



Methionine restriction as a healthy ageing strategy, is it safe and plausible in humans?

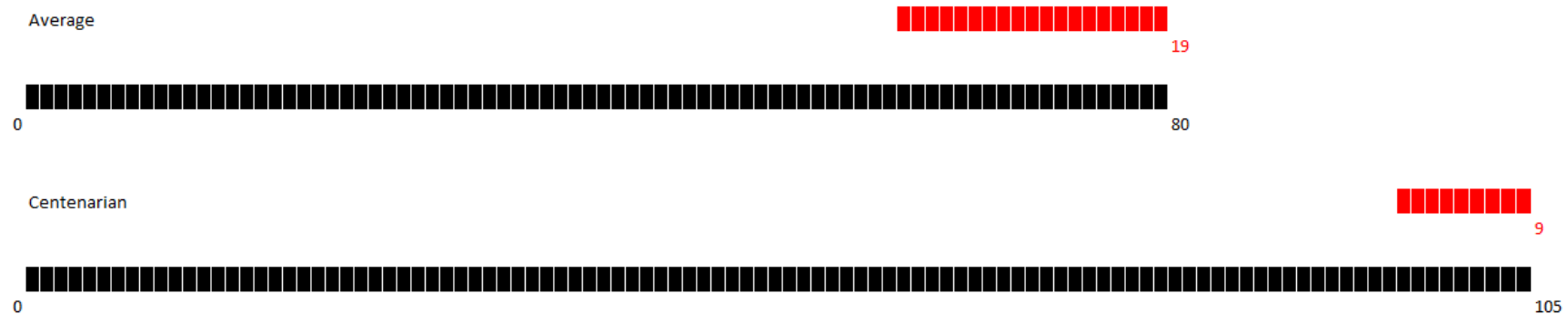
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FOOD AND NUTRITION
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Defining healthy ageing



(Adapted from National Geographic Magazine, May 2013)

- Centenarians **live longer** and have a **compressed morbidity** (red markers) compared to the average life-span

Australia's ageing population

- It is estimated that the percentage of people aged 65 years and over will increase from 14 per cent in 2012 to 25 per cent by 2101

(Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012)

- The prevalence of age-related chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, dementia and type 2 diabetes is increasing
- Chronic diseases are a significant health concern, impacting heavily on the use of health services and contributing to major funding pressures on the health care system
- One of the key risk factors of chronic diseases in Australia is poor diet

(Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2012)

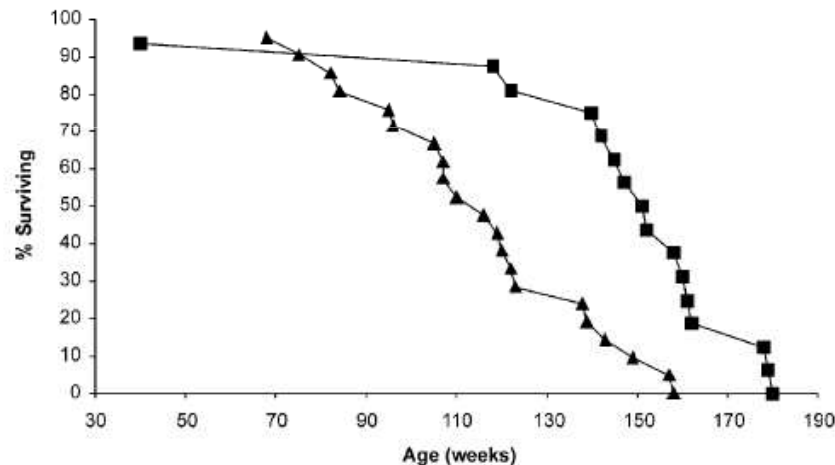
Methionine

- Methionine is an essential amino acid necessary for normal growth and development
- Methionine and its derivatives are involved in several fundamental biological processes such as DNA methylation, protein synthesis and polyamine synthesis
- Methionine metabolism occurs via the “*de novo*” and “*salvage*” pathways

(Finkelstein 1990)

Methionine restriction and life-span extension

- Methionine restriction increases lifespan in rodents
- Effect of methionine restriction was independent of any effect of caloric restriction which is also known to extend life-span

