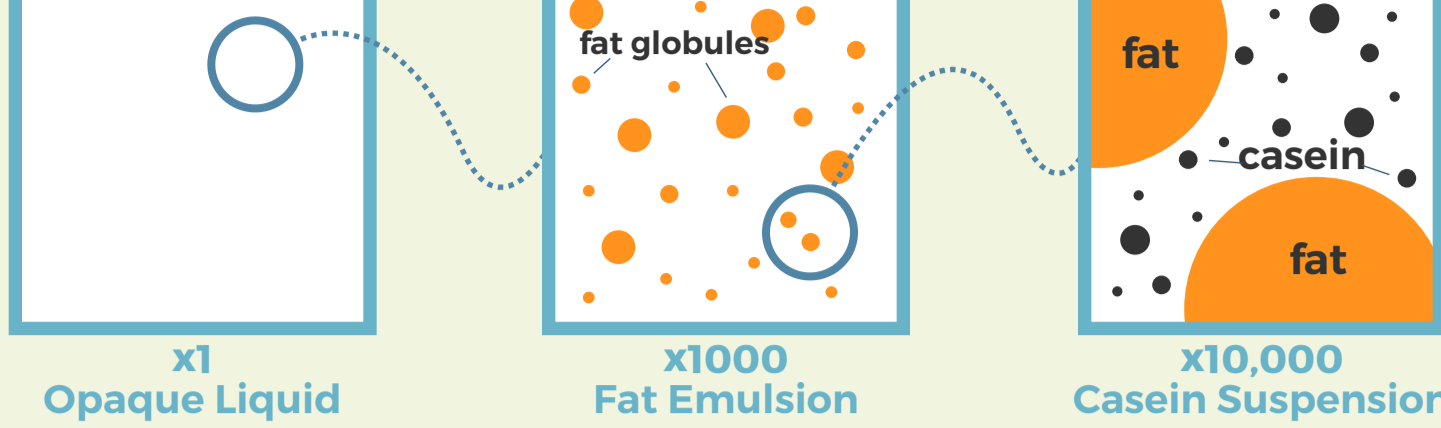


MILK CHEMISTRY

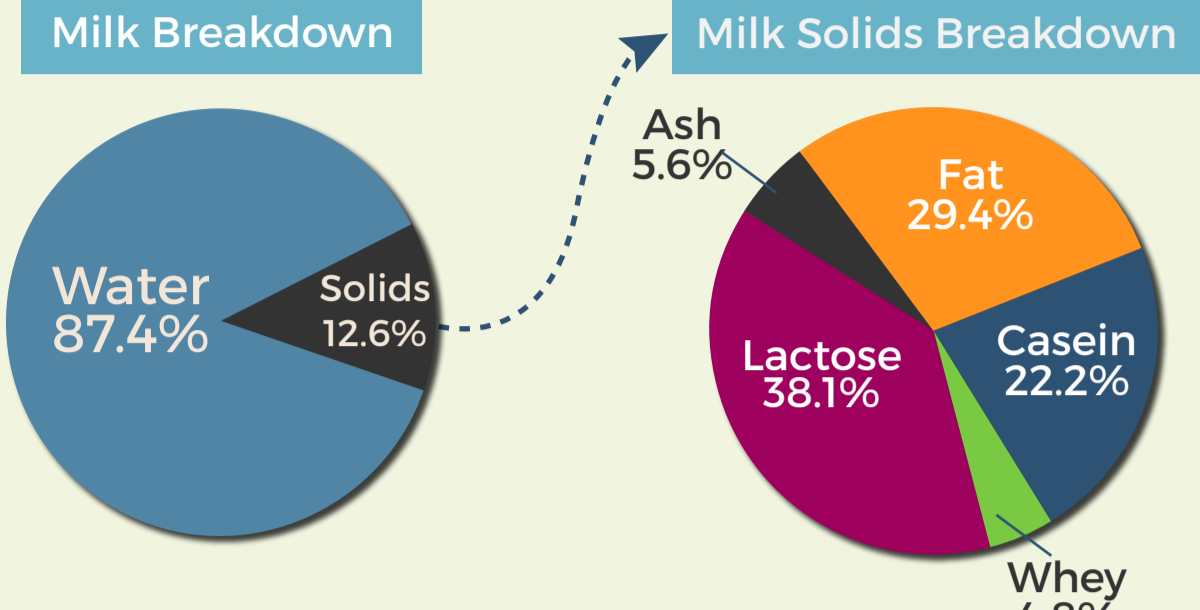
The components of milk and their basic chemistry

