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## Major classes of health-related plant bioactives

- Flavanoids a.o. Phenolics\*
- Carotenoids
- Plant sterols
- Glucosinolates in brassica's
- Other sulphur compounds
- \*Most groups consist of many sub-categories, e.g.

#### antocyanins, isoflavones,

flavones, flavanones, flavan-3-ols and flavonols are subgroups of flavonoids

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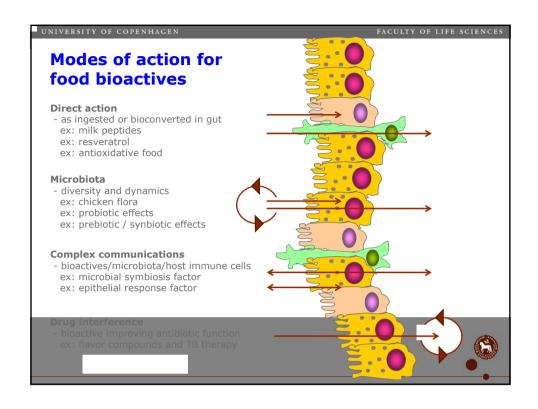
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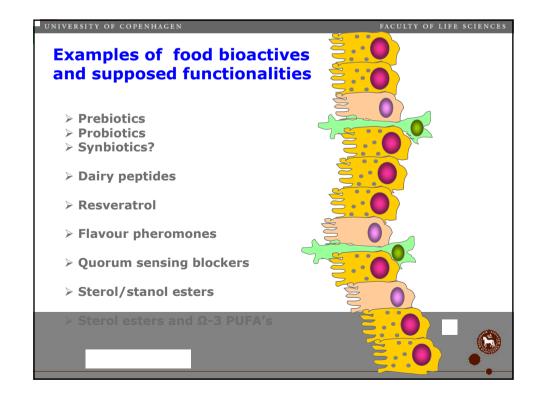
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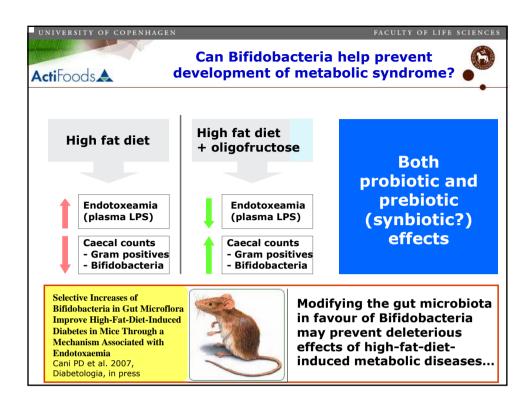
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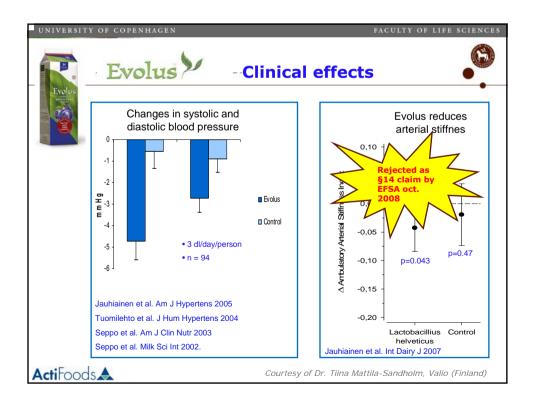
# Commonly proposed mechanisms of antioxidants a.o. plant bioactives in protection against chronic diseases

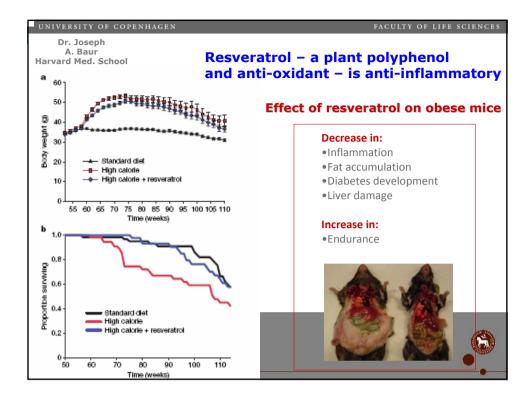
- Detoxification of cancer-causing agents (activation of Phase I/II detoxification enzymes
- Causing cancer cells to die (apoptosis / suppression of mitosis)
- Influencing cell-to-cell communication
- Modification of hormonal profile (e.g. steroid hormone levels)
- Modification of lipid profile
- Protection against DNA damages causing abnormal gene expression / increasing DNA repair
- Stimulation of the immune system
- Anti-inflammatory effects
- Reducing serum cholesterol
- Antimicrobial activity









