



IMPROVEMENT OF WATER VAPOR BARRIER PROPERTIES OF CHITOSAN-COLLAGEN LAMINATED CASINGS USING BEESWAX

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ABSTRACT

Collagen casings are commercially used in sausage production. In this paper, collagen film that is used for sausage casings was laminated with chitosan film to produce barrier casing film.

Chitosan coating was prepared by dissolving chitosan powder in 1% acetic acid. After dissolving chitosan, caraway essential oil, wetting agent Tween 20 and different amounts of beeswax, from 0 to 25 g were added to the solution. The solution was coated on collagen film surface in three layers, using a sponge brush to make laminated films. Films were air dried at temperature $t = 23 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Uncoated collagen film was used as reference.

Film thickness, water vapor barrier properties and FTIR spectra were determined. With growing amount of beeswax added to the chitosan layer, film thickness grew from 112 μm for laminated film with 5 g of beeswax to 225 μm for film with 25 g of beeswax, compared to 83 μm for collagen film. Water vapor barrier properties improved with growing amount of beeswax in chitosan layer, ranging from 130.71 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2\text{24h}$ for laminated film with added 5 g of beeswax to 66.96 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2\text{24h}$ for the film with 25 g of beeswax, compared to 290.64 $\text{g}/\text{m}^2\text{24h}$ for collagen film. Addition of beeswax showed great potential in lowering water vapor permeability of laminated collagen-chitosan film. FTIR spectra could be used to determine quantitative law dependency between added amount of beeswax and spectra absorption values, as well as to prove compactness of chitosan-beeswax layer.

Keywords: edible biofilms, chitosan, collagen casings, beeswax, characteristics

1. INTRODUCTION

Edible biofilms, which are produced from renewable resources, became trend in the development of packaging materials [19]. Among these films, polysaccharide films based on chitosan were extensively investigated. Chitosan is the name for a group of chitin substituents with low acetylation degree. Monomer units of glucosamine and a percentage of N-acetyl glucosamine in the molecule are linked with β -1, 4 glycoside linkage [5].

Chitosan got a tag GRAS (generally recognized as safe) by the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) in USA, as well as in Norway, Italy, Korea and Japan [25]. It is used in nutrition as a diet fiber, for lowering bad cholesterol level, help for lactose intolerance, and in food industry as emulsifier, color stabilizer, and neutralizer, flavor enhancer, for fruit juice clarification [14, 25, 30].

Numerous researchers proved chitosan antimicrobial, antioxidant activity, as well as its biodegradability [4, 29, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 28, 33].

Because of the possibility to form films, chitosan was investigated in edible coatings and films production. Films showed good barrier properties to gases and good mechanical properties, while high water sensitivity remains an issue to overcome. These results varied in different reports, depending on the chitosan source and its features, used solvents and methods for producing the film, as well as the type and quantity of used plasticizer [14, 16, 31]. In order to improve the water barrier properties, the main lipid fractions incorporated into the base of biopolymer films are fatty acids [32, 35], vegetable oils [2, 6], hydrogenated oils [34] and waxes [11].

Chitosan can be used as a carrier for low molecular weight substances that are slowly released from the chitosan network. Many researches are working on active packaging design based on this principle [22, 5, 25, 30]. Antimicrobial and antioxidant activity of pure chitosan film may be improved by incorporating active compounds in the film matrix [8]. Plant essential oils can be considered as a natural alternative to chemical preservatives and their use in foods agrees with consumers demands for safe natural products with minimum chemical additives [3]. However, wider application of essential oils in food industry is difficult to achieve due to their influence on organoleptic food properties and alterations of their natural



activity due to interactions with food components [10, 26]. Caraway essential oil could serve as safe antioxidant and antiseptic supplement in preventing deterioration of foods [27].

Traditional collagen casings are mostly used for dry fermented sausage manufacturing. Regarding to manufacturing process, the desirable properties for traditional collagen casings are: allowing good penetration of flavors and aromas, water and steam permeability and resistance during filling and clipping. When sausage production is finished, further water lost, penetration of aromas and air oxygen becomes undesirable and shortens shelf life of the product [12].

