BI 121 Lecture 5



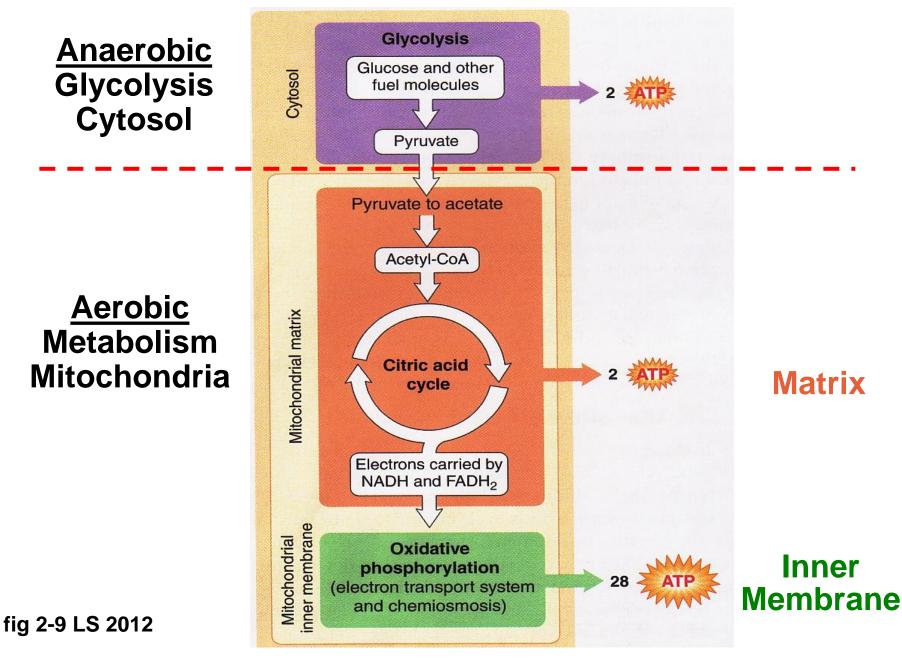
- I. <u>Announcements</u> Nutrition Analyses this Thursday! Please record diet on p 3-7 LM & begin analysis using <u>https://www.supertracker.usda.gov/</u> Bring flash drive? Q?
 II. <u>Metabolism Connections</u> Mitochondrial metabolism +
- III. Introduction to Genetics LS 2012 ch 2 p 20-1 + Appendix C
 - A. How does DNA differ from RNA? pp A-20 thru A-22
 - B. Genetic code? pp A-22, A-23
 - C. How & where are proteins made? fig C-7, C-9
 - D. Class skit: Making proteins @ ribosomes!

IV. Nutrition Primer Sizer & Whitney (S&W) Sci Lib

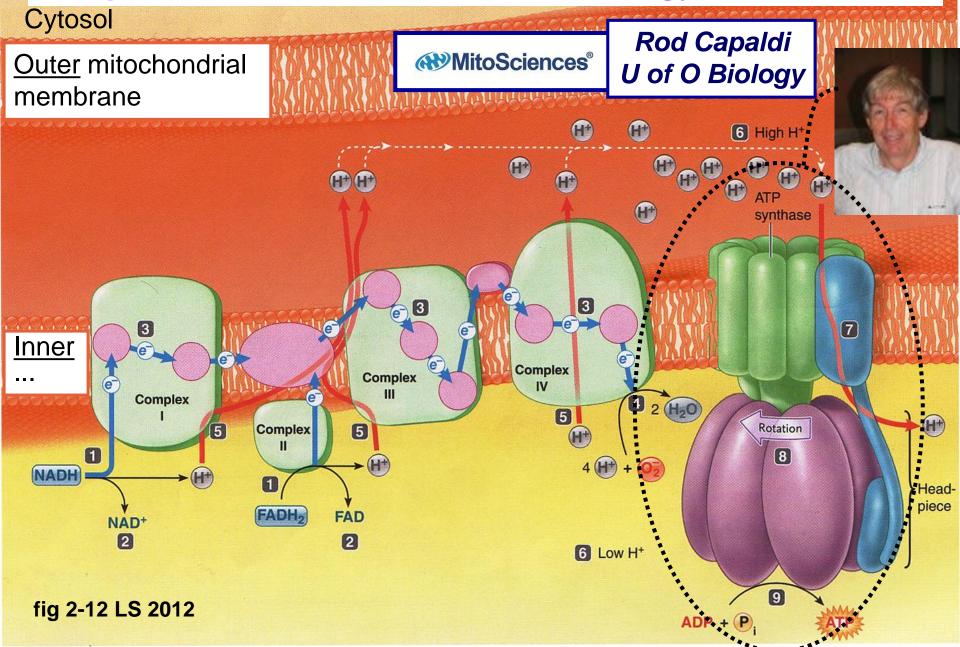
- A. Essential Nutrients: H₂O, 1^o Carbohydrates, **1** 2^o Fats, 3^o Proteins, Vitamins, Minerals; Macro- vs Micro-?
- B. Dietary Guidelines: USDA, AICR, Eat Like the *Rainbow*!
- C. Diet or exercise? Diet composition & endurance?Fasting? Zuti & Golding 1976; Sacks <u>AHA NPAM Council</u> 2009; AMDR? Adjusted Macronutrient Distribution Range!

D. Beware of Nutrition Quackery S. Kleiner & Monaco 1990! V. <u>Nutrition in the News</u> Gain weight by drinking calories? VI.<u>Introduction to Digestion</u> Steps + hydrolysis

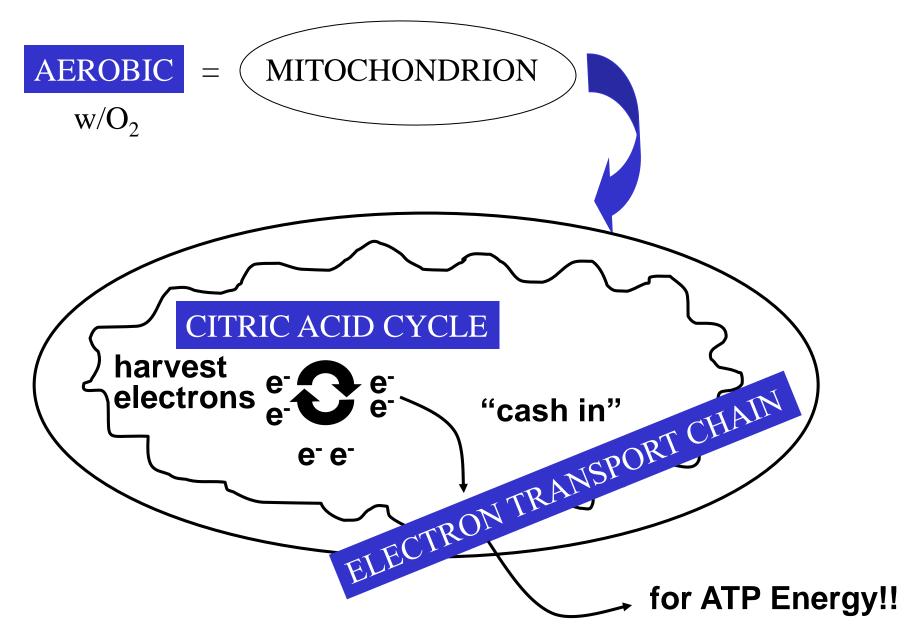
Stages of Cellular Metabolism/Respiration



