

Carbohydrates, ketones, and cancer



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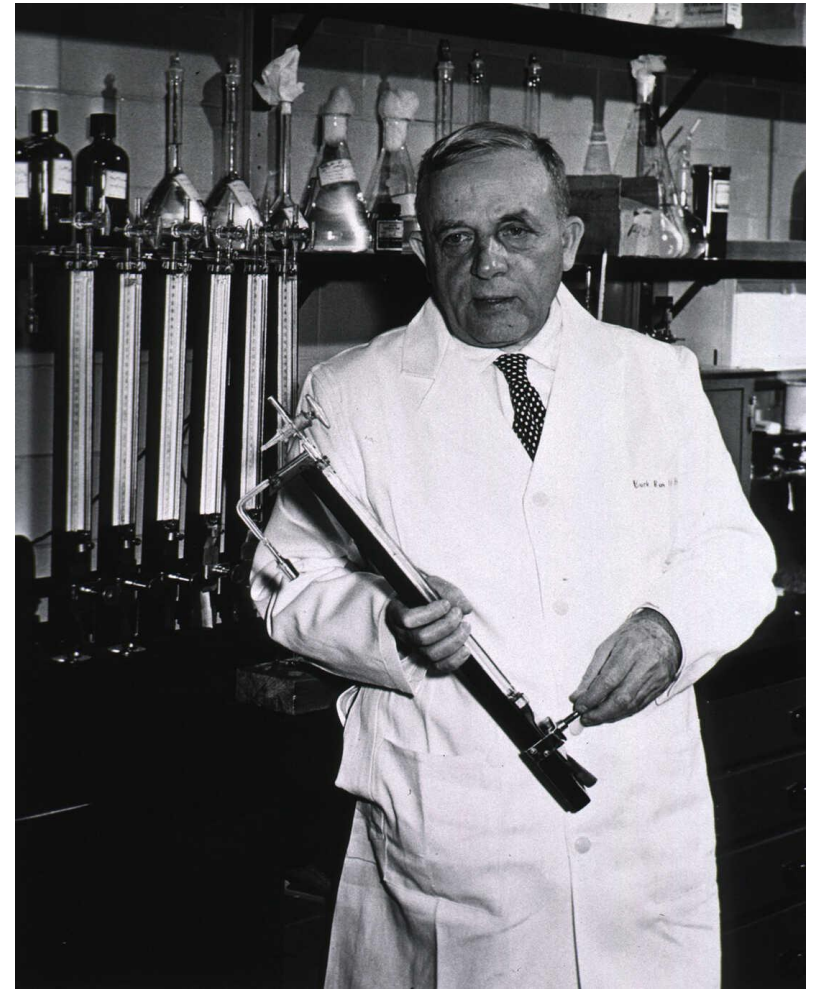
THE METABOLISM OF TUMORS IN THE BODY.

By OTTO WARBURG, FRANZ WIND, AND ERWIN NEGELEIN.

(From the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Biologie, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany.)

(Received for publication, April 29, 1926.)

In this contribution we discuss the question of whether tumor cells in living animals can be killed off through lack of energy, and the related question of how the tumors are supplied with oxygen and glucose in the body.



J.W. McGuire/U.S. National Library of Medicine

Warburg, O., Wind, F., & Negelein, E. (1927). The metabolism of tumours in the body. *The Journal of general physiology*, 8(6), 519-530. 10.1085/jgp.8.6.519



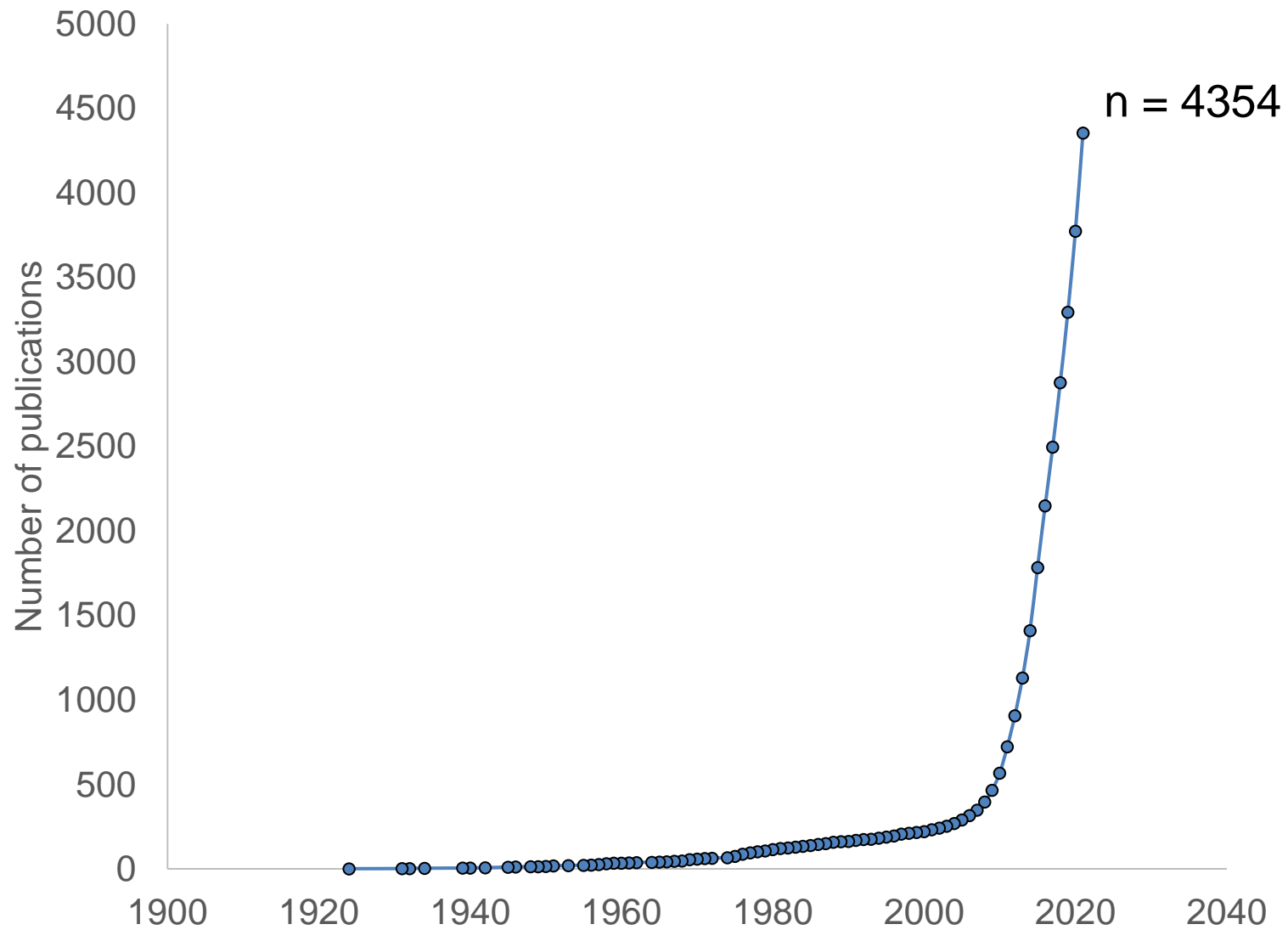
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The “*Warburg effect*”

