

NutritionNotes

Daily

2011 Scientific Sessions and Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology

Today's Highlights

G.A. Leveille Lecture: C. Weaver - "Discoveries at the Interface of Food Science and Nutrition"
 12:45-1:45 p.m.
 Convention Center Ballroom A

Korean Nutrition Scientist Night
 6:00-8:00 p.m.
 Renaissance Grand Ballroom Central

International Nutrition Council Business Meeting/ Lecture/Poster Event
 6:30-8:00 p.m.
 Renaissance Grand Ballroom North

Francis Collins Plenary Lecture - "NIH and the Biomedical Research Community: Opportunities and Concerns"
 6:30-7:30 p.m.
 Convention Center Ballroom C



Follow ASN @nutritionorg
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 Tweet about it with #EB2011

@ScratchfieldRD: doing a live tweet on the 2010 dietary guidelines report and future implications at #EB2011 @nutritionorg.

@holtme Off to @nutritionorg MNC Business meeting at #EB2011. MNC doing great things and I am so happy to work with them!

@BioactivesRIS Dr. Christofidou-Solomidou: Flax lignan increases survival decreases inflammation and fibrosis from radiation #EB2011

2011 Presidential Symposium

Biofortification Set to Help Relieve World Hunger

As skyrocketing population growth threatens the world's food supply, there is growing hope that biofortification will come to the rescue. A series of nutrition experts presented their crop fortification facts and theories during the Sunday morning "Presidential Symposium: Ameliorating Micronutrient Deficiencies Through Biofortification: The Science and Prospects."

Due to rising food prices for staples such as cereals and rice, it's estimated that a third of the world's population is at risk for a deficiency in iron, zinc or vitamin A, said Howard E. Bouis, director, HarvestPlus. Nobel Prize-winning economists have forecasted that biofortified crops are a cost-effective way to reduce those deficiencies, he said.

Biofortification targets the rural poor and focuses on women and children, whose nutrition requirements are highest. It works best in areas where women are farmers because women are more open to nutrition messages than men, Bouis said.

Noting that his organization has done trials to show that vitamin-fortified sweet potatoes, rice and wheat are effective, Bouis said "the technology is now on the shelf and it is ready to be implemented."

Peter Beyer, PhD, Albert-Ludwigs Universitat Freiburg, tackled the controversial subject of genetically modified crops. Genetic diversity is

already created through breeding and selection, making it difficult to define the term genetic modification, he said. Consequently, genetic engineering, or the intentional transfer of genes from one organism to another by an asexual process called genetic transformation, is



Peter Beyer, PhD

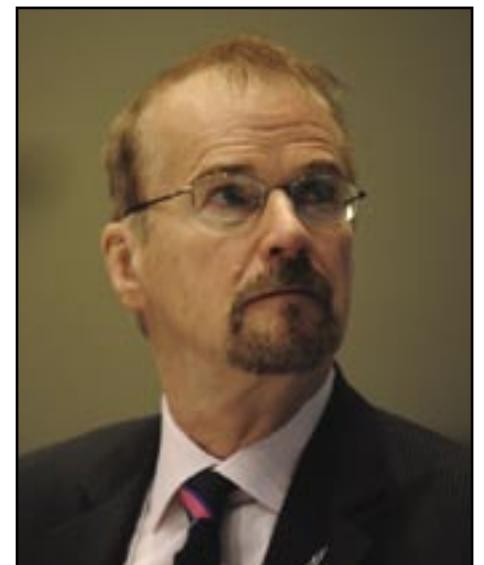
a more descriptive term, he said.

There can be unintended effects in both genetic engineering and breeding, Beyer said. Examples include decreased mycotoxins in Bt corn or lower yield caused by high lysine content in bred barley and maize. The belief that GE plants are not natural can be countered by the argument that any form of plant breeding can be regarded as unnatural, he said. In addition, GE plants can cross species, increasing genetic vari-

ability and boosting food production in a sustainable matter, he said.

"At the end, this is the message I'd like to drive home to you: Breeding where possible; genetic engineering where necessary," Beyer said.

Catherine A. Kandianis, PhD, Baylor College of Medicine, discussed techniques for testing bioavailability in foods, such as the carotenoid content in golden rice. The testing is needed to help determine appropriate target concentrations of nutrients in specific crops to be used in specific populations, and helps determine dietary intake recommendations, she said. Baylor uses stable isotopes for bioavailability testing, Kandianis said.



ASN President Robert M. Russell, MD

ASN CEO: We Are Accelerating Global Nutrition Activities

As food shortages and nutrient deficiencies grow around the world, ASN is committed to accelerating its activities as a global leader in nutrition through science, said ASN Executive Officer John Courtney, PhD.