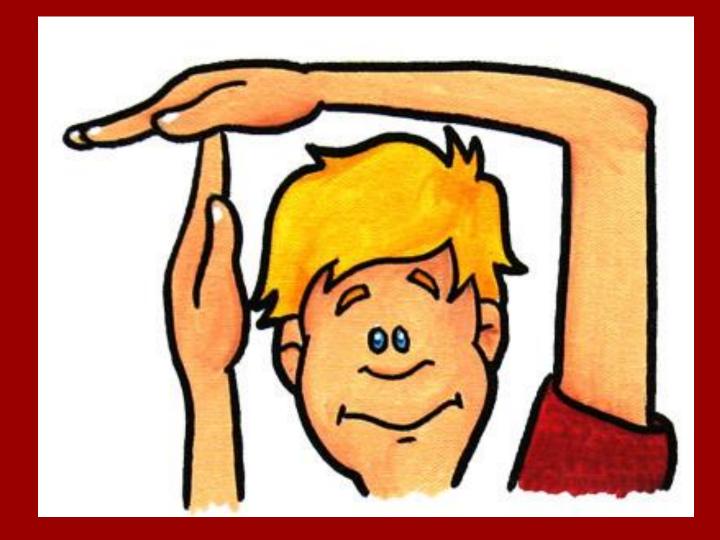
Cashing in electrons at the Electron Transport Chain (ETC) produces an abundance of ATP energy molecules!



Goals of Aerobic Metabolism



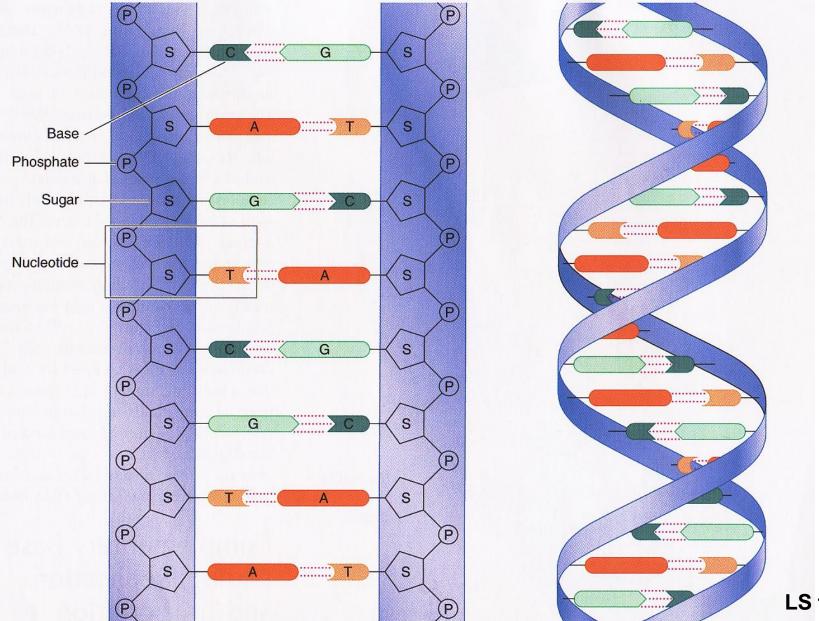
Time-out for questions!



What are DNA's major functions? Heredity + Day-to-Day Cell Function

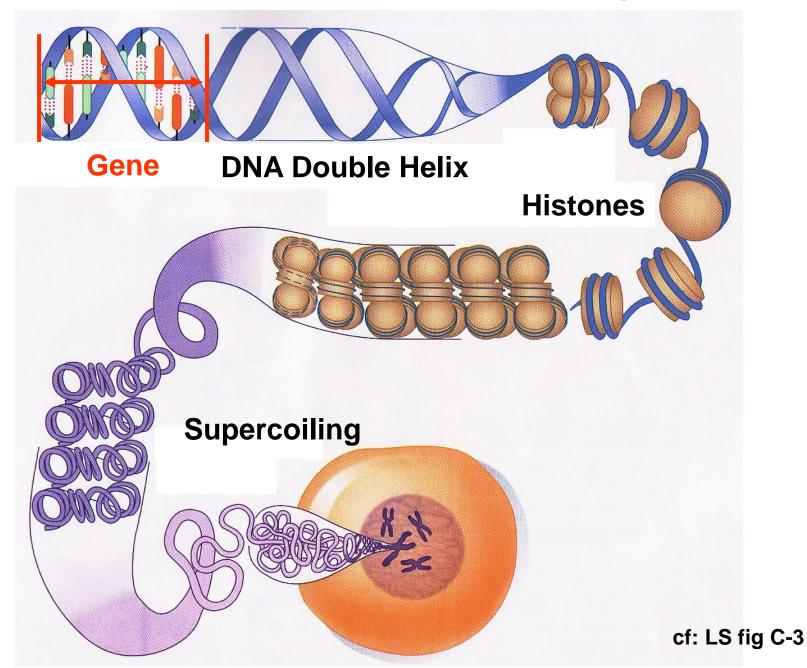


What does DNA look like? Double-helix!!

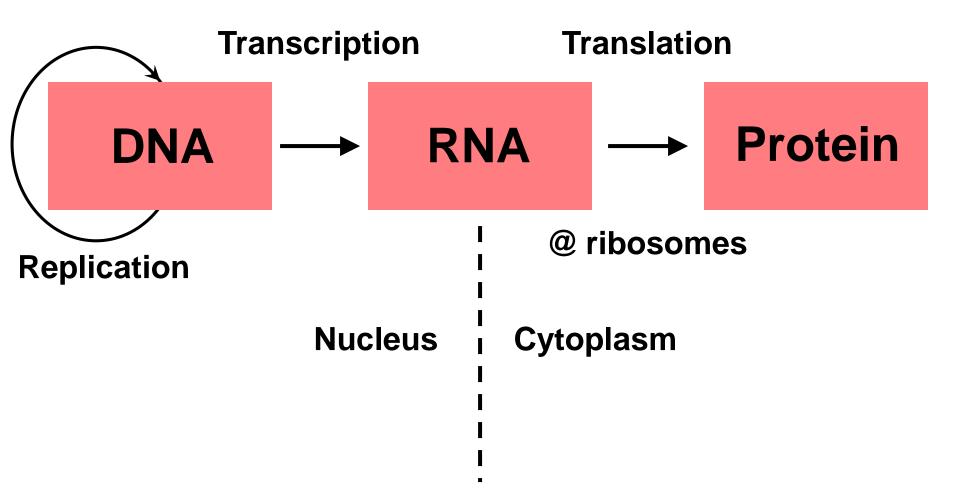


LS fig C-2

Gene = Stretch of DNA that codes for a protein



What does DNA do, day-to-day?



cf: LS fig C-6

DNA vs *RNA*?

