

The role of AI in food quality and security

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Siftlink: Building AI assisted targeted innovation strategies



(AI-) Discovery

Find drugs, natural compounds, connections between chemicals, genes and applications



Innovation analytics & intelligence

Patent opportunities, Emerging scientific and patent trends, partnership & licensing opportunities



Clinical success indicators

Early assessment of development risks

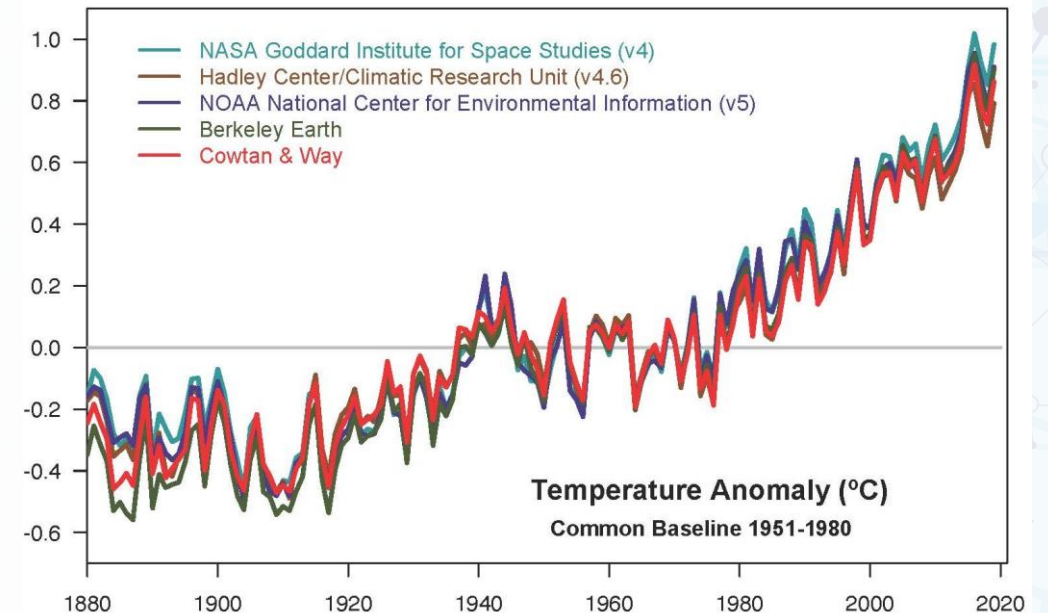
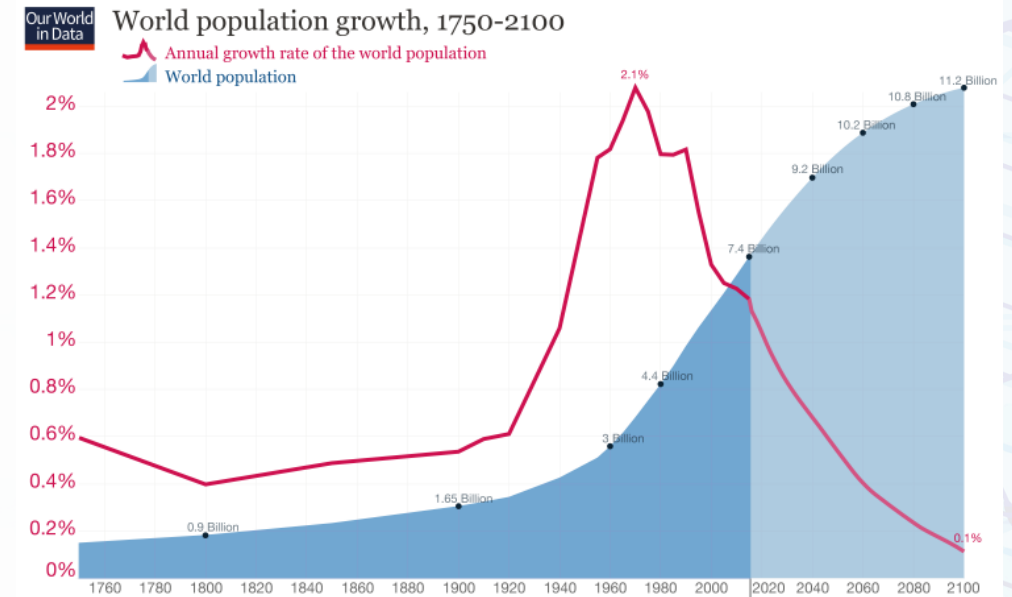


