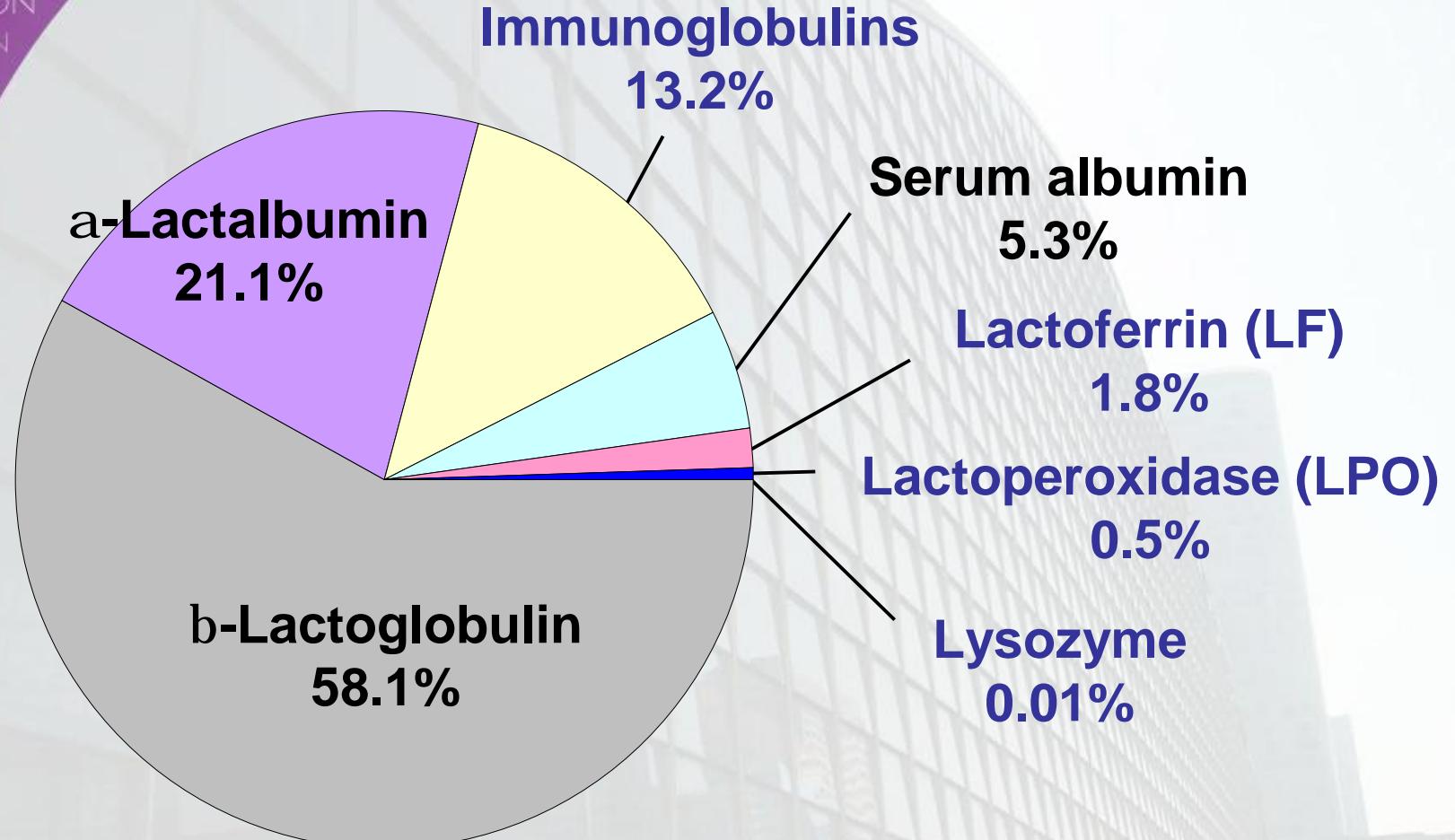


# **Application of antimicrobial proteins lactoferrin and lactoperoxidase for oral hygiene**

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# Whey proteins in bovine milk



Korhonen and Pihlanto 2007

# Distribution of antimicrobial components in milk and saliva

| Protein         | Concentration (mg/L) |              |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
|                 | Bovine milk          | Human saliva |
| Immunoglobulins | 500~1000             | 200          |
| LF              | 100                  | 9~24         |
| LPO             | 30                   | 2            |
| Lysozyme        | 0.4                  | 5~50         |

Korhonen and Pihlanto 2007, Tenovuo 1989, Thomas et. al. 1994

# Oral hygiene

***Practices to prevent oral problems such as:***

- ~ Dental caries
- ~ **Periodontal disease**
- ~ **Oral malodor**

***By the means of:***

- ~ Tools; toothbrush, dental floss, tongue brush
- ~ Agents; toothpaste, mouthwash
- ~ Professional cleaning
- ~ **Functional foods**; sugar alcohols, fluoride, casein phosphopeptides

# Objectives

To study *in vitro* and *in vivo* effects of antimicrobial whey components:

- ~ LF;  
**Periodontal pathogens and disease**
- ~ A composition containing LPO;  
**Oral bacteria and breath odor**

