



Adding enzymes during corn stepping process

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Agenda

- Nixtamalization process
- Corn flour process
- Enzymes and corn
- Molecules change on cooked corn
- Rheology and hypothesis
- Conclusion

Nixtamalization process

Nixtamalization

- Origin: **Mesoamerica**

- AZTECS
- MAYA PEOPLE



- Ashes were the first calcium source to cook Corn.
- **Main objective:** softening the pericarp and endosperm to allow an easier grinding.

Nixtamalization process



Traditional

Industrial

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------|
| • Time | 1 – 2 h | 40 – 45 min |
| • Lime | 1 – 2 % | 0.1 – 0.4 % |
| • Resting time | 8 – 10 h | 4 - 6 h |

Flour Types



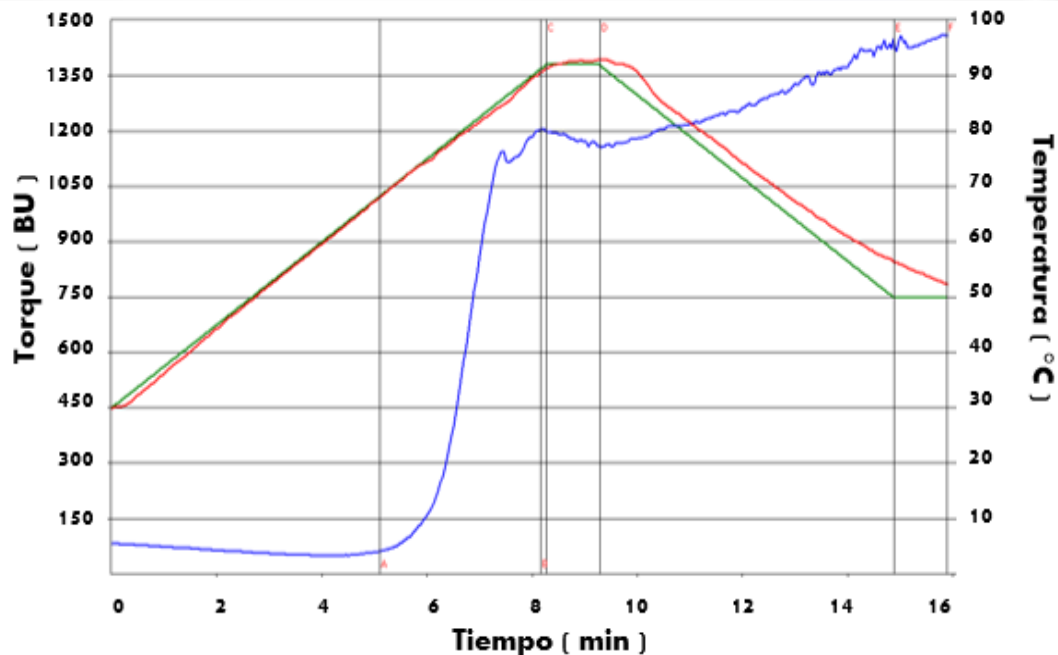
“Tortilla flour”

“Easy to prepare masa”
120–140 % water absorption

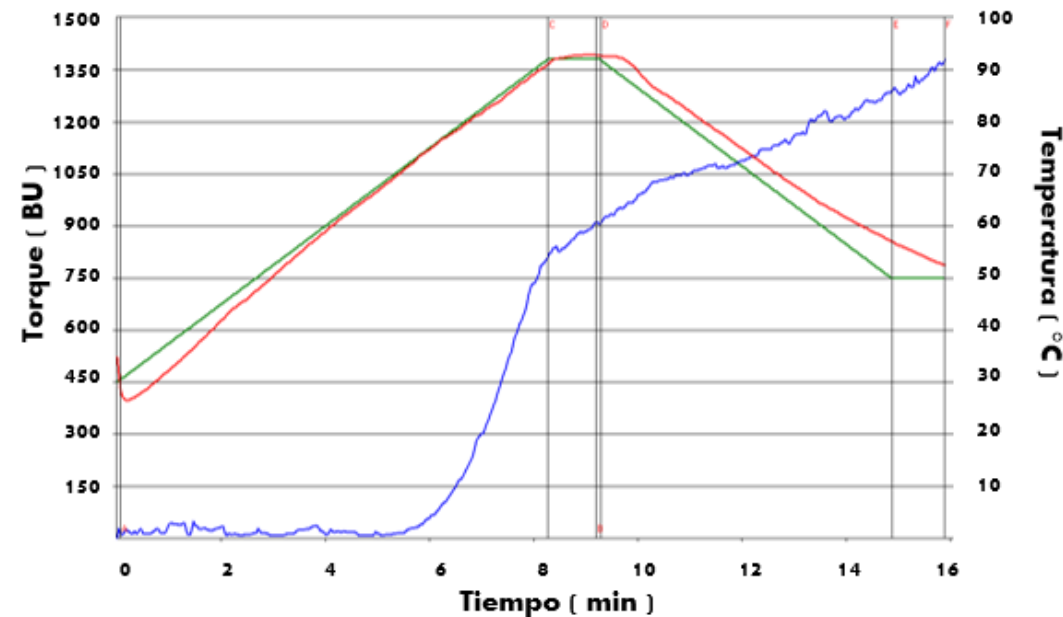


“Snack flour”

“No cohesiveness. No MASA”
60–100 % water absorption

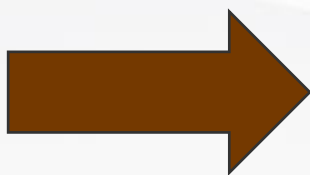


“Tortilla flour”



