



Food, Dairy and Home Economic Research

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EFFECT OF ADDING GRAPE SEED POWDER AND IT'S EXTRACT ON THE COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES OF PROCESSED CHEESE ANALOGUES

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Received: 26/04/2018 ; Accepted: 20/06/2018

ABSTRACT: A new functional processed cheese fortified with grape seed powder (GSP) and its extract (GSE) was developed. The chemical composition, physical, microbiological properties, texture profile and sensory evaluation of prepared processed cheese were followed throughout storage period at 5°C up to 3 months. The moisture, ash, fat/dry matter (F/DM) and protein dry matter (P/DM) of supplemented processed cheeses were higher compared to control. While salt/moisture (S/M) content was lower. Addition of GSP and GSE increased the pH, SN and antioxidant activity, but decreased the TVFA values and total bacteria count (TBC) compared with control, throughout storage. Significant differences were found between treatments and control processed cheese in texture profiles. Cheese fortified with up to 0.3% GSP and GSE exhibited better appearance, texture & body and flavour. Further increase in the added ratio, significantly decreased the sensory scores compared with control.

Key words: Grape seeds powder, grape seeds extract, processed cheese analogues, cheese composition, physical characters, antioxidant activity, texture profile, sensory evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Processed cheese has great popularity all over the world because of its favorable texture and taste, easy to handle, and its attractive image to all ages specially children (Mohamed and Shalaby, 2016). In response to increased manufacturing costs, imitation cheese products have been developed and are widely used, in pizza and fast food outlets, In addition, the manufacture of an imitation cheese allows the use of nutritional, textural and economic ingredients (Bachmann, 2001). Processed cheese made from mixing natural cheeses with salts and water under the influence of heat and agitation, whereas processed cheese analogues are made with partial or whole replacement of natural cheeses by milk proteins or other proteins (Gustaw and Mleko, 2007; Noronha *et al.*, 2008). There are an increasing use of fruit processing wastes as functional food ingredients

because they are rich sources of dietary fiber and beneficial bioactive compounds, such as polyphenols, antioxidants and antimicrobial agents. Grape is one of the largest widely cultivated fruits all over the world (FAOSTAT, 2013). Grape by-products such as marcs, pomace, skins, seeds and stems have drawn increased attention in recent years for their potential health benefits not only as an antioxidant agents, but also as antibacterial, anti-obesity, antithrombotic, and anti-carcinogenic agents (Park *et al.*, 2008 ; Mildner-Szkudlarz and Bajerska, 2013). Grape seeds are waste products of the wine and grape juice industry which contain high amounts of fiber, valuable lipid, proteins, carbohydrates, sugars, minerals, antioxidants and polyphenols (Kim *et al.*, 2006; Arora *et al.*, 2010). The moisture, fat, protein, fiber, ash and nitrogen free extract of grape seed powders were reported to be 6.93, 7.39, 18.89, 48.90, 0.33 and 17.56%, respectively (Abdrabba

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and Hussein, 2015). It has been reported that grape seed oils contain large amounts of unsaturated fatty acids such as linoleic and oleic, and sitosterol, as the main sterol constituent (Ohnishi *et al.*, 1990). Grape seed extract has been reported to possess a broad spectrum of pharmacological and therapeutic effects including anti-inflammatory, anti-arthritis, anti-allergic effects, prevent heart diseases, reduced apoptotic cell death and skin aging activity (Maffei *et al.*, 1996). The polyphenols of grape seeds exhibit a strong antioxidant activity. The antioxidant potential of grape seeds proanthocyanidins was reported to be 20 times higher than vitamin E and 50 times more than vitamin C (Bagchi *et al.*, 1997). Grape seed extract has been used as natural food additives and antioxidant in Japan (Nakamura *et al.*, 2003) and has been marketed in France for decades as treatment for venous and vascular capillary disorders (Arora *et al.*, 2010) and for treatment of liver and gall bladder dysfunctions in Europe in many centuries (Wichtl, 2004). Several studies have been used grape seed extract in yoghurt, frankfurters and bread to increase the concentration of beneficial compounds in the final product (Sant'Anna *et al.*, 2014).

