

FrieslandCampina Domo: high quality ingredients for infant nutrition

Breast milk is the **best** nutrition for infants.

When breast milk is not or insufficiently available, we want to offer the very best alternative there is: **guaranteed safe** and the **highest quality** possible infant nutrition, because we believe:

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Every child deserves to grow up healthy



Background on HMO

Scientific studies



Application suggestion

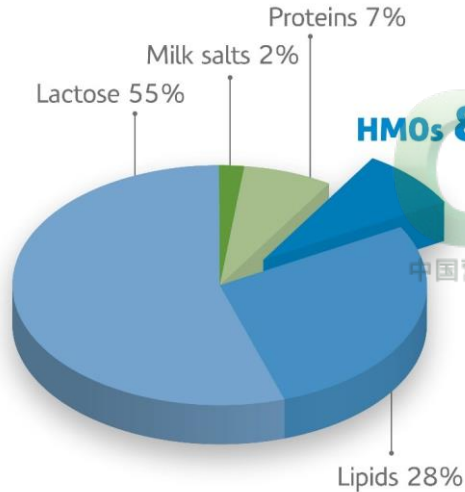


Research progress of 2'-Fucosyllactose in the next generation infant nutrition

Nov 1st 2018 | Beijing | China Nutrition and Health Food Association
Benfeng Sun | Sr.Technical Manager | FrieslandCampina Ingredients

Human milk contains a high concentration of Oligosaccharides (HMOs)

Composition of human milk



HMOs in human milk

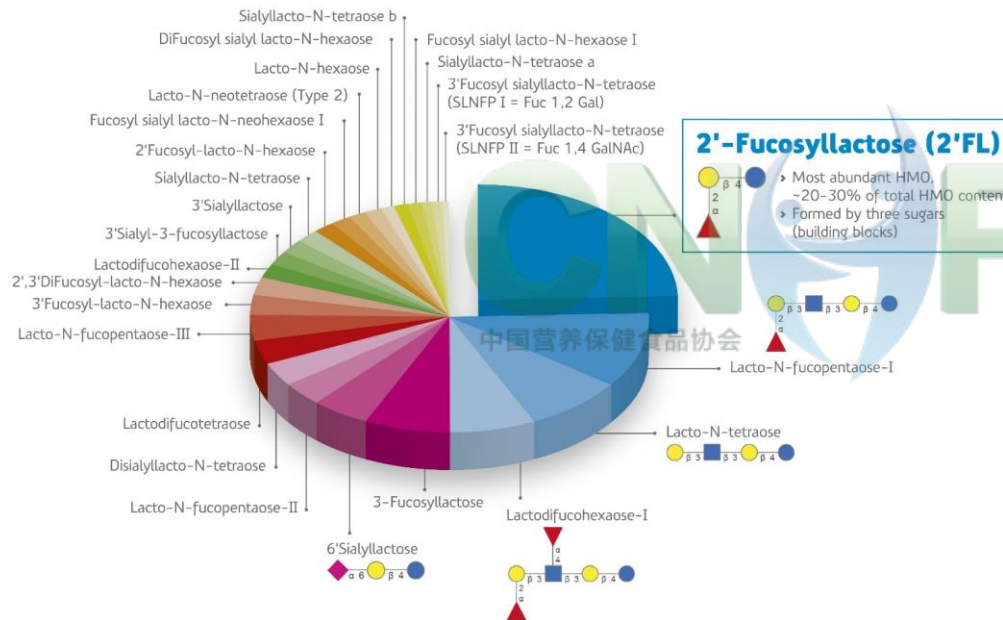
- HMOs are oligosaccharides (complex sugars)¹
- Third largest component in mother's milk
- Concentration in milk: 10-15 g/l²
- Soluble fibers, indigestible by the infant
- Key role in protecting and promoting the health of newborn infants²
- Currently absent in infant formula¹

-> It is common nowadays to supplement infant formula with other prebiotic fibers, such as galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS)

¹Bode (2012), ²Bode (2015)

There is a wide variety of HMOs present in human milk

2'-Fucosyllactose is the most abundant HMO



HMO facts

- Currently, >200 different HMOs have been identified in human milk¹
- 2'-FL is the most abundant HMO in human milk (20-30% of total HMO concentration)²⁻⁹
- Average 2'-FL concentration in human milk is 2-4 g/L²⁻⁹
- HMO composition is impacted by:
 - Genetics
 - Lactation stage
 - Environmental factors

