Recent Research on CLA and Mammary Cancer Prevention

Clement Ip Roswell Park Cancer Institute Buffalo, New York

Inhibition of tumorigenesis in animal models by CLA

Chemical-induced mammary cancer, skin papillomas and colon aberrant crypt foci.

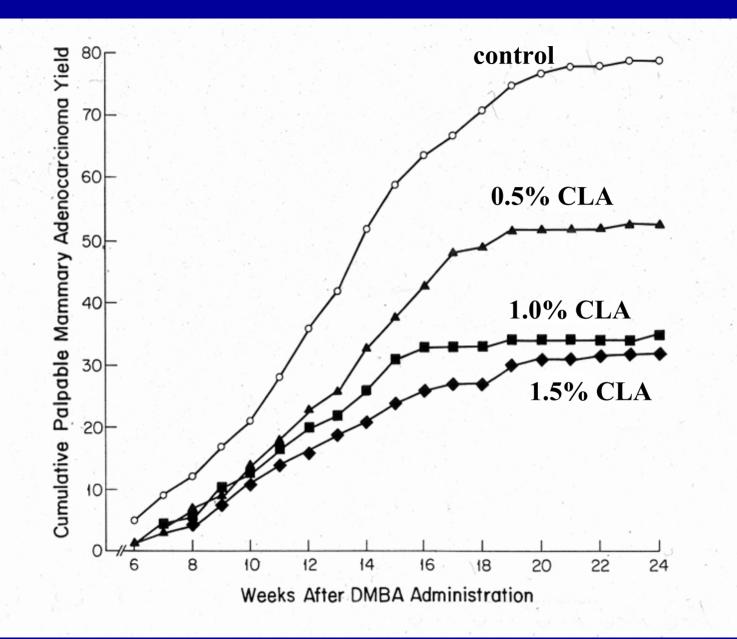
Transplantable human breast cancer cells or prostate cancer cells in SCID mice.

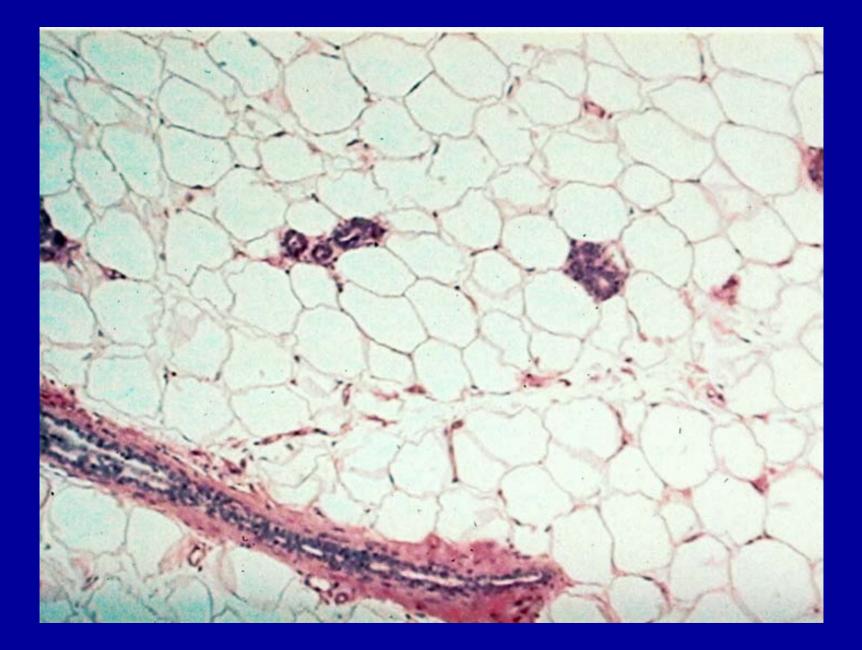
No inhibitory effect with AOM-induced colon cancer in rats or intestinal cancer in Apc Min mice. Inverse association between dietary and serum conjugated linoleic acid and risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women

