

Use of Omega 3 in Food Products

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... FRIENDS IN FOOD INDUSTRY ...
AT CRYSTAL ROOM, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ...
ON MARCH 14, 1987

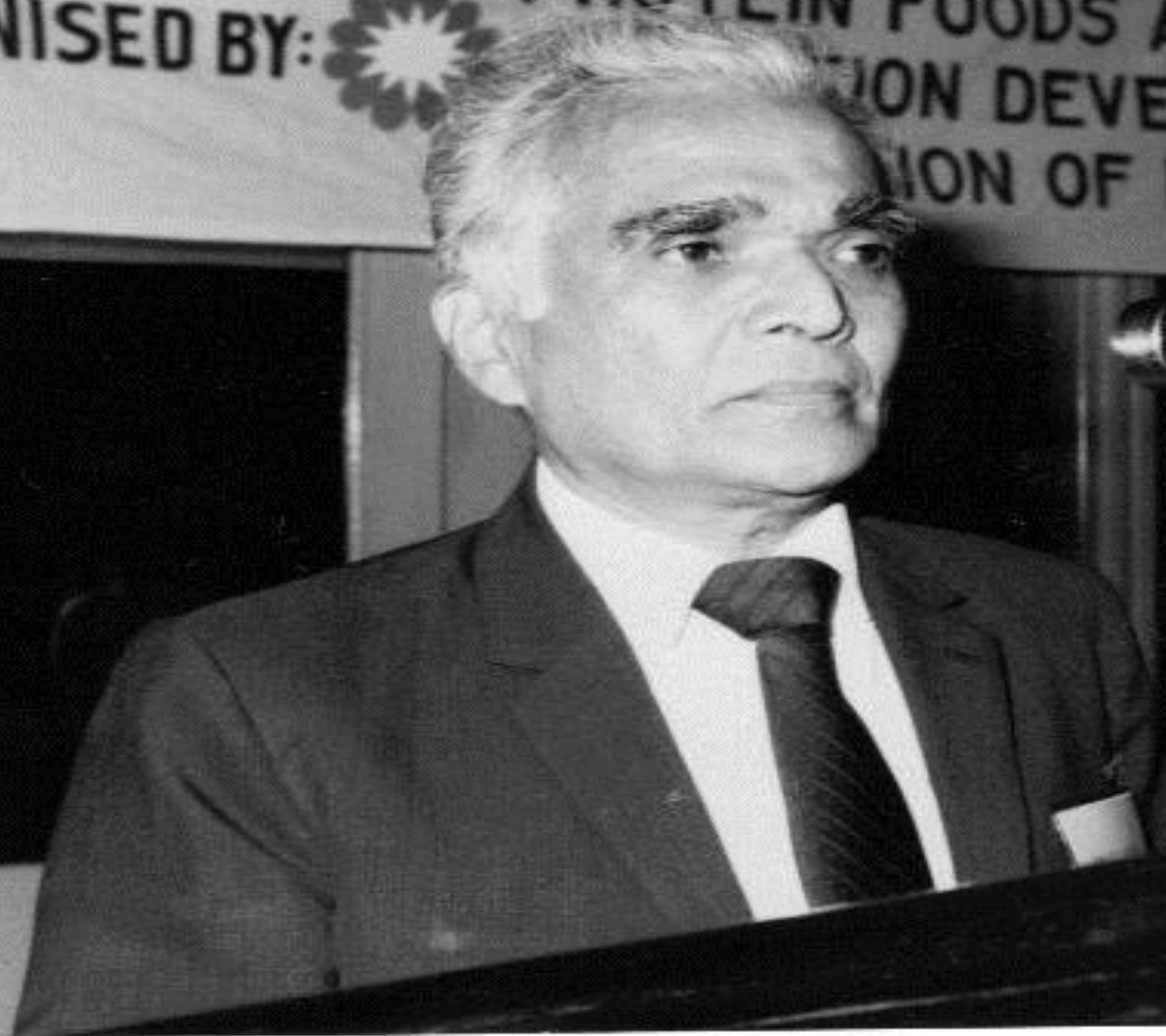
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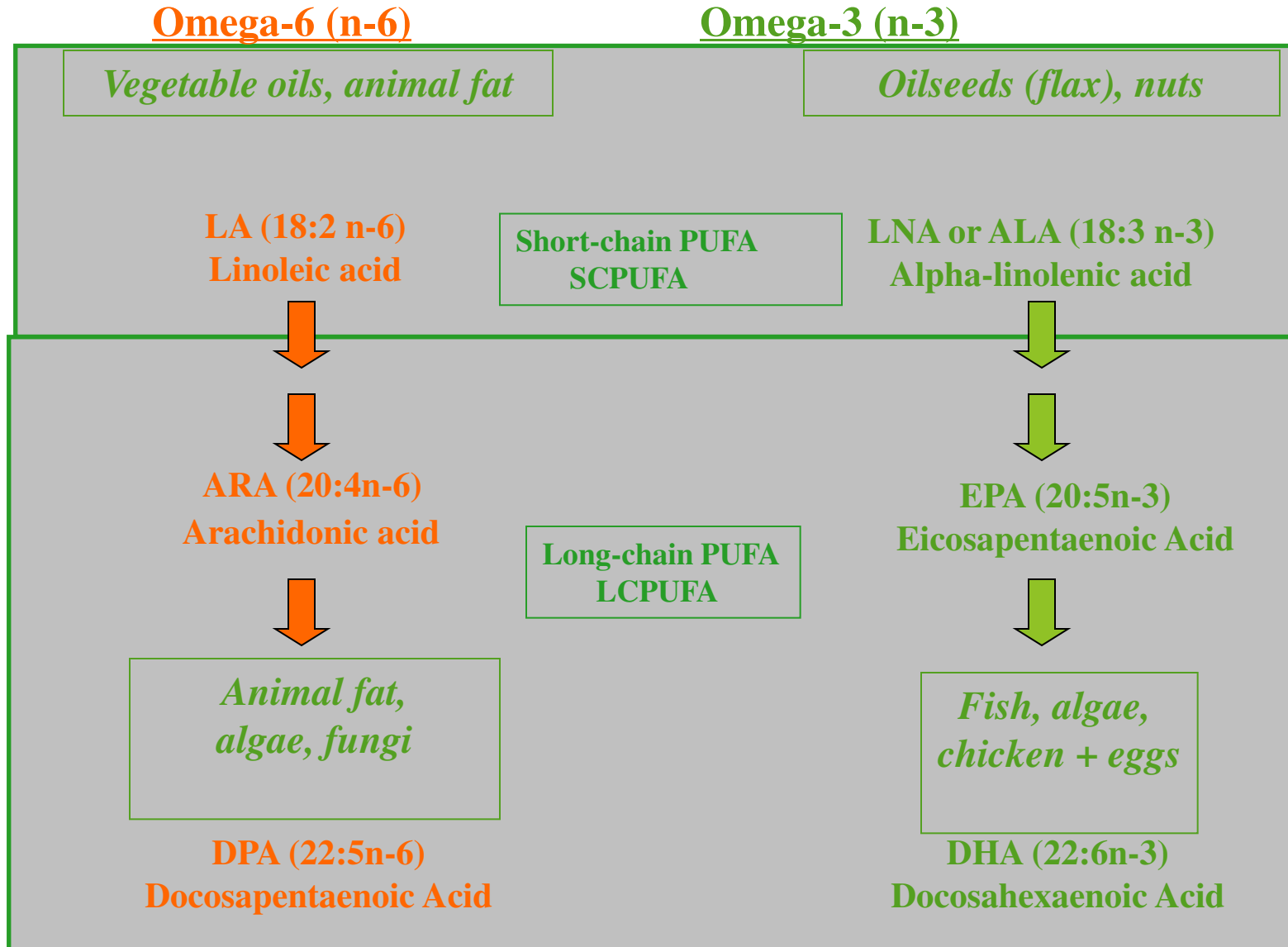
PROTEIN FOODS AND
NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT &
EXTENSION ASSOCIATION OF INDIA



