Looking for a peptide signature to distinguish high and low-digestible genotypes

Mélanie Lavoignat, Angéla Juhász, Utpal Bose, Thierry Sayd, Christophe Chambon, Miguel Ribeiro, Gilberto Igrejas, Sébastien Déjean, Catherine Ravel, <u>Emmanuelle Bancel</u>











Diapositive 1

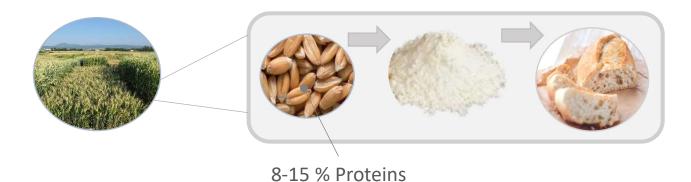
UBO If Emmanuelle will present, then it will be good to keep only Emmanuelle's name on the title slide and mention our name in the acknowledgement.

Bose, Utpal (A&F, St. Lucia); 2024-04-19T00:43:38.604



Dual role of gluten proteins – bread quality and health





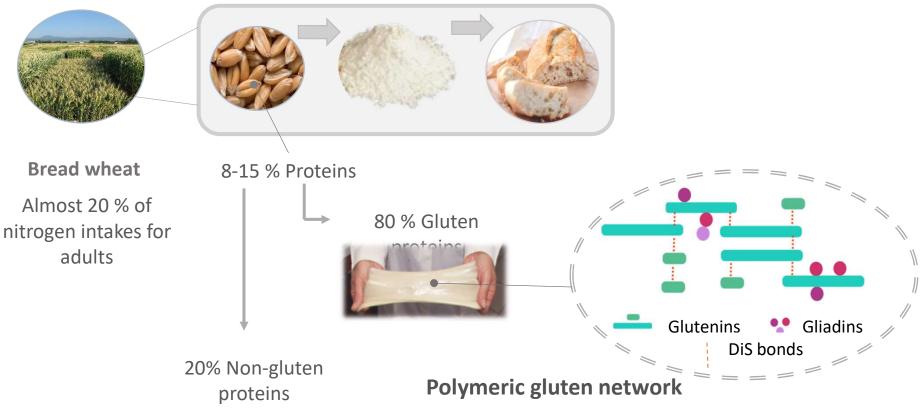
Bread wheat

Almost 20 % of nitrogen intakes for adults



Dual role of gluten proteins – bread quality and health







Essential for processing... but



...linked to health issues

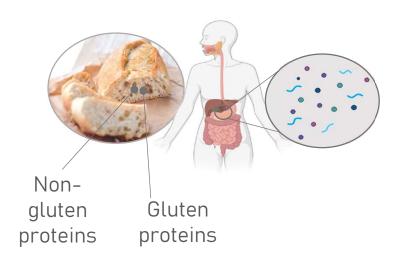


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Partially digested gluten epitopes can trigger immune reactions







- Wheat proteins are partially resistant to gastrointestinal enzyme hydrolysis
- Intact peptides reach the intestinal epithelium
- Lead to reactions involving immune mechanisms





Genetic variability for bread protein digestibility





Field trials

17 *T. aestivum* cultivars were grown at Clermont-Ferrand (CF) and Estrées-Mons (EM) in France. Grain and flour were phenotyped.







Bread-makingYeast fermentation



Genetic variability for bread protein digestibility

Lavoignat et al, 2023

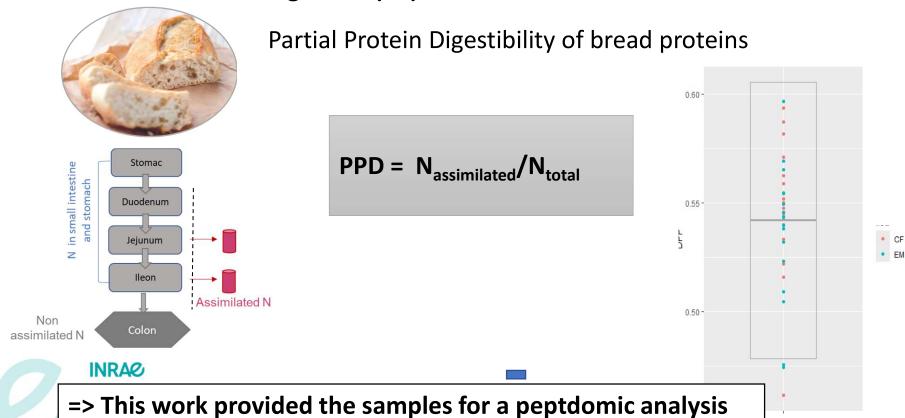




Field trials

17 *T. aestivum* cultivars were grown at Clermont-Ferrand (CF) and Estrées-Mons (EM) in France. Grain and flour were phenotyped.

