



# Adding value to pet food products with the inclusion of sorghum ingredients

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# Ingredients utilized in pet food

1st



Farm & Mill-based ingredients

4M tons

2nd



Meat & Poultry Products

1.83M tons

3rd



Rendered Protein Meals

1.5M tons

Grains



Pulses



Cereal by-products

Fruits

Others

By weight, whole grains are the most used ingredients in dog and cat food

Source: Institute for Feed Education & Research, 2020

# Grains utilized in pet food



Barley **Rice** Corn Flaxseed Linseed

Millet Oats Pearled Barley Quinoa

Rye Sesame Seeds **Sorghum**

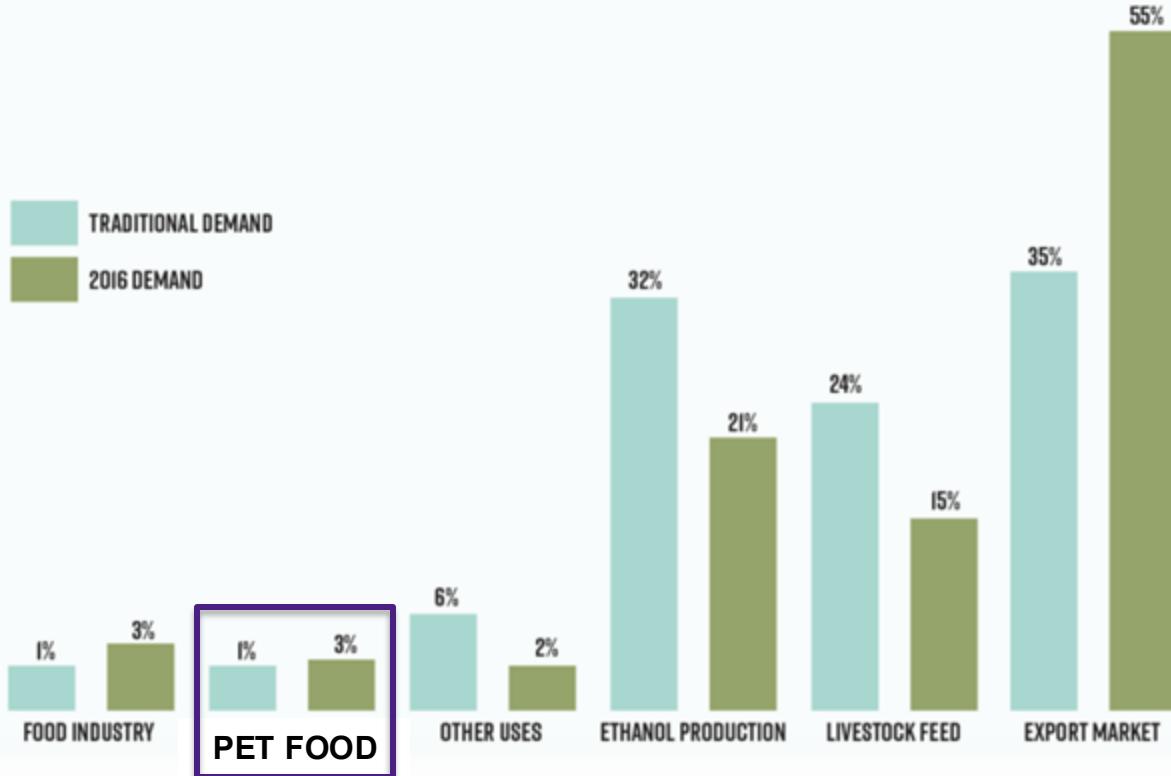
Sunflower Seeds **Wheat**



# Sorghum usage



15 pet food companies  
+ 130 products





# Why sorghum?



# Sorghum



What is  
Sorghum?

Sustainability

Processing

Novel products

Digestibility

Functional  
properties



# Sorghum



Perennial grain usually grown as annual crop

Originates from northeast Africa and Asia

Grow in semi-arid environments

***Sustainable choice***



# Sorghum



- 30% less water
  - 91% of sorghum acres are rain fed
  - 1.5 trillion gallons of irrigation water savings per year
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - Captures more carbon during respiration
  - 0.21 CO<sub>2</sub>e per kg\*

\*EcoPractices 2020 On-farm Practices Report for Nu Life Market

# Sorghum



Different varieties



White and red sorghum

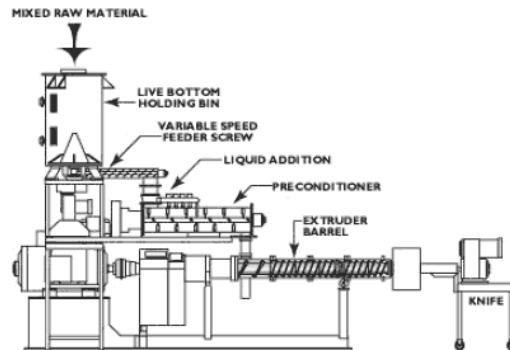


*pet food*

# Sorghum in pet food



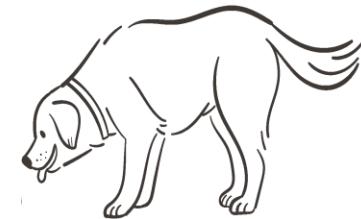
Consumer



Processing



Acceptability



Digestibility  
Health benefits

# Sorghum in pet food



Gluten-free

Non GMO

Ancient grain

Sustainable



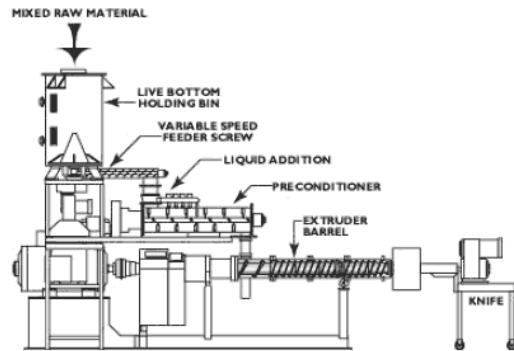
# Nutritional composition

Item, %	Corn	Sorghum*	Brewer's rice
Dry matter	89	89	89
Organic matter	98	98	98
Crude protein	11	~9-11	7.6
Fat	5.2	~2.5- 6	3.8
Starch	78	~60-75	88
<b>Total dietary fiber</b>	4.1	~7-15	1.6
Soluble fiber	0.62	~1-3	0.23
Insoluble fiber	3.45	~5-13	1.41

# Sorghum in pet food



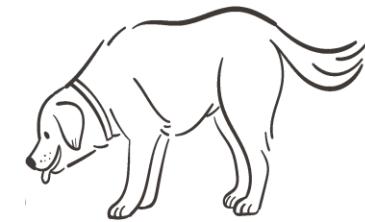
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Processing

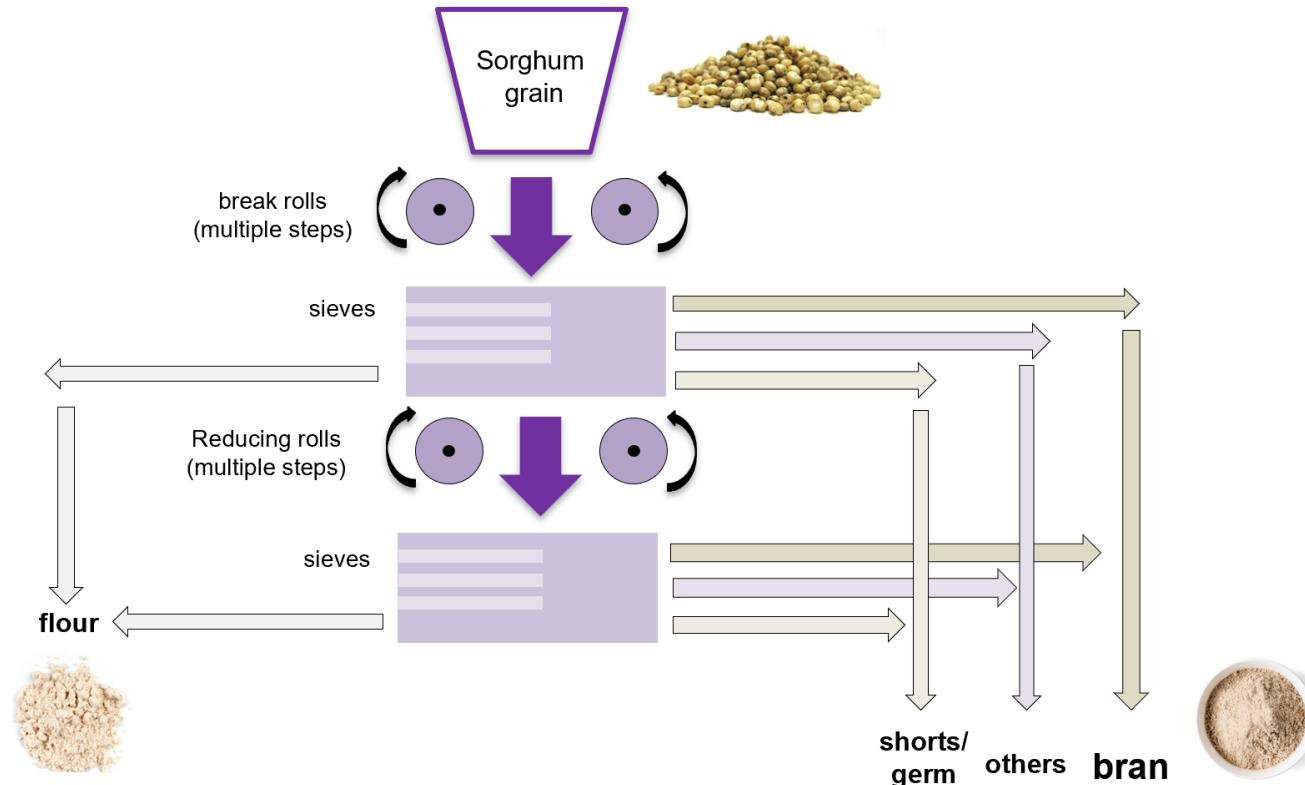


Acceptability



Digestibility  
Health benefits

# Sorghum – milling



# Sorghum fractions in dog food



Sorghum Flour

Sorghum Germ

Sorghum Mill-feed



# Sorghum fractions in dog food



Item	Sorghum to the mill	Flour	Mill-feed
Yield, kg	1,525	1,041	414
Yield, %	100	68.3	27.2
Moisture, %	12.22	11.59	10.87
Crude Protein, %	10.8	10.2	13.9
Crude Fat, %	6.59	5.12	4.96
Crude Fiber, %	1.70	n.d.	5.05
ADF, %	3.80	1.40	7.70
NDF, %	6.70	1.50	16.80
TDF, %	8.80	3.20	20.0
Soluble Fiber, %	2.60	2.50	1.60
Insoluble Fiber, %	6.20	0.70	18.30
Lignin, %	n.d.	n.d.	2.90
Total Starch, %	61.5	67.0	43.8
Ash, %	1.31	1.53	2.20



