Relationship between free asparagine concentration and dough quality in Canadian hard red spring wheat

Susane Trevisan¹, Ali Salimi Khorshidi¹, Elaine Sopiwnyk², Yi Xie¹, Zhaoxian Zhou³, James D. House¹, Martin G. Scanlon¹

¹Department of Food and Human Nutritional Sciences, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada, ²Cereals Canada, Winnipeg, Canada, ³ AoKun Food Ltd., GuangZhou, Guangdong, China

Fig. 2. Contour plot between dough quality (DS, R/E) and

free asparagine concentration.

Introduction Results and discussion Acrylamide Others **Food safety** (probable concern carcinogen) 35 $(cm^3 g^{-1})$ 29 **32** 31 One 30 Free asparagine (amino acid) in wheat strategy DS (min) 25 Affected by: Genotype Wheat proteins (gluten) 20 R/E **Environment** 24 60 7.8 9.1 Nitrogen/Sulfur 15 Wheat price **Dough properties** 10 DS (min) **Bread quality!** 46 35 14 **Objective** To investigate if reducing free asparagine in wheat will have a negative impact on dough and bread qualities. 20 60 80 40 100 Materials and methods Variance (%) 8 wheat genotypes (G) Fig. 1. Percentage of total variance for the significant (AAC Brandon, AAC Cameron, AAC Elie, BW5011, (p<0.05) factors. Fertilization treatments were not CDC Plentiful, Glenn, Prosper, SY Rowyn) statistically significant at p<0.05. 4 environments (E) (Carberry-2018, Lilyfield-2018, Free asparagine Grosse Isle-2019, Lilyfield-2019) $(\mu g^{-1}g)$ 4 fertilization treatments (kg ha-1) (F) 45 1014 (100N+0S, 135N+0S, 100N+17S, 135N+17S) 40 Whole-wheat free asparagine quantification 867.6 35 Performed by Xie et al. (2020) 30 DS (min) 721.2 Straight grade flour (white flour): Whole-wheat bread: Farinograph Extensograph 574.8 20 TexVol 15 428.4 10 282.0 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 R/E

Specific loaf

(SLV, cm³ g⁻¹)

volume

Dough stability

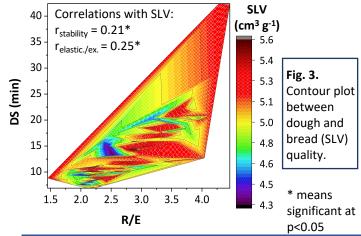
during mixing

(DS, minutes)

Ratio of dough

extensibility (R/E)

resistance to



E, G, and G×E Main factors affecting DS, R/E, and SLV Fertilization Non-significant effect on DS, R/E, and SLV Lower free asparagine Higher DS, R/E, and SLV values

Highlights and conclusion

Farmers can grow low free asparagine wheat (G selection and commercial nitrogen levels (100 kg ha⁻¹))

No detrimental effects on dough and bread qualities.





References

Xie, Y., Malunga, N., Ames, N., Waterer, J., Khorshidi, A., Scanlon, M., 2020. Effects of growing environment, genotype, and commercial fertilization levels on free asparagine concentration in Western Canadian wheat. Cereal Chem cche.10364. https://doi.org/10.1002/cche.10364

Pictures: Bread and TexVol (Yi Xie) farinograph and extensograph (Susane Trevisan)