

APPLE POMACE AS A SUSTAINABLE SOURCE OF PREBIOTICS

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SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The circular economy and bio-residues recycling strategies

2. Objectives

Recovery of compounds of interest from apple bio-residues

3. SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals

4. Methodology

Prebiotic and antioxidant activities

5. Results

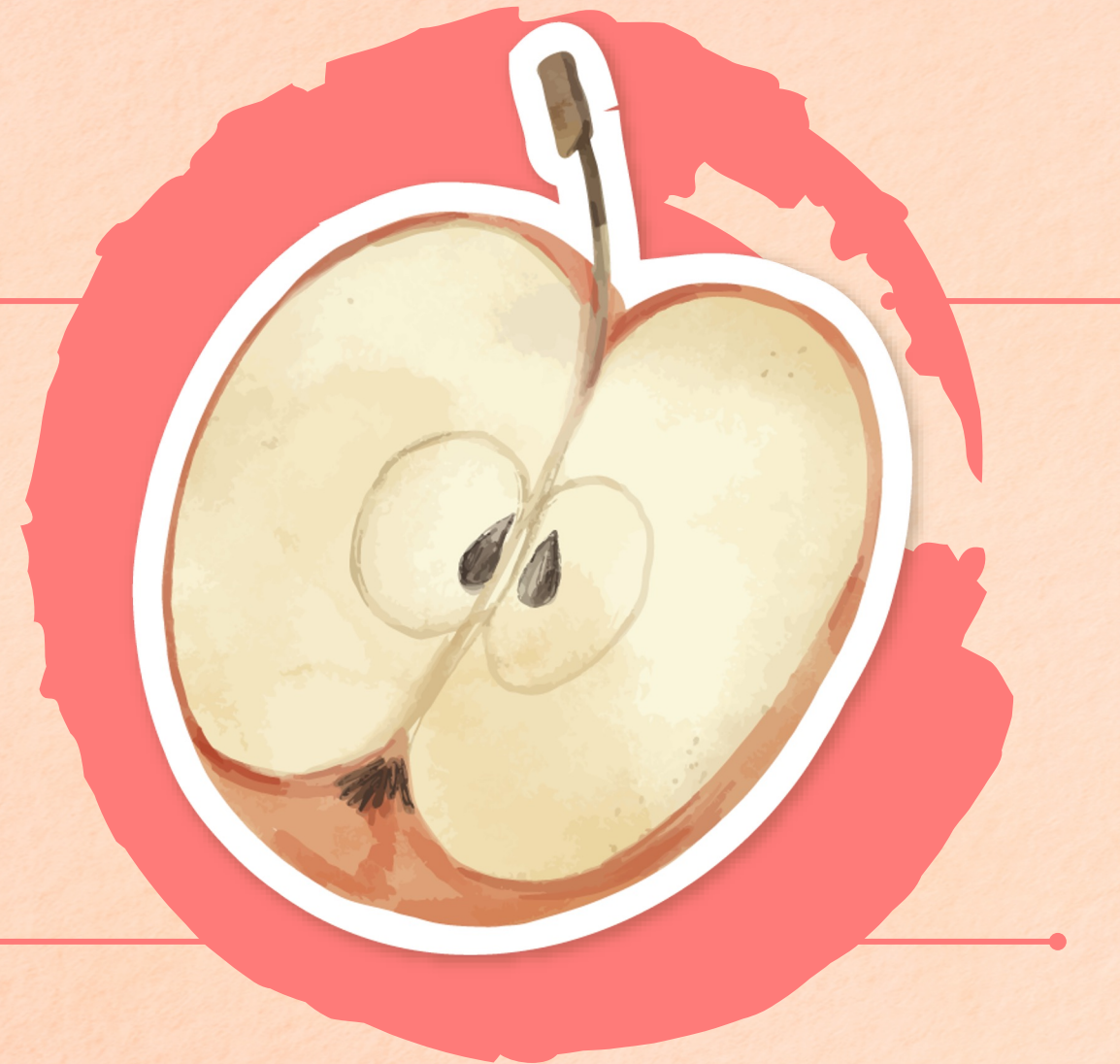
6. Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

Malus domestica Borkh.

Most popular fruit
worldwide;

Raw material for producing apple
juice concentrate and cider;



This process generates a solid
residue, apple pomace (AP),
representing around 30% of the
original fruits;

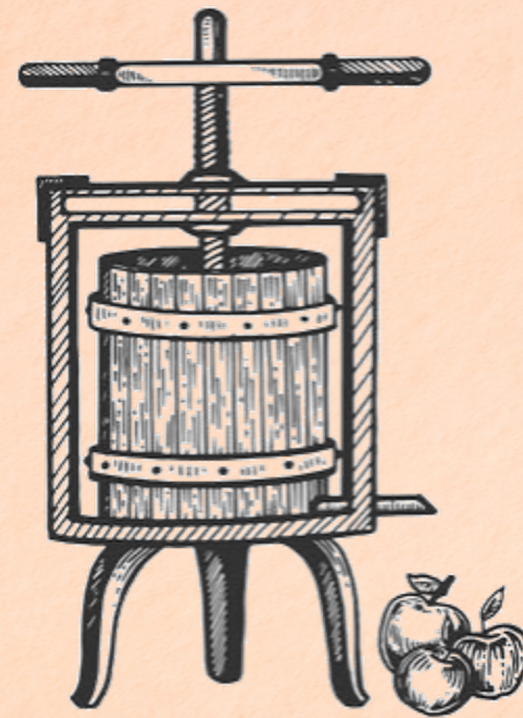
AP contains a wide range of
healthy compounds;

