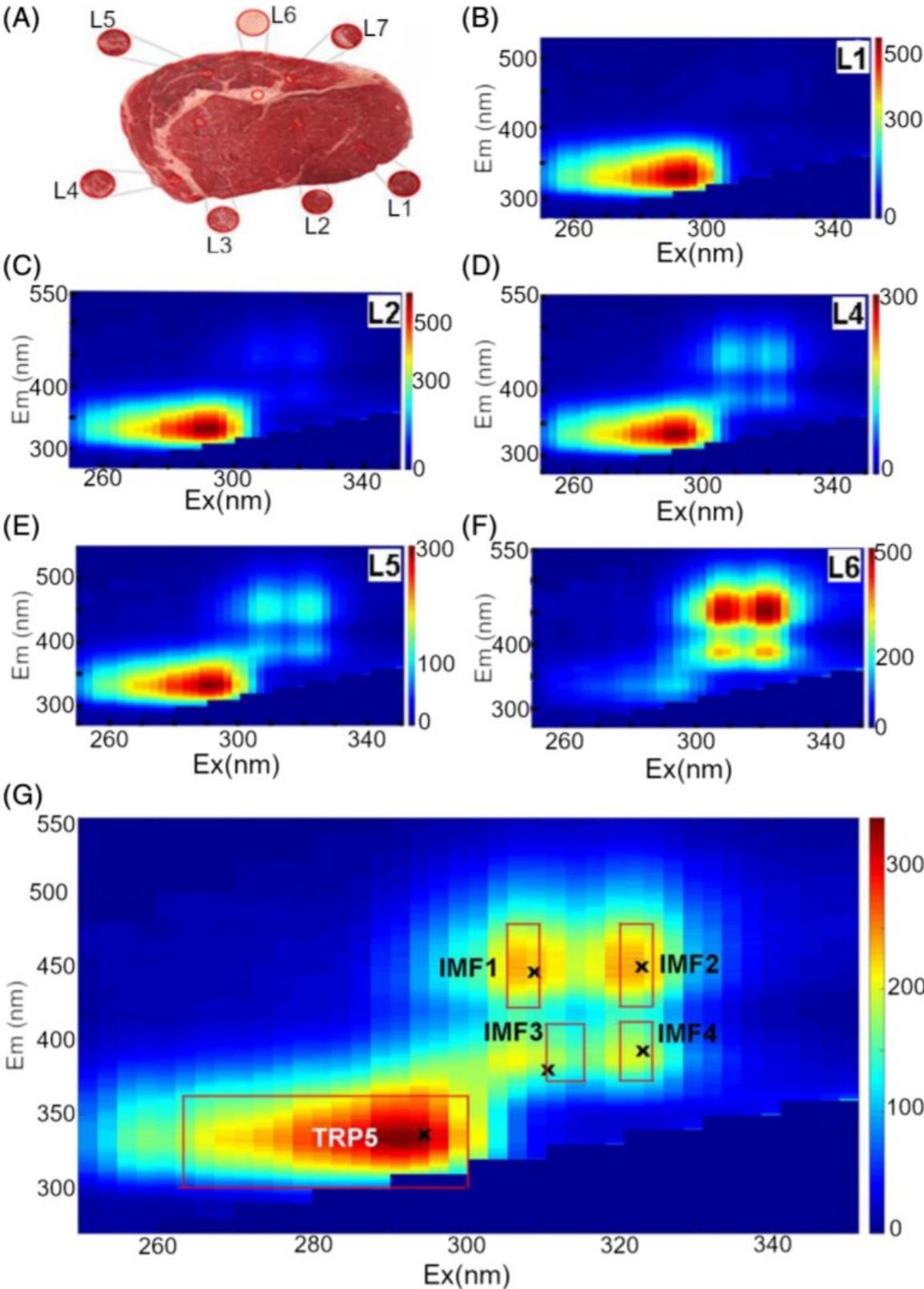


Fluorescence spectroscopy helps to evaluate meat quality

December 19 2019



Matrices showing the intensity of fluorescence with various frequencies of excitation and emission. On the last one areas congruent to spectra of intramuscular fat (IMF) and amino acid tryptophan (TRP) are highlighted. Credit: Islam K et al. Autofluorescence excitation-emission matrices as a quantitative tool for the assessment of meat quality. *J. Biophotonics*. 2019;e201900237. © 2019 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA. Reproduced with permission.

