

Alimentazione, nutraceutica e sostanze naturali nelle malattie da accumulo

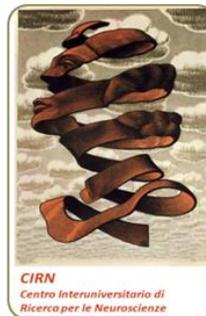


Marina Melone

*Department of Advanced Medical and Surgical Sciences,
2nd Division of Neurology, Center for Rare Diseases and
InterUniversity Center for Research in Neurosciences,
University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli"
marina.melone@unicampania.it*



● Università
degli Studi
della Campania
Luigi Vanvitelli

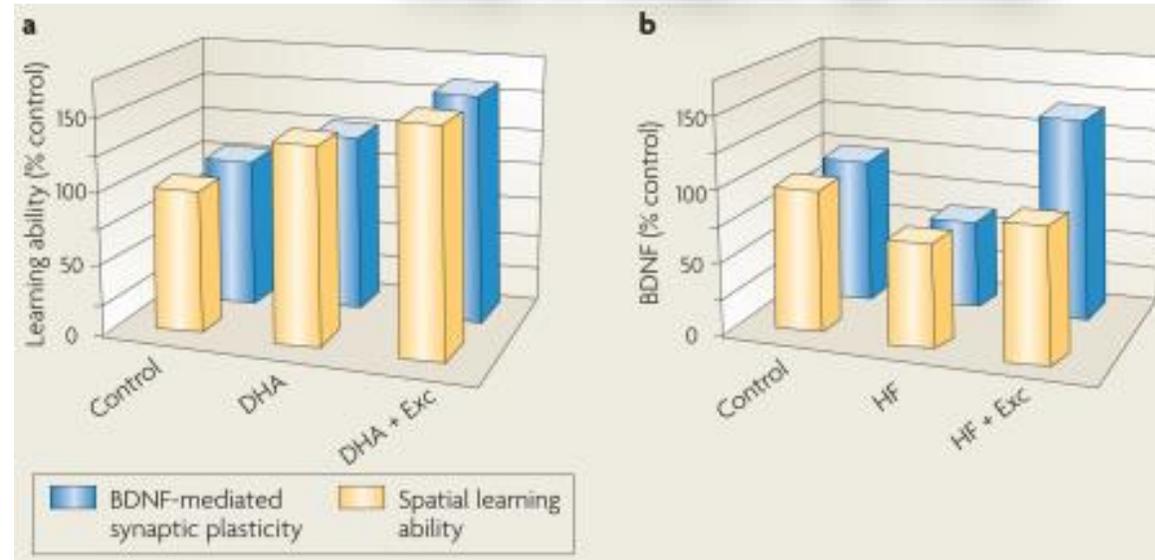
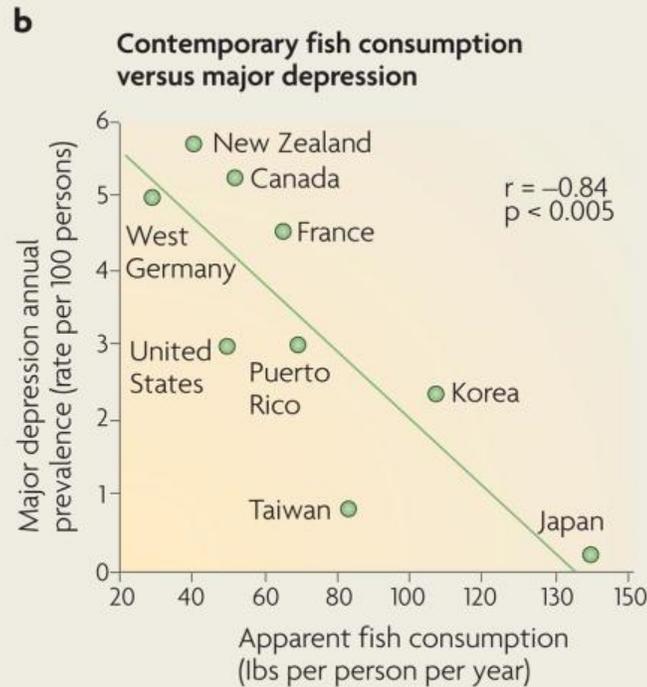
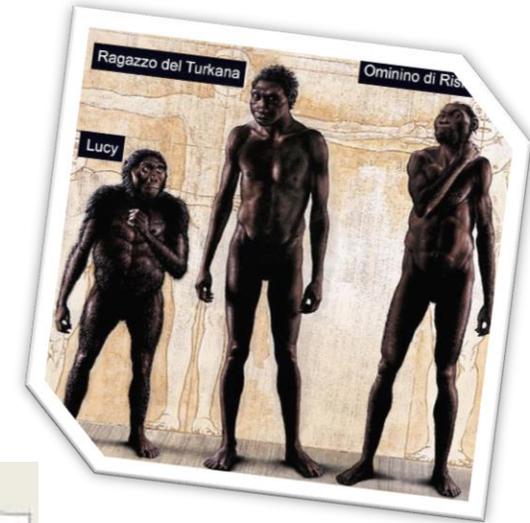
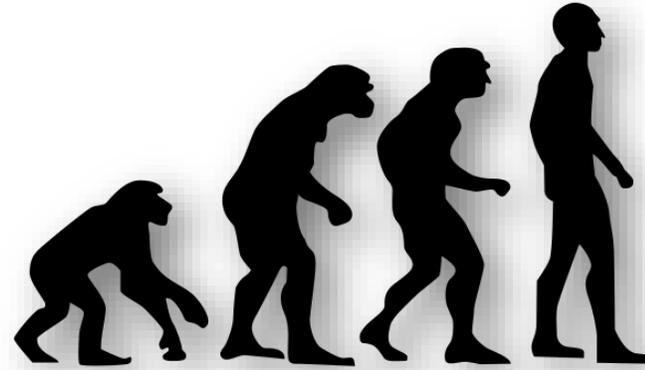
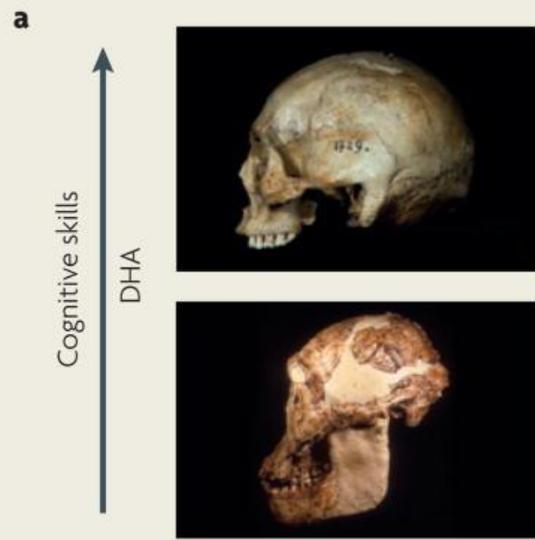


“Fa’ che il cibo sia la tua medicina e che la medicina sia il tuo cibo!” *Ippocrate di Cos (Coo, 460 a.C. circa – Larissa, 377 a.C.)*



Robert Tohm – Ippocrate nel visitare un bambino 1959 (“History of Medicine in Pictures”)

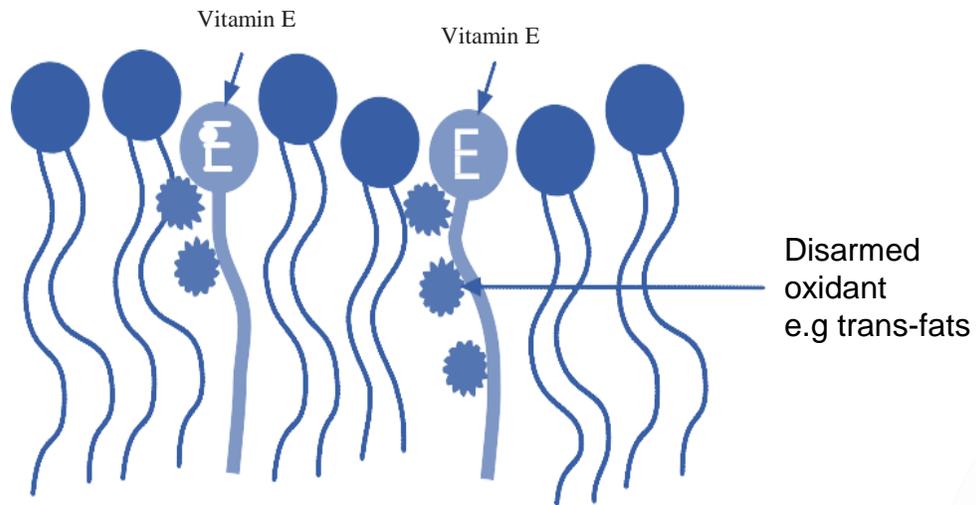
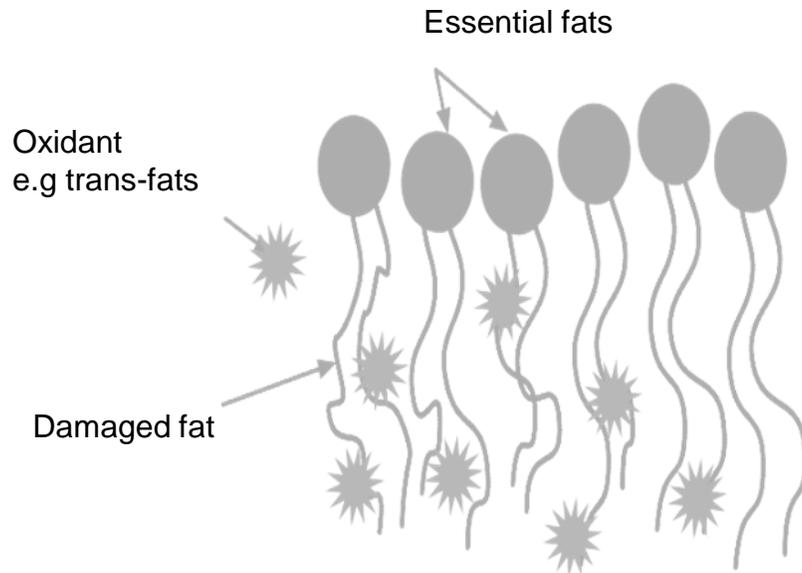
L'alimentazione come meccanismo adattivo per lo sviluppo delle abilità cognitive



Effetti additivi della dieta e dell'esercizio fisico sulla plasticità sinaptica e la cognitività

L'acido docosaesaenoico (DHA) è l'acido grasso omega-3 più abbondante nelle membrane cellulari del cervello!!

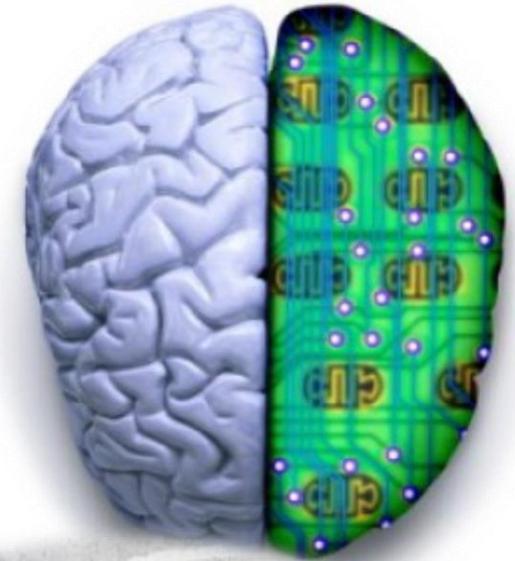
Alimenti che danneggiano il cervello



Come gli ossidanti (ad esempio i grassi insaturi) influenzano la struttura del cervello

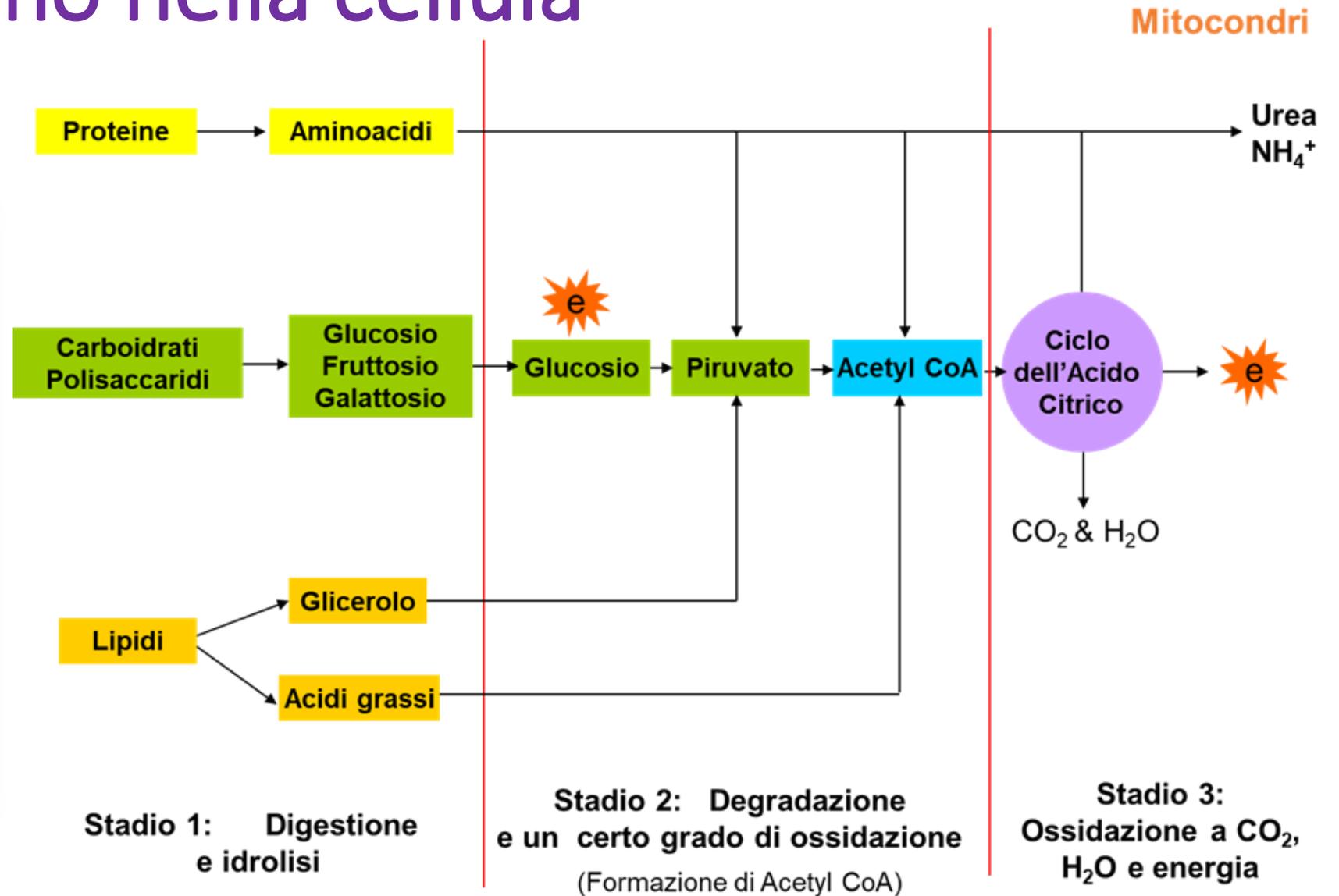
Per rimanere in salute, il cervello ha bisogno di diverse quantità dei seguenti nutrienti essenziali:

1. Carboidrati complessi
2. Acidi grassi essenziali (EFA)
3. Amminoacidi
4. Vitamine e minerali
5. Acqua



Just the Facts

Metabolismo nella cellula





THE LANCET, JULY 11, 1908.

The Croonian Lectures
ON
INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM.

*Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London
on June 18th, 23rd, 25th, and 30th, 1908,*

BY ARCHIBALD E. GARROD, M.A., M.D.
OXON., F.R.C.P. LOND.,

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN TO, AND LECTURER ON CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY
AT, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL; SENIOR PHYSICIAN, HOSPITAL
FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND STREET.

LECTURE II.¹

Delivered on June 23rd.

ALKAPTONURIA.

