

# Australian and NZ Fish oils - an update on current and future sources of long-chain omega-3 oils and their quality

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NZ Fats and Oils Symposium: November 8-10, 2016

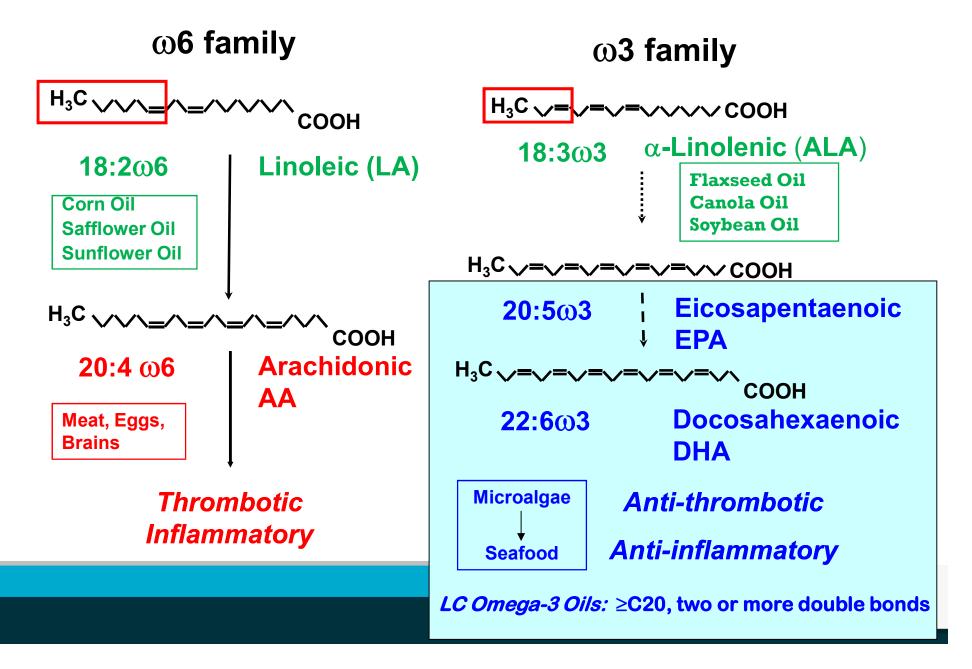
\* OCEANS & ATMOSPHERE, ^ AGRICULTURE www.csiro.au



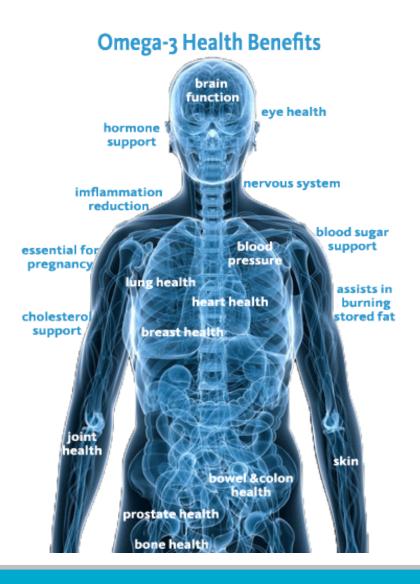
## LC Omega-3 Oils: Coverage today

- Health Nutritional need for & inadequate intake of LC Omega-3 (≥C20)
- Seafood Update on LC omega-3 profiles (farmed fish)
- Supply Resource (sustainability) aspect; alternate sources needed; Australian perspective
- Plant Technology Results so far; further R&D occurring to increase LC Omega-3 yields in oilseed crops
- Approval & Acceptance CSIRO consumer research on the plant technology
- Analytical/Oils Quality NZ <u>Nature Sci Reports</u> paper
- Summary

## **Essential Fatty Acid Families**



## Why long-chain omega-3?



#### Increasing demand from:

- Ageing populations
- High-growth economies
- Dietary supplement markets (especially preventative health)
- Pharmaceutical pipeline

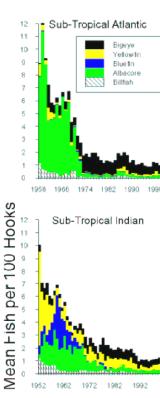
#### Supporting evidence:

- Over 30,000 papers
  - → ~80% positive outcomes

#### Plants: short-chain ALA, some SDA (C<sub>18</sub>)

- Limited health benefits
- Low conversion, especially to DHA

#### Global Fisheries – are there enough fish anyway - ?



#### letters to nature

#### Rapid worldwide depletion of predatory fish communities

#### Ransom A. Myers & Boris Worm

Biology Department, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4J1

"We estimate that large

predatory fish biomass

today is only about 10%

of pre-industrial levels."

