# Control of the nutritional quality of the bovine meat

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The Herbivore Research Unit

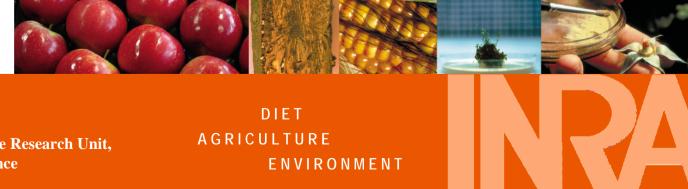
National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA) Research Centre of Clermont-Ferrand /Theix **France** 

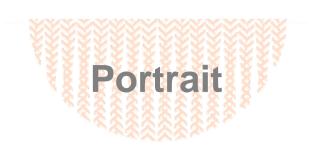


# General portrait of INRA

## The National Institute for Agronomic Research

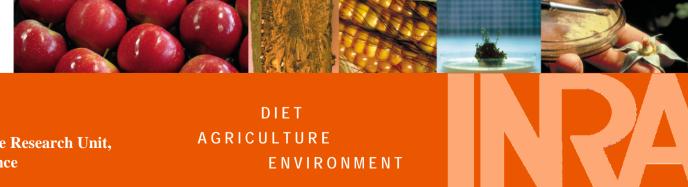
- Set up in 1946
- A public, scientific and technological establishment
- Under the joint authority of the Ministries of Agriculture and Research
- Second largest French public research organisation
   with a staff of nearly 9000 and a budget of 680 millions euros
- Largest European organisation for agricultural research





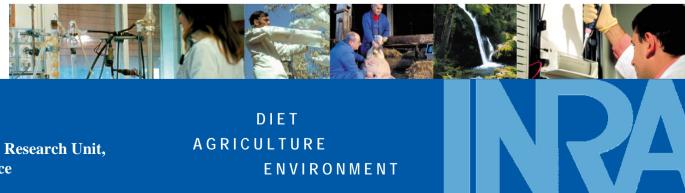
## **Key stages**

- ■1946/1960 INRA was one of the principal actors in the modernisation of farming.
- 1960/1980 Through its research and innovation, INRA contributed to development of the French agrifood sector.
- 1980/2000 The Institute integrated new and fundamental technologies in the life sciences (biotechnologies, molecular biology, genetic engineering, etc.) in response to changing environmental and consumer demands).



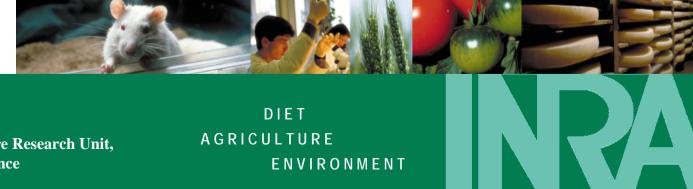
## Resources and organisation

- A President and board of Directors
- 21 regional research centres
- 14 scientific research departments
- 8868 permanents composed of 1842 scientists, 2263 research assistants and 4643 technicians and administrative staff
- 468 units
  - > 257 research units (140 associated with other organisations)
  - > 80 experimental units
  - > 131 support units





- Contribution to higher education
  - More than 1150 staff members provided more than 15,000 hours of lectures, 8000 hours of seminar work and 2400 hours of continuing training
  - > 1600 doctoral students being trained every year, and some 250 doctoral theses presented
  - > Considerable efforts made to welcome post-doctorate researchers





### > Construction of the European Research Area

- **European PRTD** (Programme for Research and Technological Development): 60% of INRA projects concern food quality and safety. Coordination of three major programmes: Eadgene (animal health), Co-extra (coexistence of GMO/non-GMO industries), Evoltree (forest genetics).
- Bilateral agreements with European Union partners (Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Greece, Portugal, Spain, etc.).
- **Scientific cooperation** 
  - > with Central and Eastern European countries (some 60 projects)
  - > with Mediterranean countries, in collaboration with the CIHEAM (International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies)
- Member of Euragri and of the European Science Foundation