A. Aro et al. Nutr. Cancer 38: 151-157, 2000

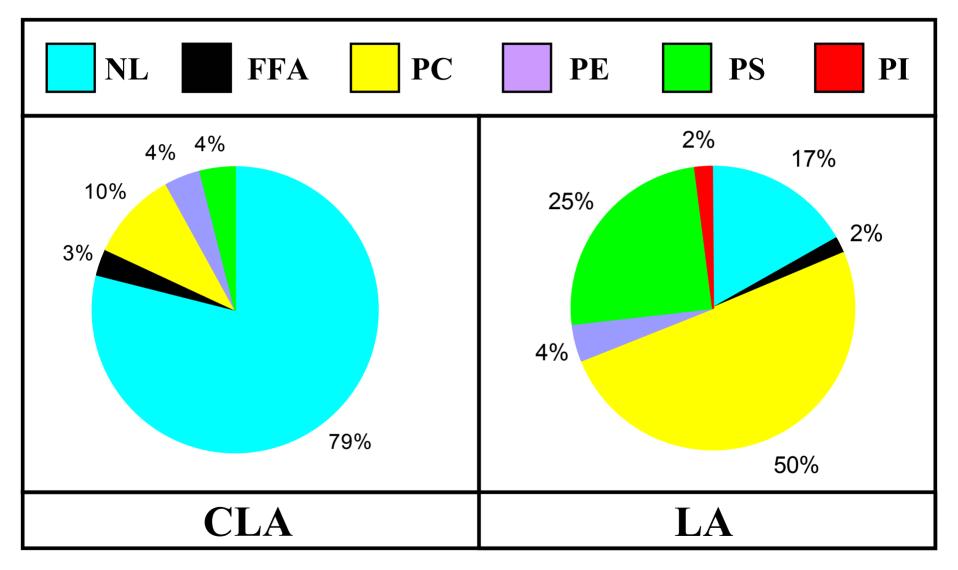
- 68 premenopausal & 127 postmenopausal women diagnosed with breast cancer, matched with
 75 premenopausal & 133 postmenopausal women from the general population.
- In postmenopausal women, dietary/serum CLA significantly lower in cases than in controls, RR = 0.4 in the highest quintile.

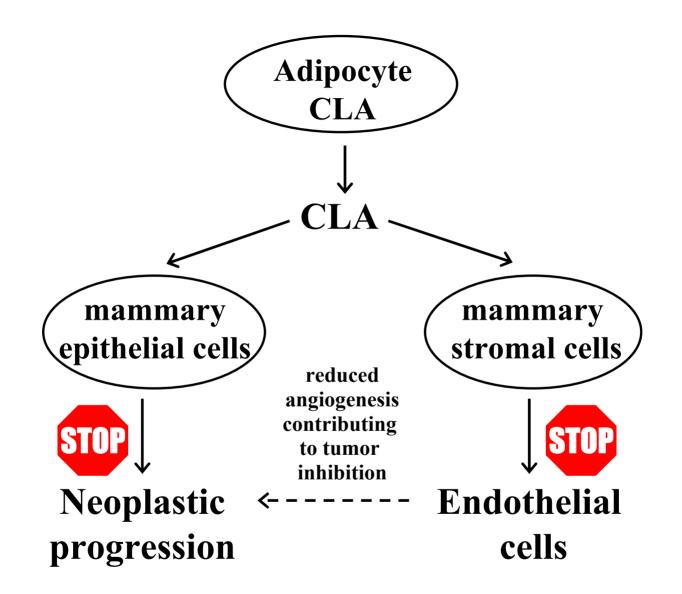






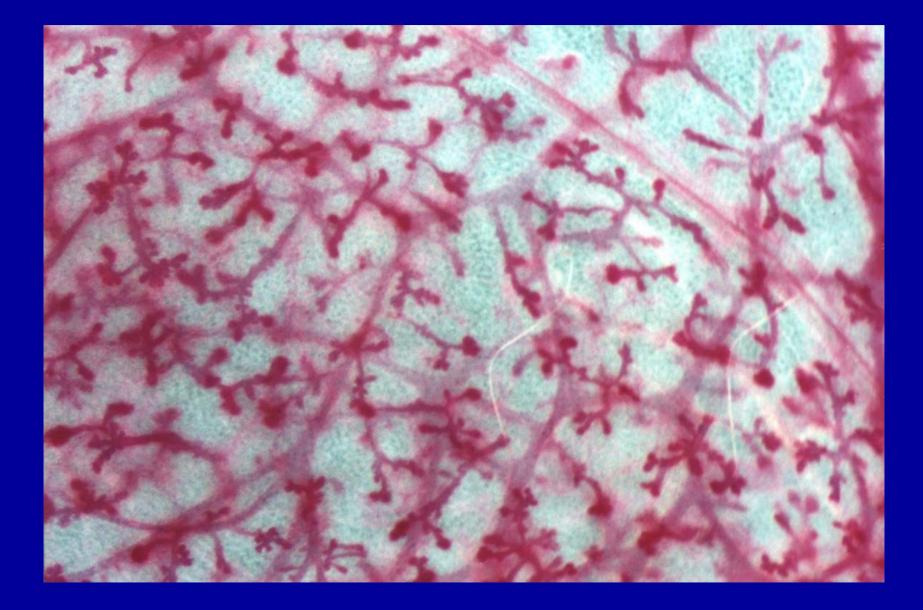
Incorporation of CLA and LA into different lipid fractions

