

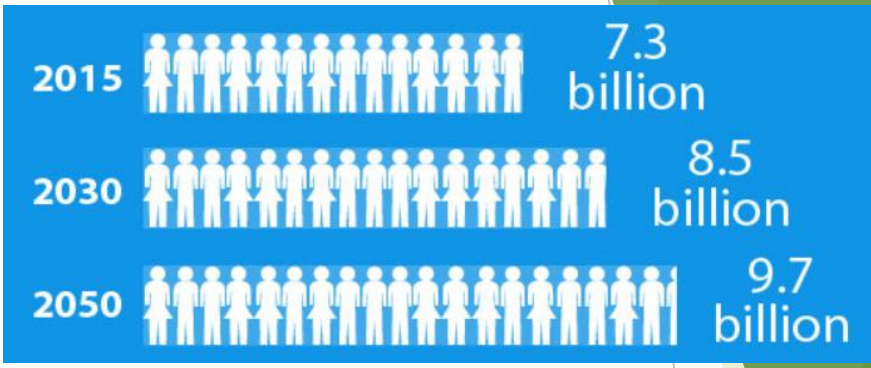
Sustainable alternative proteins-healthy human

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'need to produce food in climate neutral system'



Population growth
Expanding middle class

EU Consumer move away from meat & milk 'dietary shift'

demand **PROTEIN** rich food

increase by **78%**

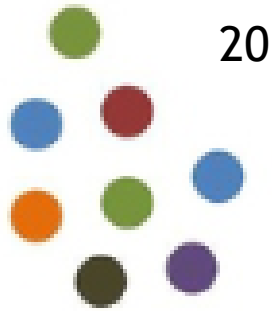
EU alternative protein sources



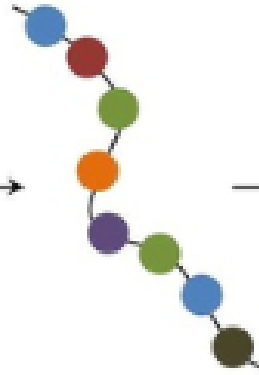
Proteins



Amino acids



peptides



Proteins

9 are essential (must be in our diet), 11 others can be made

histidine, isoleucine, leucine, **lysine** (1st limiting AA), methionine, phenylalanine, threonine, tryptophan, valine

Proteins



Amino acids



upper gut
digest
proteins into
peptides and
free amino
acids

Free amino
acids cross
gut barrier
into
bloodstream
before/or in
ileum

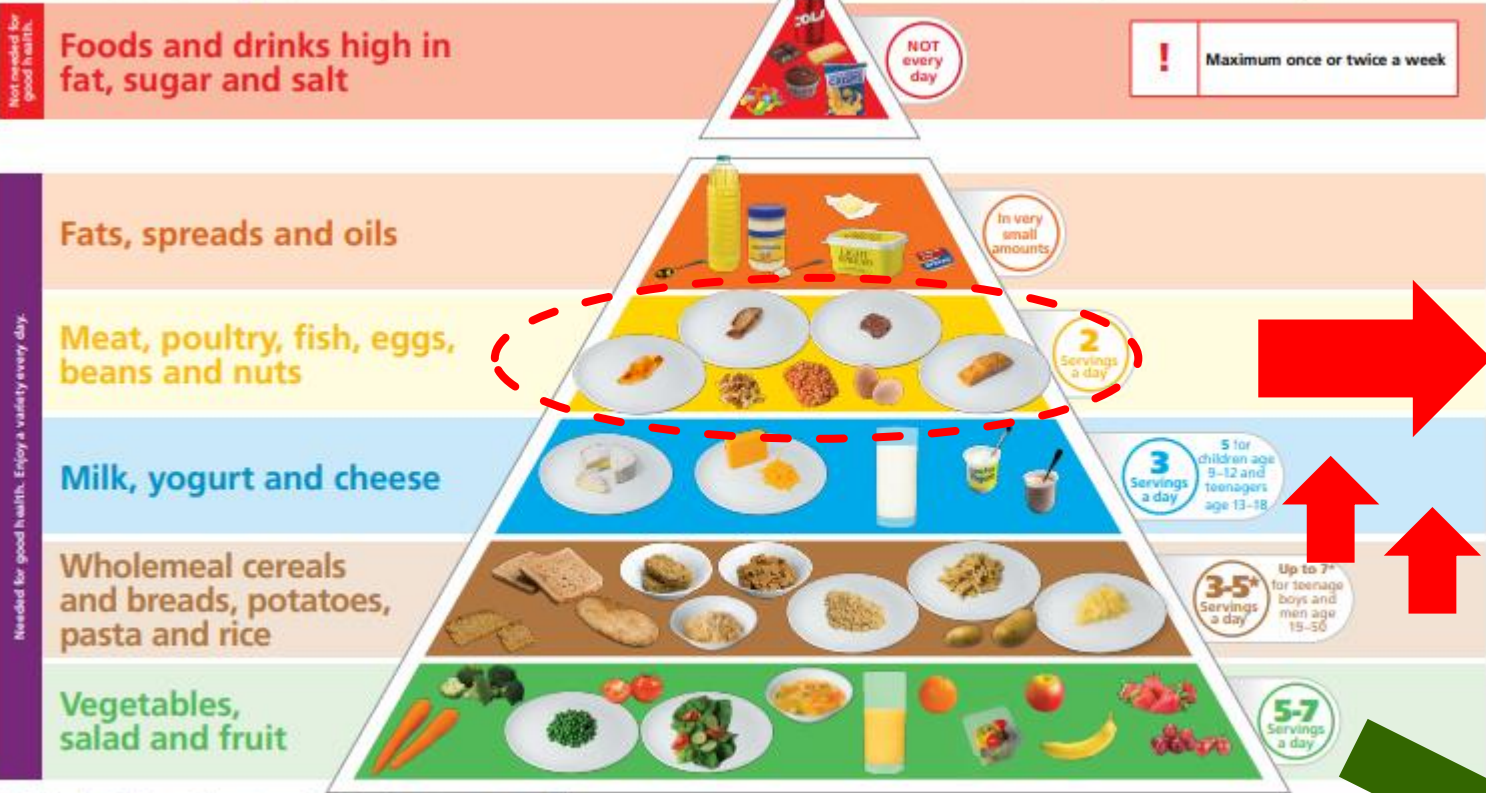
Healthy Food for Life

www.healthyireland.ie



The Food Pyramid

For adults, teenagers and children aged five and over



*Daily Servings Guide – wholemeal cereals and breads, potatoes, pasta and rice

Active	Daily Servings Guide				Inactive	Daily Servings Guide			
	Child (5-12)	Teenager (13-18)	Adult (19-50)	Adult (51+)		Teenager (13-18)	Adult (19-50)	Adult (51+)	
♂	3-4	4	4-5	3-4	♂	3	3-4	3	
♀	3-5	5-7	5-7	4-5	♀	4-5	4-6	4	

There is no guideline for inactive children as it is essential that all children are active.

