

The correlation research on yak meat texture profile analysis (Tpa) and freshness parameters during refrigerated storage

Abstract

The possible relationships of yak meat using PLSR between freshness and TPA parameters during cold storage were studied. Texture profile analysis (TPA) and freshness measurements of yak meat under the 4°C stored 0d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d were also performed. In addition, partial least squares regression analysis was carried out to find a correlation between the freshness data and TPA parameters. Significant ($p < 0.05$) correlations among the freshness data and adhesiveness, cohesiveness, Springiness, chewiness and resilience were observed, Multivariate Regression analysis indicated that predictive regression equations of every parameters with all equations Fitting coefficient R^2 greater than 0.800. Validation test R^2 greater than 0.900, which showed a clear correlation between yak meat chemical changes and its texture properties during refrigeration. The results in this study could be used to explore the Texture profile analysis (TPA) important for using the TPA parameters rapidly evaluates yak meat freshness.

Keywords: freshness, yak meat, correlation, textural properties

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Abbreviations: TPA, texture profile analysis; TVB-N, total volatile basic nitrogen; TBA, thiobarbituric acid; POV, peroxide value; TMA-N, trimethylamine nitrogen; MDA, malondialdehyde

Introduction

Yak (*Bos grunniens*) is the large ruminant species in the high altitude Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, China, which is characterized by year-round low temperatures and hypoxic atmosphere. There is the most yaks in China, and yak meat is a natural green food.¹ The protein content of yak meat is about 22%, fat content is lower than 3%,² it's a kind of high protein, low fat animal foods. A chemical change of yak meat by the endogenous enzymes and the pathogenic microorganisms, and also the sensory properties and the composition changed, nutritional value reduce, and there are some toxic or harmful substances the same time, it's harmful to the consumers,³ it is a comprehensive evaluation index that freshness of yak meat could be used as a judgment during cold storage, it is largely reflects the meat quality, nutritional value and safety coefficient.⁴ So measuring the freshness of yak meat during cold storage, which can effectively prevent food health security problem occurs, how to accurately and objective measure of yak meat freshness using rapid methods, it's a subject of intense interest in recent years.

At present, the methods of evaluation the yak meat freshness is mainly measuring the freshness parameters (TVB-N value, TBA value, POV value, TMA-N value).⁵ Proteins come into being the alkaline nitrogenous substances due to microorganism and endogenous enzymes during storage, One of the most main is volatile base nitrogen, TVB-N value is one of the important indicators to evaluate meat freshness, it is can be evaluate the meat freshness by measuring the value of TVB-N, and it is used as a national standard of measuring meat freshness.⁶ Fat occur different degree oxidation in the during storage, and TBA value show lipid secondary oxidation products or the number of the final products.⁷ However, there is a

disadvantages that needs complicated sample preparation work and trival test operation, complex Procedure, consuming too much time. It is not convenient to frequently and widely implement, it cannot satisfy far from rapid and large quantities measurement,⁸ it is a urgent request that find a method of rapid measurement. In recent years, many scholars have studied the relationship between sensory evaluation and instrumental determination values. It is observed that three is a significant or extremely significant correlation between the textural properties and the sensory evaluation value of pork.⁹ The correlations between the textural properties and volume water content of date palm.¹⁰ It was observed that hardness and springiness decreased linearly with the increase of water content, whereas increased linearly with the increase of fat content.¹¹

Despite the above investigations, there is no study reported yet about the determination of textural properties parameters for evaluation of yak meat freshness using PLSR. Therefore, in this study, we prepared yak meat emulsion samples and kept at 4°C stored 0d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d, the freshness and Texture profile analysis (TPA) measurements were also performed. The aim of this study was to analyze possible relationship the correlation of yak meat using PLSR between freshness and TPA parameters of yak meat.¹⁰

Materials and methods

Description of the samples

Seven samples (1.0kg for each sample, clear plastic wraps packaged) of Yak meats were obtained from amdo group. The 7 samples were kept at 4°C stored 0d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d. All the Yak meats were subjected to each type of chemical and textural analysis.