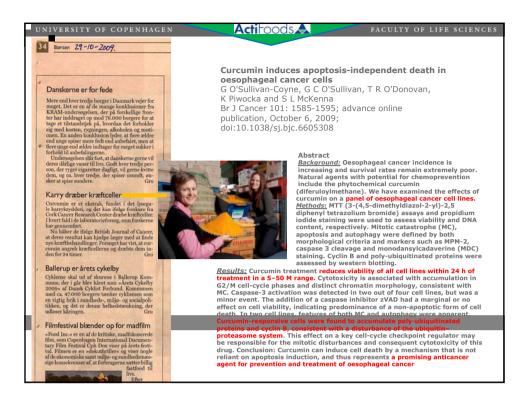


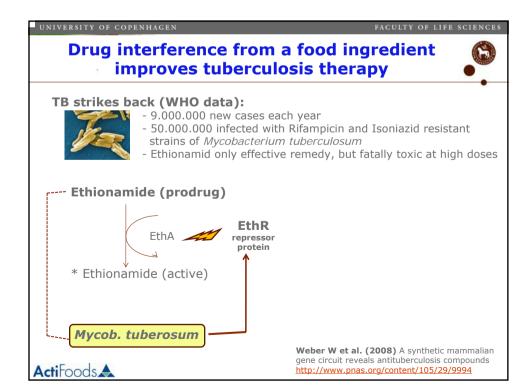


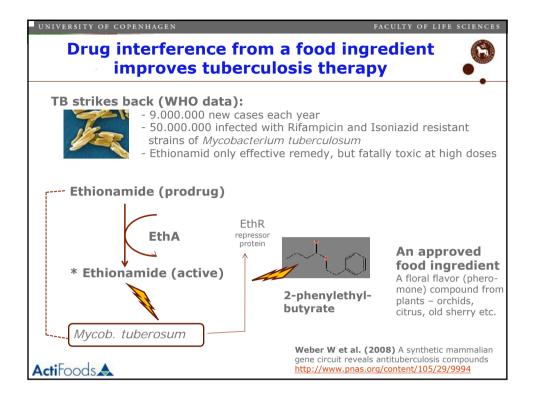
• estrogenic / antiestrogenic effects in mammary tumor models

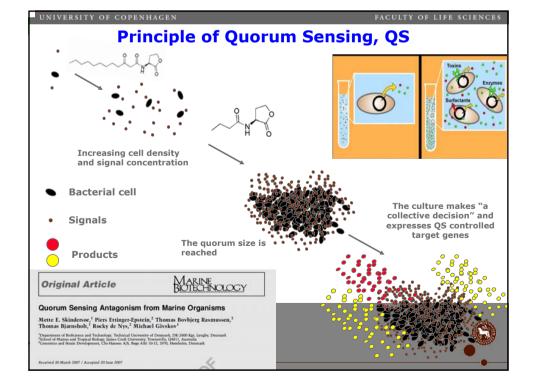
activator of sirtuin genes, mimics caloric restriction
delay of ageing in metazoans (e.g., *C. elegans*)
extension of life span in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

• W/w > 350 patents filed









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## A DSF "FØSU" project that aims at prophylactic 'antimicrobial' diets Prof. Michael Givskov et al., KU-Sund

- A large number of <u>plant</u>, <u>herbs and food extracts</u> have been prepared from several commercial sources, with varying degrees of biological activity against the quorum sensing inhibition assay.
- Of the 100 + samples investigated for activity to date, about 10% have shown activity against QS. With **garlic and horse-radish**, we have isolated and identified the active ingredients.
- Of the remaining active samples, wasabi, rosemary, water cress, mustard oil, lemongrass
  oil and pomegranate have been partially fractionated. Work continues on these samples, to
  identify the active constituents.





















