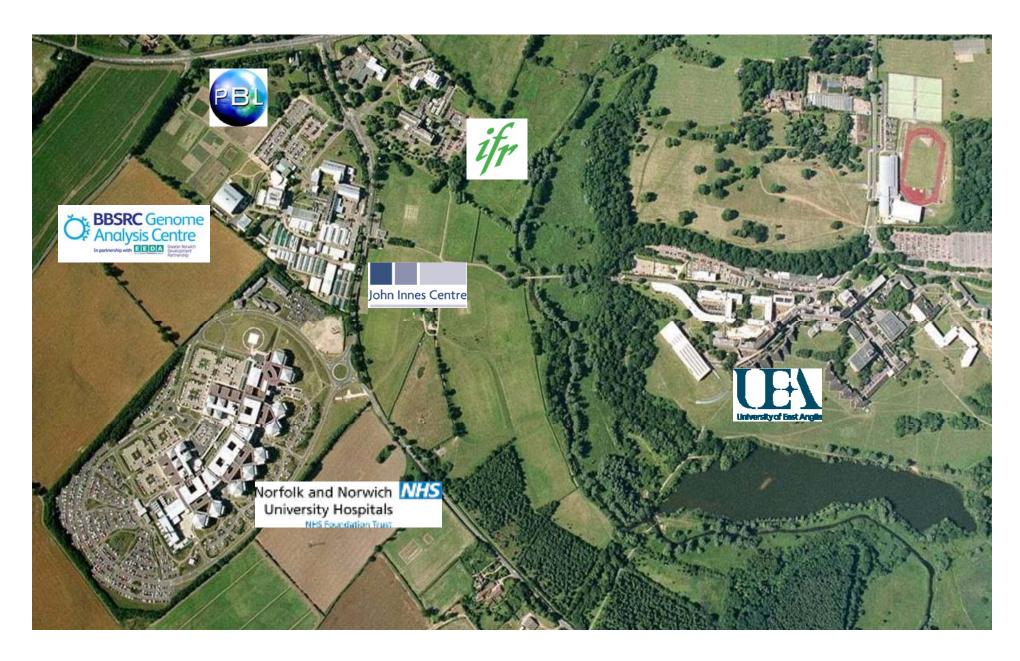


Biofortified and Functional Food: A Healthy Future?

Plant natural products and health: from evidence to implementation Richard Mithen, Institute of Food Research

Food and health research NRP





Food and health - the two global challenges

- Malnutrition
- Micronutrient deficiencies

≈ 1 - 2 billion

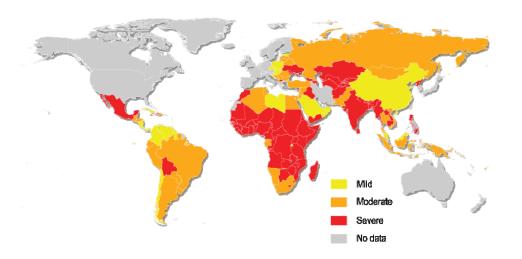
- Food security
- Iron and Zinc deficiency
- Vitamin A deficiency

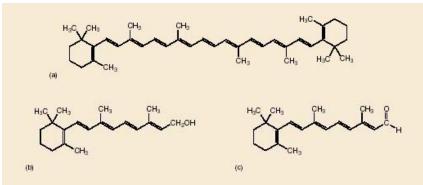
- ➤ High calorific diets
- ➤ Reduced physical activity
- ➤ Non communicable disease

≈ 1 billion

- Plant-based diets
- Fruit and vegetable rich diets
- Complex carbohydrates
- 'Food bioactives'
- > Is there a role for biofortified and functional foods?
- What is the evidence that these products could enhance health?
- What are the implementation strategies

Vitamin A deficiency







Leafy vegetables



Golden rice?