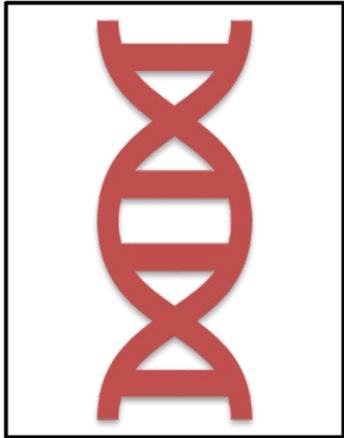
MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS,—Of inborn errors of metabolism, alkaptonuria is that of which we know most, and from the study of which most has been learnt. In itself it is a trifling matter, inconvenient rather than harmful, which only attracts attention because an infant stains its clothing, or because an adult fails to effect an insurance of his life. The medical man merely needs to be aware of its existence and to be acquainted with the methods for its recognition in order that he may not mistake it for troubles of graver kinds; but for the chemical physiologist and pathologist it is one of the most interesting of metabolic abnormalities. Not only has the study of alkaptonuria

the early years of the nineteenth century was drawn in medical writings black when passed and such as but it is difficult to suggest an alkaptonuria for some cases in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. G. A. Scribonius⁴ (in 1584) of Padua enjoyed good health, continuous life, that cited by Schenck⁵ (in 1606) similar peculiarity and stated life. The most interesting record in the work of Zacutus Lusitanus was a patient who passed the age of 14 years, was submitted to a treatment which had for its aim the purging of his viscera, which was supposed to be in question by charring and the measures prescribed were cold and watery diet, and drug, with any obvious effect, and eventually the futility and superfluousness of their natural course. None of these men married, begat a large family, and lived a long life, always passing urine black.

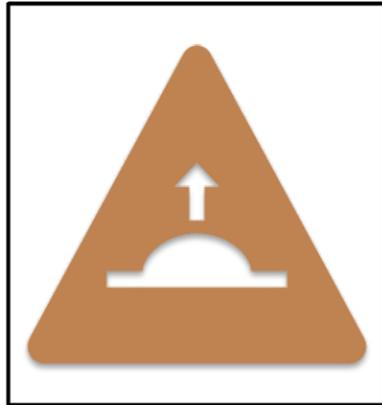
That alkaptonuria is a very rare disease, and many medical men have never met with it. Of its occurrence in a family and of its mode of inheritance, I have spoken at sufficient length in my paper on this subject. In the majority of instances it is present throughout life, but has been seen to disappear for a temporary morbid sign in a

Sir Archibald Garrod
Physician, Scientist, Chemical Pathologist
1857-1936

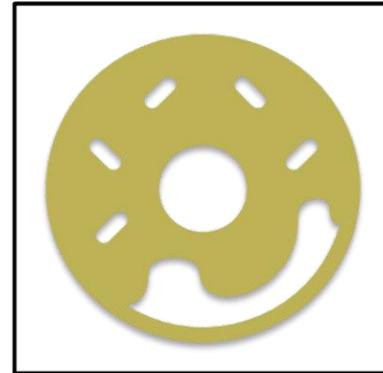
Errori genetici del Metabolismo



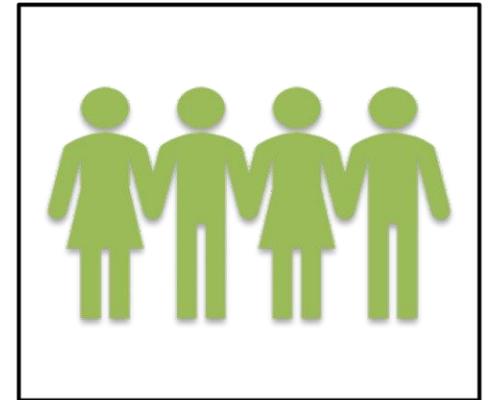
Difetti del singolo gene



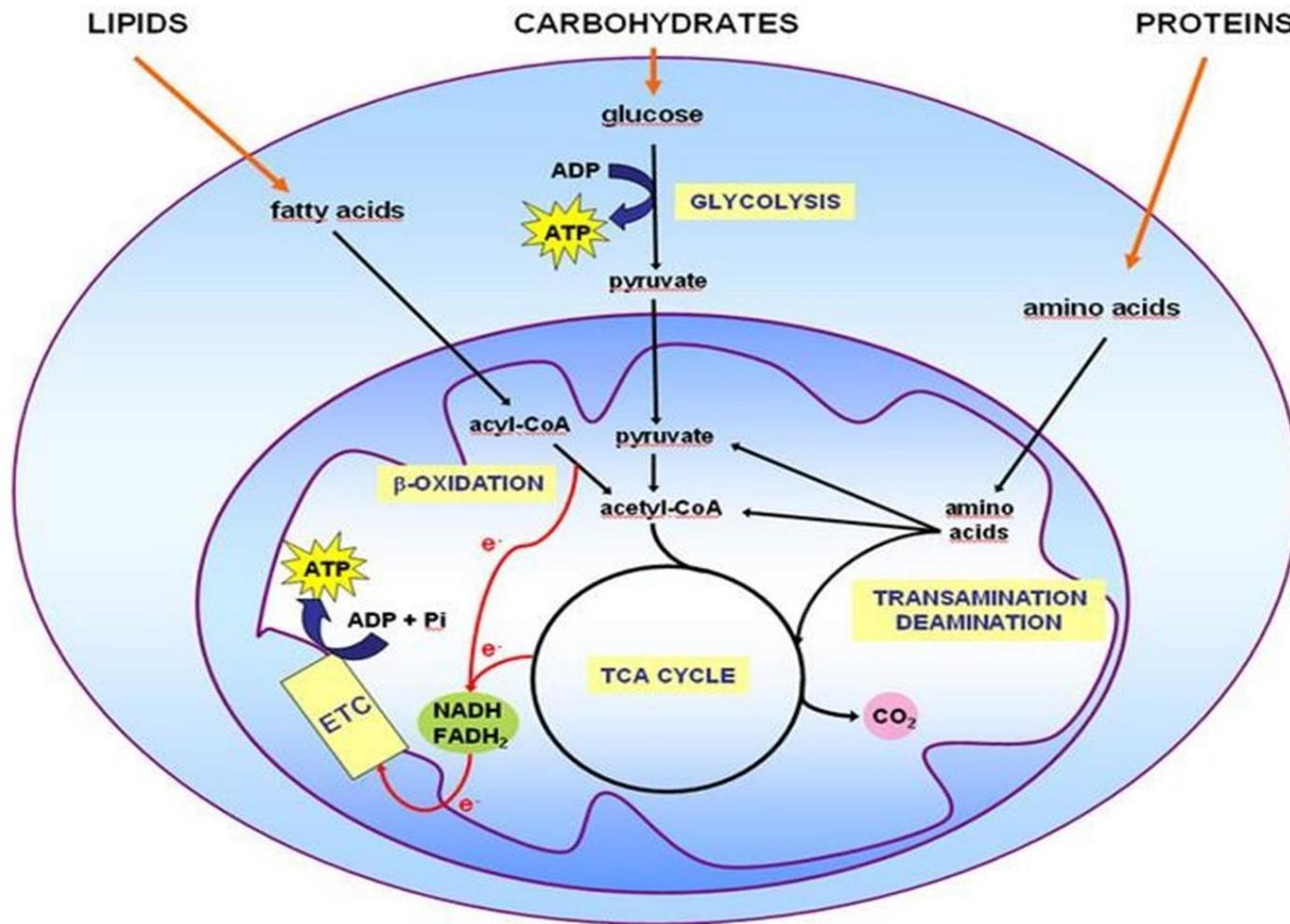
Difetti di un enzima o
di una proteina di
trasporto



Anomalie nella sintesi
o catabolismo di
proteine, carboidrati,
grassi o molecole
complesse.



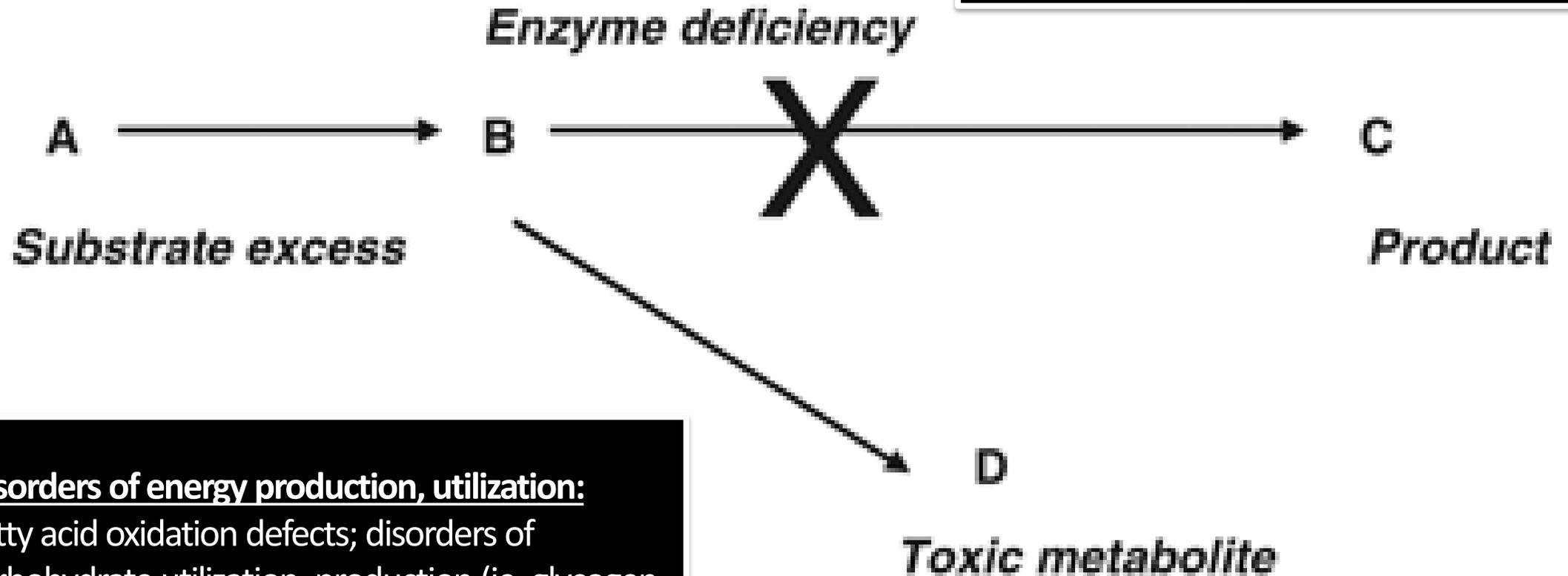
Singolarmente rare, ma
collettivamente
numerose



- Ci sono tre nutrienti principali che non sono metabolizzati correttamente:
 - Proteine (aminoacidi/acidi organici/ciclo dell'urea)
 - Carboidrati (glucosio/galattosio/fruttosio)
 - Grassi (acidi grassi/catena di trasporto/trasporto di elettroni)

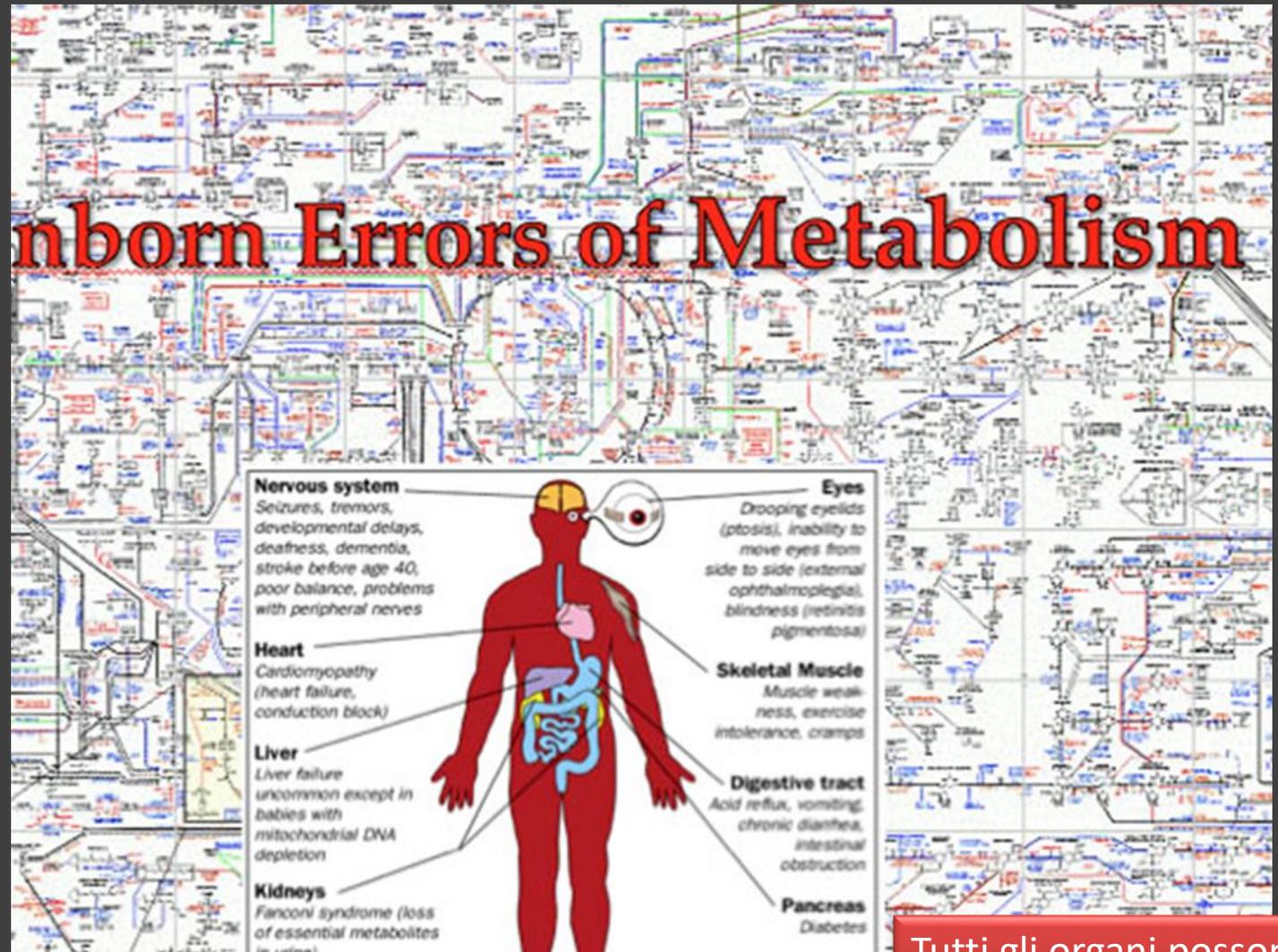
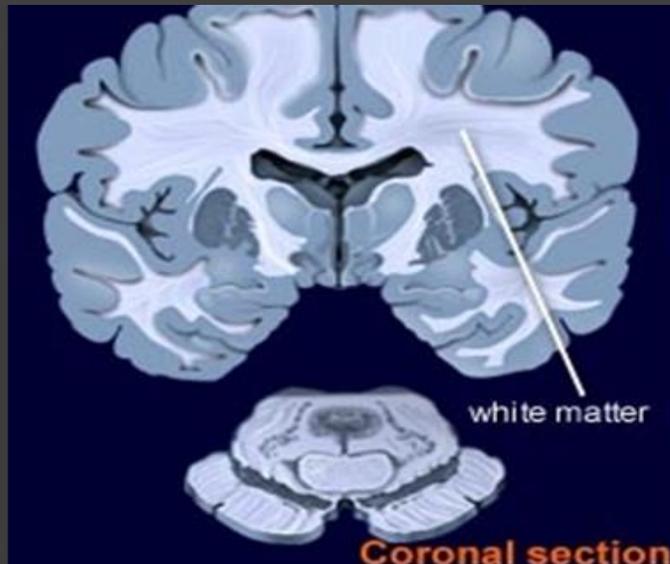
Categorie delle malattie metaboliche

Inherited Metabolic Disorder



➤ Disorders that result in toxic accumulation:
Disorders of protein metabolism (eg, amino acidopathies, organic acidopathies, urea cycle defects); disorders of carbohydrate intolerance; lysosomal storage disorders.

