

Selenium, iodine, ω -3 PUFA and natural antioxidant from *Melissa officinalis* L.: a combination of components from healthier dry fermented sausages formulation

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ABSTRACT

A new formulation of dry fermented sausage, including ingredients that contribute to improve the nutritional and health benefits of this type of products is presented. Se yeast (2 g/kg), iodized salt (26 g/kg), linseed:algae (3:2) emulsion (62.5 g/kg), and lyophilized water extract of *Melissa officinalis* L. as source of natural antioxidants (686 mg/kg), allowed to obtain dry fermented sausages with technological and sensorial properties similar to traditional ones.

From the nutritional standpoint, a 50 g portion of this product would cover a 100 % of the recommended intake value for Se, a 70 % of DRI for iodine, and a 40 % and 100 % of the labeling reference intake for α -linolenic and EPA+DHA, respectively. The ω -6/ ω -3 ratio decreased from 15.7 in the control product to 1.96 in the modified one. Despite the high PUFA content, no oxidation signs were detected by TBARS (<0.15 mg MDA/kg) and volatile compounds, pointing at the effectiveness of the proposed natural antioxidant from *Melissa officinalis*.

The modified formulation presented good acceptability for panelists and similar appearance, odor, taste and juiciness with control products.

Keywords: functional foods; Se yeast; iodized salt; natural antioxidant; linseed and algae oils.

INTRODUCTION

The lipid modification of meat products by means of a substitution of pork back fat by other lipid sources has been demonstrated to be a good strategy to improve their nutritional quality (Lee, Faustman, Djordjevic, Faraji, & Decker, 2006; Pelser, Linssen, Legger, & Houben, 2007; Jiménez-Colmenero, 2007; Martin, Ruiz, Kivikari & Puolanne, 2008; Del Nobile, Conte, Incoronato, Panza, Sevi & Marino, 2009). In this sense, fish and algae oils present a high nutritional interest due to their high content in long chain ω -3 PUFA and are able to be included in dry fermented sausages formulation, at least at a 15% substitution level (Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2006; Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2007). The linseed oil, which presents an important content of ω -3 PUFA, basically α -linolenic acid, has been used in dry fermented sausages in a substitution of 25% of the pork back fat, reporting very interesting results in the sensorial properties and in the stability of the product (Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2004a; García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, García-Herreros, Larequi, Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2009). However, to our knowledge, no works have been performed in which a combination of different oils is assayed in order to profit the health benefits of each one of the elements of the mixture.

Previous papers have also evidenced the need of including antioxidants in highly unsaturated fat containing meat products, as this type of fatty acids are associated to a higher oxidation susceptibility. Although artificial antioxidants have been traditionally used (Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2004b), novel approaches using natural antioxidants are currently very well appreciated (Hernández-Hernández, Ponce-Alquicira, Jaramillo-Flores & Guerrero Legarreta, 2009; García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, García-Herreros, Larequi, Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2009; Haak, Raes & De Smet, 2009). These

antioxidants could have a beneficial health effect at a biological level, beyond performing their technological role by controlling the oxidation process in the product.

In this sense, a cause and effect relationship has also been established between the dietary intake of selenium and protection of DNA, proteins, lipoproteins and lipids from oxidative damage as it is a component of selenoproteins, some of which have important antioxidant properties (Rayman, 2000). Recommended Se intakes for humans (55 µg/day) are not currently achieved in the majority of European countries, and furthermore, this recommended intake levels do not take into account the fact that higher levels of Se intake appear to confer additional health benefits besides its implication on the activity of selenoenzymes (Rayman, 2004). In order to achieve these positive effects, a number of intervention studies have been performed using selenium enriched yeast as the intervention agent at different doses, between 100-600 µg/day, (Aaseth, Haugen & Forre, 1998; Marshall, 2001; Larsen, Hansen, Paulin, Moesgaard, Reid & Rayman, 2004), some of them far above the presumible tolerable upper intake level established nowadays at 300 µg/day.