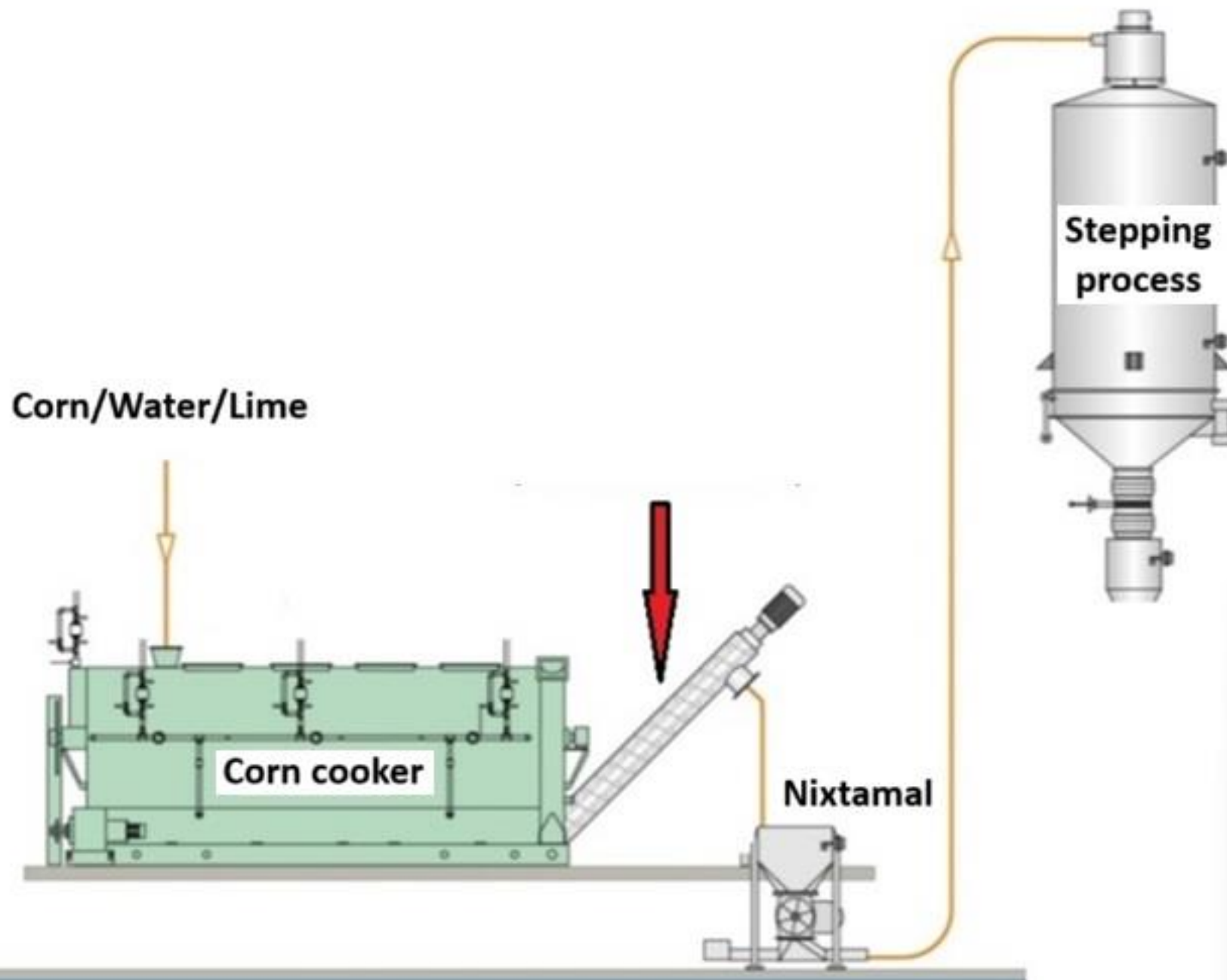
“Snack flour”

