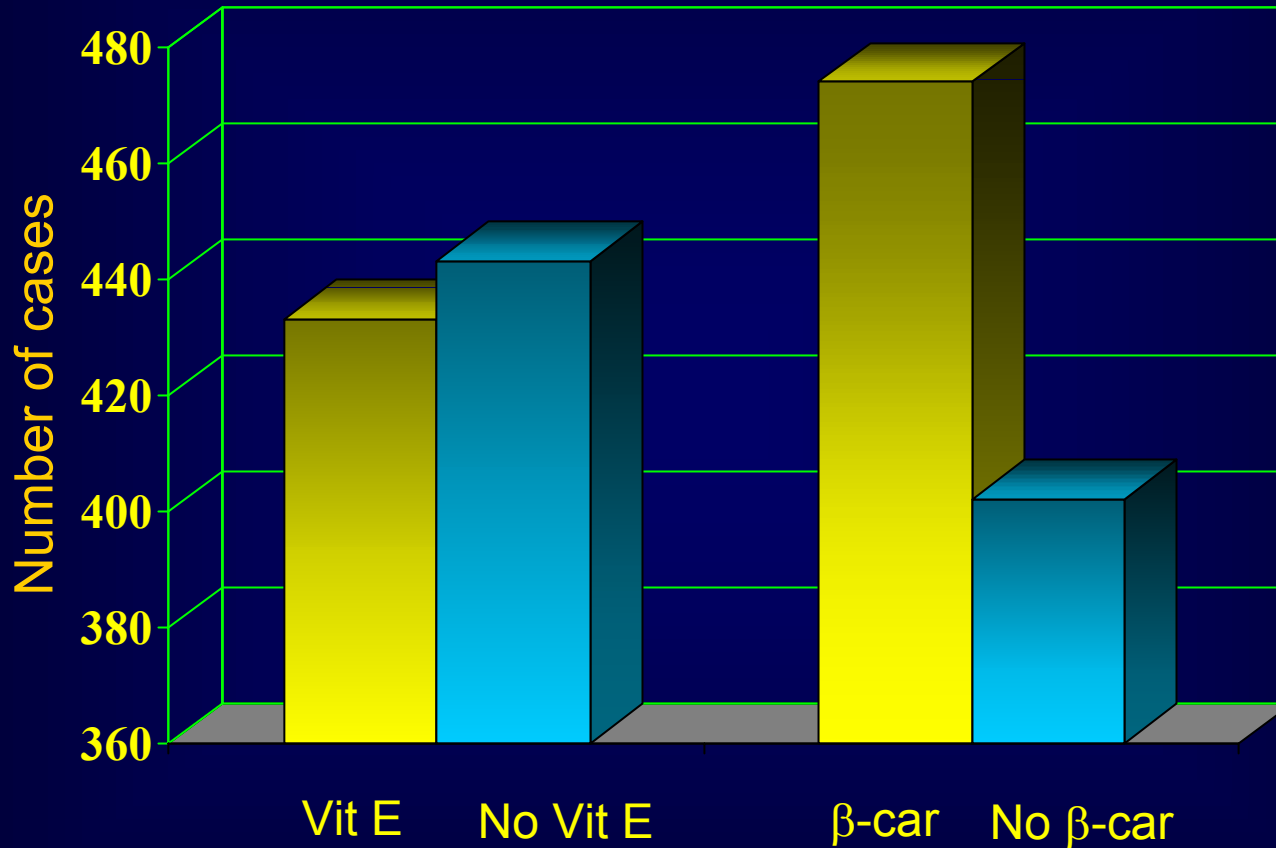


Epidemiological Studies of β -Carotene and Lung Cancer

Study	Parameter Measured	Outcome
Willett et al, 1984	Serum carotenes	0
Nomura et al, 1985	Serum β -carotene	+
Menkes et al, 1986	Serum β -carotene	+
Gey et al, 1987	Serum β -carotene	+
Wald et al, 1988	Serum β -carotene	+
Kune et al, 1989	Serum β -carotene	+
Connett et al, 1989	Serum β -carotene	+
Knekt et al, 1990	Plasma total carotene	+
Stähelina et al, 1991	Plasma total carotene	+
ATBC Trial, 1994	Serum β -carotene	+



ATBC Trial



Intervention Trials: β -Carotene and Lung Cancer¹

Study	Study Population	Daily Dose	Results
ATBC (ATBC Cancer Prevention Group, 1994)	29,133 men 50-69 yr. Duration: 6 yr	20 mg β-carotene and/or 50 mg vitamin E	18% \uparrow lung cancer in smokers
CARET (Omenn et al, 1996)	18,254 smokers and asbestos workers, 45-69 yr Duration: 4 yr	30 mg β-carotene and 25,000 IU retinol	25% \uparrow lung cancer
PHS (Hennekens et al., 1996)	22,071 male physicians, 40-48 yr Duration: 12 yr	50 mg β-carotene (alternate days)	NS effects on cancer, including smokers

¹ primary Prevention Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled



Average Serum Levels of β -Carotene in Intervention Trials

Study	$\mu\text{g/dl}$
ATBC	300
CARET	210
PHS	120
NHANES	5th percentile 5
	95th percentile 50





Comparison of Lung β -Carotene and Retinol Levels in Man and Ferret ^{1,2}

	Control	Smoke + β -Carotene
	nmol/g tissue	
β -Carotene		
Human	0.24 \pm 0.50	0.76 (n=2)
Ferret	0.10 \pm 0.08	1.71 \pm 0.22
Retinol		
Human	0.52 \pm 0.21	0.56 (n=2)
Ferret	0.41 \pm 0.07	0.38 \pm 0.05