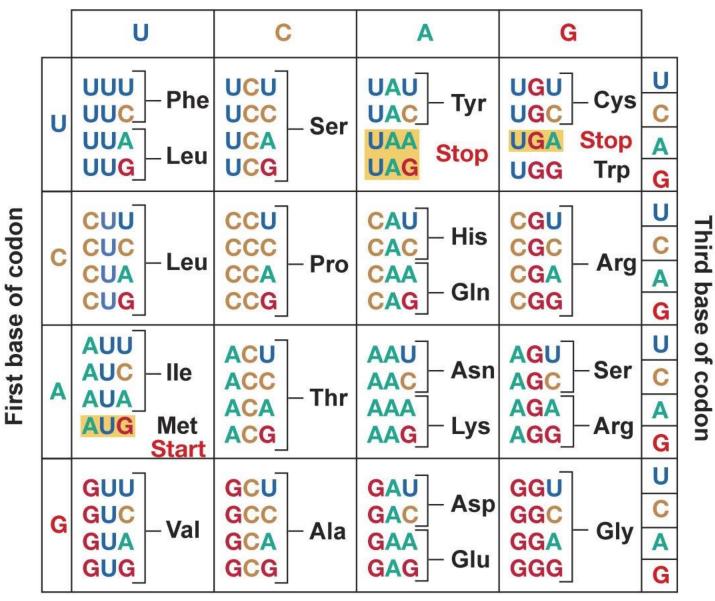
- 1. Double-stranded
- 2. Deoxyribose (without oxygen)
- 3. A, <u>T</u>, C, G <u>T</u>hymine
- 4. Self-replicative (can copy itself)
- 5. Nucleus (+mitochondria)

- 1. Single-stranded
- 2. Ribose (with oxygen)
- 3. A, <u>U</u>, C, G <u>U</u>racil
- 4. Needs DNA as template
- 5. 1º Cytoplasm (but Nucleus origin)
- 6. mRNA, rRNA, tRNA

Triplets of bases code for amino acids, the building blocks of proteins

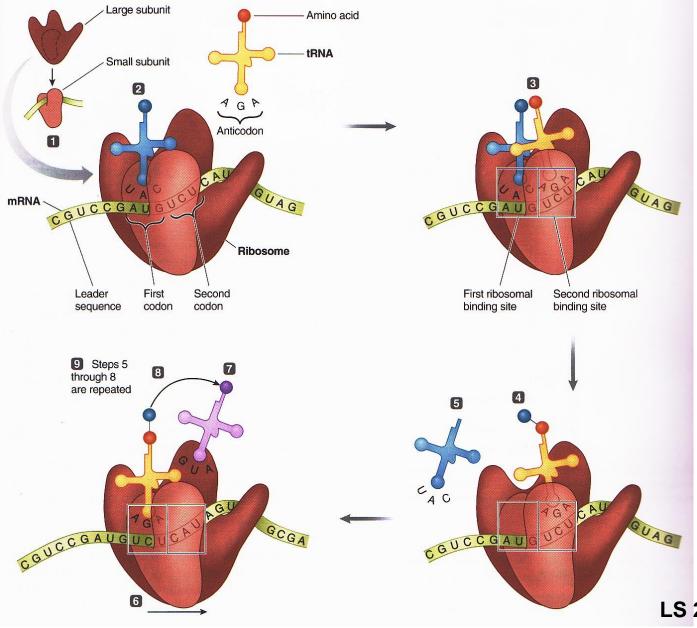
<u>DNA</u>	<u>mRNA</u>	<u>tRNA</u>
code word	codon	anti-codon
TAT	AUA	UAU
ACG	UGC	ACG
ттт	ΑΑΑ	UUU
TAC	AUG	UAC

