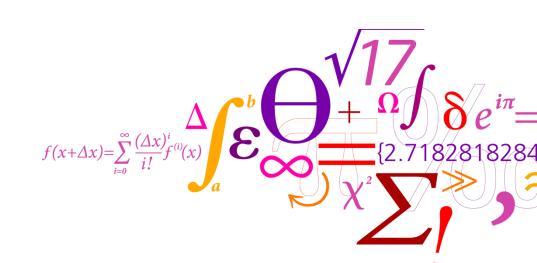


New technological possibilities

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DTU Food National Food Institute



Outline & Introduction

- Technologies to produce new compounds (e.g. from seaweed and protein hydrolysates)
- New technologies to produce existing compounds (e.g. from microalgae and yeast)
- New technologies to improve or maintain the quality of existing compounds (e.g. emulsification, nanoencapsulation)
- Conclusions



New compounds from seaweed

Seaweeds contain many unusual compounds with potential health benefical properties.



Source: Farvin & Holdt

Fucoxanthin: pigment/carotenoid from *Fucus* species (6%)

- Antioxidant
- Preventive effect on cerebrovascular diseases (change in brain blood flow)
- Affecting fat metabolism
 - Anti-obesity



Source: Farvin & Holdt



New compounds from seaweed

- Fucosterols
 - Antiinflammatory
 - Reducing cholesterol levels
- Fucoidan and other oligosaccharides
 - Anticancer effects
 - Antiviral (HIV)
 - Preventing cardiovascular diseases



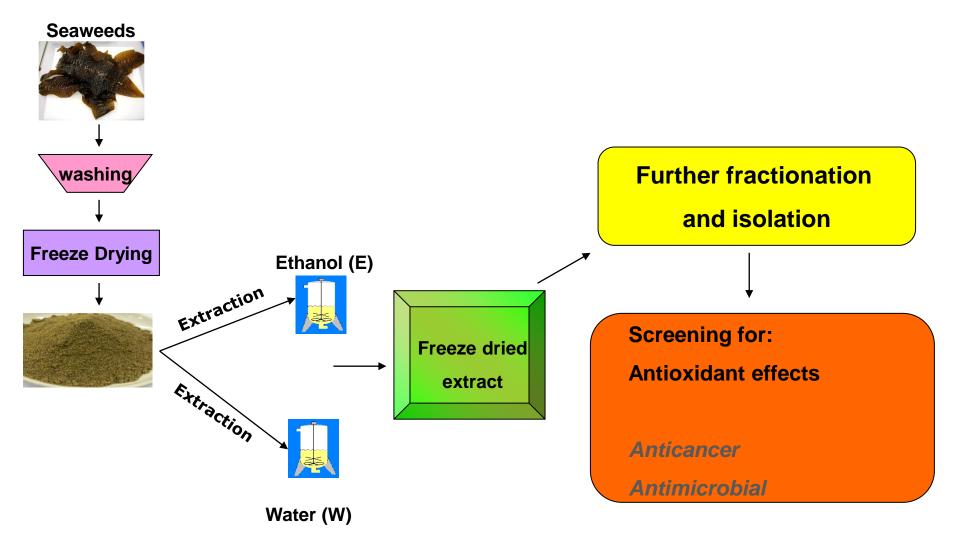
Source: Farvin & Holdt



Source: Farvin & Holdt

Isolation of new compounds





Source: S. Farvin

Bioactive peptides from fish proteins





Secondary raw material: Intestines, skin etc



Primary raw material: Filet



Hydrolysis of proteins with commercial enzymes



Peptides

Isolation and purification of peptides/proteins using principles of magnetism (magnetic particles)

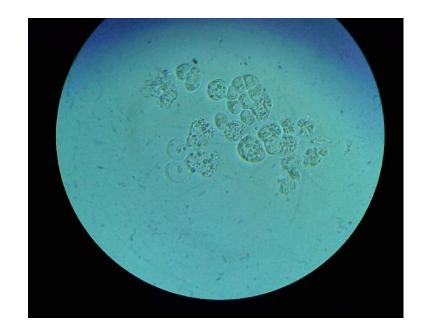


- Antioxidative
- Antidiabetic
- Anticarcinogenic
- Antimicrobial
- Immune stimulating



