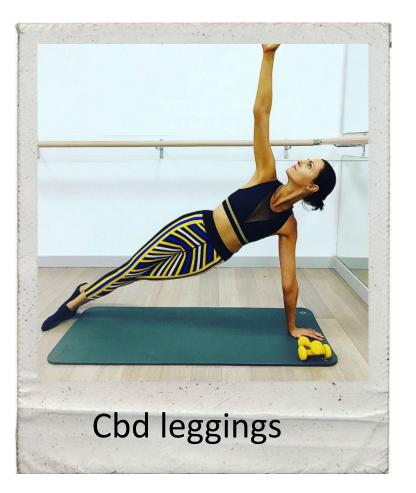
# LOONSHOTS:

Science-based Serendipity and the Importance of Nurturing the Crazy Ideas that Change Healthcare Forever



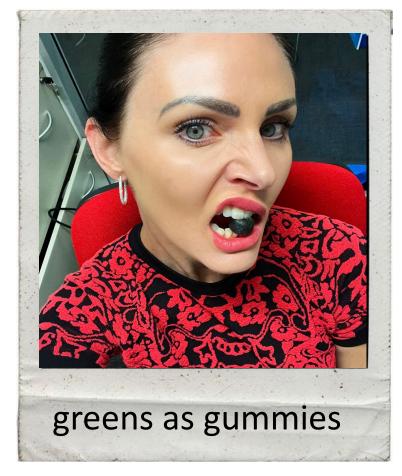
Brooke Benson Campbell BHSc (Nut Med)







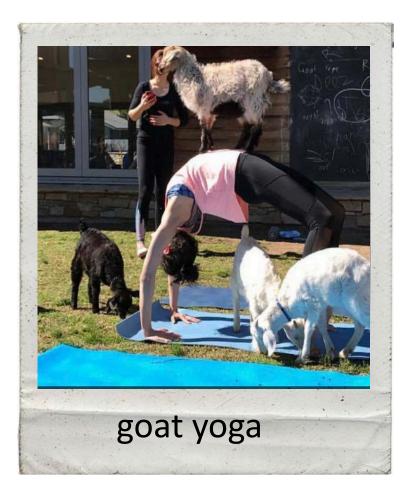


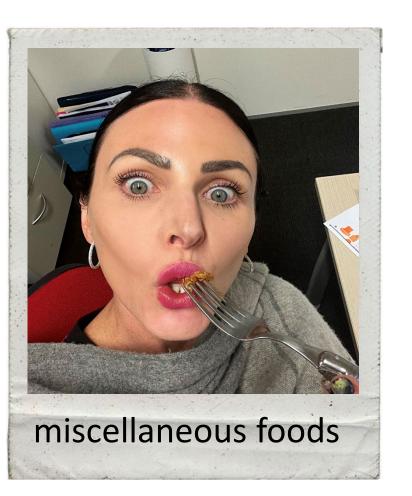












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CRAZY IDEAS THAT WIN WARS,

CURE DISEASES, AND

TRANSFORM INDUSTRIES



# Loonshots

### SAFI BAHCALL

"This book has everything: new ideas, bold insights, entertaining history, and convincing analysis.

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- DANIEL KAHNEMAN, winner of the Nobel Prize

and author of Thinking, Fast and Slow

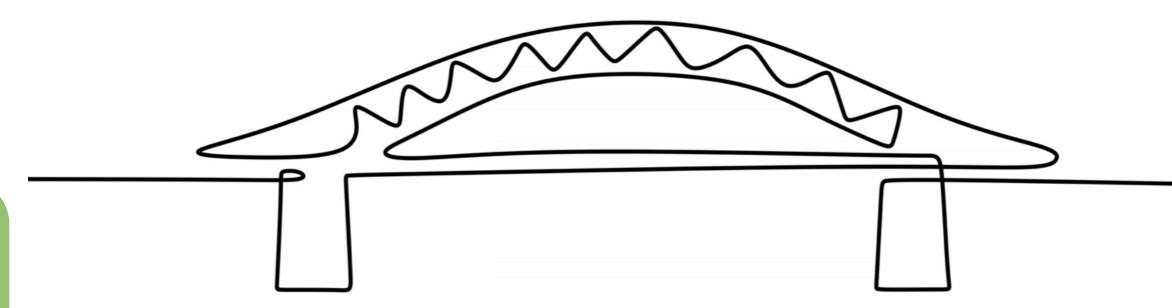
#### 'moonshot':