"The challenge of nutrition just continues to become greater," he said. "There's such a disproportionately low amount of money spent on nutrition compared to the investments made in combating diseases, but nutrition's potential for preventative health care is immense. Our board of directors is committed to accelerating our global

leadership in nutrition."

ASN has experienced tremendous growth in the last four years, particularly outside the U.S. There are now members from 72 different countries, Courtney said, and ASN is expanding its programming in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Middle East and Central and South America through professional development activities and greater distribution of its journals.

"Our three journals are leading the way, providing the best basic and clinical information and reviews of nutrition research and practice," he said.

In addition, the scientific sessions at this year's EB conference have drawn attendees from around the world, and February's Advances and Controversies in Clinical Nutrition conference had "tremendous success because the desire to integrate the latest clinical nutrition science into practice is so deep," Courtney said.

To better appeal to a global audience, ASN has evolved its processes and structure to expand its inclusiveness for researchers, physicians, dietitians, nutritionists and academics, as well as

Continued on page 3

Research Interest Sections Host Annual Lively, Focused Meetings

Thousands of EB attendees spent time meeting with their colleagues, evaluating posters and formulating business plans during this year's Research Interest Sections (RIS) meetings.

Fifteen meetings took place Friday through Sunday, with three more on Monday. Among them, the Energy and Macronutrient "Hot Topics" Seminar Saturday evening focused on research conducted by Rosalind Coleman, MD, University of North Carolina, titled "The Fate of Fat—the Use of Knock-out Mice to Examine Lipid Partitioning."

Coleman said she and fellow researchers expected that with absent ACSL1 adipocytes, mice would have small fat pads, very little TAG in adipose tissues and resistance to weight gain in a high-fat diet. "We were wrong," she told a room packed full of attendees. She also concluded that it appears that ACSL1 directs fatty acids toward oxidation, and in order for fatty acids to be taken up and retained in the heart, they have to be metabolized.

During the lunchtime Aging and Chronic Disease Business Meeting



The Aging and Chronic Disease RIS saw a rapid membership increase.

on Sunday, Chair Denise Huston said membership has more than doubled during the last year, from 261 to 581. Members also heard a presentation on how they can participate in the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) study. The follow-up period (2010-15) to the study is scheduled to enroll about 100,000 ethnically diverse women ages 62 to 96, making it particularly relevant

to members of the Aging and Chronic Disease RIS. In fact, the first WHI centenarian is possible by 2014.

The WHI has recently opened up research opportunities in a variety of areas, including hormone therapy, calcium and vitamin D, and dietary modifications to prevent breast and colorectal cancers. In addition, there's an observational study of 91,000

women that collects a variety of data.

Four regional centers are now handling WHI research, including Wake Forest University, which is focusing on aging, cognition and mental states, and psychology and behavioral health; Ohio State University, focusing on genetics, proteomics and biomarkers, and health services and comparative effectiveness; Stanford University, focusing on cardiovascular disease, and physical activity and body composition; and the University of Buffalo, focusing on obesity and diabetes, and bone fracture and body composition.

The WHI is also considering large, simple trials on subjects such as physical activity interventions, vitamin D and resveratrol, driving and cognition, smoking cessation and the impact of caregiving roles. In addition, presenters said other ideas are also welcome.

To access and download current WHI data, visit www.whiscience.org, and for data and research grant information specifically on aging and function, contact Sally Shumaker at Wake Forest, <https://whi-se.phs.wfubmc.edu/public.dsphome.cfm>.

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Molecular and Applied Nutrition Training Program (MANTP)

NIH funded Postdoctoral Positions Available

The University of Wisconsin-Madison has postdoctoral (Ph.D. or M.D.) training positions in molecular and applied nutrition in the following research focus areas: Aging; Cell Signaling, Growth and Development; Fat Soluble Vitamins; Metabolism and Metabolic Diseases; and Mineral Metabolism.

Participating Faculty include: A. Adams, A. Attie, P. Bertics, H. Chen, M. Claggett-Dame, M. Drezner, D. Eide, R. Eisenstein, G. Groblewski, J. Kemnitz, H.J. Lai, D. Ney, J. Ntambi, T. Prolla, D. Schoeller, S. Smith, R. Sunde, S. Tanumihardjo, R. Weindruch, C-L. E. Yen. Research interests of faculty can be found at: <http://www.nutrisci.wisc.edu/NIH/index.html>.

Applicants should send a cover letter, curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to:

Rick Eisenstein Ph.D.

Dept. of Nutritional Sciences, University of Wisconsin
1415 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706

Email contact: eisenste@nutrisci.wisc.edu

Deadline: June 1, 2011 or until positions are filled.

UW-Madison is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Positions are open only to U.S. citizens and non-citizen nationals.