The objectives of the present study were to assess the potential use of grape seed powders and its extract in the manufacture of processed cheese analogues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Red grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) was purchased from local market. The ingredients of cheese formula were vegetable fat (shorting) obtained from Arma Co., Malaysia. Modified starch produced by Fude and Serrahn, Germany, low heat skim milk powder (96% dry matter, 32.5% protein and 1.5% fat) imported from USA (Dairy America California), vegetable protein (protein 8%) by Fonterra Co., New Zealand, whey powder (95% dry matter, 6.5% protein and 2% fat) obtained from ARAB Co. for import and export, Cairo, Egypt. Emulsify salt (B4), was supplied by Dairy Products and Food Additives (EGY Dairy), Egypt. Salt (NaCl), potassium sorbate, citric acid and nisin were purchased from Misr Food Additives (Mifad), Egypt.

These ingredients were supplied by Green field factory, Desok, Kafer- Elshekh, Egypt. The 2,2-diphenyl 1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) was purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. USA.

Preparation of grape seed powder and its extract

Grape seeds were separated from the grapes, washed, air dried in shade at 25-30°C, ground using a house blender and then sieved to obtain fine powder (GSP). Grape seed extract (GSE) was prepared by macerating of GSP 50 g in 250 ml distilled water at 5°C for 24 hr., and filtered through cheese cloth.

Preparation of processed cheese analogues fortified with GSP and GSE

GSP and GSE were added in the formulation of processed cheese analogues (Table 1) at the ratio of 0.0 (control), 0.1 and 0.3% as called GSP 1, GSP 2 and GSE1, GSE2, respectively. The ingredients for each formula were placed in the cooking vat mixed for 1 min at low speed, pH was adjusted to ca. 5.8 with citric acid, vacuum was applied and, the content was heated up to 70°C by direct steam injection. Vacuum was switched off and heating was reached up to 95°C and the ingredients were mixed at high speed for 2 min. The hot cheese melt was transferred into a plastic lined cardboard box with dimensions 6×10×6 cm and placed in the refrigerator. All samples from each treatment were stored at 5°C for 3 months. The chemical, physical, microbiological, texture profile and sensory evaluation were carried out on fresh processed cheese and after 1, 2 and 3 months.

Methods of analysis

Cheese samples were analyzed for moisture, fat, protein, salt, ash and water-soluble nitrogen (WSN) according to the methods described in AOAC (2000). The pH values were measured in cheese samples using pH meter (SGH, CG-811-England). Total volatile fatty acids were determined as given by Kosikowski (1978). Analysis was performed in triplicate and results reported as mean.

Determination of antioxidant activity

The antioxidant activity was determined using 2, 2-Diphenyl 1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) method according to Lee *et al.* (2003). Radical

Table 1. Chemical composition of the ingredients used in manufacture of processed cheese analogues (kg/100 kg)

Component	Quantity
Vegetables fat (shorting),	19.80
Modified starch	13.50
Skimmed milk powder	3.90
Salt (NaCl)	1.52
Vegetables protein	1.30
Emulsify salt (B4),	1.28
Whey powder	0.72
Potassium sorbate	0.19
Citric acid	0.08
Nisin	0.03
Water	57.68
Total	100

scavenging activity was expressed as inhibition percentage and was calculated using the following formula:

DPPH radical scavenging activity (%) = $(1 - \text{sample absorbance} / \text{control absorbance}) \times 100$.

Texture profile analysis

The textural profile analysis test (TPA) including hardness, springiness, cohesiveness adhesiveness, gumminess and chewiness of processed cheese was done on the prepared cheese analogues by LFRA-Texture Analyzer (1000) using computer interface software (CNS Farnell, Bore Harwood, Hertfordshire, England WD6 1WG) according to **Bourne (1982)**. The samples were analyzed when fresh and after 1, 2 and 3 months.

Microbiological examination

The samples were examined for total viable bacterial. Total viable bacteria were enumerated by pour plate method using standard plate count agar (**Houghtby et al., 1992**) and the plates were incubated at 37°C for 48 hr.

Sensory evaluation

Processed cheeses analogues treatments were sensory evaluated by 10 staff members at the

Animal Production Res. Institute, Agric. Res. Center, Ministry of Agric., Egypt. The score card was designed as suggested by **Meyer (1973)** for: appearance (out of 20 points), body and texture (out of 40 points), flavour (out of 40 points), and total acceptability (sum for scores for appearance, body & texture and flavour).