# Owner and pet acceptance

## Pet and owner acceptance of dry dog foods manufactured with sorghum and sorghum fractions

Brizio Di Donfrancesco<sup>a</sup>, Kadri Koppel<sup>a</sup>  , Charles Gregory Aldrich<sup>b</sup>

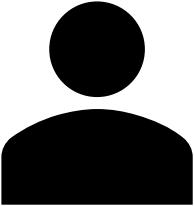
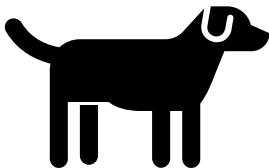


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Ingredients, %	CD	WSD	FD	MF
Brewers' rice	21.21	–	–	–
Maize	21.21	–	–	–
Wheat	21.21	–	–	–
Whole sorghum	–	64.69	–	–
Sorghum flour	–	–	63.11	–
Sorghum mill-feed	–	–	–	67.65
Chicken by-product meal	20.94	20.02	20.00	20.00
Chicken fat	5.36	5.54	6.69	3.30
Beet Pulp	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Maize gluten meal	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Calcium carbonate	0.75	0.35	0.26	0.67
Potassium chloride	0.49	0.52	0.65	0.19
Salt	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.43
Dicalcium phosphate	0.87	0.95	1.27	0.24
Choline chloride	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Vitamin premix	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Trace mineral premix	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Natural antioxidant (dry)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08

# Owner and pet acceptance

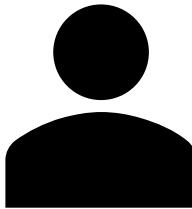
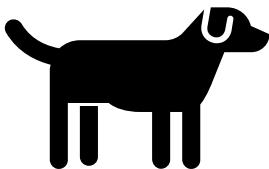
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Nutrient	CD	WSD	FD	MF
Moisture, % <sup>a</sup>	6.91	7.13	5.56	6.17
Dry matter, %	93.09	92.87	94.44	93.83
Protein (crude), %	21.70	21.1	21.5	24.6
Fat (acid hydrolysis), %	11.40	11.7	10.3	9.17
Fiber (crude), %	0.78	1.04	0.38	2.29



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Home use test (client owned dogs)

## Single bowl test



(n=30)



5 d



5 d



5 d



5 d



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Similar acceptability among control and sorghum diets

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Table 4. Consumer panel (N=105) of dog owners evaluation of “liking” (1–9 hedonic score; 1=dislike to 9=likes extremely) control (CD), whole sorghum (WSD), flour (FD) and sorghum mill feed (MF) containing diets.

	CD	WSD	FD	MF
Overall Liking	6.44 <sup>a</sup>	6.59 <sup>a</sup>	6.17 <sup>b</sup>	6.08 <sup>b</sup>
Overall Appearance Liking	6.60 <sup>a</sup>	6.67 <sup>a</sup>	6.23 <sup>b</sup>	6.00 <sup>b</sup>
Color Liking	6.46 <sup>a</sup>	6.59 <sup>a</sup>	6.34 <sup>ab</sup>	6.12 <sup>b</sup>
Aroma Liking	5.89	6.09	5.91	5.91

\*Means with the same letter are not significantly different ( $P<0.05$ ). Scores not sharing the same letter were significantly different ( $p<0.05$ ).

Larger

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Darker

# Processing effects



## Effects of milling sorghum into fractions on yield, nutrient composition, and their performance in extrusion of dog food

Isabella Corsato Alvarenga, Zhining Ou, Shawn Thiele, Sajid Alavi, Charles Gregory Aldrich [✉](#)

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Total starch, %	46.9	45.6	50	35.3

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- ✓ Whole sorghum process similar to corn and rice
- ✓ Expands well



Table 5. Least square means\* $\pm$ standard error of the mean (SEM) of processing data collected during production of extruded control (CON), whole sorghum (WSD), sorghum flour (FLD), and sorghum mill-feed (MFD) diets.

Item	CON	WSD	FLD	MFD	P
Flow rate, kg/h	152 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 2.2	149 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 1.6	150 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 1.0	133 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 2.2	0.0071
Density OE <sup>1</sup> , g/L	325 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 2.2	333 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 3.8	286 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 1.4	425 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 19.5	0.0002
Density OD <sup>2</sup> , g/L	304 <sup>bc</sup> $\pm$ 2.7	317 <sup>ab</sup> $\pm$ 6.0	285 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 3.9	391 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 17.7	0.0098
FS <sup>3</sup> speed, rpm	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.0	0.9436
PC <sup>4</sup> steam, kg/h	17.5 $\pm$ 0.20	17.3 $\pm$ 0.36	17.5 $\pm$ 0.27	17.5 $\pm$ 0.27	0.9611
PC water, kg/h	15.8 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.24	15.6 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.49	15.8 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.57	13.3 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.03	0.0012
PC temp, °C	98.3 <sup>ab</sup> $\pm$ 0.46	98.5 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.21	98.2 <sup>ab</sup> $\pm$ 0.31	97.1 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.12	0.0141
EX <sup>5</sup> shaft speed, rpm	322.7 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 3.57	319.7 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.80	319.4 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.82	383.7 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.21	<.0001
EX steam, kg/h	19.33 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.10	19.47 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.21	5.34 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.47	3.19 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.60	<.0001
Motor load, %	45.9 $\pm$ 1.44	46.6 $\pm$ 1.14	46.4 $\pm$ 1.44	41.2 $\pm$ 0.99	0.0633
EX water, kg/h	7.69 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.09	7.61 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.02	7.76 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.03	10.17 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.02	<.0001
Knife speed, rpm	937 $\pm$ 5.6	930 $\pm$ 3.3	943 $\pm$ 18.0	991 $\pm$ 18.4	0.1071
SME <sup>6</sup> , kJ/kg	102.2 $\pm$ 10.34	109.7 $\pm$ 8.03	105.9 $\pm$ 10.79	92.6 $\pm$ 9.70	0.6278

<sup>ab</sup>Variable means within a row with unlike superscripts differ ( $P < 0.05$ ).

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- ✓ Sorghum flour = bulk density
- ✓ Sorghum mill-feed = bulk density

*As full replacement (high inclusion)*



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# Processing – additional applications

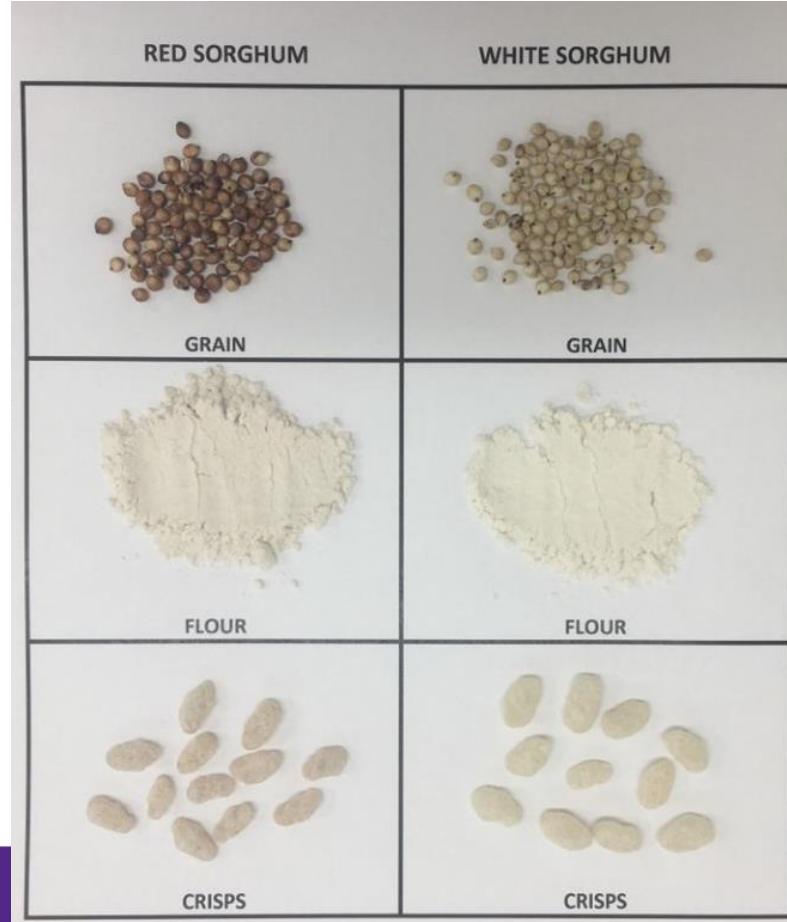


## Characterization of white and red sorghum flour and their potential use for production of extrudate crisps

Julia Guazzelli Pezzali , Anu Suprabha-Raj , Kaliramesh Siliveru , Charles Gregory Aldrich

Published: June 23, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0234940>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage	Peer Review
▼					



