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STUDIES ON SAUSAGE SUPPLEMENTED WITH SOY - SUNFLOWER PROTEINS :

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SUMMARY

Sunflower-Soy protein isolate mixture (containing 70% soybean and 30% sunflower protein isolates) was need to supplement sausage . Such a mixture was used at a level of 7.5% plus 22.5% water to replace 30% of red meat.Organoleptic tests and consumer preferences were in favour of supplemented sausage with soy - sunflower protein isolate mixture plus sodium alginates. The nutritional value of supplemented sausage protein was not affected when compared with the FAO pattern , where calculated amino acid score (A.S) values were 1.0 or more .

Grams consumed to cover the daily requirments of man in all essential amino acids were 196 gram for the control beef sausage, being less for supplemented sausage with plant protein isolate mixture (189 gram) and supplemented sausage plus alginate (193 gram). Supplementation increased methionine plus cystine in 100 gram of sausage.

INTRODUCTION

The incorporation of soy products such as soy flour, concentrate and isolate in comminuted meats drew the attention of many investigators (6,22,16,13,15,2,27,5,20,7 and 17). The replacement of meat by hydrated vegetable proteins in meat products should be limited to a maximum The organoleptic properties of some meat products containing different levels of soy products were also evaluated by some research workers , 10,8,11 and 17. The characteristics of sausages prepared with alginates has been also studied (1).

It is well known that soy protein is high in lyaine and low in sulphur containing amino acids. (25,24). On the other hand sunflower protein is poor in lysine and has a moderate content of sulphur containing amino acids . (25, 24). Accordingly both proteins could complement each other . It has been proved that as regards to amino acids and nutritive value a best sunflower-soybean protein isolate mixture could be obtained by mixing 20% soybean protein isolate and 30% sunflower protein isolate (12)

This investigation was carried out to study the production of sausage supplemented with soy-sunflower protein isolates as regards to its nutritive value and organoleptic properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Soybean and sunflower protein isolates were prepared accoring to Foda (19 & 6)

Different sausage samples were prepared as mentioned by El-Dashlouty(1978) as follows: a) Control sample (100% meat). b) Sausage supplemented with soybean-sunflower protein isolates were processed by replacement 30% red meat by 7.5% soy-sunflower protein isolate mixture (70% soy + 30% sunflower isolate plus 22.5% water). c) sausage prepared as mentioned in sample b + 1% sodium alginate.

3) Qualitative and quantitative analysis of amino acids

a. Amino acids were determined using pape chromatography procedure as described ((4,26).

Tryptophan was determined according

the method reported by (3).

c. The amino acid score (A.A.S) was calculated the control of the c lated for each sample according to the following equation :

A.A.S = $\frac{\text{mg. of amino acid in 1 gm. of tester}}{\text{mg. of amino acid in 1 gm. of reference}}$ Protein patter FAO

d. The essential amino acid index (EAAI had been colored had been calculated (21). e. The biological value (B.V.)of each produce

was calculated according to (21) equation B.V. = 1.09 x EAAI - 11.73

4) Organoleptic evaluation of cooked sausage sample5 organoleptic evaluation of cooked in bioling water (sausage:water,1:2 W/W) 100°C for 15 minutes , (19). Anumber of trained persons were asked to evaluate colour, aroma, taste and tenderness of the cooked sausage cooked sausage. Average scores were given out of ten for each parameter .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Organoleptic evaluation of sausage :

From table (1) it could be observed that were colour, odour , taste and texture scores reduced somewhat as the proportion of sunflower soy protein isolate mixture was increased.Never theless, addition of 1% alginate raised the son res to the level characteristics. res to the level characteristic of the control sample . In addition tenderroom sample . In addition tenderness scores higher than that higher than that recorded for the control sample

Table(1): Organoleptic Scores of cooked beef sausage

	Beef Sausage containing							
barumeter	Control	3.75% protein isolate	5% protein isolate	7.5% protein isolate	protein isolate			
Colour Aroma Taste Tenderness	9 8 9 7	9 8 9 7	8 7 9 6	7 7 8 6	9 8 9 9			

Amino acid composition of sausages:
Data presented in table (2) indicated that plementation of beef sausage with sunflower that the sausage with sunflower than the sausage with sunflower that sausage with sunflower than the sausage with sunflower the sausage with sunflower than the sau soy protein isolate mixture reduced somewhat EAAI and B.V. of beef sausage and addition alginate did not affect city and addition alginate did not affect either the amino composition or the EAAI and B.V. of sausage

Although the addition of plant protein isolate mixture reduced somewhat the EAAI and B.V. in sausage protein, it appeared that such reduction did not affect the protein quality when ared with the FAO reference protein (Table in Amiro. ared with the FAO reference protein (Table Manino acid scores (A.S.) for all essential acids were over 1 0 over 1 acids were over 1.0 except for threonine to of beef sausage, with surflex supplementations. of beef sausage, with sunflower - soy properties of some part of meat with 5 of some part of meat with 7.5% protein isolate and or 7.5% protein isolate + 1% alginate not reduce the amino acide + 1% alginate not reduce the amino acids below the FAO pattern Addition of sodium alginate had very effect on the calculated AS

