

*Article*

# **Probabilistic modelling of the food matrix effects on curcuminoid's oral bioaccessibility**

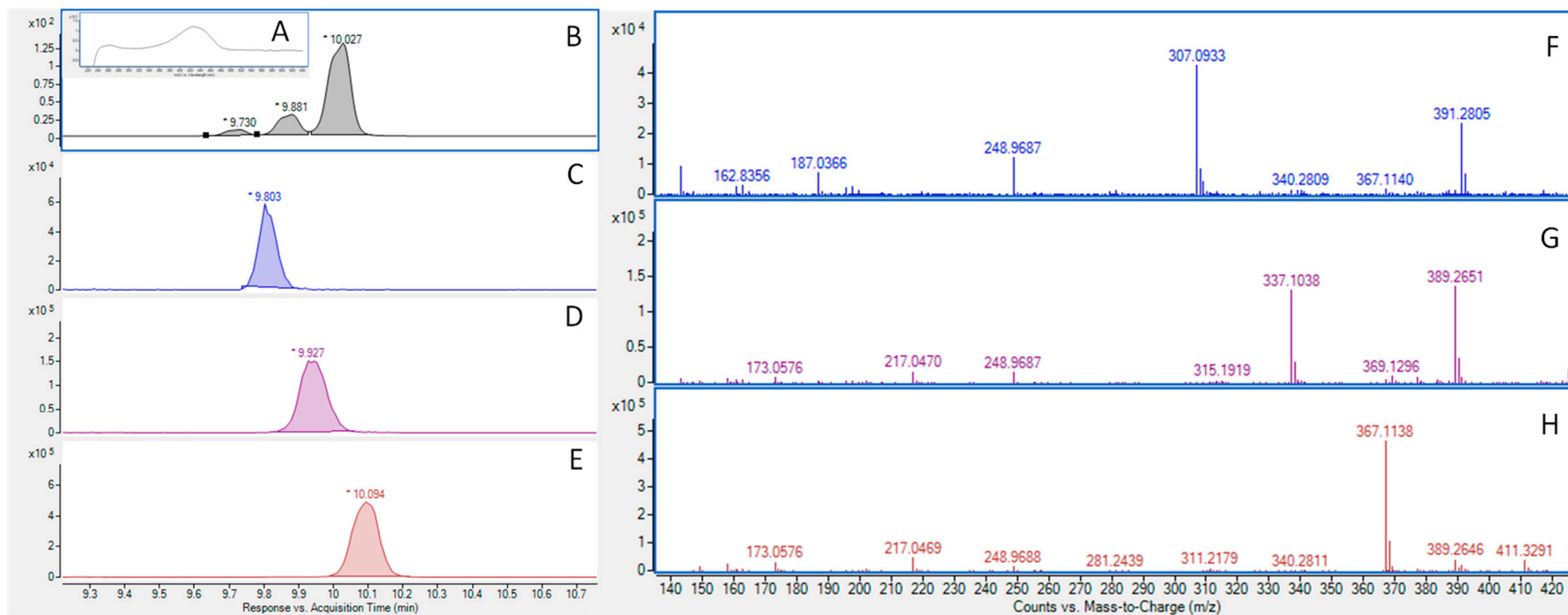
**Kevin de Castro Cogle <sup>1,2</sup>, Mirian T.K. Kubo <sup>1</sup>, Franck Merlier <sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Josse <sup>1</sup>, Maria Anastasiadi <sup>2</sup>, Fady R. Mohareb <sup>2,\*</sup>, Claire Rossi<sup>1,\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Université de technologie de Compiègne; CNRS; UPJV; GEC; Compiègne; France.

