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SEARCHING FOR PROTEIN BIOMARKERS RELATED TO PRE- SLAUGHTER STRESS USING LIQUID ISOELECTRIC FOCUSING

C. Fuente-García, N. Aldai, E. Sentandreu,
M. Oliván, F. Díaz, M.A. Sentandreu

Background

MEAT QUALITY

“Muscle to meat” molecular events and technological transformations: The proteomics insight [☆]

Gianluca Paredi^{a, b}, Samanta Raboni^{a, b}, Emøke Bendixen^{d, e},
André M. de Almeida^{f, g}, Andrea Mozzarelli^{a, b, c, *}

Biomarkers of meat tenderness: Present knowledge and perspectives in regards to our current understanding of the mechanisms involved

Ahmed Ouali ^{a, 2, 3}, Mohammed Gagaoua ^{a, b}, Yasmine Boudida ^b, Samira Becila ^b, Abdelghani Boudjellal ^b, Carlos H. Herrera-Mendez ^a, Miguel A. Sentandreu ^c

What about pre-slaughter stress?

Tackling proteome changes in the *longissimus thoracis* bovine muscle in response to pre-slaughter stress

Daniel Franco^a, Ariadna Mato^b, Francisco J. Salgado^c, María López-Pedrouso^b,
Mónica Carrera^d, Susana Bravo^e, María Parrado^b, José M. Gallardo^d, Carlos Zapata^{b, *}

Have we underestimated the impact of pre-slaughter stress on meat quality in ruminants?

D.M. Ferguson ^{a, *}, *R.D. Warner* ^b

Background



Intrinsic

Sex, age,
genetics,
physiology

Handling activities,
human presence,
water deprivation



Pre-slaughter stress



Changes in meat
quality



Normal Animal

Under anoxic conditions after slaughter

glycolysis

Glycogen
Glucose

Lactic acid

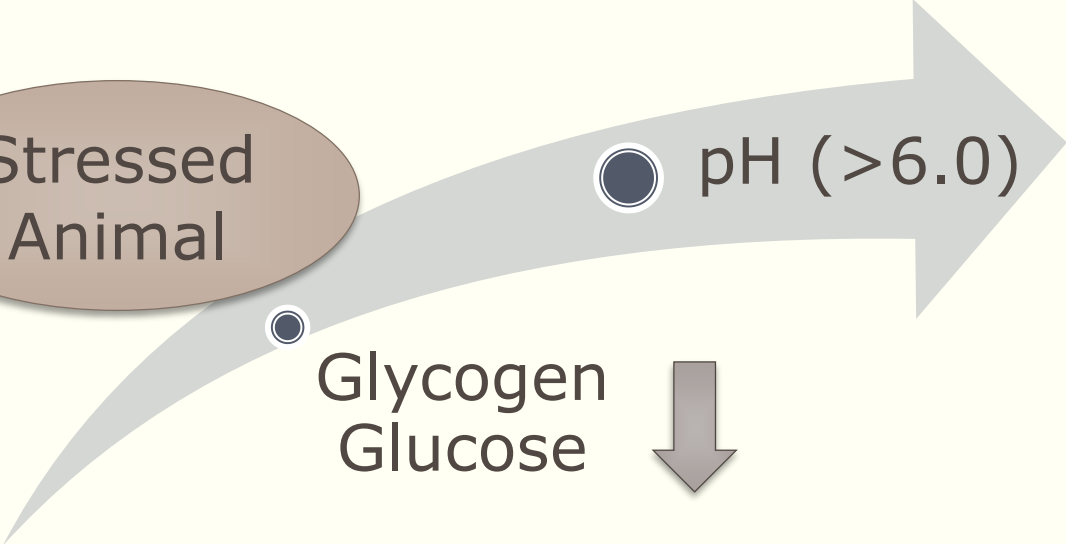
pH drop



Normal

ADP → ATP + Pi

Stressed Animal



Glycogen
Glucose

pH (>6.0)



Dry, Firm, Dark

Objective

Study of sarcoplasmic sub-proteome from pre-slaughter stressed animals in comparison to normal animals using liquid isoelectric focusing (OFFGEL) in order to elucidate which proteins and biochemical pathways could be involved in pre-slaughter stress (PSS)

