Egg Protein





Processed Egg Products

Processed to fit foodservice and food industry ingredient specifications.

- Refrigerated (as liquid)
- Frozen (as liquid)
- Dried
- Specialty Products





Advantages of Processed Egg Products

Reduced Risk of Contamination

- All Liquid, Frozen and Dried egg products are pasteurized
- No Salmonella
- There has never been a food-borne illness associated with pasteurized egg products

Extended shelf-life

- Refrigerated liquid egg products 12 weeks at 4 C
- > Frozen egg products- 1 year or more
- Dried egg products 1 year or more with no refrigeration required



Advantages of Processed Egg Products

Convenience

- Easy Storage
- No extra labor for breaking shell eggs
- Always ready to use

Consistent Baking Performance

- Uniform egg solid consistency
- Ease of formulation
- Product stability over time



Frozen Egg Product Equivalency to Shell Eggs

	FROZEN PRODUCT (Kg)	SHELL EGG* (No.)
Whole	0.45	9
Yolks	0.45	22
White	0.45	14



Frozen Egg Products- up to 1-year shelf-life

- Whole eggs, whites or yolks
- Scrambled egg mix
- Salted whole egg or yolks
- Sugared egg yolks
- Whole eggs and yolks with corn syrup
- Whole eggs with citric acid
- Whole eggs with corn syrup



Frozen Egg Products

Usage: As an ingredient for the food industry

Availability: 4, 5, 8 and 10 lb. pouches or waxed

plastic cartons, and 30 lb. containers

Advantages: Long shelf life (1 year), functionality,

variety blends

Storage &

Handling: Keep frozen at temperatures below 10°F (-12°C). Use as soon as possible

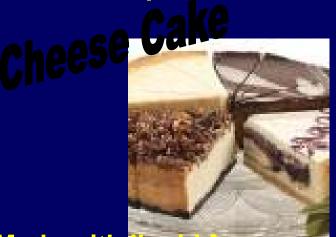






Made with liquid frozen whole egg

Made with liquid frozen salted egg yolk



Made with liquid frozen sugared egg yolk





Refrigerated Liquid Egg Products - 12-week shelf-life

- Whole eggs, whites or yolks
- Sugared egg yolks
- Salted whole eggs or yolks
- Scrambled egg mix
- Cooked scrambled eggs
- Extended shelf life whole eggs, whites or scrambled egg mix



Foodservice and Commercial Food Industry





Refrigerated Liquid Eggs

Usage: Foodservice and the commercial food industry

Availability: Bulk tank trucks, totes, metal or plastic containers,

polyethylene coated fiber or laminated foil and

paper cartons, and hermetically sealed polyethylene

bags. Container size from small bags to cartons (8 oz. to 5 lb.) and lacquer coated tins and plastic

pails up to 40 lb.

Advantages: Pasteurized, quick and easy to use, 12 week shelf-

life at 4 C (only when not opened)

Storage

& Handling: Store according to processor's recommendations.

Use within four to five days once opened

except for extended shelf life products for which the

supplier's recommendations should be

followed



Dried Egg Products

Whole egg or yolk solids



- Dried egg or scrambled egg mix
- Various types of whole egg solids
- Free flowing whole egg or yolk solids
- Stabilized (glucose free) whole egg or yolk solids
- Blends of whole egg and/or yolk with carbohydrates



Egg Nutrients - Dried

Source: Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 1994.

Dried	Whole		
(per 100g)	Egg	Yolk	White
Protein – g	47.35	34.25	81.1
Moisture – g	3.1	2.95	5.8
Fat (Total Lipid) – g	40.95	55.8	0
Ash – g	3.65	3.4	5.3
Carbohydrate – g	4.95	3.6	7.8
Calories – cal	594	666	382
Cholesterol – mg	1715	2335	0



