

## D-Fagomine lowers postprandial blood glucose and modulates bacterial adhesion

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### Abstract

D-Fagomine is an iminosugar originally isolated from seeds of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum sculentum* Moench), present in the human diet and now available as a pure crystalline product. We tested D-fagomine for activities connected to a reduction in the risk of developing insulin resistance, becoming overweight and suffering from an excess of potentially pathogenic bacteria. The activities were: intestinal sucrose inhibition *in vitro* (rat mucosa and everted intestine sleeves), modulation of postprandial blood glucose in rats, bacterial agglutination and bacterial adhesion to pig intestinal mucosa. When ingested together with sucrose or starch, D-fagomine lowered blood glucose in a dose-dependent manner without stimulating insulin secretion. D-Fagomine reduced the area under the curve (0–120 min) by 20% ( $P < 0.01$ ) and shifted the time to maximum blood glucose concentration ( $T_{\max}$ ) by 15 min at doses of 1–2 mg/kg body weight when administered together with 1 g sucrose/kg body weight. Moreover, D-fagomine (0.14 mM) agglutinated 60% of Enterobacteriaceae (*Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium) populations ( $P < 0.01$ ), while it did not show this effect on *Bifidobacterium* spp. or *Lactobacillus* spp. At the same concentration, D-fagomine significantly ( $P < 0.001$ ) inhibited the adhesion of Enterobacteriaceae (95–99% cells in the supernatant) and promoted the adhesion of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (56% cells in the supernatant) to intestinal mucosa. D-Fagomine did not show any effect on bacterial cell viability. Based on all this evidence, D-fagomine may be used as a dietary ingredient or functional food component to reduce the health risks associated with an excessive intake of fast-digestible carbohydrates, or an excess of potentially pathogenic bacteria.

**Key words:** Fagomine: Iminosugars: Insulin resistance: Weight management: Microbiota

D-Fagomine (1,2-dideoxyynojirimycin) is a six-membered ring iminocyclitol that was first isolated from seeds of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum sculentum* Moench, Polygonaceae)<sup>(1)</sup> and is also present in other plant sources such as mulberry (*Morus Alba*, Moraceae) leaves<sup>(2)</sup> and gogi (*Lycium chinense*) roots<sup>(3)</sup>. Iminocyclitols, also referred to as iminosugars, are carbohydrate analogues in which the endocyclic oxygen has been replaced by nitrogen (Fig. 1) and the spatial configurations of the hydroxyl groups are coincident with those of sugars (e.g. glucose, galactose, fucose and mannose). D-Fagomine was the first iminosugar found in plants and it

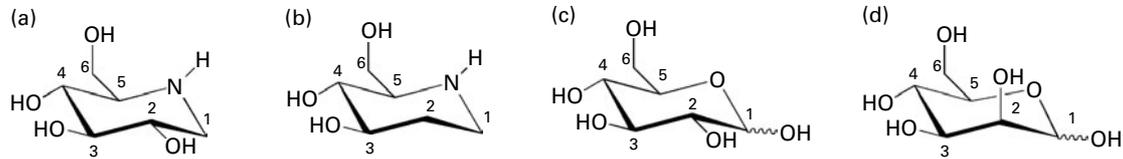
is present in the human diet, since buckwheat flour is used in the elaboration of many traditional foods including Japanese soba noodles, French gallettes de Bretagne and Italian polenta. Another common iminocyclitol is 1-deoxyynojirimycin (DNJ), which is the most abundant iminosugar found in mulberry<sup>(4)</sup>. D-Fagomine presents the molecular configuration of D-glucose and D-mannose on carbons 3, 4 and 5, while DNJ is a sugar mimetic of D-glucose. D-Fagomine and DNJ are particularly stable compounds, both chemically and metabolically<sup>(5)</sup>.

DNJ and other iminosugars are inhibitors of intestinal disaccharidases such as sucrase, lactase and maltase as well as other

**Abbreviations:** DNJ, 1-deoxyynojirimycin; GI, glycaemic index; GL, glycaemic load; IR, insulin resistance.

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**Fig. 1.** Chemical structures of iminocyclitols (a) 1-deoxynojirimycin and (b) D-fagomine) compared to configurationally similar monosaccharides ((c) D-glucose and (d) D-mannose).

glycosidases (i.e. exo- and endosaccharidases) that break down oligomeric and polymeric saccharides<sup>(2,6)</sup>. This inhibitory effect has the potential to quench and delay the hyperglycaemic response to oral sucrose and starch. This is nutritionally relevant because persistent hyperglycaemia from carbohydrate abuse may lead to insulin resistance (IR), elevated fasting blood glucose and excess weight. IR, elevated fasting blood glucose, increased waist circumference, dyslipidaemia and high blood pressure are factors in the so-called metabolic syndrome<sup>(7)</sup>. IR may develop into type 2 diabetes which carries with it a major risk of CVD which are by far the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in many countries, including the USA<sup>(8)</sup>. Obesity and type 2 diabetes are considered modern epidemics, and their incidence is particularly alarming among children and adolescents<sup>(9)</sup>. The problem is far from being satisfactorily addressed, considering the high availability and low cost of energy-dense foods compared to low-energy-density healthier alternatives<sup>(10,11)</sup>.

