Identification of carotenoids and phenolic compounds in bacteriabased protein using LC and MS techniques

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1 Introduction

Global food demand is predicted to increase significantly in the future. Therefore, discovering new protein sources of sustainable origin is important. Bacteria-based protein is an alternative protein source with minimal environmental impact compared to its traditional animal counterparts. In this study we strived to identify the carotenoid and phenolic compound profile of five bacteria-based proteins from different cultivations.

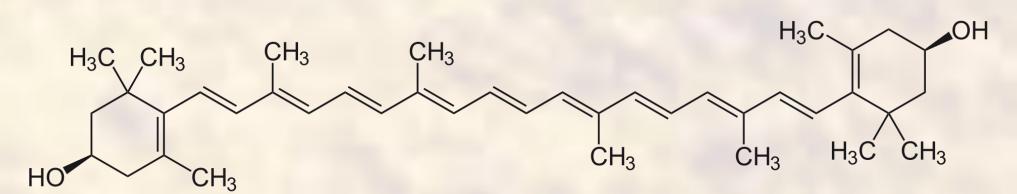
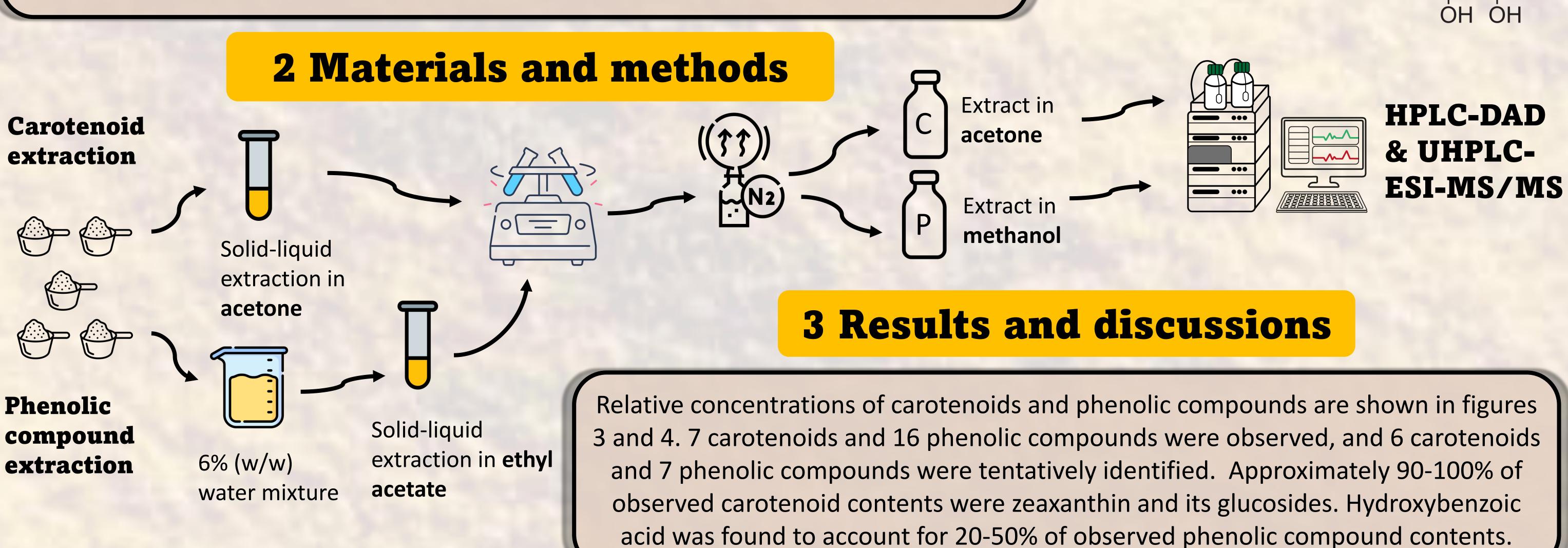


Figure 1. Structure of zeaxanthin (above) and rhamnose (right)