- Cooking grade
- Particle size
- Water absorption

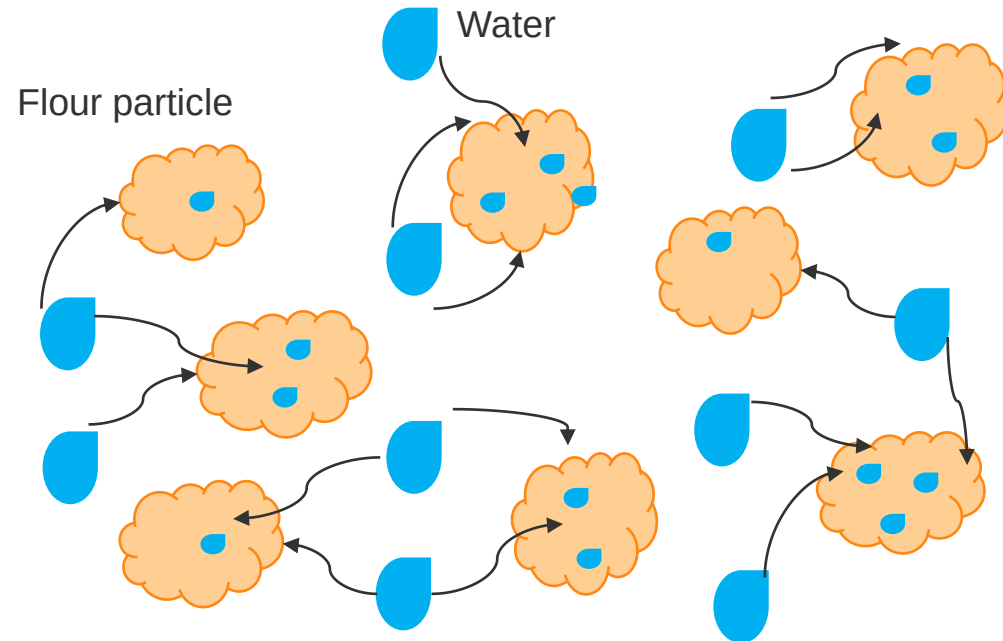


Main modifications
on starch

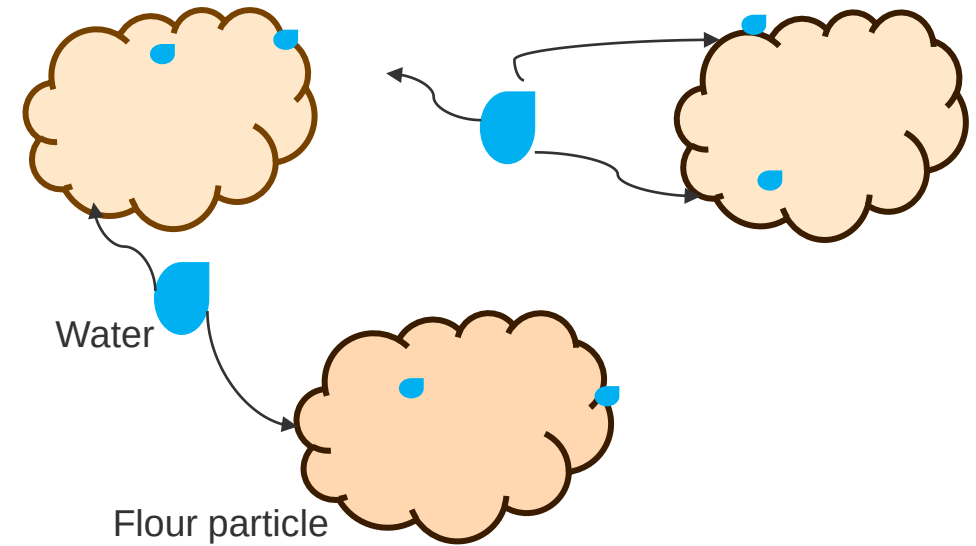
Corn flour process



Particle size



“Tortilla flour”



“Snack flour”

Dough machinability

- For plastic or stainless-steel roller head
- No warm or hot water needed
- Improved machinability