Second base of codon

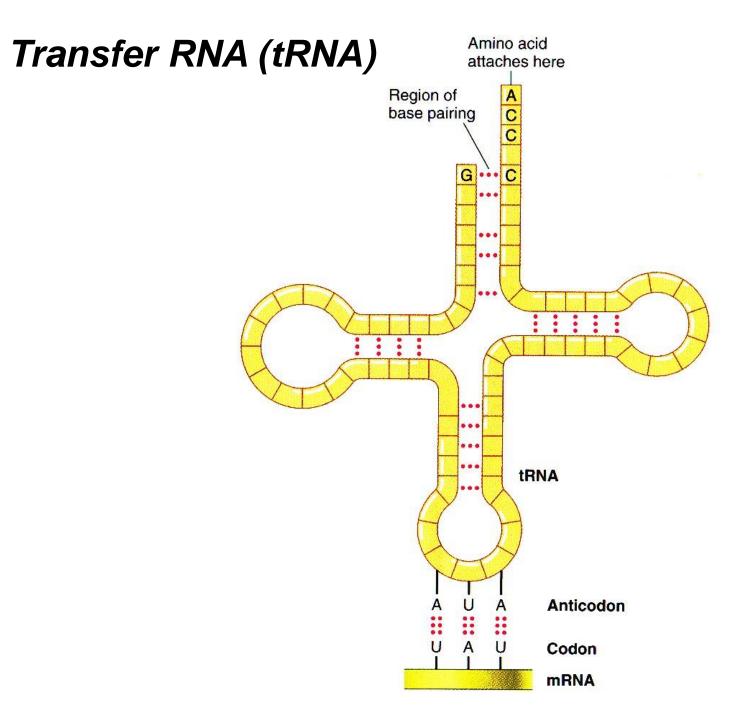


D. Silverthorn, Physiology: An Integrated Approach. San Francisco: Pearson Education, 2010.

Translation? Ribosomes Make Proteins

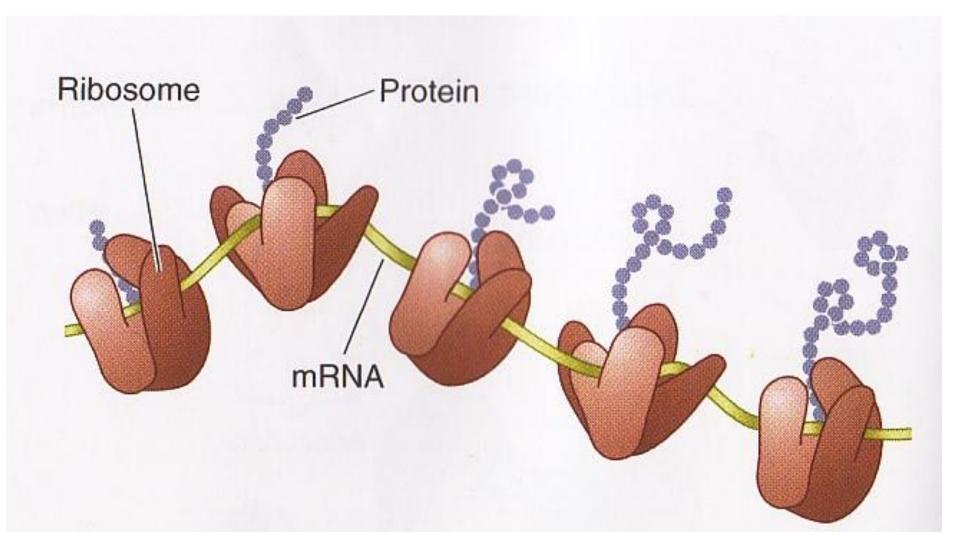


LS 2012 fig C-7



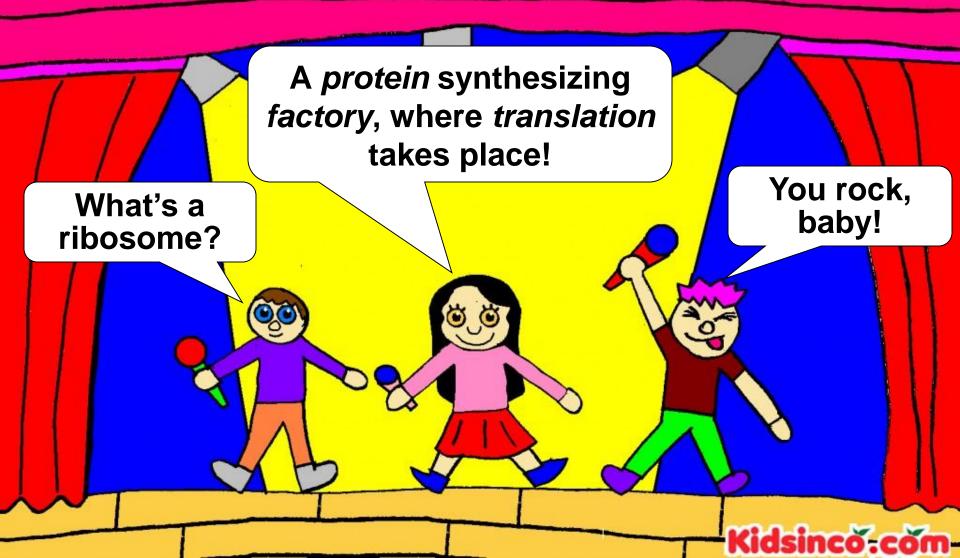
LS fig C-8

A Polyribosome. Which Way is Synthesis?



Class Skit on Translation!





Questions + Discussion



Macronutrients & Micronutrients Essential for Life

Macronutrients

H₂O/Water

- 1º Carbohydrates
- 2º Fats/Triglycerides/Lipids
- **73**⁰ Proteins

Sample Food Sources

Water, other drinks, fruits & vegetables Grains, vegetables, fruits, dairy products Meats, full-fat dairy products, oils Meats, legumes, dairy vegetables

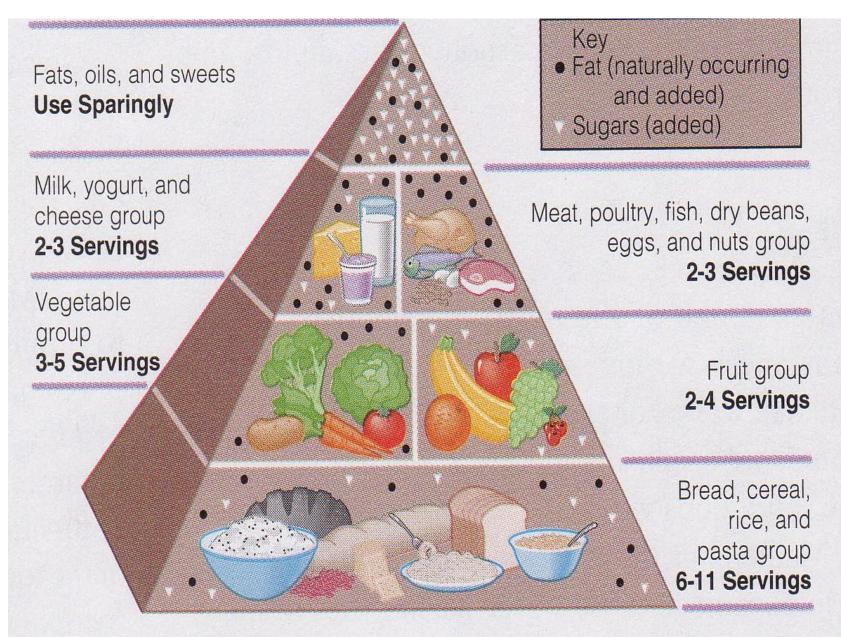
(<u>Micronutrients</u>) <u>NB</u>: Need only minute quantities! Vitamins (A, D, E, K; C + B) Vegetables, vegetable (

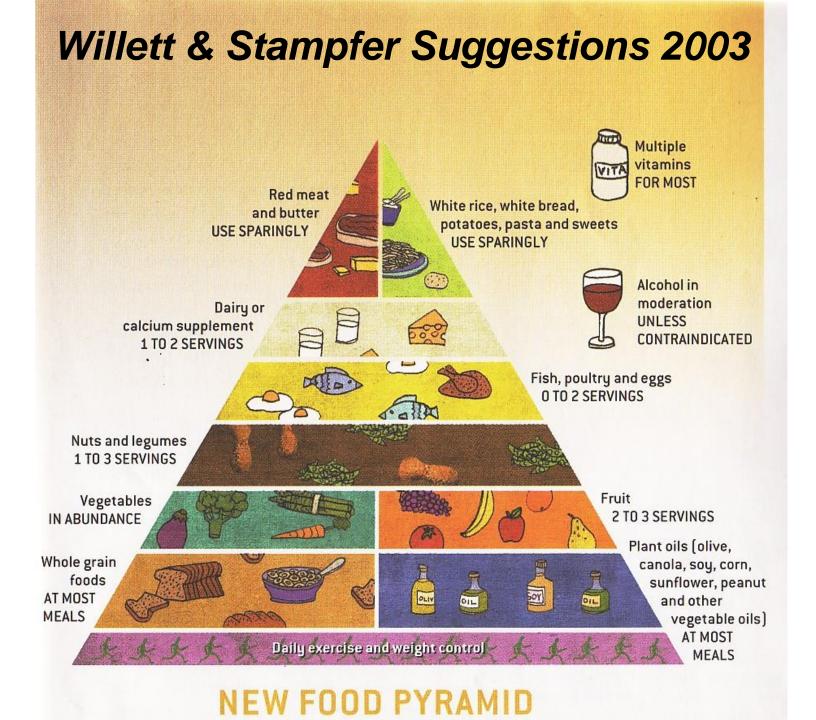
Minerals (K⁺, Na⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ Fe²⁺, Zn²⁺,... Vegetables, vegetable oils, fruits, citrus, grains, dairy Fruits, vegetables, grains, nuts, dairy, meats, processed foods