# Periodontal disease

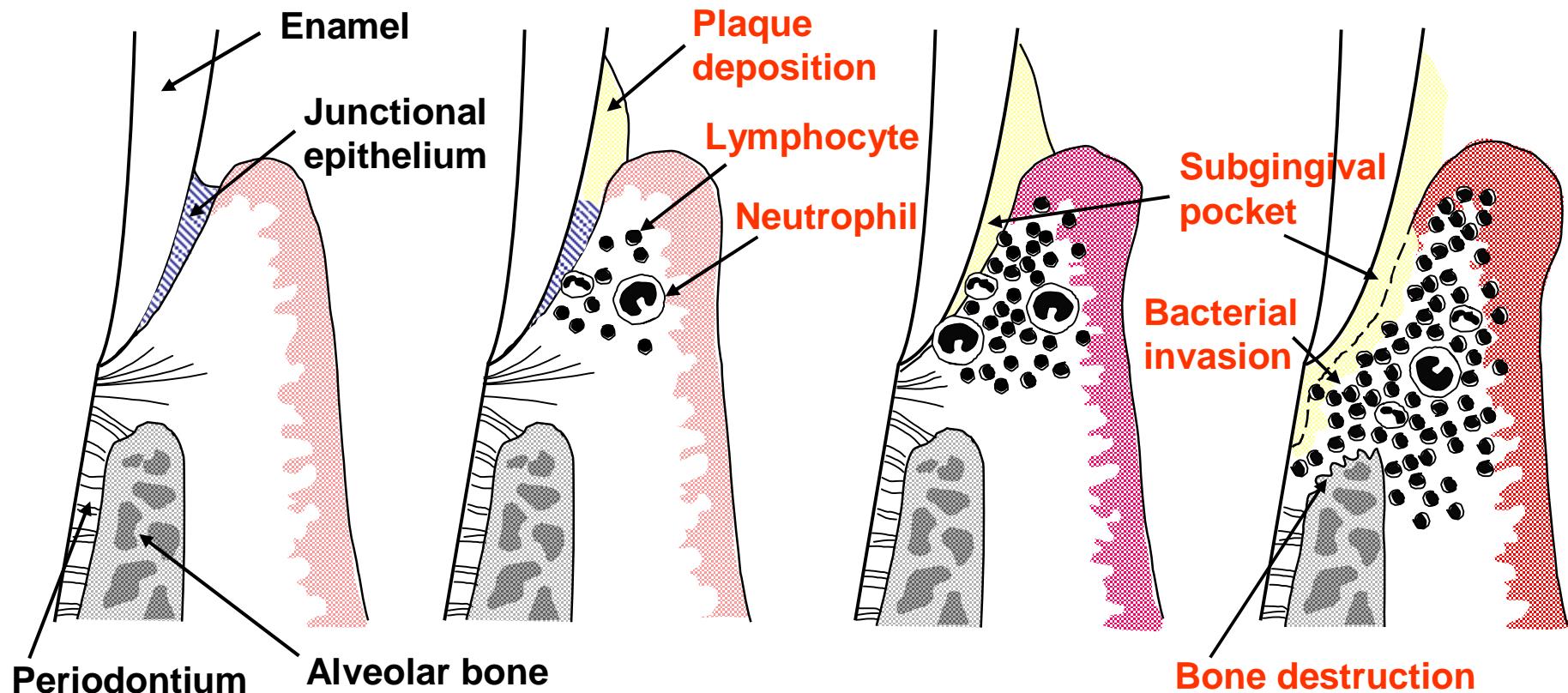
**Normal  
gingiva**

**Progression of Periodontitis**

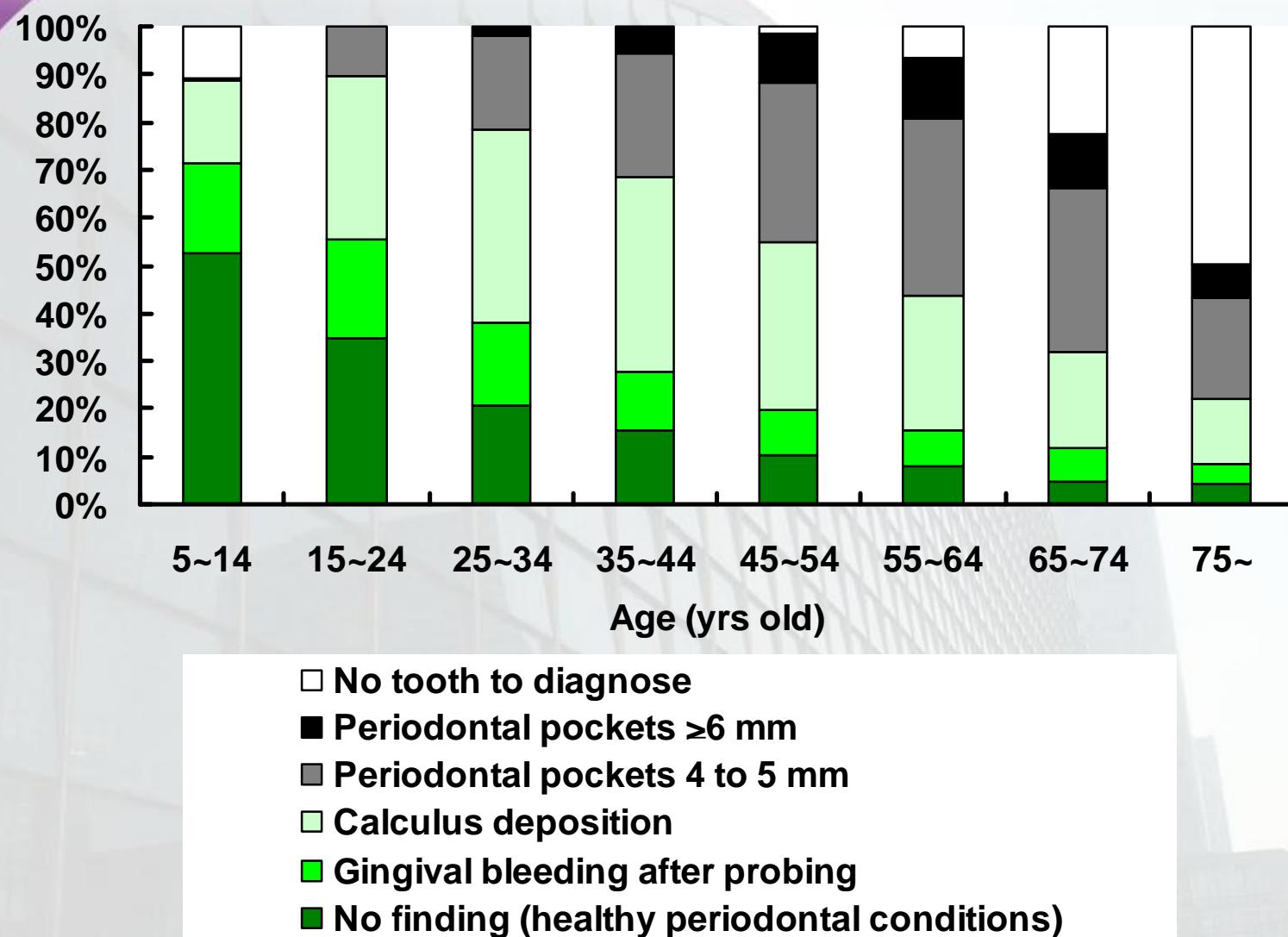
