



Flavor Challenges in Non-dairy Frozen Dessert

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 EDLONG® | *Everything Dairy Can Be.*



Speaker Bio

- Monica Kapoor is a Principal Scientist at Edlong Corporation in their Applications Team. In this role, she solves customer challenges in flavor by working side-by-side with customer R&D and Edlong flavorists to deliver flavor solutions.
- Monica has over 20 years of experience in the food industry working for leading food ingredient and flavor companies where she continues to lead food ingredient focused R&D in a variety of food ingredients and products such as dairy, fats and oils, beverages, seasonings, and plant-based systems.
- Monica received her M.S. in Food Science from Kansas State University and her B.S. in Biology from Beloit College.

Agenda

1. Who is Edlong?
2. Where do flavor challenges in non-dairy frozen desserts come from?
3. Strategies to mitigate flavor challenges in non-dairy frozen desserts.



EDLONG THEN



1914



1960s



1980s



1990s



EDLONG NOW



THE WORLD'S **MOST COMPLETE** LINE OF DAIRY FLAVORS



MILK



BUTTER



CHEESE



CREAM



CULTURED



SWEET DAIRY



MASKING / MOUTHFEEL

Where Do Flavor Challenges in Non-Dairy Frozen Desserts Come From?

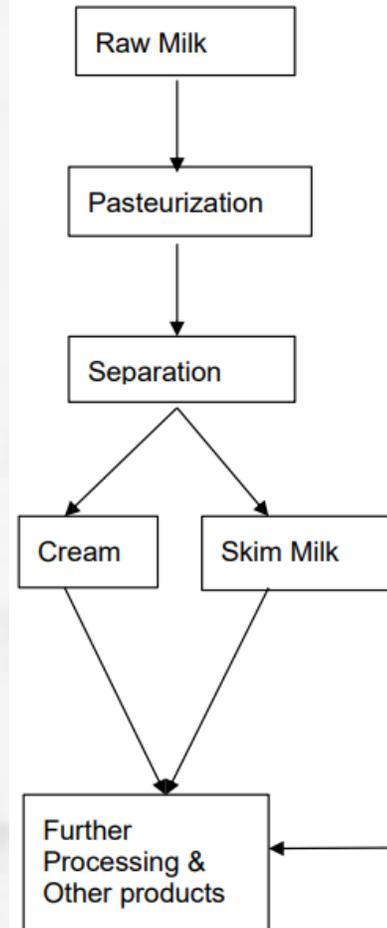


Non-Dairy Frozen Dessert Manufacture

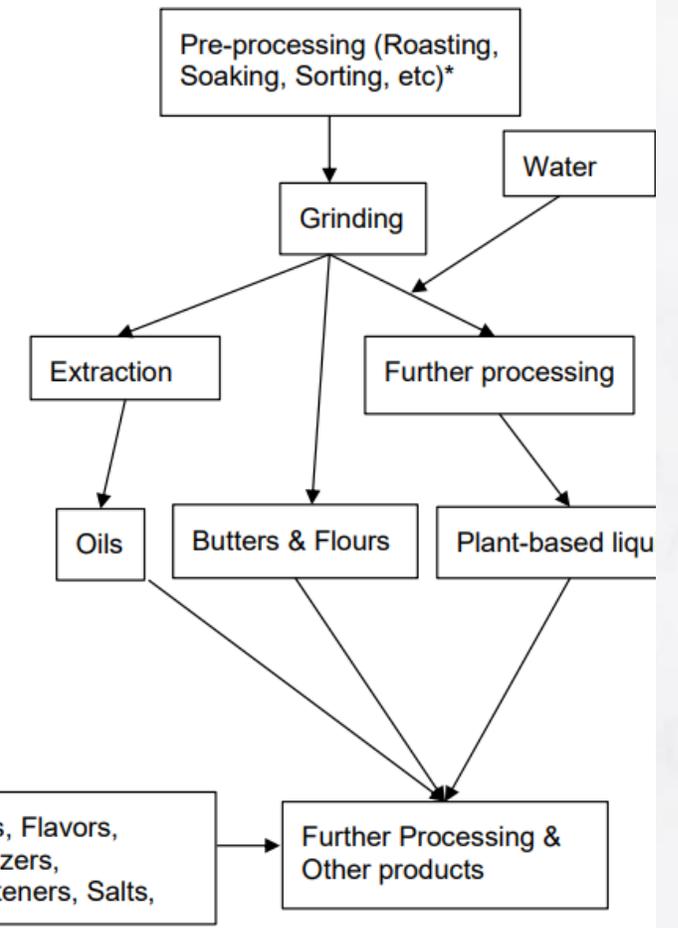


Source: dairyprocessing.com

Ice Cream



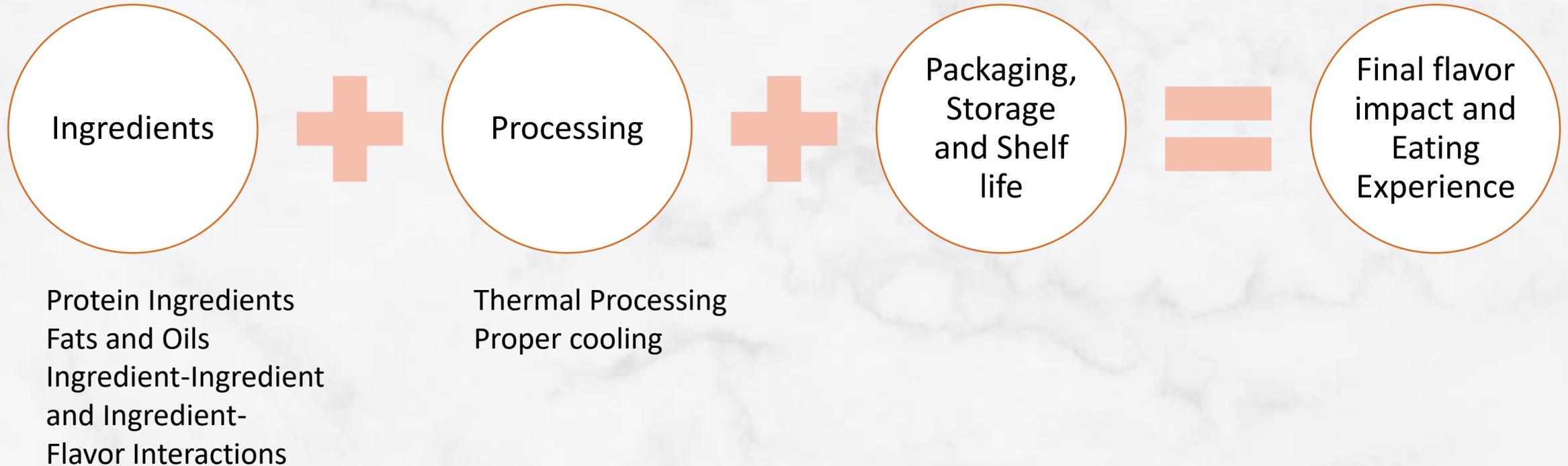
Non-Dairy Frozen Desserts



*Sources of plant-based frozen dessert can be nut, legume, fruit, grain. In this example, we focus on nut.

(Yip, 2022)

Factors influencing the flavor of non-dairy frozen desserts



1. Ingredients



