OS DERIVADOS DA UVA E SEUS BENEFÍCIOS PARA A SAÚDE

Dra. Caroline Dani

100% SUCO DE UVA DO BRASIL

DIA DO VINHO

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INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO VINHO

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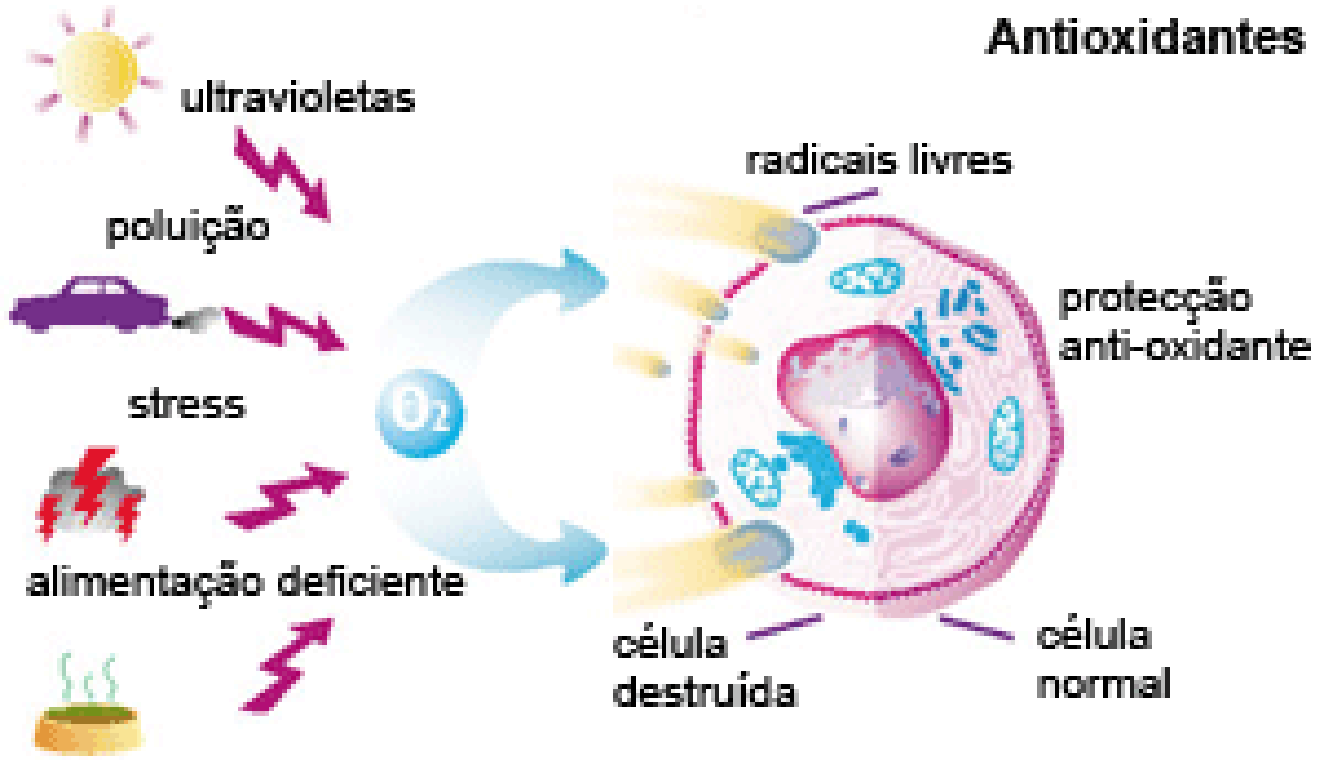


Espécies reativas

Antioxidante

=

ESTRESSE OXIDATIVO

Doenças cardiovasculares

Doenças neurodegerativas

Envelhecimento
Acúmulo

http://www.lef.org/magazine/graphics/freerad.jpg

VINHO

PARADOXO FRANCES
(Renaud e colaboradores, 1992)

Coronary disease

THE FRENCH PARADOX: LESSONS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

Jean Ferrières 107

Heart 2004;90:107–111

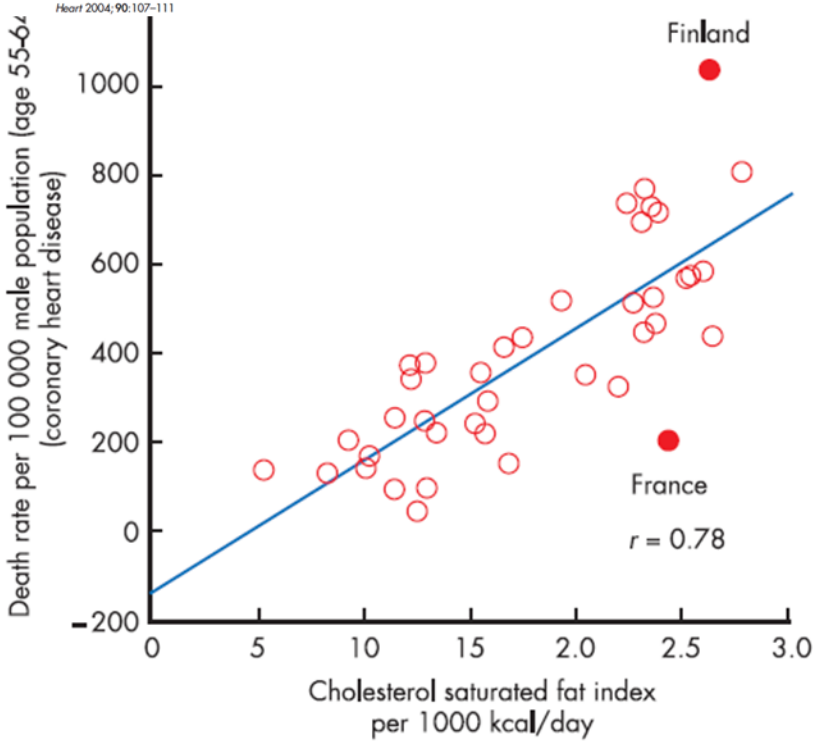
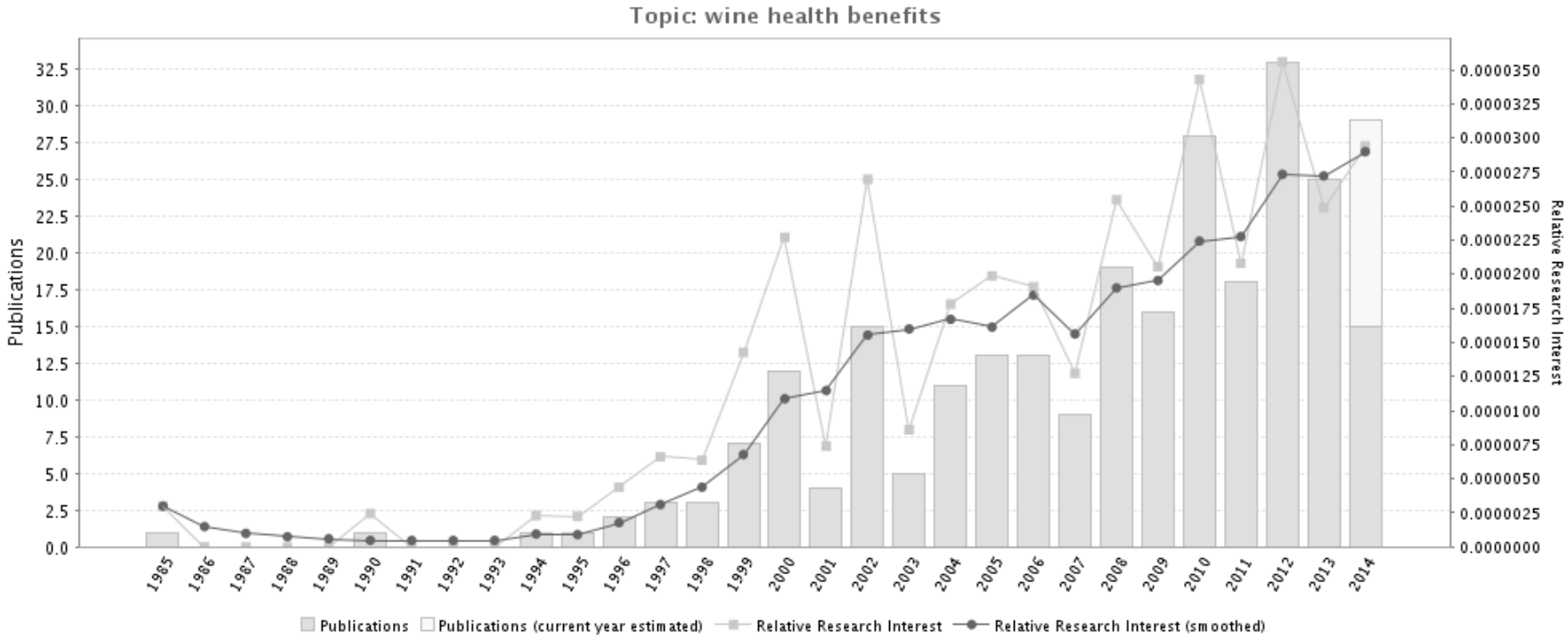


Figure 1 Plot of death rate from coronary heart disease (1977) correlated with daily dietary intake (from 1976 to 1978) of cholesterol and saturated fat as expressed by the cholesterol fat index (CSI) per 1000 kcal. Reproduced from Artaud-Wild *et al*,[2] with permission.


