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**Dietary PUFA intervention affects fatty acid-
and micronutrient profiles of beef and
related beef products**

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**Advancing Beef Safety and Quality through Research
and Innovation**

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**LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE
FOR FARM ANIMAL BIOLOGY**

Meat consumption - Germany

German Society of Nutrition (DGE)

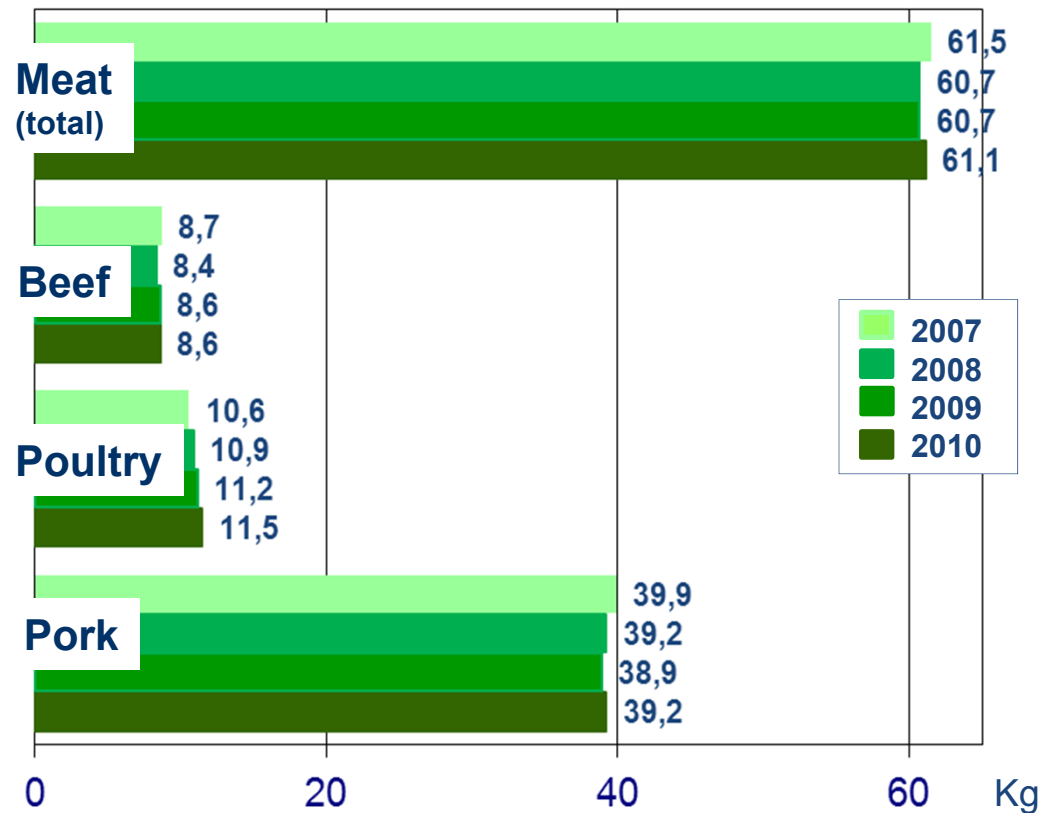
(10 rules of full-value food and drinking, www.dge.de)

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**4. Daily milk and dairy products;
one to two times per week fish;
moderate consumption of fresh- and processed meat**

- no more than 300-600 g meat (fresh+processed) per week
- mainly lean products

Meat consumption* kg/head/year



*without industrial utilization and losses, without bones and diet
Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE), 2011



Experiment



German Holstein bulls
Control group (n=15)
Experimental group n=14)

Diets

Control diet: maize silage, concentrate (2.5 kg) based on soybean meal (41%), wheat (40%), maize (10%) straw and minerals

Experimental diet: grass silage, concentrate (2.5 kg) based on triticale (40%), wheat (28%), rapeseed cake (13%) and rapeseed oil (2%)

The bulls were fed indoor (group keeping) for approx. 240 days and slaughtered at a live weight of 630 kg.



