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Milk Proteins, Food Intake and Post Meal Glucose Regulation

G. Harvey Anderson, Bohdan Luhovyy and Tina Akhavan University of Toronto







Protein Source (45 g) as Liquid Preload and Food Intake in Young Men at 60 min

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Mean ± SEM. n=14 Different superscripts indicate p<0.05





Milk Proteins (50 g) as Liquid Preloads and Food Intake of Young Men at 90 min







Moore SE: Thesis (M.Sc.)-University of Toronto, 2004.



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But-What about the Dose?

-Food Intake -Blood glucose? -Insulin?

Unpublished Tina Akhavan, Clara Cho, Bohdan Luhovyy, Harvey Anderson



Dose of Whey Protein and Food Intake of Young Men 30 min Later

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Mean ± SEM. *n*=16. *Different superscripts indicate p*<0.05



Akhavan T: Unpublished data -University of Toronto, 2008.





Milk and The Glucose Regulation

| | Treatment (25g CHO) | Glycemic Index | Insulin Index |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | W. Bread | 100 ^a | 100 ^a |
| | Lactose | 68±8 ^b | 50±6 ^b |
| | Whole Milk | 30±4° | 90±8 ^a |

Ostman EM et al, AJCN 2001, 74:96-100

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Dose Response Study: Fixed Meal: Effects of Whey on Glucose and Insulin

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Treatments

- 1. 5 g whey protein
- 2. 10 g whey protein
- 3. 20 g whey protein
- 4. 40 g whey protein
- 5. 10 g hydrolyzed whey protein
- 6. Water (control)

| Male, n | 12 |
|------------------------|---------|
| Female, n | 12 |
| Age, y | 18-25 |
| BMI, kg/m ² | 20-24.9 |

Subjects

Preloads served in liquid forms (300 ml) in random order. Additional 100 ml of water was served with preloads. N=12





Different superscripts are significantly different at each time by one-way ANOVA (GLM, Tukey's post hoc, p<0.05, n = 10).



Different superscripts show significant difference among treatments (GLM, p< 0.01, n=10)., Tukey's test.



Dose of Whey and Blood Insulin Pre and Post Fixed Meal



Different superscripts are significantly different at each time by one-way ANOVA (GLM, Tukey's post hoc, p<0.05, n = 10).



Different superscripts are significantly different at each time by one-way ANOVA (GLM, Tukey's post hoc, p < 0.05, n = 10).



Conclusions



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- 1. Proteins reduce short-term food intake compared to other macronutrients, but their effect on the dependent measure is affected by dose and source, and timing.
- 2. Whey and milk proteins are functional in appetite and metabolic control in practical quantities for food formulations.

3. Whey consumed alone has important short term benefits in the regulation of blood glucose response POSTMEAL to carbohydrates.

4. Maximum benefits of whey proteins for food intake and glucoregulation may be dependent on consumption of the intact protein



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