

Casein micelle vs sodium caseinate: how does the difference in structure affect gastric emptying and protein metabolism in pigs?

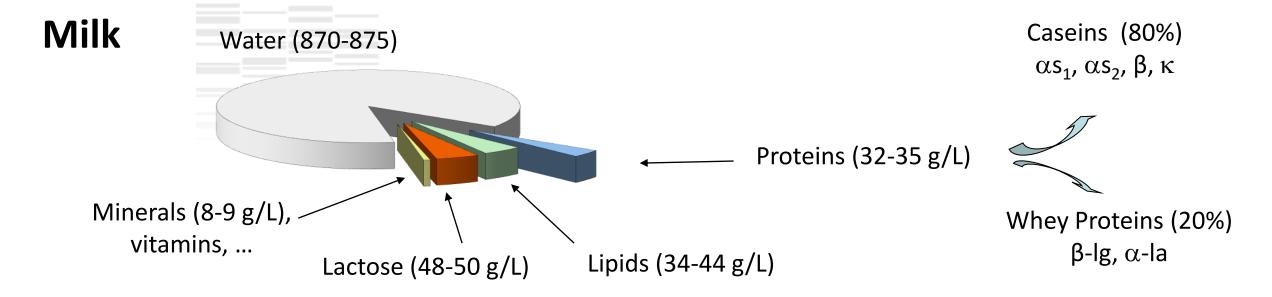
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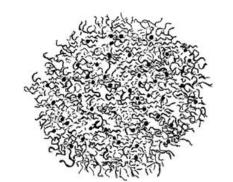


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ø~200 nm (Holt, 1994)



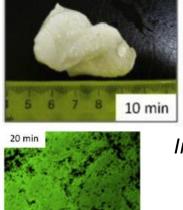
Casein organized into a supramolecular structure: the **casein micelle (CM)**

ø~11 nm ~15 casein molecules; (Thomar *et al*. 2013)

Casein can also be extracted after acidification followed by neutralization: the **caseinate (CS)**

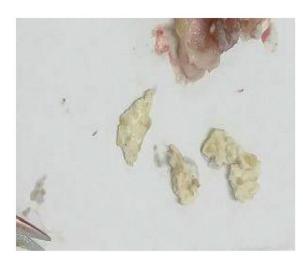


Milk coagulates in the stomach



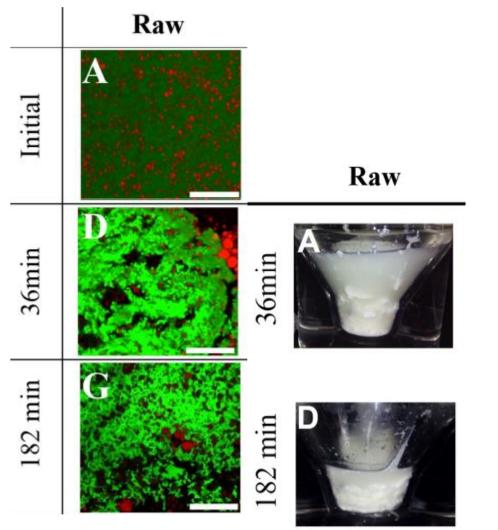


In vitro demonstration using the HGS Ye *et al*. 2016



Ye *et al*. 2019 *In vivo* evidence using a rat model

CIENCE & IMPACT



Mulet-Cabero *et al*. 2019 *In vitro* semi-dynamic model



Skim Milk Powder



Sodium Caseinate

Casein micelles and sodium caseinate form different coagulums Wang *et al.* 2018

Unheated milk



NRA Structure of the coagulum depends on milk processing, the presence of lipids and the type of cade ins

Objective

The objectives of the study were to:

1 Determine whether gastric emptying of an isoproteic solution of CM and CS are different or not (exp. 1)

2 Characterize the structure of the resulting chyme and determine if CM and CS are differently metabolized (exp. 2)

Experiment 1 – Determination of Gastric Emptying

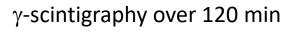
96 g of CM or CS rehydrated in 800 ml of water

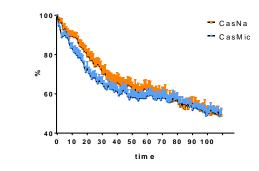
+12 g of glucose

+ ^{99m}Tc-colloidal (25Mbq)