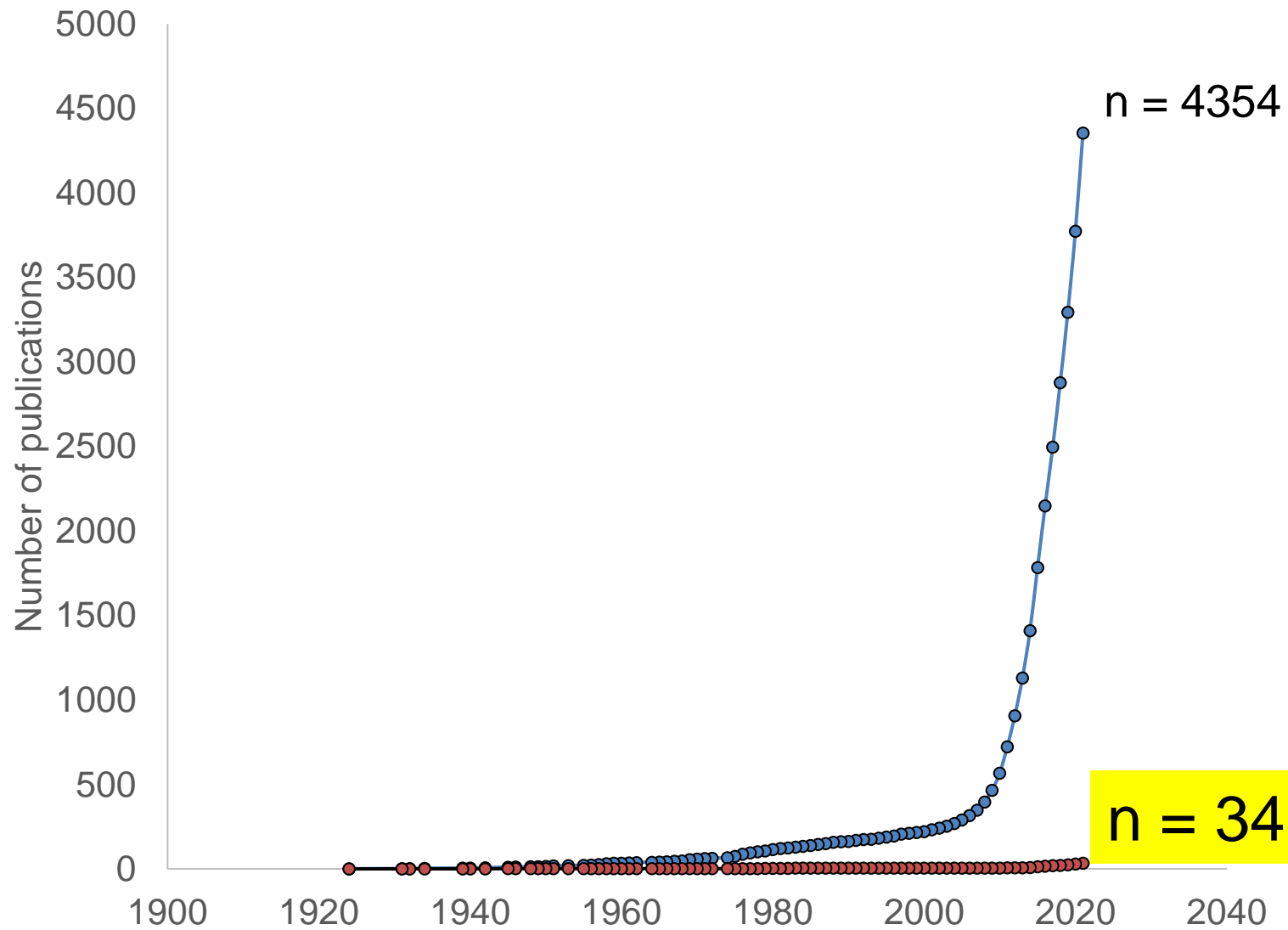
- Tumour cells produce ATP by anaerobic glycolysis even in the presence of adequate oxygen