On the other hand, iodine deficiency remains a major public health problem in Europe and in some other world areas (WHO, 2007), causing goitre as its main clinical manifestation, and brain damage and irreversible mental retardation as other consequences. Salt iodization is proposed as the main strategy to control this deficiency. As an increasingly smaller amount of salt is consumed as table salt and a clear trend towards a greater proportion of salt in processed foods is detected, the food industry seems to play an important role in the contribution to eradicate iodine deficiency. However, the use of iodine as an ingredient in processed foods has received still little research attention and there are insufficient data available to describe which foods will be suitable and inert vehicles for iodine fortification (Winger, König & House, 2008).

The objective of this work was to evaluate the feasibility of using a combination of sources of interesting functional compounds (ω -3, Selenium, iodine and natural antioxidants) within a new formulation of dry fermented sausage, making it optimum from the technological, sensorial and nutritional point of view.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

*Lyophilized water extracts of *Melissa officinalis**

Preparation of extract

Water extracts of *Melissa officinalis* were prepared as follows: 50 g of dried leaves were weighted and added to 500 ml of distilled water, preheated at 100 °C. The mixture was subjected to reflux during 30 minutes at the temperature above. Extraction process was repeated with another 500 ml of distilled water, and both extracts were joined and completed with distilled water to a final volume of 1 L. Extracts were filtered using filter to remove insoluble particles. Water extraction was performed in triplicate.

The extracts were lyophilized with a freeze-dryer-cryodo (Telstar, Barcelona, Spain), previous freezing at -80° C in a MDF-V5386S Ultra-Low-Temperature Freezer (Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Japan). 21.8 g of lyophilized material were obtained from 100 g of *Melissa* dried leaves. The lyophilized material was subsequently used for the evaluation of the antioxidant capacity and for application as ingredient in the dry fermented sausage formulation.

Characterization of antioxidant capacity

Determination of Total phenolic content (TPC)

TPC was determined spectrophotometrically following the Folin-Ciocalteu colorimetric method (Singleton & Rossi, 1965) with some modifications (García-Herreros, García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, Ansorena & Astiasarán, in press). The total phenolic content was expressed as mg equivalents of Gallic acid (mg GAE)/g lyophilized extract. Absorbance measurements were made in duplicate for each diluted

solution. Dilutions of lyophilized extract between 0.2 and 0.001 mg/ml were prepared for further analysis.

DPPH method

The DPPH assay was performed according to the method of Blois (1958) with modifications described by García-Herreros, García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, Ansorena and Astiasarán (In press). Results were finally expressed as mg Trolox/g lyophilized extract of *Melissa officinalis*. Absorbance measurements were done in duplicate for each dilution of lyophilized extract.

ABTS method

For ABTS assay, the procedure described by Re, Pellegrini, Proteggente, Pannala, Yang and Rice-Evans (1999) with some modifications described by García-Herreros, García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, Ansorena and Astiasarán (In press), was used. Results were finally expressed as mg Trolox/g lyophilized extract of *Melissa*. Absorbance measurements were made in duplicate for each diluted solution.

Sausage formulation and processing

Two batches of dry fermented sausages (chorizo de Pamplona), about 8 kg each, were prepared according to the procedure described by Muguerza, Gimeno, Ansorena, Bloukas and Astiasarán (2001). The control batch was elaborated using 75% lean pork meat and 25% pork back fat. In the modified batch, a substitution of 25% of pork back fat by an emulsion containing a mixture of linseed oil (Biolasi. Productos Naturales, Guipúzcoa, Spain) and algae oil (DHASCO® oil, a commercially available oil obtained from *Cryptocodinium cohnii*, Martek Biosciences Corporation, Columbia., USA) was carried out. The mixture was linseed oil: algae oil (3:2), and the resulting fatty acid

profile (g/100g of fatty acids) is shown in Table 1. The emulsion was prepared mixing, for two minutes, eight parts of hot water with one part of isolated soy protein and then with ten parts of the oils mixture for other three minutes.