Topic: wine health benefits
Publications
Relative Research Interest
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2014
Publications
Publications (current year estimated)
Relative Research Interest
Relative Research Interest (smoothed)

Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity
Volume 2012, Article ID 805762, 14 pages
doi:10.1155/2012/805762

Review Article

Polifenóis no vinho: Agentes potenciais na neuroproteção

Abdelkader Basli,[1,2] Stéphanie Soulet,[3] Nassima Chaher,[4] Jean-Michel Mérillon,[1] Mohamed Chibane,[5] Jean-Pierre Monti,[1] and Tristan Richard[1]

TABLE 1: The levels of principal phenolic classes (mg/L) in red and white table wine [15].

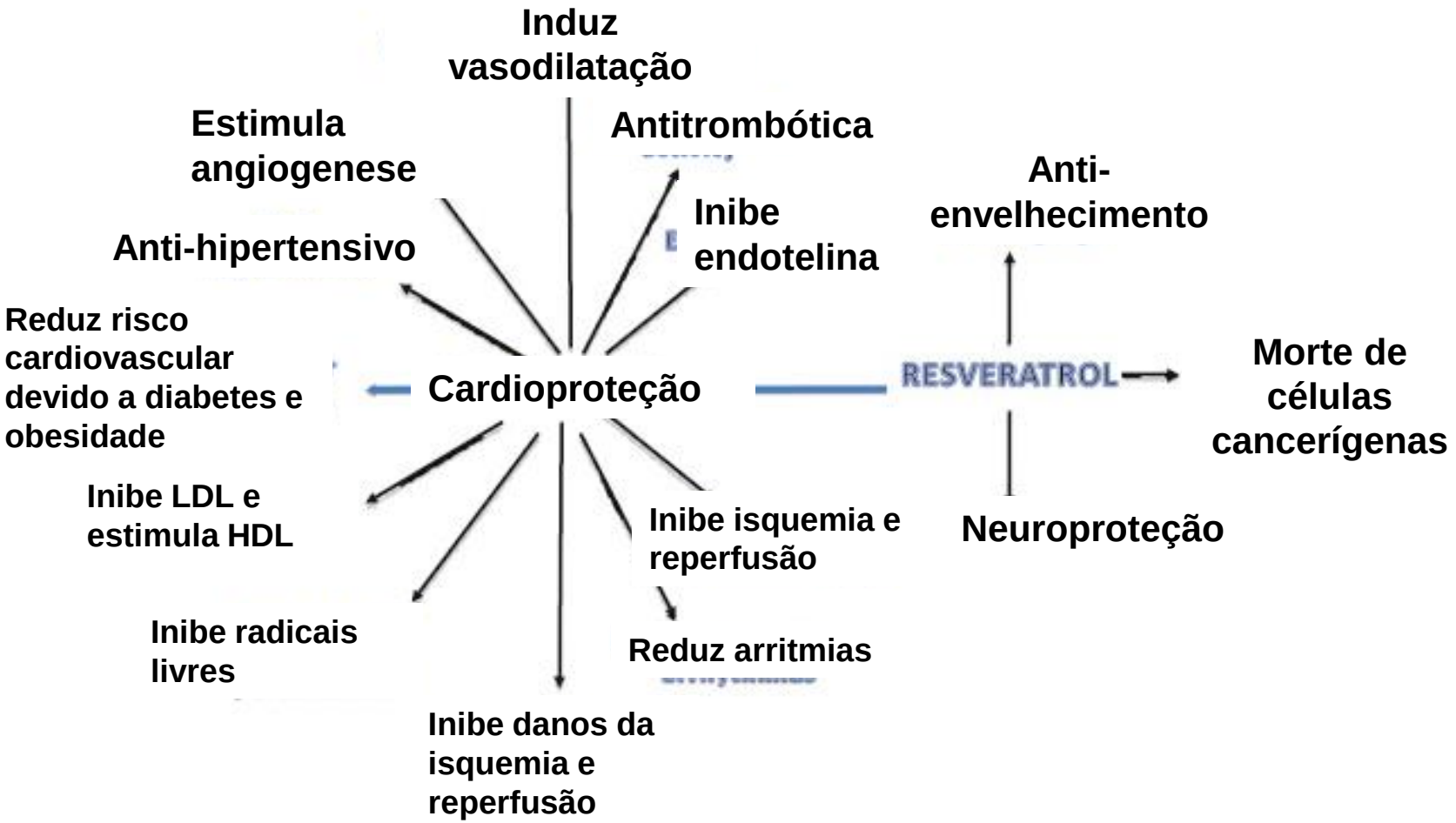
Phenol class	White wine		Red wine	
	Young	Aged	Young	Aged
nonflavonoids				
hydroxycinnamates	154	130	165	60
benzoic acids	10	15	60	60
hydrolyzable tannins	0	100	0	250
stilbenes (resveratrol)	0.5	0.5	7	7
Total mg/L	164.5	245.5	232	377
flavonoids				
flavanol monomers	25	15	200	100
Condensed tannins	20	25	750	1000
flavonols	—	—	100	100
anthocyanins	—	—	400	90
Total mg/L	45	40	1450	1285

Food Chemistry 156 (2014) 258–263

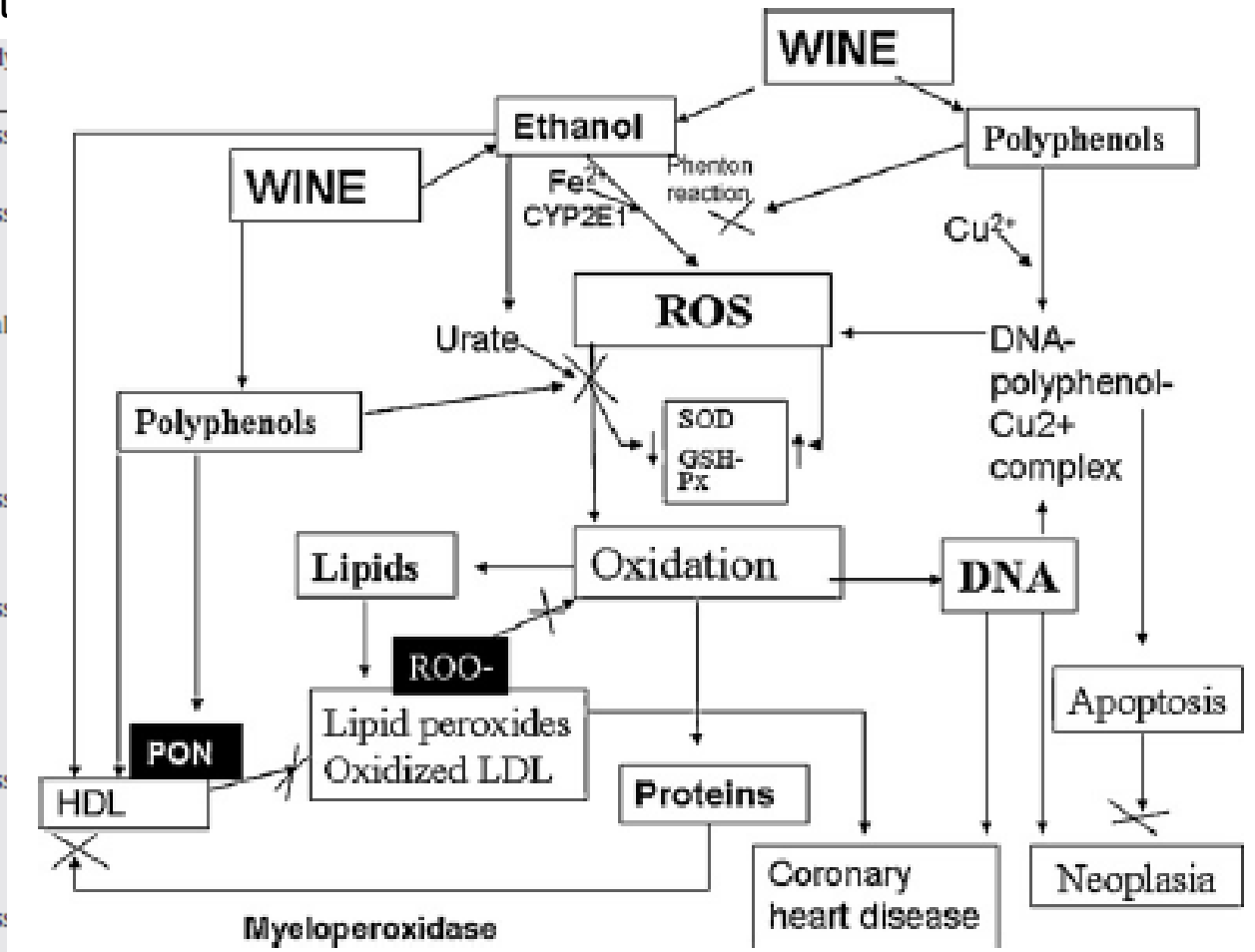
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Food Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchem



Estudos cont [illegible] s saudáveis



Reference	Study	Effects
Duthie et al. [40]	Cross	Increase after RW and malt whisky
Cacceta et al. [42]	Cross	No changes Increase except afterh water
Arendt et al. [39]	Paral	No change
Ziegler et al. [43]	Cross	Increase in RW, DRW Reduced after DRW No changes
Greenrod et al. [44]	Cross	Increase after ethanol No changes after RW Decrease after DRW
Modun et al. [17]	Cross	Increase after RW or phenol-stripped RW
Kiviniemi et al. [41]	Cross	Increase after RW

RW, red wine; DRW, de-alcoholized red wine; WW, white wine; TAC, total antioxidant capacity of plasma or serum (TAS; ORAC; FRAP; SAOC; etc.); *ex vivo* LDL oxidation, lag time of conjugated dienes formation after isolated LDL oxidation with Cu^{++}; TBARS, serum thiobarbituric acid reactive substances.

[a] Smoking status non-described.

Quem é o responsável?

( ) Álcool

( ) Outros compostos

ELSEVIER

Atherosclerosis 156 (2001) 67–72

ATHEROSCLEROSIS

www.elsevier.com/locate/atherosclerosis

Red wine, dealcoholized red wine, and especially grape juice, inhibit atherosclerosis in a hamster model

Joe A. Vinson *, Karolyn Teufel, Nancy Wu

Department of Chemistry, University of Scranton, Linden and Monroe Streets, Scranton, PA 18510-4626, USA

Received 13 January 2000; received in revised form 31 July 2000; accepted 11 August 2000

Table 1
Mean value for lipids, atherosclerosis, lipid peroxides and lower density lipoproteins oxidizability

Measurement	Group data and % change relative to the water control group[a]				
	Water control	6.75% Ethanol	Dealcoholized red wine $\frac{1}{2}$ strength	Red wine 6.75% ethanol $\frac{1}{2}$ strength	Concord grape juice $\frac{1}{2}$ strength
Weight at end of study	163 ± 31	136 ± 16	148 ± 16	148 ± 17	149 ± 17
Food consumption (g/day)	60 ± 8	46 ± 9	51 ± 7	49 ± 9	49 ± 8
Fluid consumption (ml/day)	9 ± 2[a]	17 ± 2[b]	12 ± 4[c]	21 ± 4[d]	9 ± 3[a]
Plasma cholesterol (mg/dl)	417 ± 86[a]	369 ± 114[a]	319 ± 116[b]	252 ± 59[b]	305 ± 101[b]
		−11.5%	−23.5%	−39.6%	−26.8%
Plasma HDL (mg/dl)	77 ± 14[a]	64 ± 9[a]	42 ± 10[b]	48 ± 8[b]	72 ± 14[a]
		−16.9%	−45.5%	−37.7%	−5.6%
Plasma LDL (mg/dl)	250 ± 72[a]	241 ± 107[a]	217 ± 96[b]	134 ± 48[c]	158 ± 81[bc]
		−3.9%	−13.3%	−46.4%	−36.8%
Plasma triglycerides (mg/dl)	356 ± 193[a]	3[illegible] 127[a]	2[illegible] 122[a]	2[illegible] 82[a]	33[illegible] 121[a]
		−[illegible]%	−[illegible]%	−[illegible]%	−[illegible]%
Plasma lipid peroxides (μM)	5.87 ± 0.77[a]	4.[illegible] 0.54[b]	4.[illegible] 0.78[b]	3[illegible] 0.39[c]	5.0[illegible] .09[b]
		−[illegible]%	−22.5%	−[illegible]%	−14.[illegible]%
% Atherosclerosis	10.1 ± 1.8[a]	8.3 ± 1.4[b]	5.3 ± 1.6[c]	4.8 ± 1.2[c]	7.4 ± 1.8[b]
		−18.3%	−45.2%	−52.9%	−27.6%
Pooled lag time (min)	79	18,3%	45,2%	52,9%	27,6%
		+24.1%	+44.3%	+81.0%	+82.3%

[a] Group data is mean ± S.D. Groups having a different superscript are significantly different, $P < 0.05$.

Balancing the Risks and Benefits of Moderate Drinking

R. CURTIS ELLISON

Department of Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts 02118, USA

Reduz em 80% o risco de doença cardiovascular em mulheres – 15 g/dia de álcool

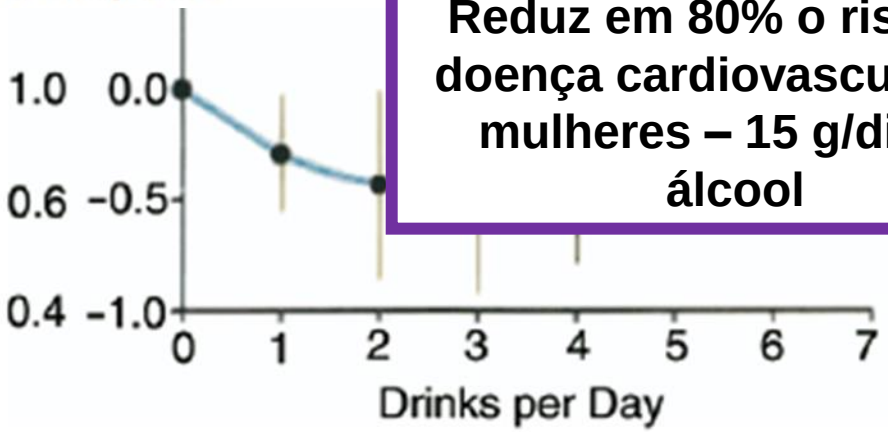
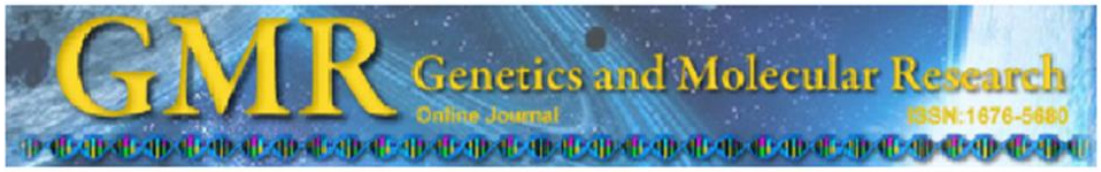


Figure 3 **Alcohol and Stroke Risk**

Relationship between daily alcohol and ischemic stroke. This was fully adjusted for the usual stroke factors. OR = odds ratio. Reproduced with permission from Sacco et al. (12).

Suco de uva

- Sais Minerais – Cu, Zn, Mn, Ca...
- Fibras
- Água
- Polifenóis



Mineral content is related to antioxidant and antimutagenic properties of grape juice

C. Dani[1], L.S. Oliboni[1], D. Pra[2], D. Bonatto[1], C.E.I. Santos[3], M.L. Yoneama[3], J.F. Dias[3], M. Salvador[1] and J.A.P. Henriques[1,4]

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
Food and Chemical Toxicology 45 (2007) 2574–2580
www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox

Phenolic content and antioxidant activities of white and purple juices manufactured with organically- or conventionally-produced grapes

C. Dani, L.S. Oliboni, R. Vanderlinde, D. Bonatto, M. Salvador, J.A.P. Henriques *

Instituto de Biotecnologia, Universidade de Caxias do Sul, Caxias do Sul (UCS), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Received 10 April 2006; accepted 18 June 2007

