Oat protein-polysaccharide self-assemblies: multiscale characterisation towards sustainable material design and acceptance



J.McLauchlan¹, A. I.I. Tyler¹, C. Orfila² and A. Sarkar¹ Food Colloids and Bioprocessing Group, School of Food Science and Nutrition, Leeds, UK. Presenter email: ² Oatly, UK. mmjam@leeds.ac.uk



SOFI² CDT

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

THE ORIGINAL

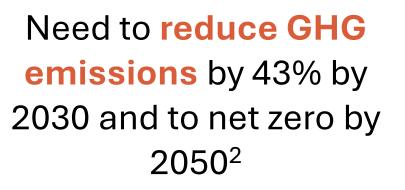
What's the problem?

In 2024, global warming values exceeded 1.5 °C for a full year¹



This is the climate tipping point (irreversible damage

to Earth's ecosystem)



but how do we reach this target? Look to nature and science!

Why alternative proteins?³

1. Mitigate climate change



of GHG emissions are caused by animal agriculture

4. Help restore biodiversity

of Earth's

arable land is

used for animal

agriculture

2. Increase food security



of all stale crops are fed to farm animals. £3 billion worth of feed and £15 billion worth of meat, fish and eggs in the UK are imported⁴

5. Improve 6. Reduce food animal welfare

3. Fight antibiotic resistance



of antibiotics in the US are given to livestock

The role of my research

- Proteins are essential macronutrients and are highly satiating 🗙
- \mathbf{U} However, plant proteins are often • described as 'rough' and 'gritty' in texture
- Need to better understand structure and ullethow it affects **performance**

Beyond porridge: unlocking the potential of oats⁵



- Starch
- Protein
- Fibre (polysaccharide)

Alternative proteins (plant-based, fermented or cultivated)





Diseases from meat demand + unsustainable meat production



9 kcal of food are

required to

produce 1 kcal of

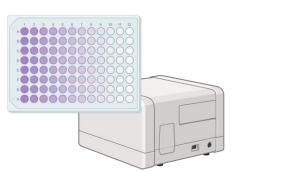
chicken

Vitamins/ minerals • ... and more

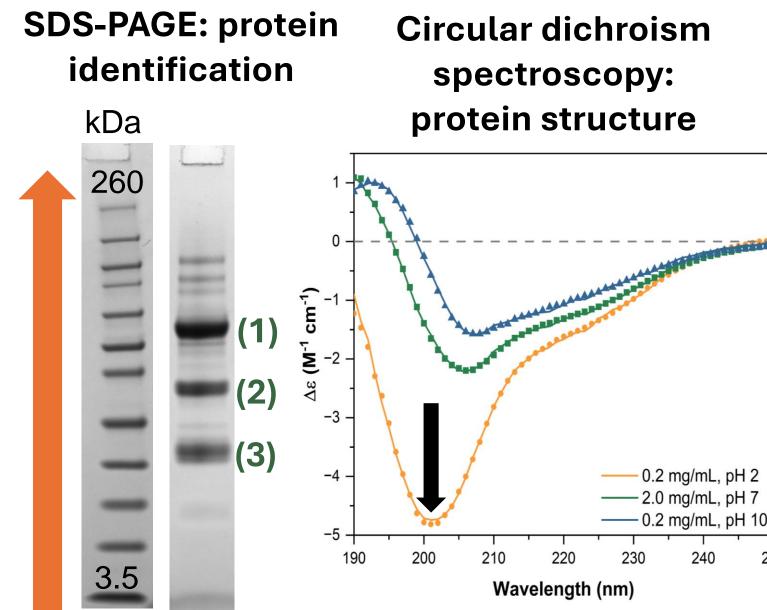
Research Question:

How does a naturally present polysaccharide $(\beta$ -glucan) affect oat protein properties without energy intensive fractionation?