As iminocyclitols are sugar mimetics, they may also have the capacity to inhibit the protein–carbohydrate-mediated adhesion of bacteria to epithelial surfaces. This may be an important activity because the virulence of potentially deleterious strains such as *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium is associated with their tight adhesion to mucosal surfaces, typically through lectins expressed in the tip of their fimbriae<sup>(12)</sup> while putatively beneficial bacteria, such as probiotic strains of *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp., are more loosely attached<sup>(13)</sup>. This would again be a particularly important activity of iminosugars, as the composition of the intestinal microbiota is influenced by dietary habits and gut micro-organisms play a role in the regulation of the host's energy homeostasis and fat storage<sup>(14)</sup>. The activity of iminosugars as antiadhesive binding agents and their potential role as modulators of bacterial adhesion have not been extensively researched. A recent paper linked the iminosugar DNJ to the inhibition of *Streptococcus mutans* biofilm formation<sup>(15)</sup>. Other authors<sup>(16)</sup> reported that the antiadhesive effect of hydrophobic *N*-alkylated-DNJ was due to the hydrophobic moiety, since DNJ itself was inactive.

In the search for new nutritional tools to reduce the risk of developing IR and becoming overweight, we considered D-fagomine (Fig. 1), a mild glycosidase inhibitor<sup>(17)</sup>, as a suitable candidate for a dietary ingredient and functional food component. Nothing has yet been reported concerning the effects of orally administered D-fagomine, possibly because, as a weak inhibitor *in vitro*, it has always been assumed that its *in vivo* efficacy would be limited. The only *in vivo* effect claimed for D-fagomine was the stimulation of insulin release after intraperitoneal administration to streptozotocin-diabetic mice<sup>(18)</sup>. We also considered that, due to its structural

similarity with D-mannose, D-fagomine could have some effects on bacterial adhesion. There are no previous reports of any antiadhesive activity of D-fagomine. The lack of information on the activities of oral D-fagomine may also be due to low availability from both natural and synthetic sources. However, an elegant and expedient chemo-enzymatic method has now been developed which is opening up the possibility of obtaining pure crystalline D-fagomine in g to kg quantities for thorough testing<sup>(19,20)</sup>. Using this preparation, we examine in the present study the modulation of both postprandial blood glucose concentration and bacterial adhesion by D-fagomine.

## Materials and methods

### Reagents

D-Fagomine, provided by Bioglane (Barcelona, Spain) was manufactured following the patented proprietary enzymatic catalysis procedure described in WO2008025826A1. We used the resulting crystalline pure (assay 98%) preparation of D-fagomine (Fagopure<sup>®</sup>) to evaluate the activity of D-fagomine along the intestinal tract as a modulator of both glycosidase activity and bacterial adhesion. Other reagents and chemicals were: DNJ (Carbosynth Limited, Compton, Berkshire, UK), miglitol (Zhejiang Medicine Company Limited, Xinchang Pharma, Chengguan Town, China), acarbose (Serva Electrophoresis GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany), sucrose (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), starch (maize starch C-TEX 06 201; Cargill-Cerestar, Martorell, Spain), phloridzin dihydrate (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), ketamine chlorhydrate (Imalgene 1000; Merial Laboratorios S.A., Barcelona, Spain), xylazine (Rompun 2%; Química Farmacéutica S.A., Barcelona, Spain), 4-hydroxybenzoic acid (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany), 4-aminoantipyrine (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), Glucose oxidase type II-S from *Aspergillus niger* (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany), Peroxidase Type II from horseradish (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA), Tris (hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (Tris; Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). Water for the preparation of buffers and other assay solutions was obtained using a water purification Milli-Q system (Millipore Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA).

### Rats and diets

A total of seventy-seven adult male Sprague–Dawley rats of 175–250 g body weight (Janvier, Le Genest-St-Isle, France) were housed in cages (*n* 3–4/cage) under controlled conditions of stable humidity (40–77%), and temperature (23°C) with a 12 h light–12 h dark cycle. The rats were fed *ad libitum*

a standard diet (Panlab A04; Panlab, Barcelona, Spain) and given water. To minimise circadian rhythm effects, rat manipulations were carried out in the morning. Handling and killing of the animals were in full accordance with the European Union guidelines for the care and management of laboratory animals and the pertinent permission was obtained from the CSIC Subcommittee of Bioethical Issues (ref. AGL2009-12374-C03-03). The authors further attest that all efforts were made to minimise the number of animals used and their suffering.