For the above mentioned it might be useful to combine collagen films from casings with a chitosan coating, which should be a good barrier to gasses and protect the surface from microbial growth but its main drawback is sensitivity to moisture and its high water vapor permeability. In this paper, collagen film that is used for sausage casings was laminated with modified chitosan film to produce water vapor barrier biofilm. To improve water vapor barrier properties, beeswax was added to chitosan coating.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Materials

2.1.1. Coating preparation

Commercial highly viscous chitosan from crab shells was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical (St. Louis, Missouri, USA). Caraway essential oil was purchased from manufacturer Herba doo (Belgrade, Serbia), glacial acetic acid and Tween 20 were obtained from Superlab (Belgrade, Serbia).

Chitosan coating was prepared by dissolving chitosan powder in 1% acetic acid to reach chitosan mass per volume ratio of $4 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$. Solution was stirred overnight on a magnetic stirrer to dissolve chitosan. After dissolving chitosan, caraway essential oil and wetting agent Tween 20 were added to the solution in 0.8 % and 0.4 % volume concentrations, respectively. Different amount of beeswax 0, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 20 and 25 g was melted in 30 mL of distilled water on 65 °C and added to filmogenic solution. Filmogenic solution was stirred for 5 min with laboratory stirrer and then coated on collagen film surface in three layers, using a sponge brush to make laminated films. Films were air dried at temperature $t = 23 \text{ °C} \pm 2 \text{ °C}$. Uncoated collagen film was used as reference.

2.2. Methods

Film thickness was measured using a micrometer Digico 1 (TESA, UK) with sensitivity of 0.001 mm. Eight thickness measurements were carried out for each film, and expressed as the mean value \pm standard deviation.

2.2.1. Water vapor transmission rate (WVTR)

Water vapor barrier properties of films were determined gravimetrically according to the ASTM E 96-95 desiccant method. Anhydrous silica gel was used to maintain a 0 % atmosphere inside the cells. Distilled water was used to maintain 100 % RH outside the cells.

The **ATR-FTIR** spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Nicolet iS10 FT-IR spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA). All spectra were taken in the spectral range of $4000\text{--}500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ with a 4.0 cm^{-1} resolution. Software Omnic 8.1. and TQ Analyst (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) were used to operate the FTIR spectrometer, collect and present all the data.

Statistical analysis was carried out using software OriginPro 8.0 SR2. Measurements of each property were made at least in three replicates. All data were presented as the mean value with their standard deviation indicated (mean \pm SD). One-way ANOVA and Bonferroni tests, using a $p \leq 0.05$ level of significance, were applied to compare the means of properties.



3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results for film thicknesses are shown in Fig. 1. With growing mass of added beeswax, thickness of laminated films grew. Good correlation ($R^2 = 0.9869$) could be withdrawn between these two parameters for the polynomial function of second order:

$$y = -0,0639x^2 + 7,4947x + 80,244 \quad (1)$$

This dependence could be also represented with linear function:

$$y = 5,844x + 87,894, \quad (2)$$

having correlation factor over 0.9 ($R^2 = 0,9791$).

With growing amount of beeswax added to the chitosan layer, film thickness grew from 112 μm for laminated film with 5 g of beeswax to 225 μm for film with 25 g of beeswax, compared to 83 μm for collagen film without coating. Similar results were obtained when growing concentration of essential oils (lipophilic phase) was added to chitosan film. Chi reported that addition of 2 % oregano essential oil (OEO) in film-forming solution resulted in more than a 3-fold increase in film thickness [5]. In our previous work, we reported that lamination of collagen film with chitosan film without OEO didn't affect thickness of collagen film, but with OEO addition, thickness values increased significantly. Similar behavior was recorded for unlaminated chitosan films [17, 18].

