increased emulsion capacity (EC). Flaxseed and pH increased emulsion stability (ES) until a critical point, which was reached at a flaxseed level of 0.42% and a pH of 7.02. pH decreased emulsion density (ED) and increased emulsion activity (EA). Moreover, the interaction between pH and flaxseed on EA was found to be significant. pH and flaxseed increased emulsion viscosity (EV), and the increasing rate was higher in basic medium than acidic.

\*Corresponding Author:

E-mail: sukrukurt@hotmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24925/turjaf.v6i1.78-83.1293>

### Introduction

Flaxseed is a good source of oil, protein and fibre. It contains 40-45% oil, 20-25% fibre, 20-25% proteins, and 1% lignans (Rabetafika et al., 2011). Flaxseed in formulations of some foods is the most important factor for technological properties and health (Bilek and Turhan, 2009, Rabetafika et al., 2011, Mercier et al., 2014). They have a beneficial effect on health. Its consumption has been associated with a reduction in the incidence of various types of cancer (Yener, 2011). Human interest in flaxseed has focused on fibres, and on lipids, particularly the essential alpha-linolenic acid (Tarpila et al., 2005).

The functional properties of flaxseed proteins play an important role in the emulsion process (Wang et al., 2010a, Kuhn et al., 2014, Zhao et al., 2015). They affect the water-binding capacity, oil-adsorption capacity, viscosity, gel forming properties of meat products (Wang et al., 2010a, b). They are rich in glutamic acid, arginine and aspartic acid (Chung et al., 2005). Flaxseed proteins are structurally more lipophilic compared to soy proteins. However, the presence of polysaccharide gums in flaxseed-protein preparations are affected by their hydrophilic properties (Oomah and Mazza, 1993). The

gum in flaxseed can affect the viscosity and water-binding, foaming and emulsifying properties of flaxseed protein products (Oomah and Mazza, 1993, Chen, 2007). Generally, protein acts as a main emulsifier, and polysaccharides improve the stability of emulsions by thickening and steric stabilizing properties (Wang et al., 2011). Their interaction can also improve emulsion stability (Wang et al., 2011, Zhao et al., 2015). Flaxseed contains soluble and insoluble fibres. Soluble fibre presents in flaxseed in a mucilage form (8% dry weight of flaxseed), which is composed of sugars, gums and pectins. Main components of insoluble fibre in flaxseed are lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose (Rubilar, et al., 2010).

The technological properties of flaxseed components can be predicted by the model system. Flaxseed influences on emulsified meat products have been investigated so far by only a few researchers, so there is some information available. The objective of this investigation was to determine the effects of ground flaxseed with pH on the emulsion properties of beef.

## Materials and Methods

Beef (*Semimembranosus* muscle) was used as meat source. Beef and sunflower oil were obtained from local markets. Ground flaxseed (protein 25.1%, fat 24.5%, carbohydrate 35.8%) was obtained from Aksu Vital Doğal Ürünler Gıd.San. ve Tic. A.Ş (Istanbul, Turkey).

### Meat Homogenate Preparation

The meat was ground by a grinder (Tefal, LeHachoir 1500, France) using a 3 mm diameter hole plate. Meat samples were divided into equal lots and packaged by using two layers of polyethylene and this was stored as -22°C until it was used.

Homogenate was prepared as; 0.45 M NaCl solution standardised to a pH of 6.5. 100 ml of NaCl solution (4°C), 25 g ground meat and flaxseed were placed into a blender (Waring-80011S, USA) and chopped for 60 sec at 18.000 rpm. Then prepared this homogenate were adjusted to pH using either 0.4-1 N HCl or 0.4-1 N NaOH. The pH of the NaCl solution and the homogenate was measured with a pH meter (Hanna 2215, USA).

### Emulsion Capacity (EC)

Emulsion capacity is the maximum amount of oil emulsified by a protein unit. It was determined using a model system as described by Ockerman (1985) and Zorba et al. (1993). The end point of the oil addition was determined using the electrical conductivity method (Webb et al., 1970). 12.5 ml meat homogenate, 37.5 ml of 0.45 M NaCl solution and 50 ml of sunflower oil were placed into the blender (Kenwood KM 010, UK) jar at first. At 6500 rpm, the oil was added at 0.5-0.6 ml / sec until the emulsion broke. The water was circulated around the burette containing oil to keep the oil at a constant temperature (20°C). The electrical conductivity of the emulsion during the emulsification was monitored by a microprocessor. As soon as the conductivity dropped, the addition of oil was stopped immediately. The total of the added oil before and after emulsification was recorded as EC.

