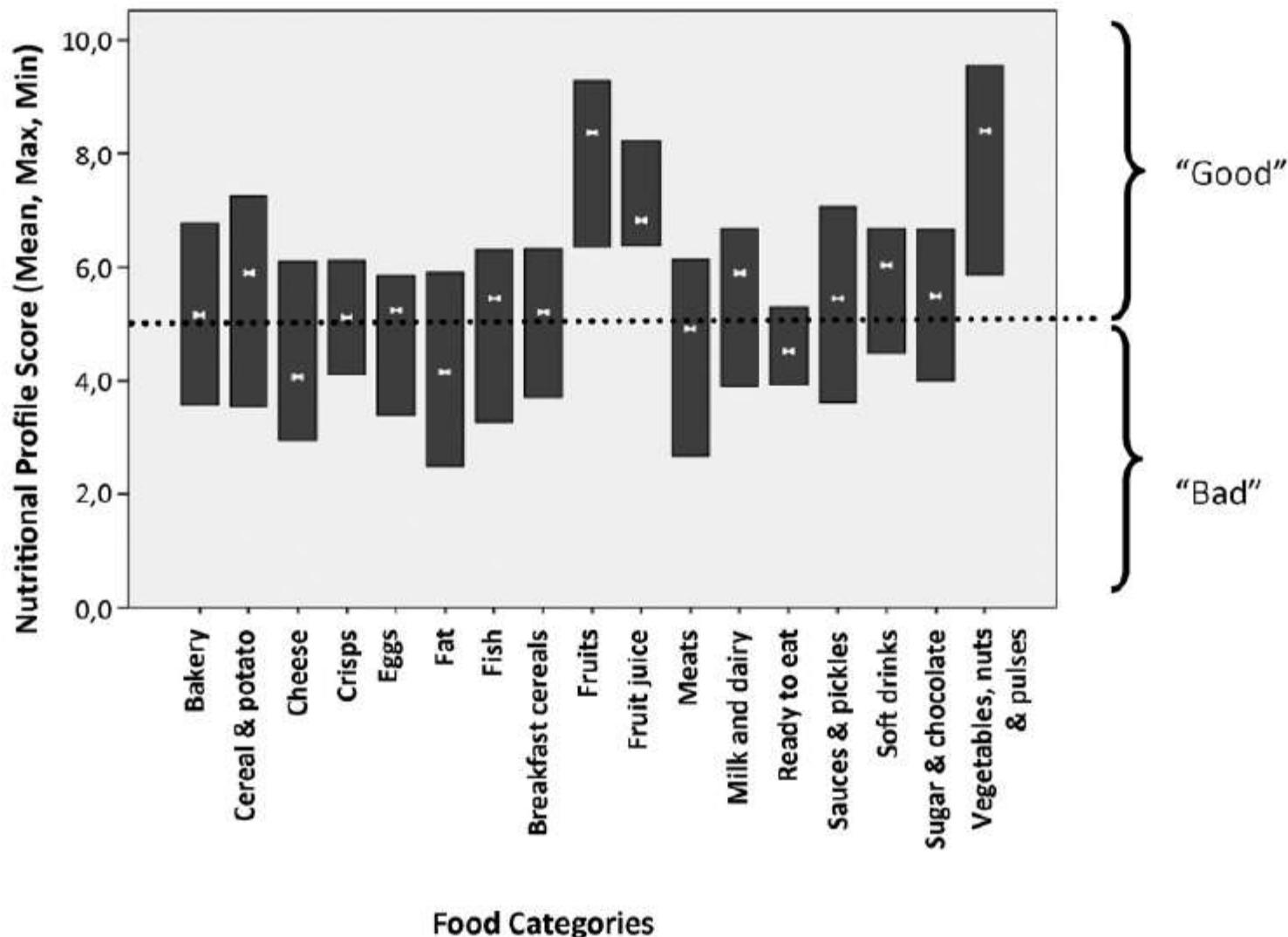


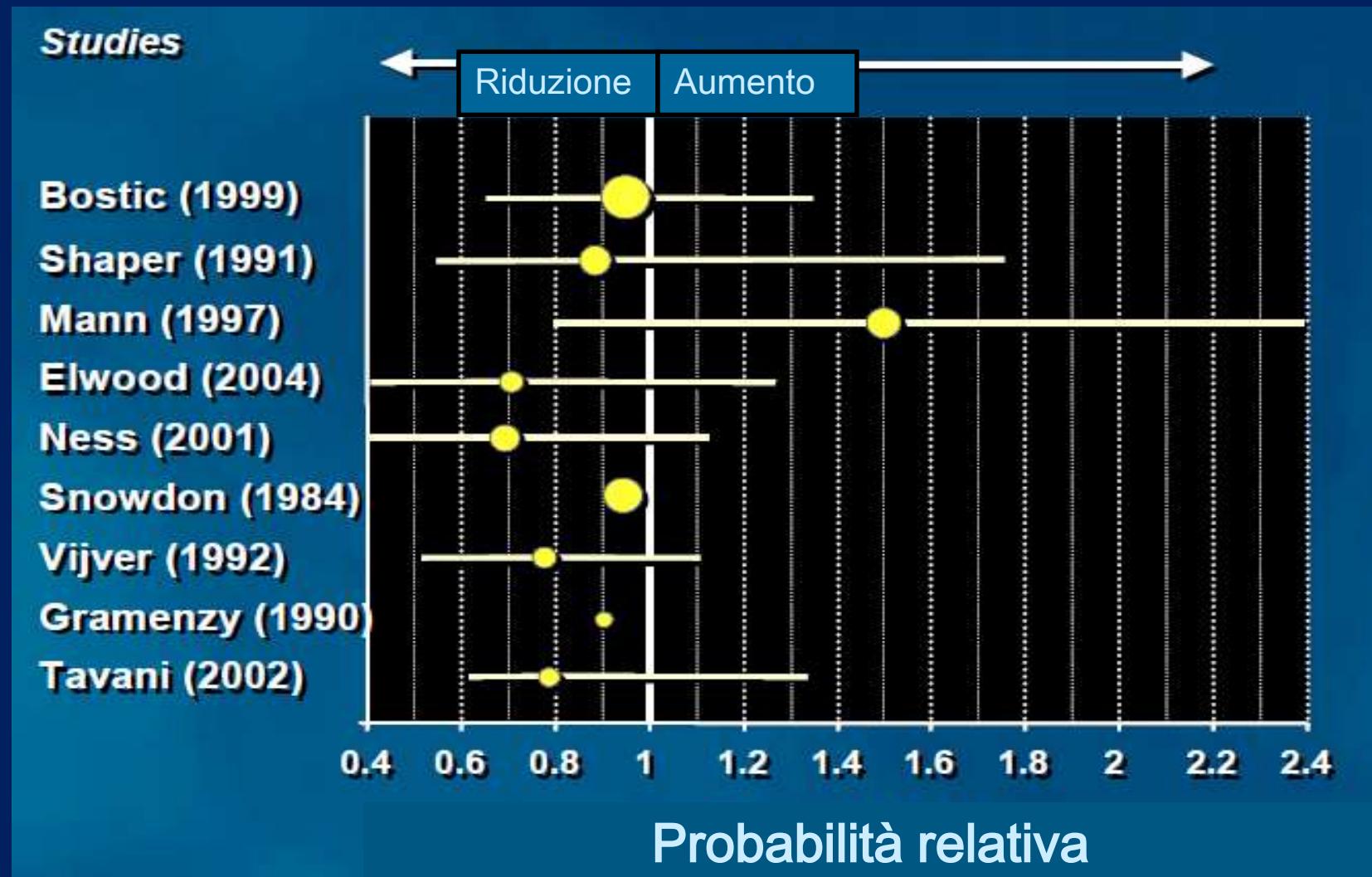
Proprietà nutrizionali del pecorino. Frazione lipidica ed effetti sul metabolismo dell'uomo.