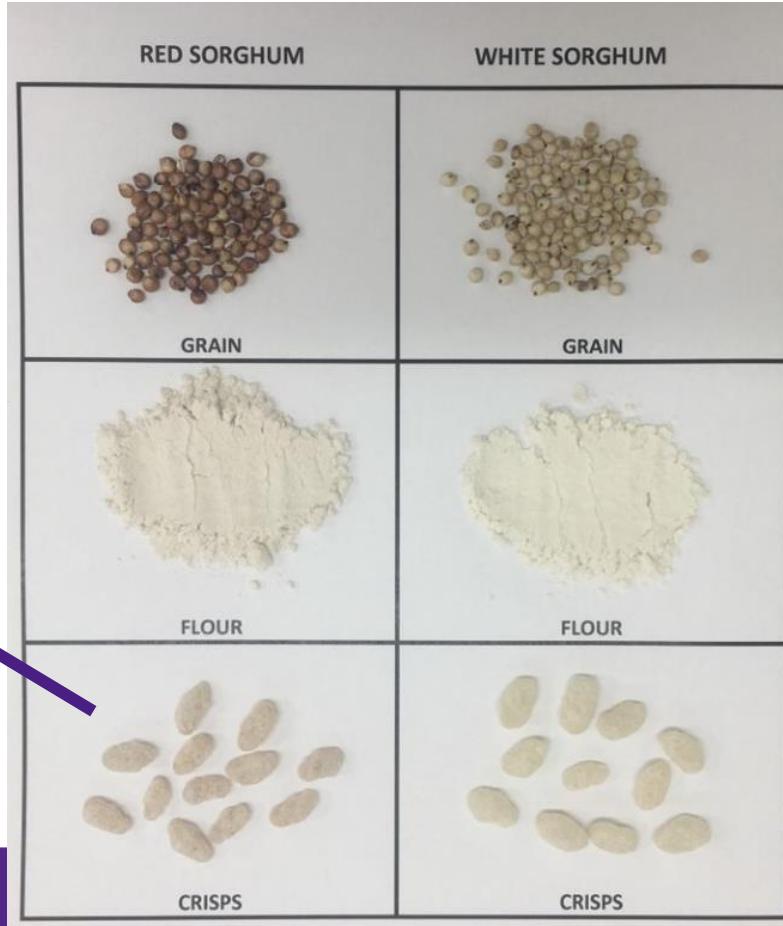
# Processing – additional applications



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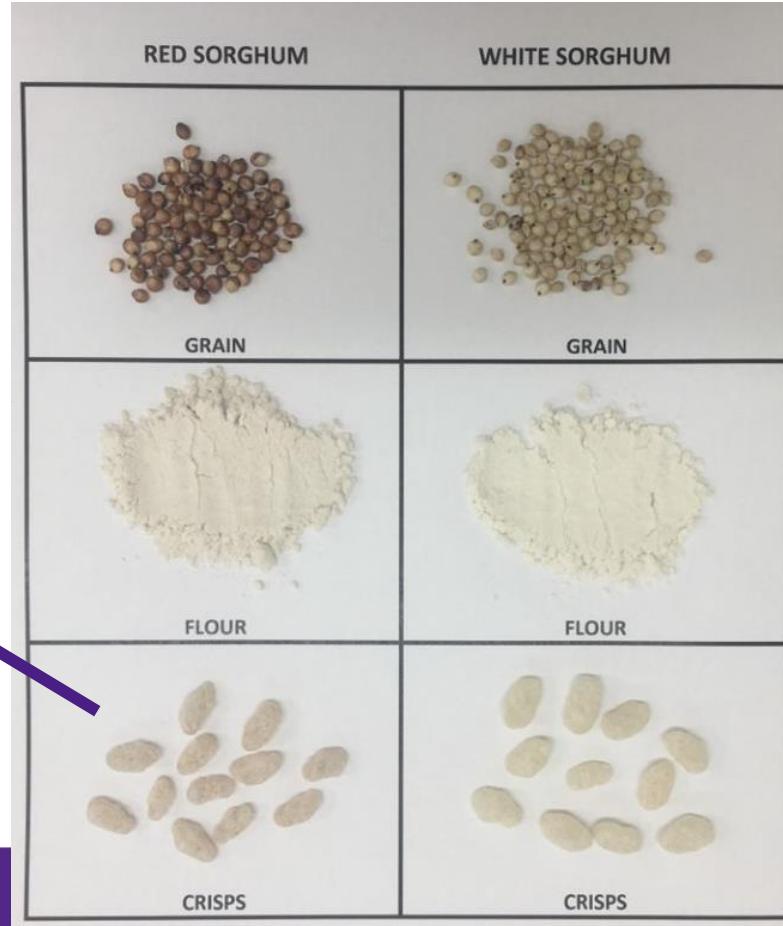
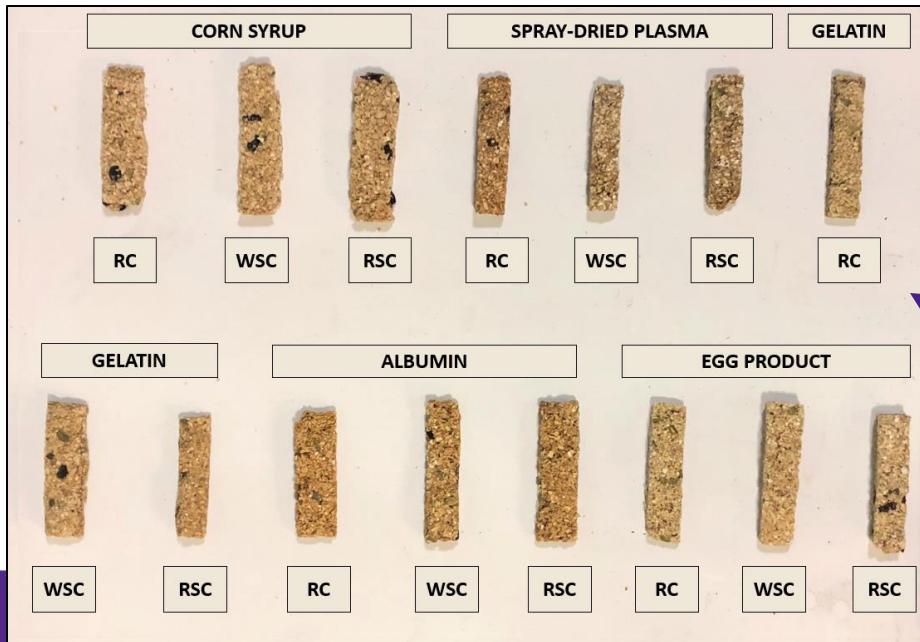
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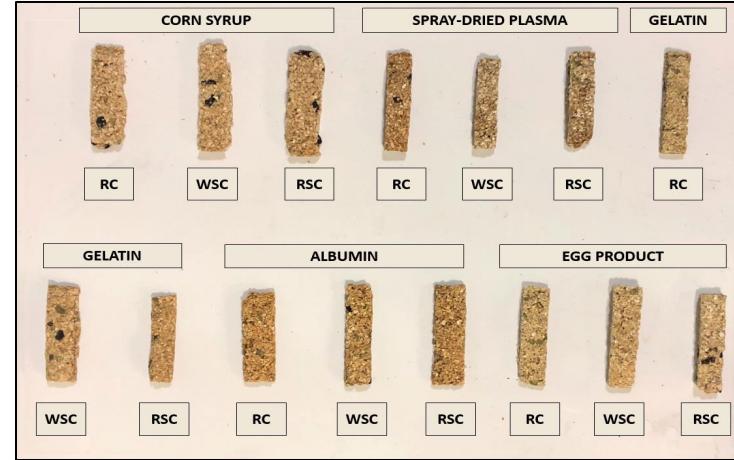
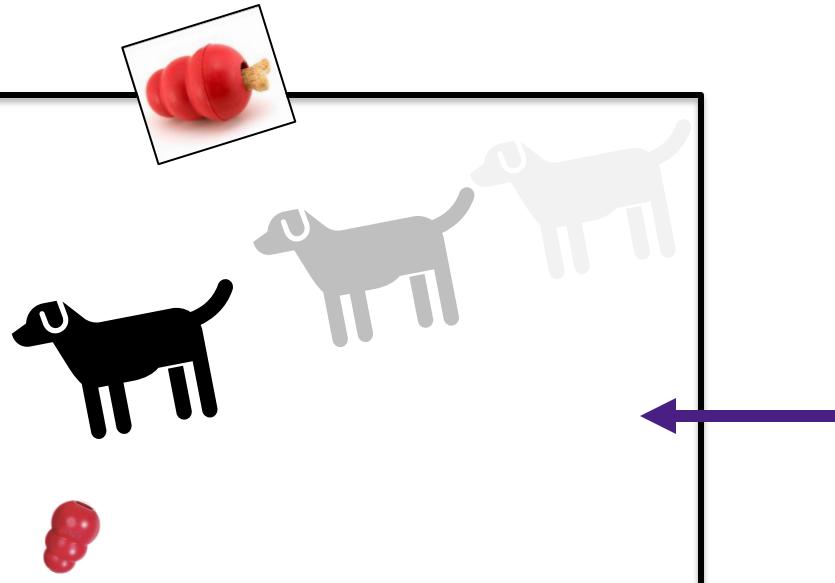
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- Three ranking tests:
1. RSC w/ different binders
  2. WSC w/ different binders
  3. RSC w/ different binders
  4. Most preferred binder w/ different crisps

# Processing – additional applications



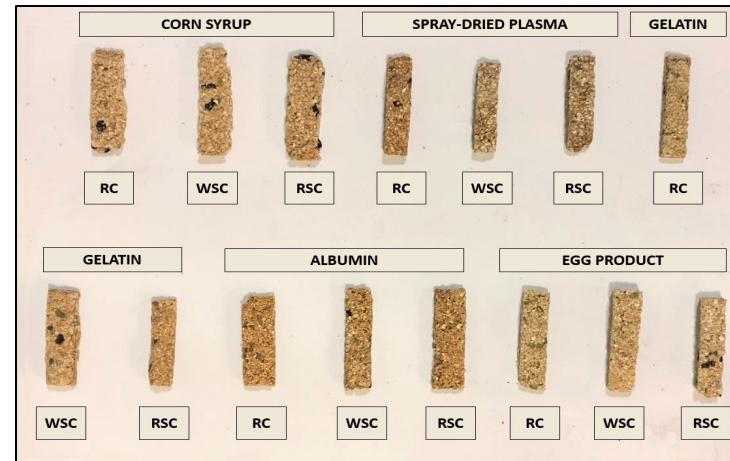
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1 – moist preferred, 5 – least preferred