INTRODUCTION

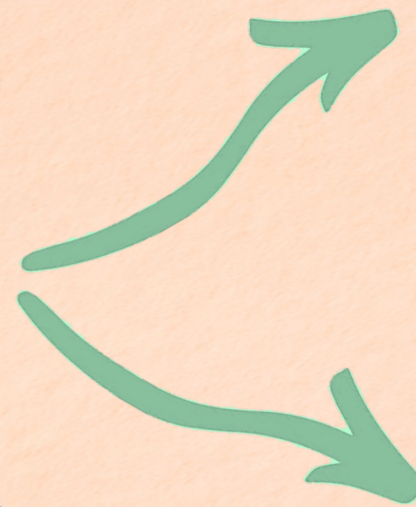
Apple's processing chain following a linear approach



Apple cultivation



Apple pressing



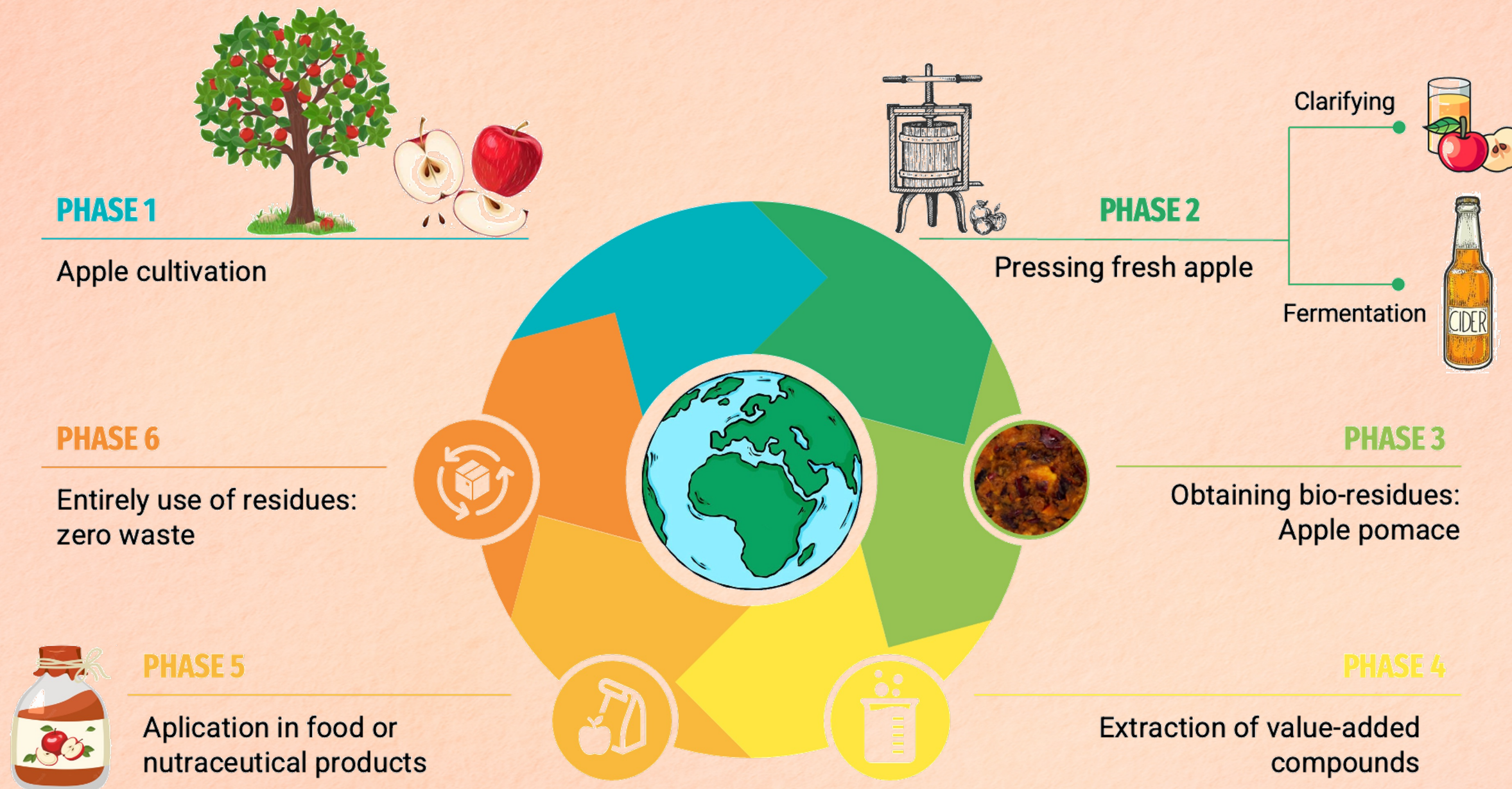
Cider or juice



Apple pomace

INTRODUCTION

Apple's processing chain following the circular economy guidelines



MAIN OBJECTIVES

1.