Sebastiano Banni

**Dip. di Scienze Biomediche
Università degli Studi di Cagliari.
banni@unica.it**



Prodotti lattiero-caseari e incidenza di malattie cardiovascolari



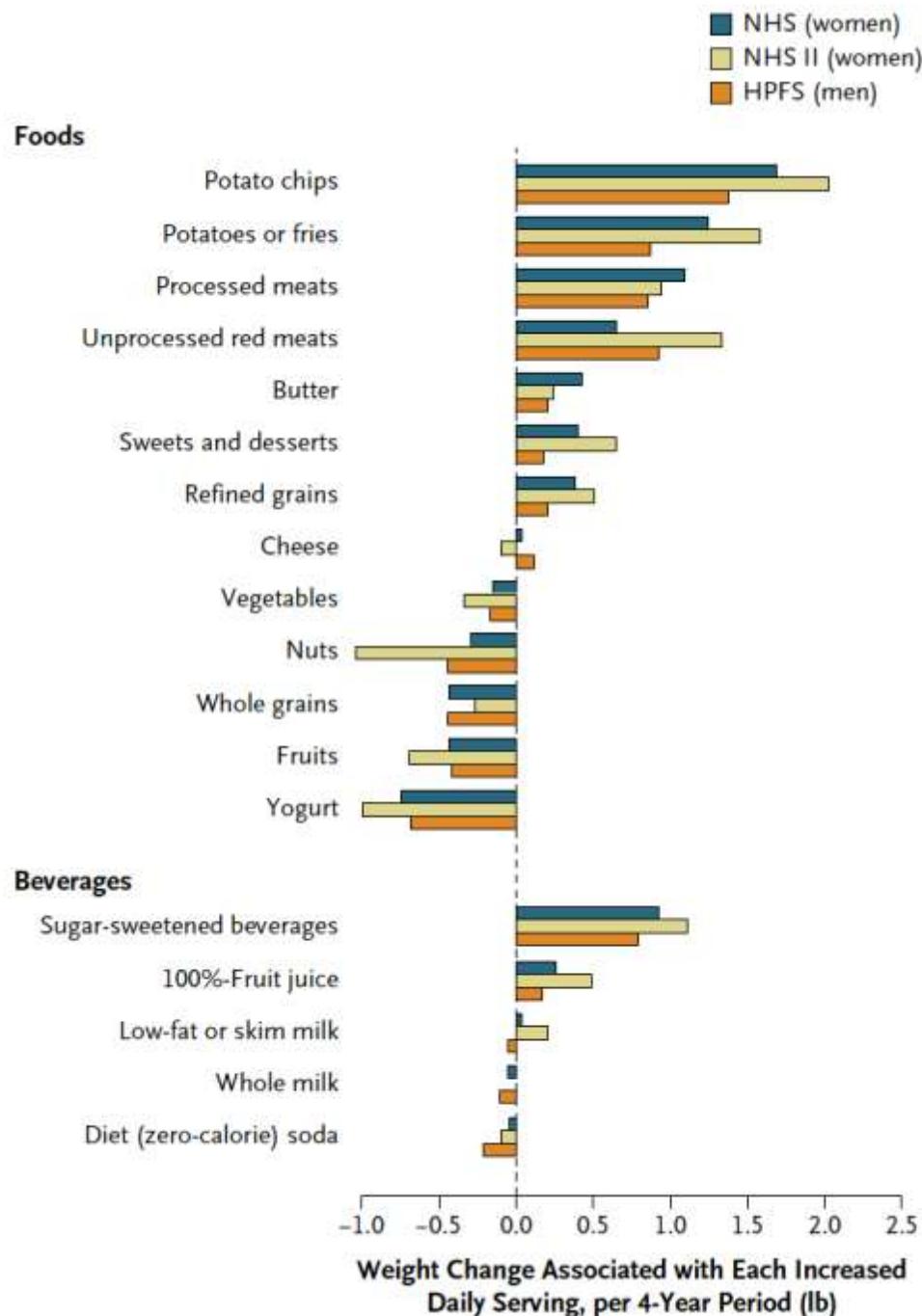
Modificato da Elwood et al. (2004) *Eur J Clin Nutr.* 58:718

N Engl J Med 2011;364:2392-404.

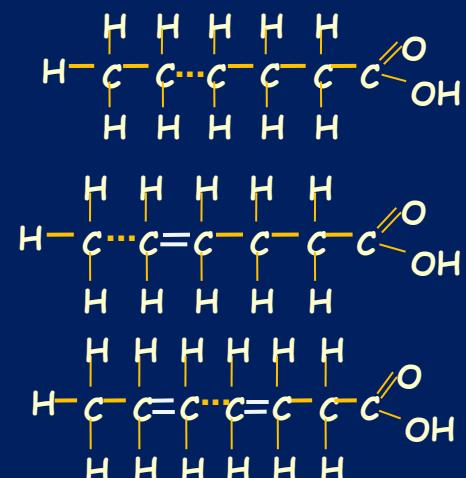
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Changes in Diet and Lifestyle and Long-Term Weight Gain in Women and Men

Dariush Mozaffarian, M.D., Dr.P.H., Tao Hao, M.P.H., Eric B. Rimm, Sc.D.,
Walter C. Willett, M.D., Dr.P.H., and Frank B. Hu, M.D., Ph.D.

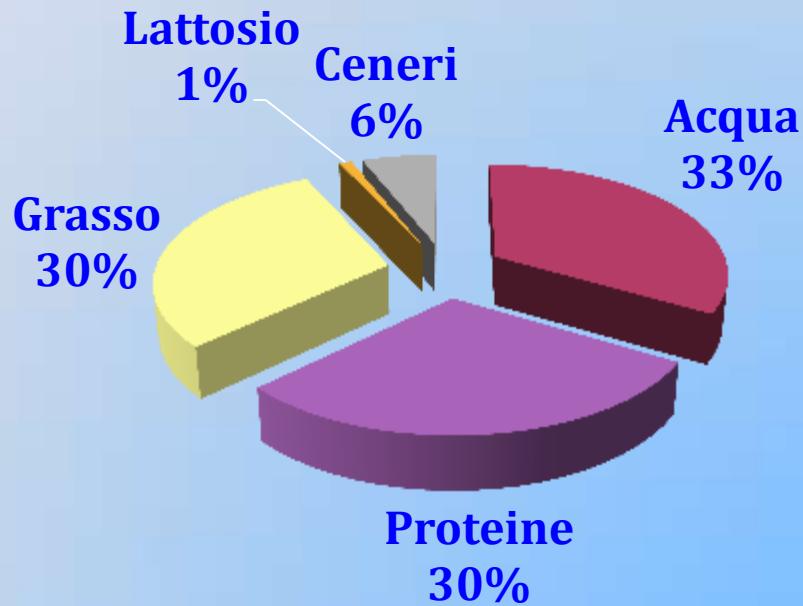


Composizione dei grassi del latte



Acidi grassi	Vacca	Bufala	Pecora	Capra
saturi	68.3	66.5	72.1	79.1
monoinsaturi	25.6	30.4	22.4	19.1
polinsaturi	6.1	3.2	5.4	1.8
saturi IC	46.9	46.1	44.4	44.9

Formaggio di pecora



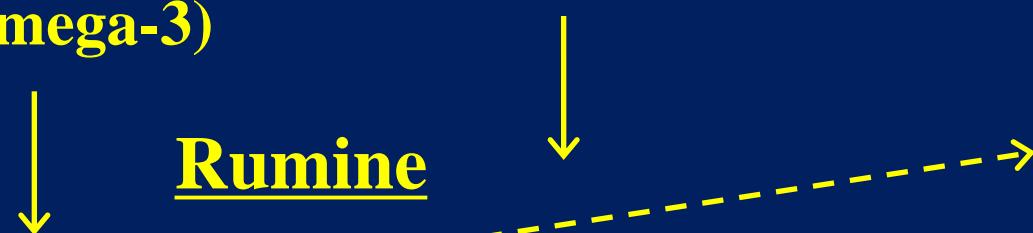
400 diversi tipi di acidi grassi



Dipendenti dalla dieta dell'animale

Dieta (erba fresca)

Acido alfa Linolenico
(c₉,c₁₂,c₁₅-C₁₈:3)
(omega-3) → Acido Linoleico
(c₉,c₁₂-C₁₈:2)



(c₉,t₁₁,c₁₅-C₁₈:3) → CLA
(c₉,t₁₁-C₁₈:2) →

↓ ↓

(t₁₁,c₁₅-C₁₈:2) → Acido Vaccenico
(t₁₁-C₁₈:1) → Acido Stearico
(C₁₈:0)

Carne e latte

Acido alfa Linolenico
(c₉,c₁₂,c₁₅-C₁₈:3)
(omega-3)