➤ Disorders of energy production, utilization:
Fatty acid oxidation defects; disorders of carbohydrate utilization, production (ie, glycogen storage disorders, disorders of gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis); mitochondrial disorders; peroxisomal disorders



- ✓ Ritardo/Arresto dello sviluppo
- ✓ Perdita visus e capacità uditiva
- ✓ Atassia, Encefalopatie, mielopatie, neuropatie, convulsioni, disgenesi cerebrali.....

Insorgenza in età adulta - disturbi psichiatrici, aggressività, disturbi dell'umore/ comportamentali
Neuroimaging spesso utile

Tutti gli organi possono essere colpiti!!

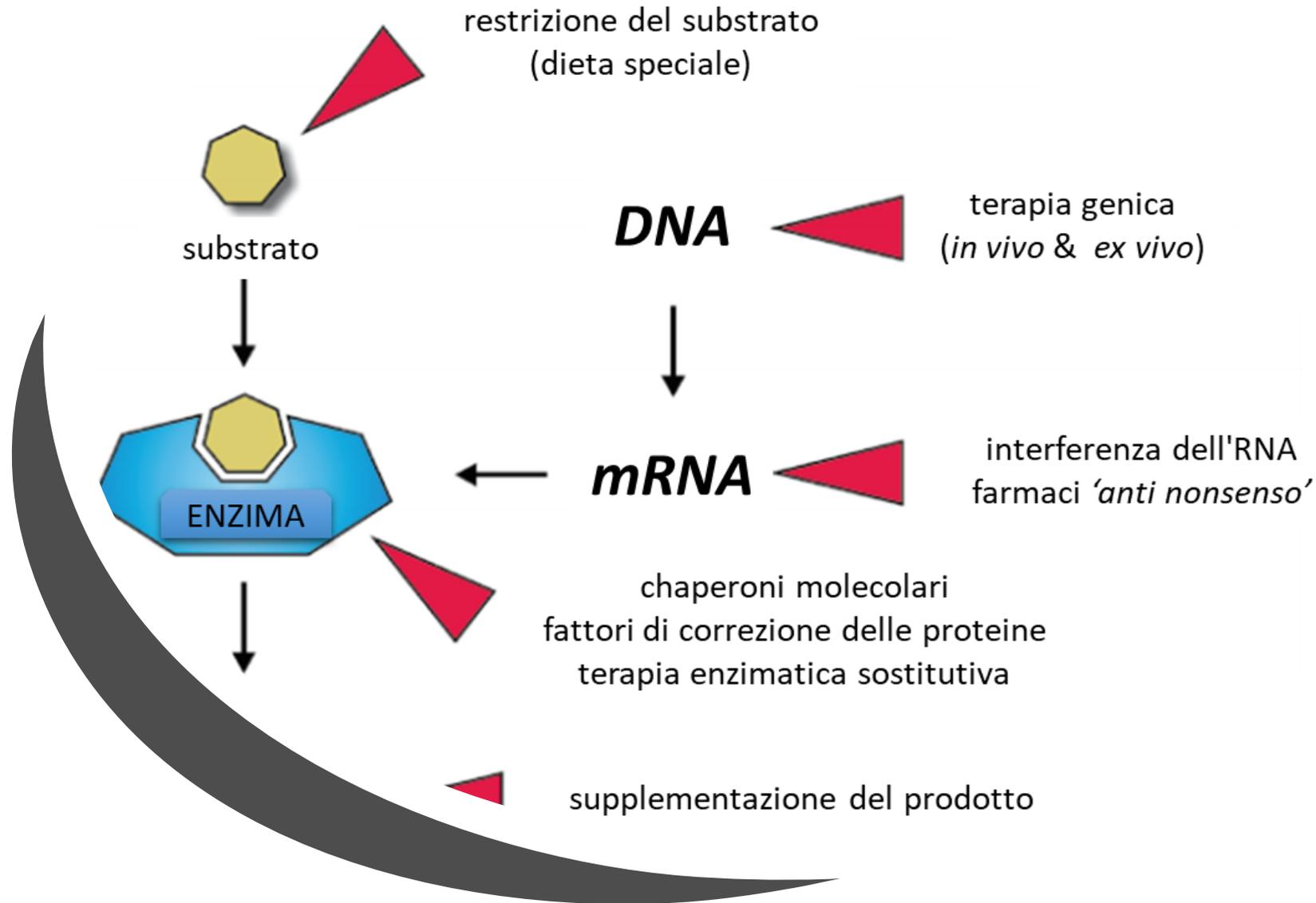
Età di esordio & Severità Variabile

- **Diverse centinaia** descritte fino ad oggi



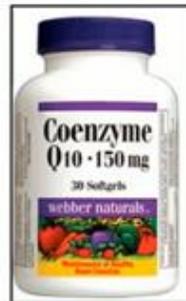
- **tra forme acute e silenti** (croniche discrete)
- **a qualsiasi età:** dal feto all'età adulta; (++ nascita, neonato, adolescenza)

Approcci terapeutici utilizzati negli errori congeniti del metabolismo



Alimenti medici e gestione della nutrizione

- ✓ Il trattamento non può sostituire la dieta normale in toto, ma può ridurre l'assunzione di aminoacidi patogeni, limitando le proteine naturali e mantenendo un apporto sufficiente di nutrienti essenziali e substrati energetici.
 - ✓ Integratori di aminoacidi
 - ✓ Carnitina
 - ✓ Cofattori
- ✓ Questo approccio è stato provato utilizzando supplementi con singoli nutrienti, come carnitina, leucina, isoleucina e coenzima Q, a dosi molto più elevate di quelle raccomandate dalla Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) (per gli aminoacidi).



Recommended
Dietary
Allowances

10th Edition

The most authoritative source of information on nutrient allowances for healthy people.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Compound	Deficiency disease
<i>Normal dietary constituents</i>	
Carnitine	Primary deficiency [24]; valproate toxicity [25]
Cereal starch	Glycogen storage disease [26]
Cobalamins	Pernicious anaemia [27]
Ferrous salts	Iron deficiency anaemia [28]
Folic acid*	Folate deficiency [29]
Vitamin C	Scurvy [30]
Vitamin D analogues	Osteomalacia and rickets [31]
Zinc	Acrodermatitis enteropathica [32]
<i>Enzymes [33]</i>	
Agalsidase	Fabry's disease
Alglucosidase alfa	Pompe's disease
Galsulfase	Mucopolysaccharidosis type VI
Idursulfase	Mucopolysaccharidosis type II
Imiglucerase	Gaucher's disease types I and III
Lactase	Lactose intolerance [34]
Laronidase	Mucopolysaccharidosis type I
Pancreatic enzymes	Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency [35]
Velaglucerase alfa	Gaucher's disease type I

Examples of normal constituents of the diet or enzymes used as dietary supplements to treat or prevent illnesses or diseases associated with deficiencies

Aronson JK. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2017 Jan;83(1):8-19.



REVIEW-THEMED ISSUE

Defining 'nutraceuticals': neither nutritious nor pharmaceutical

COSA SI INTENDE CON IL TERMINE NUTRIENTI ?

• **Macronutrienti**

- Proteine
- Grassi insaturi
- Carboidrati
- Fibre



• **Micronutrienti**

- Vitamine
- Minerali



• **Antinutrienti/allergeni**

- Fitati
- Lectine

• **Composti Fitochimici**

- Antiossidanti



Reazioni metaboliche

- 
- Utilizzo nutrienti
 - Reazioni immunitarie
 - Equilibri ormonali
 - Processi di detossificazione
 -



Per fare più chiarezza.....



- ✓ **I prodotti naturali** sono piccole molecole prodotte naturalmente da qualsiasi organismo (**animali, piante o microrganismi**), compresi i metaboliti primari e secondari. Il termine è comunemente usato in riferimento a sostanze chimiche che hanno effetti farmacologici distintivi..

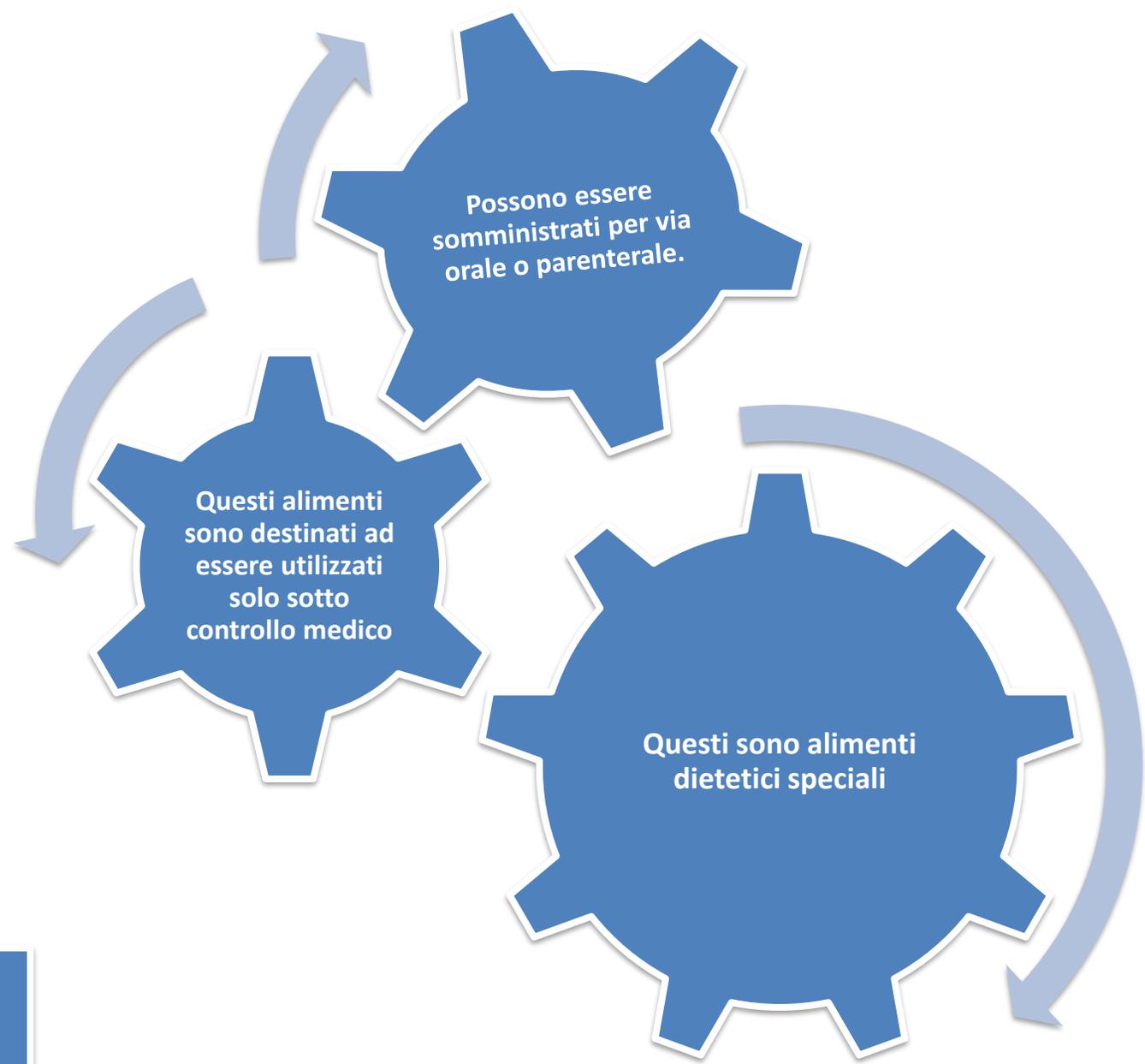
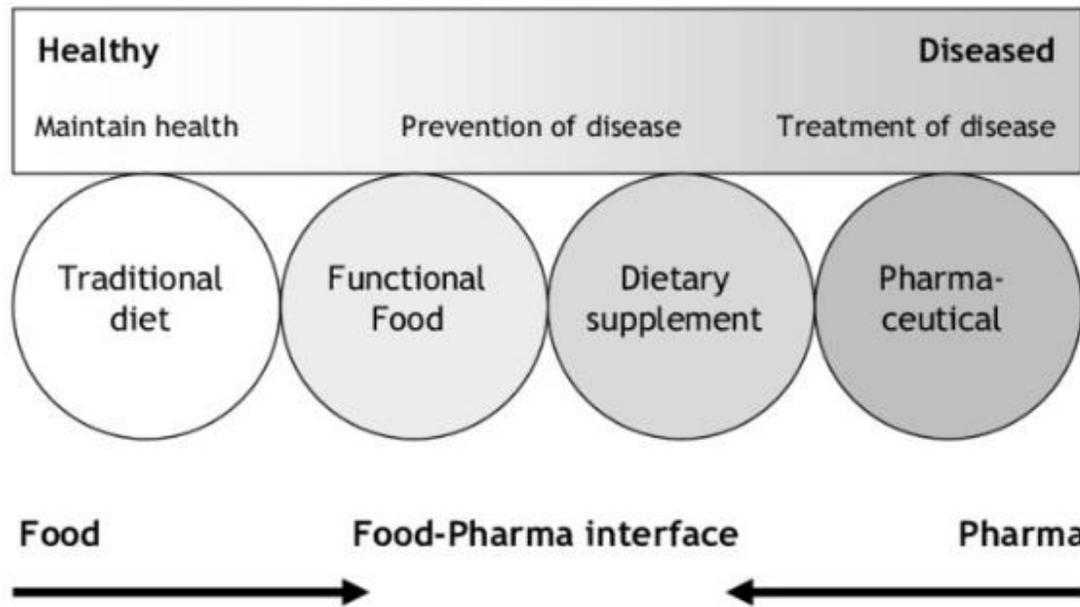


- ✓ **Nutraceutico** è un termine ampio che descrive qualsiasi sostanza estratta da fonti alimentari con benefici aggiuntivi per la salute insieme al valore nutrizionale di base già presente in esse. Il termine "nutraceutico" combina due parole: "nutriente" (componente alimentare nutriente) e "farmaceutico" (medicinale).

- ✓ **Gli alimenti funzionali** sono alimenti contenenti additivi che forniscono un valore nutrizionale supplementare che ha un effetto potenzialmente positivo sulla salute al di là dell'alimentazione di base.



- ✓ **L'integratore alimentare** è un prodotto destinato ad integrare la dieta; contiene uno o più ingredienti dietetici (comprese vitamine, minerali, erbe o altri prodotti botanici, aminoacidi e altre sostanze) o loro componenti.



Tipi di Alimenti Funzionali_Alimenti medici

Nozioni di base del trattamento dietetico

Evitare il digiuno - per prevenire il catabolismo

Formule (alimenti medici) e alimenti che sono privi o abbiano contenuti ridotti di amminoacidi, grassi e carboidrati dannosi.