Materials and methods

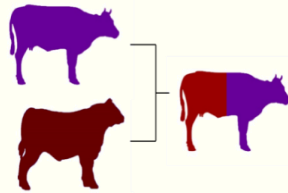
Asturiana de los Valles breed

n=8



Crossbred

n=8



pH measurement



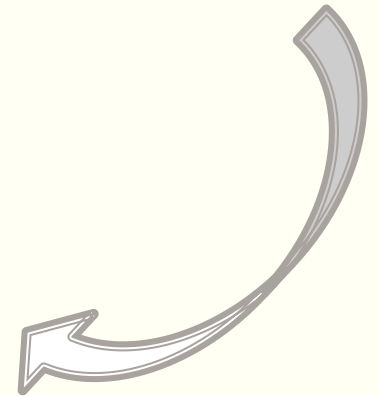
Normal
(pH < 6)
n=10



DFD
(pH > 6)
n=6

Proteome analysis

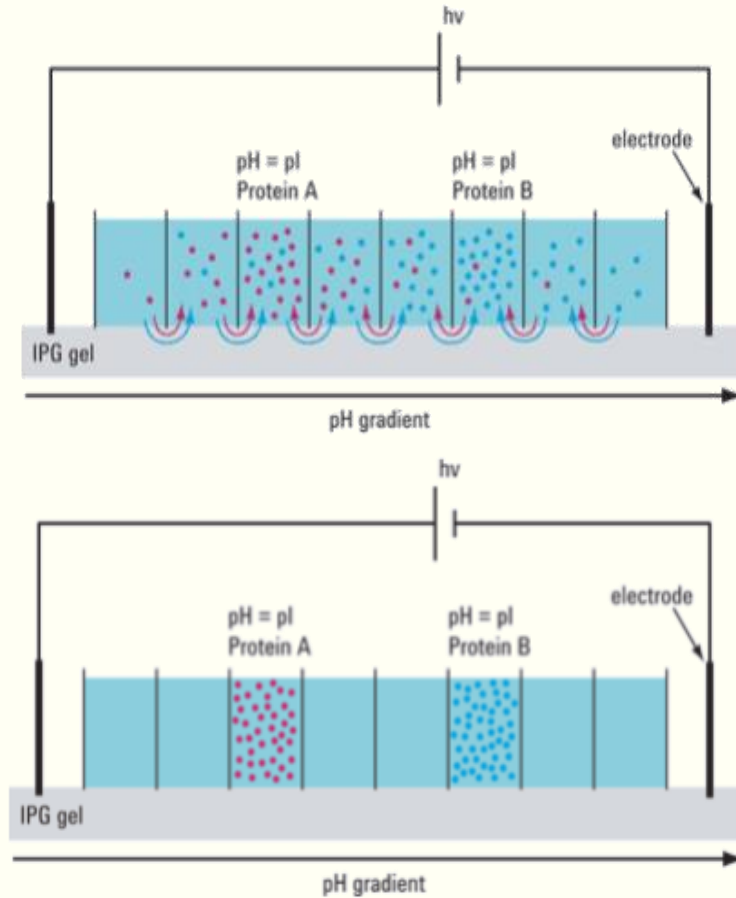
- ✓ Extraction
- ✓ Fractionation
- ✓ Quantification
- ✓ Identification