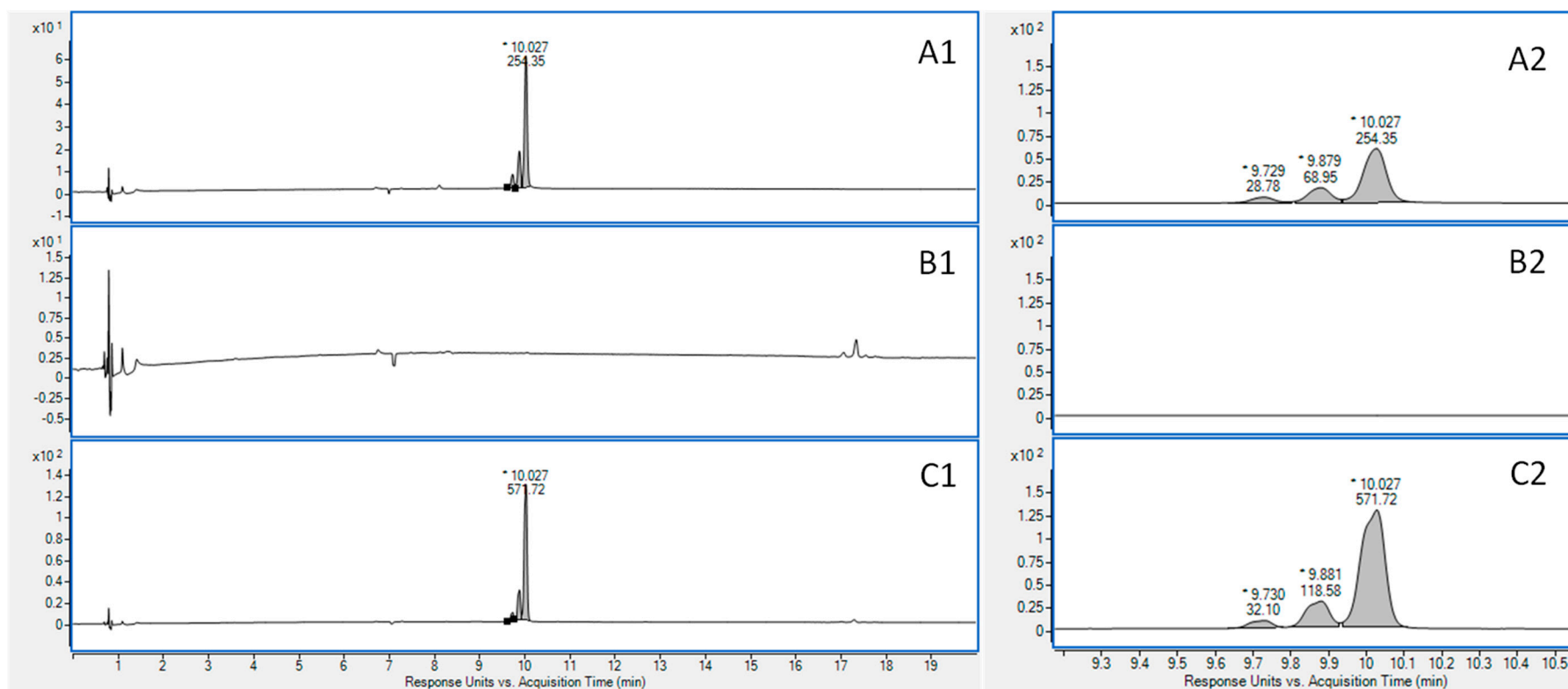
<sup>2</sup> Bioinformatics Group; Centre for Soil; Agrifood and Biosciences (SABS); Cranfield University; College Rd; Cranfield; Bedford MK43 0AL; United Kingdom

\* Correspondence: FRM: [f.mohareb@cranfield.ac.uk](mailto:f.mohareb@cranfield.ac.uk); CR: [claire.rossi@utc.fr](mailto:claire.rossi@utc.fr).