Chemicals

All reagents used were of analytical-reagent grade, PE composite

packaging film was purchased from Tian Hua Xin Yu plastic products co., LTD, picric acid was obtained from Xin Ding Peng Fei development of science and technology co., LTD, methylbenzene, formaldehyde, trichloroacetic acid, magnesium oxide, boric acid, mixture indicator, hydrochloric acid, TBA, Potassium carbonate, anhydrous sodium sulfate, Saturated potassium iodide, starch indicator, Na₂S₂O₃, trichloromethane were obtained from The recovery of Fine Chemical Industry Research Institute, and these reagents used were of analytical-reagent grade.

Apparatus

A Thermostat oscillator (Shanghai, China) was used to heat preservation, Spectrophotometric measurements were carried out using a spectrophotometer, employing a quartz cuvette with a 1.0cm optical path, the TPA measurements were carried out using a TA. XT Express texture analyzer.

Experimental design

The study selected gannan amdo group yak meat as the research object and the average divided into seven groups packaged by PE composite packaging film, refrigeration 0d, 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d and 12d Under the condition of 0-4°C low temperature, freshness and textural properties measurement of yak meat were performed.

Determination of TVB-N: Using semi-micro distillation method, TVB-N value was determined by a stream distillation method with some modifications.¹² Ten grams of long is simus dorsi muscle of yak was minced and then mixed with 100mL water, filtered after immersion 30 min. The distillate was collected in a conical flask containing 50mL aqueous solution of boric acid (40g/L) and a mixed indicator created from dissolution of 0.1g of methyl red and 0.1g of bromocresol green into 100mL of 95% ethanol. 5.0mL of the filtrate in distiller reaction chamber, and 5.0mL Magnesium oxide mixed suspension (10g/L) and distilled for 10min in a 8100Kjeltec Distillation Unit, Afterward, the obtained boric acid solution was titrated with a 0.01M of hydrochloric acid solution. The violet colors was the titration end point, At the same time do a blank test. And each analysis was repeated in triplicate.

The TVB-N value was measured and expressed as mg N/100g yak meat muscle according to the consumption of hydrochloric acid. The TVB-N value was calculated by the following formula.

$$X = \frac{(V_1 - V_2) \times c \times 14}{m \times \frac{5}{100}} \times 100$$

Where X is the content of TVB-N value of meat sample (mg/100g), V₁ is the volume of the hydrochloric acid standard solution for the titration (mL) of sample, V₂ is the volume of the hydrochloric acid standard solution for the titration (mL) of blank, c is the concentration of hydrochloric acid solution, (mol/L), m is the quality of the meat sample (g).

Criterion: The content of TVB-N value less than 15mg/100g was Fresh meat, between 15 and 25mg/100g was Second level, more than 25mg/100g was metamorphic corruption meat.

TBA analysis: TBARS content was determined colorimetrically by the method of Pokorny et al.,¹³ Samples (2.0g) were homogenized in 10ml of 7.5% Trichloroacetic acid solution (including 0.1%EDTA),

centrifuged □ 1600r/min □ 5min, 5.0mL of the filtrate heat preservation 40min in 90°C Water bath pot with 5.0mL TBA(0.02mol/L), and absorbance measurement in 532nm and 600nm wavelength

The TBA value was calculated by the following formula:

$$TBA(mg / kg) = 13.51 \times (A_{532} - A_{600}) - 0.061$$

Where A₅₃₂ is 532nm wavelength absorbance values; A₆₀₀ is 600nm wavelength absorbance values.

Peroxide value (POV): The Peroxide value was determined according to Jung's methods.¹⁴ 2.0g of meat sample was dissolved in 20mL of chloroform and acetic acid (2:3) solution with 1.00mL Potassium iodide saturated solution, 30mL distilled water and 1.0mL Starch indicator. The POV of Yak meat was analyzed by titration with 0.002M Na₂S₂O₃ solution using an iodometry.

The POV was calculated using the equation:

$$P = \frac{1000(V - V_0)c}{2m}$$

Where V is the volume of the 0.002M Na₂S₂O₃ solution for the titration (mL) of sample, V₀ is the volume of the 0.002M Na₂S₂O₃ solution for the titration (mL) of blank, c is the concentration of the 0.002M Na₂S₂O₃ factor and m is the weight of the sample (g).

