Food components

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Jan 10, 2012

Introduction

- Elements or compounds essential for human growth
- Water, carbohydrate, protein, lipids, vitamins and minerals
- Each type of nutrient has a specific purpose and meets a specific need

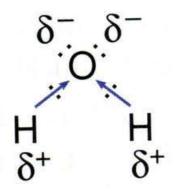
Water

- Essential nutrient (60%)
- Transport nutrients & waste product, help in chemical reaction
- Recommended: 2-3 liters (2000 kcalories)

Role of water

Food preservation and shelf life of food

- Water activity (less bacteria if Aw is less than 0.85)
- Freezing and drying
- Sugar and salt as preservatives



Carbohydrate

- Source of energy
- Compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, & oxygen
- Types: simple (sugars) and complex (starches and fibers) carbohydrates

Carbohydrates

- 1. Simple carbohydrates
- Monosaccharide's- single sugar
- Disaccharides- composed of pairs of monosaccharides

- 2. Complex carbohydrates
- polysaccharides- chains of monosachharides

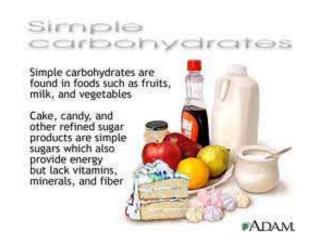
Simpe carbohydrates

Monosaccharides

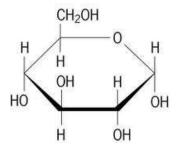
- Glucose
- Fructose
- Galactose

Disaccharides

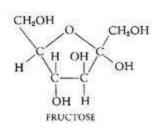
- Maltose (glucose+glucose)
- Sucrose (glucose+frcutose)
- Lactose (glucose + galactose)



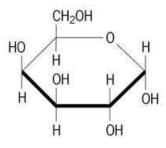
Simple carbohydrate



Glucose

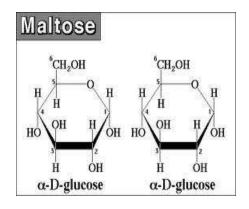


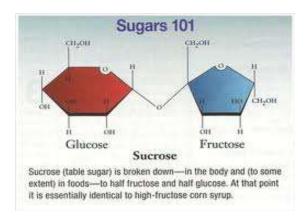
Fructose

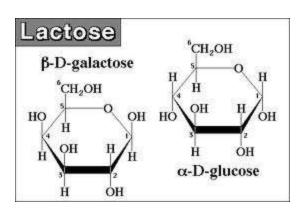


Galactose

Chemical formula: C6H12O6



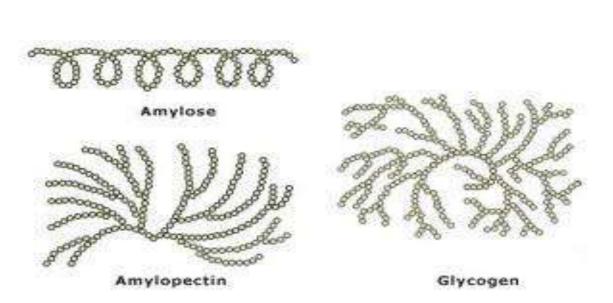


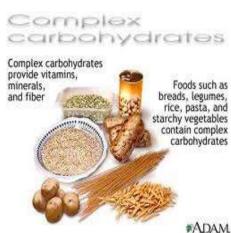


Complex carbohydrates

Glycogen

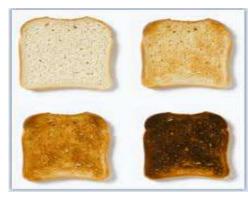
Starch (amylose & amylopectin)





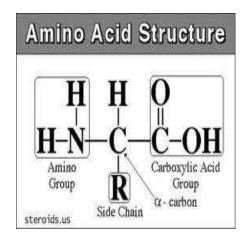
Role of carbohydrates

- Fermentation
- Preservatives
- Thickeners, stabilizers, gelling agents, sweeteners
- Give brown colors to baked goods (browning reaction)

