

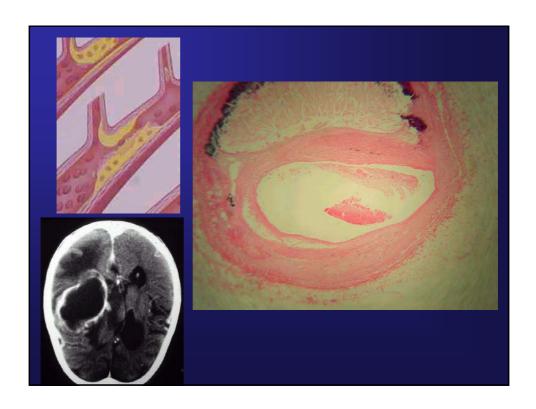
Food constituents

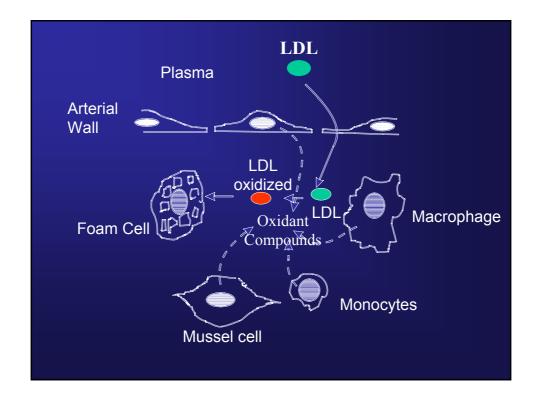
- Nutrients
 - macronutrients (lipids, carbohydrates, proteins)
 - micronutrients (vitamins)
- Non-nutrients
 - Other constituents whith biological activity beyond nutrition

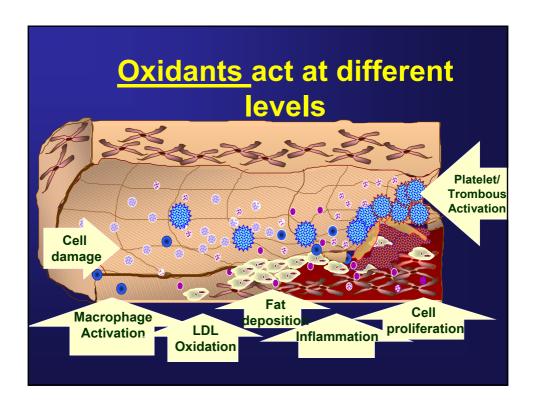
Diet and Disease Risk

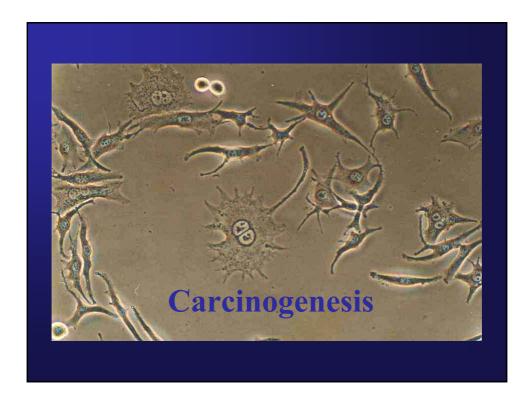
- A) Cardiovascular diseases
 - Miocardial infarct
 - Vascular accidents
- B) Cancer
 - Digestive tract
 - Other
- C) Neurodegenerative diseases