Sampling - beef

M. longissimus d., 12th -13th rib, right carcass side

	TMR control	TMR Treatment
<u>Chemical composition</u>		
Metabolic Energy (MJ/kg)	11.4	11.1
Crude protein	15.3	14.9
Crude fat	3.1	4.0
Crude ash	7.0	12.3
<u>Fatty acid profile</u>		
12:0	0.2	0.2
14:0	0.8	0.4
16:0	20.5	16.7
18:0	2.6	2.6
18:1 <i>cis</i> 9	19.1	15.7
18:2 <i>n</i> -6	40.0	21.5
18:3 <i>n</i> -3	10.8	35.5
<i>n</i> -6/ <i>n</i> -3 fatty acid ratio	3.7	0.6



Beef products (sausages)

Corned Beef (n=29)



- 58% Beef, (lean meat from joint and bug)
- 5% Beef rind
- Drinking water, gelatin, spices salt, celeriac, corn, soy a.o.

Procedure

- Cooked until 68°C (int. temp.)
- Cooled minced and mixed with spices
- Filled in sausage casing
- Scalded again, and cooled down

Tea sausage spread (feine Streichmettwurst) (n=29)



- 30% Beef, hindquarter flank
- 20% Beef, neck
- Pork
- Pickling salt, spices, sugar, antioxidants a.o.

94%
Beef
+
pork

Procedure

- Fine grinded (2 mm)
- Filled in sausage casing
- Ripening
- Cold smoked (35°C)

Scalded sausage („Feuerli“) (n=29)



- 28% beef, hindquarter and neck
- Pork
- Pickling salt, spices, antioxidants a.o.