¹German (2008), ²Bao (2007), ³Chaturvedi (2001), ⁴Kunz (2000), ⁵Martin-Sosa (2003), ⁶Newburg (2004), ⁷Thurl (1996, 2010), ⁸Wu (2010), ⁹Asakuma (2007)

HMOs in milk depend on genetic background of the mother¹

There is genetic variety in a number of genes involved in HMO synthesis:

- FUT2 = α 1-2 fucosyltransferase
- FUT3 = α 1-3/4 fucosyltransferase

Genotype mother	Enzyme missing	Main HMO missing from milk
Se ⁺ Le ⁺	-	-
Se ⁺ Le ⁻	FUT3	3-FL, LNFP-II
Se ⁻ Le ⁺	FUT2	2'-FL, LNFP-I
Se ⁻ Le ⁻	FUT2, FUT3	2'-FL, 3-FL, LDFT

Se = Secretor gene
Le = Lewis gene

Secretor vs non-secretor

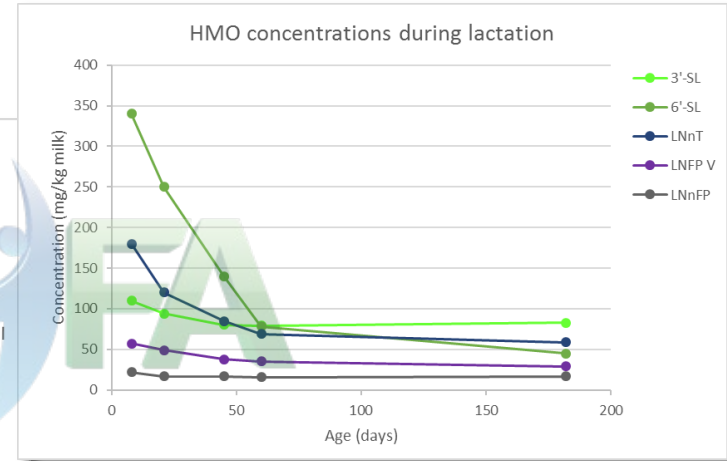
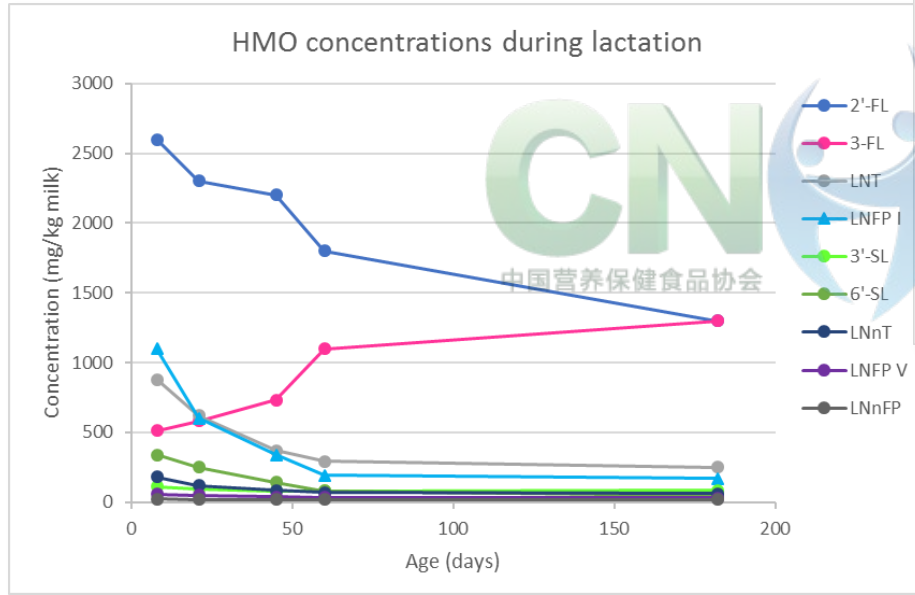
- Worldwide, roughly 80% of the population is secretor
- The % secretor does differ per region, e.g. 100% secretor in Mexico
- For China, the % secretor has been reported to be 78%^{2,3}