MILK BASICS

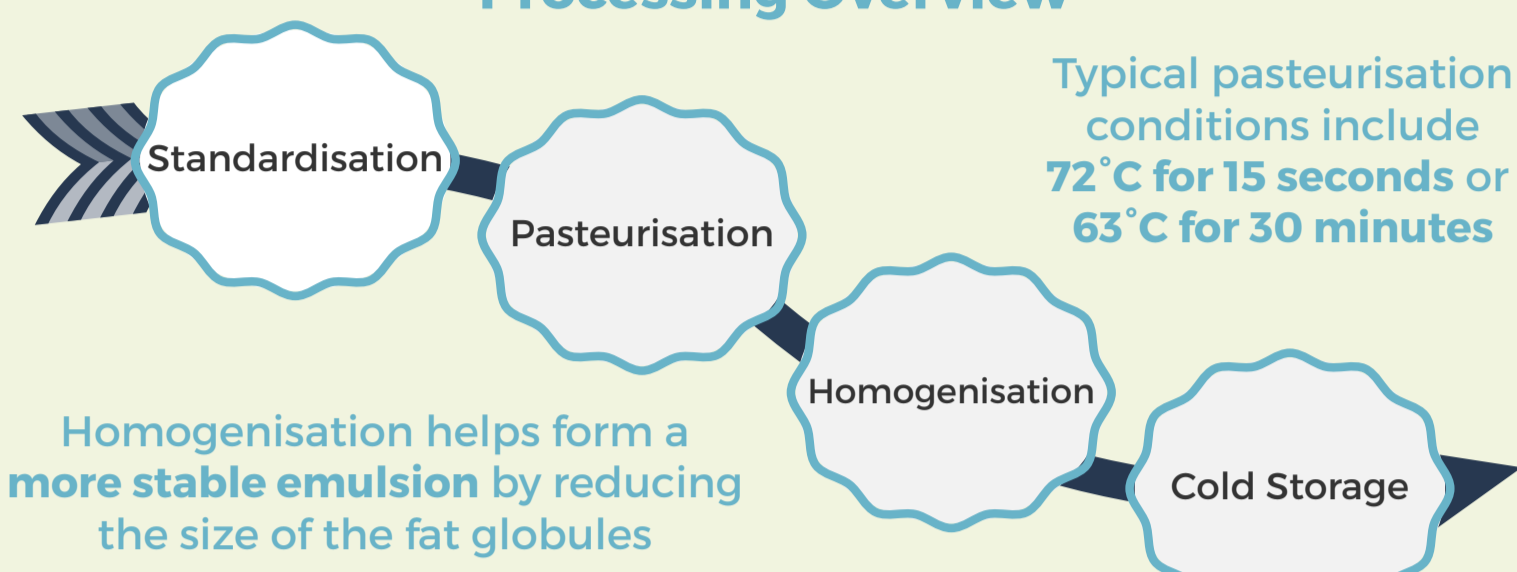
Simply, milk is an emulsion with **fat particles (globules)** and **proteins** dispersed in an **aqueous (watery)** environment.