1. Composition and protein characterisation



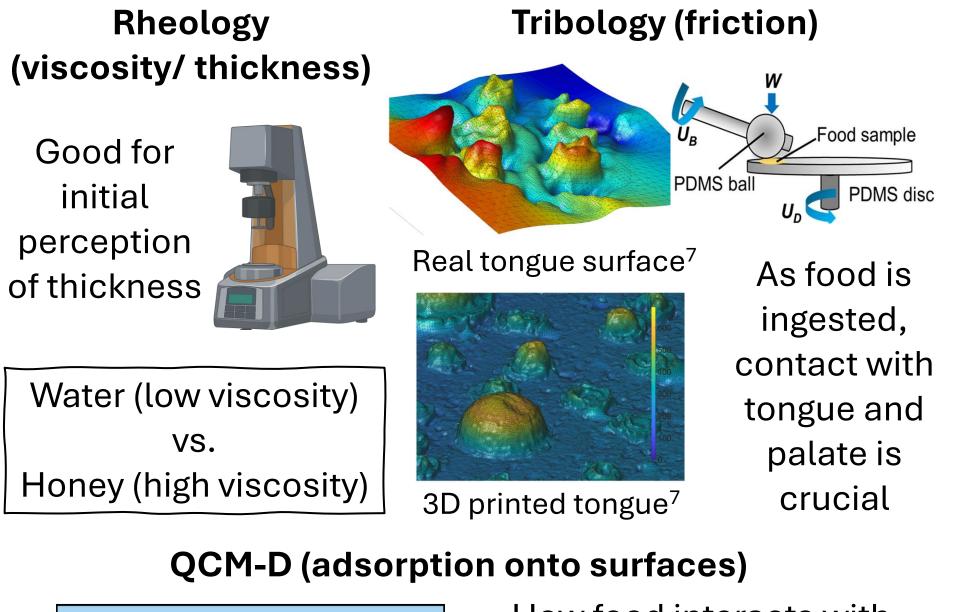
Component	Concentration (mg/mL)
Protein	4.4 ± 0.1
β -glucan	0.59 ± 0.03

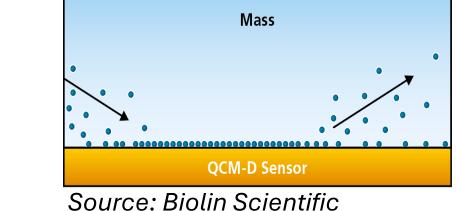


- ✓ Identified major protein in oats and its components
- ✓ Structure behaviour matched previous oat protein data
- ✓ Some loss of structure in acidic conditions

3. Moving forward with acceptability







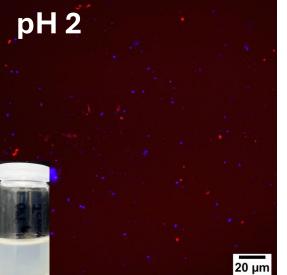
How food interacts with tongue mimicking surfaces (+ with saliva)

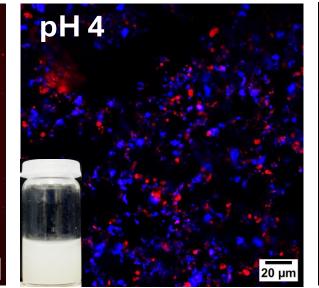
2. Imaging the material at relevant pH values

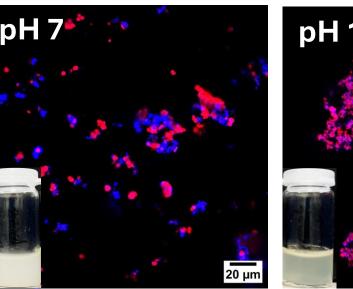
The pH scale (food edition)

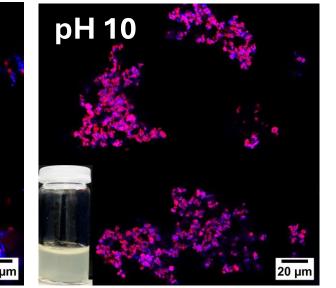
- ✓ Used dyes to observe each component
- \checkmark Interacting protein and β -glucan (especially at pH 10)
- ✓ Floc microstructure changes with pH any influence on mouthfeel?

Red = protein; Blue = β -glucan









Film thickness lacksquare

Film properties

Key takeaway: We have characterised an oat protein rich material with exciting tuneable properties

References

¹Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), ERA5: Fifth generation of ECMWF atmospheric reanalyses of the global climate, (accessed January 2025) ² J. D. Sachs et. al., The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition, UN DESA, New York, 2023.

³The Good Food Institute, https://gfi.org/blog/alternative-proteins-are-a-solutionmade-for-this-moment/, (Accessed January 2025).

⁴.Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) Report, DEFRA, London, 2023.

^{5.} J. McLauchlan et. al., *Food Hydrocolloids*, 2024, **154**, **110139**.

^{6.}J. R. Stokes et. al., *Current Opinion in Colloid & Interface Science, 2013,* **18, 349-359.** ^{7.}E. Andablo-Reyes et. al., ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces, 2020, **12, 49371-49385.** Images created in https://BioRender.com