Energy nutrients = yield ATP

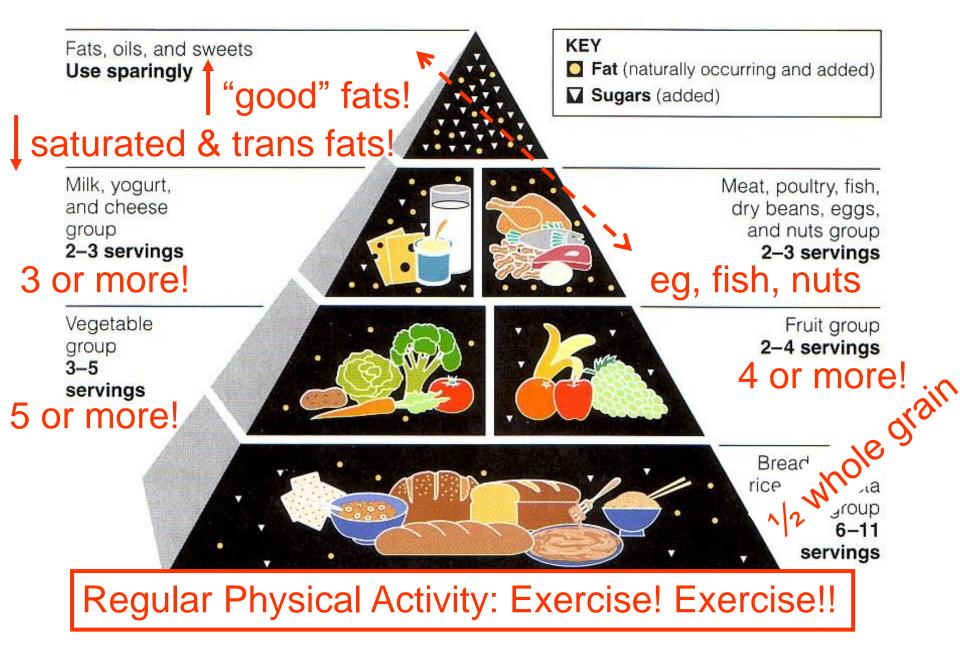


USDA Food Pyramid 1992





US Modifications to 1992 Food Pyramid 2005



Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2005 Food Guidance System

Hooray!

1. 1 emphasis on 4 kcal + 1 exercise. 2. 9-A-Day! 4 fruit + 5 vegetable servings. 3. > 3 of 6 whole grains $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ whole grains! 4. 3 servings of dairy, eg 3 c fat-free milk. 5. | saturated + trans fats + *funsaturated*/ "good" fats, eg Ω -3 fish, walnuts. 6. Drink in moderation if at all. 7. Practice food safety.

MyPlate launched June 2, 2011

2. Focus on fruits. Whole fruit preferable to juice, but any fruit counts! Fill ½ your plate with fruits & vegetables!



3. <u>Make at least ½</u> of your grains whole grains!

> 5. <u>Get your</u> <u>calcium-rich</u> <u>foods</u>. Buy skim or 1% milk. Go easy on cheese!

1. <u>Vary your veggies</u>. Fill ½ your plate with fruits & vegetables!

4. <u>Go lean with protein</u>. Keep protein to < ¼ plate! Nuts, beans, peas, seeds, poultry, lean meat, seafood,...

Diet & Health Guidelines for Cancer Prevention

- **1.** Choose a diet rich in variety of plant-based foods.
- 2. Eat plenty of vegetables & fruits.
- 3. Maintain a healthy weight & be physically active.
- 4. Drink alcohol only in moderation, if at all.
- 5. Select foods low in fat & salt.
- 6. Prepare & store food safely.

And <u>always</u>, remember...



Do not smoke or use tobacco in any form.

American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR)



Eating the Rainbow Hawaiian Style!!



Your plate should be the size of a Frisbee, not a manhole cover.

When it comes to colorful foods, Fruit Loops don't count.

A surprising number of people get 1/5 of their calories from sodas or other liquids.

If you look at the label & need a chemistry degree to read it, put the item back on the shelf!



SOURCE: P. Rath, *Honolulu Advertiser*, Sept 11, 2008 citing D. Chong & N. Kerr.



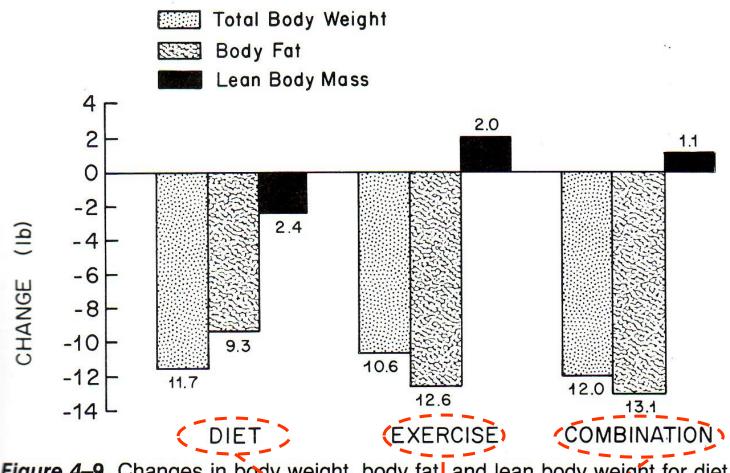


Figure 4–9. Changes in body weight, body fat, and lean body weight for diet, exercise, and combination groups. (From Zuti W. B., and Golding, L. A.: Comparing diet and exercise as weight reduction tools. **Phys. Sportsmed.** 4:49–53, 1976.)