OAT MILK (WATER, OATS), LIQUID SUGAR (SUGAR, WATER), CORN SYRUP, COCONUT OIL, WHEAT FLOUR, WATER, SUGAR, BROWN SUGAR, COCOA (PROCESSED WITH ALKALI), SOYBEAN OIL, CHOCOLATE LIQUOR, PEA PROTEIN, FAVA BEAN PROTEIN, TAPIOCA FLOUR, NATURAL FLAVOR, VANILLA EXTRACT, GUAR GUM, MOLASSES, SALT, LOCUST BEAN GUM, COCOA BUTTER, SUNFLOWER LECITHIN, SOY LECITHIN, INVERT SUGAR.

Impact of Ingredients

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Sensory perception of ice cream and plant-based alternatives evaluated blinded and with ingredient lists

Mackenzie Gorman, Rachael Moss, Matthew B. McSweeney*

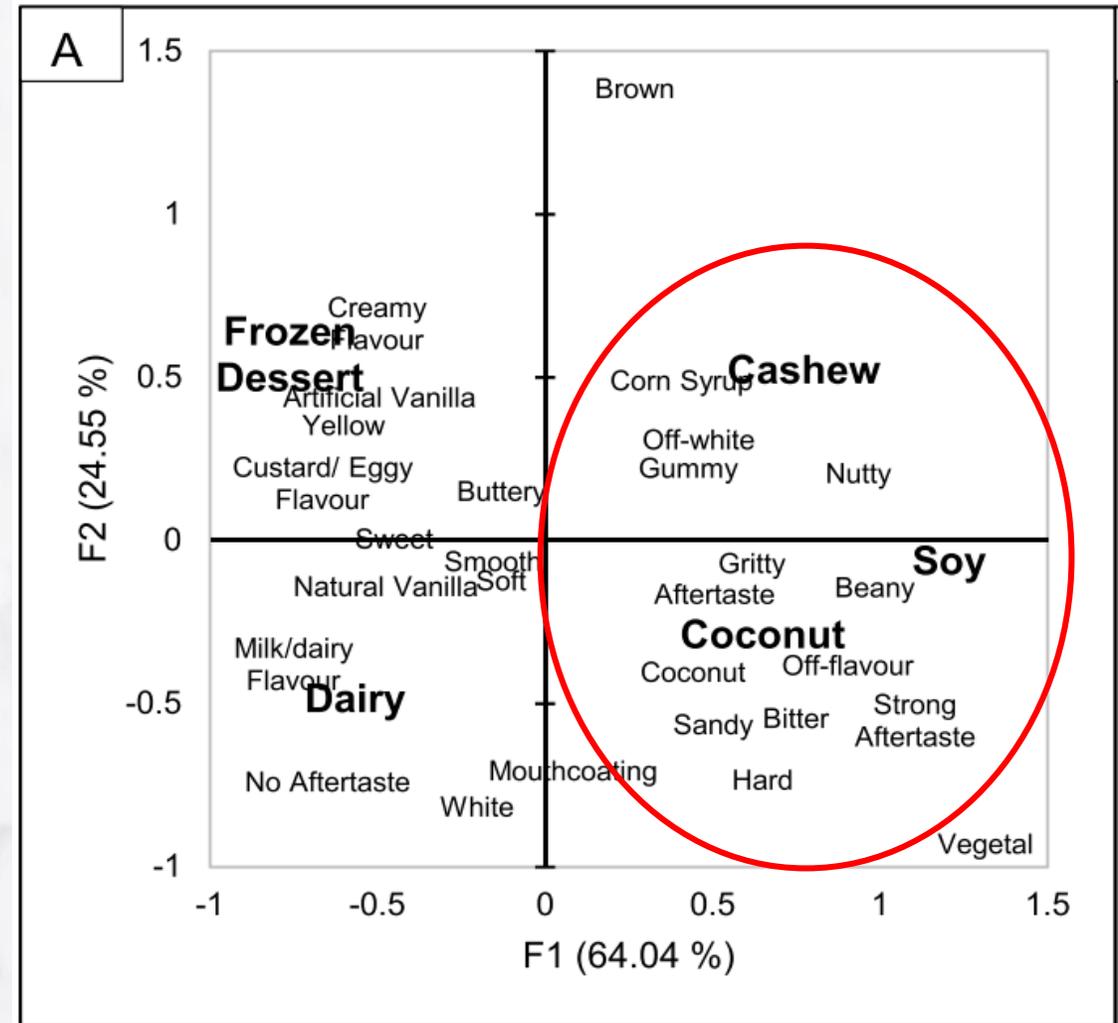
School of Nutrition and Dietetics, Acadia University, Wolfville, NS, Canada

Sample Name	Ingredients
Dairy	Cream, modified milk Ingredients, sugars (sugar, glucose), concentrated skim milk and/or skim milk powder, vanilla bean seeds, vanilla extract, tara gum, mono & diglycerides, natural flavour, carob bean gum, guar gum
Frozen Dairy Dessert (FDD)	Modified milk ingredients, water, sugars (sugar, glucose), coconut Oil, vanilla extract, mono and diglycerides, tara gum, guar gum, natural vanilla flavour, carob bean gum, annato, turmeric extract.
Coconut	Coconut base (filtered water, coconut), sugars (cane sugar, tapioca syrup), coconut oil, pea protein, locust bean gum, guar gum, natural flavour, vanilla bean.
Cashew	Cashew base (filtered Water, Cashews), sugars (cane sugar, tapioca syrup), coconut oil, pea protein, sea salt, locust bean gum, vanilla extract, guar gum, natural flavour.
Soy	Soymilk (filtered water, soybeans), tapioca syrup, cane sugar, soybean oil, inulin, locust bean gum, gellan gum, guar gum, natural flavour.