Ranking test	Treatments						
	CS	SDP	GL	AL	EP	SEM	p=
1. RC	3.12	2.79	3.38	2.73	2.78	0.195	.0973
2. WSC	2.80 <sup>ab</sup>	2.68 <sup>b</sup>	3.17 <sup>ab</sup>	2.75 <sup>ab</sup>	3.41 <sup>a</sup>	0.194	.0110
3. RSC	2.90 <sup>ab</sup>	2.40 <sup>b</sup>	3.62 <sup>a</sup>	2.90 <sup>ab</sup>	3.06 <sup>ab</sup>	0.188	.0004



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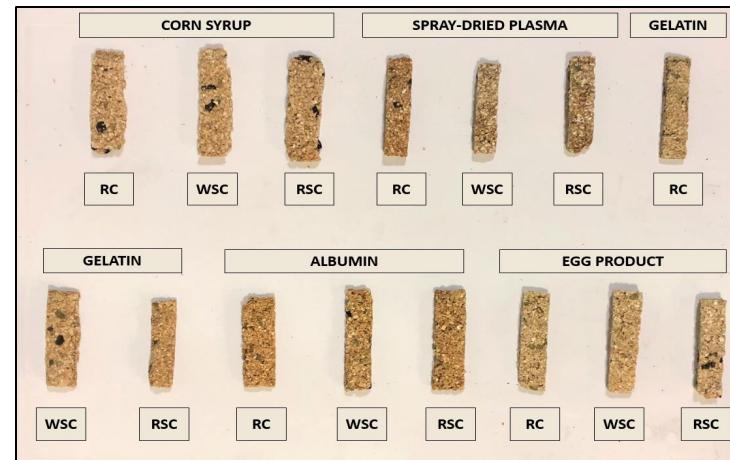
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1 – moist preferred, 5 – least preferred

Ranking test	Treatments					
	CS	SDP	GL	AL	EP	SEM
1. RC	3.12	2.79	3.38	2.73	2.78	0.195
2. WSC	2.80 <sup>ab</sup>	2.68 <sup>b</sup>	3.17 <sup>ab</sup>	2.75 <sup>ab</sup>	3.41 <sup>a</sup>	0.194
3. RSC	2.90 <sup>ab</sup>	2.40 <sup>b</sup>	3.62 <sup>a</sup>	2.90 <sup>ab</sup>	3.06 <sup>ab</sup>	0.188
4. SDP	1.81	2.05		2.14	0.129	.2900

Note: Different letters following the row in the same column indicate a significant difference ( $p < .05$ ).

Abbreviations: AL, albumin; CS, corn syrup; EP, egg product; GL, gelatin; RC, rice crisp; RSC, red sorghum crisp; SDP, spray-dried plasma; WSC, white sorghum crisp.



# Processing – additional applications



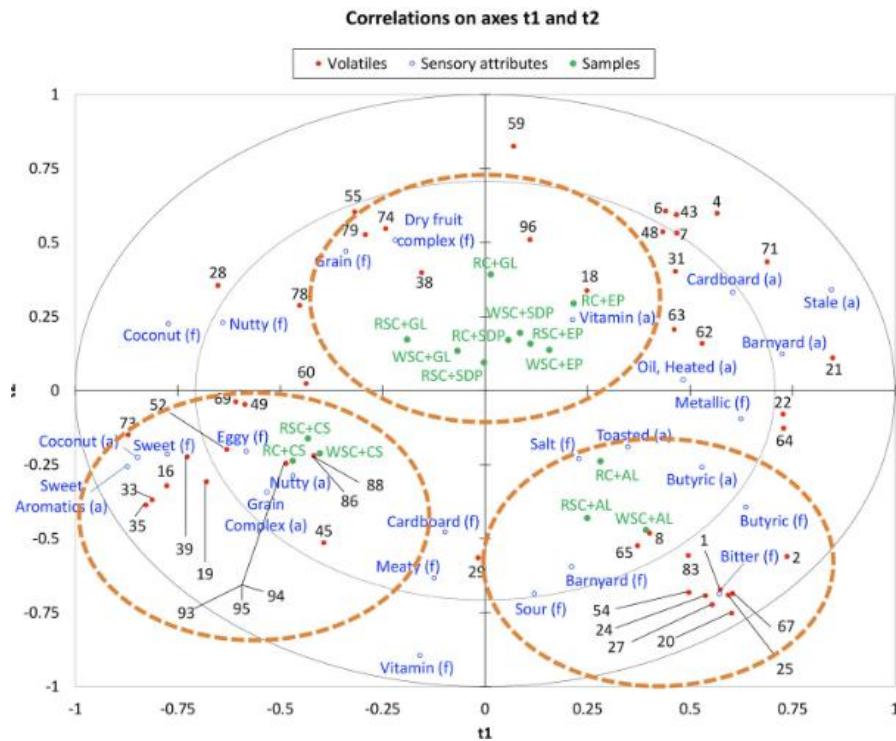
## The use of protein binders and sorghum crisps as potential ingredients in a cereal bar for dogs

Julia Guazzelli Pezzali, Weilun Tsai, Kadri Koppel, Charles Gregory Aldrich

First published: 25 June 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/joss.12689>

# Plot of partial least square regression analysis of volatile compounds and sensory attributes

## Group by binder, **not** crisp source



# Processing – additional applications



Sensory attributes, dog preference ranking, and oxidation rate evaluation of sorghum-based baked treats supplemented with soluble animal proteins



Krystina A Lema Almeida, Kadri Koppel ✉, Charles G Aldrich ✉

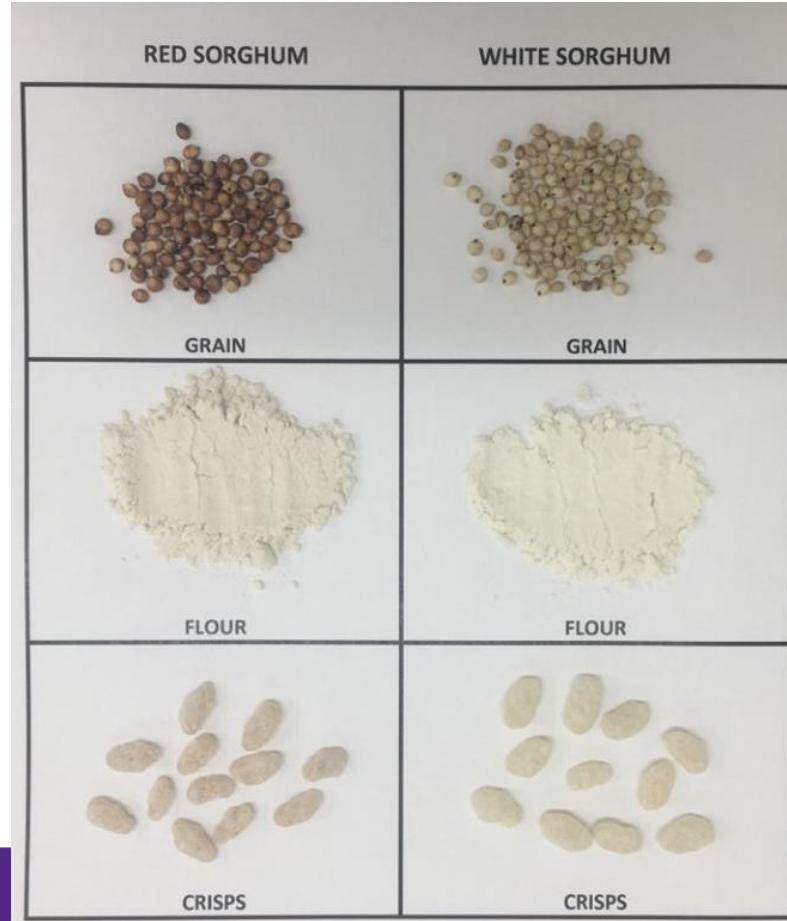
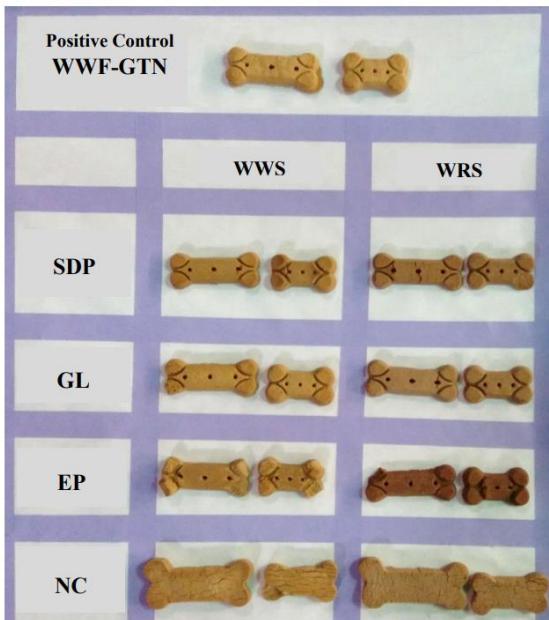
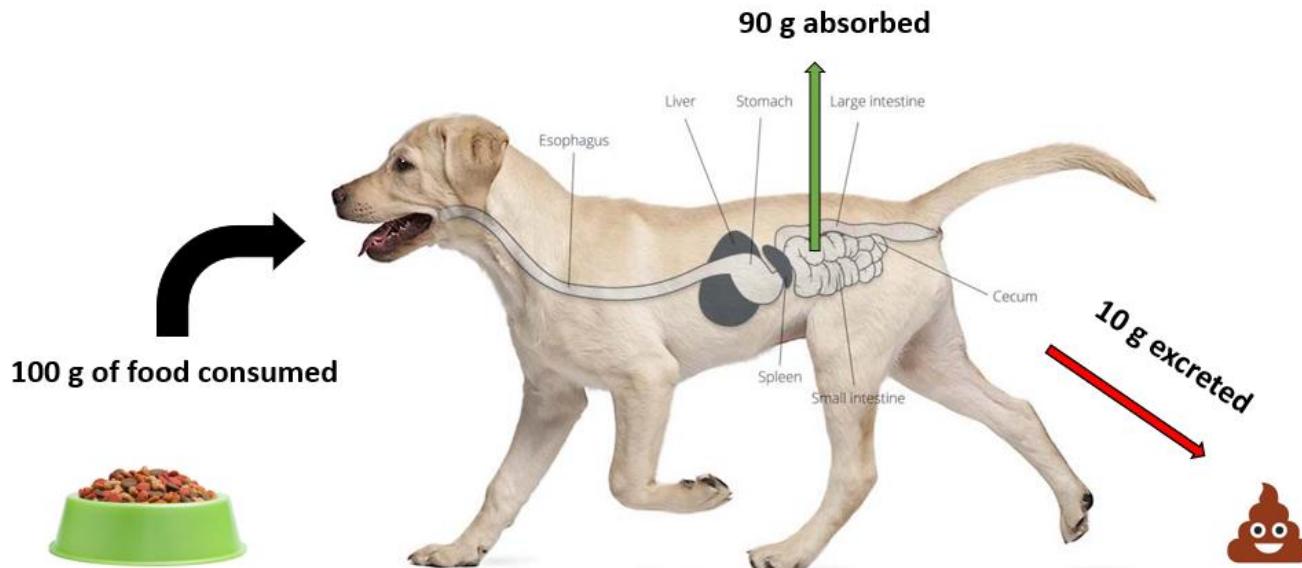


