



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR  
2004 PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Name(s)</b> <b>Georgina E. Hartzell</b>	<b>Project Number</b> <b>S0410</b>
<b>Project Title</b> <b>What Is the Effect of Protein Source on the Amount of Digestion that Occurs?</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p><b>Objectives/Goals</b> The goal of this project was to determine what type of protein is broken down the most. The categories were: poultry, red meat, tofu, wheat gluten, and beans.</p> <p><b>Methods/Materials</b> I used 4 oz. samples of each protein source, and cooked them all in a similar manner. The process of digestion was simulated by grinding the protein in a food processor and adding digestive enzymes. These included Pepsin, artificial gastric juice, and pancreatic enzymes. The pH was taken before and after a two hour period of digestion, and the change in pH showed how much the protein had broken down. (three trials)</p> <p><b>Results</b> I found that the greatest change in pH occurred in the poultry samples, where the mean pH dropped from 6.84 to 6.64. The tofu and wheat gluten samples also experienced a statistically significant drop in pH, while the red meat and beans did not.</p> <p><b>Conclusions/Discussion</b> Poultry appears to be the best digested source of protein, and it also contains the most protein: 35 grams. While red meat offer more iron, beans offer more fiber, poultry stands out for it's digestibility.</p>	
<b>Summary Statement</b> The amount that different types of protein cn be digestion.	
<b>Help Received</b> Dr. Morey of Cal Poly University helped me come up with a method of quantifying digestion with pH.	