(1) the launching of a spacecraft to the moon; (2) an ambitious or expensive goal, widely expected to have great significance

#### 'loonshot':

a widely-dismissed or ridiculed idea, its champion written off as unhinged, crazy or overly optimistic

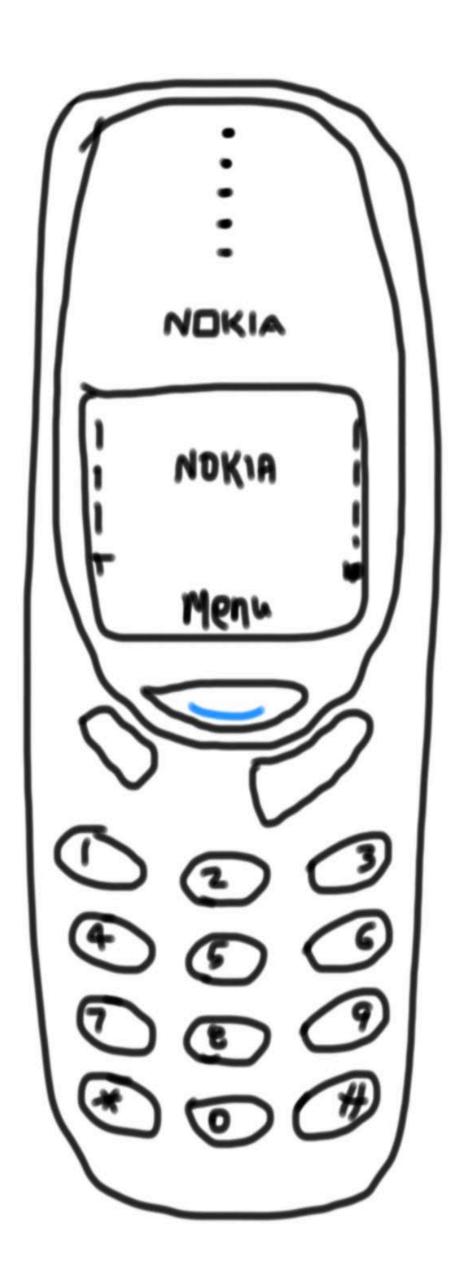
### LOONSHOT



CONSUMER REQUIREMENT

THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME

## NOKIA WHO?



### INNOVATION

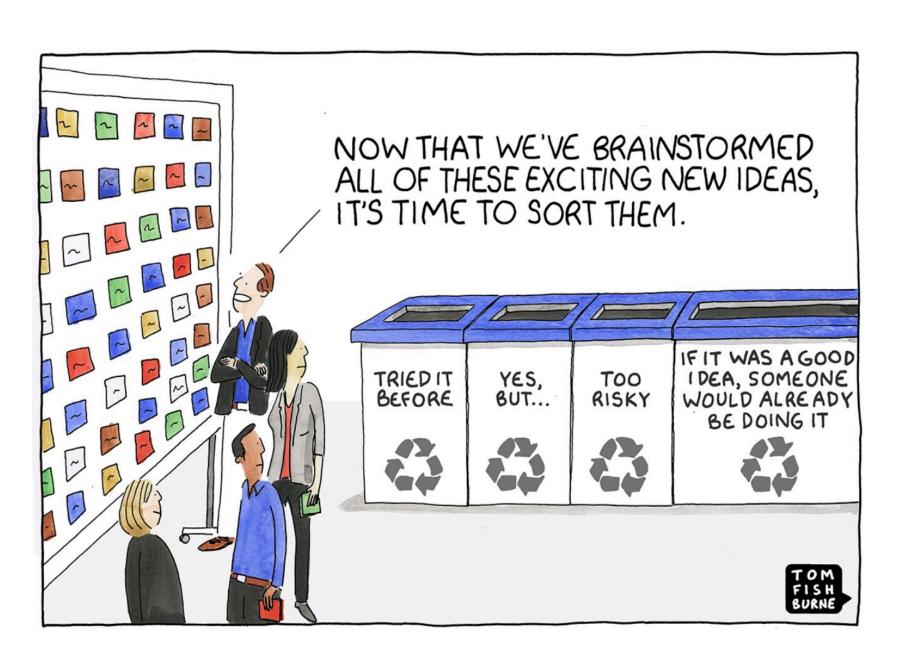
OPPORTUNITY

RESEARCH

**FORESIGHT** 

LUCK







## THE GUMMY VITAMIN BOOM DOESN'T SEEM TO BE SLOWING DOWN ANYTIME SOON

As the line between supplement and candy continues to blur, what does this mean for consumers?