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#### Plasma cholesterol – a validated biomarker for CVD



Ingredient: plant sterol esters

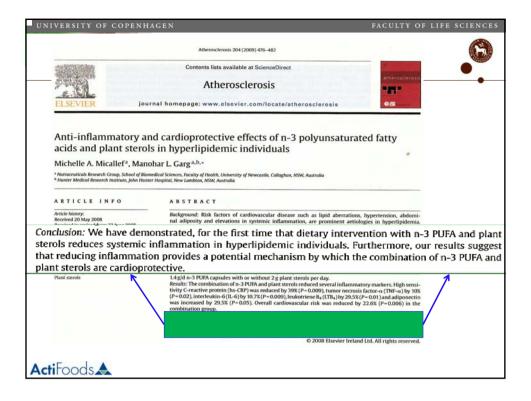


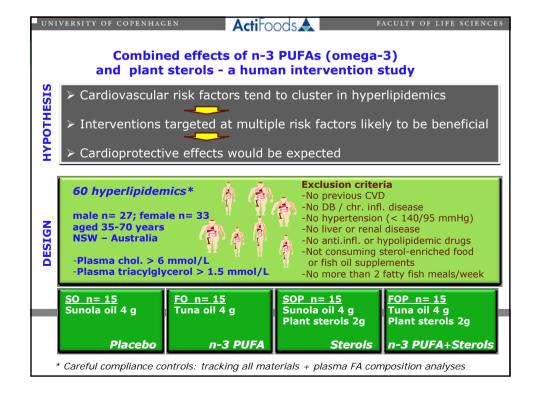
Ingredient: plant stanol esters

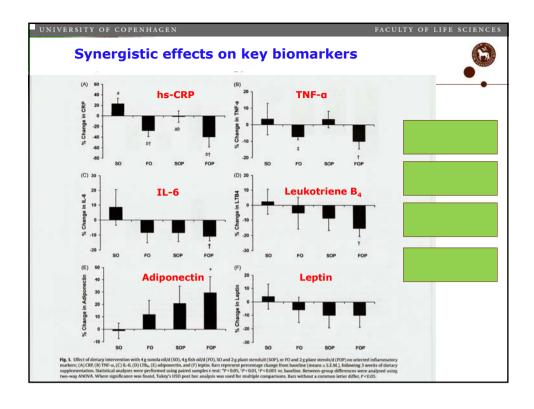


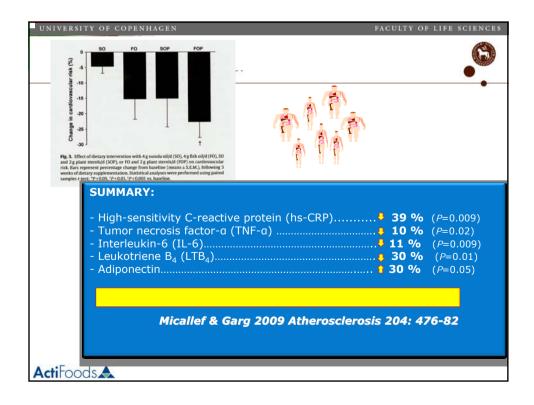
- Plant sterols and stanols are found naturally in the diet in small amounts, such as vegetable oils, legumes, fruit and vegetables, bread and cereals
- $\succ$  A daily intake of  $\sim$  2 g can reduce both total cholesterol and (bad) LDL-cholestrol by 10-14% within  $\sim$  3 weeks
- > Products evaluated and approved as "novel foods" according to current EU-laws
- > Functional claim, not health claim: "Becel pro-activ® lowers total- and LDL-cholesterol"
- Product has to be labelled in such a way that "consumers easily can limit the consumption of the active ingredient to 3 g per day" (SNF)

**Acti**Foods









#### Clinical efficacy a major shortcome

3-4 main categories of food bioactives known to have healthpromoting (and disease prevention) functionalities, BUT.....