²Austin et al., 2016, ³Guo et al., 2017

¹Bode & Jantscher-Krenn, 2012

HMO concentrations in milk change during lactation

Maternal Infant Nutrition Growth (MING) study, Beijing, Suzhou and Guangzhou



- Most HMO decrease during lactation
- 3-FL concentration increases during lactation
- 3'-SL, LNFP V and LNnFP remain relatively stable

HMOs in human milk

- HMOs: Third largest component in mother's milk
- Composition:
 - There are >200 different HMO described in human milk
 - Most abundant HMO: 2'-FL
- Genetic variation determines HMO composition in human milk
- HMO concentrations change during lactation



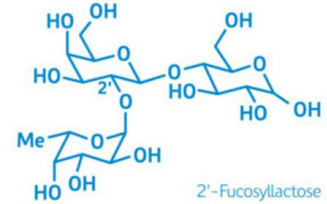
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Application suggestion

Multiple benefits described for 2'-FL, the most abundant HMO



1 **Reducing risk of infections^{1,2}**
(anti-microbial and anti-viral activity)

By serving as a **decoy receptor**, 2'-FL can inhibit binding and infectivity of pathogens

2 **Stimulating growth of bifidobacteria³**

By serving as a substrate, 2'-FL gives bifidobacteria a **competitive advantage for growth** in the gut

3 **Other suggested health benefits of 2'-FL**

- Reduction of the risk of allergy^{4,5}
- Effects on gut maturation / gut barrier⁶
- Anti-inflammatory effects (e.g. NEC ↓)⁷
- Improving memory and cognition^{8,9}

¹Morrow et al., 2004, ²Weichert et al., 2013, ³Yu et al., 2013, ⁴Castillo-Courtade et al., 2015, ⁵Sprenger et al., 2016, ⁶Holscher et al., 2014, ⁷Autran et al., 2015, ⁸Vazquez et al., 2015, ⁹Oliveiros et al., 2016

Diarrhea is a leading cause of death among children around the world, especially in the developing world

Percentage of deaths among children under age 5 attributable to diarrhea



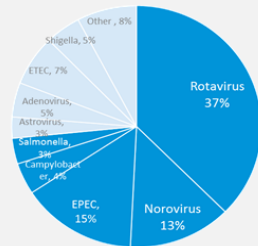
WHO: 11% of child (0-5 yrs) mortality is caused by diarrhea

2'-FL helps prevent pathogen binding^{1,2}

2'FL can reduce binding of pathogens associated with childhood diarrhea¹

- Norovirus²
- Rotavirus³
- Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli⁴
- Campylobacter^{4,5}
- Salmonella enterica serovar fyris⁴
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa⁴

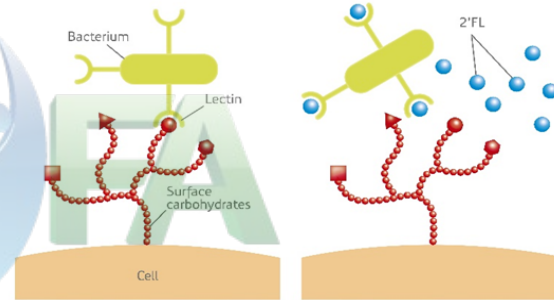
Enteropathogens associated with child diarrhea (0-59m)¹



¹Lanata (2013), ²Weichert (2016), ³Triantis (2015), ⁴Weichert (2013)

Mechanism for reducing the risk of infections

(e.g. Norovirus, *Campylobacter*)^{1,2}



- 2'-FL is similar to carbohydrate structures on the gut cells of infants³
- Pathogens typically attach to these cell-bound structures to infiltrate the gut³
- 2'-FL serves as a decoy, thereby **preventing pathogen binding** to the intestinal wall⁴

¹Morrow (2004), ²Weichert (2013), ³Weichert (2016), ⁴Bode (2012)

2'-FL reduces the risk of child diarrhea¹

Objective

- Determine the association between maternal milk levels of 2-linked fucosylated oligosaccharides and prevention of diarrhea in Mexican infants (0-2 yrs).