Orange flesh sweet potatoes





- An estimated 32% of Africa's population is vitamin A deficient
- Average consumption of sweet potato is 200g/day
- Estimated biofortification contribution: 50% of the mean daily vitamin A requirement
- HarvestPlus biofortified sweet potato varieties were released in 2007
- In 2022, 10 million people will be consuming provitamin A sweet potato in Uganda and 1 million in Mozambique.
- Spillover Countries: Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Low et al (2007) A Food-Based Approach Introducing Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes Increased Vitamin A Intake and Serum Retinol Concentrations in Young Children in Rural Mozambique. Journal of Nutrition 137, 1320-1327

Food bioactives and chronic non communicable disease

What is the evidence that specific or mixtures of plant secondary metabolites may reduce risk of chronic disease such as cardiovascular disease and cancer?

- Epidemiological evidence
- Cell and animal models?
- Human intervention studies

How can we use this evidence to enhance health?

- Dietary advice and behavioural changes
- Functional and biofortifed foods -
 - Processed foods
 - > Agronomic practices and food chain
 - New cultivars



Benecol & Flora pro active - £7.60/kg Sunflower spreads – £2.00-4.00/kg Butter spreads - £5.60/kg



The Panel notes that 1.5 - 1.9 g and 2.0 - 2.4 g plant sterols/plant stanols per day was observed to lower blood LDL-cholesterol by an average of 8.5 % and 8.9 %, respectively. The Panel concludes that for an intake of 1.5 - 2.4 g/d an average reduction of between 7 and 10.5 % can be expected. The Panel considers that such a reduction is of biological significance in terms of reduced risk of coronary heart disease.

Case-control retrospective studies

Evidence that diet rich in fruits and vegetables reduced risk of CVD and cancer – underpinned '5-a-day' dietary advice



Cohort prospective studies

Meta-analyses

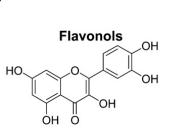
Evidence that fruit and vegetables reduces risk of CVD, but, in general, less support for reduction in cancer risk.

Evidence for health promoting effect of certain classes of F&V and dietary components

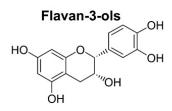
- Leafy green vegetables Type II diabetes
- Cruciferous vegetables and glucosinolates – certain cancers and CVD
- Flavonoids hypertension and CVD

Flavonoids and health

Flavanones HO OH O









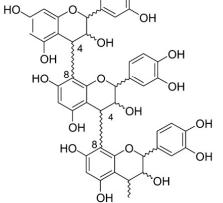


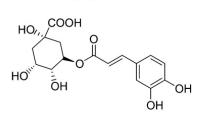
Procyanidins

Hydroxybenzoic acids









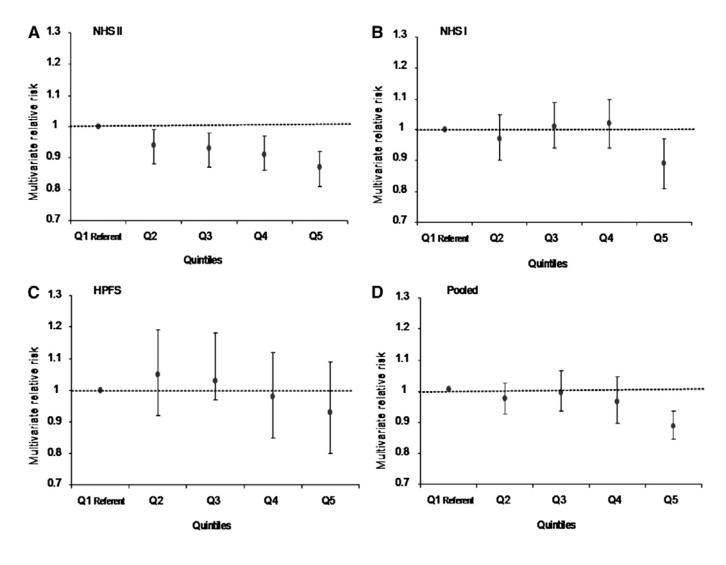
Caffeoylquinic acids





Cassidy et al (2011) Habitual intake of flavonoid subclasses and incident hypertension in adults Am J Clin Nutr 93, 338-47

