



---

# EGG XANTHOPHYLLS AND HEALTH

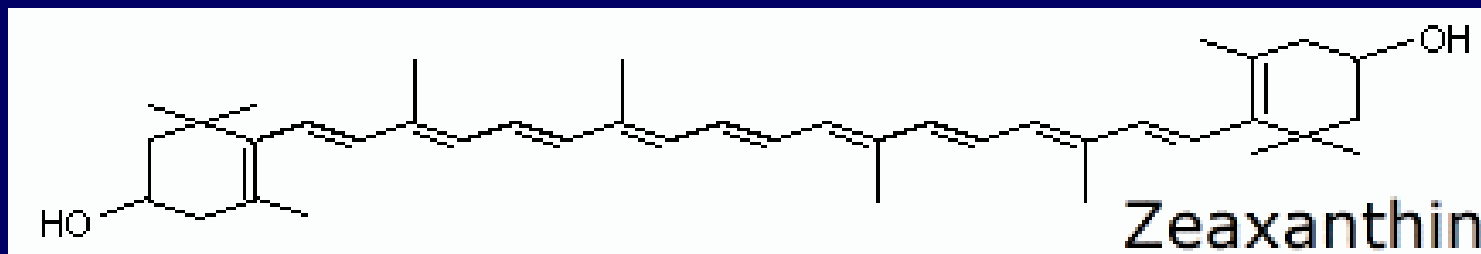
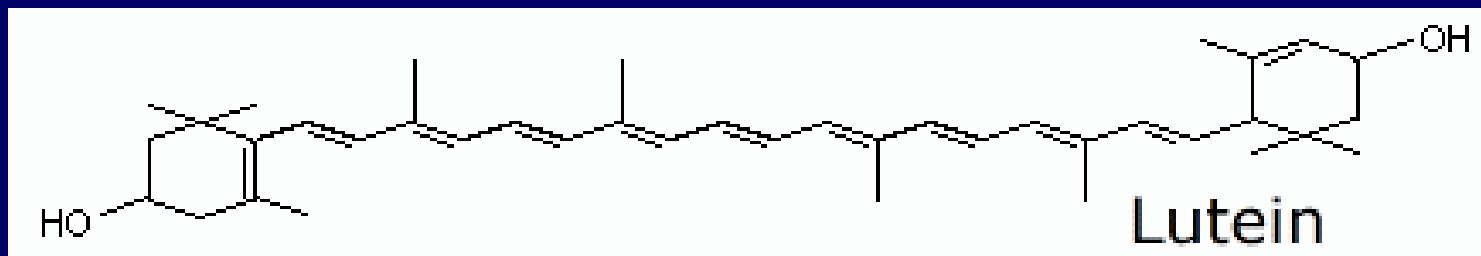
*Donald J. McNamara, Ph.D.*

*Egg Nutrition Center*

*Washington, DC*



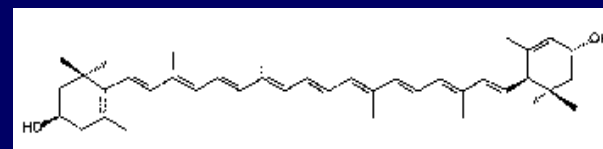
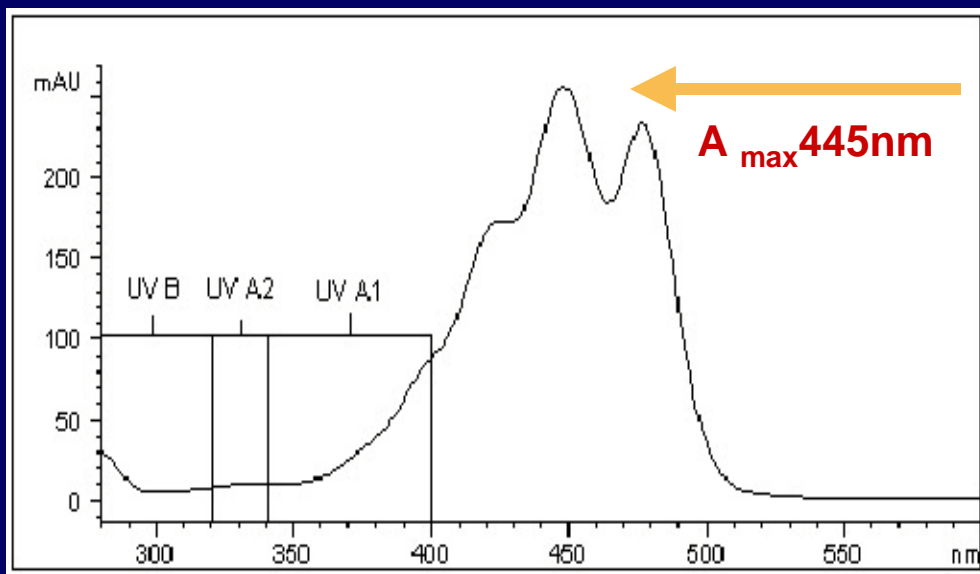
# XANTHOPHYLLS IN EGGS



- ❑ Present in plasma and various tissues.
- ❑ Not Vitamin A precursors.
- ❑ Antioxidants and UV - blue light filters.
- ❑ Only carotenoids concentrated in the eye.



# LUTEIN ABSORPTION SPECTRUM



440nm=high-energy blue light



Ultraviolet

Infrared



# XANTHOPHLLS & HEALTH

---

High plasma levels of lutein related to:

- Lower risk of age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
- Lower risk of cataract extraction
- Lower risks for some types of cancers
- Lower risk of atherosclerotic progression