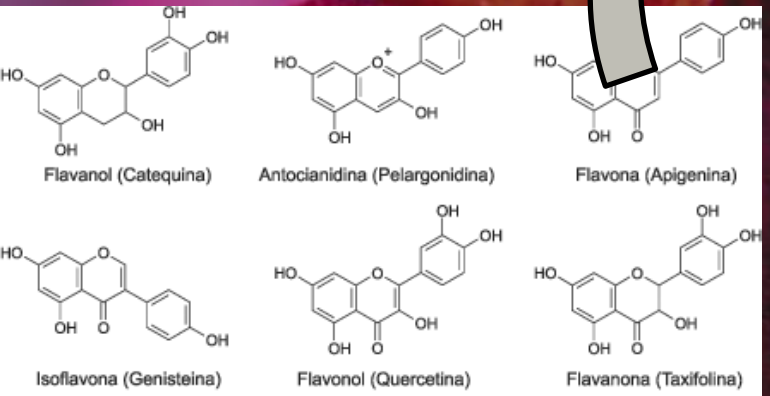
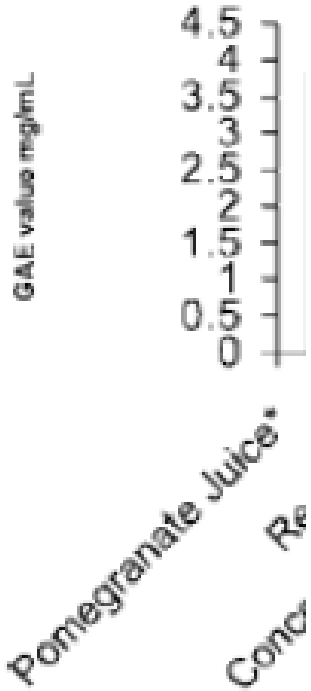
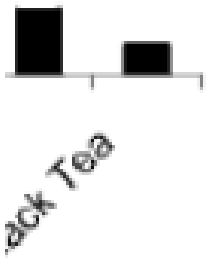


Figura 8. *Estrutura das principais classes de flavonóides*

Table 1. Phenolic levels in fruits and juices (NF, not found)

Phenolic	Apple	Purple grape	Apple juice	Purple grape juice
	[mg/100 g]		[mg/100 mL]	
Total phenols content[a)]	155	166	220	589
Total catechins[b)]	1.07	31.60	5.17	10.28
Catechin	NF	0.76	NF	2.58
Epicatechin	1.07	0.42	5.17	1.31
Dimer B1	NF	3.54	NF	0.74
Dimer B3	NF	23.16	NF	5.62
Dimer B4	NF	3.54	NF	NF
EGC	NF	0.03	NF	0.03
EGCG	NF	0.15	NF	NF
Caftaric acid	0.56	NF	1.83	NF
Caffeic acid	1.22	NF	3.99	NF
Gallic acid	0.04	NF	0.05	0.14
p-Coumaric acid	NF	NF	4.83	NF
Isoquercetin	NF	1.49	NF	1.11
Delphinidin	NF	9.30	NF	3.08
Cyanidin-3-glucoside	NF	1.43	NF	0.58
Peonidin-3-glucoside	NF	7.18	NF	2.29





Sucos tintos

Ascorbic acid (mg %)
30.8 ± 0.40^{c}
44.0 ± 0.13^{b}
57.2 ± 0.70^{a}
30.8 ± 0.90^{c}

Suco de laranja

37,33 mg %

Dani et al., 2007; César et al., 2010

- Integral
- Reconstituído
- Adoçado

} SUCO

- Néctar
- Bebida
- Refresco

- Em pó

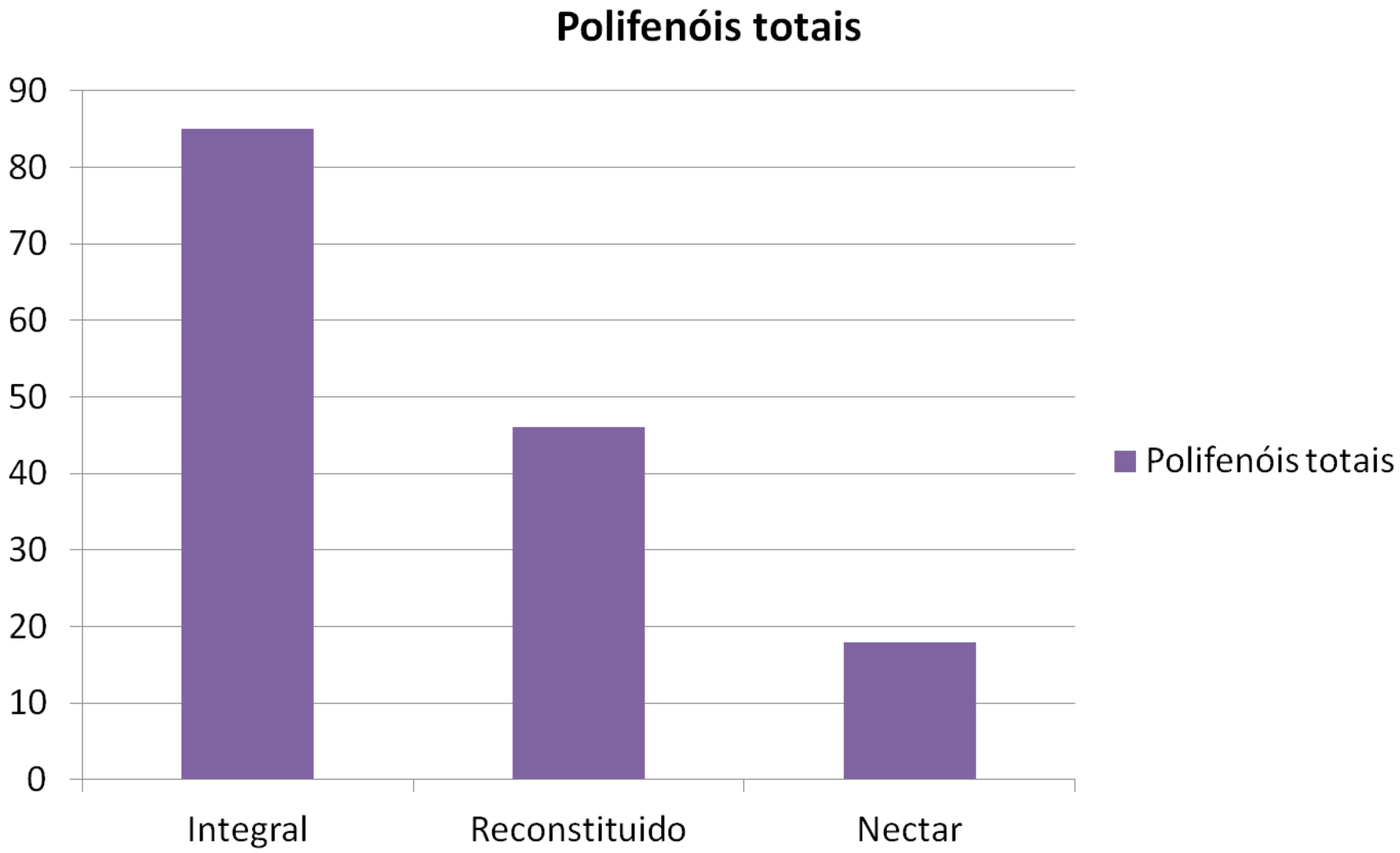

Polifenóis totais
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Integral
Reconstituido
Nectar
Polifenóis totais

Tabela I - Efeitos benéficos do suco de uva em seres humanos e modelos animais.

Referência	Composto utilizado	Administração do composto	Amostra empregada	Resultados
Schilachterman et al. [7]	Extrato contendo: resveraltrol, quercetina e catequina	0,5; 5; 25 mg/kg de peso corporal, por gavagem 3 vezes por semana durante 118 dias	Camundongos	Combinação dos polifenóis contribuiu para prevenção da metástase e progressão do câncer de mana
Shuklitt-Hale et al. [8]	Suco de uva concord	Ingestão via oral ad libitum,durante 8 semanas	Ratos Fischer	A adição do suco de uva na dieta foi capaz de reverter o curso neural e envelhecimento comportamental
Park et al. [10]	Suco de uva tinto	480 mL, via oral, durante 8 semanas	Indivíduos saudáveis	Aumento da capacidade antioxidante, redução de danos ao DNA em linfócitos, redução de EROs no sangue periférico
Dani et al. [16]	Suco de uva (Vitis labrusca)	7 μL/g de peso corporal, durante 30 dias, após administração de CCl4 como agente agressor	Ratos Wistar	Redução da peroxidação lipídica, do dano proteico e aumento da atividade de SOD e CAT
Miyagi et al. [40]	Suco de uva tinto	300 mL via oral, tratamento agudo (2h)	Indivíduos saudáveis	Inibição da redução colesterol LDL, in vitro
Stein et al. [41]	Suco de uva Concord	4 mL/kg de peso, via oral, duas vezes por dia durante 14 dias.	Indivíduos com DAC	Melhora da função endotelial; aumenta vasodilatação arterial e reduz a suscetibilidade à oxidação de colesterol LDL
Shanmuganayagam et al. [44]	Suco de uva Concord	225 mL/dia, via oral, durante 96 dias, concomitante a dieta hipercolesterolêmica	Coelhos	Redução da pressão arterial; redução do colesterol total, redução do desenvolvimento de ateroma e agregação plaquetária.
Chou et al. [54]	Suco de uva Concord	640 mL/dia, via oral, durante 56 dias	Indivíduos com DAC	Ingestão do suco de uva moderada e contínua melhora a função endotelial

DAC = Doença arterial coronariana; LDL = Lipoproteína de baixa densidade; DNA = ácido desoxirribonucleico; EROs = espécies reativas de oxigênio; CCL4 = tetracloreto de carbono; SOD = superóxido dismutase; CAT = catalase.