“Warburg effect” publications

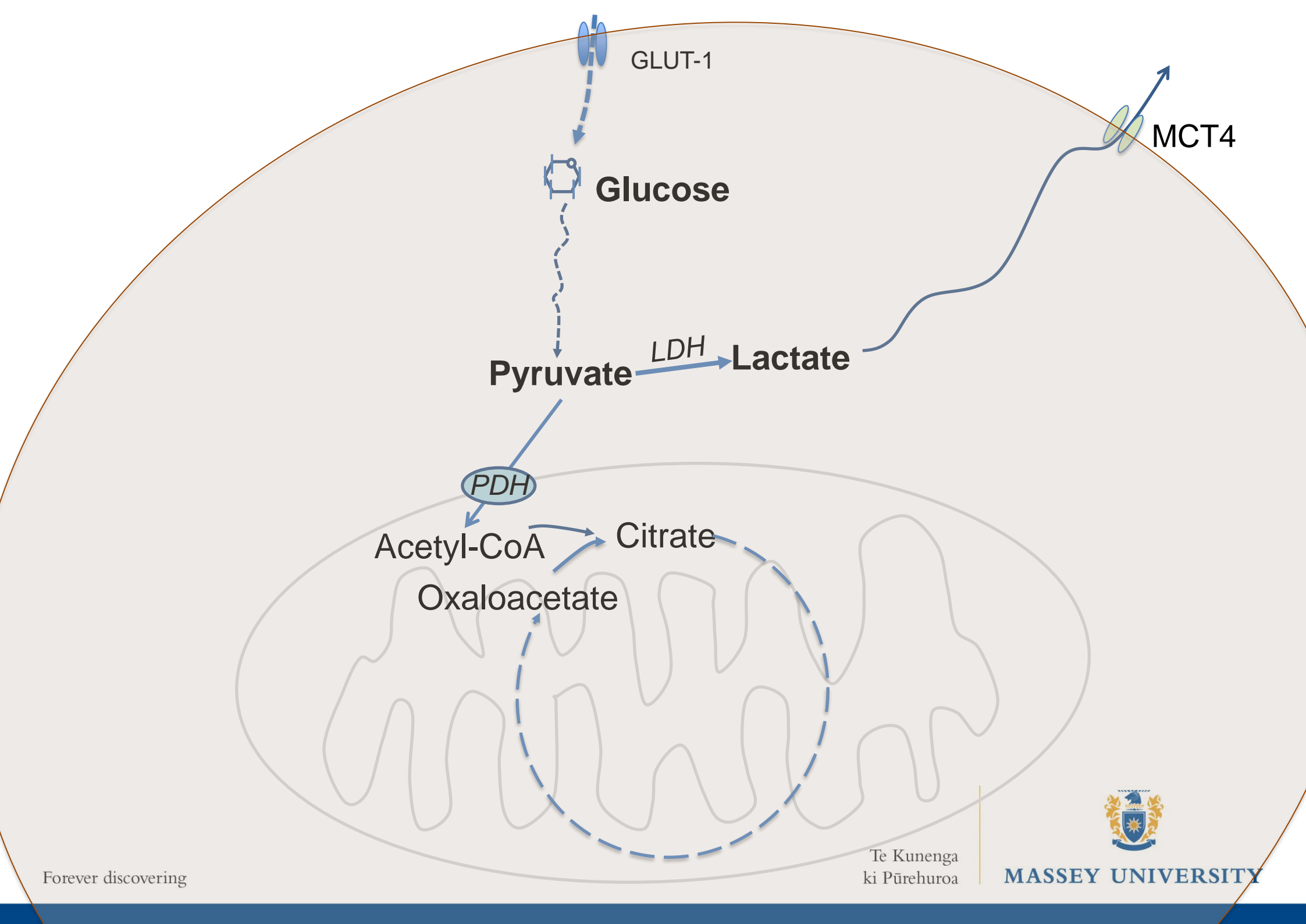


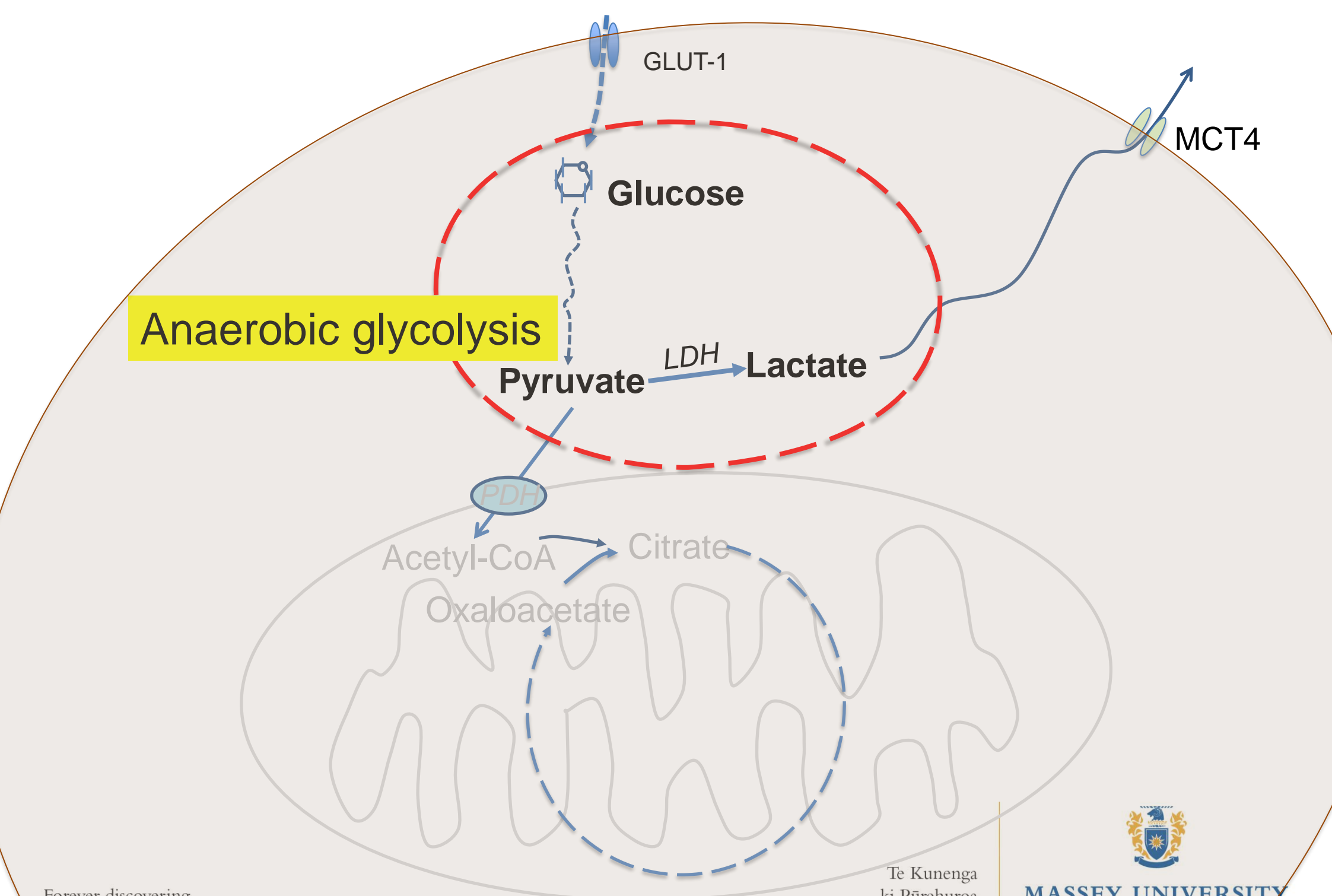
“Warburg effect” veterinary publications