### Preparation of Meat Emulsion

32.5 ml of meat homogenate, 97.5 ml 0.45 M NaCl solution and 75 ml of sunflower oil were placed in the blender (Kenwood KM 010, UK) jar. At 6500 rpm, 100 ml oil was added at a rate of 0.5-0.6 ml / sec. After the oil had been added, the emulsion was stirred for an additional 5 sec.

### Emulsion Stability (ES)

ES was determined using a model system, as outlined by Ockerman (1985). 10 g of emulsion was weighed in the tube and heated at 80°C in a water bath for 30 min. Then, the emulsion were cooled to about 25°C in a cold water bath. The emulsion was then held for 1 hour at ambient conditions to stabilize and then subjected to centrifugation at 350 × g for 20 minutes. Water and oil separated from the emulsion were measured and ES was calculated using the following equations:

$$ES(\%) = 100 - (SW + SO)$$

$$SW(\%) = \text{ml of separated water} \times 10$$

$$SO(\%) = \text{ml of oil separated} \times d \times 10(d:\text{specificgravity})$$

### Emulsion Density (ED)

ED is an important feature in fat-containing samples and the method of measurement is one of the simplest methods. It is an analysis that can be done with inexpensive equipment that can be found in many laboratories (McClements 1999). The 20 ml emulsion was taken up in a pipette with an enlarged mouth and weighed. ED was calculated as the weight of 20 ml emulsion.

### Emulsifying Activity (EA)

EA was determined using the method described by Neto et al. (2001). 10 g of emulsion was weighed in a tube and centrifuged. After centrifuging at 350 g for 20 minutes, the height of the emulsified layer and the height of the total content in the tube were measured. EA was calculated as:

$$EA = \frac{(\text{Height of emulsified layer in the tube}) \times 100}{\text{Height of the total contents in the tube}}$$

### Emulsion Viscosity (EV)

EV was measured with a rheometer (Brookfield-DV3T). RV-3 type a spindle (viscosity range= 100-200.000 mPa.s) was used to measure emulsion viscosity. The spindle was set to rotate at 15 rpm. The rheometer was confirmed by a calibration fluid (Brookfield 4700 cp at 25°C). Prior to the measurement, each sample was standardized for at least 3 hours to allow reaching the required temperature (25°C).

### Experimental Design and Statistical Analysis

This study was carried out in two replications. The experiments were designed according to the central composite rotatable design. A quadratic model was used to determine the combined effect of two independent variables (flaxseed and pH). 10 combinations including two replicates (centre points) were designed in random order. Actual and encoded levels are given in Table 1. The variables were encoded according to the following equation:

$$X_i = (\chi_i - \bar{\chi}_i) / \Delta\chi_i$$

Where  $X_i$  is the encoded value of an independent variable,  $\chi_i$  is the real value of an independent variable,  $\bar{\chi}_i$  is the real value of an independent variable at the centre point,  $\Delta\chi_i$  is the step change.

Table 1 Central composite rotatable design of two independent variables

Run order	Codified levels		Actual levels	
	pH( $X_1$ )	Flaxseed( $X_2$ )	pH	Flaxseed(%)
1	-1.41	0	3.88	0.25
2	-1	-1	4.50	0.07
3	-1	1	4.50	0.43
4	0	-1.41	6.00	0.00
5	0	0	6.00	0.25
6	0	0	6.00	0.25
7	0	1.41	6.00	0.50
8	1	-1	7.50	0.07
9	1	1	7.50	0.43
10	1.41	0	8.12	0.25

For each factor evaluated, the variance was divided into linear, quadratic, and interacting components and represented using a second order polynomial equation. The equation is

$$Y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i X_i + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_{ii} X_i^2 + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i < j}}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_{ij} X_i X_j$$

Where Y is the estimated response, k is the number of factor variables,  $\beta_0$ ,  $\beta_i$ ,  $\beta_{ii}$ ,  $\beta_{ij}$  are constant coefficients.  $X_i$ ,  $X_j$  are defined as the independent variables. Actual levels were used in the analysis.