Materials and methods

1 OFFGEL technology

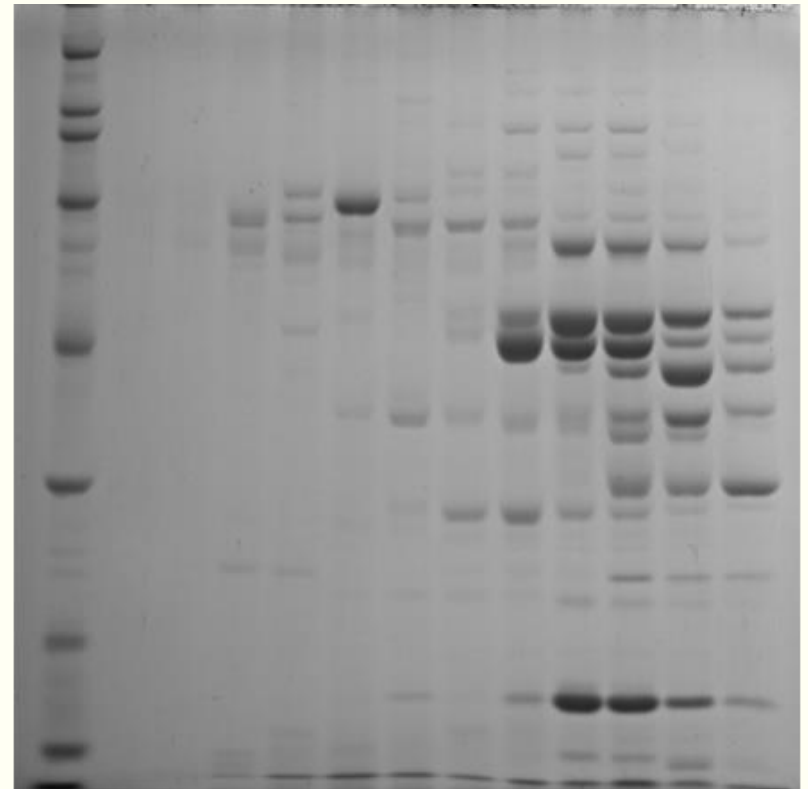
✓ Separation through their pI



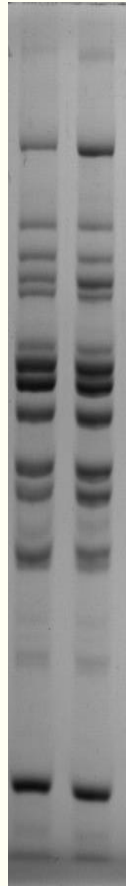
2

SDS-PAGE

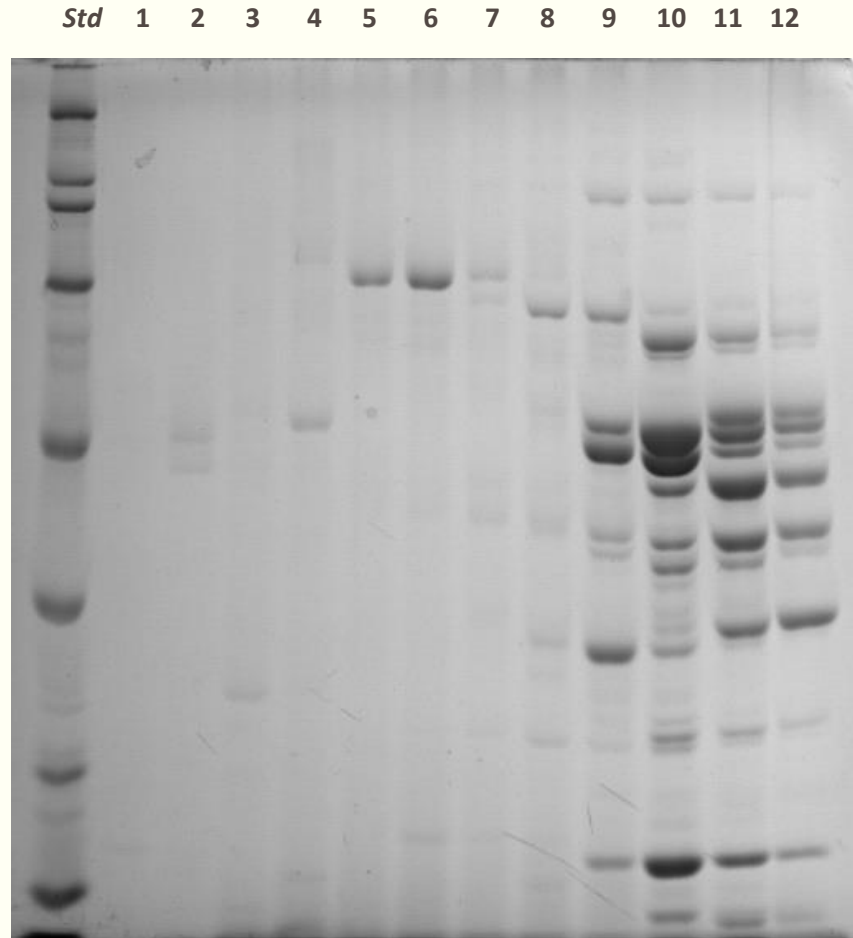
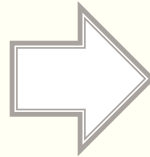
✓ Separation through their M_r



Materials and methods

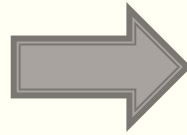
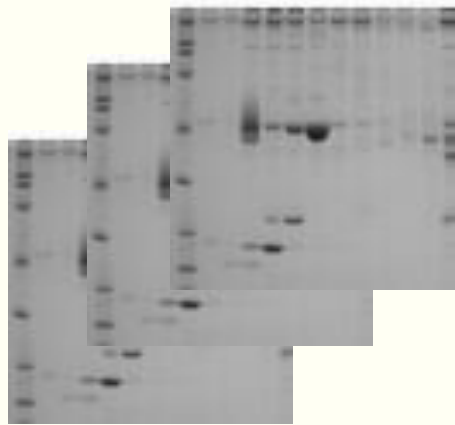