Statistical Analysis

SPSS (Version 20.0) software was used for statistical analysis using analysis ANOVA, significant means were compared using Duncan's test at the level of $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compositional Analysis of Processed Cheese Analogues

The changes in gross chemical composition of the prepared processed cheese analogues supplemented with GSP and GSE are shown in Table 2. The GSE fortified cheese had significantly higher moisture content compared with GSP or control treatments. This may be due to the non-phenolic material in grape seeds which possibly bind water and contribute to higher cheese moisture content (**Felix da Silva et al., 2015**).

Table 2. Chemical composition of processed cheese analogues supplement with grape seeds powder and its extracts during storage at 5°C up to three months

Item (%)	Storage period (month)	Treatment				
		Control	GSP1	GSP2	GSE1	GSE2
Moisture	Fresh	54.96±0.94 d	55.49±0.02 c.	56.54±0.05 c	56.89±0.09 b	57.96±0.06 a
	1	54.51±0.16 d	55.45±0.02 c	55.98±0.04 c	56.71±0.04 b	57.48±0.32 a
	2	54.42±0.14 e	55.41±0.02 d	55.87±0.03 c	56.65±0.04 b	57.55±0.03 a
	3	54.32±0.12 e	55.38±0.03 d	55.74±0.03 c	56.55±0.04 b	57.46±0.03 a
	Mean±SD	54.55±0.08e	55.42±0.02 d	56.03±0.02 c	56.70±0.02 b	57.61±0.11 a
Fat/DM	Fresh	51.29±0.0 cd	51.53±0.04 bc	51.91±0.63 d	51.61±0.07 b	52.59±0.03 a
	1	50.45±0.10 d	51.13±0.03 b	51.16±0.04 c	51.22±0.04 b	51.86±0.04 a
	2	50.19±0.16 c	50.84±0.07 b	50.94±0.06 b	50.93±0.4 bc	51.76±0.06 a
	3	49.98±0.17 d	50.49±0.09 b	50.68±0.07 c	50.61±0.0bc	51.40±0.08 a
	Mean±SD	50.48±0.11 d	51.01±0.04 b	50.93±0.14 c	51.09±0.11 b	51.90±0.03 a
Protein/DM	Fresh	29.09±0.17 a	29.22±0.06 a	29.25±0.23 a	30.22±0.10 a	31.04±0.03 a
	1	28.69±0.12 d	28.96±0.07 c	29.00±0.03 c	29.98±0.08 b	30.73±0.06 a
	2	28.21±0.15 d	28.78±0.08 c	28.91±0.08 c	29.66±0.05 b	30.45±0.08 a
	3	28.06±0.04 e	28.99±0.05 c	29.05±0.06 d	29.35±0.08 b	29.93±1.28 a
	Mean±SD	28.52±0.11 c	28.94±0.04 c	28.99±0.05 c	29.81±0.03 b	30.81±0.32 a
Salt/M	Fresh	3.51±0.01 b	3.38±0.02 b	3.27±0.04 b	3.20±0.02 b	3.11±0.02 a
	1	3.49±0.01 b	3.28±0.03 d	3.20±0.02 cd	3.16±0.05 c	3.06±0.06 a
	2	3.45±0.01 a	3.25±0.03 a	3.15±0.04 a	3.14±0.23 a	3.01±0.05 a
	3	3.42±0.04 a	3.23±0.06 b	3.07±0.03 b	3.11±0.09 a	2.87±0.06 b
	Mean±SD	3.47±0.00 a	3.28±0.02 b	3.17±0.03 b	3.15±0.03 a	3.01±0.04 a
Ash	Fresh	3.32±0.02 e	3.42±0.01 d	3.73±0.02 c	3.85±0.01 b	3.96±0.04 a
	1	3.28±0.01 e	3.35±0.02 d	3.65±0.03 c	3.80±0.02 b	3.86±0.03 a
	2	3.24±0.02d	3.31±0.02 c	3.59±0.02 b	3.74±0.02 a	3.75±0.03 a
	3	3.14±0.02 d	3.27±0.01 c	3.53±0.02 b	3.65±0.04 a	3.65±0.03 a
	Mean±SD	3.25±0.00 e	3.34±0.00 d	3.63±0.01 c	3.76±0.02 b	3.81±0.03 a

Values are expressed as the mean standard deviation of three determinations.

^{a b c d e} Letters indicate significant differences between processed cheese analogues treatments.