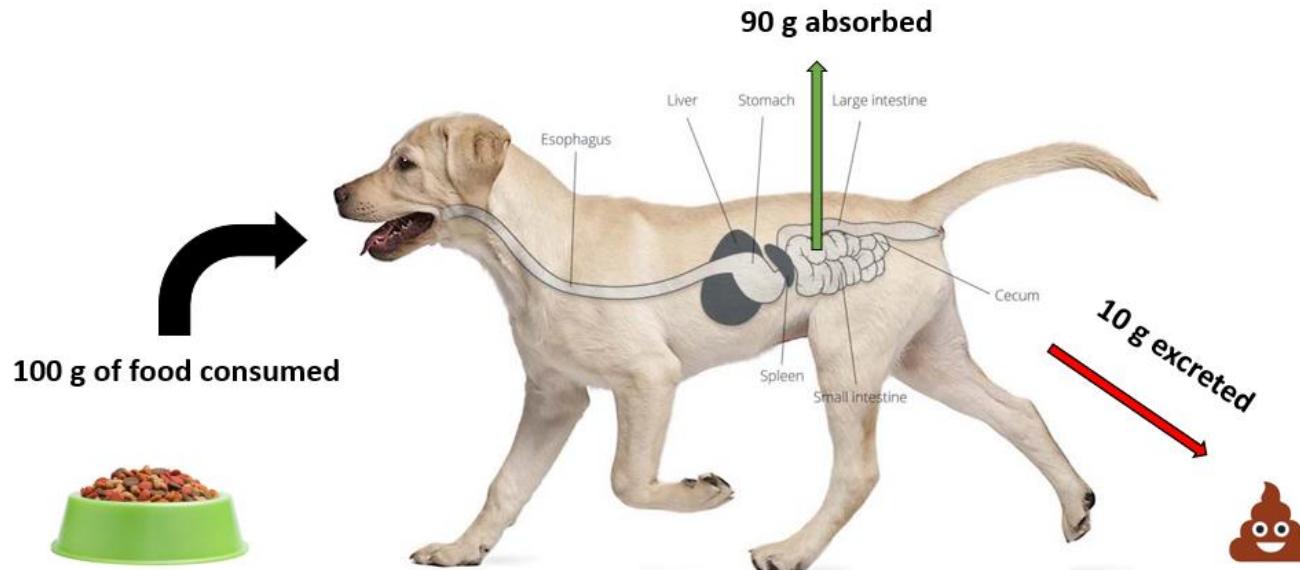
Figure 3.1 Baked dog treats produced with different cereals and soluble animal proteins combinations.

WWF= whole wheat flour, WWS= whole white sorghum, WRS= whole red sorghum, GTN=gluten, NC=no protein, SDP=spray dried plasma, EP=egg protein, GL=gelatin

# Digestibility



# Digestibility



Apparent total tract (fecal) digestibility: 90%

# Digestibility



Table 4. Nutrient intakes and digestibilities by ileally cannulated dogs (n = 6) fed diets containing grain flours

Item	Diet						SEM
	Barley	Corn	Potato	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Intake, g/d</b>							
Dry matter	391	399	401	379	430	395	19.6
Organic matter	364	370	365	341	398	369	17.7
Crude protein	109 <sup>c</sup>	122 <sup>cd</sup>	110 <sup>e</sup>	110 <sup>c</sup>	137 <sup>d</sup>	117 <sup>c</sup>	5.6
Fat	67	74	67	70	80	74	3.4
Starch	158	150	160	146	153	159	7.1
TDF <sup>b</sup>	25 <sup>d</sup>	20 <sup>e</sup>	31 <sup>d</sup>	22 <sup>c</sup>	38 <sup>d</sup>	22 <sup>c</sup>	2.5
<b>Ileal digestion, %</b>							
Dry matter	74.9	73.5	66.7	77.5	74.1	81.2	3.02
Organic matter	80.9 <sup>d</sup>	79.8 <sup>cd</sup>	73.6 <sup>c</sup>	83.1 <sup>d</sup>	79.5 <sup>cd</sup>	85.7 <sup>d</sup>	2.43
Crude protein	81.1 <sup>d</sup>	72.5 <sup>cd</sup>	63.6 <sup>c</sup>	76.2 <sup>d</sup>	76.9 <sup>d</sup>	81.5 <sup>d</sup>	3.20
Fat	89.9	91.3	89.8	92.9	90.9	94.2	1.09
Starch	99.38 <sup>c</sup>	99.53 <sup>cd</sup>	99.57 <sup>cd</sup>	99.82 <sup>e</sup>	99.67 <sup>de</sup>	99.78 <sup>e</sup>	.06
TDF	12.2	-4.6	-9.7	20.1	15.1	5.1	13.2
<b>Total tract digestion, %</b>							
Dry matter	82.5 <sup>d</sup>	85.4 <sup>e</sup>	83.6 <sup>de</sup>	83.9 <sup>de</sup>	79.7 <sup>c</sup>	83.5 <sup>de</sup>	.83
Organic matter	87.0 <sup>d</sup>	89.5 <sup>f</sup>	87.9 <sup>de</sup>	88.9 <sup>ef</sup>	84.4 <sup>c</sup>	88.2 <sup>def</sup>	.64
Crude protein	83.4 <sup>c</sup>	86.5 <sup>d</sup>	82.9 <sup>c</sup>	84.9 <sup>cd</sup>	83.3 <sup>c</sup>	84.9 <sup>cd</sup>	.81
Fat	92.4	94.3	93.8	94.0	92.6	93.7	.57
Starch	99.85 <sup>de</sup>	99.80 <sup>cd</sup>	99.80 <sup>cd</sup>	99.91 <sup>e</sup>	99.77 <sup>c</sup>	99.88 <sup>e</sup>	.02
TDF	41.7	13.2	36.6	24.0	18.3	13.7	8.68

<sup>a</sup>Total tract digestibility data based on n = 5.

<sup>b</sup>Total dietary fiber.

<sup>c,d,e,f</sup>Means in the same row not sharing common superscript letters differ ( $P < .05$ ).



Murray et al. 1999

# Digestibility



Food intake, feces collected (on dry matter basis) per day, number of defecations per day, fecal scores and apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) of dogs fed control (CON), whole sorghum (WSD), flour (FLD) and mill-feed (MFD) diets (N = 12).

Item	CON	WSD	FLD	MFD	SEM	P
Food intake, g/d	185	186	181	195	6.5	0.4818
Wet feces, g/d	75.2 <sup>c</sup>	95.6 <sup>b</sup>	60.6 <sup>c</sup>	159.7 <sup>a</sup>	5.03	<.0001
Dry feces, g/d	42.0 <sup>c</sup>	55.7 <sup>b</sup>	32.6 <sup>c</sup>	95.4 <sup>a</sup>	3.24	<.0001
Defecations per day	2.18 <sup>b</sup>	2.38 <sup>b</sup>	2.10 <sup>b</sup>	3.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.098	<.0001
Fecal score (1–5)	3.60 <sup>b</sup>	3.68 <sup>ab</sup>	3.78 <sup>ab</sup>	3.92 <sup>a</sup>	0.068	0.0007
ATTD, %						
Dry Matter	83.0 <sup>b</sup>	81.1 <sup>c</sup>	86.0 <sup>a</sup>	65.9 <sup>d</sup>	0.44	<.0001
Organic Matter	88.0 <sup>b</sup>	85.8 <sup>b</sup>	90.7 <sup>a</sup>	70.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.34	<.0001
Gross Energy	87.2 <sup>b</sup>	85.4 <sup>b</sup>	90.3 <sup>a</sup>	70.2 <sup>c</sup>	0.68	<.0001
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Crude Fat	91.5 <sup>a</sup>	88.4 <sup>b</sup>	91.4 <sup>a</sup>	77.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.37	<.0001
NFE (calculated)	94.2 <sup>b</sup>	91.6 <sup>c</sup>	96.3 <sup>a</sup>	77.0 <sup>d</sup>	0.35	<.0001
TDF	13.7 <sup>b</sup>	27.7 <sup>a</sup>	30.2 <sup>a</sup>	10.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.94	<.0001

<sup>abc</sup> Means within a row that lack a common superscript differ ( $P < 0.05$ ).

NFE = nitrogen free extract; TDF = total dietary fiber.