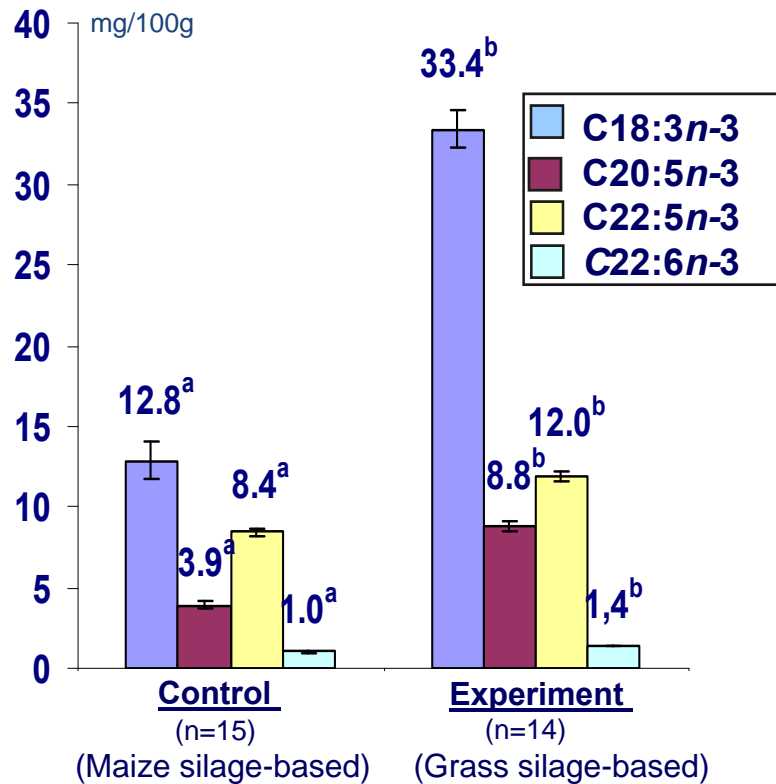
83%
Beef
+
pork

Procedure

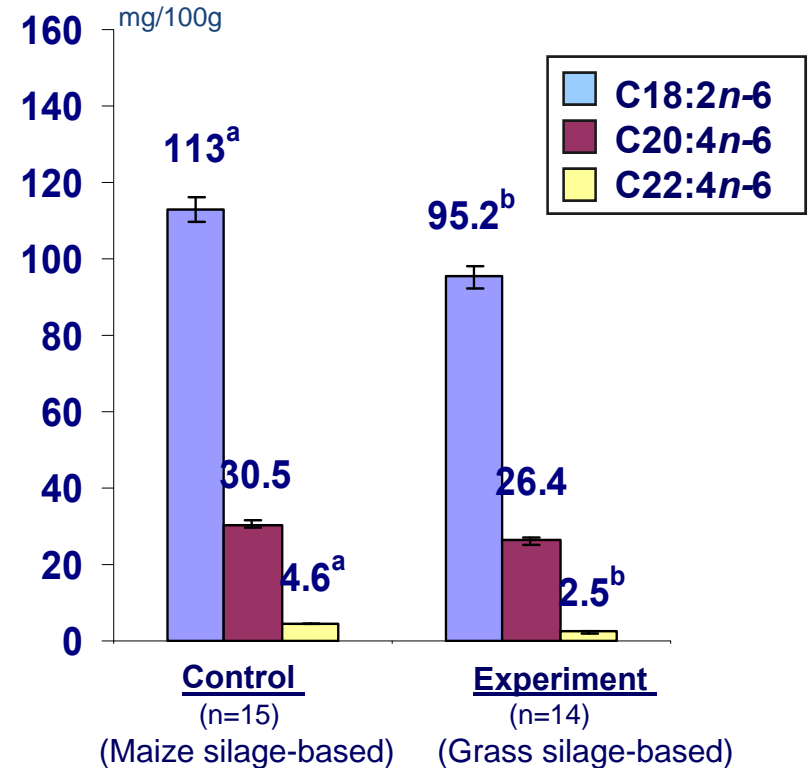
- Fine grinded (3 mm)
- Filled in sausage casing
- Hot smoked and scalded (78°C)
- Cooled down (7°C)

From each animal (each carcass) single sausages were produced