Sensi - SaaS

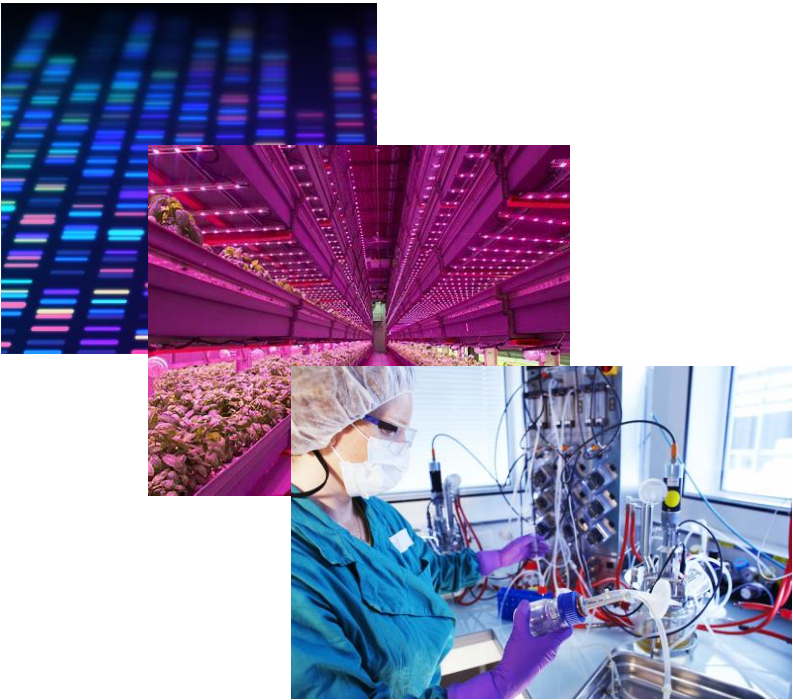
Specialized AI research assistant aimed to provide highly specific information, real-time at the right form.

Global food challenges are piling up ...

1. Growing population and hidden hunger.
2. Climate change affecting agricultural production.
3. Geopolitical dynamics, making global food supply volatile.



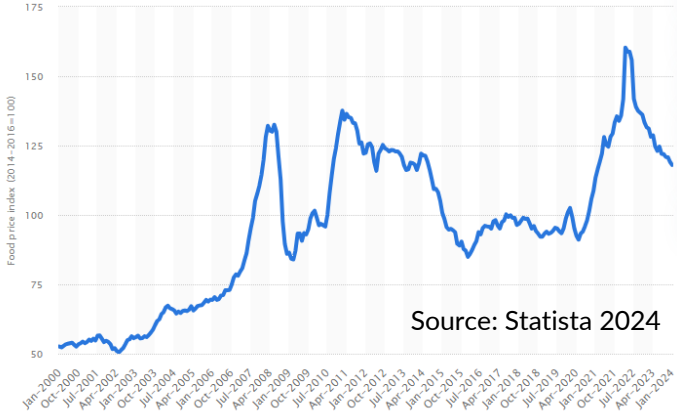
... faster than the technology addressing them is developing



