

Combining meat protein with plant protein in classic Danish meat products

Louise Hofer

Department of Meat Technology, Danish Technological Institute, Danish Meat Research Institute, Taastrup, Denmark

INTRODUCTION

Both consumers, politicians and a large number of companies have increased their focus on sustainability, and there is an increasing demand for climate neutral products and products that can be part of a circular life cycle. Food is under great scrutiny, as changed purchasing habits from consumers have helped to influence the companies' shopping habits and supply. A way for traditional Danish meat products to meet these new habits and demands is to combine plant protein and meat protein.

AIM

The overall aim of the study was to develop a classic Danish meat product in which a significant part of the meat protein was replaced by plant protein, without compromising the nutritional or sensory quality of the product.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Texturized vegetable protein products from pea protein were obtained during extrusion cooking and used to replace 10%, 30%, or 50% of meat proteins in wieners with 10% fat and 2% NaCl. 50% of the sausages where exposed to smoke (10 min, 60°C) after cooking. The sausages were investigated for changes in the sensory attributes texture and taste. The nutritional value was evaluated based on amino acid score.

CONCLUSION

It is possible to substitute 30% of the meat protein with plant protein and still have products of good eating, nutritional* and technological quality. Texture is the most challenging attribute. Taste can be masked or partly masked using smoke.

RESULTS

Pork-plant sausages with the highest concentration of texturized vegetable proteins had significantly lower (P < 0.05) firmness, cohesiveness, gumminess, chewing time*, and chewing residual*, but significantly higher (P < 0.05) grittiness than the other pork sausages. For 30% substitution a slightly decreased firmness and gumminess, increased grittiness was found, Figure 1.

The taste and flavour of the sausages were affected by the substitution of meat proteins with pea protein, with a decrease in meat flavour and an increase in bitterness and pea flavour. Smoke partly masked the pea flavour while bitterness was not reduced by the smoke^{*}.

*Results not shown

CONTACT

INFORMATION



ACHKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was supported by a the Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science and the Danish Pig Levy Fund. We would like to thank AM Nutrition for providing protein concentrates to this project. Collaborators are greatly acknowledged.