In the control batch 26 g/kg of common salt (NaCl) were added and in the modified 26 g/kg of iodized salt were used (60 µg Iodine/g salt). In addition, in the modified batch 2 g/kg of Selenium yeast were included (Guinama. Valencia, Spain) and 686 ppm of lyophilized water extract of *Melissa officinalis* L. were used as a source of natural antioxidants. The following ingredients per kilogram of meat mixture were added to both formulations: red pepper 30 g, dextrin 15 g, lactose 10 g, powdered milk 12 g, dextrose 5 g, sodium ascorbate 0.5 g, sodium caseinate 10 g, garlic 3 g, polyphosphates 2 g, curing agents (a mixture of NaCl, preservatives E-250, E-252 and antioxidant E-331) 3 g, ponceau 4R (E-124) 0.15 g. Sausages were fermented and ripened for 30 days under conditions described by Muguerza, Gimeno, Ansorena, Bloukas, and Astiasarán (2001) in a drying chamber (STA model W 80XDHG-VEH Noain, Spain). The analysis was carried out at the end of the ripening process.

Chemical analysis.

The method of Folch, Lees and Stanley (1957) was used for the extraction of lipids. Fatty acids were determined in the lipid extract by gas chromatography according to the procedure described by Valencia, O'Grady, Ansorena, Astiasarán and Kerry (2008).

TBARS value was determined according to Tarladgis, Watts, Younathan, and Dugan (1960) with modifications by Tarladgis, Pearson and Dugan (1964). Results are shown in mg malonaldehyde (MDA)/kg sample (ppm).

Volatile compounds from lipid oxidation

A Likens-Nickerson extraction using dichloromethane was carried out according to the method described by Ansorena, Zapelena, Astiasarán and Bello (1998). 25 g of frozen sausage were ground and placed in a 250 ml flask with 100 ml of water. A second flask with 5 ml of dichloromethane and 150 µg of dodecane (internal standard) was also attached to a modified Likens-Nickerson apparatus. 5 ml of dichloromethane were also added to fill the apparatus solvent return loop. Both solvent and sample mixture were heated to 70° C and boiling temperature, respectively, maintaining these conditions for 2 h. After cooling to ambient temperature, the extract of dichloromethane was collected and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄.

Analysis. Some volatile compounds (hexanal, decadienals and nonadienals) were analyzed in a HP 6890 GC system (Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, USA) coupled to a 5973 mass selective detector (Hewlett-Packard). A total of 1 µl of the extract was injected into the GC, equipped with a capillary column (30 m X 250 µm X 0.25 µm nominal HP-5MS). The chromatographic conditions were described by Ansorena and Astiasaran (2004b).

Analytical procedure for selenium determination

0.5 g of homogenized dried fermented sausages were accurately weighed, placed in a high pressure teflon digestion vessel and treated with 7 ml of sub-boiling nitric acid and 2 ml of tracepur hydrogen peroxide (Merck) in a microwave digestion system (Ethos Plus, Millestone s.r.l., Sorisole, Italy). The optimised microwave digestion programme applied included two steps: 25-170 °C for 10 min. and 170 °C for 10 min both at 1000 W, immediately followed by ventilation at room temperature. Digested

samples in triplicate were diluted to 10 ml in a volumetric flask with ultrapure water and finally, transferred to pre-cleaned polypropylene tubes.

Selenium concentrations were determined in sample digestions by Zeeman background correction graphite furnace atomic absorption spectrometry (ZGF-AAS, Perkin Elmer AAnalyst 800, Norwalk, CT, USA) at 196.0 nm with a spectral band width of 2.0 nm. Transversely-heated graphite tubes with end caps supplied by Perkin Elmer were used. An electrodeless discharge lamp (Perkin Elmer) was operated at 280 mA. Injections of 20 μl sample and 15 μl matrix modifier were made in triplicate.

Detection limit (LOD) was set at three times the standard deviation of the reagent blank, was expressed in terms of wet weight sausage, corresponding to 0.08 μg 100g⁻¹ (n = 6). Analytical recoveries (99.4 ± 1.3 %) were determined from the SRM 1577b (NIST Bovine liver) in order to test the accuracy of the method. The found value (0.73 ± 0.03 mg Kg⁻¹, n = 6) show acceptable good agreement with SRM selenium certified value (0.73 ± 0.06 mg Kg⁻¹).

