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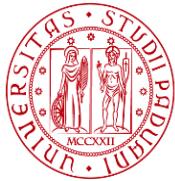


Il latte: colpevole o assolto. La voce del veterinario

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Università degli Studi di Padova

ACNE Ferrara 2017
14° Meeting di aggiornamento su acne e dermatosi correlate
FERRARA, 24-25 novembre 2017



Outline



1

Hormones & ACNE



2

Hormones in Milk

Why measuring hormones in milk
Hormones & Lactation
Colostrum vs Milk

3

Hormones in Milk vs. Hormones in Human Blood

4

Milk Hormones vs. Host Intestine

Peptide Hormones (IGF-1)

IGF-1 absorption?

Steroid Hormones (E2 & DHEA)

Enter-Hepatic Circulation &
Hormone inactivation

G.A.L.T. interaction



Hormones & ACNE

Oestrogens



Androgens



Progesterone



Sebo production during menstrual cycle?

Glucocorticoids



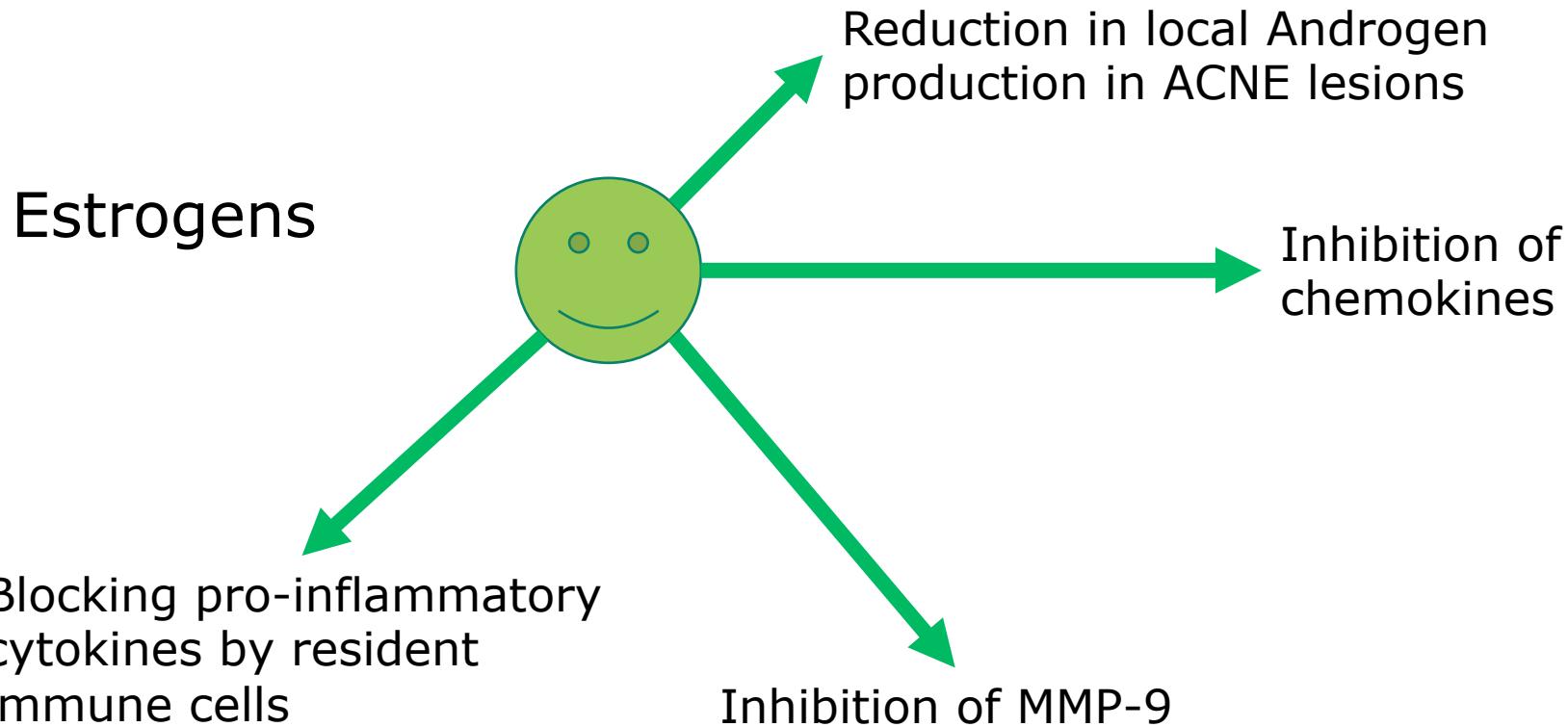
Increase TLR2 expression & enhance immune response in skin? Local HPA axis!

IGF-1





Hormones & ACNE





Oestrogens in milk products



Product	Fat (%)	E2 (pg/mL)	E2/serving (ng)
Skim milk	< 0.05	0.4 ± 0.03	0.1 (237 mL)
Milk	1	0.6 ± 0.03	0.1 (237 mL)
Milk	2	0.9 ± 0.06	0.2 (237 mL)
Whole milk	3.25	1.1 ± 0.05	0.3 (237 mL)
Cream	36	6.0 ± 0.29	0.1 (15 mL)
Butter	80	15.8 ± 1.17	0.2 (14 g)



Hormones & ACNE

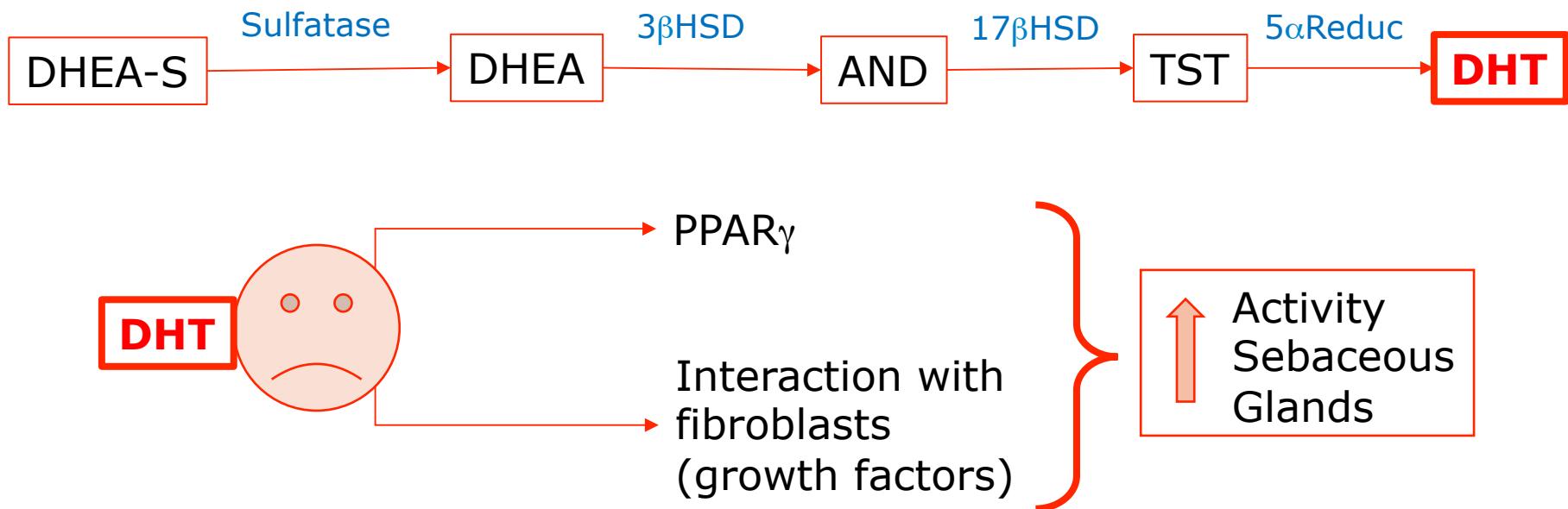
Androgens

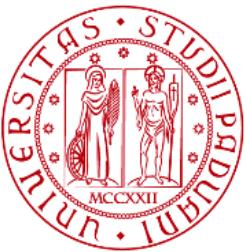
Higher Androgen in Blood

ACNE patients

Normal Androgen in Blood

More reactive sebaceous glands

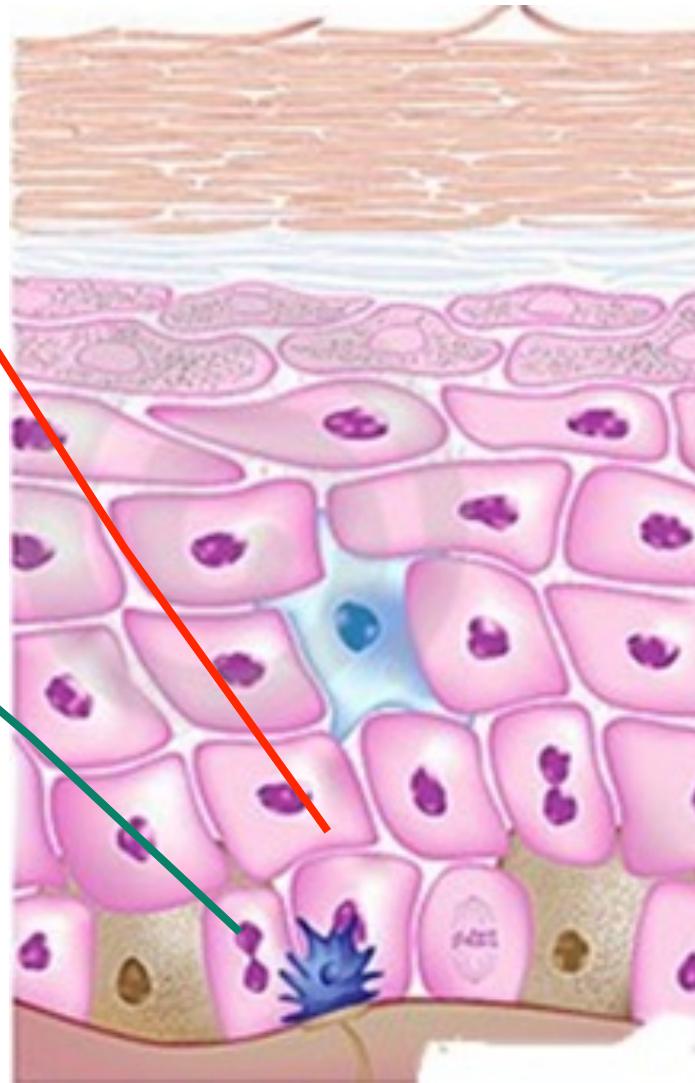




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Growth Factors & Keratinocytes

