Bioactive Compounds In Different Cocoa Theobroma Cacao

Bioactive compounds are abundant in nature, particularly in plants, which have the capacity to synthesize phenolics, flavonoids, caffeine, carotenoids, and much more. Different bioactive compounds can change or alter the life process due to their different biological activities. This book examines bioactive compounds and their sources, structures, and potential uses in various industries, including pharmaceuticals, medicine, cosmetics, and food processing.

This book is based on selected papers from keynote and symposium sessions given at the 16th International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST) World Congress, held in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil August, 2012. The theme of the Congress was the challenges faced by food science in both the developed and developing regions of the world. The symposia featured prominent world-renowned keynote and plenary speakers, young researchers, and the technical sessions covered the whole spectrum of basic and applied food science and technology, including consumer issues and education, diets and health, ethnic foods, and R&D.

While also addressing the need for more effective processing technologies for increased safety and quantity, the dairy industry needs to address the growing customer demand for new and innovative dairy foods with enhanced nutritional value. This volume looks at new research, technology, and applications in the engineering of milk products, specifically covering functional bioactivities to add value while increasing the quality and safety of milk and fermented milk products. Chapters in the book look at the functional properties of milk proteins and cheese, functional fermented milk-based beverages, biofunctional yoghurt, antibiotic resistant pathogens, and other probiotics in dairy foods products.

Following on from their previous volume on Chocolate as Medicine, Philip K. Wilson and W. Jeffrey Hurst edit this companion volume, Chocolate and Health, providing a comprehensive overview of the chemistry, nutrition and bioavailability of cocoa and chocolate. The book begins with a brief historical introduction to the topic, outlining the current and historical medical uses of chocolate and chocolate derivatives. The remainder of the text is arranged into three sections, taking the reader through various aspects of the nutritional and health aspects of cocoa. The first section covers the cultivation, chemistry and genomic analyses of cocoa. The second section discusses the biochemistry and nutritional compounds of cocoa in relation to health, covering bioavailability and the metabolism and metabolomics of cocoa. The final section provides an overview of the potential use of chocolate in health and medical care. Each section is written and prepared by experts within each field, providing a global perspective of the current and ongoing research in this area. This text provides the reader with a complete overview of the field and is of interest to food and biomedical scientists, as well as nutritionists, medicinal chemists and anyone with an interest in chocolate.

Cocoa and chocolate are the subjects of much research in the fields of food chemistry, food technology, and health science. We now know that cocoa contains a remarkable number of bioactive compounds, and these are being tested in humans to verify their disease prevention characteristics. This state of the art text thoroughly explores the health aspects of the relationship between chocolate and health.

For centuries, we have known that fruit is important for health, but we are only just beginning to fully understand its health benefits. Bioactives in Fruit: Health Benefits and Functional Foods aims to summarise some of our current knowledge on the bioactive compounds that are associated with the health benefits of specific fruits with astrigng emphasis on the validation of health benefits by human intervention trials. Reflecting the current interest in foodand health, the book includes strategies to retain and enhance the bioactive in fruit through breeding, growing conditions, storage, processing into ingredients and production of functional foods. To accomplish this task authors with expertise in biology, chemistry, pharmacology, food science, nutrition, medicine and horticulture have contributed. It has been written to provide a comprehensive reference resource for bioactives and their health benefits when consumed as a food and related topics, with a focus on fruit.

Psychological drivers of chocolate consumption and craving are also considered. Readers will find this book to be a rich source of essential information on cocoa and chocolate, their purported health-giving qualities, and the advances that are being made in this area.

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control agents, and naturally occurring anti-insect proteins, etc. Covers research on bioactives: From Lab to Field and Field to Market Includes eco-friendly and economically viable herbal technology

Enhanced concern for the quality and safety of food products, increased preference for natural products, and stricter regulations on the residual level of solvents, all contribute to the growing use of supercritical fluid technology as a primary alternative for the extraction, fractionation, and isolation of active ingredients. As a solvent-free p