Alimenti a basso contenuto proteico (disturbi degli amminoacidi)

Farmaci, integratori vitaminici, amminoacidi supplementari/integrativi

Monitorare la crescita, il peso

Sorveglianza sui laboratori perchè gli “alimenti speciali” vengano preparati in maniera corretta

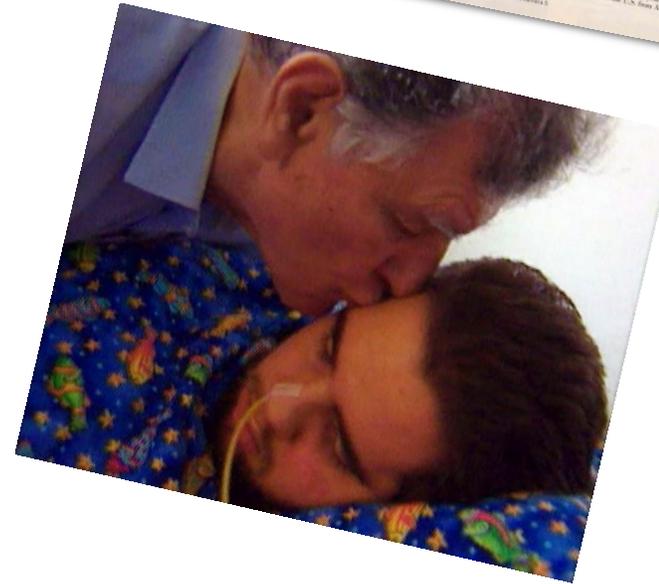
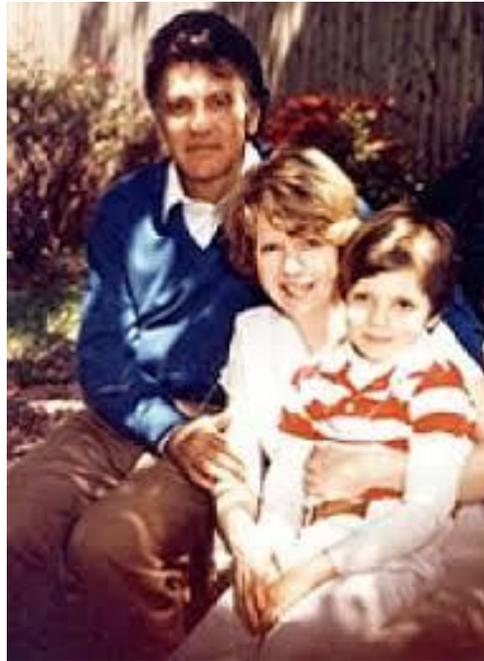
Terapia a vita

Obiettivo dietetico per i pazienti metabolici

- Fornire una nutrizione appropriata per la crescita e lo sviluppo con quantità limitate del substrato dannoso quanto prima possibile.
- *La terapia dietetica può variare notevolmente a seconda della gravità della condizione.*



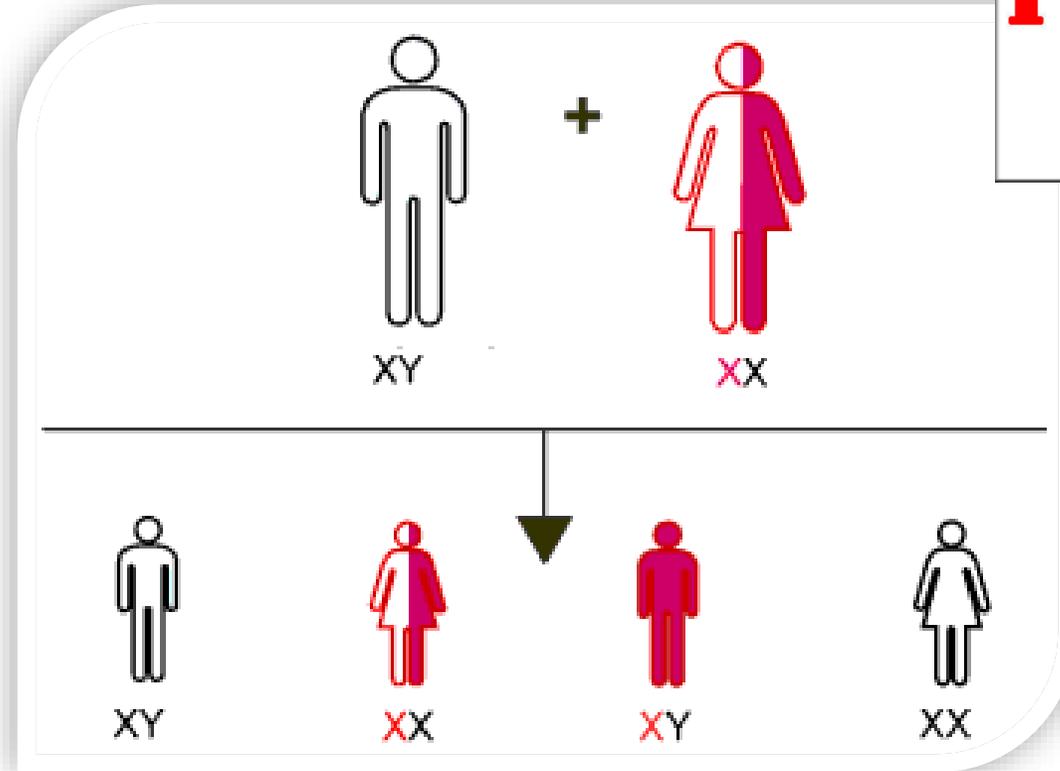
La storia di Lorenzo Odone



L' Adrenoleucodistrofia

La malattia

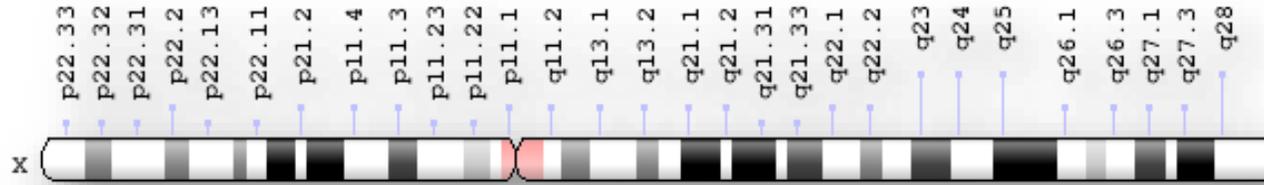
- ▶ È una malattia genetica legata al **cromosoma X**.



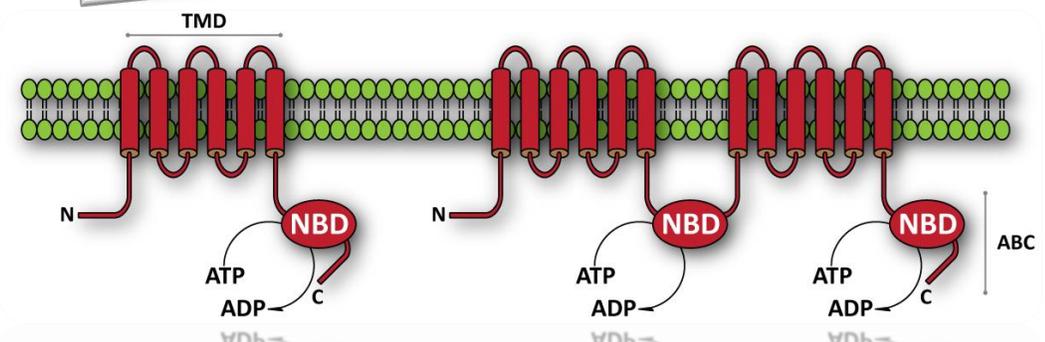
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i fatti



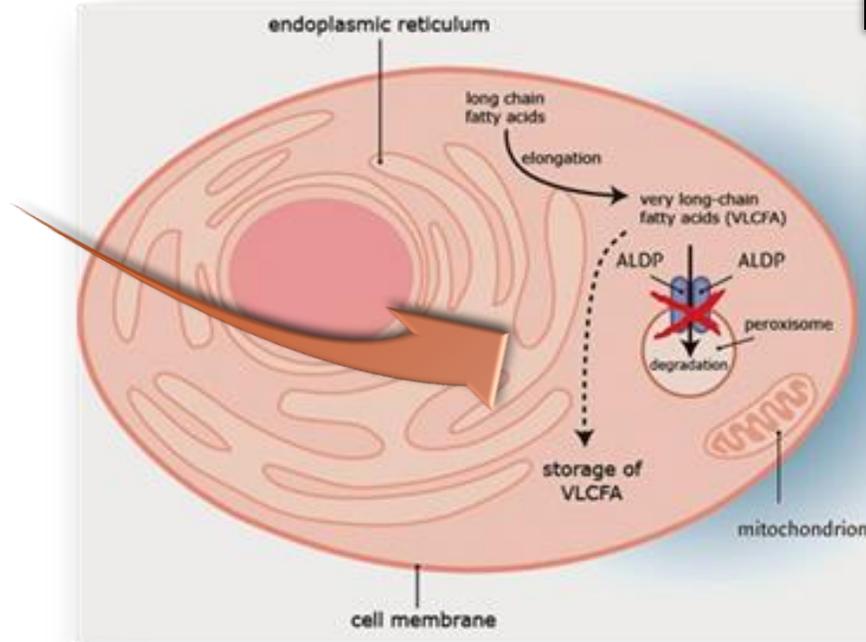
Cause



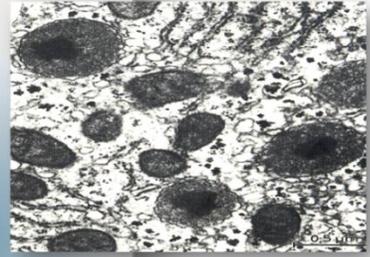
Il gene ABCD1 fornisce le istruzioni per produrre la proteina ALDP.



Nell'ALD l'ossidazione nei perossisomi di acidi grassi a catena molto lunga é difettosa.

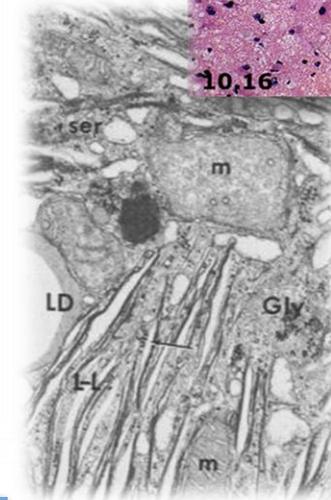
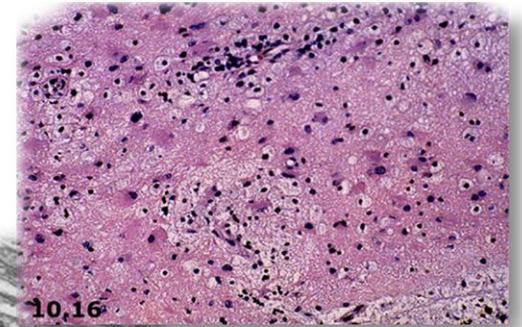
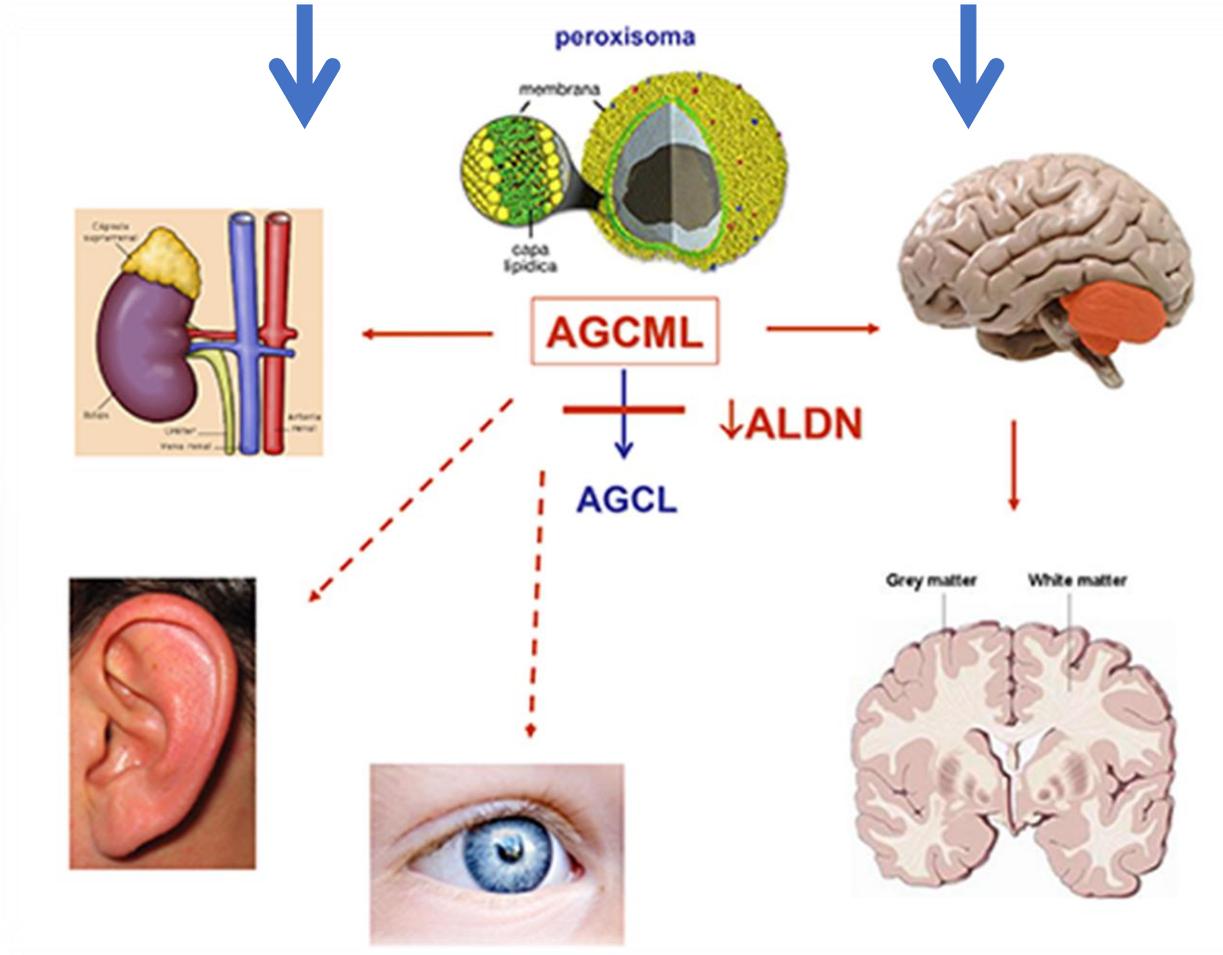
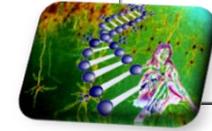


Conseguenze!!



Conseguenze cellulari e sistemiche

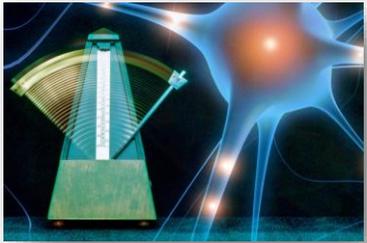
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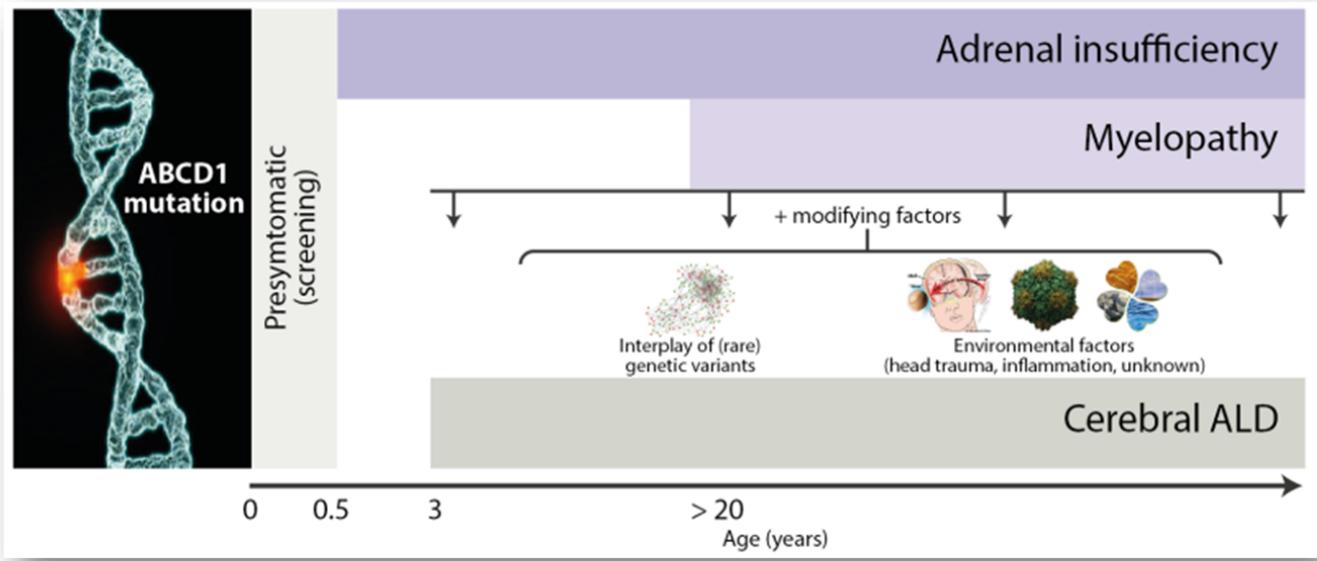
Accumulo 'tossico' di acidi grassi a catena lunga e molto lunga

Quali sono le possibilità terapeutiche?