Scientists of Sechenov University with colleagues from Australia have proposed a quicker and cheaper way to assess meat quality. It is based on exposing a small sample to UV light and measuring the spectrum of emission. The method proved to be precise in the classification of meat into standard quality categories. The description of the method and the results of the work were published in *Journal of Biophotonics*.

Conventionally, to evaluate the quality of beef, specialists pay attention to its color, pattern of the fibers (marbling), carcass weight, etc. But such measurement is time-consuming and relies on the subjective opinion of experts to a significant extent. Fluorescence spectroscopy is one alternative: It allows inspectors to detect and measure the concentration of compounds that emit light of a specific frequency range. These substances include many organic molecules found in meat.

Earlier studies described the [spectrum](#) of [fluorescence](#) of some meat ingredients such as cell types of muscle, fat and connective tissue; several scientific groups tried to use these data to assess particular characteristics of the product, e.g., the percentage of [connective tissue](#) or fatty acids. The authors of the paper in *Journal of Biophotonics* linked the spectrum of the fluorescence of meat with its quality defined by three categories: MSA3, MSA4 or MSA5. The results were additionally validated by histological analysis of the samples and measuring their

concentrations of water and fat.

In their work, the scientists used five pieces of meat for each of three classes: MSA5 marks slices of the highest quality and MSA3 of the lowest among the qualified meat types. Six samples, each of about 8 mm in diameter, were cut from different sites of the meat steaks, where the relative content of fat and muscle tissues varied. Researchers exposed the samples to the light with the wavelength of 250-350 nm (near and middle ultraviolet) and measured the spectrum of the fluorescence in a range of 285-635 nm (from middle ultraviolet to the border between visible light and infrared). The intensity of the emission was set on the matrix 'frequency of excitation—frequency of emission."

The results showed that the spectra of fluorescence of the samples with various ratios of muscle and adipose tissues are discernible. On the matrices of the samples with [adipose tissue](#), they distinguished spots that match the spectrum of fluorescence of fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, K1, K2, K3), vitamin B and its components, while the spectrum of the samples with muscle tissue coincided with the spectrum of amino acid tryptophan. The authors selected features that enabled them to define the category of any piece of meat. For example, the highest quality meat (MSA5) has the most intensive fluorescence and can be distinguished from the lower quality samples by the difference in brightness of various ranges. The data also agree with the assumption that the presence of connective and adipose tissue makes meat more tender, and that fat is responsible for its marbling.

"This work shows the new opportunities to evaluate the quality of meat objectively by LED illumination and registration of the tissue optical response. It's interesting to note that this technology, having being originally developed for the [meat](#) industry, can be further translated into medicine and biomedical research. The principle on which this study was based, i.e., the detection of specific autofluorescence of various

tissue components, allows evaluation of the structure and functional state of tissues without taking [tissue](#) fragments for biochemical or histological analysis. Therefore, our study can be considered as a possible step towards noninvasive and pain-free diagnostics in medicine, as well," said Dr. Anna Guller, coauthor of the paper, senior research fellow of Sechenov University.

More information: Kashif Islam et al, Autofluorescence excitation-emission matrices as a quantitative tool for the assessment of meat quality, *Journal of Biophotonics* (2019). [DOI: 10.1002/jbio.201900237](#)

Provided by Sechenov University

Citation: Fluorescence spectroscopy helps to evaluate meat quality (2019, December 19) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-12-fluorescence-spectroscopy-meat-quality.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.