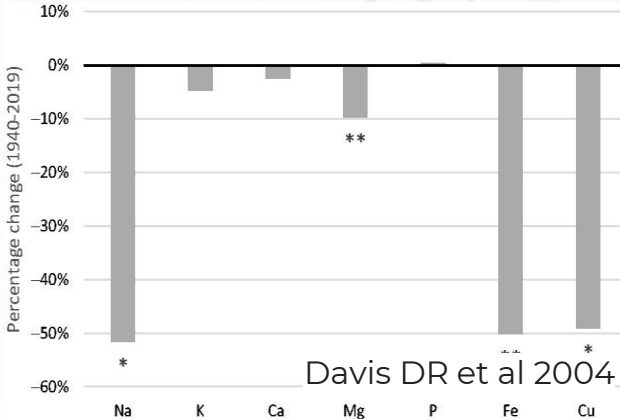
Sustainable foods



Food price inflation

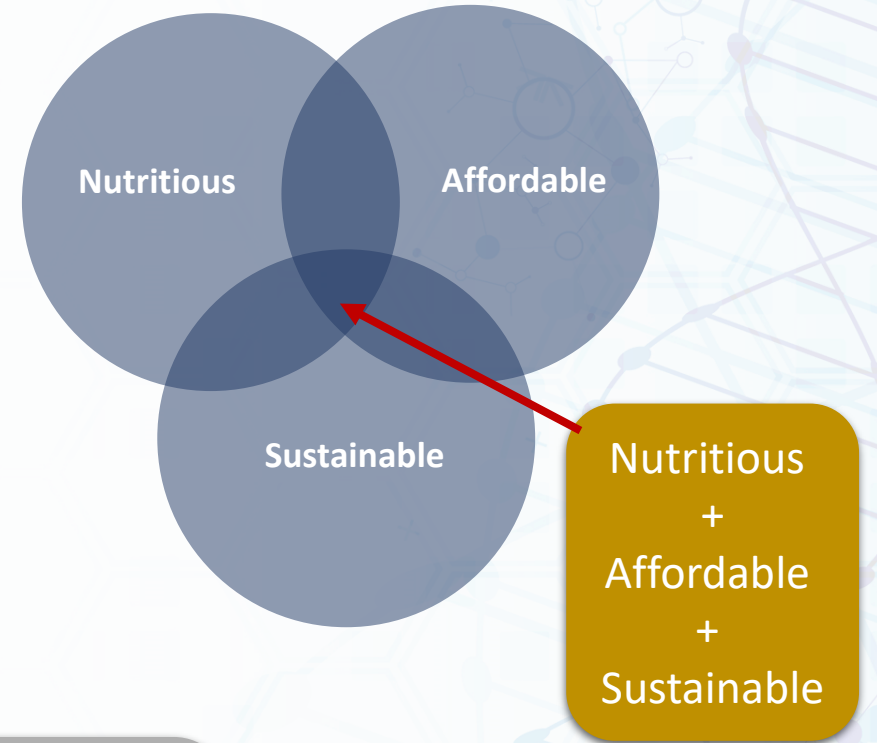


Food nutritional value



Why?

1. Difficult to bring together affordability, quality, sustainability, consumer preference in food.
2. Inherently inter-connected problem.
3. Developing innovative products can take too long and with lot of trial-and-error.



*“We are drowning in information,
but we are starving for knowledge”*

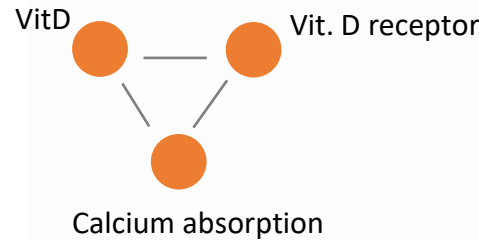
Rutherford D. Roger

**Recent emerging properties of AI can
fundamentally change how we innovate**

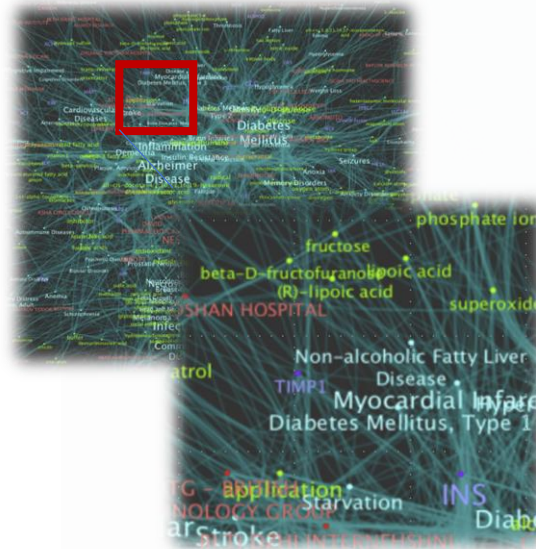
A breakthrough on what knowledge means for systems

- AI fundamentally changes the way we capture, represent and use knowledge.
- The way we (and our systems) understand the world around us.