Results

- High levels of 2-linked fucosylated oligosaccharides in human milk (among which 2'-FL) are associated with less diarrhea

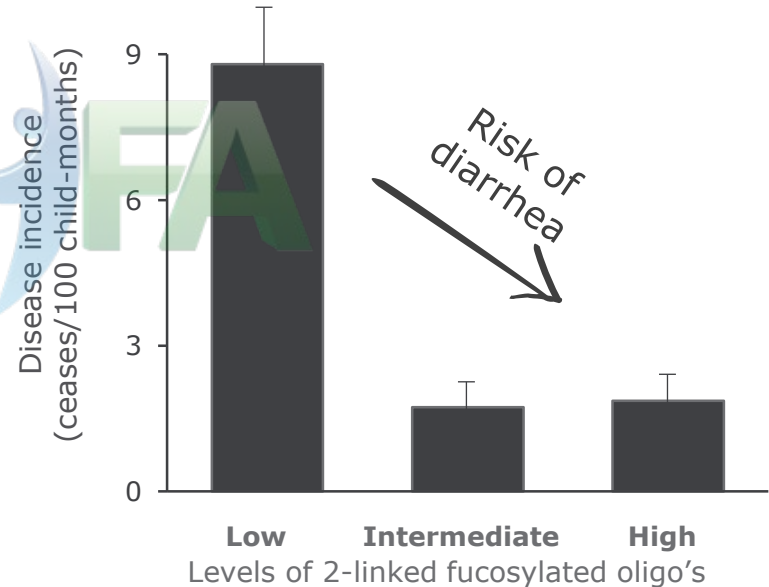
2'-FL levels as % of total HMO:

Low: <29%

Intermediate: 29-37%

High: >37%

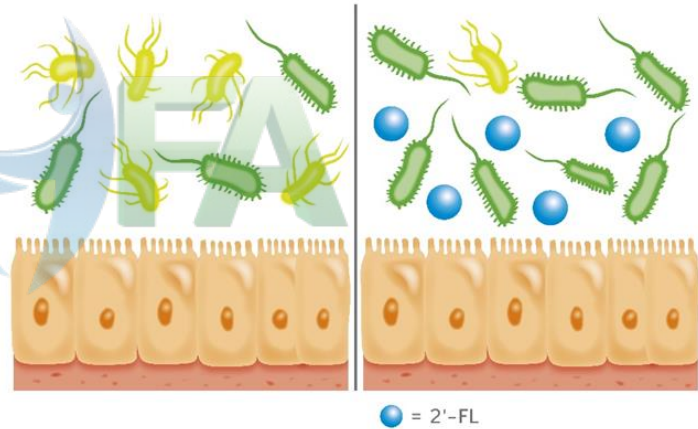
Campylobacter diarrhea



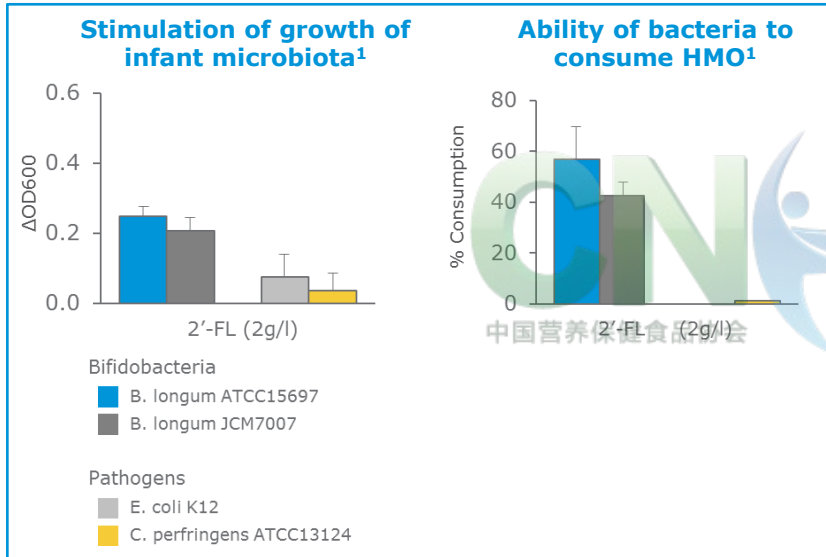
2'-FL stimulates the growth of Bifidobacteria (prebiotic effect)^{1,2}

