

Dark chocolate: An overview of its biological activity, processing, and fortification approaches

Sharmistha Samanta ¹, Tanmay Sarkar ², Runu Chakraborty ¹, Maksim Rebezov ^{3 4 5},
Mohammad Ali Shariati ^{4 5}, Muthu Thiruvengadam ⁶, Kannan R R Rengasamy ⁷

Affiliations

[expand](#)

PMID: 36300165 PMCID: [PMC9589144](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.crfs.2022.10.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crfs.2022.10.017)

Abstract

Dark chocolate gets popularity for several decades due to its enormous health benefits. It contains several health-promoting factors (bioactive components - polyphenols, flavonoids, procyanidins, theobromines, etc, and vitamins and minerals) that positively modulate the immune system of human beings. It confers safeguards against cardiovascular diseases, certain types of cancers, and other brain-related disorders like Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, etc. Dark chocolate is considered a functional food due to its anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-microbial properties. It also has a well-established role in weight management and the alteration of a lipid profile to a healthy direction. But during the processing of dark chocolate, several nutrients are lost (polyphenol, flavonoids, flavan 3 ol, ascorbic acid, and thiamine). So, fortification would be an effective method of enhancing the overall nutrient content and also making the dark chocolate self-sufficient. Thus, the focus of this review study is to gather all the experimental studies done on dark chocolate fortification. Several ingredients were used for the fortification, such as fruits (mulberry, chokeberries, and elderberries), spices (cinnamon), phytosterols, peanut oil, probiotics (mainly *Lactobacillus*, *bacillus* spices), prebiotics (inulin, xanthan gum, and maltodextrin), flavonoids, flavan-3-ols, etc. Those fortifications were done to raise the total antioxidant content as well as essential fatty acid content simultaneously reducing total calorie content. Sometimes, the fortification was done to improve physical properties like viscosity, rheological properties and also improve overall consumer acceptance by modifying its bitter taste.

Keywords: Bioactives; Chocolate; Cocoa product; Consumer acceptance; Food safety; Functional food.

[PubMed Disclaimer](#)

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Figures



Graphical abstract

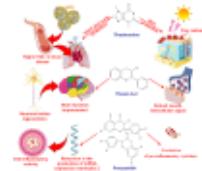


Fig. 1 Bioactive components present in dark...



Fig. 2 Health benefits of dark chocolate.



Fig. 3 Preparation steps for dark chocolate.

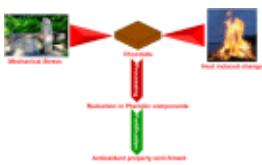


Fig. 4 Significance of dark chocolate fortification.

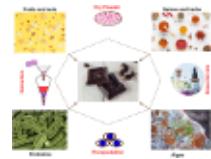


Fig. 5 Approaches to fortify dark chocolate.

All figures (8)

Similar articles

[Survey of commercially available chocolate- and cocoa-containing products in the United States. 2. Comparison of flavan-3-ol content with nonfat cocoa solids, total polyphenols, and percent cacao.](#)

Miller KB, Hurst WJ, Flannigan N, Ou B, Lee CY, Smith N, Stuart DA.

J Agric Food Chem. 2009 Oct 14;57(19):9169-80. doi: 10.1021/jf901821x.

PMID: 19754118

Cocoa and chocolate flavonoids: implications for cardiovascular health.

Steinberg FM, Bearden MM, Keen CL.

J Am Diet Assoc. 2003 Feb;103(2):215-23. doi: 10.1053/jada.2003.50028.

PMID: 12589329 Review.

Antioxidant activity and polyphenol and procyanidin contents of selected commercially available cocoa-containing and chocolate products in the United States.

Miller KB, Stuart DA, Smith NL, Lee CY, McHale NL, Flanagan JA, Ou B, Hurst WJ.

J Agric Food Chem. 2006 May 31;54(11):4062-8. doi: 10.1021/jf060290o.

PMID: 16719535

Flavan-3-ol-enriched dark chocolate and white chocolate improve acute measures of platelet function in a gender-specific way--a randomized-controlled human intervention trial.

Ostertag LM, Kroon PA, Wood S, Horgan GW, Cienfuegos-Jovellanos E, Saha S, Duthie GG, de Roos B.