Control: processed cheese without grape seeds.

GSP1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds powder.

GSP2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds powder.

GSE1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds extract.

GSE2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds extract.

The F/DM and P/DM (%) were lower in control than cheese treatments. The F/DM and P/DM (%) in GSE cheeses was more than GSP cheeses and increased with increasing the level of addition. Throughout storage, F/DM and P/DM (%) decreased in all cheeses. Significant differences ($P < 0.05$) were found between GSE and control cheeses in fresh and through storage period. The S/M (%) was higher in control cheese compared with GSP and GSE processed cheeses. Cheeses fortified with GSP had higher S/M (%) than that GSE cheeses, without significant differences. The salt content of cheese in all treatments and control decreased slightly through storage period. On the other hand, experimental processed cheese had higher ash content compared to the control. The ash contents of the GSE cheese augmentation than that in GSP cheese. The ash contents of the treated cheeses were increased with increasing levels of GSP and GSE. Slight decrease in ash content was observed in all cheeses throughout the storage period.

Physical Characteristics of Processed Cheese

Table 3 shows some physical characteristics of processed cheese. The pH value of GSP and GSE cheese was slightly higher than that of control processed cheese. This trend is in accordance with that reported by **Mohamed *et al.* (2014)** for yoghurt. The pH values were decreased gradually in all treatments throughout the storage, which can be attributed to the decomposition in the emulsifying salts and/or their interaction with protein (**Chamber and Daurelles, 2000**). The SN (%) was found to be significantly lower in control cheese compared to that containing GSP and GSE. Noticeable increase in SN (%) occurred in GSE cheese compared with GSP cheese. The high SN (%) of treated cheeses may be attributed to the soluble protein content of GSP and GSE. During storage, the value of SN increased in all cheeses, could be due to the hydrolysis of polyphosphate in emulsifying salts which caused more solubilization of proteins (**Awad and Salama, 2010**). The total volatile fatty acids (TVFA) were more abundant in control as compared to those of supplemented processed cheeses. However, the GSP cheese had higher TVFA

than GSE cheese, whereas increasing the concentration of GSP or GSE decreased the TVFA values in cheese. On the contrary, TVFA values increased in all treatments and control cheese through storage period.

Antioxidant Activity

The antioxidant activity of phenolic compounds is mainly attributed to their free radical scavenging and metal chelating properties. A difference in the antioxidant scavenging activity was noticed between GSP, GSE and control processed cheeses when fresh and throughout storage period (Table 3). The values of antioxidant scavenging activity were higher in GSP or GSE cheeses as compared with control cheese. On the other hand, GSE cheeses had the greatest value of antioxidant scavenging activity. These differences were increased with the increase of added GSP and GSE ratios. Similar results for GSE were obtained by **Jayaprakasha *et al.* (2003)**. The antioxidant values of all processed cheeses decreased by advancing of the storage period.

Microbiological Examination

The processed cheese analogues was compared for total bacterial (TBC) count (Table 4). The results indicated that higher TBC were detected in control cheese than cheese supplemented with GSP or GSE. The reduction of the bacterial populations might be occurred due to the high phenolic compound content of grape seeds that are known as antimicrobial agents, may alter the cell morphology by influencing the osmotic pressure of the cell, thus disrupting the cytoplasmic membrane and causing leakage of cell constituents (**Shin *et al.*, 2012**). Furthermore TBC of GSP cheeses were slightly higher than GSE cheeses. **Chedea *et al.* (2011)** reported that GSE contains gallic acid which concedes the most active compound for inhibition of bacteria. Therefore, current results indicated that using GSP and GSE may be exploiting antimicrobial agents that prevent the spoilage of stored dairy products by bacteria. The storage period leads to the decrease in bacterial counts.