Drink at least 8 cups of fluid a day – water is best

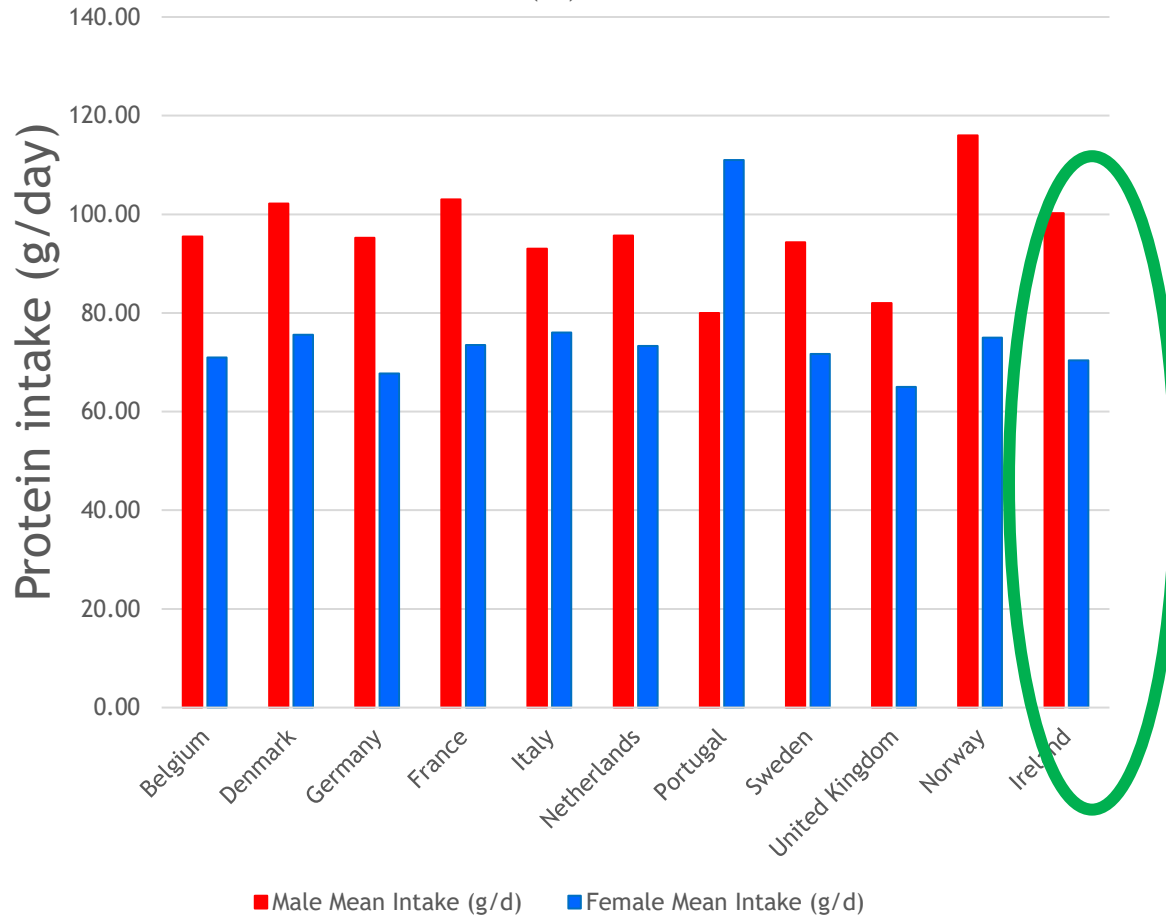
Get Active!
To maintain a healthy weight adults need at least 30 minutes a day of moderate activity on 5 days a week (or 150 minutes a week); children need to be active at a moderate to vigorous level for at least 60 minutes every day.

RDA protein
0.8g/kg body weight

Man 80kg =
64g/day
Woman 60kg
= 48g/day

Fibre,
Vitamins,
minerals,
antioxidants

Mean protein intake (g/day) in the European adult population (18-65 years)
(3)



Mean protein intake in Ireland

Men: 85.2 g/day
average weight 80kg
RDA: 64g/80kg

Women: 84.2 g/day,
average weight 60kg
RDA: 48g/60kg

Opportunity: Reduce our protein intake

% Contribution of food group to protein intake in the adult Irish population (18-64 years). (1)



Opportunity: To shift our reliance on meat as our protein source
Dietary Shift

To shift from animal based protein to plant/alternative proteins:

Environmentally sustainable protein

Healthy for human



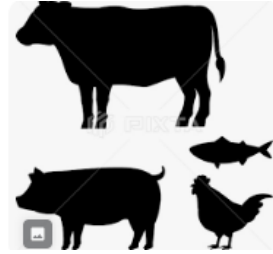
Environmentally sustainable food systems may not necessarily deliver healthy foods

To the human body, not all dietary protein is the same

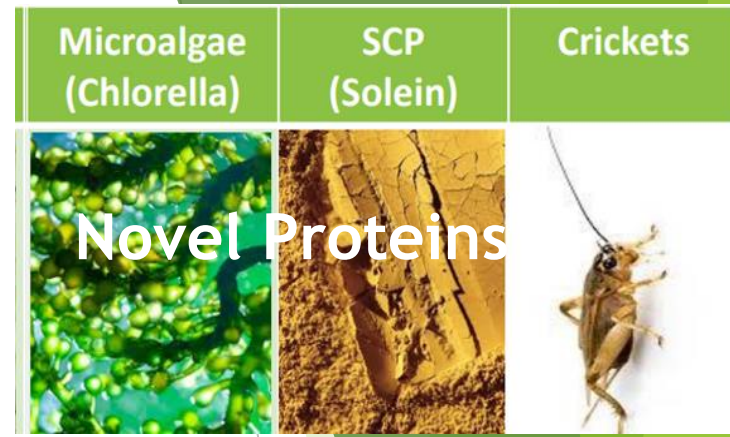
Quality of dietary protein is determined by.....