In-vitro digestion (2h)



Two key questions





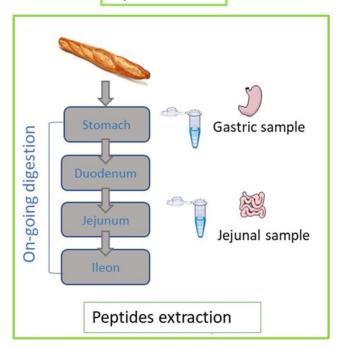
- (1) What is the peptidomic landscape from bread digestion?
- (2) Is there a peptide signature related to the protein digestibility?



Our appraoch - The peptidomics workflow



Peptides Extraction



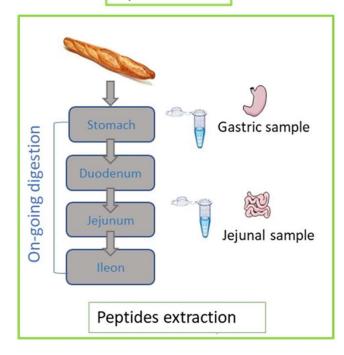




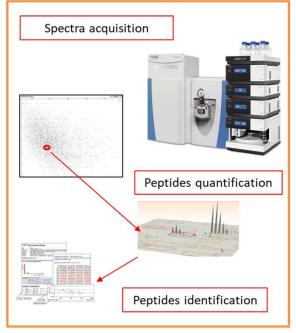
Our appraoch - The peptidomics workflow



Peptides Extraction



Mass Spectrometry Analysis





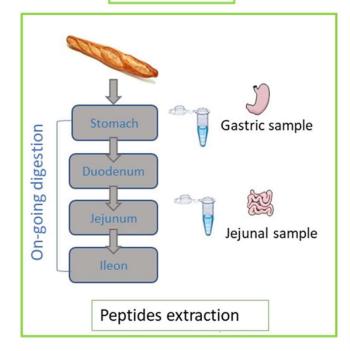




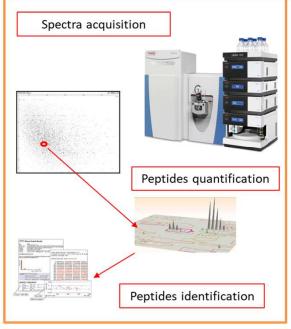
Our appraoch - The peptidomics workflow