### Sucrose/starch-loading test

The sucrose/starch-loading test was performed after a 12 h food deprivation period. A solution of sucrose or starch (1 or 2 g/kg body weight) together with the appropriate amount of the compound being tested was administered to the rats. Negative and positive control experiments were performed by administration of only water and carbohydrate solutions, respectively. The appropriate doses of D-fagomine (1, 2, 4 mg/kg body weight), DNJ, miglitol (*N*-hydroxyethyl-DNJ) and acarbose (2 mg/kg body weight) were administered as water solutions (5 ml/kg body weight) using a gastric probe. We used four or five animals for each condition tested. Blood samples were collected from the saphenous vein<sup>(21)</sup> at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90 and 120 min after administration. Blood glucose concentration was measured by the enzyme electrode method using a blood glucose meter Ascensia ELITE XL (Bayer Consumer Care AG, Basel, Switzerland). Insulin concentration was measured using the rat/mouse insulin ELISA kit from Millipore Corporation, in plasma obtained from blood samples (0.1 ml) collected into tubes containing EDTA at 0, 8, 15, 30, 60 and 120 min after administration. The plasma was kept at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis.

### Sucrase activity measurements on tissue homogenates and everted intestine sleeves

The activity of brush-border sucrase (glycosidase EC 3.2.1.48) was assayed on jejunal mucosa and everted intestine sleeves following Dahlqvist<sup>(22)</sup> and Lee *et al.*<sup>(23)</sup>. For the preparation of gut mucosal homogenates, the rats were fasted overnight and then anaesthetised with ketamine chlorhydrate (90 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally) and xylazine (10 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally). The anaesthetised rats were killed by cervical dislocation. The small intestine was removed, and carefully divided into duodenum, jejunum and ileum. The jejunum was washed with ice-cold isotonic saline (5 ml), opened lengthwise and the mucosa scraped off with a microscope slide. The samples were added to ice-cold isotonic saline (50 mg mucosa/ml) and homogenised using a T10 basic Ultra-Turrax (IKA, Staufen, Germany). Sucrase activity was determined by colorimetric measurement of the glucose release by the action of sucrase on sucrose, according to the classic procedure in Dahlqvist<sup>(22)</sup>. Each product (D-fagomine, DNJ, miglitol, acarbose) was tested on the mucosa of five rats at concentrations ranging from 0.2 nM to 1 mM in the presence of 0.1 M-sucrose (substrate). Inhibitors (5  $\mu\text{l}$ ) and suitably diluted

homogenised mucosa (95  $\mu\text{l}$ ) were pre-incubated (30 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ); then the reaction was carried out in phosphate buffer pH 6.8 (300 ml) by the addition of the substrate (0.1 ml). Substrate, inhibitor and homogenised mucosa were incubated together (30 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 250 rpm) in triplicate. The reaction was terminated by the addition of Glucostat solution (2 ml) (Tris 0.5 M; 4-hydroxybenzoic acid 10 mM; 4-aminoantipyrine 0.4 mM; glucose oxidase 1480 IU/l (24.672  $\mu\text{katal/l}$ ), peroxidase 250 IU/l (4.167  $\mu\text{katal/l}$ ), pH 7.3). After further incubation (2.5 h at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), the amount of glucose was measured at 505 nm using an ELISA reader and ninety-six-well plates. Enzyme activity ( $\mu\text{mol}$  of substrate hydrolysed/h) was normalised to protein content evaluated by the Bradford method<sup>(24)</sup>.

To prepare the everted intestine sleeves, the jejunum was obtained as described previously, flushed with ice-cold isotonic saline (5 ml) and cut into 3-cm-long segments that were weighed. Each segment was everted using a plastic pipette tip (yellow) and both ends were secured by tying knots. The brush-border membrane facing the lumen *in vivo* now faced outwards. Because the glucose released by the action of sucrase would be taken up into the tissue by the GLUT, this was inhibited by pre-incubating the sleeves (30 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 250 rpm) in Ringer's solution containing the GLUT inhibitor phloridzin (0.5 mM)<sup>(23)</sup>. The sleeves then were incubated (16 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , pH 7.3 and 250 rpm) in Ringer's solution (5 ml) containing sucrose (50 mM) as well as phloridzin (0.5 mM) and the appropriate concentration of the inhibitor (0.2 nM to 1 mM). After incubation, the sleeves were removed and aliquots (500  $\mu\text{l}$ ) of the incubation solution were added to tubes containing Glucostat solution (2 ml) in triplicate. These were then incubated (2 h at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 250 rpm) and afterwards absorbance at 505 nm was read on a SpectraMax M5 spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Sucrase activity ( $\mu\text{mol}$  of substrate hydrolysed/h) was normalised to mg of wet weight of the intestinal sleeve.

### Bacterial agglutination

The strains used were obtained from the Bacterial Strain Collection of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Overnight cultures of each bacterial strain were inoculated into 100-ml flasks containing Luria medium to facilitate the production of fimbriae. The strains were incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h. Colonies were grown on Luria medium Agar plates (Liofilchem, Roseto degli Abruzzi, Italy) and after 24 h of incubation, several dilutions were prepared in PBS for each strain, down to a concentration of  $10^8$  colony-forming units/ml. Bacterial suspensions in the presence of D-fagomine at final concentrations of 20 and 200 mg/l (0.14 and 1.4 mM) were incubated for 90 min at room temperature. The suspensions were spread onto slides, observed under an optical microscope and compared with negative control cultures and positive control suspensions obtained with mannose 0.05 M. A minimum of twenty fields were evaluated for aggregations. The results were expressed as percentages of aggregation related to the number of aggregations obtained with mannose 0.05 M (100%).

