



Seminario: "*Líneas estratégicas de investigación del IA2*"

LOS PULSOS ELÉCTRICOS DE ALTO VOLTAJE: UNA HERRAMIENTA PARA MEJORAR LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DE LA INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARIA Y BIOTECNOLÓGICA



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Zaragoza

FOOD PROCESSING

- **Food processing**, involves a variety of operations conducted in the food industry by which raw foodstuffs are made suitable for consumption, cooking, or storage. ...

Unit Operations

- Material Handling
- Cleaning
- Separating
- Size reduction
- Fluid Flow
- Mixing
- Heat transfer
- Concentration
- Drying
- Forming
- Packaging
- Controlling



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Problems

- Sensory and nutritional properties affected



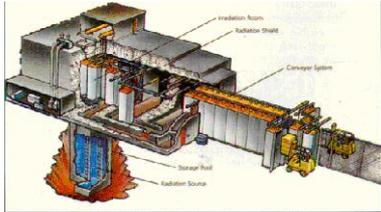
- Energy consumption



- Waste generation



Nonthermal Processing Technologies



Improving Food Quality

New Products

- ❑ Irradiation (IR)
- ❑ Ultra-violet light (UV)
- ❑ High Hydrostatic Pressure (HHP)
- ❑ Ultrasound (US)
- ❑ Pulsed Electric Fields

Energetic Cost Reduction



Definition of PEF

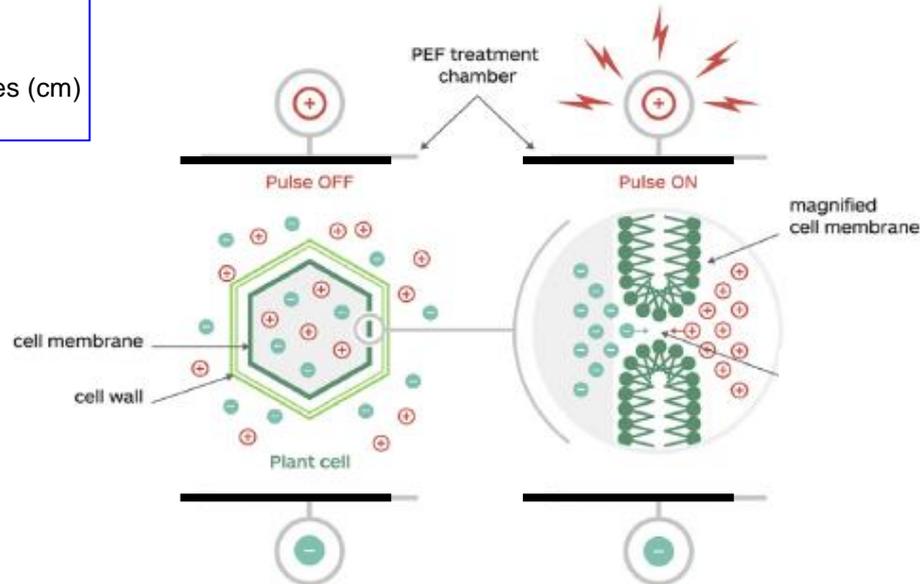
•Application of pulses of high voltage (kV) and short duration (μs) to a biological material placed between two electrodes

•Electrical Field Strength:

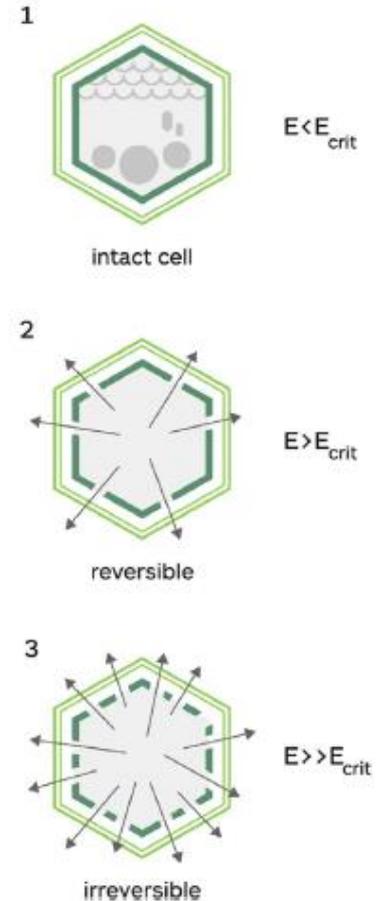
$$E = V/d$$

V= voltage (kV)

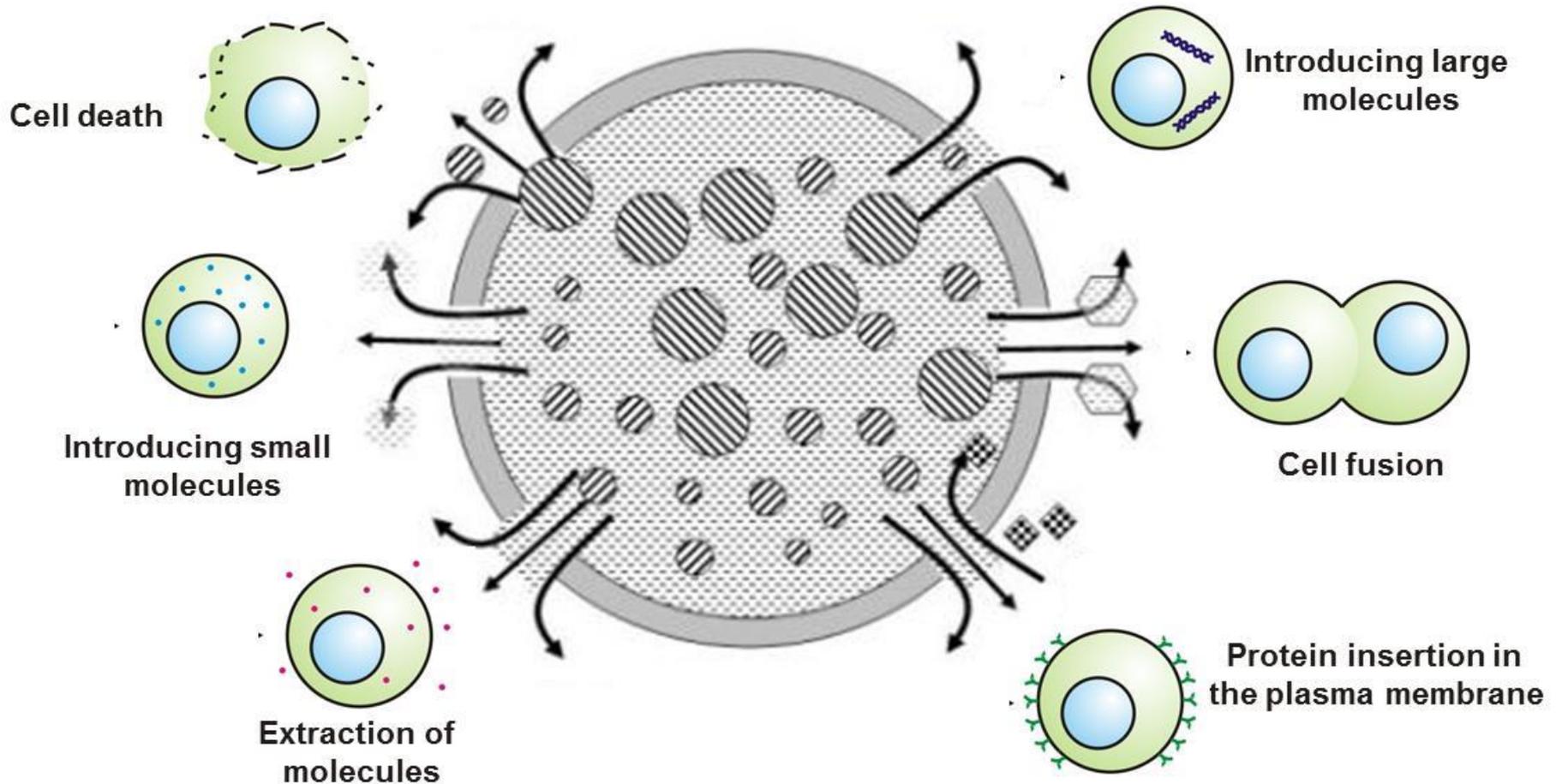
d= distance between electrodes (cm)



