

# WORLDWIDE PERSPECTIVES ON GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR RESEARCHERS, POLICY MAKERS AND PRACTITIONERS

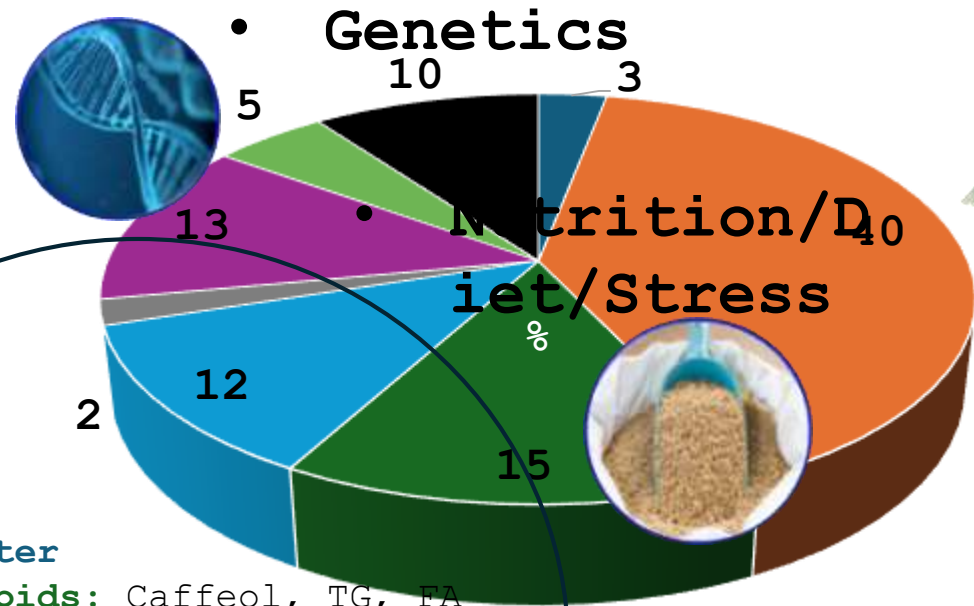
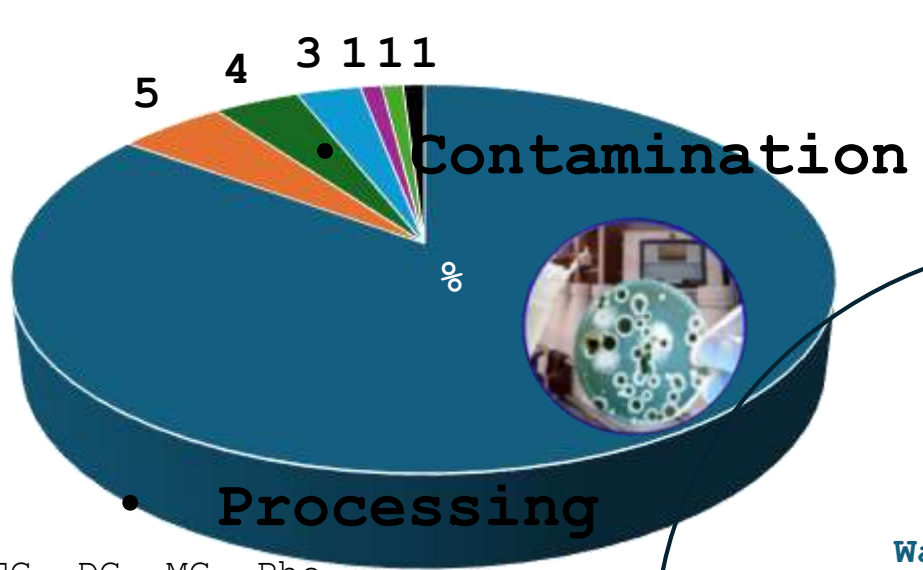
INNOVATIONS AND TRADITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY



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Università degli Studi di Firenze

**Harnessing NMR metabolomic  
fingerprinting for  
enhanced geographical identification and  
quality of  
milk and coffee**

# FOOD: A COMPLEX MATRIX



**Water**  
**Lipids:** TG, DG, MG, Pho-L, sterols, carotenoids, vit. A, D, E, K, FA  
**Carbohydrates:** lactose, oligosacc, sialic ac.  
**Proteins:** casein, whey p., aa  
**Organic acids:** lactic ac., citric ac., formic ac., etc  
**Minerals:** Ca, K, Mg, Na, Cl, P, S  
**Other:** NPN

**Water**  
**Lipids:** Caffeol, TG, FA  
**Carbohydrates:** mannose, raffinose, fructose, glucose, melanoidins  
**Alkaloids:** caffein, trigonelline  
**Proteins:** aa  
**Organic acids:** CGA, caffeic ac., quinic ac., malic ac., lactic ac.  
**Minerals:** Ca, K, Mg, Fe  
**Other**