Anaerobic glycolysis



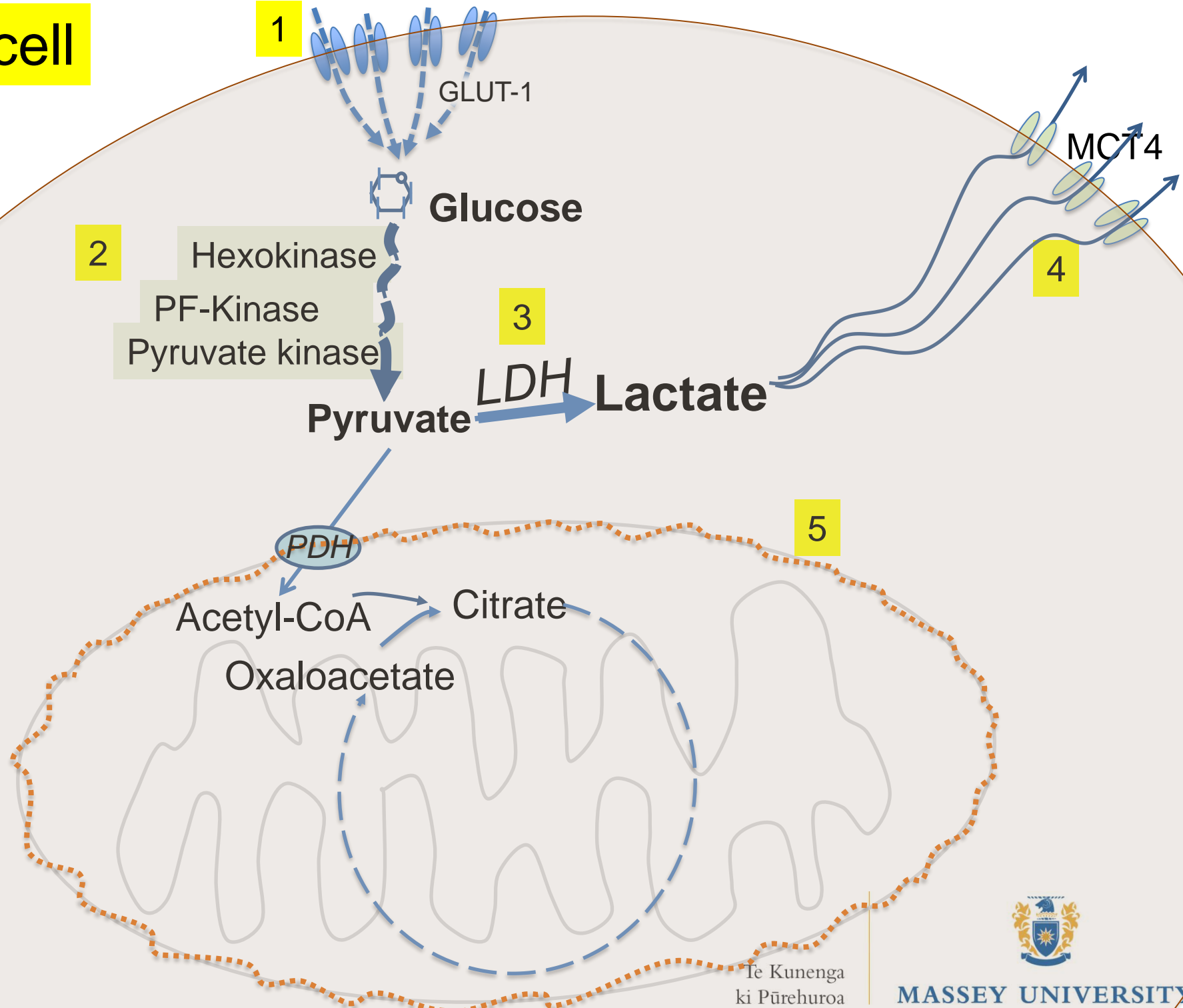




Warburg Effect Mechanisms



Tumour cell

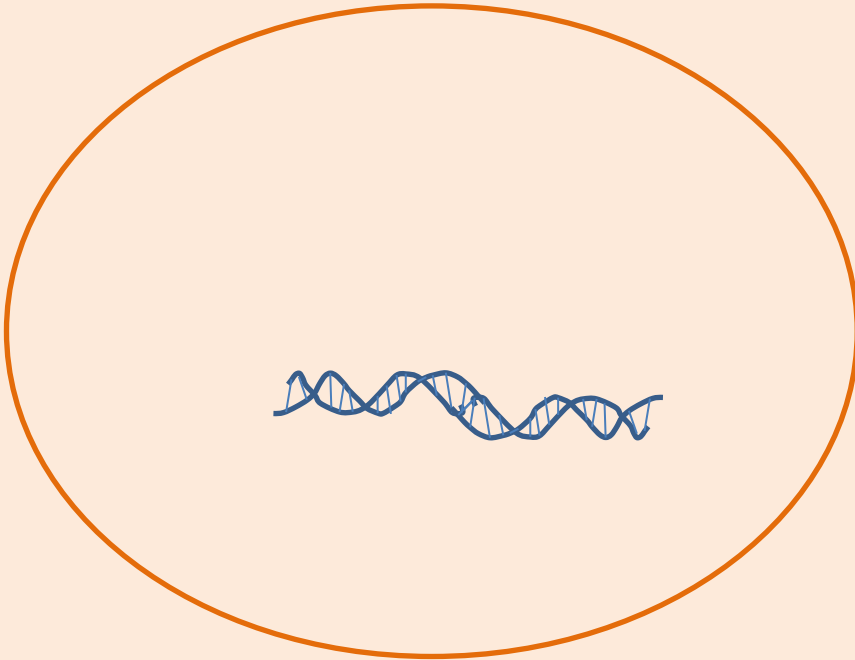