Fatty acid concentrations longissimus muscle (mg/100g)



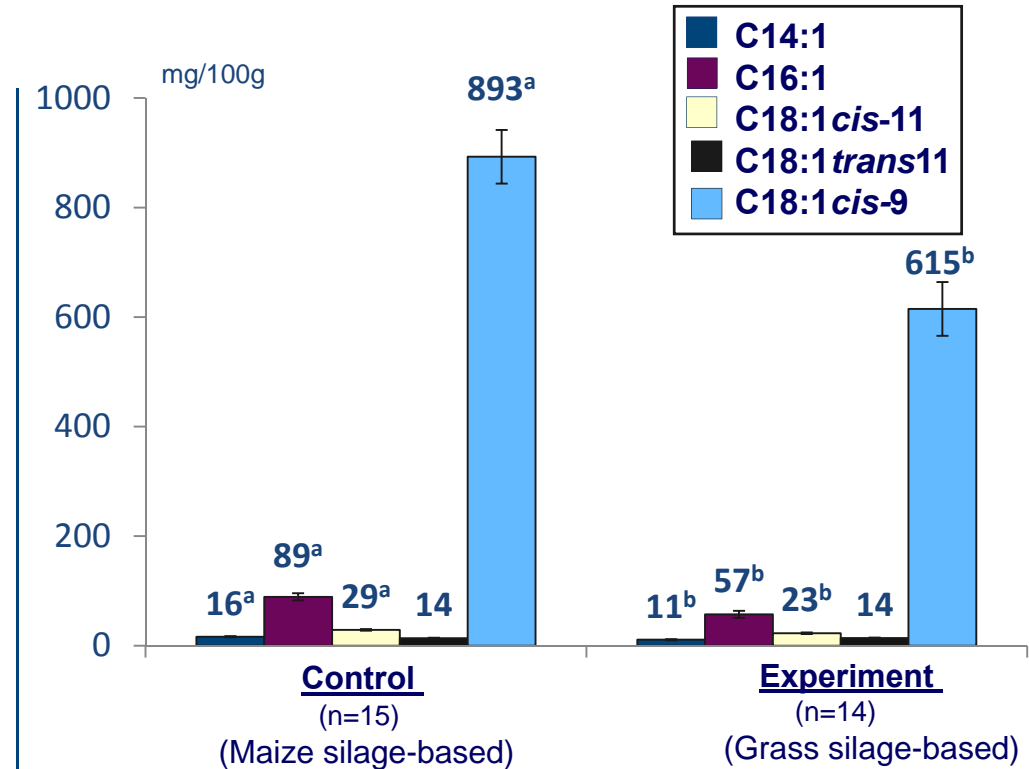
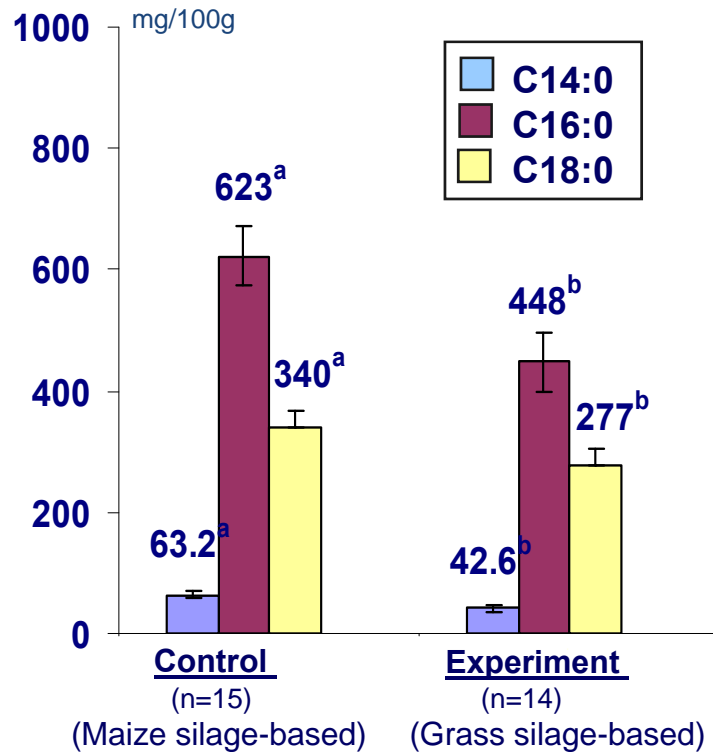
n-3 PUFA
+ All single and sum *n*-3 PUFA accumulated by experim. diet ↑