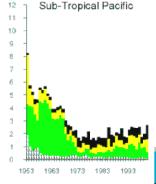




# Loved to death: our fish stocks in crisis

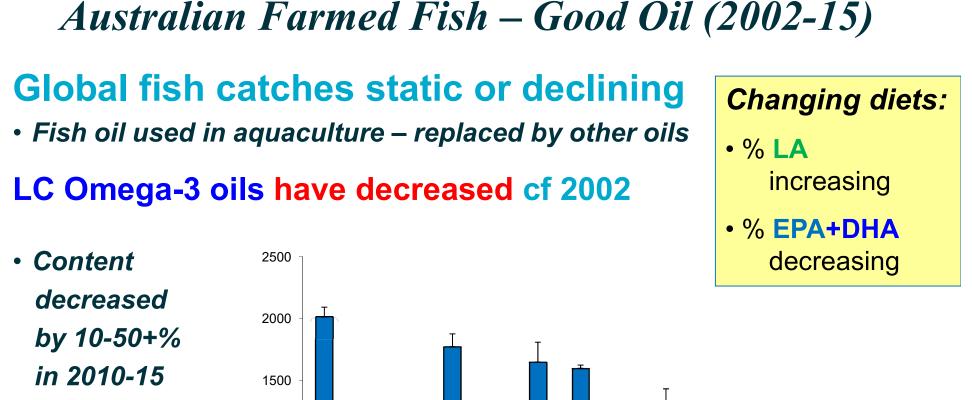
#### July 2002, INFORM, AOCS: "warned some species of farmraised fish may have little or no omega-3 fatty acids....."

(Stoll, Harvard Med. School)

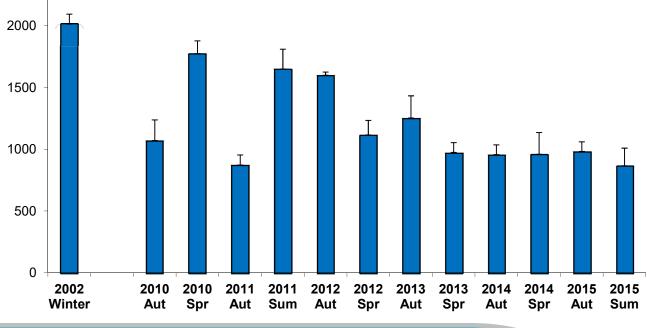


#### Aquaculture – Has the Good Oil gone missing?





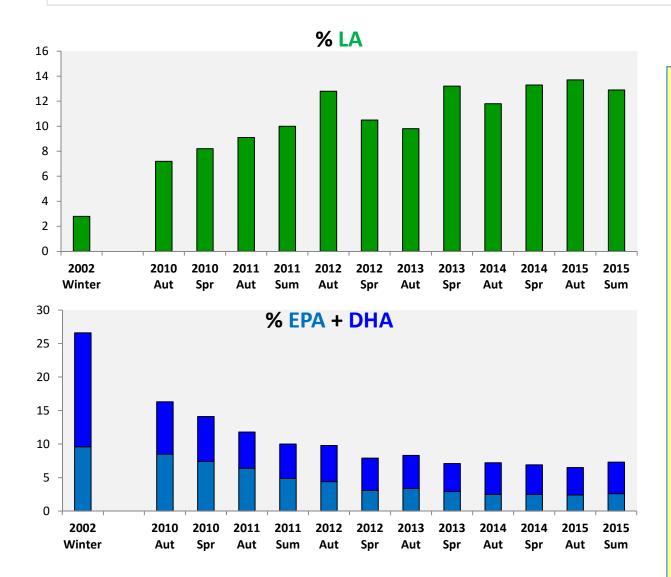
• ω3/*ω*6 ratio <1 in 2012-15





Nichols et al. Nutrients 2014 - (2002-2013 results)

