

**IWC  
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# **Beneficial Effects of Prebiotic Oligosaccharides added to Infant Formulas**

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- ~ Concept of scGOS/lcFOS
- ~ Prebiotic effects of scGOS/lcFOS
- ~ Immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS
- ~ Conclusions



# human milk oligosaccharides

- è quantitatively the 3rd fraction in human milk (after lactose and lipids, before protein)

	Human milk (g/L)	Cow's milk (g/L)
<b>Lactose</b>	<b>55-70</b>	<b>40-50</b>
<b>Oligosaccharides</b>	<b>6.0-12.0</b>	<b>Traces</b>

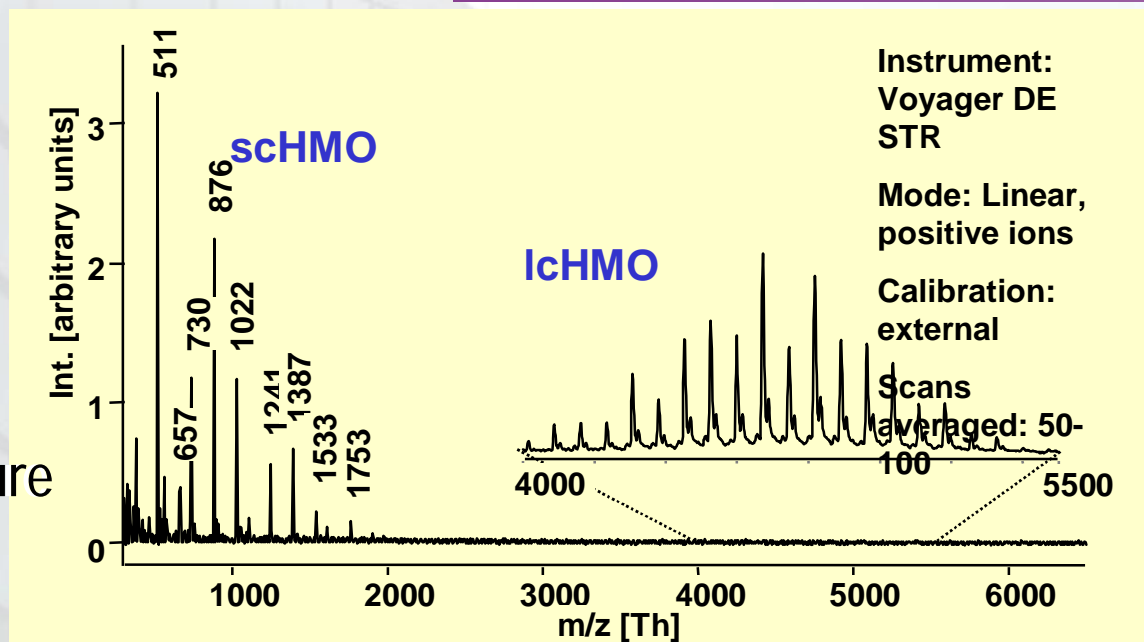
- è resist digestion in the upper part of the GI tract
  - è (partly) fermented in the colon by endogenous microflora
  - è considered to represent the “bifidus factor” in human milk
- ~ But:
- è a very heterogeneous fraction with > 100 different structures (analyses with Maldi-MS).
  - è variability: genetic control, time of lactation



# human milk oligosaccharides

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structure



Fucose

a1-2

a1-4/3

a1-2

a1-3

Linkage

[Gal(b1-3/4)GlcNAc b1-]<sub>n=1-30</sub>

Gal(b1-4)Glc

Core

Linkage

Neu5Ac

a2-3/6

a2-6

a2-3/6



# human milk oligosaccharides

## ~ biological functions

- è Highly specific:  
receptors analogues for pathogenic bacteria and viruses

- è Generalistic:

- 4 substrate for specifically bifidobacteria and lactobacilli and thus act as prebiotics (cf. human milk fibre)

## ~ what can we learn from human milk oligosaccharides ?

- è the generalistic functionality may be simulated by food prebiotics

- è heterogeneity probably needed for broad activity spectrum

- è 90% neutral charge

- 4 high amount of short chain length structures

- 4 low amount of higher chain length structures

- è 10% negatively charged (acidic structures)



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# concept of scGOS/lcFOS

**90 % scGOS:**

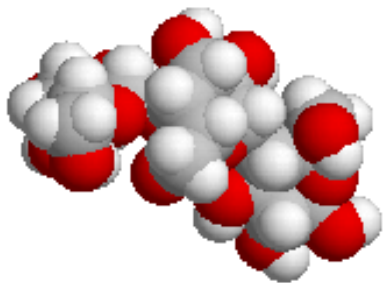
**short-chain**  $\beta$ -Galacto-OligoSaccharides (from lactose)

**10 % lcFOS:**

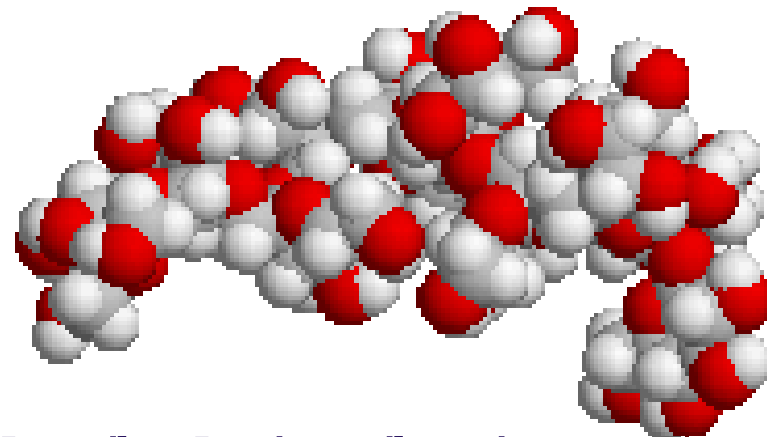
**long-chain**  $\beta$ -Fructo-OligoSaccharides (from chicory)

**lcFOS e.g. 10mer (DP10)**

**GOS e.g. 3mer (DP3)**



**[Gal(b1-4)Gal(b1-4)Glc**



**[Frc(b2-)]<sub>8</sub> 1)Frc(b2-1)Glc**



# concept of scGOS/lcFOS

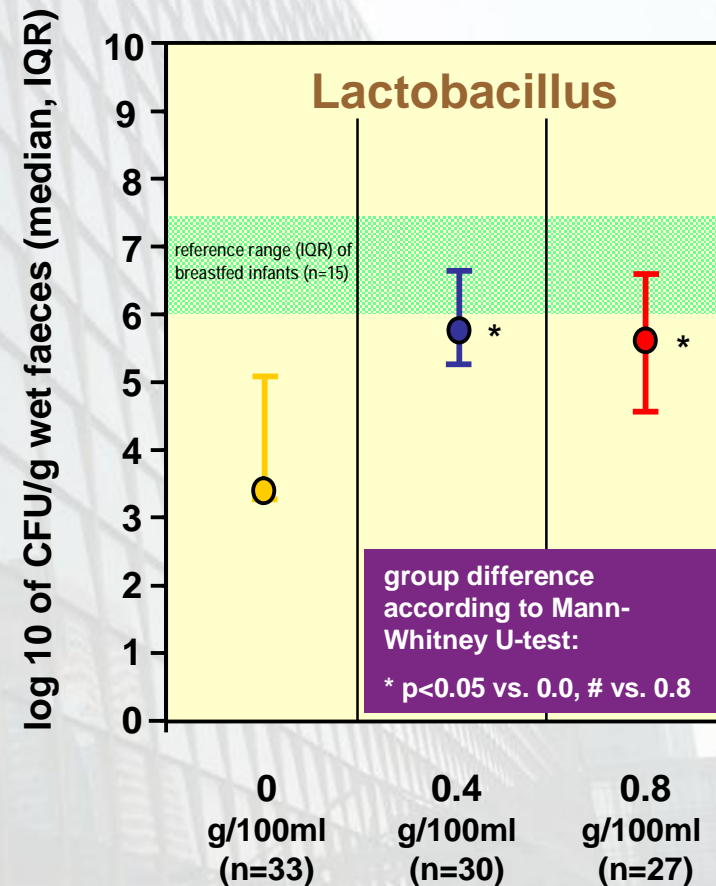
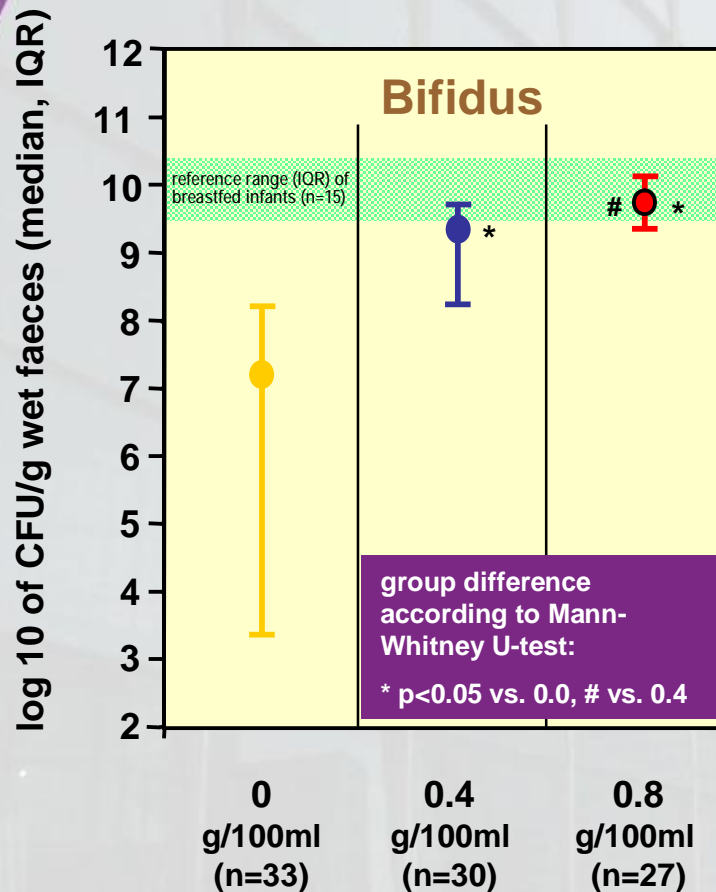
## *why is the scGOS/lcFOS concept so special ?*