Texture Profile Analysis

In the current study, there is factor efficient to rheological parameters of cheese, it is the

Table 3. Physicochemical composition of processed cheese analogues supplement with grape seeds powder and its extracts during storage at 5°C up to three months

Item	Storage period (month)	Treatment				
		Control	GSP1	GSP2	GSE1	GSE2
pH value	Fresh	5.88±0.01c	5.95±0.01a	5.92±0.01b	5.91±0.02b	5.93±0.02ab
	1	5.66±0.04c	5.86±0.03a	5.86±0.03a	5.76±0.03b	5.84±0.02a
	2	5.63±0.02b	5.77±0.02a	5.77±0.03a	5.66±0.02b	5.76±0.03a
	3	5.58±0.01b	5.67±0.03a	5.65±0.02a	5.59±0.02b	5.66±0.03a
	Mean ±SD	5.69±0.01c	5.81±0.01a	5.80±0.02a	5.73±0.02b	5.80±0.01a
SN (%)	Fresh	1.32±0.01c	1.46±0.01b	1.44±0.02b	1.55±0.04a	1.46±0.03b
	1	1.45±0.02d	1.54±0.03cb	1.49±0.02dc	1.64±0.03a	1.56±0.04b
	2	1.57±0.02b	1.65±0.02a	1.57±0.02b	1.67±0.03a	1.66±0.04a
	3	1.65±0.05a	1.73±0.12a	1.65±0.03a	1.74±0.03a	1.69±0.03a
	Mean ±SD	1.50±0.02c	1.59±0.04b	1.54±0.01c	1.65±0.02a	1.59±0.03b
TVFA (ml 0.1N NaOH/100 g)	Fresh	29.00±1.00a	26.20±1.05a	25.13±0.95a	25.74±6.54a	25.05±0.21a
	1	33.20±0.10a	28.47±0.90b	26.33±1.05dc	27.27±1.60cb	25.37±0.90d
	2	38.40±0.10a	32.37±1.01b	29.23±1.15c	31.60±1.54b	27.40±0.70c
	3	40.33±0.15a	35.44±1.01b	32.21±1.15c	35.37±0.97b	31.22±0.95c
	Mean ±SD	35.23±0.24a	30.62±0.99b	28.23±0.94c	30.00±0.97b	27.26±0.66c
Anti-oxidants activity (%)	Fresh	6.74±0.04e	12.17±0.04d	17.61±0.04c	23.08±0.03b	28.09±0.04a
	1	5.82±0.04e	10.15±0.04d	12.55±0.04c	16.24±0.04b	19.75±0.03a
	2	2.14±0.04e	8.15±0.04d	8.52±0.03c	10.16±0.04b	10.94±0.03a
	3	0.65±0.04e	7.19±0.05c	7.36±0.04b	7.75±0.02a	7.90±0.03d
	Mean ±SD	3.84±0.03e	9.41±0.01d	11.51±0.01c	14.31±0.03b	12.86±0.01a

Values are expressed as the mean standard deviation of three determinations.

^{a b c d e} Letters indicate significant differences between processed cheese analogues treatments.

Control: processed cheese without grape seeds.

GSP1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds powder.

GSP2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds powder. GSE1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds extract.

GSE2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds extract.

Table 4. Total bacterial count (Log₁₀-CFU) of processed cheese analogues supplement with grape seeds powder and its extracts during storage at 5°C up to three months

Storage period (month)	Treatment				
	Control	GSP1	GSP2	GSE1	GSE2
Fresh	7.71±0.01 a	7.63±0.01 b	7.49±0.01 d	7.62±0.02 b	7.56±0.01 c
1	6.65±0.01 b	6.62±0.01 ab	6.51±0.08 c	6.57±0.01 bc	6.52±0.01 bc
2	6.60±0.02 a	6.57±0.01 b	6.44±0.01 d	6.54±0.01 b	6.49±0.02 c
3	5.56±0.02 d	5.43±0.02 b	5.41±0.02 b	5.42±0.02 b	5.40±0.02 b
Mean ±SD	6.63±0.79 a	6.56±0.81 b	6.46±0.77 d	6.54±0.80 b	6.49±0.79 c

Values are expressed as the mean standard deviation of three determinations.

^{a b c d e} Letters indicate significant differences between processed cheese analogues treatments.

Control: processed cheese without grape seeds.

GSP1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds powder.

GSP2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds powder. GSE1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds extract.