#### Farmed Atlantic salmon - %LA, %EPA, %DHA



#### Changing diets:

% LA increasing

•

- % EPA+DHA decreasing
- **03/06** ratio decreasing with increased *Chicken Fat* in feed
- <u>
   <sup>03</sup>/<sub>06</sub></u> ratio <1
   </li>
   since mid 2013



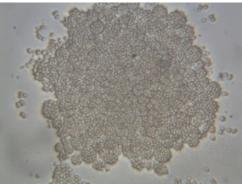
Nichols et al. Nutrients 2014 - (2002-2013 results)



## Other Sources of LC Omega-3. I.

Microalgae oil: several Australian University-Industry consortia

- Phototrophs (open ponds)
- Heterotrophs (fermenters)
- Recent move in algal biofuels R&D towards HTP forming biodiesel (FAME)



- LC Omega-3 directed activities (e.g. new CRC underway)
- Krill Oil : new collaboration of Aker-IMAS/Utas underway (ARC-Linkage), resource monitoring & catch limits overseen by CCAMLR (Hobart HQ); MSC certified fishery (Aker)



## Other Sources Needed. II. CSIRO Agriculture: Oilseed LC Omega-3 Oils

- LC Omega-3 oils essential for human & marine fish health
- Global fish catches static or declining
- Microalgae biosynthesize the LC omega-3 oils that fish consume & store. Fish do not make EPA+DHA

<u>CSIRO-wide project</u> (1997 idea; commenced 2003) Goal: Isolate omega-3 genes from microalgae & transfer them to crop plants to sustainably produce LC omega-3 oils