### Bacterial adhesion to intestinal mucosa

The mucosa was obtained from intestinal segments of pigs, just after they were killed at a local slaughterhouse, and kept frozen until use. The mucosa preparation (1 ml) was defrosted, centrifuged and mixed with PBS (99 ml). Before each test, the concentration of mucin in the suspension was calculated by the Bradford method<sup>(24)</sup>. Multiwell plates (Nunc®; Nunc A/S, Roskilde, Denmark) were coated by incubation with the mucosa suspension (2.5 ml) overnight at 4°C. Then the unbound mucosa was carefully sucked off and the wells gently loaded with bacterial suspensions (10<sup>7</sup> colony-forming units/ml) followed immediately by the addition of the appropriate amount of D-fagomine to reach the desired final concentrations (10 and 20 mg/l, 0.07 and 0.14 mM) in a total volume of 1.5 ml. The mixtures were incubated at 37°C for 90 min. Mannose 0.05 M was used as a positive control and the experiment was performed in triplicate. Finally, the colony-forming units from both the supernatant and mucosa were counted under an optical microscope after cultivating both fractions overnight.

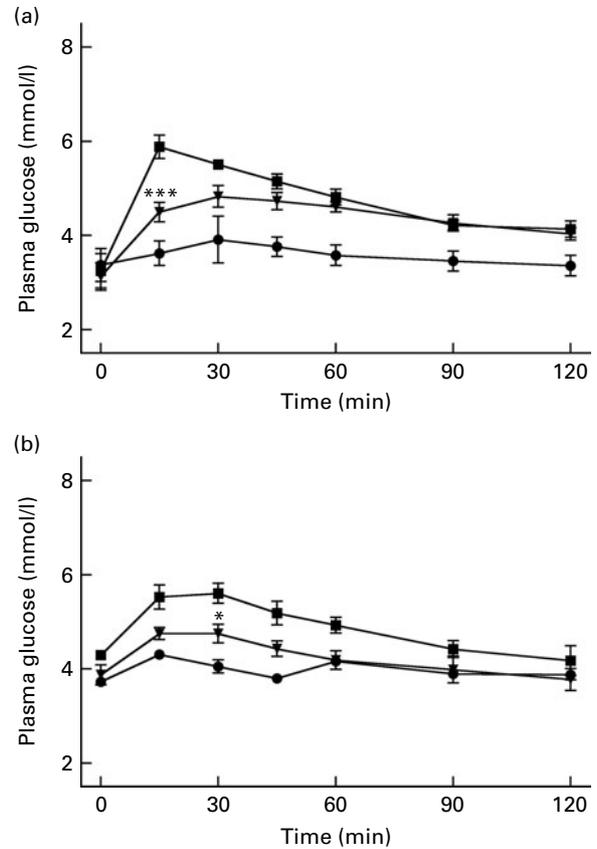
### Statistics

The results from the sucrase inhibition tests are expressed as mean values with their standard errors. Student's *t* test (two-tailed distribution) was carried out to analyse the differences between the two assays. We applied a non-linear sigmoid dose–response inhibition approximation model to derive the IC<sub>50</sub> values for enzyme inhibition. The areas under the curve from the sucrase/starch-loading tests were calculated using the trapezoidal rule. Statistical differences were evaluated by two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni's post test. Results with *P* < 0.05 were taken as significant. All data manipulation and statistical analysis were performed using Graph Pad Prism 4 (Graph Pad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA).

### Results

#### Effect of D-fagomine on postprandial blood glucose in vivo

D-Fagomine lowered postprandial glycaemia in Sprague–Dawley rats following the intake of sucrose and starch (Fig. 2). D-Fagomine effectively modulated postprandial glycaemia in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3) that resulted in a reduction in area under the curve at 120 min between 17% (1 mg D-fagomine/kg body weight) (*P* < 0.01) and 43% (4 mg D-fagomine/kg body weight) (*P* < 0.001) after the intake of 1 g sucrose/kg body weight. No significant differences (*P* > 0.05) between the doses of 1 and 2 mg D-fagomine/kg body weight were recorded under our experimental conditions. D-Fagomine lowered the maximum blood glucose concentration from 5.8 mM to 5.4, 4.8 and 4.4 mM at doses of 1, 2 and 4 mg/kg body weight, respectively, and shifted the time to maximum blood glucose concentration (*T*<sub>max</sub>) from 15 to 30 min (doses of 1 and 2 mg D-fagomine/kg body weight) and to 45 min (4 mg D-fagomine/kg body weight) (Fig. 3). The efficiencies of D-fagomine, DNJ, miglitol (*N*-hydroxyethyl-DNJ) and acarbose on blood glucose concentration in healthy Sprague–Dawley rats given a single dose of