#### **Probiotics & Prebiotics**

- GI stability
- Inflammatory gut diseases
- > Anti-inflammatory
- Anti-infective
- > Immune stimulating
- > Anti-allergic
- Satiating /anti-obesigenic)

#### (Fermented) Milk **Peptides**

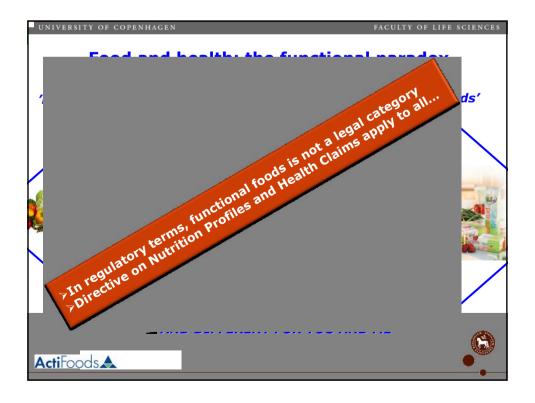
- > Anti-hypertensive
- > Anti-arrhythmic
- Anti-cholesterolaemic
- Anti-atherosclerotic
- Anti-inflammatory
- Satiating (anti-obesigenic)

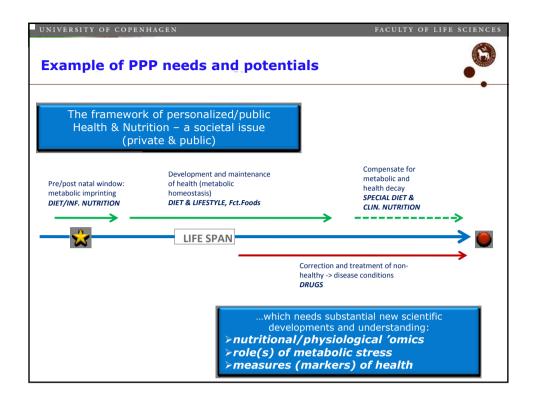
#### Resveratrol a.o. **Plant Phenolics**

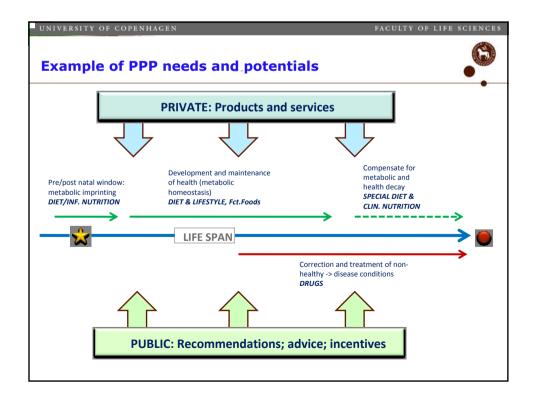
- > Anti-oxidant
- > Anti-inflammatory
- > Anti-diabetic
- > Anti-obesigenic
- > Liver protecting
- Energy (endurance)
- > Anti-carcinogenic

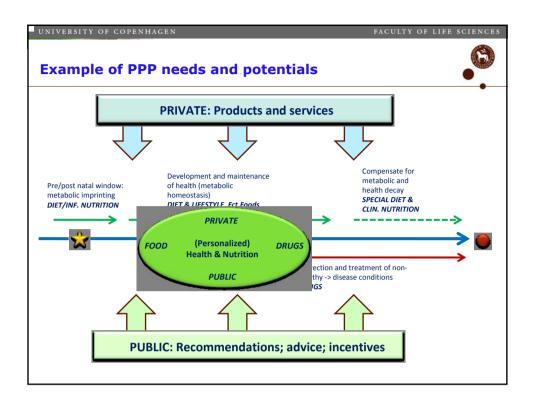
**COMMON FEATURES:** 

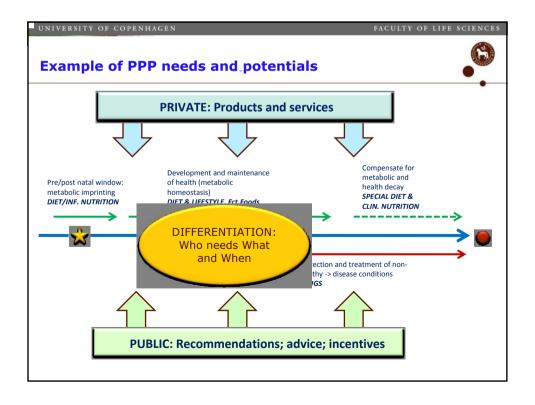
small, additive, multiple/multifactorial effects **COMMON CHALLENGE:** impressive laboratory and pre-clinical data - BUT human clinical trials often inconclusive