**Weak**

**Mild**

**Severe**



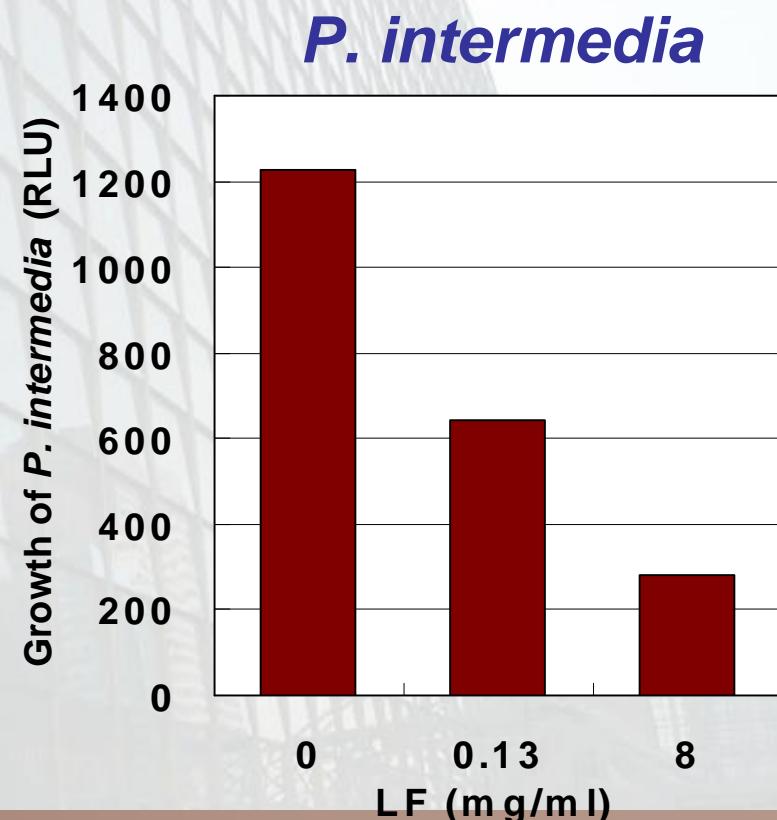
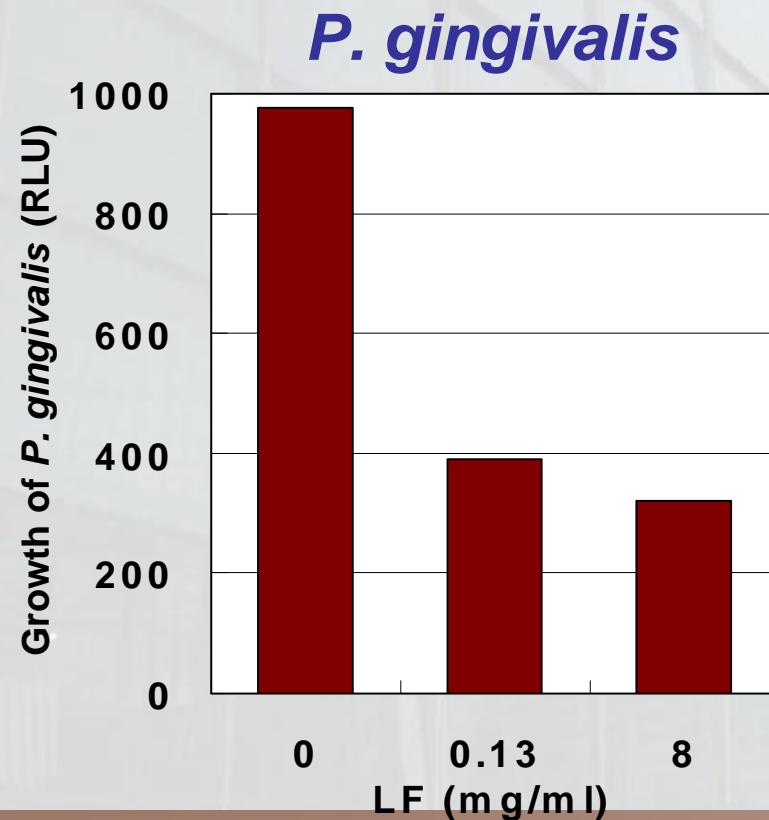
# Periodontal disease in Japan