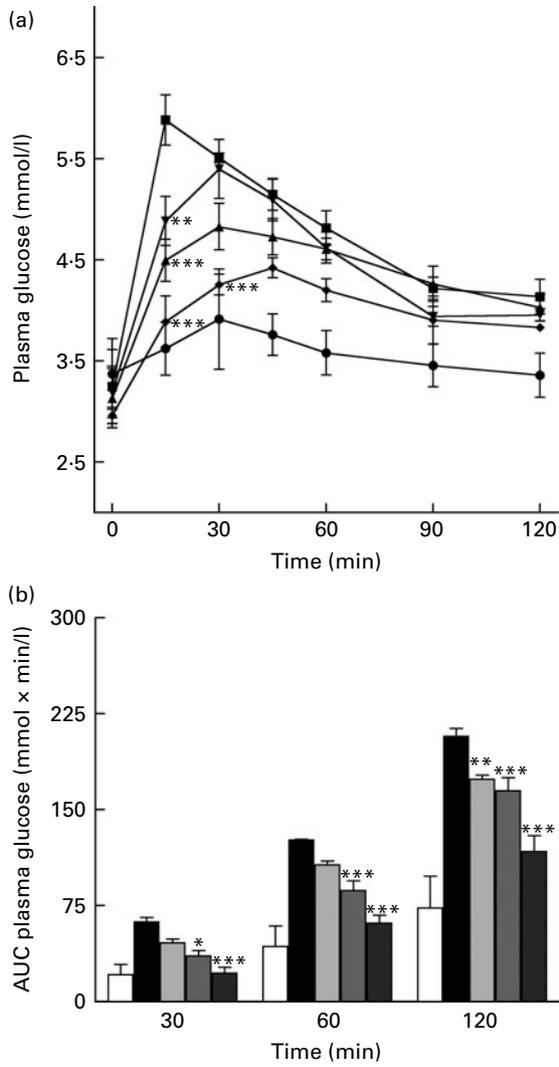


**Fig. 2.** Effect of D-fagomine (2 mg/kg body weight) on the glycaemic response of normal Sprague–Dawley rats after ingestion (1 g/kg body weight) of: (a) sucrose and (b) starch. Normal rats were food-deprived for 12 h and then administered the carbohydrate and D-fagomine together. —■—, Sucrose (1 g/kg); —▼—, sucrose + D-fagomine (2 mg/kg); —●—, vehicle (water). Values are means with their standard errors of mean. Mean values were significantly different from the control: \* *P* < 0.05, \*\*\* *P* < 0.001.

sucrose were of the same order of magnitude. Acarbose, which is not an iminosugar, was the most effective agent tested. These comparative results are included as Supplemental Fig. S1 (available online at <http://www.journals.cambridge.org/bjn>). D-Fagomine did not show any effect on postprandial glycaemia after the intake of glucose (dose–response curves included as Supplemental Fig. S2 available online at <http://www.journals.cambridge.org/bjn>), which suggests that it did not affect glucose transport across the small intestine. In agreement with this, D-fagomine has been observed to have no effect on the transport of D-glucose (5 mM) in cultures of intestinal Caco-2 cells (R Martín-Venegas and R Ferrer, personal communication). Postprandial blood insulin concentration decreased in accordance with the decrease in blood glucose concentration (Fig. 4), which indicates that D-fagomine did not stimulate fast insulin secretion.

#### Intestinal disaccharidase inhibitory activity in vitro

The *in vitro* sucrase inhibitory activity of D-fagomine, DNJ, miglitol and acarbose was measured on preparations of homogenised intestinal mucosa and on sections of everted small intestine (Table 1). The outcomes of the two *in vitro* assays



**Fig. 3.** Dose-dependent effect of D-fagomine on the glycaemic response of normal Sprague–Dawley rats after ingestion of sucrose (1 g/kg body weight). Normal rats were food-deprived for 12 h and then administered the carbohydrate and D-fagomine together. AUC, area under the curve. (a) —■—, sucrose (1 g/kg); —▼—, sucrose + D-fagomine (1 mg/kg); —▲—, sucrose + D-fagomine (2 mg/kg); —◆—, sucrose + D-fagomine (4 mg/kg); —●—, vehicle (water). (b) □, vehicle (water); ■, sucrose (1 g/kg); ▨, sucrose + D-fagomine (1 mg/kg); ▩, sucrose + D-fagomine (2 mg/kg); ▪, sucrose + D-fagomine (4 mg/kg). Values are means with their standard errors of mean. Mean values were significantly different from the control: \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ .

were clearly different. Only the D-fagomine results were similar ( $P > 0.05$ ) in both assays. On homogenised mucosa, D-fagomine was a weaker inhibitor than the other compounds between two and three orders of magnitude. In contrast, when everted intestinal membranes were used, the inhibitory potencies of D-fagomine and acarbose were similar, and the differences between D-fagomine and the other two compounds were lower.