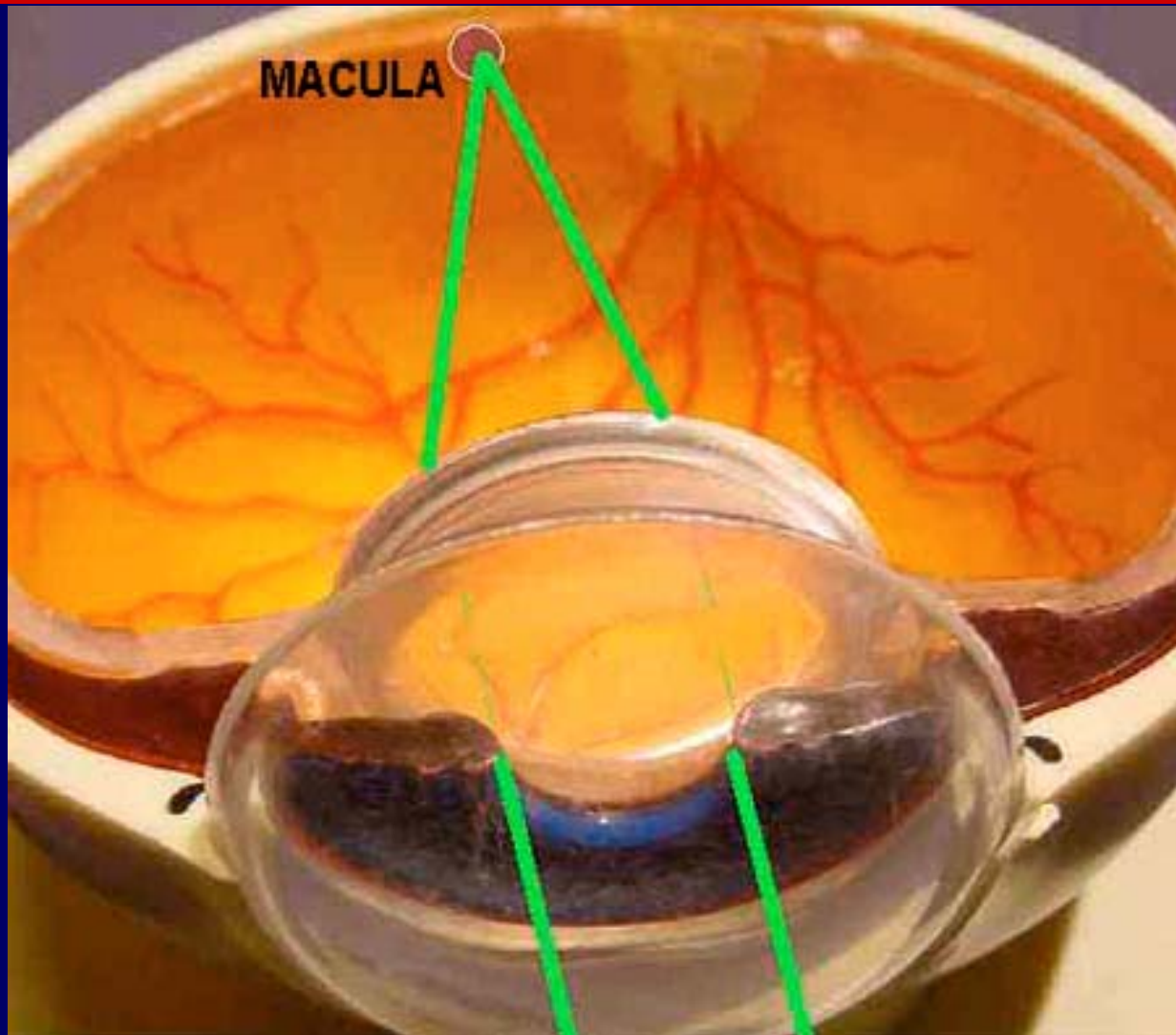


# AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION [AMD]

---

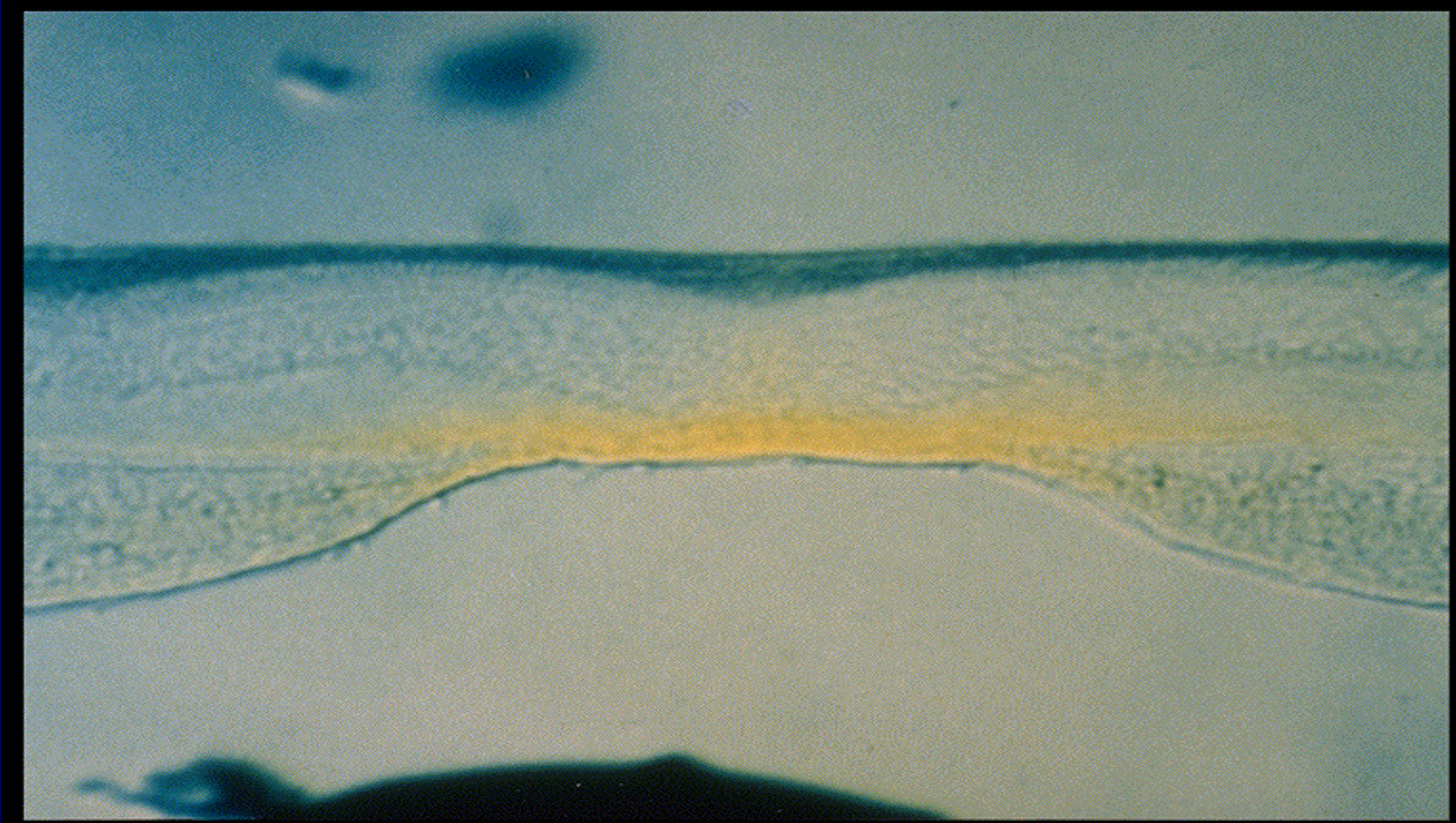
- ⑩ Leading cause of irreversible blindness in people over age 65.
- ⑩ Affects 25-40% of all those over age 65.
- ⑩ Females have higher risk than males.
- ⑩ People with light-colored eyes at increased risk.
- ⑩ Risk related to total sunlight exposure, cigarette smoking, obesity, and intake of antioxidants.
- ⑩ Antioxidant-rich fruits and vegetables are linked with lower rates of AMD.

# MACULA REGION



# LUTEIN AND ZEAXANTHIN IN THE FOVEA

---



Photomicrograph courtesy of Dr. Joanne Curran-Celentano.

# AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION (AMD)



Normal Vision



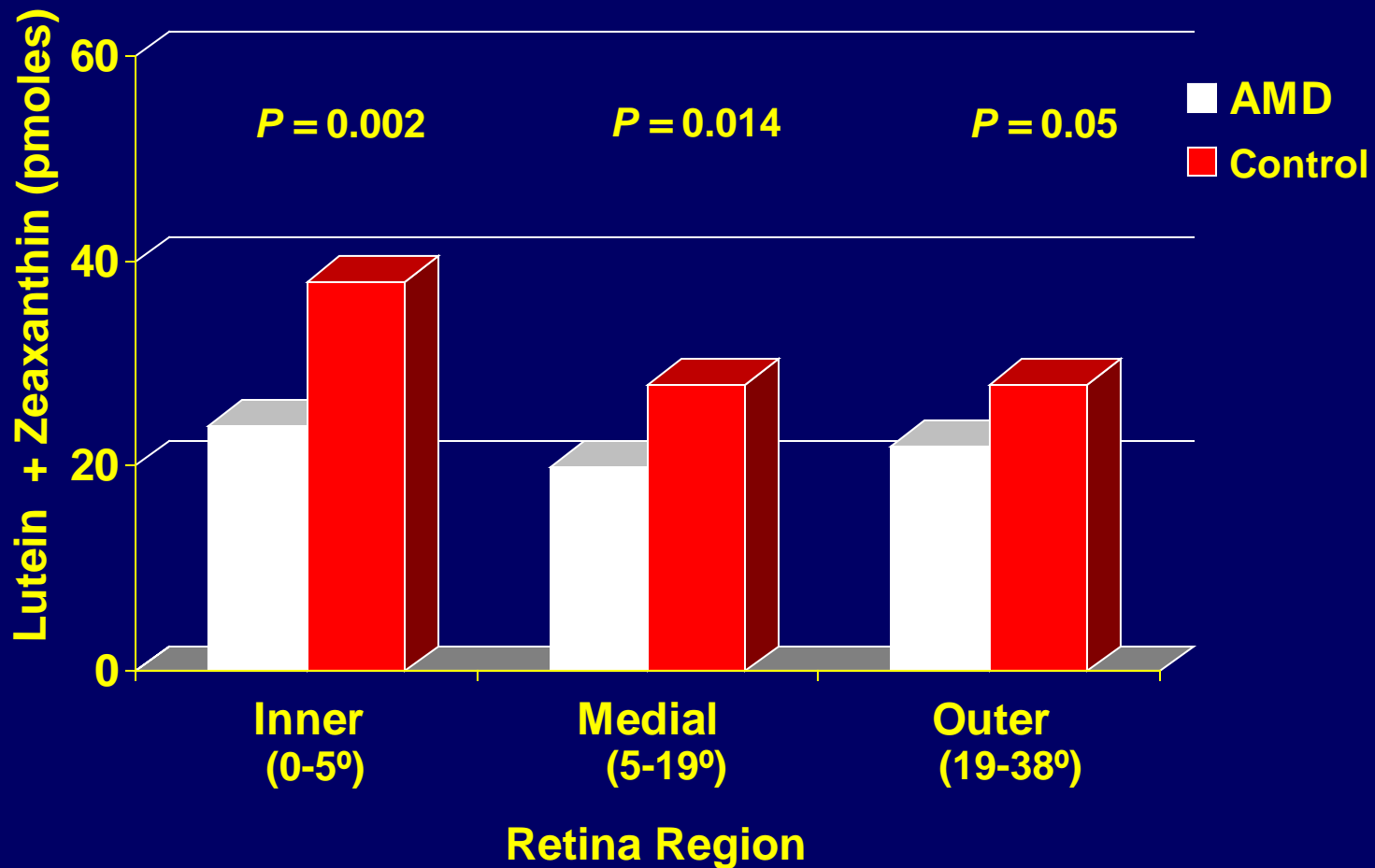
AMD



Late-Stage AMD



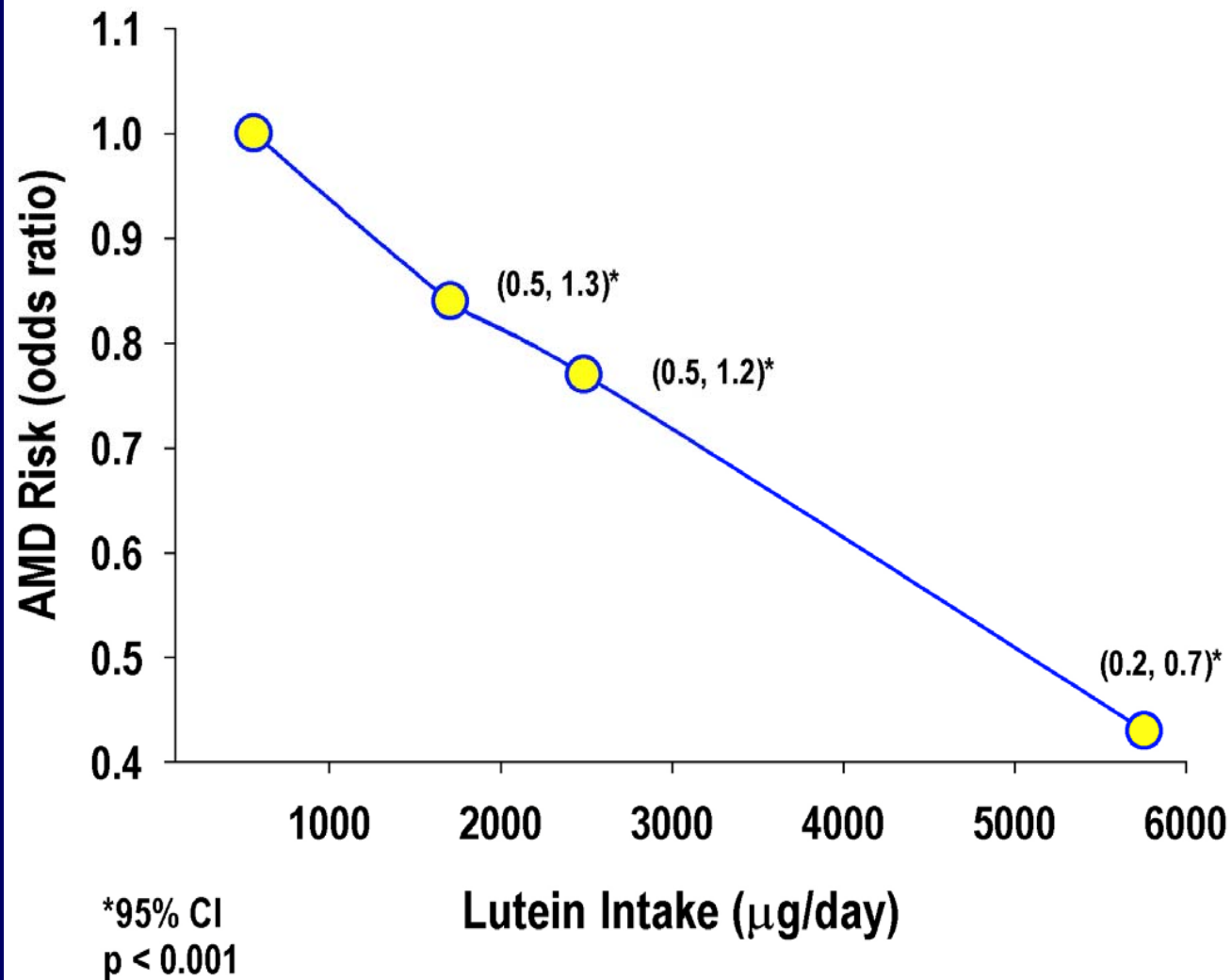
# Lutein + Zeaxanthin Content of Human Retina from AMD and Control Subjects