Are multivitamin gummies a waste of money?

**Gummy Vitamins—Not Just for Kids!** 

## Vitamins Gone Gummy

Do Gummy Vitamins Actually Work? 3
Nutritionists Hash It Out

Surprised by the Benefits of Gummy Vitamins

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Wait, are Gummy Vitamins a Good or Bad Idea? CRN: Gummy article harps on problems, ignores benefits

Vitamin gummies are gaining momentum among adults, and health experts are worried

**Gummy vitamin market shows gumption** 

Ease of use, variety in shapes, colors and flavors drive growth in market.





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Article

### Bioequivalence Studies of Vitamin D Gummies and Tablets in Healthy Adults: Results of a **Cross-Over Study**

Carol L. Wagner 1,\* D, Judy R. Shary 1, Paul J. Nietert 2 D, Amy E. Wahlquist 2, Myla D. Ebeling and Bruce W. Hollis 1

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Received: 4 April 2019; Accepted: 4 May 2019; Published: 7 May 2019

Abstract: The objective of this investigation was to compare bioavailal Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> (vitD<sub>3</sub>) gummies vs. tablets in healthy adults. An initial trial involving healthy adults (n = 9) was conducted followed by a larg Healthy participants aged 18-45 years with body mass index (BMI) deficiency were randomized to receive 20,000 international units (IU) v tablets with serial samples obtained to measure plasma vitD3 at baselin by a 2-week washout period. The same participants then crossed ove the form not previously given, with sampling at the same time points were analyzed for vitD3 concentration by liquid chromatography (LC)-1, results suggested bioavailability was greater with gummies compart 1.08 at 24 h). In Study 2, the area under the concentration curve (AUC) w than tablets (gummy mean (95% CI): 1474 ng/mL (1393-1555); tablet mean (693–855), p < 0.0001). Average peak blood concentration ( $C_{max}$ ) values were with gummies (gummy: 47.3 ng/mL; tablet: 23.4 ng/mL; p < 0.0001). VitD<sub>3</sub> gu bioavailability than tablets with higher vitD concentrations over time, which may ha for achieving vitD sufficiency.

Keywords: vitamin D; cholecalciferol; bioequivalence; bioavailability

#### 1. Introduction

There is increasing evidence that vitamin D supplementation is essential in providing adequate delivery of this preprohormone implicated not only in calcium metabolism but also in immune function [1,2]. Historically, the main source of vitamin D was through the interaction of ultraviolet B



325 Views

BIOEQUIVALENCE

**ACROSS** 

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### Vitamin C Bioequivalence from Gummy and Caplet Sources in **Healthy Adults: A Randomized-Controlled Trial**

Malkanthi Evans , Najla Guthrie, H. Kelly Zhang , William Hooper, Andrew Wong & Annahita Ghassemi Pages 422-431 | Received 01 May 2019, Accepted 19 Oct 2019, Published online: 20 Nov 2019

**66** Download citation 
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fficacy of Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid) supplementation can be assessed by uptake into ion in leukocytes. Vitafusion® Power C gummy is an alternative vitamin C source hilar bioavailability to comparator caplets.

ive of this study was to evaluate the bioequivalence of vitamin C from a ummy formulation and a comparator caplet in healthy adults.

thy men and women,  $34.0 \pm 11.4$  years of age and Body Mass Index (BMI)  $24.5 \pm 3.6$ e randomized examiner-blind, comparator controlled, cross-over trial with two (1000 mg) to caplet (1000 mg) or caplet to gummy. Intake of foods fortified with stricted 7 days prior to each dosing. Blood samples were collected pre-dose and at 0.5, , 10, 12 and 24 h post-dose for plasma and leukocytes; and urine was collected pre-dose 10-2, 2-4, 4-8, 8-12 and 12-24 h post-dose for L-ascorbic acid analysis.

s: Vitafusion® Power C gummy and comparator caplet demonstrated similar plasma absorption ofiles as there were no significant differences in plasma L-ascorbic acid total Area Under the Curve (AUC)<sub>0-24h</sub>, and T<sub>max</sub> between gummy and caplet. The caplet did elicit a significantly higher C<sub>max</sub> than the gummy (p < 0.05), however, the difference was numerically small. Leukocyte L-ascorbic acid total AUC<sub>0-24h</sub> and C<sub>max</sub> were not significantly different between gummy and caplet, however T<sub>max</sub> of the gummy group was significantly longer (p = 0.012). Urinary L-ascorbic acid levels were also not significantly different between gummy and caplet. There were no serious adverse events and safety parameters remained within normal clinical range for both products.