**Results and Discussion**

The results of analysis of variance indicating the emulsion capacity are presented in Table 2. The quadratic effects of pH and the interaction effects between pH and flaxseed on EC were found to be significant (P<0.01). The predicted critical value of EC was outside of data range (flaxseed: 0.56%, pH: 7.64). As shown in Fig. 1 and 2, EC increased with increasing pH and flaxseed. In particular, increased EC rate was reduced with alkaline pH and high levels of flaxseed. pH plays a significant role during emulsification and is closely related to the physico-chemical and functional properties of the emulsion (Schut, 1976). Kaushik et al. (2015) reported that the isoelectric point (pI) of flaxseed protein isolate was 4.2. In the case of pH shift from isoelectric point, the solubility of proteins increases (Schut, 1976). Moreover, hydrophilic and lipophilic properties and the balance between them played a significant role in EC values. These properties of the proteins and polysaccharides reduce the interface tension between oil and water and allow emulsion formation with much lower energy input (Elizalde et al., 1988, Krause et al., 2002). Oomah and Mazza (1993) stated that major flaxseed proteins are more lipophilic than soy proteins due to the effect of the polysaccharide composition. Krause et al. The quadratic effects of pH and also the interaction effects of pH and flaxseed on EA were found to be significant (P<0.01). Increase in pH and flaxseed increased EA values (Fig. 1, 5). Increased EC rate was reduced with high levels of flaxseed. The highest EA value (71.63%) in the data range was reached at 0.5% flaxseed level and at pH 8.12.

The hydration and swelling properties of flaxseed and the size of oil globules might be affected by the emulsion volume. Flaxseed contains a considerable amount of fibres, which might affect emulsion volume (Rubilar et al., 2010). The emulsion activity is related to pH values (Neto et al., 2001), which affect the solubility of protein and polysaccharide, resulting in differences in net electric charge. Wang et al. (2010a) reported that the droplet size decreases when the flaxseed protein concentration increases from 0.25 to 1.25.

The linear and quadratic effects of pH and flaxseed on ES were found to be significant (Table 2). Flaxseed addition increased emulsion stability and the increasing rate was higher in the acidic pH range than the alkaline pH range (Fig. 1, 3). The ES values increased with increasing pH and flaxseed until a critical point, which was reached at a flaxseed level of 0.42% and a pH of 7.02. As shown in Fig. 3, the predicted value at solution was a maximum. These findings of ES might be related to protein and polysaccharide contents of flaxseed. Ayad (2010) reported that flaxseed protein products containing high polysaccharide increased the emulsion stability of canned fish sauce. Changes in pH strongly affect interactions between polysaccharides and proteins in the interface (Khalloufi et al., 2009). When the pH approaches the pI, the net electric charge approaches zero. The reduction in net electric charge at the droplet surface results in emulsion destabilization (Laplante et al., 2006). Protein / polysaccharide ratio has significant effects on emulsion stability (Kurt 2010). High ratios of protein / polysaccharide mixture usually produce insoluble complexes with poor emulsifying or stabilizing properties, mainly resulting in a charge neutralizing flocculation effect (Laplante et al., 2006). Kaushik et al. (2016) reported that the maximum negative charge in the protein concentrate of flaxseed was found to be pH 8.0 due to the exposure of the anionic groups to the protein surface. In addition, they reported that oil and water absorption and emulsion stability of flaxseed protein concentrate was higher than soybean fiber proteins (Kaushik et al., 2016). Wang et al. (2010a) stated that higher flaxseed concentrations at acid pH favours quick stabilization of oil interface. This reduces the re-coalescence of oil droplets formed during the homogenization, which contributes to emulsion stability.

Table 2 Analysis of variance of the linear, quadratic and interaction effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion properties of beef

Source of variation	DF	EC		ES		ED		EA		EV	
		R <sup>2</sup> = 0.99	F-value	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.92	F-value	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.91	F-value	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.89	F-value	R <sup>2</sup> = 0.98	F-value
Model	5	190.058	**	32.322	**	29.269	**	22.806	**	134.088	**
X <sub>1</sub> (Flaxseed)	1	0.523		7.736	*	0.017		4.260		4.719	*
X <sub>2</sub> (pH)	1	0.196		16.883	**	5.103	*	32.125	**	6.256	*
X <sub>1</sub> *X <sub>2</sub>	1	17.974	**	2.736		1.319		27.529	**	4.116	
X <sub>1</sub> *X <sub>1</sub>	1	0.007		8.947	**	0.0002		3.961		4.311	
X <sub>2</sub> *X <sub>2</sub>	1	42.107	**	39.818	**	0.044		0.037		50.272	**
Lack of fit	9	3.468		0.663		0.634		0.304		0.988	
Error	14										
C. Total	19										