Procedure for TMA-N determination in yak meat samples: The Peroxide value was determined according to methods. Extraction of TMA-N from yak meat samples was performed according to Pena-Pereira's.¹⁵ procedure by homogenising 5.0g of yak meat muscles with 17.5mL and 2.5mL of 40% (mass/volume) aqueous trichloroacetic acid (TCA) solution and subsequent centrifugation of the homogenate at 3000rpm for 15min. The supernatant liquid was placed in a volumetric flask and enough TCA at 7.5% (mass/volume) concentration was added to make up to 25ml. then 2mL volume of the meat extract was placed into a 40mL-amber vial containing a stirring bar together with 5mL of a salted (30% mass/volume NaCl) aqueous solution and 1mL of formaldehyde(39% mass/volume). Then 2mL of NaOH (10M) were injected trough the septum. 10mL xylene drop containing 0.02% mass/volume of picric acid was then formed at the needle tip of a microsyringe and exposed to the headspace of the sample stirred at 1100rpm for 3.5min. The extractant solution must be refrigerated into a water-ice bath before extraction to extend the microextraction time and, therefore, enhance the extraction efficiency of TMAN. Finally, the remaining drop was retracted back into the microsyringe and placed on the pedestal of the Nanodrop spectrophotometer to obtain the corresponding analytical signal.

The TMA-N was calculated using the equation:

$$TMA - N(mg / 100g) = \frac{100 \times c \times V}{1000 \times V_1 \times m}$$

Where V is the volume of the sample solution diluted (mL), V₁ is the volume of the consumed sample solution (mL), c is Equivalent to a standard liquid concentration (mol/L), m is the weight of the sample (g).

TPA: In general, four cylinders 1.5cm high and 2cm wide were prepared from every sample.¹⁶ A double compression cycle test was performed up to 50% compression of the original portion height with an aluminium cylinder probe of 2cm diameter. A time of 5s was allowed to elapse between the two compression cycles. Force–time deformation curves were obtained with a 25 kg load cell applied at a cross-head speed of 2mm/s. The following parameters were quantified.¹⁷ hardness (N) maximum force required to compress the sample, springiness (m), ability of the sample to recover its original form after deforming force was removed, adhesiveness (Ns), area under the abscissa after the first compression, and cohesiveness, extent to which the sample could be deformed prior to rupture.¹⁸

Statistical analyses

Data were analysed of various index determination results mean and standard deviation using Excel 2010 software and Data were analysed statistically using SPSS20.0 software. Selection of each fresh ness 0d, 2d, 6d, 8d, 12d experimental result doing regression analysis and 4d, 10d Validation test.

Results and Discussion

Freshness

The variance analysis of freshness determination results of yak meat in the process of refrigeration are shown in Table 1. The plots and regression of freshness of the yak meat during cold storage are shown in Figures 1-4. The regression equations of freshness of the yak meat during cold storage are shown in Table 2. Total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N) content is one of core indicators for evaluating meat freshness,¹⁹ Table 1 shows the TVB-N of yak meat during cold storage higher than the 28.16mg/100g on the sixth day and rotten, inedible, TVB-N for all yak meat increased throughout storage and up to a final value of to 31.76mg/100g on the twelfth day. This value is close to the determination results In the process of storage reported by Li Ting ting.²⁰ TBARS has been used to determine the degree of lipid oxidation, and the presence of TBA reactive substances is due to the second stage of auto-oxidation, during which peroxides are oxidized to aldehydes and ketones. A TBA value of 2mg MDA/kg is the limit. The change in TBARS of yak meat during cold storage is 0.3mg MDA/kg and under 2mg MDA/kg, the determination results in agreement with the reported by Fan.²¹ The POV provides the oxidation state of the lipids.²² This value was used to measure the rancidity that occurred by auto-oxidation. The POV of meat extracted significant increased throughout storage, TMA-N value being of widespread use. Concentration of TMA-N in yak meat has been found to be closely related to organoleptic estimations, being an objective quality indicator for freshness determination in meat samples.²³ TMA-N generation is attributed to the gradual conversion of trimethylamine oxide (TMA-O) by bacterial or enzymatic reduction. An increase on the level of TMA-N was observed from this initial value up to a final value of 1.08mg/100g±0.042mg TMA-N/100g.