Caffeinated and Cocoa Based Beverages, Volume Eight in The Science of Beverages series, covers one of the hottest topics in the current beverage industry. This practical reference takes a broad and multidisciplinary approach on the production, processing, and engineering approaches to caffeinated drinks, highlighting their biological impact and health-related interference. The book presents evidence-based examples of the benefits of caffeinated and cocoa-based beverages and analyzes the latest trends in the industry that are essential for researchers in various fields of food and beverage development, including coverage of pharmaceuticals and the biomedical fields. Presents both functional and medicinal perspectives in beverage production Provides potential solutions for sustainable coffee and cocoa industry Includes novel research applications to foster research and product development

The role of Bioactive Dietary Factors and Plant Extracts in Preventive Dermatology provides current and concise scientific appraisal of the efficacy of foods, nutrients, herbs, and dietary supplements in preventing dermal damage and cancer as well as improving skin health. This important new volume reviews and presents new hypotheses and conclusions on the effects of different bioactive foods and their components derived particularly from vegetables, fruits, and herbs. Primary emphasis is on treatment and prevention of dermal damage focusing on skin cancers with significant health care costs and mortality. Bioactive Dietary Factors and Plant Extracts in Preventive Dermatology brings together expert clinicians and researchers working on the different aspects of supplementation, foods, and plant extracts and nutrition and skin health. Their expertise provides the most current knowledge in the field and will serve as the foundation for advancing future research.

A guide to the extraction, isolation and purification of bioactive compounds from agricultural wastes, and their applications Recovering Bioactive Compounds from Agricultural Wastes offers a guide to the many uses of agricultural wastes from the production of major food types including tea, coffee, cacao, cashew, fruit and vegetables, wine, edible oils, sugar, starch and more. Written by a noted expert in the field, the text explores the various methods for extraction, isolation and purification of bioactive compounds from agricultural wastes. The author also makes recommendations concerning the most effective applications of bioactive compounds and discusses the economics and market for recovered bioactive compounds. Recent studies reveal that bioactive compounds have been directly linked to biological activity such as antioxidant, anticancer, anti-diabetic, anti-cardiovascular capacities, etc. In particular, agricultural wastes are considered as potential and inexpensive sources of bioactive compounds. Recovering Bioactive Compounds from Agricultural Wastes fills a gap in the literature by providing a text that explores this important topic and examines the: Sustainability of waste management and shows how to extract, isolate and purify bioactive compounds from agricultural wastes, and their most effective application Wide range of agricultural food produce that can be processed and the special techniques used for recovering the bioactive compounds from these sources Health applications of bioactive compounds that have been directly linked to pharmacological activities including antioxidant, anticancer, and more Designed for use by researchers and producers in the agriculture, pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals, Recovering Bioactive Compounds from Agricultural Wastes contains the knowledge, history and definition, classification and synthesis, and extraction techniques of bioactive compounds.

The delivery of optimal pharmaceutical services to patients is a pivotal concern in the healthcare field. By examining current trends and techniques in the industry, processes can be maintained and improved. Pharmaceutical Sciences: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice provides comprehensive coverage of the latest innovations and advancements for pharmaceutical applications. Focusing on emerging drug development techniques and drug delivery for improved health outcomes, this book is ideally designed for medical professionals, pharmacists, researchers, academics, and upper-level students within the growing pharmaceutical industry.

Theobroma cacao L., a tree native to the Amazon, is cultivated in the tropics throughout the world for its seeds, used primarily for chocolate production. Cacao production is limited by several problems. Cocoa pod borer, an insect that burrows through pods, damages seeds, allowing contamination by toxigenic fungal species. Many fungal diseases infect cacao. Among them, Moniliophthora perniciosa, the causal agent of witches' broom disease, severely affects plantations throughout South America and the Caribbean. Cacao yields are further limited by the naturally low rates of fruit set. Moreover, disease tolerant varieties are usually self-incompatible low producers and do not give a superior chocolate flavor compared to some disease susceptible and selfcompatible genotypes with highly valued aroma compounds. During this project, problems associated with three main aspects of cacao were investigated: disease, production and processing. Studies on plant-endophyte-pathogen interactions allowed for the identification of new possible mechanisms of disease control; studies on cacao flower physiology indicated ways to improve pollination and therefore increase fruit set and crop yield; and investigations of the fermentation step of cacao processing permitted discovery of a method for maintaining higher levels of compounds valued by cacao manufacturers. Flavan-3-ol monomers and oligomers, purine alkaloids and salicylic acid, volatile organic compounds, polyketides and other phenolic compounds were among the determined bioactive compounds found in cacao, pathogens and endophytes, with influence on disease, production, and processing.