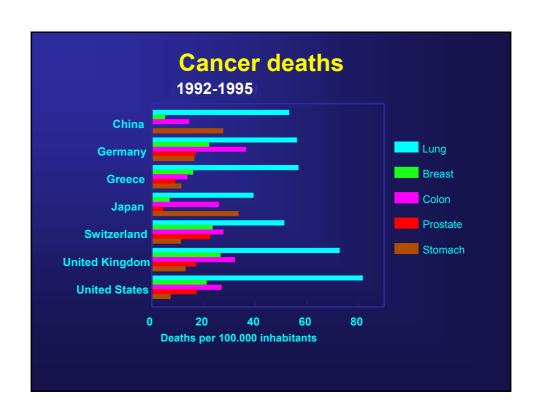
Cardiovascular Diseases



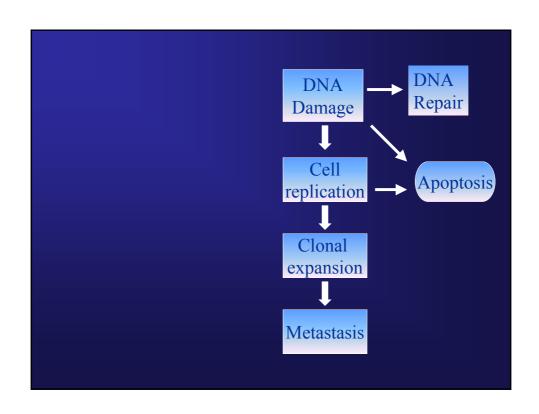


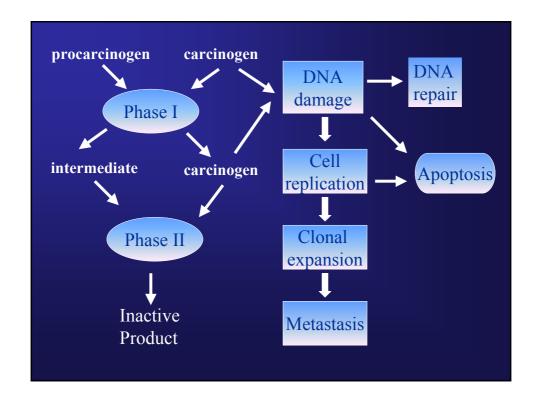


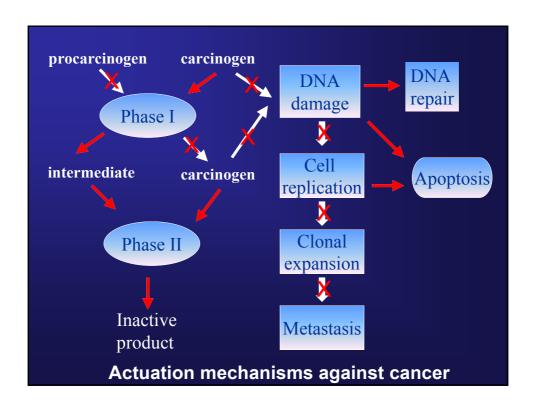


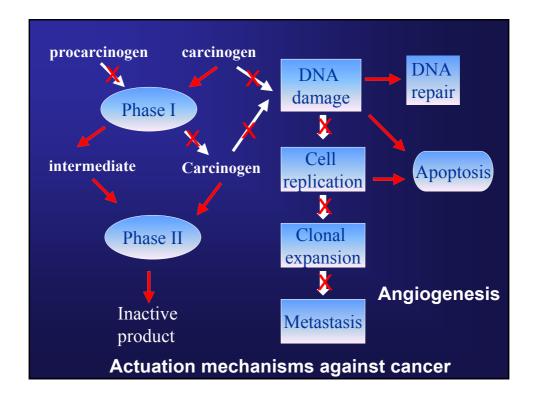


Protection Against Cancer	
	No. studies showing
	protective effect
Total	127 / <mark>162</mark>
Stomach	28 / 30
Colon	15 / <mark>19</mark>
Esophagous	12 / <mark>14</mark>
Lung	11 / 13
Rectum	8 / <u>10</u>
Breast	9 / 13









Bioactive constituents Phytochemicals

Health = Antioxidant

- Relationship with diseases and ageing
- Consumer's demands
- Marketing opportunities for industries

Antioxidant activity 'in vitro' R Aox Aox Aox Abs. R

Raise Your Antioxidant I.Q.

What are antioxidants? What can they do for me?

Antioxidants are special compounds that neutralize the damaging effects of oxidation, which is thought to play a role in the aging process and the development of cancer, heart and lung diseases, and cataract formation.

In what foods are antioxidants found?

Antioxidants are found in a variety of foods—especially fruit. In a recent study, U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists at Tufts University have ranked fruits by their level of antioxidant power. Following is the result:

Prunes Score Highest in Antioxidants

Fruit antioxidant score

Prunes 5770

Raisins 2830

Blueberries 2400

Blackberries 2036

Strawberries 1540

Oranges 750

Apples 218

'Organ Raisol Absorbance Capacity is a text tibe unitysis that measures the total antioxidant power of tools and other chemical substances, per 100 grams.

Source US, Department of Agrouture

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rancidity of oils.

What is oxidation?

Oxidation is cellular damage caused by free

radicals-highly reactive molecules that are

of metabolism in cells. Common examples

normally produced in the body as a byproduct

of oxidation in everyday life include the rusting of metal, the browning of fruit and the