Enzymes and corn

Composition



Pericarp

5% Fibers

Endosperm

83 % Starch

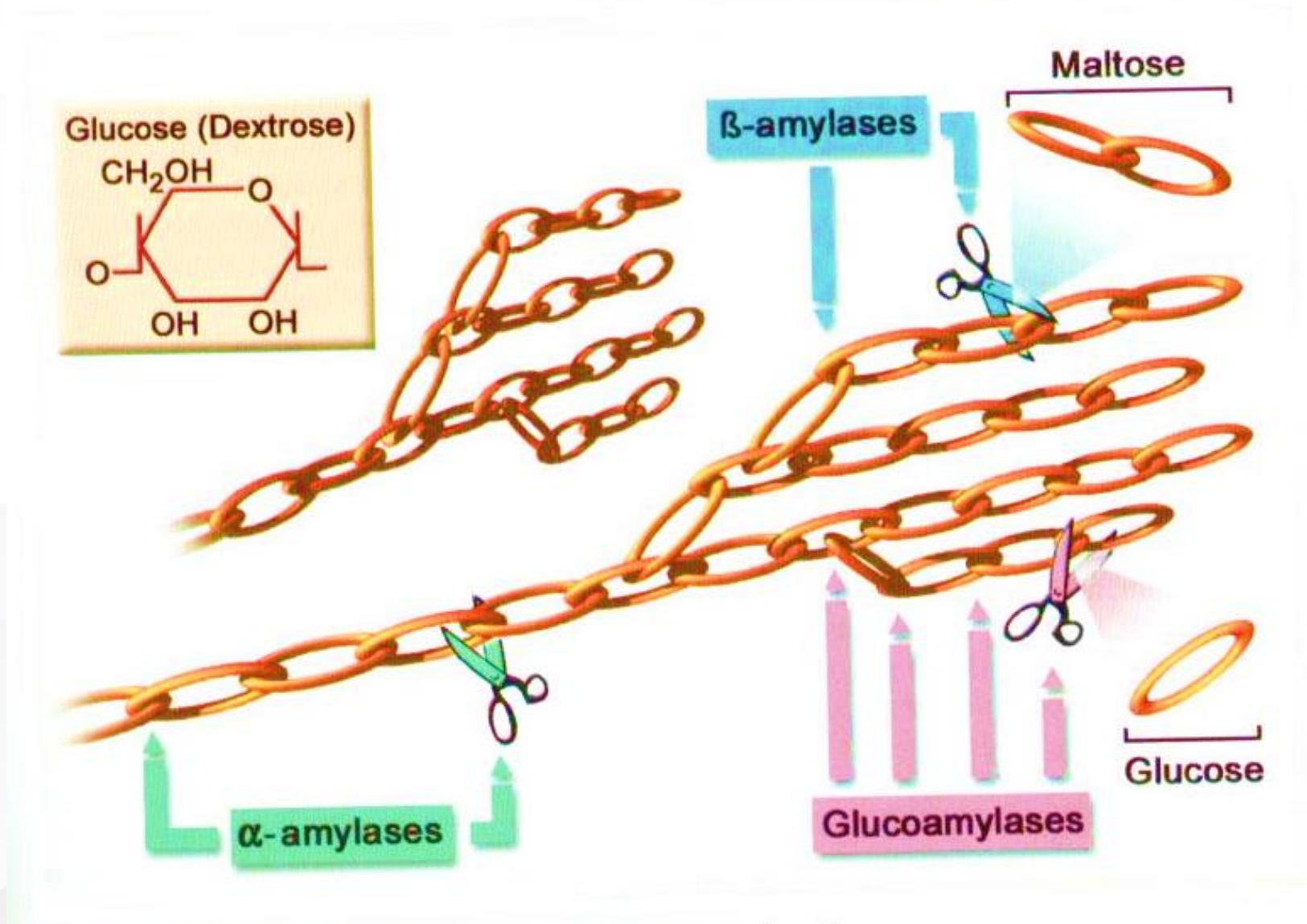
Germ

11 % Fat / Proteins

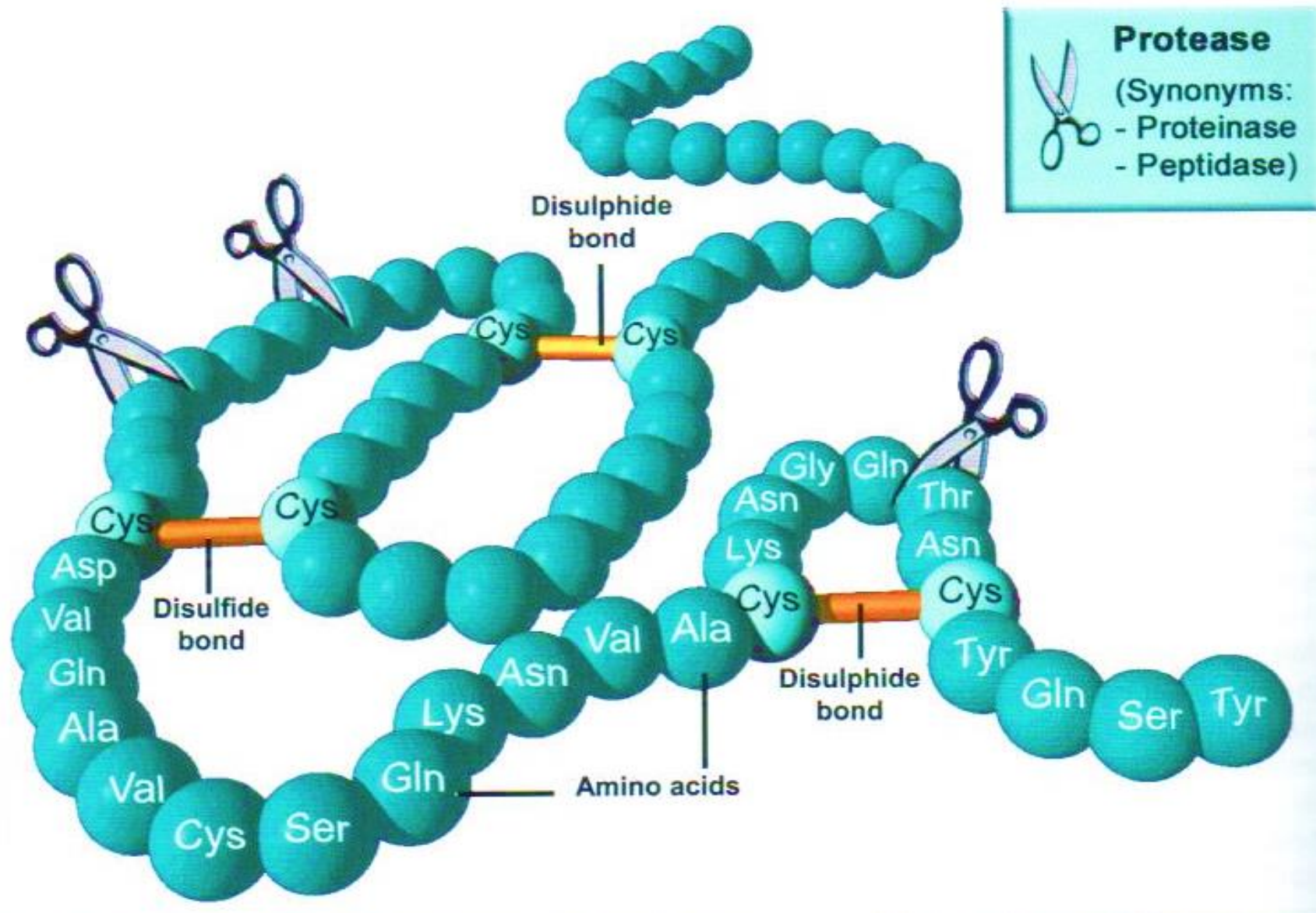
