2017年食品营养与健康国际研讨会

Multimodal and multispectral imaging approaches to study the

diffusion of pepsin during in vitro digestion of meat

Thierry Astruc^{1*}, Annie Vénien¹, Olivier Loison¹, Laetitia Théron¹, Christophe Chambon¹, Hua Ding¹, Lara Barotti¹, Michiyo Motoyama^{1,2}, Delphine Pavon³, Feng Ming Chian⁴, Mike Boland⁴, Lovedeep Kaur⁴

¹INRA de Theix, UR370 QuaPA, F-63122 St-Genès-Champanelle, France

²Institute of Livestock and Grassland Science, NARO, Tsukuba, 305-0901, Japan ³Sciences et Surfaces, F-69130 Ecully, France

⁴Massey University, Riddet Institute, Palmerston North, New Zealand

E-mail: <u>Thierry.Astruc@inra.fr</u>

2017年食品营养与健康国际研讨会

Abstract:

(Less than 300 words with one page, Times New Rome, No. 12)

Meat and fish are high-protein foods with high nutritional value, since all the essential amino acids are represented. The most nutritious proteins are the myofibrillar proteins that are contained in the cytoplasm of muscle cells. In meat, the muscle cells are wrapped by a sheath of connective tissue (the endomysium) and grouped in bundles also wrapped with connective tissue (the perimysium). This degree of muscle organization is likely to inhibit the penetration of pepsin into myofibrillar proteins during gastric digestion and consequently affect their degradation.

To characterize the effect of muscle structure on the diffusion of pepsin and to better understand the mechanisms of digestion of meat and meat products, we have implemented a series of experiments involving imaging and complementary approaches.

Samples of meat were incubated for 2 hours in a pepsin solution at pH 2 and slowly stirred to simulate gastric digestion. Serial histological sections of 6 to 10 μ m thick (depending on the type of targeted imaging) were prepared from the entire surface of the block. The diffusion of pepsin was assessed indirectly, through its proteolytic action on the sample (histology, infrared microscopy, MALDI-TOF imaging), and directly, using immunohistochemistry and Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy (SIMS).

The results show the diffusion of pepsin with a relatively constant migration front. To a lesser extent, some of the pepsin also appears to migrate along the perimysium sheaths.

For the first time, we have been able to demonstrate the diffusion of pepsin in meat digested in vitro. Implementation of complementary imaging techniques seems to be the most useful approach to acquiring new information on the mechanisms of diffusion of digestive enzymes in food.

Note: Please send abstract to the referred email address (nercsf@163.com) before April 23, 2017.