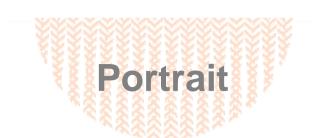
# The major research fields of INRA





- INRA is strengthening its resources in three major fields :
  - 1. The development of sustainable agriculture
  - 2. Nutrition and its effects on human health
  - 3. The environment and regional development
- integrating them in the construction of the European Research Area
- actively participating in the internationalisation of science
- responding to new demands from society (food safety and quality, ethics, science-society debate, etc.)





## Three major fields

**Diet Agriculture Environment** 

#### ... in six research areas:

- > Environment and rural areas
- > Human nutrition and food safety
- > Quality of agricultural products
- > Knowledge of the living world
- > Agricultural practices and systems
- > Social sciences

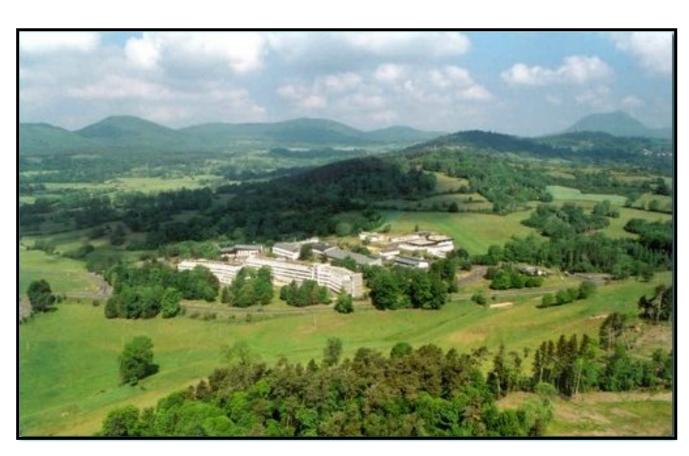


## Quality of agricultural products

- > The focus of INRA skills, diversifying products and their uses in response to expectations
- > Qualification and segmentation of food or non-food product sectors
- > Interdisciplinarity
- > Joint Technology Units, technology platforms