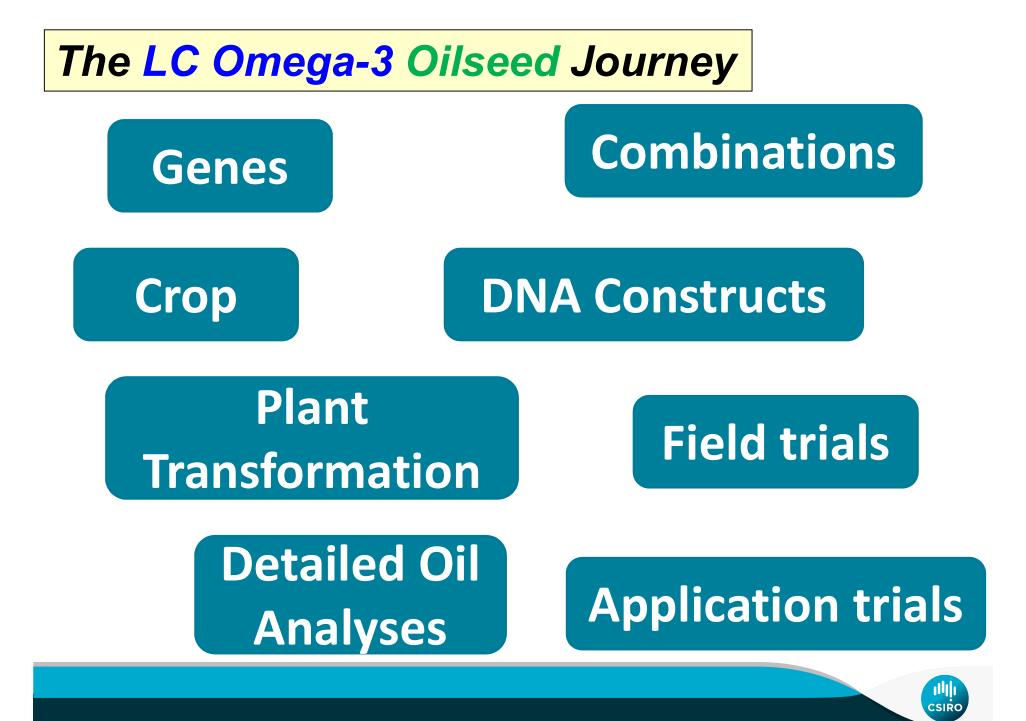




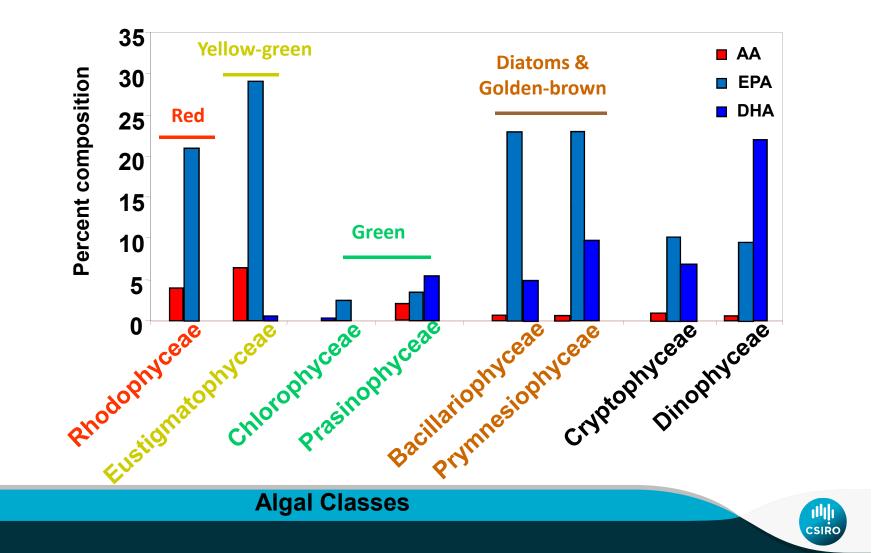


www.nuseed.com www.grdc.com.au www.csiro.au

Partnership commenced - 2010

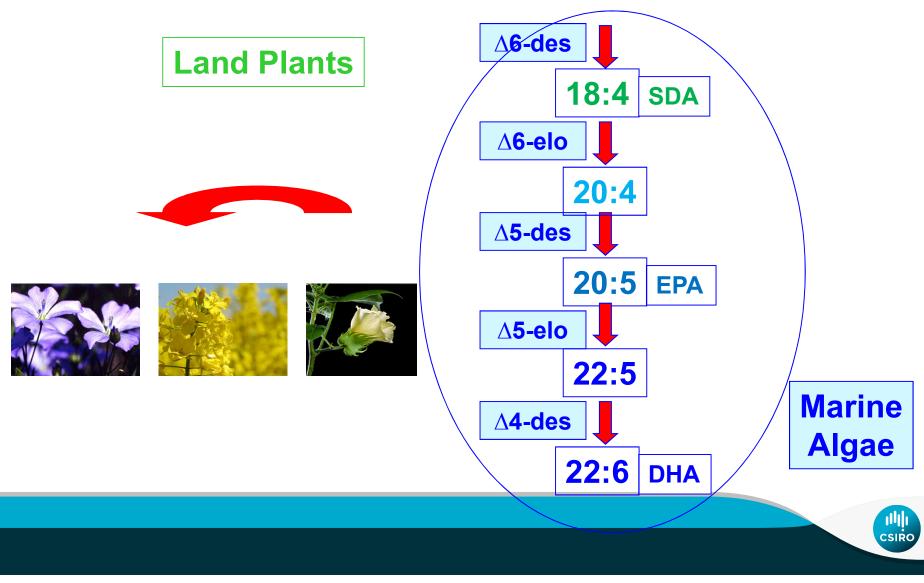


## LC Omega-3 in Marine Microalgae



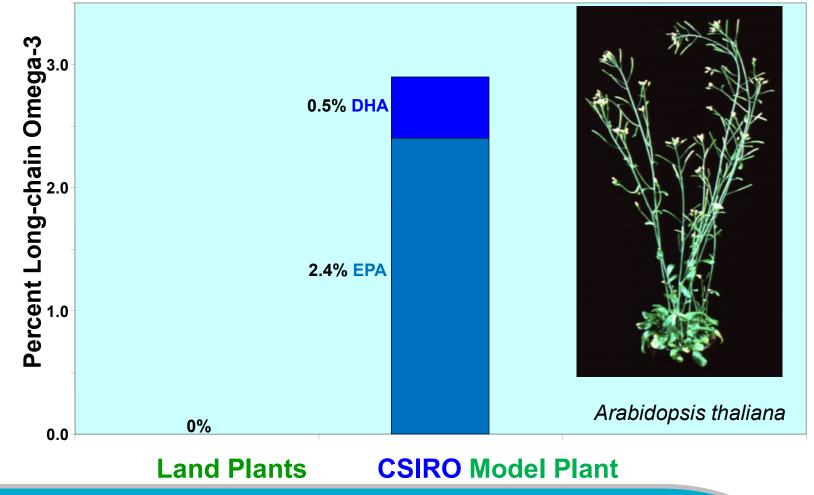
## LC Omega-3 Oils - Engineering in land plants