Details of measurements and analytical procedures are discussed elsewhere (Navarro & Barbarin, 2009; Sola & Navarro, 2009).

Sensory evaluation

A triangular test was performed to determine the existence of perceptible sensorial differences in appearance, odor and taste between the two batches. 16 trained panelists participated in the sessions. Samples were presented sliced, on a white plate, at room temperature. Each panelist was presented with three samples, of which two were identical, and asked to indicate which sample differed from the others. The number of correct answers was determined and data shown in the table corresponded to the mean value obtained for each type of product by 16 members taking into account data given

by all panelists. According to the Norma UNE 87-006-92 (1992), the difference between samples was significant if the number of correct answers was 9 ($p < 0.05$), 11 ($p < 0.01$) and 12 ($p < 0.001$). Panelists were also asked to evaluate the general acceptability of the samples in a continuous scale between 0 and 10. A value of 0 corresponded to the lowest score for acceptability and a value of 10 to the highest.

Data Analysis.

Four samples were analyzed from each type of dry fermented sausage. Each parameter was determined four times in each sample. In tables, means and standard deviations are shown.

Student t test was used to determine significant differences ($p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$) between the two types of sausages. The statistics package chosen for analysis was SPSS version 15.0 (SPSS inc. Chicago, Illinois, USA).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nutritional evaluation

General composition data of control and modified sausages did not reveal significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in fat content (31.9 g/100 g for control and 32.9 g/100 g for modified product) and protein content (23.8 g/100 g for control and 25.8 g/100 g for modified sausage), leading also to a similar total energy value (403 kcal/100 g for control and 421 kcal/100 g for modified). Thus, macronutrient distribution was similar for both products.

Table 1 presents the fatty acid profile of the two types of sausages (g/100 g of fatty acids). As expected, the main changes in the modified products compared to the traditional formulation affected those fatty acids which characterizes the two types of oils used in the emulsion included in this new sausage. α -linolenic acid, highly present in linseed oil, was 4.8 g/100 g of fatty acids, about 5-fold the value found in control sausage, and docosahexaenoic acid, typically present in *Cryptocodinium conchii* algae oil, was 2 g/100 g of fatty acids, about 4-fold the value found for control products. Consequently, the supply of PUFA increased from 5.35 g/100 g product to 6.70 g/100 g product, which implied a relevant modification in the $\omega 6/\omega 3$ ratio. This ratio was 15.7 for control products, whereas it significantly decreased to 1.95 in the sausages with the mixture of linseed and algae oils. Valencia, Ansorena and Astiasarán (2007), using a 15 % substitution of pork backfat by algae oil (*Schizochytrium* sp.) in the same type of dry fermented sausages achieved a $\omega 6/\omega 3$ ratio of 2.6, whereas a ratio of 2.1 was detected with a 25 % substitution of pork backfat by linseed oil (Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2004a).

According to the Scientific Opinion of the Panel on Dietetic Products, Nutrition and Allergies, the proposed labeling reference intake value for α -linolenic acid is 2 g for

a 1800 kcal/day diet, and the value for EPA+DHA is 250 mg/day (EFSA, 2009a). Considering that one portion of dry fermented sausage is 50g, this amount would supply 0.8g α -linolenic acid and 338 mg EPA + DHA, covering a 40% and more than a 100% of the labeling reference intakes proposed by the EFSA for these fatty acids, respectively, which are intended to represent typical recommended daily intakes for adults (EFSA, 2009a).