Kumar et. al. 2022

Protein quality



raw



Essential Amino Acid composition

HIGH complete

LOW incomplete
soy, buckwheat, quinoa

Digestibility DIAAS 0-100%

HIGH 100%

LOW 50-80% ?

Anti-nutritional factors

LOW

HIGH ?



Net protein Utilization NPU, BV

HIGH

LOW ?

Allergy

Milk, eggs, shell fish

Nuts, soy, lupins, gluten, celery ?

Bioactive peptides

HIGH

HIGH



Microalgae (Chlorella)	SCP (Solein)	Crickets
		

Solutions to improve AA composition & digestibility of plant/alternative protein foods

combine incomplete proteins together to ‘complete’ protein intake

Use Processing can improve digestibility, remove anti-nutritional factors

1st Task fill knowledge gaps in protein quality for plant/alternative

Essential Amino Acid composition

Digestibility DIAAS 0-100

Anti-nutritional factors

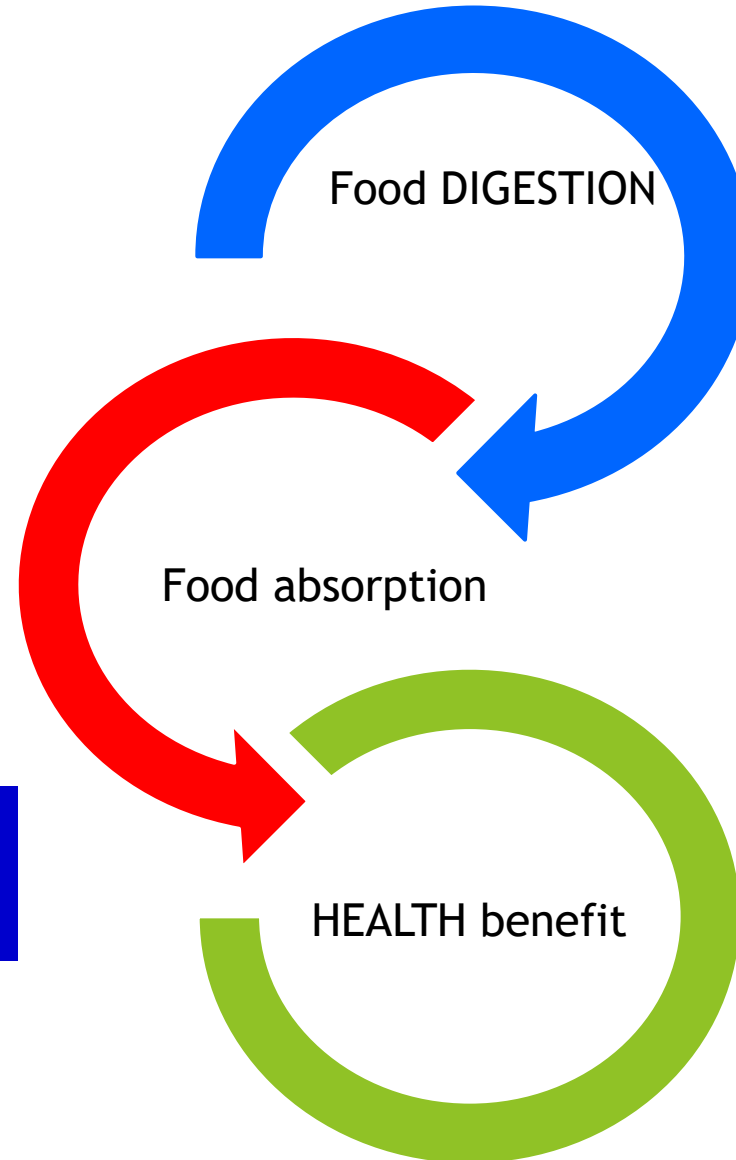
Allergy

Gut health

Net protein Utilization NPU, BV

Bioactive peptides

Filling knowledge gaps



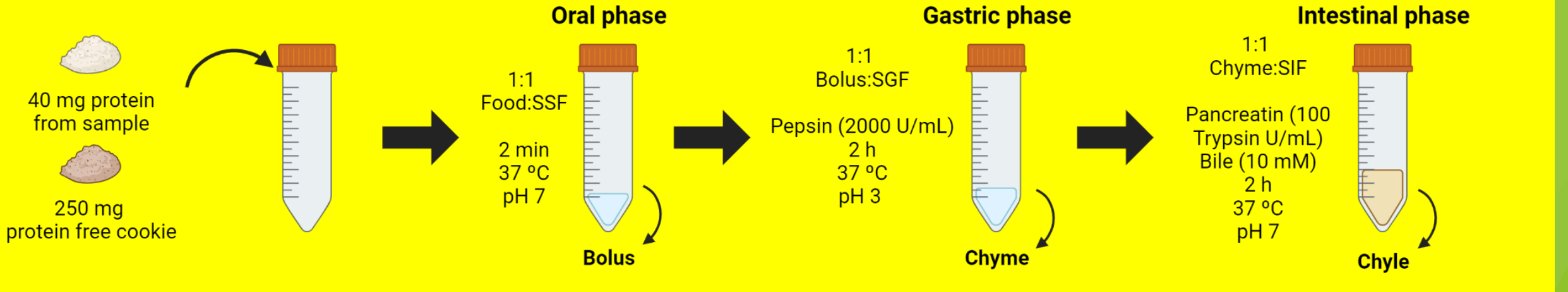
Food digestion (in vitro)



5 d

Preparation

- Perform enzyme activity and bile assays
- Prepare SSF, SGF and SIF stock solutions