Dried Egg Products

Usage: As an ingredient especially for the

food industry

Availability: *Foodservice* – 6 oz. pouches,

3 and 25 lb. poly packs

Commercial – 25 and 50 lb. boxes,

150, 175, and 200 lb. drums

Advantages: Long shelf life (>1 yr), stable and

mixable

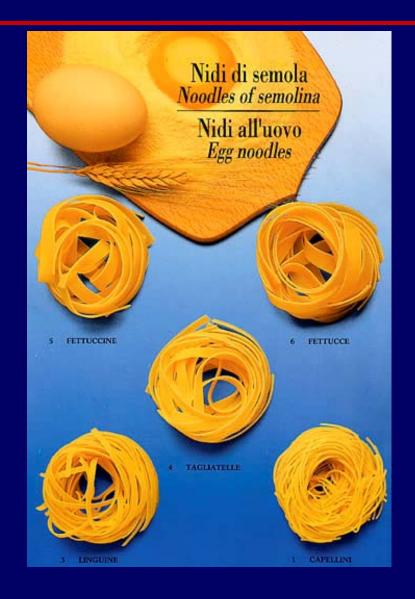
Storage &

Handling: Keep in dry storage away from

extreme temperatures and strong

odors. Use pallets

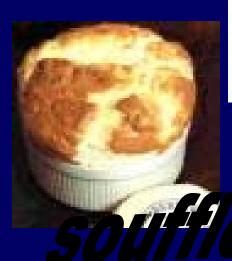






Angel food cake







Specialty Egg Products

Marketed to institutional and consumer users.

- Diced hard-cooked, peeled eggs*
- Refrigerated whole hard-cooked, peeled eggs, plain or pickled*
- Frozen hard-cooked eggs*
- Frozen quiche mixes
- Frozen scrambled egg mix
- Dried scrambled egg mix
- Other frozen pre-cooked products*
- Ultra-pasteurized liquid egg products

*Cooked egg products are not processed under USDA supervision.

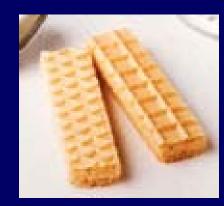


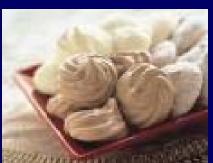














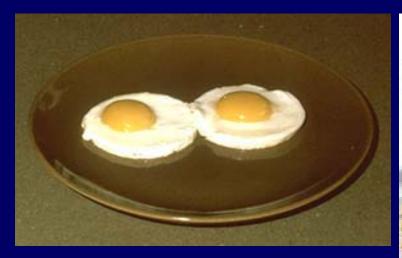
FUNCTIONS

- COAGULATION
- EMULSIFICATION
- FOAMING
- RETARD CRYSTALLIZATION



Coagulation/ Gelation

changes in structure of egg proteins (yolk and albumen) resulting in thickening or change from a fluid to solid or semi-solid state







Thickening & Coagulation

Whipping or heating allows products that contain eggs to thicken and/or coagulate, converting the mixture from a liquid state to a solid or semi-solid state.

- Can use both yolks and whites
- Binds products naturally
- Suspends other ingredients
- Gelling agents in custards
- Thickening agents in soft pie fillings when the egg custard is heated
- Creates texture and height
- When the egg foam is heated, creates structural stability



Coagulation/ Gelation induced by:

Heat - protein denaturation

Mechanical means - beating, chopping

Sugar - raises temp. of coagulation

Acids- decrease temperature of coagulation

Alkali- high alkali can induce gelling of egg white



Eggs For Coating And Binding

With heat, egg coagulation imparts rigidity causing mixtures to gel and ingredients to adhere.

- Egg white is an excellent binding ingredient
- No essential differences are found in binding properties of dried whole egg and yolk and those of fresh liquid eggs



Emulsions/Surface activity-

a stable mixture of two immiscible liquid phases, one which is dispersed in the other