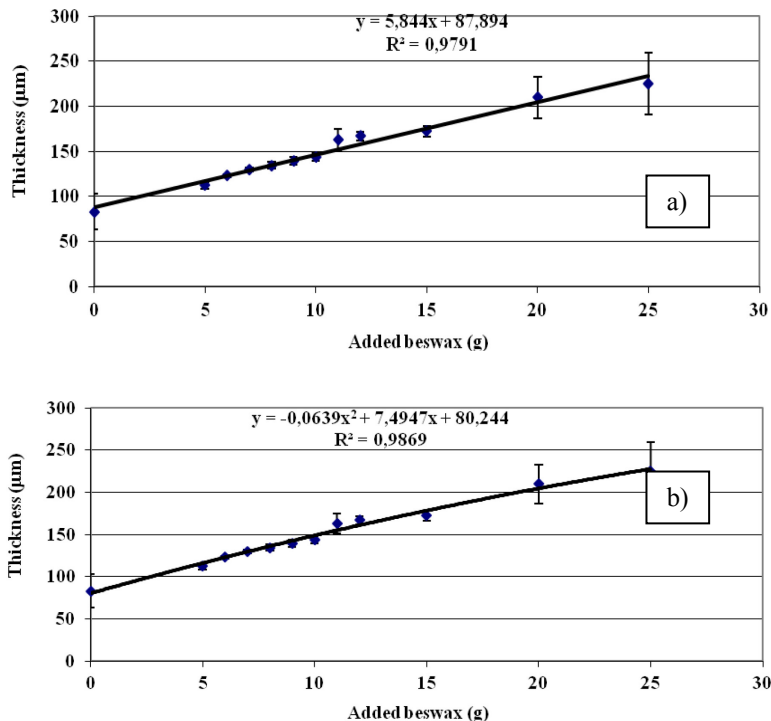


Figure 1. Thickness (μm) of laminated collagen-chitosan films with added growing amount of beeswax (g). a) linear function; b) polynomial function. Vertical bars represent standard deviation



Water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) for tested films is shown in Fig. 2. Decreasing trend of WVTR with increasing mass of added beeswax can be observed. However, this decrease is not proportional to the added mass of beeswax. With the addition of 5 g of beeswax to the film, the most pronounced decrease in WVTR was recorded ($p < 0.05$), from 290.64 $\text{g/m}^2\text{24h}$ for collagen film to 130.71 $\text{g/m}^2\text{24h}$ for laminated film with added 5 g of beeswax (about 55% lowering). There were two more points where decrease in WVTR was significant ($p < 0.05$) and these points were for 10 g and 25 g of added wax, having WVTRs of 102.49 $\text{g/m}^2\text{24h}$ and 66.96 $\text{g/m}^2\text{24h}$, respectively.

Addition of beeswax showed potential in lowering water vapor permeability of laminated collagen-chitosan film. Similar to our results, incorporation of lipolytic component into hydrophilic film was shown to lower water permeability. Oleic acid, pure or mixed with beeswax, had a plasticizing effect in the films and reduced water vapor permeability, compared to sodium caseinate film without lipids [9]. [2] succeeded in lowering the water vapour permeability (WVP) of chitosan-starch film using palm oil and margarine. Similar results with decreasing WVP of chitosan film were achieved with the incorporation of different lipid fractions (fish oil, vegetable oil, saturated fatty acid and unsaturated fatty acid) [31].