Data from a survey by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, 1999

# Antibacterial activity of LF

- ~ Chelation of iron
- ~ Interaction with bacterial cell surface
- ~ Antimicrobial peptide (e.g. Lactoferricin®)
- ~ Synergistic action with secretory components



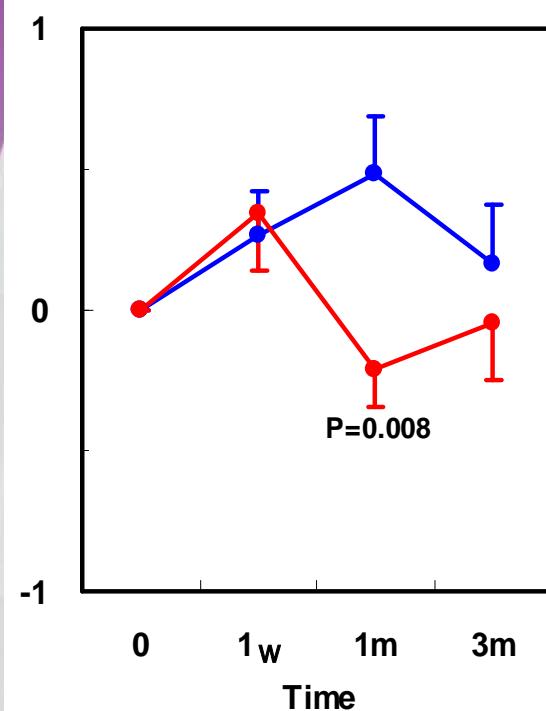
# Effects of LF on periodontitis

- ~ Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial at Niigata University
- ~ Subjects: patients with mild periodontitis (two teeth with pocket depth of 4-5 mm)
- ~ 6 tablets daily administered for 3 m
  - è LF group (LF 1.8 g/d), n=8
  - è Placebo group, n=10
- ~ Real-time PCR: total bacteria, *P. gingivalis*, and *P. intermedia* in subgingival plaque
- ~ ELISA: human and bovine LF in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF)
- ~ Limulus test: lipopolysaccharide (LPS) in GCF

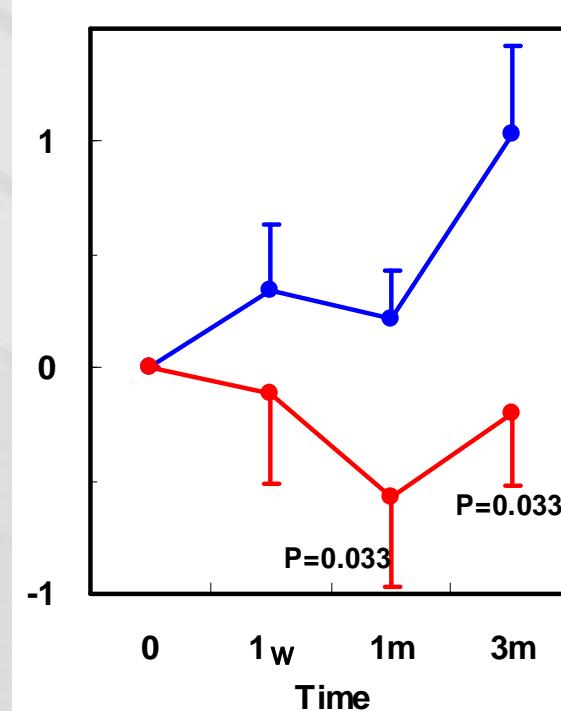
# Bacterial number in subgingival plaque

Change of number in subgingival plaque  
( $\log_{10}$  copies/paper point)