## Origin



## Season

## Health status

# Analytical techniques for food analyses



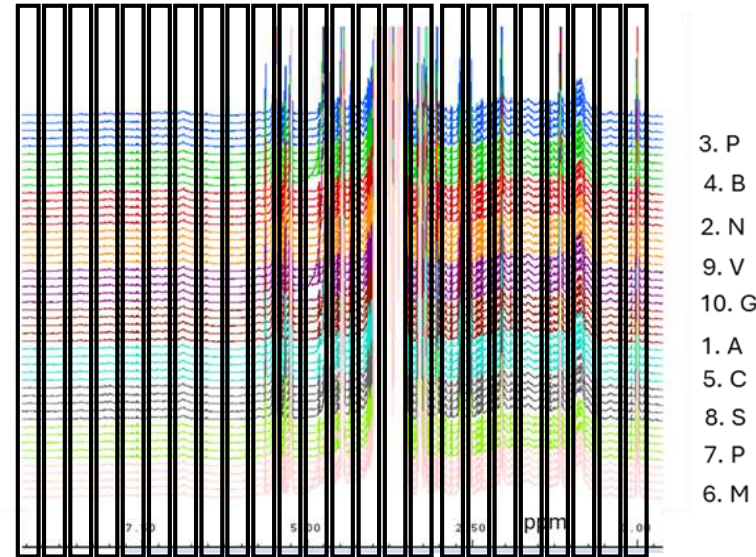
- ✓ Security
- ✓ Quality
- ✓ Authenticity

Common analyses :

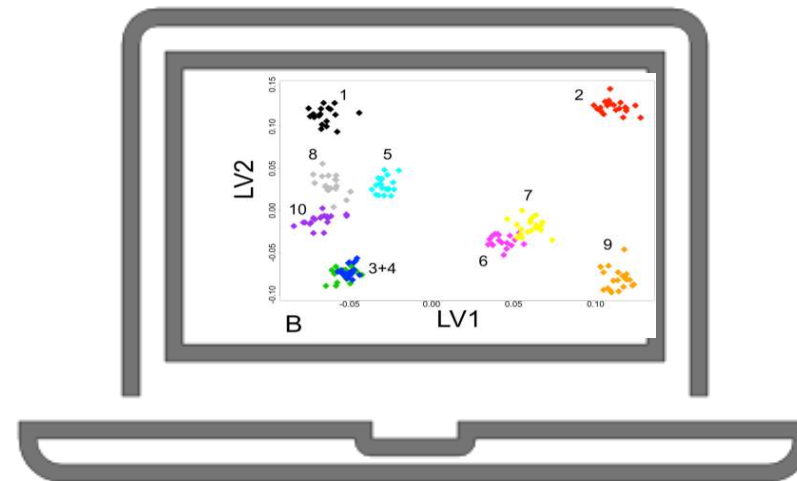
- Time consuming (low speed of detection, sample pretreatment)
- Sample destruction
- High volume/quantity of sample and solvents
- Targeted for few molecules

Fingerprinting analyses:

- Fast and minimal or no sample pre-treatment
- Non-destructive
- Untargeted



Database  
creation and  
modeling



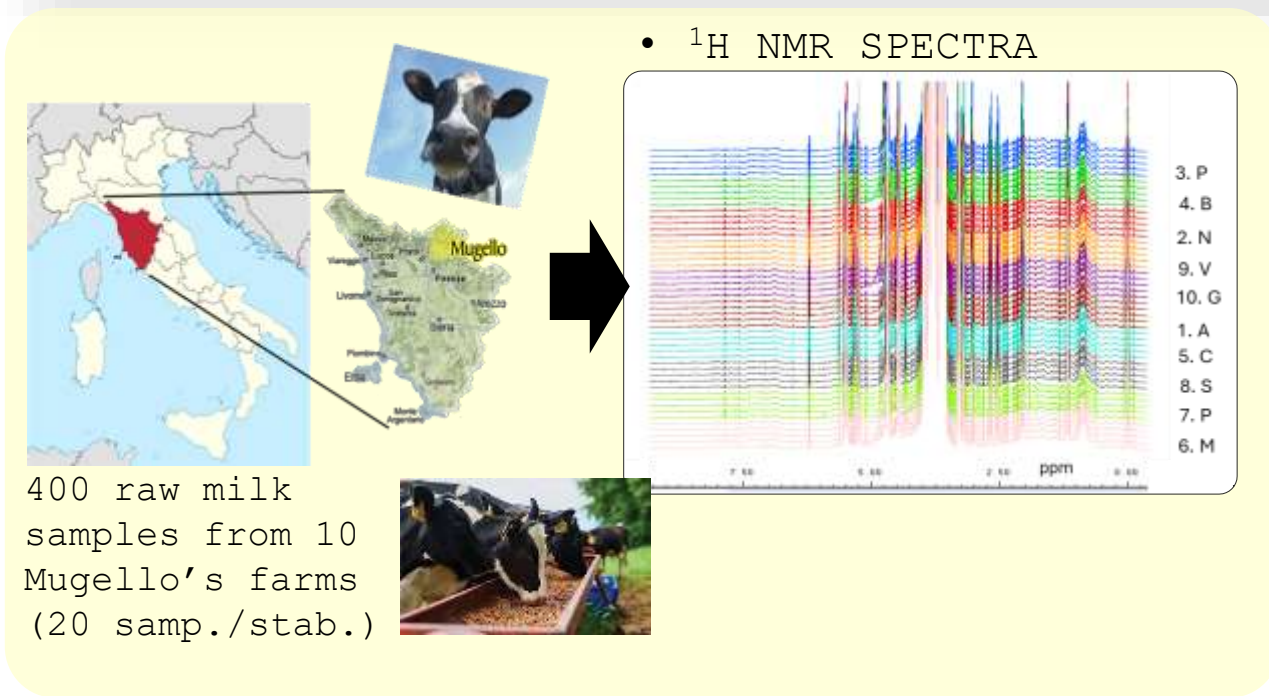
$^1\text{H-NMR}$   
(Nuclear Magnetic  
Resonance)