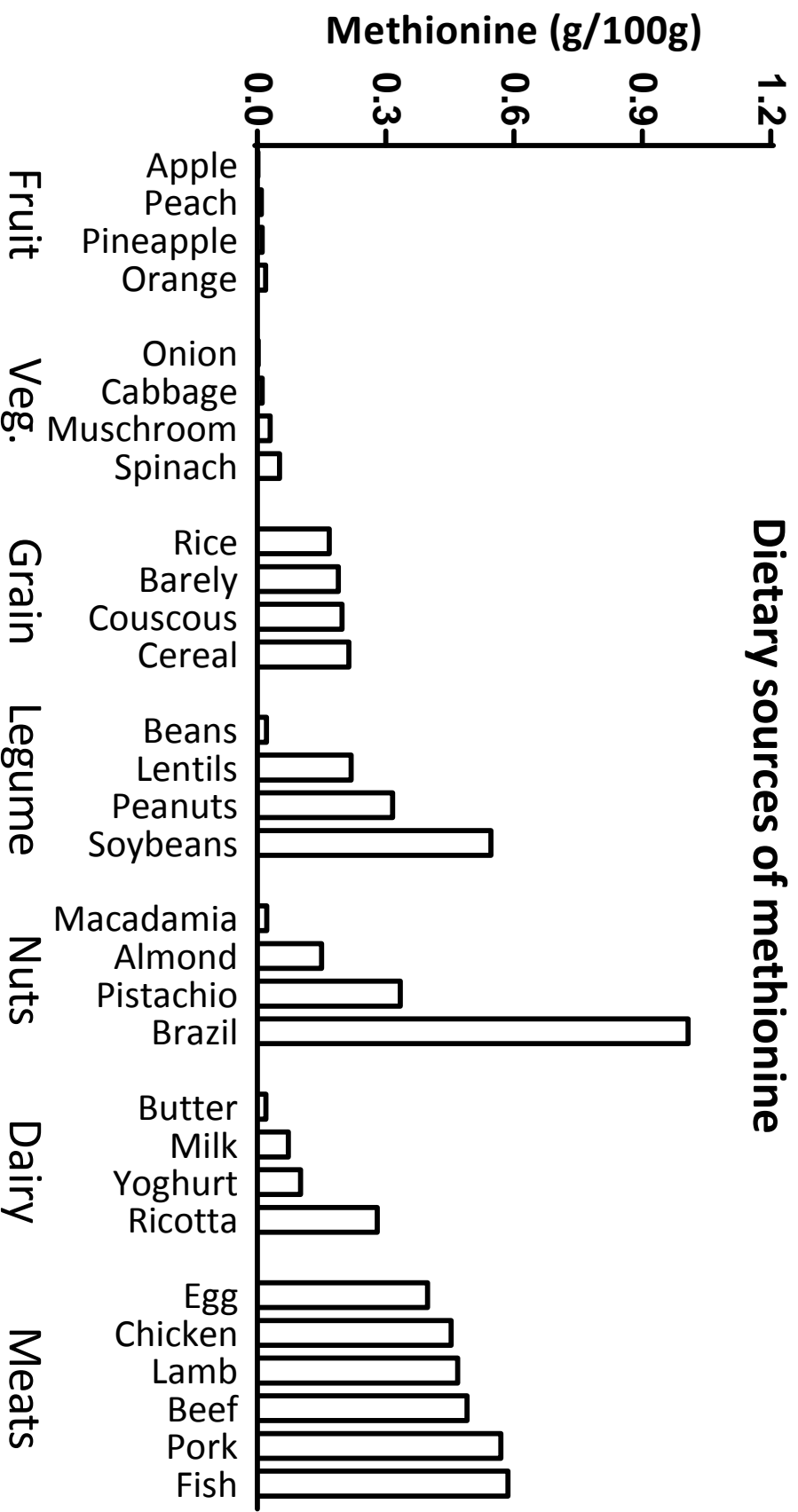


Methionine Restricted Diet
42% increase in mean survival
44% increase in maximal longevity

Fig. 1. Survival of Fischer 344 male rats fed a purified diet containing 0.86% (-▲-) or 0.17% (-■-) methionine beginning at 8 weeks of age.