IBA



s. corneum

s. lucidum

s. granulosum

s. spinosum

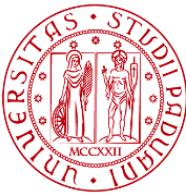
s. basale

Inhibit Growth:

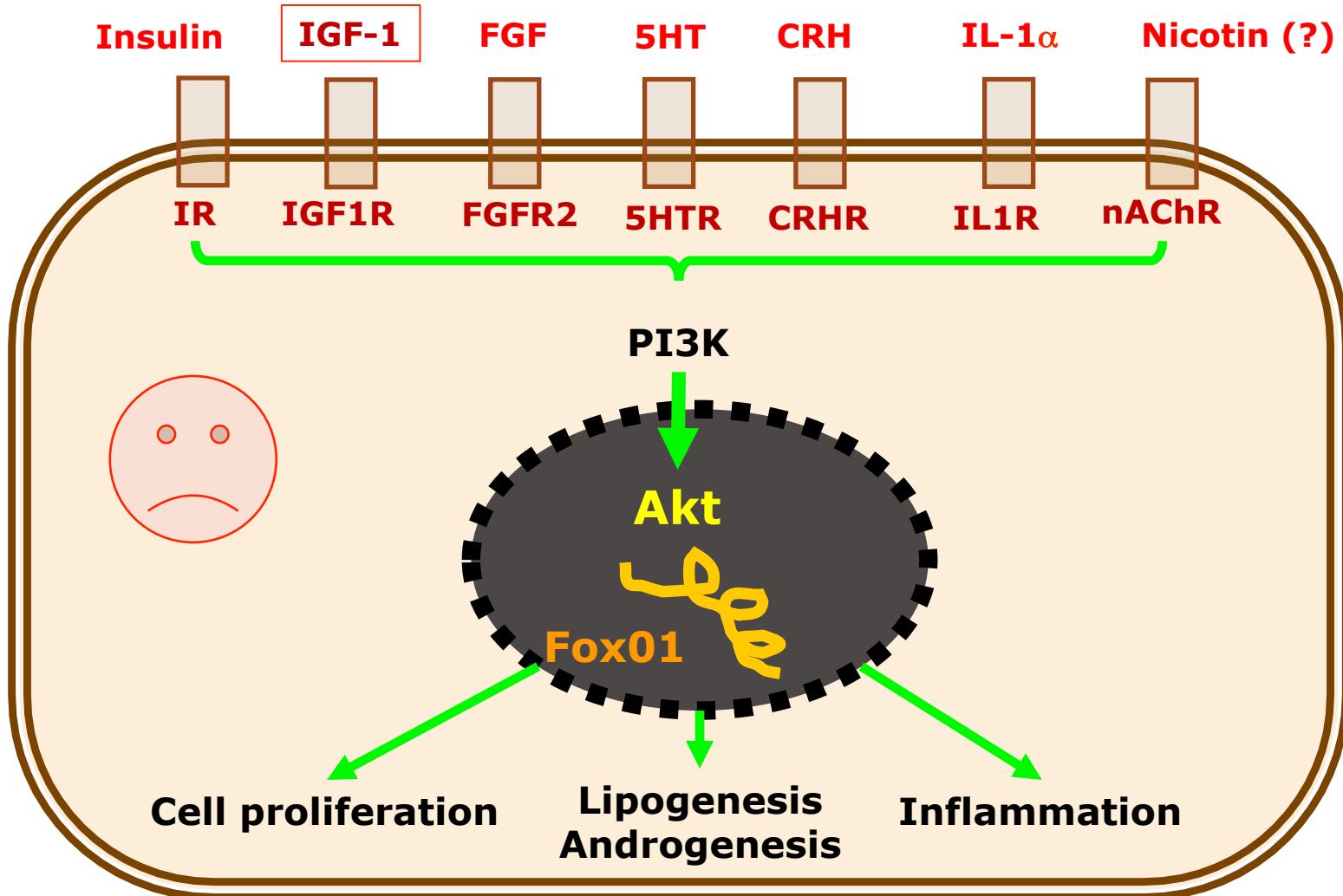
1. TGF β
2. Vitamin D3
3. INF γ

Promote Growth & Migration:

1. EGF
2. FGF
3. HGF
- 4. IGF**
5. GM-CSF



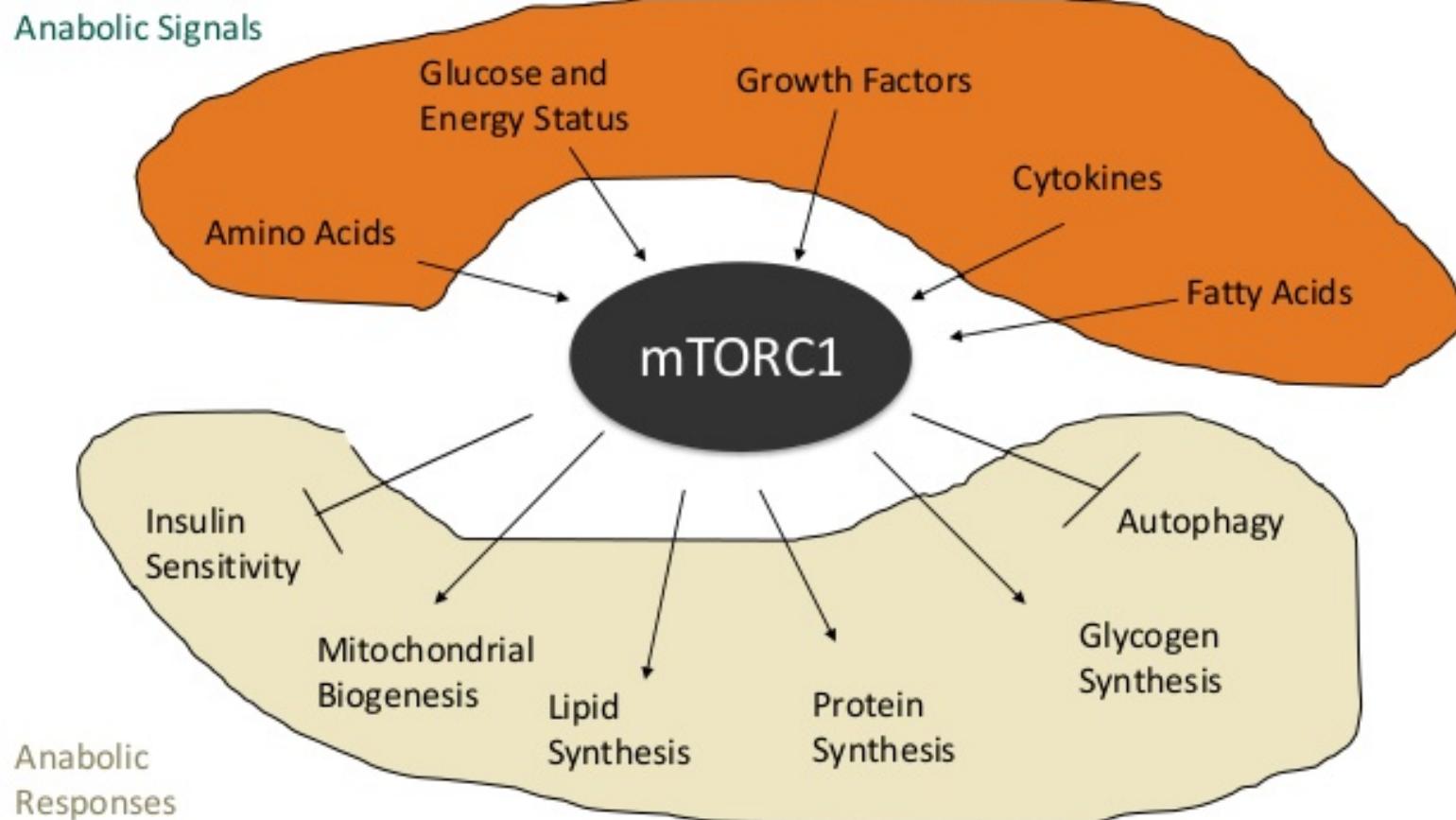
Hormones & ACNE





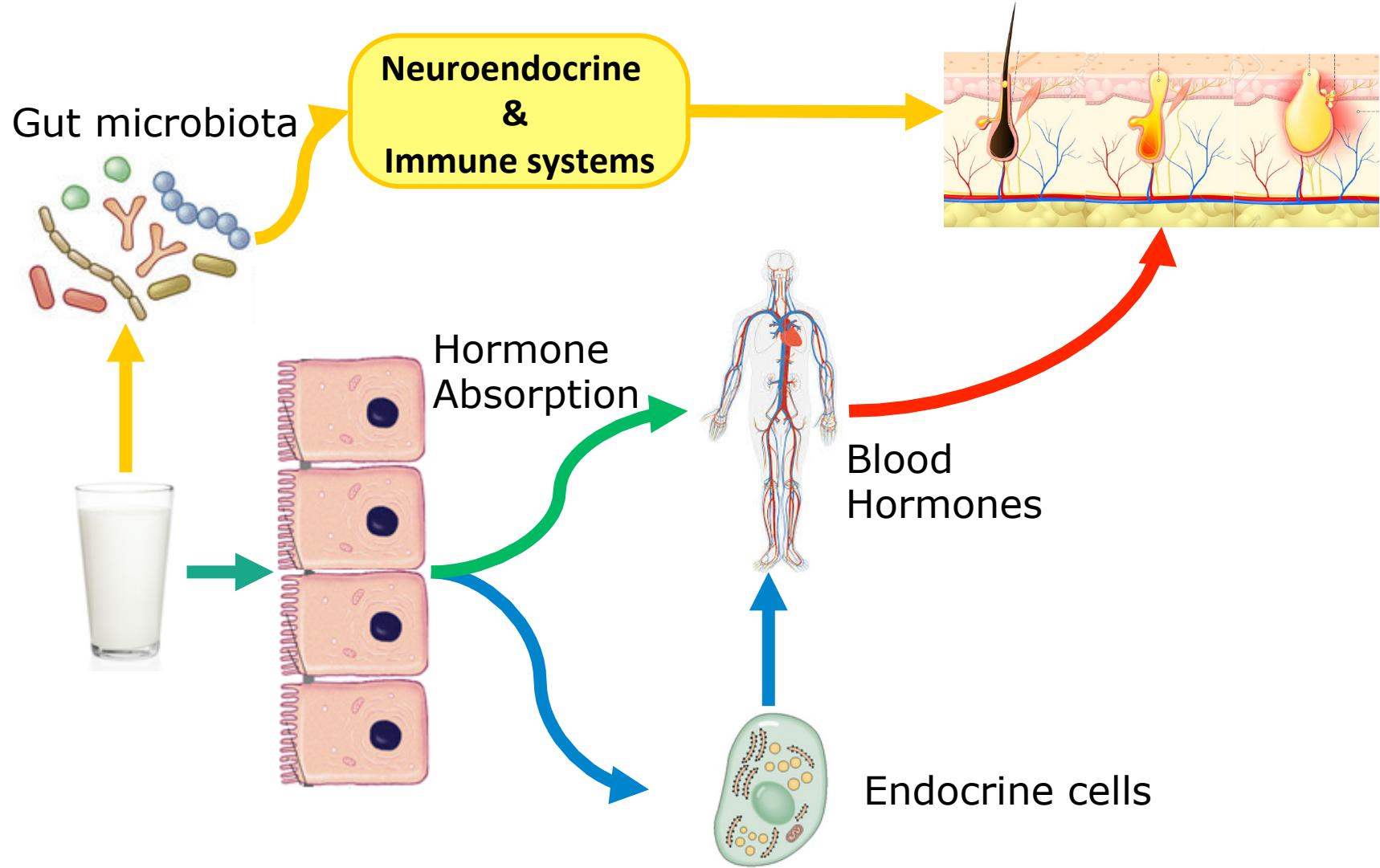
Hormones & ACNE

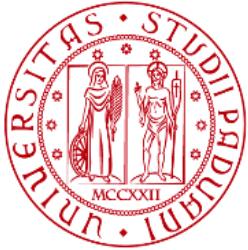
What Does TORC1 Do?





Can milk contribute to ACNE pathogenesis?





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Hormones in Milk, Mammary Gland Biology & Newborn Development



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Why Measuring Hormones in Milk?

Milk is a biological matrix alternative to blood

Monitoring reproductive activity/fertility

E2; P4; (PAG)

Monitoring metabolism

IGF-1, Insulin, GH

Monitoring “stress” & “welfare”

HC; DHEA

Monitoring immune status

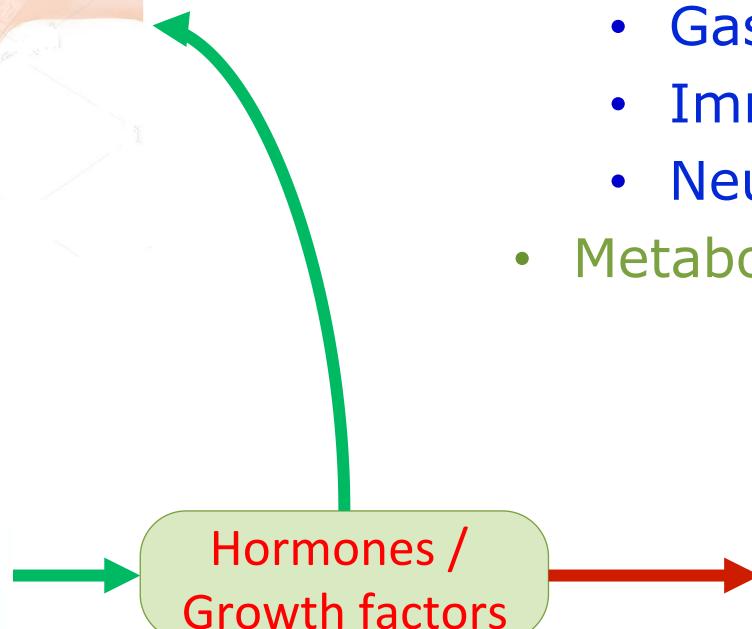
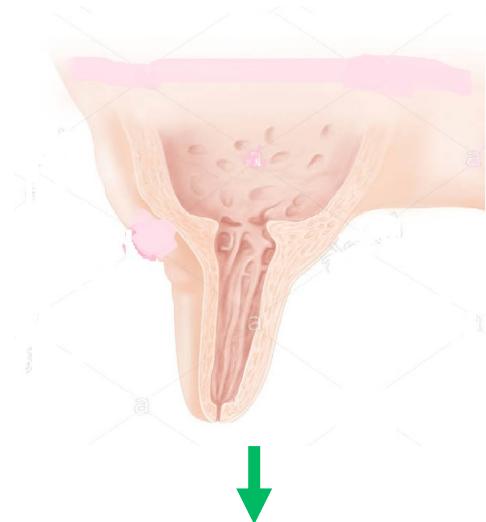
HC, Cytokines; TNF α

Studying mammary biology

PRL; PL; IGF-1; IGF-2



Hormones in Milk



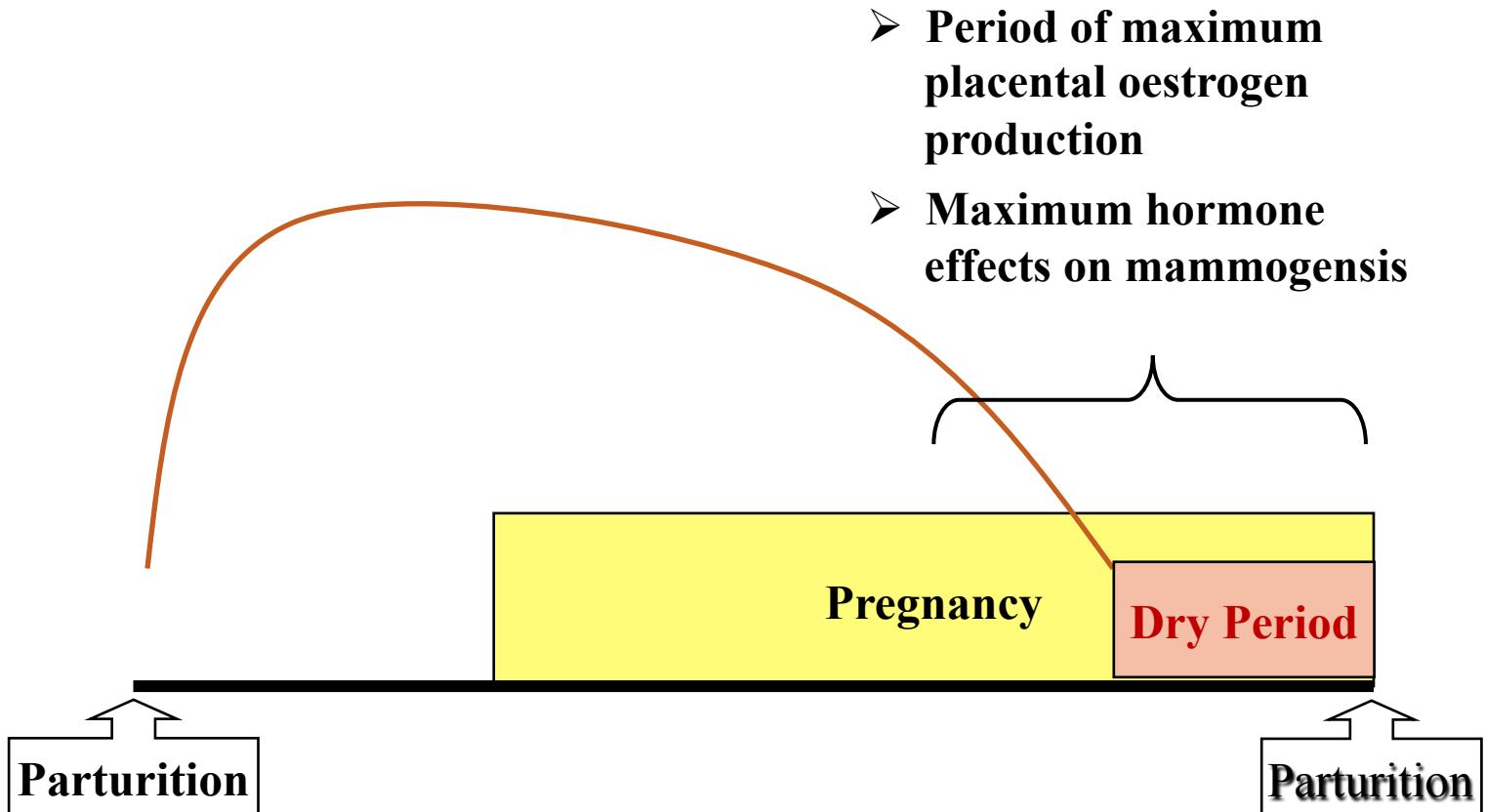
Newborn

- Development:
 - Gastrointestinal tract
 - Immune system
 - Neuroendocrine system
- Metabolic functions