Investigate apple pomace (AP), namely its health-promoting compounds, to exploit its full potential;

2.

Explore the potential of using bio-residues from apple production following a circular economy concept to extract high-added-value compounds with bioactive potential.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



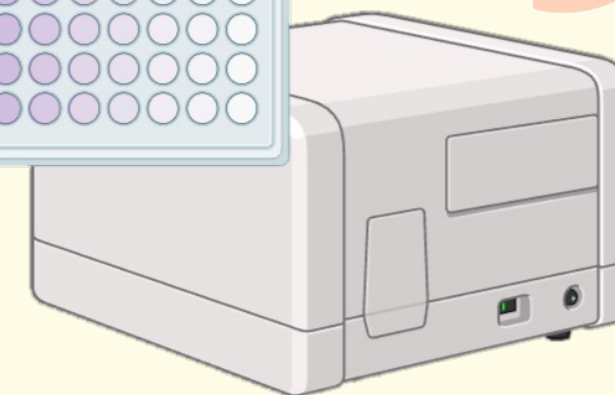
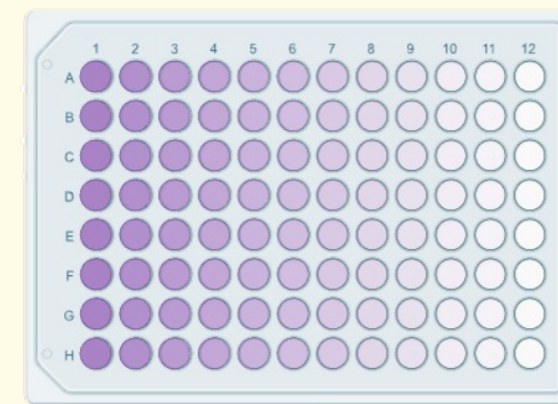
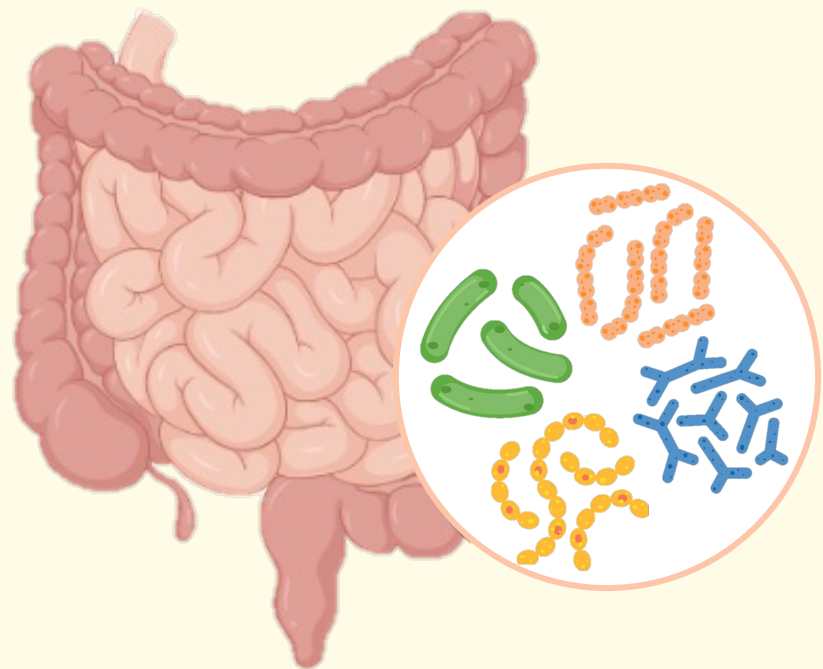
- ✿ Develop a new functional food or functional ingredient to valorize the apple pomace, and promote healthier life habits (SDGs 2 and 3);
- ✿ Encouraging a green, circular economy and valuing resources through a sustainable, underexplored bio-residue with compounds of interest and significant potential (SDG 12).



METHODOLOGY

1. Prebiotic activity of apple pomace compared with positive controls: glucose, inulin, and fructooligosaccharides (FOS).

In vitro method



Lactobacillus casei;
Lactobacillus plantarum;
Lactobacillus acidophilus LA-5;
Bifidobacterium animalis spp. lactis Bb12.

AP at 2% in MRS broth
+
Inoculum
(5×10^5 CFU/mL)

