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Gelling properties of hake muscle with addition of freeze-thawed and freeze-dried soy phosphatidylcholine liposomes protected with trehalose

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9 requirements of ISO standard 9001:2015.

10 Abstract

Soy phosphatidylcholine liposomes made with addition of trehalose as cryoprotectant were 11 12 subjected to freeze-thawing and freeze-drying treatments, and subsequently incorporated in 13 salt-ground hake (*M. merluccius*) muscle to study their effects on protein aggregation, water 14 binding and thermal gelation. Both liposomal preparations presented similar particle size (≈215 15 nm, expressed as z-average) and strong electronegative zeta potential (-46 mV). The addition 16 of both types of liposomal preparations led to more water trapped within the myofibrillar 17 protein in the salt-ground muscle, as observed by water holding capacity (WHC) and low field 18 nuclear magnetic resonance (LF-NMR). However, the liposomes interfered strongly with the 19 thermal gelation ability of the muscle protein. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis 20 of the salt-ground muscle showed that the liposomes caused an increase in the main transition 21 temperature associated with the actin molecule, with a concomitant reduction in total 22 enthalpy change. The hydration state of the trehalose-containing liposomes did not play a 23 significant role in textural properties of the resulting gels. The detrimental role of liposomes in 24 the texture of fish gels should be considered in the design of functional fish products.

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