From the April 2011 *Journal of Nutrition*:

Whey protein decreases weight gain in mice eating a high-fat diet

There is overwhelming consensus that obesity and its related complications, such as cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes, represents today's most pressing health crisis. Researchers continue with their attempts to identify other dietary changes that might prevent excessive weight gain or help aid in weight loss among individuals who consume high-fat diets and choose sedentary lifestyles. One food component that has shown promise is the portion of milk protein called "whey." There are many individually-unique proteins in milk, some of which separate out and remain in the watery part of milk when it is made into cheese. It is these water-soluble proteins that make up the whey fraction. Numerous studies have provided evidence for health benefits of whey proteins, and whey protein products are readily available at most "health food" stores and pharmacies. The putative benefits include protecting from cardiovascular disease, modulating blood glucose, ramping up muscle synthesis, and reducing inflammation. It's possible whey protein might be beneficial in avoiding weight gain or shed extra pounds. In a study from April 2011 issue of *The Journal of Nutrition*, researchers from the University of Cincinnati and the University of Kentucky report the results of a study they conducted to investigate the effect of a diet high in whey protein on weight gain, body composition, and blood lipids in mice fed a high-fat diet.

For 11 wk, all mice were allowed free access to a high-fat diet (40% of calories from fat). The researchers also randomized the animals to receive regular tap water or water fortified with whey protein. Throughout the study, subsets of animals were used to determine body fat and lean mass. Food intake, body weight, and the efficiency by which dietary calories were used for energy and weight gain were also assessed.

Animals receiving the whey-fortified ration gained less weight, had lower percentage body fat, and put on more lean mass than those receiving the whey-free diet. This finding was interesting because calorie intake by both groups was similar throughout. Examination of the metabolic data showed that this finding was due, in part, to increased overall metabolic rates in the whey protein group. Consumption of whey protein also improved regulation of blood glucose. The authors concluded that there were consistent positive effects of whey protein consumption on a variety of biological variables, and postulated that whey protein supplements may help slow the development of fatty liver disease and type 2 diabetes. **Reference** Shertzer HG, Woods SE, Krishan M, Genter MB, Pearson KJ. Dietary whey protein lowers the risk for metabolic disease in mice fed a high-fat diet. *Journal of Nutrition* 141:582-587, 2011.

Global Focus

Continued from page 1

medical facilities, governments, foundations, industry and partner organizations working on nutrition, Courtney said. For example, the Society recently approved a bylaws change to add two at-large director seats to the board.

“Addressing and improving global health through nutrition science necessitates ASN convening all constituencies under a big tent,” he said. “The board has approved new programs for grad students and young professionals that have resulted in tremendous growth. We are working hard to welcome and assist the next generation of global nutrition scientists.”

Courtney said he’d also like to thank all ASN members for “developing and presenting excellent nutrition science at our meetings, publishing in our three excellent journals, volunteering and working so hard on our committees, and being passionate for nutrition science.”

Noting that “we love hearing from our members,” Courtney said “they should always feel free to contact me and our staff with opportunities, ideas and suggestions on how we can better meet our members’ and prospective members’ needs.”

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Job Posting #20418BR

**Postdoctoral Positions
in Maternal and Child Nutrition**
Hubert Department of Global Health
Rollins School of Public Health
Emory University

POST-DOCTORAL positions are available immediately to work in the Hubert Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, USA.

The position will focus on research to improve maternal and child nutrition in developing countries. The department is seeking motivated and talented candidates who will assist in study design and methods of field studies, review of the scientific evidence, data analyses and writing of results. There are many opportunities for working on collaborative projects, publishing in leading journals, involvement in proposal writing and design of new studies, and for professional development. Some travel will be required.

Requirements include a doctoral degree in nutrition, epidemiology, or equivalent training with substantive knowledge of the science and programs relating to maternal and child nutrition. Candidates with strong quantitative skills, English writing and verbal skills, inter-disciplinary attitude, and creative ability are preferred. Passion to work on global studies will be an advantage.

Emory University's unique partnerships with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CARE, the Carter Center, the Task Force for Child Survival and Development, and global health organizations around the world make Emory one of the nation's leading universities for both research and practice. The Rollins School of Public Health comprises six academic departments: global health, behavioral sciences and health education, biostatistics, environmental and occupational health, epidemiology, and health policy and management, and hosts over 20 interdisciplinary centers. The Hubert Department of Global Health (<http://www.sph.emory.edu/gh>) is a multidisciplinary department with strengths in infectious diseases, demography and reproductive health, community health and public nutrition (undernutrition as well as chronic diseases). The department is active in the Nutrition and Health Sciences Ph.D. program.

To apply, send cover letter, statement of research experience, curriculum vitae, and three references to Ms. Sandra Smith, Supvr. Research Project Coordinator: ssmit18@emory.edu.