Absorbance (620 nm) under
incubation at 37 °C for 48 hours

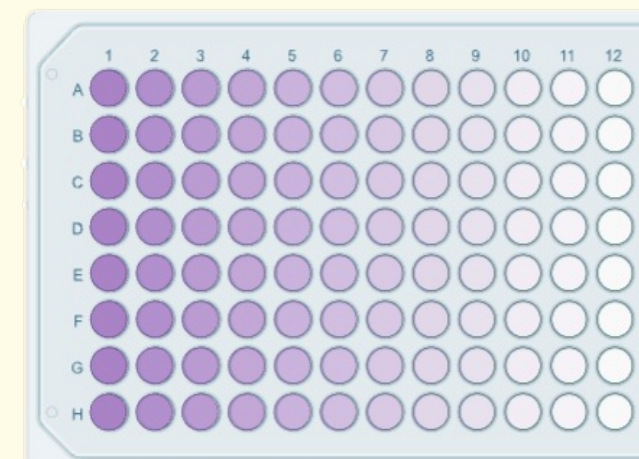
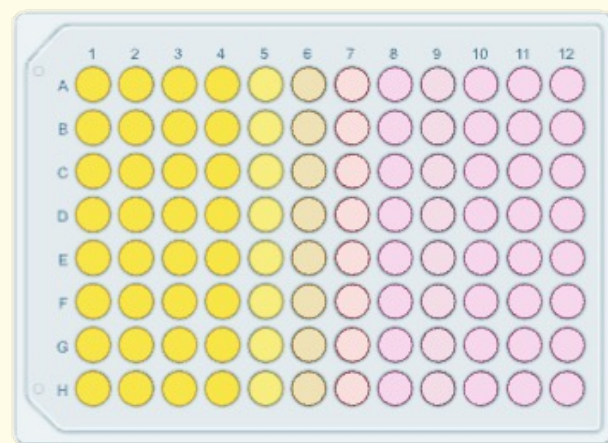


METHODOLOGY

2. Antioxidant activity: *in vitro* assays

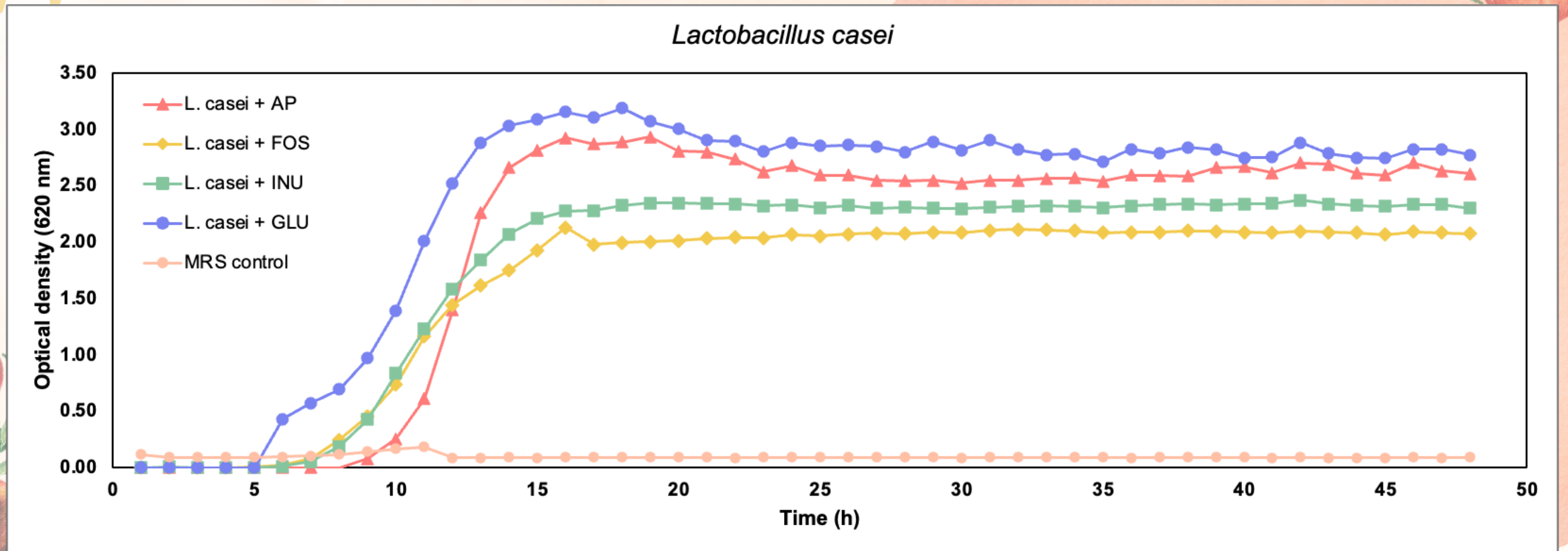
The ability to inhibit the formation of thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) in brain cell homogenates;

Oxygen radical absorbance capacity (ORAC).