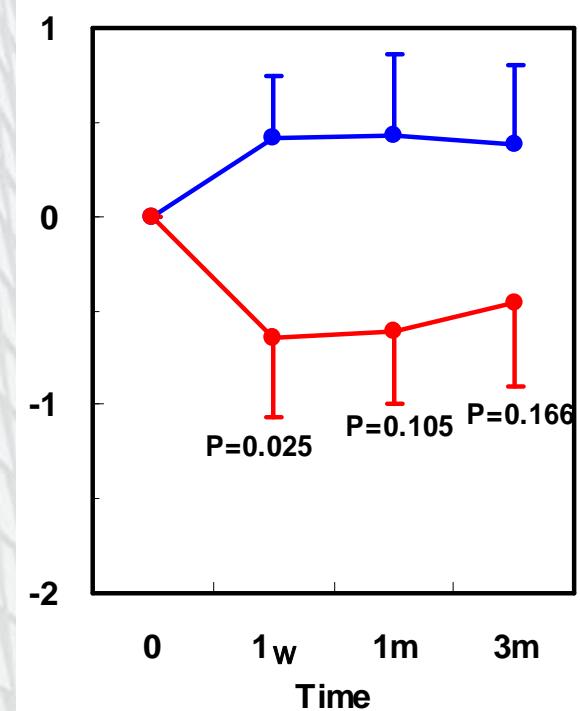
**Total bacteria**



***P. gingivalis***



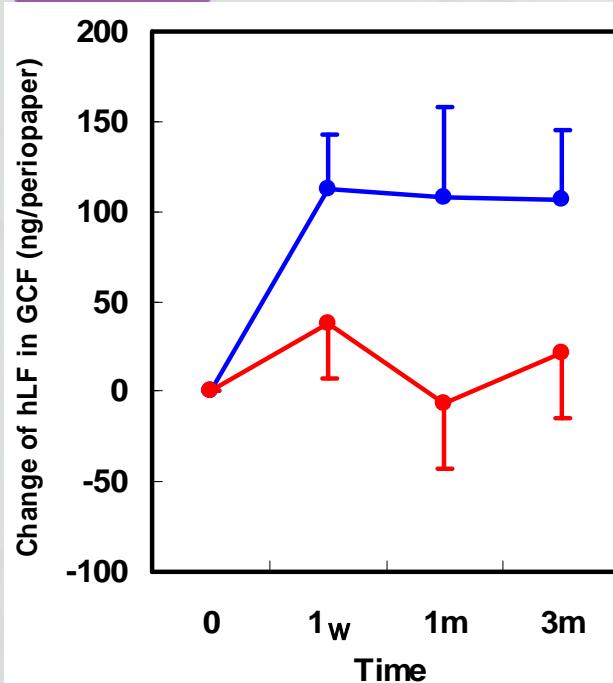
***P. intermedia***



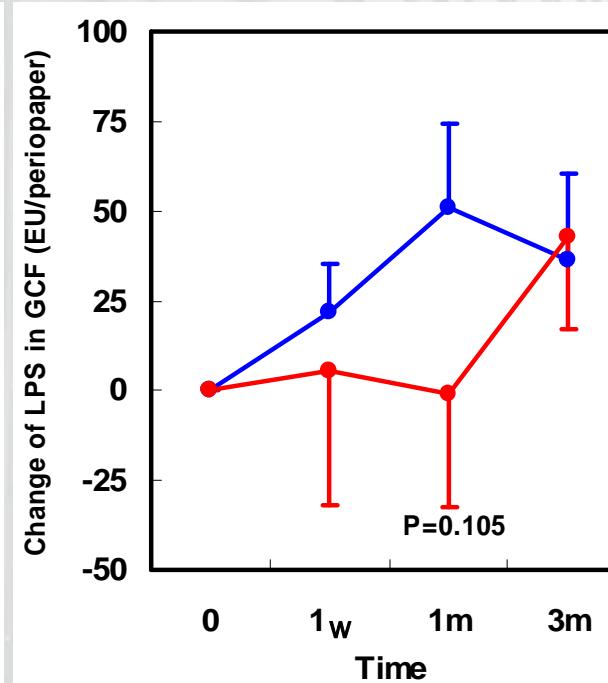
● Placebo   ● LF