Suco de uva para o atleta

Estudo:

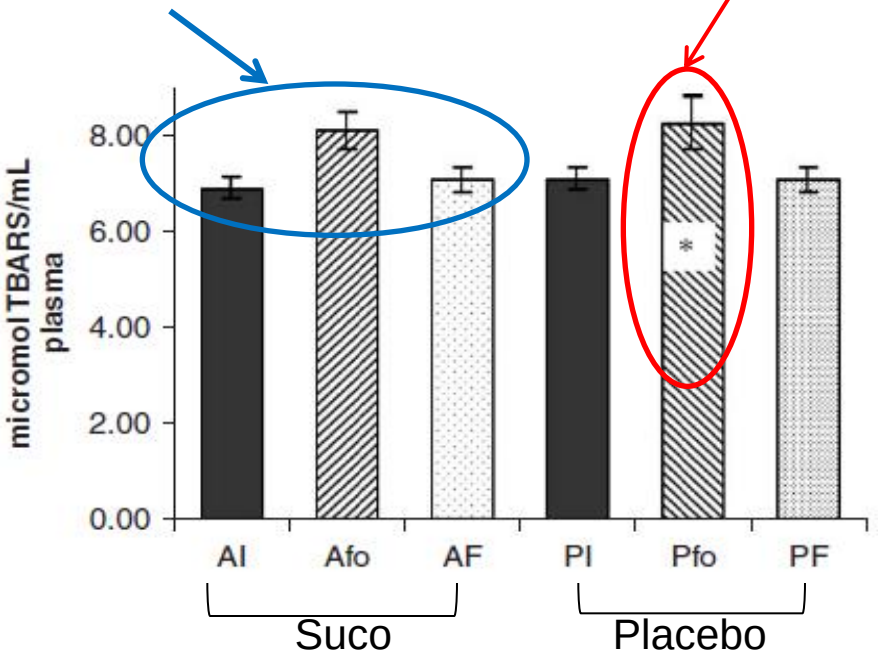
Ingestão →  → ciclistas durante o exercício

Após o exercício

O **SUCO** preveniu danos à lipídeo

O placebo **não** preveniu o dano

Dano à lipídeos



Suco de uva para o atleta

Mesmo Estudo:

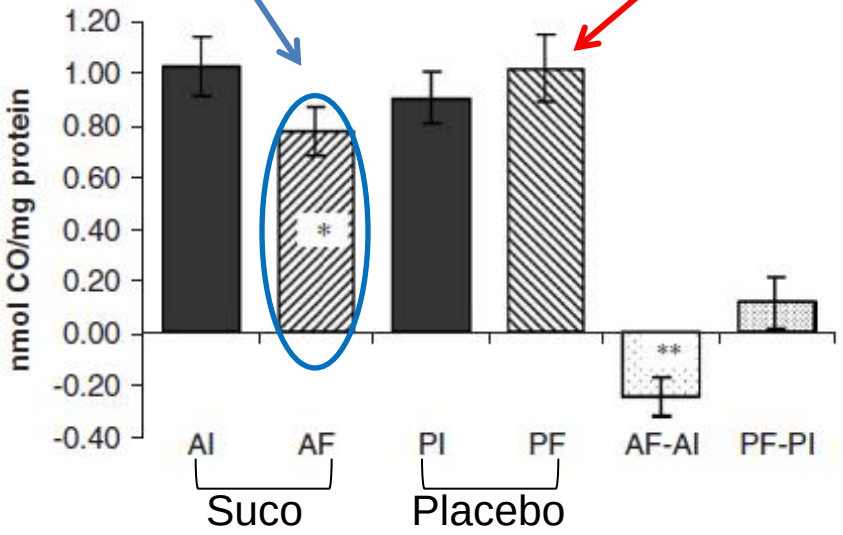
Ingestão  ciclistas durante o exercício

Após o exercício

A suplementação com o suco **reduziu 23% de danos à proteínas**

O placebo **aumentou em 12% os danos causados**

Dano à proteínas



(Morillas-Ruiz, et al, 2006)

Além disso outro estudo:

Triatletas que ingeriram →  → Diariamente por 20 dias

	Baseline	After grape juice intake
Glucose (mg/dl)	89.4±8.9	67.1±11.2*
Insulin (μU/ml)	13.3±2.7	16.9±3.7*
HOMA2-IR	1.7± 0.1	1.9±0.4
Uric acid (μmol/l)	0.3±0.07	0.4±0.06*
E-SOD (U/mg protein)	27.8±6.3	24.3±2.5*
Plasma polyphenols (mg of galic acid/ml)	0.2±0.03	0.3±0.04*

Redução de glicose
Aumento de Insulina

↓

Indica:
Melhora do transporte e utilização da glicose pelo organismo

↓

Melhora na performance do atleta durante a competição

Aumento da capacidade antioxidante

↓

Reduz a probabilidade de causar danos a biomoléculas

(Gonçalves et al, 2011)

Hepatoproteção

JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL FOOD
J Med Food 11 (1) 2008, 127–132

DOI: 10.1089/jmf.2007.558

Intake of Purple Grape Juice as a Hepatoprotective Agent in Wistar Rats

Caroline Dani,[1] Lívia S. Oliboni,[1] Matheus A.B. Pasquali,[2] Marcos R. Oliveira,[2]
Fernanda M. Umezu,[1] Mirian Salvador,[1] José C.F. Moreira,[2] and João A.P. Henriques[1]

[1]Inst
and [2]
Universida

NUTRITION RESEARCH 33 (2013) 120–125

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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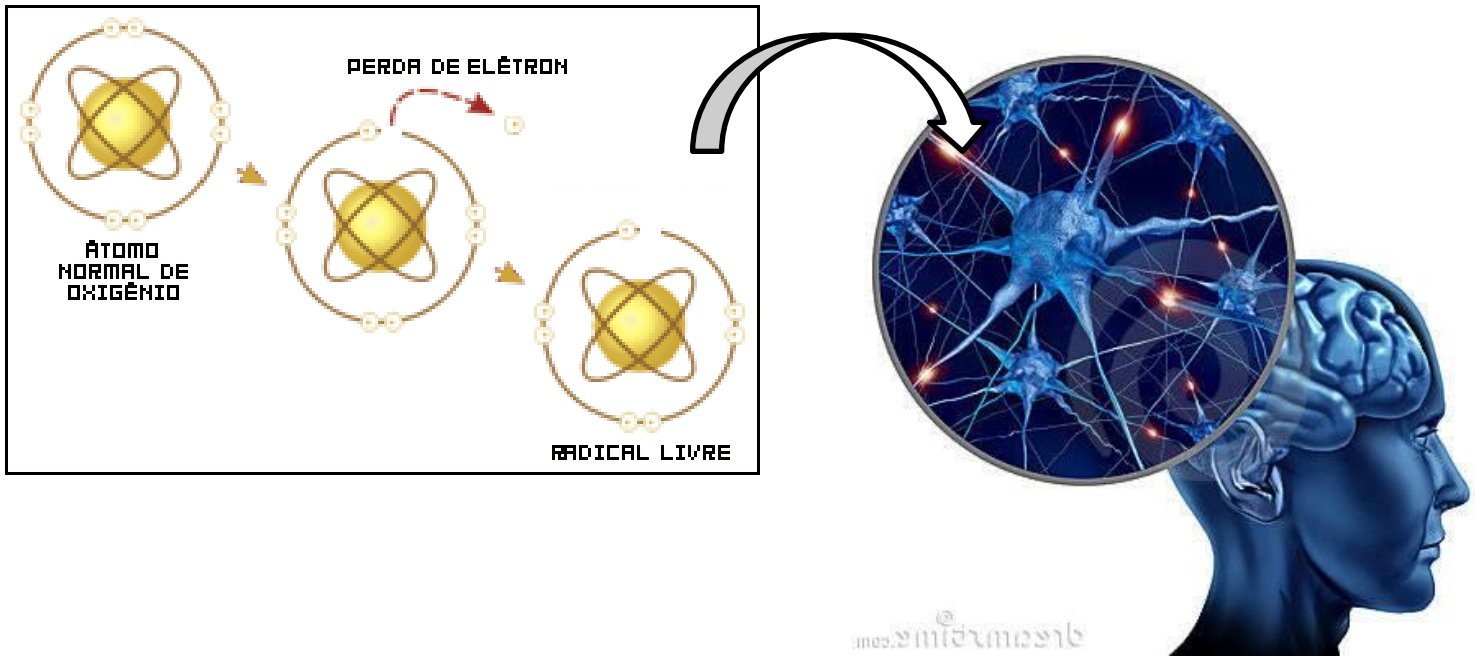
www.nrjournal.com

Purple grape juices prevent pentylenetetrazol-induced oxidative damage in the liver and serum of Wistar rats

Adriana D. Rodrigues[a], Thamiris B. Scheffel[a], Gustavo Scola[a], Maitê T. dos Santos[b], Bruna Fank[b], Caroline Dani[b], Regina Vanderlinde[a], João A.P. Henriques[a], Adriana S. Coitinho[c], Mirian Salvador[a,]*