- ~ short chain GOS
  - è the most natural “lactose-derived” oligosaccharide
  - è the lowest incidence of side effects (gas production / bloating) compared to similar short-chain oligosaccharides
- ~ long chain FOS
  - è the most suitable slowly fermentable substrate to allow fermentation all over the full length of the large intestine
- ~ extensive portfolio of experimental research and clinical studies



# prebiotic effects of scGOS/lcFOS

effect on gut microflora  
(term infants after 28 days formula feeding)

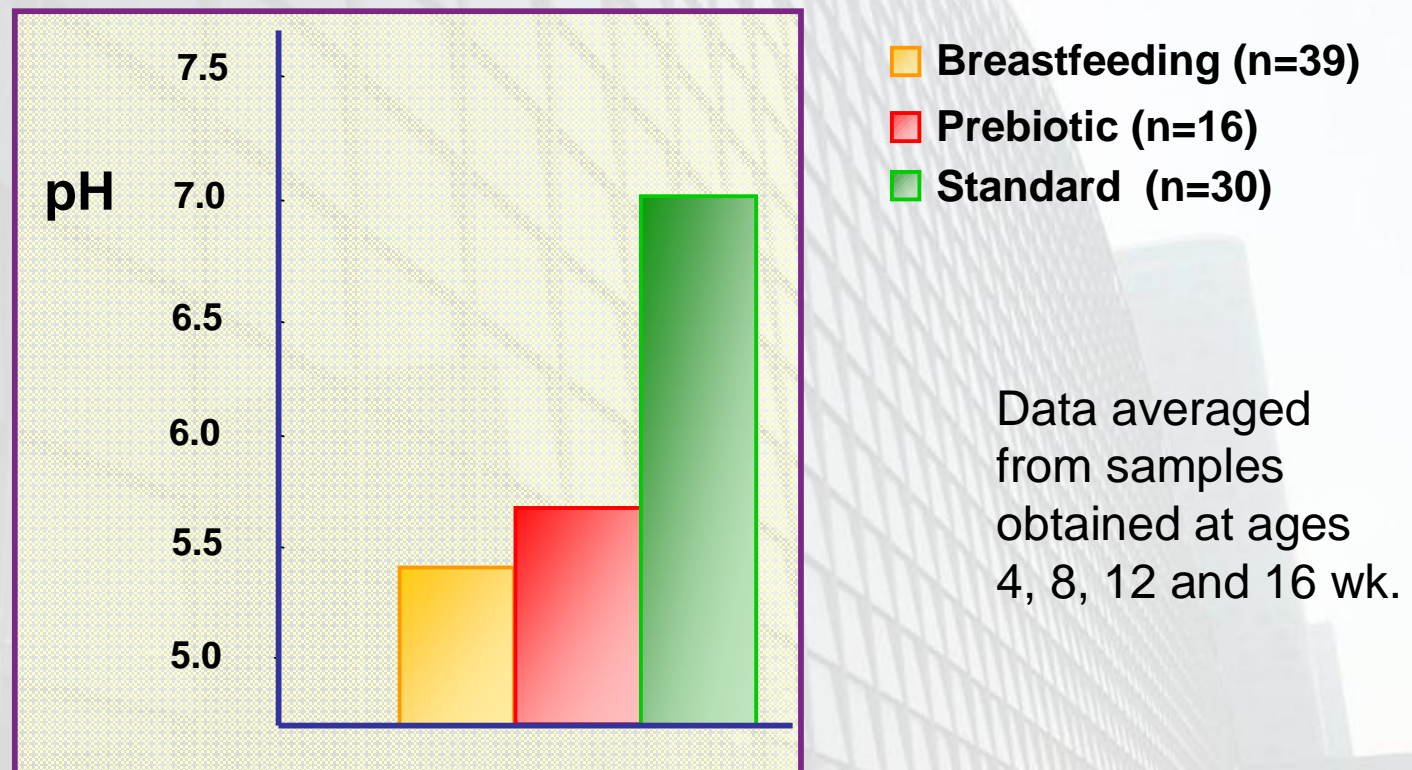






# prebiotic effects of scGOS/lcFOS

## effect on fecal pH

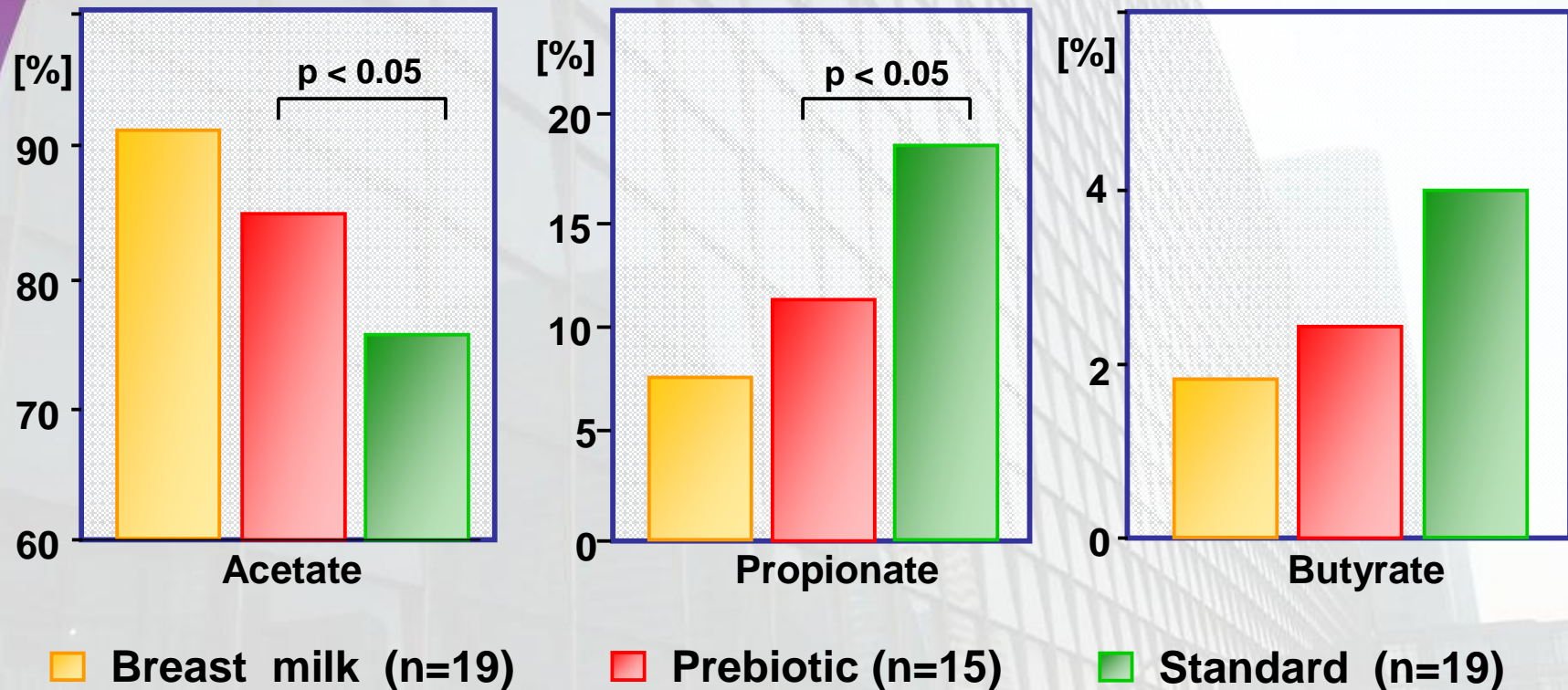




# prebiotic effects of scGOS/lcFOS

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effect on fecal short chain fatty acids  
(formula fed term infants after 6 weeks study formula)

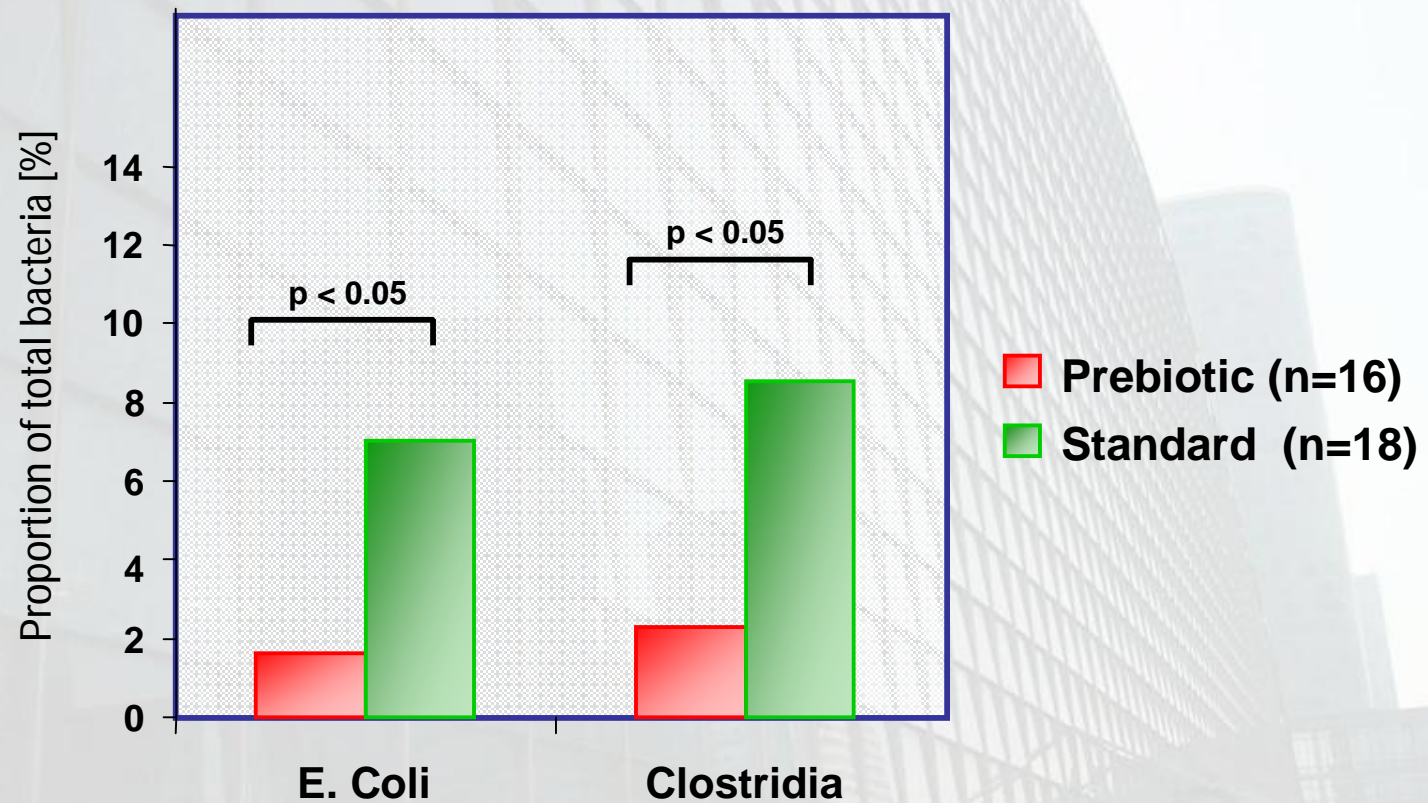


NB: of the SCFA's, acetate most effectively stimulates mucin synthesis *Knol et al. (2005) JPGN 40: 36-42*