n-6 PUFA
+ single and sum *n*-6 PUFA decreased by experim. diet, (except 20:4*n*-6) ↓



Fatty acid concentrations longissimus muscle (mg/100g)



Saturated FA (SFA)

+ single and sum SFA
decreased by experim. diet

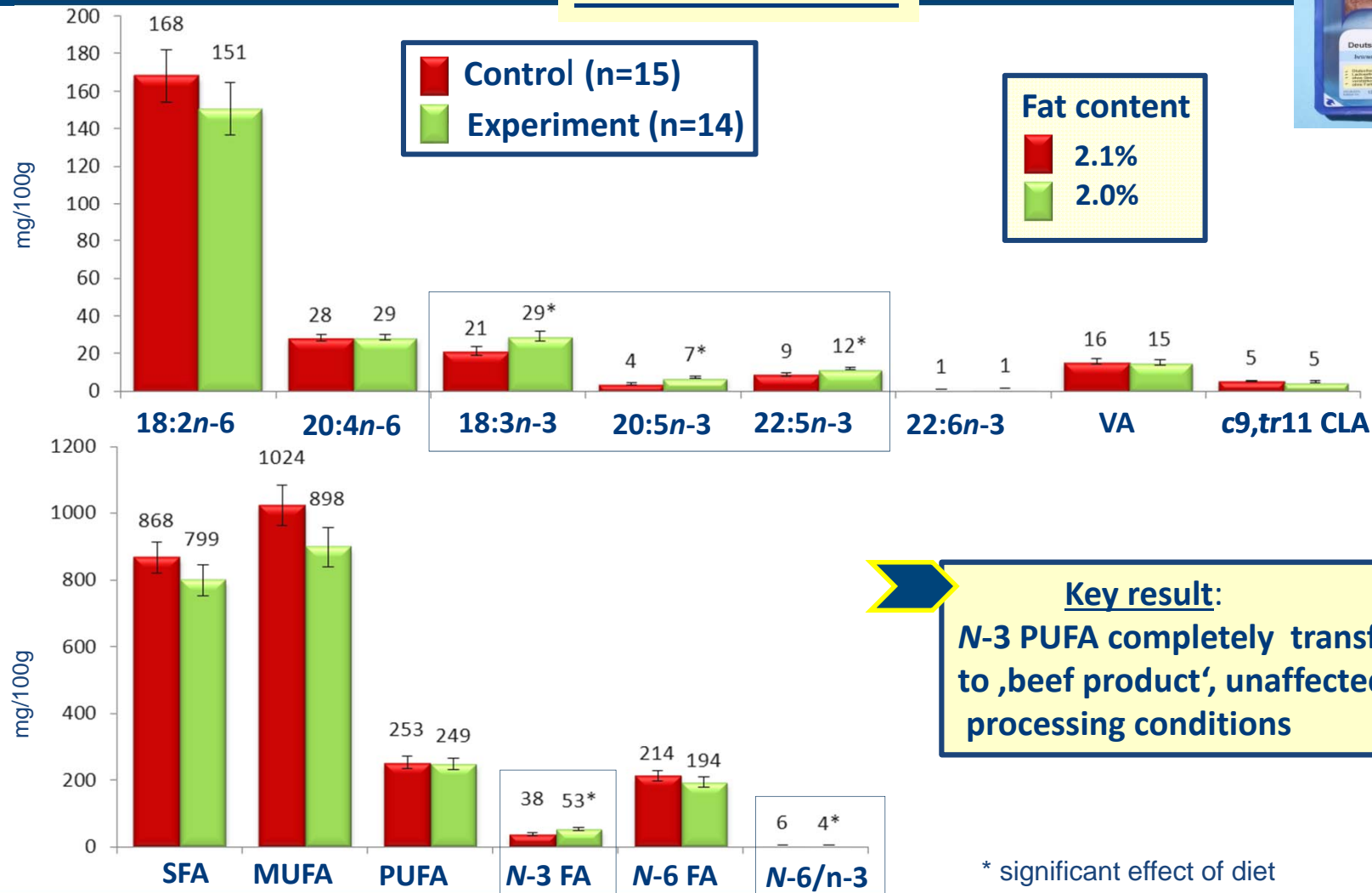
Monounsaturated FA (MUFA)