Besides the intervention on the lipid fraction, changes in the mineral content of the new products were performed, aiming to improve their nutritional and health benefits. Vignola et al. (2009) enriched meat with Se yeast, concluding that this strategy provided an interesting form of dietary Se that could be used to improve human Se status. They reported a concentration of total Se in *L. dorsi* of lambs of 0.66-0.84 $\mu\text{g/g}$ dry weight after the dietary administration of different levels of Se yeast. Thus, a 125g portion of this meat would provide approximately 25 μg Se. Total Se found in the new formulation products developed in this work was 364 μg Se/100g sausage, coming mainly from the Se yeast added in the formulation, whereas control sausages contained only 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/100\text{g}$ sausage. Se from yeast is typically organic, basically in the form of seleno-aminoacid selenomethionine (60-85% of total Se), and the content of other organic selenium compounds including Se-Cys does not exceed 10%, being inorganic residue lower than 1%. Se yeast is capable of increasing the activity of selenoenzymes and its bioavailability has been shown to be approx 1.5 to 2 fold higher than that of inorganic form of selenium (EFSA, 2009b). These results pointed out that the incorporation of Se yeast into this new meat product permitted achieving a final concentration of an excellent bioavailable Se source, equivalent to those used in human intervention studies in which different beneficial health effects have been demonstrated.

Following the WHO indication of a universal salt iodization, modified dry fermented sausages were elaborated with iodized salt. Other strategies in the meat products sector have tried wheat fibre and soy isolate impregnated with iodine salts to fortify processed meats to improve the nutritional quality of this type of products (Waszkowiak & Szymandera-Buszkka, 2008). Also Kuhne, Wirth and Wagner (1993) assayed iodized nitrite curing salt as a iodine source in the elaboration of frankfurters, cooked and cured products. Food law regulations establish the iodine concentration for iodized salt, for instance in Spain it is established in 60 ppm of iodine (BOE, 1983). This means that the new formulation supplies approximately 208 µg iodine/100 g product, making it a “high iodine” product (EU Regulation 1924/2006). Current international recommended intakes for iodine are established in 150 µg/day for adults and in 220 µg/day for pregnant and lactating women. A 50 g portion of this product would contain approximately a 70% of the RDI in adults and a 47% of it in pregnant and lactating woman.

The interest in public health of the enrichment of iodine in foods has given rise in the last years to evaluate the stability of the different iodized salts during processing and storage of iodine enriched foods, although the difficulty in the analysis of iodine in a food system limit the number of this type of works. Waszkowiak and Szymandera-Buszkka (2008) analyzing the changes in iodine content in fortified pork dishes found retention percentages between 69-100% during cold storage (1-3 days) and 31-100% during frozen storage (1-150 days) when iodized table salt was used as carrier. Considering these data, could be expected a reasonable stability for iodine in this type of products, which are not subjected to drastic conditions during their processing and storage, although further analyses of iodine should be made to confirm its final amount.

Evaluation of oxidation

In order to control the potential oxidation of the new formulation, rich in PUFA, a lyophilized water extract of *Melissa officinalis* was used as a natural antioxidant source. The evaluation of the antioxidant activity of this extract showed values of 307.06 mg Trolox/g of lyophilized extract using the DPPH method and 437.38 mg Trolox/g of lyophilized extract for ABTS test. Total Phenolic Compounds were 162.63 mg of GAE/g of lyophilized extract being the rosmarinic acid the most abundant one (data not shown).

The control of the oxidation process was carried out monitoring the TBARS during the ripening process (figure 1), being all values very low (below 0.15 mg MDA/kg) and without noticing significant differences between products. A slight decrease was observed at the 10th day of curing, probably attributed to the combination of aldehydes with other compounds and the loss of volatile aldehydes (Severini, De Pilli & Baiano, 2003). Furthermore, the analysis of the profile of volatile compounds derived from oxidation in the final modified product was also performed. Aldehydes are mainly those volatile compounds resulting from lipid oxidation (Ansorena, Zapelena, Astiasarán & Bello, 1998), with hexanal as a typical oxidation marker coming from linoleic acid degradation (Sahidi & Pegg, 1994). This compound showed a value of 624 ng dodecane/g dry mater, comparable to those values found for dry fermented sausages elaborated with 15% algae oil and BHT (Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2007) or to products with 25% linseed oil and natural antioxidants (García-Íñiguez de Ciriano, García-Herreros, Larequi, Valencia, Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2009). Furthermore, these values are within the same order of magnitude than those observed for commercial dry fermented sausages (Ansorena, Gimeno, Astiasarán & Bello, 2001) and for linseed oil containing sausages and BHT (Ansorena & Astiasarán, 2004a). No decadienals or

nonadienal were detected in the new formulation. All these results confirmed the efficacy of the lyophilized water extract of *Melissa* as a natural antioxidant agent, controlling the development of oxidation signs.