ASSOCIATION
OF TECHNICIANS
IN FOOD INDUSTRY



Why Fortification ?



*Abbreviated cascade

Why Fortification?

- ▶ Competition for desaturase
- ▶ Poor conversion of ALA to DHA - 1 to 9 %
- ▶ Conversion decreases with ageing
- ▶ Vegetarians are challenged

Omega 3 Vehicles

- ▶ Oil
- ▶ Microencapsulated oil
- ▶ Novel vehicles

Challenges in Omega 3 fatty acid fortification

- ▶ Oil soluble
- ▶ Shelf stability
- ▶ Taste and odour

Omega 3 oil

- ▶ The DHA and EPA content varies with source

Fish Oil	Algal Oil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Pay load • EPA and DHA • Non Vegetarian • Fishy odour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Pay load • DHA • Vegetarian • Marine odour

- ▶ Ideal for products containing oil or oil emulsion
- ▶ Antioxidants
- ▶ Emulsifying and stabilizing agents

Omega 3 Oil

- ▶ Use of metal chelators
- ▶ Use of flavours to mask
- ▶ Use of Homogenizers and de aerators in the process
- ▶ HTST or UHT process

Omega 3 oil in foods

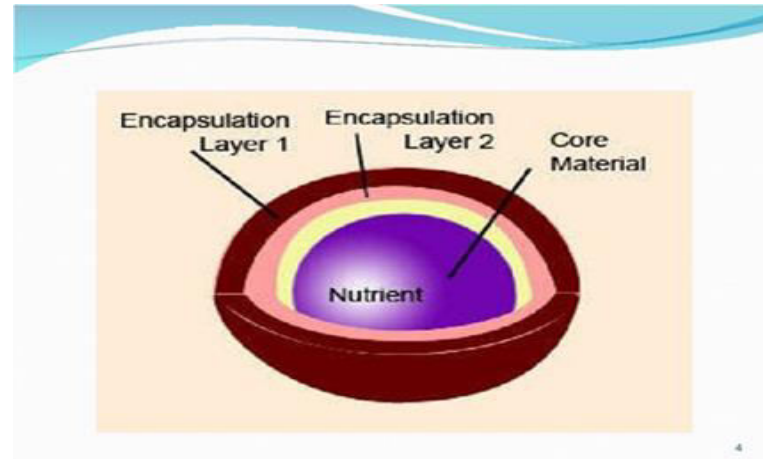
- ▶ Fluid Milk
- ▶ Flavoured milk
- ▶ Flavoured Yoghurt and youghurt drink
- ▶ Smoothies - Spoonable - fortified- for children
- ▶ Ice cream and frozen desserts
- ▶ Fat spreads, Peanut butter
- ▶ Emulsified sauces and dips - like mayonnaise

Omega 3 oil in Foods

- ▶ Water based beverages - use of hydrocolloids to stabilize oil in water emulsion
- ▶ Chocolates
- ▶ Bread
 - ▶ Withstands the baking temperature
 - ▶ 90% Recovery is reported

Omega 3 - Encapsulated

- ▶ an omega-3 core is packaged within a secondary material to form a microcapsule.
- ▶ Multilayered