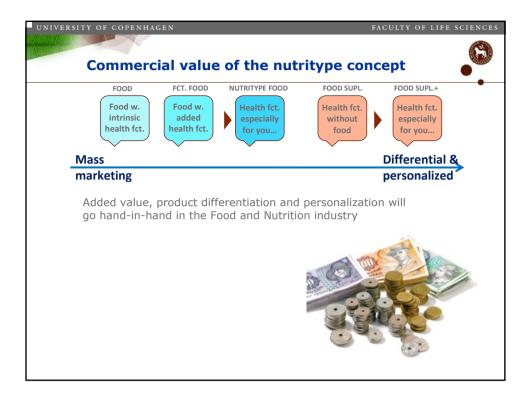


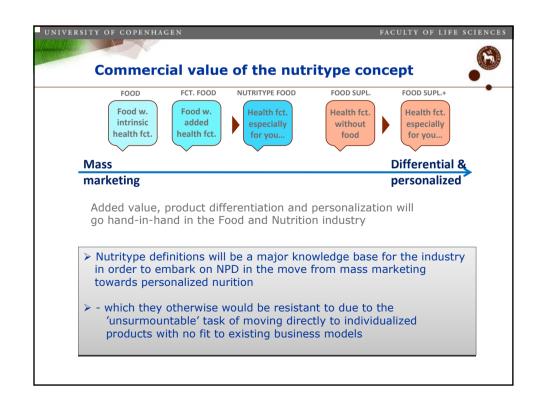


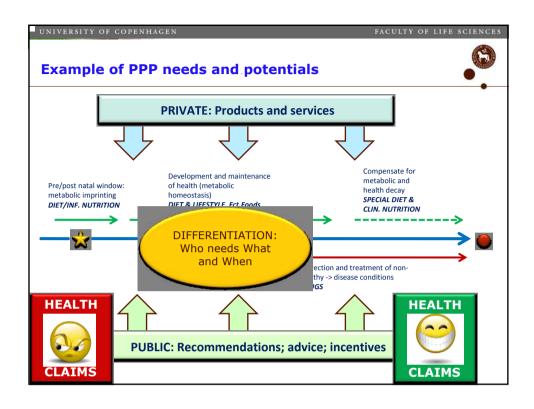


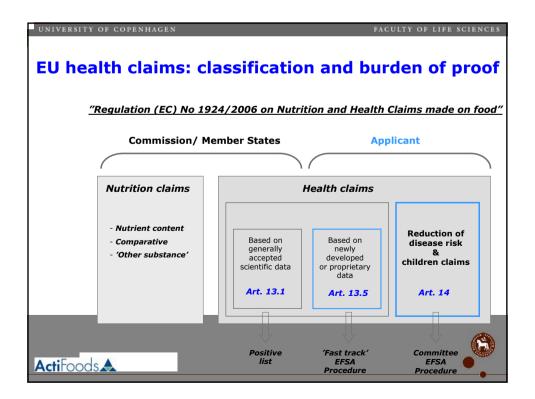












#### **EFSA Evaluation: Criteria for Substantiation (1/2)**

#### > Characterisation of food/constituent

- Is it measurable? Can it be verified by regulators?
- Is it the one for which the scientific evidence is based?

#### > Is the claimed effect beneficial to human health?

 Validity of endpoint, size of effect, benefit in EU population groups

#### > Causality of the relationship

- Is a cause and effect relationship established between the consumption of the food and the claimed effect in humans?
- Strength, consistency, specificity, dose-response, biological plausibility

Courtecy of Dr. Inge Tetens, NDA-EFSA



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#### **EFSA Evaluation: Criteria for Substantiation (2/2)**

#### > Food quantity required for the claimed effect

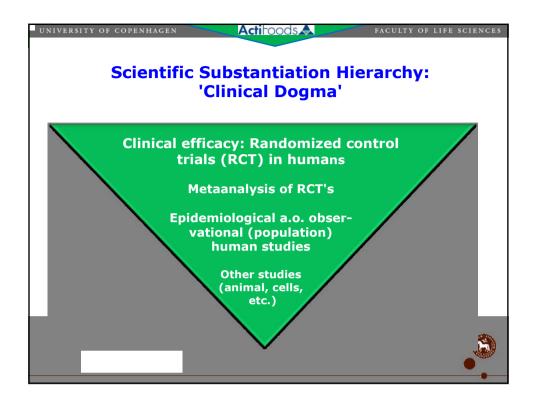
- Is the quantity of food/constituent proposed for the claimed effect adequate?
- Quantity and pattern of consumption to obtain the claimed effect?