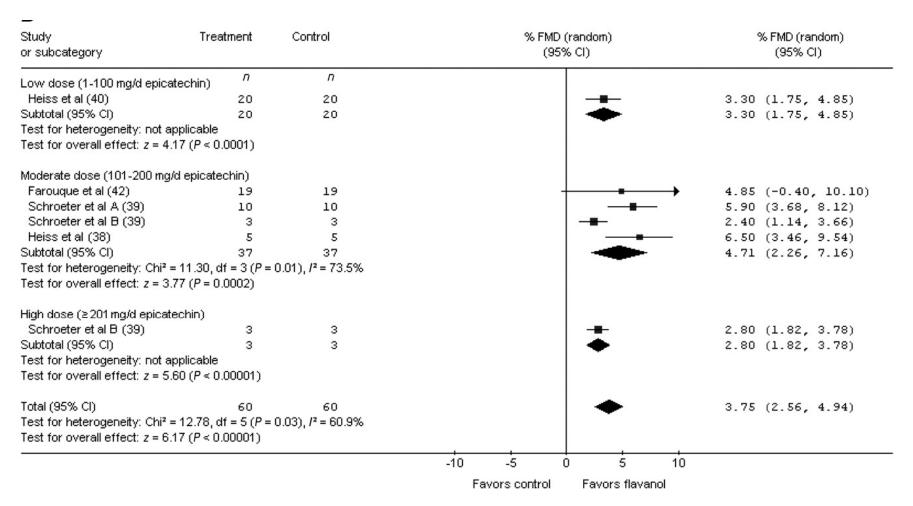
Analysed total flavonoid and subclasses intakes from semi-quantitative food frequency questionaires and food compositional databases in three cohort studies.





Human intervention studies – acute effects of chocolate or cocoa on flow mediated dilation

Hooper et al (2008) Flavonoids, flavonoid rich foods and cadiovascular risk: a meta analyses of randomized controlled trials. Am J Clin Nut 88, 38-50



Flavonoid –rich foods may provide health benefits Plenty of options, and easy to incorporate into processed foods