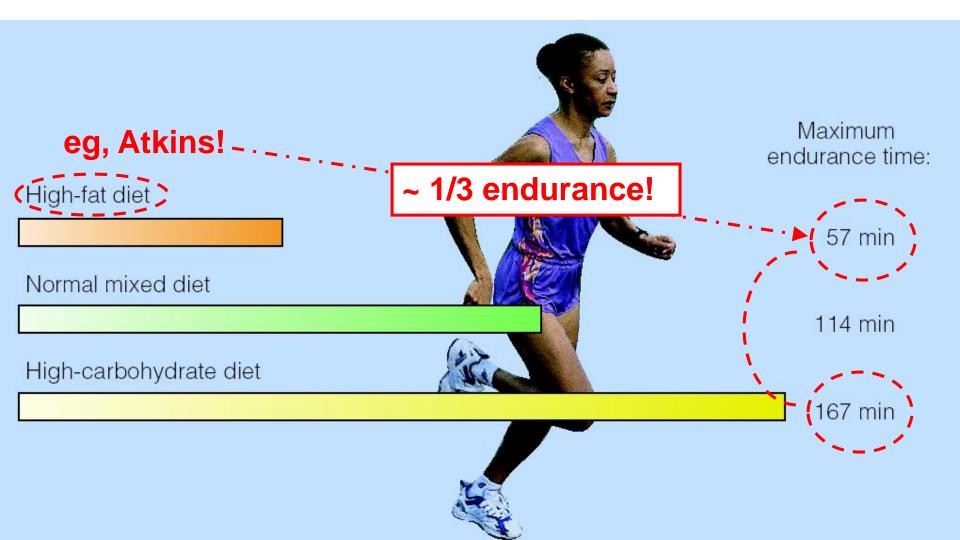
NB: Each group 500 kcal deficit/day, 16 weeks

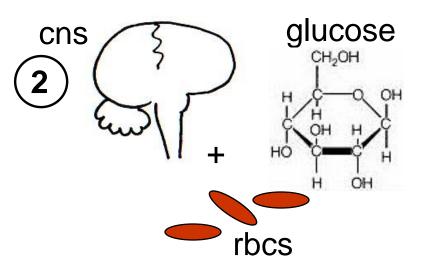


Exercise is better than dieting in lowering body fat & preserving muscles!



Dietary Composition & Physical Endurance







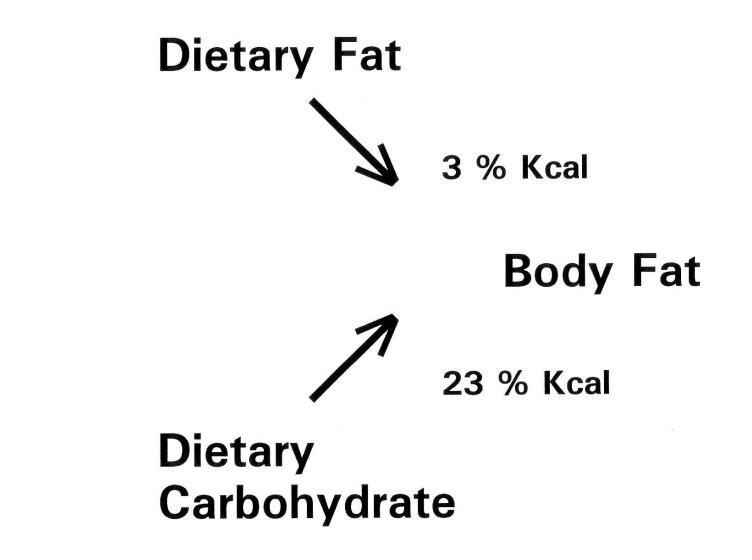
Negative Effects of Low Carbohydrate

 fatigue/exhaustion central & peripheral!
 glucose - brain+spinal cord, rbcs thrive upon.
 variety which reduces intake of phytochemicals, vitamins, minerals & fiber.
 risk of respiratory + infections.

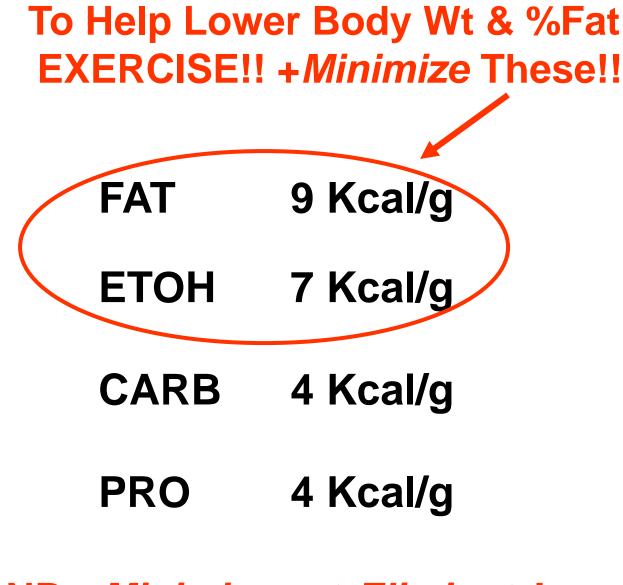


+ gall stones, ↓ thermoregulation...

We're better at storing fat vs carbohydrate!







<u>NB</u>: <u>Minimize</u> not Eliminate! <u>Moderation</u> not Abstinence!!



<u>TOTAL FAST</u> = <u>No</u> Energy Nutrients (<u>No</u> Carbohydrates, Fats or Proteins)



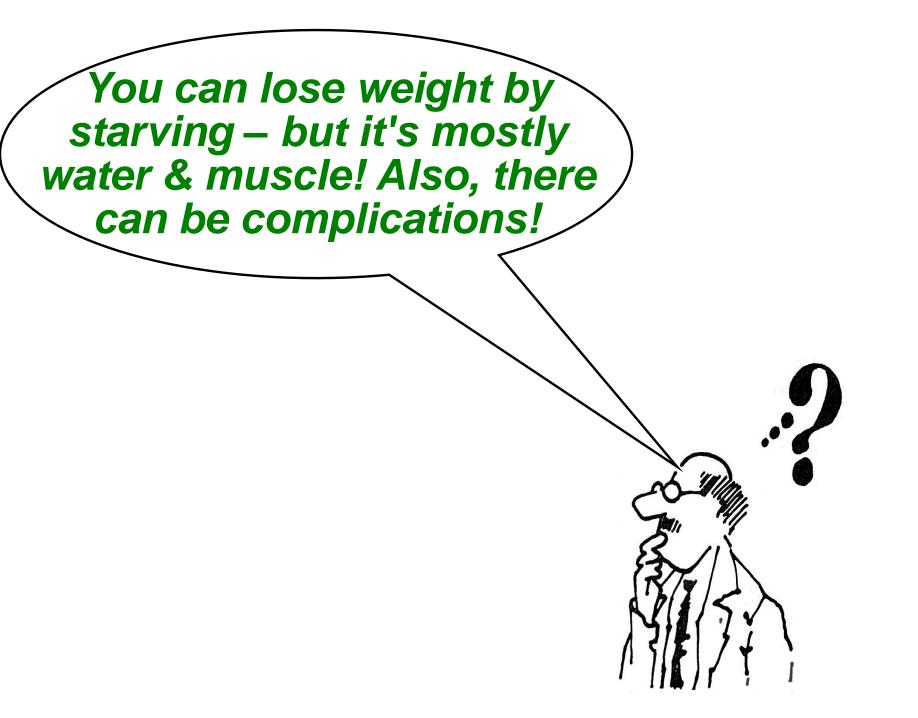
Water
 Vitamins
 Minerals

ML Pollock & JH Wilmore 1990.