Bone et al. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2001

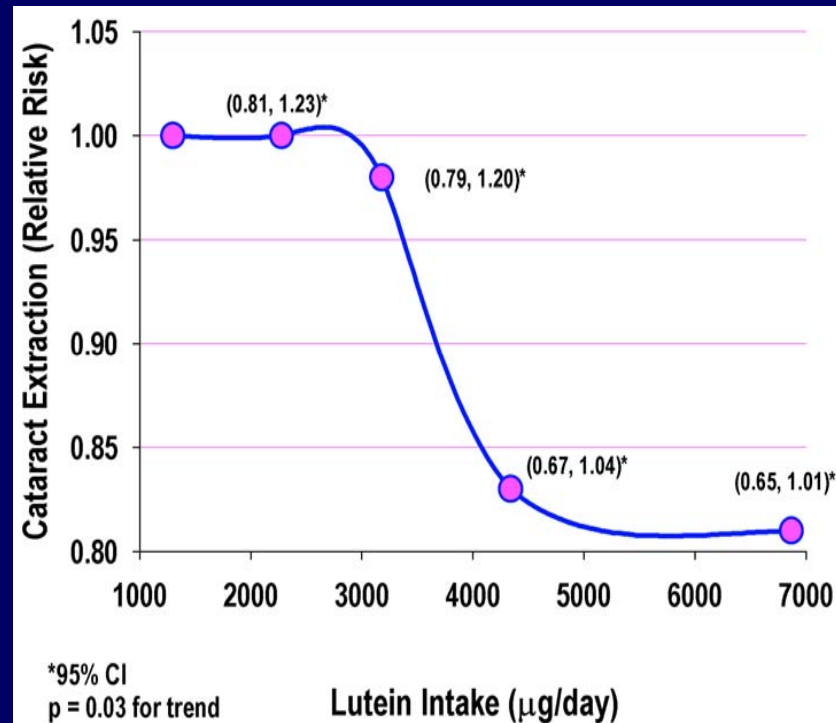


# LUTEIN AND AMD RISK



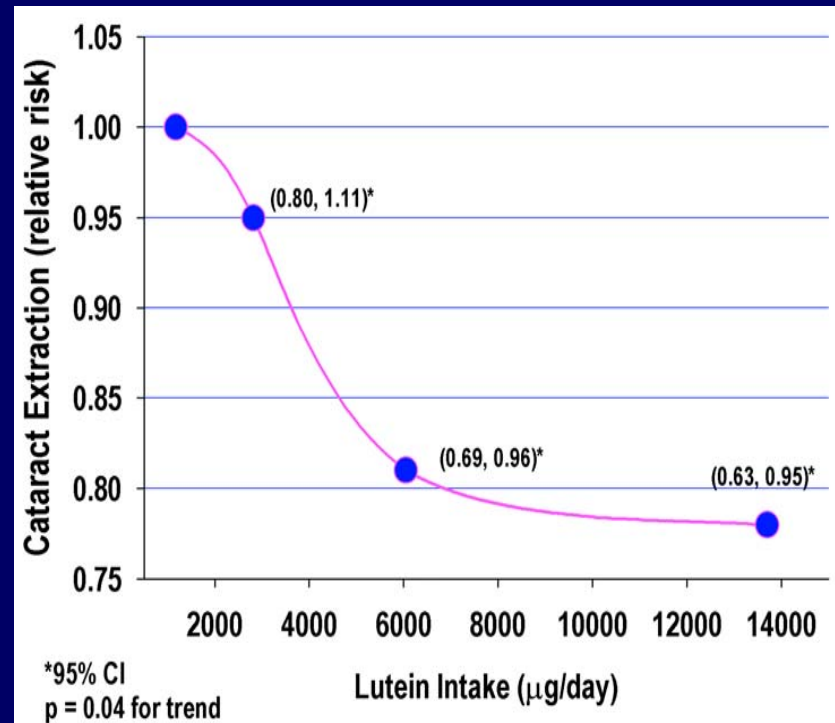
Seddon *et al.* 1994

# LUTEIN & CATARACTS



n = 36,664 men

Brown *et al.* 1999.

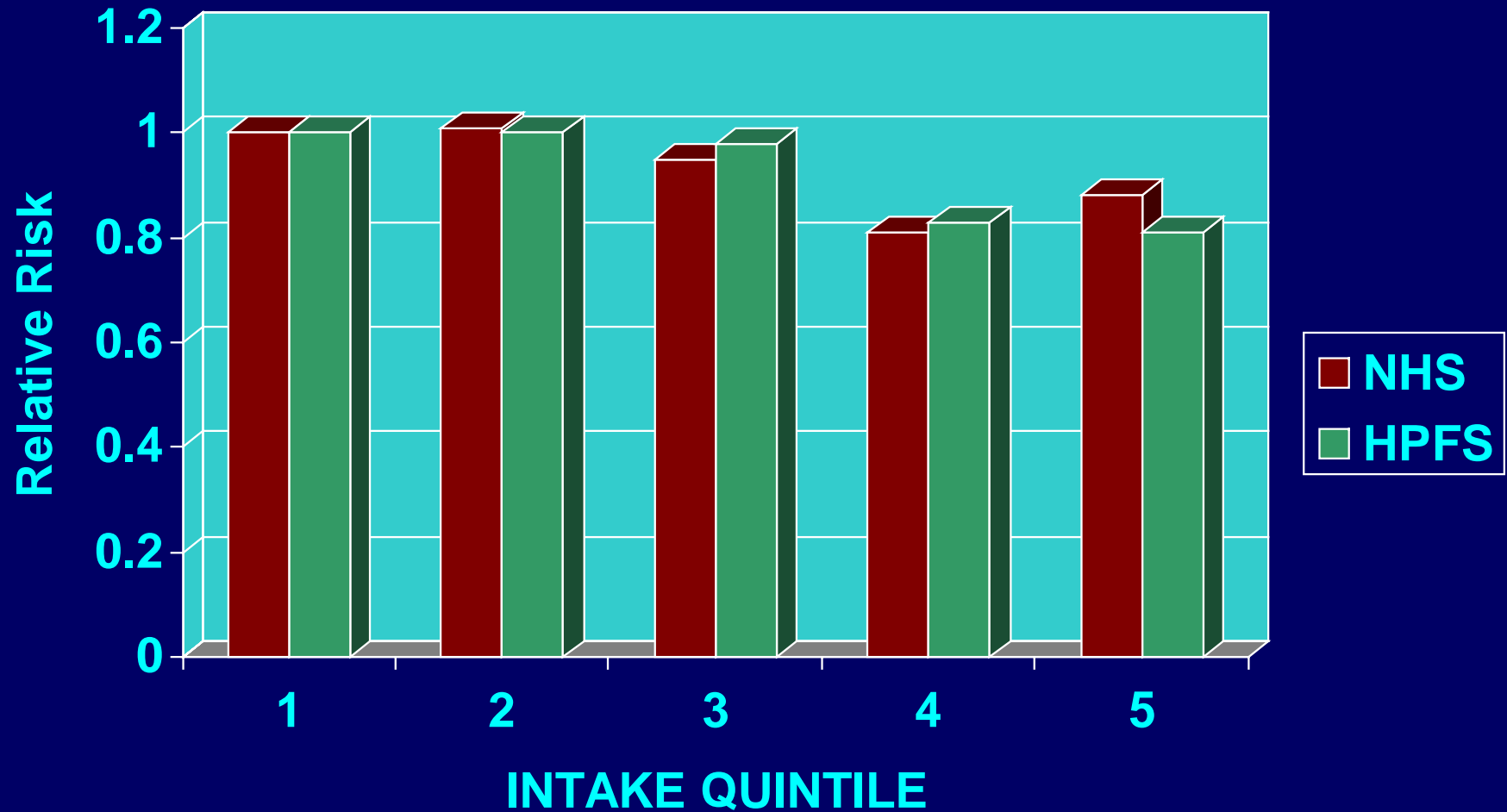


n = 77,466 women

Chason-Taber *et al.* 1999.



# L+Z INTAKE & CATARACT RISK





# COLON CANCER & XANTHOPHYLLS

<b>Lutein (μg)</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>2395</b>
OR	1.0	0.66	0.68	0.65	0.66
95% CI	-	0.50,0.88	0.51,0.91	0.48,0.87	0.48,0.92
P=0.02					
<b>Zeaxan (μg)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>301</b>
OR	1.0	0.68	0.83	0.85	0.83
95% CI		0.51,0.89	0.63,1.09	0.63,1.14	0.60,1.15
P=0.75					