# prebiotic effects of scGOS/lcFOS

effect on reduction of potential pathogens  
(formula fed term infants after 6 weeks study formula)





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# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

## immune disorders

Hyper immune- responsiveness:

Allergy

Autoimmunity

Chronic inflammatory diseases

Hypo immune- responsiveness:

Infections

Tumors/metastasis

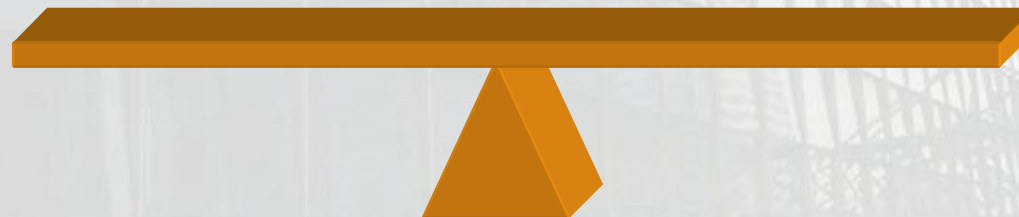
## immune regulation

Resistance to infections

Th1

Allergy

Th2





# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

## deviations in t-cell regulation balance

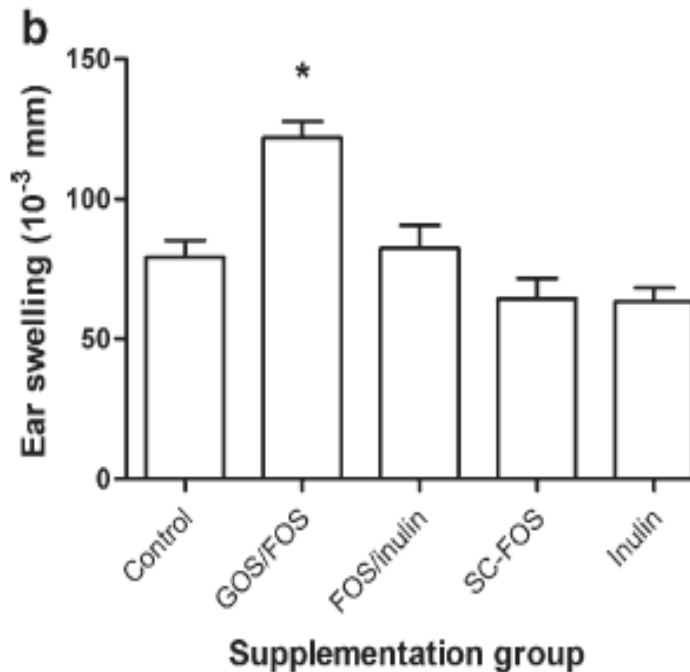
~ Asthma	Th2 -
~ Atopic eczema	Th2 -
~ Coeliac disease	Th1 -
~ COPD	Th1 -
~ Cystic Fibrosis	Th1 -
~ HIV	Th1 -, Th2 -, Th1/Th2 -
~ Cancer	Th1 -
~ Elderly	Th1 -
~ Pregnancy	Th1 -, Th2 -

the newborn baby, born with a Th2 dominance needs to rapidly develop a proper Th1/Th2 balance to prevent allergy (Th2↓) and to support reactivity to infections (Th1↑)