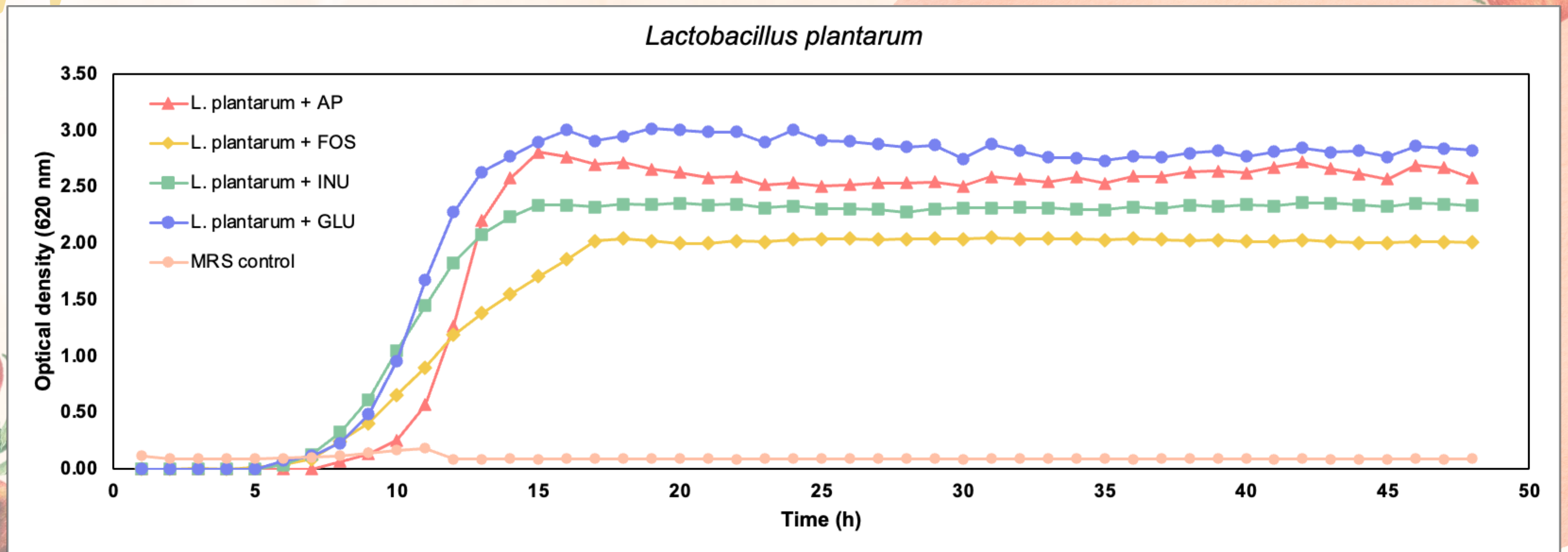
PREBIOTIC RESULTS

Glucose is an ideal growth substrate because it is an easily accessible carbon source for microorganisms while inulin and FOS have recognized probiotic activity.



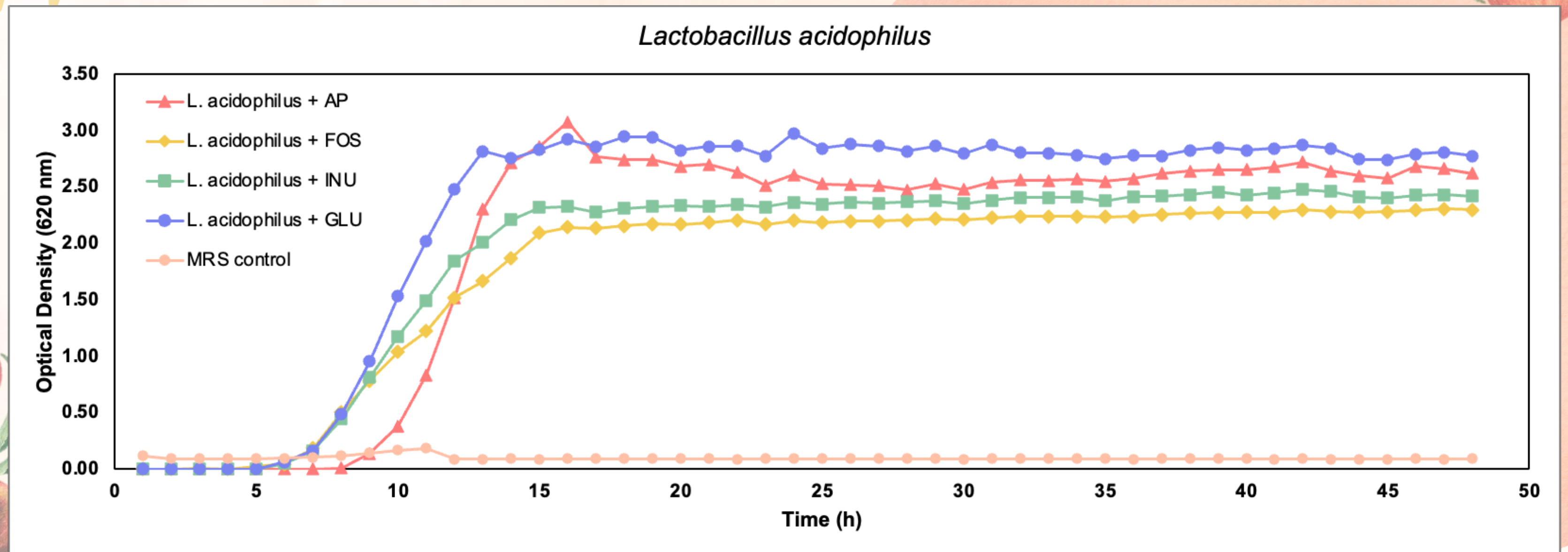
Values surpassing 2.5 in the stationary phase and the exponential phase beginning after 8 hours.