Intestinal phase

- Include bile (10 mM bile salts)
- Include CaCl₂ (0.6 mM in SIF)
- Add pancreatin (trypsin activity 100 U/mL)
- Incubate while mixing (2 h, 37 °C, pH 7.0)

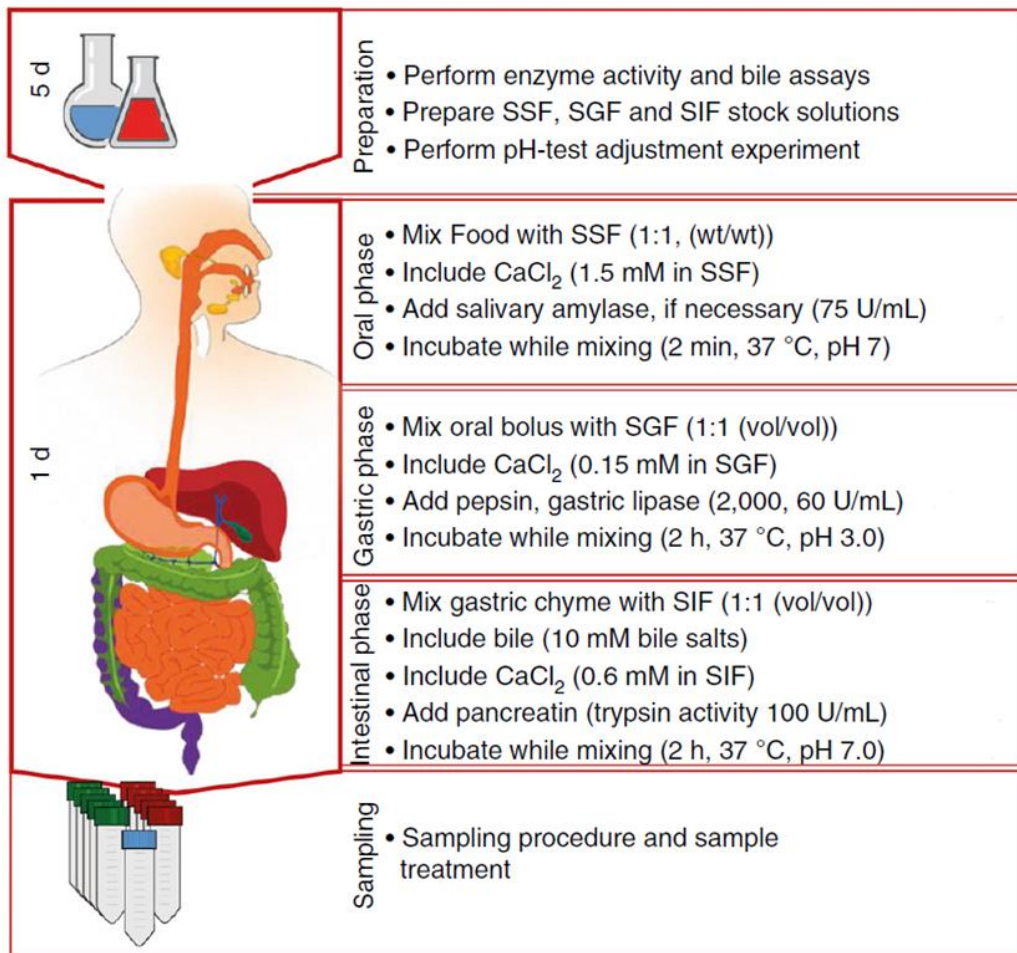
Sampling

- Sampling procedure and sample treatment

Brodkorb et al. Nat Protocols 2019, ISO standard



In vitro digestion



INFOGEST

Generate Digestion Data

In vitro Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score

Anti nutritional factors
Inhibit enzymes, eg anti-trypsin
block enzymes
accessibility (eg polyphenols)



Digestibility DIAAS 0-100

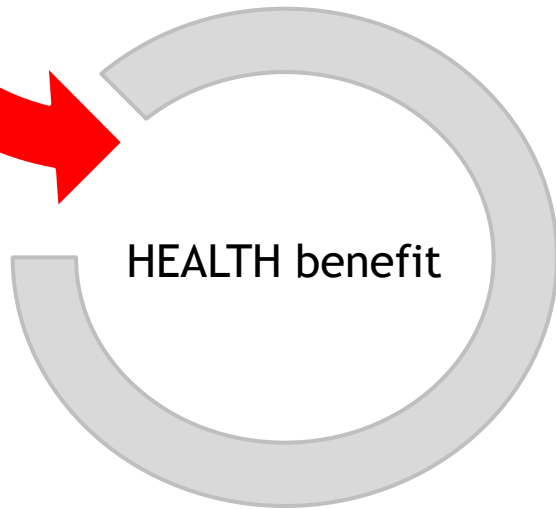
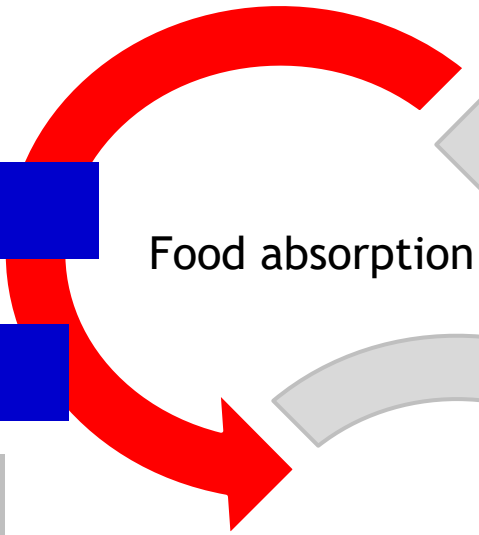
Anti-nutritional factors