- Breastfed infant microbiota is typically rich in bifidobacteria³
- Infants fed breast milk lacking 2'-FL show delayed establishment of bifidobacteria in their gut microbiota²
- Beneficial bacteria in the gut metabolize HMO and grow¹
- Pathogenic bacteria hardly metabolize HMO¹
- Metabolites from bacterial HMO degradation create an environment that also **benefits the growth of desired bacteria**¹

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¹Yu (2013), ²Lewis (2015), ³Harmsen (2000)



In vitro results on bifidogenic effect

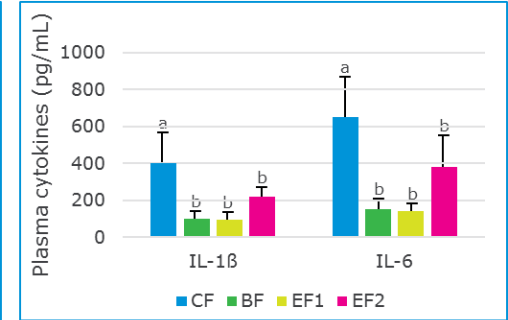
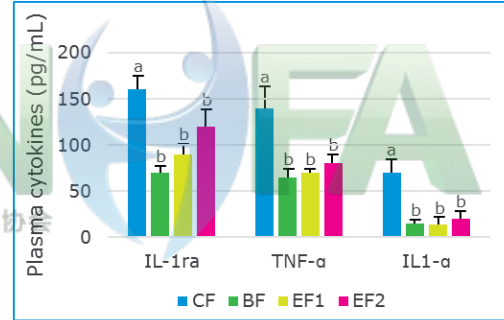
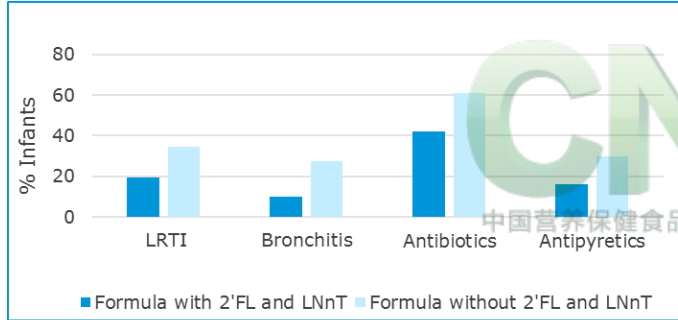
- 2'-FL stimulated the growth of *Bifidobacterium longum*, but not that of the pathogens *E. coli* and *C. perfringens*¹
- Bifidobacteria utilized 2'-FL, whereas *E. coli* and *C. perfringens* did not¹

¹Yu (2013)

Clinical trial results with 2'-FL

2'-FL is safe and well tolerated

- Clinical trials in infants^{1,2} and adults³ have shown 2'-FL to be safe and well tolerated
- In addition, promising health effects have been found^{2,4}



IF + 2'-FL and LNnT²:

- ↓ lower respiratory infections
- ↓ medication use

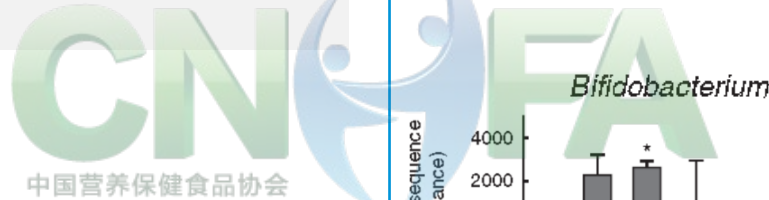
IF + 2'-FL⁴:

- Plasma inflammatory cytokines more closely resemble those found in breastfed infants

¹Marriage et al., 2015, ²Puccio et al., 2017, ³Elison et al., 2016, ⁴Goehring et al., 2016