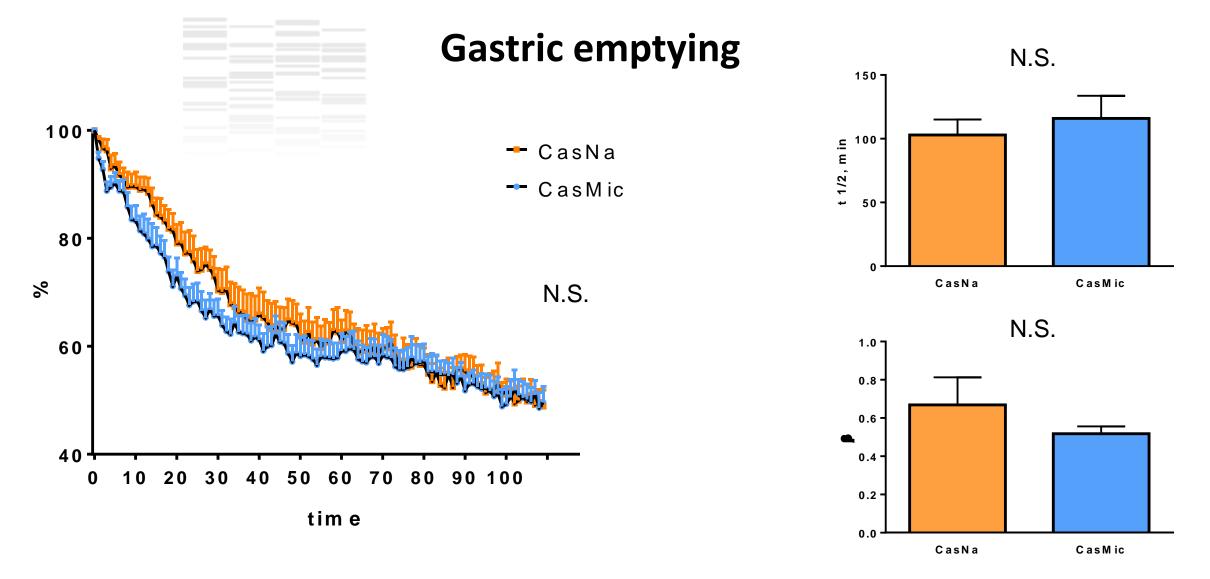
9 pigs (20-25 kg)





Gastric emptying half-time (t1/2) and shape of the curve (β)

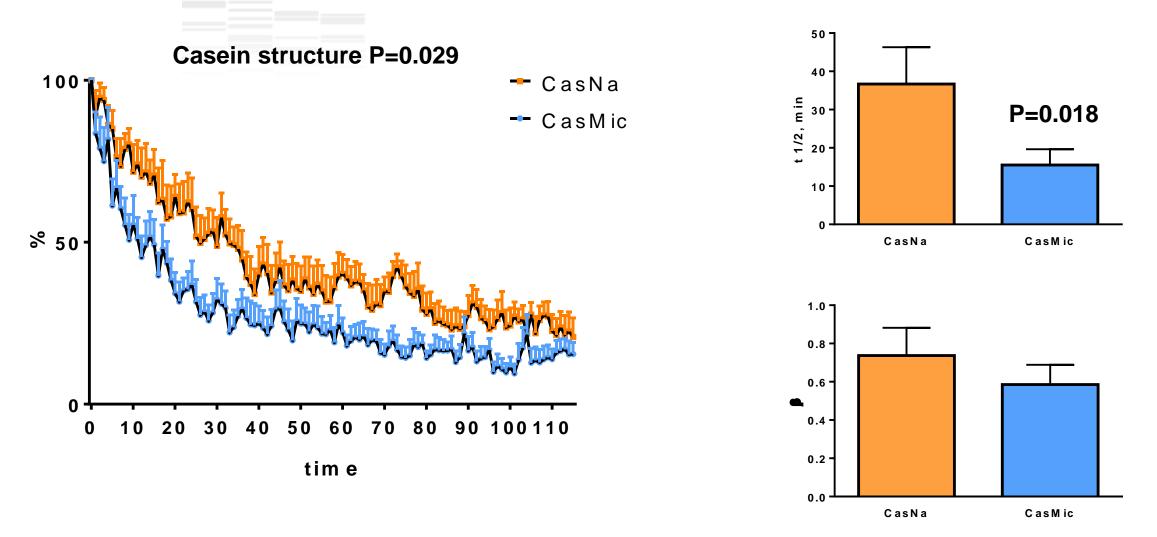




No significant differences in gastric emptying were observed by γ -scintigraphy when considering the whole stomach