\*: P<0.05 significance level, \*\*: P<0.01 significance level, EC: Emulsion capacity, ES: Emulsion stability, ED: Emulsion density, EA: Emulsion activity, EV: Emulsion viscosity

Table 3 Predicted model equations for effects of pH (X<sub>1</sub>) and flaxseed (X<sub>2</sub>) on emulsion properties of beef

$$Y_{EC} = 135.555 + 70.821x_1 + 0.936x_2 - 10.486x_1x_2 + 4.754x_1^2 - 0.590x_2^2$$

$$Y_{ES} = 39.818 - 123.439x_1 + 3.934x_2 + 1.826x_1x_2 - 79.313x_1^2 - 0.260x_2^2$$

$$Y_{ED} = 0.8729 - 0.0395x_1 - 0.0148x_2 - 0.0087x_1x_2 + 0.0023x_1^2 - 0.0001x_2^2$$

$$Y_{EA} = 23.580 - 89.103x_1 + 5.278x_2 + 5.635x_1x_2 - 51.334x_1^2 + 0.008x_2^2$$

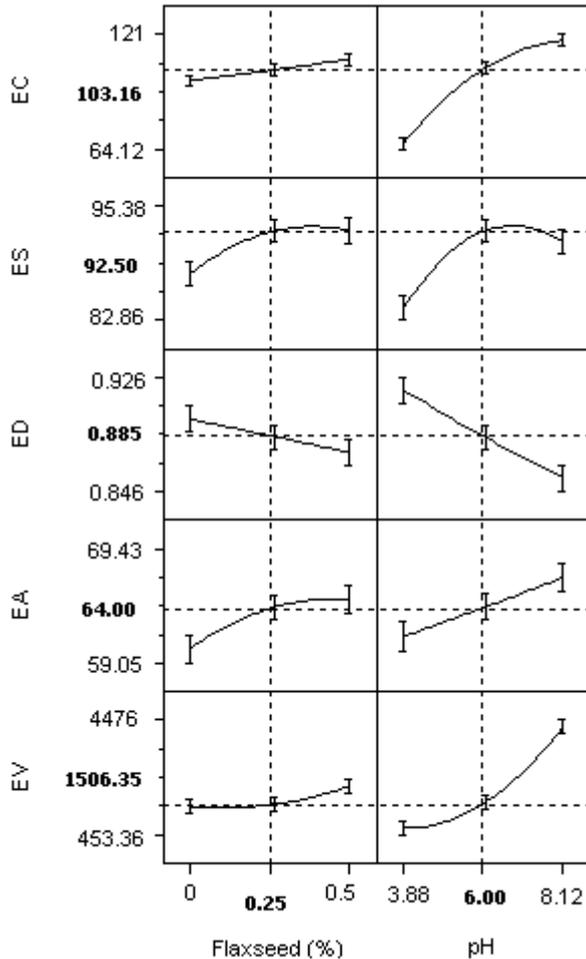
$$Y_{EV} = 8425.144 + 17601.506x_1 + 437.181x_2 + 408.976x_1x_2 + 10051.406x_1^2 + 53.320x_2^2$$


Figure 1 Prediction profiler of effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion properties of beef

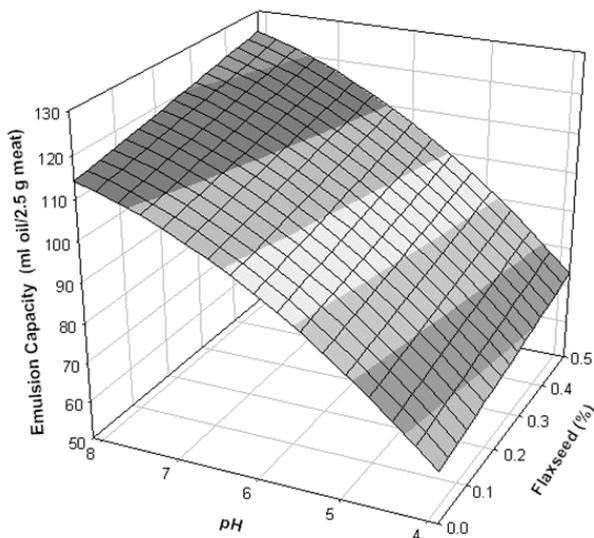


Figure 2 Effects of pH and flaxseed on EC of beef

The linear effects of pH on ED were found to be significant ( $P < 0.05$ , Table 2). The increase in pH values reduced the emulsion density (Fig. 1, 4). ED might be affected by the air inclusion and size of oil globules due to the lower density of air and oil. Although flaxseed decreased ED values, this effect was not found to be significant (Table 2).

