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Cereal Chemistry Bimonthly ISSN 0009-0352

January/February 2011, Volume 88, Number 1 Pages 103-108 http://dx.doi.org/10.1094/CCHEM-06-10-0085 Comparison Between Potassium Bromate and Ozone as Flour Oxidants in Breadmaking Harkanwal P. S. Sandhu,^{1,2} Frank A. Manthey,¹ Senay Simsek,¹ and Jae-Bom Ohm³ ¹Department of Plant Sciences, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND. ²Corresponding author. E-mail: harkanwal.sandhu@gmail.com ³USDA-ARS, Wheat Quality Laboratory, Fargo, ND. PDF Print (380 kB) | PDF with Links (387 KB) Open Access. The objective of this research was to compare the efficacy of potassium bromate with that of ozone treatment in wheat flour oxidation for breadmaking. In the first experiment, flour was treated with ozone at 1,500 ppm for 2, 4.5, 9, and 18 min. In the second experiment, flour was fully treated with ozone at 1,500 ppm for 45 min and then blended with control flour at concentrations of 10– 30% (w/w). Flour became whiter and less yellow as ozonation time increased when compared to control flour. Size-exclusion HPLC detected an increase in SDS buffer insoluble polymeric proteins in flour exposed to ozone. Bread made from flour treated with ozone for 2-4.5 min and bread that was made from flour blended with fully ozonated flour at 5 and 10% (w/w) was not significantly different for specific volume when compared with bread made with flour containing potassium bromate. Bread made from flour treated with ozone for 2, 4.5, and 9 min had a greater number of cells in crumb with larger loaf volumes than control flour. Results indicate that ozone treatment of flour could eliminate the need for potassium bromate in breadmaking.

Cited by

Ozonation as an alternative to chlorination for soft wheat flours Sasivimon Chittrakorn, Dru Earls, and Finlay MacRitchie Journal of Cereal Science 2014 CrossRef

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