GSE2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds extract.

modified starch. The modified starch has caused a more rigid structure with molecules strongly correlated. The partially molten fat fills the spaces in the matrix of casein and starch which increases the elasticity of cheese (**Benaouadj et al., 2017**). The modified starch is gelatinized and thus it forms a gel (**Chemache, 2011**). Texture profile analysis of processed cheese analogues are given in Fig.1. Hardness values were higher in control processed cheese than that in GSP followed by GSE cheeses. However, hardness decreased with increasing percentage of the ratio added. The decrease in moisture content may be responsible for the increase in hardness due to the greater hydration and consequent weakening of the casein network (**Pereira et al., 2001**). The decrease in pH value may be another factor in the observed increase in hardness. The results also showed that in the supplemented processed cheese, cohesiveness, springiness and chewiness values increased comparing to the control. In addition showed higher values in GSE than GSP cheeses and with increasing the levels of fortification. The results showed that cohesiveness, springiness and chewiness values of all cheeses were significantly decreased during the storage. Rising of S/M may increase the possibility for replacement of Ca^{2+} with Na^+ , thereby decreasing the firmness of cheese. Chewiness was secondary textural parameters of cheese, know it is the number of chews that are required before the sample is ready for swallowing (**Gwartney et al., 2004**). The suitable chewiness provides a rich mouth feel and enhances the joy of tasting cheese. The higher moisture and fat contents lead to lower the firmness of cheese. On contrary, the higher protein and dry matter contents, leads to higher firmness of cheese (**Zheng et al., 2016**). Adhesiveness values were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) in control cheese than supplemented processed cheese. As well, adhesiveness values in GSP cheeses was higher than that in GSE cheeses and increased with increasing the added ratios. Adhesiveness values in all cheese increased gradually during the storage period. It could be noticed that gumminess values were similar in supplemented cheeses and control with decreased the advance

of storage period. **Bourne (2002)** reported that gumminess is directly proportional to firmness, and therefore, gumminess decreases with reduced firmness.

Sensory Evaluation

Sensory evaluation of processed cheese analogues supplemented with GSP and GSE at different levels is shown in Table 5. Significant differences were found in the appearance, body and texture and flavour between control, GSP and GSE cheeses. Increasing the level of grape seeds powder in the cheese formulation led to better flavour scores. The profound positive impact of utilizing grape seeds on flavour and taste scores of product, possibly to the phenolic compounds (**Mohamed et al., 2014**). Cheeses fortified with 0.3% GSP or GSE had better appearance, body and texture and flavour than control cheese throughout storage period. Considering that at the end of storage, decreased colour scores of the supplemented cheese, reduction in acceptability was expected, but was not the case, panelists preferred GSP and GSE cheeses. The highest overall acceptability score was associated with cheese containing GSP or GSE at level of 0.3%.

Conclusion

Fortifying processed cheese with grape seeds is of great interest to improve the functionality and create functional type of cheese with health benefits. Addition of grape seeds to cheese would complement its healthy characteristics; improve rheological properties, and development sensory features. Fortifying processed cheese with 0.3% of grape seeds or its extract produced acceptable product. It must be noted that the utilization of by-products for formulation of functional food, and so can transfer the status of analogues products from an 'inferior' product to a functional food with health benefits.

Acknowledgements

The authors sincerely thank Green-fields factory for providing raw materials and harnessing its capabilities in the manufacturing process.