Pedicel

1 % Fibers

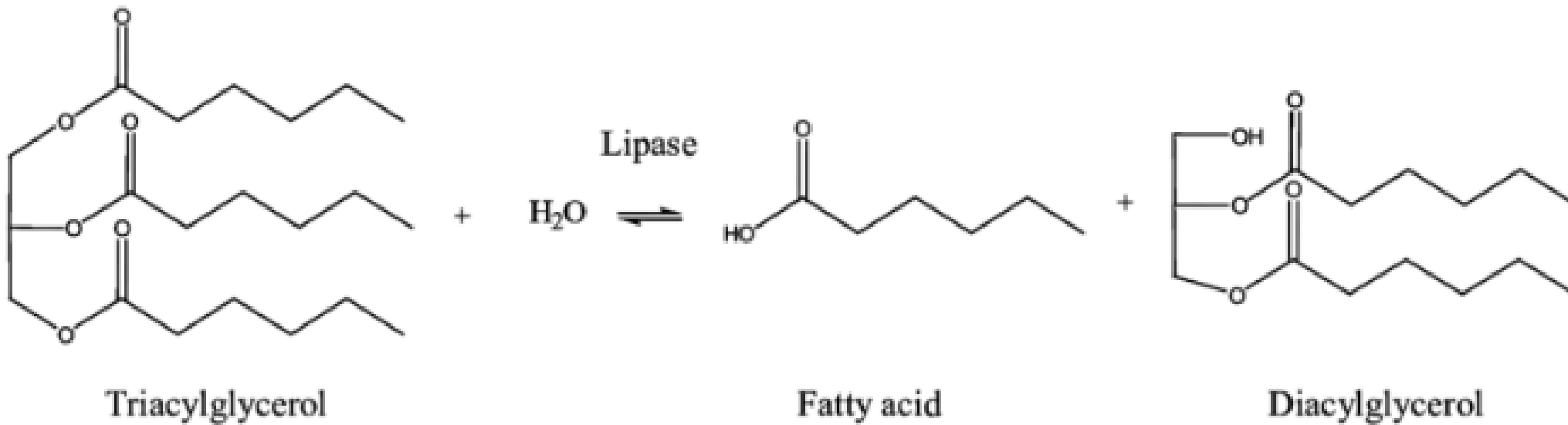
AMYLASE



PROTEASE

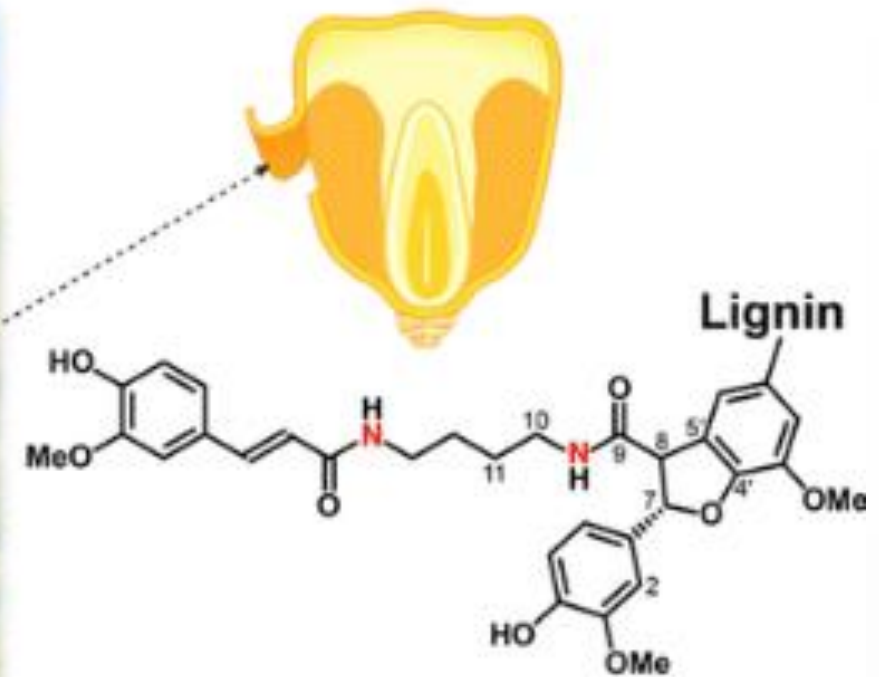
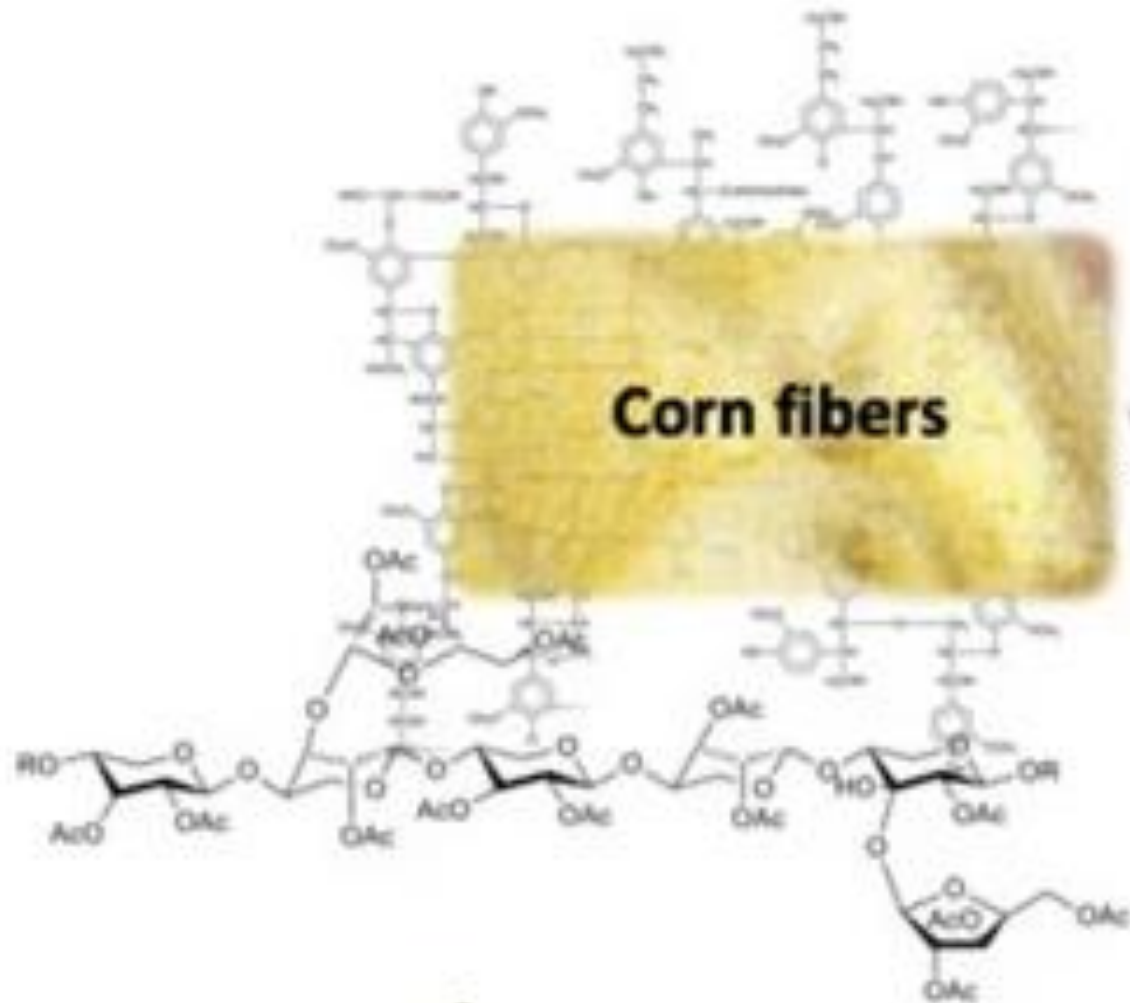