(Adapted from Zimmerman *et al.* 2003)

Methionine restriction in humans



Methionine restriction human clinical trial

- A diet low in methionine extends a healthy lifespan in rodents but it is unknown whether this effect exists in humans
- There are relatively few studies which investigate methionine restriction in humans as a strategy for longevity and even fewer which utilise a methionine restricted dietary pattern with whole foods
- Pilot clinical trial over 4 weeks to test the safety and feasibility of methionine restriction as a lifestyle choice for the community and as a base diet for future longer term clinical trials.

Aims & hypotheses

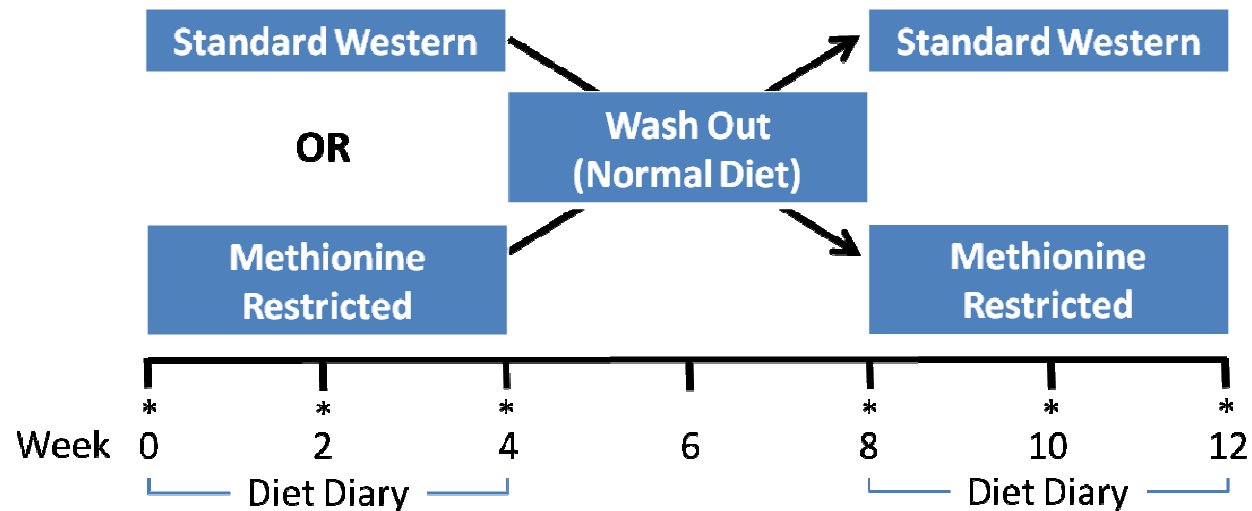
Aims

- To determine if a methionine restricted dietary pattern using whole foods is safe, feasible and deliverable to the community
- To determine nutrient intake values of a methionine restricted dietary pattern

Hypotheses

- A methionine restricted dietary pattern based on whole foods is safe, feasible and deliverable to the community
- A methionine restricted dietary pattern is nutritionally sufficient

Study design



* Blood collection

Note: Each participant will consume both the standard Western diet and the methionine restricted diet over the course of the study

- Participants consulted with a dietitian every 2 weeks during the intervention
- Main meals were provided to participants
- n = 20/group

Sample diets

	Methionine Restricted Diet	Standard Western Diet
Breakfast	2 pieces of Toast with Honey/Jams + 1 glass Orange Juice	1 cup Cereal/Oats with 250 ml whole Milk
Lunch	100 g Fruit Salad or Greek Salad	150 g Chicken Caesar Salad
Dinner	1 serve (227 g) Vegetarian Lasagne	300 g grilled T-bone Steak with steamed vegetables and mashed potatoes
Snack	50 g Almonds or Raisins	50 g Cashew nuts or Walnuts
Methionine Intake	~ 0.8 g	~ 2.8 g

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

- **Inclusion Criteria:**

- Male or Female
- Aged 50-70
- Healthy with no history of cancer
- Body mass index (BMI) in the healthy/overweight range: 18.5-29.9

- **Exclusion Criteria:**

- History of smoking
- Medications/supplements which contain folate, B vitamins or methionine
- Current vegetarians/vegans

Summary

- A methionine restricted dietary pattern is practical at least over the short term
- Plasma methionine is not an accurate indicator of methionine status, particularly in response to short term altered dietary methionine intake
- Longer term interventions are required to determine suitability of a methionine restricted dietary pattern for healthy ageing

Team



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Thank you

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