**16:0**  $\implies$  **18:0**  $\implies$  **18:1**  $\implies$  **18:2**  $\implies$   $\alpha$ -**18:3** 



## Land Plant Achievements

#### First land plant with EPA + DHA in its seed oil



Robert et al. FPB - 2005

#### **DHA Biosynthesis -** *Isolation of an efficient synthesis pathway*



18:3<sup>Δ9,12,15</sup> α-Linolenic acid, ALA *Micromonas pusilla* Δ6-des ↓ 18:4<sup>Δ6,9,12,15</sup> Stearidonic acid, SDA *Pyramimonas cordata* Δ6-elo ↓ 20:4<sup>Δ8,11,14,17</sup> Eicosatetraenoic acid, ETA *Pavlova salina* Δ5-des ↓ 20:5<sup>Δ5,8,11,14,17</sup> Eicosapentaenoic acid, EPA *Pyramimonas cordata* Δ5-elo ↓ 22:5<sup>Δ7,10,13,16,19</sup>

Docosapentaenoic acid, DPA

Pavlova salina ∆4-des ↓ 22:6<sup>∆4,7,10,13,16,19</sup> Docosahexaenoic acid, DHA Microalgal

Petrie et al. 2010; Metab Eng. 12:233-240

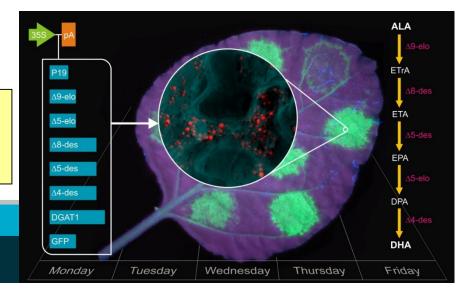
**Microalgal** Petrie et al. 2010; *Marine Biotechnol*. 4:430-438

**Microalgal** Zhou et al. 2007; *Phytochem*. 6:785-796

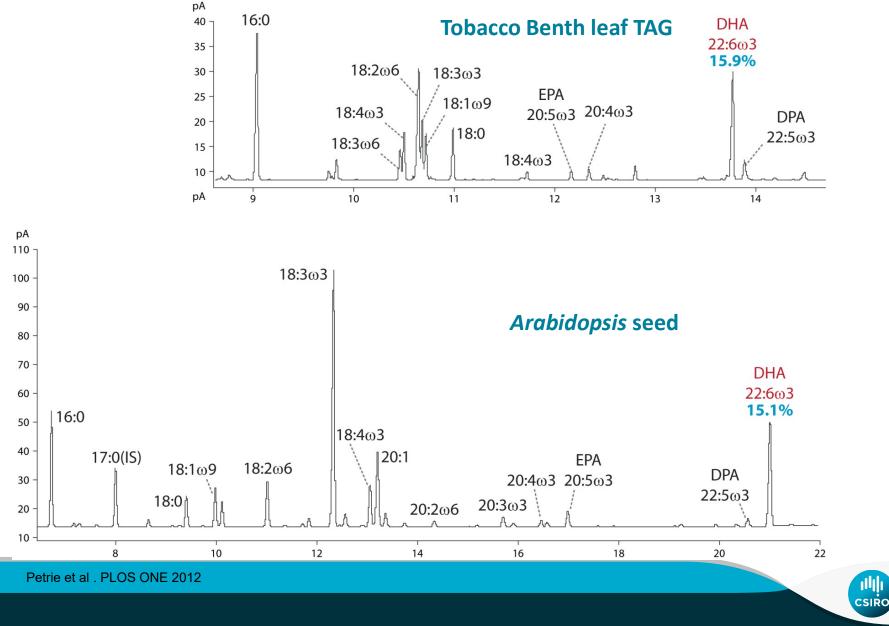
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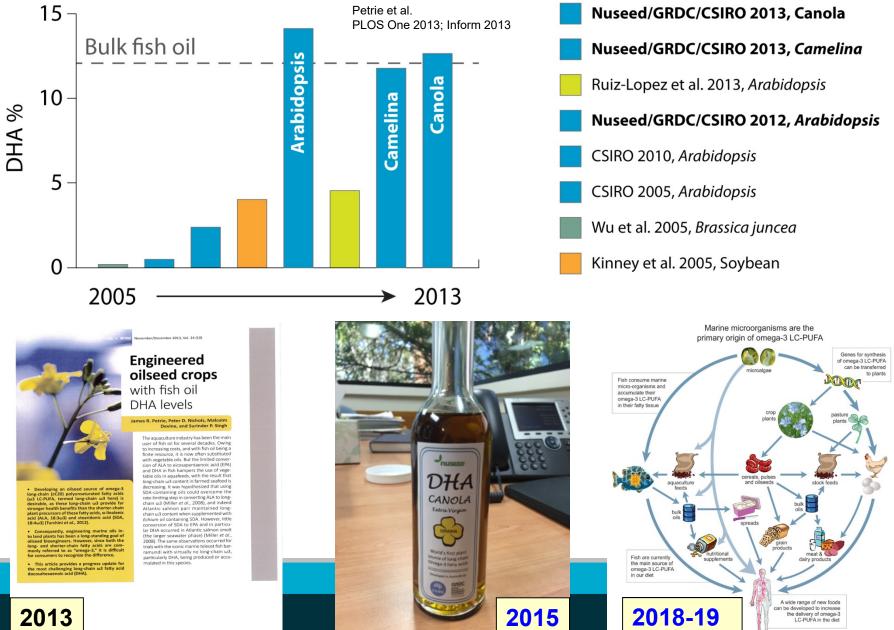
#### Rapid assessment of seed constructs in leaf