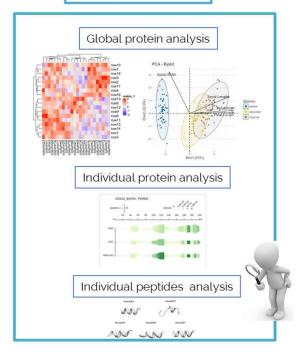
Peptides Extraction



Mass Spectrometry Analysis



Bioinformatics Analysis













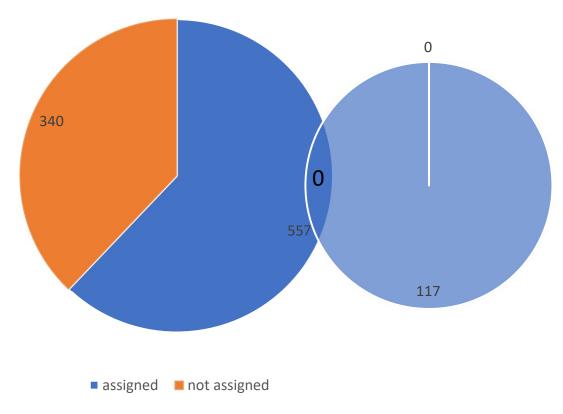


Hydrolysis



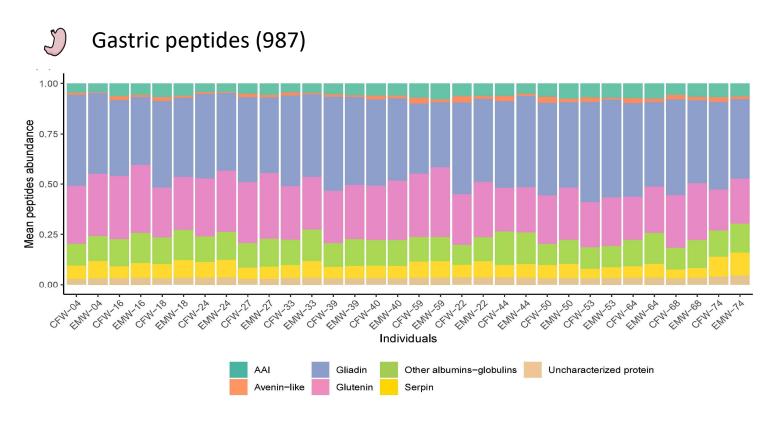
987 gastric peptides

117 jejunal peptides



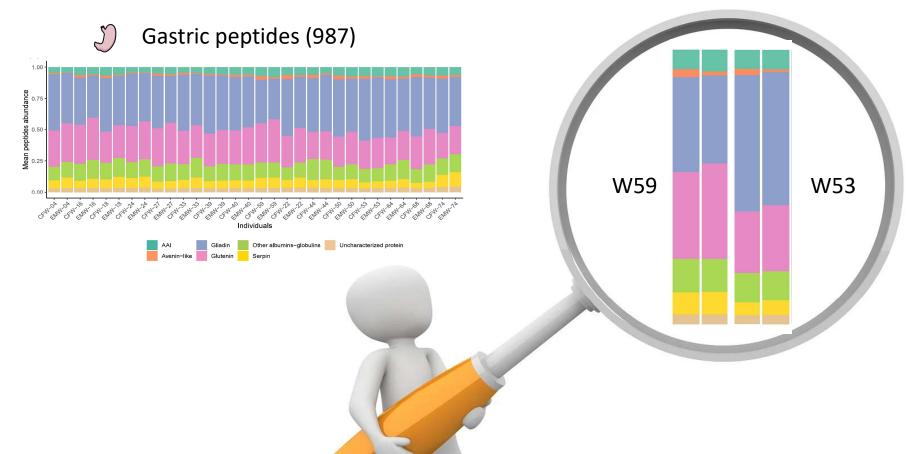






The **protein family origin** of the gastric peptides is diverse

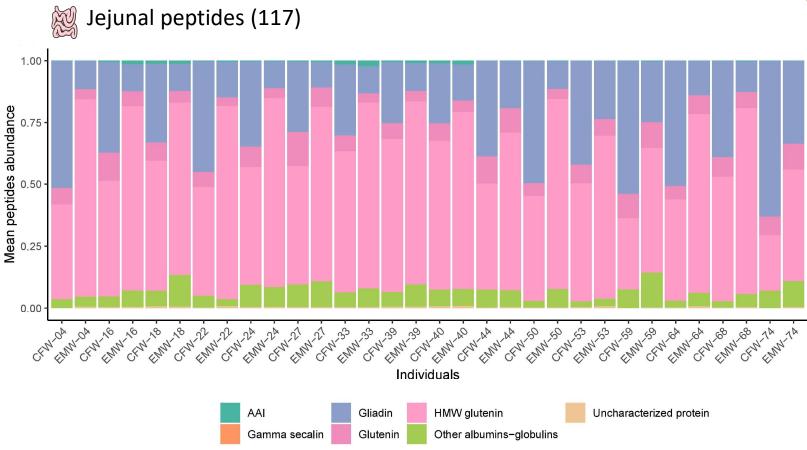




- The protein family origin of the gastric peptides is diverse
- > Location- and genotype-dependent variabilities are identified