Bioavailability

Gut health, allergy

Net protein Utilization NPU, BV

Bioactive peptides

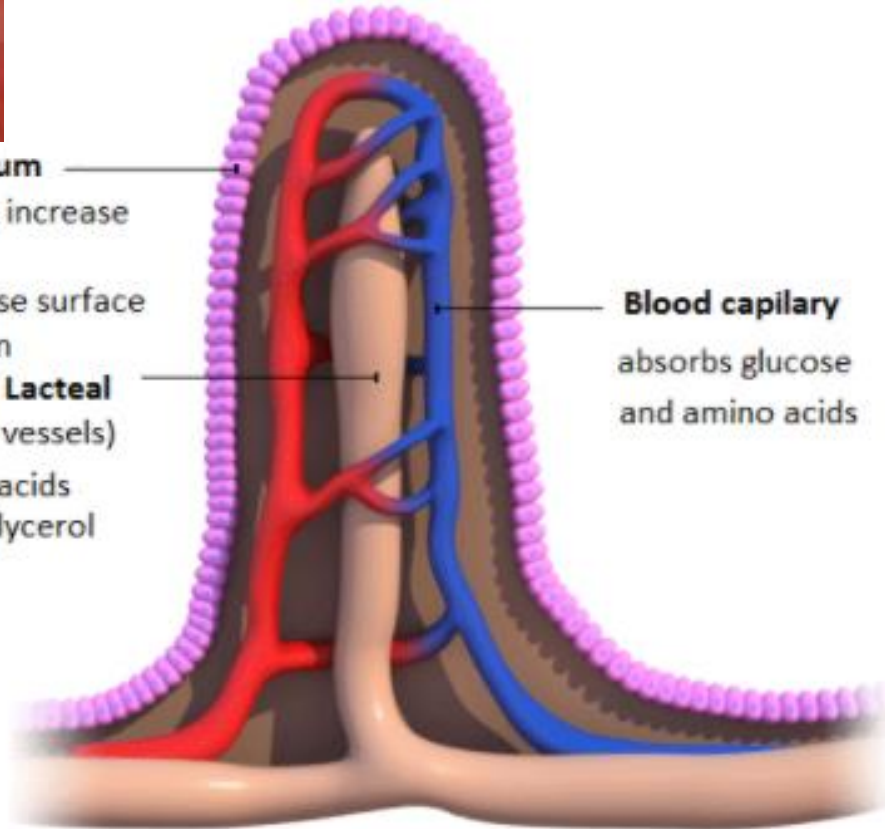


Food absorption



Thin epithelium
- one cell thick to increase diffusion rate
- microvilli increase surface area for absorption

Lacteal
(tiny lymphatic vessels)
Absorbs fatty acids and glycerol



Blood capillary
absorbs glucose and amino acids

Gut barrier villi
Single layer of cells 5 types
tight junctions with each other

Food absorption - In Vitro

Caco2

Human colorectal carcinoma
72 yr caucasian male enterocytes



HT29-MTX

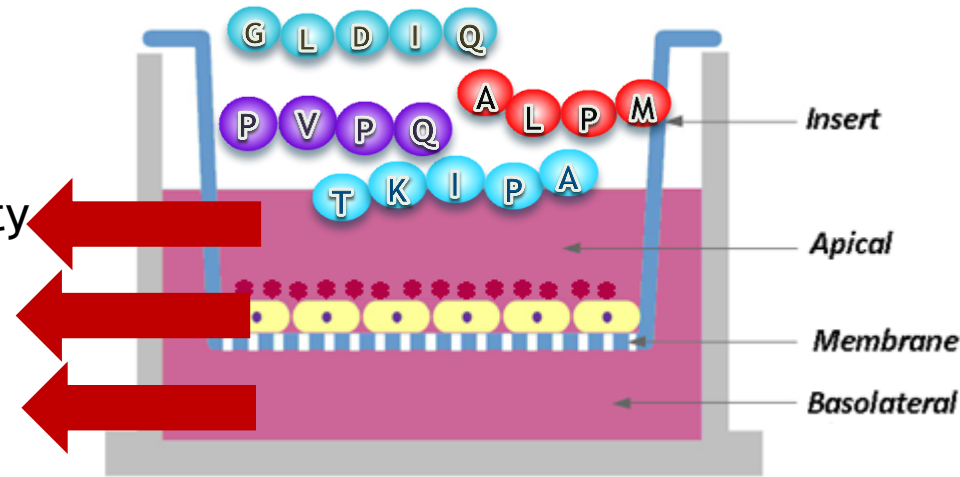
Human colon adenocarcinoma 44yr female
Goblet cells