#### Fish oil-like levels of DHA in plant seed (& high @3/@6 ratio)



#### Timeline of DHA biosynthesis in oilseeds



## A sustainable, land-based platform

## **Canola**:

- High quality and healthy oil
- Commercially available in multiple regions
- Canada/US/AUS >10M Ha
- Decades of breeding and commercial optimization
- Efficient plant, high oil yield





## The new canola-DHA oil profile: plus a bit more

|           | 16:0 | 18:1 | LA   | ALA  | SDA | EPA | DPA | DHA          |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Parent 1  | 5.3  | 44.0 | 18.6 | 22.2 | -   | -   | -   | -            |
| Parent 2  | 4.3  | 72.2 | 14.0 | 2.5  | -   | -   | -   | -            |
| Low copy  | 6.0  | 28.1 | 7.0  | 27.5 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | <b>12.3%</b> |
| High copy | 5.3  | 24.4 | 6.8  | 25.1 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | <b>19.3%</b> |

| Total Omega-3:   | 48.1%   |
|------------------|---------|
| Total Omega-6:   | 7.4%    |
| Omega-3:6 ratio: | 6.5 : 1 |

| Total LC Omega-3: | <b>16.0%</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Total LC Omega-6: | 0.1%         |
| LC Omega-3 to     | 135:1        |
| Omega-6 ratio:    |              |



## **CSIRO Consumer Research**

Trials – Australia, USA, Europe, Asia

Take home message:



A large proportion of the population are accepting of GM land plant *LC omega-3* oil that:

- Provides a health benefit,
- Was supported by health claims from a trusted source,
- Was indirectly consumed (e.g. food for farming fish)

(Cox et al. 2007, 2008, 2010)



Omega-3 Centre

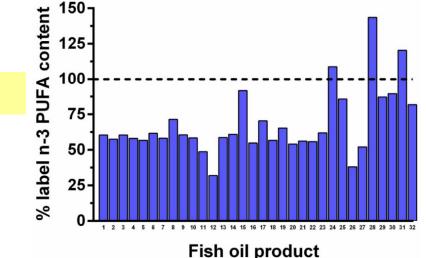
#### **Analytical / Quality - NZ Fish oil capsule study / Oil Quality**

NZ paper Nature Scientific Reports (Albert et al., Jan 2015)

Two issues reported:

(i) EPA+DHA did not meet label claim, markedly so for many (69%) products

NSR – Product results



(ii) **Oils highly oxidized** (high PV, pAV) – health implications raised, including in media.