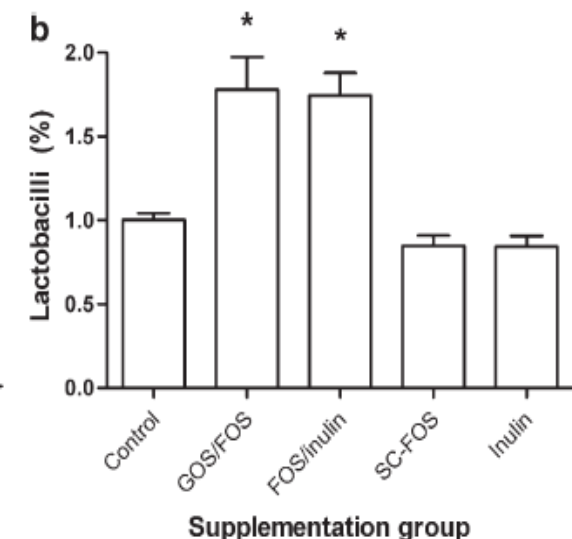
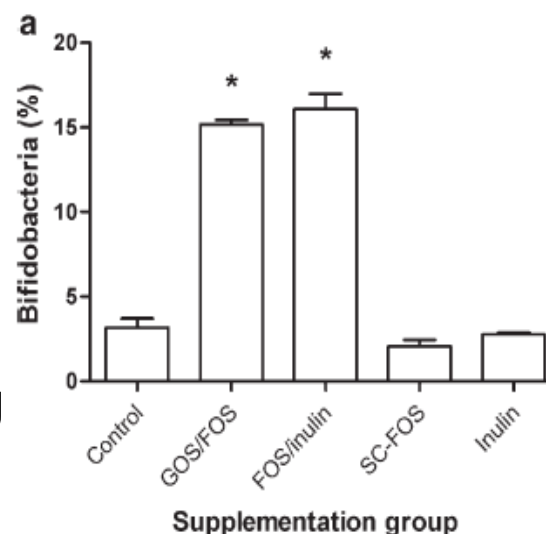


# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

- ~ Influenza vaccination model for Th1 immunity
  - è C57BL/6 mice were prefed with prebiotics during 2 weeks prior to the first of 2 vaccinations using a 100 fold diluted vaccin
- ~ 4 prebiotic ingredients/mixtures tested
  - è 2 groups showed prebiotic activity
  - è in only 1 group: Th1 immune enhancement



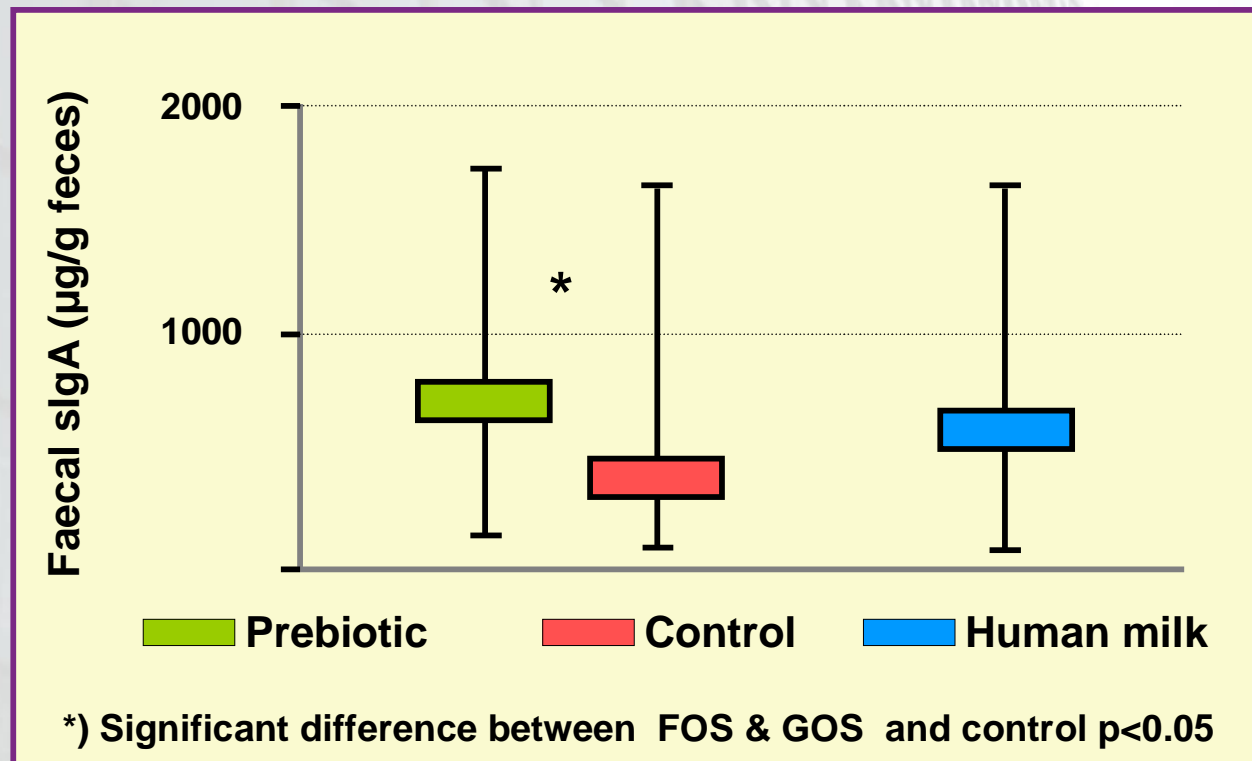
- ~ animal study:
  - ~ not all ingredients giving a prebiotic effects also show similar immune-modulation





# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

- ~ effect on secretory IgA production at age 26 weeks (assessed as faecal sIgA)



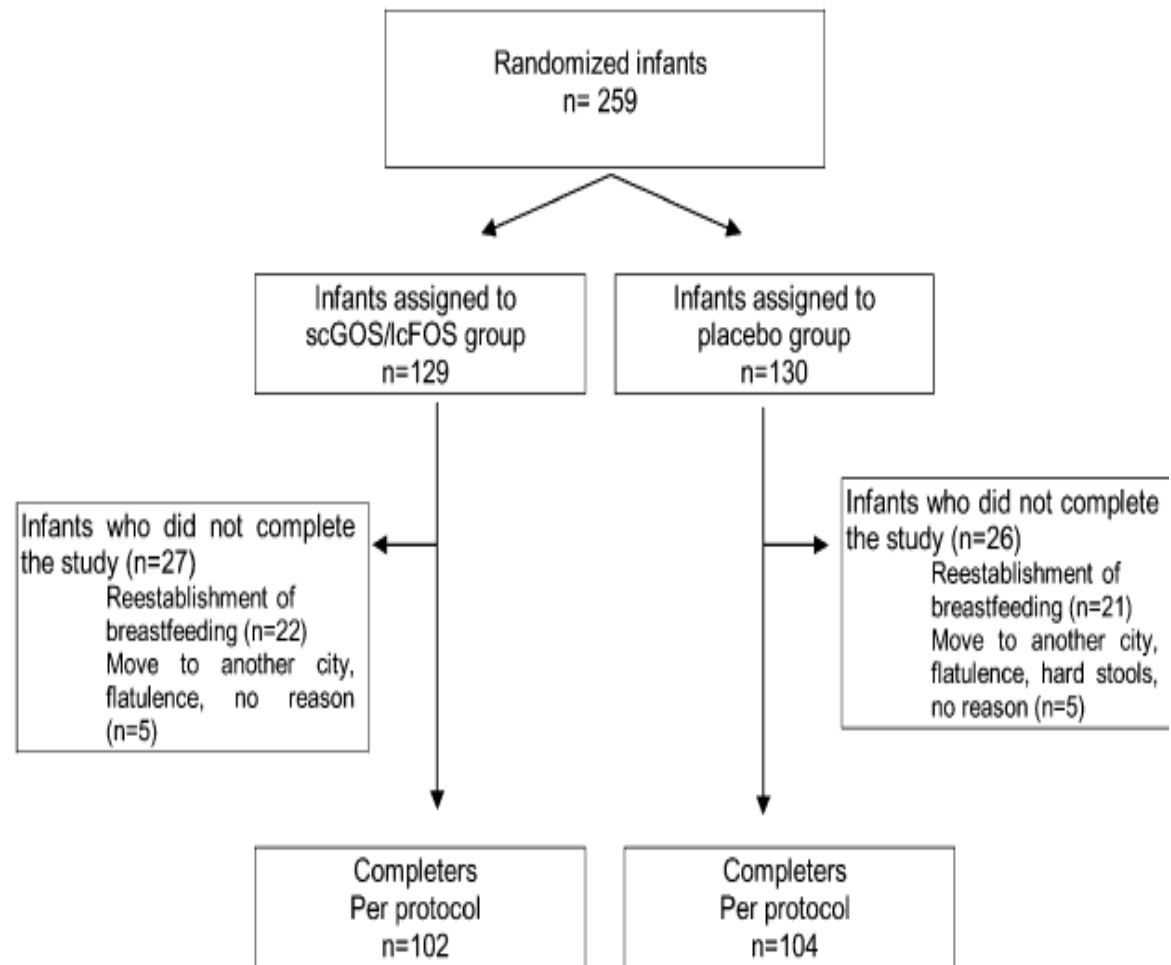
The results represent the median concentration of faecal sIgA with the 10th and the 90th percentiles.