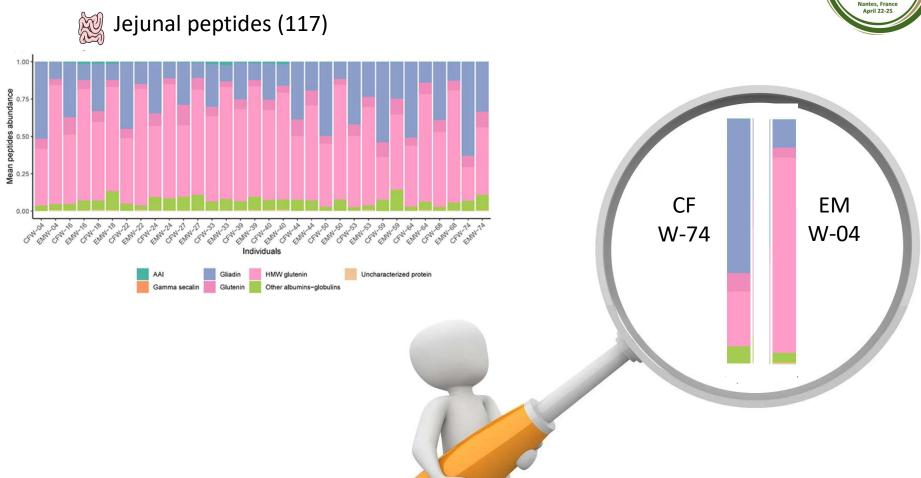




The jejunal peptides were almost exclusively derived from storage proteins

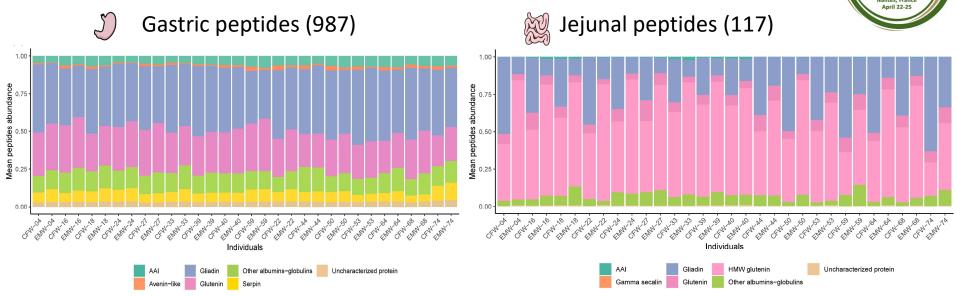






- > The jejunal peptides were almost exclusively derived from storage protein
- Location- and genotype-dependent variabilities are identified





The gastric and jejunal peptides containing proteins detected during digestion depends on the genotype and may be sensitive to environmental changes as is the storage protein composition of the flour



Epitope mapping analysis of the detected gastric and jejunal peptides



		Celiac T-cell			Food allergen				
	Total	Int	act	Par	rtial	Inta	ct	Pa	artial
Gastric+jejunal	1104	33	3%	35	3%	168	15%	250	23%
Gastric	957	27	3%	11	1%	80	8%	174	18%
Jejual UBO	117	6	5%	24	21%	88	75%	76	65%

Number and percentage of intact and partially digested gastric and jejunal peptide mapped to

- Celiac epitopes (blue)
- Food allergen epitopes (orange)

Diapositive 18

Please check this word? Is it "jejunal" or "Jejujal" Bose, Utpal (A&F, St. Lucia); 2024-04-19T01:12:57.108 UB0



Epitope mapping analysis of the detected gastric and jejunal peptides



			Celiac	T-cell	
	Total	Int	act	Par	tial
Gastric+jejunal	1104	33	3%	35	3%
Gastric	957	27	3%	11	1%
Jejual	117	6	5%	24	21%

Food allergen						
Inta	ict	Pa	artial			
168	15%	250	23%			
80	8%	174	18%			
88	75%	76	65%			

Number and percentage of intact and partially digested gastric and jejunal peptide mapped to

- Celiac epitopes (blue)
- Food allergen epitopes (orange)
 - More peptides are related to food allergen
- In %, more intact peptides for celiac epitopes in the gastric phase than in the jenunal suggesting partial hydrolysis
- In %, more partial peptides for food allergen epitopes in the gastric phase

5% still intact in the jejunum

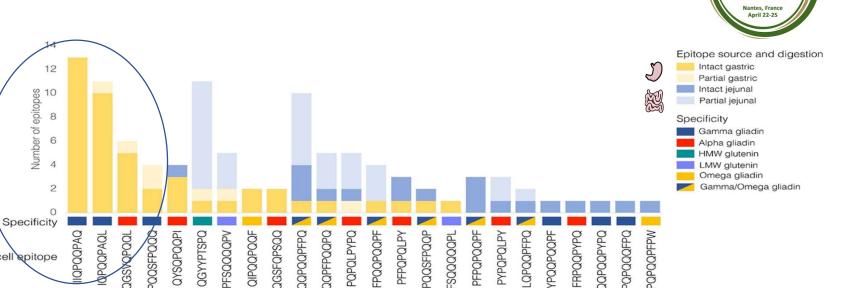
but 75% still intact in the jejunum

Diapositive 19

Please check this word? Is it "jejunal" or "Jejujal" Bose, Utpal (A&F, St. Lucia); 2024-04-19T01:12:57.108 UB0