PREBIOTIC RESULTS



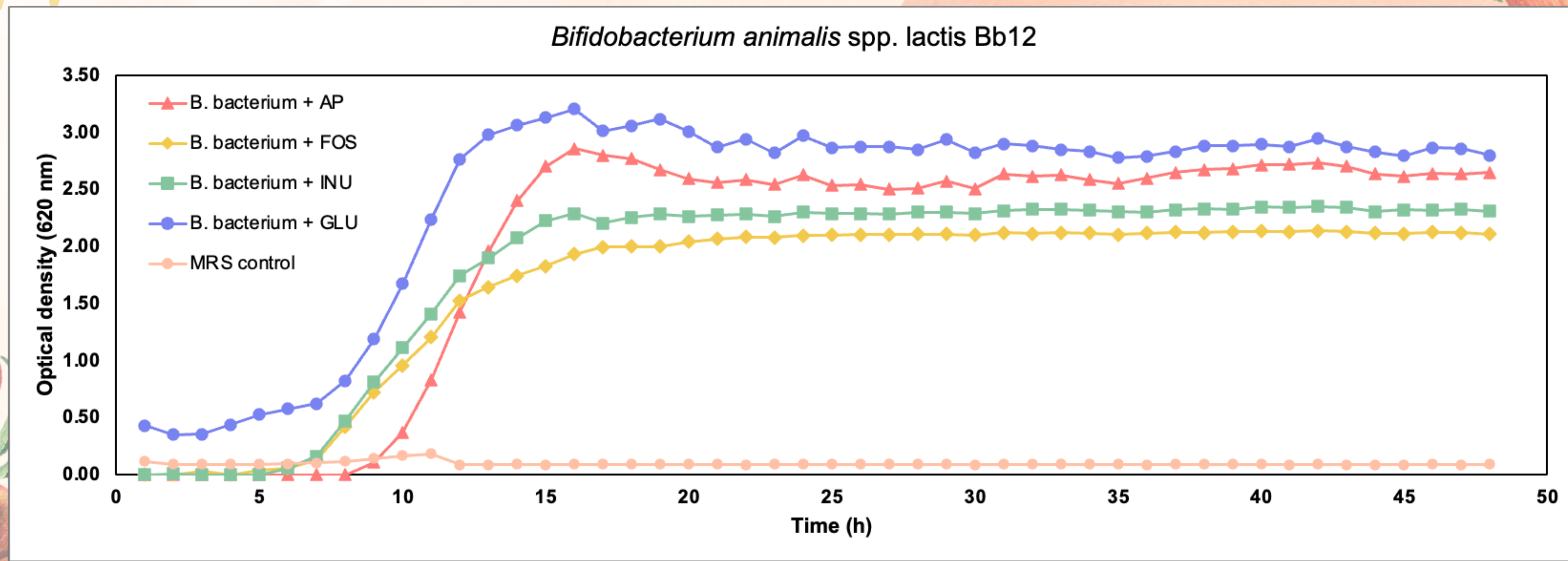
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PREBIOTIC RESULTS