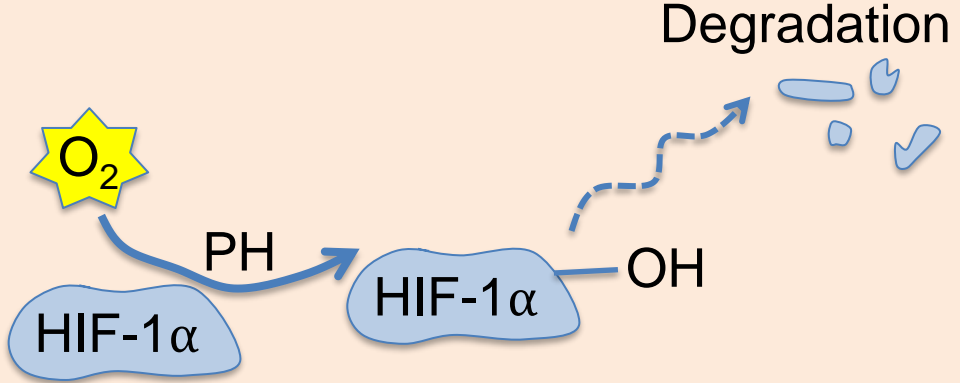


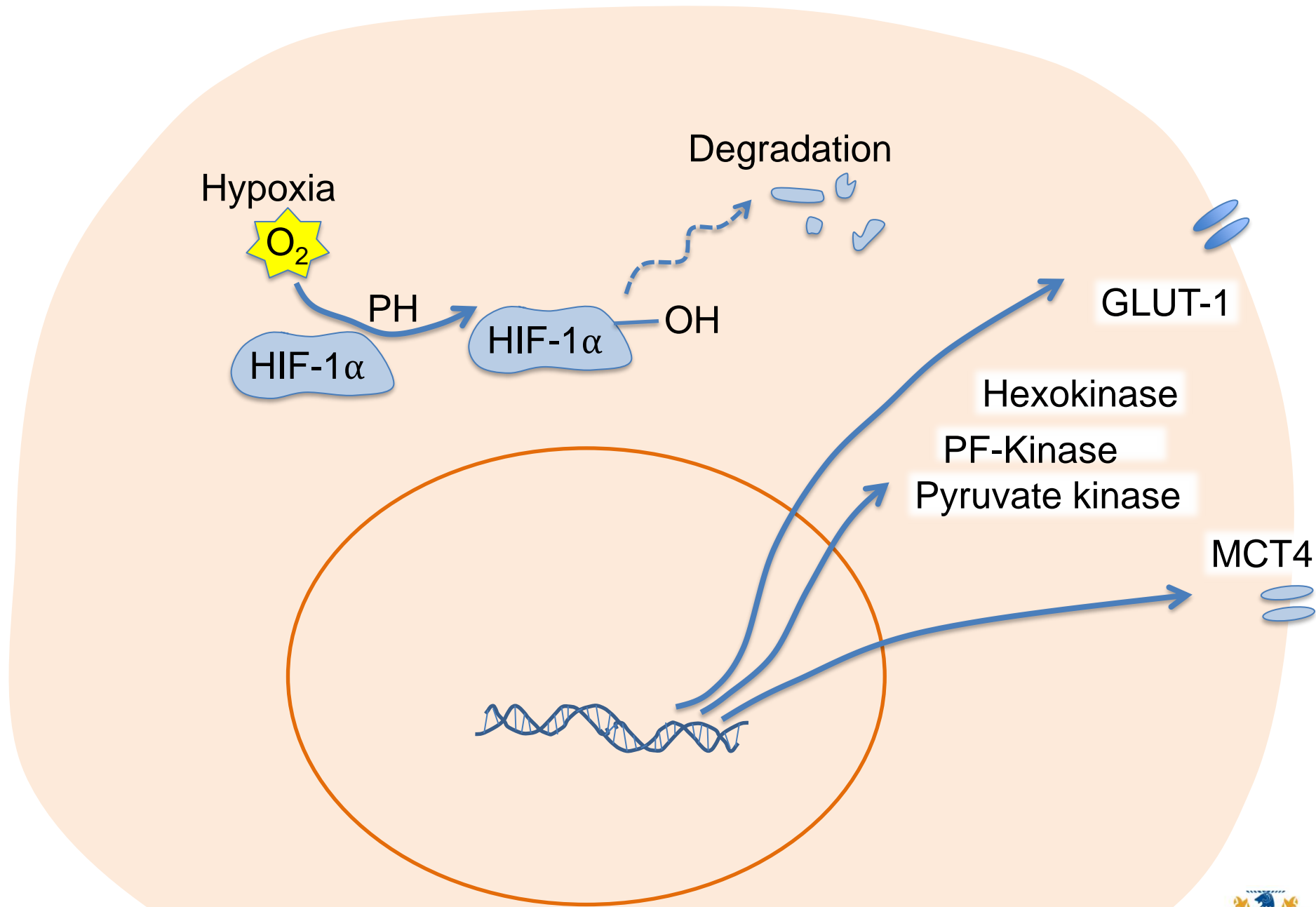
Regional hypoxia drives tumour adaptations