The linear effects of flaxseed and pH on EV were found to be significant ( $P < 0.05$ , Table 2). As shown in Fig. 1 and 6, pH and high levels of flaxseed increased emulsion viscosity. The solubility of meat proteins and also flaxseed components such as protein and polysaccharides might play a major role in emulsion viscosity. The main soluble fibre fractions of flaxseed were the mucilage gums, and main insoluble fibre fractions were cellulose and lignin. Mucilage consists of polysaccharides, such as pentosans, which become viscous when mixed with water (Ayad, 2010). Pentosans had a considerably effect on the rheological properties of emulsified food products (Ayad, 2010, Krause, 2002). A protein complexation with phytic acid and pentosans had significant effects on emulsifying properties (Krause, 2002). The changes in pH values might have a significant effect on this complex formation and its behaviour. Khalloufi et al. (2009) reported that the charged proteins can interact with charged polysaccharides on the surface of the emulsion droplets. Also they stated that these interactions can be controlled to increase thickness of the surface layer surrounding the droplets and to form multi-layered surfaces.

As shown in Table 2, the quadratic effect of pH on EV was more significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) than the linear effect. pH increased EV, and the increased rate was higher in the alkaline pH range than in the acidic pH range (Fig. 1 and 6). The solution of the response surface was a minimum, and the predicted value at solution was 687.62 cP. The solubility and interactions in proteins / polysaccharides may be controlled by pH (Kurt, 2010). Zhao et al. (2015) reported that the rheological properties of emulsions are related to nature of the protein and polysaccharide and also on their interaction. The rheological properties of protein solutions, particularly viscosity, are a main function of molecular shape, size, degree of hydration, flexibility and intermolecular interactions (Elizalde et al., 1988). Wang et al. (2010b) reported that flaxseed protein concentration decreased droplet size and increased the emulsion's viscosity. Chen et al. (2007) reported that the interaction between salt soluble meat proteins and flaxseed gum affected the rheological properties of their solution.

The effects of pH and flaxseed and their interaction on emulsion properties were also given mathematically in Table 3. These predicted model equations are beneficial in understanding the effects and interactions of factor levels.

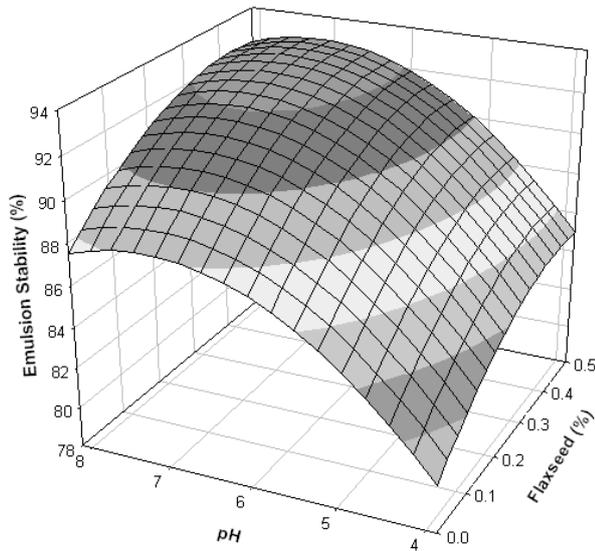


Figure 3 Effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion stability of beef

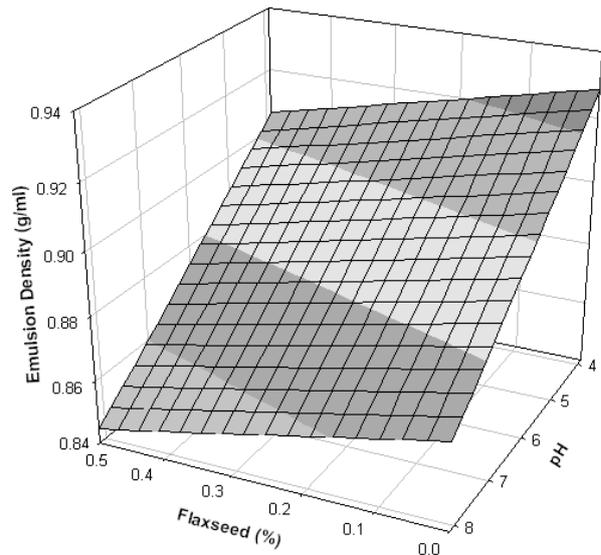


Figure 4 Effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion density of beef