- ✓ **Highly reproducible**
- ✓ **Quantitative analysis**
- ✓ **Fast analysis**
- ✓ **Not disruptive**
- ✓ **Simple and minimal sample preparation**
- ✓ **Sensitivity (detection limit in the order of  $\mu\text{M}$ )**

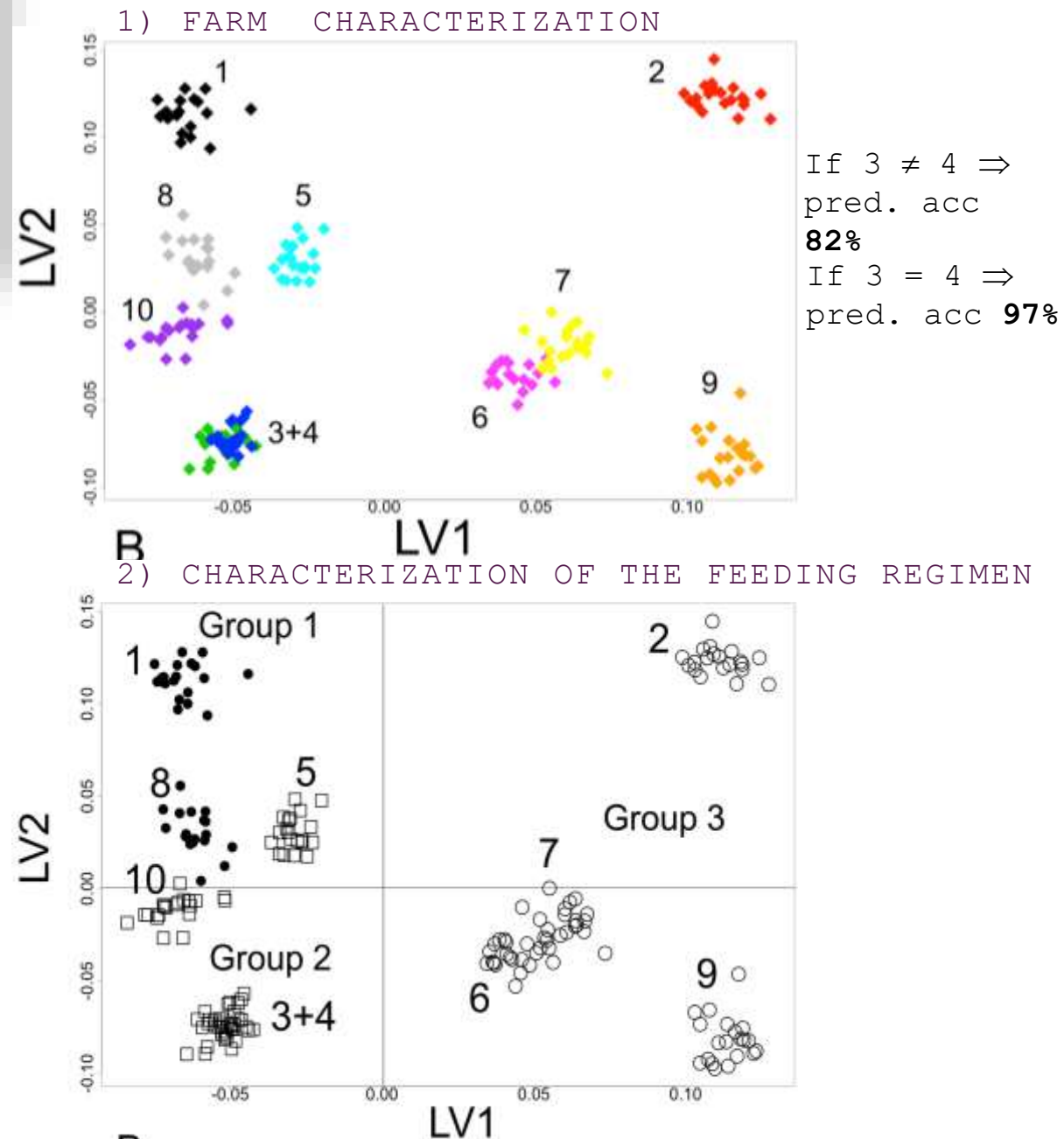
NMR metabolomic fingerprinting distinguishes milk from different farms