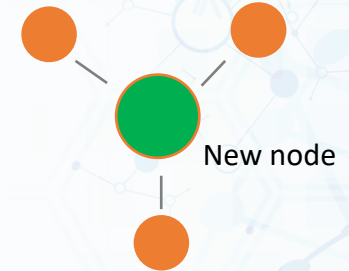
Binary interactions



GPT3: 50'000 nodes



Higher order interactions

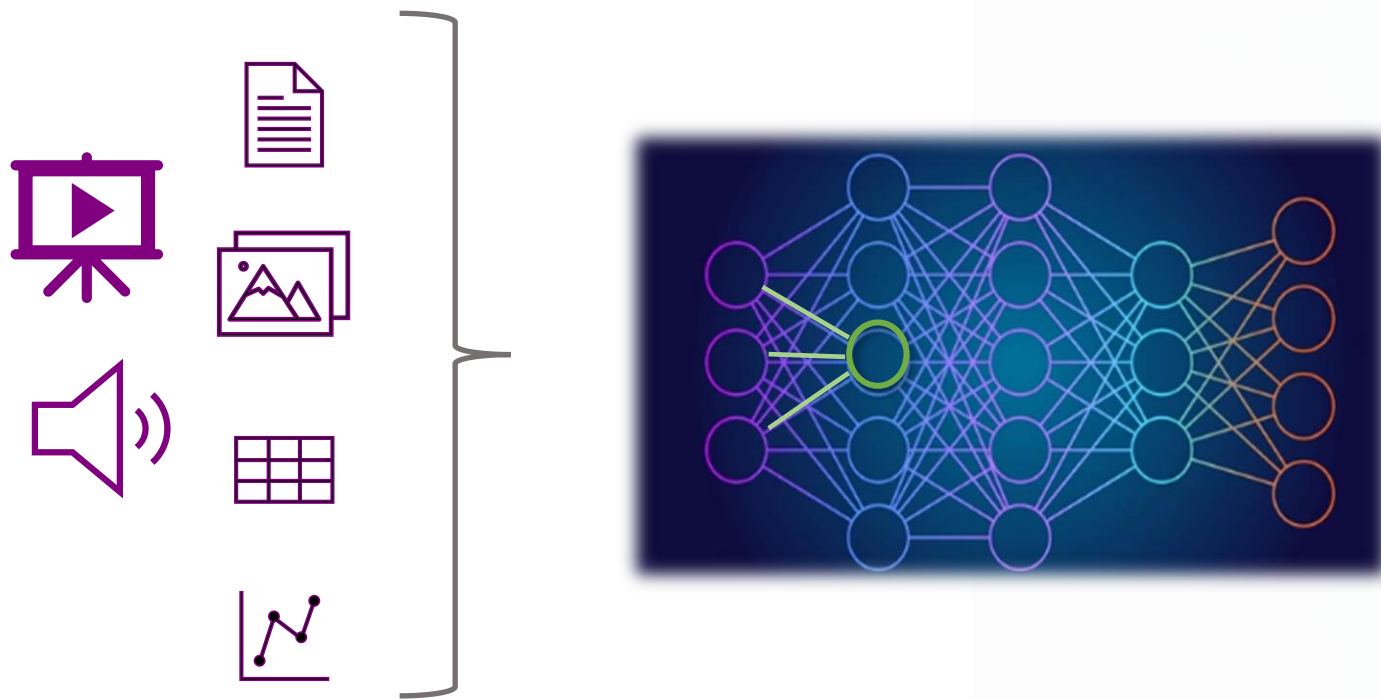


GPT3: 175Bn nodes



1. Foundation models: Multi-scale, multi-purpose modelling

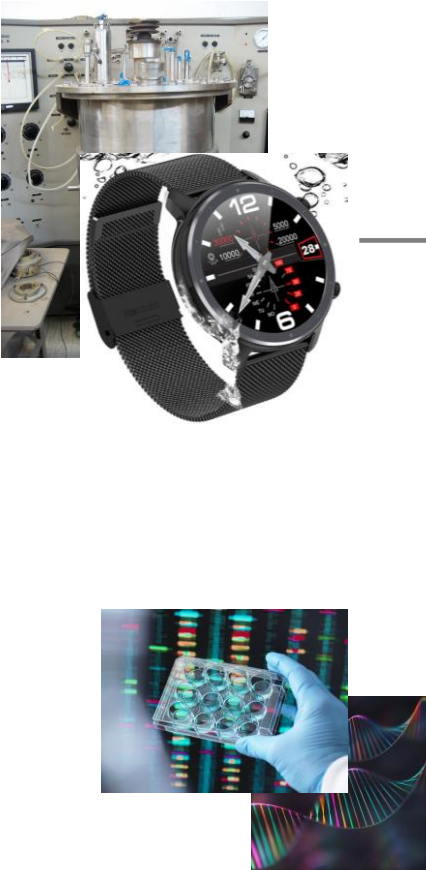
1. Trained on massive, heterogeneous data.
2. Can predict diverse things (text, chemical structures, properties).
3. Foundation models in Biology and Medicine being developed.