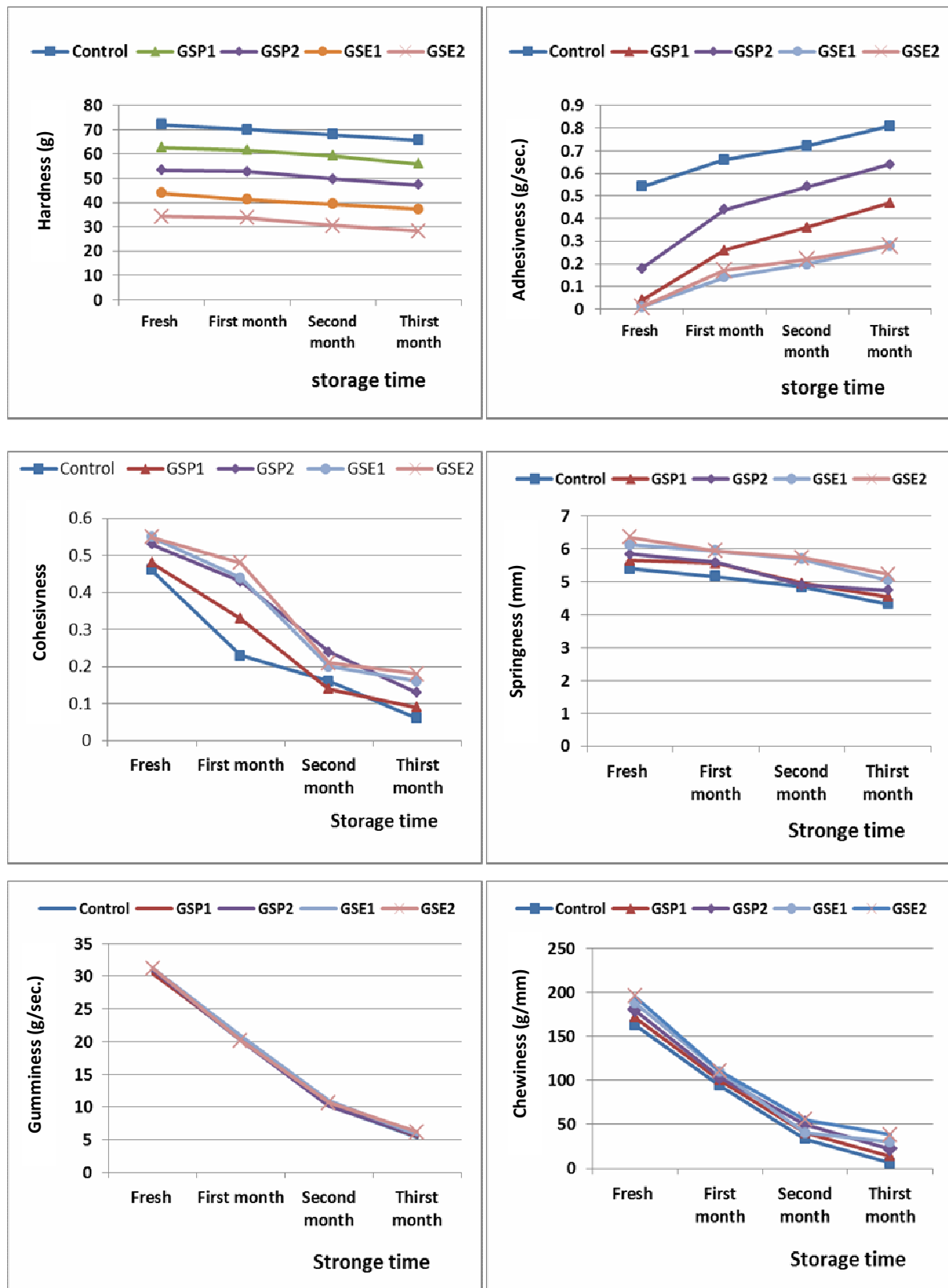


Fig. 1. Texture profile analysis of processed cheese analogues supplement with grape seeds powder and its extracts during storage at 5°C up to three months

Table 5. Sensory evaluation of processed cheese analogues supplement with grape seeds powder and its extracts during storage at 5°C up to three months

Storage period (month)	Control	Seeds powder		Seeds extract	
		GSP1	GSP2	GSE1	GSE2
Appearance (20)					
Fresh	17.0±0.00 b	18.0±0.00 ab	18.3±0.58 a	17.7±0.58 ab	18.7±1.15 a
1	17.7±0.58 b	18.0±1.00 b	18.7±1.15 ab	18.0±0.00 b	19.7±0.58 a
2	18.0±1.00 c	18.3±1.15 bc	19.7±0.58 ab	19.7±0.58 ab	20.0±0.00 a
3	19.0±1.00 ab	19.7±0.58 a	20.0±0.00 a	20.0±0.00 a	19.7±0.58 a
Mean ±SD	17.9±0.52 de	18.4±0.33 cd	19.1±0.19 ab	18.7±0.14 bc	19.4±0.25 a
Body and texture (40)					
Fresh	37.0±1.00 a	37.0±2.00 a	37.0±1.00 a	37.0±1.0 a	38.0±1.00 a
1	37.0±2.00 ab	37.3±1.53 ab	37.7±0.58 a	37.0±1.00 ab	38.3±0.58 a
2	37.3±0.58 a	37.7±1.15 a	38.0±1.00 a	38.0±1.00 a	38.7±1.53 a
3	38.0±1.00 bc	38.3±1.15 ab	38.7±0.58 ab	38.7±0.58 ab	39.7±0.58 a
Mean ±SD	37.3±0.80 ab	37.6±1.23 ab	37.8±0.75 ab	37.8±0.22 ab	38.6±0.54 a
Flavour (40)					
Fresh	36.7±0.58 a	37.7±0.58 a	38.0±2.00 a	37.7±0.58 a	38.0±1.00 a
1	37.0±1.00 ab	38.0±1.00 ab	38.3±0.58 a	38.0±1.00 ab	38.7±0.58 a
2	37.7±0.58 ab	38.7±0.58 a	39.0±1.00 a	39.0±0.00 a	39.0±1.00 a
3	38.7±0.58 a	39.0±1.00 a	39.3±0.58 a	39.0±1.00 a	36.3±5.51 a
Mean ±SD	37.5±0.47 ab	38.3±0.63 a	38.7±0.88 a	38.5±0.44 a	38.0±1.56ab
Total (100)					
Fresh	90.7±1.53 bc	92.0±2.00 ab	93.3±3.21 ab	92.3±1.53 ab	94.7±1.15 a
1	91.7±2.89 bc	93.3±3.51 abc	94.7±0.58 ab	93.3±1.15 abc	96.3±0.58 a
2	93.0±1.73 bc	94.7±2.52abc	96.7±2.08 a	96.3±1.53 ab	97.7±2.52 a
3	95.7±2.08 ab	96.8±1.76 ab	97.7±0.76 a	97.3±0.76 ab	95.7±4.93ab
Mean ±SD	92.7±1.78 bc	94.3±2.13 ab	95.6±1.55 a	94.9±0.54 ab	96.0±1.44 a