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About *Nutrition Notes Daily*

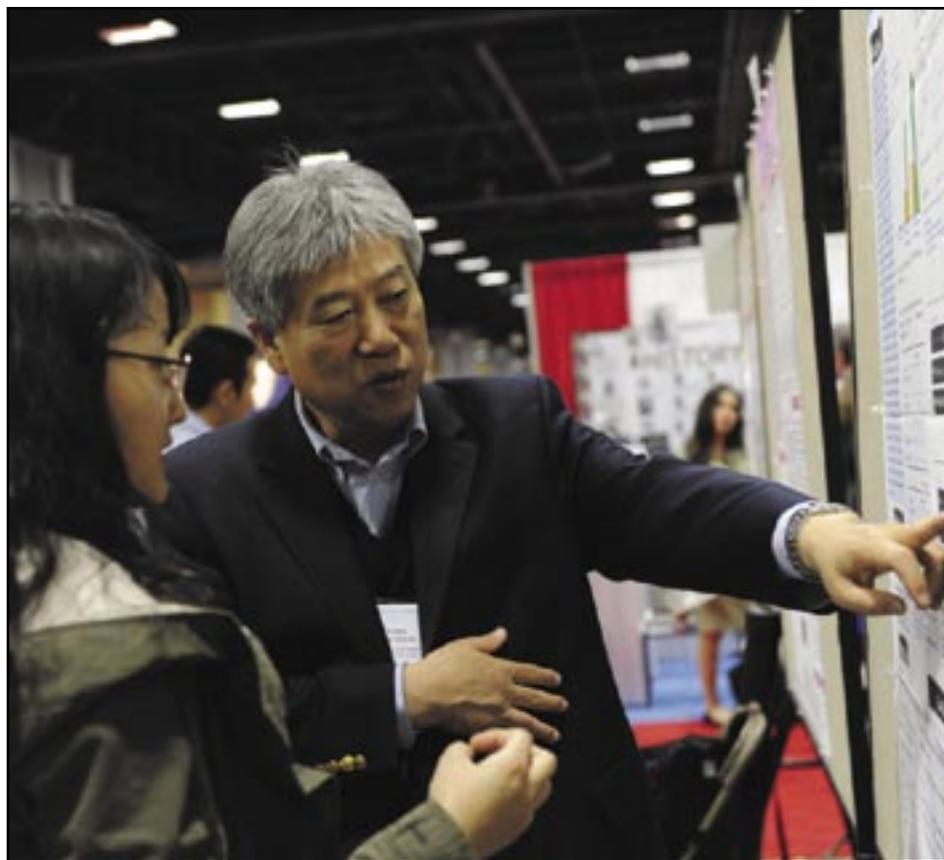
NutritionNotes Daily is the conference version of ASN’s quarterly member newsletter, *NutritionNotes*. This publication may be printed during ASN’s Annual Meeting, clinical nutrition program and/or various other activities which the Society organizes and hosts. ASN accepts advertisements and recruitment classifieds for publication in *NutritionNotes Daily*; all advertisements are subject to review. Please email meetings@nutrition.org to offer feedback on the *NutritionNotes Daily*, or to share suggestions to improve other aspects of EB 2011.

Today’s Hours

ASN Member and Attendee Lounge, supported by Kraft Foods
7:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

ASN Booth (#104/106)
ASN History of Nutrition Booth (#110)
9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

ASN Office (Renaissance, Room 15)
9:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.
3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.



Nutrition researchers share their results in the ASN poster sessions which run through Tuesday. The posters are displayed in the convention center’s exhibit halls A, B and C. Individual presentations are limited to one hour. A complete schedule of poster presentations indexed by subject and time are available in the EB 2011 Program Guide.

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Student Interest Group leaders: all smiles and T-shirts.



Many academic programs, departments and partners hosted networking tables.

ASN at EB 2011 Kicks Off with Cherry Blossoms



Attendees from Johns Hopkins University socialize.

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ASSISTANT/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR and SENIOR NUTRITION SCIENTIST, FLOUR FORTIFICATION INITIATIVE (FFI)

The Hubert Department of Global Health (HGH), Rollins School of Public Health (RSPH), Emory University announces an international search for an Assistant/Associate Professor in the Research Track. The person selected will also hold the title, Nutrition Scientist or Senior Nutrition Scientist (depending on rank), Fortified Flour Initiative.

The faculty of the Hubert Department of Global Health (<http://www.sph.emory.edu/gh>) maintains strong programs in nutrition, obesity and chronic disease, community health and development, infectious disease, and reproductive health and population studies. The Department enrolls annual cohorts of 75-80 MPH/MSPH students and hosts many international students, including Humphrey, Foege, Fogarty, Muskie and Fulbright fellows. Faculty in the department also participate in the Nutrition and Health Sciences PhD program. The Rollins School of Public Health currently employs 140 full-time faculty members; over 800 full and part-time students are obtaining their degrees in its six Departments and five PhD programs.