21 days

Mature polarised barrier



Bioaccessibility
Allergy
Gut health
Absorption
Bioactive peptides



Digestibility DIAAS 0-100

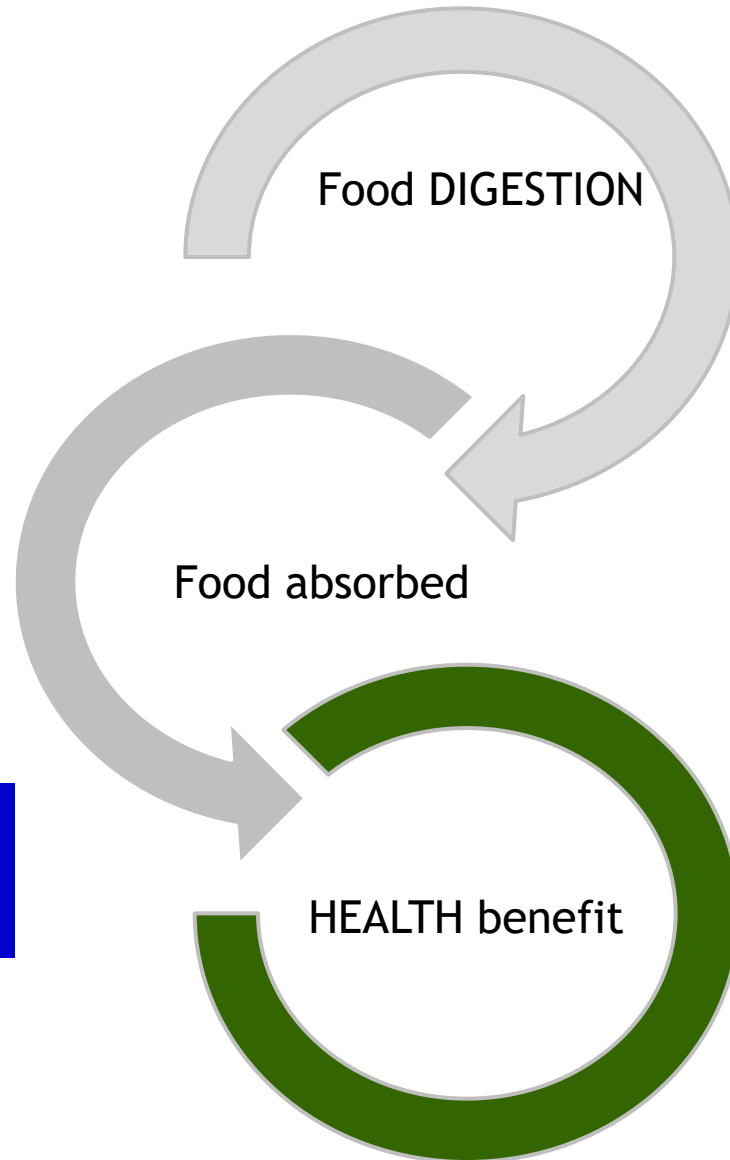
Anti-nutritional factors

Allergy

Gut health

Net protein Utilization NPU, BV

Bioactive peptides



Basolateral Samples



Muscle, fat, liver, immune

workflow

Step 1



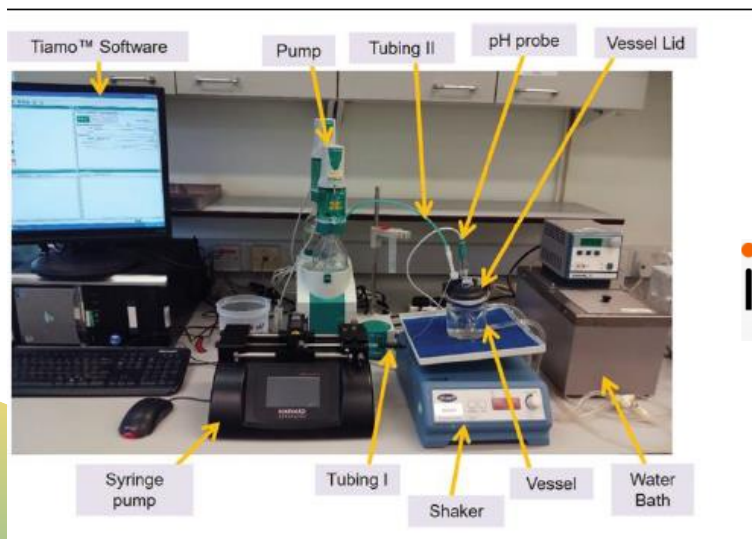
In vitro absorption



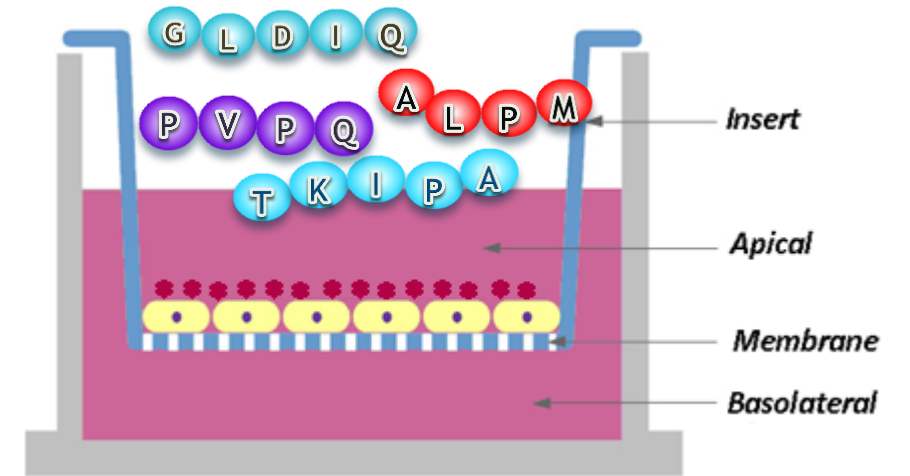
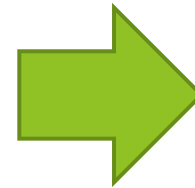
Step 2



In vitro digestion



Step 3





Essential Amino Acid composition

Digestibility DIAAS

Fill knowledge gaps

Net protein Utilization
NPU, BV



Anti-nutritional factors

Evaluate how Processing to improve

Bioactive peptides

Gut Health, Allergy



Digestion data can also play a role in selecting environmental sustainable food systems?