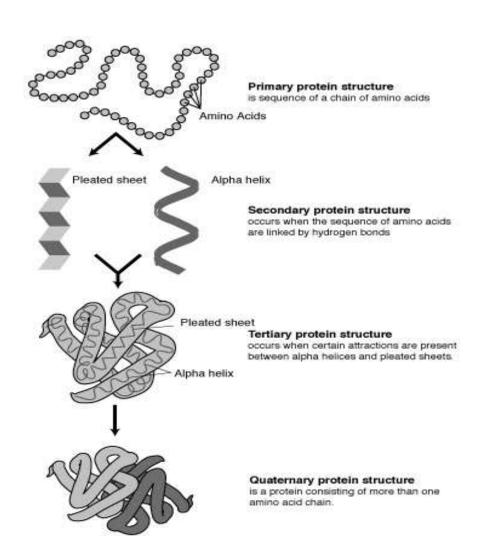


Protein: Amino acids

- Contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen
- 20 different amino acids

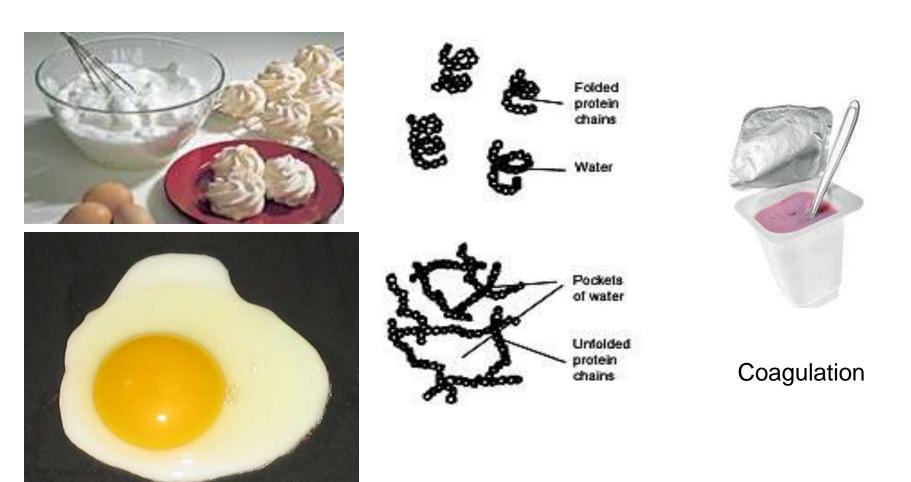


Structure of protein



Reactions and properties of proteins

- Water binding capacity
- Denaturation/coagulation
- Hydrolysis of peptides and proteins –catalyzed by proteolytic enzymes
- Maillard browning



Denaturation

Lipids

- Fats and oils (triglycerides) –major components of lipids
- Sources may be animal or vegetable
- Enjoyed in the diet due to its flavor, texture and aroma
- Carry fat soluble vitamins (A,D,E & K).

Fatty acids

- Chain of carbon atoms with hydrogens attached
- 18 carbon fatty acids is common in our foods

Saturated: Most animal fats

Monounsaturated: olive, canola oils

Polyunsaturated: sunflower, corn, soybean oils,

flaxseed, walnuts

Chemical Structure Of Fatty Acids

C-C-C-C-C-C-C-H OH H H H H H H H Saturated Fat

Unsaturated Fat

Role of lipids

- Energy and health
- Add or modify flavor, texture
- Contribute tenderness
- Fats also carry the fat-soluble vitamins A,D,E and K.

Types of Fats in foods

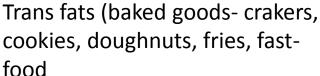


Saturated fats (meat, butter, lard)



Unsaturated fats (vegetable fats)









			Fa	
Servings	Per Con	taine	er About 1	0.5
Amount F	Per Servin	q		
-	s 150		lories fror	n Fat 70
			% Dail	y Value
Total Fat 7g			***************************************	11%
Saturated Fat 1g				5%
Trans.	Fat 0g			
Polyun	saturated	1g		
Monou	nsaturate	d 6g	ı	
Choles	terol Om	g		0%
Sodium 135mg				5%
Total C	arbohy	drat	e 17g	6%
Dietary Fiber 2g			8%	
Sugars	Og			
Protein	2g			
Vitamin A 0%			Vitamir	C 10%
Calcium	0%	•	Iron 29	6
Percent Dai Your daily va your calorie r	alues may be	base high	ed on a 2000 er or lower de	calorie die epending o
	Calories		2,000	2,500
Total Fat Sat Fat Cholesterol Sodium Total Carbol Dietary Fi	Less than hydrate		65g 20g 300mg 2,400mg 300g 25g	80g 25g 300mg 2,400mg 375g 30g

Ingredients: Potatoes, vegetable oil (may contain one or more of the following: sunflower and/or safflower oil), and salt.





Can You Identify the Good and Bad?



Healthier food choice





Thank you!