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# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

- The Moro-Arslanoglu study (2004-2008)
- Aim: investigate effect of scGOS/lcFOS on allergy and infection
- Model: Babies with increased family allergy risk
- Formula: Hydrolysate based infant formula +/- scGOS/lcFOS
- Intervention: after BF (<6wk): formula until age of 6 mo
- 4 papers
  - è Moro (2006) Arch Dis Childh
  - è Arslanaglu (2007) J Nutr
  - è Arslanaglu (2008) J Nutr
  - è Van Hoffen (2008) Allergy





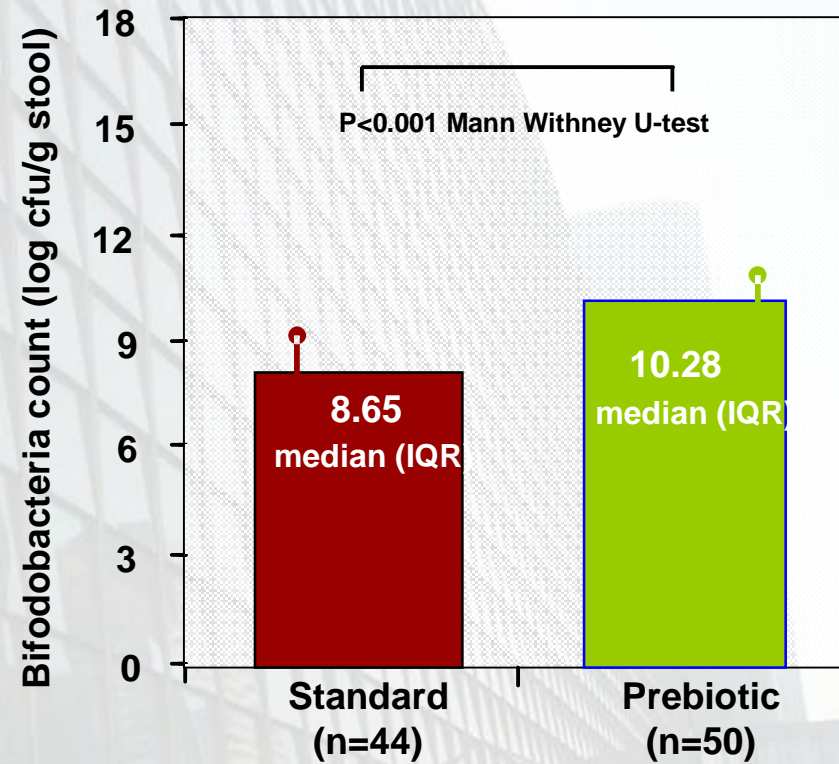
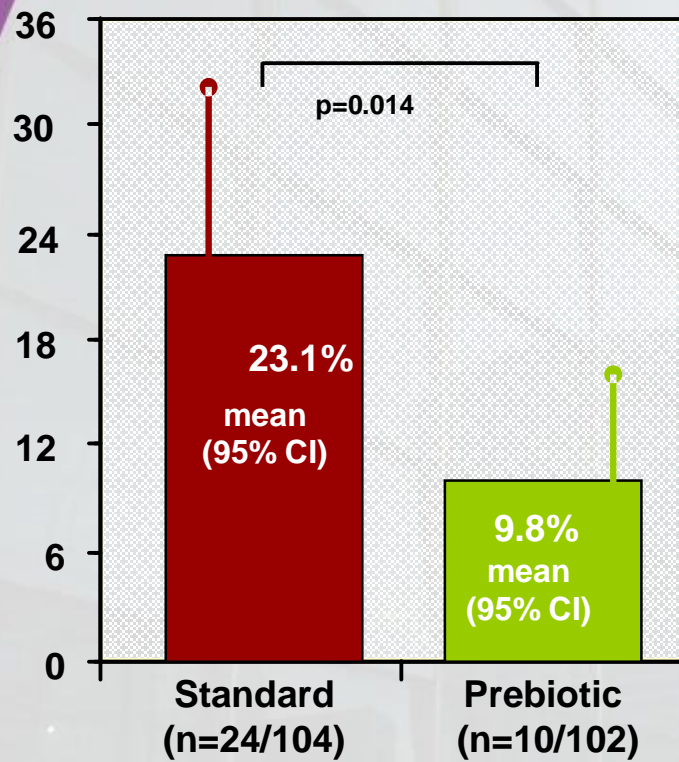


# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

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## effect on atopic dermatitis and bifido counts at age 6 months

cumulative incidence of atopic dermatitis



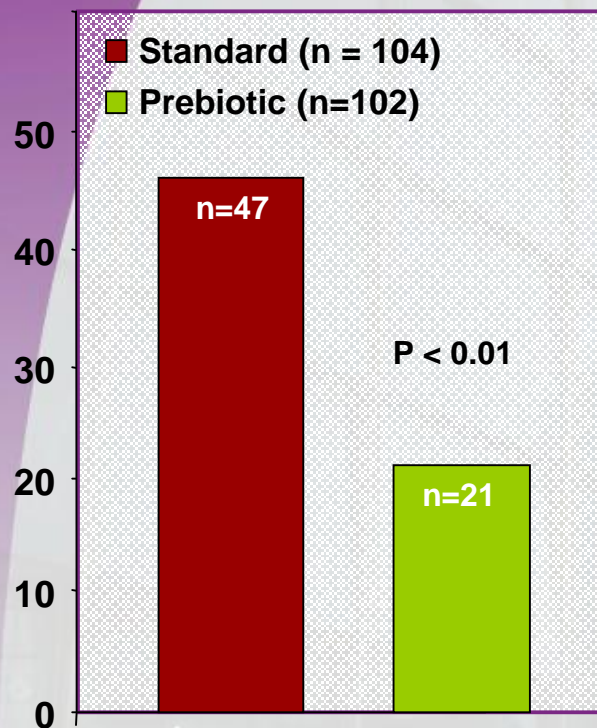


# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

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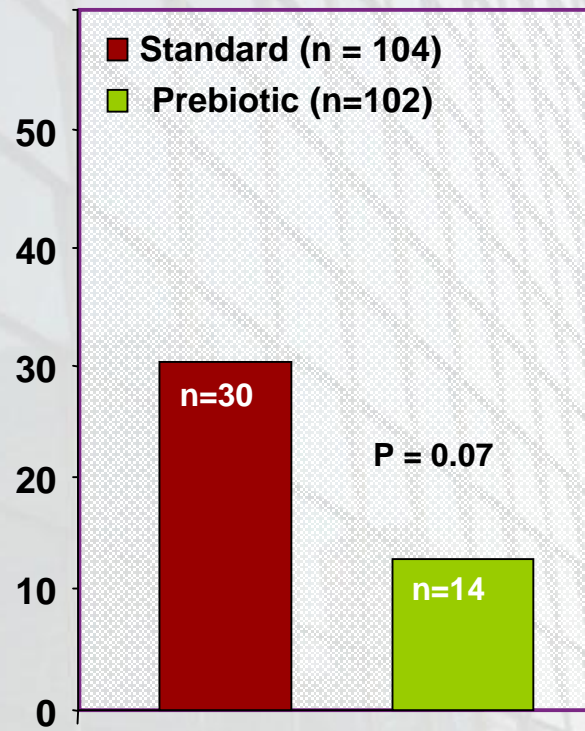
## effect on infections at age 6 months