Gastric Emptying – Proximal stomach

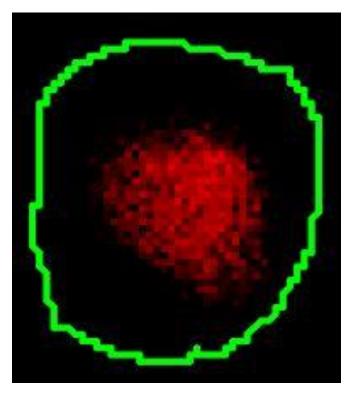


CS stays longer in the proximal stomach than CM

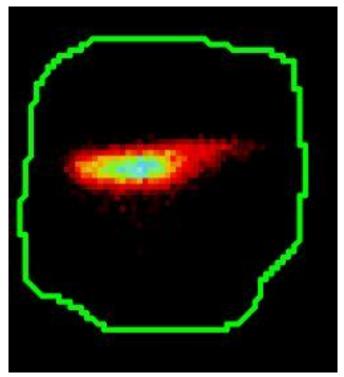


Differential behaviour of CS and CM in the stomach

Exemple scintigraphic images at the beginning of gastric emptying (5-10 min after ingestion) CM CS

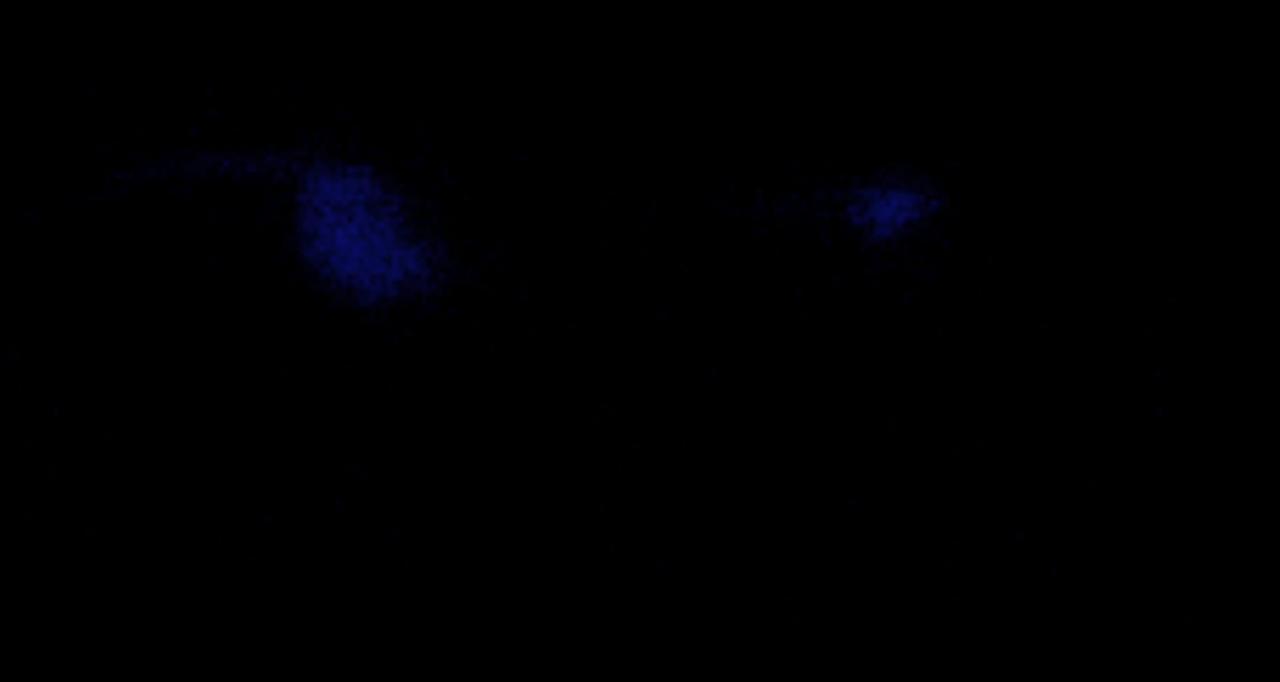


Radioactivity fully fills the stomach



Radioactivity is highly concentrated in the proximal part of the stomach





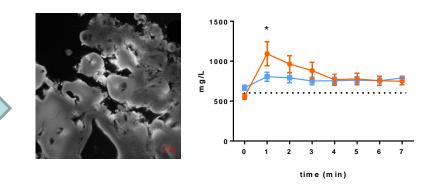
Objective

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1 Determine whether gastric emptying of an isoproteic solution of CM and CS are different or not (exp. 1) 2 Characterize the structure of the resulting chyme and determine if CM and CS are differently metabolized (exp. 2)

Experiment 2 – Chyme structure and protein metabolism

Characterization of the chyme structure (slaughtering after 10 min)