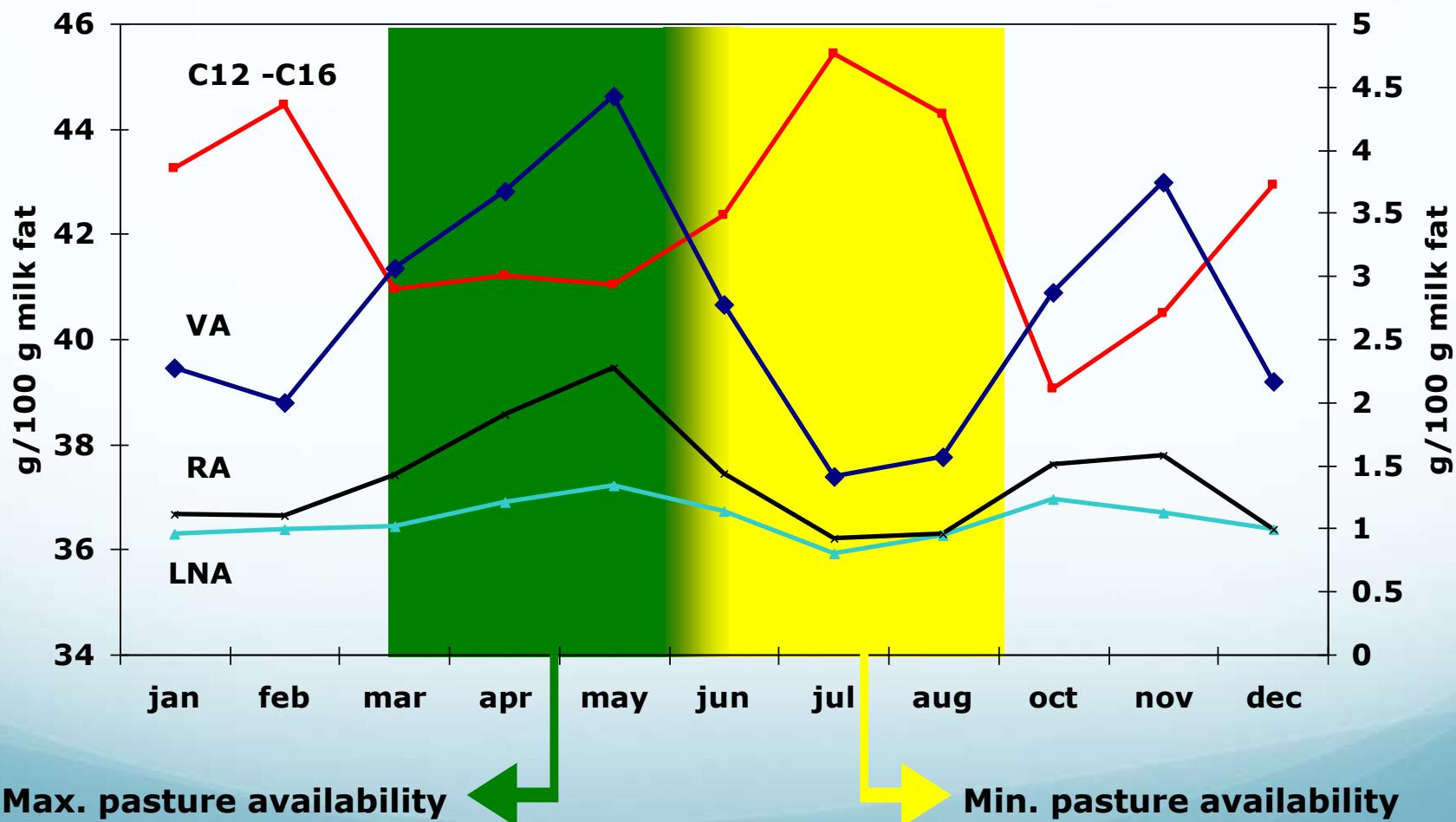
(c₉,t₁₁,c₁₅-C₁₈:3)

CLA
(c₉,t₁₁-C₁₈:2)

↑ Δ9 desaturasi

Vaccenico
(t₁₁-C₁₈:1)

La stagionalità delle produzioni, conseguente ai partì dei mammiferi erbivori concentrati a fine inverno, garantiva una produzione di latte con caratteristiche nutrizionali ottimali



Studio “CASU”

Studio nutrizionale su soggetti con lieve ipercolesterolemia relativo alla capacità di prodotti lattiero-caseari naturalmente ricchi in acido linoleico coniugato (CLA) di abbassare i livelli plasmatici del colesterolo LDL rispetto a prodotti di controllo non arricchiti.

Progetto FISR “Qualità dei prodotti di origine animale e salute umana:miglioramento della frazione lipidica e minerale del latte e dei latticini di vacca, pecora e capra al fine di accrescere il valore nutraceutico e la sicurezza di questi alimenti” Coordinato da Prof. Secchiari

Dip. Scienze Biomediche

Prof. **Sebastiano Banni**, Dip. Scienze Biomediche.
Dott. ^{ssa} **Gianfranca Carta**,
Dott. ^{ssa} **Elisabetta Murru**, Dott. ^{ssa} **B. Batetta**,
Dott. ^{ssa} **Lina Cordeddu**, Dott. ^{ssa} **F. Sanna**,
Dott. ^{ssa} **Elena Giordano**, Dott. ^{ssa} **S. Uda**,
Dott. ^{ssa} **Annarita Sirigu**, Dott. ^{ssa} **S. Accossu**.

Az. Ospedaliera Brotzu

Dott. S. Pintus,
Dott. P. Pintus,
Dott. ^{ssa} D.Pistis.

Estensione del Progetto

Camera di Commercio Provincia di Cagliari

Ulteriori collaborazione

Dot.t. Guido Almerighi e Dott.a Monica Giambalvo

U.O. Obesità ASL 8

Studio “CASU”

Criteri d' inclusione

Uomini > 18 anni e donne in menopausa;
Colesterolo tot >200 mg/dl e <300 mg/dl;
Trigliceridi ≤ 250 mg/dl;
HDL ≤ 70 mg/dl;
apoE: e3e3;
BMI ≤ 30

Ai 42 pazienti (19M e 23F) età media 53.5 ± 9.6 è stato chiesto di non modificare le proprie abitudini alimentari per tutta la durata del trattamento.

Composizione in acidi grassi del pecorino

Fatty Acids	% in cheese fat		g/90 of cheese	
	CTRL	ENCH	CTRL	ENCH
total SFA	59.3	45.9	13.6	10.0
short chain (c4-c10)	16.6	11.3	3.8	2.5
c12:0	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.4
c14:0	8.5	6.1	1.9	1.3
c16:0	20.5	16.0	4.7	3.5
c18:0	10.5	10.5	2.4	2.3
Total cis MUFA	19.0	21.2	4.3	4.6
c16:1n-9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
c18:1n-9	18.6	20.9	4.3	4.5
Total trans MUFA	3.4	10.6	0.8	2.3
c18:1 t11 (VA)	1.7	6.3	0.4	1.4
Total PUFA n-6	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.5
c18:2n-6 (LA)	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.5
Total PUFA n-3	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.5
c18:3n-3 (ALA)	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.5
Total trans PUFA	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.3
Total CLA	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.6
c9,t11 CLA	0.8	2.5	0.2	0.5

modello sperimentale

90g/die Formaggio ricco in CLA;
3 sett
Wash out; 3 sett

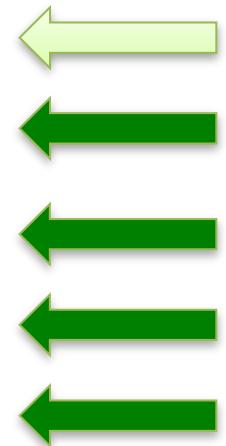
45g/die Formaggio ricco in CLA; 3 sett
Wash out; 3 sett

45g/die Formaggio Controllo; 3 sett
Wash out; 3 sett

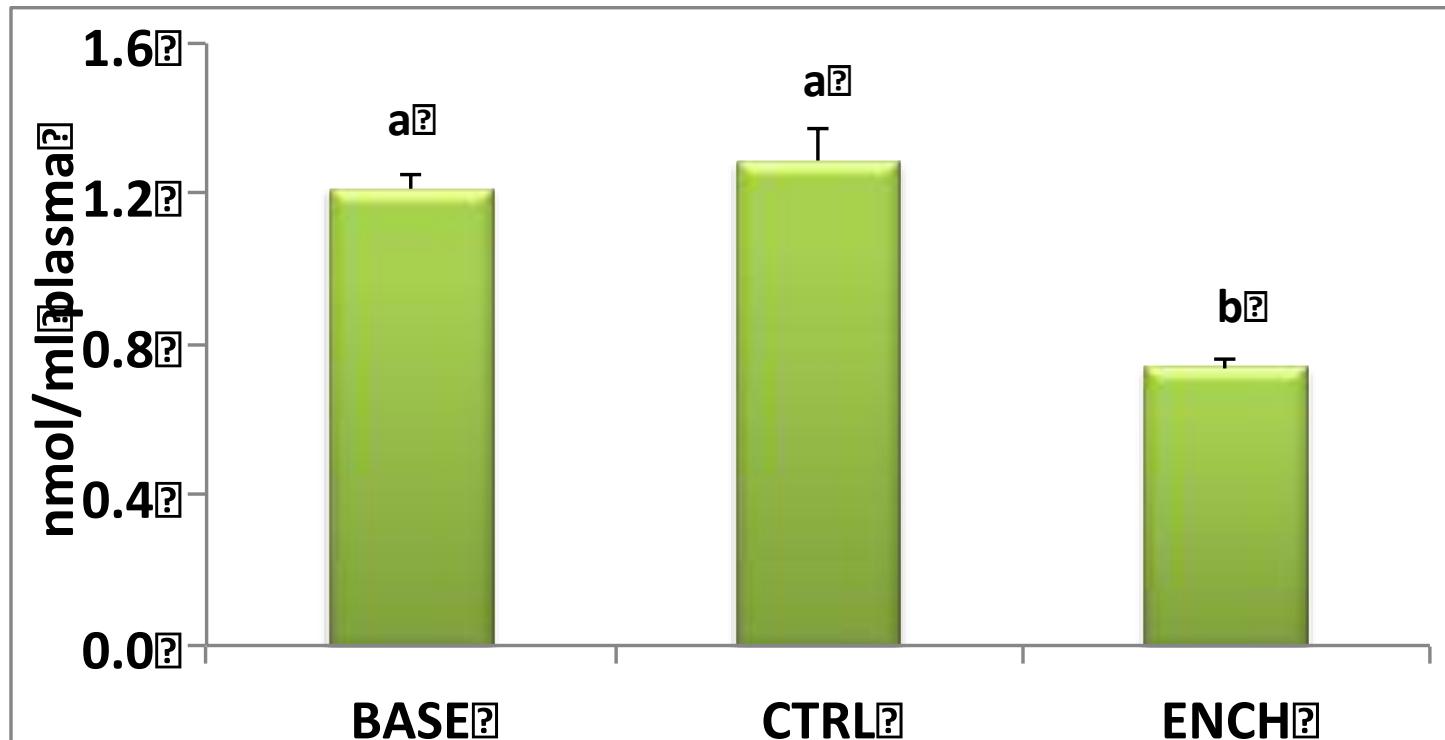
90g/die Formaggio Controllo; 3 sett
Wash out; 3 sett