Alvarenga et al. 2018

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Alvarenga et al. 2018

# Digestibility



| Full Access

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First published: 28 June 2008 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1439-0396.2007.00794.x> | Citations: 111

Short communication

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Published: May 16, 2019 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0208869>

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300, 450, and 600 µm

Particle size

Digestibility

Short chain fatty acids

# Digestibility



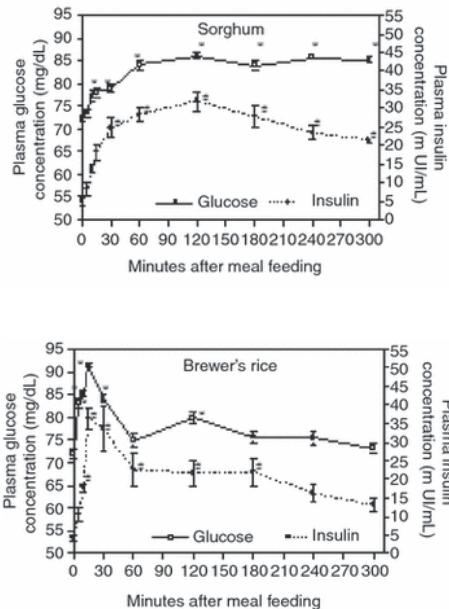
# Metabolism



Metabolic effects

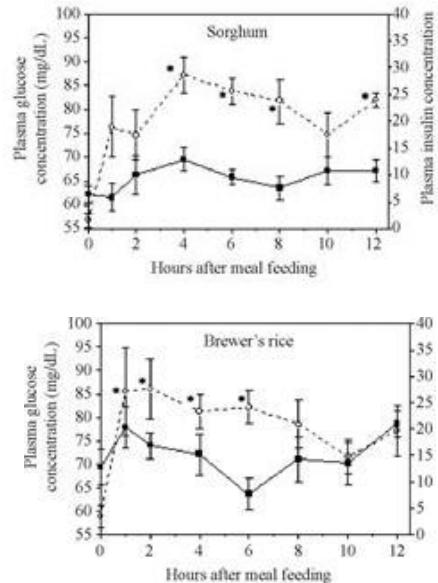
# Glycemic index

Plasma glucose and insulin response curves of dogs fed experimental diets containing different starch sources



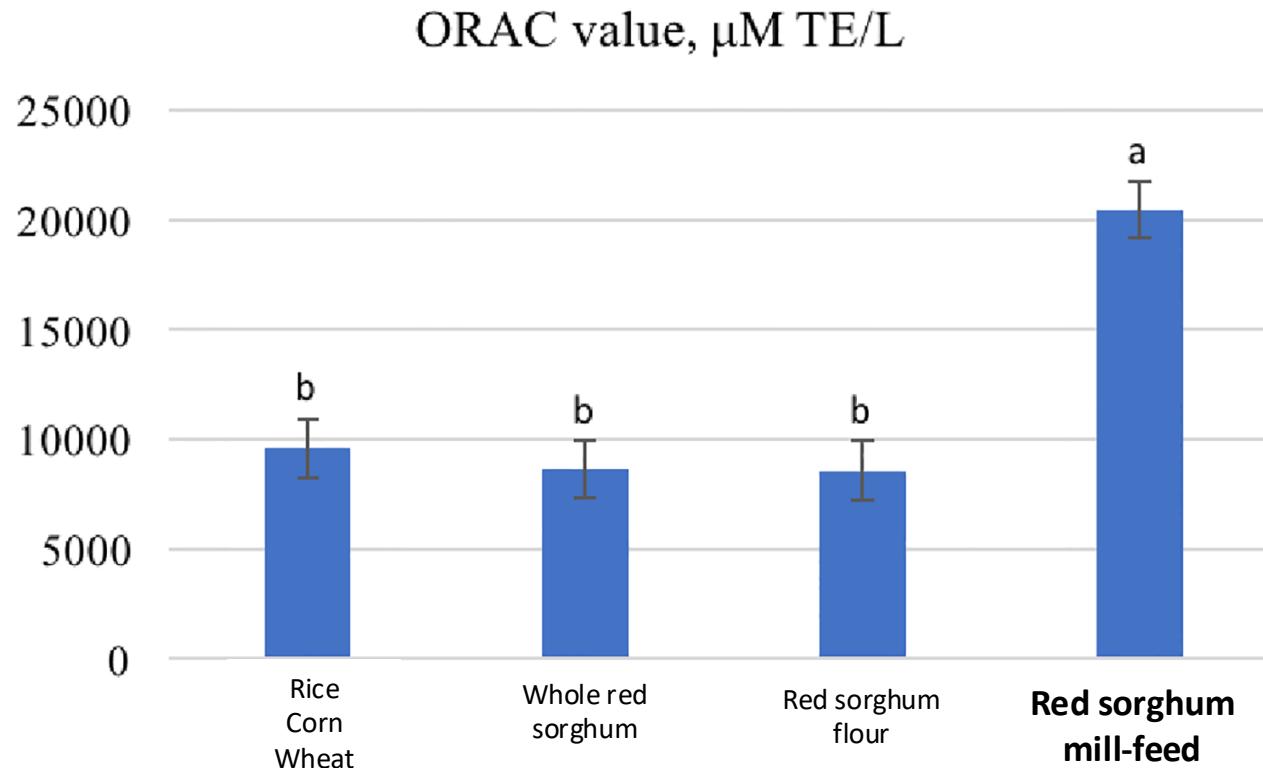
Carciofi et al. 2006

Plasma glucose and insulin response curves of cats fed experimental diets containing different starch sources



De Oliveira et al. 2008

# Potential metabolic effects

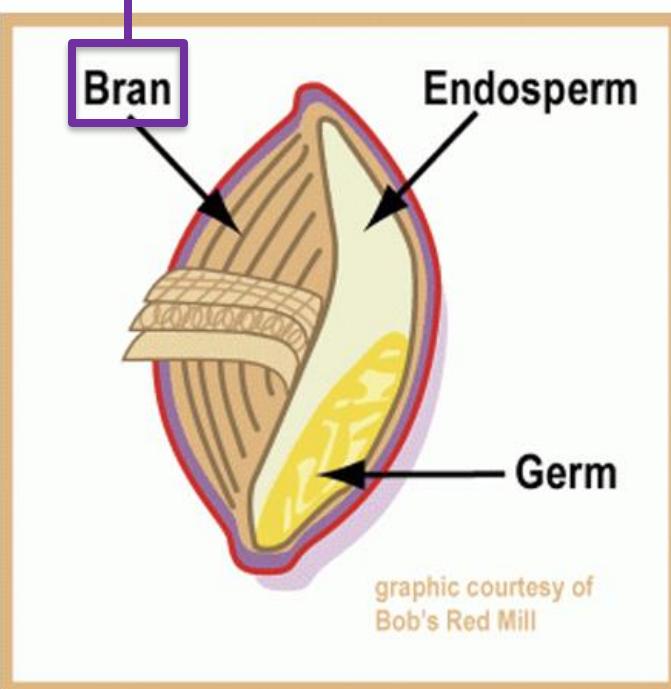


Alvarenga et al. 2018

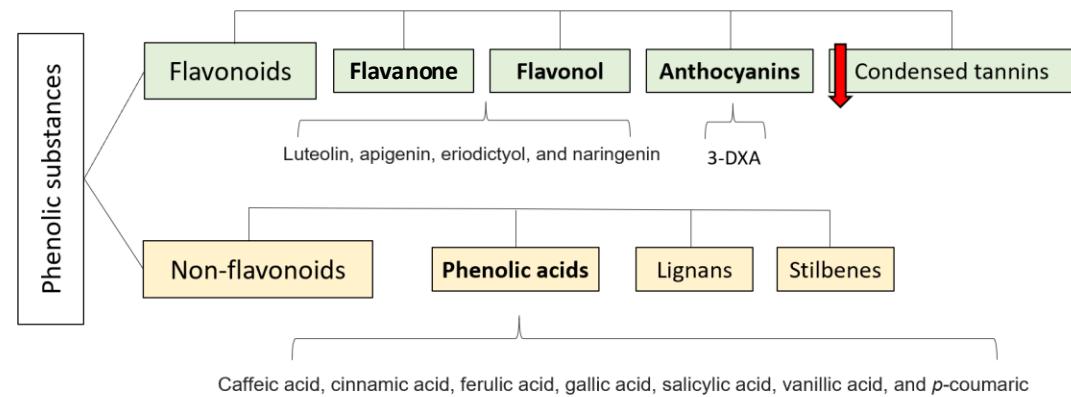
# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



## Polyphenols



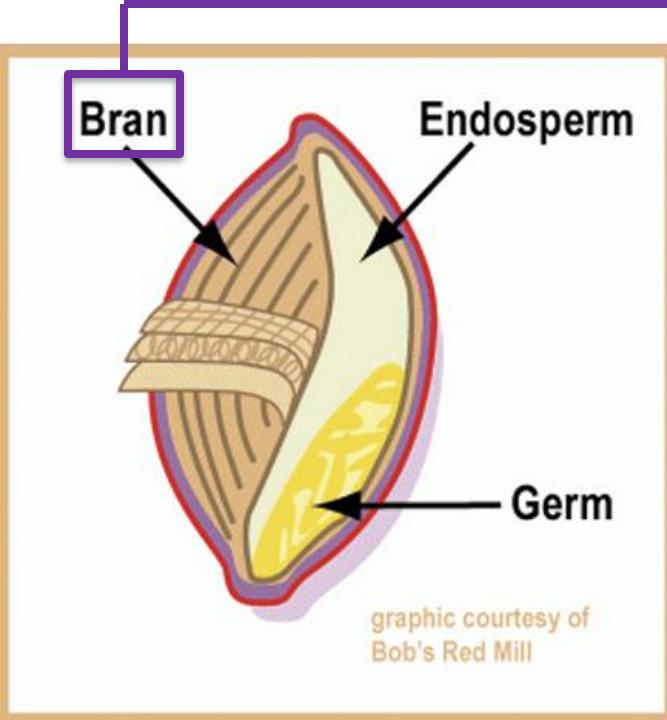
- Secondary metabolites from plants  
Phenolic acid and flavonoid derivatives



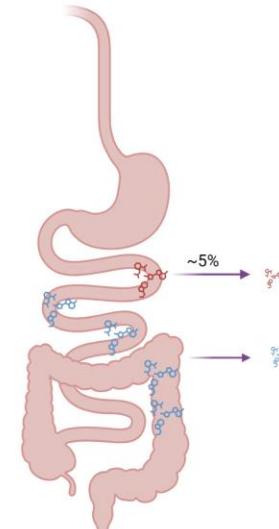
# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