Slattery et al. AJCN 2000

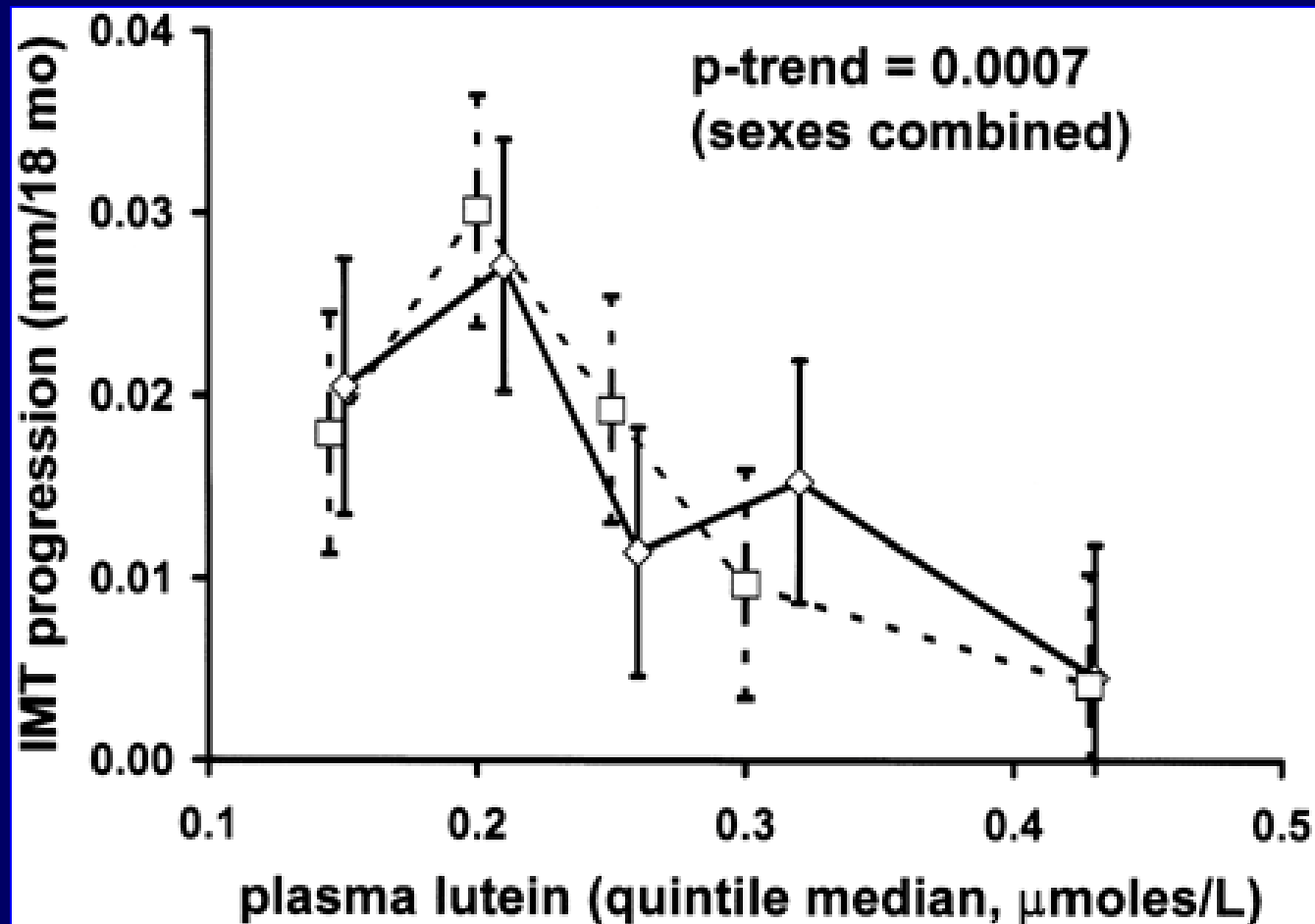


# Serum Lutein and Zeaxanthin and Risk for Breast Cancer

Quartile	Lutein		Zeaxanthin	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
4 (high)	1.0	-	1.0	-
3	1.43	0.85 - 2.41	1.05	0.54 - 2.04
2	1.22	0.76 - 1.97	0.88	0.47 - 1.66
1 (low)	2.08	1.11 - 3.90	1.12	0.59 - 2.13
<i>P</i> (trend)	0.01		0.54	



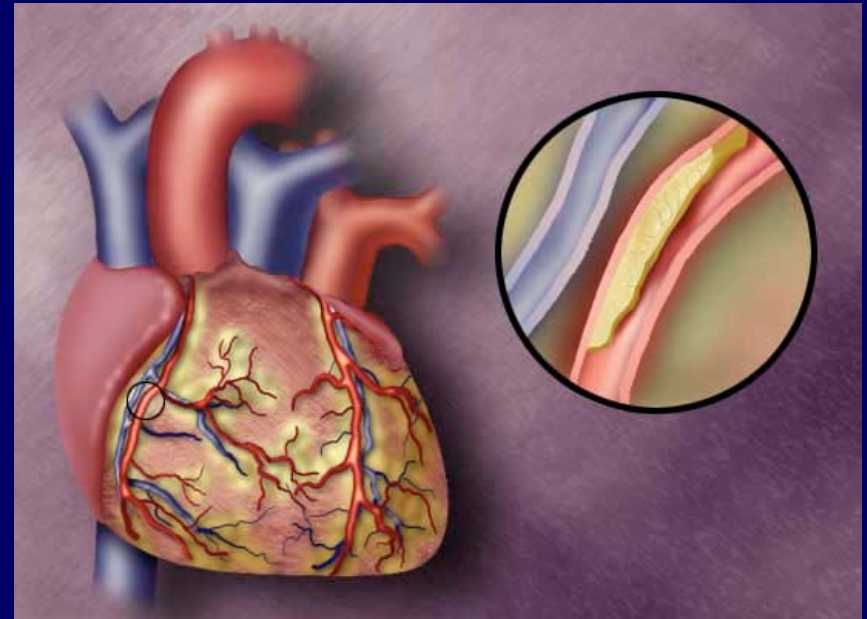
# Change in IMT and Plasma Lutein: Los Angeles Atherosclerosis Study



Dwyer et al. *Circulation* 2001

# LUTEIN & ATHEROSCLEROSIS

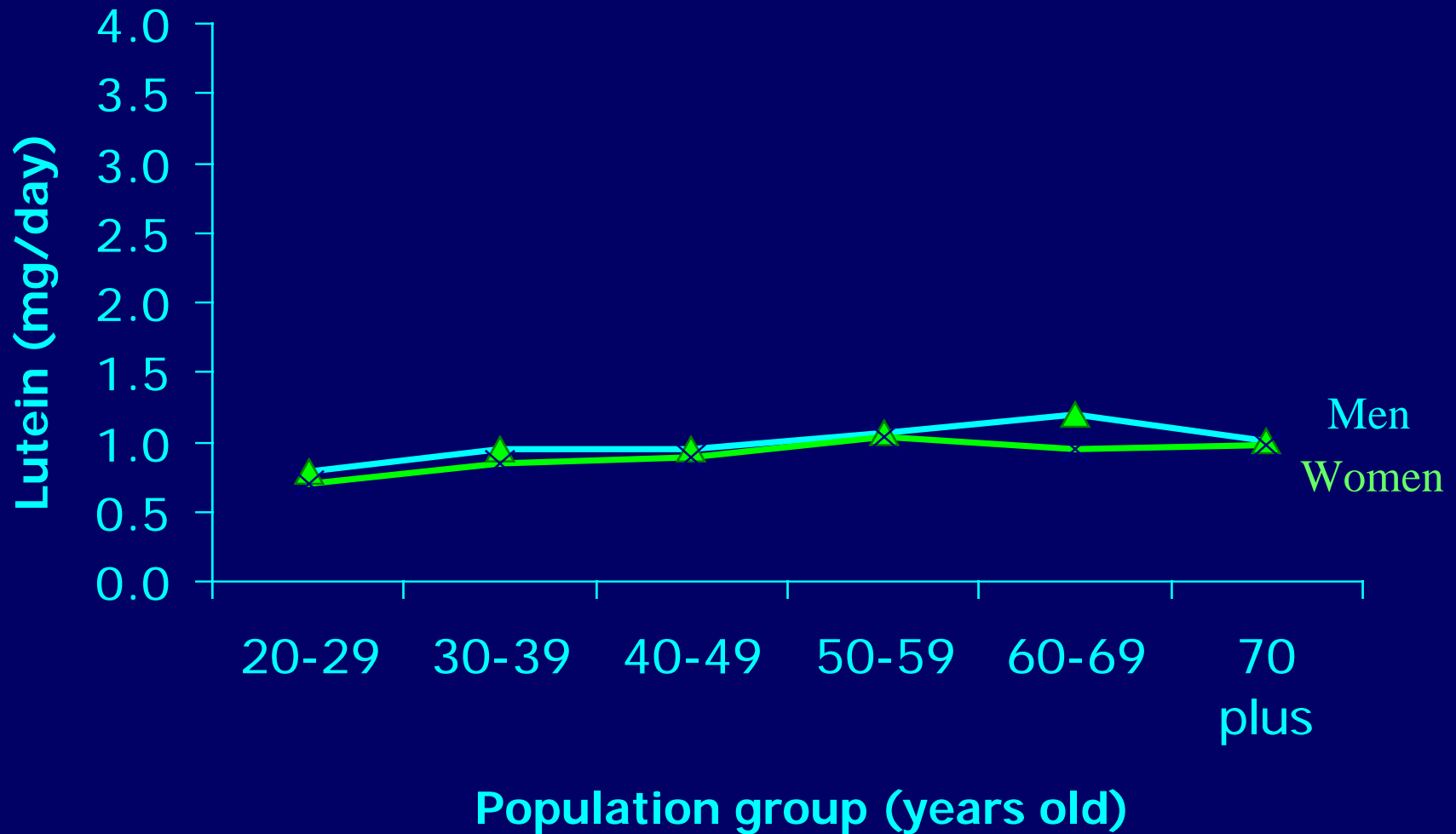
- ❑ Lutein as an antioxidant/anti-inflammatory
- ❑ IMT progression low in those with high plasma lutein
- ❑ High lutein intake decreased atherosclerosis in animal model
- ❑ Lutein effects on inflammatory responses