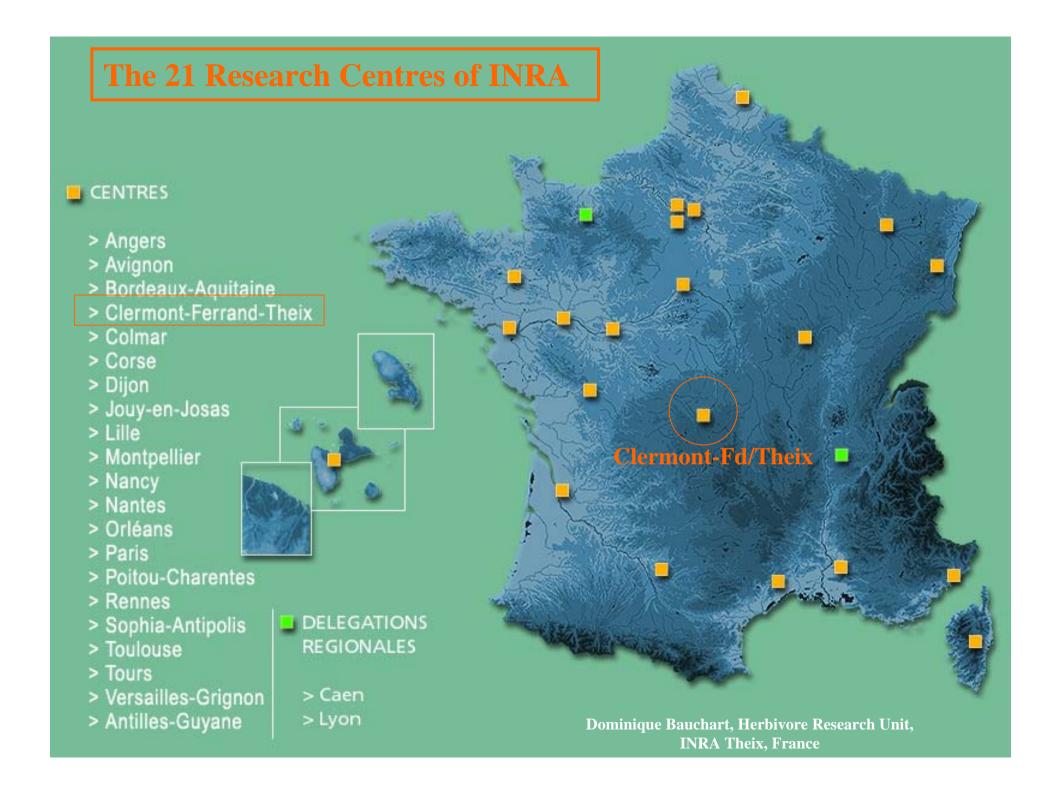


# The INRA Research Centre of Clermont-Ferrand/Theix



- **>**3 main sites
- >770 persons
  composed of
  320 scientists,
  450 technicians and
  administrative staff
- >300 students/year and 60 PhD





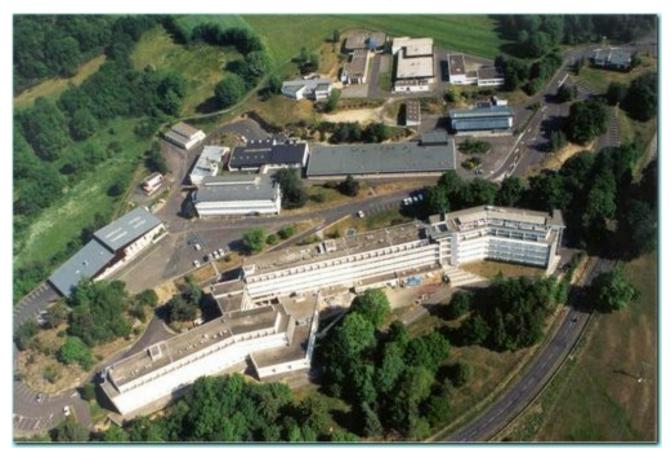
## The main research topics of the INRA Research Centre of Clermont-Ferrand/Theix

- > Sustainable breeding and environment in mountain grasslands
- > Quality elaboration of animal products : from grass to meat and cheese
- >Preventive human nutrition and ageing



# The Herbivore Research Unit

(Director: Jean-François Hocquette)





## The Structure of the Herbivore Research Unit

## 172 permanents, 7 Research Teams

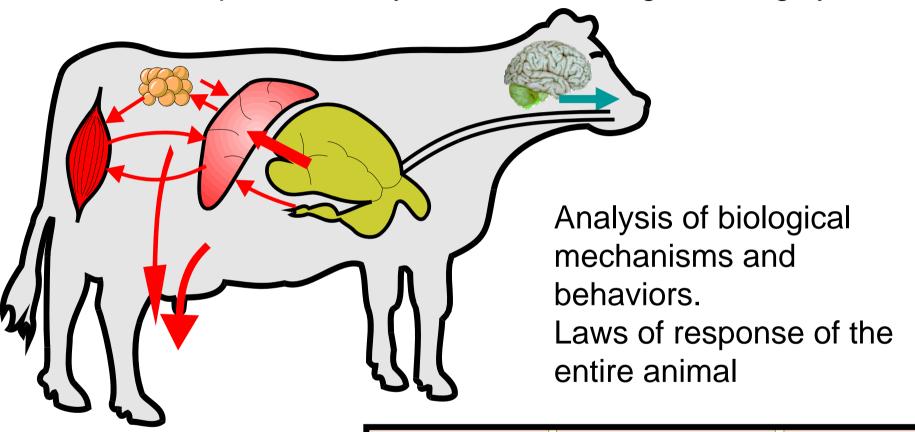
- « Production Systems » Team (n=9)
- « Relationships Animal-Plants and Animal Feed » Team (n=20)
- « Adaptation and Social Behaviors » Team (n=10)
- « Microbial Digestion and Absorption » Team (n=25)
- « Nutrients and Metabolisms » Team (n=14)
- « Muscle Growth and Metabolism » Team (n=13)
- « Adipose Tissues and Milk Lipids » Team (n=14)