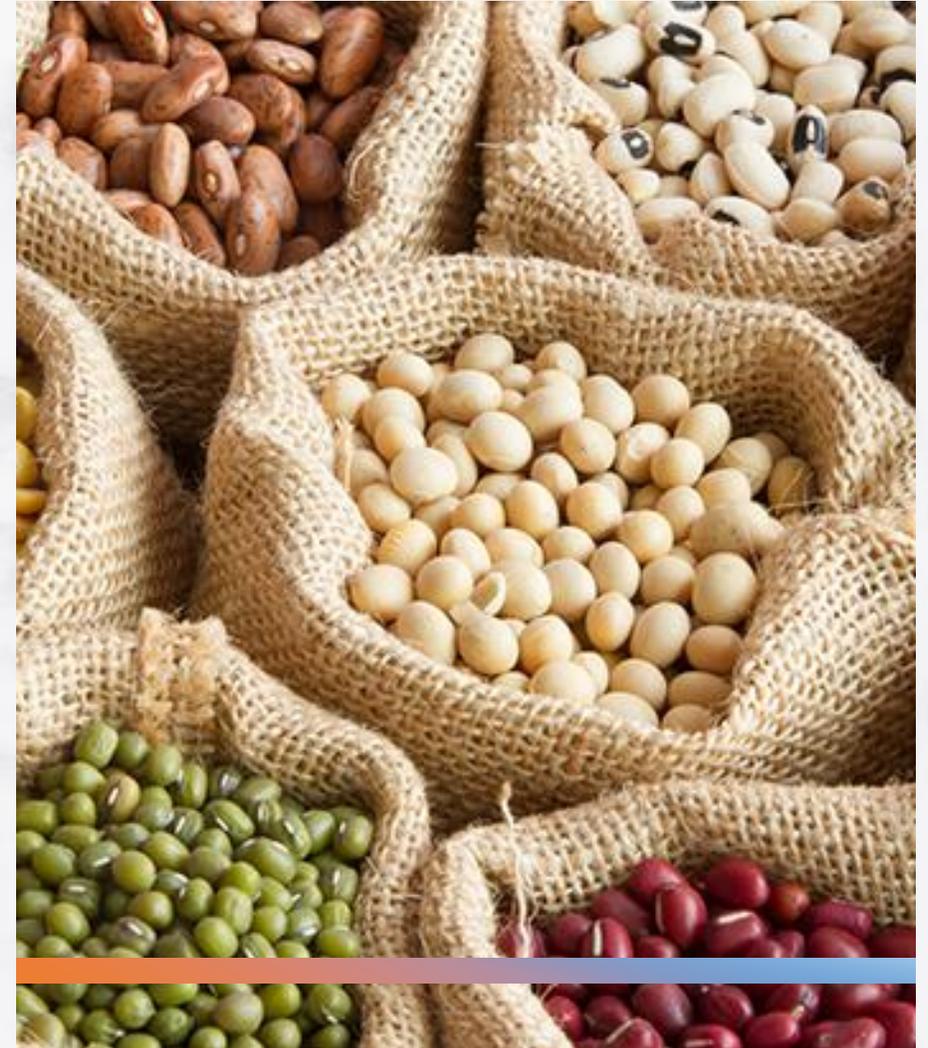
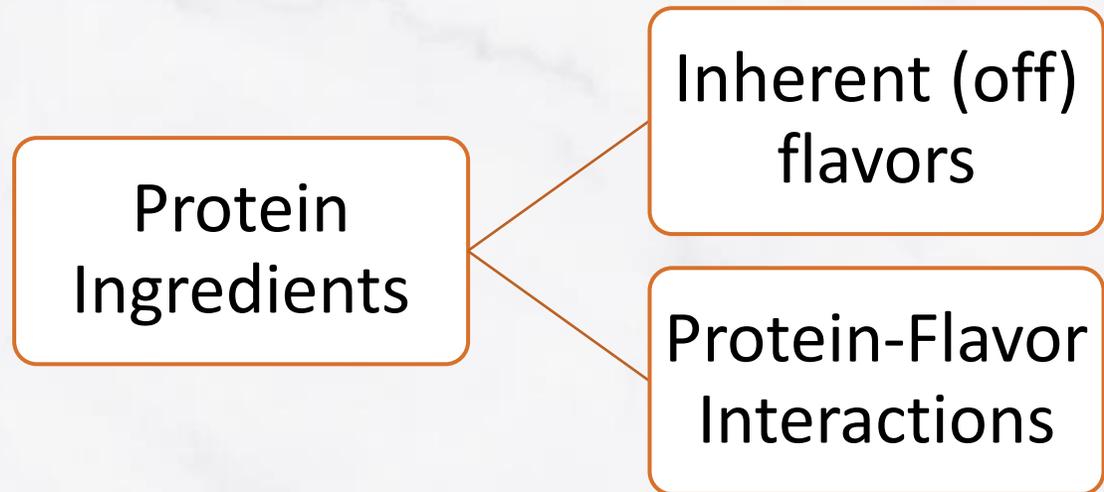
✓ **117 participants evaluated the sensory attributes using CATA technique**