# LUTEIN INTAKE (1994-96)



Source: Environ International Corporation. Experimental Biology 1999.

# DIETARY LUTEIN/ZEAXANTHIN



KHQ





# Carotenoid Content of Chicken Egg Yolk

	<u>µg/yolk</u>	<u>µg/mg C</u>	<u>µg/100 g</u>
Lutein	292 ± 117	1.19 ± 0.32	723 ± 690
Zeaxanthin	213 ± 85	0.87 ± 0.23	1257 ± 502
Total	505	2.06	2980

Handelman et al. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1999



# Beaver Dam Eye Study: Nuclear Cataracts Risk

---

## Entire Cohort (43-84 y)

---

Food	OR	95% CI
vegetables	0.7	0.4 - 1.2
spinach/greens	0.6	0.4 - 0.9
eggs	0.7	0.5 - 1.2

---

## Younger sub-cohort (43 - 64 y)

---

spinach	0.6	0.3 - 1.0
eggs	0.4	0.2 - 0.9

---

Lyle et al. *Am J. Epidemiol* 1999



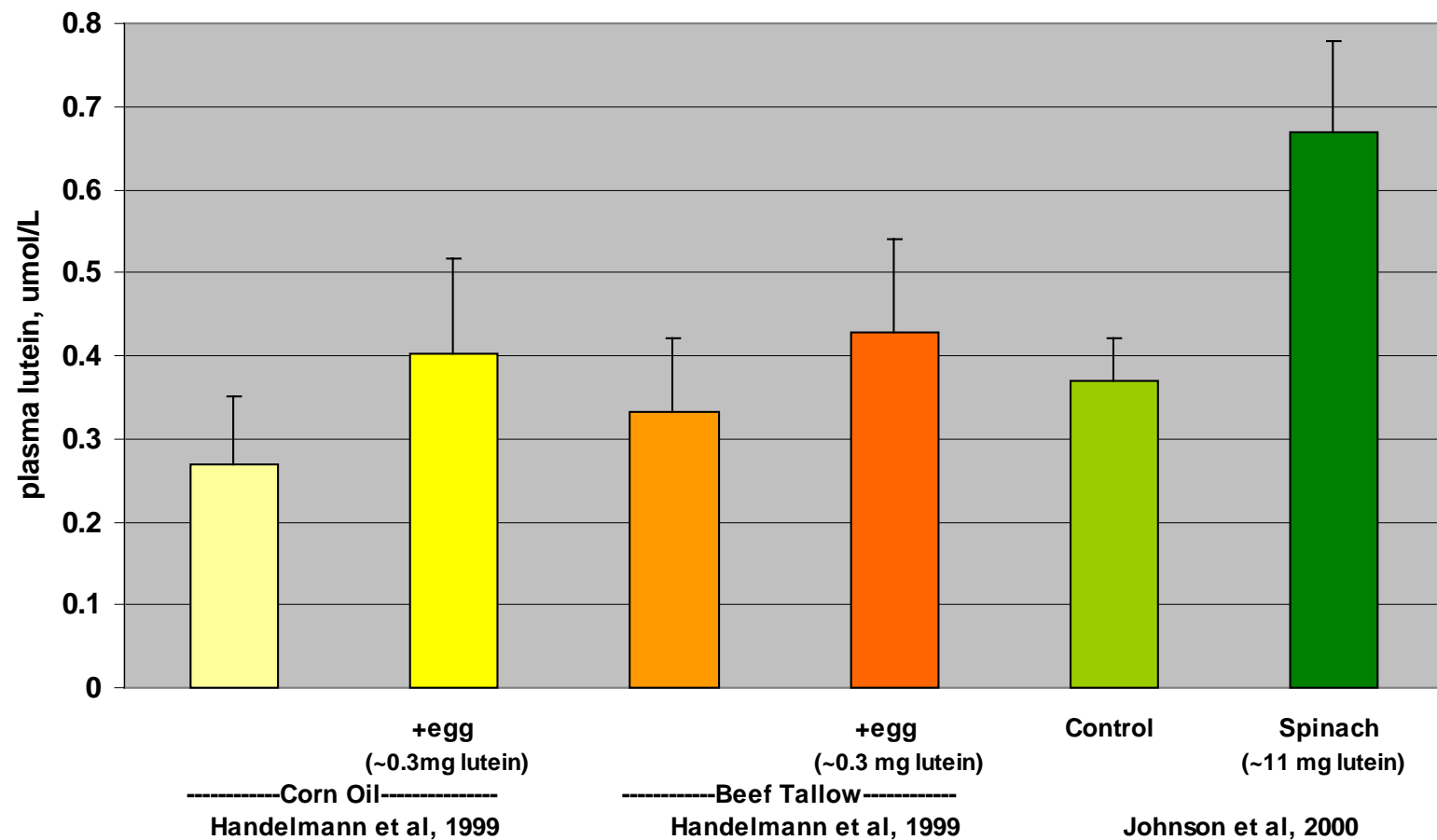
# EGG FEEDING STUDIES

	Control	+ Egg	% Change
Lutein	0.30	0.42	+ 40%
Zeaxanthin	0.05	0.12	+ 140%
<u>Lutein</u>			
Control egg	0.21	0.21	-
Enriched egg	0.24	0.45	+ 88%