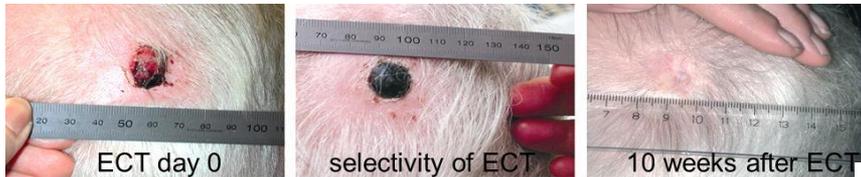
Electroporation



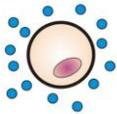
Electroporation



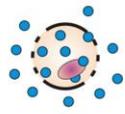
Electroporation



after injection
drug surrounds
the cells



formation of pores
after EP — drug
enters the cells



membrane resealing
— drug entrapped
inside the cells



drug kills
the cells

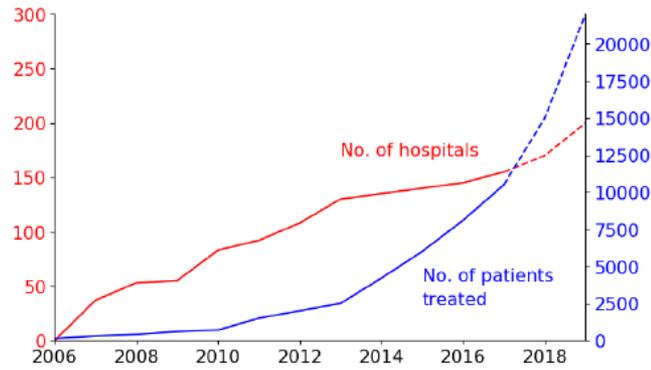


time



electric pulses

Clinical use of electrochemotherapy in EU



Reimbursed in:

Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Spain, UK, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia.
France, Poland – in progress for reimbursement.



Source: IGEA S.p.A., Italy

Julie Gehl.

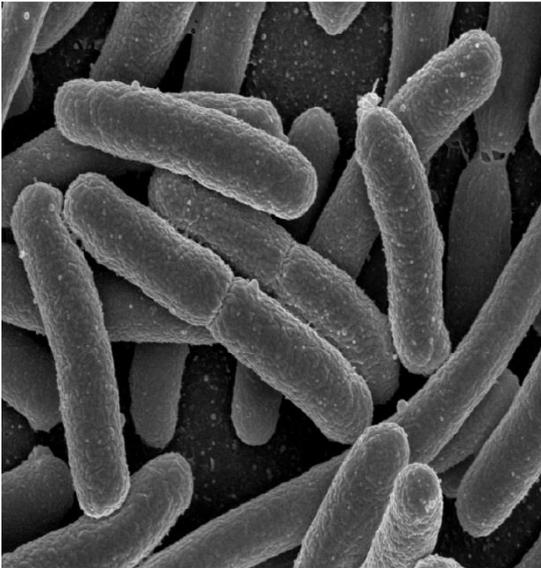
Ugeskrift for Laeger 167(34): 3156-9, 2005.

Jarm, Cemazar, Miklavcic, Sersa.

Expert Rev. Anticancer Ther. 10: 729–746, 2010

Applications of PEF in the Food Industry

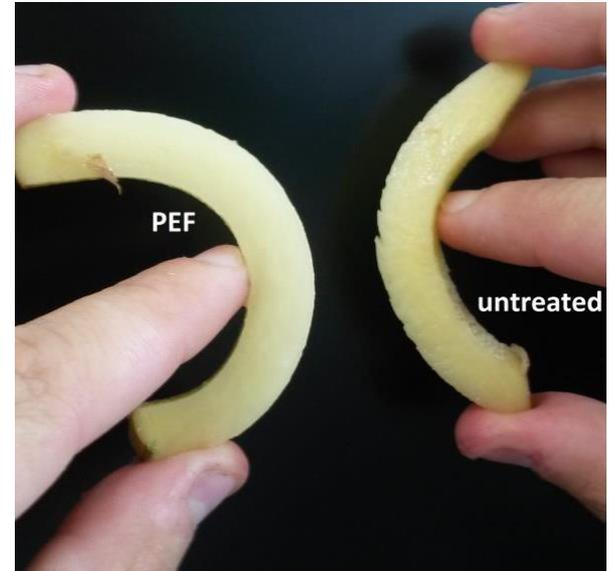
Microbial inactivation



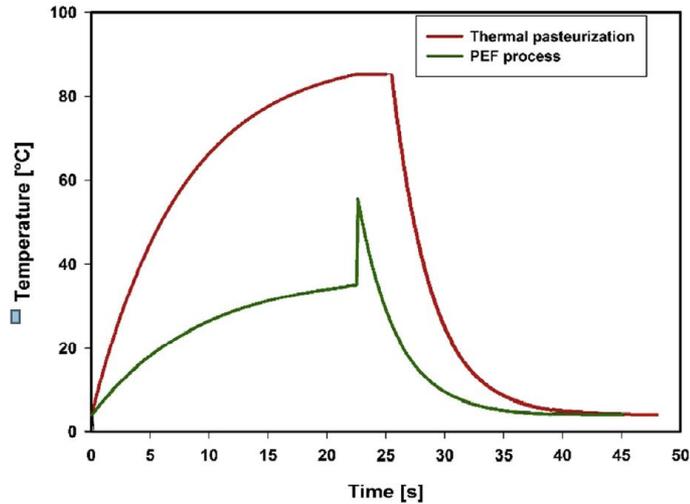
Improving Mass Transfer



Food Structure Modification



Microbial inactivation by PEF



These smoothies are slightly pasteurized. Pasteurization is a simple treatment that is known of milk, a perishable product as well. When Fruity King pasteurizes her products it is a mild pasteurisation, which won't affect the taste. The shelf life will be extended and therefore it becomes easier for kids to take it to school and drink it during the day.



Figure 2.4 Color difference of untreated, thermally treated, and PEF-treated green smoothie (Elea, 2018). PEF, Pulsed electric field.

Producers

FruityKing
(Netherlands)

Hoogesteger
(Netherlands)

truē fruits
100% frucht - no tricks (Germany)

ORCHARD HOUSE
(UK)

GROM
IL GELATO COME UNA VOLTA (Italy)

Supermarkets

MARKS & SPENCER (UK)

ah Albert Heijn
(Netherlands)

E EDEKA (Germany)

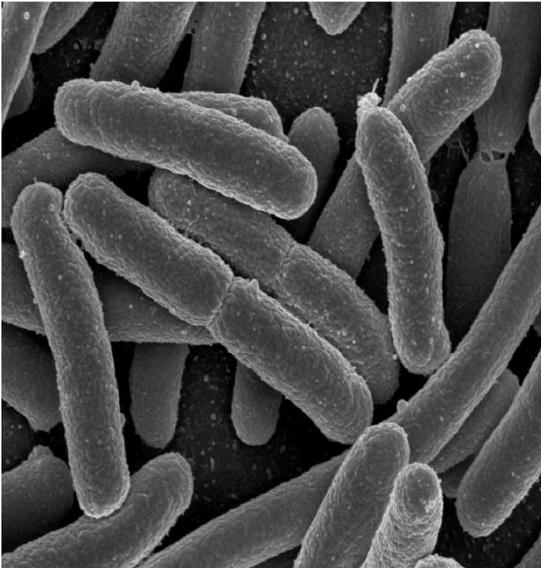
REWE (Germany)