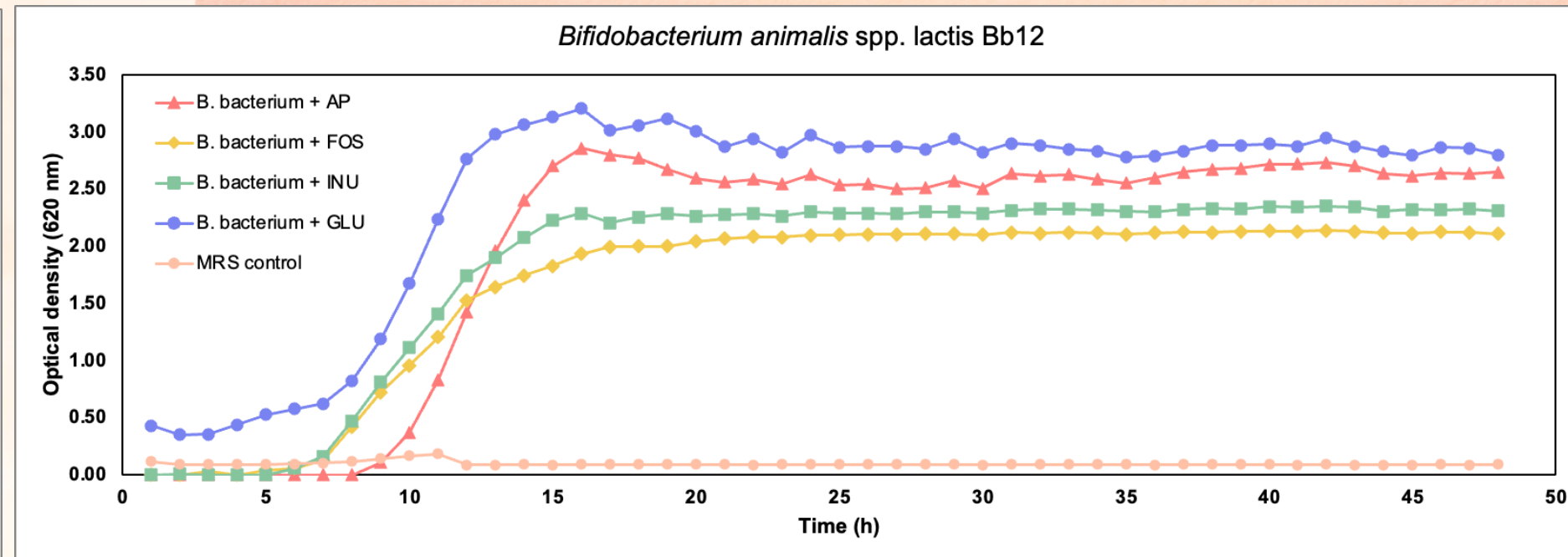
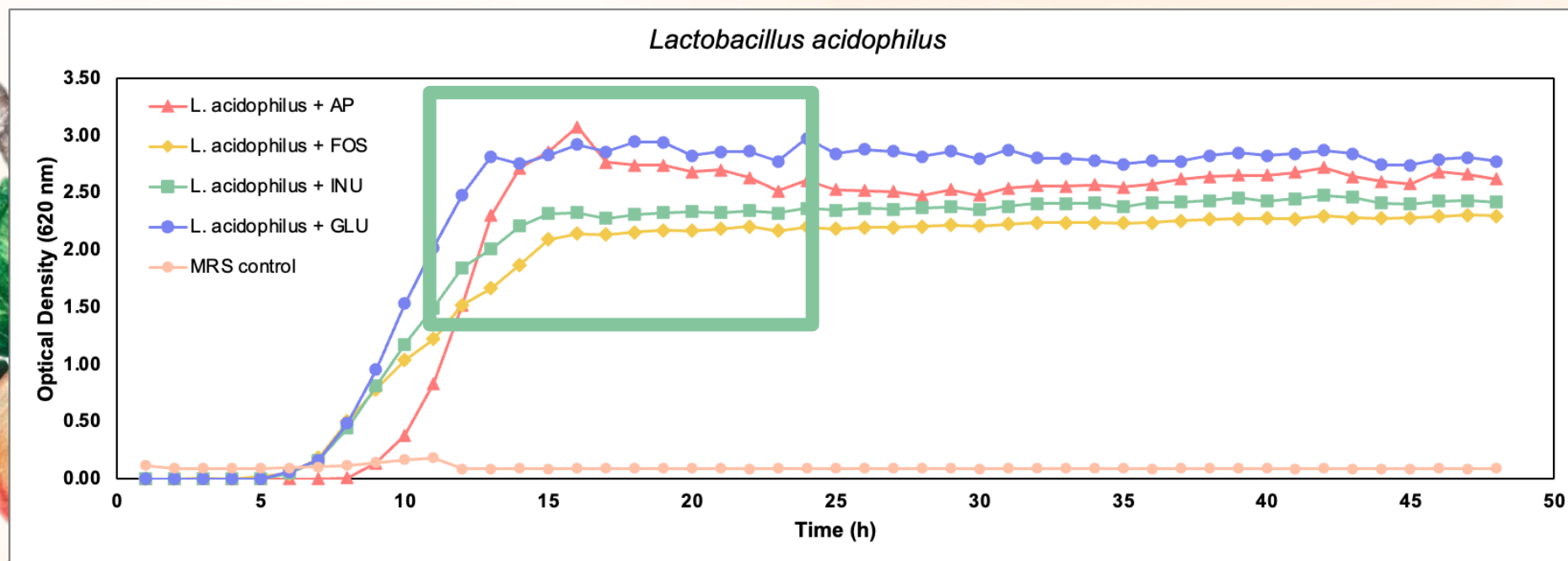
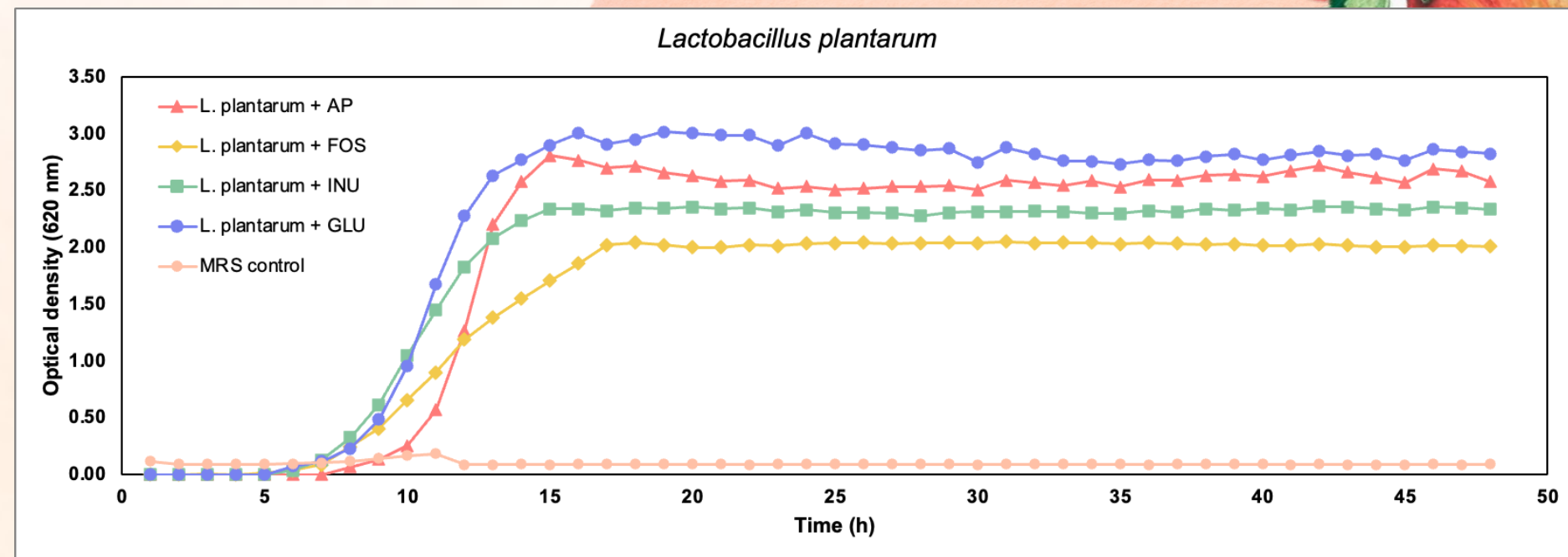
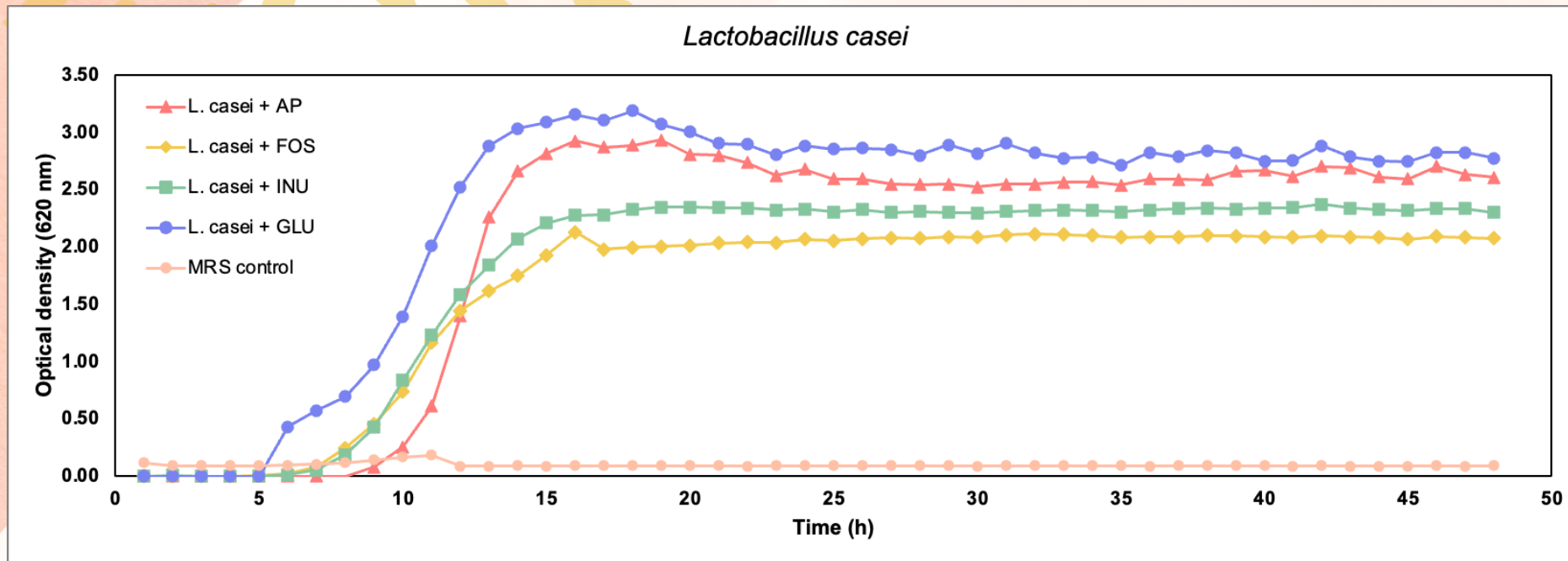
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PREBIOTIC RESULTS