[a] *Instituto de Biotecnologia, Universidade de Caxias do Sul (UCS), Caxias do Sul, 95070–560 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*
[b] *Centro Universitário Metodista do IPA, Porto Alegre, 90420–060 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*
[c] *Departamento de Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, 90040–060 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

Neuroproteção e Melhora da memória



Parkinson, Alzheimer, Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica e Demência Senil

British Journal of Nutrition (2010), **103**, 730–734
doi:10.1017/S0007114509992364

Concord grape juice supplementation improves memory function in older adults with mild cognitive impairment

Rob
[1]De
[2]US

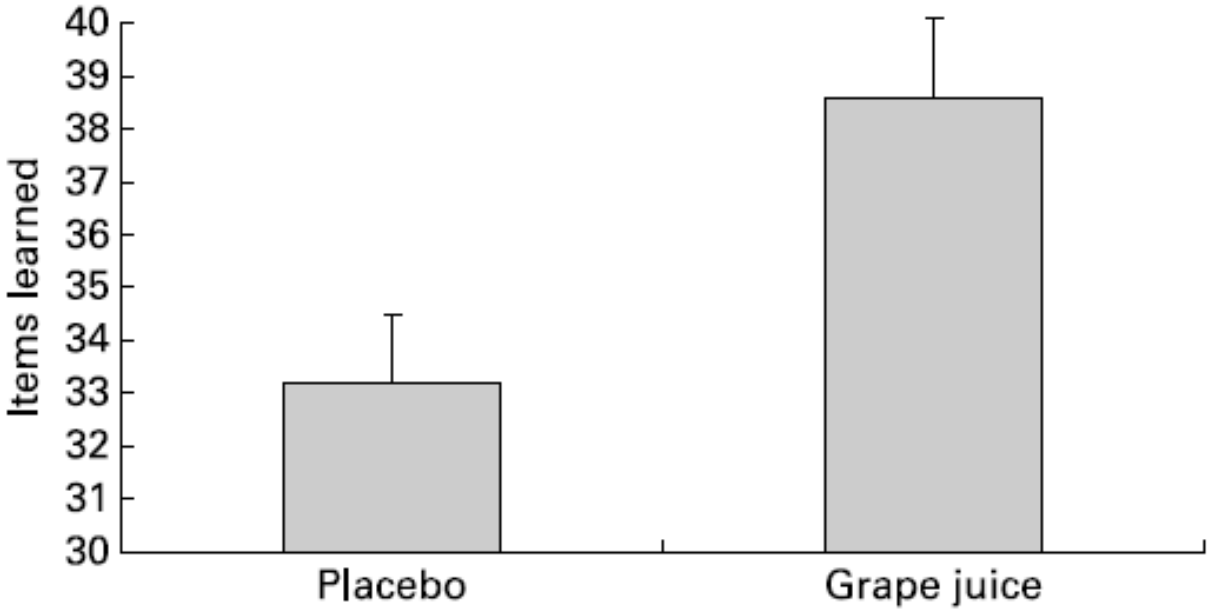


Fig. 1. List acquisition performance assessing verbal learning on the California Verbal Learning Test. Values are adjusted means, with standard errors represented by vertical bars. Subjects consuming Concord grape juice demonstrated significant improvement ($F(1, 8) = 5{\cdot}55$; $P = 0{\cdot}04$; Cohen's $f = 0{\cdot}28$).

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY

Article

pubs.acs.org/JAFC

Concord Grape Juice Supplementation and Neurocognitive Function in Human Aging

Robert Krikorian,*[,†] Erin L. Boespflug,[†] David E. Fleck,[†] Amanda L. Stein,[†] JoLynne D. Wightman,[§] Marcelle D. Shidler,[†] and Sara Sadat-Hossieny[†]

[†]Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Cincinnati Academic Health Center, P.O. Box 670559, Cincinnati, Ohio 45267-0559, United States

[§]Welch Foods, Inc., 575 Virginia Road, Concord, Massachusetts 01742, United States

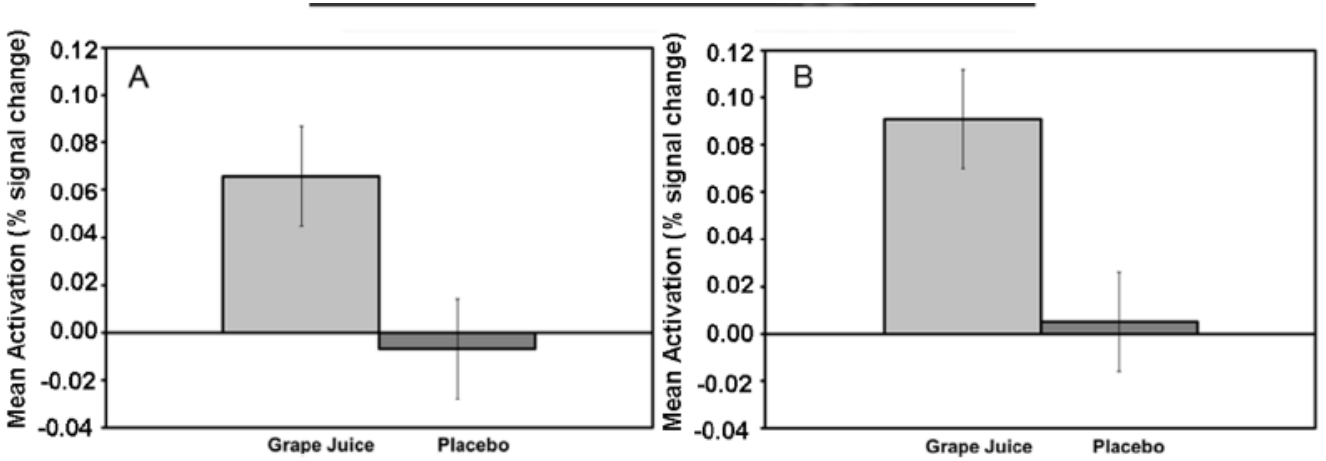


Figure 3. (Top) Right middle prefrontal (A) and right superior parietal (B) cortical regions of interest (ROI) overlaid on a T1-weighted anatomic image. These regions were relatively more activated in subjects who consumed 100% Concord grape juice as compared with those who consumed the placebo beverage. The red color defines the anatomical location of each ROI. (Bottom) Mean MRI signal intensity as a function of treatment for the right middle prefrontal cortex ROI (A) and the right superior parietal cortex ROI (B) during the sequential letter working memory task. Error bars represent standard error.

JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL FOOD
J Med Food 11 (1) 2008, 55–61

DOI: 10.1089/jmf.2007.595

Cell Mol Neurobiol
DOI 10.1007/s10571-013-9978-8

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Effect of Chronic Treatment with Conventional and Organic Purple Grape Juices (*Vitis labrusca*) on Rats Fed with High-Fat Diet

Marcia Gilceane Cardozo · Niara Medeiros · Denise dos Santos Lacerda · Daniela Campos de Almeida · João Antônio Pegas Henriques · Caroline Dani · Cláudia Funchal

João Antonio Pegas Henriques[a], Adriana Simon Coitinho[c], Mirian Salvador[a,*]

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[b] *Centro Universitário Metodista – IPA, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*
[c] *Departamento de Microbiologia, Imunologia e Parasitologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

Juice—Organic and Conventional—in Adult Rats

Caroline Dani,[1] Lívia S. Oliboni,[1] Fernanda M. Umezu,[1] Matheus A.B. Pasquali,[2] Mirian Salvador,[1] José Cláudio Fonseca Moreira,[2] and João Antonio Pegas Henriques[1]

[1]*Instituto de Biotecnologia, Universidade de Caxias do Sul, Caxias do Sul; and* [2]*Centro de Estudos em Estresse Oxidativo, Departamento de Bioquímica, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

Cardioproteção

- Inibição da agregação plaquetária:
  - Suco de uva tinta:

    Keevil et al., 2000.; Osman et al., 1998; Demrow et al., 1995

- Antitrombótica e vasodilatora:
  - Suco de uva tinta

(Folts et al., 2002 Demrow et al., 1995; Takahara et al., 2005; Chou et al., 2001;Stein et al., 1999)