Universidad Zaragoza

Applications of PEF in the Food Industry

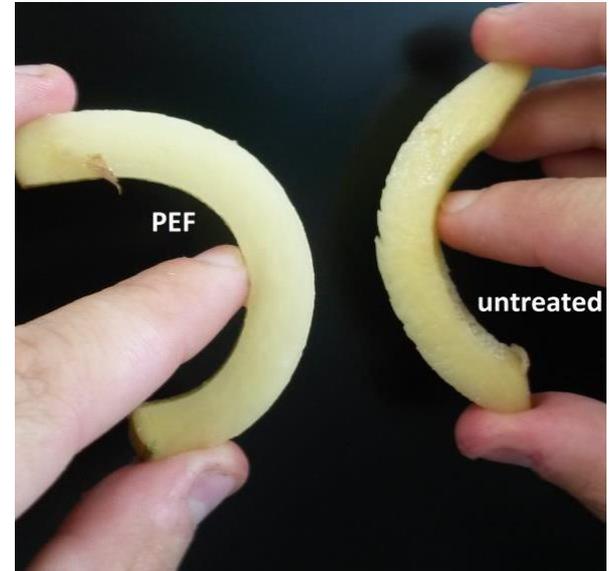
Microbial inactivation



Improving Mass Transfer

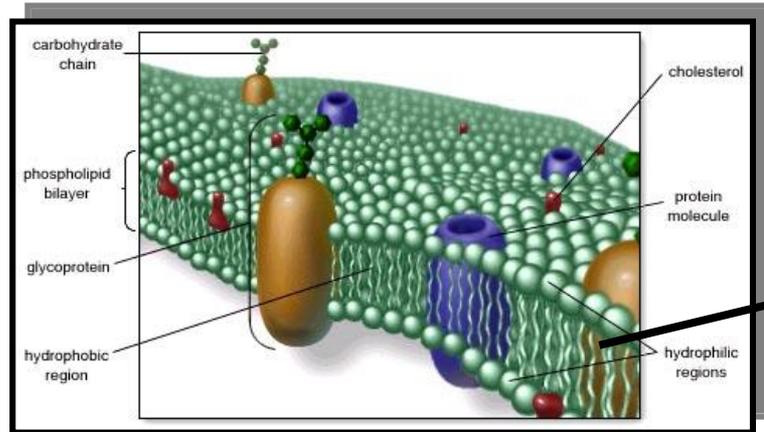


Food Structure Modification

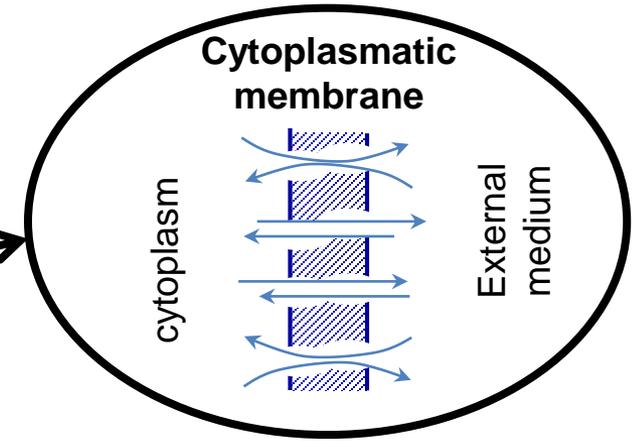


Pulsed electric fields: mass transfer

•Migration of a substance between two phases under the influence of a concentration gradient in order to reach chemical equilibrium



PEF



Electroporation

Extraction of intracellular compounds

- Juices from fruits (Apple juice, Carrot juice)
- Sugar from beets
- Pigments from plants (Anthocyanins, betains)
- Phenolic components (Winemaking)

Removing water

- Drying

Introduction of a substance into the food matrix

- Osmotic dehydration (apple, pepper)
- Salting (Serrano type ham)
- Brining (cooked ham)

Improving Mass Transfer by PEF



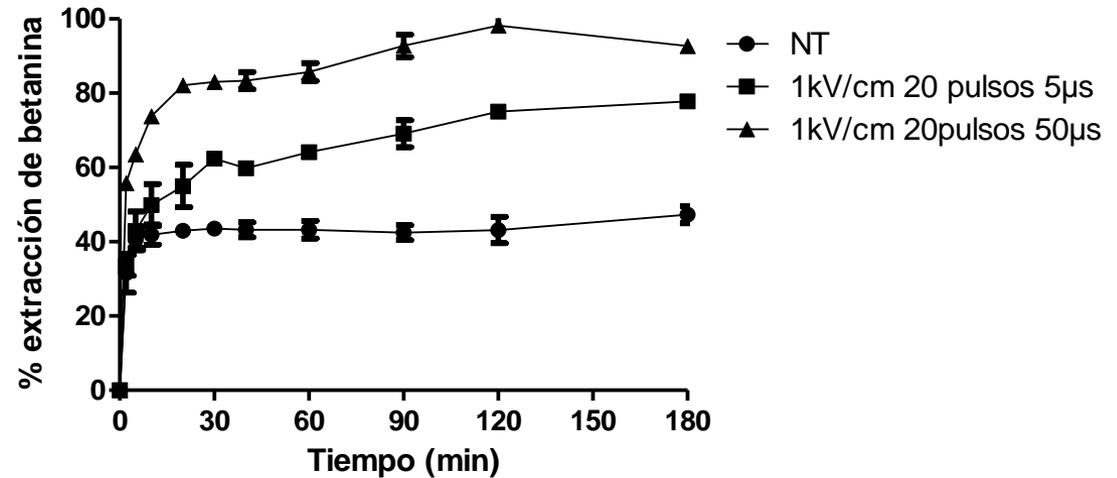
Control



PEF treated

PEF : transferencia de masa

Extracción de BETANINA (E-162) de Remolacha roja:

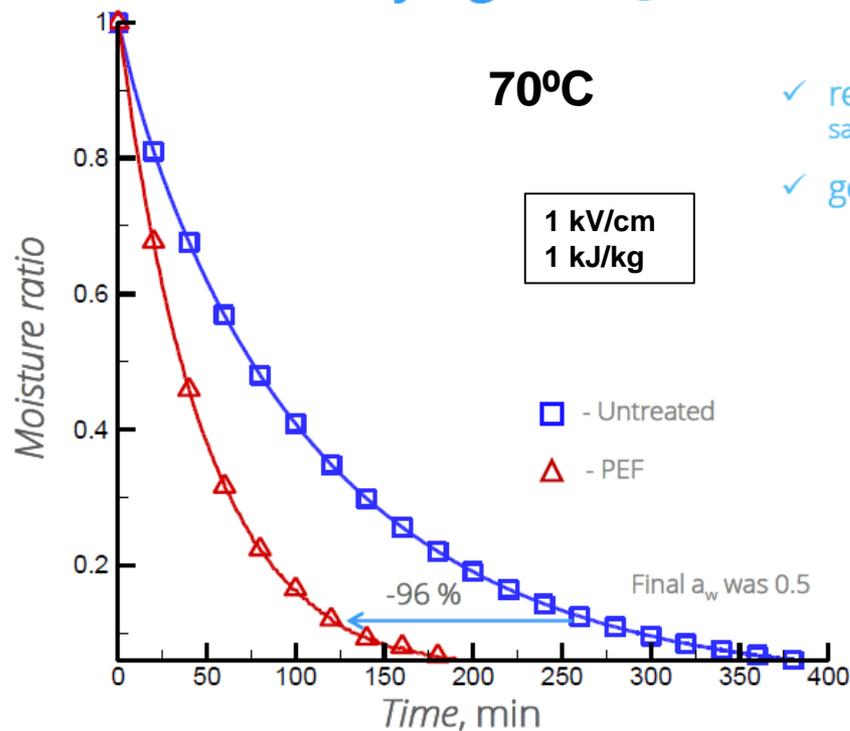


Reduction energetic consumption

Drying



Hot air drying - mango



PEF resulted in

- ✓ reduction of drying time by 50% (to the same water content MR=0.06)
- ✓ good colour retention

Untreated



PEF



17

Grenache grapes

1 hour of maceration



Control



1 kV/cm



3 kV/cm



5 kV/cm



8 kV/cm

Reduction energetic consumption



Improving red winemaking

| | Total production (tons) | Duration maceration (days) | Energy consumption (kWh/t) | Total Energy consumption kWh | Energy cost €/kWh | Total cost € | Saving costs € |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Control | 13000 | 10 | 23.23 | 302043 | 0.09 | 27184 | 0 |
| PEF | 13000 | 8 | 21.86 | 284173 | 0.09 | 25576 | 1608 |
| PEF | 13000 | 7 | 19.54 | 253969 | 0.09 | 22857 | 4237 |
| PEF | 13000 | 6 | 17.21 | 223764 | 0.09 | 20139 | 7045 |
| PEF | 13000 | 5 | 14.89 | 193560 | 0.09 | 17420 | 9763 |