LIPASE



Jaeger y col. 1994.

HEMICELULLASE



Moreira y col., 2022; Del Río y col., 2018.

Molecules change on cooked corn

Starch

- Endosperm
- **72 %** of corn kernel
- Mayor role on rheology properties of dough and corn products
- Mainly fat - starch and protein – starch complex



Proteins

- Germ and endosperm
- **8 to 11 %** of corn kernel
- Low quality protein



LIPIDS

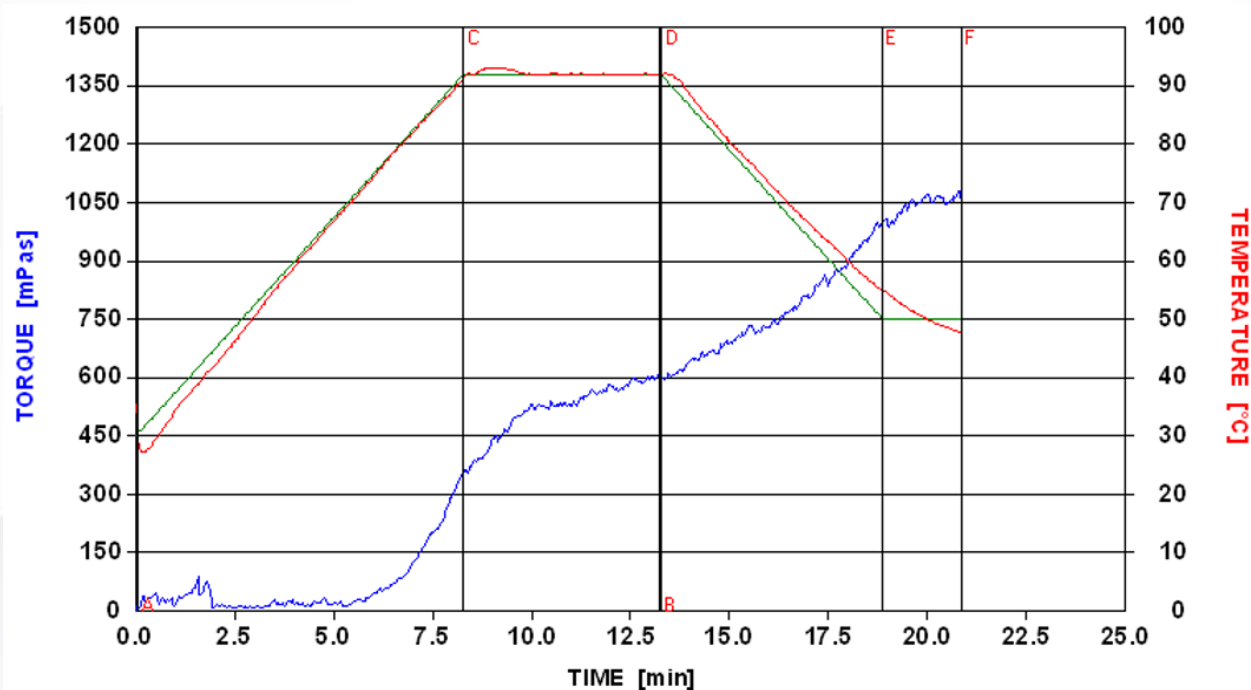
- Germ
- Less than 5% of the composition
- Low levels of saturated fats
- Rich in oleic and linoleic acids