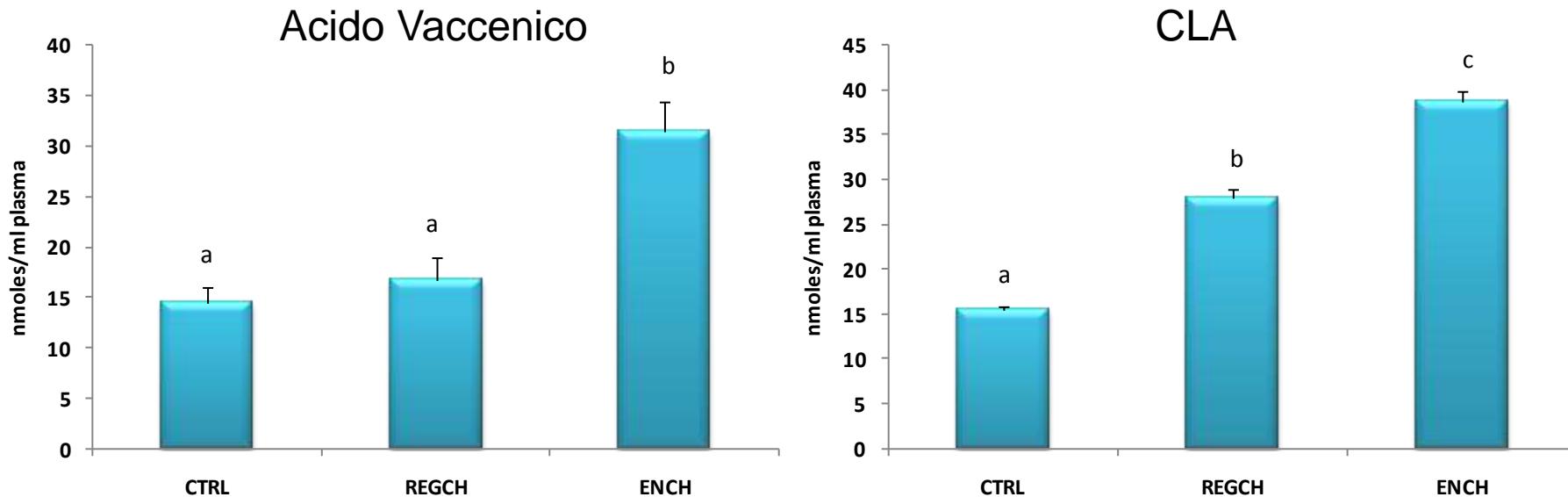


	Baseline	REGCH	ENCH
BMI (Kg/m ²)	26.64 ± 2.83	26.30 ± 3.18	26.03 ± 3.21
Tot chol. (mg/dL)	243.52 ± 18.54 ^a	256.29 ± 31.96 ^a	230.80 ± 18.41 ^b
C-LDL (mg/dL)	165.88 ± 16.2 ^a	170.55 ± 26.03 ^a	154.79 ± 13.26 ^b
C-HDL (mg/dL)	55.36 ± 9.46 ^a	61.84 ± 11.48 ^b	56.54 ± 10.42 ^a
C- non HDL (mg/dL)	188.17 ± 19.44 ^a	188.74 ± 41.95 ^a	174.27 ± 18.38 ^b
tot/HDL	4.54 ± 0.98	4.25 ± 0.81	4.23 ± 0.92
TAG (mg/dL)	111.81 ± 52.06	120.29 ± 87.92	111.71 ± 69.70
Glycemia (mg/dL)	99.33 ± 12.17	96.97 ± 8.05	98.98 ± 12.85
Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.99 ± 0.16	0.96 ± 0.13	0.97 ± 0.15
Uricemia (mg/dL)	5.14 ± 1.13	5.14 ± 3.02	4.89 ± 1.06



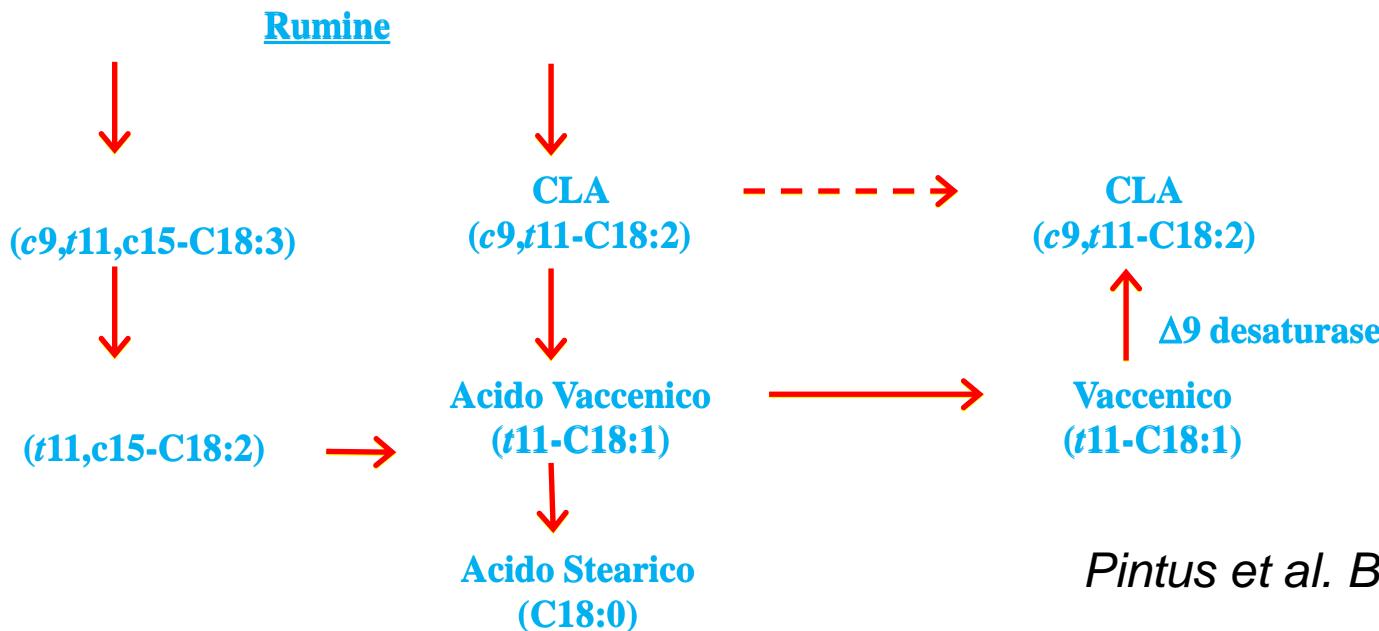
Livelli di lipoidroperossidi plasmatici come marker di stress ossidativo



