Fungi-based protein healthier and greener alternative to plant-based meat

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Scientists from NTU Singapore’s Food Science and Technology (FST) programme have developed a technique to cultivate a fungi-based food product that could serve as a healthier, better tasting and greener alternative to plant-based protein.

The fungi used to cultivate the product are grown from a base of nutrient-rich common food waste, which infuses the fungi with more essential nutrients, such as protein, iron, and amino acids. This makes them more nutritious than ingredients commonly used in plant-based alternative meat, such as peas, chickpeas, wheat gluten, and soy.

The cultivation of the NTU-developed food product would also offer an opportunity to reuse common food waste and byproducts of agriculture and the food and beverage industry, such as soybean skin, wheat stalk, and brewers’ spent grain, a by-product of the beer-making industry.

To scale up their fungi-cultivation method, the NTU team, which also includes PhD student at NTU’s FST programme Miss Malsha Samarasiri, is collaborating with The FOODBOWL, part of New Zealand Food Innovation Network, a national network of open-access food processing facilities supported by the New Zealand government to help food businesses and startups globally innovate, scale up and commercialise new products – ultimately to the international scale.

One New Zealand startup collaborating with NTU’s FST programme to implement fungi cultivation technology in its food products is Off-piste Provisions, a plant-based meat company.

Besides playing an advisory role to startups, the researchers at NTU’s FST programme hope to develop their product to boost its nutritional profile further and reduce food waste. They also hope to commercialise their solution by the year 2024.