Minerals

- Calcium
- Potassium
- Magnesium
- •Iron
- Manganese
- Zinc
- •Selenium

Vitamins

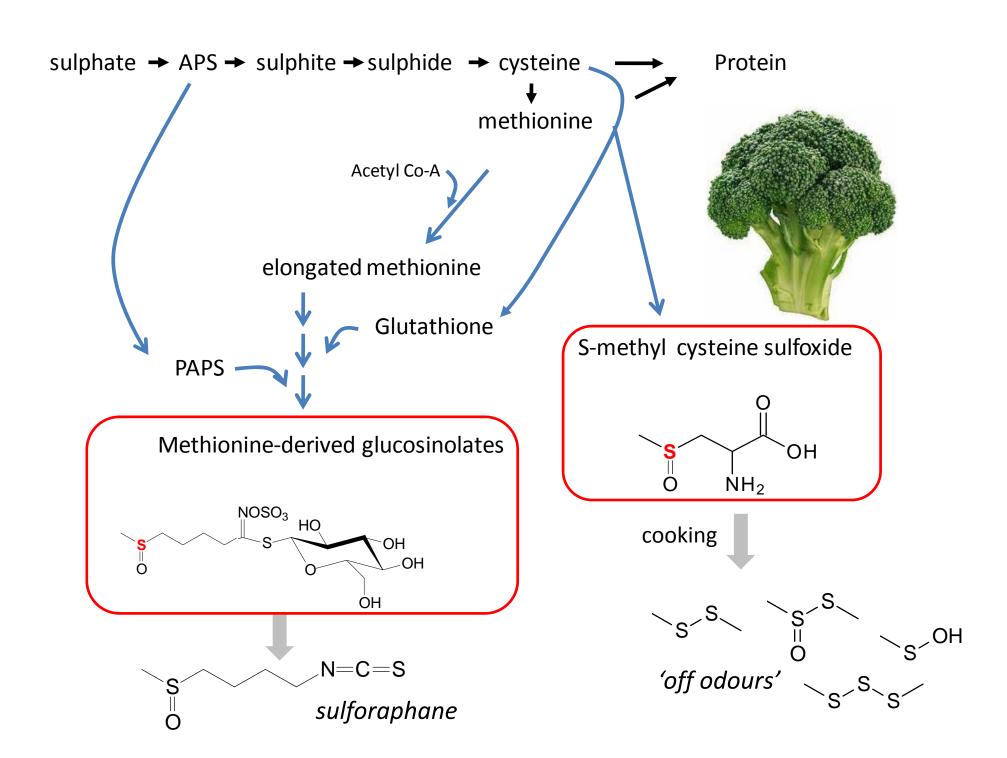
- •C, A, E, K, B1, B2
- Folates

Polyphenols

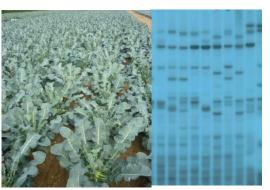
- Quercetin glycosides
- •Kaempferol glycosides
- Chlorogenic acid
- Sinapic acid