Epitope mapping analysis of the detected gastric and jejunal peptides



Intact and partially digested celiac disease-specific T cell epitope

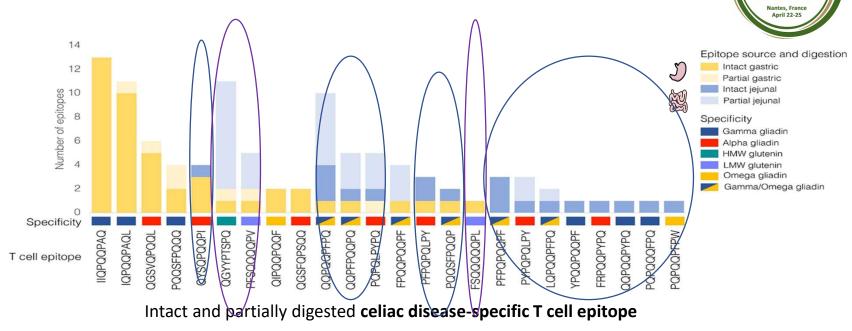
The gastric peptides were enriched in intact, γ - and α -gliadin-specific T cell core epitope, which were digested in the intestinal phase



T cell epitope



Epitope mapping analysis of the detected gastric and jejunal peptides



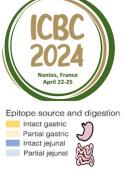
- The gastric peptides were enriched in intact, γ and α -gliadin-specific T cell core epitope, which were digested in the intestinal phase
- All intact epitopes in the jejunum came from gliadins
- Epitope from glutenins did not reach intact the jejunum



INRAe

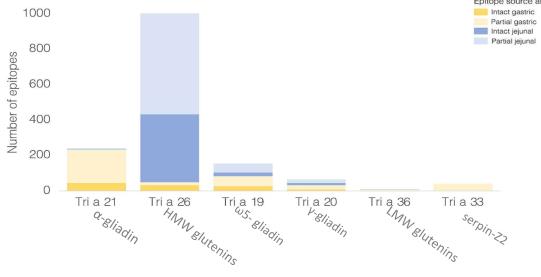


Epitope mapping analysis of the detected gastric and jejunal peptides



Compartment	Food allergen				
	Intact		Partial		
Gastric + Jejunal (n=1104)	168	15%	250	23%	
Gastric (n=987)	80	8%	174	18%	
Jejunal (n=117)	88	75%	76	65%	

Number and percentage of gastric and jejunal peptides mapped to **food allergens** epitopes



 \triangleright A large proportion of the HMW glutenins (Tri a 26) and a fraction of ω5- gliadin (Tri a 19) and γ-gliadin (Tri a 20) allergen epitopes are **intact in gastric and jejunal** fractions

The second question



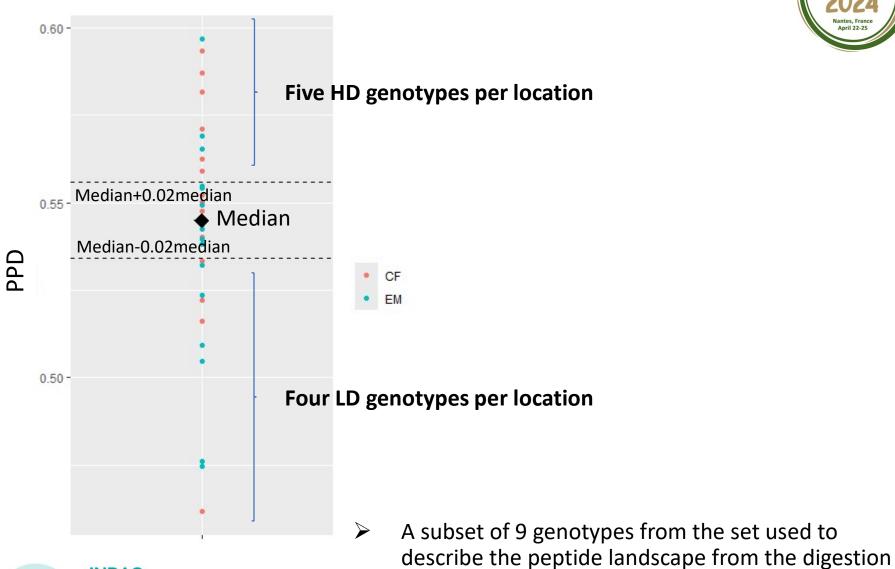


(2) Is there a peptide signature to distinguish high- and low-digestible genotypes?