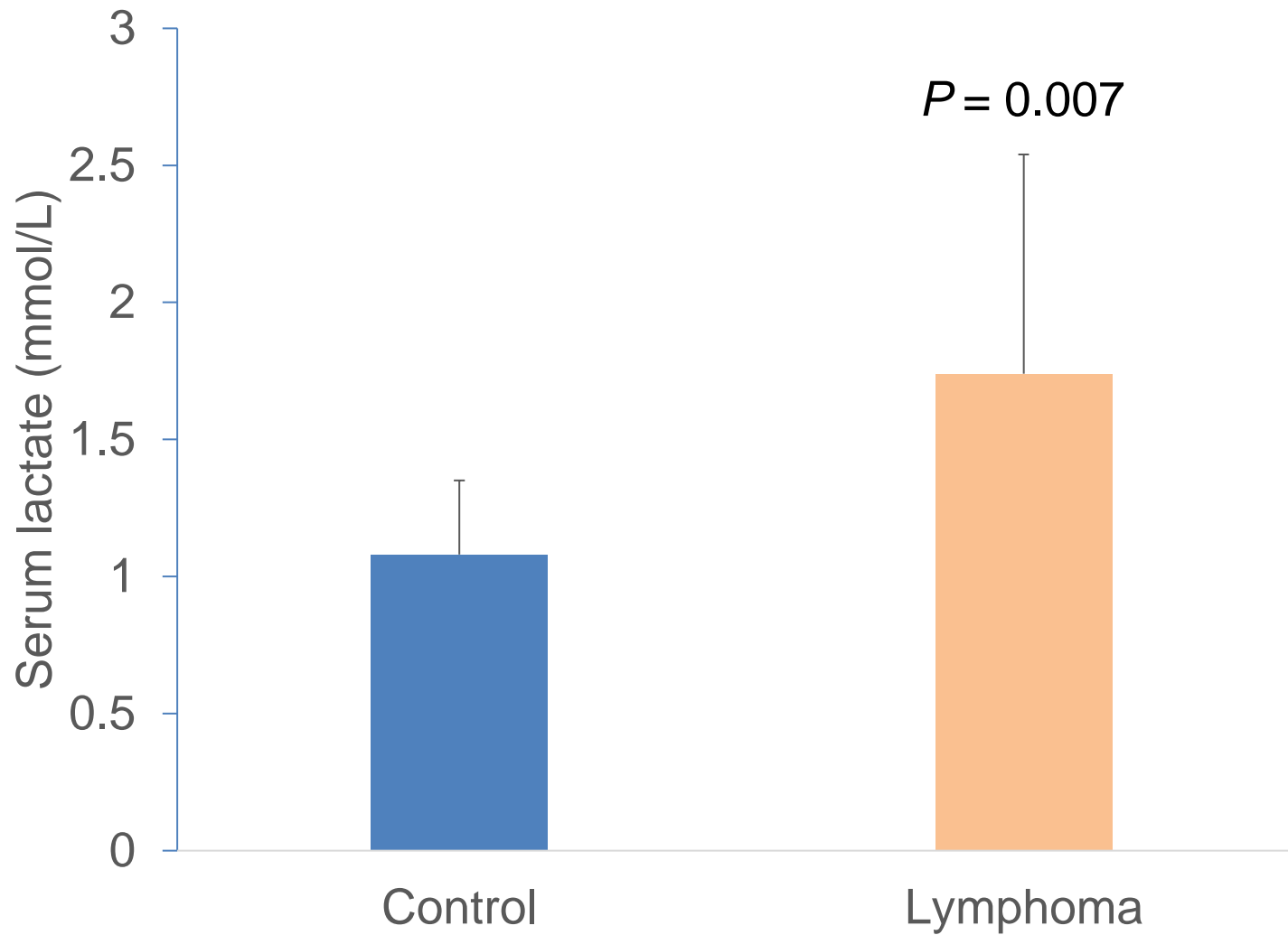
- Cells respond to hypoxia by activating hypoxia inducible factor (HIF-1 α)
-