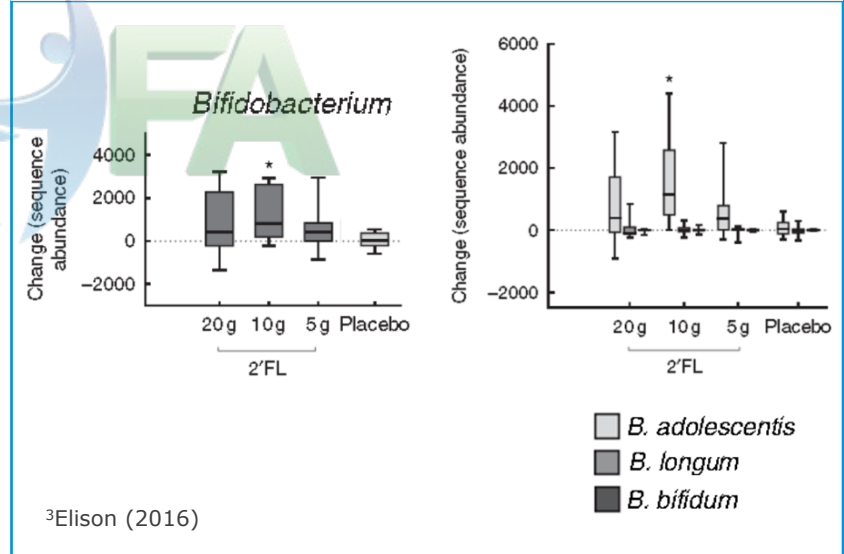
Clinical results in infants

- 1.0 g/L 2'-FL and 0.5 g/L LNnT supplementation to infant formula shifted the stool microbiota closer to that of breastfed infants^{1,2}



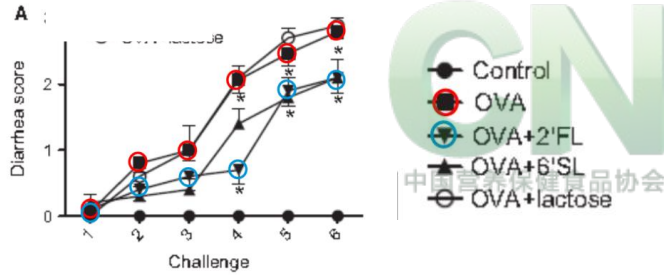
Clinical results in adults

- 2'-FL supplementation of adults (5, 10 or 20 g/day) increased *B. adolescentis* in the gut³

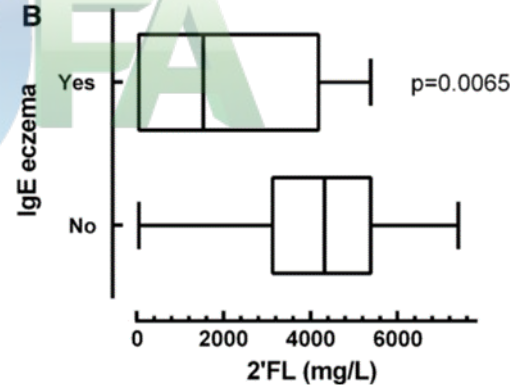


Potential additional health benefits of 2'-FL Allergy risk reduction

2'-FL reduced food allergy symptoms
in a mouse model¹



FUT2-dependent HMO (e.g. 2'-FL) reduced
allergy risk (eczema) in infants at risk²



¹Castillo-Courtade (2015), ²Sprenger (2016)

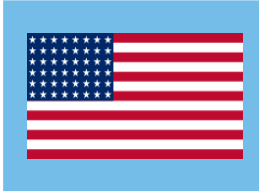
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Application suggestion

FrieslandCampina is submitting for regulatory approvals in the Infant Formula key markets



- Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS)–FDA GRN No. 735–max 2.4g/L
 - <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/fdcc/?set=GRASNotices&id=735>
- FDA Notice | GRAS approval in April 2018



- Novel Foods Application procedure–EUR-Lex-32017R2470–max 1.2g/L
- Approval on 2'-FL dossier October 2017. SE approved December 17
EC confirmation in May 2018
- <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017R2470>



- National Health Committee
- Application of 2'-FL as nutritional fortifier
- Expert panel meetings held; Not decided yet whether link to EU or FDA dossier