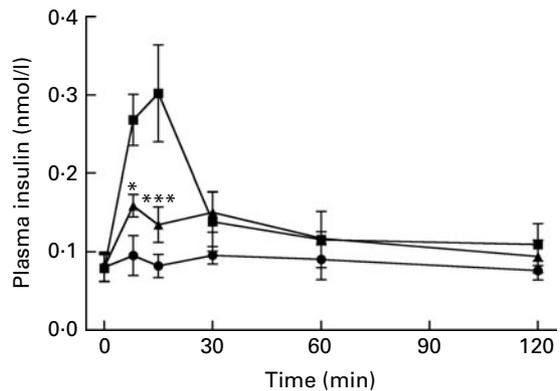
**Agglutinating and antiadhesive activity of D-fagomine on fimbriated bacteria**

D-Fagomine modulated bacterial adhesion without affecting cell viability. At a concentration as high as 2000 mg/l, D-fagomine was virtually inactive as antimicrobial agent against an

array of different strains. The results of the inhibition tests are included in Supplemental Table S2 (available online at <http://www.journals.cambridge.org/bjn>). D-Fagomine agglutinated cells of *E. coli* and *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium at concentrations of 20 and 200 mg/l with agglutinations of 60 and 70% of the control cultures, respectively ( $P < 0.001$ ). Fig. 5 illustrates this agglutination effect. Moreover, D-fagomine effectively prevented the adhesion of the same fimbriated bacterial strains on pig intestinal mucosa at concentrations of 10 and 20 mg/l ( $P < 0.001$ ) (Table 2). More than 95% of the Enterobacteriaceae were recovered in the supernatant. The effect was equivalent to that of a solution of mannose 0.05 M (i.e. 9000 mg/l). At 20 mg/l, D-fagomine did not affect the adhesion of *Bifidobacterium* sp. to intestinal mucosa and promoted the adhesion of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* ( $P < 0.001$ ) (Table 2).

**Discussion**

Natural iminosugars mimic the structures of sugars and may have the capacity to bind to the same loci within biological systems. Particularly D-fagomine is structurally related to D-glucose and D-mannose (Fig. 1). We first tested D-fagomine for the modulation of postprandial blood glucose with regard to potential applications in the reduction of the risk of developing IR and becoming overweight. D-Fagomine has been described before as a weak inhibitor of  $\alpha$ -glycosidases in *in vitro* assays using purified enzymes<sup>(19)</sup> or homogenates of intestinal mucosa<sup>(25)</sup>. When we tested D-fagomine *in vivo*, we found that it lowered postprandial blood glucose concentration in healthy rats given a single dose of sucrose. D-Fagomine was less efficient in doing so than acarbose, a non-absorbable inhibitor of both  $\alpha$ -glycosidases and  $\alpha$ -amylase, and similar in efficiency to DNJ, a more potent iminosugar *in vitro*<sup>(25)</sup>, and its derivative miglitol (*N*-hydroxyethyl-DNJ). Then we corroborated that D-fagomine was a weaker sucrose inhibitor *in vitro* than DNJ, miglitol and acarbose (Table 1, first column). As the results were different *in vitro* and *in vivo*,



**Fig. 4.** Effect of D-fagomine on the insulinaemic response of normal Sprague–Dawley rats after ingestion of sucrose (1 g/kg body weight). Normal rats were food-deprived for 12 h and then administered the carbohydrate and D-fagomine together. —■—, Sucrose (1 g/kg); —▲—, sucrose + D-fagomine (2 mg/kg); —●—, vehicle (water). Values are means with their standard errors of mean. Mean values were significantly different from the control: \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ .

**Table 1.** Inhibitory activity† of sugar mimetics on rat intestinal sucrase *in vitro*

(IC<sub>50</sub> values with their standard errors of mean)

Compound	Assay			
	Intestinal mucosa homogenate		Everted intestine sleeves‡	
	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	SEM	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	SEM
D-Fagomine	42.0	5.9	59.0	8.1
Acarbose	1.10*	0.13	53.0	8.9
Miglitol	0.150*	0.017	5.20*	0.80
DNJ	0.0270*	0.0030	0.77*	0.10

DNJ, 1-deoxynojirimycin.

\* Mean values were significantly different from those of D-fagomine within each assay ( $P < 0.001$ ).

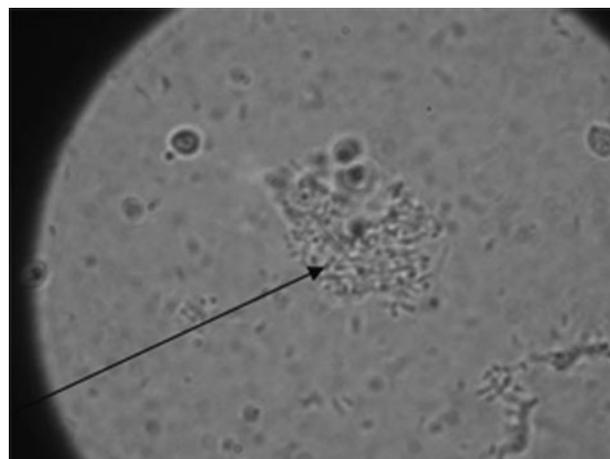
† Activity is given as μmol of sucrose hydrolysed/h.