Sensory quality

The potential health benefits of the developed sausages could only be effective if the product show a good acceptability for the consumers from the sensory standpoint. Results of TPA analysis did not show significant differences between both products ($p < 0.05$), finding the following values for the modified formulation: 3299 ± 729 g for hardness, 0.63 ± 0.06 mm for springiness, 0.54 ± 0.03 for cohesiveness, 1776 ± 426 g for gumminess and 878 ± 114 g x mm for chewiness. These values are similar to those obtained by Gimeno, Astiasarán and Bello (2001) in a traditional dry fermented sausage. The inclusion of the emulsion at a 25% level of substitution of pork backfat did not affect the rheological properties of the new product, despite the difference in consistency between the two mainly lipidic raw matters used in the formulations.

In relation to the instrumental evaluation of color, results are shown in table 2. Lightness (L^*) was the only parameter not significantly affected by the new formulation ($p > 0.05$). Some differences were found for chromaticity parameters (a^* and b^*), that led to instrumental differences in the saturation parameter or chroma, and in the hue angle. Nevertheless, both hue and chroma values kept within the normal range for this type of products (Gimeno, Ansorena, Astiasarán & Bello, 2000) and, as it will be discussed later, no influence was exerted on the final appearance evaluation made by the sensory panel. In fact, previous works on meat products colour have evidenced that sensory and instrumental results were comparable for redness but panellists were unable to detect the measured differences in yellowness (Sandusky, 1994).

Although differences between the control product and the developed product would not always mean that the new one were worse, a sensory triangular test was carried out as a simple evaluation of possible differences on appearance, odor, taste and juiciness between control and modified products (table 3). Results revealed that consumers were not able to distinguish samples on basis on these parameters ($p > 0.05$). In a 62.5 % of the cases, the panelists indicated that both types of samples were identical for appearance, taste and juiciness, whereas in a 56.3 % of cases, odour was considered similar for both samples. In general, it could be concluded that only in the 40 % of cases approximately correct replies were reported when panelists were asked to detect differences between products, despite the introduced changes in the formulation. Furthermore, when panelists were asked about the general acceptability of samples, mean score received by modified products (7.38) was similar to that obtained for control ones (8.14) ($p < 0.05$) on a continuous 0-10 scale. Thus, the incorporation of the new ingredients did not influence the sensorial quality of the products. Wirth and Kuhne (1991) evaluated the use of iodized salt in a wide range of processed meat products, concluding that there were no changes in sensory properties or curing characteristics of products. No other information about the influence of the rest of new compounds used in the new formulation on sensorial quality of foods has been found.

In summary, the developed formulation gave rise to a dry fermented sausage formulation with 0.8 g α -linolenic acid, 338 mg EPA+DHA, 182 μ g Se and an expected amount of 104 μ g iodine per portion (50 g) with a good sensory quality and stabilized by natural antioxidant from lyophilized water extracts of *Melissa officinalis*.

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Figure 1. TBARS evolution during the ripening process of both types of dry fermented sausages (mg malondialdehyde/kg product).