Impact of Ingredients

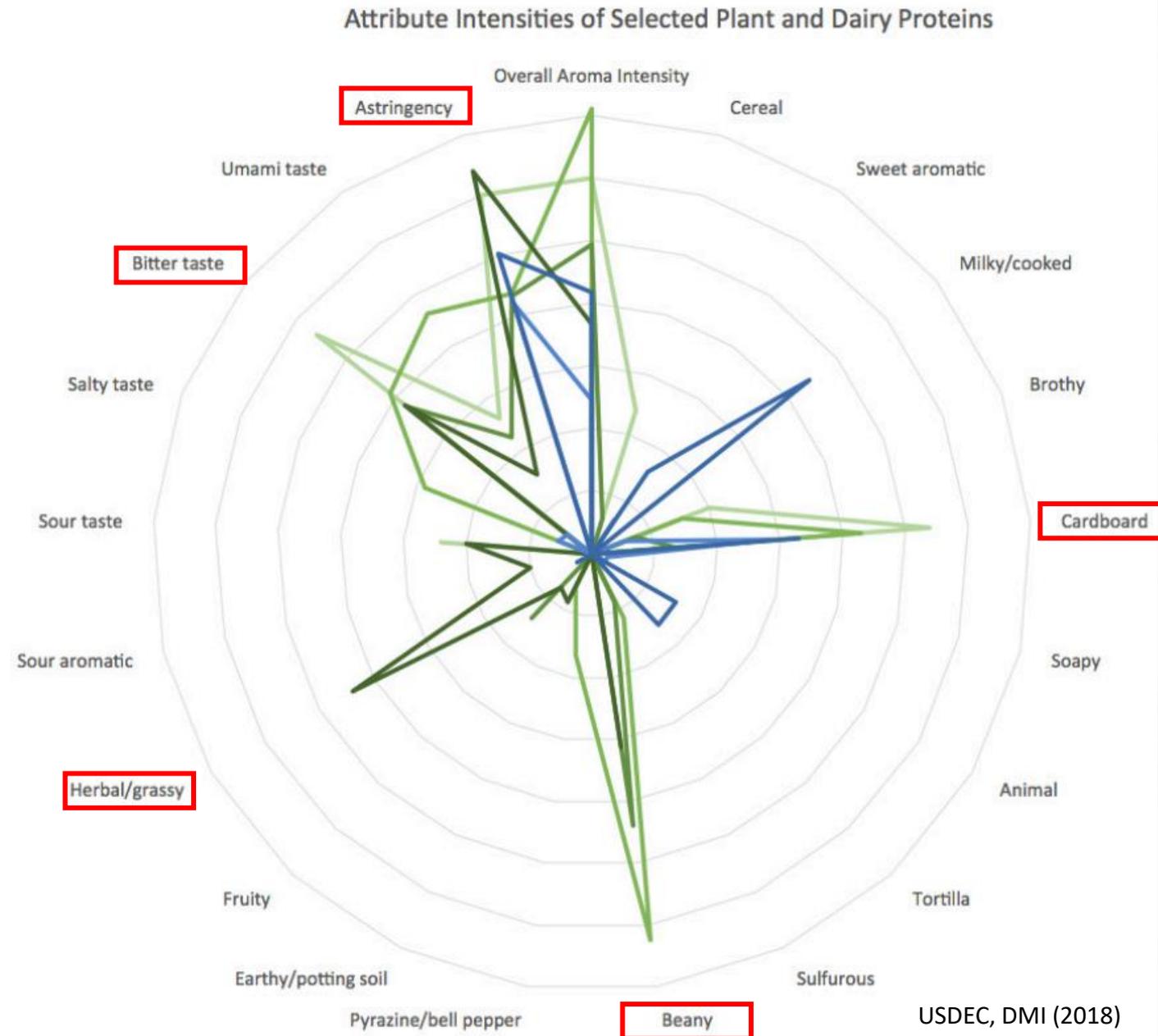
Sensory Perception Mapping



Impact of Protein Ingredients

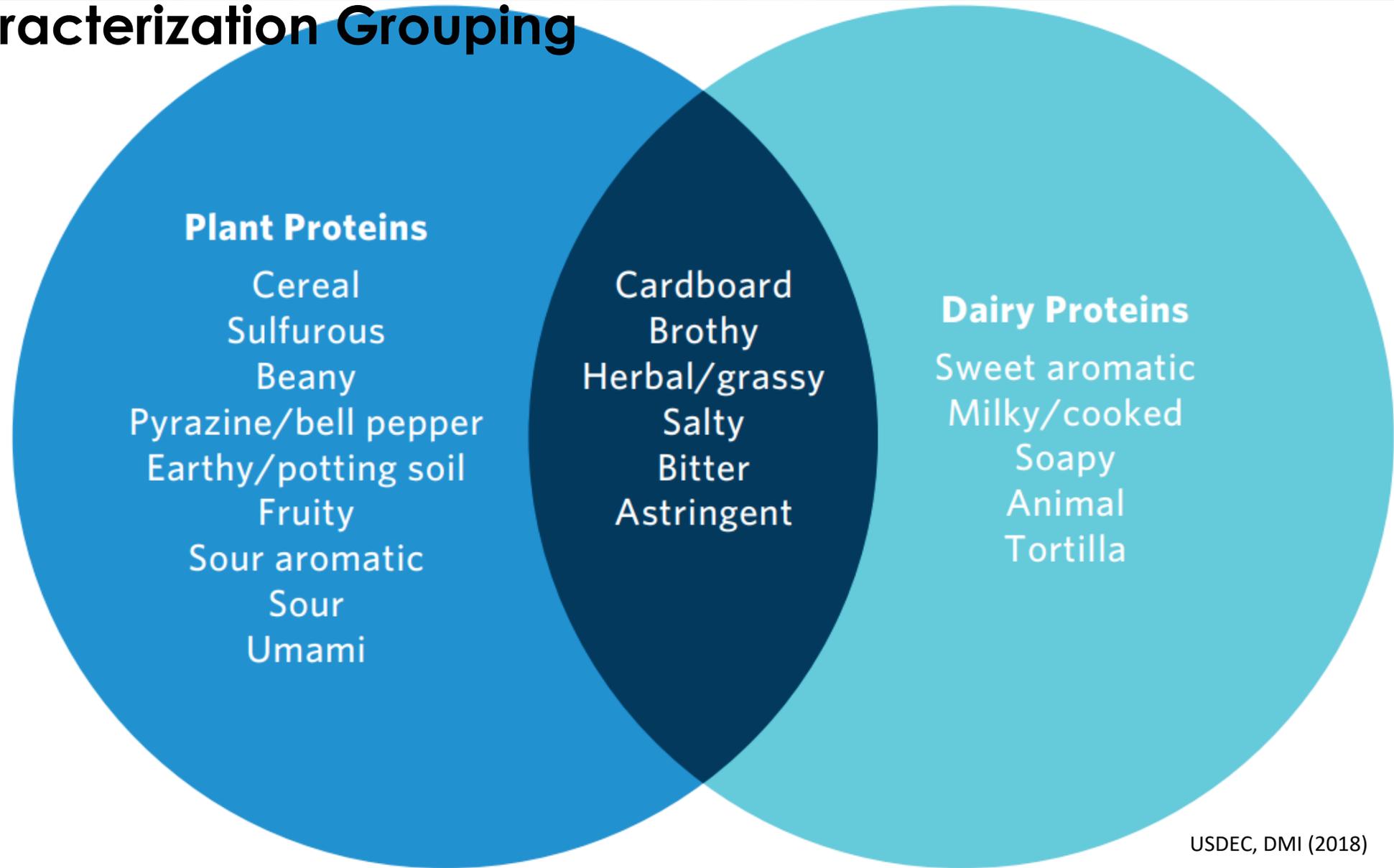


Plant Protein Characterization

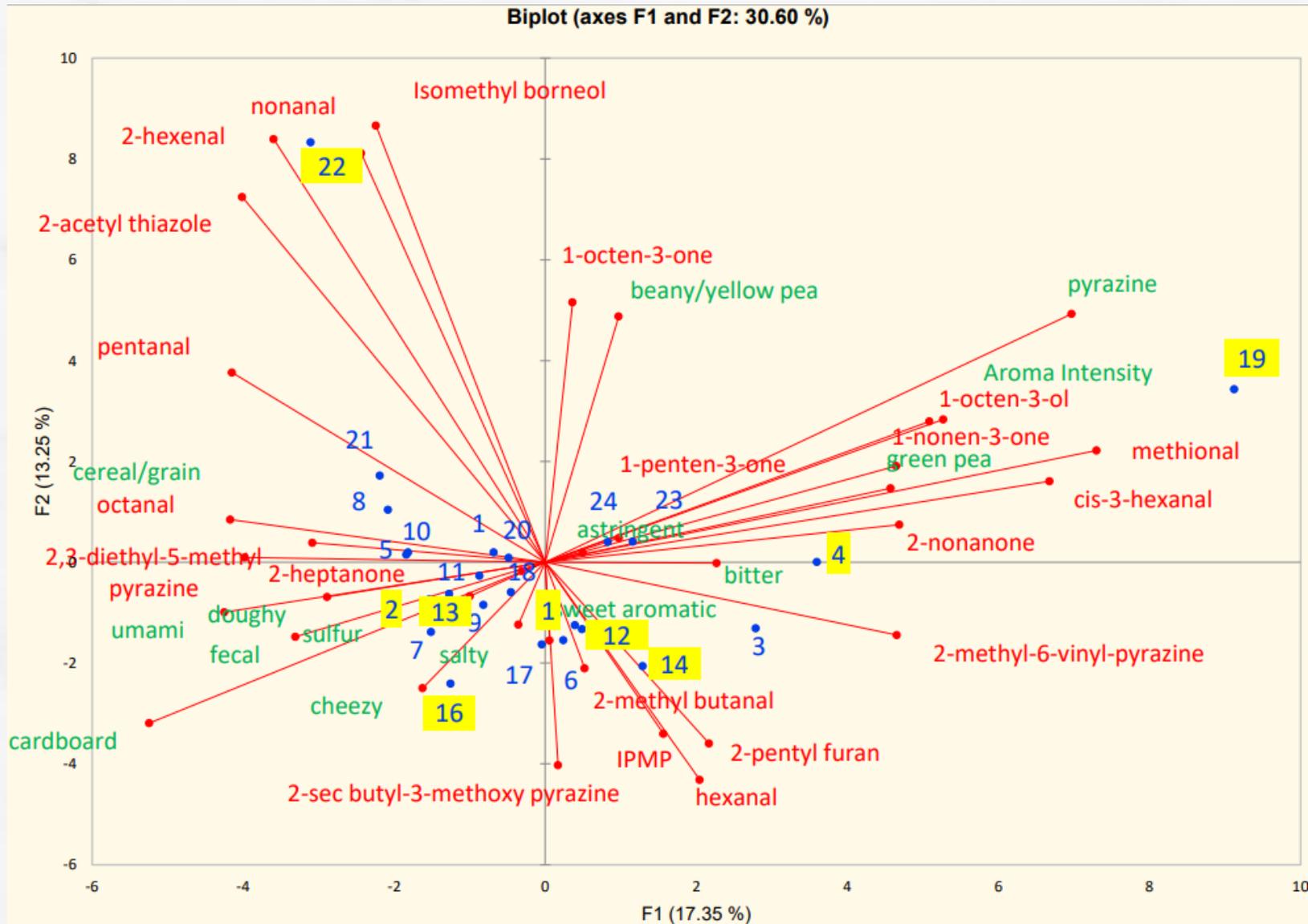


- ✓ 30 different commercial protein ingredients
- ✓ Trained descriptive panel
- ✓ 10% solutions at 21 C

Characterization Grouping



Flavor Variability in Pea Protein from Various Suppliers



PCA Biplot of sensory properties and volatile compounds of 24 rehydrated commercialized Pea Protein (Liu Y, Cadwallader DC, Drake MA, 2022)