SDS-PAGE

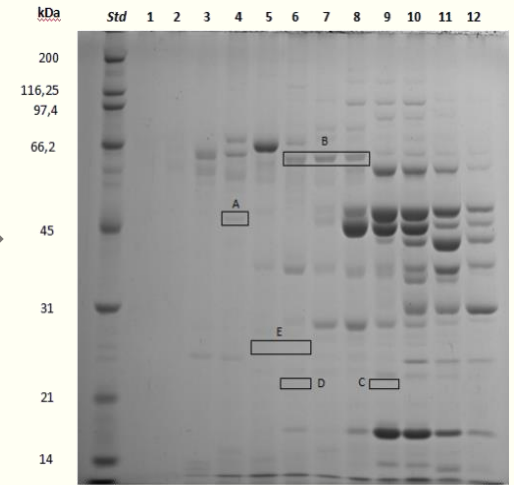
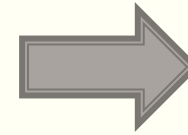


OFFGEL plus SDS-PAGE

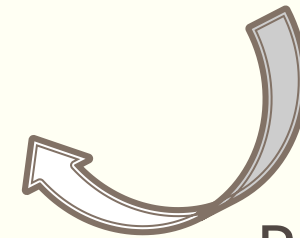
Materials and methods



Statistical Analysis

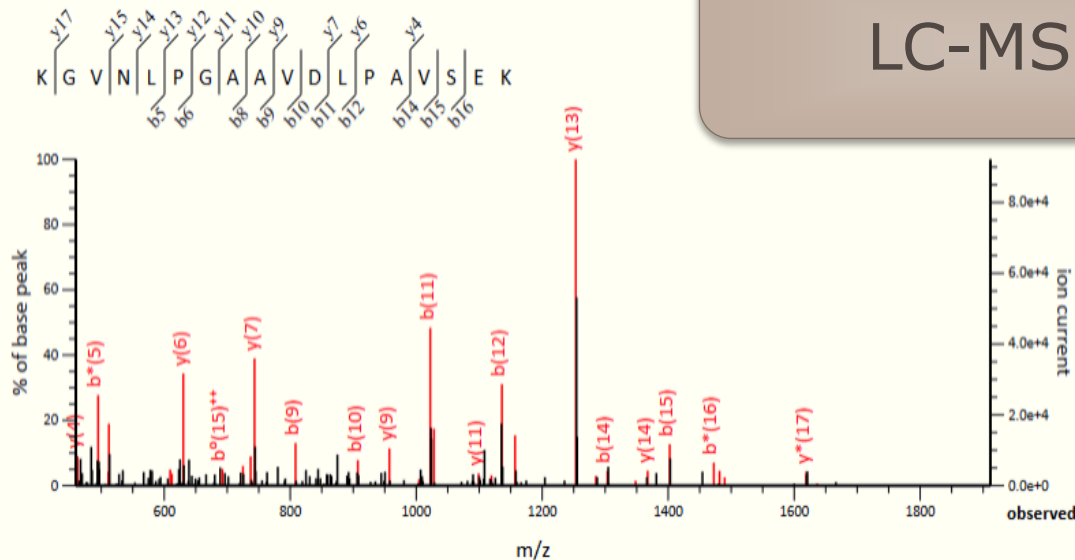


Protein Selection



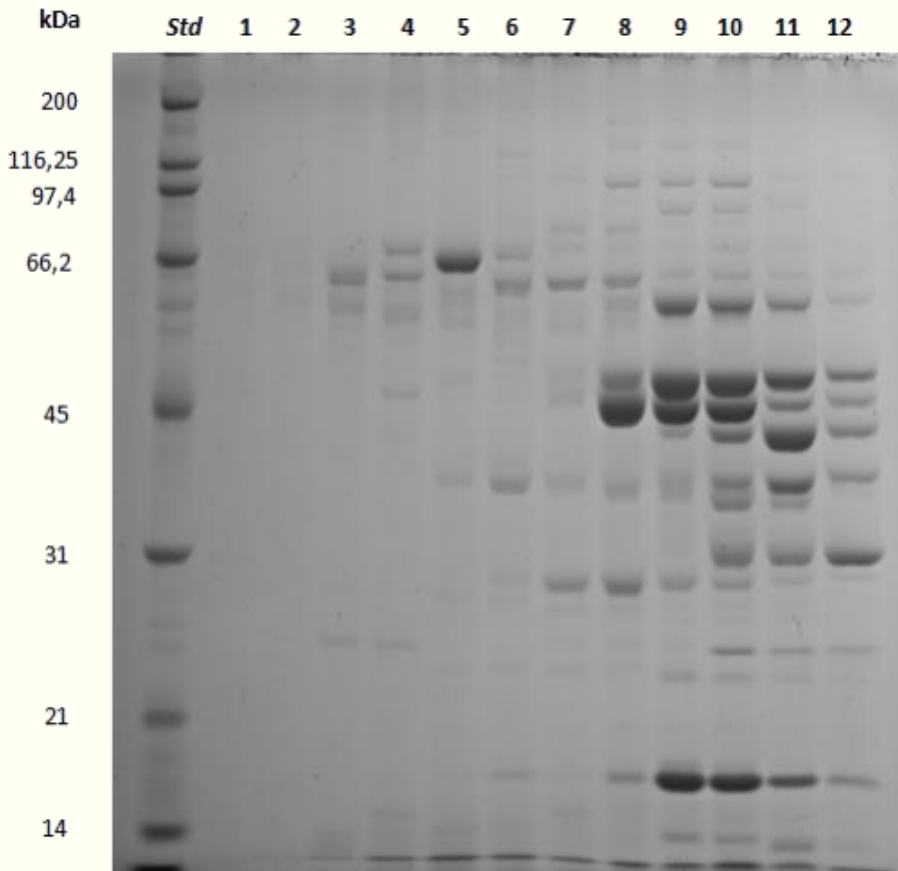
Protein Identification