Milk is composed of water, sugar, fat, protein, and minerals*

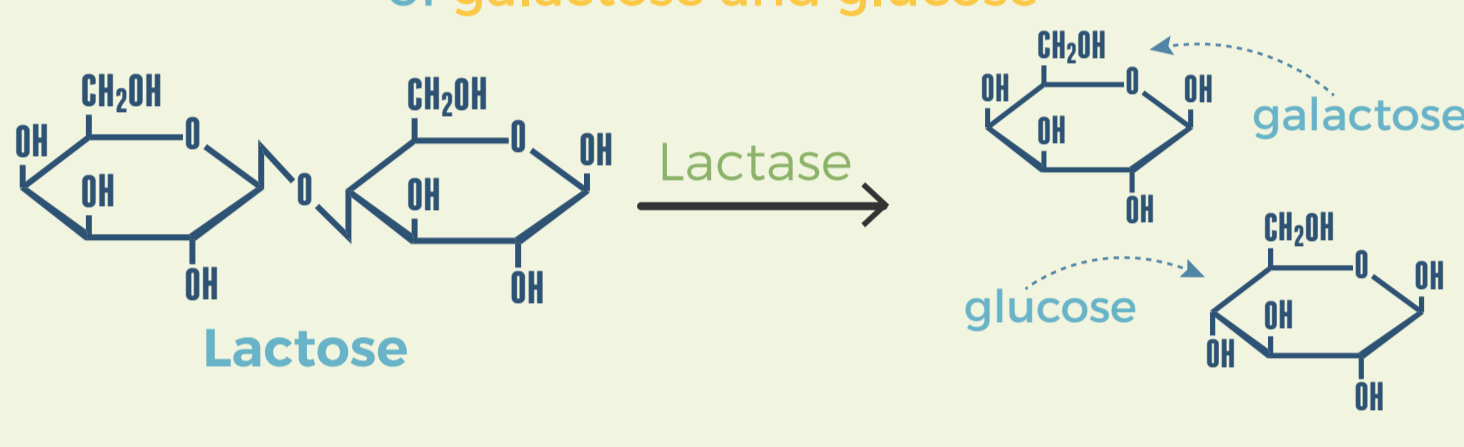


Processing Overview



MILK SUGAR

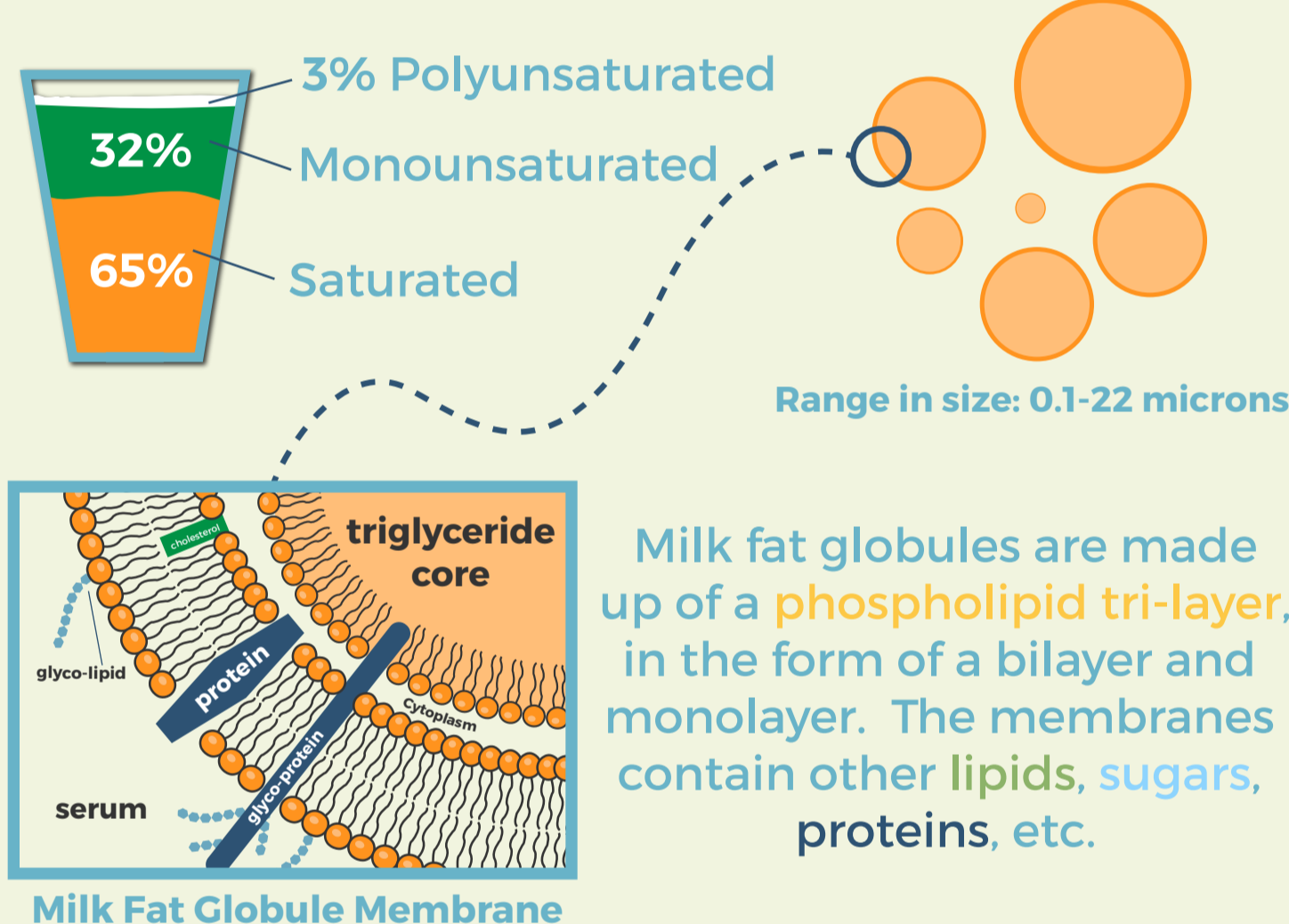
Lactose is the main sugar found in milk; it's a disaccharide of **galactose** and **glucose**



