

Emerging Trends in Food Technology



Introduction

- Food processing is generally regarded as a traditional industry but, advances in bio-processing and biotechnology is taking the industry at a faster rate
- Biotechnology is multidisciplinary in approach involving chemical engineering, microbiology, biochemistry, genetic engineering



Applications of Biotechnlogy

- Qualitative improvement in foods with nutritionally superior proteins
- Amylases and proteases are used in the manufacture of syrups and protein hydrolysates in making meat tender
- Genetic engineering can play a major role in microbial mass production
- Attempts are made to tailor made organisms to produce edible oil with higher quality and yield



Applications of Biotechnlogy

- Growing interest in functional foods (nutritional and medicinal) (second generation biotechnology products)
- GM crops provide new tools to improve crop productivity, reduced pesticide applications, improve micronutrient content/bioavailability of nutrients
- Available GM foods are soyabeans, maize, canola for feed, oil and processed food
- Currently in India efforts are being made for developing mustard, brinjal, potato, tomato



Applications of Biotechnlogy

- Basic principle of GM technology DNA is transferred from a cell of one species to another unrelated species and made to express in recipient
- Used in modification of oil seeds resulting in products with high oleic acid, lauric acid, iron rich rice variety, rape seed oil with low levels of SFA's
- Golden rice is a transgenic variety with genes for the synthesis of α carotene from Narcissus pseudonarcissus



Biofortification

- Biofortification technique where varieties are bred for increased mineral and vitamin content
 - Iron rich rice (International rice research institute)
 - Quality protein maize (International maize and wheat improvement center, Mexico)
 - High carotene sweet potato (International potato center, Peru)
 - High carotene cassava (International center for tropical agriculture, Colombia)
 - Golden rice biofortified with pro-vitamin A to overcome vitamin A deficiency



Processed and Convenience Foods

- Ready to cook (RTC), RTE, RT serve are products that require less time for preparation
- Instant rice, pulao, kichdi, halwa are being developed
- Defence Food Research Laboratory in Mysore has developed a technology by which chapatis can be stored for six months
- Extrusion Technology is a high temperature short time process where product is pushed out by forcing through die causing minimal loss of nutrients like B complex vitamins



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Processed and Convenience Foods

- Retort processed foods stored for even one year
- Energy bars grains used may include oats, barley, wheat, corn, rice, rye, millets
 - Binding syrup provides sweetening and maintains water activity, provides brown colour and flavour
- Engineered foods composed of a variety of natural/synthetic ingredients which have been modified to simulate the appearance and taste of a particular food product – non dairy coffee creamer
- Space foods nutritious, appealing, palatable, light in weight, less in volume and possess the property of resistance to crumbling



Food Fortification

- Process whereby nutrients are added to foods (small quantities) to maintain or improve the quality of the diet of a group, or a population
- Eliminates micronutrient deficiencies
- Multinutrient fortification further increases the cost effectiveness – iron and vitamin C
 - Fluoridation of water to control dental caries
 - Iodisation of salt to prevent goitre (IDD Iodine deficiency)
 - Fortification of vanaspati and milk with vitamin A&D
 - DFS double fortified salt (iron and iodine)



Food Fortification

- Fortified cereals rice is fortified with both vitamin A and iron
 - Ultra rice reconstituted vitamin A or iron fortified rice
 - Wheat flour fortification with Vitamin A
 - Loss of lysine during baking chapatis is compensated
 - Edible oils are fortified with vitamin A
 - Fortification of tea with vitamin A
 - Curry powder fortification
 - Sugar is fortified with vitamin A



<u>Nutraceuticals</u>

- Nutraceutical combines nutrition and pharmaceuticals – food extracts can be used as preventive drugs or food supplements
- Nutraceutical is defined as any substance that may be considered as food or part of food and provide medical and health benefits, including prevention and treatment of disease
- Give health benefits by acting as anti cancer agents and influencing positively on lipid blood profile
- Also have antioxidant activity and are anti inflammatory, and bone protective



<u>Nutraceuticals</u>

- Biologically active compounds of plant origin are known as phytochemicals
- Phytonutrients identified to have nutraceutical properties include isoprenoids, polyphenolics, phytosterols, and glucosinolates
- Terpenes are found in green foods, carotenoids and limonoids (citrus peels) are subclass of terpenes
- Phytosterols yellow vegetables, seeds of pumpkin, help in preventing tumours in prostate gland
 - Flavonoids, anthocyadines, isoflavones are important subclasses of phenols



Nutraceuticals

- Flavonoids enhance the effectiveness of vitamin C, prevent allergies, tumors, platelet aggregation
- Anthocyanidines help in synthesis of protein, collagen while isoflavones present in beans, legumes prevent prostate and breast cancer
- Theol sulphur containing class of phytonutrients – garlic, onion, cabbage; protect against tumours



Modified foods

- Organic foods Foods produced without artificial fertilizer /pesticides
- Animal manure and compost are used as natural fertilizer and crop rotation further enriches the soil
- Biocontrol of pests fungi and specific insects are used to control pests
- Functional Foods any food that has a positive health, physical performance or state of mind beyond the benefit of nutrition
 - Hypocholesterolemic agents such as garlic, fenugreek are functional foods as they protect from heart disease and cancer



Modified foods

- Probiotics are live microbial food or feed supplements that benefit human and animal health by microbial balance in intestine (yogurt)
 - Lactobacillus, Bacillus, Enterococcus
- Prebiotics promote the growth of probiotics in the form of specific substrates.
 - Non-digestible food ingredients that provide beneficial effects to the host by selectively stimulating the growth /activity of one or more limited number of bacteria in the colon
 - Include dietary fiber, honey, banana, onion, oats