Mayonnaise

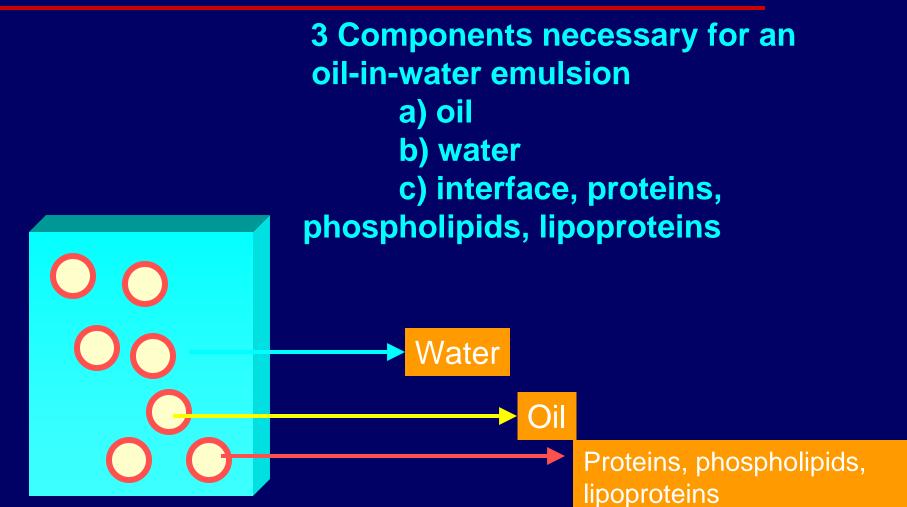


Emulsification

The phospholipids, lipoproteins and proteins found in egg yolks are surface active agents that enable the formation of emulsions from immiscible liquids such as oil and water.



Emulsions/Surface activity





Factors Affecting Emulsification

- Freezing
- Temperature
- Acid
- Salt
- Drying



Eggs For Aeration

When eggs are beaten, air is incorporated, creating a lighter, more air-filled product.

- Distinct cellular structure from eggs' leavening action
- Structural framework helps to hold product together
- Increased volume for lighter foods
- Airy texture and smooth mouth-feel
- More integrated, sponge-like texture



Foaming/Surface activity-

colloidial dispersion in which a gaseous phase is dispersed in a liquid phase

air trapped during beating

air bubbles decrease in size and increase in number

as more air is incorporated the foam becomes stiff







Factors Affecting Egg Foams

- Degree of beating
- Blending
- Homogenizing
- Temperature
- pH
- Fat
- Salt

- Water
- Manipulation
- Heat
- Copper
- Sugar
- Acid



Foaming/Surface activity- egg white

foam ability (volume) due to ovalbumin

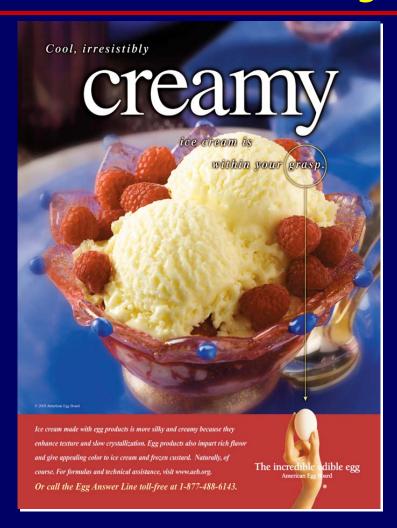
foam stability due to ovomucin

yolk contamination -"fat bullets" destroy foam





Control Of Crystallization



Eggs are used in confectionery products and ice creams to control crystallization of water molecules and create smooth texture and mouthfeel



APPLICATIONS

- BAKING CATEGORIES
- EGG USAGE
- FLAVOR & COLOR
- HUMECTANCY & SHELF LIFE BENEFITS
- BREAD EFFECTS
- SWEET BAKED GOODS
- HEALTH BARS



Egg Baking Categories

Industry	Product Usage	Functional Rationale
Breads	Used in standard breads and buns	 Used as an egg wash to brown the crust and for flavor and structure in specialty breads and rolls
Sweet Goods	Used in egg custard fillings and tarts	 Gels filling and adds color and richness to mass Excellent emulsifier
Cakes	Eggs add volume and height to cakes of all sorts	Works to aerate and build ingredients into product matrixEggs provide structure
Cookies & Specialty Items	Used in meringues and other items where lighter texture is required	Eggs allow for aeration of baked goodsEggs provide structural benefits
Muffins & Popovers	Creates unique pastry effect obtainable only through use of eggs	Binds and produces desirable texture and mouth-feelAeration of eggs build volume
Frostings	Used to thicken frosting and fillings	 Coagulates and creates firm, smooth base
Frozen Products	Used in frozen dough and other items to control crystallization	 Creates desirable characteristics in reheating and bake-off
Healthy Snack Bars	Adds protein and makes them a meal replacement	Eggs are one of the highest quality protein sources available