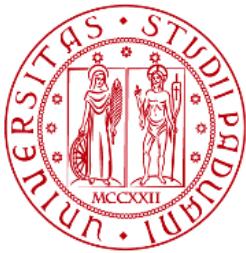




The cow's reproductive cycle

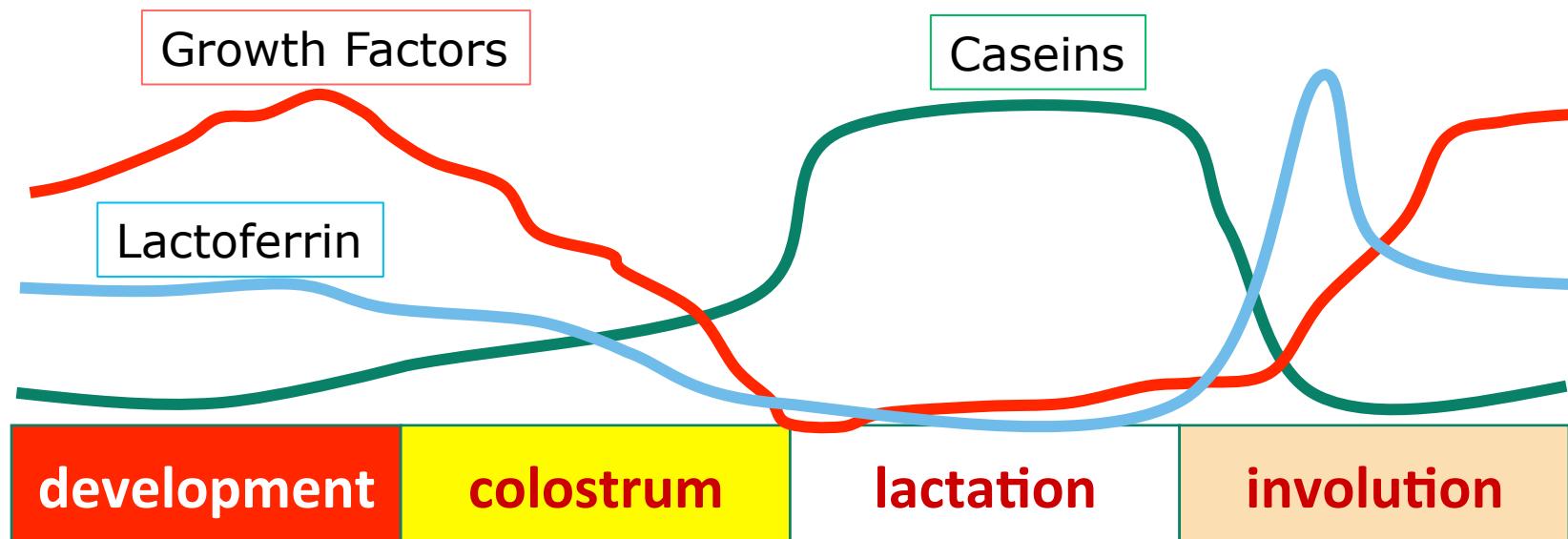


The dairy cow is contemporarily pregnant during most lactation



Proteins in Colostrum and Milk

***Growth Factors are low in milk**





This sentence is true not only for oestrogens

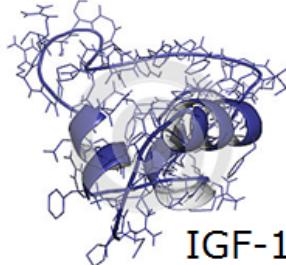


“..., over the past recent years, concern has been raised about the possible adverse effect of milk-borne oestrogens by epidemiologically found correlations, but **without scientific evidence for a relationship**”.

Malekinejad et al., 2006 – J. Agric. Food Chem, 54, 9785-9791



IGF-1



NBA

Hormone	Colostrum (day 2) NOT SOLD	Mature milk (week 4) SOLD	
IGF-1 (ng/mL)	103 ± 21	4 ± 1	<i>Resistant to heat (pasteurization) & acid</i>
Insulin (ng/mL)	4.6 ± 1.0	0.4 ± 0.0	Several studies suggested that growth factors in colostrum (and milk) are important for the development of the newborn intestine.
TNF-a (ng/mL)	5.0 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 0.2	



IGF-1



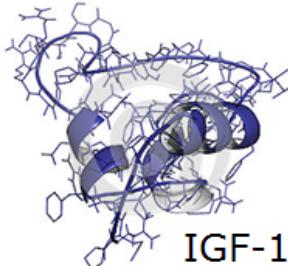
IGF-1 concentration in milk

Human	≈ 3.0 ng/ml	Milsom et al. 2008	Hormone Research, 69:307-311
Human	2.8 ng/ml	Elmlinger et al. 2007	Hormone Research, 68:124-131
Cow (ctrl)	2.8 ng/ml	Prosser et al. 1989	J Dairy Res, 56:17-26
(bST)	11.2 ng/ml		
Retail cow	3.1 ng/ml	Vicini et al. 2008	J Am Diet Ass, 108:1198-1203
Cow (ctrl)	3.9 ng/ml	Collier et al. 2008	Dom Anim Endocrinol, 35:16-23
(bST)	4.3 ng/ml		

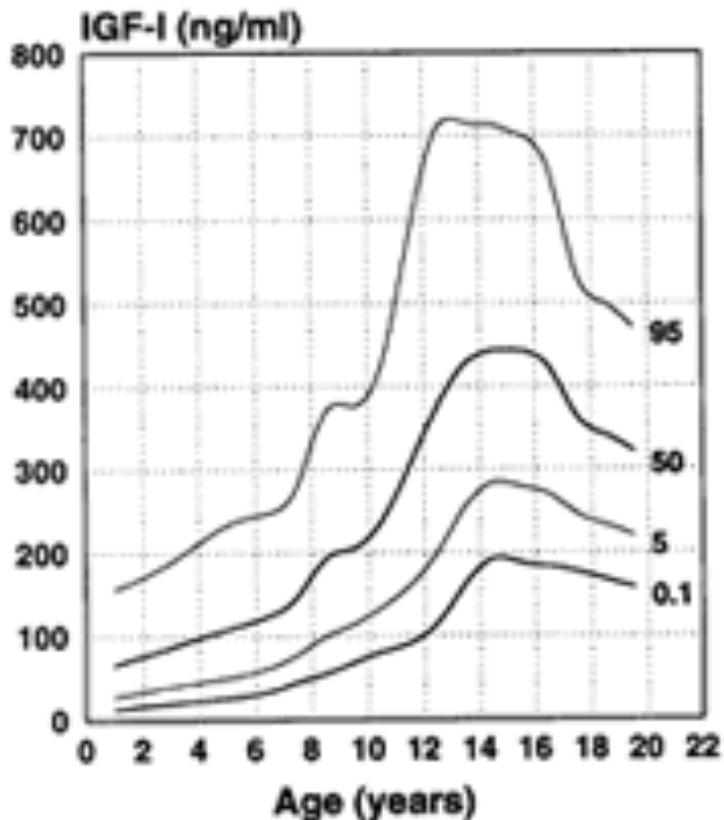


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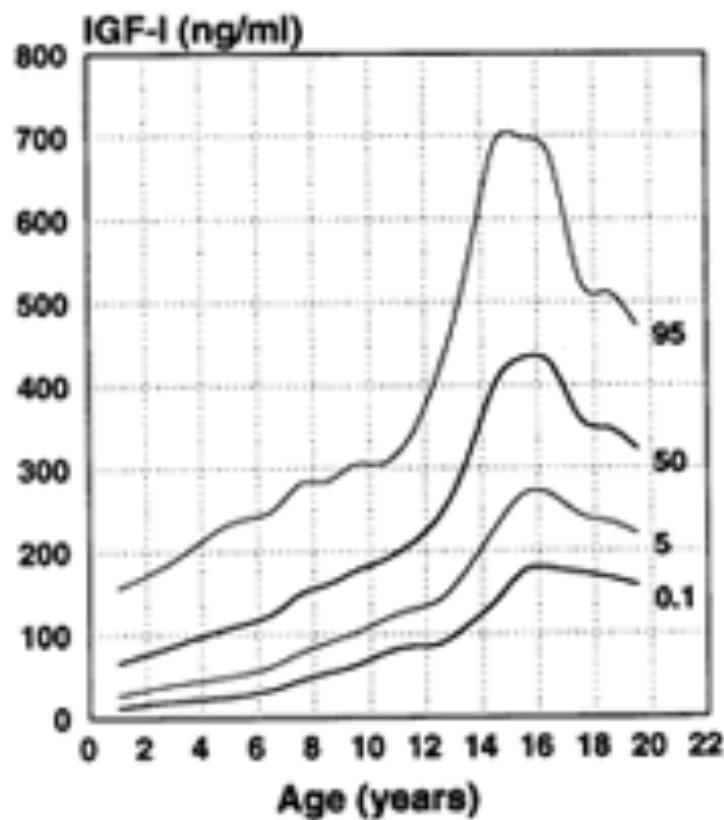
IGF-1



Girls



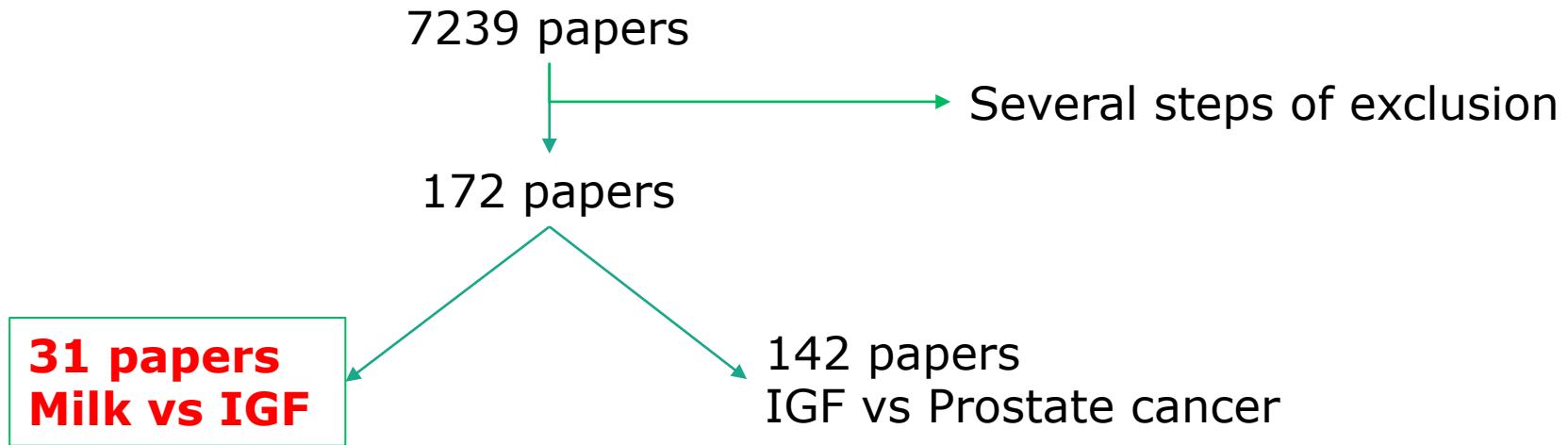
Boys





Milk & IGF-1 in Blood

Metanalysis by: Harrison et al., 2017, Cancer Causes Control 28, 497-528



There is moderate evidence that circulating IGF-1 and IGFBP-3 increase with milk (and dairy protein) intake.