+ single and sum MUFA
decreased by experim. diet, except VA



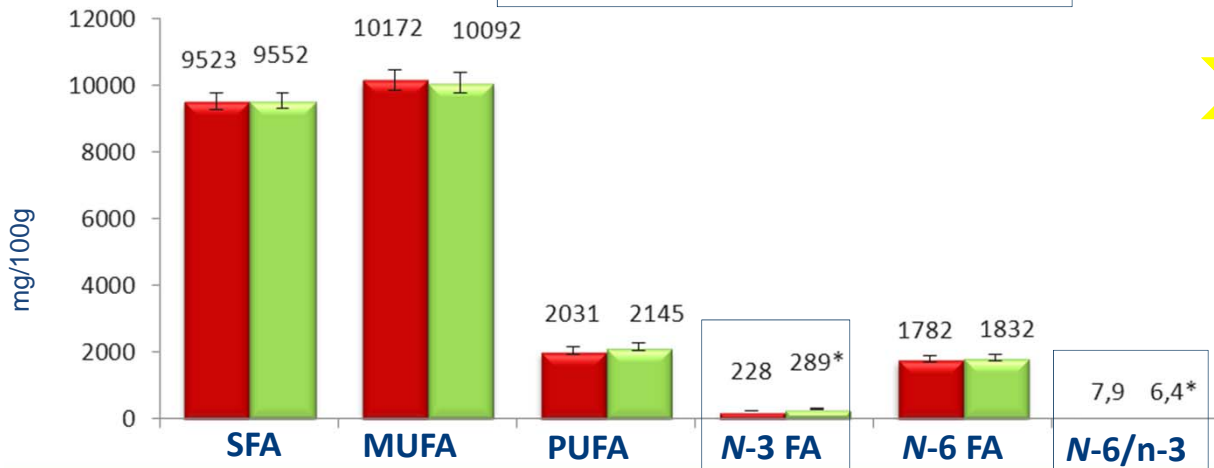
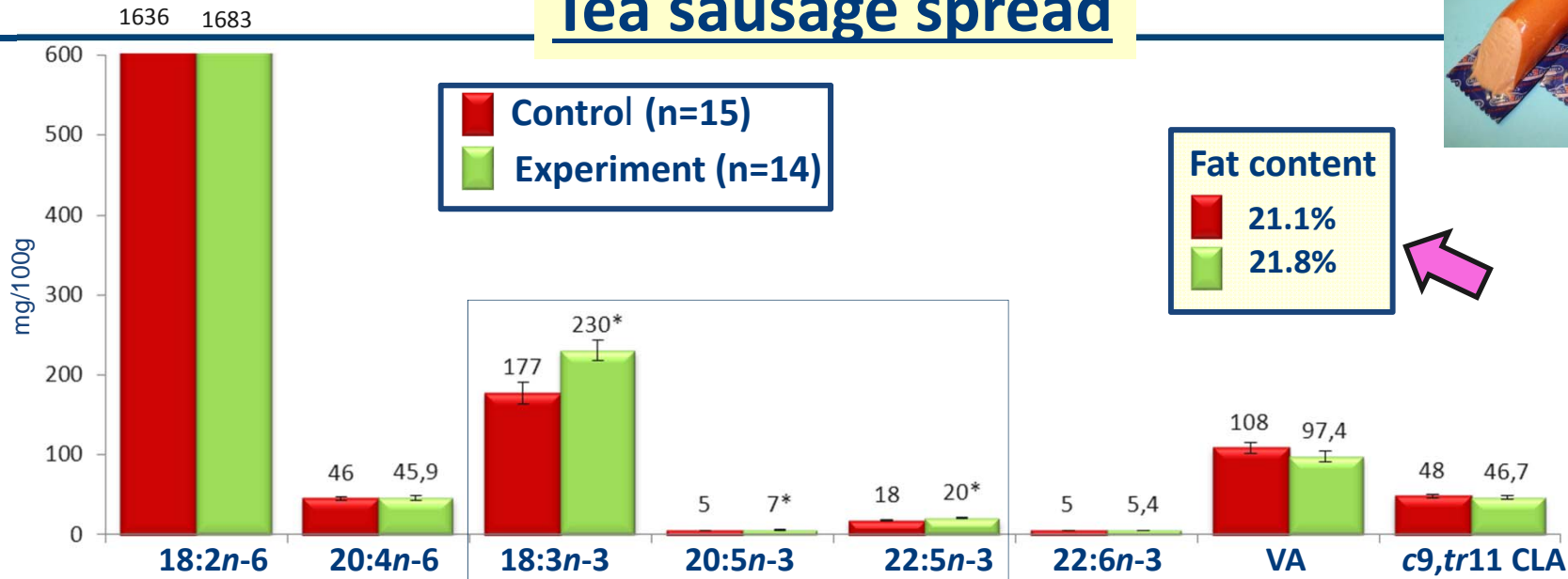
Beef products (sausages)

Corned Beef



Beef products (sausages)

Tea sausage spread



Key result:
 N-3 PUFA completely transferred to 'beef product', unaffected by processing conditions

* significant effect of diet

Beef and beef products (sausages)

- *n*-3 PUFAs -

EFSA (2010) determined that 250mg should be the labelling reference intake value for long-chain omega-3 fatty acids –most notably eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA).