Leonardo Tenori<sup>a,b</sup>, Claudio Santucci<sup>b</sup>, Gaia Meoni<sup>b</sup>, Valentina Morrocchi<sup>c</sup>, Giacomo Matteucci<sup>c</sup>,  
Claudio Luchinat<sup>b,d,e,\*</sup>



- Group 1: silage and hays
- Group 2: silage
- Group 3: hays and cereal

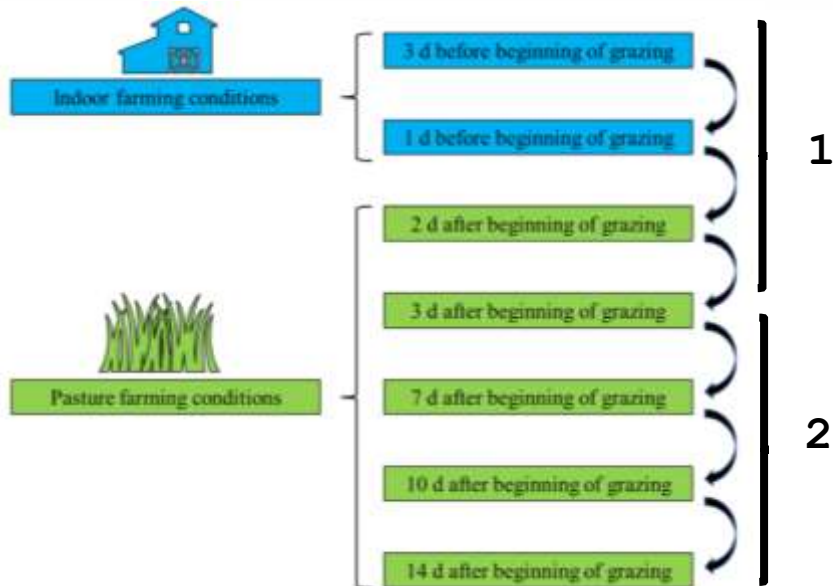
geographical origin: the milk case



## Grazing affects metabolic pattern of individual cow milk 2022

G. Niero,<sup>1</sup> G. Meoni,<sup>2,3</sup> L. Tenori,<sup>2,3</sup> C. Luchinat,<sup>2,3</sup> G. Visentin,<sup>4\*</sup> S. Callegaro,<sup>5</sup> E. Visentin,<sup>1</sup>  
 M. Cassandro,<sup>1,6</sup> M. De Marchi,<sup>1</sup> and M. Penasa<sup>1</sup>

421 milk samples from 72 animals



**Table 2.** Confusion matrix (%) of random forest model<sup>1</sup> built to classify different periods of sampling<sup>2</sup>

