

FATS AND PROTEINS RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

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THE DIRECTOR'S DIGEST
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In the last issue of "The Director's Digest" an attempt was made to present the significance and important conclusions from the Third International Conference of Food Science and Technology held August 9-14, in Washington, D.C. One of the projects supported by FPRF received special attention in a talk presented by Dr. Alan S. Michaels, president of Amicon Corporation, and was the subject for a press release from SOS/70 headquarters. Because of the widespread interest in the subject and the many favorable comments received from nutritionists and other scientists, the press release is presented below.

EDIBLE PROTEIN RECOVERED FROM WASTE ANIMAL BLOOD

Washington, D.C., August 12-- Development of a process which can economically convert waste animal blood from packing houses into edible proteins was reported here today to food scientists from 50 nations meeting on the theme, "The Science of Survival,"

Dr. Alan S. Michaels, president of Amicon Corporation of Lexington, Massachusetts, described how thin channel membrane ultrafiltration is used to concentrate and desalt blood plasma protein and the globin protein fractions.

Addressing a food engineering symposium of the Third International Congress of Food Science and Technology, which has gathered 2,000 scientists from throughout the world to a week-long meeting at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, he reported that the process recovers protein both from the plasma and cellular components of blood.

The process was developed by Dr. Charles Dill and Dr. Wendell Landmann of Texas A&M University, under sponsorship of the Fats and Proteins Research Foundation of Des Plaines, Illinois.

Dr. Michaels described low-pressure membrane ultrafiltration as a development of major importance to the food processing industry both for athermal concentration and purification of food products whose nutritive value exists as macromolecular or colloidal substances.

He cited 17 applications in food processing for which ultrafiltration appears ideally suited, ranging from concentration of fish protein concentrate to the harvesting of bacterial cells in fermentations. Costs of 20 cents to \$5 per 1,000 gallons of water removed are below those of conventional operations in similar projects.

This is just another example of the recognition of and respect for the research sponsored by FPRF. The contributing members of FPRF can be proud of the reputation and program of their Foundation.

REPRINT ON BLOOD PROTEIN

A reprint of an article written by the Texas A&M researchers is enclosed. Although this is a highly technical article, it is directly related to the blood protein preparation studies because it is necessary to avoid extensive heat denaturation of the proteins during the separation procedures.