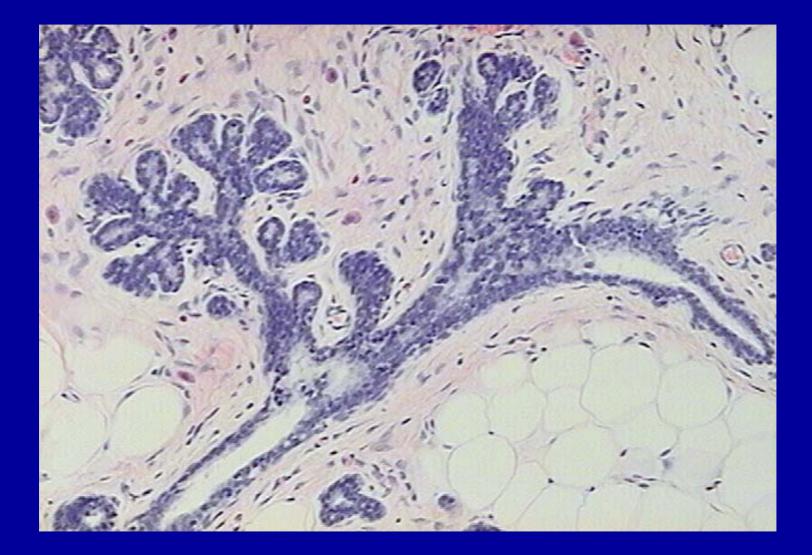




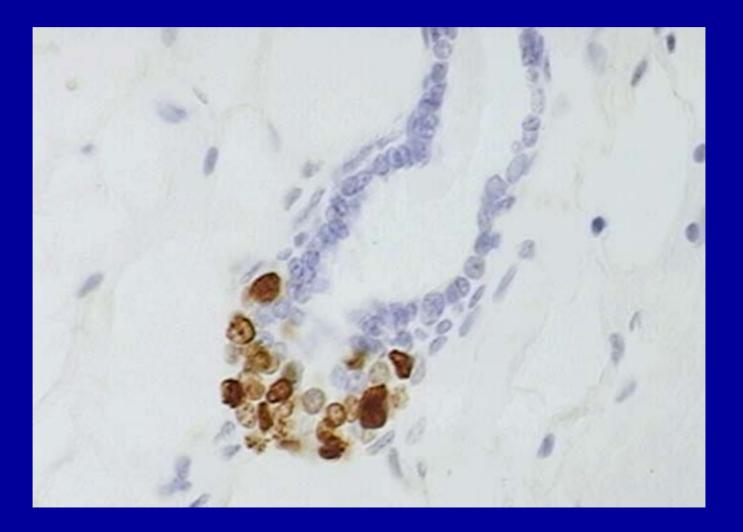
The hallmark of chemoprevention is the ability to block clonal expansion of transformed lesions, and if CLA is a good anticancer agent, there should be evidence suggestive of this attribute.

How early in the carcinogenesis process can the inhibitory effect of CLA be detected?

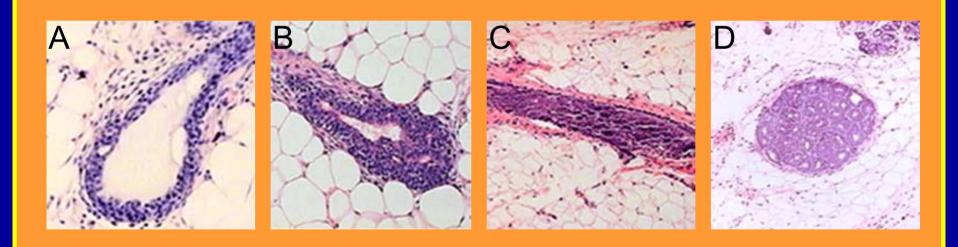




BrdU-labeled TEB



Progression of mammary gland premalignant lesion (IDP)