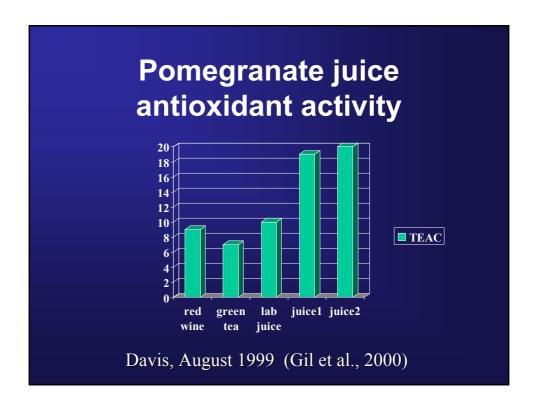




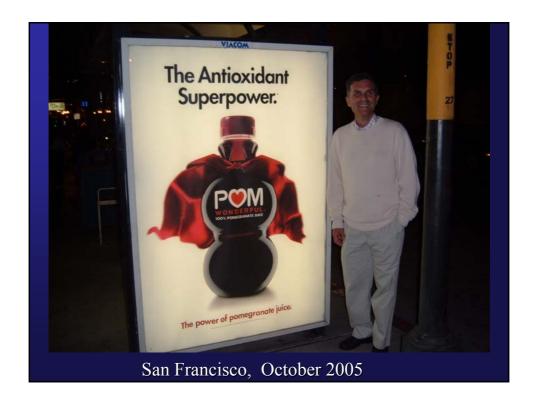
Pomegranate Juice



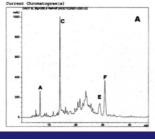
Murcia, 1995



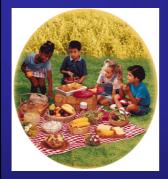




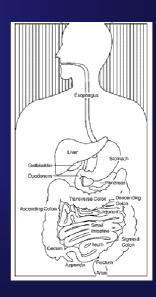
Pomegranate juice polyphenols

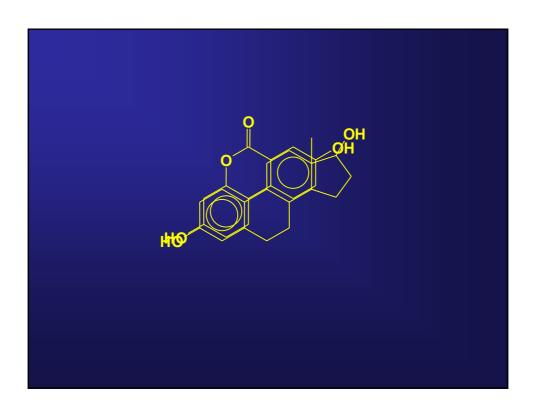


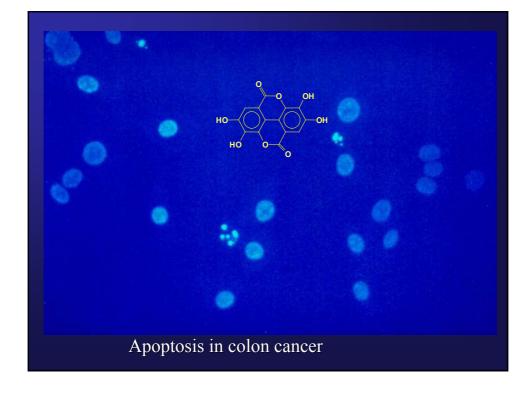
Clinical Studies



- Effect biomarkers
- Exposition biomarkers
- Bioavailability
- Final effect biomarkers







Colon microflora

- Strict Anaerobics
- Bacteroides
- Bifidobacterium
- Eubacterium
- Clostridium
- Peptococcus
- Peptostreptococcus
- Ruminococcus

- Anaerobics fac.
- Escherichia
- Enterobacter
- Enterococcus
- Klebsiella
- Lactobacillus
- Proteus

Large variability among individuals

New Sources of Ingredients

- Mediterraean diet
- Ethnobotany
- Ethnopharmacology
- Traditional cultivars
- Byproducts
- Technological treatments
- Biotechnological treatments



Citrus products

- Phenolic substances
 - flavanones
 - coumarins
 - flavones
- Terpenes
 - limonene
 - limonoids
 - carotenoids
- Dietary Fibre
- Folates



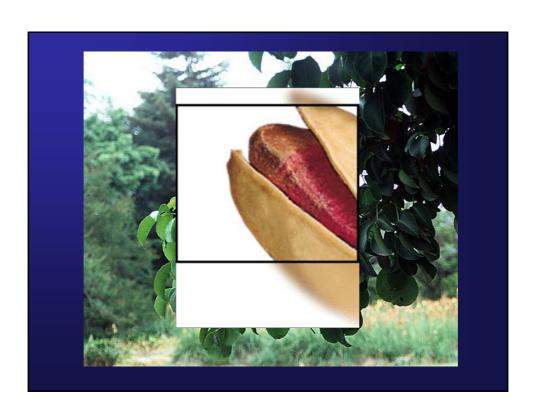
Grape products

- Antioxidant dietary fibre
- Phenolic substances
 - anthocyanins
 - tannins
 - resveratrol
 - flavonols





