TPA

The variance analysis of textural properties determination results of yak meat in the process of refrigeration are shown in Table 3. Hardness is the power of Cut off meat about textural properties, which was the internal binding force to maintain the shape of the meat.²⁴ An increase on the level of Hardness was observed from this initial value up to 6day value of 111.37±1.14g, after 6 day of storage, the Hardness

was decline, Storage 12days later than 0 days was reduced by 47%; Springiness was the meat deformation under the external force and the ability to restore the original state after the external force to remove.²⁵ The Springiness decreased continuously during cold storage and up to 0.66±0.12mm on the 12day. The cohesiveness is resistance to damage when chewing food, the properties of the intact of food, which show yak meat internal bond strength.²⁶ Cohesiveness decreases during the whole storage, a decrease on the level of Cohesiveness was observed from this initial value up to a final value of 0.49±0.010n on the 12day, falling 39% than on the 0day. Adhesiveness is the work of overcoming attractive power between yak meat surface and the contact surfaces, is the first extrusion negative peak area of Instrument definition,²⁷ the adhesiveness increases in the storage, an Significant increase on the level of adhesiveness was observed from this initial value up to 12day value of 171.92±1.45mJ. Chewiness is related to the hardness, springiness and cohesiveness, which is the power to chewing yak meat, it is equal to the product between the hardness and cohesiveness,²⁸ in our study, the values of chewiness decrease in the storage. Resilience is restoration degree that the yak meat was pressured,²⁹ the values of resilience decreases in the study and the final value Smaller than 0day.

The correlation between freshness and TPA parameters

The correlation between the freshness and TPA parameters of yak meat during cold storage are shown in Table 4. Freshness and TPA attributes of different dates are presented in Table 4 respectively. Initial statistical analysis showed that Hardness did not improve correlation with the freshness parameters ($p>0.05$). Springiness, Cohesiveness, Chewiness, Resilience negatively correlated with freshness parameters ($p<0.05$) and Adhesiveness index positively correlated with freshness parameters ($p<0.01$). Therefore, the traditional multiple linear regression unsuitable to this analysis, using the freshness as the dependent variable and values of hardness et al. six textural parameters as independent variables were implemented to establish the innovative models for prediction of freshness quality of yak meat based upon the PLSR using SPSS and the statistical results are in Table 5.

Partial least squares regression analysis is a method of multivariate data analysis based on principal component analysis and principal component regression, which is a dimension reduction techniques that dimension reduction space prediction the covariance matrix of each element and the prediction matrix to maximize.³⁰ According to the standard of cumulative contribution to x more than 75%, the Table 5 shows that the first potential factors can preferable explain the original independent variables, the values of cumulative contribution TVB-N value, TBA value, POV value, TAM-N value based on the developed PLSR models were 79.0%, 79.1%, 79.0%, 79.1%, respectively which indicated the regression equation regression effect is very good. Meanwhile, the textural properties parameters was more powerful in predicting TVB-N values, TBA values, POV value, TMA-N value, which also demonstrated that PLSR was suitable and competent for selecting the informative variables in this study. Regression equations show in Table 5.

Y is the dependent variable shows in Table 6, $x_1 \sim x_6$ is the Springiness, hardness, cohesiveness, adhesiveness, chewiness, resilience respectively, the predicted value of the dependent variable can be obtained according to regression equation, the prediction results and the verification results of Each parameters shows in Figures 5-8.

The decay and Metamorphism, protein degradation and fat oxidation of yak meat during cold storage due to the endogenous enzymes and microorganisms. which has a great influence on yak meat textural properties,³¹ freshness and texture profile analysis (TPA) measured, Partial least squares regression analysis was performed to determine the degree of association freshness versus textural properties, were implemented to establish the predicted models for prediction of freshness quality of yak meat based upon the PLSR and the statistical results are illustrated in Figure 5-8, PLSR was used to analyze correlations between the values of freshness data and TPA parameters of the model system yak meat emulsions.