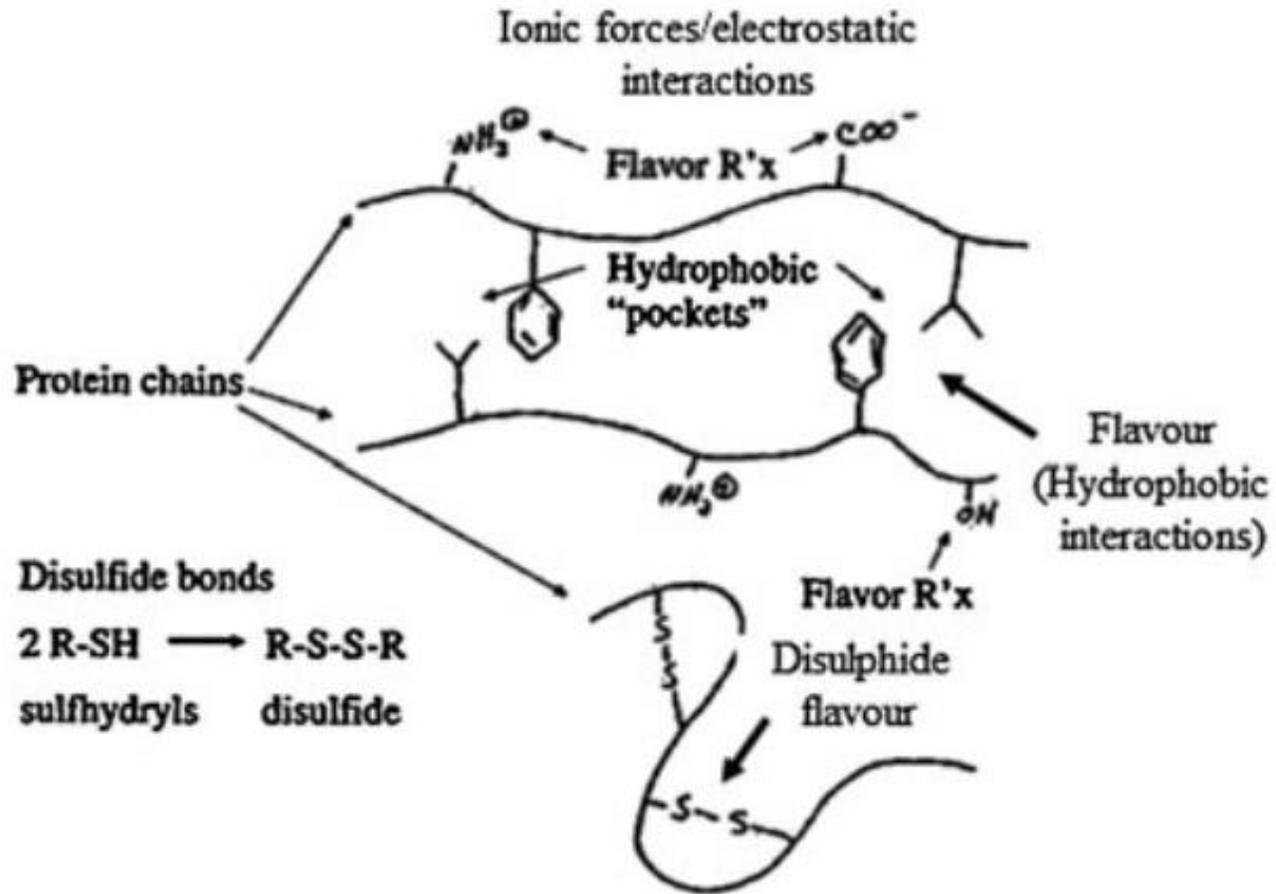
Protein - Flavor Interactions

Table 2. Current understanding of protein-flavour binding mechanisms

Type of interactions	Secondary molecular interactions	Regions or groups of proteins involved	Reversibility	Example of flavours
Physicochemical interactions	Hydrophobic interactions	Interior hydrophobic area of proteins	Reversible	Ketones, ^[6,26,80] aldehydes, ^[6] alcohols, ^[78] ester ^[62,81]
	Hydrogen bonds	-OH, -COOH, -SH	Reversible	Aliphatic alcohols, ^[46,78] lactone, ^[25] volatile acids ^[25]
	Ionic bonds/electrostatic linkages	-NH ₂ , -OH	Reversible	Volatile acid ^[25,82]
Chemical bondings	van der Waals forces Covalent linkages	-S-S-, -SH,-NH ₂	Reversible Irreversible	Hydrocarbons ^[9,46] Aldehydes, ^[79] vanillin, ^[83] sulphur containing flavours ^[84]

Kun, D., Arntfield, S. D., 2016. Effect of protein-flavour binding on flavour delivery and protein functional properties: A special emphasis on plant-based proteins

Protein – Flavor Interaction: Hydrophobic Binding



- ✓ Flavor muting
- ✓ Loss of flavor over-time

Figure 4. Opportunities for flavour to interact with protein molecules (Schematic model adapted and modified from Reineccius (2006)) ^[4]

Impact of Fats and Oils

✓ Mouthfeel

- ✓ Due to difference in SFC vs. butterfat
- ✓ Blend fats to get similar SFC (e.g. coconut + soy oil)

✓ Oxidation

- ✓ Factor in oxidative stability when formulating (e.g. High Oleic oils)

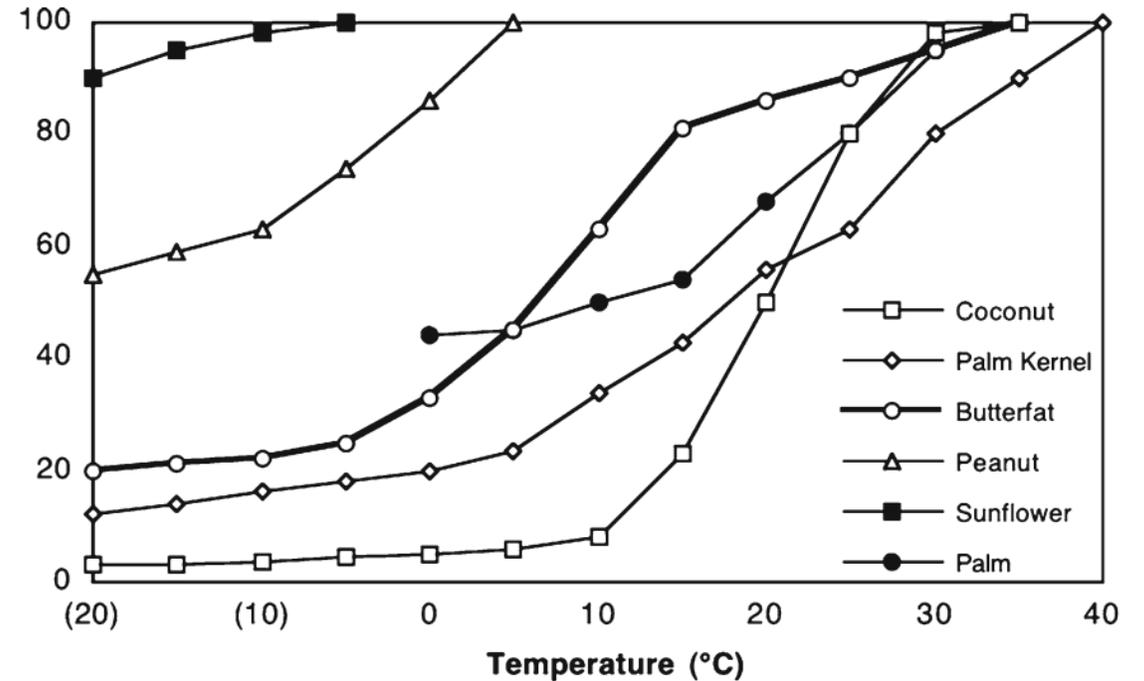


Fig. 3.1 Variation of liquid fat content with temperature for fats suitable for use in ice cream