Conclusion: Vitafusion® Power C gummy exhibited similar Vitamin C absorption and bioavailability to a comparator caplet in healthy adults and were considered bioequivalent.

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Night \*C\*

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Impacts of Different Types of Cooking and Freezing

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Some Like It Hot: Heat Resistance

Q. How do heating and freezing affect antioxidant levels in food?



Journal of Berry Research 11 (2021) 51-68

#### Research Report

### Potential bioactive ingredient from elderberry fruit: Process optimization for a maximum phenolic recovery, physicochemical characterization, and bioaccesibility

Milagros Lucía Gomez Mattson<sup>a</sup>, Rocío Corfield<sup>b</sup>, Leonardo Bajda<sup>a</sup>, Oscar Edgardo Pérez<sup>c</sup>, Carolina Schebor<sup>b</sup> and Daniela Salvatori<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>PROBIEN (CONICET-UNCO), Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Buenos Aires 1400, Neuquén, Argentina bITAPROQ (UBA-CONICET), Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Departamento de Industrias. Intendente Güiraldes 2160, Ciudad Universitaria, Buenos Aires, Argentina <sup>c</sup>IQUIBICEN-CONICET (UBA-CONICET). Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Departamento de Química Biológica, Intendente Güiraldes 2160, Ciudad Universitaria, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Received 24 June 2020; accepted 26 September 2020

#### Abstract.

BACKGROUND: Dark-skin berries constitute a polyphenol-rich source of interest for the development of functional

**OBJECTIVE:** To develop an elderberry powder, addressing technological aspects for maximum bioactive recovery, including physical quality and bioaccesibility of the antioxidant compounds.

METHODS: An optimization of the combined process of enzyme-assisted extraction and freeze-drying was undertaken. Polyphenols and anthocyanins were quantified by spectrophotometric and HPLC-DAD analysis along processing stages and an in vitro digestion model was used to study the antioxidant compound activity through gastrointestinal tract and after transepithelial transport across a Caco-2 cell monolayer. Powder physical properties were also evaluated.

**RESULTS:** The best extraction conditions were 45°C and 160 ppm enzyme. 10% maltodextrin was the minimum carrier concentration needed to get a freeze-dried powder with good physical properties and maximum bioactive content. The phenolic compounds identified in fruits (mainly cyanidin-based anthocyanins, quercetin-3-rutinoside, catechin and, in smaller amounts, gallic and chlorogenic acids) were also present in the optimum extract and the powder. High bioaccesibility of bioactive compounds and antioxidant activity were obtained after in vitro digestion and transepithelial transport.

**CONCLUSION:** The designed elderberry powder showed great potential as functional ingredient to be used in berry juice-based beverages or other products formulated with fruit powders.

Life Sciences



Volume 128, 1 May 2015, Pages 30-38



#### Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition >



#### **ABSTRACT**

Phenolic compounds are important constituents of plant-based foods, as their presence is related to protective effects on health. To exert their biological activity, phenolic compounds must be released from the matrix during digestion in an absorbable form (bioaccessible) and finally absorbed and transferred to the bloodstream (bioavailable). Chemical structure and matrix interactions are some food-related factors that hamper phenolic compounds bioaccessibility and bioavailability, and that can be counteracted by food processing. It has been shown that food processing can induce chemical or physical modifications in food that enhance phenolic compounds bioaccessibility and bioavailability. These changes include: (i) chemical modifications into more bioaccessible and bioavailable forms; (ii) cleavage of covalent or hydrogen bonds or hydrophobic forces that attach phenolic compounds to matrix macromolecules; (iii) damaging microstructural barriers such as cell walls that impede the release from the matrix; and (iv) create microstructures that protect phenolic compounds until they are absorbed. Indeed, food processing can produce degradation of phenolic compounds, however, it is possible to counteract it by modulating the operating conditions in favor of increased bioaccessibility and bioavailability. This review compiles the current knowledge on the effects of processing on phenolic compounds bioaccessibility or bioavailability, while suggesting new guidelines in the search of optimal processing conditions as a step forward towards the design of healthier foods.