Egg Usage

Industry	Product Usage	Functional Rationale
Baking	Breads, pastries, custards, cakes, cookies	 Adds richness, increases volume and improves machine flexibility
Dairy	Ice cream, frozen desserts	Improves texture, decreases melting point, eliminates crystallization
Confectionery	Bars, fondants, fillings	Improves interior texture, stabilizes, adds richness and flavor
Sauces	Mayonnaise, salad dressings, dips and prepared foods	Binds sauces and emulsifies mixtures of oil and water
Meal Replacements	Energy bars for active and elderly	Provides excellent protein source as well as other functional benefits
Beverages	Pourable yogurts, dietary drinks and alcoholic beverages	Adds creamy texture and clarifies certain wines and juices
Prepared Foods	As an ingredient in frozen and prepared entrées and side dishes	Improves texture and freeze/thaw microwave capabilities
Nutraceuticals	Used as a protein supplement and as a source for extraction of beneficial substances	Used for the extraction of lysozyme and other substances such as yolk lecithin and sialic acid



Flavor And Color

- Eggs contain fats which carry and meld flavors in food products
- Eggs add flavor and enhance other flavors
- Egg yolks impart rich color and are used to fortify whole egg blends for a deeper color in baked products





Humectancy And Shelf Life Benefits

- Eggs improve cell structure and enable products to maintain structure during baking, thus reducing moisture loss from baked products
- Egg proteins also bind water, making it less available for microorganisms to grow and cause spoilage



Breads

Functional Rationale:

- Browning qualities (e.g., golden brown crust)
- Structural desirability
- Egg white imparts crisper crust to hard rolls and hearth rolls
- Adds flavor benefits
- Adheres seeds and grains to the outside of bread
- Adds color to egg breads and varieties
- Adds nutritional benefits



Frostings And Glazes

Functional Rationale:

- Structural desirability and binding benefits; create texture and height (volume)
- Adds rich flavor to mass
- Allows other ingredients to adhere
- Emulsifies
- Helps prevent crystallization in boiled frostings





Glaze Variations

Glaze	Result
Egg + Salt	Shiny surface
Egg + Milk	Medium shiny surface
Egg + Water	Less intense shine, golden surface
Egg yolk + Water	Shiny golden surface
Egg yolk + Cream	Shiny brown surface
Egg white	Light colored, crisp surface
Egg white + Water and nuts and/or seeds	Sticky surface for adhering nuts and/or seeds
Egg white + Milk	Transparent shiny surface



Sweet Baked Goods

Functional Rationale:

- Browning qualities (e.g., golden brown crust)
- Structural desirability and binding benefits
- Aeration of baked goods
- Adds rich flavor to mass
- Adds color to yellow cakes, cookies and Danish pastry
- Gels fillings such as custards



Health Bars

Functional Rationale:

- Structural desirability and binding benefits
- Binds other ingredients
- Improves nutritional value
- One of the highest protein sources available
- Flavor carrier
- Adds richness to mass



Egg Replacers

- Consumer research has shown that Americans know it is okay to eat eggs
- American Egg Board research indicates manufacturers' aversion to egg replacers
- No replacer can adequately perform all the functions of real eggs



Liquid or Frozen Egg Products

Specification			
	Whole	Yolk	White
Total Microbial Count/g	<5,000	<5,000	<5,000
Yeast	10 max	10 max	10 max
Mold	10 max	10 max	10 max
Coliforms	10 max	10 max	10 max

ALL MUST BE SALMONELLA NEGATIVE



Dried Solids

	WHOLE		YOLKS			WHITES	
	PLAIN	FREE (2) FLOW- ING	PLAIN	FREE (2) FLOW- ING	SCRAM. EGG	SPRAY DRIED	PAN DRIED
Total	<10,00	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000
Yeast	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	-	10 max.	10 max.
Mold	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	-	10 max.	10 max.
Coliforms	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	10 max.	-	10 max.	10 max.
Salmonella	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