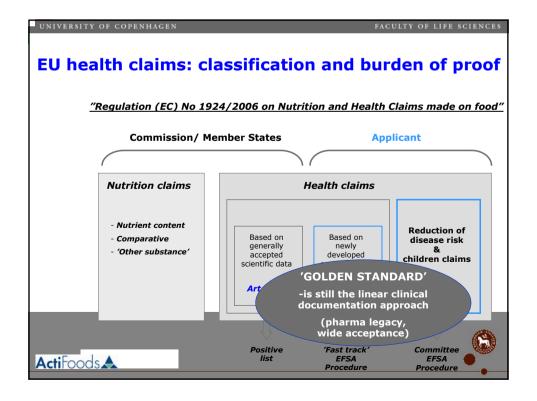
#### > Representativeness of data for target population

- Is the specific study group(s) in which the evidence was obtained representative of the target population for which the claim is intended?
- Patients vs healthy subjects; adults vs children?
- If a cause and effect relationship is established, then state conditions and restrictions of use

Courtecy of Dr. Inge Tetens, NDA-EFSA









#### EFSA evaluation - First batch Art. 13 claims

- > First batch of 94 EFSA opinions on 523 Art. 13 claims (out of total 4185) published October 1, 2009
- > Includes claims on:
  - vitamins
  - minerals
  - dietary fibres
  - fatty acids
  - probiotic bacteria
  - other (sugar-free chewing gum, plant extracts etc.
- ➤ 1/3 positive opinions, mostly on vitamins and minerals
- 2/3 negative opinions, mostly on probiotic bacteria (all negative), plant extracts, other
- > Two key justifications for negative opinions
  - 1) weak scientific evidence
  - substance not sufficiently characterised (not well identified



#### **Actilloods Examples of recent EFSA opinions - published adoptions** ☐ Plant stanols and plant sterols and blood LDL-cholesterol Art. 14 - scientific opinion on foods suitable for use of claim June 2009 □ Danacol® and lowering/reducing blood cholesterol - low fat fermented milk - scientific substantiation of health claim related to reduced risk of Art. 14 (coronary) heart disease July 2009 ☐ Calcium + Vitamin D3 chewing tablets and bone loss Art. 14 - scientific substantiation of health claim related to reduced risk July 2009 of osteoporotic fractures ☐ Kinder Chocolate® and child growth Art. 14 - scientific substantiation of health claim related to product 'helps to grow' Jan. 2009 ☐ Regulat® and immune system: Lactobacilli fermented vegetable/fruit extract Art. 13.5 - scientific substantiation of health claim related to July 2009 enhancement/modulation/improvement/regulation of the immune system ☐ Natural Push-Up® tablets and capsules (hops) and female breast-enhancement Art. 13.5 - scientific substantiation of health claim related to 'firmer and fuller breasts' May 2009 To date (02-11-2009) the NDA panel has received 260 Article 14 applications 21 applications withdrawn 55 scientific opinions have been adopted, covering 62 applications



#### COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 983/2009 0f 21 October 2009

on the authorisation and refusal of authorisation of certain health claims made on food and referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health (Article 14)



### Based upon earlier Scientific Opinions from EFSA:

6 opinions related to applications for reduction of disease risk claims ~ Art. 14 (1)(a)

17 opinions related to applications for health claims referring to children's development and health ~ Art. 14 (1)(b)



NB! This is now European Law, harmonised for implementation in Member States



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'Plant sterols have been proven to lower/reduce blood cholesterol significantly. Blood cholesterol lowering has been proven to reduce the risk of (coronary) heart disease'
- Unilever PLC & Unilever NV -

'Regular consumption of essential fatty acids is important for proper growth and development of children'

- health claim on a-linolenic acid
   (ALA) and linoleic acid (LA)
  - Unilever PLC & Unilever NV -

'Proteins of animal origin contribute to children's bone arowth'

- Association de la Transformation Laitière Francaise (ATLA) - 'By actively lowering/reducing LDL-cholesterol (by up to 14% within 2 weeks, by blocking cholesterol absorption), *plant stanol esters* reduce the risk of (coronary) heart disease'