Those who are lactose intolerant lack the **lactase** enzyme and do not break down lactose. Instead, it is fermented by colonic bacteria

MILKFAT

Most of the fat in milk is **saturated**, and is found in **globular structures**



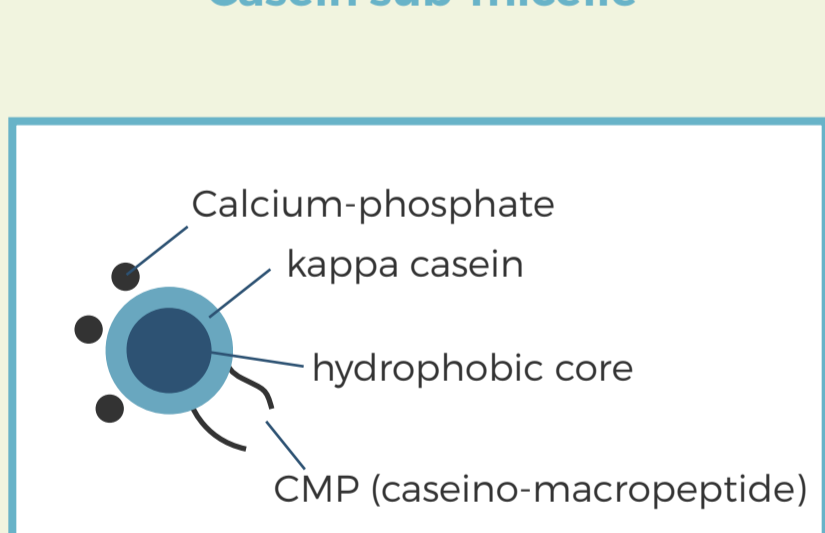
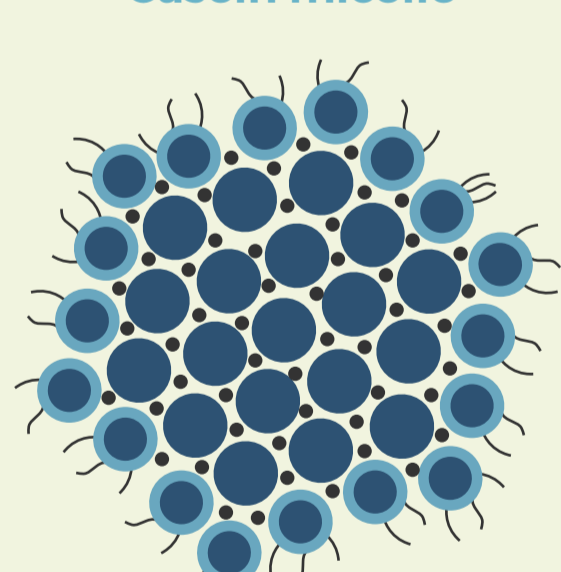
MILK PROTEIN

Milk contains two main types of proteins: casein (~80%) and whey (~20%)