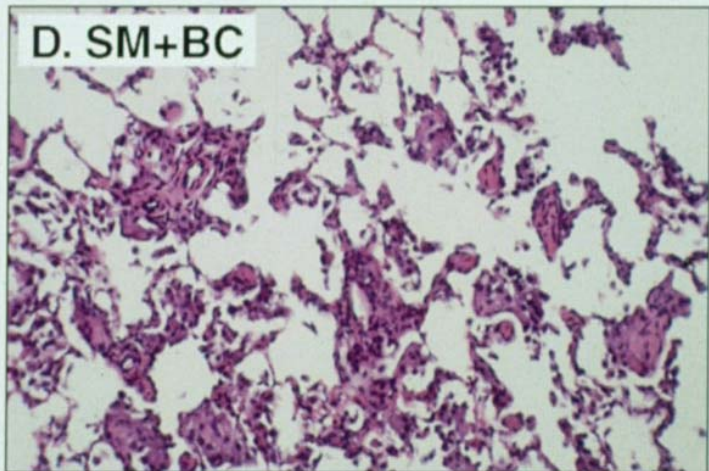
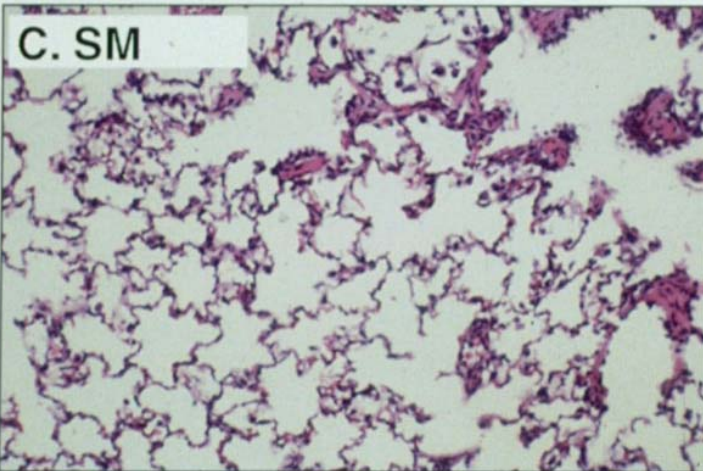
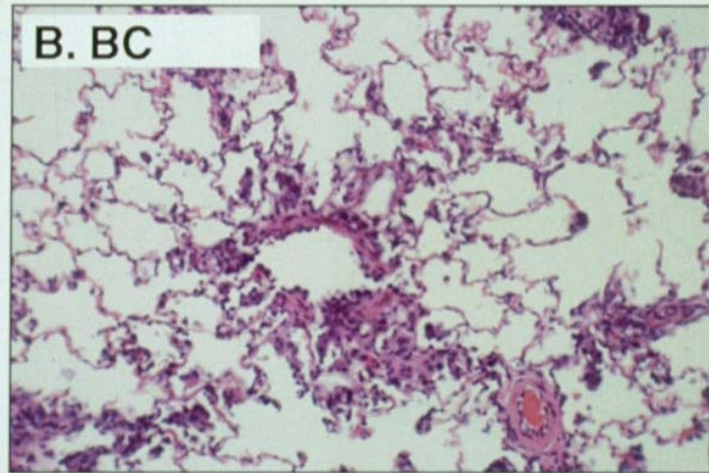
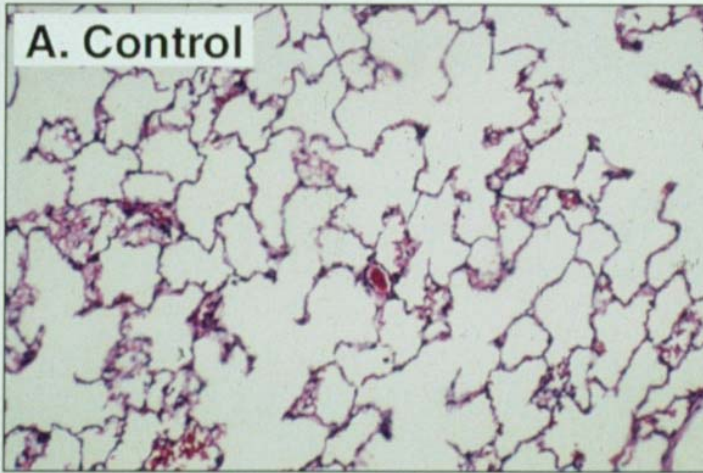
1) Redich et al., Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 1998;7:211-4.