Free plasma amino acids over 7h

96 g of CM or CS rehydrated in 800 ml of water

+12 g of glucose



6 catheterized pigs (20-25 kg)



Collection of the stomach contents



CM forms a large coagulum in the stomach whereas CS mainly remains in the liquid form



Liquid/solid repartition

CS

Pig #	% of the meal in the stomach	% in the liquid phase	% in the solid phase
1	65	96	4
2	85	87	13
3	69	93	7
Mean	73	92	8
рН		6.3	5.1

rolling

CM

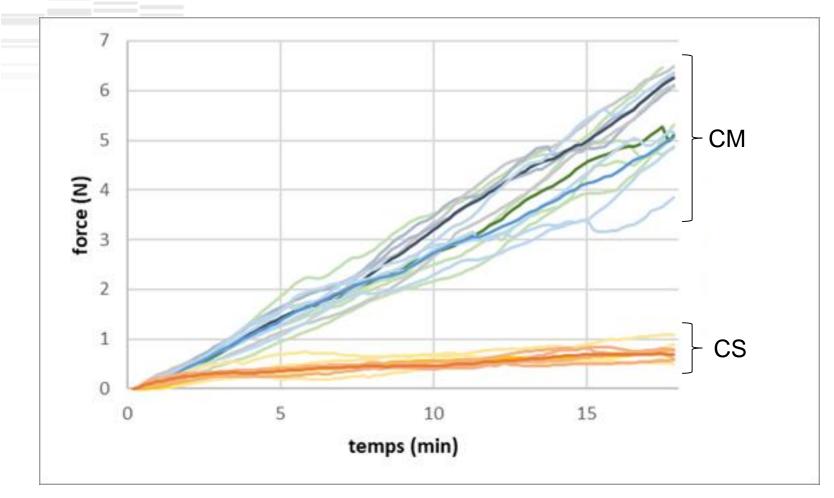
Pig #	% of the meal in the stomach	% in the liquid phase	% in the solid phase
4	40	55	45
5	56	53	47
6	71	58	42
Mean	56	55	45
рН		6.4	6.1



Most of the meal is in a liquid form for CS whereas it is ~ equally distributed in the solid and liquid phases for CM



Rheological properties of the gastric chymes

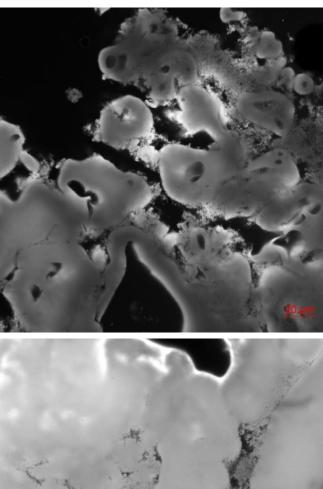


Heterogenous gels and high interindividual variability

CM gastric gels (blue) are much harder than the CS gels (orange)