Vegetable products

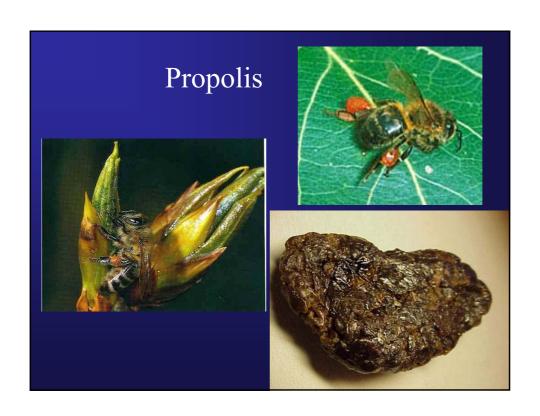
- Crucifers
 - Isothyocianates
 - Indols
 - Dithiolthiones
- Onions and garlic
 - Sulfur compounds
- Other
 - Dietetic fibre





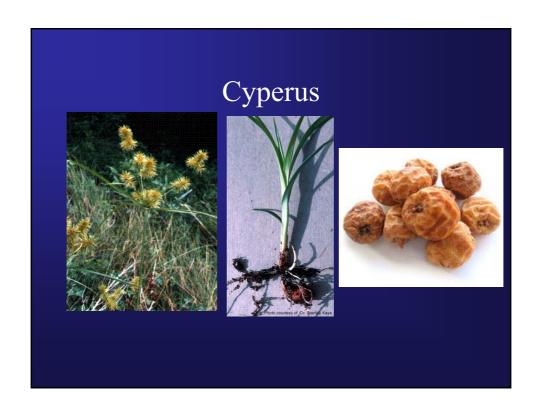
























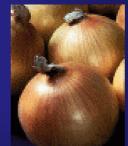


Byproducts and Wastes

- Environmental problem
- Industrial problem
- Good source of phytochemicals

Tissue location of phytochemicals







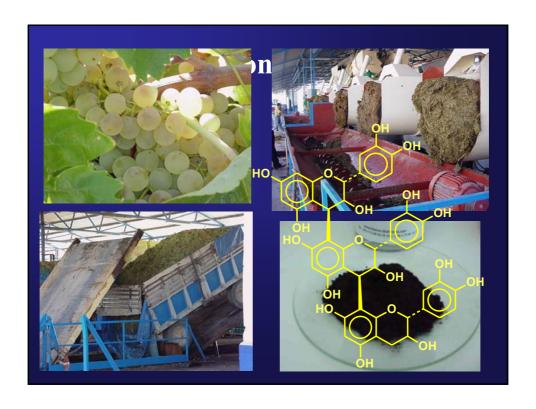


Sources of waste production

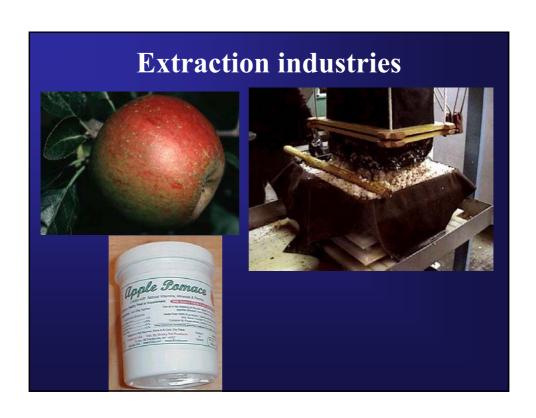
- Handling. Packing houses
- Processing
 - Minimal processing (fresh-cut products)
 - Extraction industries
 - Press residues (pomaces)
 - Other wastes (peels)
 - Thermal processing
 - Plant residues
 - · Water efluents



















Technological processes

- Not very sofisticated (unexpensive)
- Sample preparation
- Extraction
 - Use of vaccuum or pressure
 - Use of Temperature
 - Use of enzymes
- Concentration (drying)
- Handling of residues (fibre?)



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Some requirements

- Use fresh raw materials (drying expensive)
- Food compatible solvents
- Thermal treatment sometimes needed
- Extract concentration (freeze-drying, spray drying)
- Extract purification (non-ionic resins)
- Extract disposition

Experimental extracts



Potential Uses

- Pils (supplements)
- Ingredients for other food
 - Juices (have to be compatible)
 - Soups

Larrosa et al., 2002 Lebensm. Wiss Tecnol. 35: 532. Llorach et al., 2002, J. Agric. Food Chem. 50: 3458.







Concerns

- Market
- Safety
 - Pesticides and other residues
 - Risk-Benefit balance
- Content of phytochemicals (analysis)
 - The case of resveratrol
- Biological activity
 - Need in vivo experiments (bioavailability)

Conclusions

- Interesting source of high value products
- Importance of safety
- Technologically feasible
- Bioactivity of extracts needs further research
- Objective: Recover the health promoting compounds from horticultural products that are lost during processing.