New alternatives to milk from pulses: digestibility and bioactivity

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Plant Based Alternatives to milk

Samples	Protein (% w/v)	Hydrocolloids	Sugars
Skimmed milk	3.5	No	No
Oat beverage	0.2	Yes	No
Almond beverage	0.5	Yes	No
Hazelnut beverage	0.4	Yes	Yes
Coconut beverage	0.1	Yes	No
Quinoa beverage	0.8	Yes	No
Nut beverage	0.2	Yes	No
Dry nuts beverage	0.6	Yes	Yes
Rice beverage	0.1	No	No

Protein content:
0.1 - 0.8% vs 3.5 - 4.0% (milk)

- Gums added to replace the protein effect on viscosity and mouthfeel
- Sugars, for mouthfeel and consumer acceptance
- Sunflower oil for smoothness

Bad example of nutritional replacement!



- Lupin
- Chickpea
- Yellow Pea
- Green Pea



Protein content: 20-40%



BEVERAGES (min. 10% seeds)

- 1. With whole seed (incl. peel)
- 2. No additives
- 3. No hydrocolloids

Dry seeds – SOAKING – Seeds germination Seeds roasting

Cooking

Raw seeds milling

Milling



Pulse-based beverages

FIRST PRODUCTION ISSUES:

- Gel formation in beverage (pea)
- Sandy mouthfeel (strong milling)
- "Beany flavor" (cooking after milling)

LUPIN After agitation





CHICKPEA

PEA



PROCESS OPTIMIZATION







Procedure

SEEDS SOAKING (1:3 (w/v), 3 steps, ≥16h)





BEVERAGES TO TEST

Lupin Chickpea Lupin + Chickpea



Digestibility tests - All six pulse beverages were submitted to static in vitro

digestion method according to Brodkorb and coworkers (2019);

Physicochemical analysis of pulse beverages and its respective digesta:

- Total Protein was determined by Lowry-Peterson method (Peterson, 1983);
- **Total Starch** analysis was performed according to Megazyme Total Starch Assay Procedure (K-TSTA) based on AOAC official method 996.11 (1996);
- **D-glucose** content was obtained by HPLC (Santos et al., 2019);
- Carbohydrates content was carried out according to Dubois et al. (1951);
- Minerals content were carried out by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES);
- **Phytic acid** content was performed according to Megazyme Phytic Acid assay kit (K-PHYT);
- **The glycemic index** of pulse-based beverages was determined by starch hydrolysis *in vitro* procedure according to Goñi et al. (1997).





Anti-oxidant activity:

- Total phenolic compounds were determined using the method reported by Otkay et al. (2003) with some modifications;
- The scavenging effect of pulse beverage extracts was determined using the DPPH methodology (Sánchez-Moreno et al, 1999);
- The reducing power of the pulse beverage extracts was determined using the ferric ion reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assay adapted from Rufino et al., 2006.

No anti-oxidante activity was found in pulse beverages.

Anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer bioactivities – next experimental trials (Nov 2020)











Chickpea, Lupin, and mixture (50/50) beverages Mineral content - before and after in vitro digestion





Chickpea-based beverages

Mineral contents - before and after in vitro digestion















Conclusions

High (around 4%) digestible protein beverages can be produced from European pulses

Soaking and cooking eliminates the raw been flavor

Whole seeds produce a pleasant beverage with good mouthfeel (high viscosity)

No residues – ZERO WASTE

No need for salt, or sugar, or gelangum – CLEAN LABEL