### overall infections



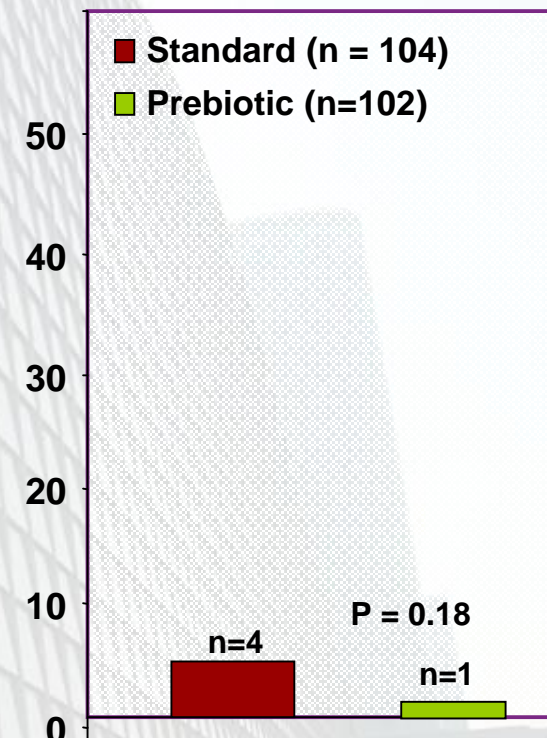
Babies with  $\geq 1$  infection episode

### URTI



Babies with  $\geq 1$  URTI episode

### GIT-infections



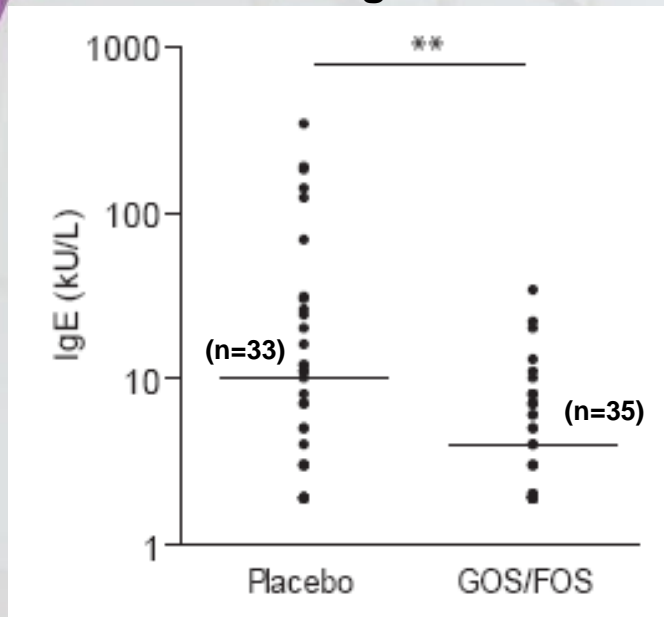
Babies with  $\geq 1$  GITI episode



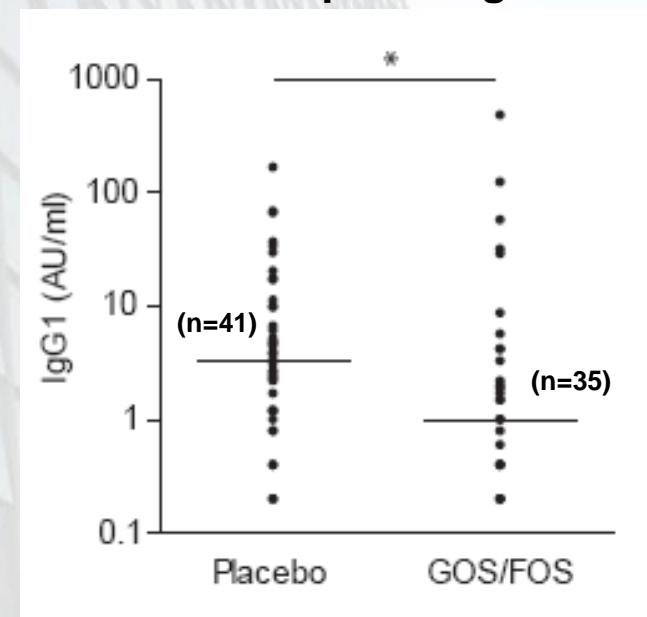
# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

effect on immunoglobulin profile at age 6 months:  
change towards less allergenic risk

Total IgE



CMP-specific IgG1



Data represent individual results and median of the placebo group and the GOS/FOS group

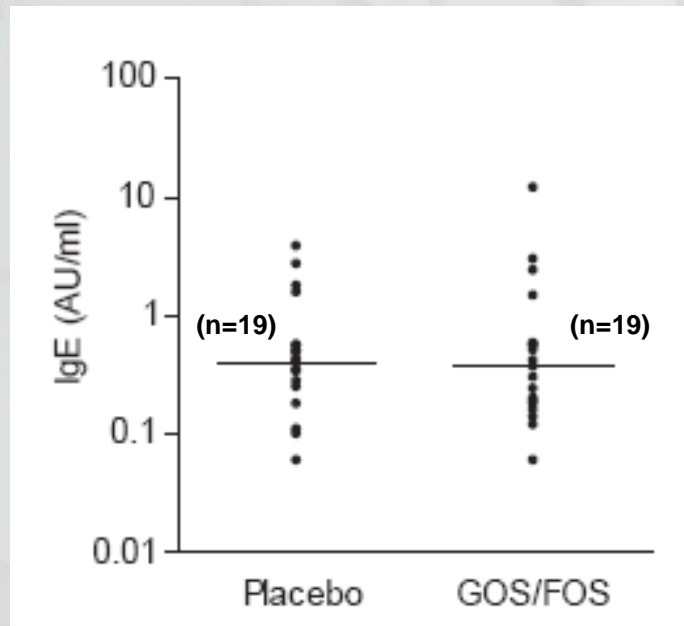
\*\* p<0.01; \* p<0.05; n.s., not significant



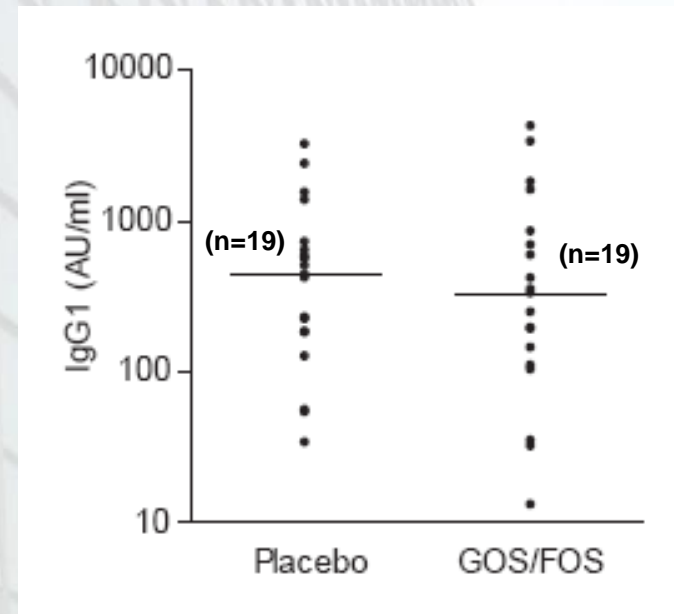
# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