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

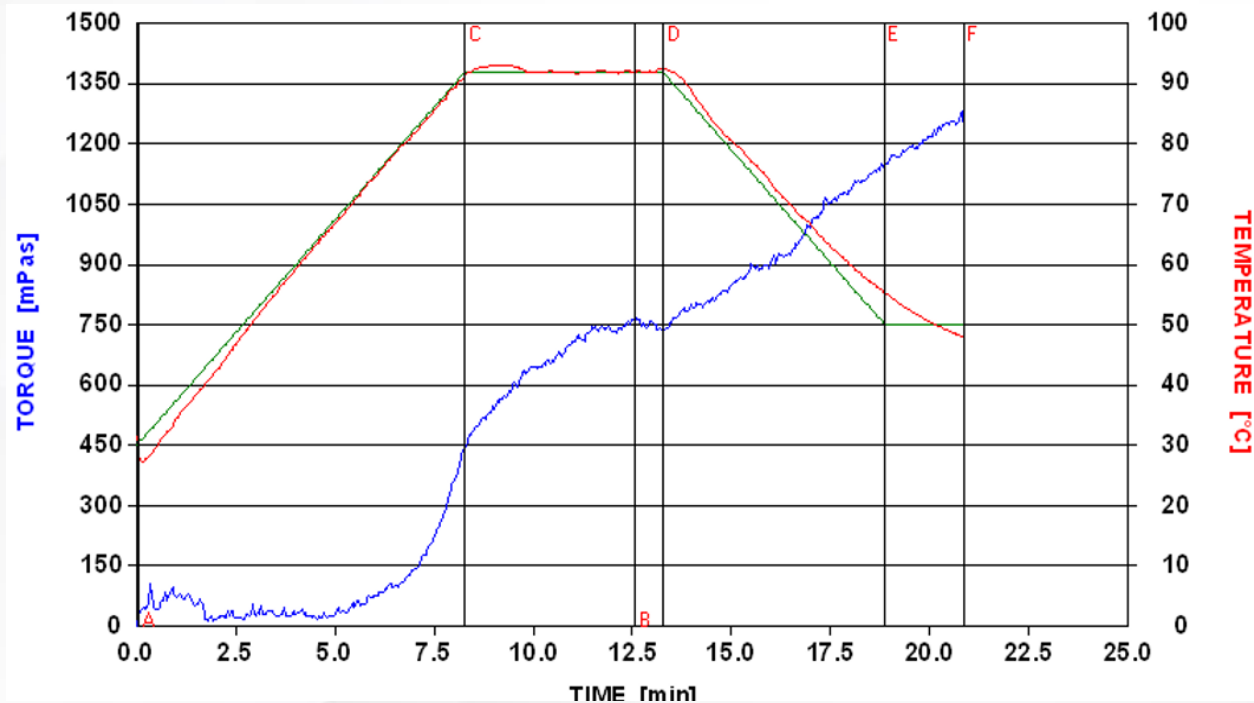
- Primarily located in the germ
- High niacin content, though not bioavailable
- Depends on the type of corn
- Phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, sulfur

Amylogram modification

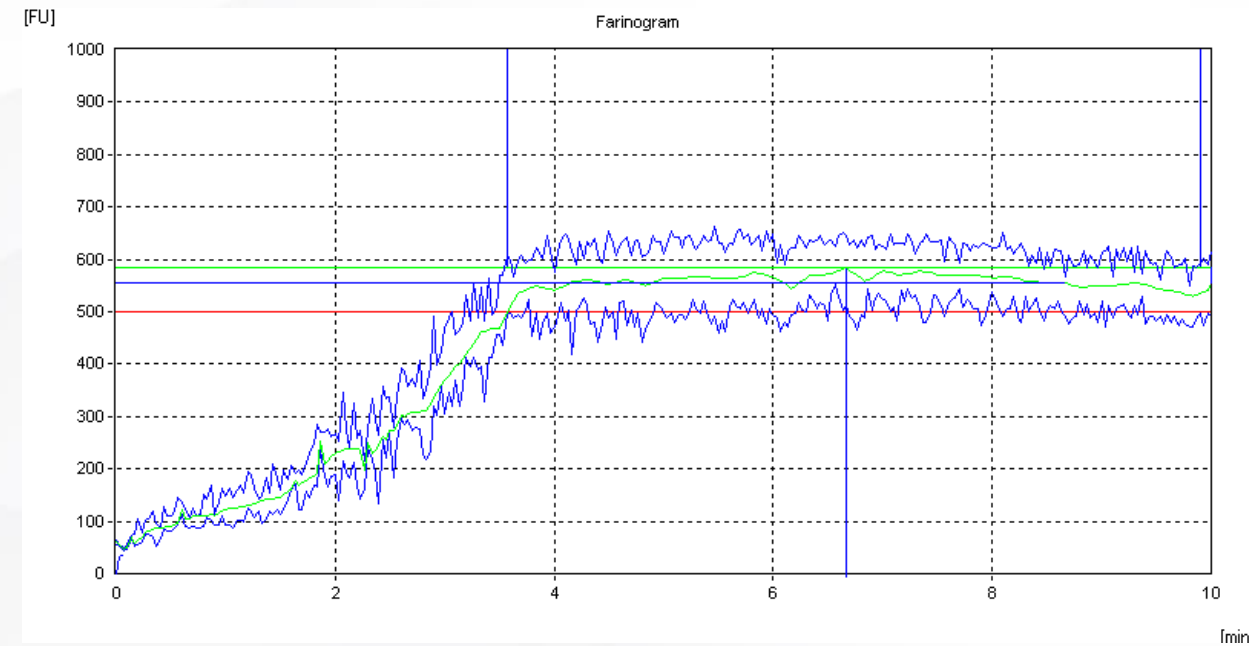
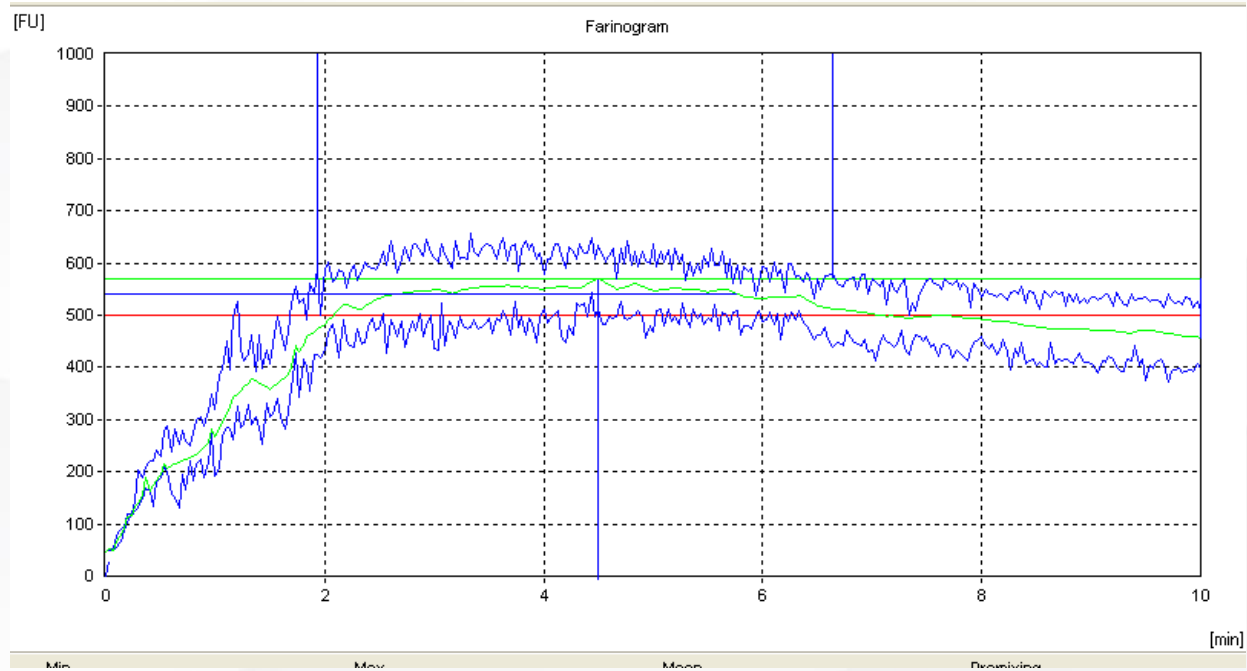
Snack flour