Standardized effect:

0.1 SD increase in blood IGF-1 per **1 SD increase** in Milk intake



Intestinal Absorption of Milk IGF-1?



"in vivo" experiment in **neonatal** subjects

Odle et al. 1996
J Anim Sci 74:2509-2522

NEONATES OF FARMED SPECIES
(Review)

Xu & Wang 1996
J Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition 23:430-437

PIGLETS

Vacher et al. 1995
Biology of the Neonate 68:354-367

CALVES

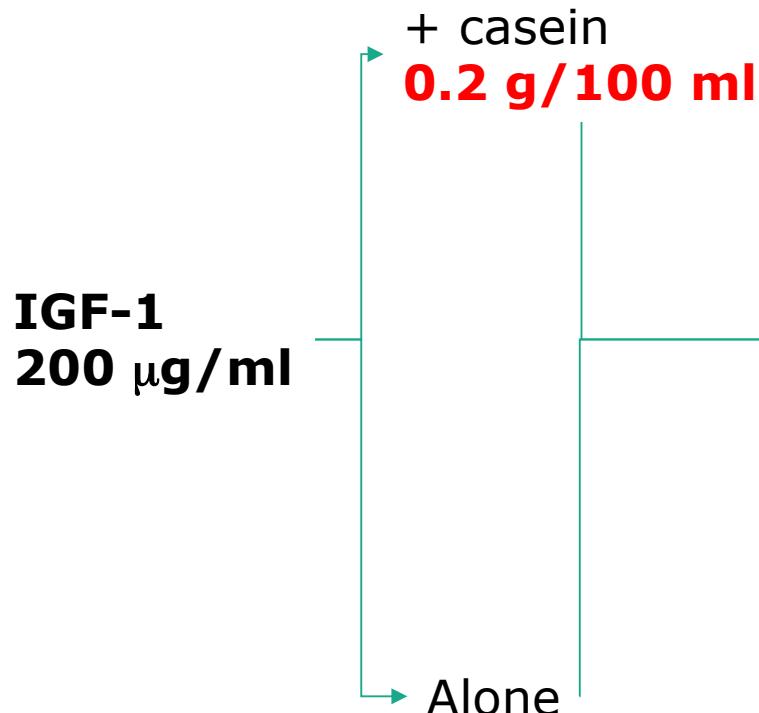


Intestinal Absorption of Milk IGF-1?



Kimura et al. 1997 - J Pharmacol Exp Therapeutics 283:611-618

Adult RATS “*ex vivo*”



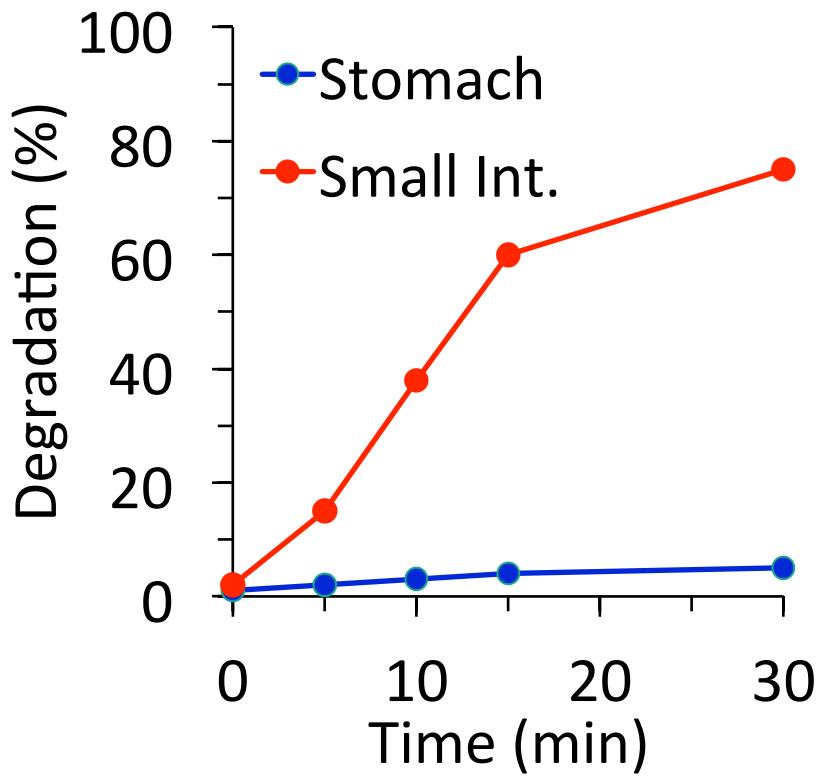
- **Degradation study**
- **Absorption studies**
 - Oral administration
 - *In situ* loop method
 - *In situ* single pass perfusion
 - *In vitro* everted sac



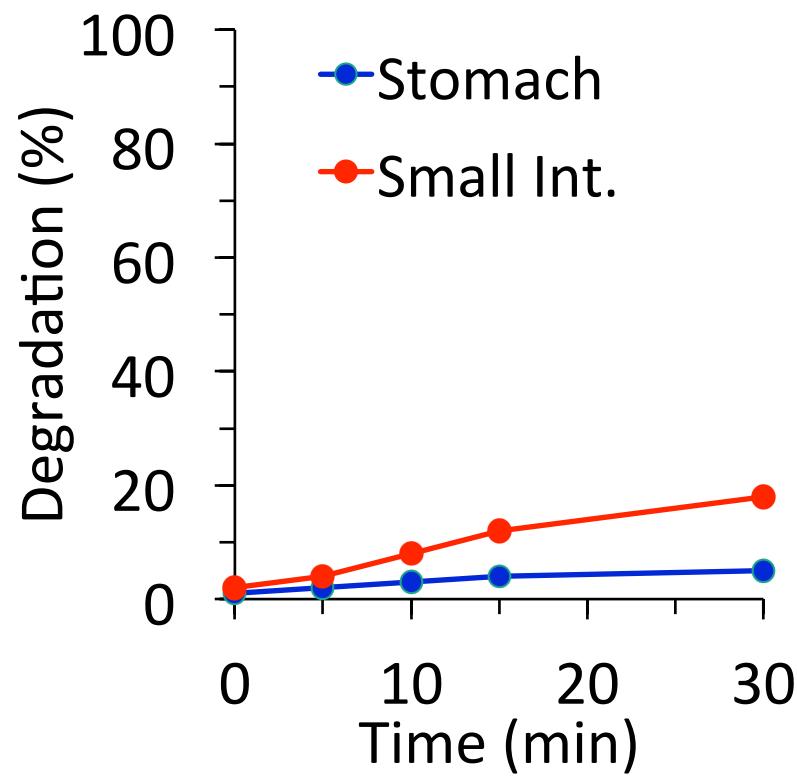
Degradation of Milk IGF-1

NBA

Kimura et al. 1997
J Pharmacol Exp Therapeutics 283:611-618



IGF-1 alone



IGF-1 + Casein

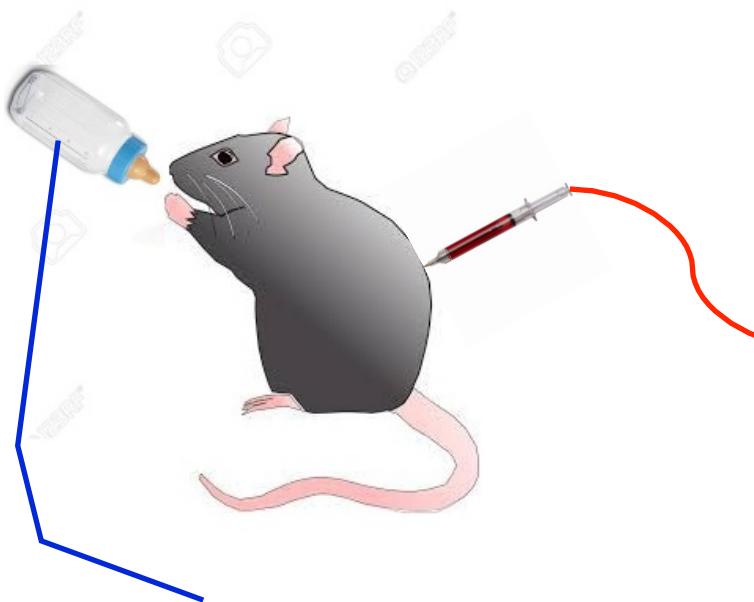


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Intestinal Absorption of Milk IGF-1?

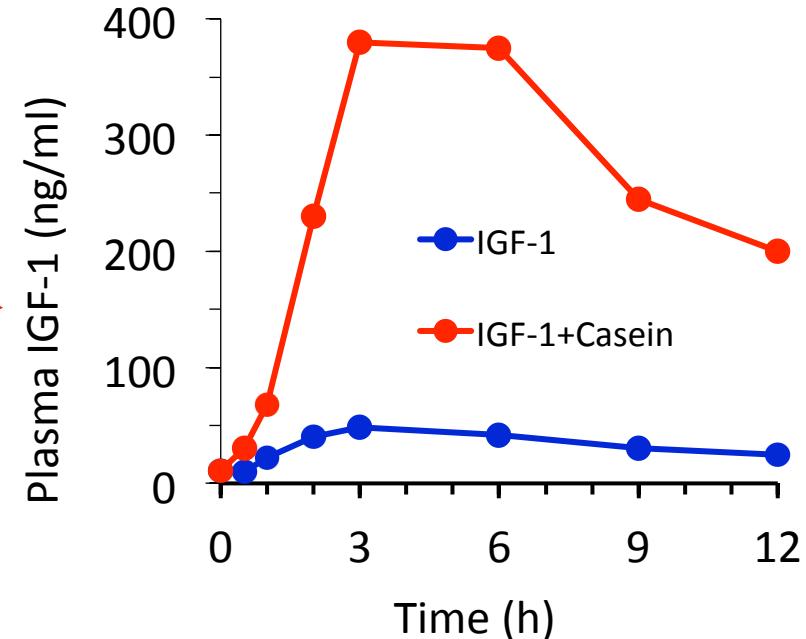
NBA

Kimura et al. 1997 - J Pharmacol Exp Therapeutics 283:611-618



IGF-1
200 µg/ml

IGF-1
200 µg/ml **Casein**
0.2 g/100 ml





Intestinal Absorption of Milk IGF-1?