FFI seeks to accelerate wheat flour fortification throughout the world. FFI is a network of public-private-civic sector leaders representing more than 50 organizations, drawing support from the public health sector, as well as the wheat growing, trading, milling, mill manufacturing, pharmaceutical, and vitamin/mineral pre-mix industries and allied trades. More than 400 million tons of wheat is milled for human consumption each year, and today nearly 2 billion people have potential access to fortified flour. Adding needed micronutrients to flour is an effective public health strategy to decrease neural tube defects and improve deficiencies such as anemia.

The Global Secretariat of FFI is housed at Emory University. As the senior member of the FFI staff at Emory, the role of the Nutrition Scientist is to oversee scientific and programmatic aspects of FFI, working closely with the FFI Director (based outside of Emory) and the FFI network. In addition, he/she will provide technical expertise in nutrition to the FFI network to ensure that programs are evidence-based, will assist the network in advocacy efforts, will take the lead in monitoring and evaluation of fortification programs, and will publish lessons learned in fortification programs in peer-reviewed journals.

We seek candidates with strong leadership qualities, excellent networking and interpersonal skills, and proven technical expertise in micronutrient nutrition and in programs to address them in low and middle income countries. Opportunities to also engage in other nutrition research are also available. The candidate is expected to mentor graduate students engaged in FFI work; teaching opportunities are available, if desired. A PhD in a relevant discipline is required. This is intended to be a contractual appointment over many years and is renewable yearly based on satisfactory performance and continued availability of funds.

Applicants should send a letter and a current curriculum vita describing their interest in this position to Dr. Reynaldo Martorell, Chair of Search Committee, Hubert Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, 1599 Clifton Rd NE, Room 4-607, Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA. Applications will be kept confidential and references will not be contacted without the permission of the applicant. Screening of applications will begin immediately and consideration of applicants will continue until the position is filled.

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Assistant Research Professor Food and Health Initiative, University of Connecticut College of Agriculture and Natural Resources Department of Nutritional Sciences

The Food and Health Initiative at the University of Connecticut College of Agriculture and Natural Resources seeks an Assistant Research Professor to work with instrumentation on the chemical analysis of polyphenolics in plants, food products and biologicals. This position will report to the director of the Initiative and will work closely with the co-leaders of the analytical core facility. The incumbent will perform chemical analyses, compile data and write reports to be used for internal use and research publications. The incumbent will operate, maintain, calibrate, trouble-shoot and resolve major problems with laboratory instruments and equipment. Other responsibilities include self-directed research, experimental design, serving as PI on grant proposals, and/or developing research collaborations with other programs at UConn.

Minimum Qualifications:

- Ph.D. in biochemistry or related field
- expertise in the quantitative methodology
- expertise in operating and maintaining chromatographic instrumentation
- Working knowledge of complex matrices
- Good written and verbal communication skills
- Good interpersonal skills

Preferred (desirable) qualifications:

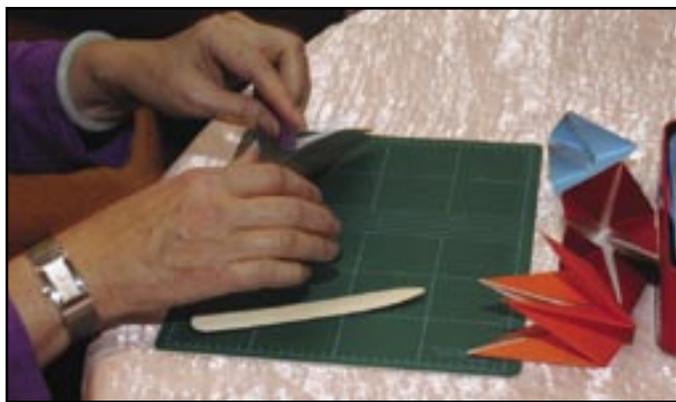
- B.S. in chemistry or related area
- Familiarity with HPLC, mass spectrometry, solid-phase extraction, GC, and microplate spectrophotometry
- Experience in preparing reports from collected data
- Knowledge of and expertise with sample matrix, including extraction methodology
- Experience in developing grant proposals

This is a non-tenure track, 11-month position, subject to annual renewal based on performance and availability of funding. A full benefits package, including health insurance and retirement plan, is provided.

To apply: Please send a cover letter, curriculum vitae, and contact information for three references preferably by email to: **Ms. Camilla Crossgrove, camilla.crossgrove@uconn.edu**. Please refer to **FHI Assistant Research Professor** on all materials. Inquiries about this position may be directed to Dr. Bruce A. Watkins, 860-486-0866, or by mail: Dr. Bruce Watkins, Professor, Department of Nutritional Sciences, 3624 Horsebarn Rd. Ext., Unit 4017, Storrs, CT 06269-4017.