- *“Explain the role of Vitamin D in calcium absorption”*
- *“What would be the effect of mutation Arg274Leu in Vitamin D receptor?”*
- *“How can I increase the bioavailability of astaxanthin?”*

2. Model customization with limited data & generative properties

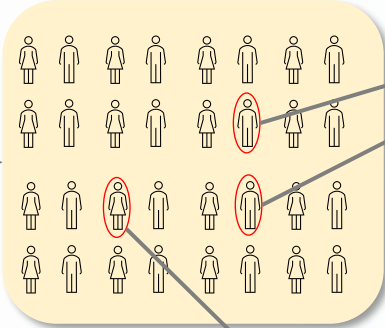
Few - shot learning



Generative AI

AI driven design hypothesis generation

Automated Targeted interactions (Real World Data)



"Check your blood"

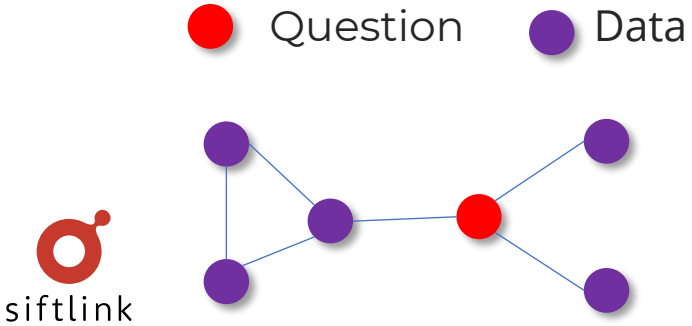
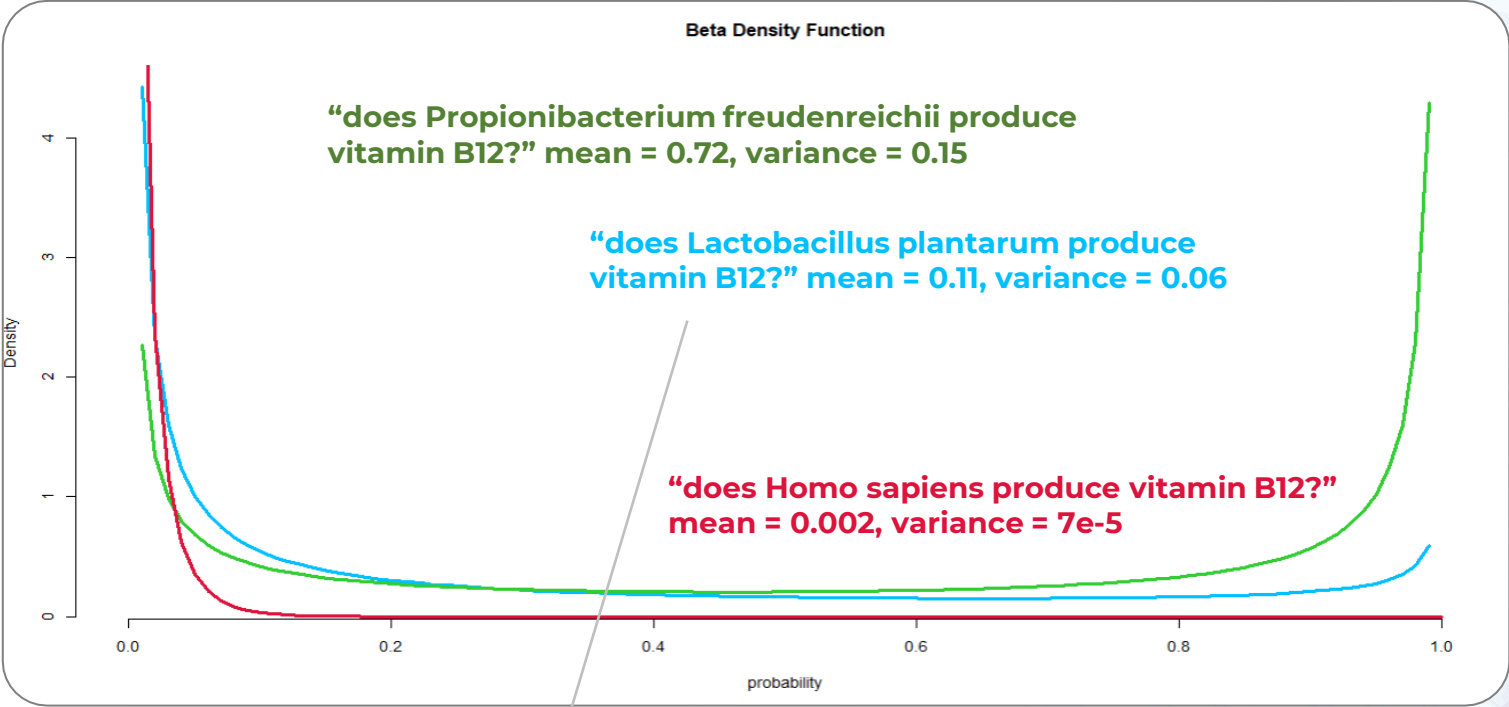
"Do you feel tired right now?"