‡ Activity is normalised to mg of wet weight of the intestinal sleeve.

we tested the same compounds as sucrase inhibitors on everted intestine sleeves, an experimental set-up that is closer to the situation *in vivo*. This method is not commonly used because it is more experimentally complex than the method of homogenised mucosa and it has been shown that both preparations give similar sucrase activity<sup>(23)</sup>. While D-fagomine was still a mild inhibitor in the everted sleeve test, the differences in the absolute values of sucrase inhibition by DNJ, miglitol and acarbose between the two *in vitro* assays were of more than one order of magnitude (Table 1). The sucrase inhibitory potencies of D-fagomine and acarbose in the everted sleeve test were similar, while those of DNJ and miglitol were approximately 10-fold and 70-fold higher. These results indicate that experimental departure from the *in vivo* situation may result in large differences in the outcome of brush-border sucrase inhibition assays and that potent inhibitors *in vitro* may not be as effective *in vivo*. The *in vitro* assays may provide information about comparative efficiencies and the everted sleeves, a set-up closer to the *in vivo* situation, may be a better option than working with purified enzymes or homogenates. Whatever the choice is, special attention must be paid when extrapolating the results to postprandial blood glucose modulation. To make sure that putatively useful compounds are not overlooked, direct testing *in vivo* appears to be the best option.

As intraperitoneally administered D-fagomine induced insulin release and consequently lowered glycaemia in diabetic mice<sup>(18)</sup>, stimulation of insulin secretion may be thought to account for the *in vivo* activity disclosed here. However, in our *in vivo* experiments, orally administered D-fagomine did not raise the blood insulin level (Fig. 3); on the contrary, as it lowered blood glucose, it also lowered the insulin response over the 2-h postprandial period. Moreover, D-fagomine did not show any effect on postprandial glycaemia after intake of glucose (Supplemental Fig. S2 available online at <http://www.journals.cambridge.org/bjn>). These results imply that D-fagomine neither stimulated fast insulin secretion nor significantly affected glucose transport across the small intestine. Over the postprandial period, the action of D-fagomine appears to be that of slowing down the glucose release from oligomeric and polymeric carbohydrates by inhibition of

brush-border glycosidases. So D-fagomine lowers the so-called glycaemic load (GL) of a meal. The GL corresponding to a given foodstuff is calculated as the amount of carbohydrates in it multiplied by its glycaemic index (GI), the area under the curve of blood glucose from 0 to 2 h after ingestion of 50 g of carbohydrate<sup>(26,27)</sup>. The GL is thereby a measure of how much carbohydrates are incorporated systemically as glucose and how fast this occurs<sup>(26,27)</sup>. Low GI and GL diets have been associated with a reduced risk of becoming overweight by delaying the onset of hunger and limiting the storage of nutrients as fat<sup>(28)</sup>. While it is accepted that lowering the glycaemic response by glycosidase inhibitors and low GI foods both delay the onset of IR<sup>(29,30)</sup>, the question of whether diets with low GI and GL are effective at controlling excess weight is controversial<sup>(31)</sup>. A recent meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials and a more recent trial published later suggested that low-carbohydrate diets may only be associated with modest short-term weight loss<sup>(32,33)</sup>. It should be noted though that these trials were conducted on large genotypically and phenotypically heterogeneous populations. Clearer effects may well be evident from studies with subpopulations that are sensitive to carbohydrate-related weight gain. Supporting this view is the observation that early (30 min) postprandial insulinaemia predicted weight gain in humans and that there exists a subpopulation characterised by early high-insulin secretion that gains weight while consuming a low-fat diet<sup>(34)</sup>. Randomised controlled trials with D-fagomine and appropriate subpopulations may help to clarify the role of low-GL diets in weight gain and to confirm the reduction in the risk of developing type 2 diabetes associated with lowering postprandial glycaemia. Another controversial point involving lowering GL is that low-GI foods include ingredients that are poorly defined chemically (e.g. complex mixtures with unidentified minor components) and their mode of action is unclear. Moreover, most of these ingredients may alter the organoleptic and rheologic properties of the original foodstuff. As pure D-fagomine is effective at a concentration of 0.1% in the matrix, the ingredient may allow the design of foodstuffs with controlled GI resulting in only minimal modification of the composition and the other properties.



**Fig. 5.** Aggregation of *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium in a solution of D-fagomine in PBS (200 mg/l).