Screening will begin April 15, 2011 and continue until the position is filled.

The University of Connecticut is an EEO/AA employer. The University of Connecticut actively solicits applications from minorities, women, and people with disabilities.



Attendees created origami sculptures to benefit Cranes for Kids, an Oshkosh B'Gosh program that provides new clothes to tsunami victims.



The party's theme was Washington in the spring.



Journal of Nutrition Editor Cathy Ross with Tom Ziegler (left) and Bob Cousins.



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Representatives from the Canadian Institute for Health Research join the fun.

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VirginiaTech ASST/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

Position summary: The Department of Human Nutrition Foods and Exercise (www.hnfe.vt.edu) in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Virginia Tech is accepting applications for a faculty position at the Assistant or Associate Professor rank.

We are looking for an outstanding individual to complement a team of scientists with a diverse range of expertise conducting basic and translational obesity-related research within the Department of Human Nutrition, Foods and Exercise, the Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, the Virginia Tech-Carilion School of Medicine and Research Institute, and across campus. The individual is expected to contribute to interdisciplinary research and training. Desired areas of expertise in the basic and/or applied sciences include, but are not limited to nutritional- or physical activity-induced epigenetic modifications, exercise physiology, immunology/inflammation, and central nervous system control of energy homeostasis. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and The Fralin Life Science Institute have identified obesity-related research as one of its strategic priorities and will have substantial resources available to campus faculty actively involved in the obesity cluster (www.fralin.vt.edu).

Required qualifications: Ph.D., M.D. or equivalent; demonstrated potential for excellence in research and teaching; and demonstrated ability to work independently and collaboratively.

For more information/how to apply: Complete the faculty application online at www.jobs.vt.edu (posting 0100178). Include a curriculum vitae, brief statement of research and teaching interests, vision for collaborative obesity research with specific goals, and the names, addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses of three individuals providing references. Inquiries about the positions should be directed to Matthew W. Hulver, Ph.D., Search Chair. Phone: (540) 231-7354. Email: hulvermw@vt.edu.

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From the April 2011 *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*:

Posting Calorie Counts and Imposing Junk-food Taxes: Do These Strategies Work?

The most effective solutions to obesity are consuming less and moving more, but getting people to make these lifestyle changes is exceedingly difficult. Two possible solutions aimed at changing purchasing behaviors among individuals who frequently eat out include taxation of high-calorie, non-nutritious foods and requiring calorie labeling at restaurants. But is there evidence that either of these strategies actually works? To help answer this question, researchers at Maastricht University and New Mexico State University documented what happens when calorie information is provided and

“taxes” are imposed on high-fat foods. Their results, along with an editorial by George Loewenstein from Carnegie Mellon University, can be found in the April 2011 issue of *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*.

Study Design

A total of 178 university students (mean age: ~19 y) were asked 3 times to choose from a list of hypothetical lunch items, of which the high-fat choices had varying prices, and some participants were provided with calorie information whereas others were not. Subjects were also characterized as being

restrained or unrestrained eaters—the former being those who habitually limit

their caloric intake. Hypothetical calorie intakes were calculated, and statistical effects of food costs (comparable to calorie taxes) and calorie information were assessed.

Results

The researchers found that the expected inverse relation between price and caloric intake depended on a relatively complex (but common sense) interaction with 1) whether calorie information was provided and 2) if the subject reported restrained or unrestrained eating patterns. For instance, whereas price increases (ie, taxes) imposed on the high-fat items were associated with decreased caloric intake in unrestrained participants regardless of whether caloric information was made available, they reduced

caloric intake in restrained participants only when caloric information was not provided.

Conclusions

The authors concluded that, although taxing high-fat items might positively alter food choices, combining this strategy with provision of calorie information might not work in some people. Loewenstein takes these findings one step further by asking whether calorie posting might even lead to increased caloric intake in some people, especially those at greatest risk of obesity. His argument that policy has, unfortunately, moved ahead more quickly than the “science” on which it is supposedly based is one that should be heeded by policy makers. Clearly, simply labeling foods will not solve today’s obesity problem.

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Fellowship

NIH-funded postdoctoral fellowship in Maternal and Child Nutrition. Available at the Division of Nutritional Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Position requires a doctoral degree, record of scientific accomplishment in a relevant field, and commitment to a career of research in Maternal and Child Nutrition as well as US citizenship or permanent residency. Research will be conducted under the supervision of one or more of 10 faculty mentors. Position available August 1, 2011; applications close May 3, 2011. To apply, send curriculum vitae (with list of publications), a statement of research interests and names and addresses of 3 references to: kathleen.rasmussen@cornell.edu.

Assistant Professor in Nutritional Sciences

The Department of Nutritional Sciences in the Faculty of Medicine invites applications for a tenure-stream position at the rank of Assistant Professorship. The anticipated start date is September 1, 2011.