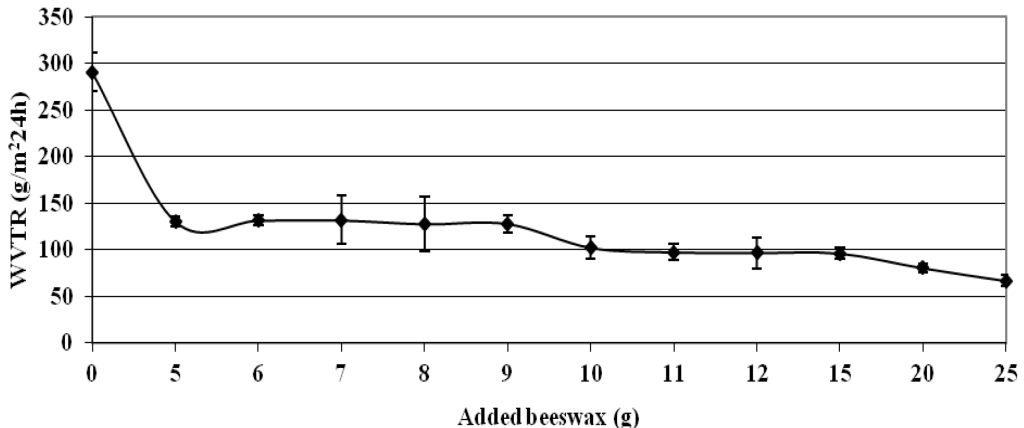
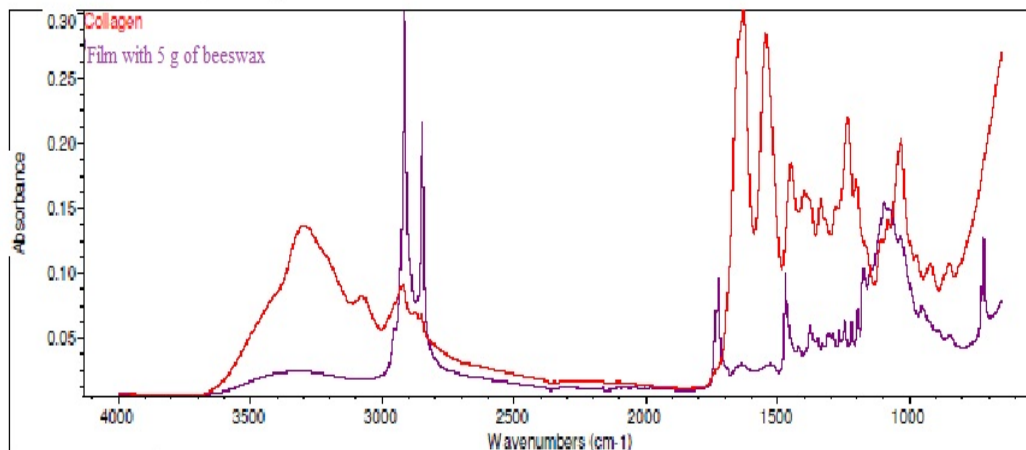


Figure 2. Water vapor transmission rate ($\text{g/m}^2\text{24h}$) of laminated collagen-chitosan films with added growing amount of beeswax (g). Vertical bars represent standard deviation

Fig. 3. shows collagen and chitosan-collagen laminated film with 5 g of beeswax in the chitosan layer, with their correlation. From the shown spectra it could be concluded that coating covered collagen casing completely. Correlation of 0.0801 shows that these are spectra of different materials.



QCheck results for: Collagen
Date: Wed Dec 11 11:39:47 2013 (GMT+01:00)



QCheck result details

Correlation: 0.0801

QCheck regions: 4000.0-650.0

Spectrum 1 title: Collagen

Spectrum 2 title: Film with 5 g of beeswax

Figure 3. FTIR spectra of collagen and chitosan-collagen laminated film with 5g of beeswax in the chitosan layer, with correlation between the spectra

Spectra of collagen obtains a combination of four spectral intervals: $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ absorption of amide I ($1,700\text{--}1,600\text{ cm}^{-1}$), $\delta(\text{CH}_2)$, and $\delta(\text{CH}_3)$ absorptions ($1,480\text{--}1,350\text{ cm}^{-1}$), $\nu(\text{C}-\text{N})$, and $\delta(\text{N}-\text{H})$ absorptions of amide III ($1,300\text{--}1,180\text{ cm}^{-1}$), and $\nu(\text{C}-\text{O})$ and $\nu(\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C})$ absorptions of carbohydrate moieties ($1,100\text{--}1,005\text{ cm}^{-1}$) [1].