Recommended dosage for 2'-FL in infant formula

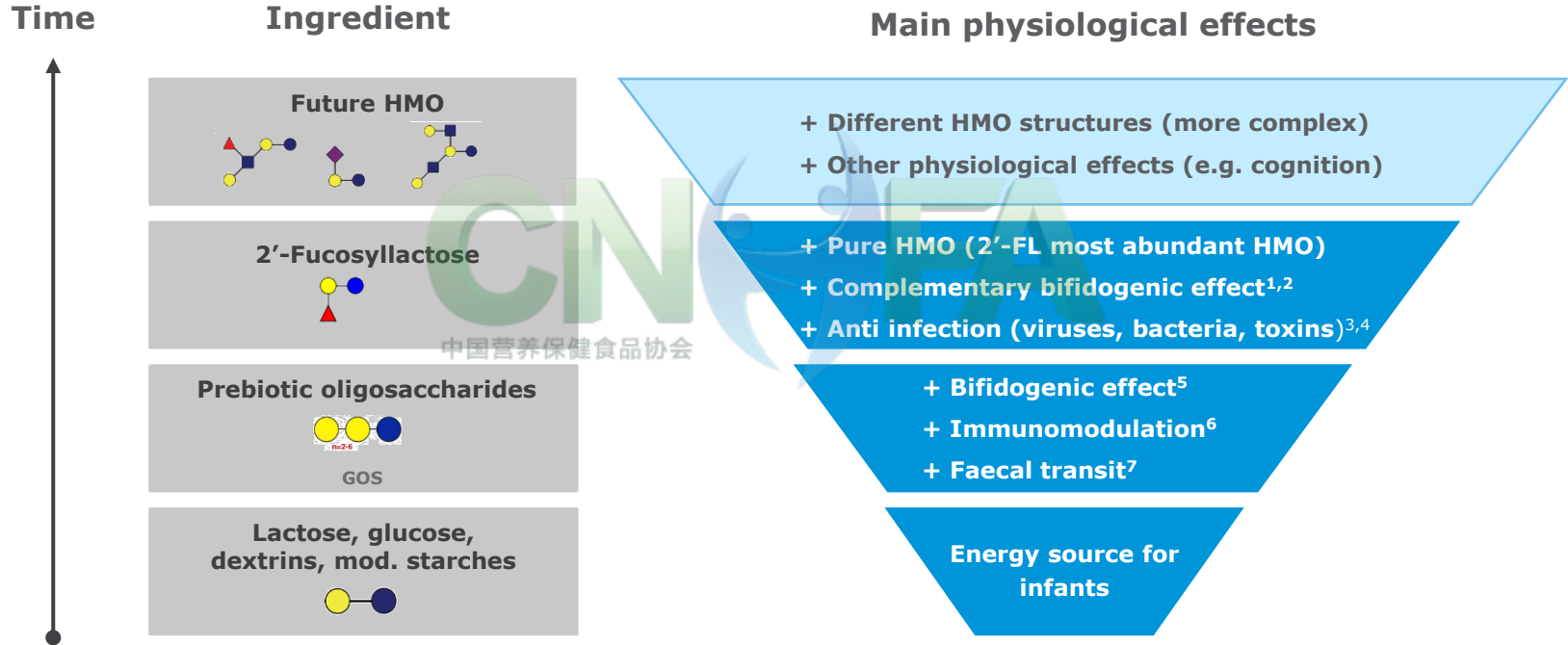
The average human milk concentration of 2'-FL is 2 to 4 g/L¹⁻⁸, slowly declines during lactation to ~1.2 g/L⁹

1 g/L's well tolerated and can contribute to reduced respiratory infections and antibiotics use¹⁰⁻¹¹. Higher than 2 g/L can reduce risk of infection and allergy¹²⁻¹³.

Currently no evidence for a health benefit of lower levels than 1 g/L. Regulatory approved 2'-FL are max 1.2 g/L in EU¹⁴ and max 2.4 g/L in USA¹⁵

Based on scientific studies and clinical trials, We recommend to apply a dosage of 2'-FL between 1 and 2 g/L in infant formula.

Achieving the leading position on GOS and HMO



¹Bode (2009, 2012), ²Lewis (2015), ³Morrow (2004), ⁴Weichert (2013), ⁵Ben (2004),
⁶Eiwegger (2010), ⁷Sierra (2014)



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nourishing by nature

Thanks for your attention

FrieslandCampina Ingredients

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