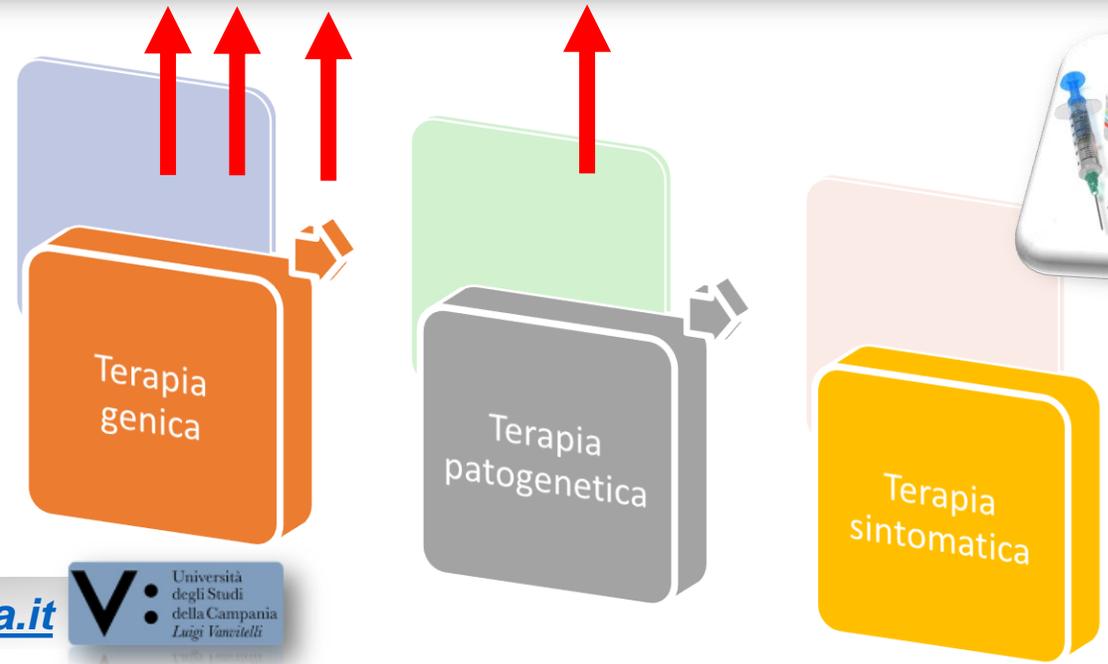
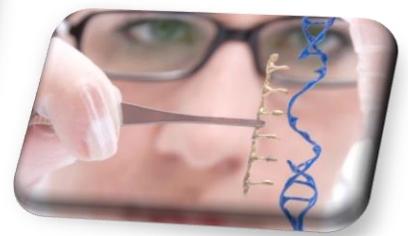
Terapia/Tempo



TIME IS BRAIN



i fatti
MISFATTI



marina.melone@unicampania.it

V: Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli

www.adrenoleucodistrofia.it
ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA ADRENOLEUCODISTROFIA ONLUS

Passato, Presente e Futuro

Le strategie terapeutiche



fatti

Lovastatina/Bezafibrato



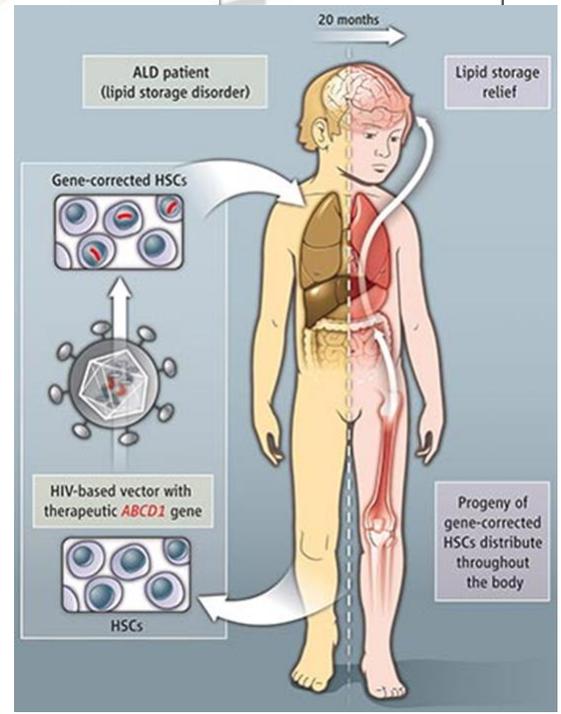
Acidi grassi a catena lunga e molto lunga

Trapianto allogenico di cellule staminali ematopoietiche

Terapia sintomatica

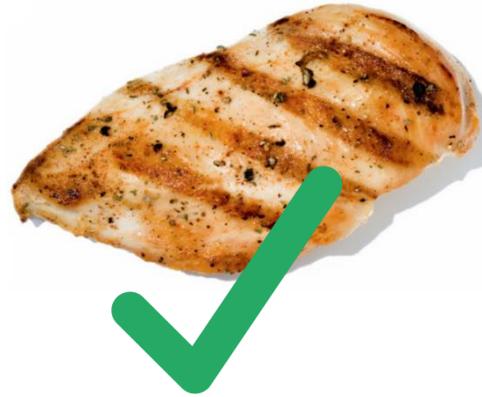
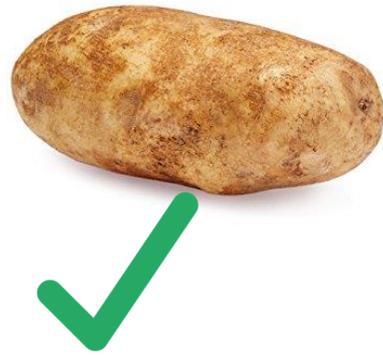
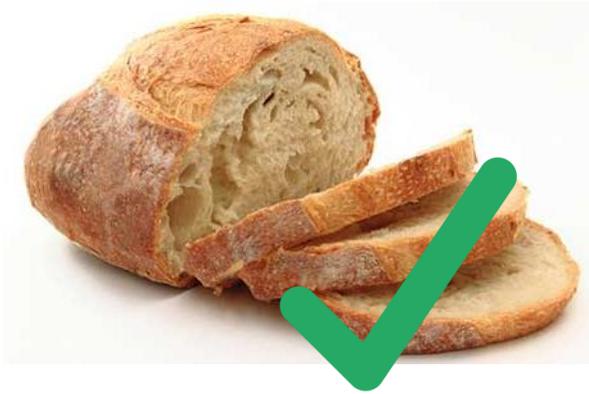
Terapia patogenetica

Terapia genica

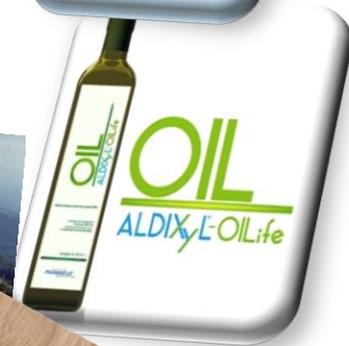
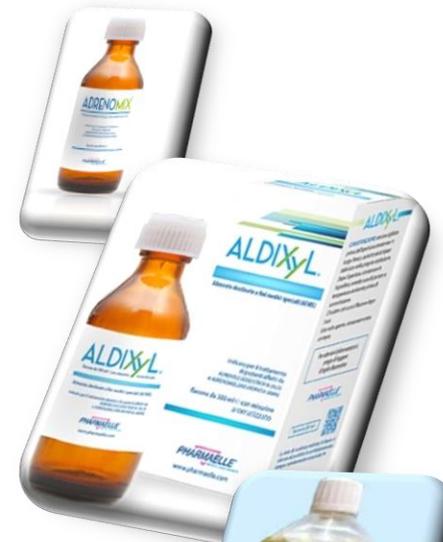


ORIGINAL ARTICLE
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE
Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Gene Therapy for Cerebral Adrenoleukodystrophy
October 4, 2017
Florian Eichler et al.

The New York Times
In a First, Gene Therapy Halts a Fatal Brain Disease
OCTOBER 5, 2017



- Una dieta appropriata carente in acidi grassi a catena lunga e molto lunga, e supplementata da alimenti destinati a fini medici speciali, può aiutare questi pazienti, spesso giovanissimi.



Fenilchetonuria, la conquista di Giulia: *“Ora andare a mangiare al ristorante non è più un problema”*



“Mi avevano detto che la mia malattia mi avrebbe portato ad avere difficoltà con la matematica e invece mi sono diplomata in ragioneria, e mi avevano detto che sarei stata sempre stanca. Invece faccio un sacco di cose.....Insomma, non mi fermo mai!”.

Giulia è nata nel 1988 ed è affetta da fenilchetonuria (PKU), una rara malattia metabolica causata da un’ampia gamma di mutazioni nel gene PAH, che codifica per la fenilalanina idrossilasi, e che interessa circa 50.000 persone in tutto il mondo, anche se la sua prevalenza è piuttosto variabile.



Fenilchetonuria (PKU)

Il più comune dei
disturbi degli aminoacidi
(ora denominato
Iperfenilalaninemia -
HPA)

1:15.000 nati vivi

Modalità di trasmissione
autosomico recessivo

L'intervento dietetico
previene la insufficienza
cognitiva causata da
elevati livelli sierici di
fenilalanina (phe).

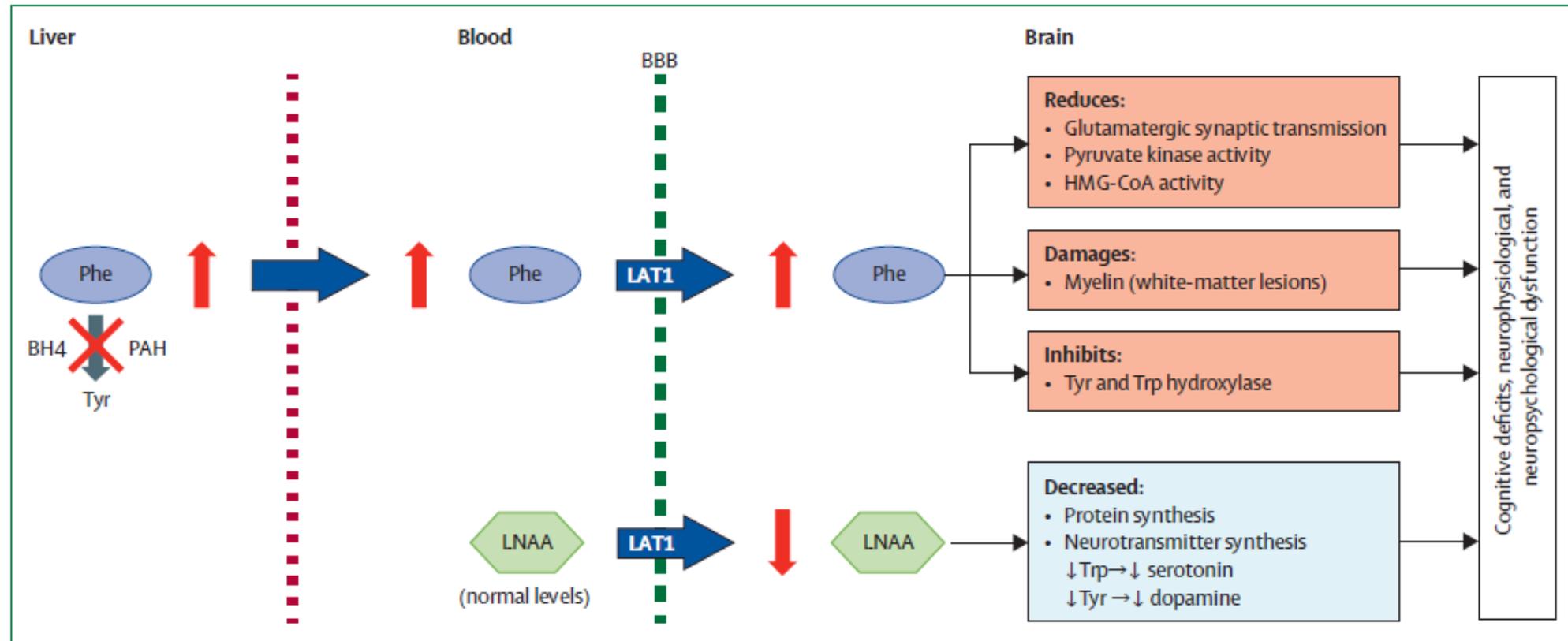
Rilevato da screening
neonatale

Key European guidelines for the diagnosis and management of patients with phenylketonuria

Françjan J van Spronsen, Annemiek MJ van Wegberg, Kirsten Ahring, Amaya Bélanger-Quintana, Nenad Blau, Annet M Bosch, Alberto Burlina, Jaime Campistol, Francois Feillet, Maria Giżewska, Stephan C Huijbregts, Shauna Kearney, Vincenzo Leuzzi, Francois Maillot, Ania C Muntau, Fritz K Trefz, Margreet van Rijn, John H Walter, Anita MacDonald

Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol 2017

Fenilchetonuria (PKU)



Terapia Nutrizionale Standard



- Limitare la fenilalanina (phe) - non eliminare
- Supplemento tirosina (tyr)
- Implementare il prodotto alimentare medico per fornire proteine adeguate alla crescita
- Utilizzare alimenti a basso contenuto proteico per aumentare le calorie e l'appetibilità.
- Monitoraggio degli amminoacidi plasmatici (livello 120-360 micromol/L)
- Maggiore aderenza, migliore è il risultato!

- **Kuvan (sapropterin dihydrochloride)**
 - Cofattore con fenilalanina idrossilasi (IPA)
 - Può migliorare l'attività PAH in pazienti PKU con mutazioni note

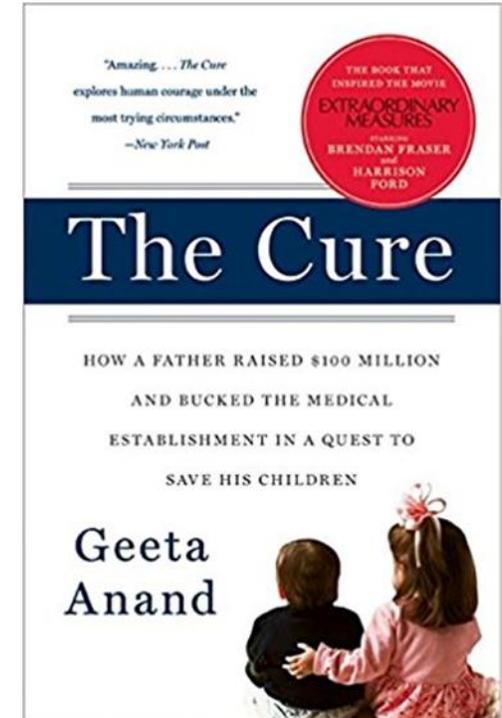
- **Terapia con grandi amminoacidi neutri (LNAA)**
 - Blocca l'assorbimento della phe via barriera emato-encefalica e tratto gastrointestinale.
 - Le LNAA includono il triptofano, la tirosina, catene ramificate.
 - Può diminuire le concentrazioni nel sangue di phe e prevenire l'uptake da parte del cervello.

Trattamenti alternativi nella
PKU

La pellicola racconta la storia dei coniugi Crowley e della loro battaglia per battere la malattia di Pompe



«**Misure straordinarie**»,
la Ricerca va al cinema



“Don’t hope for a miracle. Make one up.”

Major discoveries in the field of lysosomal storage disorder



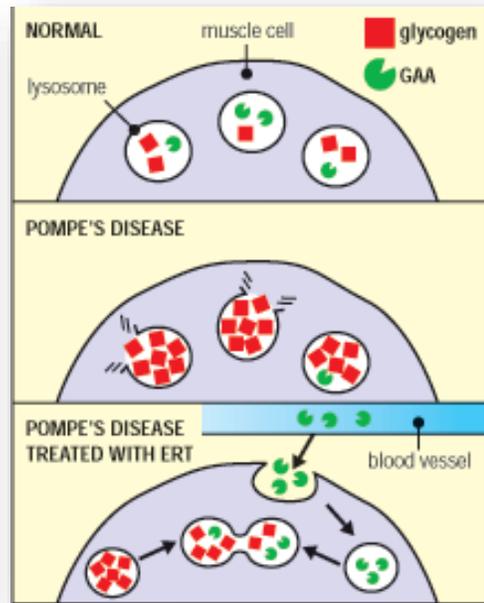
Impact on lysosomal biology

Pompe disease became the 1st in a diverse group of more than 50 currently recognized LSDs.