Microstructure of gastric gels

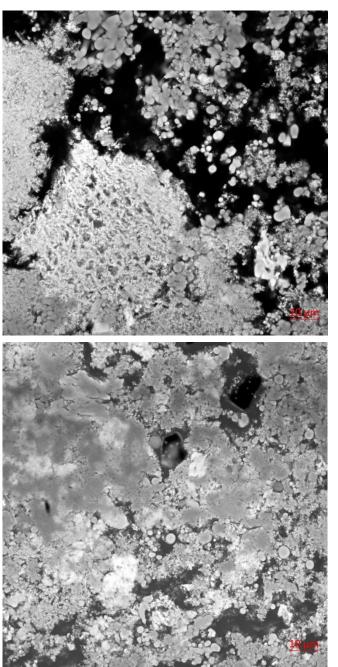
CM Gels (left) are compact and dense =

Strong coagulum

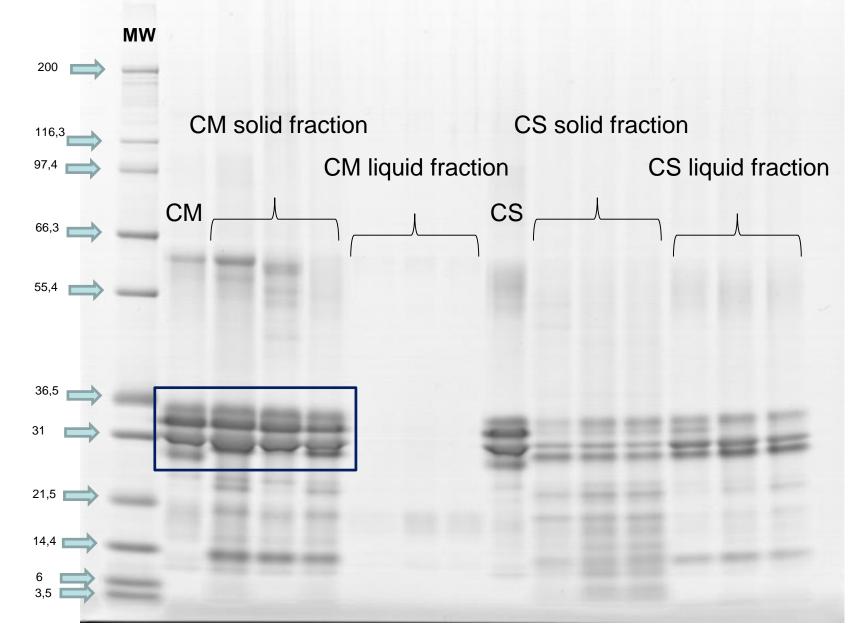
CS Gels (right) are an agglomerate of spherical particles that can easily dissociate. The gel have a very « loose » structure =

Protein precipitate

CS

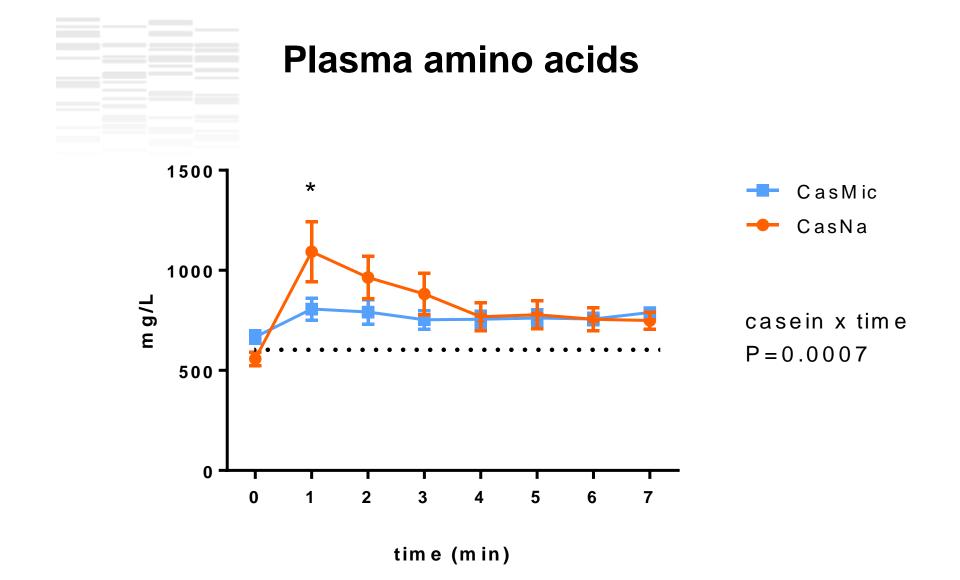


SDS-PAGE on the gastric contents



For CM, there are no visible proteins in the liquid fraction (concentration not high enough to be visible). The proteins are in the gel and do not seem to be hydrolyzed