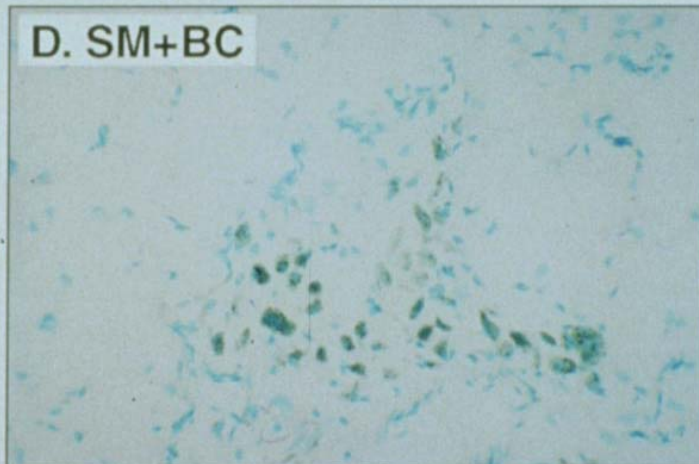
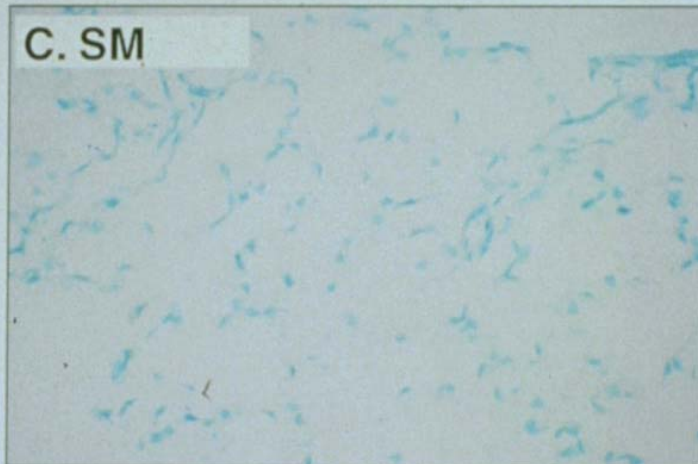
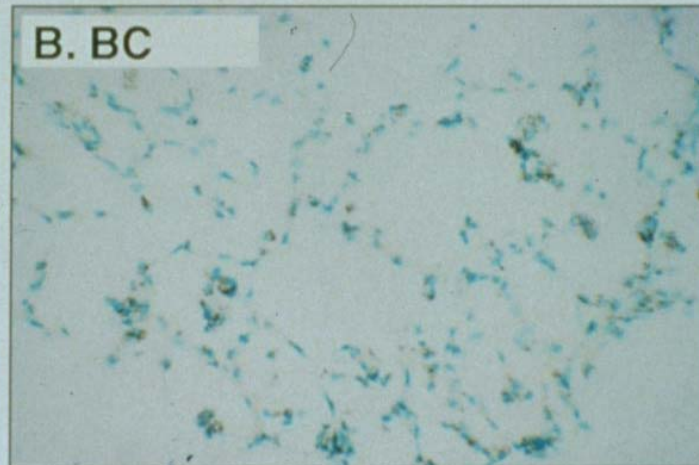
2) Wang et al., J Natl Cancer Inst 1999;91:60-6.

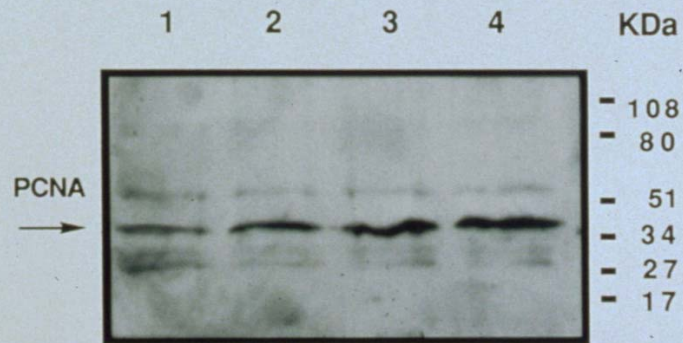
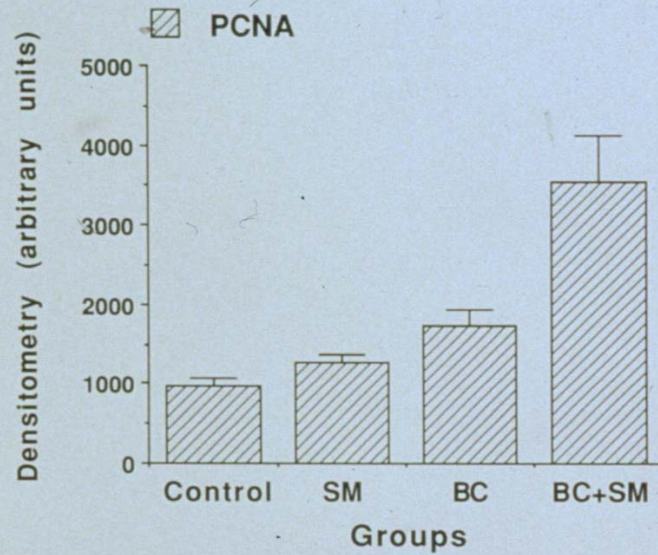


Study Design









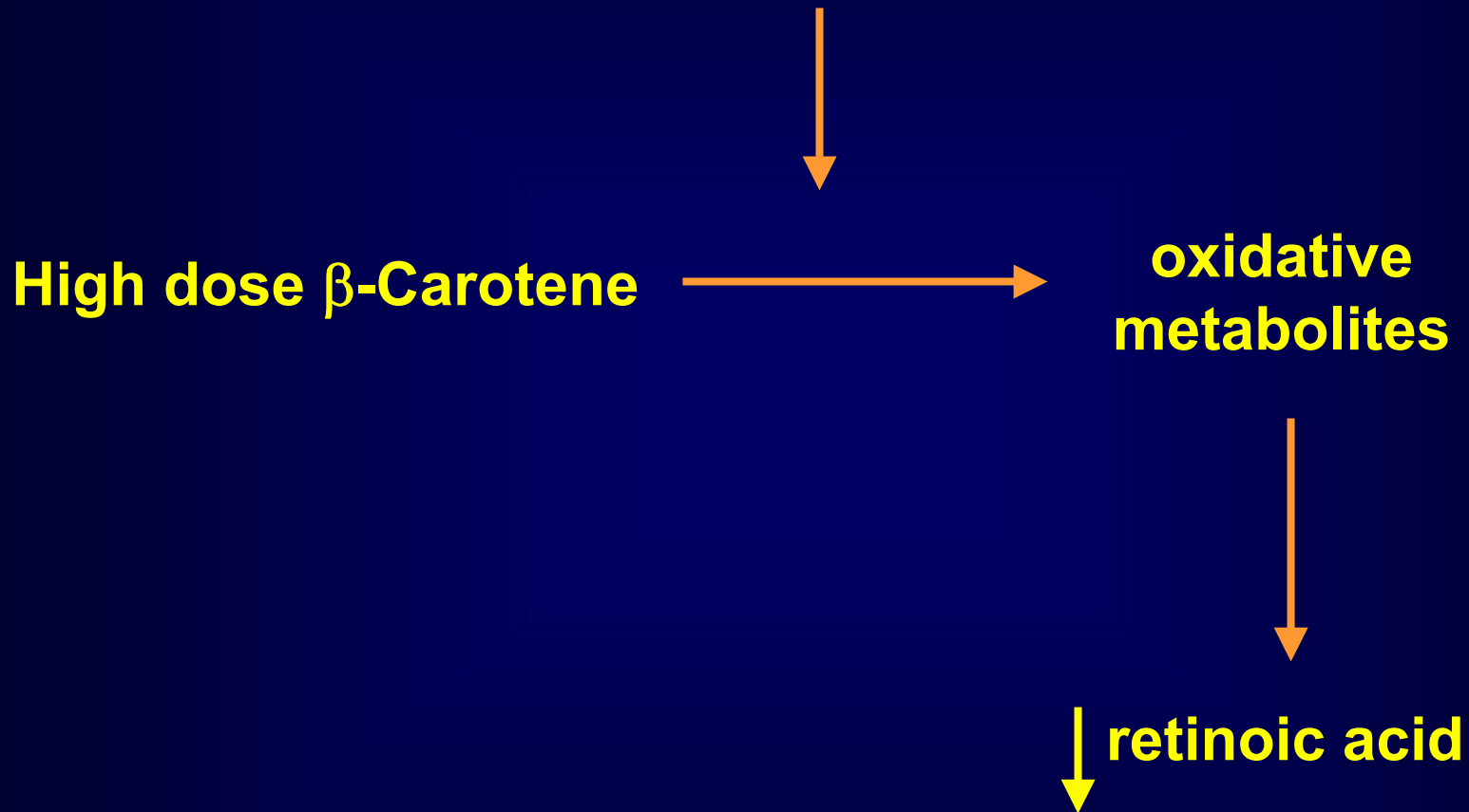
Concentrations of carotene and retinoids in four groups of ferrets after six months of treatment