Production of omega-3 fatty acids from microalgae



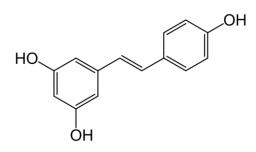


Source: Cambia.org



Production of existing compounds by fermentation - Resveratrol

- Found naturally in grapes
- Associated with the French paradox
- Produced by fermentation of bakers yeast
- Reduces risk factors related to aging health conditions
 - Inflammation
 - cardiovascular health

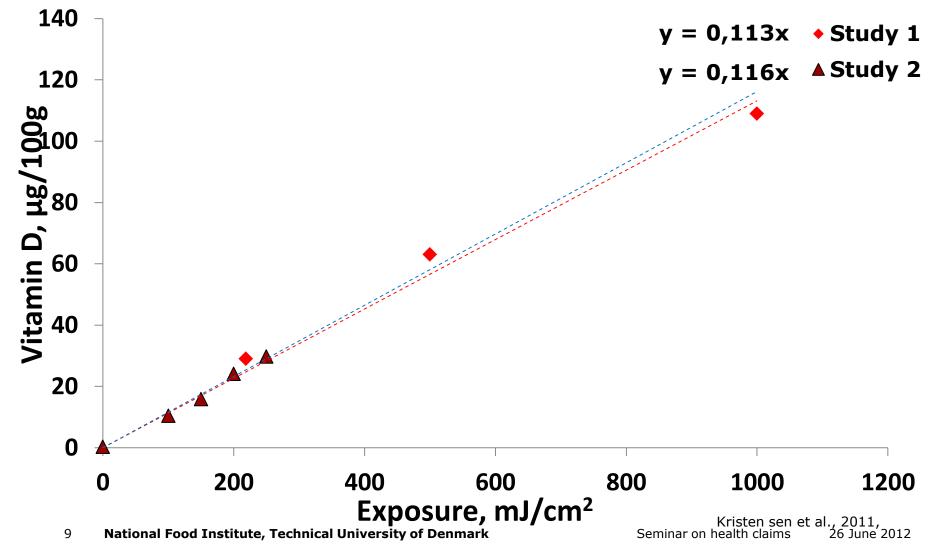




Source: En.wikipedia.org

Production of vitamin D in mushroom (*Agaricus Bisporus*) by exposure to UV light







Vitamin D biofortified mushrooms – Contribution to dietary intake in DK

- Dietary contribution of vitamin D from mushrooms:
 - 24 μg vitamin D/100 g mushrooms
 - -3 kg mushrooms in average consumed/year
 - 720 µg vitamin D from mushrooms/year
 - -2.0 μg vitamin D from mushrooms/day
- Recommendation for vitamin D
 - Min 7.5 μ g and max. 50 μ g daily
 - Mushrooms may contribute to 26% of vitamin D



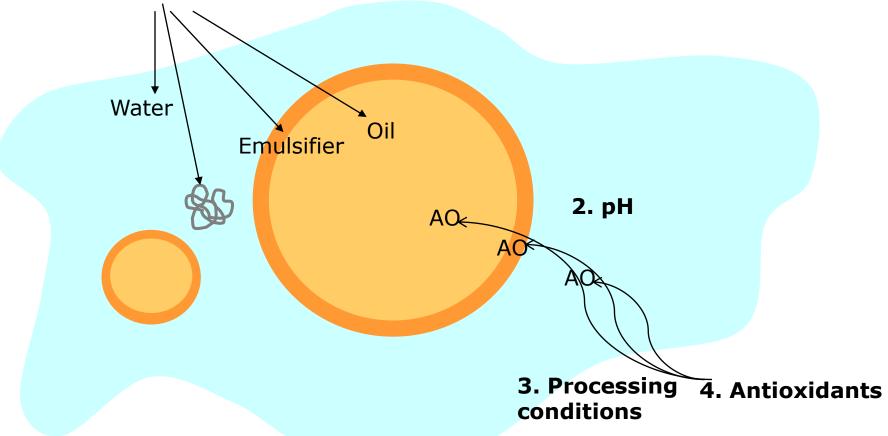
New technologies to maintain quality of omega-3 fatty acids