A complete guide to the evolving methods by which we may recover by-products and significantly reduce food waste Across the globe, one third of cereals and almost half of all
fruits and vegetables go to waste. The cost of such waste—both to economies and to the environment—is a serious and increasing concern within the food industry. If we are to overcome this crisis and move towards a sustainable future, we must do everything possible to utilize innovative new methods of extracting and processing valuable by-products of all kinds. Food Wastes and By-products represents a complete primer to this important and complex process. Edited and written by leading researchers, the text provides essential information on the supply of waste and its composition, identifies foods rich in valuable bioactive compounds, and explores revolutionary methods for creating by-products from fruit, vegetable, and seed waste. Other chapters discuss the nutraceutical properties of value-added by-products and their uses in the manufacturing of dietary fibers, food flavors, supplements, pectin, and more. This book: Explains how reconstituted by-products can best be used to radically reduce food waste Discusses the potential nutraceutical assets of recovered food waste Covers a broad range of by-product sources, such as mangos, cacao, flaxseed, and spent coffee grounds Describes novel extraction processes and the emerging use of nanotechnology A significant contribution to the field, Food Wastes and By-products is a timely and essential resource for food industry professionals, government agencies and NGOs involved in nutrition, agriculture, and food production, and university instructors and students in related areas. Plants have been widely used to treat diseases, owing to the presence of bioactive compounds (phytochemicals) which play important roles in health promotion and disease prevention. In recent years, advances in chemical extraction techniques, lifestyle and dietary choices for human health have increased the interest in the consumption and study of fruits, vegetables, and foods enriched with bioactive compounds and nutraceuticals. Thousands of dietary phytochemicals, such as flavonoids, phenolic acids, glucosinolates, terpenes and alkaloids, have been identified and categorized further according to a diverse array of biochemical properties. Many of these phytochemicals have been hypothesized to reduce the risk of several pathological conditions which include life threatening diseases such as heart disease and cancer, to name a few. Natural Bioactive Compounds from Fruits and Vegetables as Health Promoters is a 2 book set which presents a summary of different classes of phytochemicals commonly found in common edible food sources. Each chapter details the general chemical structures of compounds, naturally present in specific fruits, vegetables and grains, their biological importance and mechanisms of action. The book set is an essential handbook for anyone interested in the natural product chemistry of these common crops. Part 1 of this set covers details about different fruits (banana, citrus fruits, pears, etc.). Part 2 covers legumes, nuts, seeds and cereals. The large quantity of waste generated from agricultural and food production remains a great challenge and an opportunity for the food industry. As there are numerous risks associated with waste for humans, animals and the environment, billions of dollars are spent on the treatment of agricultural and food waste. Therefore, the utilisation of bioactive compounds isolated from waste not only could reduce the risks and the costs for treatment of waste, but also could potentially add more value for agricultural and food production. This book provides comprehensive information related to extraction and isolation of bioactive compounds from agricultural and food production waste for utilization in the food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. The topics range from an overview on challenges and opportunities related to agricultural and food waste, the bioactive compounds in the waste, the techniques used to analyse, extract and isolate these compounds to several specific examples for potential utilisation of waste from agricultural and food industry. This book also further discusses the potential of bioactives isolated from agricultural and food waste being re-utilised in the food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. It is intended for students, academics, researchers and professionals who are interested in or associated with agricultural and food waste. This book entitled “Cocoa, Chocolate, and Human Health” presents the most recent findings about cocoa and health in 14 peer-reviewed chapters including nine original contributions and five reviews from cocoa experts around the world. Bioavailability and metabolism of the main cocoa polyphenols, i.e., the flavanols like epicatechin, are presented including metabolites like varelactones that are formed by the gut microbiome. Many studies, including intervention studies or epidemiological observations, do not focus on single compounds, but on cocoa as a whole. This proves the effectiveness of cocoa as a functional food. A positive influence of cocoa on hearing problems, exercise performance, and metabolic syndrome is discussed with mixed results; the results about exercise performance are contradictory. Evidence shows that cocoa flavanols may modulate some risk factors related to metabolic syndrome such as hypertension and disorders in glucose and lipid metabolism. However, several cardiometabolic parameters in type 2 diabetes were not affected by a flavanol-rich cocoa powder as simultaneous treatment with pharmaceuticals might have negated the effect of cocoa. The putative health-promoting components of cocoa are altered during processing like fermentation, drying, and roasting of cocoa beans. Chocolate, the most popular cocoa product, shows remarkable losses in polyphenols and vitamin E during 18 months of storage. Superfoods is a food that contains active ingredients or important nutrients at extremely high levels. Protective effects of superfoods on diseases have been remarked. Recently, several foods such as camu camu, chia seeds and goji berries are well known, and their trade has been rapidly increasing in the past 10 years. The purpose of this book is the development of a novel concept of superfoods and diet-containing superfoods. In the chapters, researchers have introduced the active components of superfoods and diets using such foods. Superfoods derived from fish and by-products of beer brewing are also introduced. Moreover, the procedure of bio-accessibility is also considered. I expect that the readers understand this novel concept of superfoods.