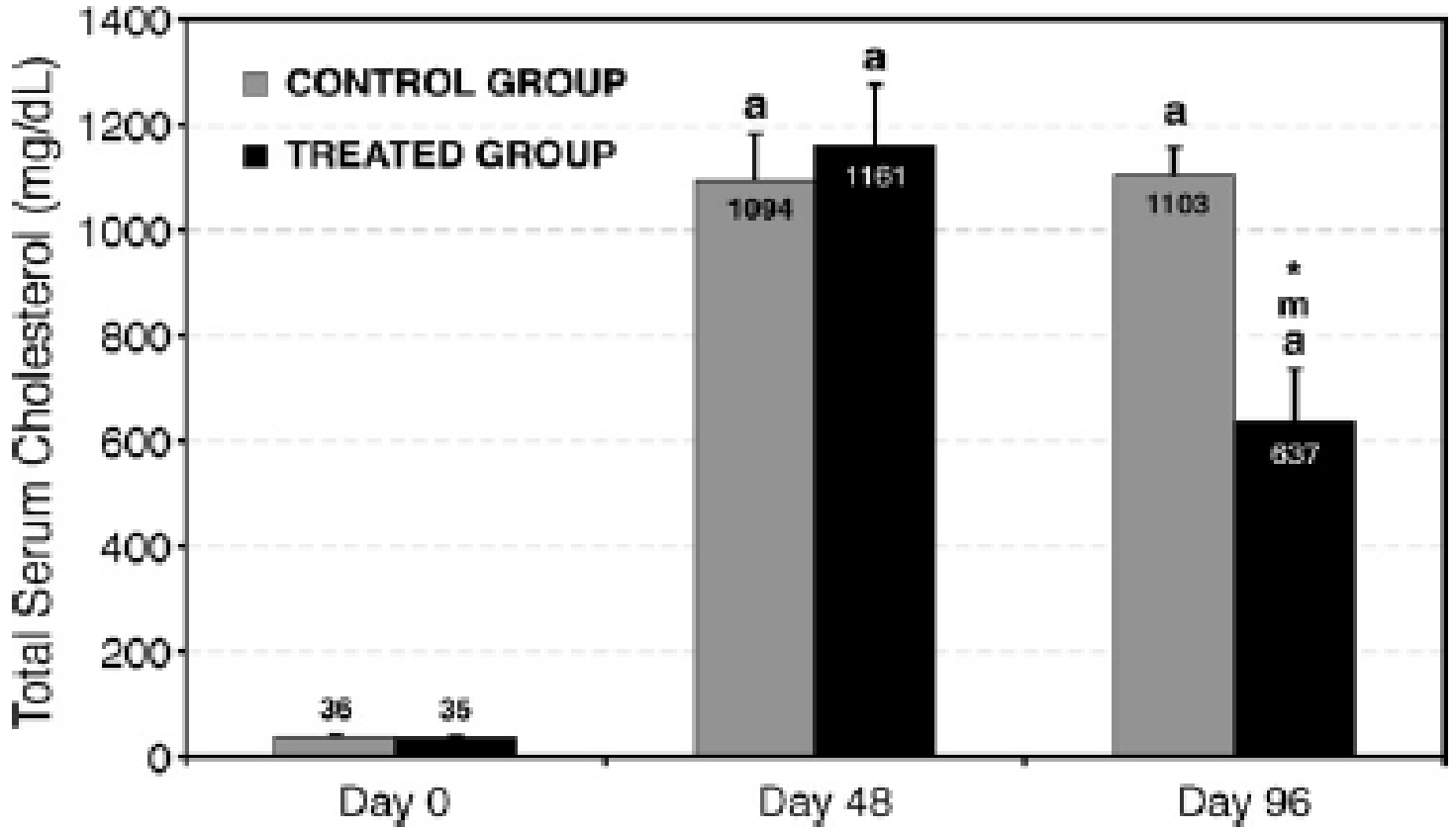


Fig. 1. Total serum cholesterol on Days 0, 48 (hypercholesterolemic diet) and 96 (hypercholesterolemic diet + sugar water (Control group; $n = 10$) or CGJ (Treated group; $n = 10$)). a, Indicates significant ($p \leq 0.001$) change within groups when compared to Day 0. m, Indicates significant ($p \leq 0.005$) change within group when compared to Day 48. Asterisk (*) indicates significant ($p \leq 0.001$) difference between groups at each time point.

Redução da pressão arterial

	Control group			Treated group		
	Day 0	Day 48	Day 96	Day 0	Day 48	Day 96
Body weight (kg) (n = 10/group)	2.75 ± 0.03	3.05 ± 0.03c	3.46 ± 0.03c, n	2.73 ± 0.03	3.02 ± 0.03d	3.19 ± 0.06d, o, †
Blood pressure (mmHg) (n = 6/group)						
Systolic	77.8 ± 2.6	93.3 ± 2.9d	103.0 ± 1.9d, m	78.5 ± 3.5	93.7 ± 4.1a	69.3 ± 6.9m, †
Diastolic	57.0 ± 2.1	64.3 ± 2.0a	66.8 ± 2.7b	56.7 ± 2.4	63.5 ± 3.9	47.7 ± 4.6*
Mean	63.9 ± 2.0	74.0 ± 1.9a	78.9 ± 1.9a, m	63.9 ± 2.1	73.6 ± 3.9	54.9 ± 5.3m, *

Melhora da circulação sanguínea

Triatletas que ingeriram

Diariamente durante 20 dias

Microcirculatory parameters	Baseline	After grape juice intake
Functional capillary density (n/mm^2)	10.7±2.3	14.9±2.7 *
Afferent diameter (μm)	17.6±2.9	17.9±2.0
Apical diameter (μm)	23.7± 4.1	23.7±1.4
Efferent diameter (μm)	19.8±4.7	20.9±3.3
RBCV (mm/s)	0.3±0.05	0.3±0.01
$RBCV_{max}$ (mm/s)	0.3±0.02	0.4±0.01*
$TRBCV_{max}$ (mm/s)	5.9±2.8	4.0±1.1 *

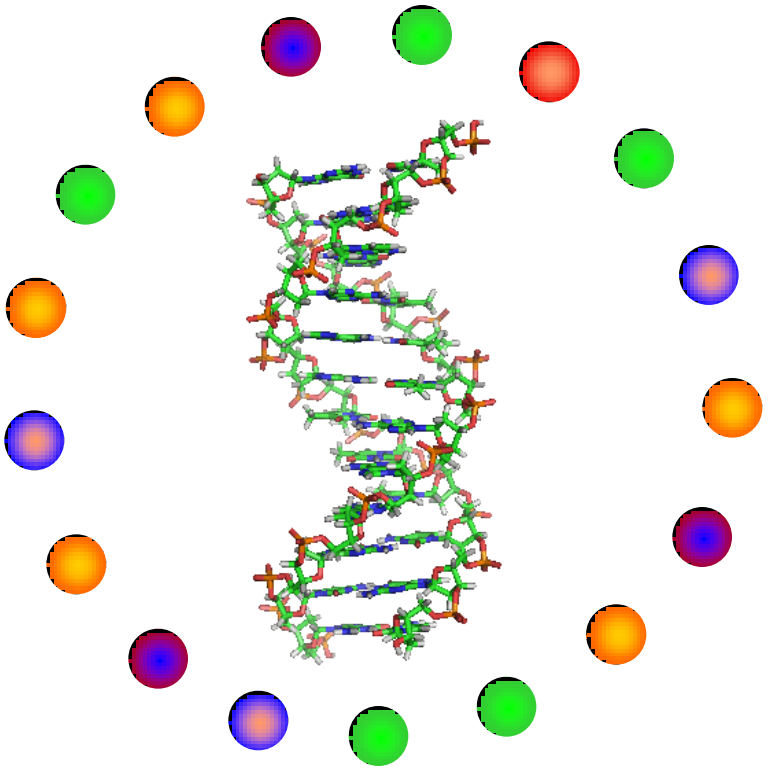
Indica melhor nutrição para os tecidos

- Melhora na função endotelial;
- Aumento da produção e utilização de Oxido nitrico

Podendo verificar que a ingestão de suco de uva pode contribuir para uma melhor adaptação circulatória em resposta ao exercício intenso.