Using the 0d, 2d, 6d, 8d, 12d freshness measured results as the horizontal axis and predicted results as vertical axis obtained scatter

diagrams, and 4d, 10d measured results as verification test. From the Figures 5-8 can be seen, the values of R^2_p of TVB-N value, TBA value, POV value, TAM-N value based on the developed PLSR models were 0.924, 0.801, 0.882, 0.906, respectively. In addition, the average relative error between predicted values and measured values of TVB-N value, TBA value, POV value, TAM-N value were 0.1%, 8.9%, 6.9%, 7.6%, respectively. Meanwhile, it could be seen from the above study that the Predicted value similar to the measured value, and the values of R^2_v were greater than 0.90, the relative errors were less than 5%. Therefore, the PLSR was more powerful in predicting TVB-N value, TBA value, POV value, TMA-N value with texture profile analysis (TPA) parameters, which also demonstrated that TPA could evaluate yak meat freshness during cold storage in this study.

Table 1 The variance analysis of freshness determination results of yak meat in the process of refrigeration

Time (d)	TVB-N (mg/100g)	TBA (mg MDA/kg)	POV(mmol/kg)	TMA-N (mg/100g)
0	6.66±2.90 ^a	0.08±0.029 ^a	0.49±0.010 ^a	0.48±0.003 ^a
2	14.90±1.50 ^a	0.13±0.010 ^a	0.67±0.017 ^b	0.51±0.012 ^b
4	24.05±0.84 ^a	0.16±0.019 ^a	0.87±0.024 ^c	0.71±0.002 ^c
6	28.16±0.65 ^a	0.20±0.019 ^b	0.98±0.021 ^d	0.85±0.007 ^c
8	29.76±0.39 ^b	0.28±0.014 ^b	1.29±0.021 ^e	0.87±0.006 ^d
10	30.83±1.00 ^c	0.26±0.009 ^b	1.53±0.031 ^f	0.96±0.011 ^e
12	31.76±1.55 ^d	0.31±0.029 ^c	1.84±0.031 ^g	1.08±0.042 ^e
P values	0.015	0.0032	1.2×10 ⁻⁹	5.1×10 ⁻¹¹

Different letters in the same column indicate significant differences (p<0.05).

Table 2 The regression equation of freshness of the yak meat during cold storage

y values	Equation of linear regression	Fitting coefficients R ²
TVB-N(mg/100g)	y=2.0158x+11.637	R ² =0.8421
TBA (mg MDA/kg)	y=0.0188x+0.0886	R ² =0.9500
POV (mmol/kg)	y=0.1102x+0.4336	R ² =0.9821
TMA-N (mg/100g)	y=0.0539x+0.4639	R ² =0.9632

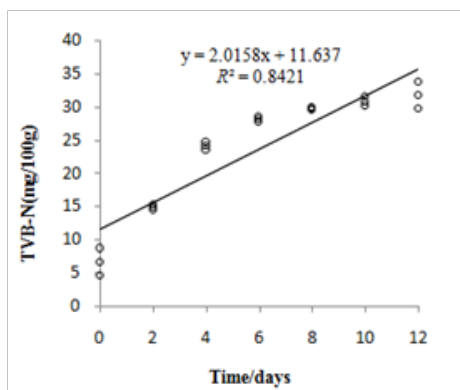


Figure 1 TVB-N value of yak meat during storage.

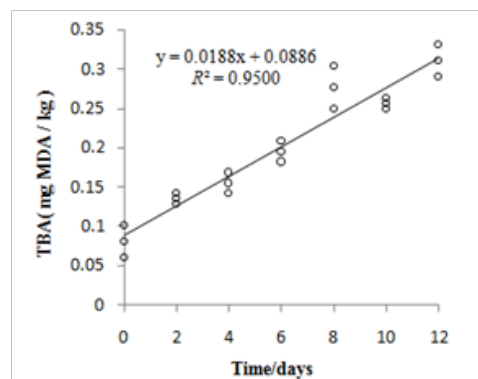


Figure 2 TBA value of yak meat during storage.