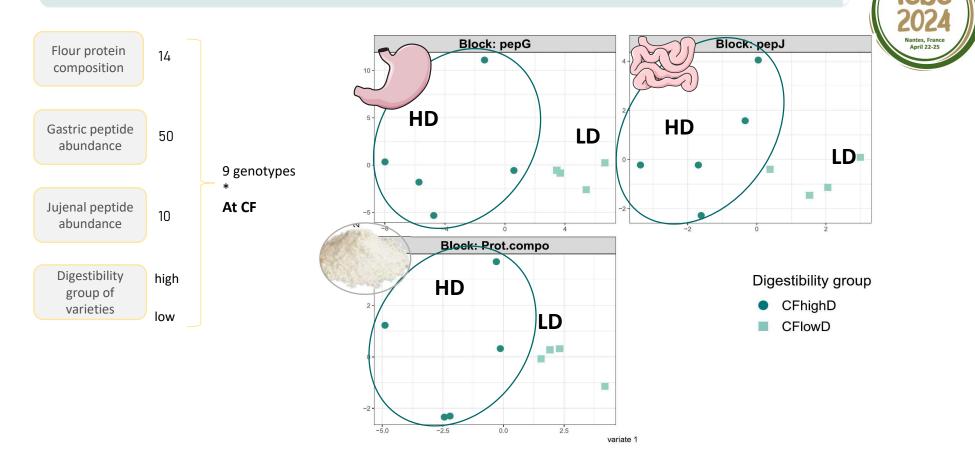
Selected wheat cultivars







(2) Is there a peptide signature to distinguish high- and low-digestible genotypes?



- Gastric and jejunal peptides discriminated HD and LD genotypes
- > Flour protein composition discriminated HD and LD genotypes

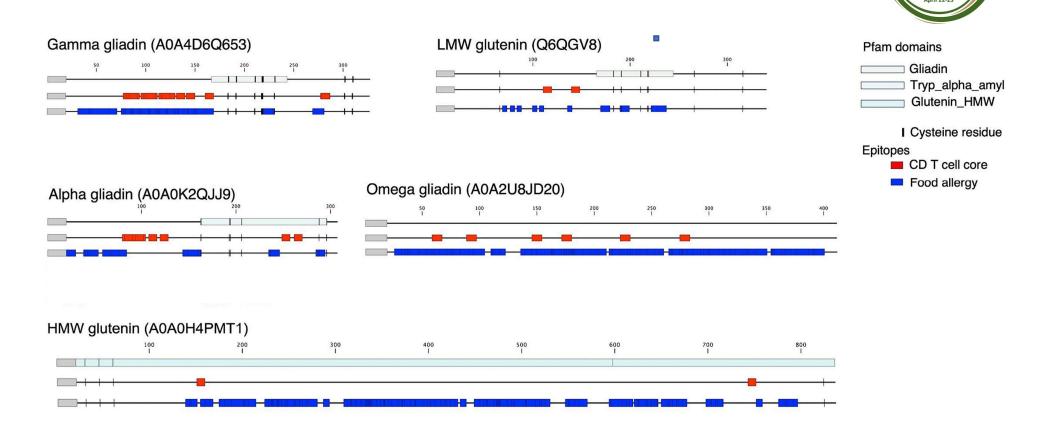
(2) Is there a peptide signature to distinguish high- and low-digestible genotypes? Correlation Circle Plot Flour protein 14 (a) composition Gastric peptide 50 HMW.LMW abundance \bigoplus 9 genotypes Pω5.Ptot At CF Jujunal peptide 10 abundance LD Digestibility high group of varieties pAG.Ptot low \oplus \oplus **PAG.Ptot** -1.0Name Component 1

A high proportion of **albumins-globulins** and **ω5-gliadins** in the nour were associated with **LD genotypes**

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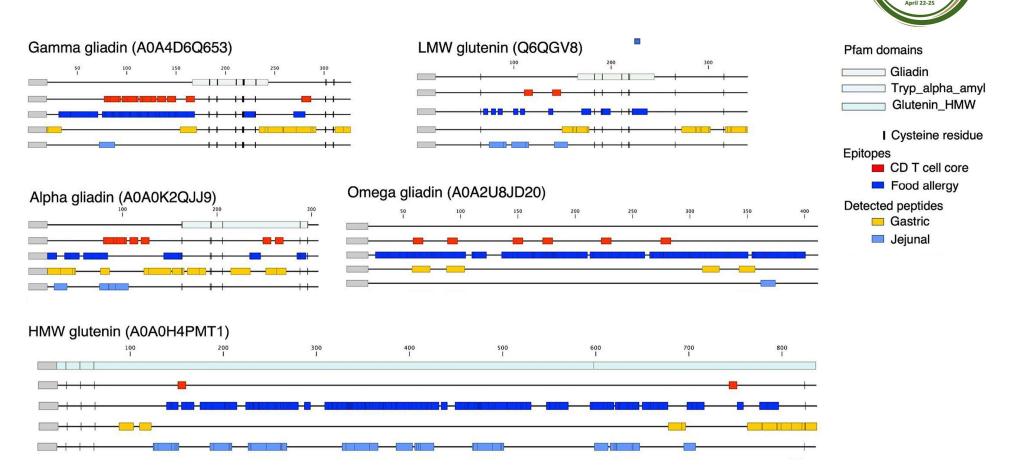
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- ightharpoonup A high proportion of **albumins-globulins** and $\omega 5$ -gliadins in the flour were associated with **LD genotypes**
- Peptides projected with **one class of flour protein** did not necessarily map to the class of protein it was projected with