Hypoxia inducible factor (HIF-1 α) regulates glycolysis in tumours



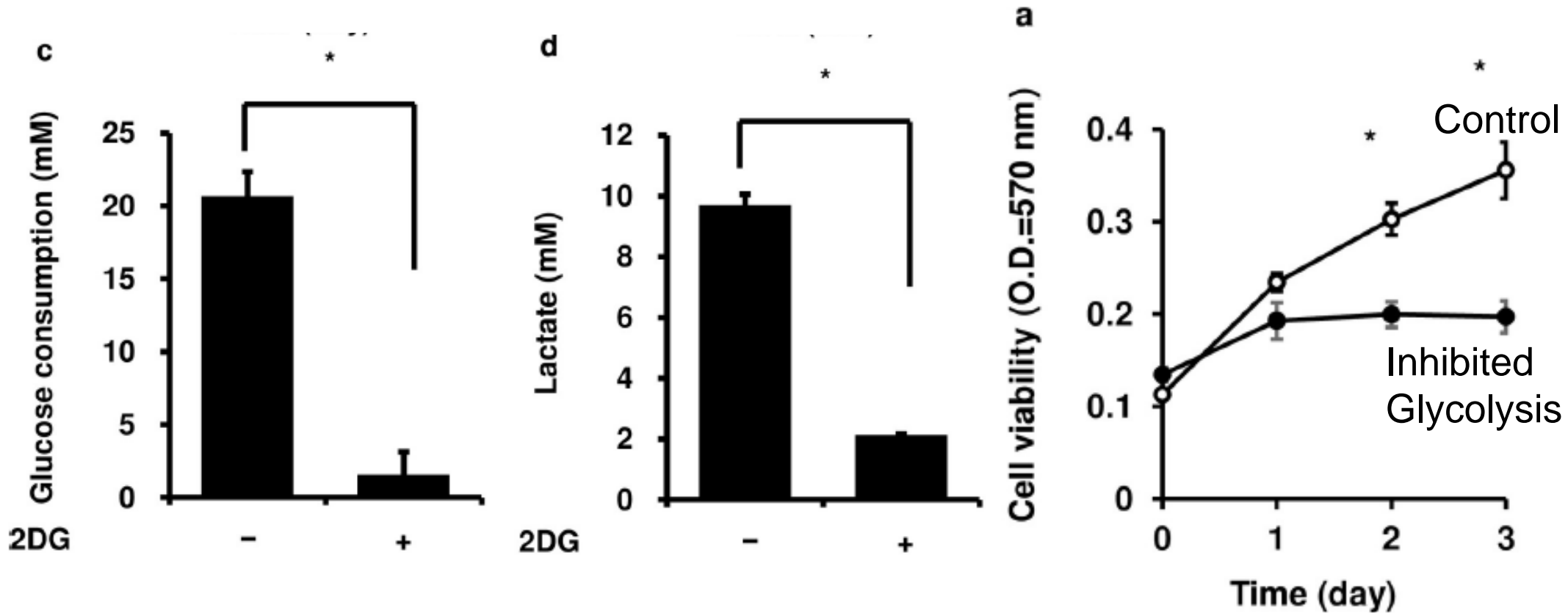




McQuown, Bet al (2018). Preliminary investigation of blood concentrations of insulin-like growth factor, insulin, lactate and beta-hydroxybutyrate in dogs with lymphoma as compared with matched controls. *Vet Comp Oncol*, 16(2), 262-267



Preventing glycolysis inhibits canine melanoma cells



Hyperlactataemia in canine cancer is mild

- Mean lactate = c. 1.2 (0.98 – 2.5 mmol/L)
- Not all studies have found increased lactate with cancer in dogs
- Inference from small numbers with no control of diet
- Single concentration doesn't capture metabolism

McQuown, Bet al (2018). Preliminary investigation of blood concentrations of insulin-like growth factor, insulin, lactate and beta-hydroxybutyrate in dogs with lymphoma as compared with matched controls. *Vet Comp Oncol*, 16(2), 262-267

Touret, M., et al Prospective Evaluation of Clinically Relevant Type B Hyperlactatemia in Dogs with Cancer. *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine*, 24(6), 2010



Hyperlactataemia

- Mild hyperlactatemia may be found in dogs with lymphoma
- 90% of cases explained by mechanisms other than Warburg



Serum lactate

$$[\text{Metabolite}] = \frac{\text{Rate of production}}{\text{Rate of elimination}}$$



Serum lactate

$$[\text{Metabolite}] = \frac{\text{Rate of production}}{\text{Rate of elimination}}$$



Serum lactate \neq tumour metabolism

- Dogs with malignancies but without systemic complications have efficient clearance
- A single serum lactate concentration does not indicate tumour metabolism



Are all tumours the same?

- The Warburg phenotype is a metabolic signature of 70–80% of human cancers
- Probably similar in dogs and cats



Low carbohydrate diets

- Neither dogs nor cats require CHO
- What effect does a low CHO diet have on interstitial glucose?