Kimura et al. 1997 - J Pharmacol Exp Therapeutics 283:611-618

NBA

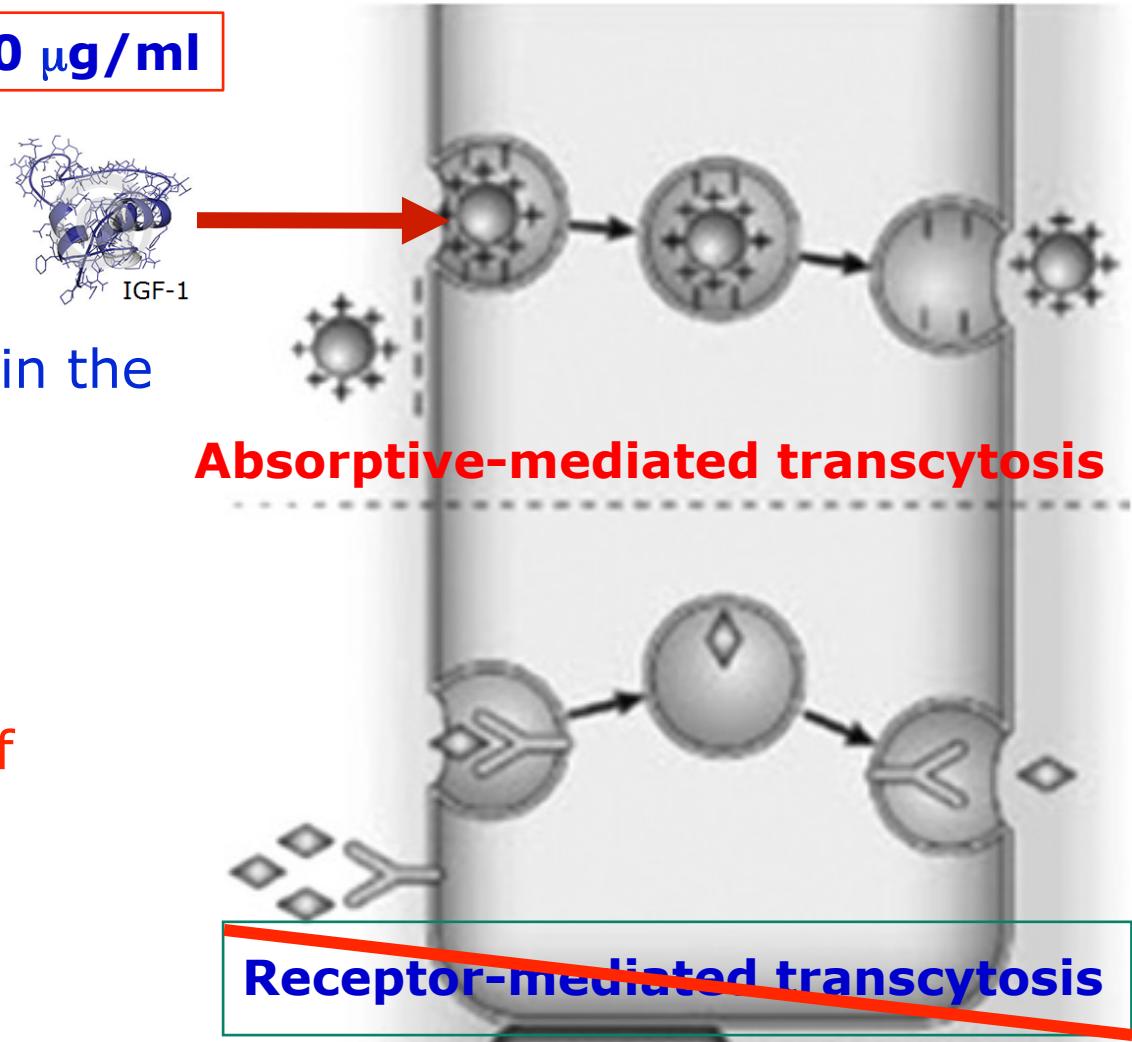
200 µg/ml

Keywords:

- escapes digestion in the stomach;
- poor absorption

BUT

- protective effect of casein
- local action





Intestinal Absorption of Milk IGF-1?

NBA

Physiological conditions

- IGF-1 concentration in cow milk: **≈4 ng/ml**
- Casein concentration in cow milk: **2.8 g/100 ml**
- Casein **does not escape stomach digestion** and does not reach the small intestine intact

Experimental setting

- IGF-1 concentration in saline: **200 µg/ml**
- Casein concentration in saline: **0.2 g/100 ml**
- Casein added **intact to the small intestine** environment

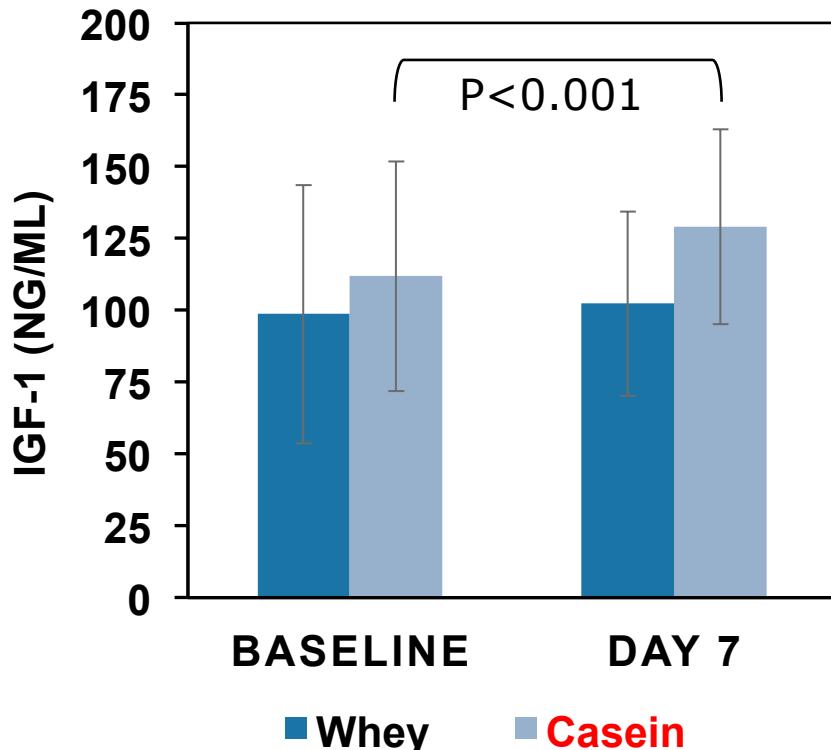


Indirect effects of milk in stimulating endogenous IGF-1 release

- 8-year-old boys (N=57)
- Eating their habitual diet
- **Problem:** most subjects drank milk (<500 ml/day)
- Supplemented with milk-based drinks:

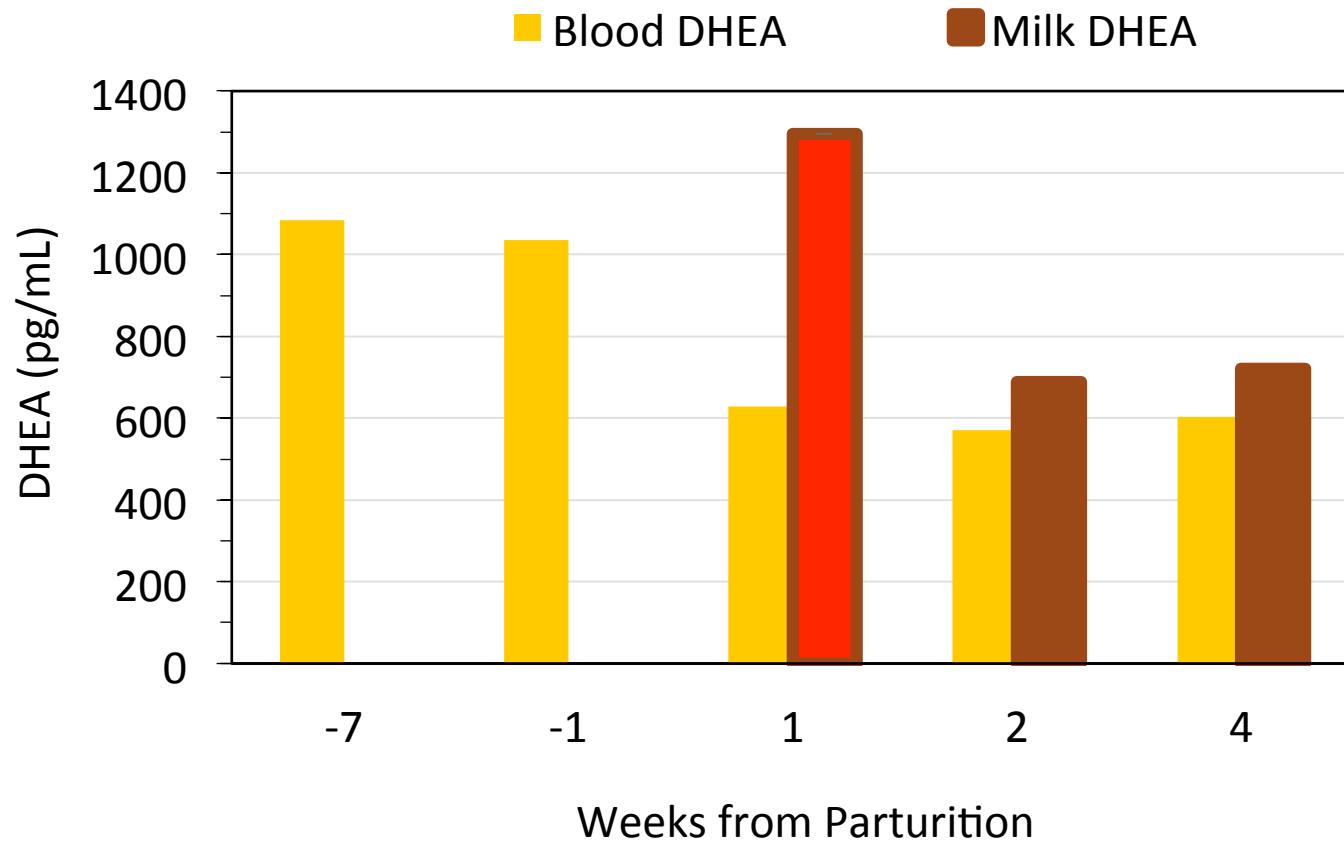
In 540 ml/day

Whey (g)	10.5
Casein (g)	42.0





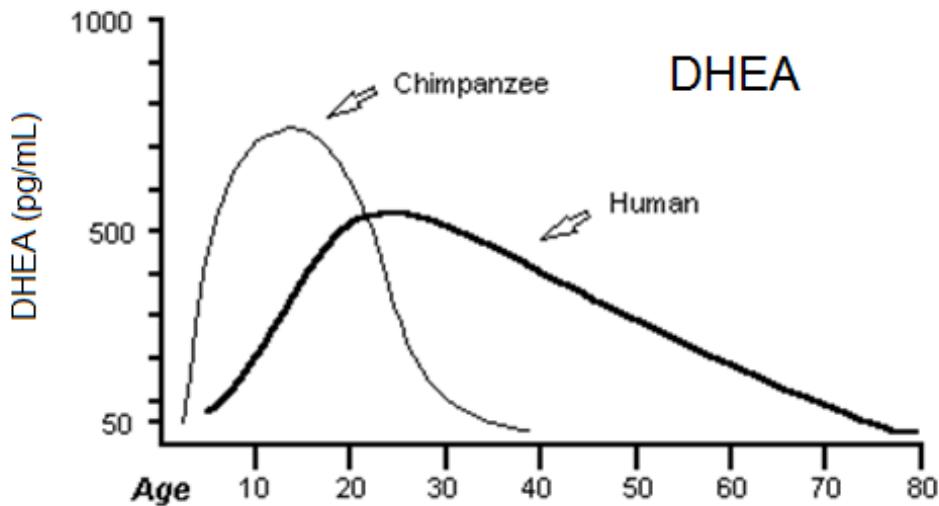
DHEA



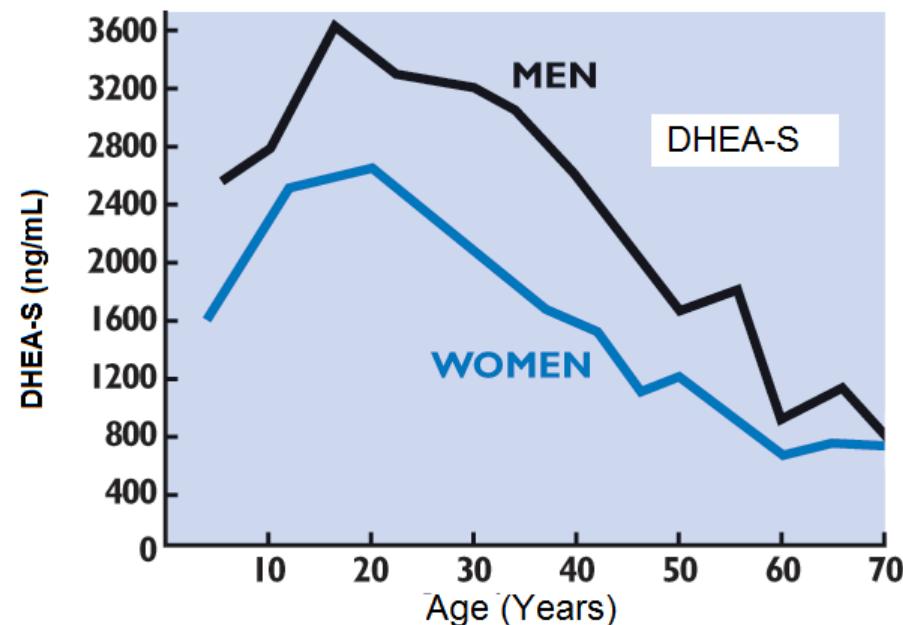


DHEA (androgen precursor)

NBA



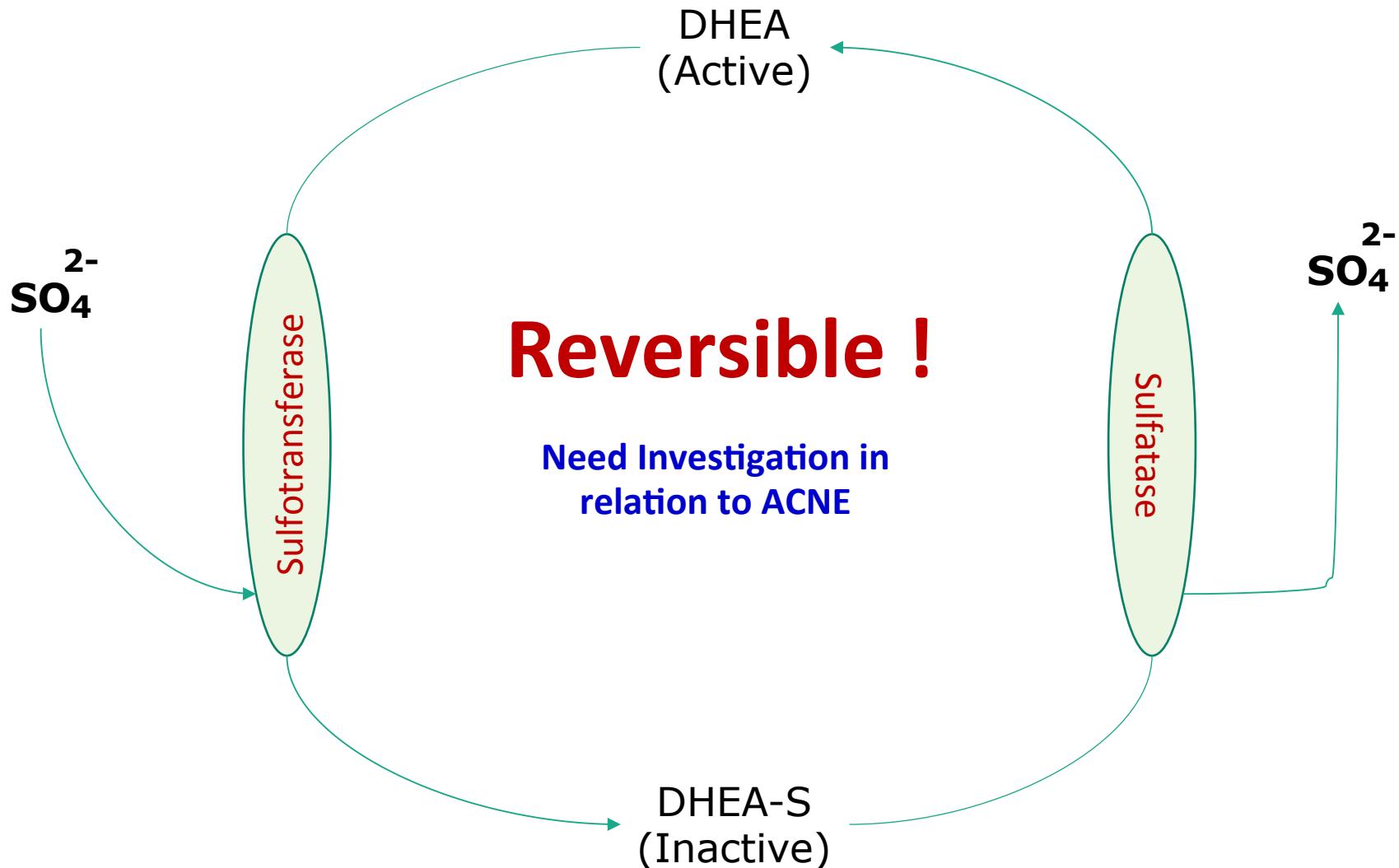
**DHEA-S in cow's plasma:
Same magnitude of DHEA**



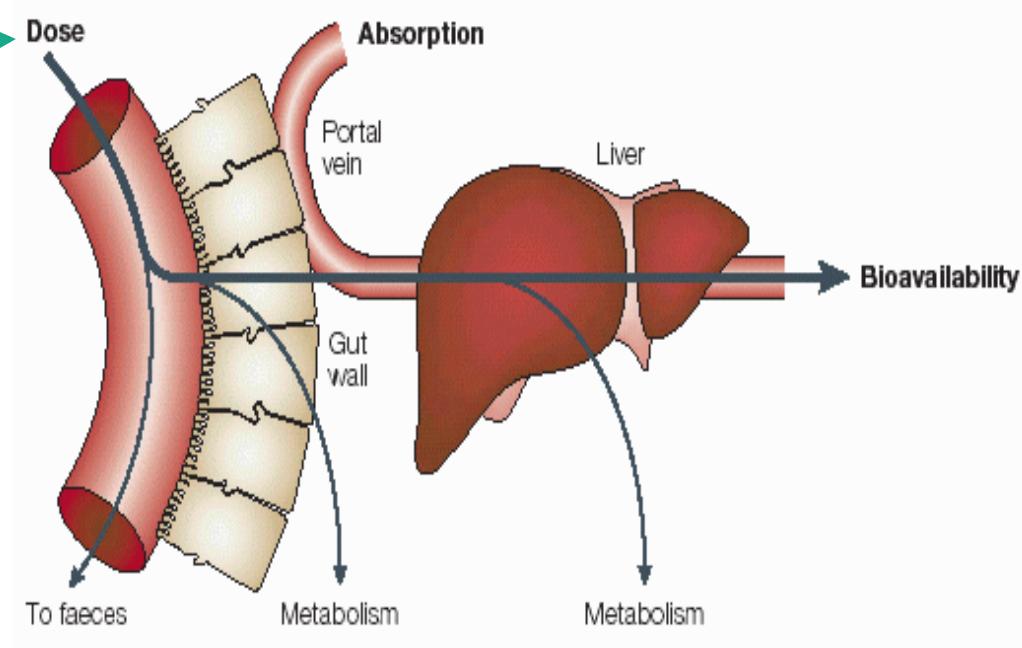
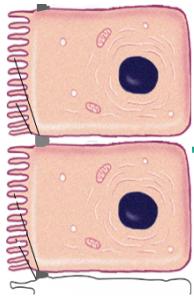