	Control	Smoke Exposed	β-Carotene supplemented	Smoke-exposed & β-C supplemented
Lung Tissue	(pmol/100 mg)			
β-Carotene	9	Trace	2618	171
Retinol	41	37	44	38
Retinoic acid	1.7	ND*	0.4	ND*

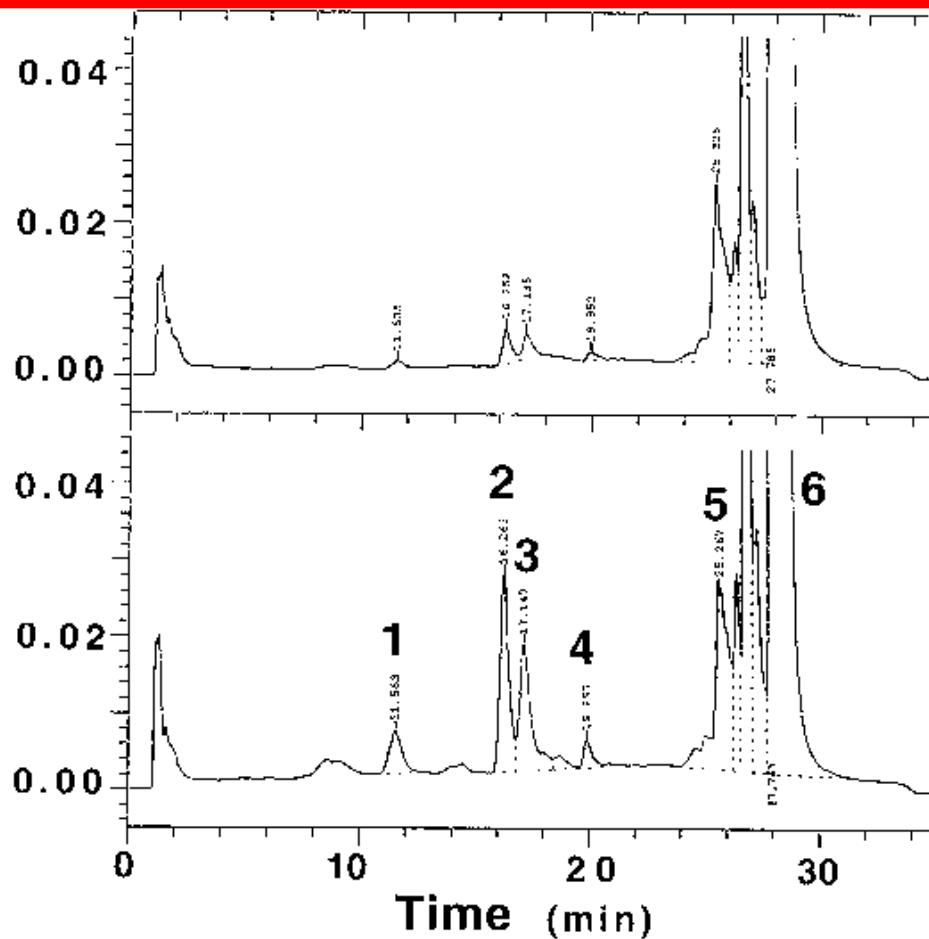
(ND* = not detectable)



Cigarette Smoke



Absorbance at 450 nm (au)