The research interests of the Department range from basic science to clinical investigation and population health. Applications are encouraged from candidates with an excellent record of research accomplishments in any one of our four core research platforms: healthy human development and aging; nutrigenomics and personalized nutrition; chronic disease prevention and treatment; and nutrition, food and public policy, profiled on www.utoronto.ca/nutrisci/. Candidates must hold a PhD plus have post-doctoral or other related research experience. Successful candidates will be expected to mount an independent, externally funded research program and to participate in some teaching at the undergraduate or graduate level.

Applicants should send curriculum vitae, description of research interests and the names and addresses of 3 references by May 15, 2011 to:

Dr Mary L'Abbé, Chair,
Department of Nutritional Sciences
Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto
150 College St., FitzGerald Building,
Toronto, ON, Canada M5S 3E2.
Mary.Labbe@utoronto.ca
Phone: 416-978-7235 Fax: 416-971-2366

The University of Toronto is strongly committed to diversity within its community and especially welcomes applications from visible minority group members, women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disability, members of sexual minority groups and others who may contribute to further diversification of ideas. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority.

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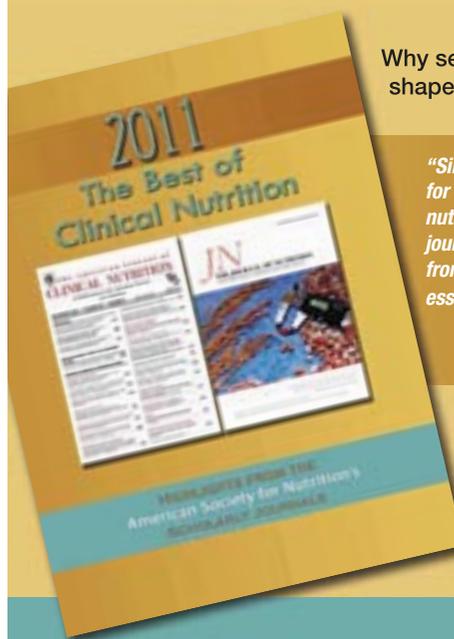


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"Since good nutrition is the foundation of good health, it is critically important for health professionals to have the latest information on advances in clinical nutrition research. ASN is the leading organization in nutrition science, and its journals publish cutting-edge research. This compendium of articles selected from ASN journals represents the latest developments in the field, and it is essential reading."

—Robert M. Russell, MD

Professor Emeritus of Medicine and Nutrition at Tufts University, ASN President



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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NUTRITION JOURNALS
LOOK AT THE SCIENCE BEHIND
HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP

The State of the Science on Dietary Sweeteners Containing Fructose: Summary and Issues to Be Resolved

J Nut, 2009; Vol. 139, No. 6, 1269S-1270S. <http://jn.nutrition.org/cgi/content/full/139/6/1269S>

"One conclusion of the discussion was that the metabolic effects of high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) and sucrose appear to be similar in humans."

Misconceptions about High-Fructose Corn Syrup: Is It Uniquely Responsible for Obesity, Reactive Dicarbonyl Compounds, and Advanced Glycation Endproducts?

J Nut, 2009; Vol. 139, No. 6, 1219S-1227S, June 2009. <http://jn.nutrition.org/cgi/content/full/139/6/1219S>

"Misconceptions about high-fructose corn syrup (HFCS) abound in the scientific literature, the advice of health professionals to their patients, media reporting, product advertising, and the irrational behavior of consumers. Foremost among these is the misconception that HFCS has a unique and substantive responsibility for the current obesity crisis. Inaccurate information from ostensibly reliable sources and selective presentation of research data gathered under extreme experimental conditions, representing neither the human diet nor HFCS, have misled the uninformed and created an atmosphere of distrust and avoidance for what, by all rights, should be considered a safe and innocuous sweetener."

Fructose and Satiety

J Nut, 2009; Vol. 139, No. 6, 1253S-1256S. <http://jn.nutrition.org/cgi/content/full/139/6/1253S>

"On balance, the case for fructose being less satiating than glucose or HFCS being less satiating than sucrose is not compelling."

Weak Association Between Sweeteners or Sweetened Beverages and Diabetes

J Nut, 2008; 138:138. <http://jn.nutrition.org/cgi/content/full/138/1/138>

"The hypothesis that fructose, HFCS, and caloric beverages play a unique role in obesity and type 2 diabetes beyond their inherent energy contributions has generated tremendous attention from scientists and the media, but no credible scientific support."

High-fructose corn syrup: everything you wanted to know, but were afraid to ask

Amer J Clin Nut, 2008; Vol. 88, No. 6, 1715S. <http://www.ajcn.org/cgi/content/full/88/6/1715S>

"The data presented indicated that HFCS is very similar to sucrose, being about 55% fructose and 45% glucose, and thus, not surprisingly, few metabolic differences were found comparing HFCS and sucrose."