250mg/day EPA + DHA:

„Source of“ 15% = 37.5 mg (EPA+DHA)
„High in“ 30% = 75 mg (EPA+DHA)

or 2g of alpha-linolenic acid (ALA)

„Source of“ 15% = 300 mg
„High in“ 30% = 600 mg

A 250 g serving supplies:

EPA+DHA = max. **38 mg** (Experiment group)
→ Steak of grass silage-based bulls is **„source of“** *n*-3 PUFA (37.5 mg)

Recommended daily intake (RDI) of total *n*-3 PUFA (adults, age: 25-51, DGE, Germany, 2012)

1000 mg/total *n*-3 PUFA/day
Steak (250 g) = **152 mg total *n*-3 PUFA**
(= 15% of RDI)



Beef and beef products (sausages)

- *n*-3 PUFAs -

20 g Tea sausage spread
supplies:

► 1000 mg/total n-3 PUFA/day

Tea sausage spread (20 g) = 58 mg total n-3 PUFA
(= 7 % of RDI)


Recommended daily intake (RDI) of total n-3 FA
(adults, age: 25-51, DGE, Germany, 2012)



Beef and beef products (sausages)

- Fatsoluble vitamins -

<u>Muscle</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Control</u>	<u>Experiment</u>	<u>P value</u>
	LSM _{SEM} (n=15)	LSM _{SEM} (n=14)	
α -Tocopherol	1.15 _{0.08}	0.93 _{0.09}	0.098
γ -Tocopherol ^a	0.08 _{0.007}	0.04 _{0.007}	0.001
δ -Tocopherol	0.003 _{0.002}	0.004 _{0.002}	0.798
Retinol (A)	0.13 _{0.01}	0.10 _{0.01}	0.123
β -Carotene ^a	1.08 _{0.06}	2.02 _{0.07}	0.002



<u>Corned Beef</u> (mg/kg)	<u>Control</u>	<u>Experiment</u>	<u>P value</u>
	LSM _{SEM} (n=15)	LSM _{SEM} (n=14)	
α -Tocopherol	2.16 _{0.18}	2.11 _{0.19}	0.853
γ -Tocopherol ^a	0.14 _{0.01}	0.09 _{0.01}	0.031
δ -Tocopherol	0.008 _{0.001}	0.007 _{0.001}	0.798
Retinol (A)	0.10 _{0.01}	0.14 _{0.01}	0.654
β -Carotene ^a	1.78 _{0.18}	2.22 _{0.17}	0.039

^a significant effect of diet

A 250g serving supplies

<u>Muscle</u>	RDI* (mg)	Experiment (mg/250g)	% of RDI
Retinol (A)	1.0	0.025	<u>2.5</u>
Vitamin E	12-15	0.2	<u>2.0</u>
β -Carotene	6.0	0.5	<u>4.0</u>
<u>Corned Beef</u>			
Retinol (A)	1.0	0.035	<u>3.5</u>
Vitamin E	12-15	0.55	<u>5.0</u>
β -Carotene	6.0	0.56	<u>9.0</u>

*RDI – Recommended Daily Intake
 (average values for adults,
 Reference values, German Society
 of Nutrition, update 2012)

Beef and beef products (sausages)

- Trace metals -

<u>Muscle</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Experiment</u>	<u>P value</u>
	LSM _{SEM} (n=15)	LSM _{SEM} (n=14)	
Fe	23.2 _{1.12}	21.2 _{1.20}	0.225
Cu	1.2 _{0.12}	1.2 _{0.12}	0.867
Zn	61.3 _{2.10}	60.9 _{2.17}	0.915
Se	0.16 _{0.006}	0.15 _{0.006}	0.274



<u>Corned beef</u> <u>(mg/kg)</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Experiment</u>	<u>P value</u>
	LSM _{SEM} (n=15)	LSM _{SEM} (n=14)	
Fe	22.7 _{0.79}	22.8 _{0.81}	0.918
Cu	0.75 _{0.05}	0.83 _{0.06}	0.302
Zn	36.7 _{2.20}	38.0 _{2.30}	0.682
Se	0.10 _{0.006}	0.11 _{0.006}	0.847

A 250g serving supplies

<u>Muscle</u>	RDI* (mg)	Experiment (mg/250g)	% of RDI
Fe	12	5.3	<u>44</u>
Cu	1.0-1.5	0.29	<u>24</u>
Zn	7-10	15	<u>150</u>
Se	0.03-0.07	0.04	<u>75</u>