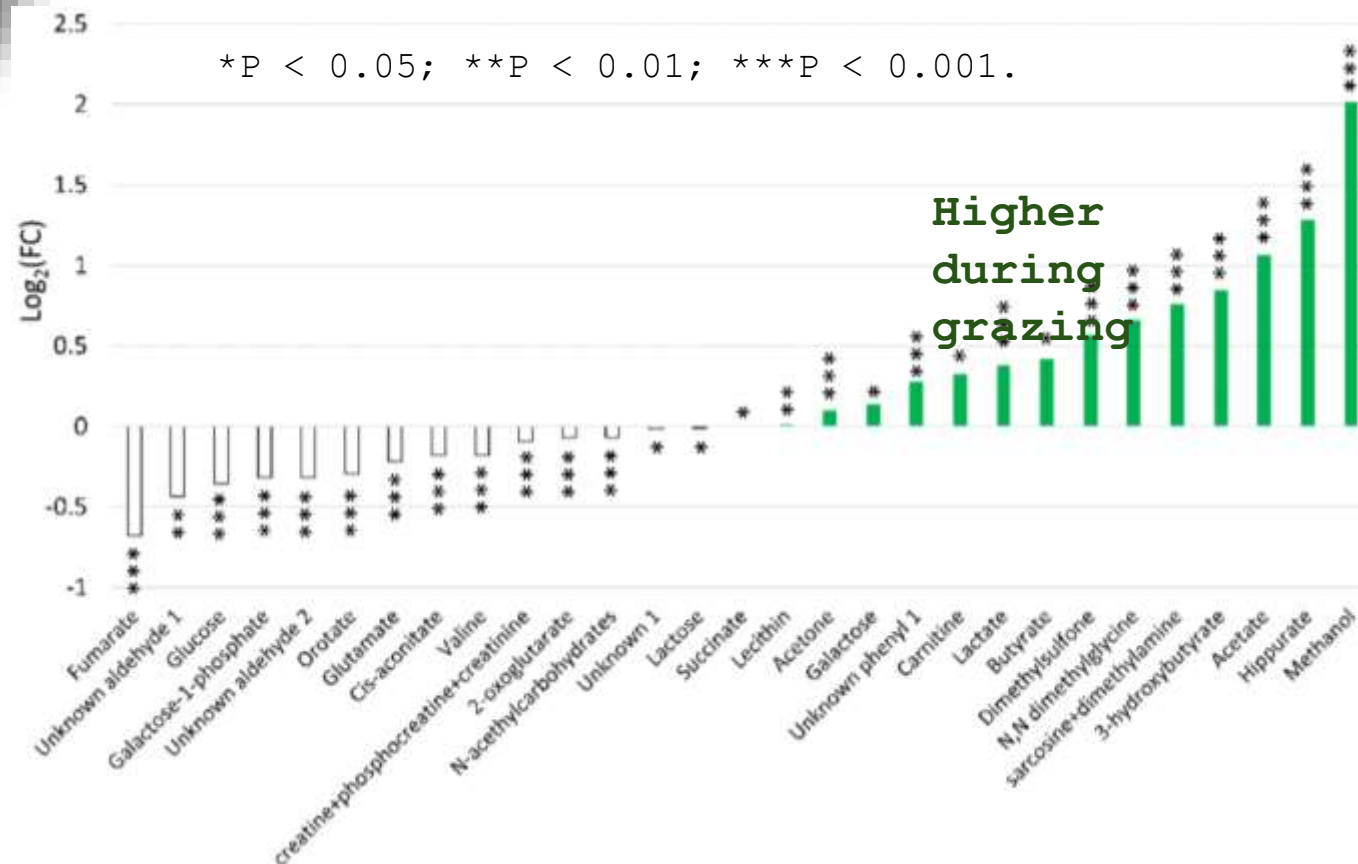
Actual period of sampling	Predicted period of sampling	
	1	2
1	97.6	2.4
2	12.9	87.1

<sup>1</sup>The diagonal of the confusion matrix reports the sensitivity (%) for the classification of each animal. Overall predictive accuracy = 93.1%.

<sup>2</sup>Period 1 refers to 3 and 1 d before the beginning of grazing and 2 and 3 d after the beginning of grazing; period 2 refers to 7, 10, and 14 d after the beginning of grazing.

# Quality and composition: the milk case

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy was used to investigate the effect of grazing on milk metabolites



- 93.1% accuracy distinguishing pre- and post-grazing milk samples.
- Hippurate: A robust marker for pasture-based milk.
- Grazing induces significant metabolic changes in milk.
- <sup>1</sup>H NMR is a powerful tool for food traceability and authenticity.
- Potential application in premium dairy product verification (e.g., PDO cheeses).

# Nuclear Magnetic Resonance-Based Metabolomic Comparison of Breast Milk and Organic and Traditional Formula Milk Brands for Infants and Toddlers

Authors: Gaia Meoni, Leonardo Tenori, and Claudio Luchinali

Publication: OMICS: A Journal of Integrative Biology • <https://doi.org/10.1089/omi.2019.0125>