Amino acid composition as gm/100 gram salusite was calculated and grams continued and was calculated and grams consumed to meet daily requirements (C.D. School as gm/100 gram daily requirements (G.D.R.)of man in essential

amino acid(G.D.R.)were calculated; results are shown in tables (4 & 5). From the results in table (5) it could be noticed that the limiting amino acids were the sulphur containing acids. where highest values of G.D.R. were recorded. Nevertheless supplementation of beef sausage with Sunflower-soy protein isolate slightly increased the sausage content of methionine + cystine and reduced calculated G.D.R. for these limiting acids indicating the higher nutritional value of supplemented sausage when compared with the control sample. Grams consumed to cover the daily requirements of man in all essential amino acids were 196 gm, 189 gm and 193 gm in case of control sausage, sausage which contained 7.5% protein isolate and that which contained 7.5% protein isolate and that which contained 7.5% protein isolate + 1% alginate. This indicated that alginate sample was also of higher nutritional value than the control sausage due to supplementation with plant protein isolate mixture.

Table(2):Anno acid composition of sausage (gm/100 gm protein)

	Sausage					
Amino acids	Beef sausage control	with 7.5% protein isolate	with 7.5% protein isolate +1% alginate			
Leucine + isoleucine	13.52	12.94	12.93			
Phenylalanine	4.00	4.38	4.37			
Valine	5.27	5.46	5.45			
Mehtionine	2.00	2.07	2.06			
Tyrosing	3.20	3.23	3.24			
Proline	5.42	6.11	6.10			
Alanine + Glutamic	20.77	19.97	19.95			
Threonine	4.94	3.98	3.96			
Glycine	7.14	6.31	6.30			
Asparatic	3.78	5.52	5.51			
Arginine	6.61	7.19	7.18			
Histidine	2.86	2.66	2.65			
Lysine	8.39	7.44	7.43			
Cystine + cysteine	1.42	1.59	1.58			
Tryptophan	1.09	1.11	1.10			
EAAI	83.16	78.73	67.58			
B.V.	77.85	72.91	72.75			

Table (3)

Anino acid composition (mg/l gr Nitrogen) and amino scid Score for beef sausage supplimented with protein isolate

		Amino acid composition			amino acid Score			
Amino acids	P & O mg/l en N.		7.5% protein isolate		Control	7.5% protein isolate	7.5% protein isolate + 1% alginate	
Leucine + isoleucine	690	845.00	808.75	808.13	1.23	1.17	1.17	
Lysine	430	524.00	465.00	464.38	1.54	1.37	1.36	
Methionine + Cystine	220	238.75	228.75	227.50	1.09	1.04	1.03	
Phenylalanine +Tyrosine	380	450.00	475.63	475.62	1.18	1.25	1.25	
Threonine	250	252.50	248.75	247.50	1.01	1.00	0.99	
Tryptoppan	60	68.13	69.75	68.75	1.14	1.16	1.15	
Valine	310	357.50	341.25	340.63	1.15	1.10	1.09	

Table (5)
Grams consumed of savesge to next the daily requirements of man is estential atino soids (5,0.R.)

BUT HELD - D.D. IN D.D.T.		ntaining					
TETDO VC748	Delly requirements of man/Fa.	Control		protein isolate		7.5% protein isolate 15 alginate	
	01 man/g	<u>1</u> 100 €	G.D.R.	#2/100 ga	G.D.R.	sm/100 cm	G.D.R.
Tencipe - Jeolencipe	1.50	1.96	92	2.05	EŁ	2.02	89
Lysine	0.80	1.22	6é	1.16	66	1.16	69
Wethionine . Cystine	1.10	0.56	196	0.58	189	0.57	193
Promylalanine + Tyrosine	1.10	1.04	106	1.21	91	1.19	92
Pareonine	0.50	0.59	85	0.63	79	0.62	81
Typtophan	0.25	0.16	156	0.18	139	0.17	147
Taline	0.60	0.83	96	0.87	92	0,85	90

Table (4) Amino acid composition of over assumate (gm/100 gm sample)

	Sausage containing					
Anino acids	Control	7.5% protein isolate	protein 1solute			
treu than 18;	1.96	2.05	2.02			
lecine + isoleucine		0.70	0,68			
learle anine	0.58		0.65			
hilbe	0.83	0.67	0.32			
90100100	0.35	0.33	A CONTRACTOR			
bres Lae	0,46	0.51	0.50			
Prelia e	0.79	0.97	0.95			
Mesine - Glutamic	3.61	2.94	2.89			
terenine	0.59	0.63	0.62			
Breine	1.03	1,00	0,98			
partic	1.28	1,40	1,40			
berine	0.54	0.88	0.86			
nerpro	0.96	1.00	0.98			
hetidine	0.44	0.42	0.41			
Us100	1.22	1.15	1,16			
Ostine - cysteine	0,21	0.25	0.24			
pibsobper	0.16	0.18	0.17			

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