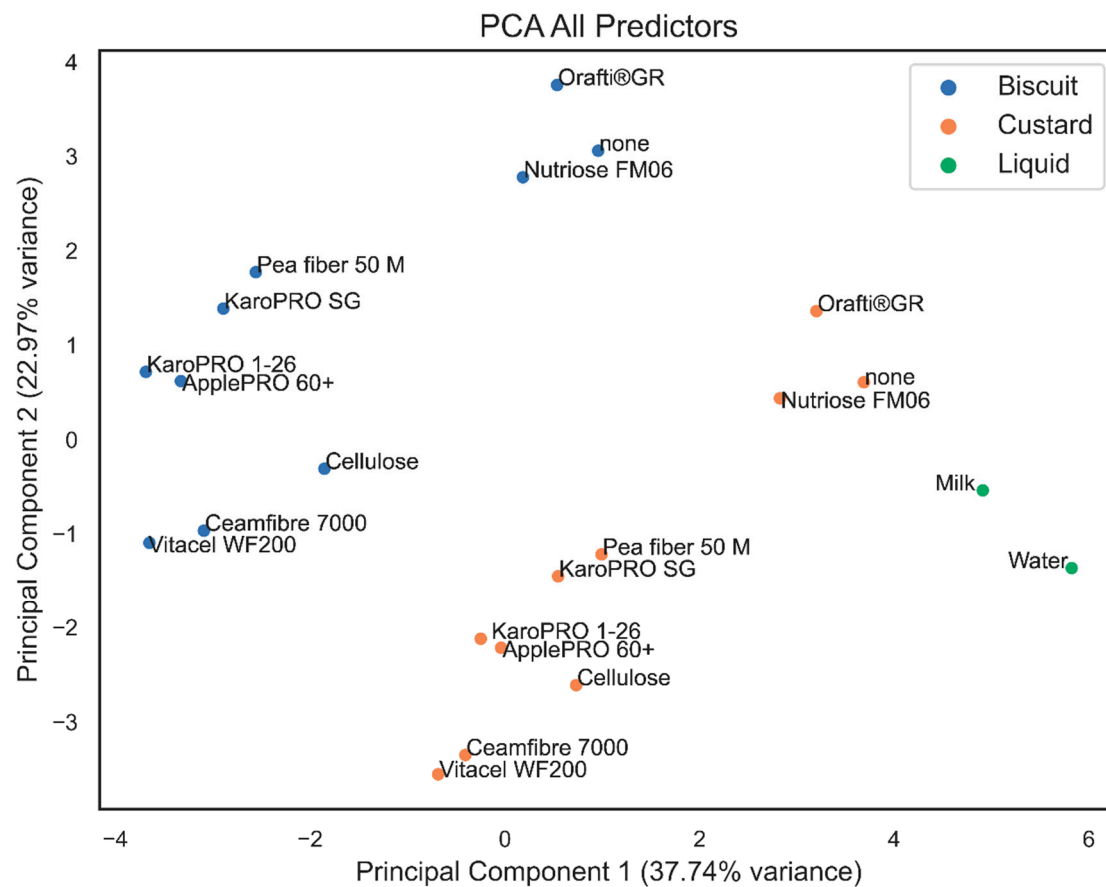
## **Supplementary Figures**



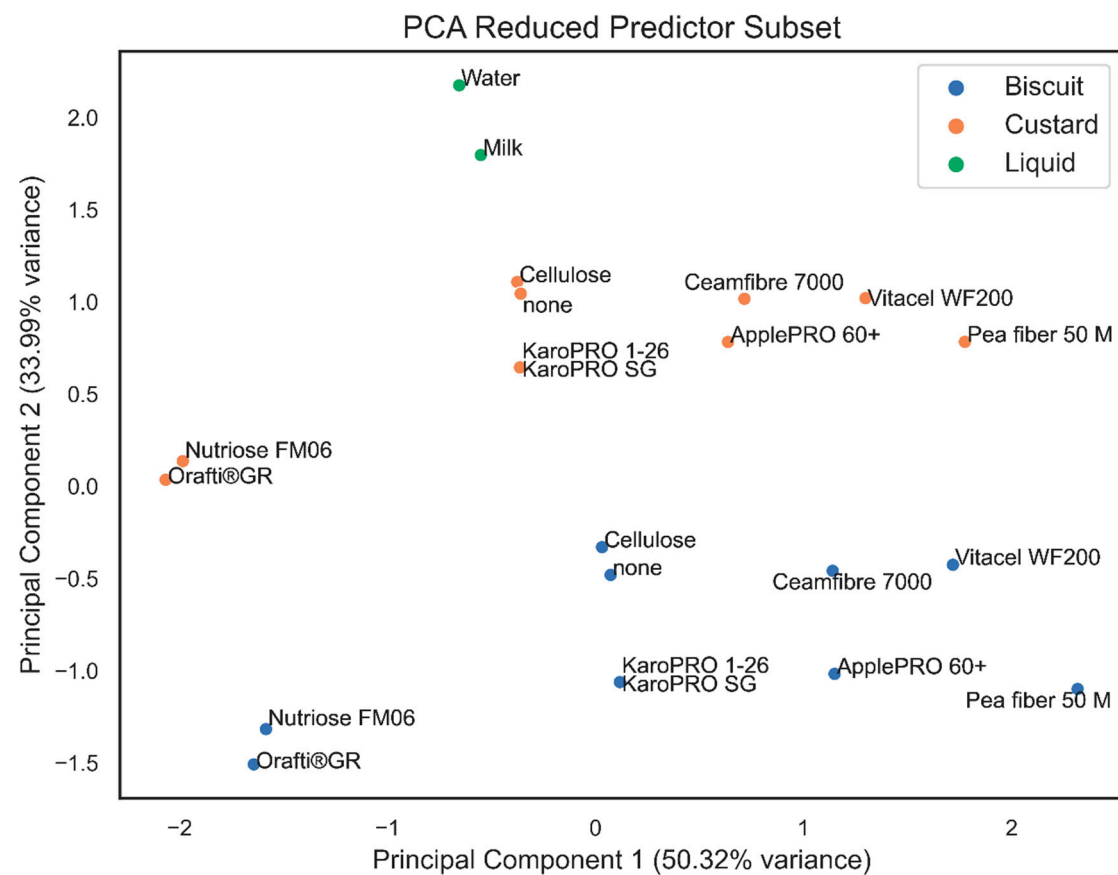
**Figure S1: UV430 nm spectrum for CUR (a), UV 430 nm chromatogram (B) and extracted ion Chromatogram at 307.0975, 337.1091, 367.1187 uma for respectively BDMC (C), DMC (D) and CUR (E). LC-ESI(-)-HRMS for BDMC (F), DMC (G) and CUR (H).**