## OPLS-DA



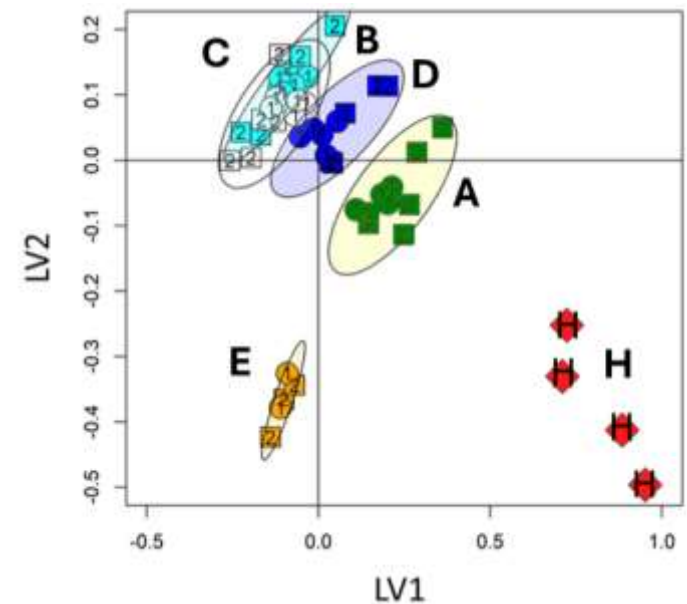
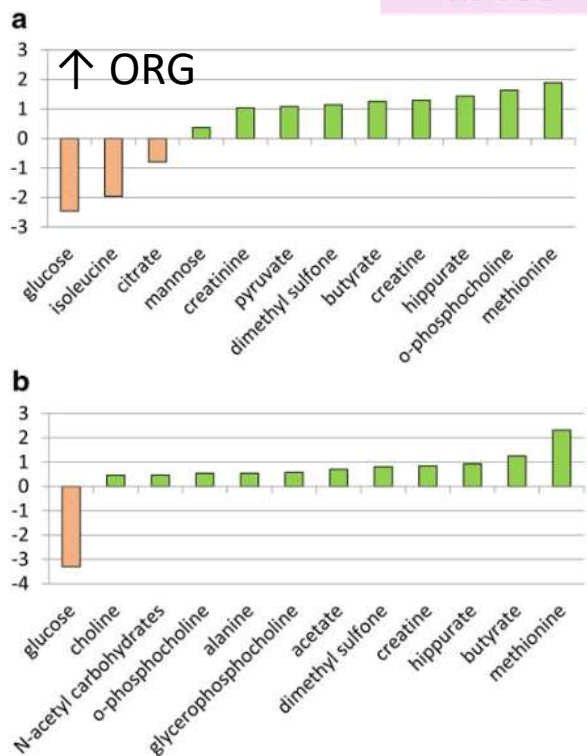
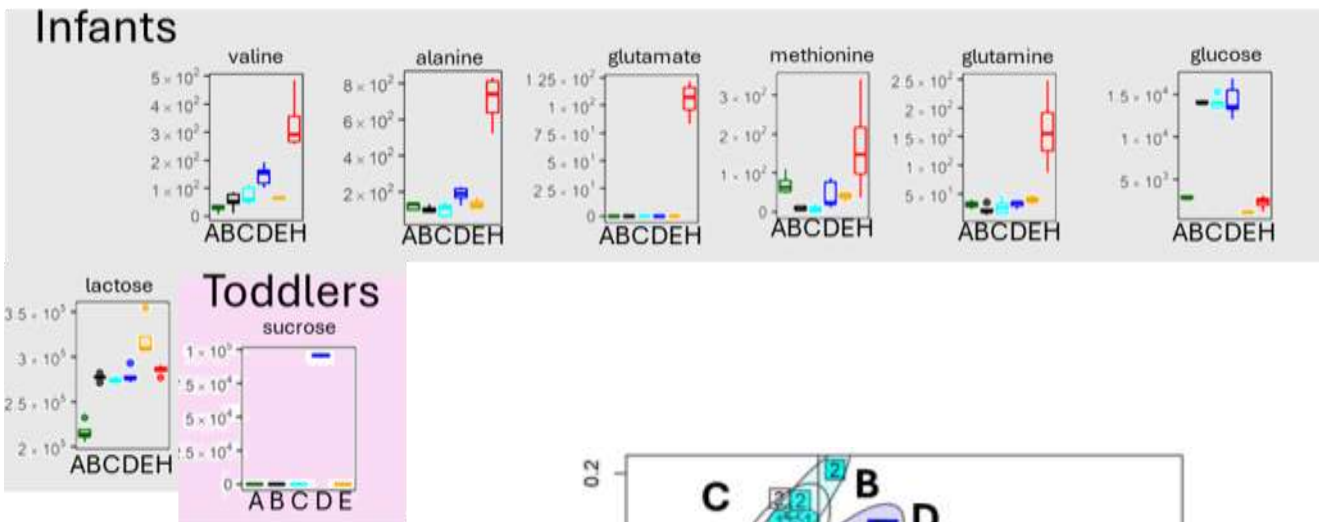
1) Org. Vs conv. FMs CV OPLS-DS

Confusion matrices of OPLS-DA models of organic and nonorganic infant FM

	FM CPMG model		FM diffusion-edited model		
	NO-ORG	ORG	%	NO-ORG	ORG
NO-ORG	66.7	33.3	NO-ORG	80	20
ORG	0	100	ORG	75	25
Overall predictive accuracy: 78%			Overall predictive accuracy: 61.6%		

2) 5 FMs CV OPLS-DS

%	C	A	E	D	B
C	20	0	0	0	80
A	0	100	0	0	0
E	0	0	100	0	0
D	0	0	0	100	0
B	70	0	0	0	30
Overall predictive accuracy: 70%					



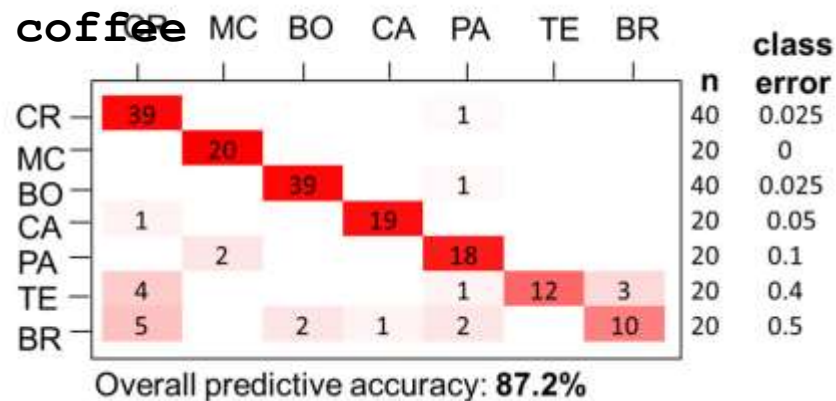
Article

Phenotyping Green and Roasted Beans of Nicaraguan Coffea Arabica Varieties Processed with Different Post-Harvest Practices