- McNeil Nutritionals / Benecol -

- 1) **'Vitamin D** is essential for the bone growth of children'
- 2) **'Calcium** is needed for the healthy bone growth of children'
- Calcium and vitamin D, as part of a healthy diet and lifestyle, build stronger bones in children and adolescents'
  - 1-2: Association de la Transformation Laitière Francaise (ATLA) and
     3: Yoplait Dairy Crest Ltd. -



Authorised health claims - EC No 983/2009



**NeOpuntia**® and cardiovascular risks (esp. HDL cholesterol) **Evolus**® low-fat fermented milk and arterial stiffness

**Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and arachidonic acid (ARA)** and neuronal development of the brain and eyes -\*

**Dairy foods (milk and cheese)** and dental health in children **Dairy foods** and a healthy body weight

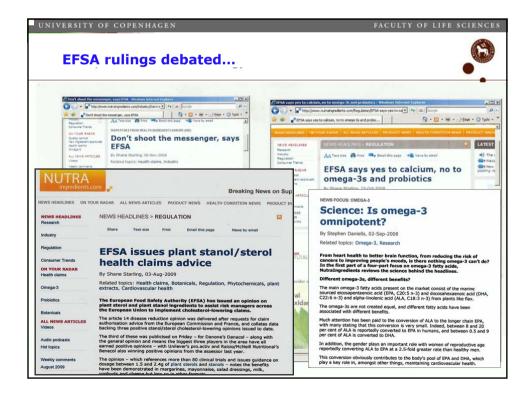
Regulat®.pro.kid IMMUN / Regulat®.pro.kid BRAIN and immune system / mental & cognitive development in children I omega kids®/Pufan 3 kids® and 'calming', 'serenity and beneficial development of the child', 'help to support vision', 'help to support mental development', 'help to promote concentration', 'helps to promote the thinking capacity', 'help to support the learning ability'

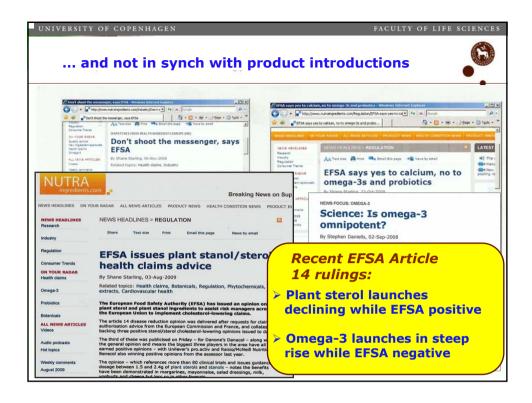


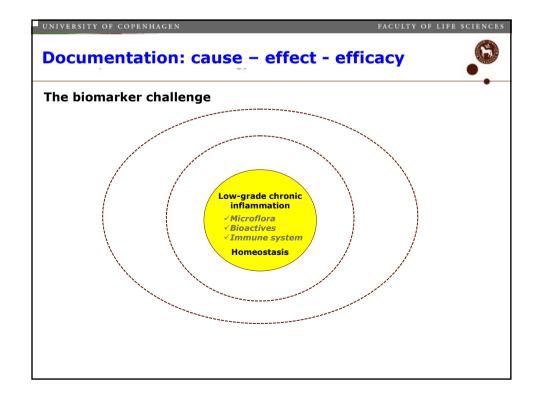
## Refusal of authorisation of health claims – EC No 983/2009:

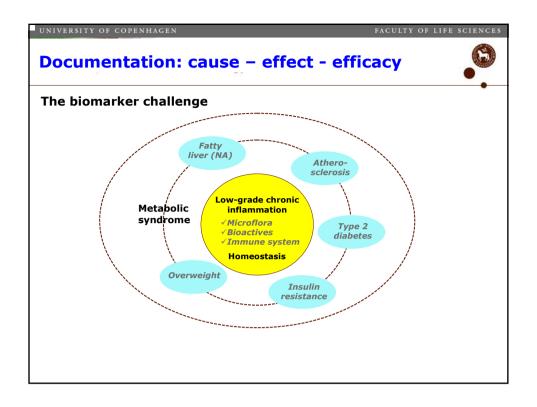
→ products with these claims must be withdrawn from market at the latest 6 months after this adoption