LC-MS

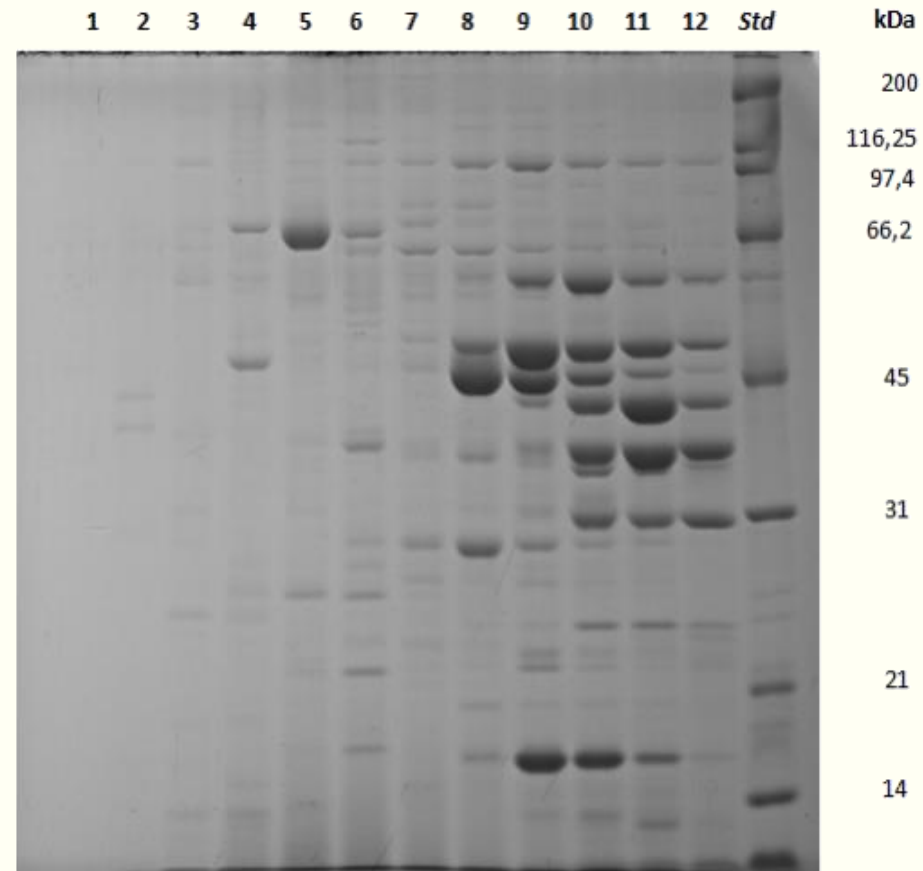


Results

Sarcoplasmic Proteome



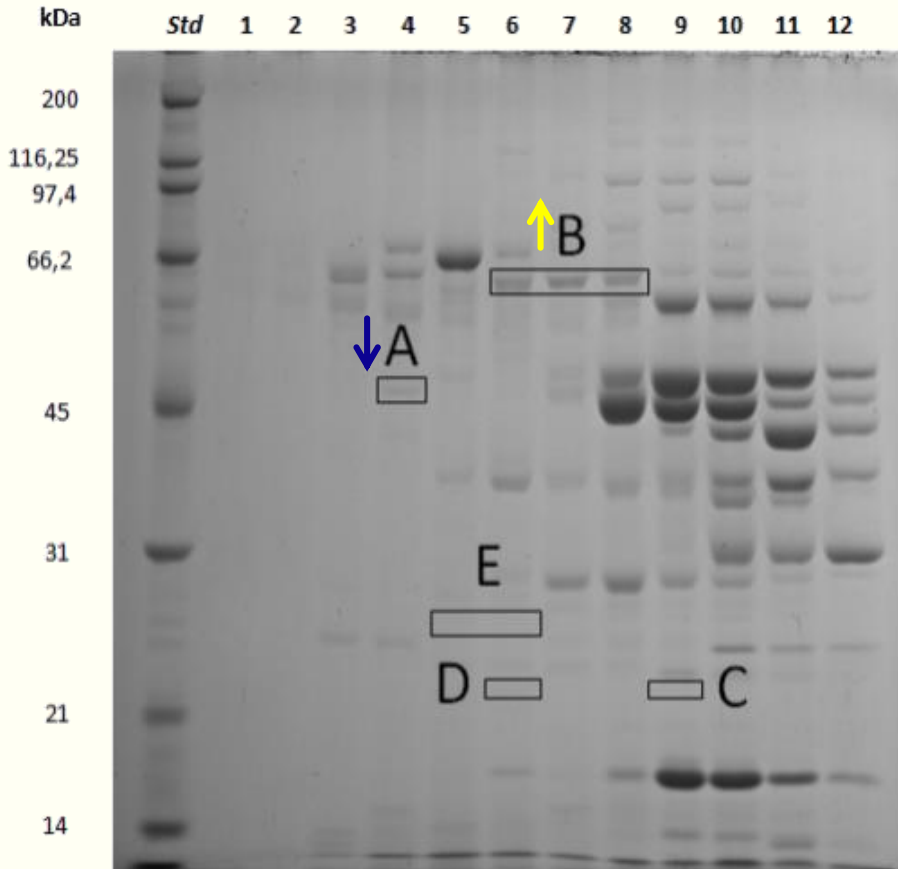
a) NORMAL