Timeline for discoveries on lysosomal storage disorders (LSD) and their impact on cell biology



PAST
PRESENT
FUTURE



[cromosoma 17 \(17q25.2-q25.3\)](#)>> [alfa-glucosidasi acida](#)

Enzyme Replacement Therapy



- The emerging phenotype of long-term survivors with infantile Pompe disease (Prater et al, 2012)

La Terapia dietetica nella malattia di Pompe

- Storicamente: dieta iperproteica, ricca di aminoacidi ramificati, ipoglicidica.
- Controllare il peso corporeo.
- Modificare la consistenza degli alimenti in caso di difficoltà della deglutizione.
- Importanza dell'esercizio fisico



*rilevanza di alanina e arginina

LSD are classified by the type of storage material involved

Groups of LSD	Types of material accumulated	Examples
Mucopolysaccharidoses	Glycosaminoglycans	Hurler, Scheie, Hunter, Sanfillipo, Morquio, Maroteaux-Lamy and Sly Syndromes
Oligosaccharidoses	Oligosaccharides	Fucosidosis, Mannosidosis, Sialidosis, Schindler's Disease, I-cell disease, Aspartylglucosaminuria
Sphingolipidoses	Membrane glycosphingolipids	GM1 gangliosidosis, GM2 gangliosidosis (Tay Sachs and Sandhoffs Disease), Fabrys, Gaucher's Niemann Pick A and B Diseases. Metachromatic and Krabbe's Leucodystrophies.
Others		Pompe's Disease, Niemann Pick C, Mucopolipidosis IV Wolmans Disease, Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (Battens Disease), Cystinosis, Salla disease

Primary cause of an LSD

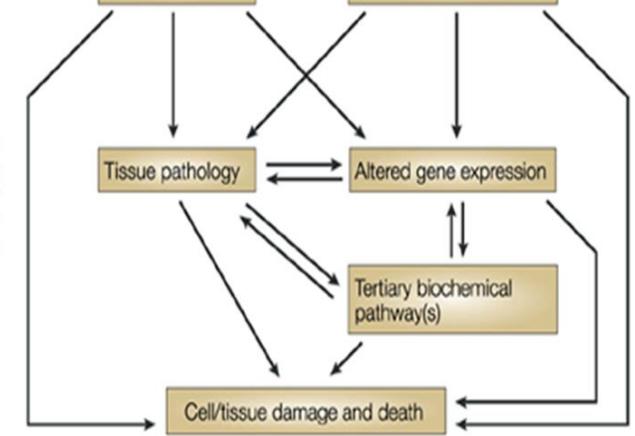
Genetic defect that leads to an altered protein activity and the accumulation of metabolite(s) in lysosomes

Secondary cause

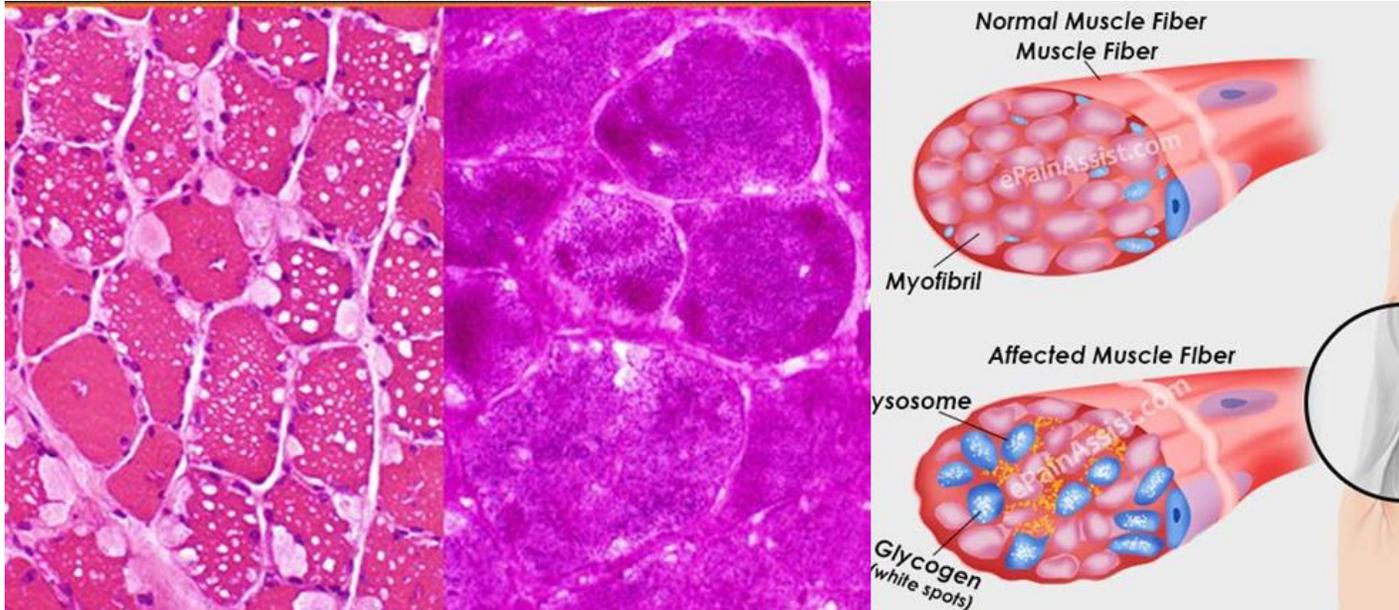
Changes in cellular processes

Secondary biochemical pathway(s)

Downstream pathways that are affected by either the primary or secondary causes

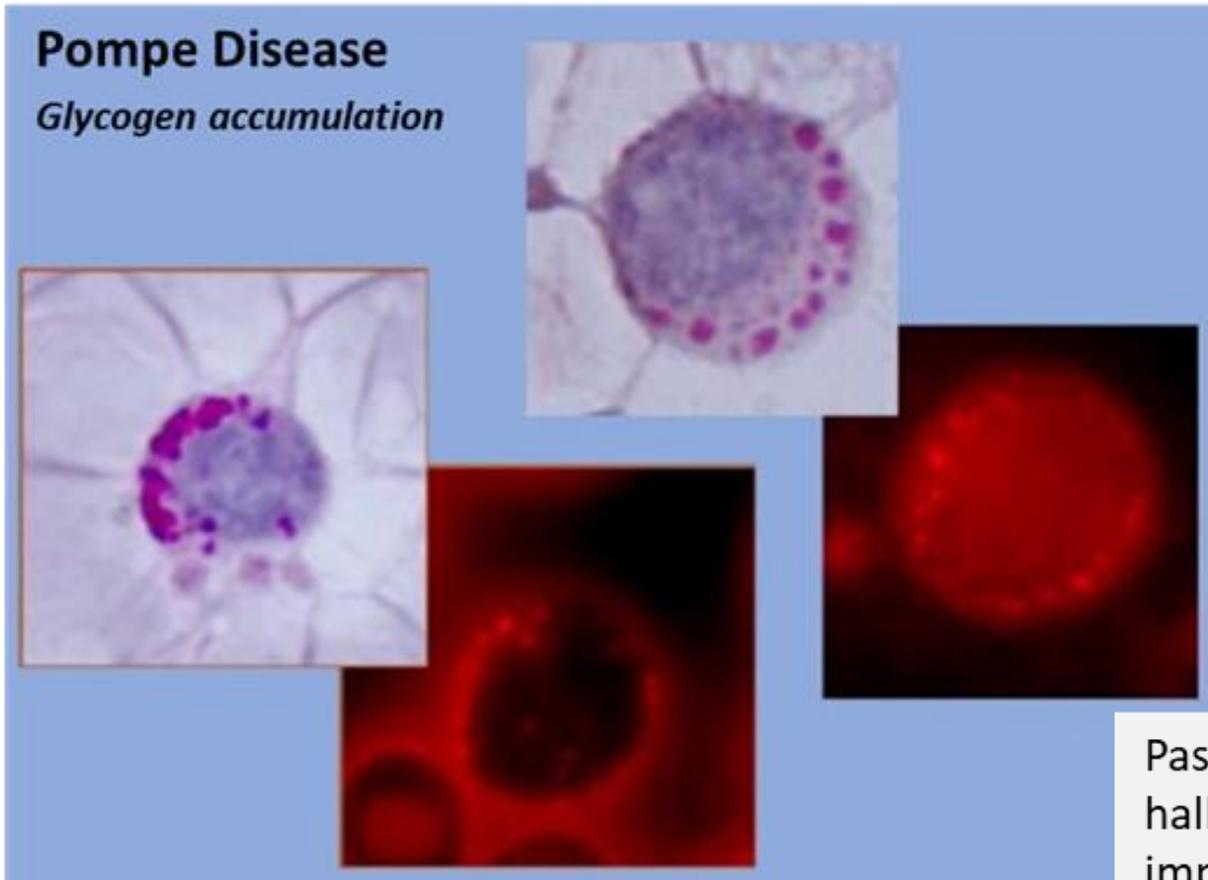


Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology



Focusing on LSD...

The conditional deletion of Atg5 or Atg7 from myocytes alleviates lysosomal overload and enables enzyme replacement therapy in a mouse model of Pompe disease (which is characterized by glycogen accumulation).



Raben N, et al. *Suppression of autophagy permits successful enzyme replacement therapy in a lysosomal storage disorder — murine Pompe disease.* *Autophagy.* 2010; 6:1078–1089.

Raben N, et al. *Suppression of autophagy in skeletal muscle uncovers the accumulation of ubiquitinated proteins and their potential role in muscle damage in Pompe disease.* *Hum Mol Genet.* 2008; 17:3897–3908.

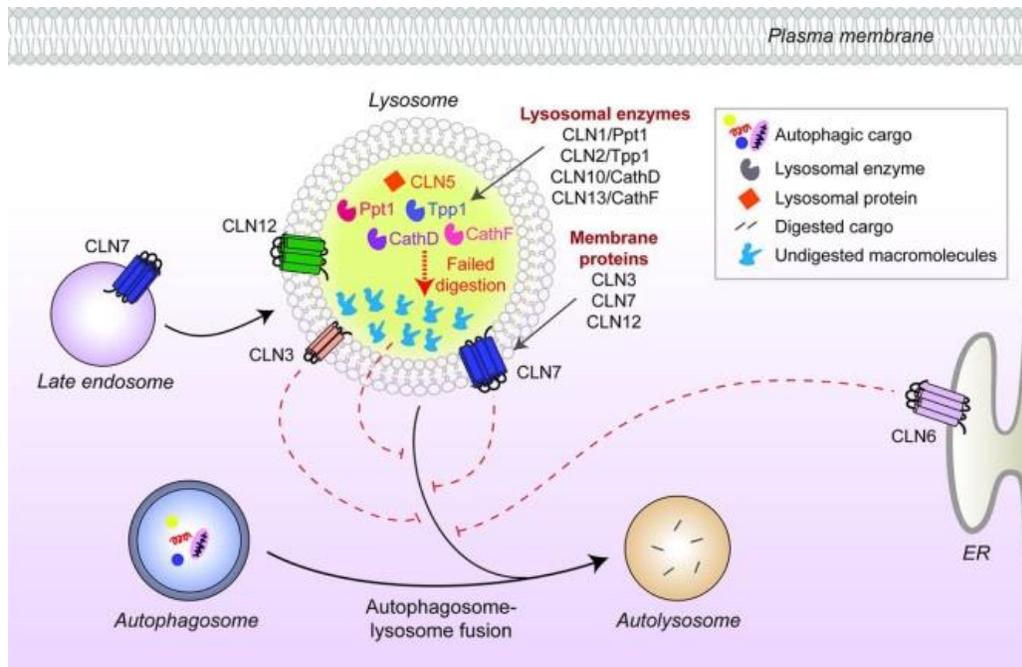
Pascarella A et al. *Vacuolated PAS-positive lymphocytes as an hallmark of Pompe disease and other myopathies related to impaired autophagy.* *J Cell Physiol.* 2018 Aug;233(8):5829-5837.

- **LSDs and Autophagy**



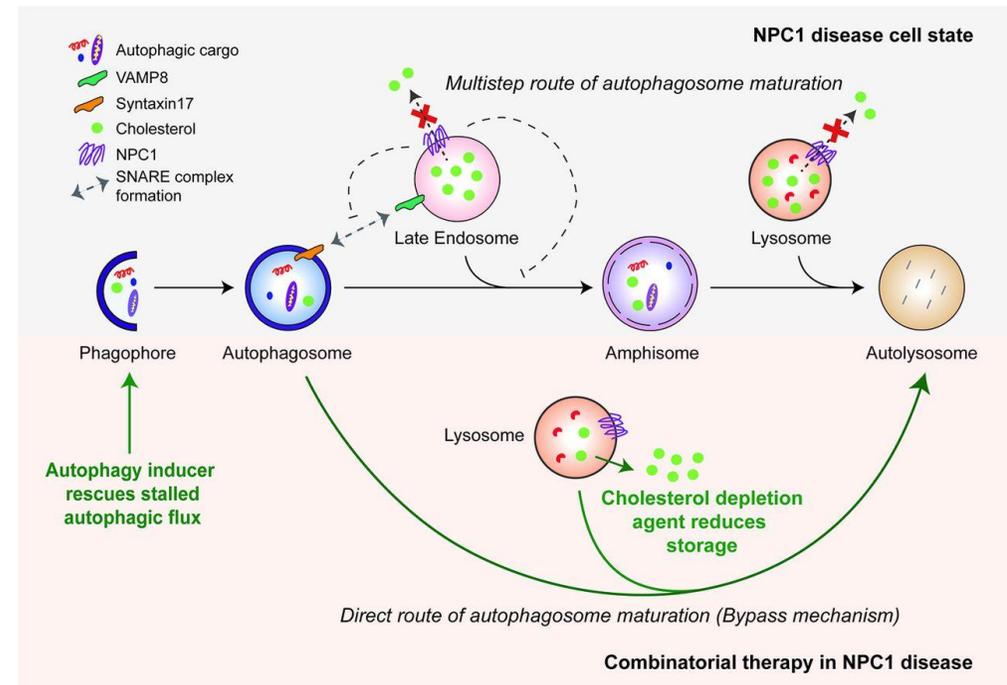
*LSDs are caused by mutations in various enzymes/proteins that disrupt lysosomal function, which **impairs macromolecule degradation** following endosome-lysosome and phagosome-lysosome fusion and **autophagy**, ultimately disrupting **cellular homeostasis***

Some examples...