# Levels of LF and LPS in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF)

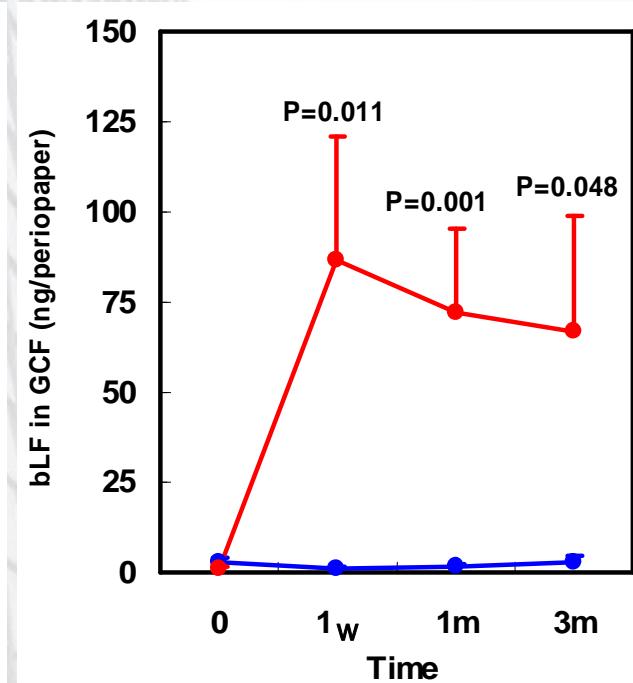
**Human LF**



**LPS**

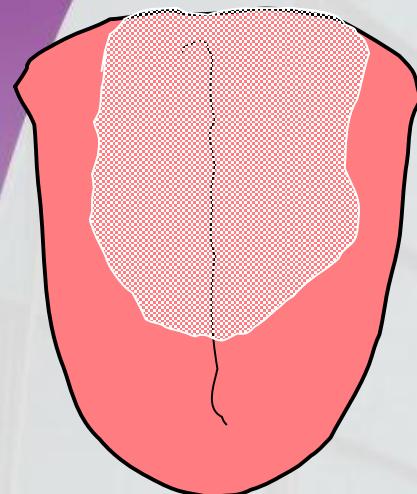