3. Exploration of "what-if" scenarios through reasoning



Chain-of-Thought: A "chain of thought" is a step-by-step reasoning process used to solve problems or make decisions by logically connecting ideas or pieces of information.

Probabilistic reasoning: is the process of making decisions or drawing conclusions based on the likelihood or probability of various outcomes. Taking decisions under uncertainty.

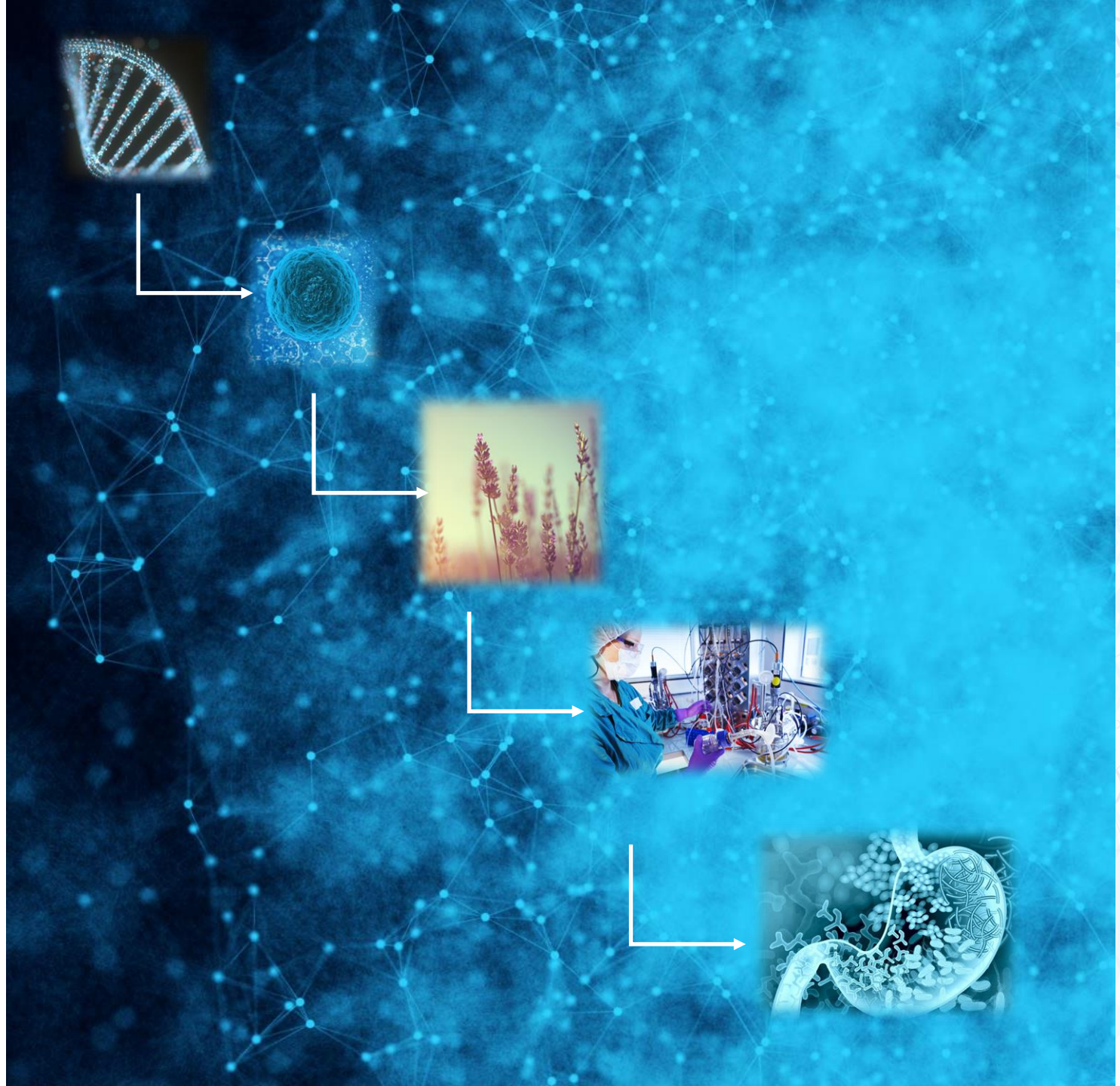


*GPT-4 responds "No",
But there is some sparse
literature around it

The riboflavin and folate content of the mixture increased significantly after fermentation. Relative to control samples, riboflavin increased by 76–113%, to $91.6 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ fresh weight, and folate increased by 32–60%, to $58.8 \pm 2.0 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ fresh weight. For one bacterial strain, *L. plantarum* 299, a significant 66% increase in vitamin B₁₂ was observed, although the final amount ($0.048 \pm 0.013 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ g}$ fresh weight) was only a small fraction of recommended daily intake. Measurements of amino acid composition in the mixture revealed small increases in alanine, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, and valine in the fermented sample compared to the unfermented control.

Building a Food, Health & Sustainability AI model

1. Train on (all) biology, nutrition, food production & processing data.
2. Our way to connect the molecular world with ecosystems and health.