Que um determinante importante para o desempenho de um atleta

Proteção de dano ao DNA



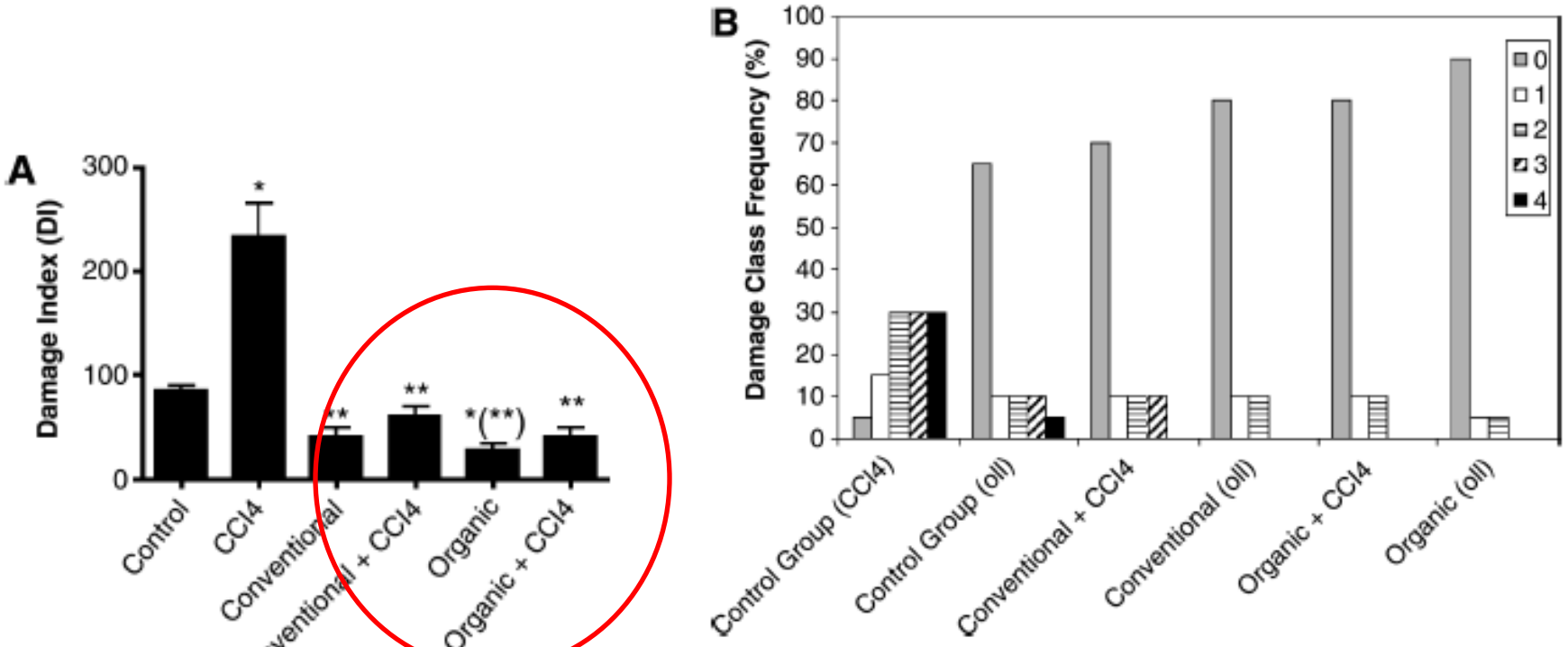


FIG. 1. (**A**) DNA damage index and (**B**) damage class frequency in whole blood of rats treated with organic and conventional grape juices. $*P < .05$, different from control; $**P < .05$, different from CCl_4. Control rats received saline.

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Purple grape juice ir
(DMBA)-induced ra
DMB

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Received 3 January 2005;

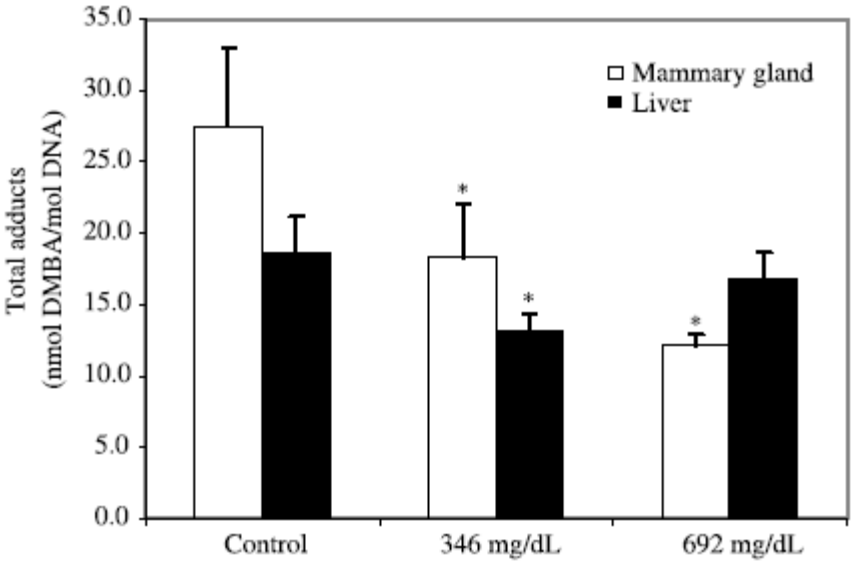

Fig. 1. Effect of grape juice consumption on in vivo DMBA-DNA adduct formation in mammary and liver tissues. Values represent mean ± SE. *Means are significantly different vs. control ($P < 0.05$).

	Control group			Treated group		
	Day 0	Day 48	Day 96	Day 0	Day 48	Day 96
Body weight (kg) ($n = 10$/group)	2.75 ± 0.03	3.05 ± 0.03c	3.46 ± 0.03c, n	2.73 ± 0.03	3.02 ± 0.03d	3.19 ± 0.06d, o, †

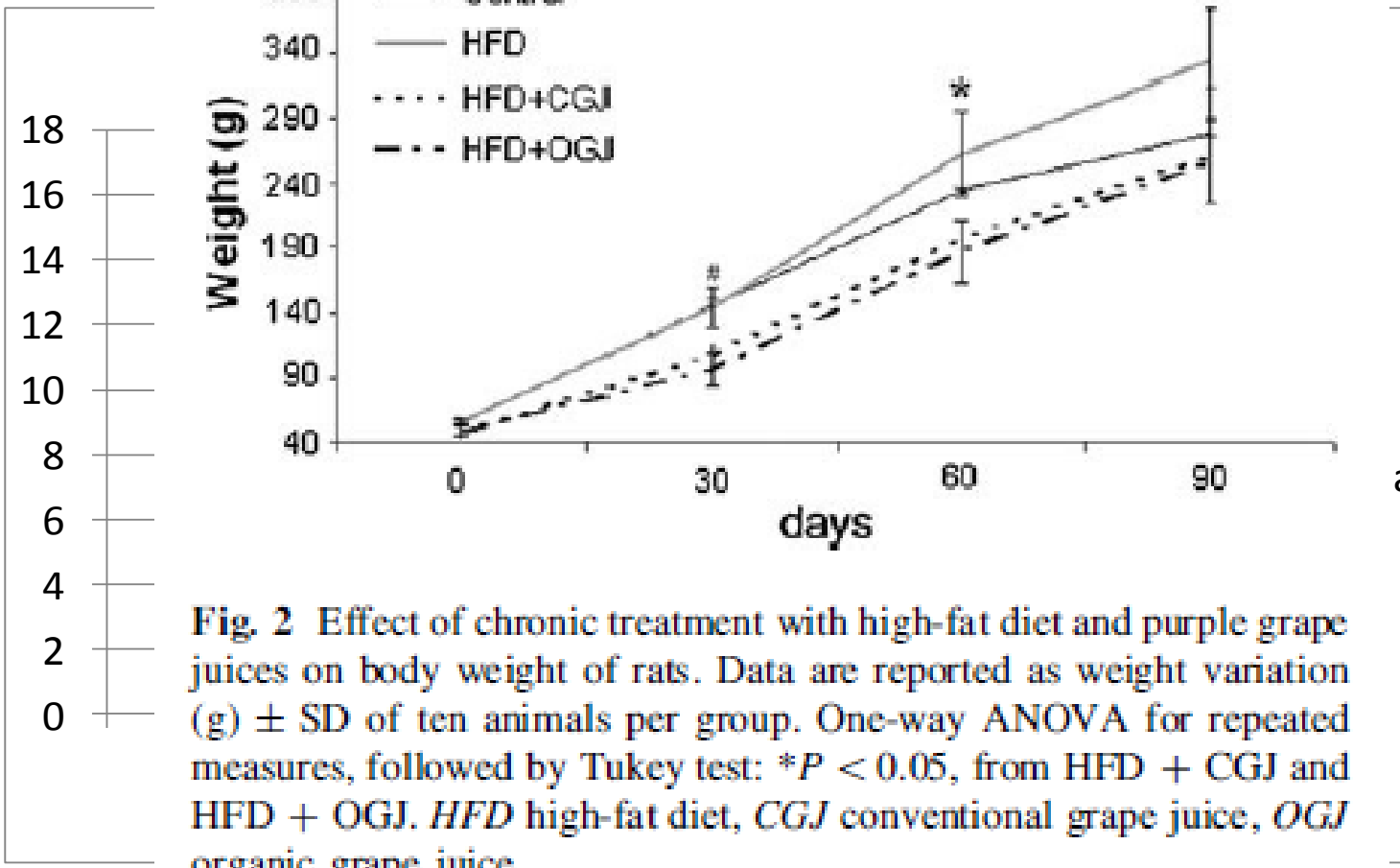

Fig. 2 Effect of chronic treatment with high-fat diet and purple grape juices on body weight of rats. Data are reported as weight variation (g) ± SD of ten animals per group. One-way ANOVA for repeated measures, followed by Tukey test: $*P < 0.05$, from HFD + CGJ and HFD + OGJ. *HFD* high-fat diet, *CGJ* conventional grape juice, *OGJ* organic grape juice

abdominal

Danos cumulativos

Hábitos de vida atuais
Sedentarismo e obesidade

Prevenção

Agradecimentos

CNPq
Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico

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Obrigada!

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