‘Environmentally sustainable food systems

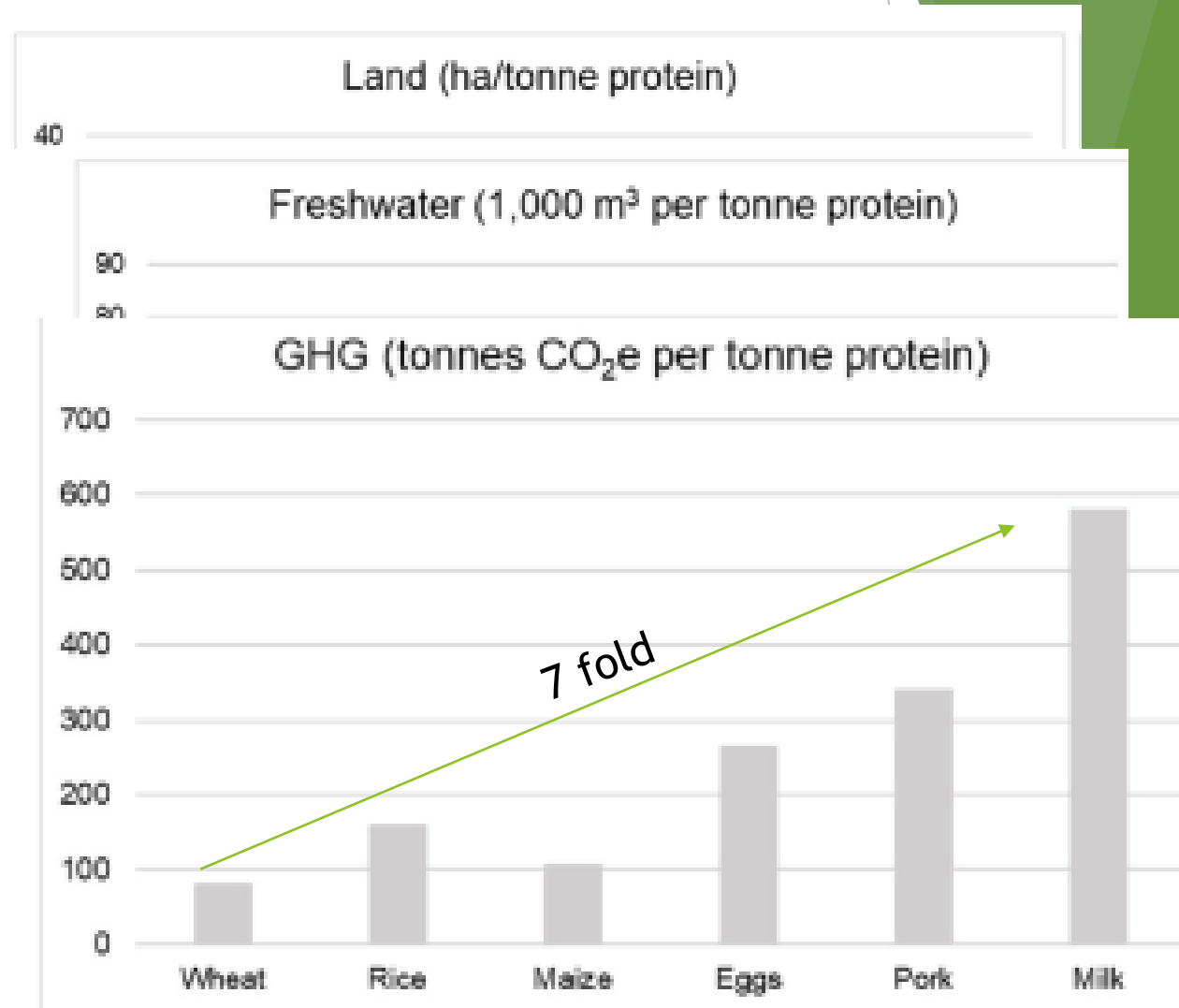
Which protein rich food should our land produce?



Environmental Impact Assessment

PROTEIN PRODUCTION?
+
PROTEIN PROCESSING?

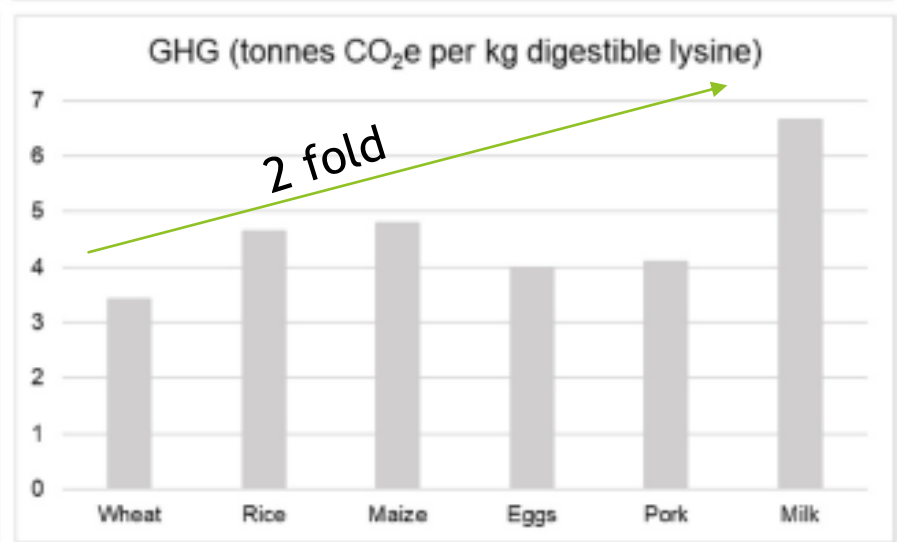
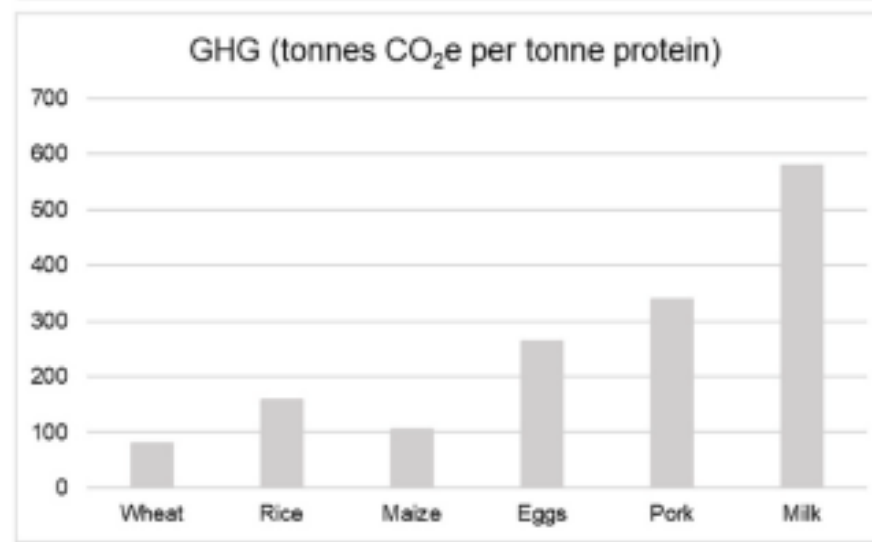
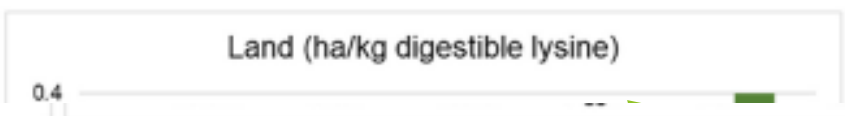
Moughan, food security.
[doi.101016/j.gfs.2021.100548](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2021.100548)



Which protein rich food should our land produce?