- The health benefical effects of omega-3 fatty acids are well known
- Omega-3 fatty acids are highly susceptible to lipid oxidation due to high degree of unsaturation
- New technologies can improve oxidative stability
- Examples: Emulsion delivery systems and nanoencapsulation



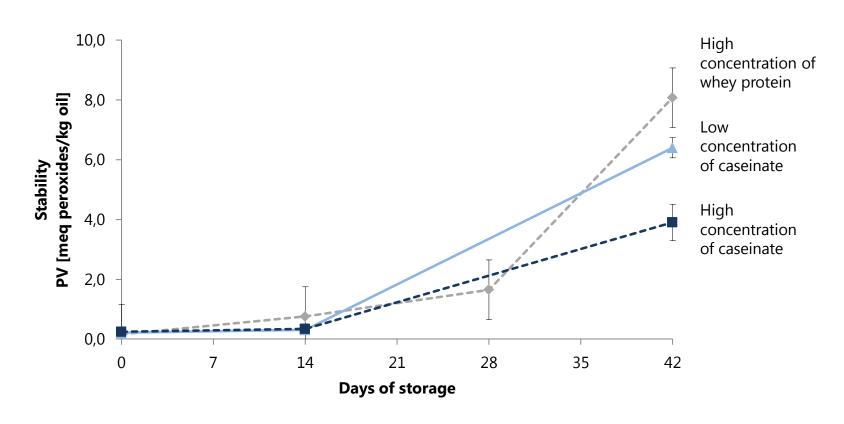
Designing emulsions to protect omega-3 fatty acids against oxidation

1. Ingredients (Amount, type and quality)





Effect of different milk proteins on oxidation in 70 % oil-in-water omega-3 emulsions



Horn et al., Eur. J. Lipid Sci. Technol. 2011, 113, 1243-1257

Nanoparticles produced by electrospinning – Protection of consitive compounds against dogra



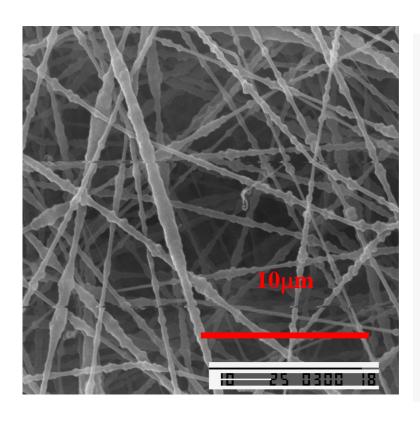
Protection of sensitive compounds against degradation

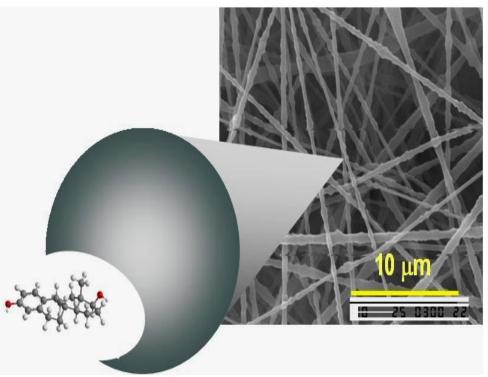
Food-grade biopolymers such as proteins or polysaccharides can be used to develop nanometer-sized particles

Example of Chitosan nanospheres

Various lipid or water soluble health beneficial compounds can be encapsulated to protect them against degradation

Nanofibers can encapsulate omega-3 fatty acids and nutrients such as vitamins, antioxidants to protect them against degradation







Conclusions

- Many new potential health beneficial compounds are currently under development
- Some of these products will be launched as dietary supplements, some may be used for food applications – new health claim applications?
- New technologies are available/under development for producing well known compounds in large scale and under controlled conditions
- Some of these compounds will fall under current health claim regulation
- New technologies are under development to encapsulate existing health beneficial compounds. May require specific permission before addition to food can be allowed



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