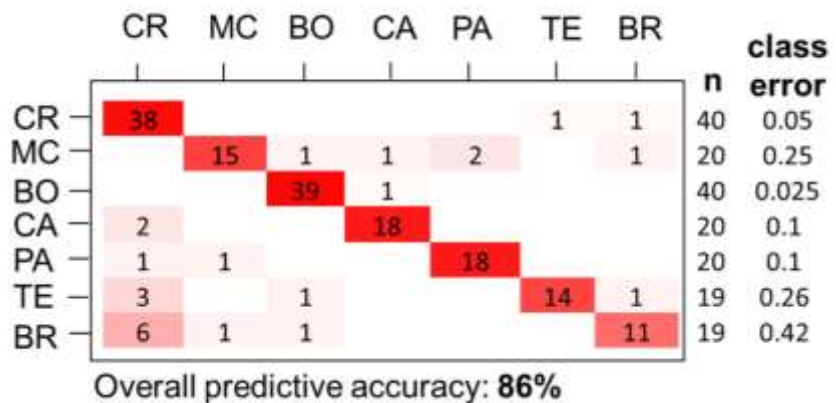
Gaia Meoni<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>, Claudio Luchinat<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Enrico Gotti<sup>4</sup>, Alejandro Cadena<sup>5</sup> and Leonardo Tenori<sup>1,2,3,\*</sup>

1) CULTIVAR CLASSIFICATION BASED ON <sup>1</sup>H-NMR FINGERPRINTING APPROACH

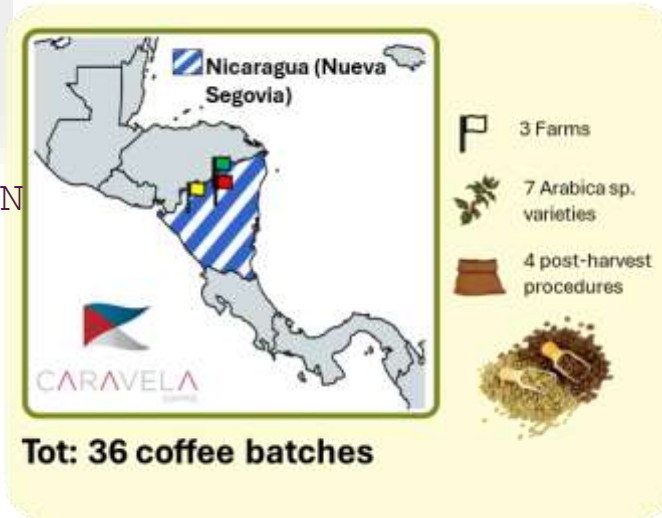
Green coffee



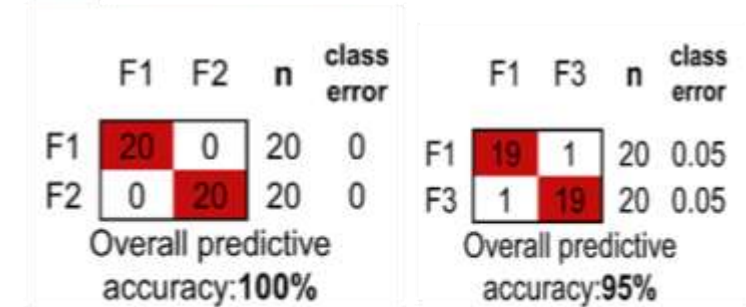
Roasted coffee



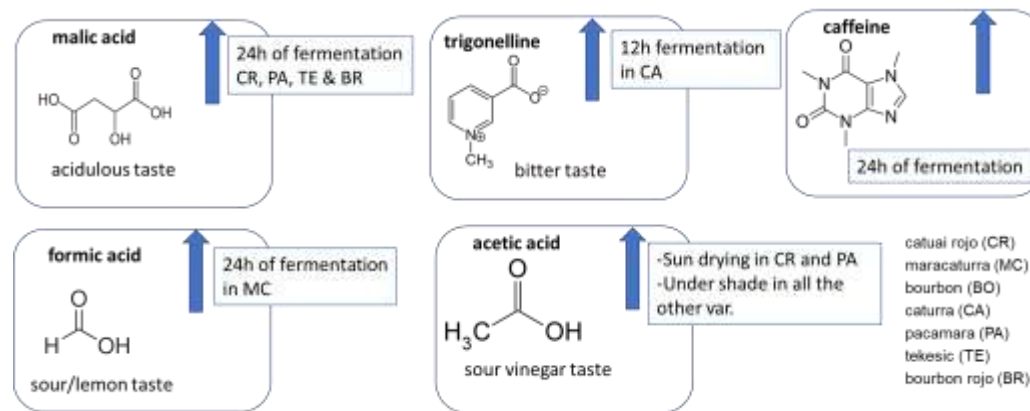
catuai rojo (CR)  
maracaturra (MC)  
bourbon (BO)  
caturra (CA)  
pacamara (PA)  
tekesic (TE)  
bourbon rojo (BR)



2) GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF NUEVA SEGOVIA FARMS CULTIVATING THE SAME VARIETIES

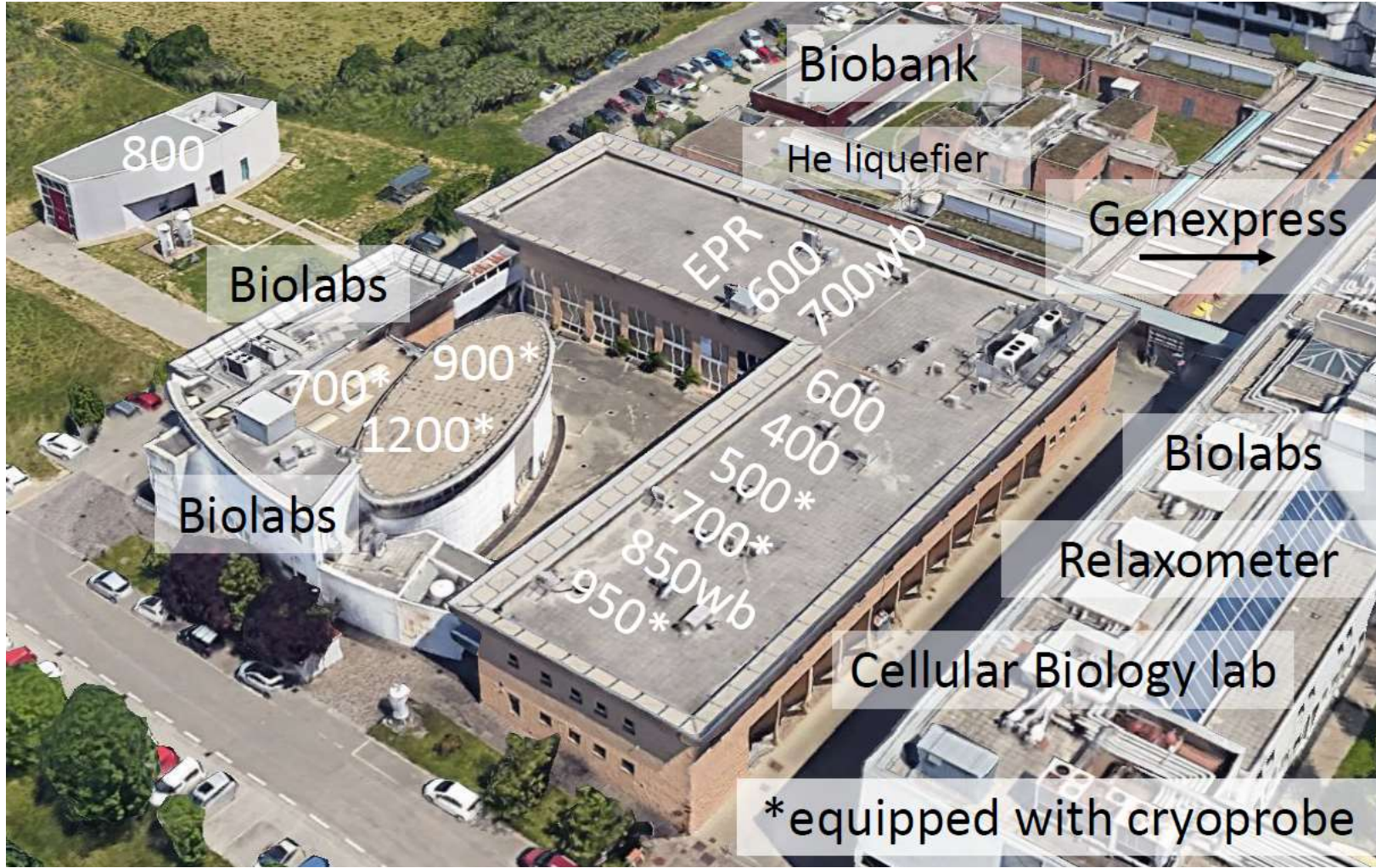


3) EVALUATION OF POST-HARVEST EFFECTS ON COFFEE METABOLOMIC PROFILE



- Each coffee variety seems to react differently to fermentation, drying and roasting.

# MAGNETIC RESONANCE CENTER (CERM) @ UNIFI



Thank  
you for  
the  
attenti  
on