Food processing strategies to enhance phenolic compounds Views 143 bioaccessibility and bioavailability in plant-based foods CrossRef Albert Ribas-Agustí, Olga Martín-Belloso, Robert Soliva-Fortuny & Pedro Elez-Martínez citations to Pages 2531-2548 | Accepted author version posted online: 13 Jun 2017, Published online: 24 Aug 2017 **■ Download citation** Interpretation Interpretatio Altmetric 
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### Inhibition of microglial activation by elderberry extracts and its phenolic components

Agnes Simonyi a, b, c, d, Zihong Chen a, b, Jinghua Jiang a, b, Yijia Zong a, c, d, Dennis Y. Chuang a, c, d, Zezong Gu<sup>a, c, d, e</sup>, Chi-Hua Lu<sup>a, f</sup>, Kevin L. Fritsche<sup>a, f</sup>, C. Michael Greenlief<sup>a, g</sup>, George E. Rottinghaus<sup>a, h</sup>, Andrew L. Thomas a, i, Dennis B. Lubahn a, b, f, Grace Y. Sun a, b, c, d, e a

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#### Abstract

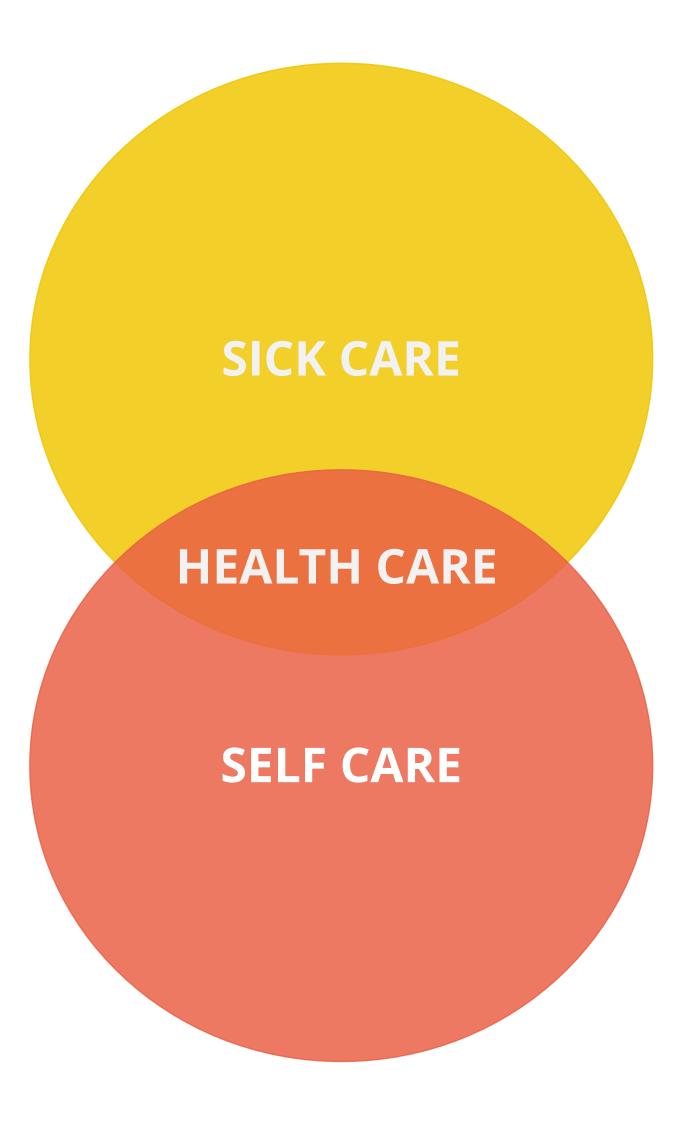
#### Aims

dicinal plants noted for its Elderberry (Sambucus spp.) is or cardiovascular, anti-infl ory properties. In this study, we investigat effects of the American elder well as some of the anthocya d <u>flavonols</u> (quercetin

Main m The by ethyl lipop and r

**BREAKTHROUGHS** IN PROCESSING **PHENOLIC** COMPOUNDS









# LOONSHOTS