associated to technical (animal experiments and slaughter) and administrative resources (n= 63)



## The Mission of HRU

Evaluation of production systems, innovating breeding systems



Experiment



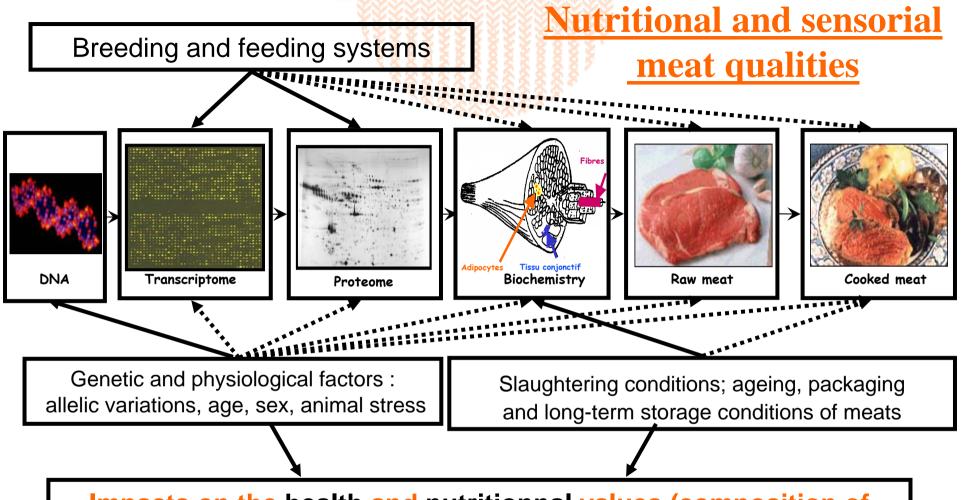
Modelisation

Welfare

**Environment** 

Quality

Efficiency of production systems Durability of breeding systems



Impacts on the health and nutritionnal values (composition of lipids and fatty acids, lipolysis and lipoperoxydation) and on tenderness/colour of ruminant meats and meat products



## The « Nutrients and Metabolisms » Team

(Coordinators: Drs Isabelle Ortigues-Marty and Dominique Bauchart)





### The « Nutrients and Metabolisms » Team

## General topic of research:

To develop mechanistic studies on in vivo regulation of nutrient (fatty acids, amino acids, energy compounds) metabolism and prevision of nutrient fluxes by modelisation in ruminants; consequences on the nutritional and health value of raw meat and variations of these characteristics with meat technological and cooking treaments.

### Main deliverables:

- ☐ Effects of variations of liver energy and amino acid metabolism with feeding conditions on nitrogen excretion in the high producing dairy cow in relationship with environment protection (« Rednex » Program, 7<sup>th</sup> PCRD, 2008-2012),
- ☐ Effects of factors linked to animals (genotype, age, emotional stress) and their feeding conditions (plant lipid and antioxidant supplements) on fatty acids and lipoperoxidation in finishing cow beef submitted to technological (ageing/packaging) treatments (« Lipivimus » Program, French National Agency for Research, 2007-2009).
- ☐ Effects of dietary unsaturated fatty acids and antioxidants on the **nutritional** and **health** value of beef fatty acids and lipoperoxidation in young bulls (varying with fat or lean genotypes) at slaughter or after cooking (« ProsafeBeef » Program, 7<sup>th</sup> PCRD, 2007-2011).