This volume provides readers with a systematic assessment of current literature on the link between nutrition and immunity. Chapters cover immunonutrition topics such as child development, cancer, aging, allergic asthma, food intolerance, obesity, and chronic critical illness. It also presents a thorough review of microflora of the gut and the essential role it plays in regulating the balance between immune tolerance and inflammation. Written by experts in the field, Nutrition and Immunity helps readers to further understand the importance of healthy dietary patterns in relation to providing immunity against disorders and offering readily available immunonutritional programming in clinical care. It will be a valuable resource for dietitians, immunologists, endocrinologists and other healthcare professionals. Encapsulation of bioactives is a fast-growing approach in the food and pharmaceutical industry. Spray Drying Encapsulation of Bioactive Materials serves as a source of information to offer specialized and in-depth knowledge on the most well-known and used encapsulation technology (i.e., spray drying) and corresponding advances. It describes the efficacy of spray drying in terms of its advantages and challenges for encapsulation of bioactive ingredients. Discusses the potential of this technology to pave the way toward cost-effective, industrially relevant, reproducible, and scalable processes that are critical to the development of delivery systems for bioactive incorporation into innovative functional food products and pharmaceuticals Presents the latest research outcomes related to spray drying technology and the encapsulation of various bioactive materials Covers advances in spray drying technology that may result in a more efficient encapsulation of bioactive ingredients Includes computational fluid dynamics, advanced drying processes, as well as the morphology of the dried particles, drying kinetics analyzers, process controllers and adaptive feedback systems, inline powder analyis technologies, and cleaning-in-place equipment Aimed at food manufacturers, pharmacists, and chemical engineers, this work is of interest to anyone engaged in encapsulation of bioactive ingredients for both nutraceutical and pharmaceutical applications.
Most bioactive compounds have antioxidant activity, particularly tocopherolamines, phenolics (flavonoids and phenolic acids), methylxantines and capsaicinoids. Some of these compounds have also other properties important for human health. For example, vitamin E protects against oxidative stress, but it is also known for its "non-antioxidant" functions, including cell signalling and antiproliferation. Selenium compounds and indoleamines are the components of the antioxidant enzymes. Selenium makes vitamin E acquisition easier and controls its physiological functions. In partaking in enzymatic reactions and protecting the cell against free radicals, selenium shows immunomodulative, antiphlogistic, and antiviral activity. Capsaicinoids possess not only antioxidant, but also antibacterial, analgesic, weight-reducing and thermoregulation properties. Studies have also demonstrated their gastrotrophic and anticancer properties. Analytical Methods in the Determination of Bioactive Compounds and Elements in Food explores both the influence of particular compounds on human health and the methods used for their determination. Chapters describe various aspects of food and plant analysis, including chromatographic and non-chromatographic approaches as well as hyphenated techniques. Readers of this book will gain a comprehensive understanding of the important groups of bioactive compounds relevant to human health.

Biogenic amine are bioactive compounds distributed in foods of all origins. Apart from their fundamental role in many bodily functions, there has recently been great interest in their toxicological potential, much research is being carried out to understand their occurrence related to both desired and undesired fermentative phenomena, chemical spoilage, low hygienic conditions, wrong handling, and criticism about technological factors of process and storage conditions. All these causes can contribute to a higher content of biogenic amines in food, particularly of those hazardous to human health. This book aims to collect scientific studies looking for new tools to limit the over-production of biogenic amines in food, search for new food sources of biogenic amines, and to spotlight the concept of safe food and bioactive amine content.