3. Use in various tasks. Accelerate scientific discovery and product/process innovation, addressing multi-level challenges.
4. Following ongoing effort on developing similar models in biology and medicine.



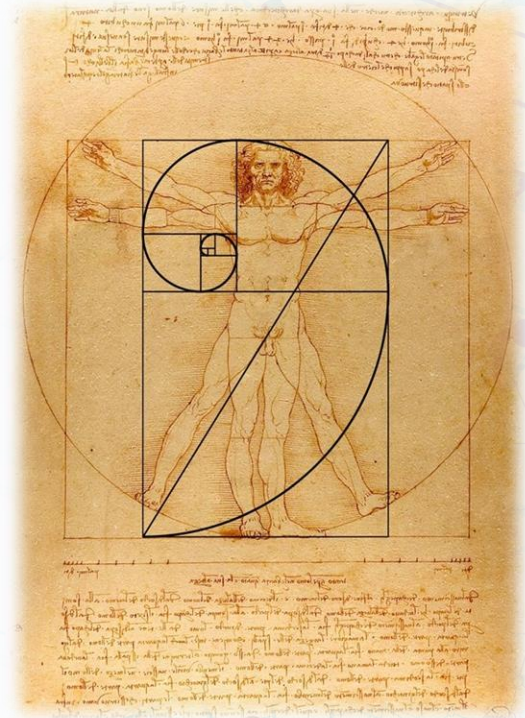
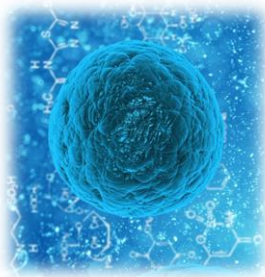
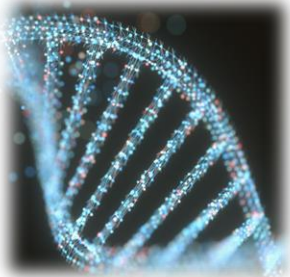
Use cases for FHS AI

- On nutritional value, affordability and sustainability.

- Nutrient-directed plant varieties
- By-product adapted varieties

- Rationalize experiments, reduce trial-and-error.
- Derive processes that maintain nutrients and improve food properties
- Develop protocols for by-product upcycling

- Decipher the link between food, nutrition and health



- Sustainable, local production
- Reduce supply chains, local products

Siftlink: Towards building a food & health model

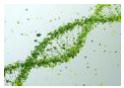
Knowledge modelling

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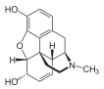
AI-driven discovery

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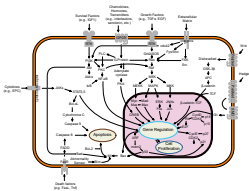
product/process innovation



Plant/microbe genome data



1.1M natural compounds

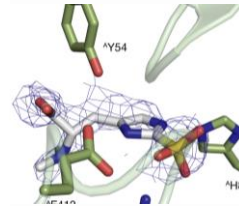


23'000 metabolic/biosynthetic pathways



Research, clinical and patent data

1) Molecular modelling

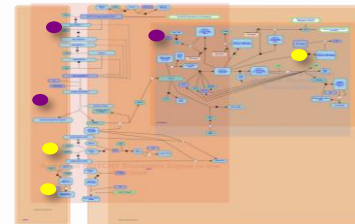


2) System/Fermentation modelling

Ingredient 1



Ingredient 2



3) Clinical/Consumer success indicators

“Suggest a synergistic composition that reduces the side-effects of compound X or boosts its effect”

