



4 D (x, y, z, t) imaging of digestive lipases during simulated neonatal gastro-intestinal digestion of milk fat globules or biomimetic emulsions using synchrotron SOLEIL DISCO beamline

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► To cite this version:

Claire Bourlieu-Lacanal, Amélie Deglaire, Olivia Ménard, Thomas Croguennec, Stephane Pezenec, et al.. 4 D (x, y, z, t) imaging of digestive lipases during simulated neonatal gastro-intestinal digestion of milk fat globules or biomimetic emulsions using synchrotron SOLEIL DISCO beamline. 12 SLACA Symposium Latin American of Food Science, Nov 2017, Campinas, Brazil. hal-01665436

HAL Id: hal-01665436

<https://hal.science/hal-01665436>

Submitted on 2 Jun 2020

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4 D (x, y, z, t) imaging of digestive lipases during simulated neonatal gastro-intestinal digestion of milk fat globules or biomimetic emulsions using synchrotron SOLEIL DISCO beamline

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In their native state, milk lipids are present in the form of dispersed droplets called Milk Fat Globules (MFG, average diameter of 4 μ m in human and bovine milks), which have been recently pointed out as key elements of early nutritional programming. Understanding the specific digestive fate of MFG is thus a priority in neonatal nutrition. The MFG are unique biophysical elements differing from other lipoproteic objects by their external trilayered membrane inherited from their secretory past. To play their major biological function, i.e. deliver energy to the newborn, the MFG have to be hydrolyzed in the gastro-intestinal tract by lipases. This hydrolysis is typically a heterogeneous phase reaction, in which the lipase has to diffuse and get adsorbed onto the lipid phase before the formation of the enzyme-substrate complex, and the onset of the proper catalytic action.

Very few techniques allow assessing the mechanisms involved in the enzymatic hydrolysis of complex supramolecular substrates such as MFG. To get a better insight of these mechanisms, 4-D imaging of gastric and pancreatic lipases enzymes using synchrotron SOLEIL UV fluorescence microscopy was applied during simulated static in vitro newborn digestion. This methodology allowed mapping the adsorption and diffusion of lipases onto/within human or bovine MFG or biomimetic droplets devoid of membrane proteins. These data were completed with simultaneous transmission light imaging of MFG disintegration during

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Bourlieu-Lacanal, C., Deglaire, A., Ménard, O., Croguennec, T., Pezenne, S., Flourey, J., Le Feunteun, S., Villeneuve, P., Carrière, F., Dupont, D., Bouhallab, S., Jamme, F., Vié, V. (2017).

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hydrolysis.

The high sensitivity of the DISCO beamline allowing the detection of digestive lipases auto-fluorescence, is a unique tool to unravel their mechanisms of adsorption onto complex substrate using free-label imaging and has generated useful data for infant formula optimization.

Keywords: synchrotron; lipase detection label-free; neonatal fat digestion

☒ For oral presentation

☐ For poster presentation