Table 3 The variance analysis of textural properties determination results

Time(d)	Springiness (mm)	Hardness(g)	Cohesiveness	Adhesiveness (mJ)	Chewiness (mJ)	Resilience
0	4.59±0.07 ^a	105.44±1.69 ^{ab}	0.81±0.003 ^a	61.50±3.07 ^f	368.28±11.84 ^a	0.45±0.012 ^a
2	2.47±0.11 ^b	101.29±1.39 ^b	0.80±0.014 ^a	65.37±7.57 ^f	227.75±24.00 ^b	0.38±0.022 ^b
4	1.75±0.17 ^c	102.78±2.37 ^b	0.62±0.002 ^b	78.39±3.99 ^e	112.74±4.06 ^d	0.36±0.009 ^d
6	0.99±0.001 ^d	111.37±1.14 ^a	0.58±0.013 ^c	120.56±3.89 ^d	156.72±7.39 ^c	0.38±0.004 ^b
8	0.79±0.001 ^c	107.20±5.58 ^{ab}	0.61±0.006 ^b	143.26±2.35 ^c	114.61±5.20 ^c	0.37±0.001 ^{bc}
10	0.68±0.001 ^c	92.48±5.61 ^c	0.63±0.024 ^b	156.48±5.19 ^b	82.93±3.99 ^e	0.35±0.003 ^d
12	0.66±0.12 ^c	55.54±4.16 ^d	0.49±0.010 ^d	171.92±1.45 ^a	53.77±7.07 ^f	0.33±0.006 ^c
<i>P values</i>	0.0031	0.068	0.015	1.1×10 ⁻⁸	1.3×10 ⁻¹¹	0.00065

Different letters in the same column indicate significant differences (p<0.05).

Table 4 Correlation coefficients (r) between the freshness and TPA parameters

Index	TVB-N	TBA	POV	TMA-N	Sp	Ha	Co	Ad	Ch	Re
TVB-N	1									
TBA	0.878**	1								
POV	0.854*	0.940**	1							
TMA-N	0.936**	0.926**	0.956**	1						
Sp	-0.972**	-0.856**	-0.813**	-0.888**	1					
Ha	-0.36	-0.476	-0.627*	-0.487	0.325	1				
Co	-0.906**	-0.814**	-0.836**	-0.931**	0.845**	0.35	1			
Ad	0.863**	0.957**	0.956**	0.961**	-0.814*	-0.496	-0.826**	1		
Ch	-0.940**	-0.838**	-0.843*	-0.874**	0.956**	0.455	0.860**	-0.774**	1	
Re	-0.817**	-0.713**	-0.751**	-0.739**	-0.871**	0.515	0.749**	-0.622*	0.949**	1

Sp, springiness; Ha, hardness; Co, cohesiveness; Ad, adhesiveness; Ch, chewiness; Re, resilience

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01.

Table 5 Proportion of variance explained

Y values	Latent factors	X variance	Cumulative X variance	Y variance	Cumulative Y variance (R ²)	Adjusted R ²
TVB-N value (mg/100g)	1	0.79	0.79	0.937	0.937	0.924
	2	0.122	0.911	0.06	0.996	0.994
	3	0.058	0.969	0.003	0.999	0.998
	4	0.017	0.987	0	0.999	0.998
	5	0.013	1	0	1	0.997
TBA value (mg MDA/kg)	1	0.791	0.791	0.835	0.835	0.801
	2	0.086	0.876	0.062	0.897	0.845
	3	0.074	0.951	0.024	0.921	0.843
	4	0.045	0.996	0.006	0.927	0.782
	5	0.004	1	0.011	0.939	0.631
POV value (mmol/kg)	1	0.79	0.79	0.902	0.902	0.882
	2	0.11	0.9	0.068	0.97	0.955
	3	0.06	0.96	0.02	0.99	0.98
	4	0.036	0.996	0.004	0.994	0.983
	5	0.004	1	0.006	1	1
TAM-N value (mg/100g)	1	0.791	0.791	0.922	0.922	0.906
	2	0.057	0.848	0.07	0.992	0.988
	3	0.121	0.968	0.001	0.993	0.985
	4	0.016	0.985	0.001	0.994	0.982
	5	0.015	1	0.001	0.994	0.966