## Experimental models for nutrient metabolism

(The « Nutrients and Metabolisms » Team)

### In vivo models

- on muticatheterized animals (portal vein, hepatic vein and artery,..) equiped with ultrasonic blood flow probes for determination of balance of nutrient fluxes (amino acids, lipids, lipoproteins), throughout organs (liver, splanchnic tissues) on intact animals given nutrient tracers containing stable isotopes

#### > Ex vivo model

on incubated tissue slices maintained fonctionnel in a medium containing radiolabeled nutrients to determine the intensity of the different nutrient pathways (ex: β oxidation, bioconversion, esterification and secretion of fatty acids)

#### ➤ In vitro model

on cell extracts for determinations of gene expression and biological activity of proteins involved in the regulation of nutrients in tissues and organs

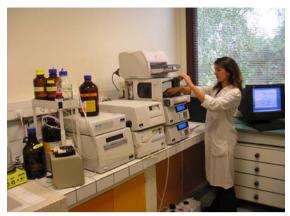




Double-beam spectrophotometer UV/visible (DBS)



Gas-liquid chromatograph coupled with a mass spectrometer (GLC-MS)



High-Performance Liquid Chromatograph coupled with a fluorimeter (HPLC-Fluo)







## **Analytical equipments**



Gas-liquid chromatograph-FID coupled with a radioactivity counter (GC-RAM)



Gas-liquid chromatograph-FID equiped with a H<sub>2</sub> generator (GC-FID)



Ultracentrifuges equipped with swinging-bucket and fixed angle rotors



#### Characterization of the nutritional value of meat

## ☐ <u>Lipids and fatty acids</u>

- ➤ Isolation/quantification of **total lipids** by homogeneization of meat powder (prepared by mixing in N<sub>2</sub> liquid) **with organic solvants** and **gravimetry**. Preparation of fatty acids (FA) as methyl esters by transesterification for GC analysis and as FA dimethyl-silyl derivates for their structural analysis by GC-MS.
- ➤ Quantitative determination of the **lipid profile by HPLC-light scattering detection.**
- ➤ Qualitative and quantitative **determination of FA profile** by **high resolutive CPG-FID** on high-polar capillary column; analysis of **cis and trans isomers of 18:1** by **preparative HPLC** and **GC-MS**.
- ➤ Separation annd quantification of radiolabeled fatty acids by GLC-RAM
- > Preparation of **neutral and polar lipids** by **low pressure liquid chromatography** on silicic cartridges
- > Quantification of triglycerides, free/esterified cholesterol and phospholipids by enzymatic methods.

## □ Proteins and amino acids

- > Determination of total proteins by the methods of Kjeldhal and/or Dumas or by liquid chromatography
- ➤ Separation and quantification of **amino acids** (**AA**) of meat proteins **by GLC-FID**; quantification of the ratio C12/C13 of total AA with an AA marked with a stable isotope (C13 Val) by **GC-MS**.



#### Characterization of the nutritional value of meat

- ☐ Vitamins E and B12
- ➤ Isolation/quantification of vit E from total lipids by HPLC fluorimetry
- > Separation and quantification of vitamin B12 by radioimmunoassay
- ☐ <u>Lipid and protein peroxidations</u>
- > Lipoperoxidation status by determination of malonedialdehyde (MDA) by HPLC fluorimetry and of specific markers of peroxidation of polyunsaturated FA of the n-3 (hydroxyhexenal, **HHE**) and n-6 (hydroxynonenal, HNE) families by GC-mass spectrometry.
- > Protein peroxidation status by determination of carbonyls with an enzymatic method
- ☐ Antioxidant status
- > Determination of the total antioxydant status (SAO) by the randox method adapted for beef
- > Determination of vitamins E and A by HPLC-fluorimetry
- > Determination of the activity of hydrosoluble (ACW) and liposoluble (ACL) antioxidant compounds by photochemiluminescence (PCL)