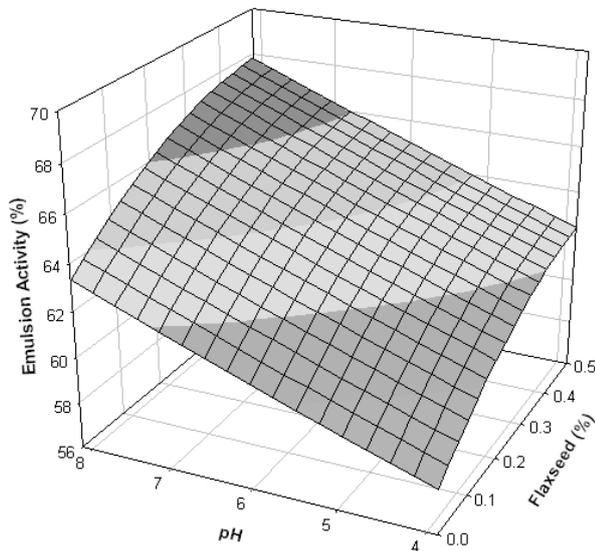


Figure 5 Effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion activity of beef

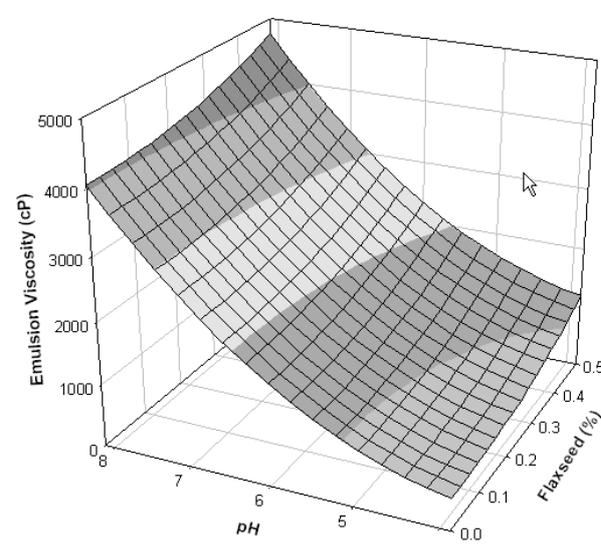


Figure 6 Effects of pH and flaxseed on emulsion viscosity of beef

## Conclusion

Flaxseed and pH improve emulsion properties of beef. In addition, their interaction effects have beneficial effects on emulsion capacity and activity. Their effects on beef emulsion are higher in an acidic medium than in a basic medium with the exception of viscosity. Flaxseed can be used as a functional ingredient in emulsified meat products to improve emulsion properties such as emulsion stability, capacity and rheology.

## References

Ayad AA. 2010. Characterization and properties of flaxseed protein fractions [PhD Thesis]. McGill University, Department of Food Science and Agricultural Chemistry, France.  
 Bilek E, Turhan S. 2009. Enhancement of the nutritional status of beef patties by adding flaxseed flour. *Meat Science*. 82: 472-477.  
 Chen HH, Xu SY, Wang Z. 2007. Interaction between flaxseed gum and meat protein. *Journal of Food Engineering*. 80: 1051-1059.