Mol Nutr Food Res. 2013 Feb;57(2):191-202. doi: 10.1002/mnfr.201200283.

Epub 2012 Nov 8.

PMID: 23136121 Clinical Trial.

Can Chocolate Be Classified as an Ultra-Processed Food? A Short Review on Processing and Health Aspects to Help Answer This Question.

Ditchfield C, Kushida MM, Mazalli MR, Sobral PJA.

Foods. 2023 Aug 16;12(16):3070. doi: 10.3390/foods12163070.

PMID: 37628068 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.

[See all similar articles](#)

Cited by

A Survey on Potentially Beneficial and Hazardous Bioactive Compounds in Cocoa Powder Samples Sourced from the European Market.

Esposito L, Perillo M, Di Mattia CD, Scroccarello A, Della Pelle F, Compagnone D, Sacchetti G, Mastrocola D, Martuscelli M.

Foods. 2024 Aug 3;13(15):2457. doi: 10.3390/foods13152457.

PMID: 39123648 [Free PMC article.](#)

Oleogel Systems for Chocolate Production: A Systematic Review.

Valdivia-Culqui JE, Maicelo-Quintana JL, Cayo-Colca IS, Medina-Mendoza M, Castro-Alayo EM, Balcázar-Zumaeta CR.

Gels. 2024 Aug 29;10(9):561. doi: 10.3390/gels10090561.

PMID: 39330164 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.

The Effect of Bioactive Aliment Compounds and Micronutrients on Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease.

Munteanu C, Schwartz B.

Antioxidants (Basel). 2023 Apr 10;12(4):903. doi: 10.3390/antiox12040903.

PMID: 37107278 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.

Dietary patterns suggest that dark chocolate intake may have an inhibitory effect on oral cancer: a Mendelian randomization study.

Wang H, Zhang Z, Wu S, Zhu Y, Liang T, Huang X, Yao J.

Front Nutr. 2024 Jun 27;11:1342163. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2024.1342163.
eCollection 2024.

PMID: 39027665 [Free PMC article.](#)

Conching process time, sauco by-product concentration, and sacha inchi oil levels identification for the enrichment of dark chocolate.

Medina-Mendoza M, Castro-Alayo EM, Balcazar-Zumaeta CR, Silva-Zuta MZ, Maicelo-Quintana JL, Cayo-Colca IS.

Heliyon. 2023 Sep 6;9(9):e19886. doi: 10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e19886.
eCollection 2023 Sep.

PMID: 37809724 [Free PMC article.](#)

[See all "Cited by" articles](#)

References

1. Abt E., Robin L.P. Perspective on cadmium and lead in cocoa and chocolate. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* 2020;68(46):13008–13015. - [PubMed](#)
2. Adam A., Crespy V., Levrat-Verny M.A., Leenhardt F., Leuillet M., Demigné C., Rémésy C. The bioavailability of ferulic acid is governed primarily by the food matrix rather than its metabolism in intestine and liver in rats. *J. Nutr.* 2002;132(7):1962–1968. doi: 10.1093/jn/132.7.1962. - [DOI](#) - [PubMed](#)
3. Ader P., Blöck M., Pietzsch S., Wolffram S. Interaction of quercetin glucosides with the intestinal sodium/glucose co-transporter (SGLT-1) *Cancer Lett.* 2001;162(2):175–180. doi: 10.1016/S0304-3835(00)00645-5. - [DOI](#) - [PubMed](#)
4. Adeyeye E.I., Akinyeye R.O., Ogunlade I., Olaofe O., Boluwade J.O. Effect of farm and industrial processing on the amino acid profile of cocoa beans. *Food Chem.* 2010;118(2):357–363. doi: 10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.127. - [DOI](#)
5. Afoakwa E.O., Paterson A., Fowler M. Factors influencing rheological and textural qualities in chocolate - a review. *Trends Food Sci. Technol.* 2007;18(6):290–298. doi: 10.1016/j.tifs.2007.02.002. - [DOI](#)

Show all 207 references

Publication types

[Review](#)

LinkOut - more resources

Full Text Sources

[Elsevier Science](#)

[Europe PubMed Central](#)

[PubMed Central](#)