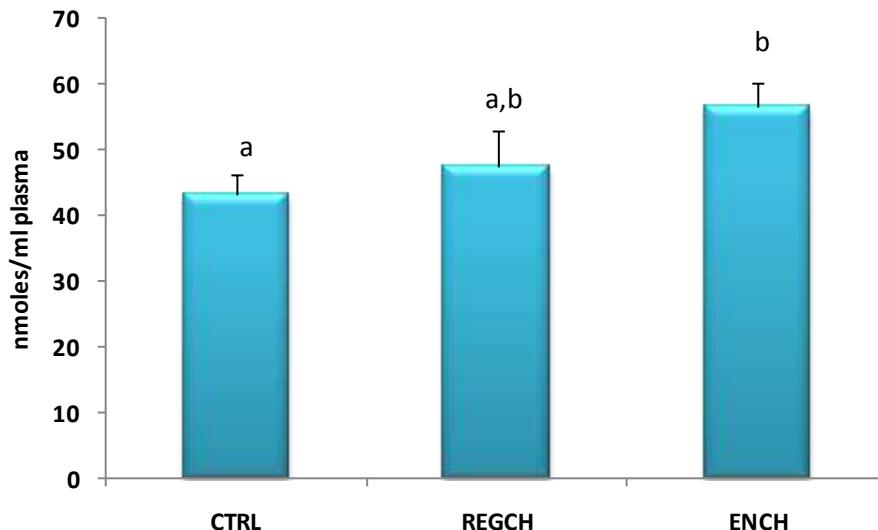


Acido Linolenico
(c9,c12,c15-C18:3)

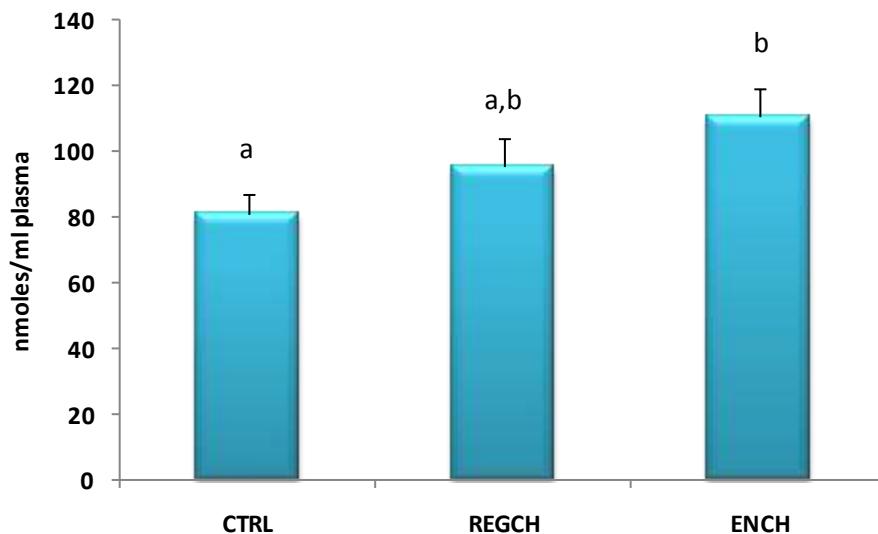
Acido Linoleico
(c9,c12-C18:2)