Values surpassing 2.5 in the stationary phase and the exponential phase beginning after 8 hours.

PREBIOTIC RESULTS



ANTIOXIDANT RESULTS

- ✿ There are a lot of methodologies available to evaluate the antioxidant capacity;
- ✿ The existence of a wide range of antioxidant compounds in the extracts.

ORAC assay

161 $\mu\text{mol TE/g}$
(Trolox equivalent)

TBARS assay

$\text{EC}_{50} = 646 \mu\text{g/mL}$

Minimum concentration of the extract required
to inhibit 50% of lipid peroxidation



CONCLUSIONS



High potential to be exploited as an innovative and competitive source of bioactive compounds;



AP demonstrated efficacy in supporting the growth of diverse probiotic strains;

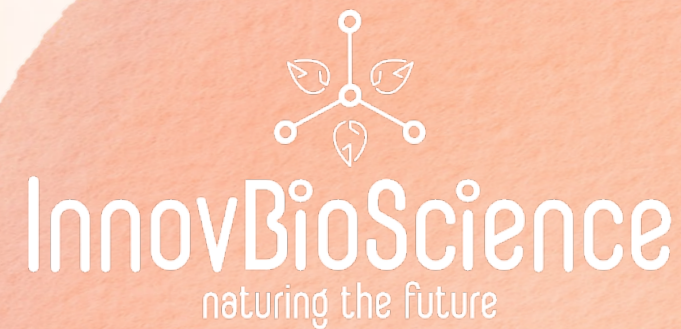


Potential for inclusion in dietary supplements and healthy applications to improve gut health;



Apple pomace can diversify the industry through its conversion into high-value products, contributing to the circular economy.

Acknowledgments



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