Table 6 Regression equations between textural attributes and freshness of dates

Y values	Regression equation	Fitting coefficient R ²
TVB-N value	$Y = -1.411x_1 + 0.102x_2 - 19.662x_3 + 0.067x_4 - 0.026x_5 - 22.994x_6 + 34.164$	$R^2 = 0.9240$
TBA value	$Y = 0.017x_1 + 0.000x_2 + 0.259x_3 + 0.002x_4 - 0.001x_5 + 0.215x_6 - 0.115$	$R^2 = 0.8010$
POV value	$Y = 0.086x_1 - 0.005x_2 + 0.518x_3 + 0.008x_4 - 0.002x_5 + 0.339x_6 + 0.423$	$R^2 = 0.8820$
TAM-N value	$Y = 0.010x_1 + 0.000x_2 - 0.577x_3 + 0.003x_4 - 0.001x_5 + 0.561x_6 + 0.701$	$R^2 = 0.9060$

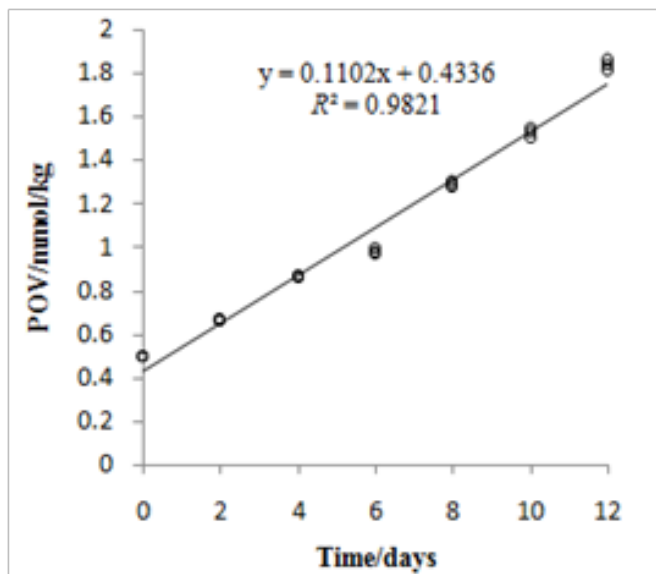


Figure 3 POV value of yak meat during storage.

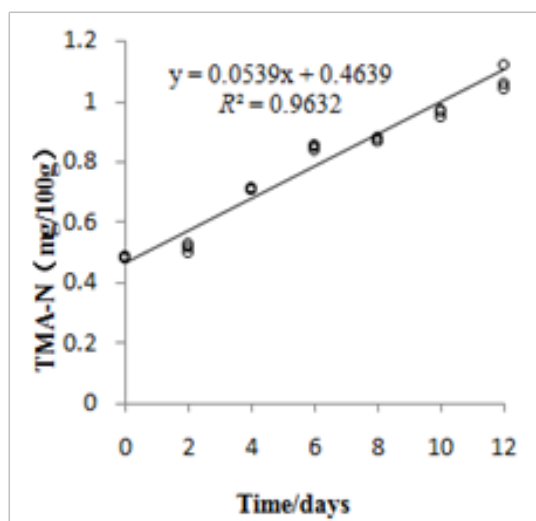


Figure 4 TMA-N value of yak meat during storage.

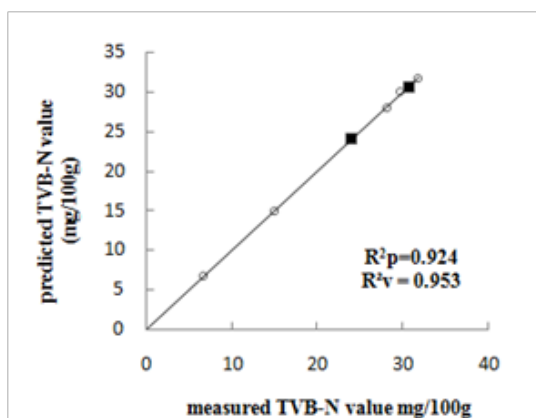


Figure 5 Predicted and measured TVB-N values for the PLSR.