Handelman et al. AJCN 1999; Suria et al. EJCNC 2000

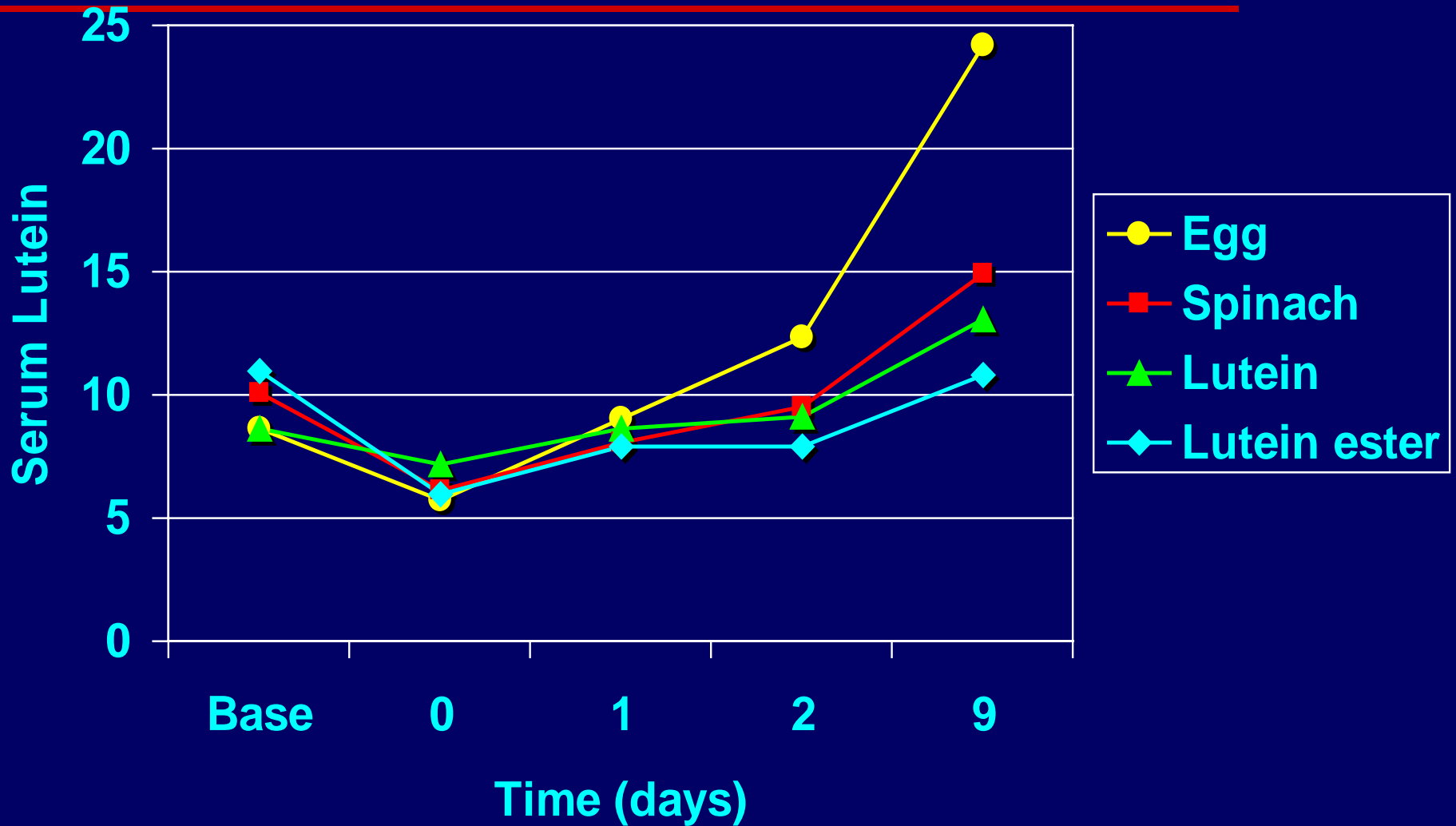
# EGG LUTEIN & PLASMA

Plasma Lutein Response to Lutein in Egg or Spinach





# LUTEIN BIOAVAILABILITY





# EGGS AND MPOD

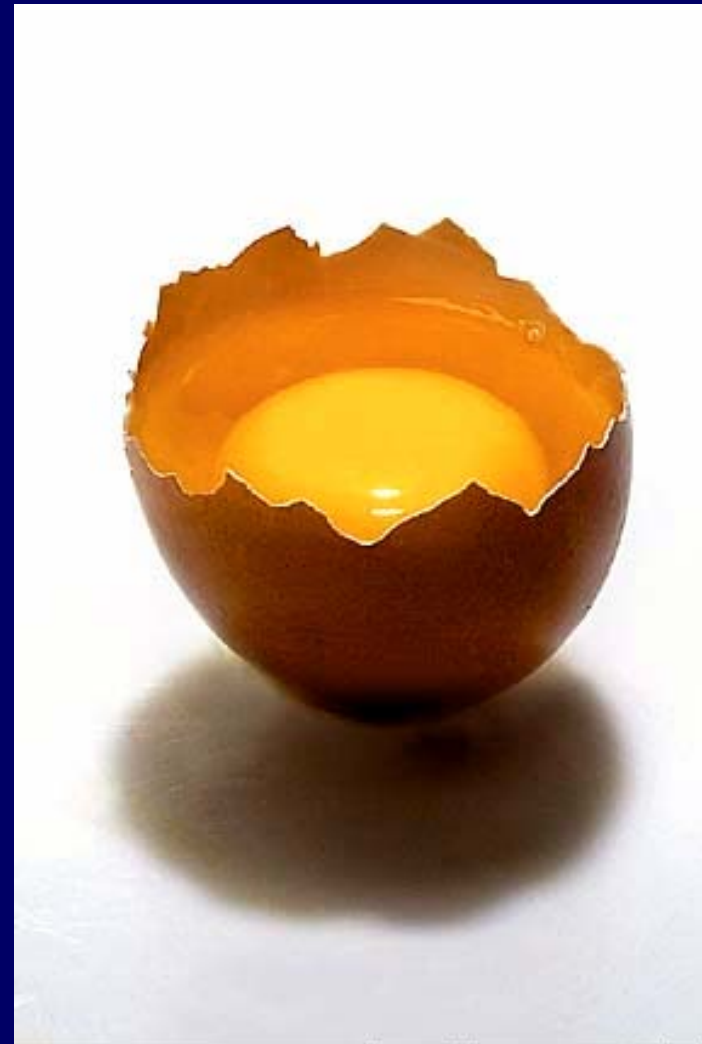
	Controls (8)	6 Eggs/wk for 3 months (9)
Baseline MPOD	0.173	0.181
Final MPOD	0.195	0.300*

*While the average level of lutein and zeaxanthin in one egg is modest (L=250  $\mu$ g and Z=200  $\mu$ g, for the eggs used in these studies) the bioavailability appears high. Consuming 6 eggs/week resulted in a significant increase in MPOD without increasing cholesterol risk.*