Environmental Impact
+
PROTEIN PRODUCTION
+
PROTEIN PROCESSING
+
DIGESTION (lysine)



Moughan, food security.
doi.101016/j.gfs.2021.100548



U-PROTEIN



VistaMilk

INFOTECH

INFBAR



GIANT LEAPS

BIOPROTEIN

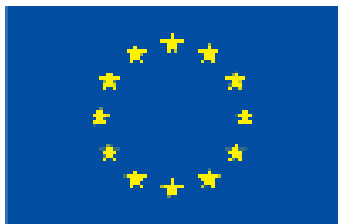
EAT4AGE



Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine



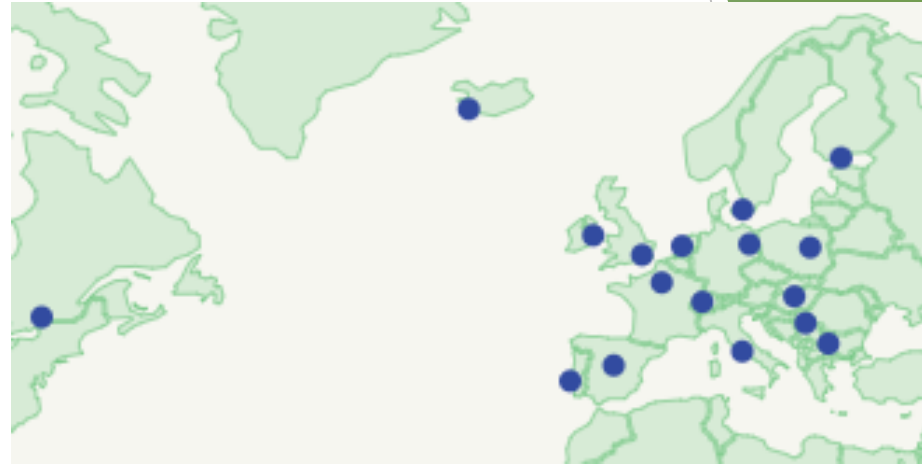
Science Foundation Ireland










GIANT LEAPS

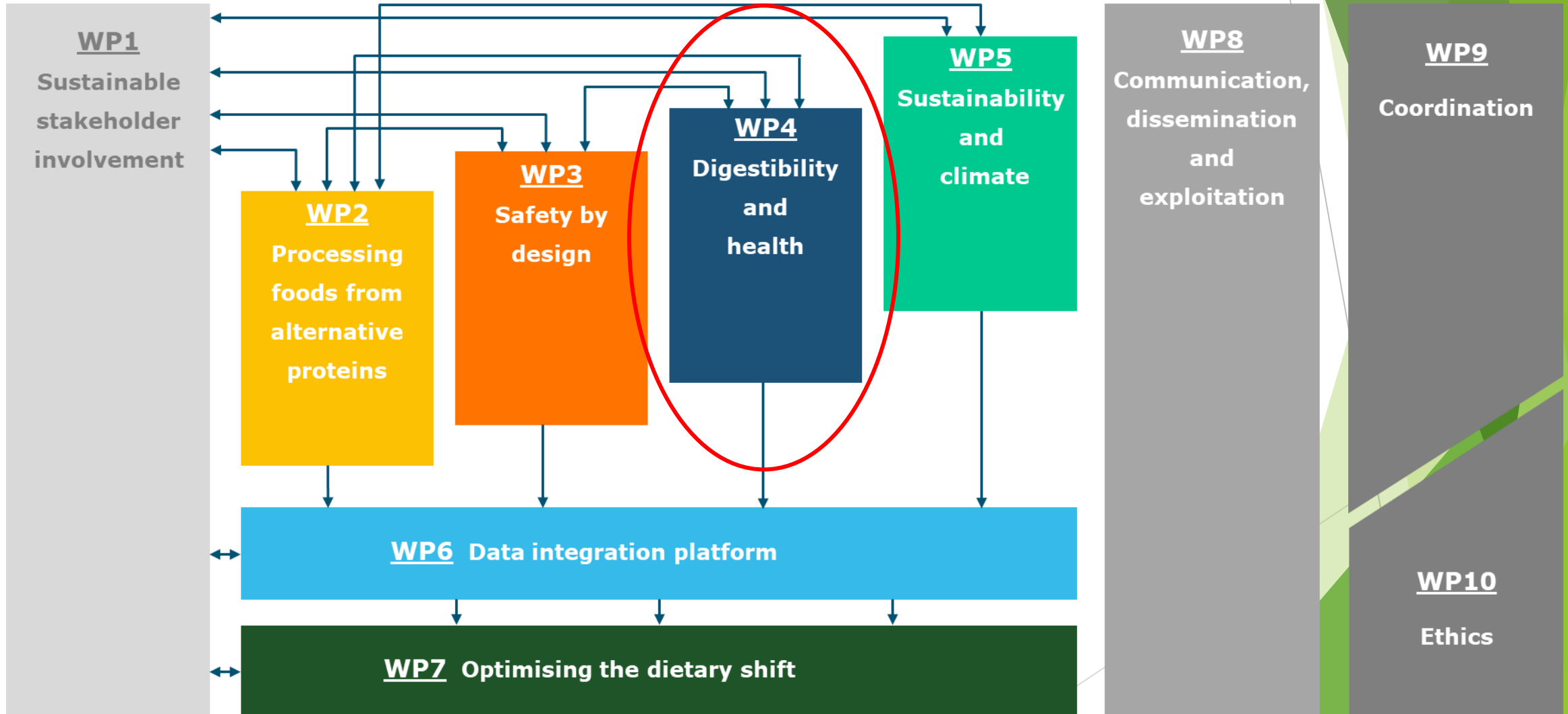
- Protein utilization and the dietary Shift
- Project duration: 1 September 2022 – 31 August 2026
- HORIZON Europe Research and Innovation Action
- Final EU/total budget: € 10.3 / 11.9 million
- 34 partners:



Faba bean	Lentil	Oat	Quinoa	Rapeseed	Microalgae	Single-cell	Crickets	Cultured beef
								

Focus on filling knowledge gaps

Work package structure and interactions



Sustainable alternative proteins-healthy human



*Thank
you!*



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