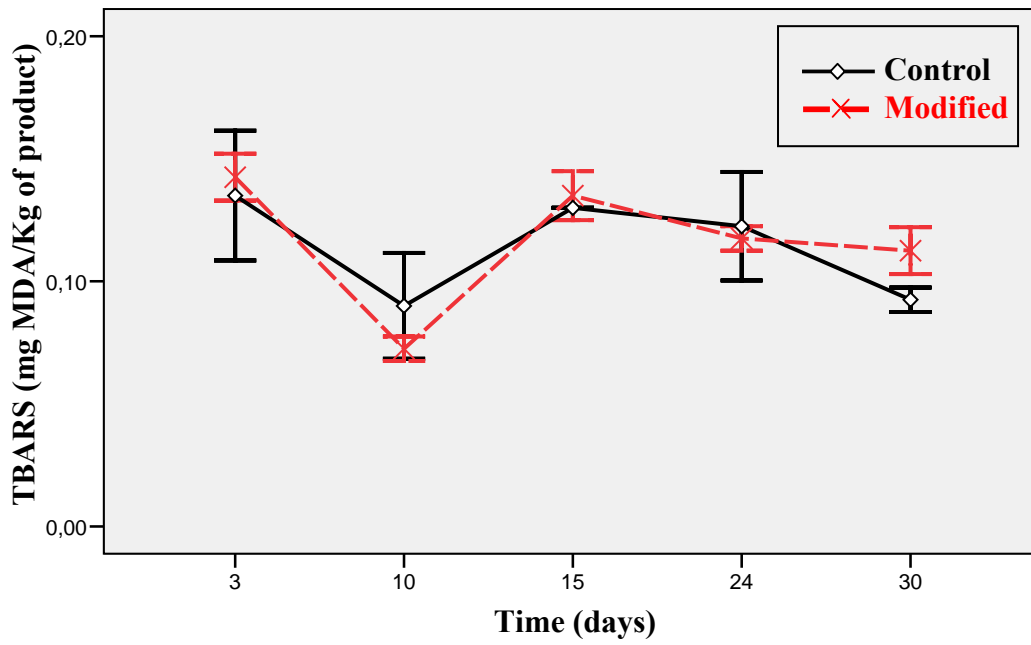


Table 1. Fatty acid composition of the mixture of linseed and algae oils, and of Control and Modified dry fermented sausages.

	Linseed/Algae oils mixture ^a	Femented Sausages		LS ^b Student's t test
		Control ^a	Modified ^a	
Caprilic C8:0	0.30 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.00	***
Capric C10:0	0.91 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.00	0.20 ± 0.00	***
Lauric C12:0	3.24 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.00	0.26 ± 0.00	***
Myristic C14:0	7.69 ± 0.09	1.30 ± 0.01	1.64 ± 0.01	***
Palmitic C16:0	6.79 ± 0.01	22.88 ± 0.12	21.38 ± 0.02	***
<i>t</i> -Palmitoleic C16:1 <i>t</i>	0.04 ± 0.00	0.33 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.00	***
Palmitoleic C16:1	2.10 ± 0.05	1.96 ± 0.01	1.98 ± 0.01	ns
Stearic C18:0	1.75 ± 0.05	12.08 ± 0.07	11.34 ± 0.01	***
Elaidic C18:1 <i>t</i>	0.06 ± 0.01	0.41 ± 0.01	0.34 ± 0.03	*
Oleic C18:1 (ω-9)	23.01 ± 1.19	39.41 ± 0.26	38.05 ± 0.07	***
Vaccenic C18:1 (ω-7)	0.38 ± 0.01	2.85 ± 0.02	2.76 ± 1.00	***
<i>t</i> -Linoleic C18:2 <i>t</i>	0.03 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	ns
<i>c-t</i> linoleic C18:1 <i>c</i> .1 <i>t</i>	0.05 ± 0.00	0.05 ± 0.00	0.05 ± 0.00	**
<i>t-c</i> linoleic C18:1 <i>t</i> .1 <i>c</i>	0.07 ± 0.00	0.09 ± 0.00	0.09 ± 0.00	ns
Linoleic C18:2 (ω-6)	5.11 ± 0.05	15.21 ± 0.09	12.90 ± 0.02	***
Arachidic C20:0	nd	0.05 ± 0.00	0.01 ± 0.00	***
γ-linolenic C18:3 (ω-6)	0.06 ± 0.00	0.03 ± 0.00	0.03 ± 0.00	ns
Eicosenoic C20:1 (ω-9)	0.05 ± 0.01	0.77 ± 0.00	0.68 ± 0.00	***
α-linolenic C18:3 (ω-3)	12.87 ± 0.23	0.92 ± 0.01	4.82 ± 0.01	***
Eicosadienoic C20:2 (ω-6)	nd	nd	nd	--
Behenic C22:0	nd	0.08 ± 0.00	0.07 ± 0.00	*
Brasidic C20:1 <i>t</i>	0.08 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.00	0.01 ± 0.00	*
Erucic C22:1	nd	0.14 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	***
Eicosatrienoic C20:3 (ω-3)	nd	nd	nd	--
Arachidonic C20:4 (ω-6)	0.03 ± 0.00	0.38 ± 0.00	0.39 ± 0.03	ns
Eicosapentaenoic C20:5 (ω-6)	0.10 ± 0.03	0.03 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.01	**
Nervonic C24:1 (ω-9)	0.03 ± 0.00	0.29 ± 0.53	0.12 ± 0.00	ns
Docosatrienoic C:22 (ω-3)	nd	nd	nd	--
Docosapentaenoic C22:5 (ω-6)	0.09 ± 0.00	0.11 ± 0.04	0.11 ± 0.00	***
Lignoceric C24:0	0.38 ± 0.05	0.10 ± 0.00	0.43 ± 0.01	***
Docosapentaenoic C22:5 (ω-3)	0.14 ± 0.00	nd	nd	--
Docosahexaenoic C22:6(ω-3)	34.66 ± 0.81	0.05 ± 0.00	2.00 ± 0.07	***
SFA	20.68 ± 0.09	36.75 ± 0.18	35.05 ± 0.04	***
MUFA	25.56 ± 1.16	45.41 ± 0.25	43.68 ± 0.07	***
PUFA	53.06 ± 1.06	16.74 ± 0.05	20.29 ± 0.07	***
ω-3	47.77 ± 1.02	1.00 ± 0.01	6.86 ± 0.07	***
ω-6	5.28 ± 0.05	15.74 ± 0.05	13.43 ± 0.03	***
ω-6/ω3	0.11 ± 0.00	15.69 ± 0.15	1.96 ± 0.02	***
PUFA/SFA	2.57 ± 0.04	0.46 ± 0.00	0.58 ± 0.00	***