Alfa linolenico

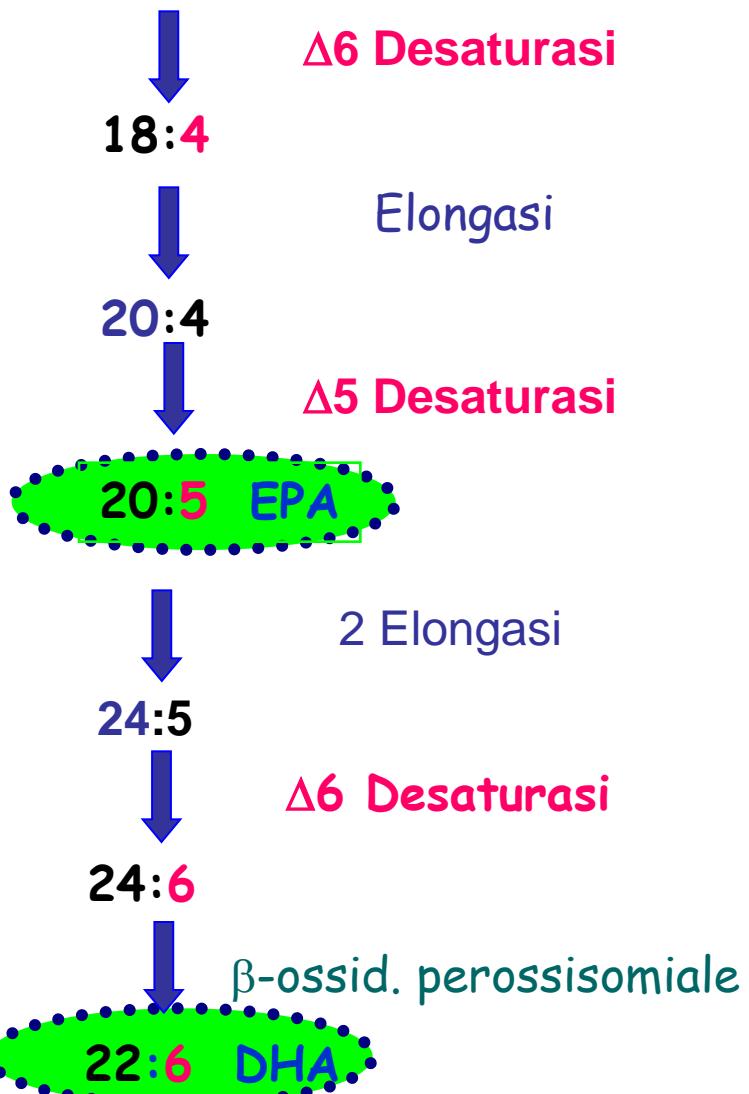


EPA

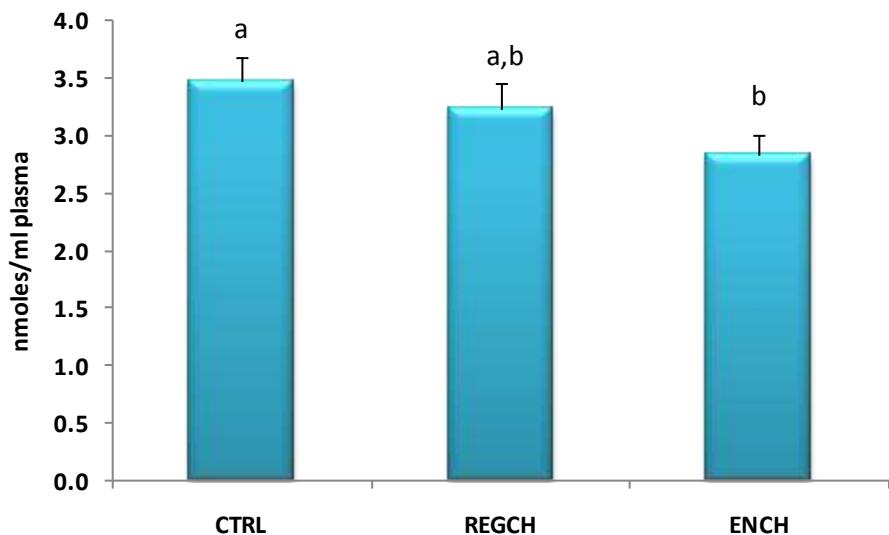


$\omega-3$

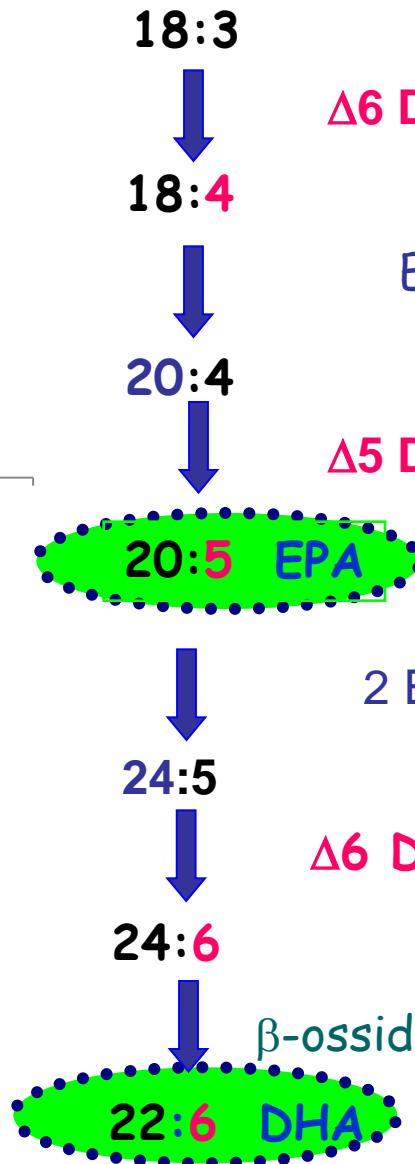
18:3 alfa linolenico



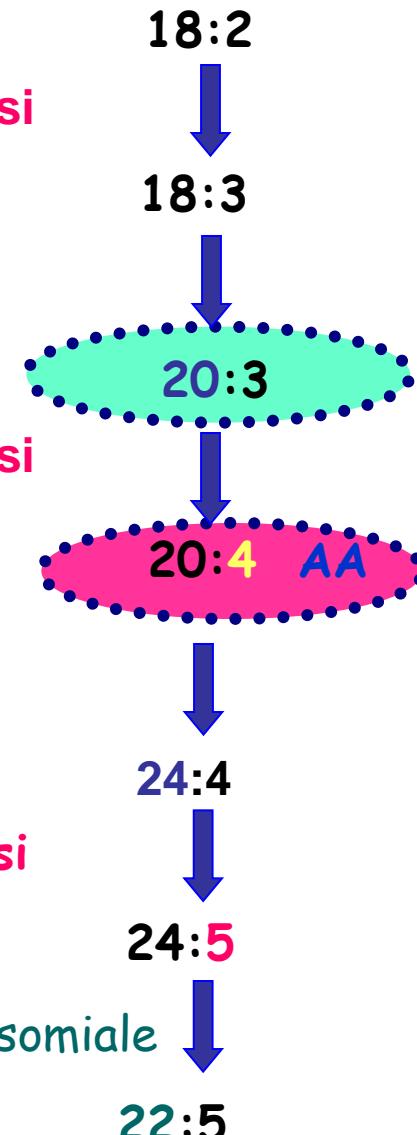
Omega-6/omega-3



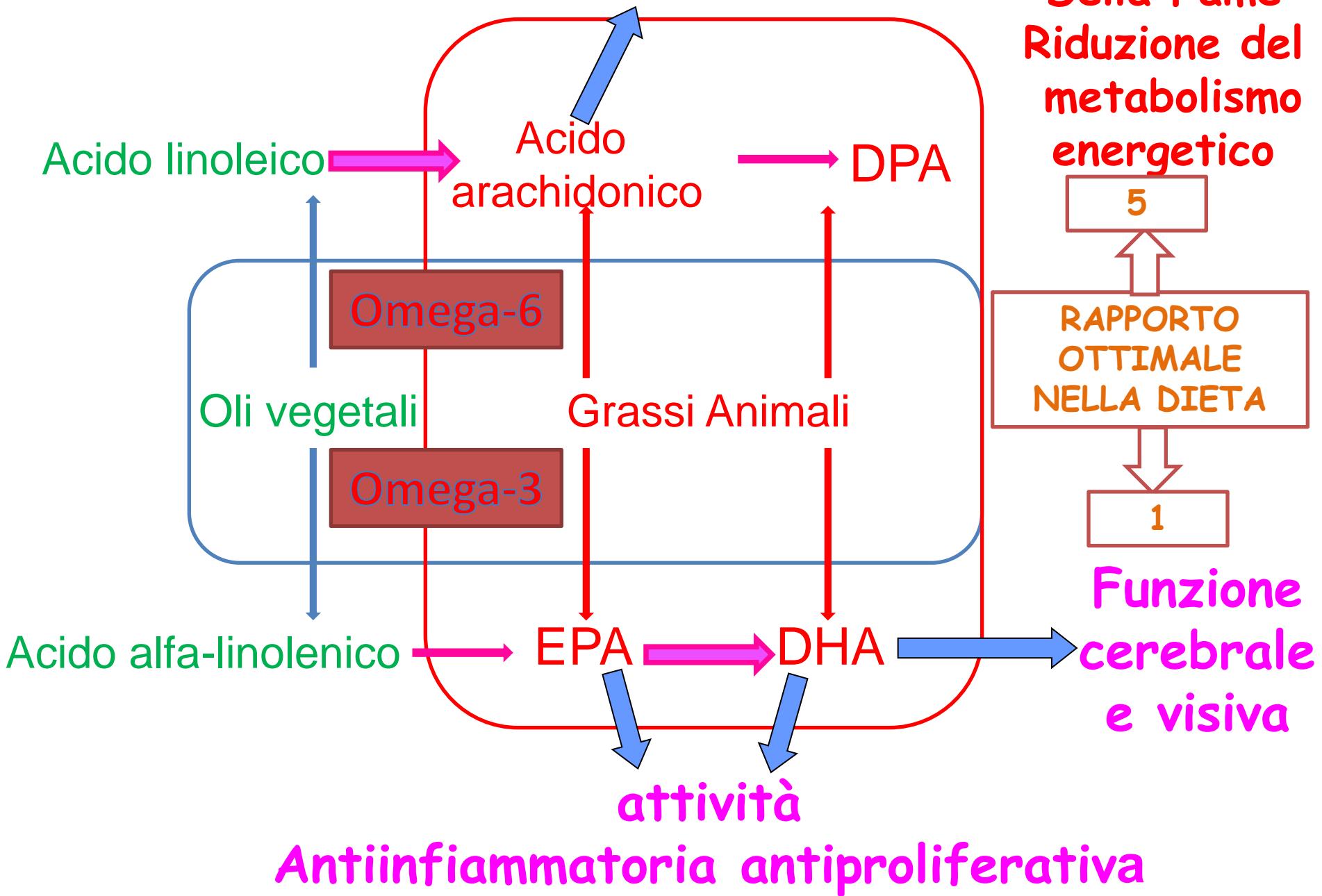
ω - 3



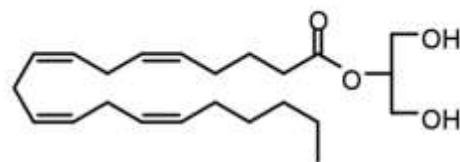
ω - 6



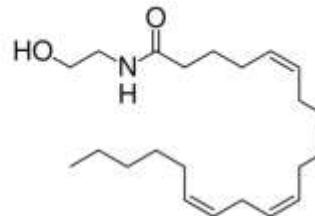
endocannabinoidi



ENDOCANNABINOIDI



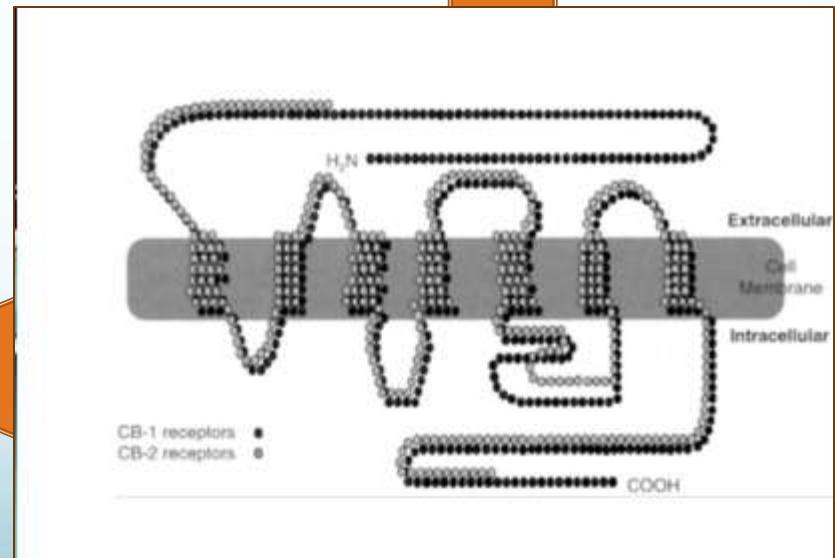
2-arachidonil glicerolo (2-AG)