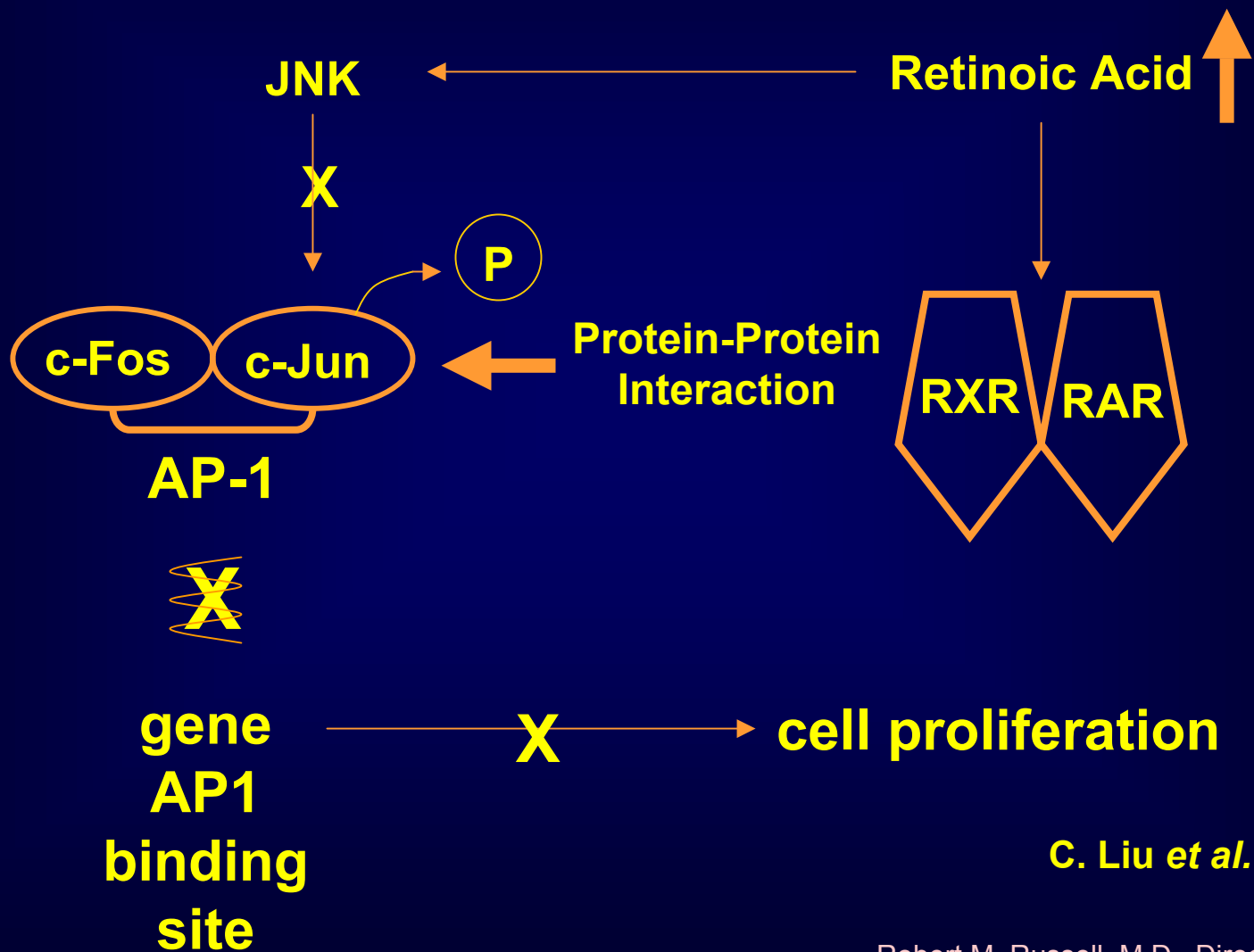


RA Destruction by CYP 450 Enzymes

1) Gradelet et al. 1996

2) Paolini et al. 1999

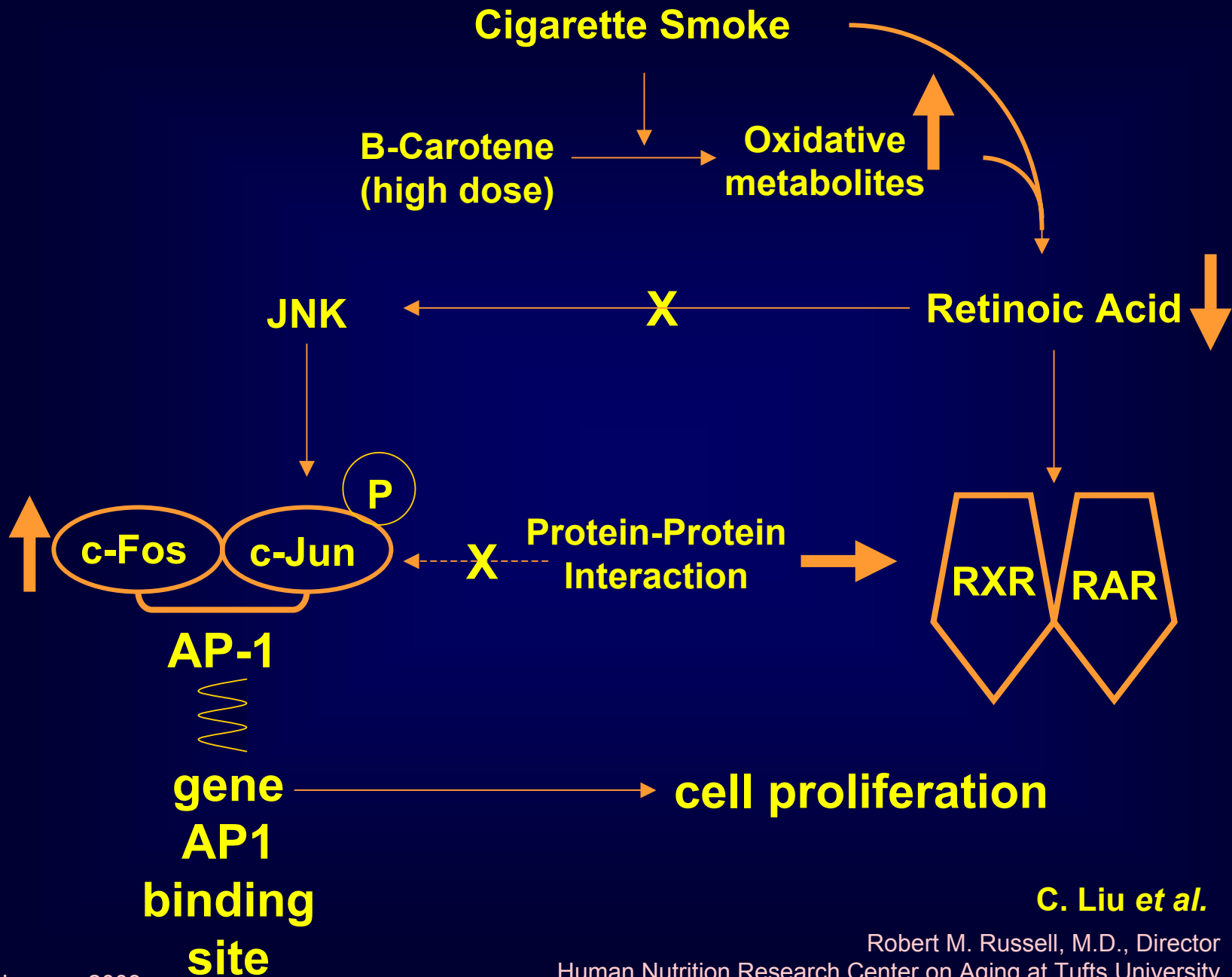




C. Liu *et al.*

Robert M. Russell, M.D., Director
Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University

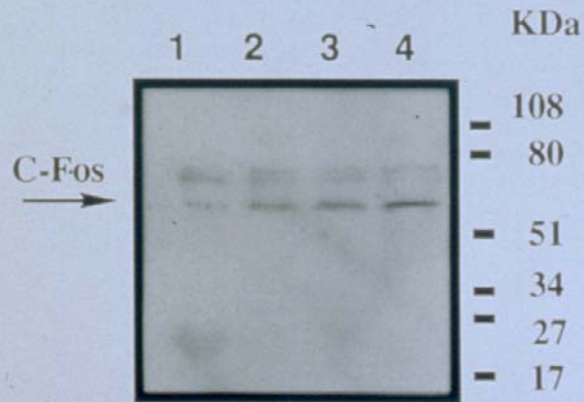
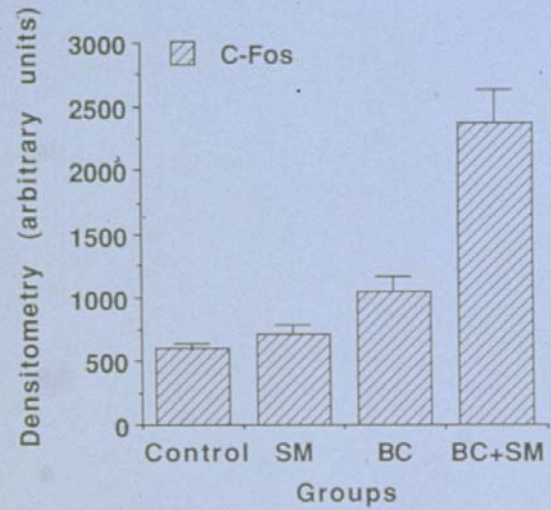


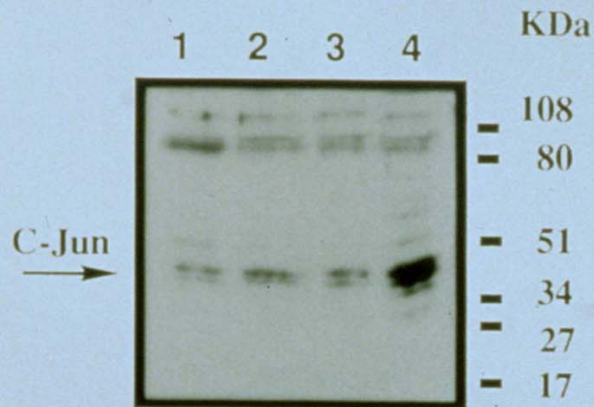
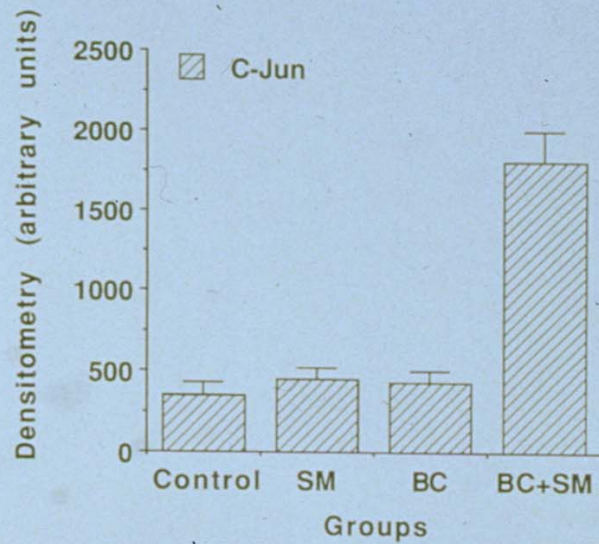