**effect on immunoglobulin profile at age 6 months:  
no effect on routine vaccination efficacy**

**DTP-specific IgE**



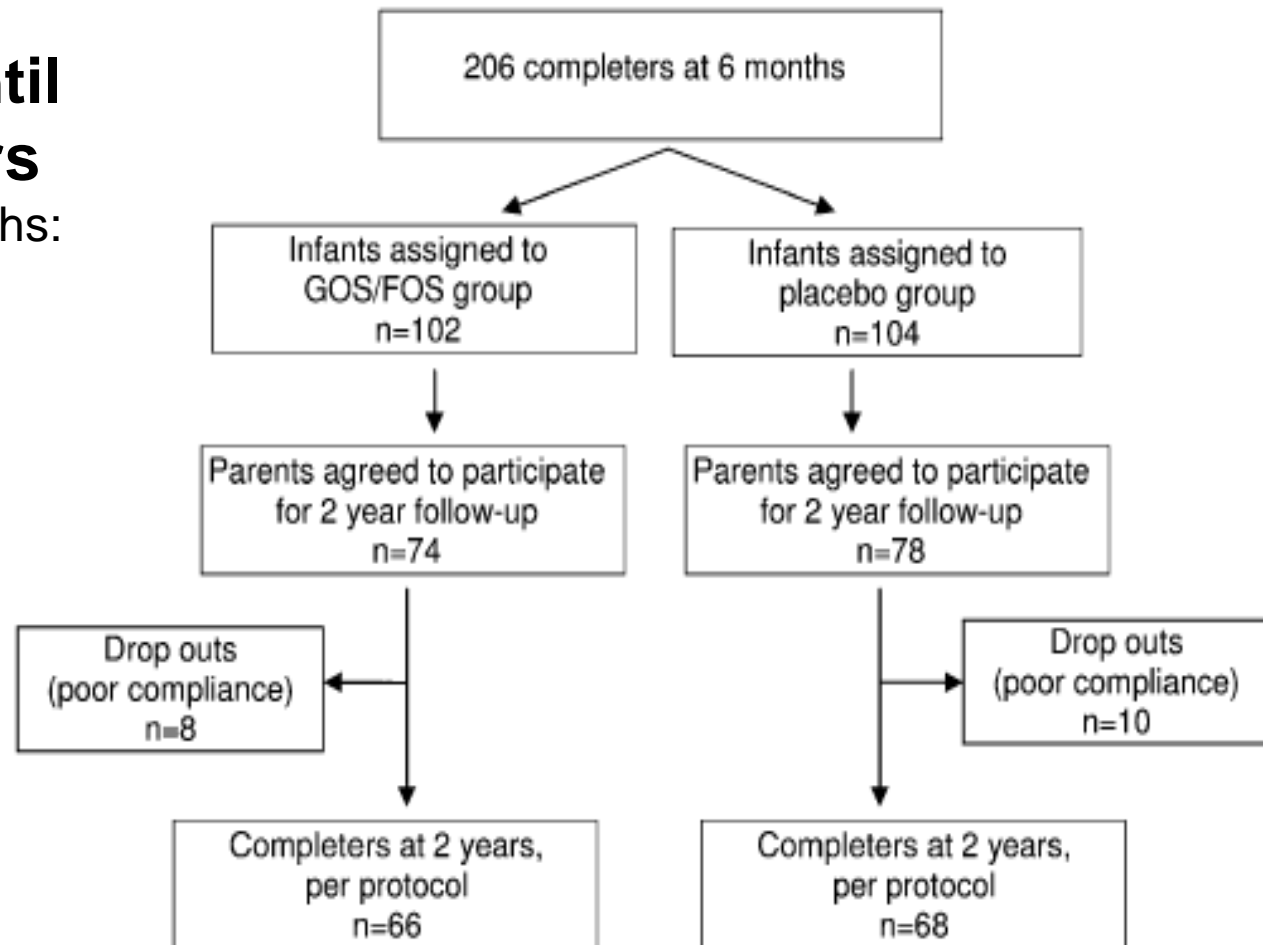
**DTP-specific IgG1**



Data represent individual results and median of the placebo group and the GOS/FOS group

# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

**follow-up  
investigations until  
the age of 2 years**  
(between age 7-24 months:  
no intervention)



**FIGURE 1** Flow chart showing enrollment and disposition of the subjects throughout the study.

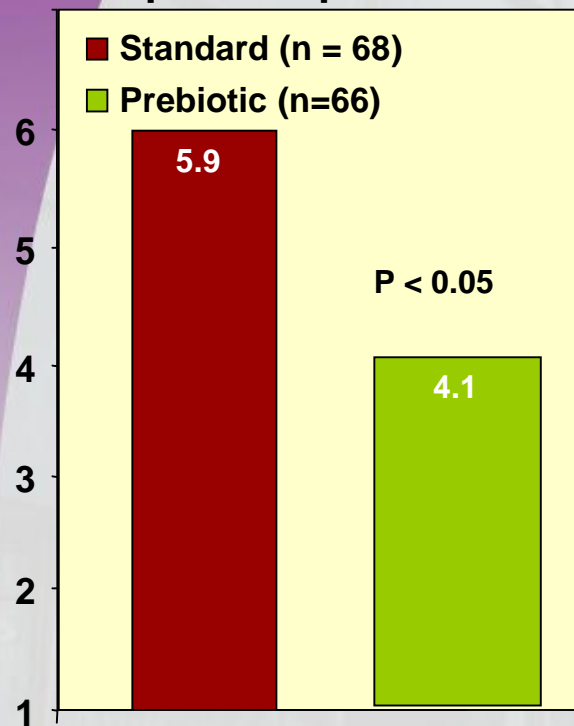


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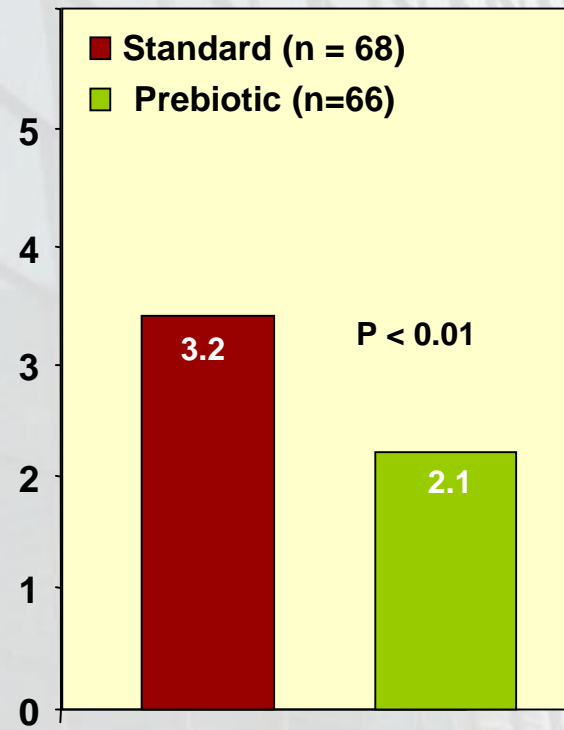
# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