Values are expressed as the mean standard deviation of three determinations.

^{a b c d e} Letters indicate significant differences between processed cheese analogues treatments.

Control: processed cheese without grape seeds.

GSP1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds powder.

GSP2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds powder.

GSE1: processed cheese containing 0.1% grape seeds extract.

GSE2: processed cheese containing 0.3% grape seeds extract.

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تأثير إضافة مسحوق بذور العنب ومستخلصاتها على التركيب الكيماوى والخصائص لشبيه الجبن المطبوخ

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الهدف من هذه الدراسة إنتاج جبن وظيفى شبيه الجبن المطبوخ بإضافة مسحوق بذور العنب ومستخلصاته المائية إلى المخلوط بنسب مختلفة وهى ١، ٣، ٥، ١٠، ٣٠%، وبدراسة التركيب الكيماوى والخواص الفيزيائية، والجودة الميكروبيولوجية، والخصائص الريولوجية والتقييم الحسى للجبن المطبوخ الناتج خلال فترة التخزين على درجة حرارة ٥م ولمدة تصل إلى ٣ أشهر، تبين أن محتوى الرطوبة، الرماد، الدهون/المادة الجافة والبروتين/المادة الجافة أعلى في الأجبان المدعمة بمسحوق بذور العنب أو مستخلصاتها مقارنة بالجبن غير المدعم وانخفضت هذه المكونات تدريجيا خلال فترة التخزين في جميع عينات الجبن، أما محتوى الملح/الرطوبة (S/M) كان أقل في الجبن المدعمة بمسحوق بذور العنب أو مستخلصاتها عما هو فى الجبن الناتج عن المعاملة القياسية (الكنترول)، كذلك إضافة مسحوق بذور العنب ومستخلصاتها رفع الرقم الهيدروجيني (PH)، والمركبات النيتروجينية الذائبة (SN) وخفض الأحماض الدهنية الكلية الطيارة (TVFA)، أيضاً لوحظ ارتفاع مضادات الأكسدة والتي أدت إلى انخفاض عدد الكائنات الحية الدقيقة مقارنة مع الجبن الكنترول (TBC)، أثناء و حتى نهاية فترة التخزين، أما القياسات الريولوجية للجبن المدعمة تأثرت بالزيادة أو النقصان مقارنة بالجبن الكنترول تبعاً لنسبة الإضافة، وهذا اثر على مظهر وتركيب الجبن الناتجة، وأخيراً تبين أن تدعيم الجبن بنسبة ٣، ٥% من مسحوق بذور العنب أو مستخلصاتها هى النسبة الأفضل التى أظهرت أحسن مظهر ولمس وتركيب ونكهة للجبن ولكن الاستمرار فى زيادة الإضافة عن هذه النسبة سواء بمسحوق البذور أو مستخلصاتها أدت إلى انخفاض الخواص الحسية للجبن بشكل ملحوظ مقارنة مع الجبن الكنترول.

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