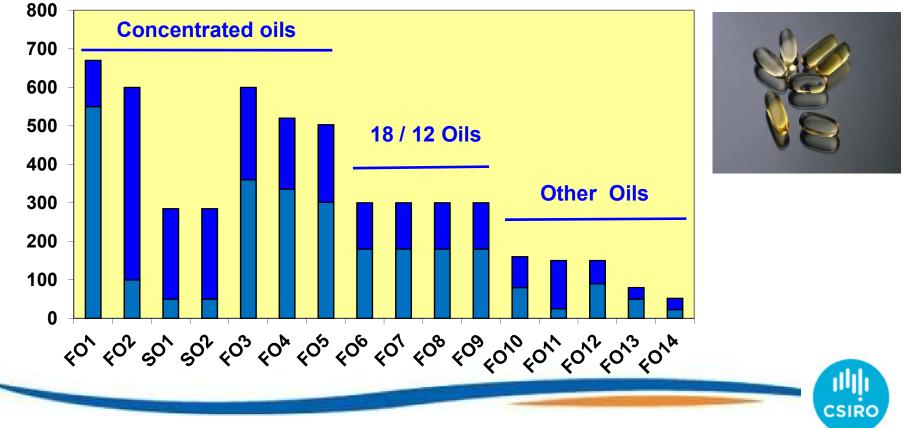




**Previous Australian Studies I : Fish, Squid & Krill Oil Capsules** 

#### **Products DO generally meet label claims**

mg of EPA + DHA per Capsule



Nichols et al. Nutrients 2014 - (FO & KO results, SO unpublished data)



## II. TGA Follow up Analyses – ANZ Fish Oils

- Responding to the NZ NSR paper & media, the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA, Aust Govt Dept of Health) surveyed fish oil products on Australian market.
- <u>15 products</u> tested. The type of 'fish oil'

<u>8 products</u> captured under TGA Compositional Guideline for 'fish oil - Natural' <u>7 products</u> captured under the BP (British Pharmacopoeia) monograph on 'Concentrated Omega-3 triglycerides - fish'

- Products analysed using **BP** methods for testing fish oils.
- Testing for oxidation gave satisfactory results for all products in relation to PV.
   4 products gave high results for pAV which can be attributed to the presence of excipient fragrances or flavourings (aldehydes) which interfere with the test.
- All 15 products gave acceptable results for content of omega-3 fatty acids, that is they were all above the legislated (or official) lower limit of 90% of label claim.





## Summary – Oil Quality. I.



- NZ NSR paper 2015. 29/32 products did NOT meet EPA+DHA 30/36 products exceeded PV 9/36 products exceeded pAV
- Previous Australian analyses Industry, CSIRO, re-testing, other analyses
   → products all met specs/claims
- TGA 2015. All <u>15 products</u> tested met PV specs and EPA+DHA claims. No action with industry undertaken.
- GOED (+ Coun. Respon. Nutr.) 2016. 2171/2187 products met PV spec (Lipid Tech – Review paper) 2092/2117 products met pAV spec
- O3C Updates/responses placed at O3C website, and sent to AAOCS & AOCS, Omega List, NYT/Frontline, CMG, CMA, ABC Four Corners, others





### III. New O3C Analyses – 2016

- O3C (New analyses completed June 2016). All <u>10 products</u> (5 x 18/12 oils, 5 x concentrates) were purchased in Melbourne in May 2016 and tested by *standard/accepted (BP) methods by a validated laboratory* for *PV, pAV, EPA+DHA*
  - = r v, p A v, cratolia
- All 10 products met n-3 (EPA+DHA) content claims and PV specs.

8/10 met pAV spec. 2 contained additives, well known to interfere with pAV. GOED cautions regards use of pAV analyses for oils with additives.