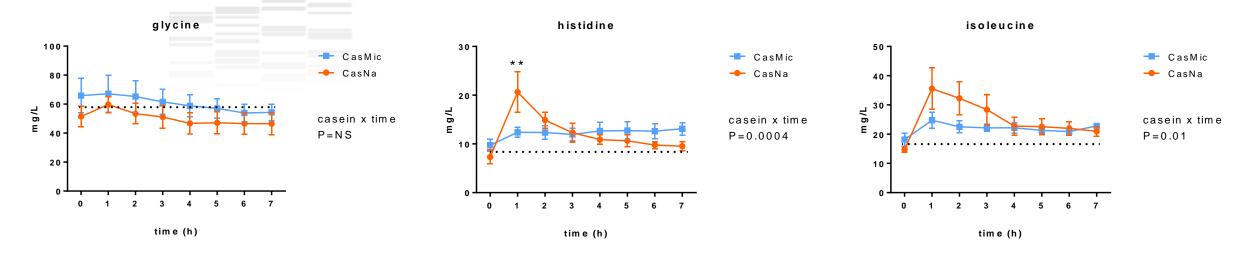
For CS, proteins are present in both phases but mainly in the liquid fraction. They seem to be hydrolyzed in the solid fraction

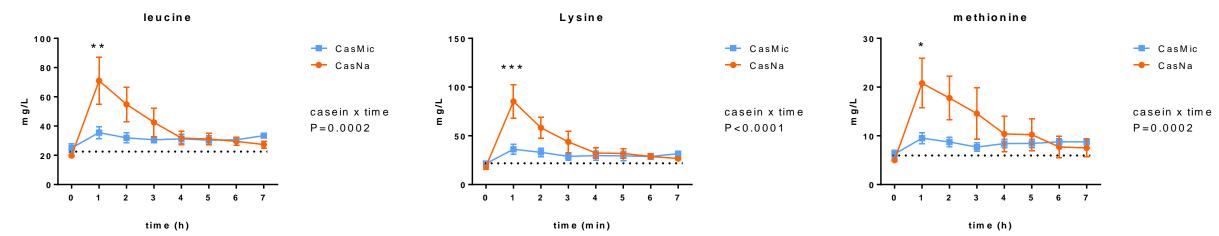


AA peak after 1h for CM whereas the concentration remains stable for CS



Plasma concentration of 6 AA after CM or CS digestion





No significant differences were observed with non-dietary AA





Conclusion

* CM form a strong coagulum in the stomach leading to a slow and constant release of plasma amino acids up to 7 h

* CS form a loose precipitate in the proximal part of the stomach but most of the caseins remain solubilized in the liquid fraction

* CS are rapidly metabolized in the small intestine leading to the appearance of a peak of plasma amino acids one hour after protein ingestion

CM = slow caseins, **CS** = fast caseins

Perspectives

(1) Do some *in vivo* kinetics experiments

(2) Use ¹⁵N labelled-caseins to differentiate endo/exogenous proteins





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Engineers Julien JARDIN Olivia MENARD Jordane OSSEMOND

Masters students



Improving health properties of food by sharing our knowledge on the digestive process

International Network

Dr. Didier DUPONT, Senior Scientist, INRA, France

INFOGEST





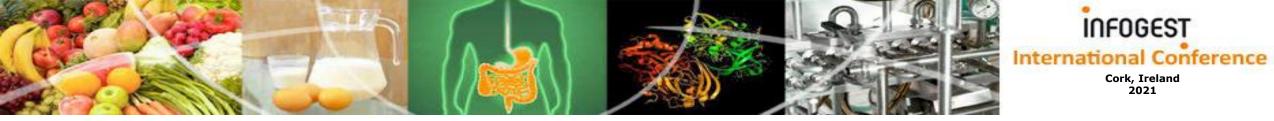


Industry involvement









We are pleased to announce the next 7th International Conference on Food Digestion



in Cork, Ireland, 4-6 of May 2021