

What is fiber?

- > Dietary fibers are carbohydrate polymers naturally found in fruits, vegetables and plants, obtained by physical, enzymatic or chemical methods.
- > Cannot be hydrolyzed by endogenous human's enzymes.
- > Are the primary source of carbohydrates for microbiota, whose fermentation products are short chain falty acids.
- > Among this fibers are inulin-type fructans.
- > Fructans have been studied in the last decades due to their potential benefits to health

Cummings JH, et al. Lancet 2009;374(9683):28

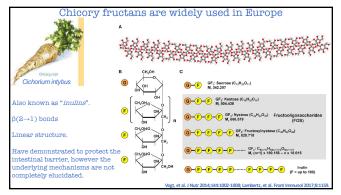
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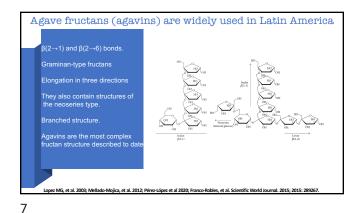
Inulin-type fructans

- $\boldsymbol{\div}$ Energy reserve carbohydrates present in more than 36,000 plant species.
- * Isolated for the first time in 1804, from the species Inula helenium.
- *Their beta configuration prevents them to be hydrolyzed by saliva and intestinal human digestive enzymes
- Inulin from chicory plant is one of the most common fibers in Europe.



Franck A. Inulin. In: Stephen AM, Phillips GO, Williams PA (Eds). Food polysaccharides and their applications. Taylor & Francis Group, Florida, USA, 200





Mexican Agave plant is a source of inulin-type fructans

Tequila, mexcal

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Fructans among the non-digestible carbohydrates

Their beta configuration prevents them to be hydrolyzed by saliva and intestinal human digestive enzymes.

"Indirect" beneficial health effect through their fermentation products in colon

Inulin

Reduction of the risk of excessive weight gain and obesity

Lowering elevated

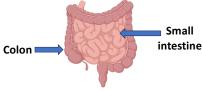
DLD-cholesterol

Decreasing of cardiovascular disease risk

Reduction of cancer, stroke and T2DM risk

Improvement of the odds for successful aging

However, before reaching the colon, fructans get in contact with the small intestine, where they exert a direct effect by interacting with the constituents of the intestinal epithelial cells



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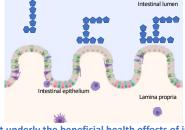
Inulin-type fructans can directly stimulate some of the immune components such as Toll-like receptors (TLRs)

Anti-inflammatory and regulatory effects

Immunomodulatory effect

✓ Fiber-induced crosstalk between IECs, DCs and T cells

✓ TLR signalling



The mechanisms that underly the beneficial health effects of inulins and agave fructans have not been completely elucidated...

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To investigate the direct immunomodulatory effect of agavin-type fructans in vitro

❖Two different mixtures of fructans extracted from A. tequilana:

-Graminan-type fructan I (GTF I): Short branched chain (DP 3 - 7).



Two different mixtures of fructans extracted from C. intybus: -Inulin-type fructan I (ITF I): Short linear chain (DP 3 - 10). -inulin-type fructan II (ITF II): Long linear chain (DP 10-60).



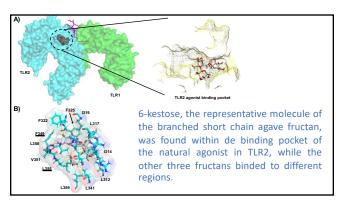
 $\boldsymbol{\diamondsuit}$ Their chemical and structural characteristics were also studied.

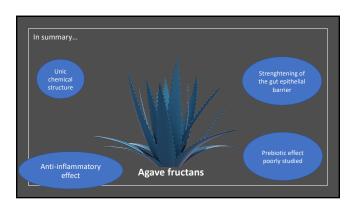
ullet The effect of linear Vs branched fructan structures was also investigated.

Agave fructans inhibit the activation of toll-like receptors, this effect was dependent on the structure of the applied fructan

¿What would it be the potential sites of interaction of agave fructans with TLRs?

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Thank you ! PREBICTIC ASSOCIATION

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