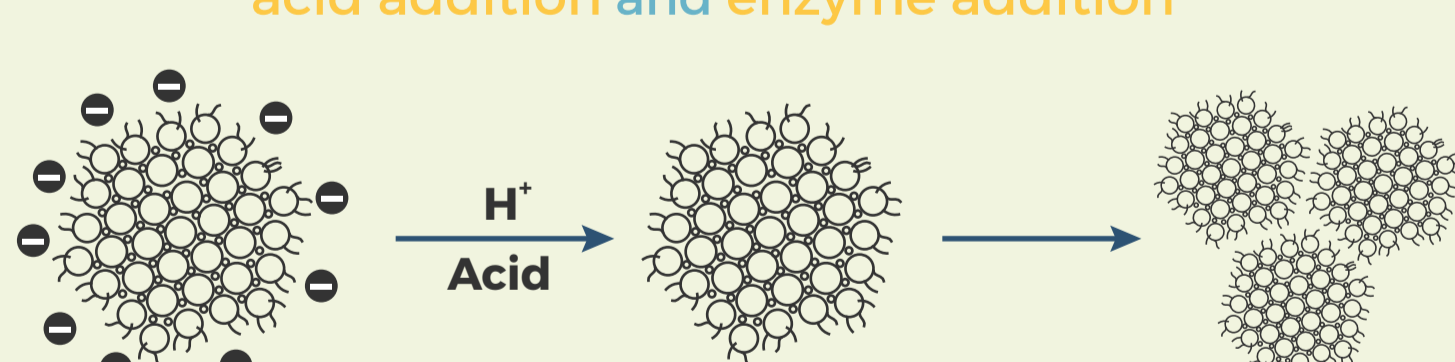
Casein

Casein micelle

Casein sub-micelle



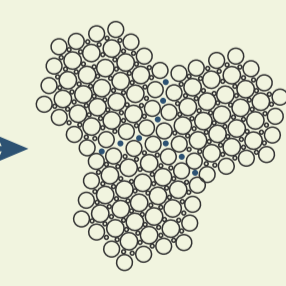
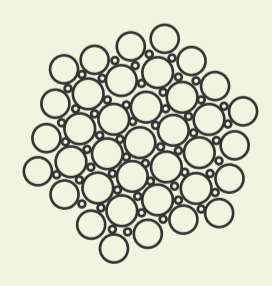
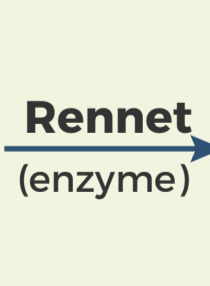
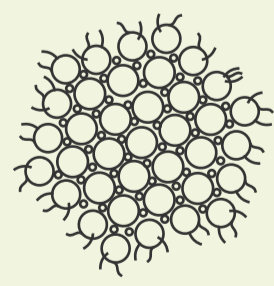
Casein proteins will aggregate under two main conditions: **acid addition** and **enzyme addition**



Under normal pH, micelles have negative charge and repel each other

Once isoelectric point has been reached (pH=4.6), net charge is zero

Micelles aggregate



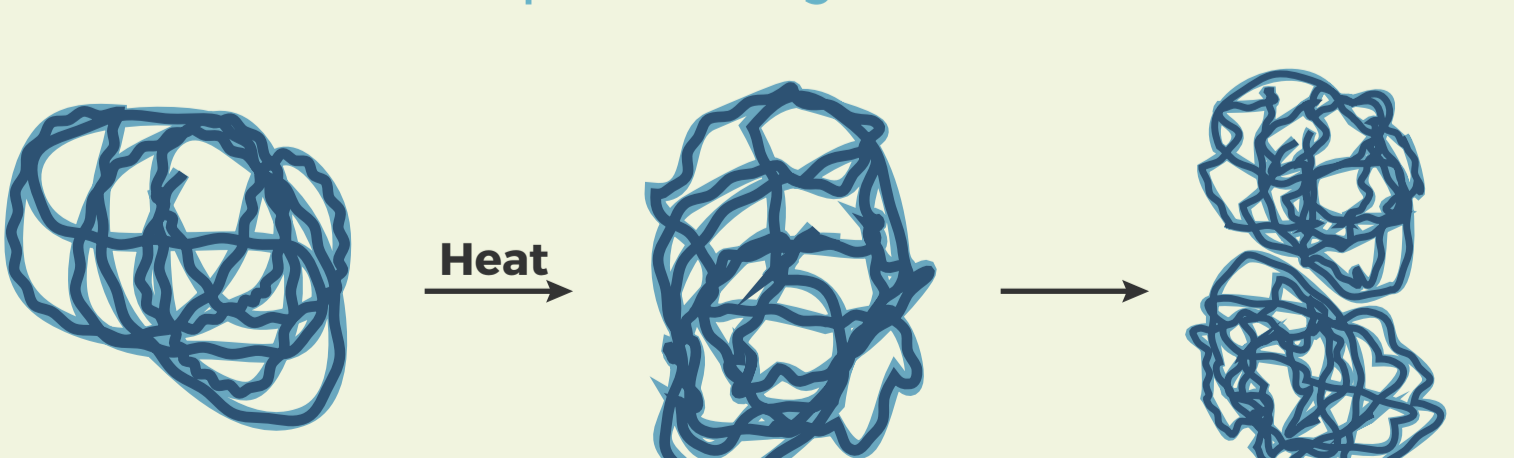
Kappa casein hairs causes steric hindrance and prevents aggregation

Hairs are cleaved

Aggregate (curd) formation

Whey

Whey proteins are globular proteins that denature when exposed to high heat.



Sources:

*All numbers and figures are estimates and schematic views

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Fox, P.F & M-Sweeney, P.L.H. Advanced Dairy Chemistry, 2003, Springer Science

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