Chung M, Lei B, Li-Chan E. 2005. Isolation and structural characterization of the major protein fraction from NorMan flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.). *Food Chemistry*. 90: 271-279.  
 Elizalde BE, Kanterewicz RJ, Pilosof AMR, Bartholomai GB. 1988. Physicochemical properties of food proteins related to their ability to stabilize oil-in-water emulsions. *Journal of Food Science*. 53: 845-848.  
 Kaushik P, Dowling K, Barrow CJ, Adhikari B. 2015. Complex coacervation between flaxseed protein isolate and flaxseed gum. *Food Research International*. 72: 91-97.  
 Kaushik P, Dowling K, McKnight S, Barrow CJ, Wang B, Adhikari B. 2016. Preparation, characterization and functional properties of flax seed protein isolate. *Food Chemistry*. 197: 212-220.  
 Khalloufi S, Corredig M, Goff HD, Alexander M. 2009. Flaxseed gums and their adsorption on whey protein-stabilized oil-in-water emulsions. *Food Hydrocolloid*. 23: 611-618.  
 Kuhn KR, Silva FGD, Netto FM, Cunha RL. 2014. Assessing the potential of flaxseed protein as an emulsifier combined with whey protein isolate. *Food Research International*. 59: 89-97.  
 Krause JP, Schultz M, Dudek S. 2002. Effect of extraction conditions on composition, surface activity and rheological properties of protein isolates from flaxseed (*Linum usitatissimum*). *Journal of the Science of Food Agriculture*. 82: 970-976.

- Kurt Ş. 2010. Effects of pH and Chitosan on Beef Emulsion Properties. *International Journal of Food Science Technology*. 45: 140-146.
- Laplante S, Turgeon SL, Paquin P. 2006. Emulsion-stabilizing properties of chitosan in the presence of whey protein isolate: Effect of the mixture ratio, ionic strength and pH. *Carbohydrate Polymers*. 65: 479-487.
- Mcclements DJ. 1999. Characterization of emulsion properties. In *Food emulsions: principles and techniques*, CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Mercier S, Villeneuve S, Moresoli C, Mondor M, Marcos B, Power KA. 2014. Flaxseed-Enriched Cereal-Based Products: A Review of the Impact of Processing Conditions. *Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety*. 13: 400-412.
- Neto VQ, Narain N, Silva JB, Bora PS. 2001. Functional properties of raw and heat processed cashew nut (*Anacardium occidentale*, L.) kernel protein isolates. *Nahrung*. 45: 258-262.
- Ockerman HW. 1985. Emulsifying capacity and stability In: *Quality control of post mortem muscle tissue*. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
- Oomah BD, Mazza G. 1993. Flaxseed proteins--a review. *Food Chemistry*. 48: 109-114.
- Rabetafika, H. N., V. V. Remoortel, S. Danthine, M. Paquot and C. Blecker. 2011. Flaxseed proteins: food uses and health benefits. *International Journal of Food Science Technology*. 46: 221-228.
- Rubilar M, Gutiérrez C, Verdugo M, Shene C, Sineiro J. 2010. Flaxseed as a source of functional ingredients. *Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*. 10: 373-377.
- Schut J. 1976. In: Friberg S, editor. *Meat emulsions*. In: *Food Emulsions*. Marcel Dekker Inc, New York, US.
- Tarpila A, Wennberg T, Tarpila S. 2005. Flaxseed as a functional food. *Current Topics in Nutraceutical Research*. 3: 167-188.
- Wang B, Li D, Wang LJ, Adhikari B, Shi J. 2010a. Ability of flaxseed and soybean protein concentrates to stabilize oil-in-water emulsions. *Journal of Food Engineering*. 100: 417-426.
- Wang B, Li D, Wang LJ, Özkan N. 2010b. Effect of concentrated flaxseed protein on the stability and rheological properties of soybean oil-in-water emulsions. *Journal of Food Engineering*. 96: 555-561.
- Wang B, Wang LJ, Li D, Adhikari B, Shi J. 2011. Effect of gum Arabic on stability of oil-in-water emulsion stabilized by flaxseed and soybean protein. *Carbohydrate Polymers*. 86: 343-351.
- Webb NB, Ivey JF, Craig HD, Jones VA, Monroe RJ. 1970. The measurement of emulsifying capacity by electrical resistance. *Journal of Food Science*. 35: 501.
- Yener I. 2011. *Keten tohumu ve fitoterapi* [MS Thesis]. Ankara, Turkey: University of Gazi, Ankara.
- Zhao Q, Long Z, Kong J, Liu T, Sun-Waterhouse D, Zhao M. 2015. Sodium caseinate/flaxseed gum interactions at oil-water interface: Effect on protein adsorption and functions in oil-in-water emulsion. *Food Hydrocolloid*. 43: 137-145.
- Zorba Ö, Gökalg HY, Yetim H, Ockerman HW. 1993. Salt phosphate and oil temperature effects on emulsion capacity of fresh or frozen meat and sheep tail fat. *Journal of Food Science*. 58: 492-496.