

# COFFEE CASCARA GLUTEN-FREE BREAD: A HEALTHY LIPID PROFILE?

Ríos, M.B.<sup>1,2</sup>, Iriondo-DeHond, A.<sup>1</sup>, Iriondo-DeHond, M.<sup>1</sup>, Spaggiari, M.<sup>3</sup>, Arias, D.<sup>1,2</sup>, Callejo, M.J.<sup>2</sup>, del Castillo, M.D.<sup>1</sup>  
 (1) Instituto de Investigación en Ciencias de la Alimentación CIAL (CSIC-UAM). C/Nicolás Cabrera 9, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 28049 Madrid, España.  
 (2) Departamento de Química y Tecnología de Alimentos, Av. Puerta de Hierro 2-4, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 28040 Madrid, España.  
 (3) Food and Drug Department, University of Parma, Food Project area, Parco Area delle Scienze 17/A, 43124 – Parma, Italia.

## INTRODUCTION

Coffee cascara (CC) is the major by-product in the process of obtaining green beans. It may be considered as a source of gluten-free natural<sup>1</sup> and sustainable dietary fiber<sup>2</sup> with low fat content<sup>3</sup> (1.5-3%).

Bread is considered as a basic food in the Mediterranean diet with high carbohydrate content and low fat. The application of bioactive compounds from CC for improving the nutritional quality of the gluten-free bread is possible<sup>4</sup>.

## OBJECTIVE

To gain insight into the lipid profile of the insoluble fraction of coffee cascara (IFCC) and its impact on the nutritional and sensory properties of novel gluten-free breads made with IFCC.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The SUSCOFFEE Project (AGL2014-57239-R). A. Iriondo-DeHond is a fellow of the FPI program (BES-2015-072191). Authors thank Beneo and Supracafé for providing the ingredients.



## REFERENCES

- Bondesson, E. (2015). Bachelor Thesis. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.
- Murthy, P.S., & Naidu, M.M. (2012). Resources, Conservation and recycling, 66, 45-58.
- Reis, N., et al. (2013). LWT-Food Science and Technology, 50(2), 715-722.
- Guglielmetti, A., et al. (2019). Polish Journal of Food and Nutrition Sciences. 69, (2) pp. 0-0
- del Castillo, M.D., et al. (2013). Patent P201131128. CSIC.
- Ballesteros et al. (2014). Food Bioprocess Technol. 7(12), 3493-3503.
- Callejo, M.J., (2011). Journal of Sensory Studies, 26, 255-268.
- WHO. (2003). WHO Technical Report Series 916. Geneva.

## METHODS

### 1. Isolation of IFCC and preparation of gluten-free breads

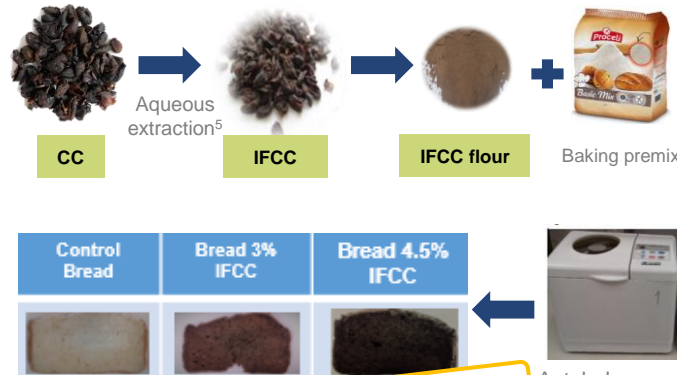


Fig1. Representation of the methodology employed.

### 2. Determination of lipids



### 3. Water and Oil Holding Capacities (WHC, OHC)<sup>6</sup>



### 4. Sensory analysis



## RESULTS

### 1. Total fat content (%)

- CC → 2±0.5<sup>a</sup>
- IFCC → 2.71±0.8<sup>a</sup>
- Control bread → 2.95±0.35<sup>a</sup>
- Bread 3% IFCC → 2.75±0.52<sup>a</sup>
- Bread 4.5% IFCC → 2.51±0.22<sup>a</sup>

Palmitic, linoleic (n6) and linolenic (n3) acids were most the abundant.

### 4. Sensory analysis<sup>7</sup>

### 2. WHC, OHC

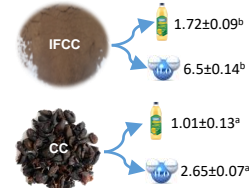


Fig 2. Results as g water-oil/ g sample. Different letters indicate significant differences among samples (Tukey test, p<0.05).

Significant differences (p<0.05) in WHC/OHC between IFCC and CC.

### 3. Fatty acids profile

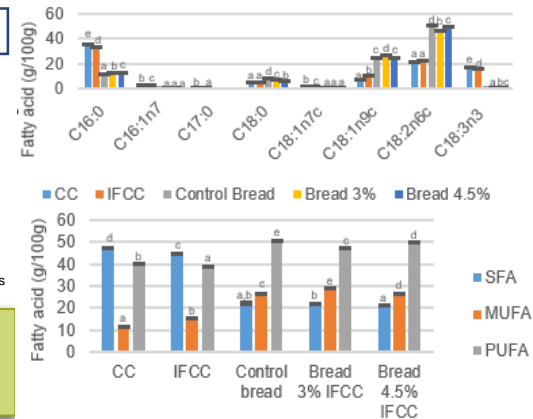


Fig 3. SFA, saturated fatty acids; MUFA, monounsaturated fatty acids; PUFA, polyunsaturated. Results are the mean ± SD (n=3). Different letters indicate significant differences (Tukey test, p<0.05).

In all samples PUFA/SFA ratio was >0.45, as recommended by the WHO<sup>8</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

IFCC has potential as a valuable ingredient for the production of healthy gluten-free baked products with positive effects on nutritional and sensory quality.

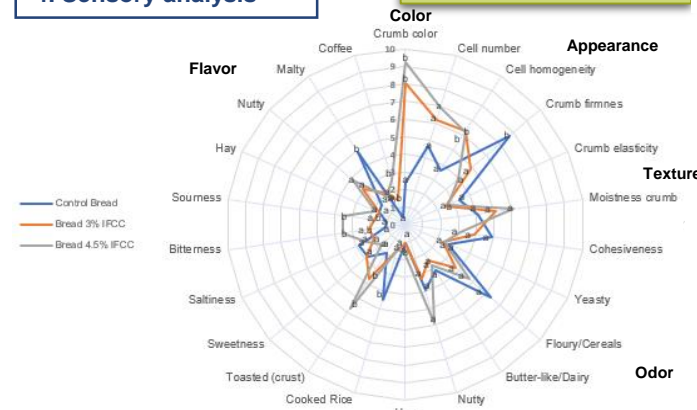


Fig 4. Spider chart diagram which shows mean scores of 0-10 by trained panelists (n=8). Different letters indicate significant differences among samples (Tukey test, p<0.05).

IFCC affected appearance, texture, odor and flavor attributes of breads.