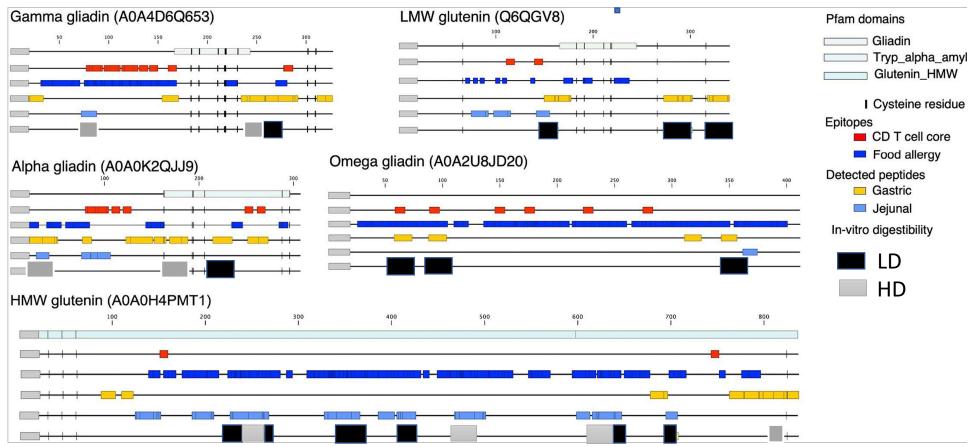


→ Information relevant from the database with allergic and celiac epitopes Immune Epitope Database and Analysis Resource (IEDB, https://www.iedb.org/).



- ➤ Gastric and jejunal peptides generally mapped either at the N- and C-termini or close to the conserved Pfam domains (not for jejunal peptides from HMW glutenin)
- > Jejunal peptides more frequently mapped to the epitope-rich repetitive regions of storage proteins







- > Peptides associated with high or low digestibility genotypes differed in abundance.
- They did not differ in mass, sequence length, amino acid composition or epitope diversity. The celiac or allergen epitopes were noted not to be higher in lowdigestible genotypes.





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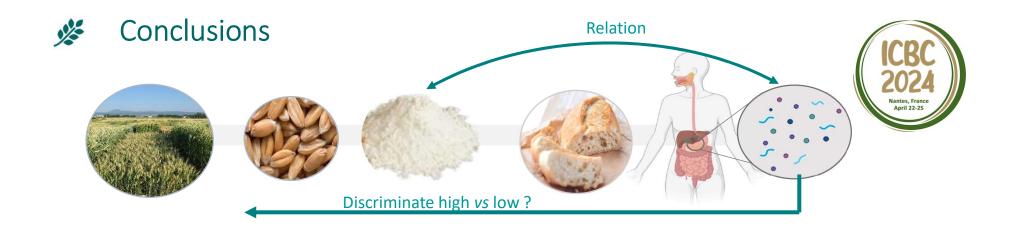
Peptidomics analysis of in vitro digested wheat breads: Effect of genotype and environment on protein digestibility and release of celiac disease and wheat allergy related epitopes

Mélanie Lavoignat ^a, Angéla Juhász ^b, Utpal Bose ^{b c}, Thierry Sayd ^d, Christophe Chambon ^d, Miguel Ribeiro ^{e f}, Gilberto Igrejas ^{f g h}, Sébastien Déjean ⁱ, Catherine Ravel ^a A B.