For the laminated spectra with 5 g of beeswax, characteristic peaks for the chitosan spectra were identified: a broad band at around $3500\text{--}3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$, for $-\text{N}-\text{H}$ and $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}$ stretching vibration, as well as intermolecular hydrogen bonding of chitosan molecules, amide I and amide II absorption peaks (N-H bending vibration) at 1633.85 cm^{-1} and 1540.47 cm^{-1} , a band at 2920.17 cm^{-1} for $-\text{CH}_2$ asymmetric stretching vibration peak, a peak at 1407.68 cm^{-1} corresponding to $-\text{C}=\text{O}$ stretching (amide I) and peaks at 1022.69 cm^{-1} , 1066.46 cm^{-1} and 1150.70 cm^{-1} due to $-\text{C}-\text{O}$ stretching and $-\text{OH}$ deformation vibrations [20; 36; 31; 7]. In addition to this, absorption bands appeared at 1736.28 cm^{-1} , originating from $\text{C}=\text{O}$ saturated absorption and CH_2 scissor vibration band appeared at 1472.27 and 1462.59 cm^{-1} [36].

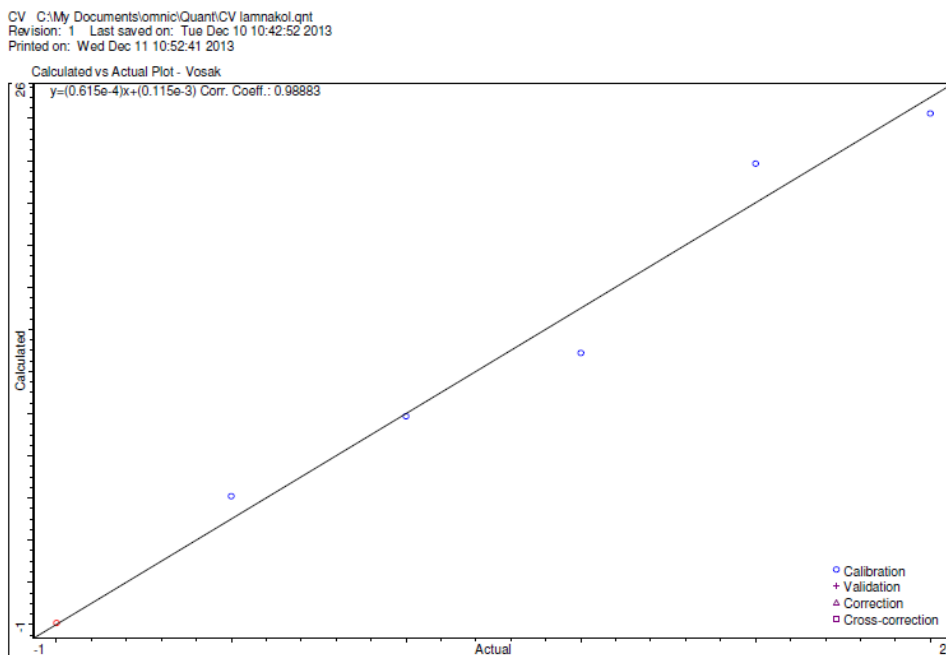


Figure 4. Calculated verses actual values plot for Simple Beer's law performed on spectra of laminated films with growing amount of beeswax

Using software TQ Analyst, quantitative analysis Simple Beer's law was performed on spectra of laminated films with growing amount of beeswax in the spectral region of $3871.40\text{-}3868.50\text{cm}^{-1}$. Calculated verses actual values, shown in Fig.4 showed very good correlation ($R^2=0.98883$) for the linear function:

$$y=0.615e^{-4}x+0.115e^{-3} \quad (3)$$

Functional dependency, described by this equation, was determined between the amount of added beeswax and the FTIR spectra of laminated collagen-chitosan films with growing amount of beeswax in the chitosan layer, in the spectral region of $3871.40\text{-}3868.50\text{cm}^{-1}$.

4. CONCLUSION

When growing amount of beeswax, as a lipophilic phase, was added to the chitosan layer of chitosan-laminated collagen film, film thickness grew significantly. Thickness grew for about 25% to 63% when different mass of beeswax was added. Addition of beeswax showed significant potential in lowering water vapor permeability of laminated collagen-chitosan film. Water vapor transmission rate was lowered up to 77% with the addition of beeswax. Functional dependency was determined between the amount of added beeswax and the FTIR spectra of laminated collagen-chitosan films. FTIR also showed continuity of chitosan-beeswax layer. Further work should be carried out to determine the effect that beeswax shows on other relevant properties of chitosan coating: sensory, mechanical and gas barrier.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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