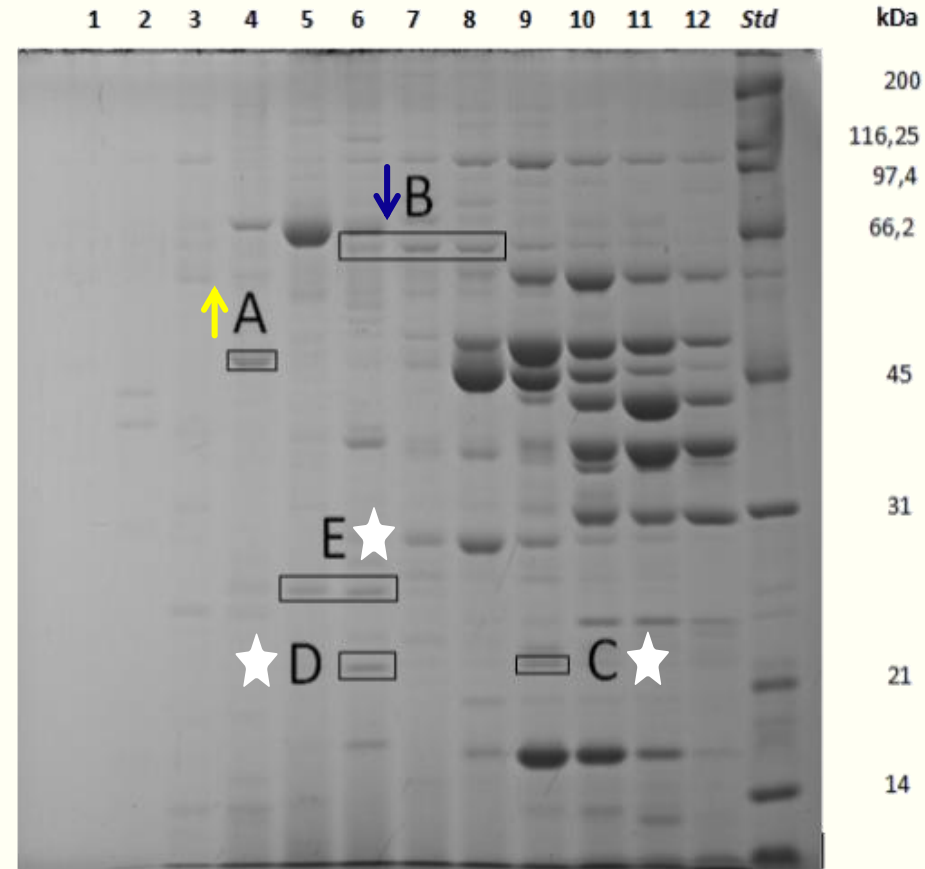
b) DFD

Results

Sarcoplasmic Proteome

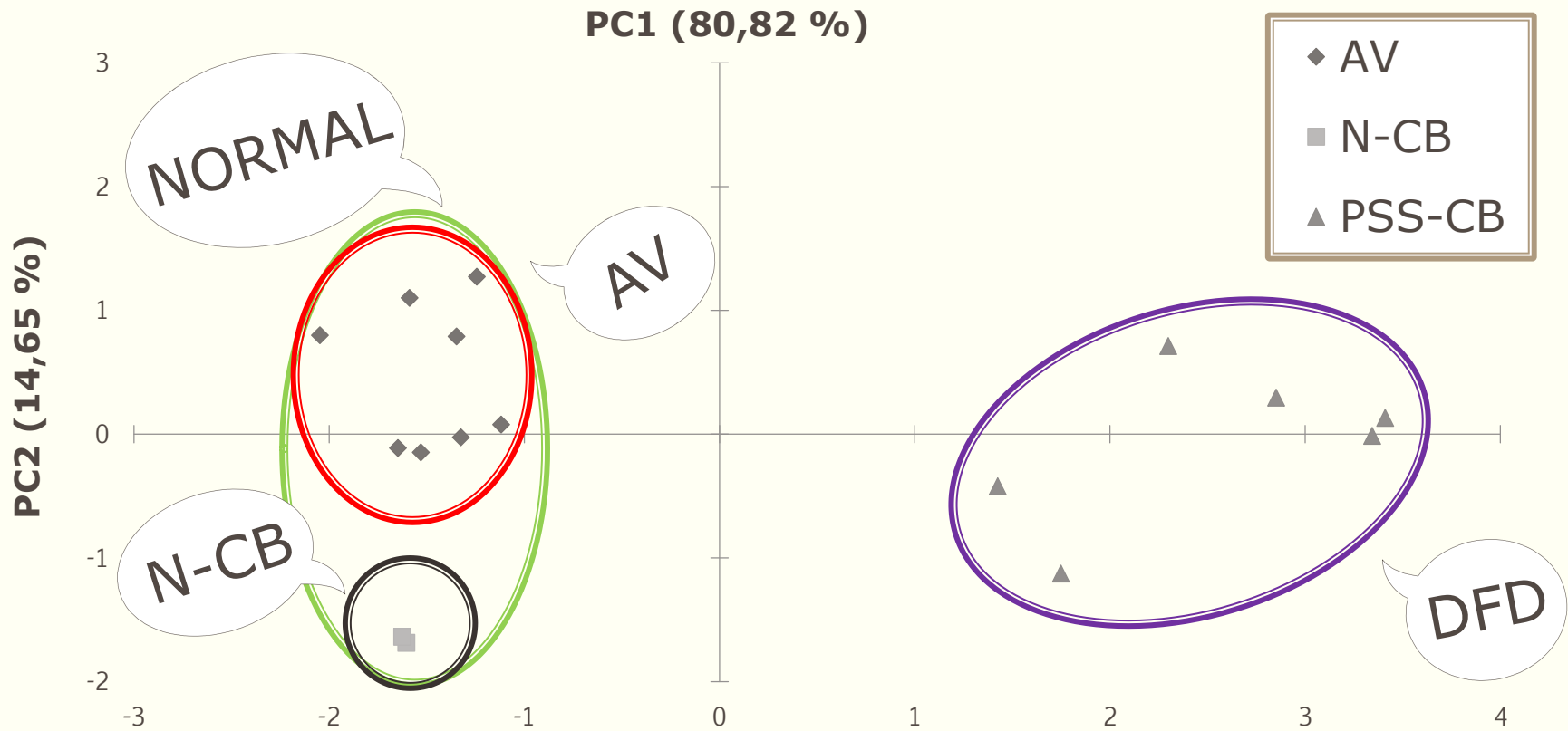


a) NORMAL



b) DFD

Principal component analysis (PCA)