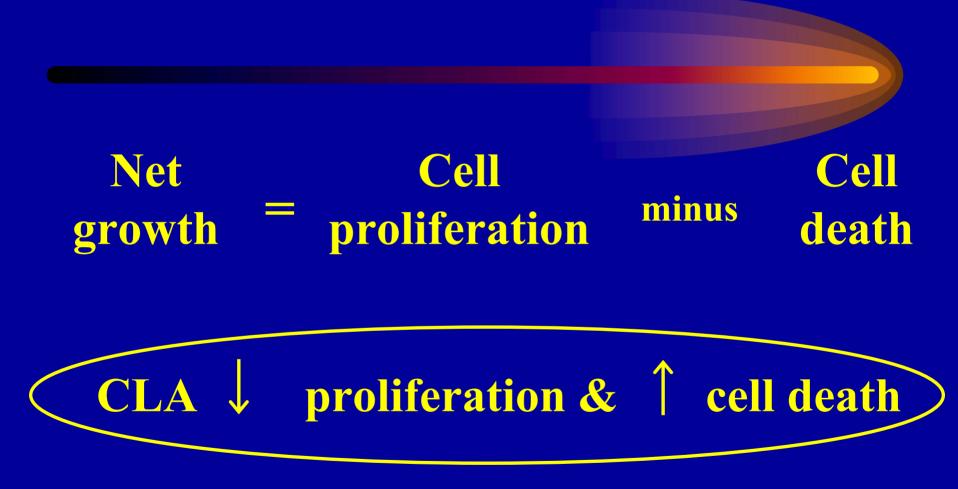


Activity of 9,11-CLA versus 10,12-CLA in inhibiting the formation of IDPs and carcinomas in the rat mammary gland

	IDP Expt.		Carcinoma Expt.	
Treatment	No. of rats	<u>Total yield</u>	<u>No. of rats</u>	<u>Total yield</u>
control	6	72	30	84
9,11-CLA	6	46	30	51
10,12-CLA	6	48	30	55

CLA content in mammary gland

Tissue conc. (nmol/mg lipid) CLA in diet 9,11-CLA 10,12-CLA 9,11-CLA 84.2 \pm 8.3 - 10,12-CLA - 51.8 \pm 6.2



Cancer Prevention by Dairy Product Enriched in 9,11-CLA

Ip et al.

J. Nutr. 129: 2135-2142, 1999





Linoleic acid (c9,c12-C18:2) **CLA CLA** (c9,t11-C18:2) (c9,t11-C18:2) $\Delta 9$ desaturase Vaccenic acid Vaccenic acid (*t*11-C18:1) (*t*11-C18:1) **Stearic acid (C18:0)**

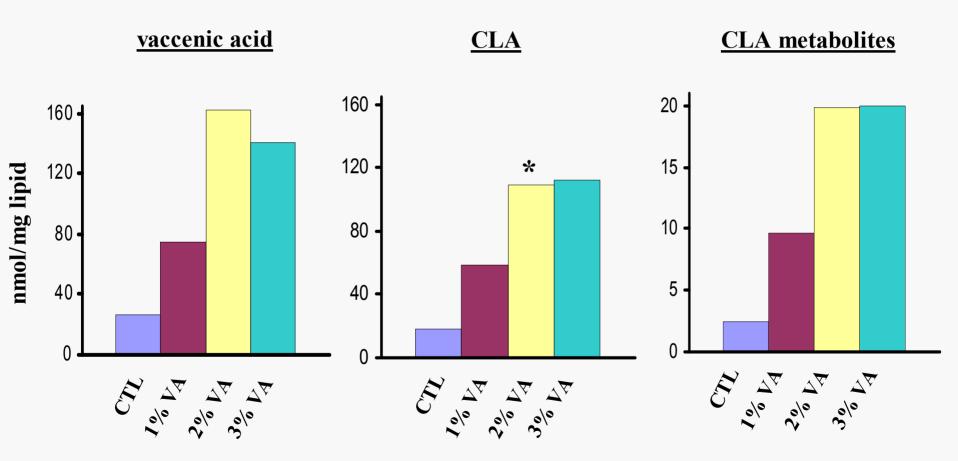
Vaccenic acid and CLA content in butter fat

	regular <u>butter</u>	high CLA <u>butter</u>	
	(g/100 g total fatty acid)		
Vaccenic acid	1	12	
CLA	0.5	4	

Can VA substitute for CLA as an anticancer agent?

Step 1: To find a dose of VA that will produce a tissue level of CLA known historically to be associated with mammary cancer prevention.