Now in its eleventh edition and containing more than seventy chapters, the second edition of Fruit and Vegetable Phytochemicals: Chemistry, Nutritional Value and Stability has been greatly revised and expanded. Written by hundreds of experts from across the world, the chapters cover diverse aspects of chemistry and biological functions, the influence of postharvest technologies, analysis methods and important phytochemicals in more than thirty fruits and vegetables. Providing readers with a comprehensive and cutting-edge description of the metabolism and molecular mechanisms associated with the beneficial effects of phytochemicals for human health, this is the perfect resource not only for students and teachers but also researchers, physicians and the public in general.

This book, written by global experts, provides a comprehensive and topical analysis on the economics of chocolate. While the main approach is economic analysis, there are important contributions from other disciplines, including psychology, history, government, nutrition, and geography. The chapters are organized around several themes, including the history of cocoa and chocolate — from cocoa drinks in the Maya empire to the growing sales of Belgian chocolates in China; how governments have used cocoa and chocolate as a source of tax revenue and have regulated chocolate (and defined it by law) to protect consumers' health from fraud and industries from competition; how the poor cocoa producers in developing countries are linked through trade and multinational companies with rich consumers in industrialized countries; and how the rise of consumption in emerging markets (China, India, and Africa) is causing a major boom in global demand and prices, and a potential shortage of the world's chocolate.

Health and nutrition have become global focal points as the population continues to grow exponentially. While providing food for the global population is crucial, it is also necessary to provide options that are nutritious in order to promote healthier lifestyles around the world. Exploring the Nutrition and Health Benefits of Functional Foods provides a comprehensive overview of how dietary nutrition can impact people's lives, prevent disease, and maintain an overall healthier lifestyle. Highlighting theoretical and practical attributes of different functional foods and how they are utilized globally, this book is an essential reference for researchers, academics, students, policy makers, government officials, and technology developers.

The aim of this study is to determine Psst polymorphism in the exon 6 region of the Pituitary-specific Transcription Factor (Pit-1) gene which is regarded as a candidate gene in mammals in regulating growth and development in 6 different goat breeds reared in Turkey. Psst polymorphism in Pit-1 gene (450 bp) was investigated by Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP) method in a total of 217 goats including 36 Hair, 18 Angora, 43 Kilis, 37 Honaml?, 46 Halep and 37 heads of Saanen breeds. Cooking involves chemical reactions that can make food smell and taste better. However, the same process that is responsible for creating the aroma, flavor, palatability, color, and taste of grilled and seared foods has also been linked to the development of chronic degenerative diseases. The Maillard reaction produces advanced glycation end product (AGEs). The Encyclopedia of Food and Health provides users with a solid bridge of current and accurate information spanning food production and processing, from distribution and consumption to health effects. The Encyclopedia comprises five volumes, each containing comprehensive, thorough coverage, and a writing style that is succinct and straightforward. Users will find this to be a meticulously organized resource of the best available summary and conclusions on each topic. Written from a truly international perspective, and covering of all areas of food science and health in over 550 articles, with extensive cross-referencing and further reading at the end of each chapter, this updated encyclopedia is an invaluable resource for both research and educational needs. Identifies the essential nutrients and how to avoid their deficiencies. Explores the use of diet to reduce disease risk and optimize health. Compiles methods for detection and quantitation of food constituents, food additives and nutrients, and contaminants. Contains coverage of all areas of food science and health in nearly 700 articles, with extensive cross-referencing and further reading at the end of each chapter. Although bioactive compounds in milk and dairy products have been extensively studied during the last few decades — especially in human and bovine milks and some dairy products — very few publications on this topic are available, especially in other dairy species' milk and their processed dairy products. Also, little is available in the areas of bioactive and nutraceutical compounds in bovine and human milks, while books on other mammalian species are non-existent. Bioactive Components in Milk and Dairy Products extensively covers the bioactive components in milk and dairy products of many dairy species, including cows, goats, buffalo, sheep, horses, camels and other minor species. Park has assembled a group of internationally reputed scientists in the forefront of functional milk and dairy products, food science and technology as contributors to this unique book. Coverage for each of the various dairy species includes: bioactive proteins and peptides; bioactive lipid components; oligosaccharides; growth factors; and other minor bioactive compounds, such as minerals, vitamins, hormones and nucleotides, etc. Bioactive components are discussed for manufactured dairy products, such as caseins, caseinates, and cheeses; yogurt products; koumiss and kefir; and whey products. Aimed at food scientists, food technologists, dairy manufacturers, nutritionists, nutraceutical and functional foods specialists, allergy specialists, biotechnologists, medical and health professionals, and upper level students and faculty in dairy and food sciences and nutrition, Bioactive Components in Milk and Dairy Products is an important resource for those who are seeking nutritional, health, and therapeutic values or product technology information on milk and dairy products from the dairy cow and species beyond. Areas featured are: Unique coverage of bioactive compounds in milks of the dairy cow and minor species, including goat, sheep, buffalo, camel, and mare Identifies bioactive components and their analytical isolation methods in manufactured dairy products, such as caseins, caseinates, and cheeses; yogurt products; koumiss and kefir; and whey products Essential for professionals as well as biotechnology researchers specializing in functional foods, nutraceuticals, probiotics, and prebiotics. Contributed chapters from a team of world-renowned expert scientists.
This Special Issue comprises articles related to the effects of genotype and processing conditions on the phenolic compound profile and antioxidant activity of cocoa-derived products, isolation and characterization of antioxidant compounds such as polyphenols and melanoids from cocoa beans, and assessment of the antioxidant, anti-inflammatory stress and anti-inflammatory effects of cocoa beans and cocoa-derived products. The results of these studies show that it is possible to maintain or increase the biological activity of cocoa beans and their derived products (cocoa powder and chocolate) by choosing appropriate processing conditions and cocoa genotype and origin. The papers published in this Special Issue confirm that cocoa beans and cocoa by-products can be considered as an attractive source material for manufacturing of functional foods and nutraceuticals. This is because they contain many bioactive compounds, mainly polyphenols, including flavonoids (proanthocyanidins, monomeric flavan-3-ols, and anthocyanins) and phenolic acids, as well as melanoids.