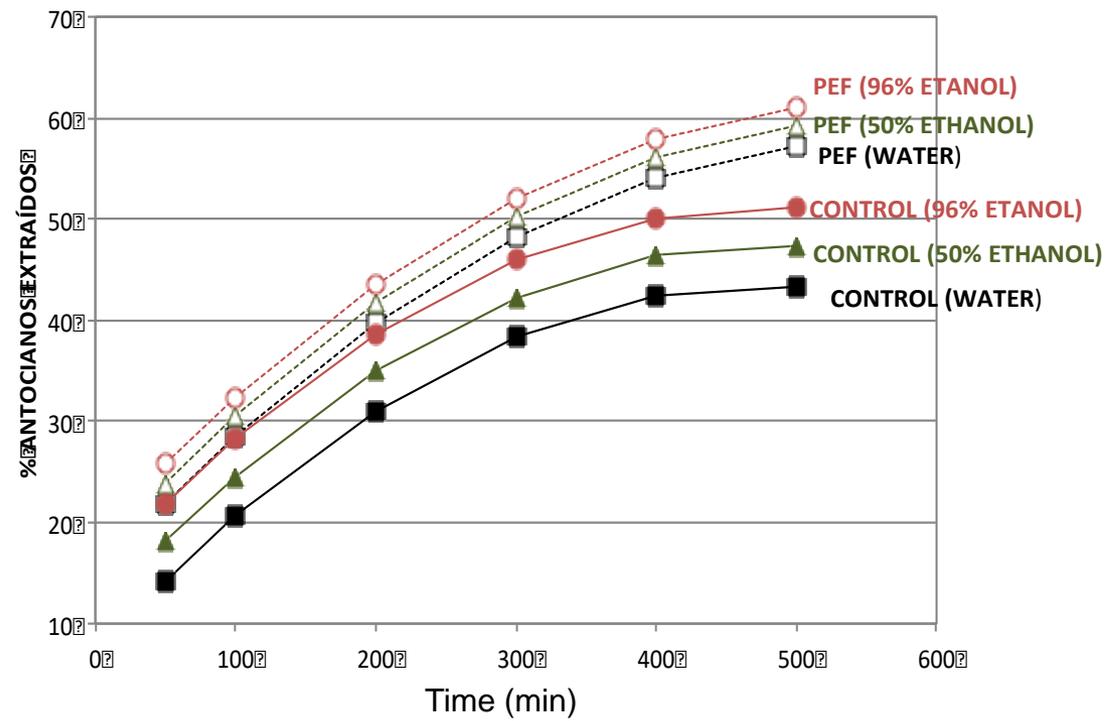
Table 3.- Comparison of the annual total **energy consumption** and its cost in the maceration/fermentation step to process 13.000 tons of untreated grapes (10 days of maceration) or of grapes treated by PEF (maceration ranging from 8-5 days).





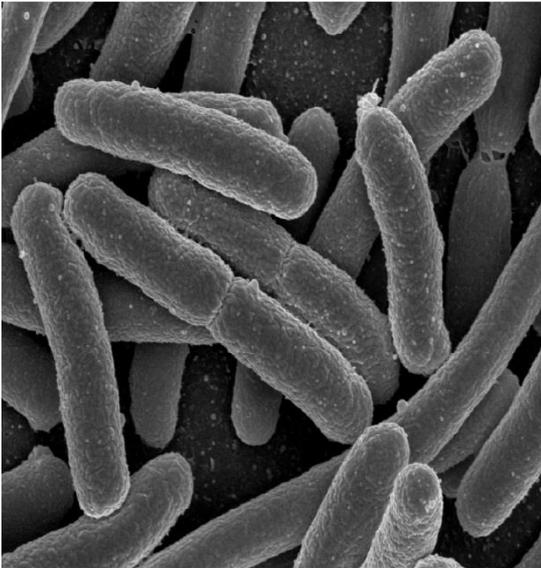
Reduction the use of organic solvents

Extracción of Antocianos (E-162) de patata morada



Applications of PEF in the Food Industry

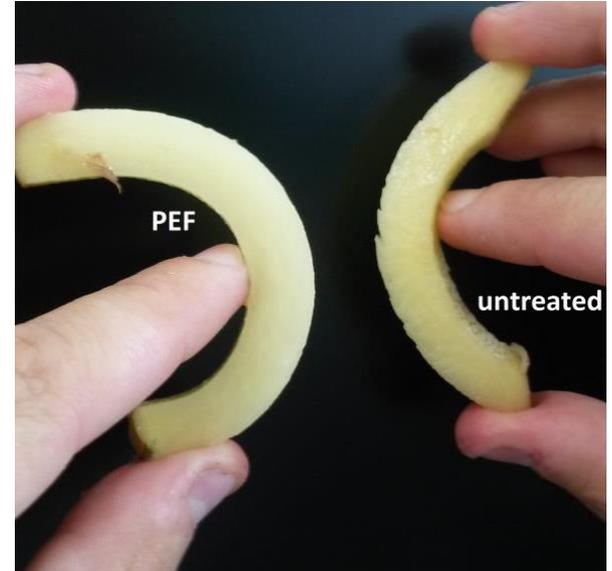
Microbial inactivation



Improving Mass Transfer



Food Structure Modification



Reduction energetic consumption



Improving Tomato Peeling by PEF

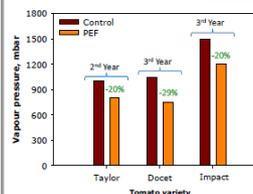


PEF pre-treatment can improve the efficiency of industrial processing of tomato fruits



Improving peelability

- ✓ Reduction of peel resistance and adhesiveness
- ✓ Promoting cracking formation
- ✓ Reduction of peeling index
- ✓ Improving peeling performance



Lowering energy costs of the process

- ✓ Steam saving (20-30%) during the thermophysical peeling phase

Improving potato processing by PEF

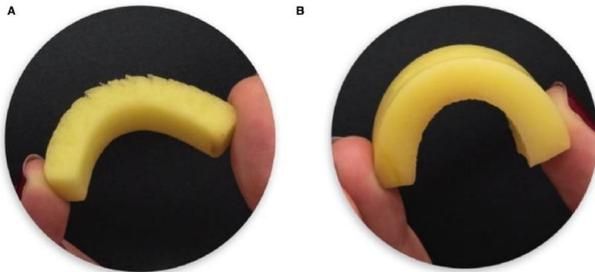
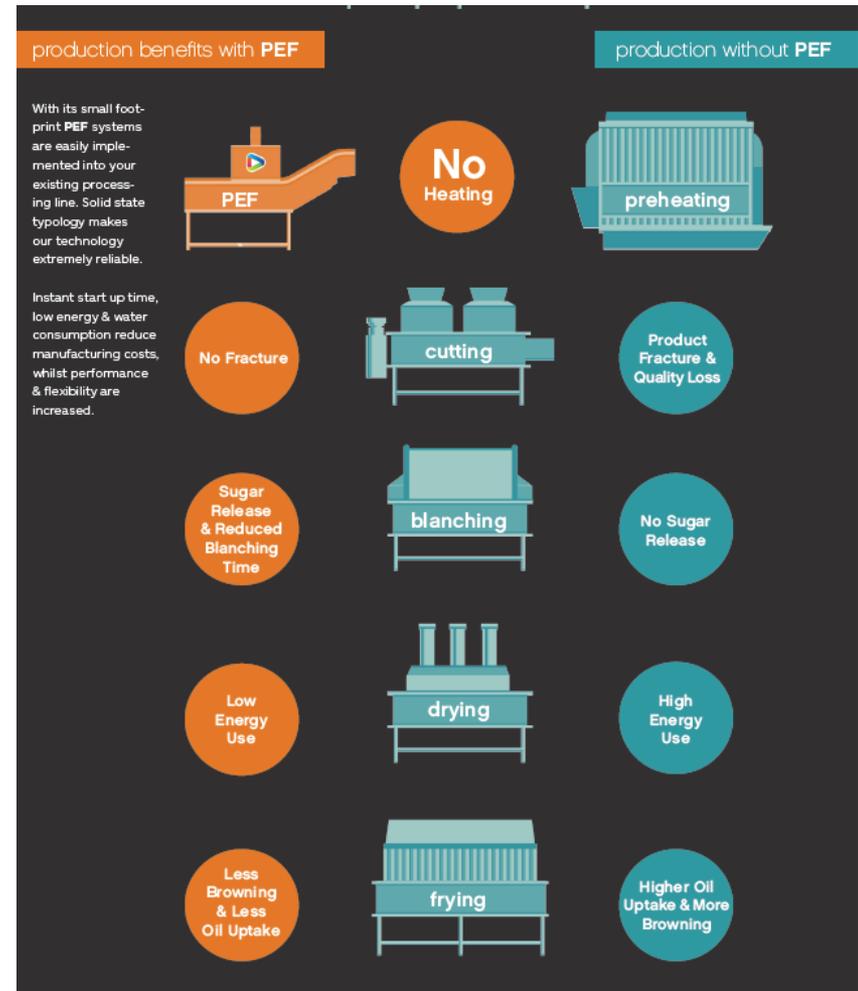


Figure 3 Typical rough and scaly surface appearance of untreated potato sticks (a) and smooth surface of PEF pretreated sticks. (Elea GmbH, 2019).