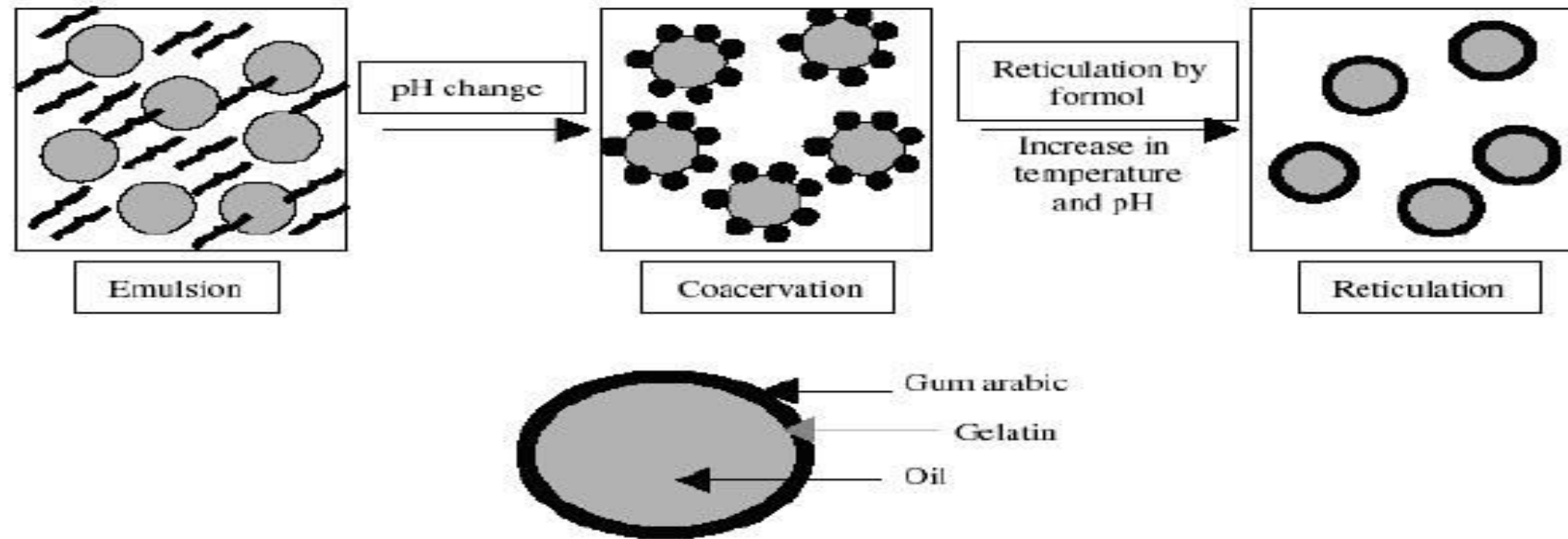
- ▶ Starch derivatives, gums, proteins, etc form the outer layers
- ▶ Encapsulation is carried through
 - ▶ Spray drying.
 - ▶ Spray Freeze Drying - low temperature and higher retention

Methods of Encapsulation

- ▶ Conventional
 - ▶ An oil in water emulsion stabilized protein and hydrocolloids
 - ▶ Spray drying
 - ▶ Surface fat
 - ▶ Not very protective
 - ▶ Flavour issue may persist
- ▶ Coacervation
 - ▶ Emulsion formation in presence of a cationic (protein) and anionic (gum) polymer
 - ▶ pH alteration to coacervate
 - ▶ Spray drying
 - ▶ Better encapsulation with sustained release

Coacervation

Coacervation Formation



Methods of Encapsulation

- ▶ Cyclodextrin Complexation - Inclusion of omega 3 fatty acid within the cyclodextrin molecule
 - ▶ Additional advantage of flavour modification
- ▶ Nano encapsulation
 - ▶ Binding with Beta lactoglobulin
 - ▶ Water miscibility

Encapsulated Omega 3 Powder

- ▶ Powder form - Higher stability
- ▶ Facilitates incorporation in products
 - ▶ With no fat
 - ▶ Directly consumed
 - ▶ Dry blended products
- ▶ Marine or fishy note on reconstitution - sustained release would help
- ▶ Pay load is less - 10% to 20%
- ▶ Expensive

Encapsulated Omega 3 in Foods

- ▶ Powders to be consumed after dilution
 - ▶ Infant Formula - No flavour is permitted
 - ▶ Health beverage mixes
- ▶ Functional and Nutritional Bars
- ▶ Breakfast cereals

Encapsulated Omega 3 in Foods

- ▶ Bread
- ▶ Dairy Products
 - ▶ Yoghurts
- ▶ Chocolates
- ▶ Coated nuts and cereals
 - ▶ Museli
 - ▶ BARs

Other vehicles of Omega 3

- ▶ Softgel capsules
 - ▶ Small and soft elastic chewable forms
 - ▶ Containing the fatty acids.
 - ▶ High protection
 - ▶ Could be vegetarian capsules
 - ▶ Ideal for incorporation in chewable tablets and gummies
- ▶ Granulation , Tableting and Coating - coated confectionery

Summary

- ▶ Omega 3 incorporation - A challenge
- ▶ Newer vehicles
- ▶ Product ingredients and process to be finalized.
 - ▶ Does it have fat?
 - ▶ Can flavour be added ?
 - ▶ Are anti oxidants permitted ?
 - ▶ Dry blending or spray dried or others?
- ▶ Appropriate source to be selected
- ▶ Shelf life studies

► Thank you