The overall perception of the consumer for chocolate was of a “charming” and appealing food with lots of negative aspects. In the ancient past, cocoa has been appreciated as a high-calorie food to boost energy in soldiers and for its undefined medicinal and mystical properties. During other times, chocolate has been considered as the forbidden “food of God”: a treasure of pleasure for the mind and the soul. In the Philippines, cocoa powder is used as a traditional ingredient in the development of a Filipino porridge delicacy called “champorado”. This study aims to compare purple yam powder and cocoa powder as functional ingredient in the development of “champorado”. Purple yam powder and cocoa powder were tested for the following: dietary fiber, and phytonutrients (anthocyanidin, flavonoid and total phenolic content) as well as their antioxidant activity (DPPH and FRAP) and sensory characteristics. Results showed that both purple yam and cocoa powder are good sources of dietary fiber with cocoa containing significantly higher dietary fiber than purple yam.

Purple Yam (Dioscorea alata L.) more commonly known in the Philippines as “ube”, has been proven to contain mainly of starch, sugars, protein and fiber. And due to its purple hue, it also contains a bioactive component called anthocyanin that helps reduce risks of hypertension, obesity and certain degenerative diseases. While cocoa (Theobroma cacao L.) and cocoa products such as cocoa powder contains provision of lipids, sugars, minerals and antioxidants, principally polyphenols. Cocoa polyphenols has been proven to bioactive compounds with antioxidant, antiradical and anticarcinogenic properties. In the Philippines, cocoa powder is used as a traditional ingredient in the development of a Filipino porridge delicacy called “champorado”. This study aims to compare purple yam powder and cocoa powder as functional ingredient in the development of “champorado”. Purple yam powder and cocoa powder were tested for the following: dietary fiber, and phytonutrients (anthocyanidin, flavonoid and total phenolic content) as well as their antioxidant activity (DPPH and FRAP) and sensory characteristics. Results showed that both purple yam and cocoa powder are good sources of dietary fiber with cocoa containing significantly higher dietary fiber than purple yam. 