MOTIVACIÓN

- Técnica que puede contribuir a dar solución a algunos retos actuales de la industria alimentaria relacionados con la sostenibilidad y la economía circular
- Posibilidad de transferir las investigaciones a la industria
- Posibilidad de crear un grupo de trabajo multidisciplinar

MIEMBROS

Tecnología PEF

- *Grupo de Electrónica de Potencia y Microelectrónica (GEPM)*

Procesos de la industria alimentaria y biotecnológica

- *Grupo de Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Alimentos de Origen Vegetal (GIAOVE),*
- *Laboratorio de Análisis de Aroma y Enología (LAAE)*

Desarrollo de disolventes con mejores prestaciones y menor impacto medioambiental

- PLATON

Nutrición

- *Growth, Exercise, Nutrition and Development Group (GENUD)*

Producción de inmunotoxinas basadas en la granulolisina a partir de levaduras

- *Apoptosis, Inmunidad y Cáncer*

Evaluación del impacto económico y medioambiental de los procesos agroalimentarios

- *Economía Agroalimentaria y de los Recursos Naturales,*
- *Crecimiento, Demanda y Recursos Naturales (CREDENAT)*

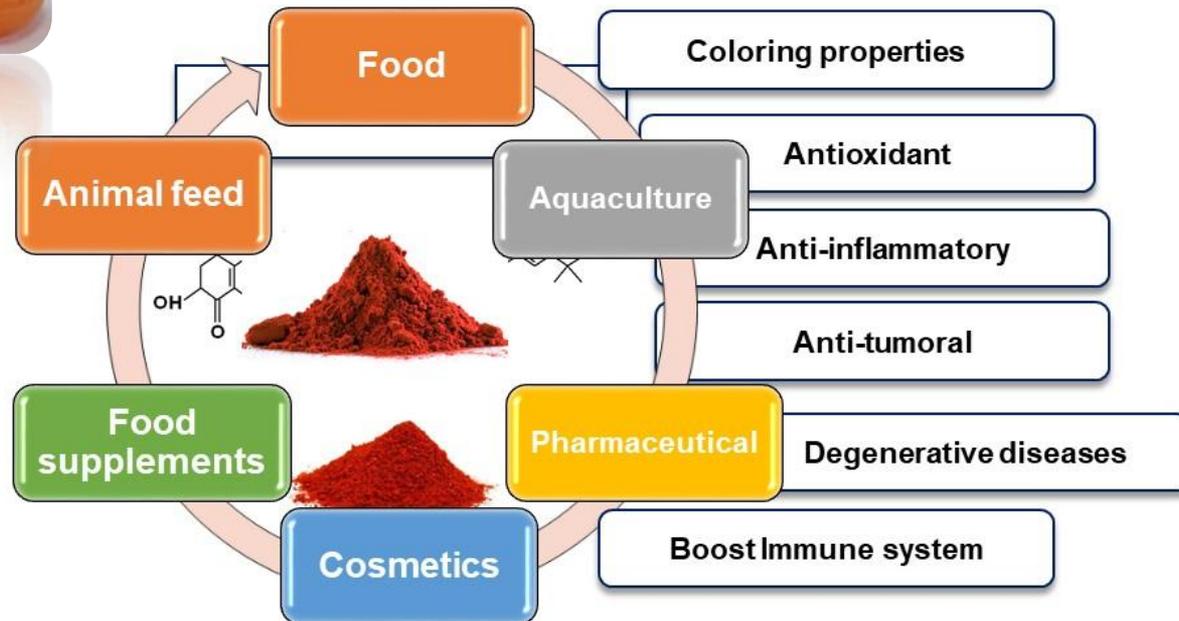
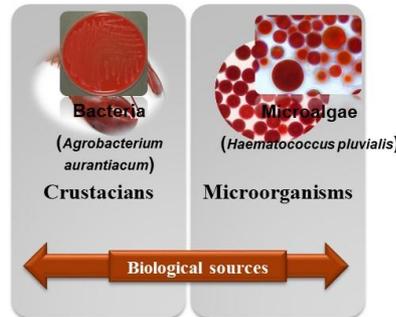
OBJETIVOS

- Optimización de procesos de elaboración de alimentos con objeto de mejorar rendimientos y reducir costes energéticos manteniendo o mejorando la calidad del producto final.
- Desarrollo de procesos de extracción de componentes de interés producidos por microorganismos o plantas más eficientes y menos contaminantes mediante el uso de disolventes con mejores prestaciones y menor impacto medioambiental.
- Puesta a punto de procesos para el aprovechamiento de subproductos de la industria alimentaria para la obtención de productos para la alimentación humana y animal.
- Caracterización de los cambios físico-químicos que ocurren en el producto tratado con influencia en las propiedades sensoriales, nutritivas y funcionales
- Evaluación económica y medioambiental de los procesos desarrollados.

Grupo de Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos y Platon

Actividades:

Desarrollo de procesos de extracción más sostenibles basados en el uso de la tecnología PEF en combinación con solventes eutécticos

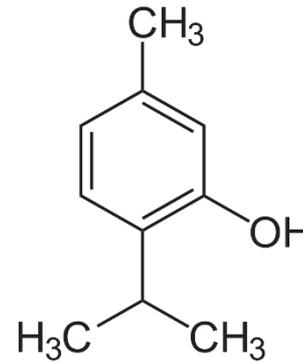


Actividades:

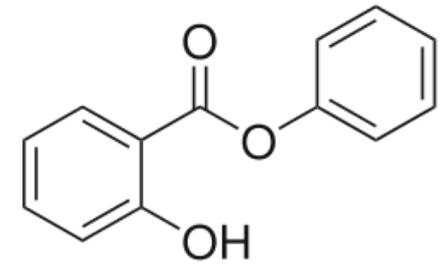
Desarrollo de procesos de extracción más sostenibles basados en el uso de la tecnología PEF en combinación con solventes eutécticos

Los **disolventes eutécticos** profundos (DESs) son mezclas de al menos un aceptor de enlaces de hidrógeno (HBA) y un donante de enlaces de hidrógeno (HBD),

- **No son volátiles,**
- **Baja toxicidad**
- **Alta biodegradabilidad**
- **Baratos**
- **Renovables**