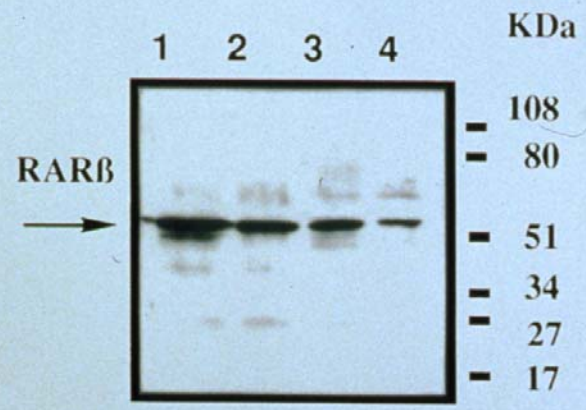
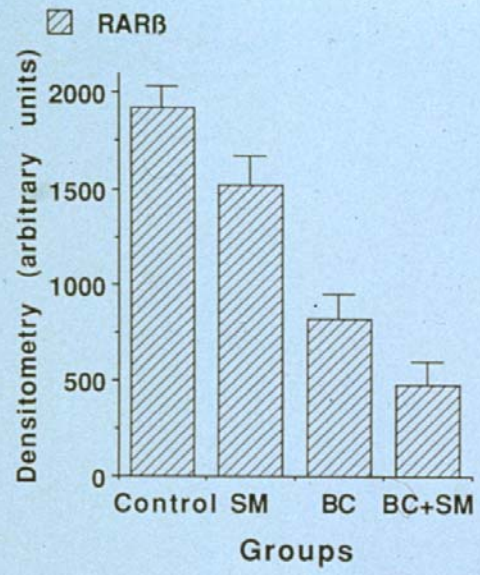
C. Liu et al.