**Bovine LF**



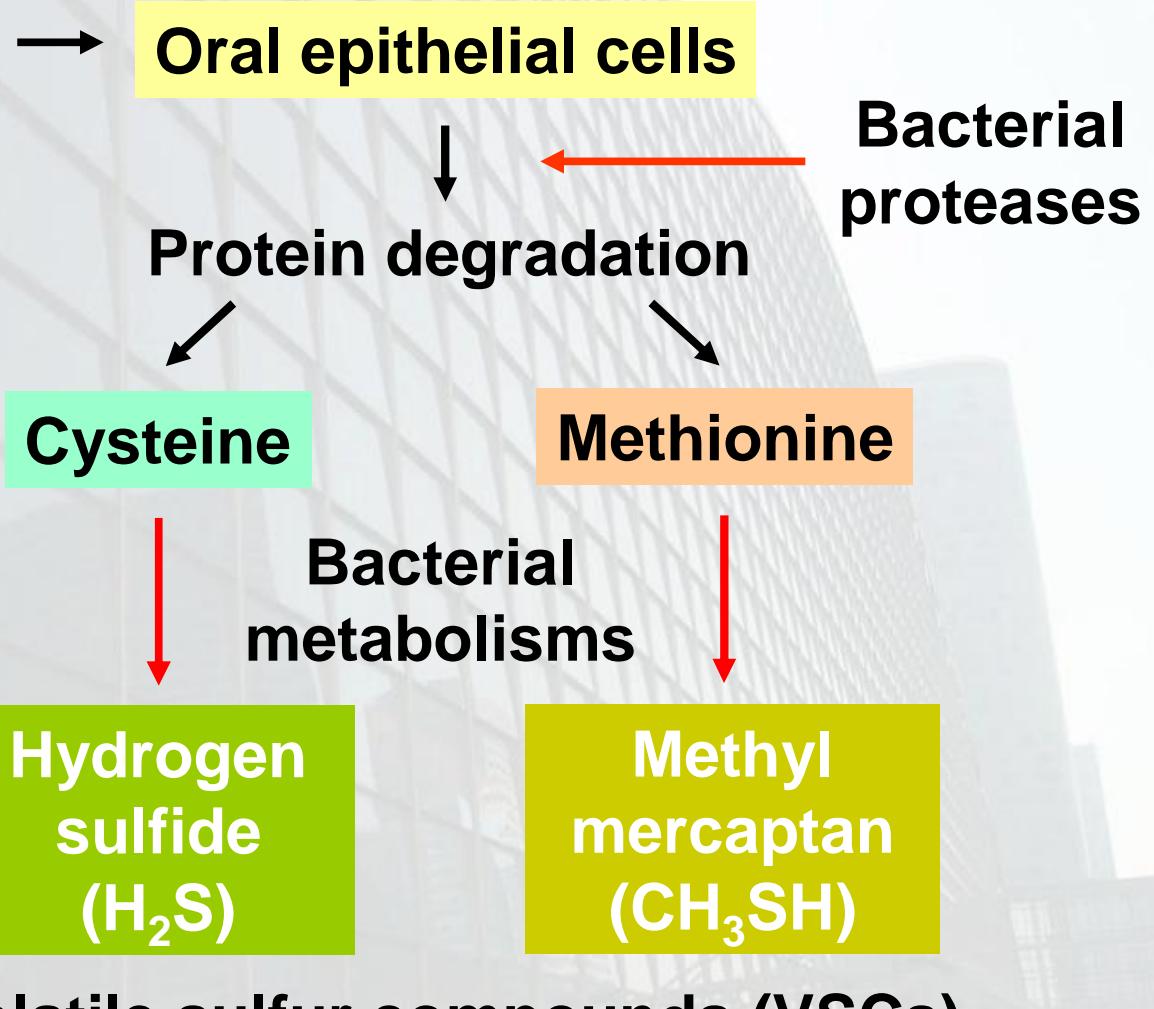
● Placebo   ● LF

## Tongue coating



Tongue  
dorsum

# Mechanism of odor formation in the mouth

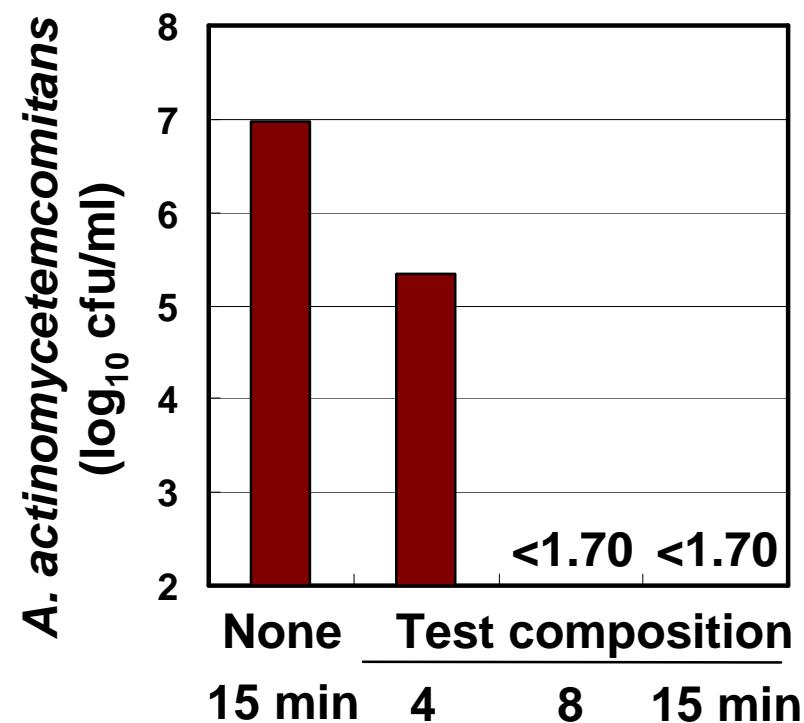
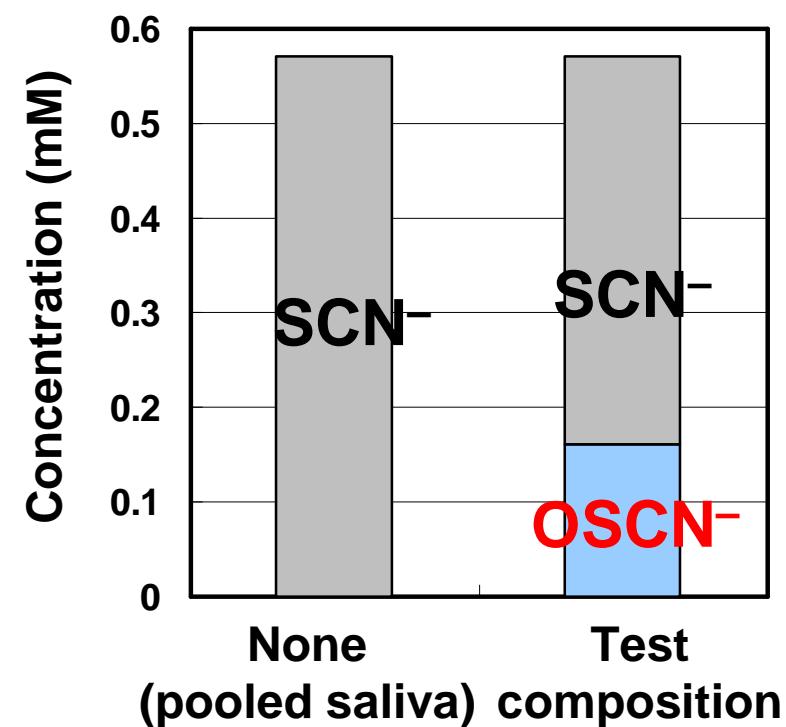