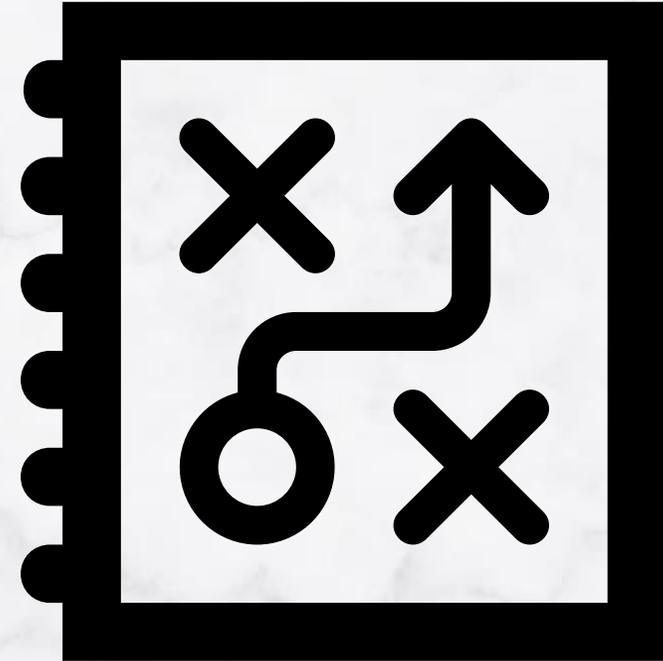
Goff and Hartel, 2013

Strategies To Mitigate Flavor Challenges In Non-Dairy Frozen Desserts



Strategies To Mitigate Flavor Challenges In Non-Dairy Frozen Desserts

1. Off-flavor masking
2. Using highly aromatic flavors
3. Congruent Flavor Technique
4. Off-note reduction (process-driven)
 1. Fermentation (e.g. Fermented pea protein)
 2. Volatilization of off-flavors (e.g. Direct-steam inject)



1. Masking

Masking vs. blocking

- Masking: using compounds to neutralize off-notes without imparting characteristic flavor
- Blocking: happens at the taste receptor site, using compounds to bind specific off-note molecule → changing the molecular format → incompatible to attach at the receptor site.
 - More common in pharma/ drug industry.

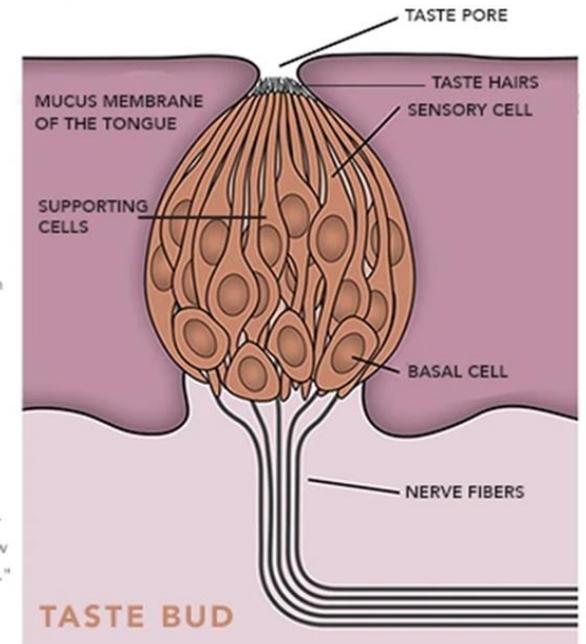
T2R BITTER TASTE RECEPTOR ...on cells in the lingual taste bud

Single taste cells display a variety of T2R receptors. In total, over 30 types. Some broadly tuned, others very specific.

Chandrashekar, Jayaram, et al. "T2Rs function as bitter taste receptors." *Cell* 100.6 (2000): 703-711.

Neural activators; may secrete small amounts of CCK, GLP-1.

Herness, Scott, and Fang-li Zhao. "The neuropeptides CCK and NPY and the changing view of cell-to-cell communication in the taste bud." *Physiology & behavior* 97.5 (2009): 581-591.