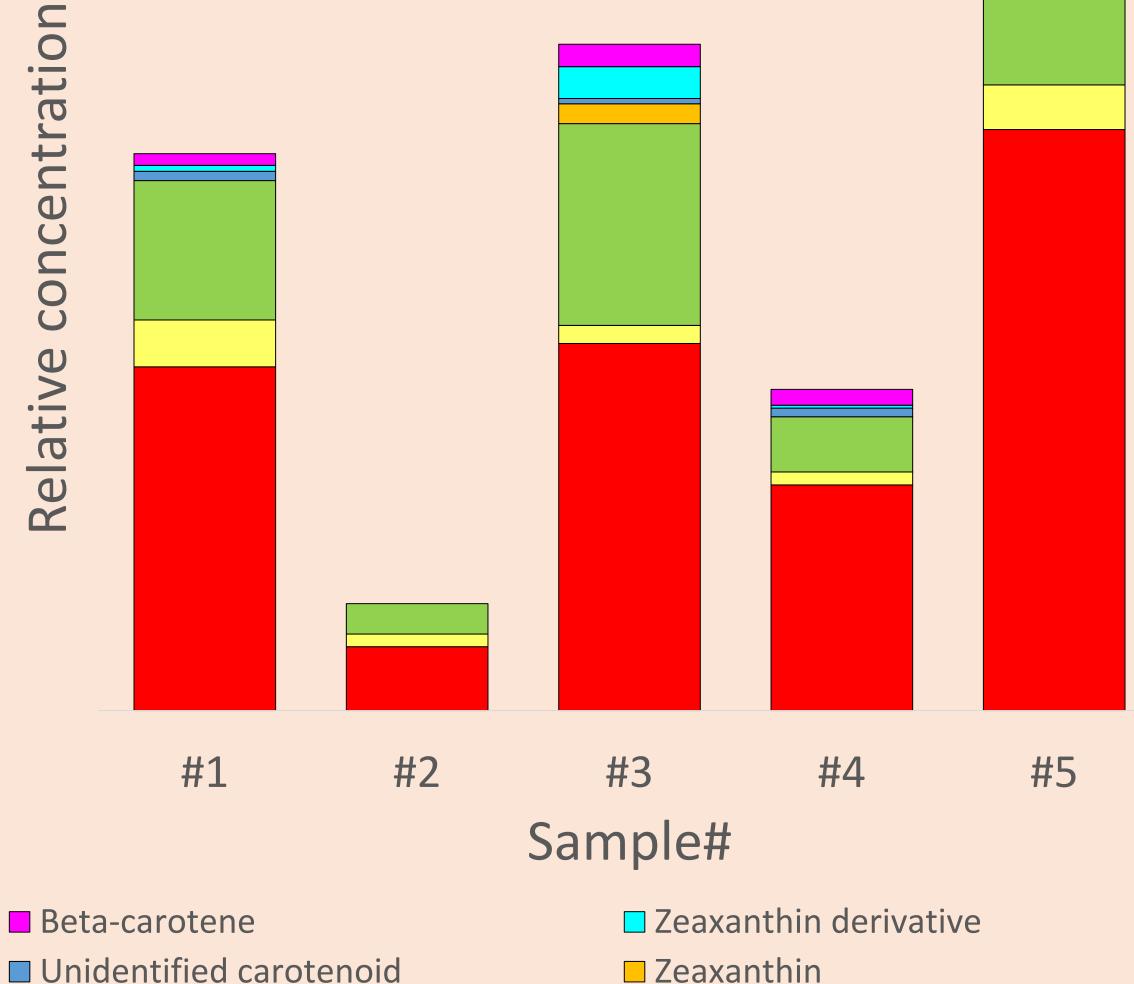
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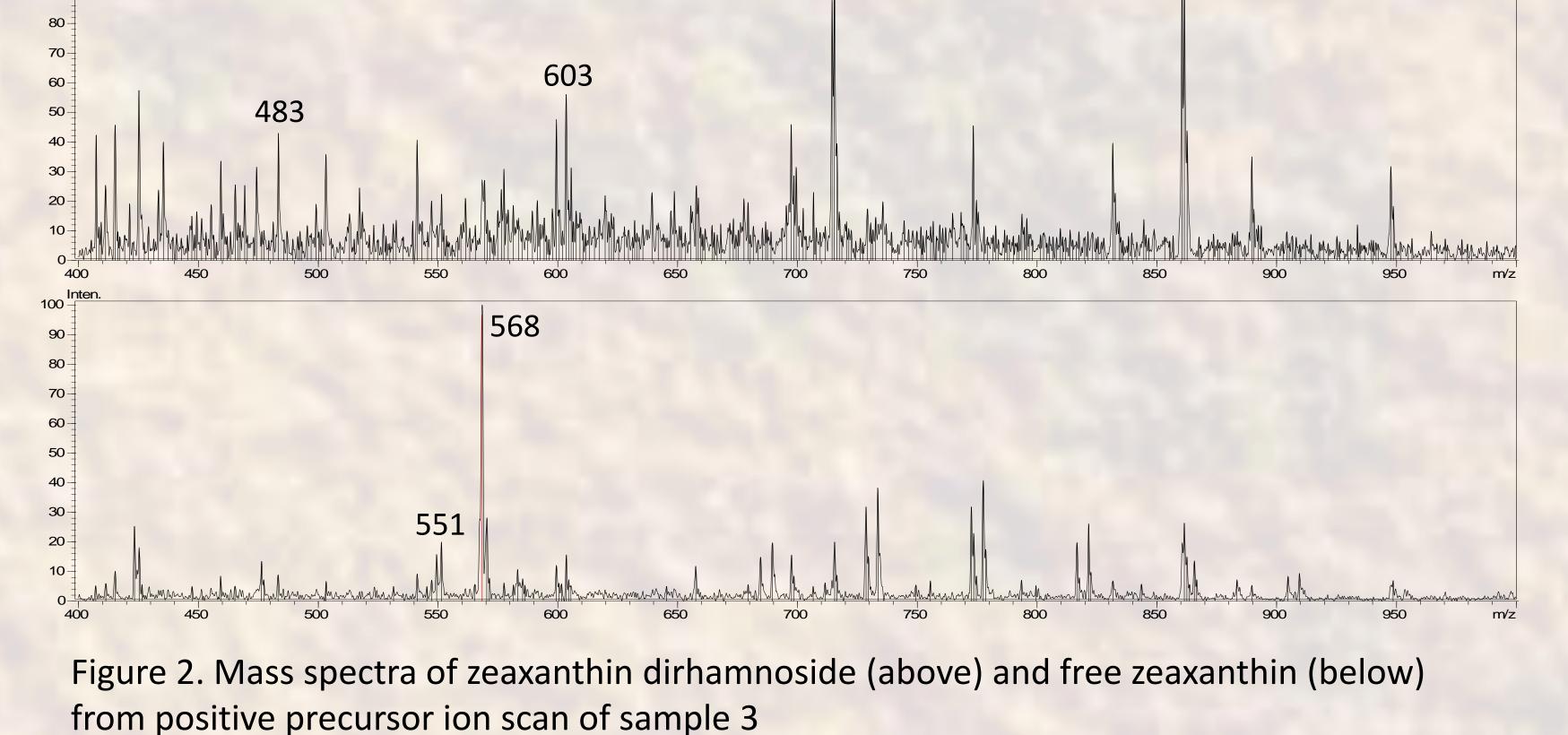
Figure 3. Relative

715

860

concentrations of observed carotenoids





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Figure 4. Relative concentrations of observed

Phenolic compounds may bring an astringent or bitter taste to foods.

Zeaxanthin dirhamnoside derivative

Zeaxanthin dirhamnoside

4 Conclusions

Zeaxanthin monorhamnoside

Phenolic compounds were found to be most abundant in sample 1, and least abundant in sample 4. Moreover, sample 2 had the lowest content of carotenoids. Results from the study correlated with sensory tests done on the same samples. However, more studies are needed for a thorough quantification and identification of all carotenoids and phenolic compounds, and to discover their role on the sensory quality of the product.

phenolic compounds

Dihydroxyphenyllactic acid derivative

Quinic acid derivative

Hydroxybenzaldehyde

Coumaric acid derivative

Phenylalanine derivative

Hydroxybenzoic acid

Hydroxybenzoic acid

□ Unidentified