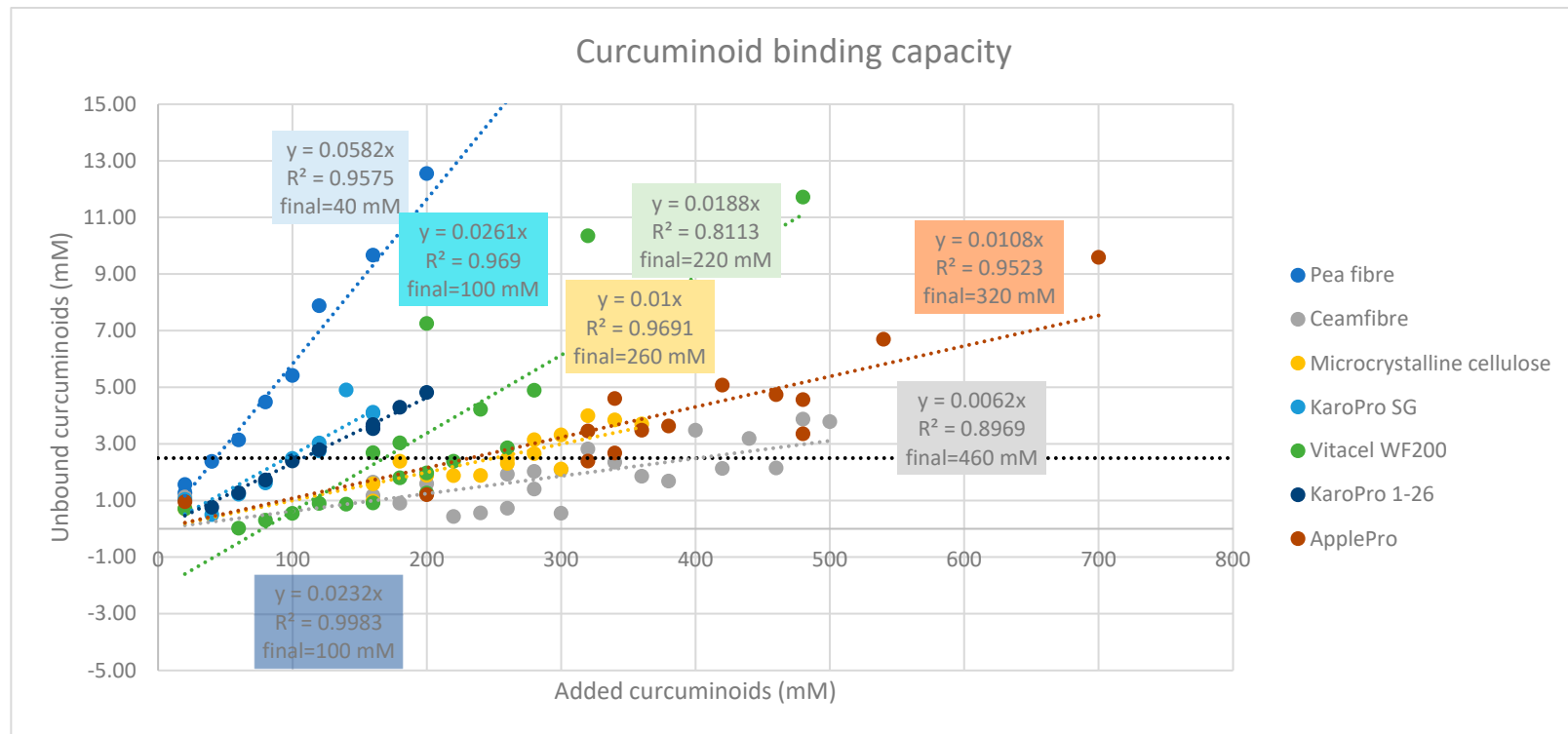
**Figure S2 : HPLC separation with UV 430 nm detection , full separation (1) and zoom (2) for (A) curcuma standard 4 mg/L, (B) Biscuit without curcumin and (C) Biscuit with curcumin after digestion**