**Table 2.** Influence of D-fagomine on the adhesion of bacteria to intestinal pig mucosa\*  
(Mean values of the logarithms of colony-forming units (CFU; total and supernatant) and percentage CFU in the supernatant)

	Total		Supernatant		Supernatant	
	Log CFU/ml	SEM	Log CFU/ml	SEM	% CFU	SEM
<b>Control (PBS)</b>						
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB7654	8.59	0.01	6.07	0.00	0.30	0.01
<i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB5643	8.60	0.00	6.14	0.00	0.35	0.01
<i>Escherichia coli</i> FVB2453	8.60	0.00	6.16	0.00	0.36	0.01
<i>E. coli</i> FVB3478	8.60	0.00	6.18	0.00	0.38	0.02
<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> FVB1467	6.69	0.00	6.65	0.00	91.84	0.01
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> sp. FVB4278	7.08	0.00	7.08	0.00	99.15	0.01
<b>D-Fagomine 10 mg/l (0.07 mM)</b>						
<i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB7654	8.56	0.01	8.53	0.00	91.80	0.06
<i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB5643	8.32	0.00	8.22	0.00	78.40	0.12
<i>E. coli</i> FVB2453	8.09	0.00	8.07	0.00	94.50	0.01
<i>E. coli</i> FVB3478	8.27	0.00	8.24	0.00	95.10	0.01
<i>L. acidophilus</i> FVB1467	6.69	0.00	6.43	0.00	54.60	0.06
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> sp. FVB4278	7.08	0.00	7.08	0.00	99.17	0.00
<b>D-Fagomine 20 mg/l (0.14 mM)</b>						
<i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB7654	8.07	0.01	8.04	0.00	98.20	0.00
<i>S. enterica</i> serovar Typhimurium FVB5643	8.47	0.00	8.45	0.00	95.50	0.00
<i>E. coli</i> FVB2453	8.04	0.00	8.02	0.01	96.30	0.06
<i>E. coli</i> FVB3478	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	99.00	0.00
<i>L. acidophilus</i> FVB1467	6.71	0.01	6.46	0.00	56.27	0.01
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> sp. FVB4278	8.08	0.00	8.08	0.00	99.17	0.01

FVB, Facultat Veterinària Barcelona.

\* Wells coated with pig mucosa overnight at 4°C, loaded with the bacterial suspensions in the presence of D-fagomine and incubated at 37°C for 90 min. Both the attached material and the supernatant were counted for CFU.

We also disclose here an activity of D-fagomine that had never been suggested before: the modulation of bacterial adhesion. We observed that D-fagomine selectively agglutinated potentially deleterious Enterobacteriaceae and prevented their adhesion to pig intestinal mucosa. The adhesion of *Lactobacillus* spp. was promoted by D-fagomine while that of *Bifidobacterium* spp. was not affected (Table 2). Fimbriated strains such as *E. coli* and *S. enterica* serovar Typhimurium express mannose-specific lectins on the tip of their fimbriae that bind to membrane carbohydrates as a first step in the colonisation of other organisms<sup>(35)</sup>. As D-fagomine is structurally similar to lectin-binding sugars such as mannose (Fig. 1), the observed agglutinating effect is most probably due to the affinity of the iminocyclitol for lectins. Non-fimbriated probiotic strains express other surface adhesins of glycoprotein nature (glycoprotein adhesins) that keep bacteria loosely attached to the intestinal wall<sup>(13)</sup>. These interactions do not appear to be affected by D-fagomine. Notably, D-fagomine did not show any antibiotic effect on any of the strains tested. This is important because other putatively beneficial strains will keep their full viability in the presence of D-fagomine. Thus, the agglutination of Enterobacteriaceae will most probably favour intestinal colonisation by loosely bound non-pathogenic strains such as *Bifidobacterium* spp. and *Lactobacillus* spp. and might help to avoid the complications associated with intestinal conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease. As the intestinal microbiota clearly influences the physiological status of the gut and even the health of the whole organism<sup>(36)</sup>, further studies will determine whether this activity of D-fagomine results in long-term effects related to the reduction of health risk factors.

In conclusion, here we report the short-term activity of D-fagomine along the intestinal tract, consisting of effectively lowering the postprandial blood glucose concentration and selectively agglutinating enterobacteria. D-Fagomine effectively modulates the blood glucose response in a dose-dependent manner after the ingestion of sucrose or starch, probably by delaying saccharide hydrolysis by brush-border glycosidases. We also show that the results of sucrose inhibition *in vitro* very much depend on the experimental set-up and cannot account for the activity of inhibitors *in vivo*. D-Fagomine also inhibits the adhesion of potentially deleterious bacteria to the intestinal mucosa. Based on all this evidence, D-fagomine may be used as a dietary ingredient or functional food component to reduce the health risks associated with an excessive intake of fast-digestible carbohydrates, or an excess of potentially pathogenic bacteria.

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conducted the microbiology research; C. L. and S. P. provided essential materials; L. G., E. M.-T., J. M. P. and M. E. J. analysed the data; J. L. T. wrote the paper and had primary responsibility for the final content. All the authors reviewed the paper, and read and approved the final manuscript. Language assistance by Christopher Evans is appreciated.

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