Lost 60 lb!! Wow!!

Yet
3¼
26 Ib Water
20 Ib Lean Body Mass
4 14 Ib Fat
5 Fat < ¼ total wt loss!</pre>



Potential Complications of Total Fasting Nausea, diarrhea, persistent vomiting, postural hypotension, nutritional deficiencies, menstrual irregularities, and...sudden death. **Positive Aspect??** General loss of appetite within first 2 days, maintained throughout fasting period.

ML Pollock & JH Wilmore 1990.

Council on Nutrition, Physical Activity and Metabolism (NPAM) Spring 2009



Learn and Live_®



Dietary Carbohydrate, Fat and Protein in Weight-Loss Diets: A Report and Insider's Reflections on the Pounds Lost Trial

Frank M. Sacks, MD

veight loss (1). Nonetheless, theories persisted that specific macronutrients would be superior for weight loss. For example, the traditional paradigm for low-fat, high-carbohydrate diets was based on the lower energy density of carbohydrate compared to fat, and the metabolic efficiency of converting dietary fat to body fat (2). Indeed strict vegetarians sustain lower body weight for

years on low-fat diets (3). However, meaningful differences in body weight usually were not achieved in population-based trials of conventional low-fat diets (4). Thus, higher-fat, Mediterranean-style diets were proposed to be better for long-term weight loss because of their variety and satisfaction. Two trials found

that Mediterranean diets were superior to low-fat diets for weight loss (5,6). Others claimed that a radically different approach that used lowcarbohydrate, high-fat, and high-protein foods could produce weight loss without attention to reducing intake because of the satiety of proteinrich foods. Low-carbohydrate diets succeeded in the first few months with more rapid weight loss than low-fat diets but by one year, none of the trials found that weight loss on low-carbohydrate

Continued on page 26

Dr. Sacks' Conclusions:

We conclude that healthful diets with varying emphases on carbohydrate, fat & protein levels can all achieve clinically meaningful weight loss & maintenance of weight loss over a 2-yr period. The results give people who need to lose weight the flexibility to choose a diet that they can stick with, as long as it's heart healthy. Such diets can also be tailored for individuals based on their personal & cultural preferences & in this regard may have the best chance for long-term success.

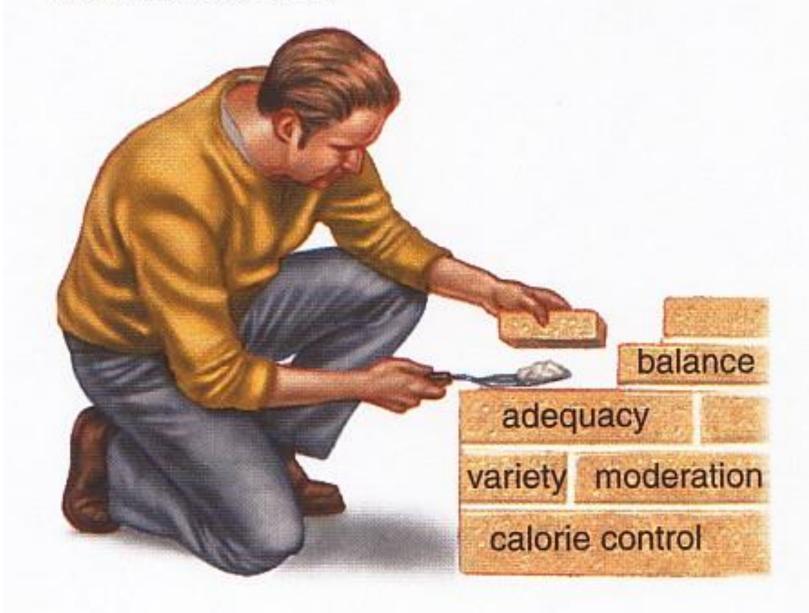
US Dietary Recommended Intakes (DRI) Committee Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges (AMDR)!

Energy Nutrient% Total CaloriesCarbohydrate45-65%Fat20-35%Protein10-35%

Emphasize ABCs + Variety & Moderation!

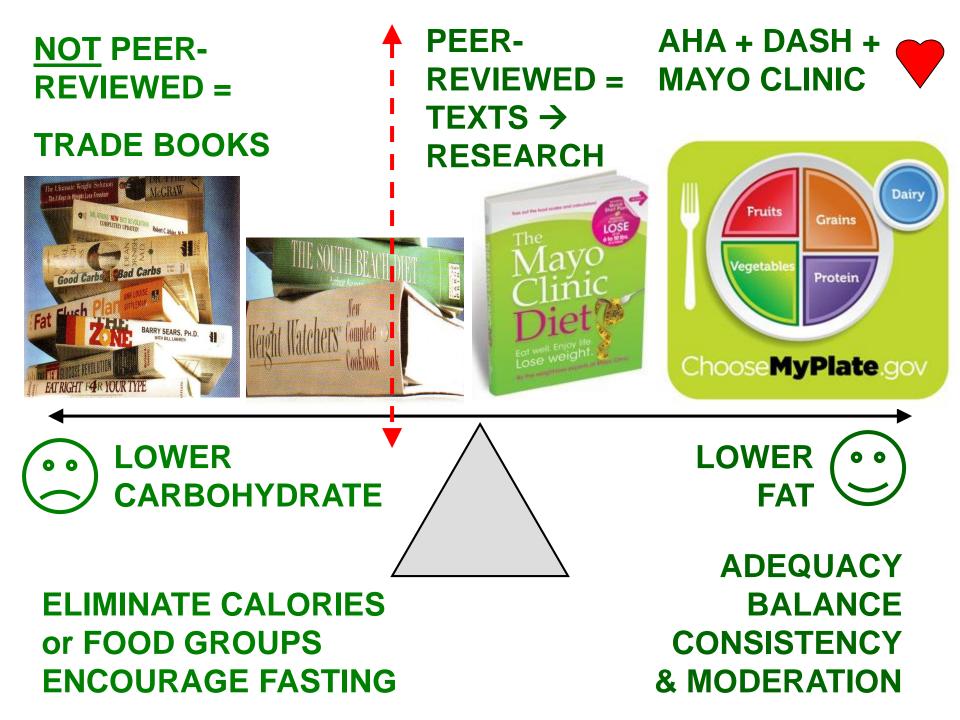


All of these factors help to build a nutritious diet.