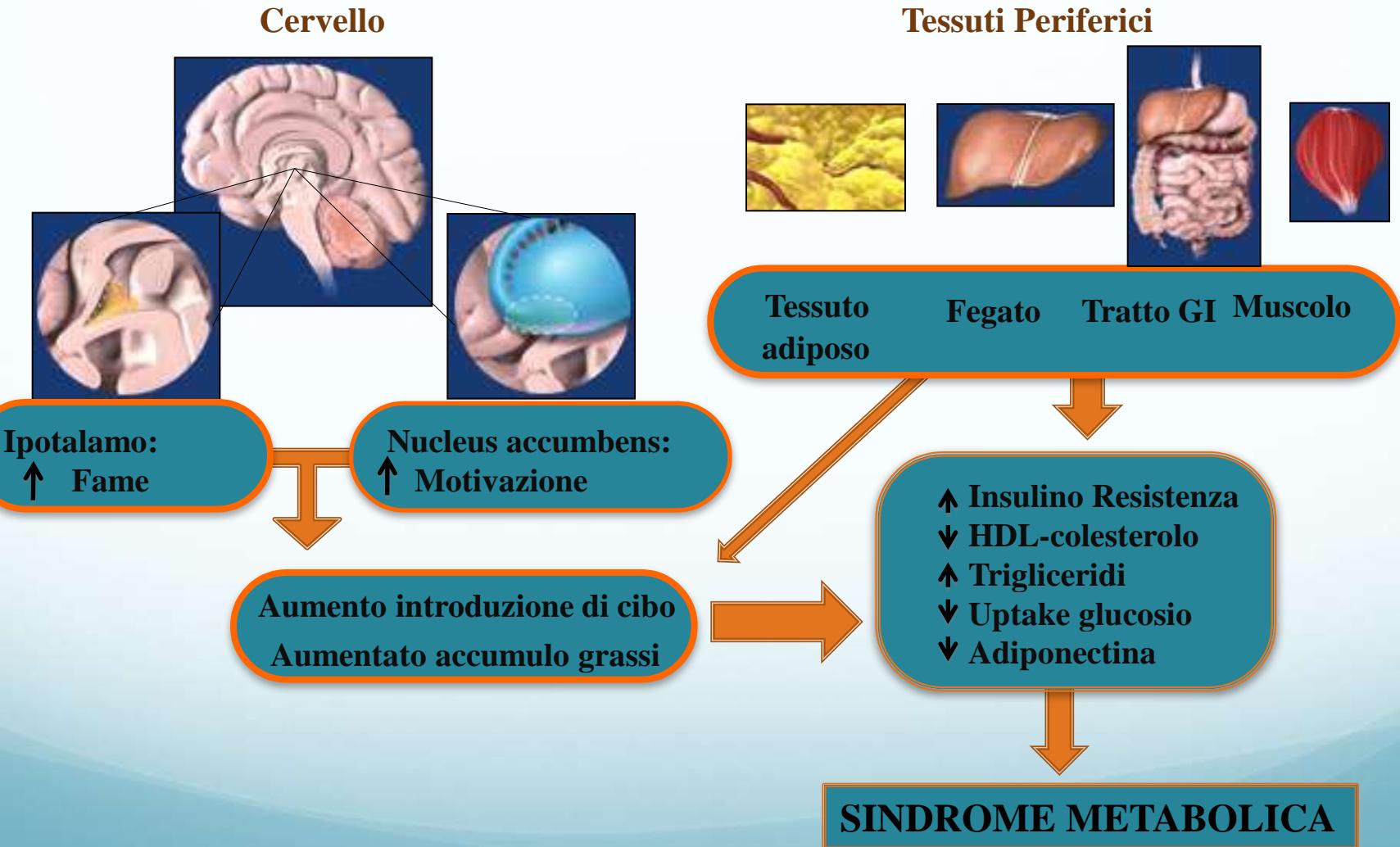
anandamide (AEA)

- **Bilancio energetico**
- **Comportamento alimentare**
- **Metabolismo lipidico**
- **Resistenza insulinica**

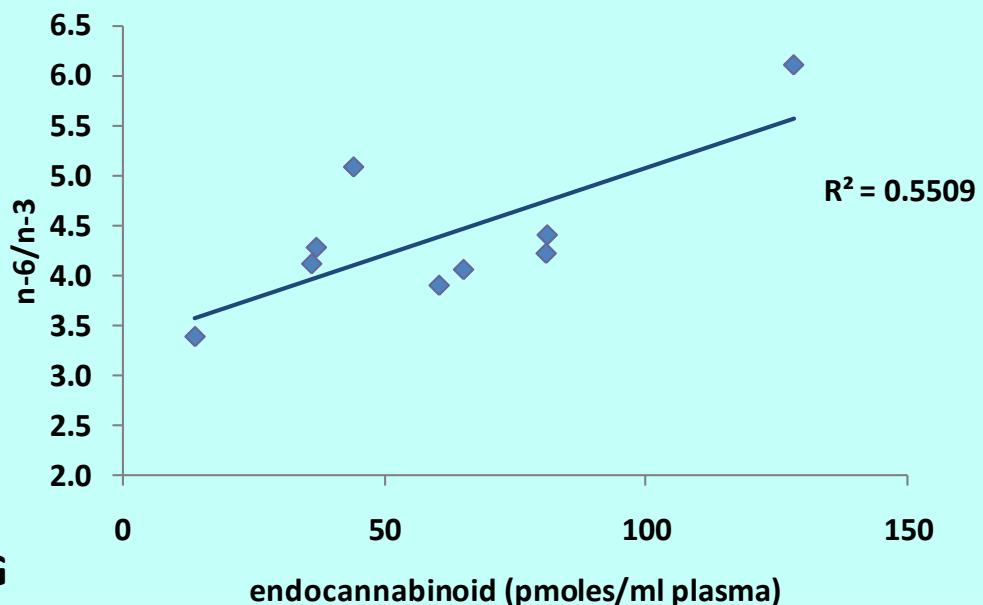
Ligandi endogeni dei recettori CB1 e CB2



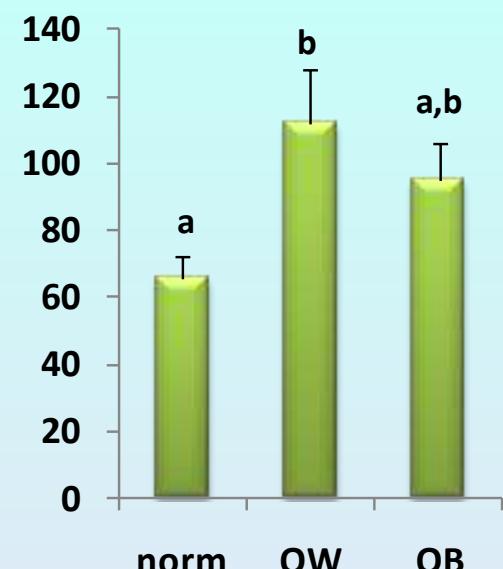
TARGET CENTRALI E PERIFERICI E IPERATTIVITÀ DEL SISTEMA ENDOCANNABINOIDE



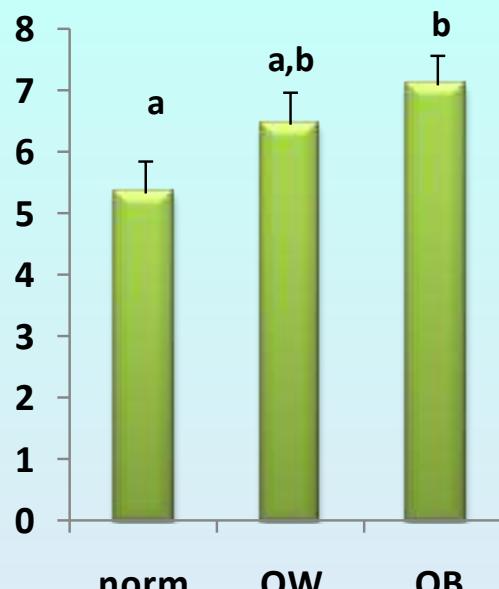
correlation between n-6/n-3 ratio and
endocannabinoid in KO treated obese patients