DOI: 10.1016/j.foodchem.2024.139148



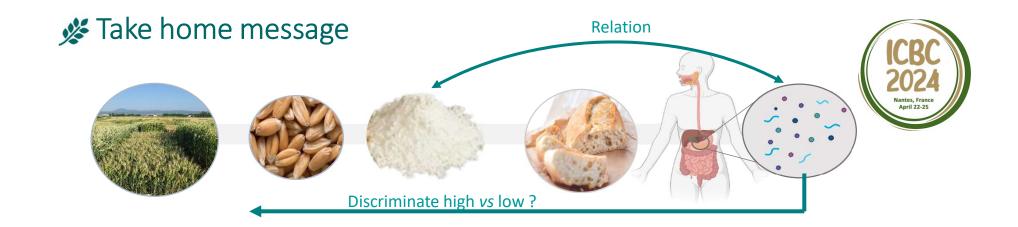


This study established a **peptidomic and epitope diversity map** of digested bread and provided new insights and correlations between genotypes, digestibility and wheat sensitivities such as celiac disease and wheat allergy.



No signature was found to characterize peptides from LD or HD genotypes.

However, we have to keep in mind that the digestibility of bread proteins is not only explained by the cultivar. The process induces protein modifications from flour to bread. Food processing can then determine their accessibility for enzymatic hydrolysis.



- > Peptidomic composition in the stomach is related to flour protein content and composition
- Digested peptide abundances vary between HD vs LD genotypes
- > Fingerprint of celiac epitopes indicates they were intact in the gastric phase
- > Peptides associated with LD genotypes were not enriched in epitopes









Mélanie Lavoignat, Thierry Sayd, Christophe Chambon & Catherine Ravel







Institut de mathématiques de Toulouse : **Sébastien Déjean**



University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro: Miguel Ribeiro & Gilberto Igrejas



Edith Cowan University: Angéla Juhász



CSIRO: Utpal Bose

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Thank you for your attention











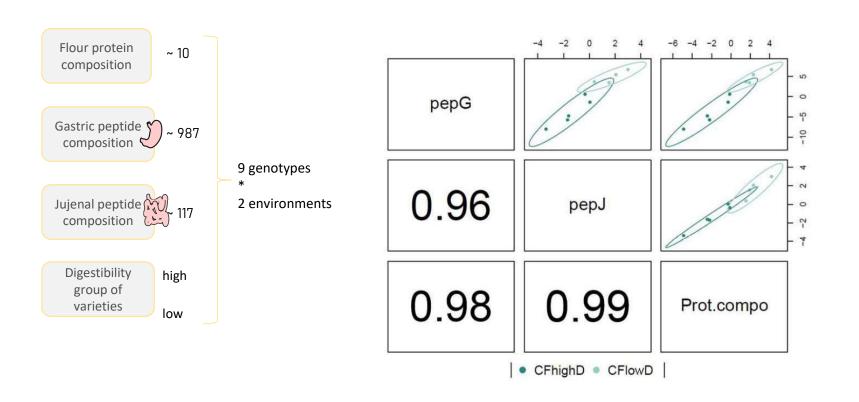
E. Bancel







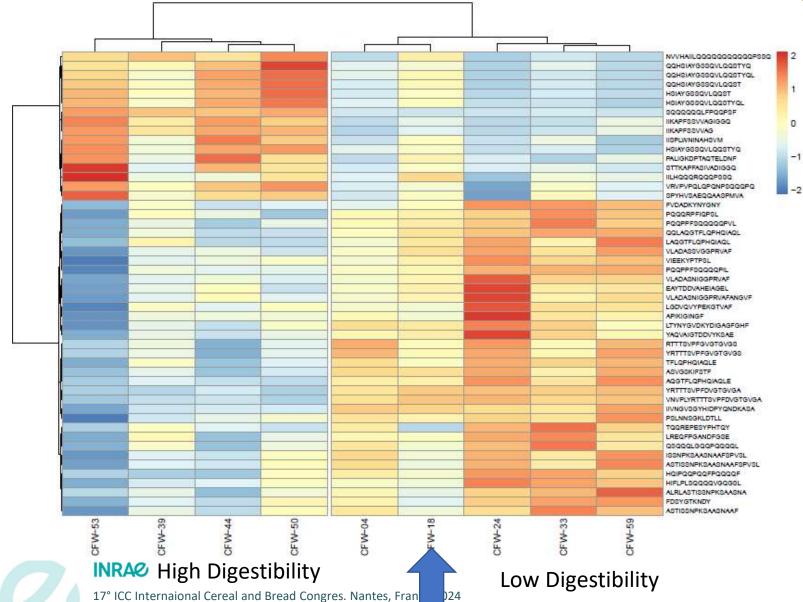




The gastric and jejunal peptide abundances were strongly linked to flour protein content and composition

(2) Is there a peptide signature to distinguish high- and low-digestible genotypes?





E. Bancel