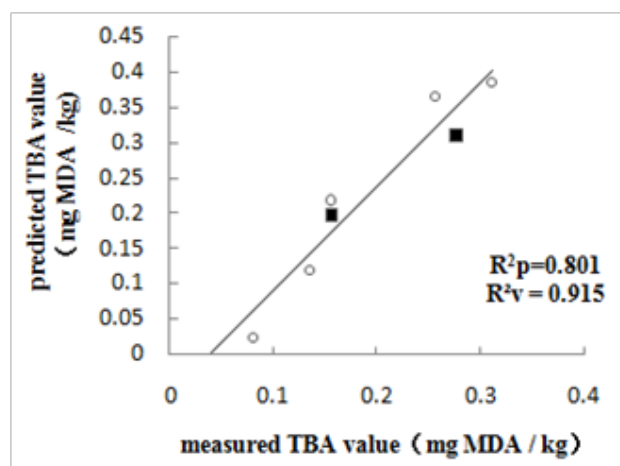


Figure 6 Predicted and measured TBA values for the PLSR.

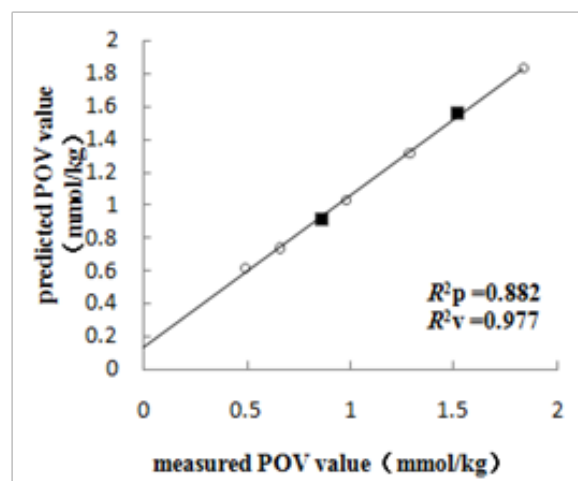


Figure 7 Predicted and measured POV values for the PLSR.

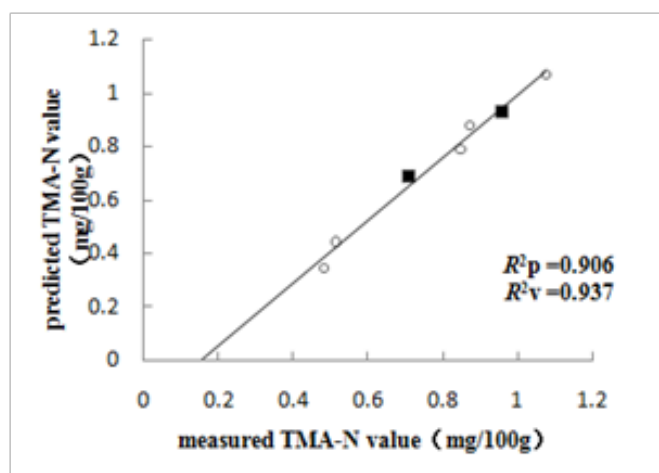


Figure 8 Predicted and measured TMA-N values for the PLSR.

Conclusion

The muscle long is simus dorsi of yak meat as the experimental material in this study, and conducted to determine the freshness and the texture profile analysis (TPA), using the PLSR establish the regression equation between freshness and the texture profile analysis (TPA), the values of R^2_p were greater than 0.80, From the statistics, it was more than 80% for evaluation of yak meat freshness quality using TPA parameters, and the value of R^2_v were greater than 0.90. The relative errors between predicted value and measured value were less than 10%, the value of R^2_p were greater than 0.80, and the value of the relative errors were less than 5%. Therefore, the regression model established based upon the PLSR using the TPA parameters predicted the freshness, it can be acquired the data close to measured value, which was more powerful in predicting the freshness of yak meat.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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