2-AG



AEA

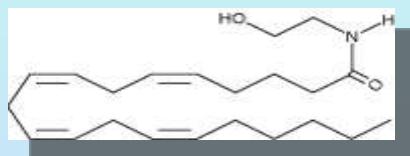


Fosfolipidi

Sn-1

20:4
↓

anandamide



Sn-2

20:4
↓

2-AG

endocannabinoidi



120

AEA

pmoles/ml plasma

0

CTRL

REGCH

ENCH

120

2-AG

120

90

60

30

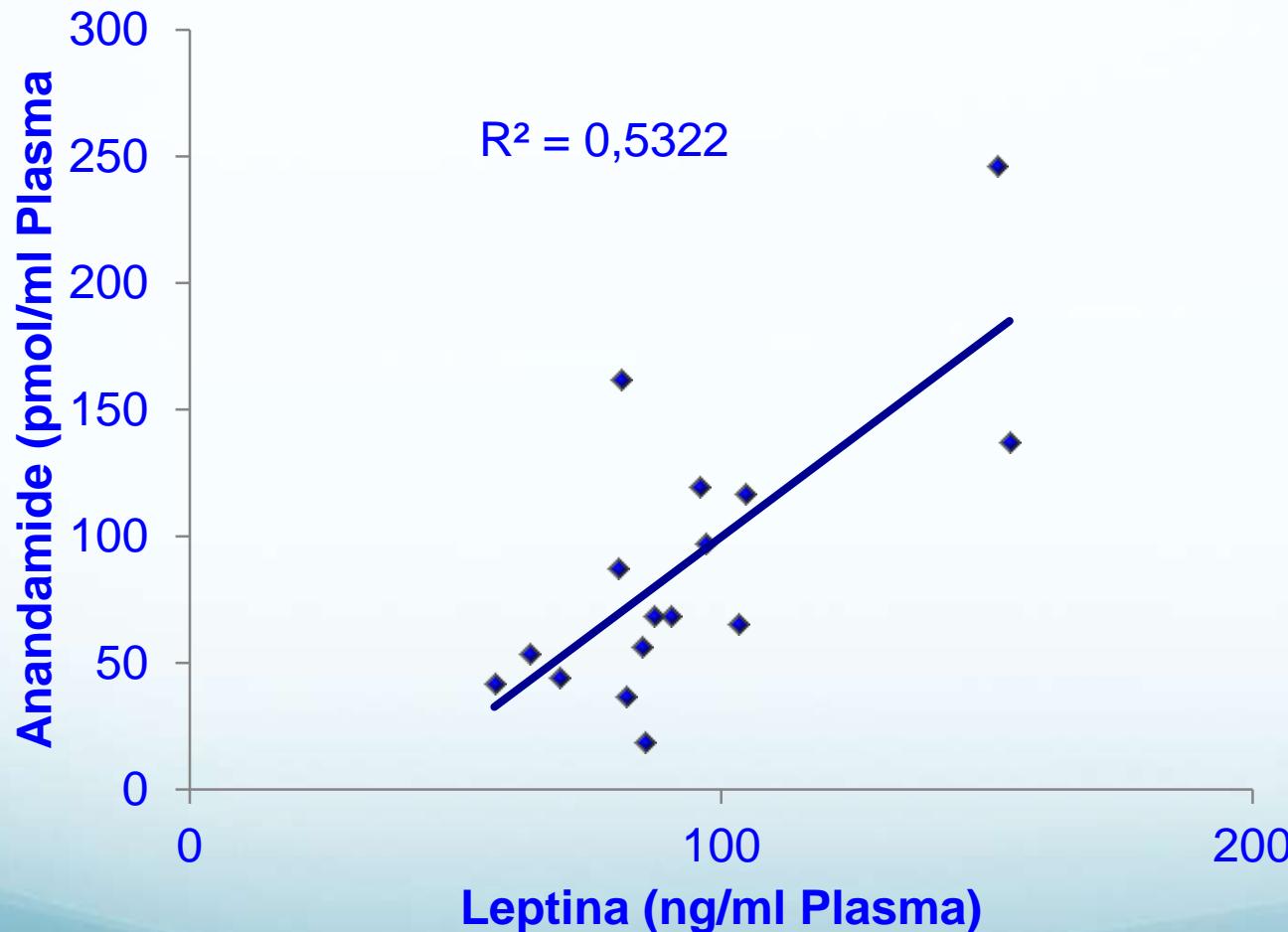
0

CTRL

REGCH

ENCH

Correlazione tra livelli dell'endocannabinoide anandamide e leptina in pazienti ipercolesterolemici alimentati con il formaggio arricchito





The Journal of Nutrition

Nutrient Physiology, Metabolism, and Nutrient-Nutrient Interactions

J. Nutr. 141: 1626–1634, 2011.

Increased Consumption of Dairy Foods and Protein during Diet- and Exercise-Induced Weight Loss Promotes Fat Mass Loss and Lean Mass Gain in Overweight and Obese Premenopausal Women^{1–4}

Andrea R. Josse,⁵ Stephanie A. Atkinson,⁶ Mark A. Tarnopolsky,⁷ and Stuart M. Phillips^{5*}

The association between dairy product consumption and cognitive function in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Keigan M. Park^{1*} and Victor L. Fulgoni III²

.....there were associations observed between 20- and 59-year-old consumers of total dairy foods and a higher SDST percentile score and a calculated global cognitive percentile score compared with nonconsumers.

A similar significant association was observed with cheese consumers. In adults over 60 years of age, an association between total dairy product consumption and higher DSST percentile scores was also observed.

These findings highlight the need for additional research on how dairy products may affect cognition and by what mechanisms, through its nutrients or other components.

Stato infiammatorio cronico
Attivazione cronica sistema
immunitario

Stimolazione
produzione
eicosanoidi

Alto
Rapporto
n-6/n-3

Phospholipids

Sn1

Sn2

↑
20:4

↑ Eicosanoidi
proinfiammatori

Iperglicemia
iperlipidemia
Resistenza
insulinica
Accumulo
Grasso viscerale

Stimolazione
produzione
endocannabinoidi

Stato infiammatorio cronico
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Stimolazione
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Alto
Rapporto
n-6/n-3

Phospholipids

Sn1 Sn2

↑ 20:4
↓ anandamide

↑ 20:4
↓ 2-AG

↑ Eicosanoidi
proinfiammatori

↑ endocannabinoidi

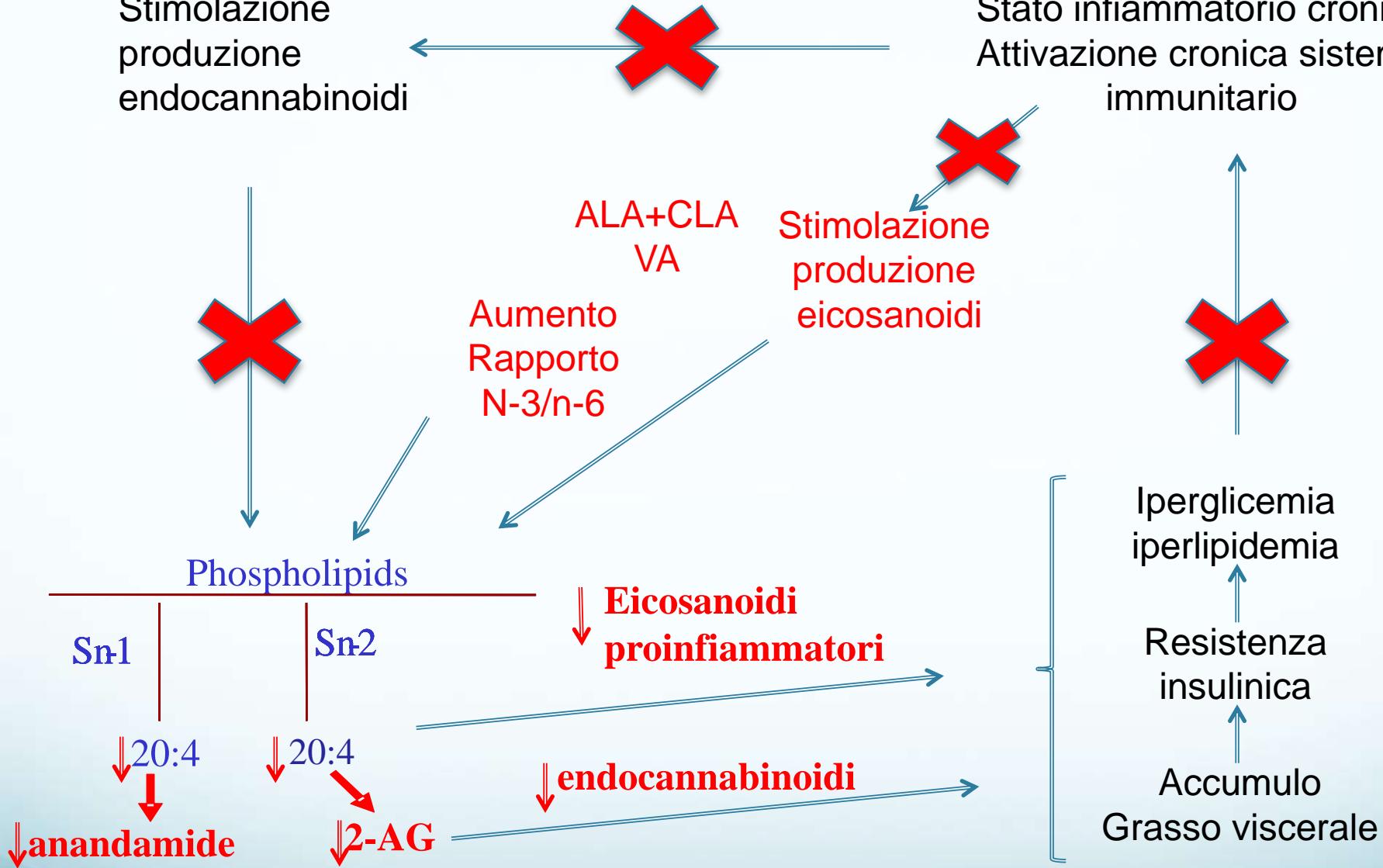
Iperglicemia
iperlipidemia

Resistenza
insulinica

Accumulo
Grasso viscerale

Stimolazione
produzione
endocannabinoidi

Stato infiammatorio cronico
Attivazione cronica sistema
immunitario



Apporto alimentare
di formaggi
ricchi in CLA



Miglioramento del profilo
colesterolemico, del rapporto
omega-6/omega-3 e del tono
endocannabinoide



Metabolismo osseo,
apporto proteico,
apporto vitaminico.



Studi futuri:
Individuazione di
popolazioni responsive
per la Valutazione di
una eventuale riduzione
del rischio
cardiovascolare

Self-perceived lactose intolerance results in lower intakes of calcium and dairy foods and is associated with hypertension and diabetes in adults^{1–4}

Theresa A Nicklas, Haiyan Qu, Sheryl O Hughes, Mengying He, Sara E Wagner, Herman R Foushee, and Richard M Shewchuk

Am J Clin Nutr 2011;94:191–8.

Un particolare ringraziamento.....

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Dot.t. Guido Almerighi e Dott.a Monica Giambalvo

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Marcello Mele, Pierlorenzo Secchiari e il gruppo del Progetto FISR

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Elena Giordano,
Claudia Vacca,
Elisabetta Murru,*