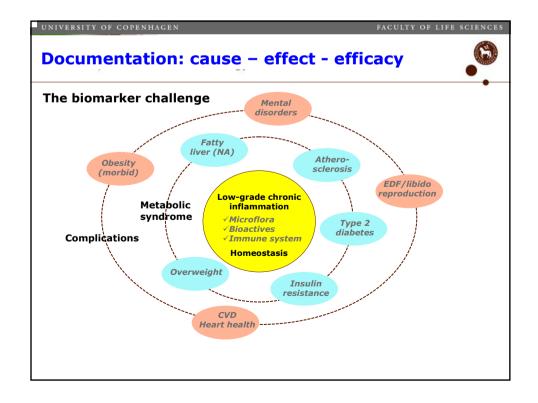


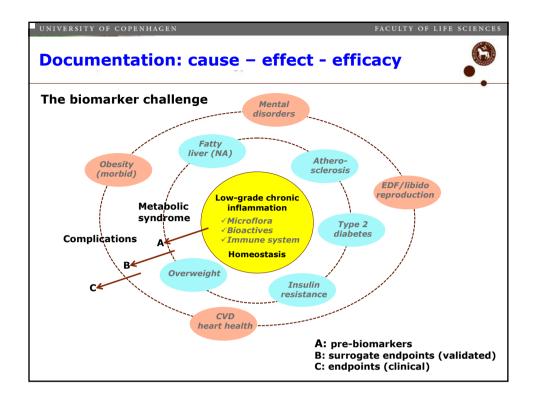


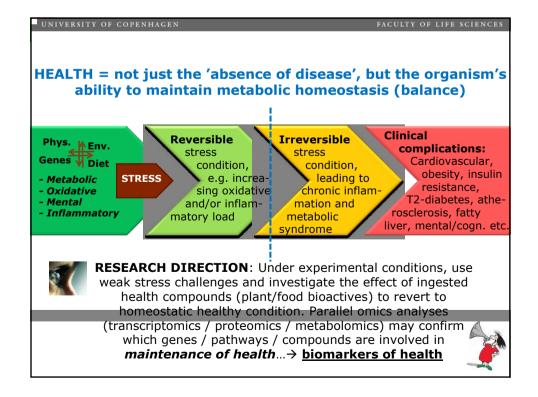


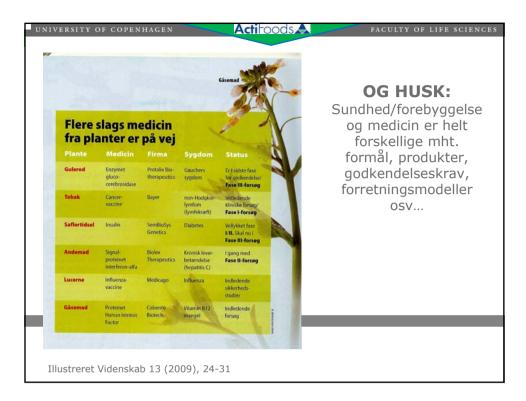














#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- > Framework for food bioactives is that all food is functional, due to the content of bioactives with positive and negative effects, different for each individual with a potential for identification of nutritypes (groups).
- > Health is not just 'absence of disease' but the organism's ability to maintain metabolic homeostasis (balance) and counteract reversible stress conditions.
- > From a user-driven view (consumer's and society's needs) there are huge potentials in the development of age- and nutritype specific food and nutrition products. This requires intensified private-public interactions, including approval and accept of well-documented health claims.
- ➤ A breakthrough in EU Regulations has recently occurred with scientific opinions (EFSA) re Article 13 and Article 14 claims applications and first EU final approval of 6 claims and rejection of 17 claims is now law and must be implemented in Member States, incl. DK
- > So far, only claims related to defined chemical entities (sterol/stanol esters, calcium and vitamin D have been approved as disease reduction claims, documented via human clinical trials. Many bioactives (probiotics, antioxidants, omega-3 PUFA's, dairy peptides etc.) still suffer from 'incompatibility' with the clinical dogma and new ways to identify and validate biomarkers for health (not for disease) is needed
- > This calls for more holistic and omics-based research directed at reversing stress impacts on health (metabolic, oxidative, inflammatory, mental etc.) via the action of bioactives in food in order to avoid progress into (irreversible) conditions leading to metabolic syndrome and associated clinical complications.