Organo-sulphur compounds

- •S-methyl cysteine sulphoxide
- •Glucosinolates











Germplasm collection

B.villosa x broccoli Marker-assisted backcrossing

Human dietary studies Functional analyses

1984

1995

2010



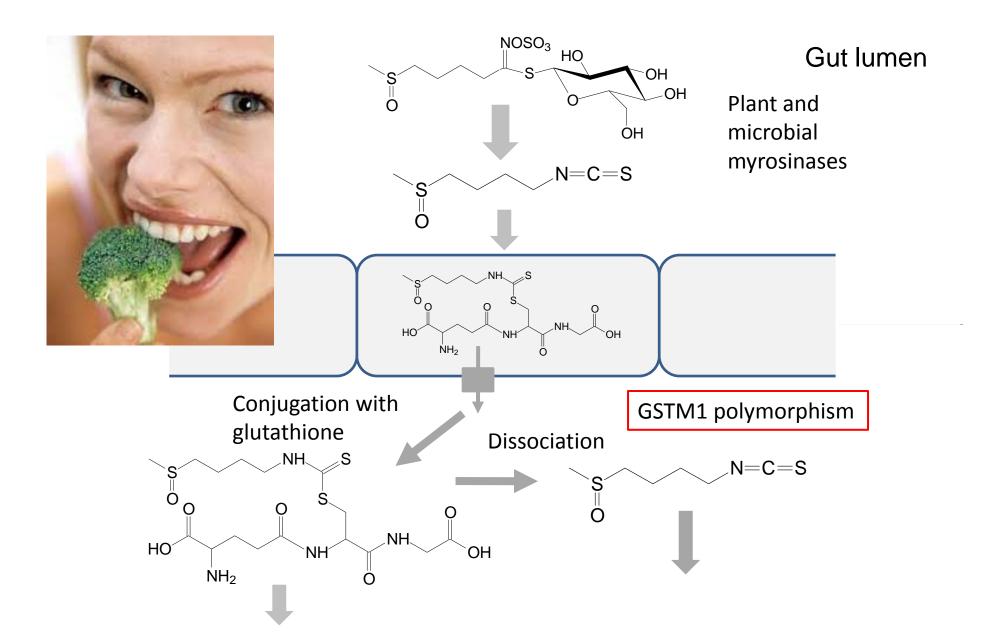


US launch of Beneforte broccoli 2011

UK launch of Beneforte broccoli 2012

www.beneforte.com

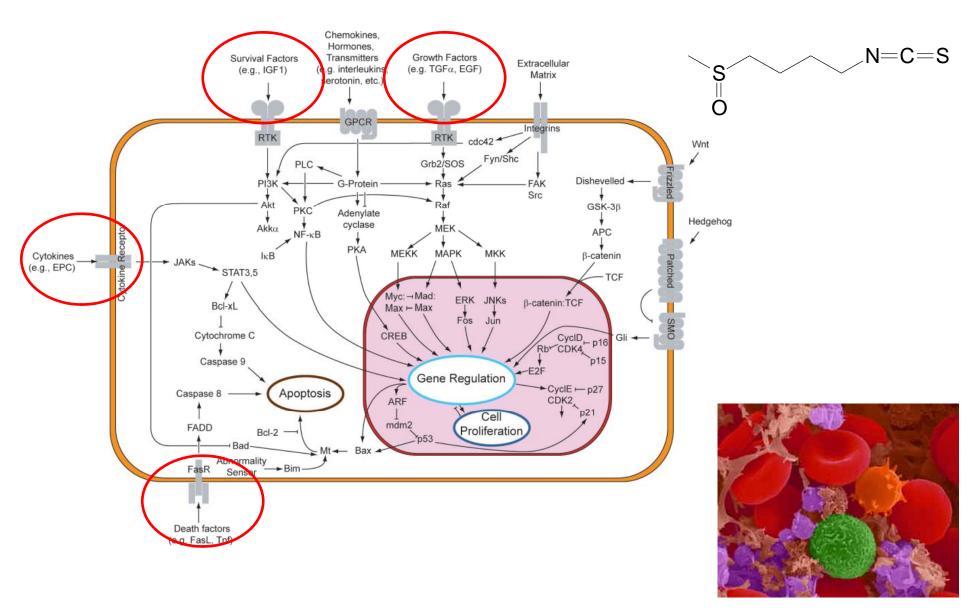




Mercapturic acid metabolism and excretion

Mechanistic studies

Perturbation of cell signalling pathways by food bioactives – integration of cell and animal models with human studies.



Cardiovascular Risk Calculator For Primary Prevention

This calculator should not be used if patient has known CVD or Diabetes (already known to be at high risk)

Age (30-74)	57	Smoking Status	Non Smoker 🕶
Sex	Male 💌	Glucose	Normal
Systolic BP	141	LVH	No LVH
Diastolic BP	92	Central Obesity	No 🕶
Total Cholesterol	6.7	South Asian Origin	No 🕶
HDL Cholesterol	1.55	Family History of CVD (Men <55 and women <65 years)	No FH
Total /HDL Ratio	4.32	Calculate	Clear Fields
Serum TG mmol/l	2.05		7/10
Using Systolic BP prediction, the 10 year risk of JBS CVD Risk vis 19 %			

The equivalent risk calculation with diastolic BP is 20



Nutrition and Health claims

EFSA's work includes providing scientific advice on:

General function health claims under Article 13.1 of the EU regulations

4637 applications, 263 opinions

New function health claims under Article 13.5

48 applications (13 withdrawn) 27 opinions

Claims regarding disease risk reduction and child development or health under Article 14

264 applications (103 withdrawn) 75 opinions

New function health claims under Article 13.5

Scientific opinions give on:

- Lactobacillus or Bifidobacter containing products 8
- Plant extracts 8
- Products involving fish oils 2
- Others 4









"Helps maintain normal platelet aggregation, which contributes to healthy blood flow"

"Frequent consumption of typical juice drinks and sugar-containing, acidic, non-alcoholic beverages may contribute to tooth demineralisation; consumption of 'toothkind' juice drinks in replacement of typical juice drinks and sugar-containing, non-alcoholic beverages may help to reduce tooth demineralisation."