## Polyphenols



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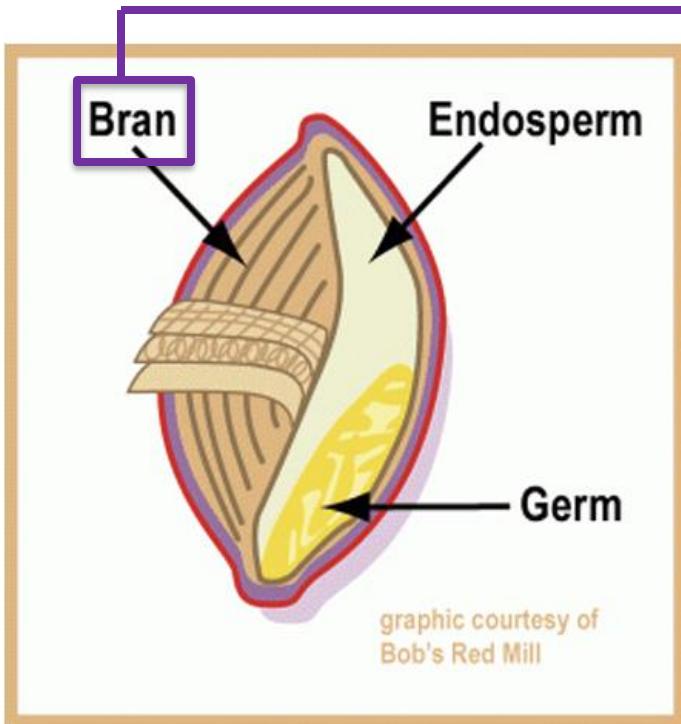


Local and systemic effects

- Gut health
- Antioxidant
- Anti inflammatory
- Carbohydrate metabolism
- Lipid metabolism

Girard and Awika (2018)

# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



## Polyphenols

- Color is due to phenolic flavonoid pigments  
The darker the color → ↑ polyphenols  
3-deoxyanthocyanin



Alfieri et al. (2017)

# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



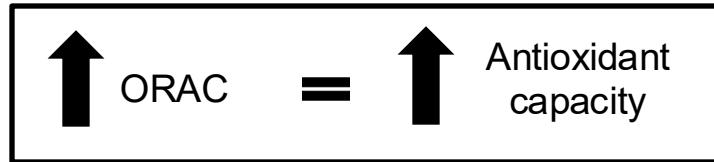
Sorghum

Fruits and vegetables

Antioxidant activity (ORAC) of sorghum grain and bran compared to common fruits and vegetables

Commodity	ORAC ( $\mu\text{mol TE/g}$ , dry wt)	References
Tannin sorghum (grain) <sup>a</sup>	868	Awika et al. (2003b)
Tannin sorghum (bran)	3124	Awika et al. (2003b)
	219	Awika et al. (2003b)
	1008	Awika et al. (2003b)
	140	Awika et al. (2003b)
	710	Awika et al. (2003b)
White sorghum (grain)	22	Awika et al. (2003b)
White sorghum (bran)	64	Awika et al. (2003b)
Blueberry, lowbush	842	Wu et al. (2004)
Strawberry	402	Wu et al. (2004)
Plum	495	Wu et al. (2004)
Watermelon	18	Wu et al. (2004)
Apple, red delicious	295	Wu et al. (2004)
Orange, navel	137	Wu et al. (2004)
Broccoli	173	Wu et al. (2004)
Carrot	108	Wu et al. (2004)
Onion, red	93	Wu et al. (2004)
Sweet pepper, green	105	Wu et al. (2004)
Radishes	217	Wu et al. (2004)
Potatoes, russet	63	Wu et al. (2004)

<sup>a</sup>Sumac variety.



Sorghum bran → ↑ Antioxidant capacity

# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



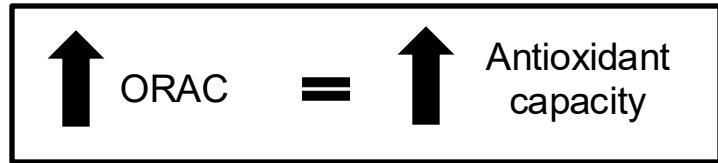
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Fruits and vegetables

Antioxidant activity (ORAC) of sorghum grain and bran compared to common fruits and vegetables

Commodity	ORAC ( $\mu\text{mol TE/g}$ , dry wt)	References
Tannin sorghum (grain) <sup>a</sup>	868	Awika et al. (2003b)
Tannin sorghum (bran) <sup>a</sup>	3124	Awika et al. (2003b)
Black sorghum (grain)	219	Awika et al. (2003b)
Black sorghum (bran)	1008	Awika et al. (2003b)
Red sorghum (grain)	140	Awika et al. (2003b)
Red sorghum (bran)	710	Awika et al. (2003b)
White sorghum (grain)	22	Awika et al. (2003b)
White sorghum (bran)	64	Awika et al. (2003b)
Blueberry, lowbush	842	Wu et al. (2004)
Strawberry	402	Wu et al. (2004)
Plum	495	Wu et al. (2004)
Watermelon	18	Wu et al. (2004)
Apple, red delicious	295	Wu et al. (2004)
Orange, navel	137	Wu et al. (2004)
Broccoli	173	Wu et al. (2004)
Carrot	108	Wu et al. (2004)
Onion, red	93	Wu et al. (2004)
Sweet pepper, green	105	Wu et al. (2004)
Radishes	217	Wu et al. (2004)
Potatoes, russet	63	Wu et al. (2004)

<sup>a</sup>Sumac variety.



Sorghum bran → ↑ Antioxidant capacity

# Sorghum grain - polyphenols



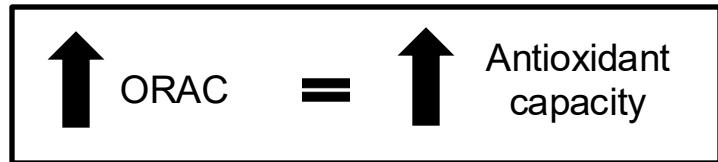
Sorghum

Fruits and vegetables

Antioxidant activity (ORAC) of sorghum grain and bran compared to common fruits and vegetables

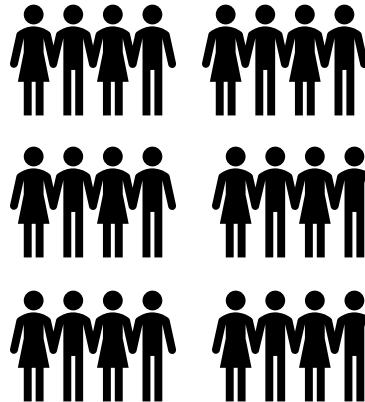
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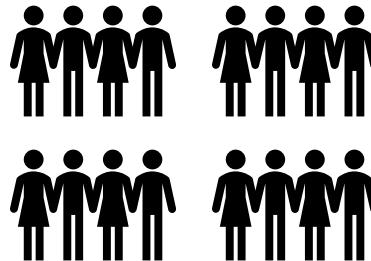


Sorghum bran → ↑ Antioxidant capacity

# Acute effects of wheat vs sorghum pasta (humans)



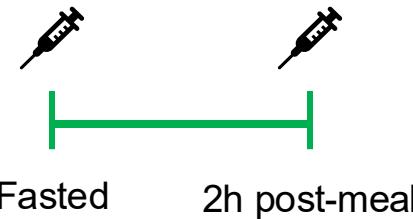
30% Wheat pasta



30% White sorghum pasta



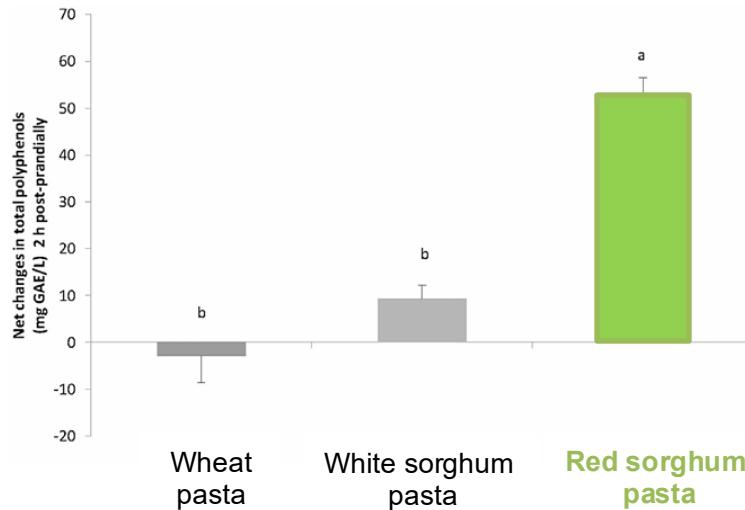
30% Red sorghum pasta



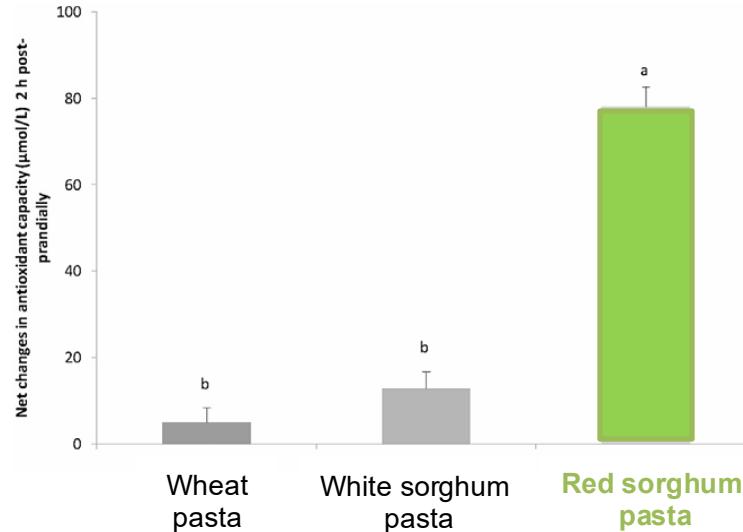
# Acute effects of wheat vs sorghum pasta (humans)