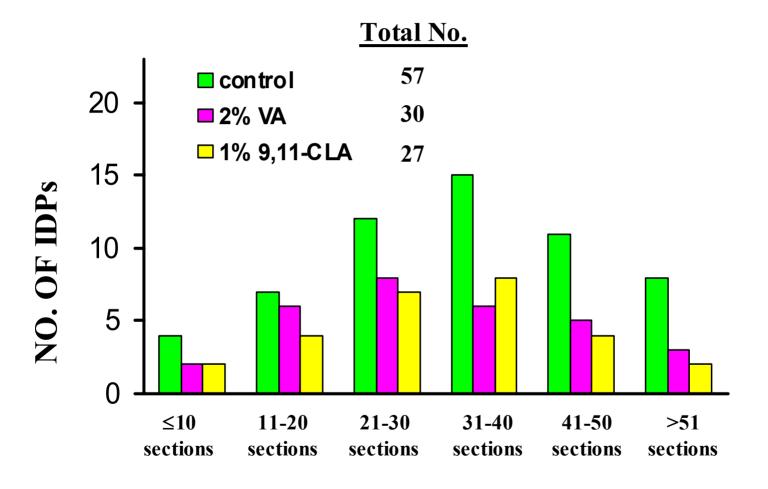
Dose response of vaccenic acid (VA) on the accumulation of vaccenic acid, CLA and CLA metabolites (CD 18:3 + CD 20:3 + CD 20:4) in mammary fat pad



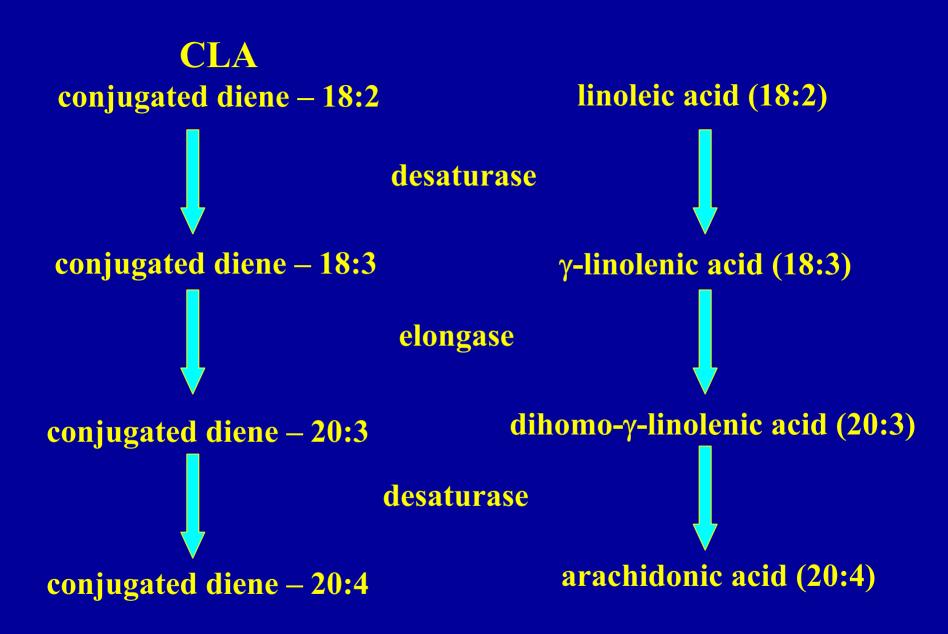
Can VA substitute for CLA as an anticancer agent?

Step 2: To find an appropriate endpoint in order to evaluate the efficacy of VA.

Reduction of IDPs by VA or CLA



SIZE DISTRIBUTION



Arguments against the significance of CLA metabolism in the anticancer effect of CLA

Empirical observations on CLA metabolism	Interpretation
Conjugated AA is found only when dietary level of LA is low	Conjugated AA not important because anticancer effect of CLA is independent of LA in the diet
Even if formed, tissue conjugated AA conc. is very low. Phospholipid distribution profile of conjugated AA is very different from that of AA	Unlikely that conjugated AA will diminish the availability of phospholipid-AA which is the precursor for eicosanoid biosynthesis

Future Research Directions

Area	Questions	
Field effect of CLA	• Role of stromal stem cell differentiation?	
	• Interaction between adipocytes and epithelial cells?	
Signal transduction	 Receptors for CLA – PPAR, SREBP or others? Transcriptional control of activated receptors? 	
Gene expression	 What are the critical genes? Functional significance of CLA-responsive genes? 	