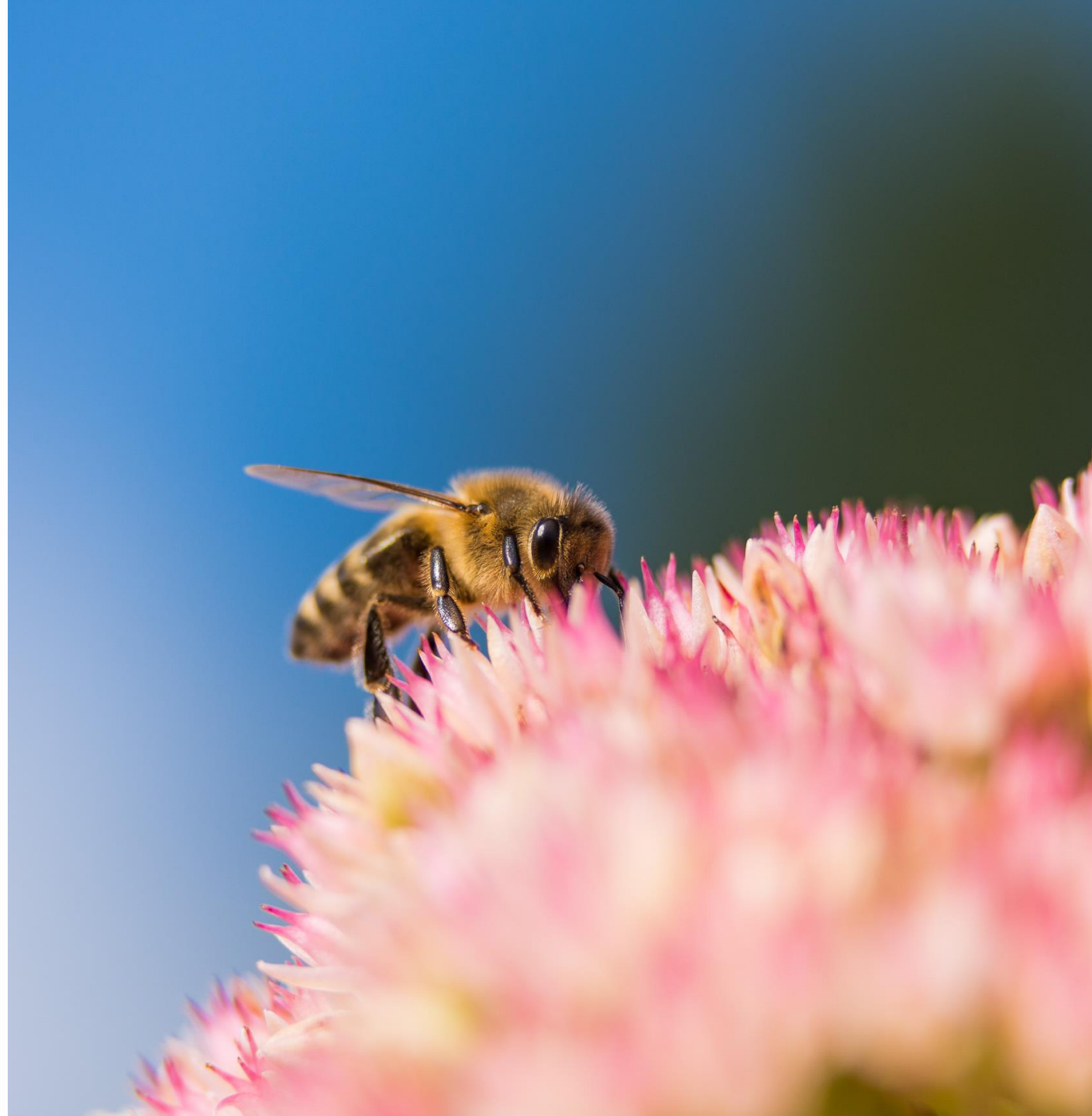
“Suggest a fermentation protocol to produce my compound together with the synergistic one, starting from the following possible resources, by products”



Key messages

AI can:

1. Be more about enhancing our knowledge, rather than building more technology.
2. Accelerate science, helping us design more targeted experiments, reducing trial and error.
3. Reduce food product/process innovation cycles.
4. Become an accessible resource for the local economy, enabling innovation and business translation.



Thank you!



Contact

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