**Figure S3. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of all candidate predictors of curcuminoid bioaccessibility, excluding fibre supplement colour properties. Predictors were standardised prior to Singular Value Decomposition.**



**Figure S4. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of the predictor subset employed in the 6-parameter model. Predictors were standardised prior to Singular Value Decomposition**



**Figure S5: Measured curcuminoid binding capacities. Measurements belong to experiments performed on separate occasions. The curcuminoid binding capacity attributed to each fibre was the highest added curcuminoids concentration (average) under the 2.5 mM threshold (intended as a relative measure).**

## **Supplementary Tables**

**Table S1: Candidate predictors of curcuminoid bioaccessibility.**

Formulation descriptors	Nutritional composition content	Soluble fibre	Insoluble fibre	Protein	Carbohydrates		Fat	Water	Ash	
	Fibre type	Cellulose	Hemicellulose		Dextrin		Pectin	Lignin	Fructans	
Supplement descriptors	Physicochemical properties	Water holding capacity	Oil holding capacity		Bulk density	Tapped density		Particle size diameter	Particle surface area	Curcuminoid binding capacity
	Colour	L		a		b		C		h
Matrix type descriptors	Custards	Viscosity			Firmness			Stickiness		
	Biscuits	Breaking force								

**Table S2 : summary of 3 main curcurnoids from turmeric curcumin**

Molecule	Raw Formula	Mass Weight (g/mol)	[M-H]- (uma)	Retention time (min)
Bis-Demethoxy curcumin (BDMC)	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>16</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	308.10	307.0975	9.80
Demethoxy curcumin (DMC)	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	338.12	337.1081	9.93
Curcumin (CUR)	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	368.13	367.1187	10.09

**Table S3. Composition in proteins, fat and carbohydrates of the fibre-enriched custards and biscuits according to product labelling and literature imputation.**

	Custards					Biscuits				
	Protein (%)	Carbohydrates		Fat		Protein (%)	Carbohydrates		Fat	
		Total	Sugars	Total	Saturated		Total	Sugars	Total	Saturated
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Orafti® GR	3.60	20.82	13.77	3.99	0.65	6.76	51.89	31.36	9.35	0.10
Nutriose® FM06	3.64	19.64	13.23	4.00	0.65	6.87	48.30	30.82	9.39	0.10
FST 00007 KaroPRO 1-26	4.23	22.20	13.20	4.11	0.67	8.65	56.04	30.79	9.73	0.12
FST 00018 KaroPRO SG										
Pea fibre 50 M	4.85	23.95	13.20	3.99	0.65	10.53	61.32	30.79	9.35	0.10
FST 00224 ApplePRO 60+	4.32	23.02	13.20	4.39	0.69	8.95	58.53	30.79	10.56	0.13
Ceamfibre 7000	3.96	19.58	13.20	4.09	0.65	7.85	48.11	30.79	9.65	0.10

Vitacel WF200	3.65	19.59	13.20	4.01	0.65	6.91	48.15	30.79	9.43	0.10
Microcrystalline cellulose	3.60	19.58	13.20	3.99	0.65	6.76	48.11	30.79	9.35	0.10
Non-supplemented	3.81	20.73	13.99	4.22	0.69	7.16	50.98	32.62	9.91	0.10