 Aust & NZ fish oil supplements – DO meet LC Omega-3 Claims & are NOT oxidized

## Omega-3 Centre Summary – Oil Quality. III.

## <u>New O3C Analyses – 2016</u>

#### n-3 PUFA Content

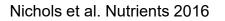
10/10 (100%) meet label claim EPA+DHA Content 10/10 (100%) meet

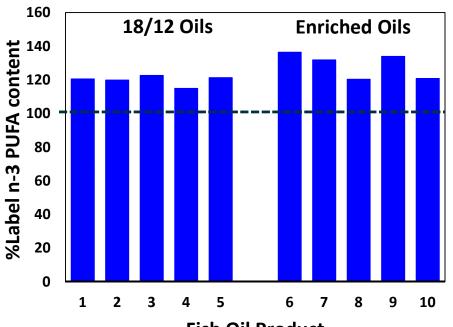
label claim

In agreement with 2015 TGA analyses

#### NZ NSR paper:

29/32 products (90%) did NOT meet EPA+DHA label claim





**Fish Oil Product** 



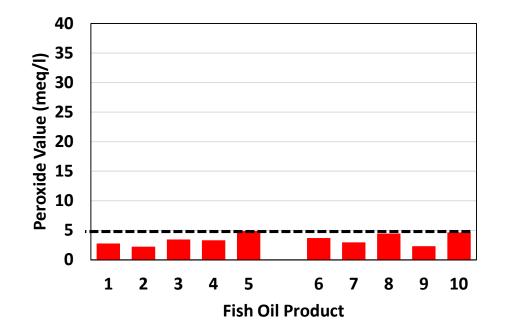




## <u>New O3C Analyses – 2016</u>

Peroxide Value 10/10 (100%) meet PV spec

NZ NSR paper: 30/36 products (83%) exceeded PV



## • Aust & NZ fish oil supplements – DO meet LC Omega-3 Claims & are NOT heavily oxidized

Nichols et al. Nutrients 2016



## Summary – Oil Quality. IV.



#### NZ Oils Study #2 – Am J Physiol - July 2016

- Pregnant rats fed *heavily Oxidized* Fish Oils
- High infant mortality
- Increases maternal insulin resistance
- <u>Study relevance?</u> A&NZ Fish Oils are NOT oxidized
- Dose was equivalent to 40 g/adult; exceptionally high

   *animal ethics approval?* 

   Ethics issue raised at 2016 Sydney O3C Symposium
- Senior Univ Auckland (UoA) scientist has raised methods issues for analyses by their UoA-Liggins colleagues

#### Omega-3 Centre Summary – Oil Quality. V.

# FA analyses – Care is needed by analysts

- Issues likely due to analytical methods used for LC Omega-3 profiling
- Cross checking of FA, PV, pAV data is needed where 'anomalies' occur
- Consideration of use of standard methods, reference materials, etc

#### Areas not covered today

 Institutional review process, Journal review process, Journal editorial process, Media review process

Australian & NZ fish oil supplements

- Generally DO meet Omega-3 Claims & are NOT oxidized



# Positive Australian & NZ News re LC Omega-3

#### General:

Joint Omega-3 Symposium O3C-AAOCS, Newcastle, November 2013: Published in <u>Nutrients</u> Special Issue (2014). Book also published in late 2014.



*"Recent Advances in Omega-3: Health Benefits, Sources, Products and Bioavailability"*. See:

http://www.mdpi.com/journal/nutrients/special\_issues/omega-3\_conference

> 12 papers in the Special Issue. Australian / NZ emphasis

#### **Summary**

- LC Omega-3 health benefits ongoing recognition; marine resource and thereby supply issues
- Farmed seafood in <u>Aust & NZ</u> generally higher LC Omega-3 content than wild harvest seafood; <u>Aust & NZ</u> wild harvest fishing is sustainable
- LC Omega-3 content in *farmed fish* has decreased, as has the previously high omega-3 / omega-6 ratio; need to revisit
- Alternate sources of LC Omega-3 are required for future aquaculture

   Excellent progress with new land plants (Canola-DHA, CSIRO-Nuseed- GRDC); field trials completed – 2014-16

1 Ha of Canola-DHA at 12% DHA = DHA from 10,000 fish

- Aust & NZ fish oil supplements
  - DO meet LC Omega-3 Claims & are NOT oxidized



Surinder Singh Srinivas Belide Allan Green Dawar Hussain Yoko Kennedy Geraldine Lester Qing Liu Lina Ma Anne Mackenzie Peter Mansour Peter Nichols Nathalie Niesner James Petrie Pushkar Shrestha Lijun Tian Adam White Xue-Rong Zhou

## Thank you

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The CSIRO-Nuseed LC Omega-3 Team The Omega-3 Centre Team

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