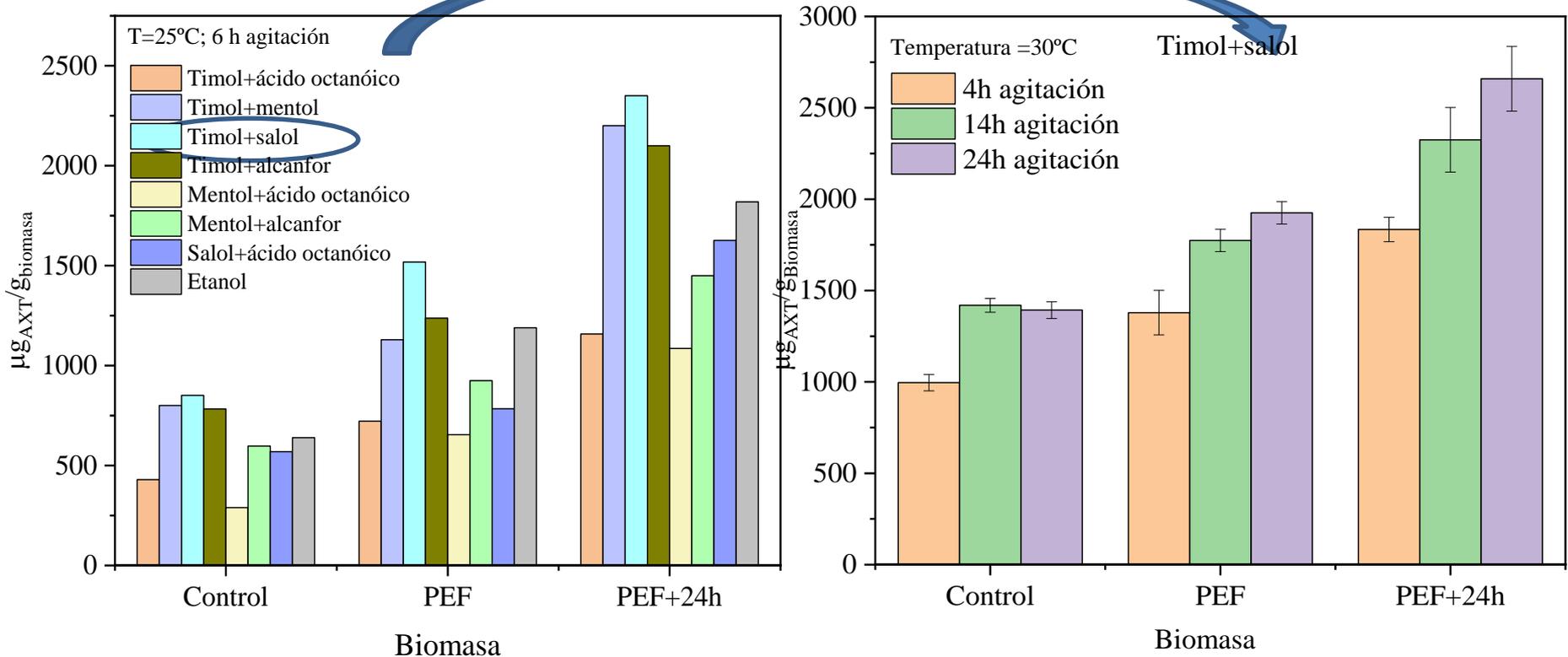
Timol



Salol

Actividades:

Desarrollo de procesos de extracción más sostenibles basados en el uso de la tecnología PEF en combinación con solventes eutécticos



- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Apoptosis, Inmunidad y Cáncer*

Actividades:

Mejora en el rendimiento de obtención de inmunotoxinas basadas en la granulolisina a partir de *Pichia pastoris*

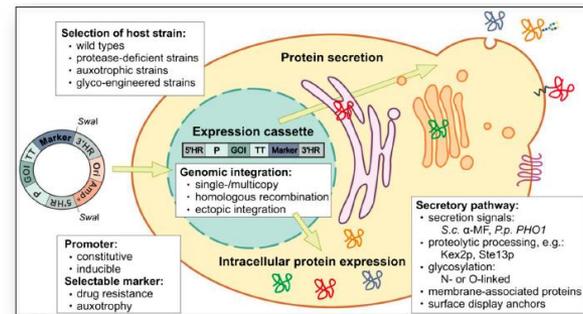
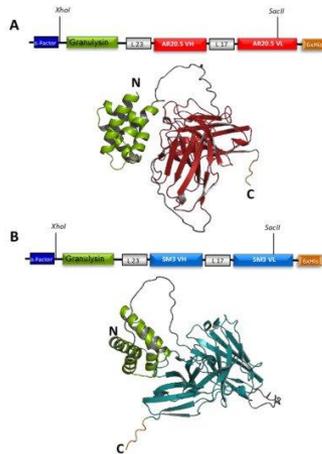


Fig. 14 Esquema sobre las ventajas de *P.pastoris* para la producción de proteínas recombinantes. (Ahmad et al., 2014).

Figure 1. Structural features of immunotoxins. Plasmid construction and Alpha-Fold structural model of the chimeric protein of the (A) immunotoxin AR20.5GRNLY (Granulysin-AR20.5_ScFv-HisTag) and (B) SM3GRNLY (Granulysin-SM3_ScFv-HisTag)

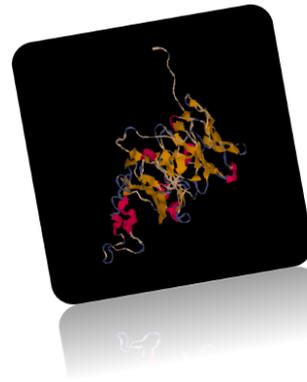
Tabla 4 Rendimiento de la producción de las proteínas recombinantes usando diferentes técnicas de purificación. Los datos se muestran como la media en mg o nmol de proteína producida por litro de cultivo de *P.pastoris*.

| Protein | Source | Yield (mg/l) | Molar yield (nmols/l) | Nº productions |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| GRNLY | Extracellular | 5.040 mg | 458 nmol | 5 |
| SM3GRNLY | Extracellular | 2.115 mg | 45 nmol | 6 |
| iSM3GRNLY | Intracellular | 8.260 mg | 176 nmol | 7 |
| AR20.5GRNLY | Extracellular | 555 mg | 12 nmol | 16 |
| iAR20.5GRNLY | Intracellular | 12.891 mg | 292 nmol | 7 |

- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Apoptosis, Inmunidad y Cáncer*

Actividades:

Mejora en el rendimiento de obtención de inmunotoxinas basadas en la granulolisina a partir de *Pichia pastoris*



EFFECTO ANTITUMORAL DE
INMUNOTOXINAS ANTI-TN
CONJUGADAS CON
GRANULISINA

Tesis doctoral



Universidad Zaragoza

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS

DEPARTAMENTO DE
BIOQUÍMICA Y BIOLOGÍA
MOLECULAR Y CELULAR

Patricia A. Guerrero Ochoa

2021

Guerrero-Ochoa, P.; Aguilar-Machado, D.; Ibáñez-Pérez, R.; Macías-León, J.; Hurtado-Guerrero, R.; Raso, J.; Anel, A. Production of a Granulysin-Based, Tn-Targeted Cytolytic Immunotoxin Using Pulsed Electric Field Technology. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2020**, *21*, 6165

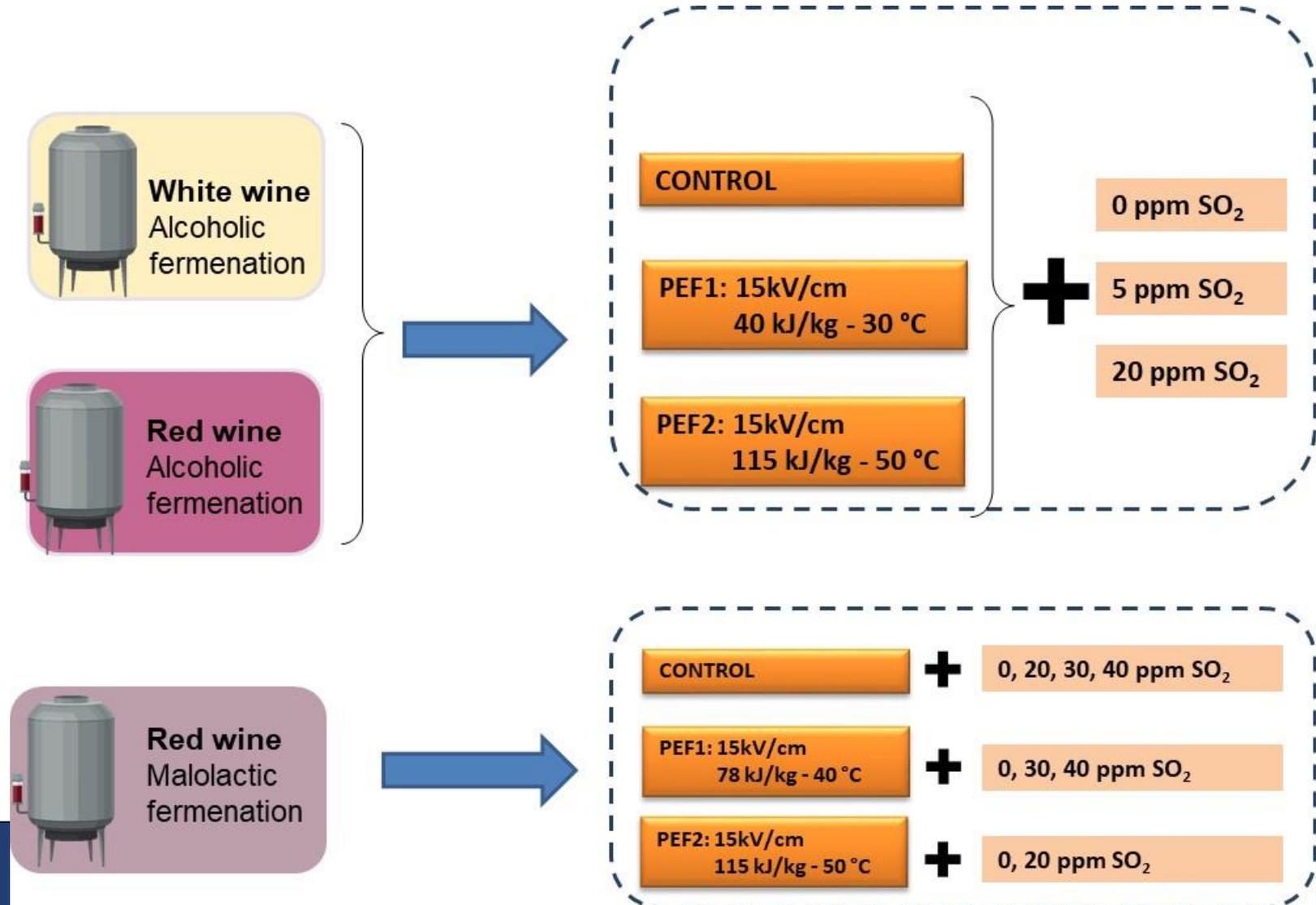
Guerrero-Ochoa, P.; Ibáñez-Pérez, R.; Berbegal-Pinilla, G.; Aguilar, D.; Marzo, I.; Corzana, F.; Minjárez-Sáenz, M.; Macías-León, J.; Conde, B.; Raso, J.; Hurtado-Guerrero, R.; Anel, A. Preclinical Studies of Granulysin-Based Anti-MUC1-Tn Immunotoxins as a New Antitumoral Treatment. *Biomedicines* **2022**, *10*, 1223. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines10061223>



- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Laboratorio de Análisis de Aroma y Enología*

Actividades:

Mejora en el proceso de elaboración de vino mediante la tecnología PEF



- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Laboratorio de Análisis de Aroma y Enología*

Actividades:

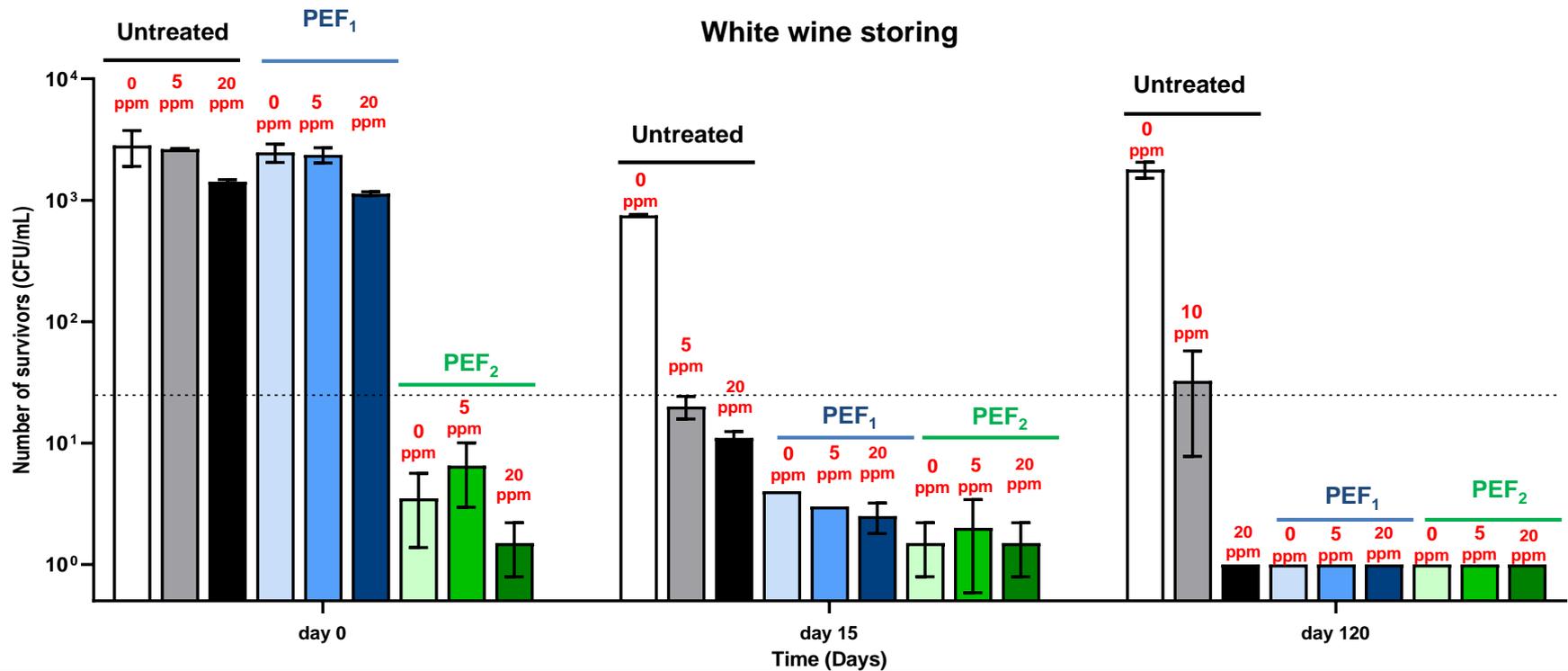
Mejora en el proceso de elaboración de vino mediante la tecnología PEF

Chardonnay wine after alcoholic fermentation

Saccharomyces bayanus

PEF1: 15kV/cm - 108 μ s - 43 kJ/kg - outlet T^a: 30 °C

PEF2: 15kV/cm - 177 μ s - 97 kJ/kg - outlet T^a: 45 °C



- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Laboratorio de Análisis de Aroma y Enología*

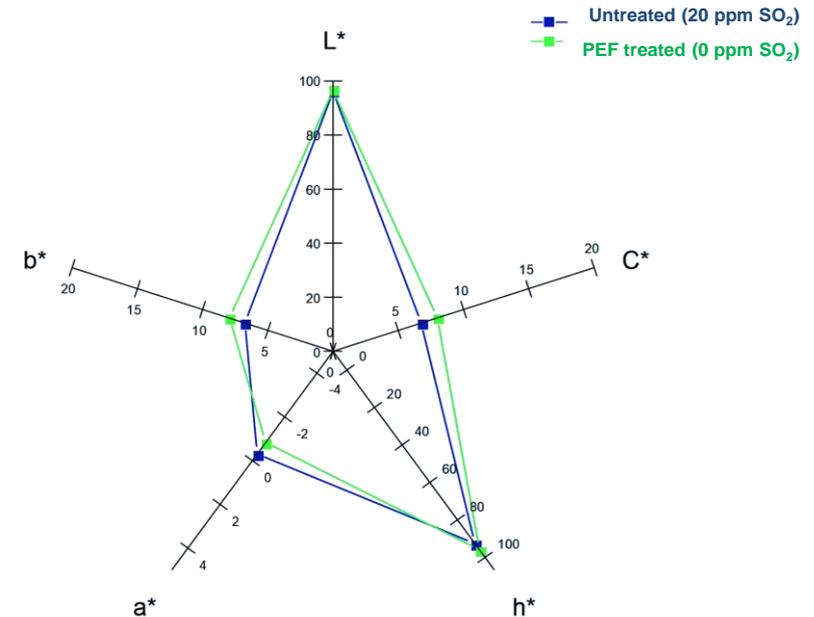
Actividades:

Mejora en el proceso de elaboración de vino mediante la tecnología PEF

Chardonnay wine after alcoholic fermentation

PEF1: 15kV/cm - 108 μ s - 43 kJ/kg - outlet T^a: 30 °C

| | Untreated SO ₂ (20 ppm) | PEF ₂ SO ₂ (0 ppm) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| pH | 3.33 ±0.05 | 3.34 ±0.02 a |
| Glucose-Fructose (g/L) | 0.32 ±0.02 | 0.30 ±0.02 |
| % Ethanol (v/v) | 13.43 ±0.11 | 13.07 ±0.21 |
| Total acidity (g/L) ^a | 5.45 ±0.19 | 6.12 ±0.22 |
| Volatile acidity (g/L) ^b | 0.1 ±0.00 | 0.1 ±0.00 |
| Malic acid (g/L) | 1.93 ±0.01 | 1.94 ±0.02 |
| Free SO ₂ (mg/L)* | 9.6 ±3.2 | 3.2 ±3.2 |
| Total SO ₂ (mg/L)* | 35.2 ±3.2 | 22.4 ±3.2 |
| Abs 420 nm | 0.127 ± 0.001 | 0.135 ± 0.018 |



Actividades:

- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Laboratorio de Análisis de Aroma y Enología*