DHEA in human blood

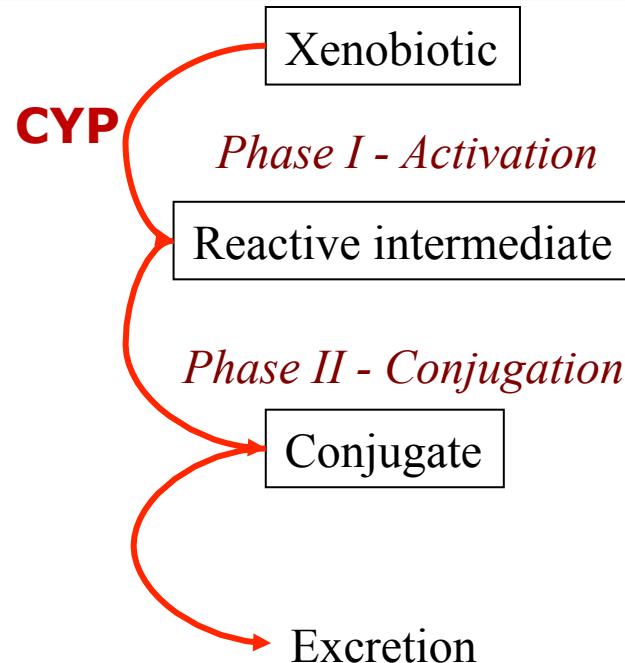
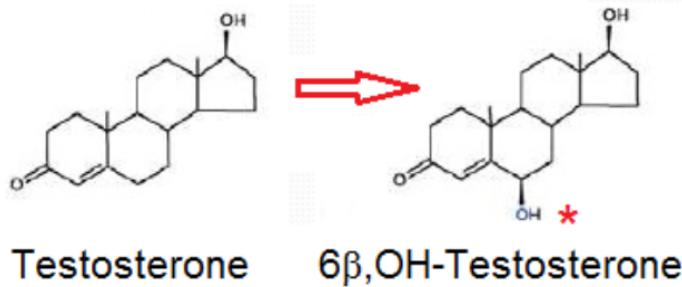
DHEA



Steroid Hormone High concentrations



One CYP isoform
↓
Many Substrates (drugs/hormones)

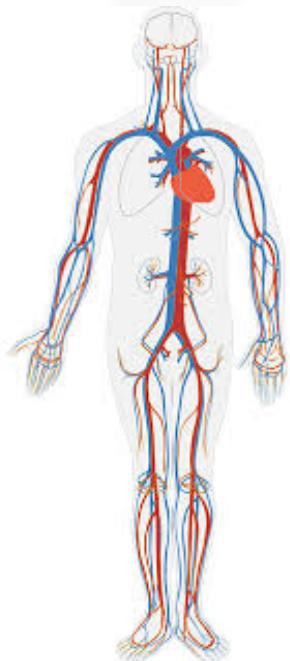


What we get in a glass of milk ?

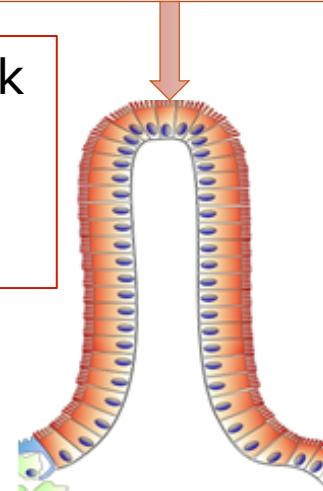
100 mL



Hormone	Quantity
Oestradiol	40-110 pg
DHEA	80-100 ng
IGF-1	400-800 ng



Can a glass of milk affect circulating hormone concentrations?



Probably
Not



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Esiste un «rischio ormonale» associato al consumo di latte?

Letteratura scientifica
(talvolta, pseudoscientifica
basata su conoscenze
“aneddotiche”) mette in
dubbio l’utilità
dell’assunzione di latte
(rischio per la salute umana).

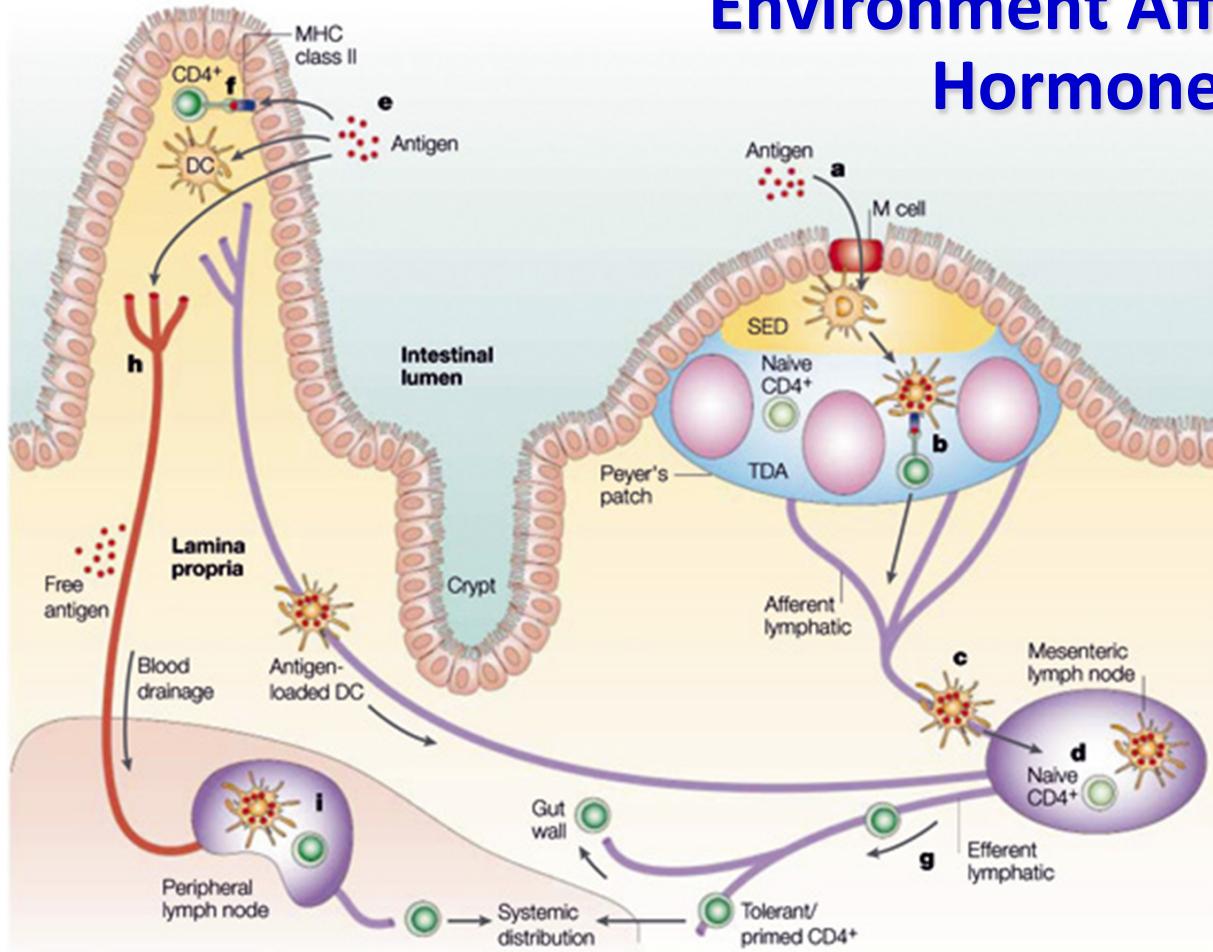
L’interazione tra
l’alimento e il
consumatore dovrebbe
considerare ogni
possibile contesto

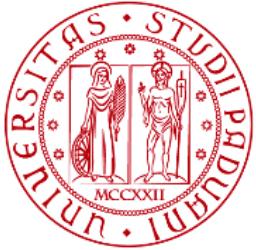
e
Mettere in evidenza i
meccanismi di
interazione tra alimento
e organismo.



The Next Question:

(How) Can Disease/Intestinal Environment Affect Intestinal Hormone Absorption?

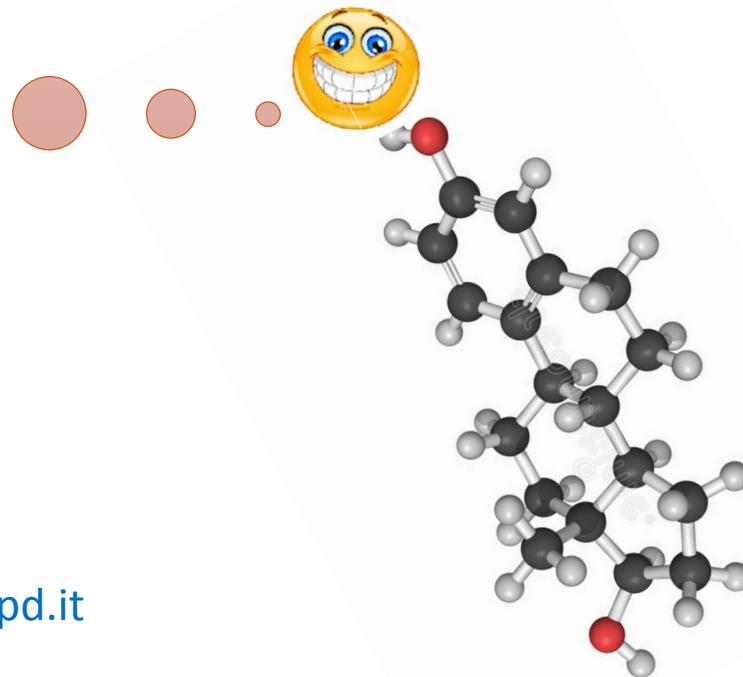




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Grazie per
l'attenzione



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