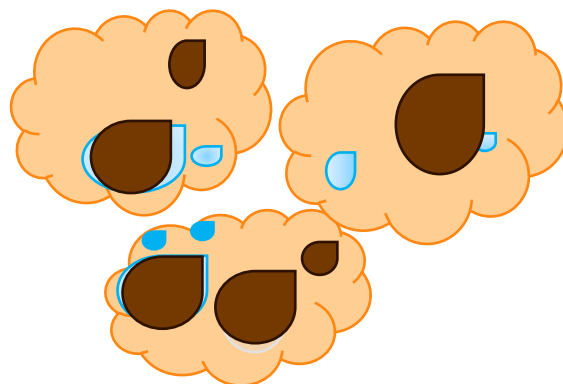
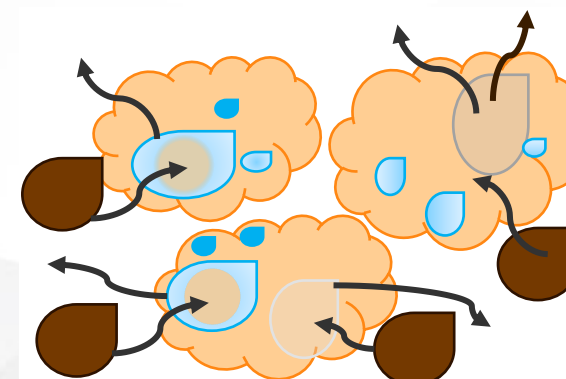
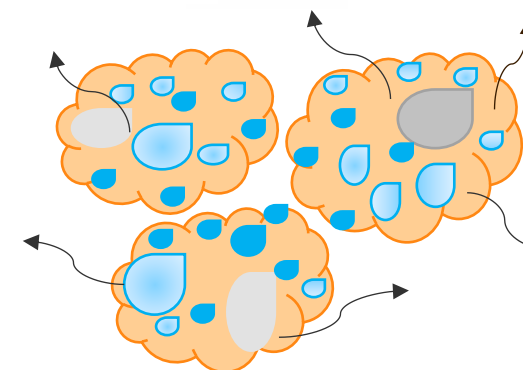
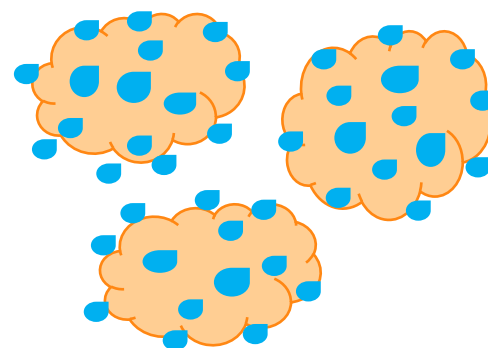
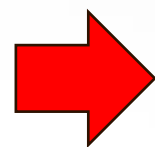
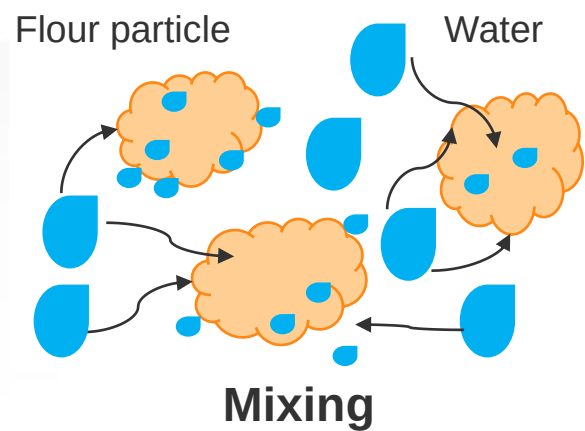
Snack flour + dough conditioner 0.5%



Consistence



Moisture ↔ Oil



Conclusion

Changes

- ✓ It can change the yield of the flour (kg corn vs kg flour)
- ✓ It improves the milling process
- ✓ It changes the rheology of the flour/dough

Energy efficiency

- ✓ Less time to cook the corn kernel
- ✓ Improve the softness of cooked corn
- ✓ Improves the consistency of batch
- ✓ Change the rheology of the flour/dough

Dough improvers

- ✓ Increase efficiency of additives
- ✓ Reduce the dosage of dough improvers
- ✓ Synergy between ingredients



Together. Better Baking.

Thank you very much for your attention

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