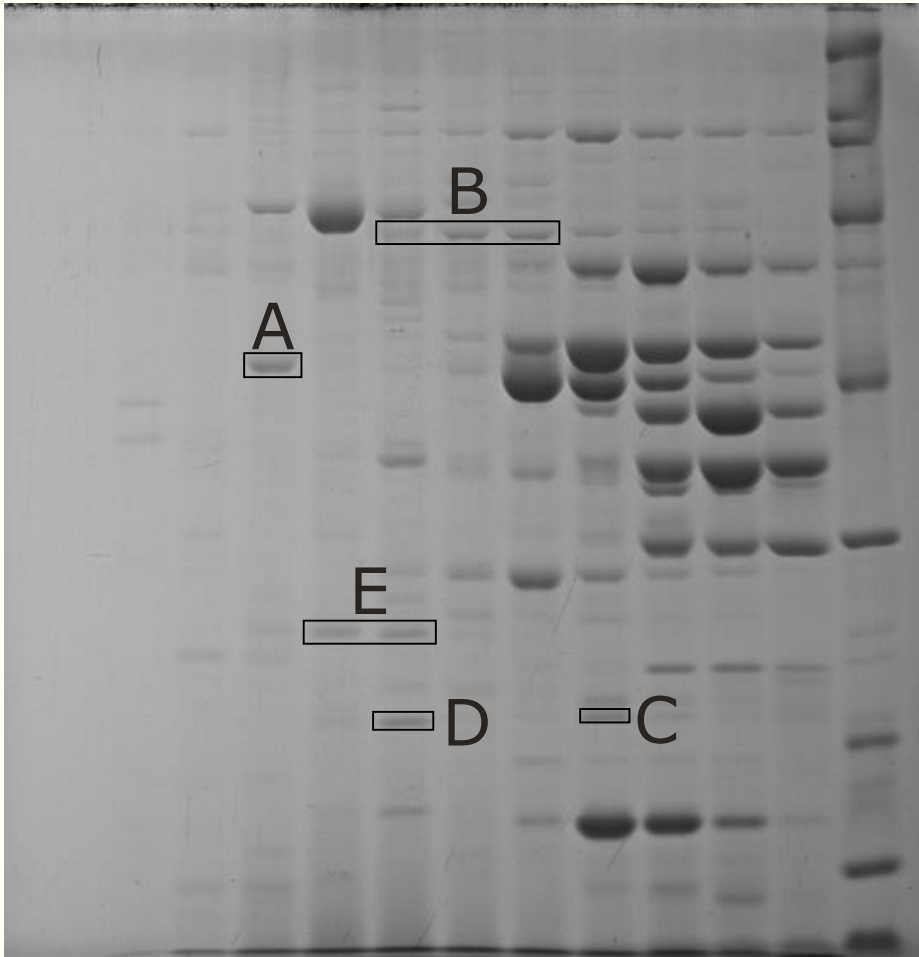


Animal sample distribution on the PCA. Each point represents an individual sample (AV: Asturiana de los Valles animals; N-CB: normal crossbred animals; PSS-CB: pre-slaughter stressed crossbred animals).

PC1: Separation between normal (AV and N-CB) and DFD (PSS-CB) groups

PC2: discriminate between AV and N-CB samples showing higher values for AV

Identified proteins



b) DFD

Band **A**
Actin

Band **B**
Phosphoglucomutase-1

Band **C**
Alpha-crystallin B

Band **D**
**Heat shock protein
beta-6**

Band **E**
**Heat shock protein
beta-1**

Identified proteins

| Band | Protein Identification | Biological function |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| A | Actin | Structural maintenance |
| B | Phosphoglucomutase-1 | Regulation of glycogen metabolism |
| C | Alpha-crystallin B | Stress resistance |
| D | Heat shock protein beta-6 | Stress resistance |
| E | Heat shock protein beta-1 | Stress resistance and actin organization |

Only appeared in DFD samples

$p < 0.05$

Conclusions

The comparison of sarcoplasmic sub-proteomes was successfully implemented using liquid isoelectric focusing (OFFGEL) as fractionation strategy.

The abundances of actin, alpha-crystallin B, heat shock protein B6 and heat shock protein B1 were higher in DFD samples, whereas phosphoglucomutase was over-represented in normal samples.

The identified proteins could be used as reliable biomarkers of pre-slaughter stress (PSS) through high throughput analytical approaches.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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