<u>Corned Beef</u>	RDI* (mg)	Experiment (mg/250g)	% of RDI
Fe	12	5.5	<u>48</u>
Cu	1.0-1.5	0.21	<u>17</u>
Zn	7-10	9.5	<u>95</u>
Se	0.03-0.07	0.03	<u>55</u>

*RDI – Recommended Daily Intake
 (average values for adults,
 Reference values, German Society
 of Nutrition, update 2012)

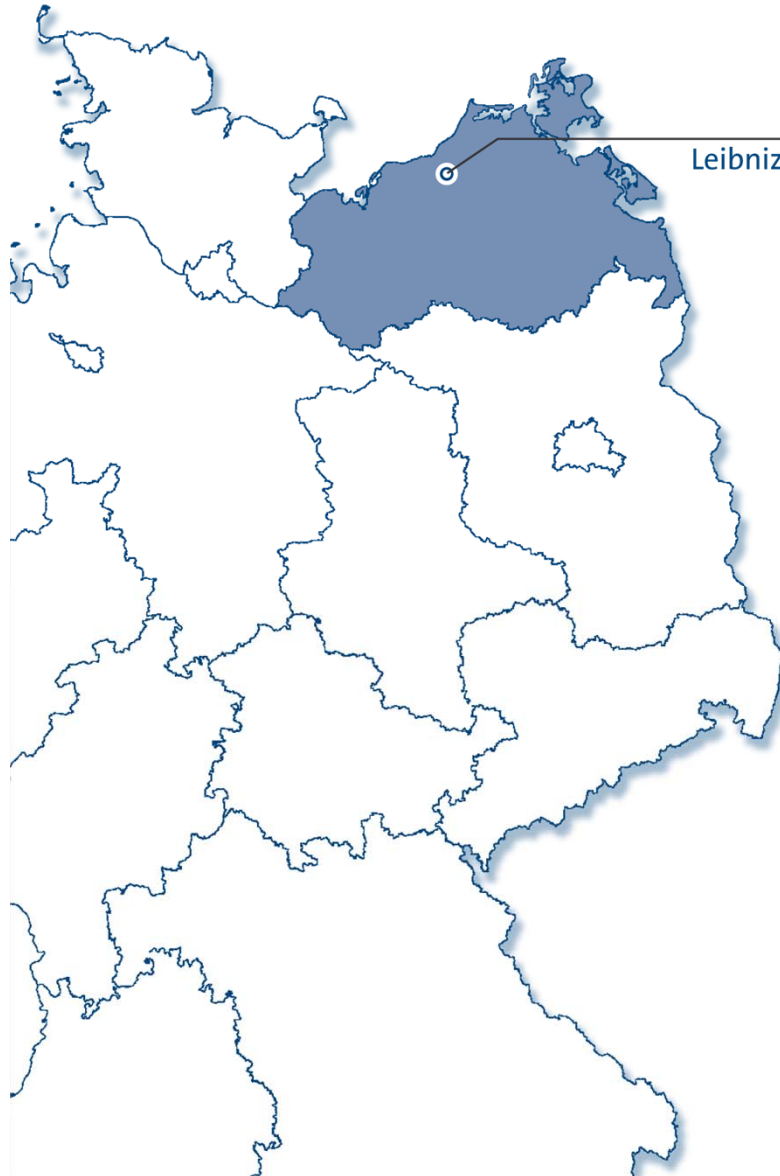
Summary

- + Long-term feeding of *n*-3 or *n*-6 PUFA-based diets resulted in accumulation of beneficial fatty acids in fresh beef
- + Dietary *n*-3 PUFA (grass silage-based) suppress the biosynthesis of saturated fatty acid in beef and corresponding beef products
- + Trace elements (Fe, Zn, Se, Cu) were not affected in beef and beef products by the diet, however experimental diet (grass silage-based) increased β -carotene contents
- + Dietary *n*-3 PUFA were completely transferred into beef products (Corned Beef, Tea sausage spread) unaffected by beef processing conditions
- + Beef and beef products can partly contribute to the daily consumption on *n*-3 PUFA, trace elements and vitamins.





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