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Mechanism

↑ P450 enzymes

↓ Retinoic Acid

↑ c-Fos, c-Jun

↓ RAR β

↑ Cell proliferation



Oxidized Products Facilitate Carcinogenesis

Salgo et al. 1999

Perocco et al. 1999

Prakash et al

**β - Apo 10' and 14' (not β -
Carotene) can facilitate DNA
binding of benzo[a]pyrene
metabolites**



Oxidized Products

- 1) Induce P450 enzymes
- 2) ↑ Binding of smoke derived carcinogens to DNA

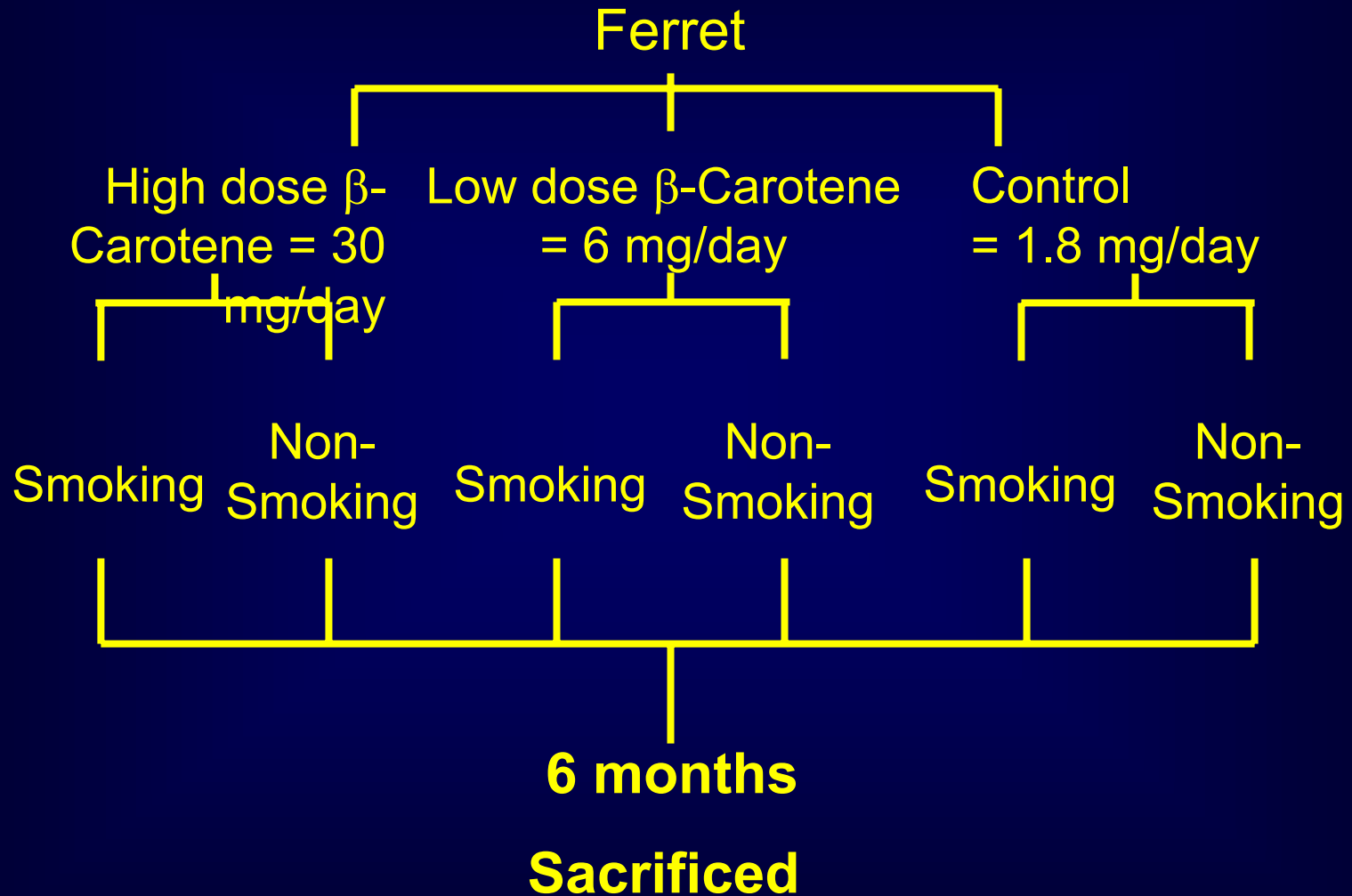


Strategy

Limit amount of β -Carotene metabolites
formed

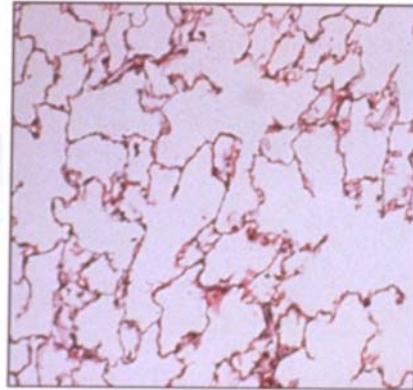


Ferret Study Design

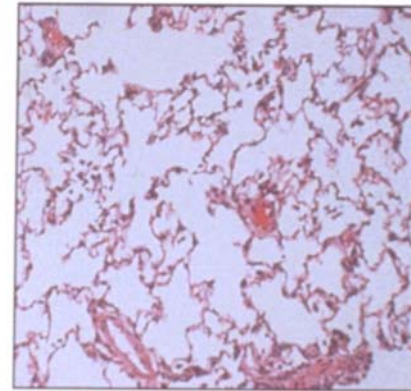


HE x50

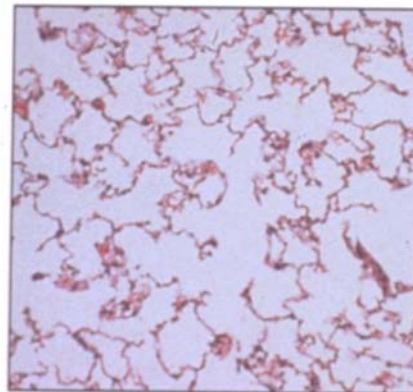
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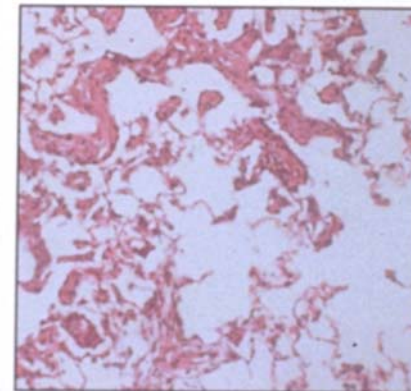
SM

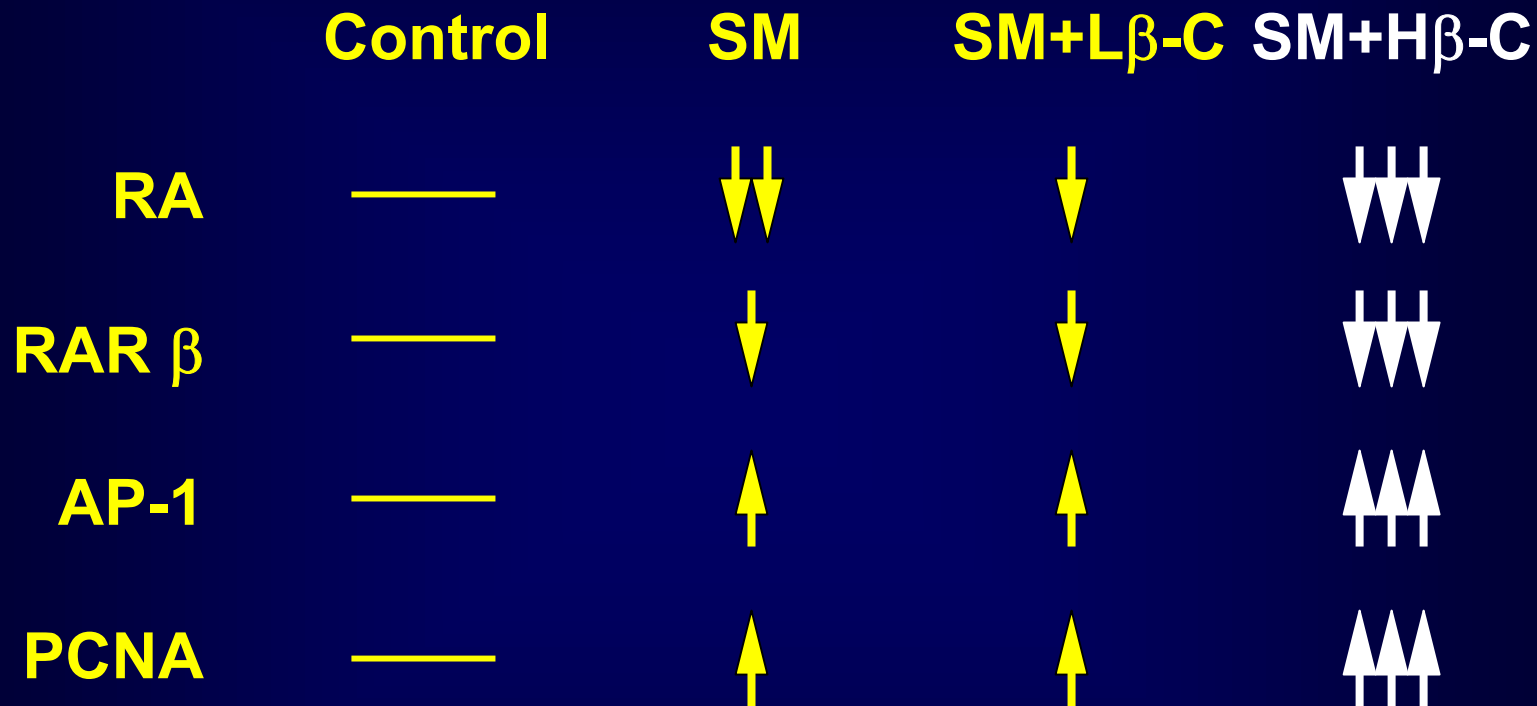


SM+LBC



SM+HBC





1. Dose counts
2. Mechanisms
3. Importance of animal studies
4. Genomics



Future Research Needs

- 1) Animal Models (dose response)
- 2) Metabolism, breakdown; and biologic activity
- 3) Genomics