# Antibacterial activity of test composition in saliva

**Glucose oxidase (GO)**

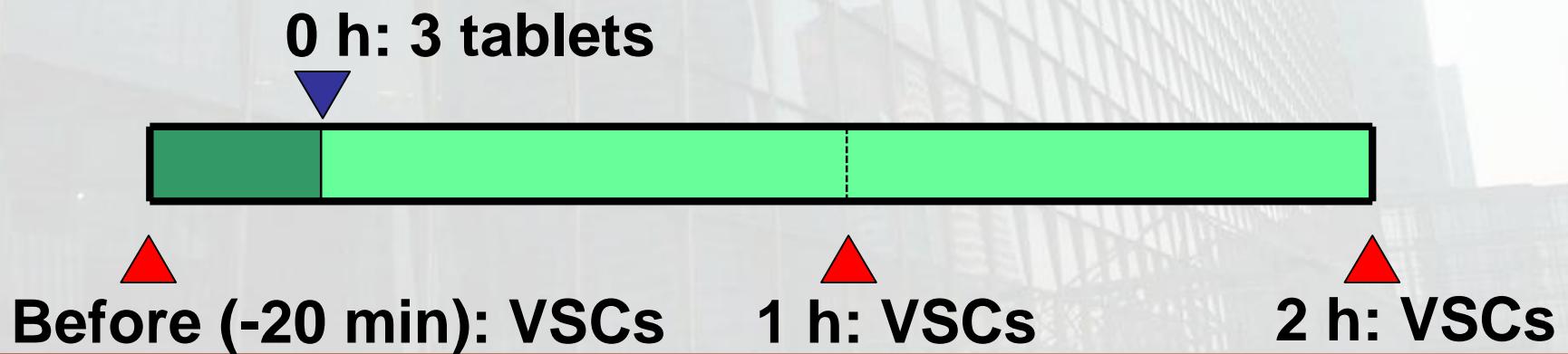


**LPO**

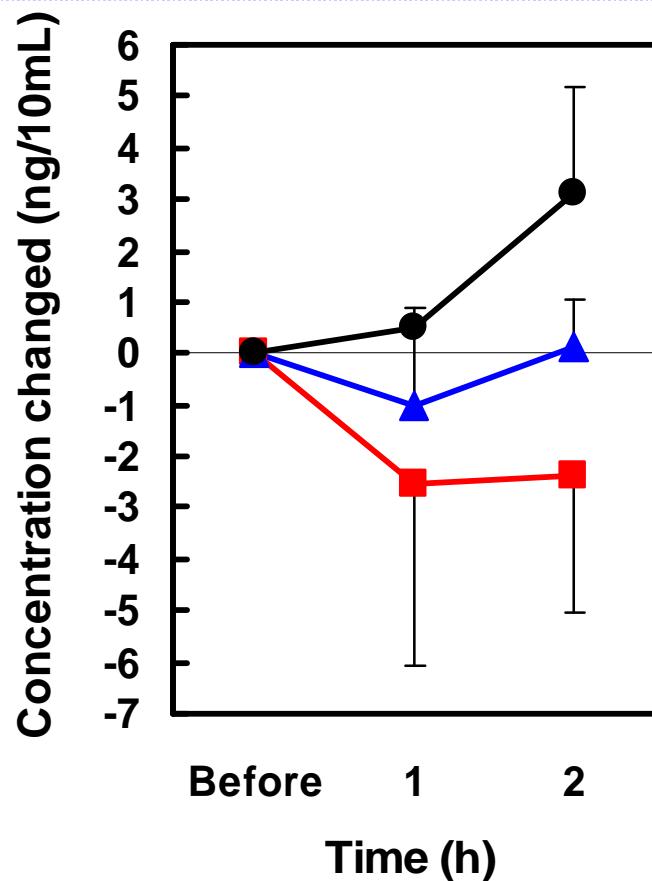


# Effects of test composition on breath odor

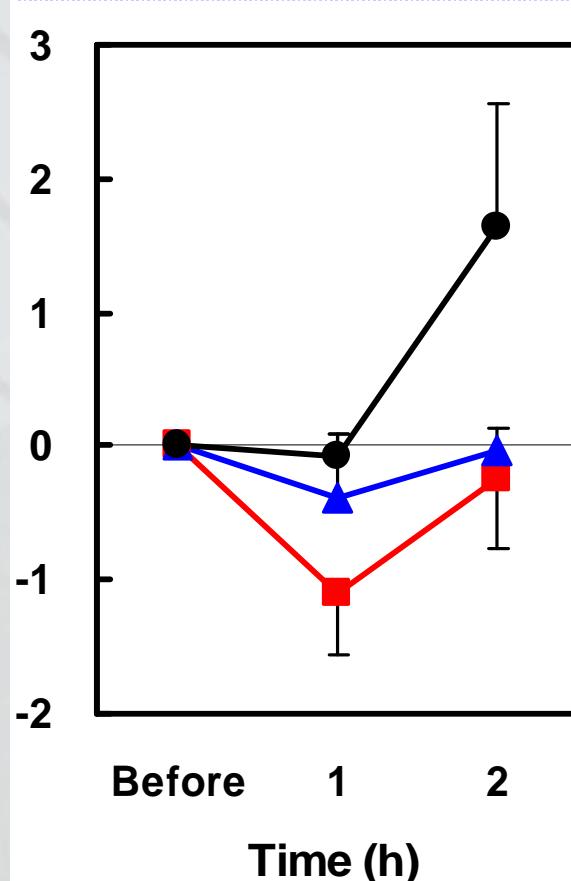
- ~ Subjects: 3 healthy adults refrained from oral cleaning, eating and drinking in the morning
- ~ Test tablet: 0.6 g of test composition containing LPO, GO, glucose and buffer salts
- ~ Control tablet: without LPO and GO
- ~ Compact gas chromatography: VSCs in oral air



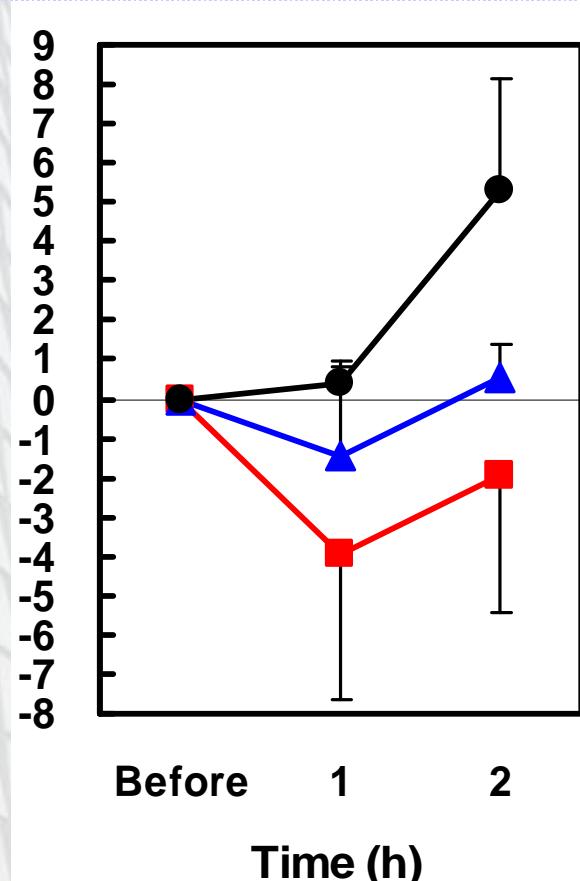
### Hydrogen sulfide: $H_2S$



### Methyl mercaptan: $CH_3SH$



### Total VSCs: $H_2S+CH_3SH+(CH_3)_2S$



● Non-treatment

■ Test tablet

▲ Control tablet

# Levels of breath odor

## Summary and conclusion

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- ~ LF showed antimicrobial activity against periodontal pathogens *in vitro*.
- ~ In a clinical study, LF suppressed periodontal pathogens *in vivo*.
- ~ A composition containing LPO catalyzed the formation of OSCN– in saliva and showed bactericidal activity *in vitro*.
- ~ In a preliminary *in vivo* study, the composition reduced breath odor.

These observations indicate the possibilities of LF and LPO as food ingredients for oral hygiene.