Biotechnology has immense potential for resolving environmental problems and augmenting food production. Particularly, it offers solutions for converting solid wastes into value-added items. In food processing industries that generate voluminous by-products and wastes, valorization can help offset growing environmental problems and facilitate the sustainable production of healthy food. This Special Issue comprises articles related to the effects of genotype and processing conditions on the phenolic compound profile and antioxidant activity of cocoa-derived products, isolation and characterization of antioxidant compounds such as polyphenols and melanoids from cocoa beans, and assessment of the antioxidant, anti-inflammatory stress and anti-inflammatory effects of cocoa beans and cocoa-derived products. The results of these studies show that it is possible to maintain or increase the biological activity of cocoa beans and their derived products (cocoa powder and chocolate) by choosing appropriate processing conditions and cocoa genotype and origin. The papers published in this Special Issue confirm that cocoa beans and cocoa by-products can be considered as an attractive source material for manufacturing of functional foods and nutraceuticals. This is because they contain many bioactive compounds, mainly polyphenols, including flavonoids (proanthocyanidins, monomeric flavan-3-ols, and anthocyanins) and phenolic acids, as well as melanoids. Finally, the in vitro and in vivo studies demonstrate the importance of cocoa antioxidants for the prevention of oxidative stress and inflammation.

Protective Agents: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Protective Agents. The editors have built Protective Agents: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews™. You can expect the information about Protective Agents in this eBook to be deeper than what you can reach anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Protective Agents: Advances in Research and Application: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world’s leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/

The volume sheds new light on the immense potential of medicinal plants for human health from different technological aspects. It presents new research on bioactive compounds in medicinal plants that provide health benefits, including those that have proven especially effective in treating and managing diabetes mellitus and hypertension. It looks at the medicinal properties, antioxidant capacity, and antimicrobial activity of plants and provides scientific evidence on the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of certain diseases. Many of the products described in the chapters are easily accessible and are believed to be effective with fewer side effects in comparison to modern drugs in the treatment of different diseases.

Cancer: Oxidative Stress and Dietary Antioxidants bridges the trans-disciplinary divide and covers in a single volume the science of oxidative stress in cancer and then the potentially therapeutic usage of natural antioxidants in the diet or food matrix. The processes within the science of oxidative stress are described in concert with other processes such as apoptosis, cell signaling, and receptor mediated responses. This approach recognizes that diseases are often multifactorial and that oxidative stress is a single component of this. Oncologists, cancer researchers, and nutritionists are separated by divergent skills and professional disciplines that need to be bridged in order to advance preventative as well as treatment strategies. While oncologists and cancer researchers may study the underlying pathogenesis of cancer, they are less likely to be conversant in the science of nutrition and dietetics. On the other hand, nutritionists and dietitians are less conversant with the detailed clinical background and science of oncology. This book addresses this gap and brings each of these disciplines to bear on the processes inherent in the oxidative stress of cancer. Nutritionists can apply information related to mitochondrial oxidative stress in one disease to diet-related strategies in another unrelated disease. Dietitians can prescribe new foods or diets containing anti-oxidants for conditions resistant to conventional pharmacological treatments. Dietitians, after learning about the basic biology of oxidative stress, will be able to suggest new treatments to their multidisciplinary teams. Nutritionists and dietitians will gain an understanding of cell signaling, and be able to suggest new preventative or therapeutic strategies with anti-oxidant rich foods.
helps preventing cardiovascular disease for its high content in bioactive flavonoids. Clinical trials show that chocolate consumption might improve vascular function, decreasing platelet aggregation and display an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect. The putative protective action of cocoa seems to be multi-factorial and involving different aspects of vascular, antioxidant and endothelial function. However, the mechanism(s) that account for the benefits of cocoa it is still unclear. The aim of this Research Topic is therefore to provide the reader with an objective picture of the state of art on the association between cocoa and health, mainly through the evidences of human trials; overwhelmingly considered the golden standard for nutritional science. The Research Topic will cover the analysis of the manufacturing processes of the chocolate and the antioxidant effects in humans as well as the majority of the putative health effects of chocolate and cocoa, such as anti-inflammatory properties, effect on immunity, platelet aggregation, blood pressure, endothelial function and cognitive behavior. Unraveling the functional properties of cocoa will help to understand if the “food of God” is a primordial gift for the health of mankind.

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