## Red sorghum pasta

↑ Plasma total polyphenols



↑ Antioxidant capacity



# Chemical and energy composition

Analyzed chemical and energy composition of white and red sorghum bran, and sorghum mill-feed

Item	Mill-feed	Red sorghum bran	White sorghum bran
Production days	3	3	1
Dry matter, %	$93.7 \pm 0.49$	$94.4 \pm 0.79$	92.41
		% dry matter basis	
Crude protein	$10.8 \pm 0.06$	$10.7 \pm 0.52$	11.2
Acid-hydrolyzed fat	$9.70 \pm 0.44$	$11.8 \pm 0.45$	10.3
<b>Total dietary fiber</b>	<b><math>22.39 \pm 3.02</math></b>	<b><math>27.0 \pm 0.93</math></b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>Insoluble</b>	<b><math>19.8 \pm 2.82</math></b>	<b><math>23.6 \pm 0.80</math></b>	<b>22.9</b>
Soluble	$2.64 \pm 0.21$	$3.41 \pm 0.16$	2.53
Ash	$4.63 \pm 0.08$	$5.10 \pm 0.28$	4.25
		kcal/kg, dry matter basis	
Gross energy	$4512 \pm 45$	$4456 \pm 134$	4619

# Phenolic concentrations



Item, ug/g DM	Rice	Barley	White sorghum A	White sorghum B	Oat	Burgundy sorghum	Millet	Sumac	White sorghum bran	Mill feed	Red sorghum bran
Gallic acid	2.8	16.6	9.4	6.8	Nq	6.3	21.9	42.3	97.4	109 + 35.6	247 + 18
4-Hydroxybenzoic acid	Nq	Nq	0.6	4.3	2.7	21.8	2.8	166.3	94.7	92 + 31.7	179 + 13.3
Vanillic acid	2.2	7.5	7.5	10.7	9.7	20.2	130.8	62.7	40.6	34 + 6.9	68 + 5.8
Syringic acid	1	2	3.2	3.9	29.6	10	19.9	7.6	21.6	16 + 5.3	38 + 1.9
p-coumaric acid	2.3	26.7	20.5	21.5	69.3	20.4	320.7	45.2	40.6	190 + 91.5	143 + 45.8
Ferulic acid	45.7	244	208.5	171.6	160.1	236.2	455.1	388.1	849	916 + 137.7	1278 + 52.7
Sinapic acid	1.5	6.9	Nq	1	10.5	Nq	1.5	Nq	8.1	9 + 1.6	21 + 2.5
Total phenolic (ug/g)	313	692	700	741	903	1053	2119	3197	2315	3436 + 548	3519 + 333

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High variation

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High variation

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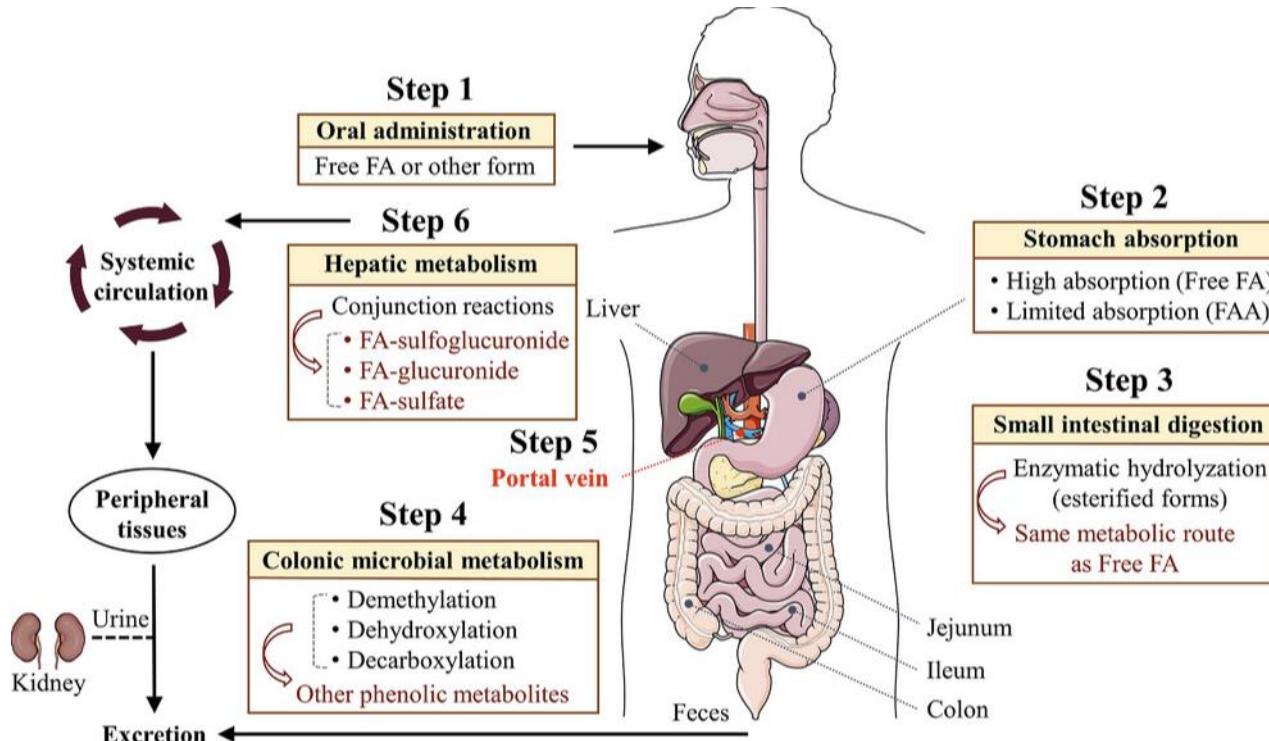


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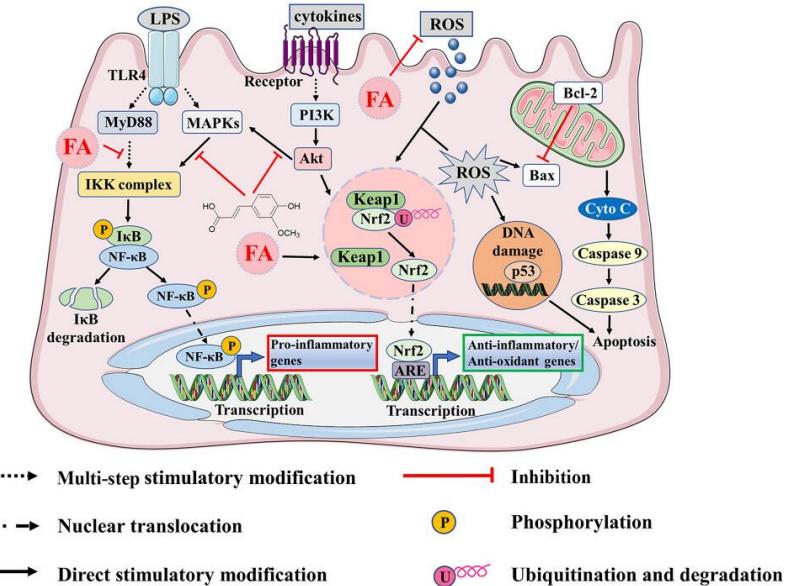
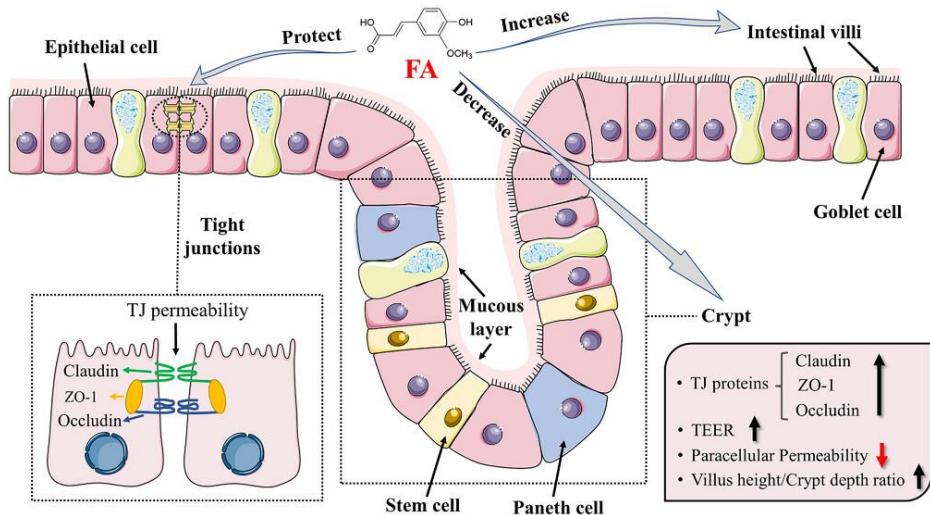


High variation

# Principal absorption and metabolism of FA in humans



# Potential impact of FA on the intestine



# Project overview



1



Nutrient analysis

Phenolic compound quantification

AOX

2



TPC  
AOX



TPC  
AOX

Polyphenol losses  
Bioavailability?

3



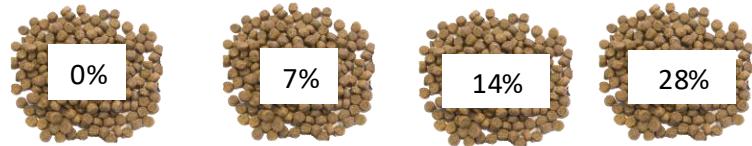
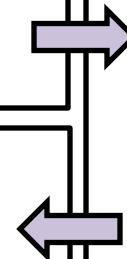
4 x 4 Latin Square  
28 d each period

n=12

CBC and biochemistry

Gut health markers

Fasted & Postprandial  
Antioxidant markers  
Lipid & protein oxidation



Shelf life

# Summary



- Ancient grain, non-GMO, gluten-free, sustainable
- Whole grain process similar to other cereal grains
- Nutrient digestibility
- Opportunities to explore sorghum products and polyphenol extracts



AOX?



Antimicrobial agents?



Gut health?



Systemic affects?

# Thank you!

jpezzali@ksu.edu



Colbey