Kleiner's & Monaco's Top 10 Hit List for Nutrition Quackery

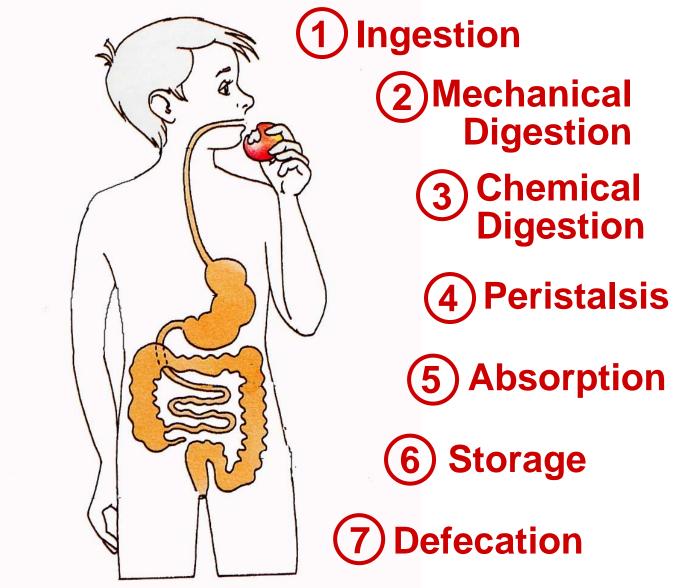
- 1. Treatment based on <u>unproven theory</u> calling for non-toxic, painless therapy.
- 2. Author's/purveyor's <u>credentials aren't recognized</u> in scientific community.
- 3. <u>No reports in scientific, peer-reviewed literature</u> but rather mass media used for marketing.
- 4. Purveyors claim <u>medical establishment is against them</u> & play on public's paranoia about phantom greed of medical establishment.
- 5. Treatments, potions, drugs manufactured according to <u>secret</u> <u>formula</u>.
- 6. Excessive claims promising <u>miraculous cures</u>, disease prevention or life extension.
- 7. <u>Emotional images</u> rather than facts used to support claims.
- 8. Treatments <u>require special nutritional support</u> including health food products, vitamins and/or minerals.
- 9. Clients are cautioned about discussing program to avoid negative.
- 10. Programs based on drugs or treatments not labeled for such use.



5 times per wk? ≡ 106,600 calories/yr ≡ ± 30.5 lb fat/yr



Digestion Steps

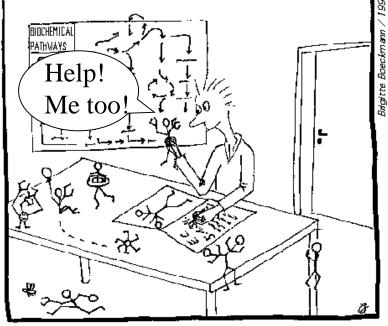


SOURCE: Dr. Eugene Evonuk, 1989. cf: L Sherwood, 2012 pp 437-8.

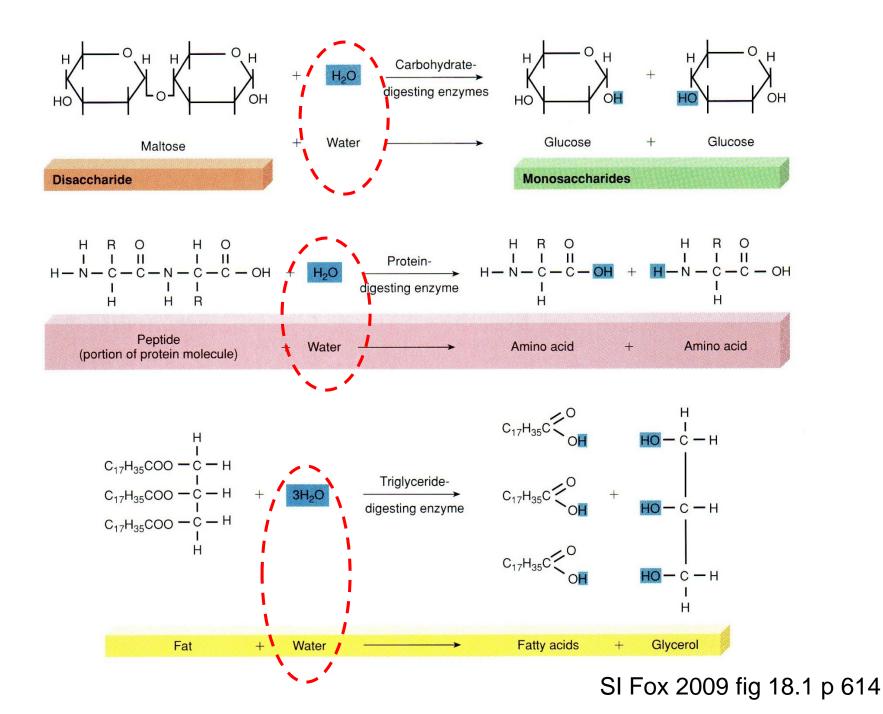
Hydrolysis of Energy Nutrients



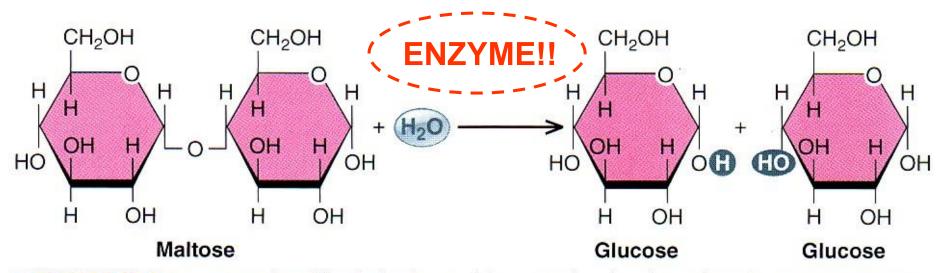
The ENZYME data bank



 H_2O + Enzyme



What's missing?



• FIGURE 15-1 An example of hydrolysis. In this example, the disaccharide maltose (the intermediate breakdown product of polysaccharides) is broken down into two glucose molecules by the addition of H₂O at the bond site.

LS 2012 fig 15-1 p 438