Autophagy defects in Niemann–Pick type C1 disease

Autophagy defects in neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses



Combinatorial therapy in NPC1 disease

Seranova et al. *Dysregulation of autophagy as a common mechanism in lysosomal storage diseases. Essays In Biochemistry*, Dec 12, 2017

Squillaro et al. 2017. Impact of Lysosomal Storage Disorders on Biology of Mesenchymal Stem Cells: Evidences from In Vitro Silencing of Glucocerebrosidase (GBA) and Alpha-Galactosidase A (GLA) enzymes

Joe Klein: The CIA's Afghan Disaster
 Yemen: The New Center Of Terror
 Why the Recession Hasn't Been Cool To Teens

TIME

WHY YOUR DNA ISN'T YOUR DESTINY

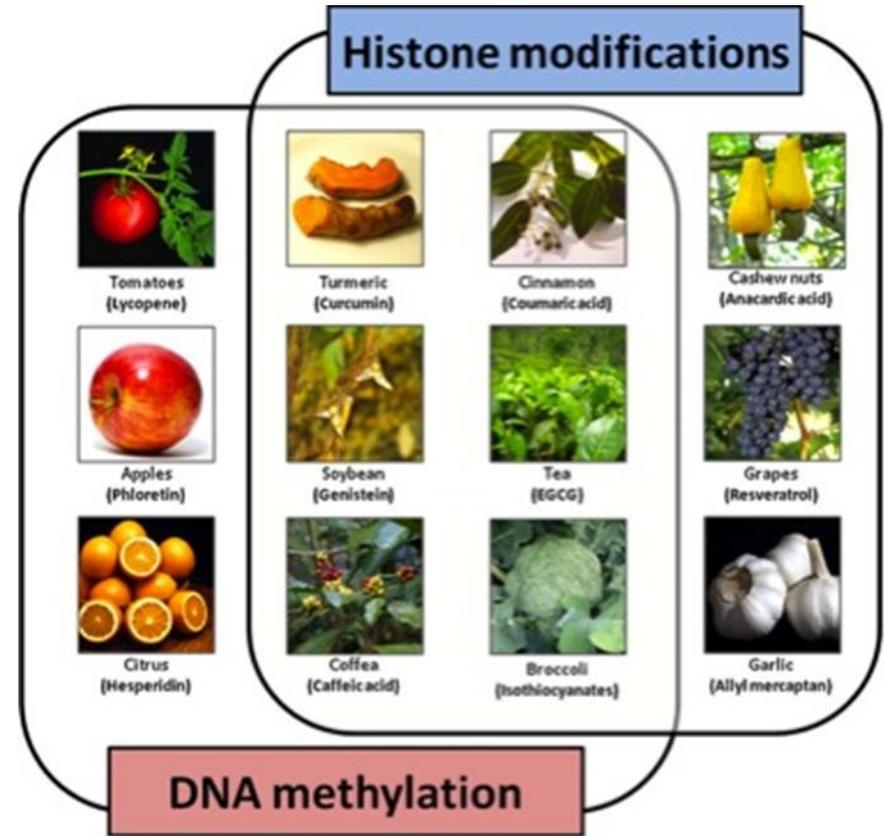
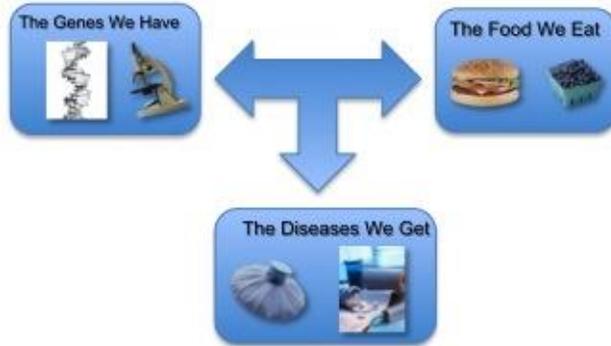
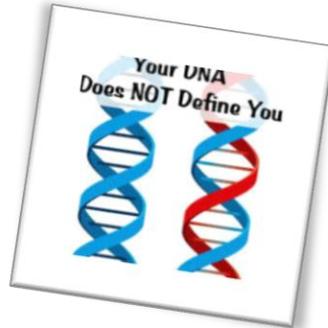
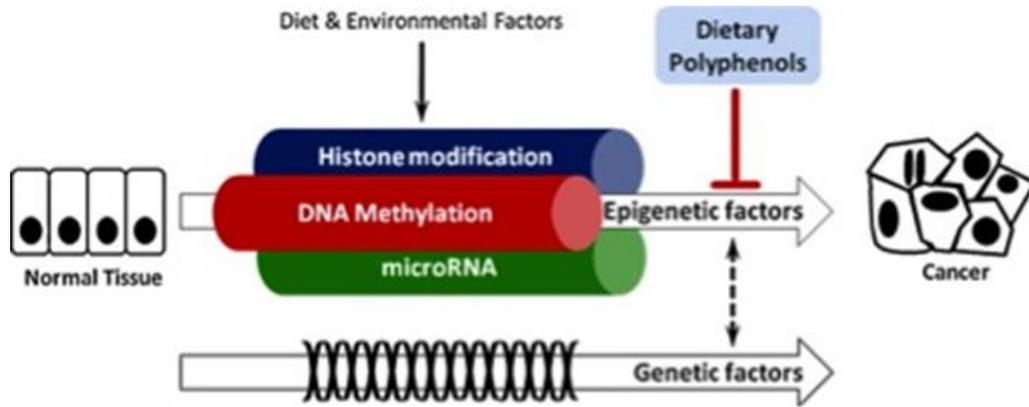
The new science of epigenetics reveals how the choices you make can change your genes—and those of your kids
 BY JOHN CLOUD

Pharmacol Ther. 2013 April ; 138(1): 1–17. doi:10.1016/j.pharmthera.2012.11.002.

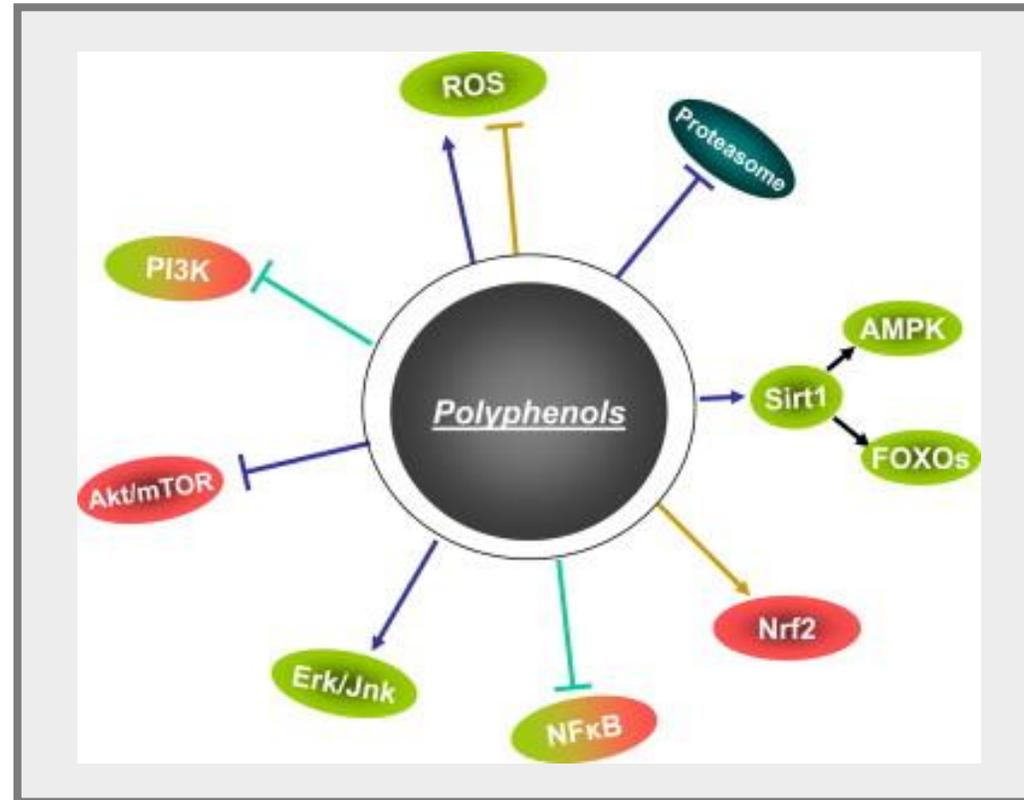
Epigenetic Modifications by Dietary Phytochemicals: Implications for Personalized Nutrition

Sharmila Shankar¹, Dhruv Kumar², and Rakesh K. Srivastava^{1,2}

January 6, 2010



- **Regulation of autophagy by polyphenolic molecules as a potential therapeutic strategy**



Polyphenols affect numerous cellular targets that can induce or inhibit autophagy

- **Regulation of autophagy by polyphenolic molecules as a potential therapeutic strategy**

Curcumin

promotes exosomes secretion, which attenuates lysosomal cholesterol traffic impairment



Resveratrol

induces autophagy by Sirtuin 1 activation



Silibinin (from milk thistle extract)
induces autophagy



Quercetin

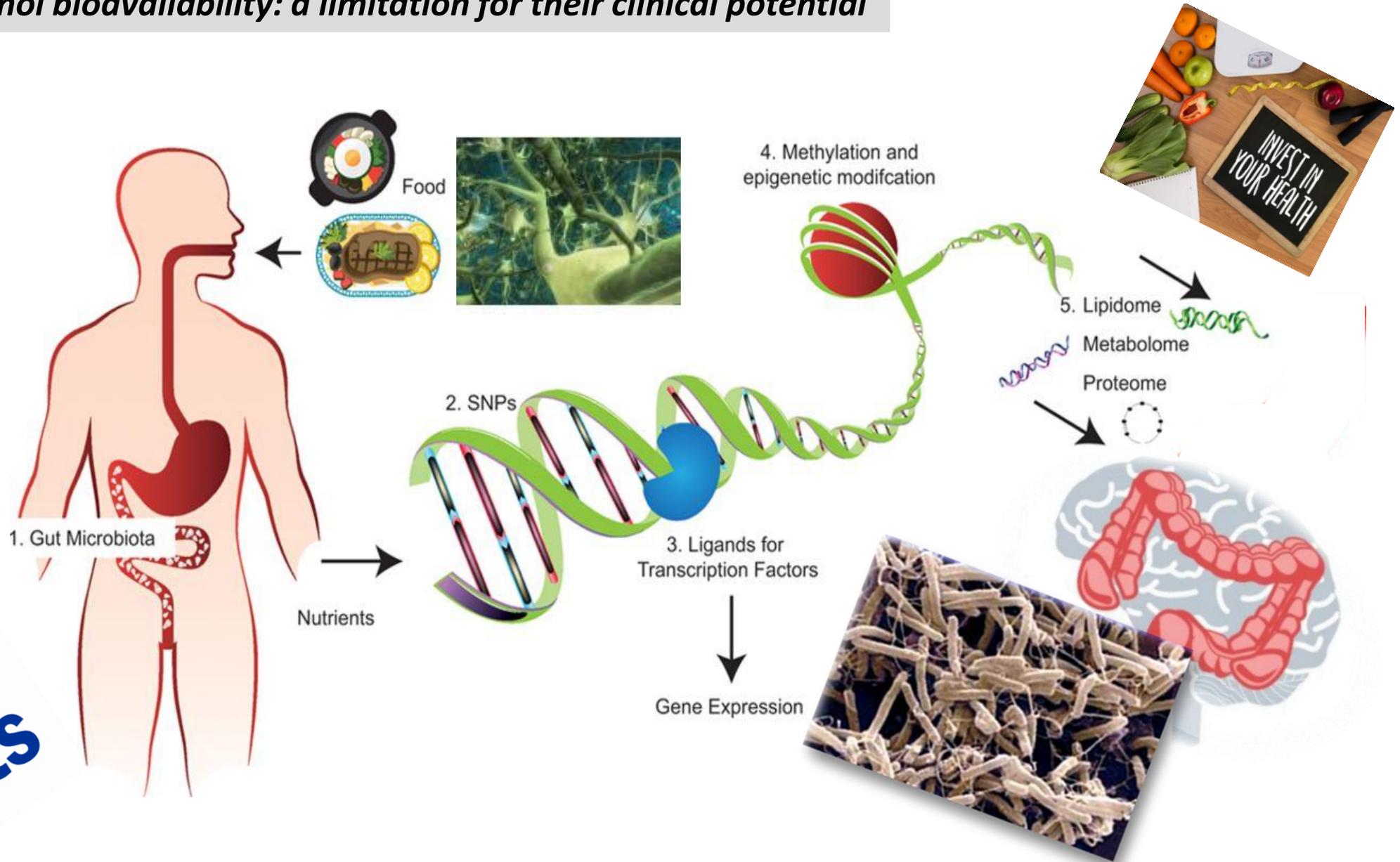
induces sirtuins , ROS production, Jnk1/2 and Mek/Erk all of which influence autophagy regulation



Epigallocatechingallate (EGCG)

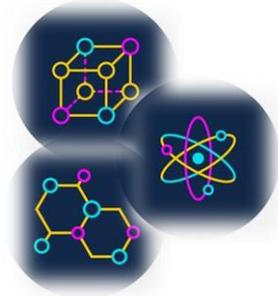
- *increases the amount of available Beclin1 for the induction of autophagy;*
- *leads to lysosomal degradation of cellular components which could easily be of an autophagic nature;*
- *stabilises lysosomal enzymes which is likely to favour degradative processes in the autolysosome.*

Polyphenol bioavailability: a limitation for their clinical potential

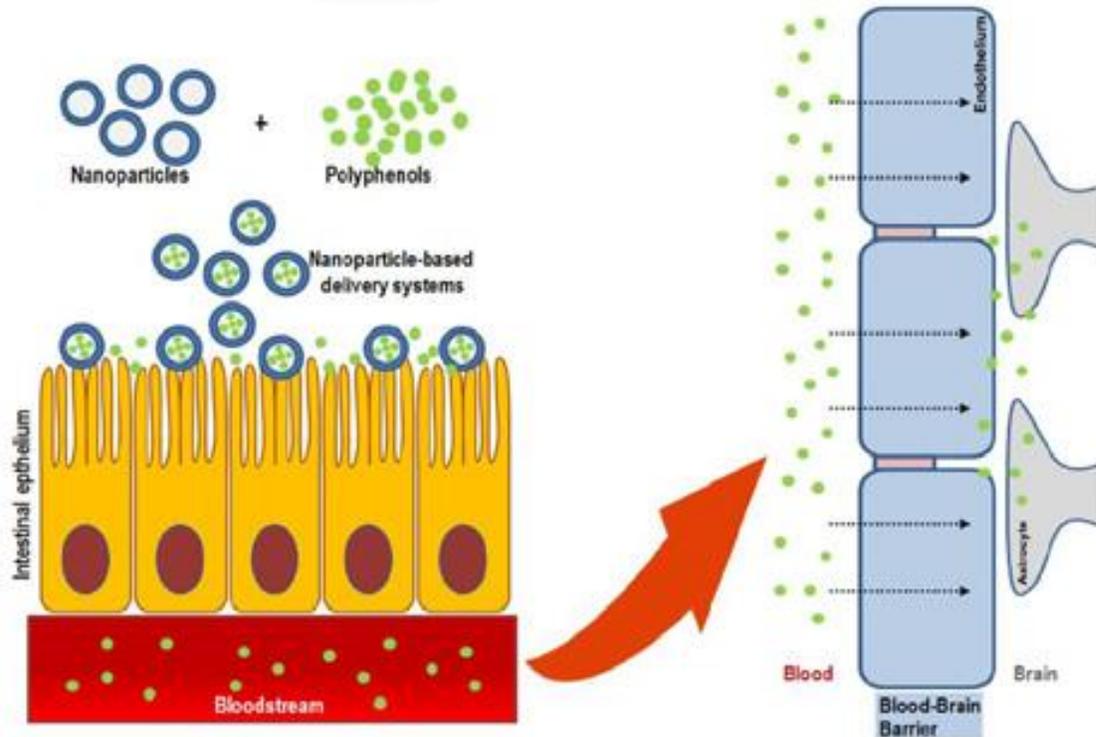


Just the Facts

Nanotechnology-based delivery systems: an innovative strategy for polyphenol application in clinical practice



Polymeric nanoparticle-based delivery systems are able to encapsulate bioactive molecules in order to:

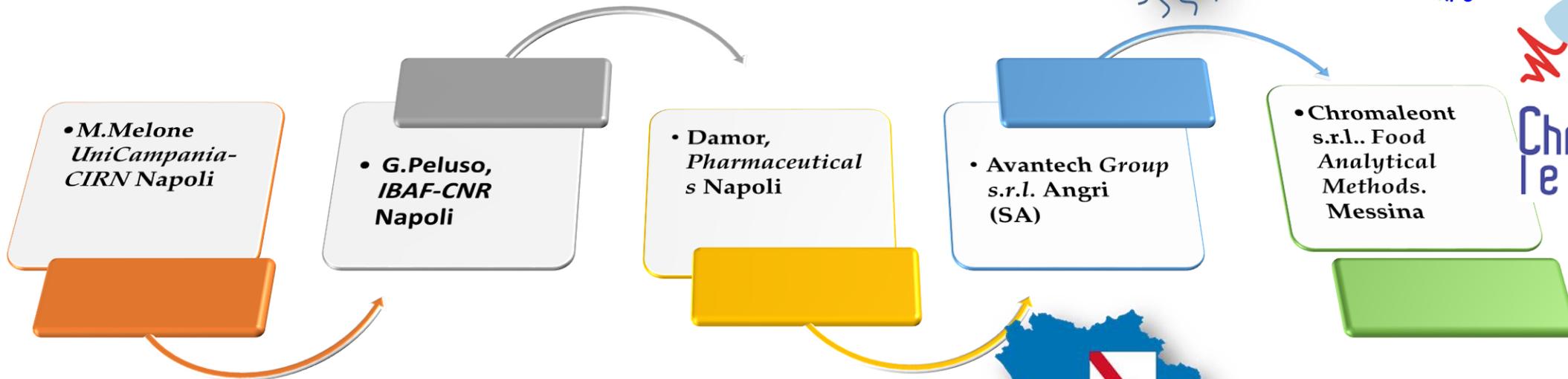
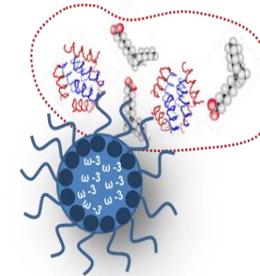