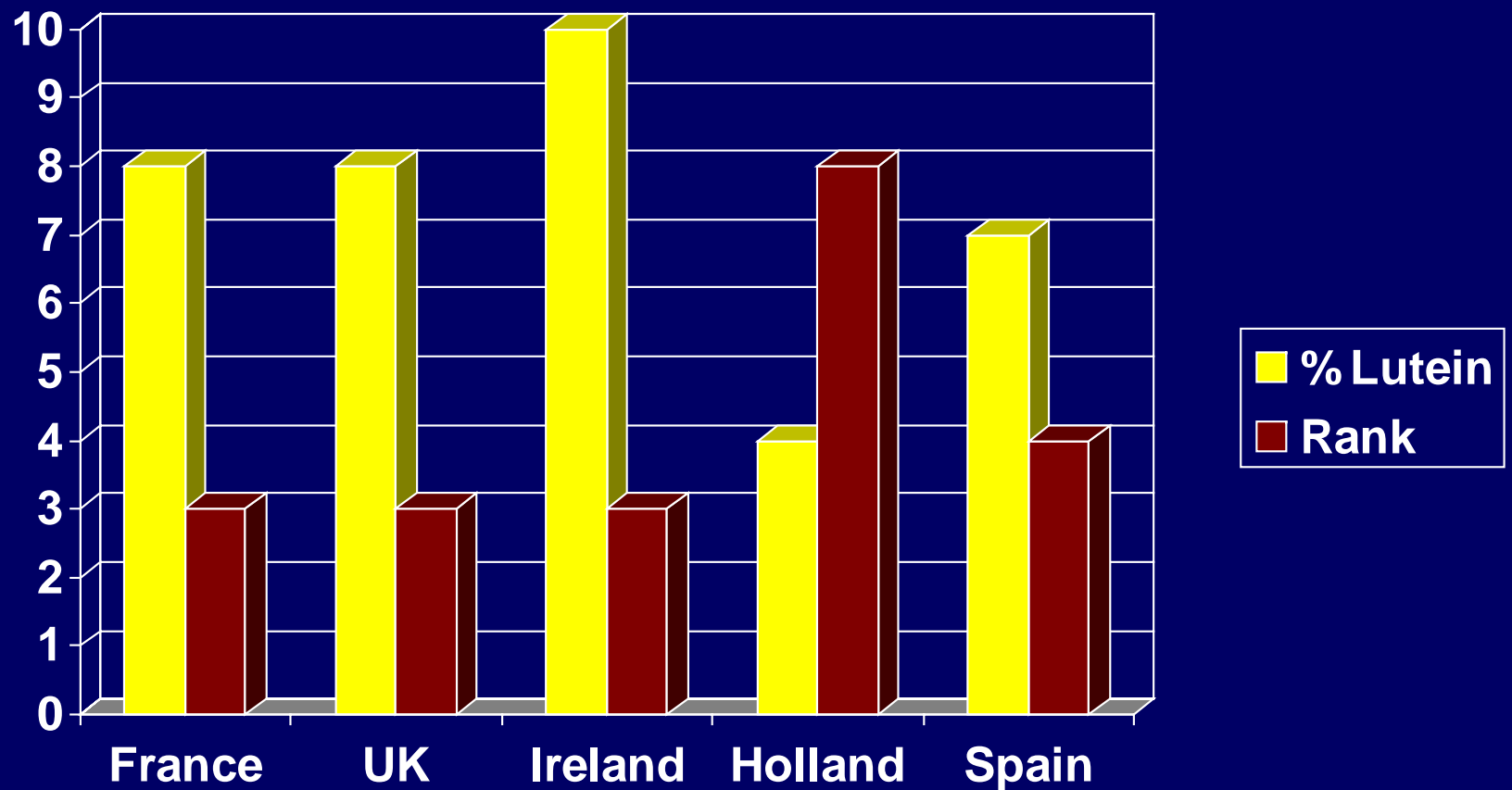
# EGG XANTHOPHYLLS

- ❑ Pre-extracted source
- ❑ High bioavailability
- ❑ Variable levels with ability to increase
- ❑ Increase plasma levels
- ❑ Increase MPOD
- ❑ Important source of zeaxanthin





# EGGS AND DIETARY L+Z





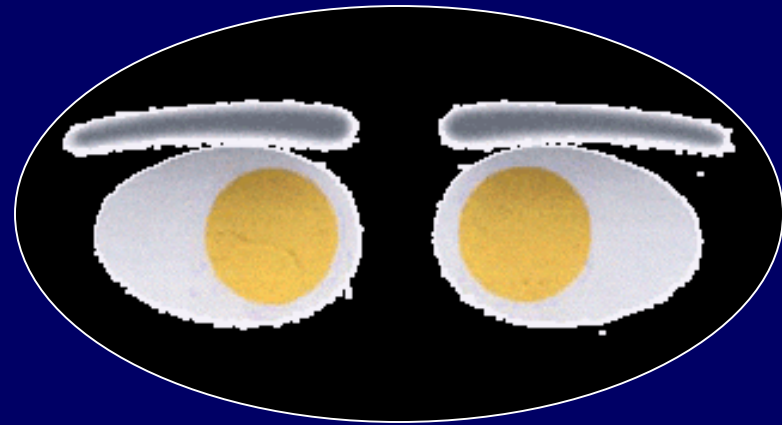
# COMPLICATIONS

---

- ❑ Intake mass not the same as bioavailable xanthophylls
- ❑ Competitive tissue deposition differs between men and women
- ❑ Lutein and zeaxanthin appear to have different effects on risk:
  - Lutein - Cataracts, CHD and cancer
  - Zeaxanthin – AMD

# EGGS & XANTHOPHYLLS

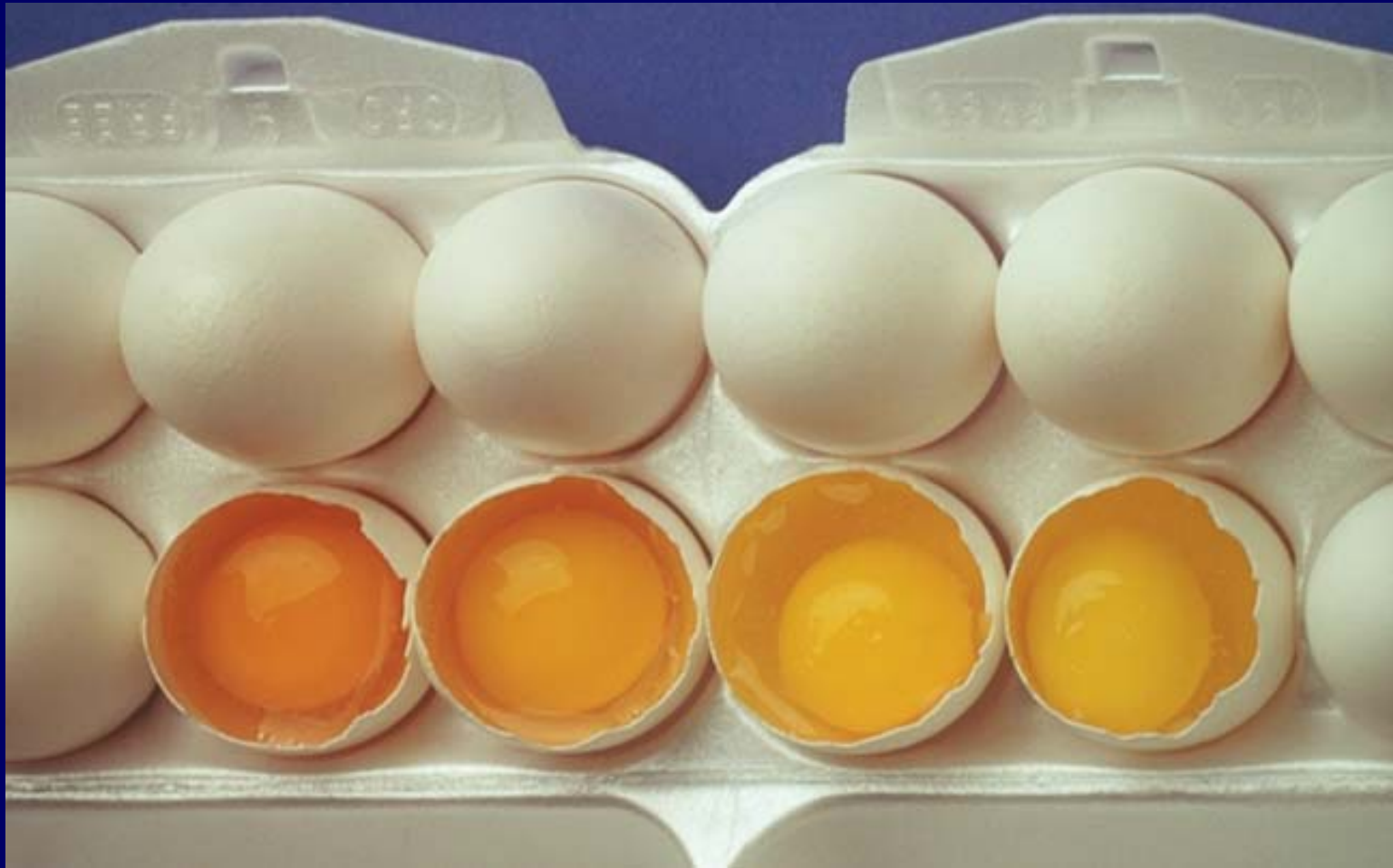
- ❑ Egg xanthophylls in phospholipid matrix
- ❑ Higher bio-availability than green, leafy vegetables or supplements
- ❑ Xanthophyll levels in eggs can be increased by alterations in feed
- ❑ Multiple potential health benefits from xanthophyll enriched eggs





# FUNCTIONAL EGG LUTEIN

---



# PROCESSING LOSS

Sample	mg lutein per 50 g		
	Raw	Pasteurized	Scrambled
Control	0.13 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	0.12
Lutein added	2.56	2.65	2.40



# THE RETURN OF THE GOOD EGG