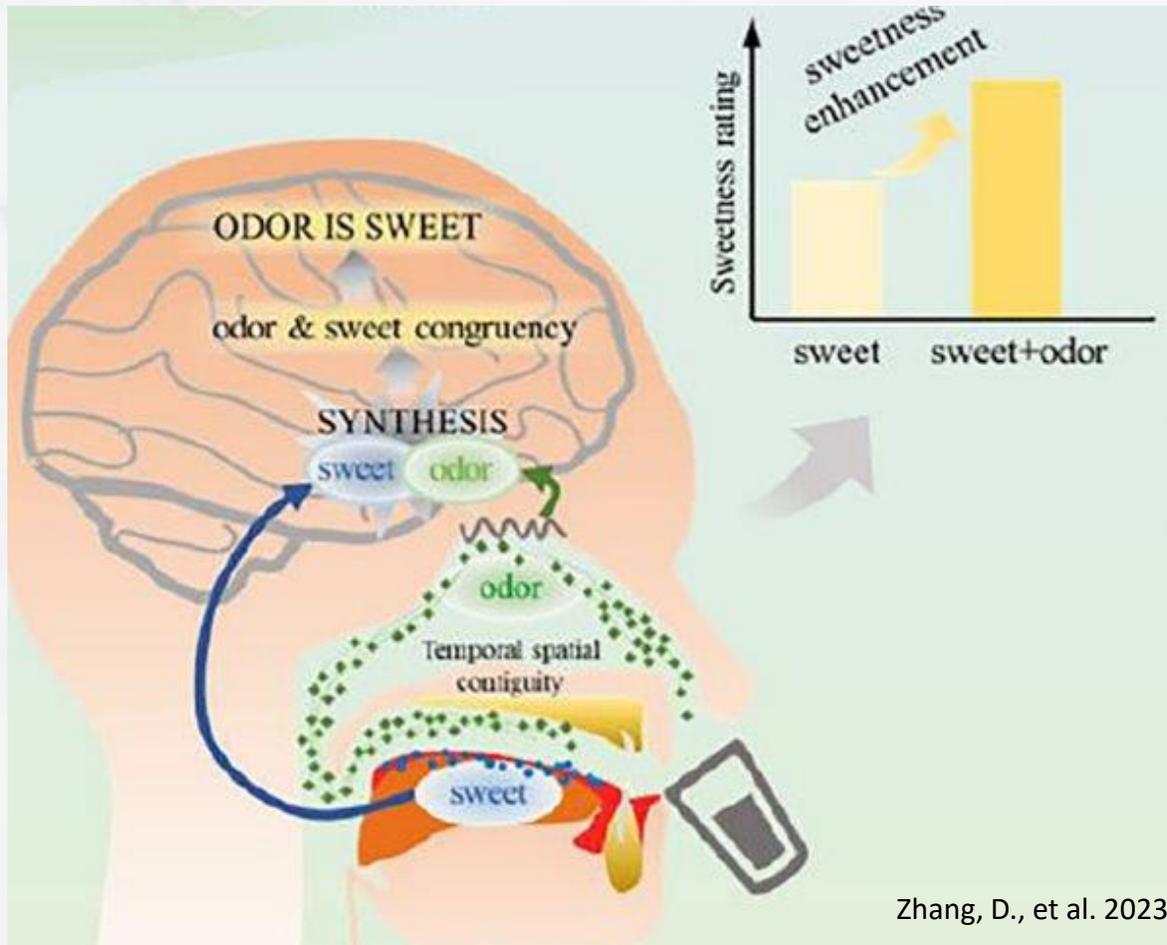
Masking Techniques

- ✓ Mixture suppression
 - Using a strong taste to mask other (e.g. sugar, NaCl – beware FPD)
- ✓ Using masking flavors
 - Different technologies from different flavor houses



***"A spoonful of sugar helps
the medicine go down."***

2. Using Highly Aromatic Flavors

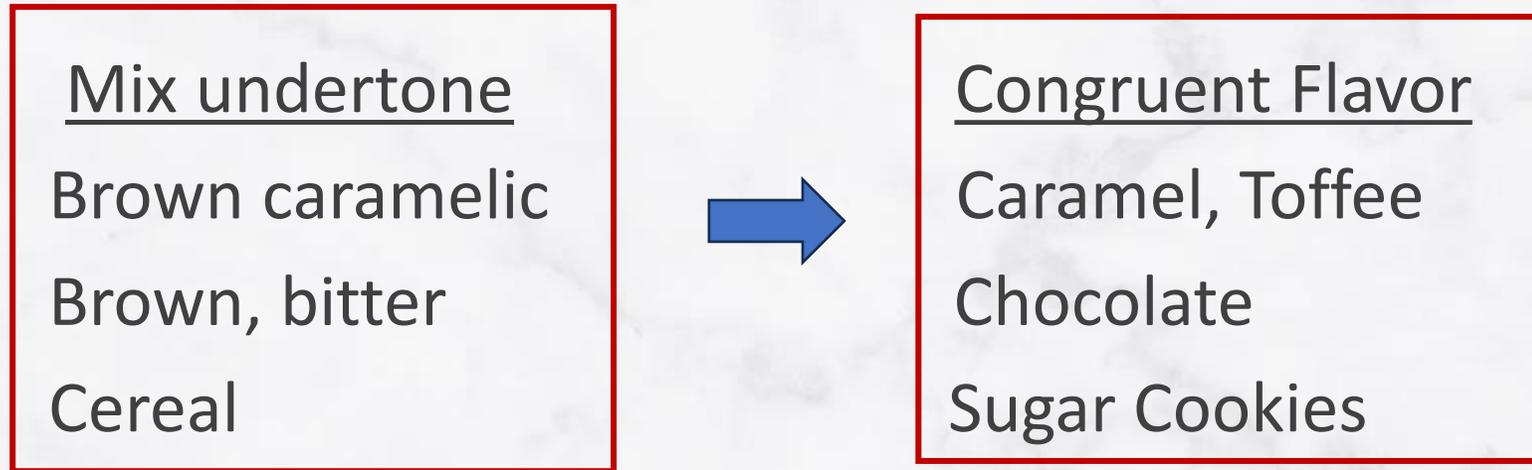


- ✓ High aromatic flavors or extractives to dominate off-notes
- ✓ E.g. blueberry flavor, banana flavor, vanilla, etc.)
- ✓ Odor-induced Taste Enhancement (OITE)

Cross modal sensory interaction of taste and smell

3. Congruent Flavor Technique

- Select flavor profile that work with the note in your base mix.



- Some masking work might still be needed to clean up other undesirable off-note (beany, grassy, etc.)

Strategies to mitigate lack of mouthfeel

- ✓ Select appropriate Fats and oils, or combination thereof, to create SFC like SFC in milkfat
- ✓ Using mouthfeel flavors
 - ✓ Enhances perception of creaminess and fatty mouthfeel.
 - ✓ Proprietary technology



Key Take Aways

- Ingredients are one of the major factors contributing to flavor challenges in non-dairy frozen desserts
 - Alternative proteins and fats
 - Ingredient selection matters
- Major flavor challenges include:
 - Inherent (off) flavors from ingredients
 - Protein-flavor interactions that leads to loss of flavor
- There are various techniques and strategies that are available to reduce off-flavors in non-dairy frozen desserts and other plant based dairy products
- Flavor Masking is the most common technique and can be combined with other strategies to achieve a “winning” product for your consumers.

We can help mask...



Thank You!
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...and more!