PUFA+MUFA/SFA	3.80 ± 0.02	1.69 ± 0.01	1.83 ± 0.00	***
trans	0.32 ± 0.01	0.99 ± 0.02	0.85 ± 0.04	***

^aFatty acids are expressed in g/100 g of fat as mean ± standard deviation. ^bStudent't test compare differences between both types of dry fermented sausages. LS (level of significance): ns (not significant); p > 0.05; * p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***; p < 0.001.

Table 2. Instrumental colour CIEL*a*b* evaluation of Control and Modified dry fermented sausages.

	Control^a	Modified^a	LS^b
L*	44.72 ± 0.99	45.10 ± 1.48	ns
a*	22.09 ± 2.26	19.55 ± 1.32	***
b*	17.33 ± 1.99	13.68 ± 1.12	***
Chroma	28.08 ± 2.91	23.86 ± 1.72	***
Hue	38.08 ± 1.57	34.95 ± 0.50	***

^aResults are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. ^bLS (level of significance): ns (not significant); p > 0.05; * p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***; p < 0.001.

Table 3. Sensory scores of triangular test for Control vs Modified dry fermented sausages.

	Control vs Modified			
	Appearance <i>n</i> (% within group)	Odor <i>n</i> (% within group)	Taste <i>n</i> (% within group)	Juiciness <i>n</i> (% within group)
Correct replies	6 (37.5 %) ns	7 (43.75 %) ns	6 (37.5 %) ns	6 (37.5 %) ns
Incorrect replies	10 (62.5 %)	9 (56.25 %)	10 (62.5 %)	10 (62.5 %)
Total	16 (100 %)	16 (100 %)	16 (100 %)	16 (100 %)

For n=16, the difference between samples was significant if the number of correct answers was 9 (p<0.05), 11 (p<0.01) and 12 (p<0.001). ns: not significant.