Straight talk about high-fructose corn syrup: what it is and what it ain't

Amer J Clin Nut, 2008; Vol. 88, No. 6, 1716S-1721S. <http://www.ajcn.org/cgi/content/full/88/6/1716S>

"Although examples of pure fructose causing metabolic upset at high concentrations abound, especially when fed as the sole carbohydrate source, there is no evidence that the common fructose-glucose sweeteners do the same. Thus, studies using extreme carbohydrate diets may be useful for probing biochemical pathways, but they have no relevance to the human diet or to current consumption. I conclude that the HFCS-obesity hypothesis is supported neither in the United States nor worldwide."

No differences in satiety or energy intake after high-fructose corn syrup, sucrose, or milk preloads

Am J Clin Nut, 2007; Vol. 86, No. 6, 1586-1594. <http://www.ajcn.org/cgi/content/full/86/6/1586>

"Energy balance consequences of HFCS-sweetened soft drinks are not different from those of other isoenergetic drinks, eg, a sucrose-drink or milk."

Effects of glucose-to-fructose ratios in solutions on subjective satiety, food intake, and satiety hormones in young men

Am J Clin Nut, 2007; Vol. 86, No. 5, 1354-1363. <http://www.ajcn.org/cgi/content/full/86/5/1354>

"Sucrose, HFCS, and G50:F50 solutions do not differ significantly in their short-term effects on subjective and physiologic measures of satiety, uric acid, and food intake at a subsequent meal."

Effects of high-fructose corn syrup and sucrose consumption on circulating glucose, insulin, leptin, and ghrelin and on appetite in normal-weight women

Nut, 2007; Volume 23, Issue 2, 103-112. <http://sweetsurprise.com/sites/default/files/MelansonNutritionFeb2007.pdf>

"These short-term results suggest that, when fructose is consumed in the form of HFCS, the measured metabolic responses do not differ from Sucrose in lean women."

- **New Research: See Poster D641 1062.6, April 12, between 12:45 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.**
- **Click here for more new research on high fructose corn syrup.**
- **Click here for more studies on high fructose corn syrup.**

Membership Awards

In addition to the young investigator, scientific and lifetime achievement awards presented at last night's awards ceremony, there will be two special awards presented at the ASN Business Meeting Tuesday at 6 p.m., Convention Center room 151B.

EB 2011 Press

Room Hours

EB 2011's press room is located in East Registration, Salon D. The hours are:

Monday
7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Tuesday
7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Wednesday
7:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Scientists Decode the Brave New World of Nutritional Genomics

Nutrigenomics is a new era of nutrition, and like any pioneer, it has great potential but also great challenges, presenters said during the Sunday afternoon session "Integrating Nutritional Genomics and Genetics in the 21st Century Nutrition Curriculum."

Jose M. Ordovas, PhD, Tufts University, kicked off the session by asking the question: Genomes are very plastic and able to modify very quickly, but how can this variability be identified? Tools include sequencing and GWAS analysis, but more participants need to be included in studies, particularly in gene-environment interactions, he said. Phenotypes also need to be standardized along the lines of the PhenX Project, which has the goal of providing a resource of standard phenotypic and environmental exposure measures that can be incorporated into study protocols.

Other challenges include an incomplete picture of the interplay between the brain, hormones, behavior genes and motivation, Ordovas said. Researchers

also need to identify points of convergence among governments, academic research, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, and food and drinks markets that may offer new opportunities for co-development and translation. "And in order to gain acceptance by peers and public, we need to avoid the snake oil syndrome," he said.

Marie A. Caudill, PhD, RD, Cornell University, followed with tips on how to



Jose M. Ordovas, PhD

teach genomics to students. A Journal of the American Dietetic Association study showed that current curricula provide little or no genetics content, she said. Another study showed that 50 percent of dietitians had minimal knowledge of nutritional genomics, but most agreed it has an important place in curricula.

Learning objectives for a genomic approach to dietetic practice are to

understand and use genetic technology and nomenclature, and to identify nutrient gene interactions as reported in the literature, Caudill said. Learning activities could include developing a case study based on a common critical disease with known genetic and nutrition risk factors, she said. Educators can use or modify an existing clinical scenario to address the learning outcomes relevant to nutritional genomics, such as a person with a family history of heart disease who presents gene information like cholesterol ester transfer protein and its variant.

A student presentation followed by a question and answer session can help an instructor evaluate the student's grasp on nutritional genomics, Caudill said. Limitations and challenges include the fact that studies to date are somewhat hindered because measuring the effects of diet on genes is hampered by the imprecision of measuring dietary intake. Never before has the gap between the quantity of information and the ability to interpret it been so huge, she said.

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