- ***protect them from stomach acid condition;***
- ***ameliorate their absorption across gastrointestinal tract;***
- ***enhance their bioavailability ;***
- ***transport them to target organs;***
- ***improving their ability to cross the blood-brain barrier.***

Nanotechnology-based delivery approach



Nanocarrier identification to improve the solubility and bioavailability of curcumin and other bioactive molecules



European Research & Innovation Project,
EC, 2015
MISE_Horizon 2016



2
projects



Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico

PON IMPRESE E
COMPETITIVITÀ
2014>20

Micro/nanoformulati innovativi per la valorizzazione di molecole bioattive, utili per la salute e il benessere della popolazione, ottenute da prodotti di scarto della filiera ittica *FOR.TUNA*



V • Università
degli Studi
della Campania
Luigi Vanvitelli

Avantech
Analytical Science "moving into the future" GROUP



Attività 4.2: VALUTAZIONE CHIMICO-FISICA E DELLA BIOATTIVITA' DELLE FRAZIONI PEPTIDICHE

Valutazione della bioattività delle frazioni peptidiche

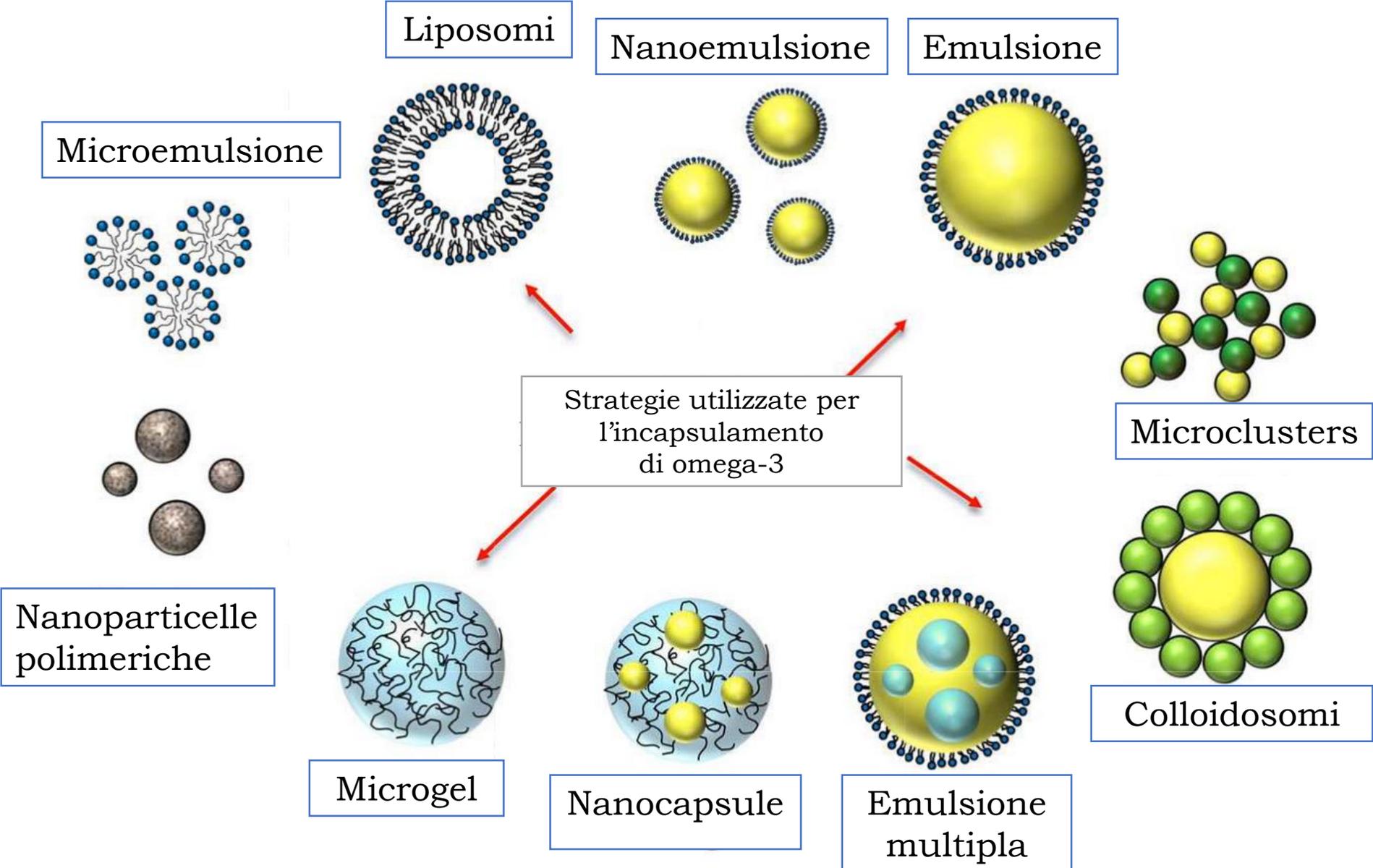
Studi precedenti, ci hanno permesso di selezionare sequenze peptidiche aventi attività biologiche specifiche.

Si riportano in tabella alcuni esempi di peptidi bioattivi

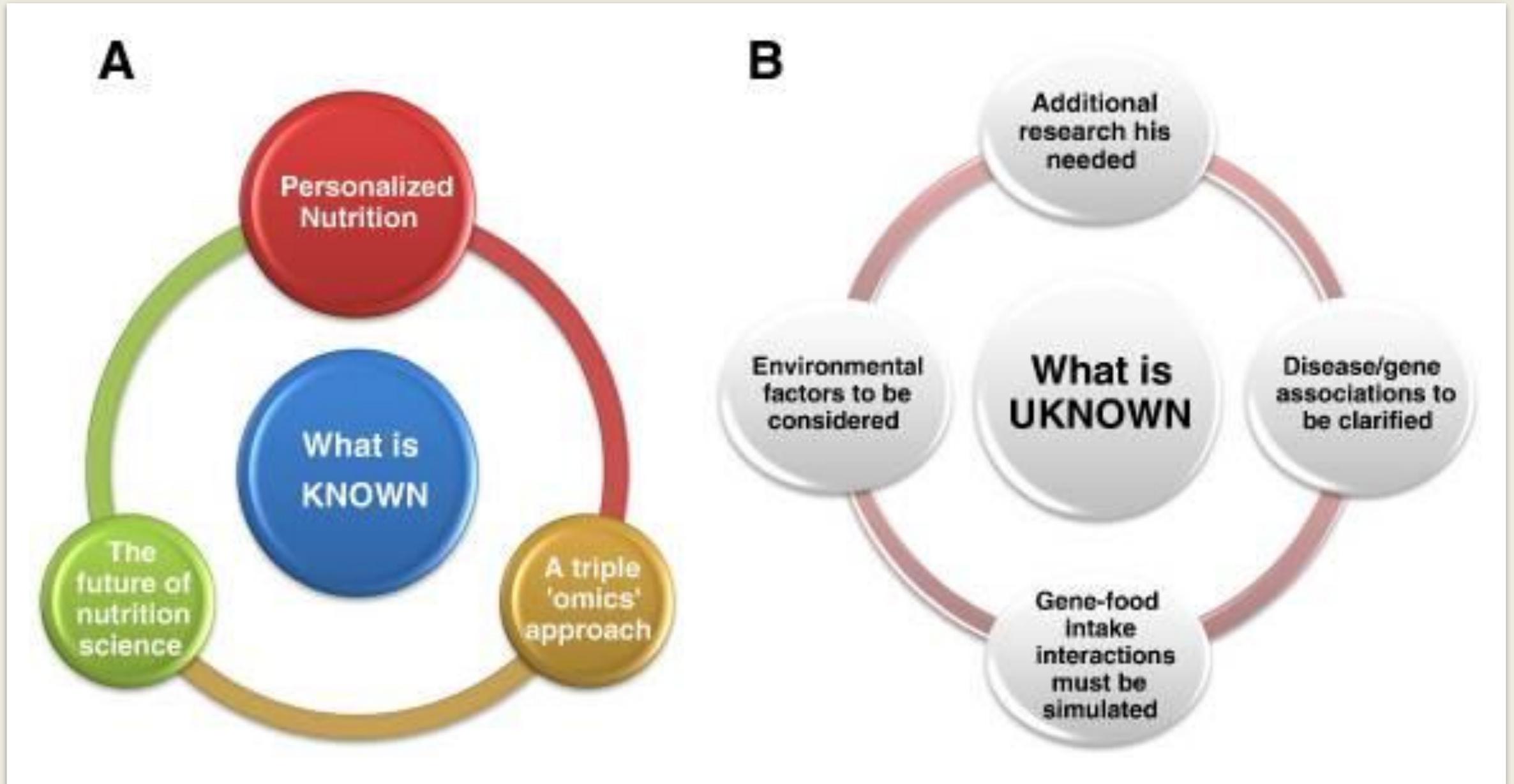
Peptidi anti-ossidanti	Peptidi anti-ipertensivi	Peptidi anti-batterici	Peptidi antitumorali
IKK, FIKK VGFAWTANQQLS LPTSEAAKY PMDYMVT NGPLQAGQPGER FDSGPAGVL	FFVAPFPGVFGK IAK YAKPVA WQVLPNAVPAK RRWQWR LIWKL RPYL	EMRLSKFFRDFILQ RKK VQWRIRVRVIKK VRLIVXVRIWRR XYSPWTNFX KRFKKFFKKLKX	GLFDIIKKIAESF LPHVLTPEAGAT PTAEGVYMVT

Generalmente i peptidi bioattivi sono costituiti da 3-20 residui amminoacidici e la loro attività dipende sia dalla composizione sia dalla sequenza amminoacidica.

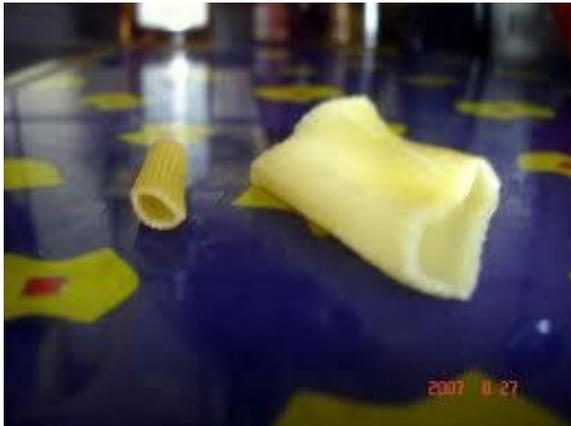
Attività 4.3: PROGETTAZIONE E SINTESI DI MICRO-NANOFORMULATI



A schematic depiction of what is “known” (A) and what is “unknown” (B) in the field of nutrigenomics, highlighting the findings and challenges that emerge for the field of nutrigenomics.



Pasta che non scuoce



Pasta con basso contenuto di zuccheri per diabetici



Pasta ricca di sostanze anti-invecchiamento o anti cancro



Pasta per sportivi con più fibre, proteine, sali minerali e meno grassi



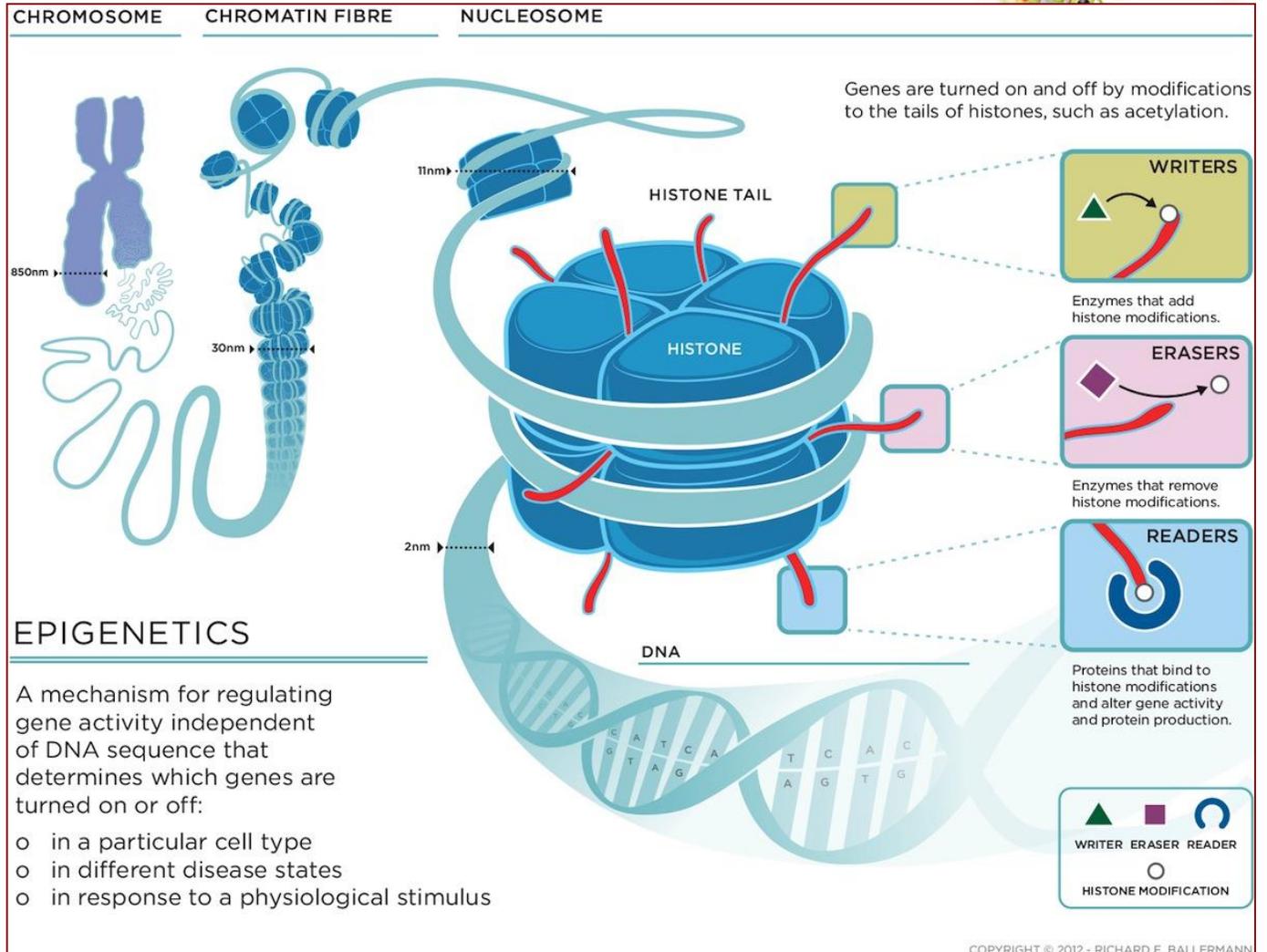
Dal Vesuvio il pane della salute con acqua di mare



Unipan, Cnr con **steralmar**
pure sea water



La dieta non può più essere considerata una semplice fonte di nutrizione perché la qualità e la quantità dell'apporto alimentare influenzano notevolmente le funzioni cellulari, le modificazioni epigenetiche e l'espressione genica.



Just the Facts

Progetto MISSION-MEM, ovvero verso un nuovo PDTA nell'ALD/AMN e nella malattia di Pompe...in Italia



COMUNE DI NAPOLI
СОВПМЕ ДИ НАПОЛ



Giro d'Italia



Il team dei ciclisti



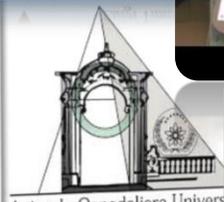
www.adrenoleucodistrofia.it

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V: Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli



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Diaceutics

SANOFI GENZYME



European
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Tools for the future



UOC Neurologia 2, Centro di Riferimento Malattie Rare Neurologiche, Neuromuscolari & Metaboliche & Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca in Neuroscienze
Tel 0815666810-0815666790

marina.melone@unicampania.it