Mejora en el proceso de elaboración de vino mediante la tecnología PEF

Chardonnay wine after alcoholic fermentation

Concentration of **esters** ($\mu\text{g/L}$) detected in untreated (20 ppm SO_2) and PEF (15kV/cm - 177 μs - 97 kJ/kg - outlet T° : 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) wine

| Compound | Odour threshold | Control SO_2 (20 ppm) | PEF ₂ |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Branched ethyl esters</i> | | | |
| Ethyl isobutyrate | 15 | 82.90 \pm 3.68 | 83.84 \pm 1.93 |
| Ethyl 2-methylbutyrate | 18 | 6.01 \pm 0.39 | 6.32 \pm 0.07 |
| Ethyl isovalerate | 3 | 7.21 \pm 0.70 | 8.29 \pm 1.81 |
| <i>Acetates</i> | | | |
| Isobutyl acetate | 1600 | 130.60 \pm 4.06 | 143.45 \pm 2.28 |
| Butyl acetate | 1800 | 17.48 \pm 0.27 | 17.37 \pm 1.11 |
| Phenylethyl acetate | 250 | 672.09 \pm 6.06 | 736.90 \pm 9.19 |
| <i>Carbonyl compound</i> | | | |
| Benzaldehyde | 2000 | 2.40 \pm 0.10 | 2.22 \pm 0.12 |
| <i>Lineal ethyl esters</i> | | | |
| Ethyl propanoate | 5.5 | 0.10 \pm 0.02 | 0.11 \pm 0.00 |
| Ethyl butyrate | 0.125 | 0.18 \pm 0.01 | 0.23 \pm 0.03 |
| Ethyl hexanoate | 0.062 | 0.63 \pm 0.03 | 0.73 \pm 0.19 |
| Ethyl octanoate | 0.58 | 0.77 \pm 0.05 | 0.83 \pm 0.14 |
| Ethyl decanoate | 0.2 | 0.40 \pm 0.05 | 0.45 \pm 0.12 |

Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$) of **terpenes** and **norisoterpenes** detected in untreated (20 ppm SO_2) and PEF (15kV/cm - 177 μs - 97 kJ/kg - outlet T° : 45 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) wine

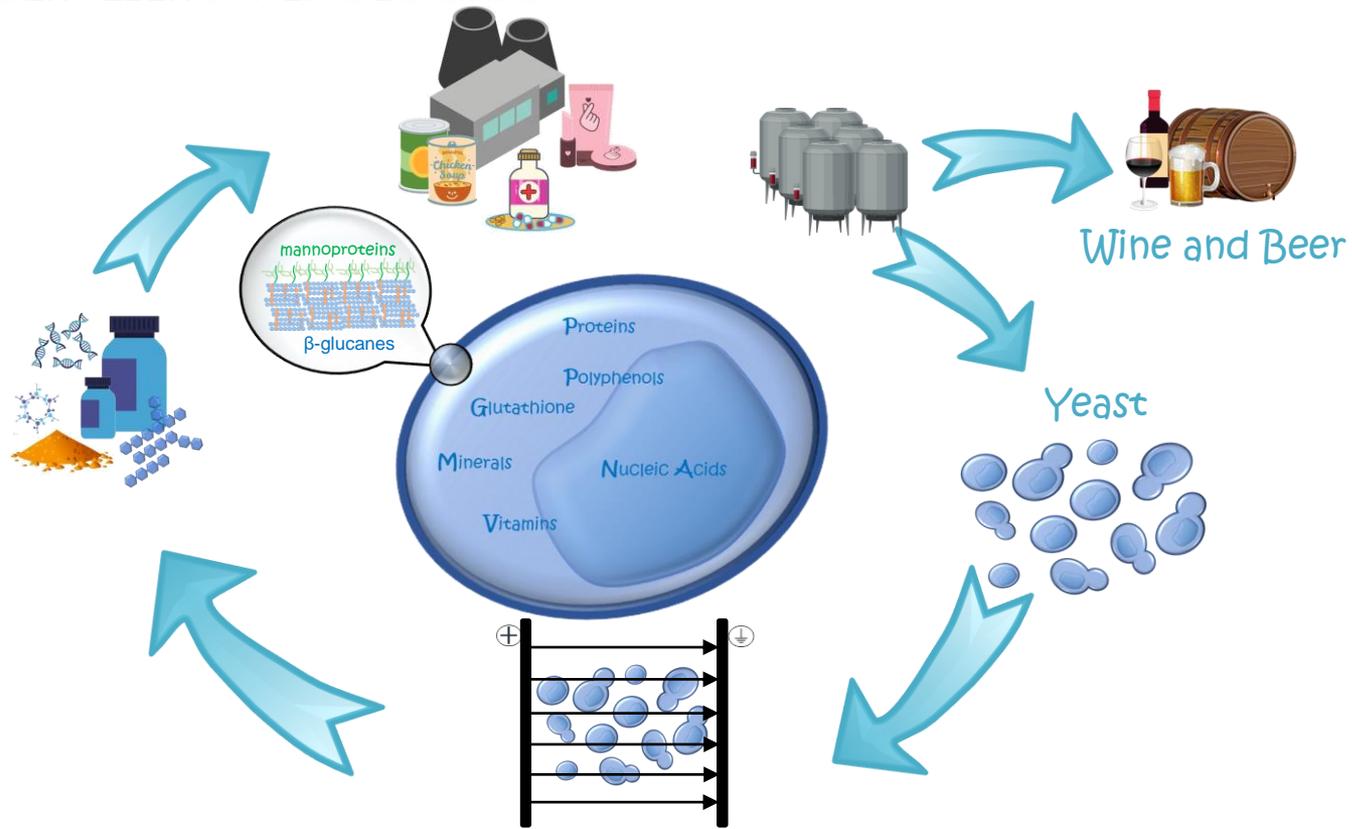
| Compound | Odour threshold | Control SO_2 (20 ppm) | PEF ₂ |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Monoterpenols</i> | | | |
| Linalool | 25 | 6.50 \pm 0.08 | 6.67 \pm 0.18 |
| Linalool acetate | | 0.14 \pm 0.01 | 0.12 \pm 0.01 |
| α -Terpineol | 250 | 2.07 \pm 0.10 | 2.10 \pm 0.12 |
| β -Citronelol | 100 | 1.95 \pm 0.18 | 1.72 \pm 0.06 |
| Geraniol | 20 | 9.33 \pm 0.08 | 8.17 \pm 2.03 |
| <i>Norisoprenoids</i> | | | |
| β -Damascenone | 0.05 | 14.44 \pm 1.19 | 14.95 \pm 1.20 |
| α -Ionone | 2.60 | 0.61 \pm 0.04 | 0.65 \pm 0.02 |
| β -Ionone | 0.09 | 0.23 \pm 0.10 | 0.25 \pm 0.15 |
| <i>Phenols</i> | | | |
| Guaiacol | 9.5 | 4.69 \pm 0.50 | 5.53 \pm 0.11 |
| o-Cresol | 31 | 0.30 \pm 0.01 | 0.34 \pm 0.04 |
| 4-Ethylguaiaicol | 33 | 0.23 \pm 0.04 | 0.28 \pm 0.08 |
| m-Cresol | 68 | 0.17 \pm 0.08 | 0.17 \pm 0.01 |
| 4-Propylguaiaicol | 10 | < DL | < DL |
| Eugenol | 6 | 1.27 \pm 0.08 | 1.17 \pm 0.05 |
| 4-Ethylphenol | 35 | 0.64 \pm 0.01 | 0.65 \pm 0.03 |
| 4-Vinylguaiaicol | 40 | 350.20 \pm 8.20 | 406.33 \pm 16.28 |
| E-Isoeugenol | 6 | 0.75 \pm 0.03 | 0.83 \pm 0.07 |
| 2,6-Dimethoxyphenol | 570 | 3.89 \pm 1.25 | 4.06 \pm 1.09 |
| 4-Vinylphenol | 180 | 311.08 \pm 10.30 | 345.49 \pm 4.22 |
| 4-Allyl-2,6-dimethoxyphenol | 1200 | 5.73 \pm 0.57 | 5.90 \pm 0.38 |

- *Nuevas Tecnologías de Procesado de los Alimentos*
- *Alimentos de Origen Vegetal (GIAOVE),*

Actividades:

Aprovechamiento de subproductos mediante la tecnología PEF

PID2020-113620RB-I00, IMPLEMENTACION DE LA TECNOLOGIA DE LOS PULSOS ELECTRICOS DE ALTO VOLTAJE PARA LA REVALORIZACION DE LEVADURAS DEL SECTOR CERVEZERO Y ENOLOGICO



Actividades:



7th School on Pulsed Electric Field Applications in Food and Biotechnology Zaragoza, Spain 31 May - 2 June, 2021

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