## effect on infections at 2 yr. follow-up

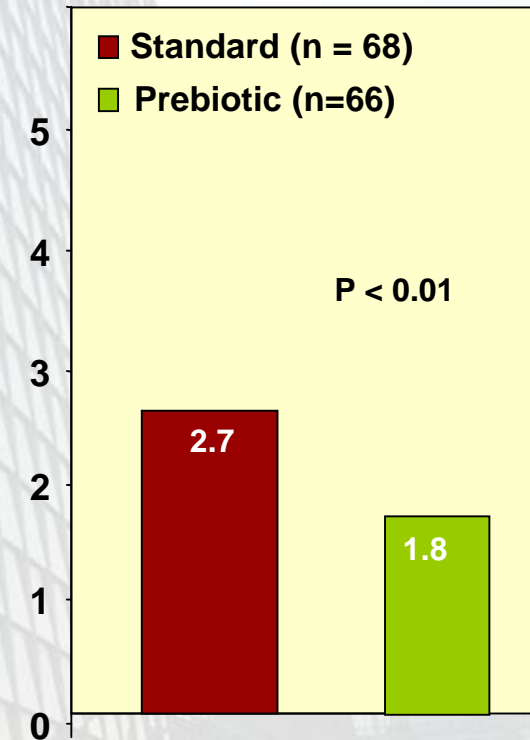
Overall # infection episodes per child



Overall # URTI episodes per child



Overall # antibiotic prescriptions per child

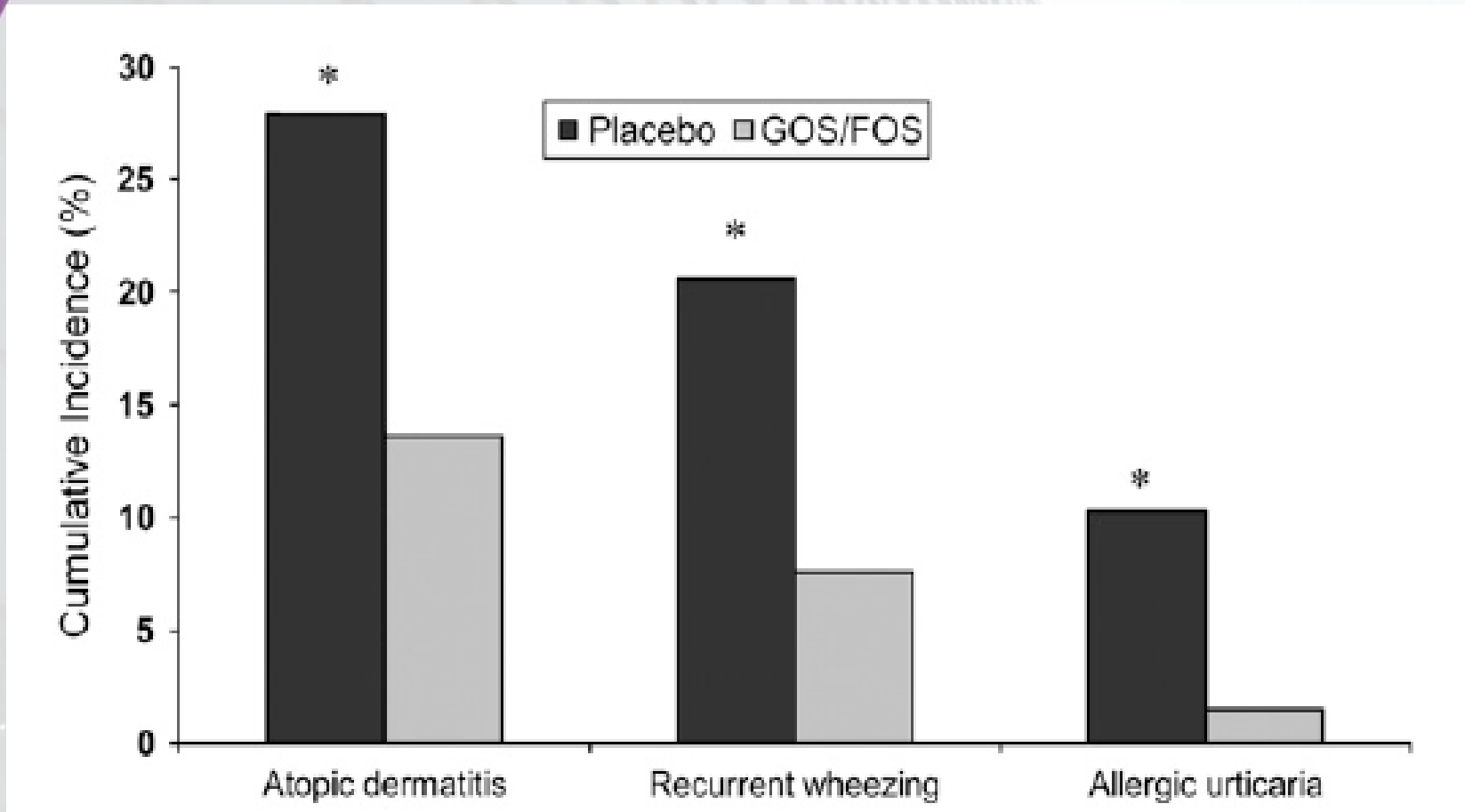




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# immune-modulating effects of scGOS/lcFOS

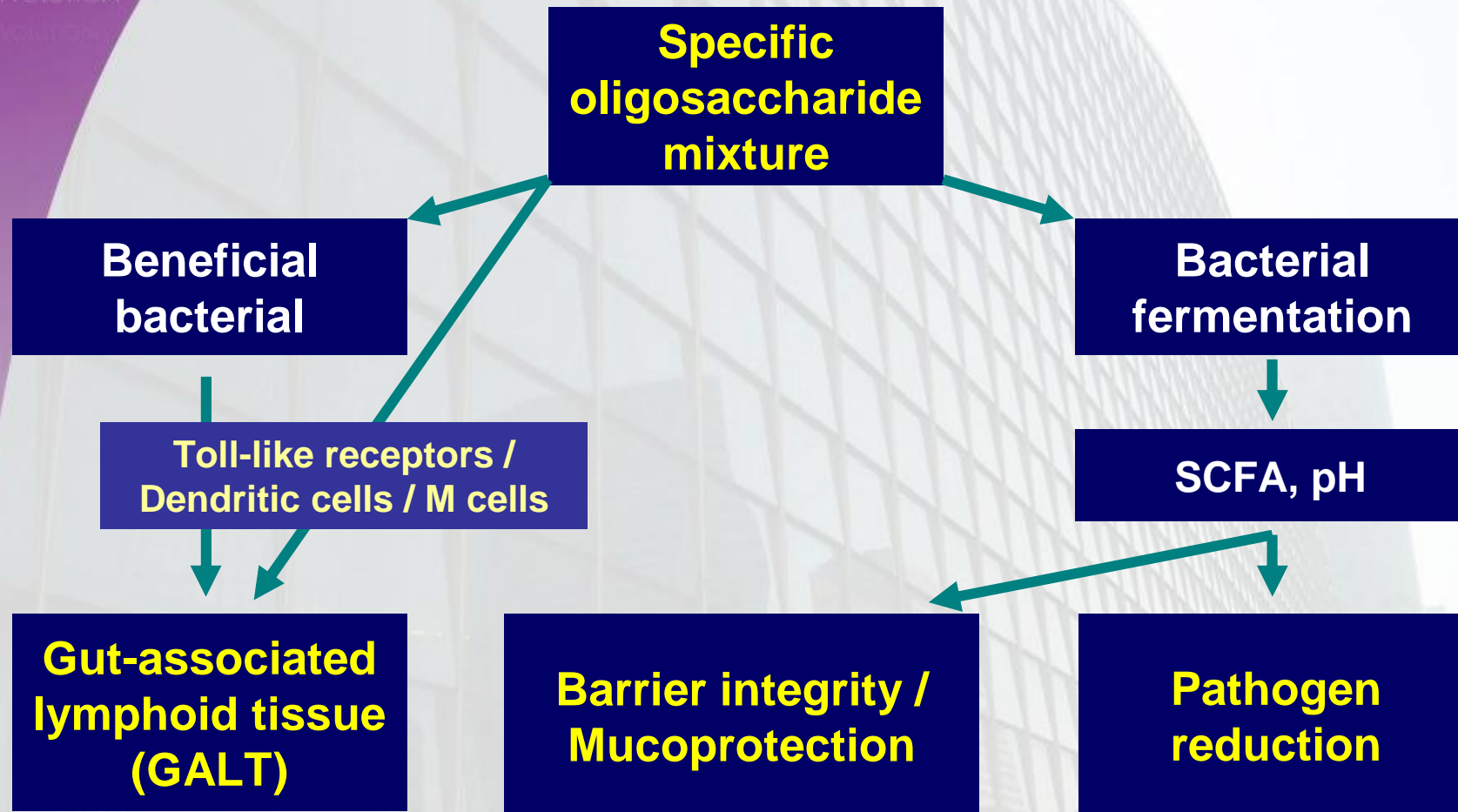
## effect on allergy at 2 yr. follow-up



Arslanoglu et al. (2008) J Nutr 138: 1091-1095



## tentative mechanism







# conclusions

- ~ The scGOS/lcFOS concept for infant nutrition was developed to maximally emulate the prebiotic functionality of human milk oligosaccharides
- ~ Prebiotic characteristics and effects on colonic fermentation ecology have been demonstrated for the scGOS/lcFOS concept
- ~ The scGOS/lcFOS concept for infant nutrition exhibits immune-modulatory characteristics by supporting Th1 and down regulating Th2 immunity, similar to human milk oligosaccharides
- ~ Clinical endpoints for relevant immune-modulation in early life, reduction in risk for allergy (Th2↓) and infections (Th1↑) are substantiated
- ~ Current insights suggest an indirect mode of action via an effect on the intestinal flora and a direct effect via Toll-like receptors, dendritic cells and M-cells
- ~ Immune-modulatory characteristics are rather specific and are not general characteristics of prebiotic ingredients
- ~ The claim “naturally strengthens your baby’s the immune system” has been submitted to EFSA for infant formulas with adequate amounts of scGOS/lcFOS