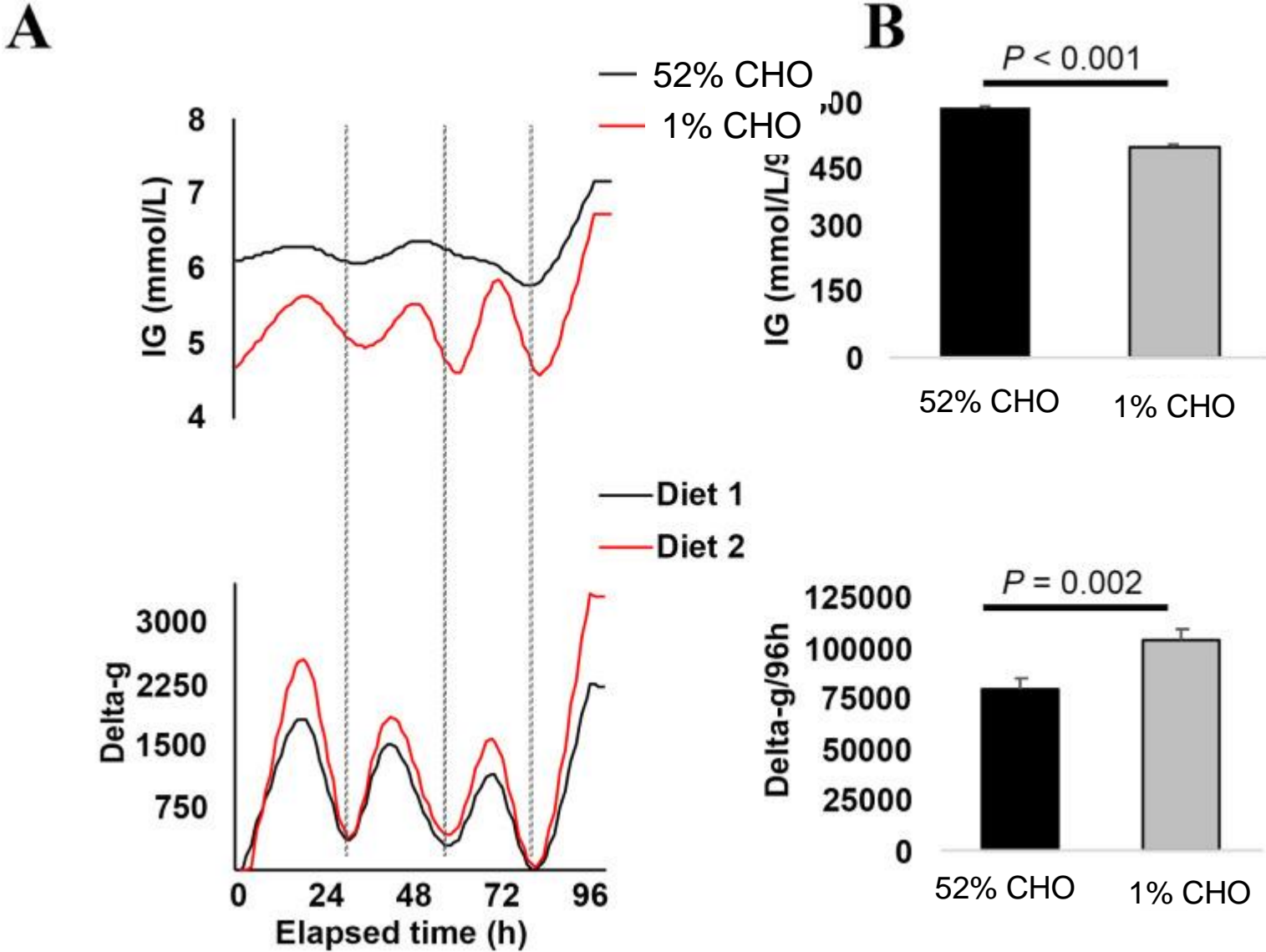


Low carbohydrate diets

- Working farm dogs fed either:
 - A. 52% carbohydrate (%ME)
 - B. 1% carbohydrate
- What was the effect on glucose concentrations?
- What was the effect on exercise?

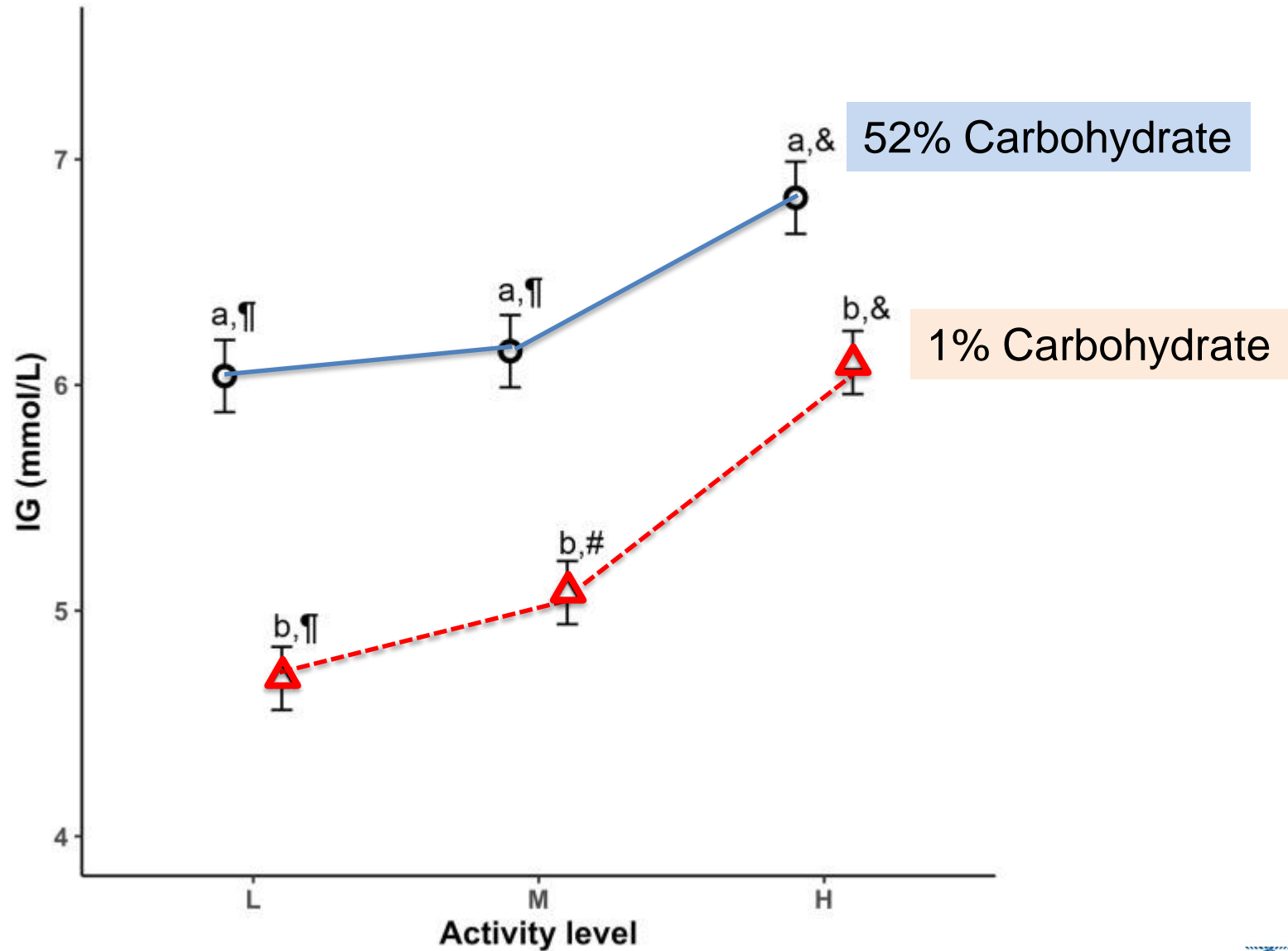


Continuous glucose monitoring in working dogs fed 52% or 1% carbohydrate



Gal, A., Cuttance, W., Cave, et al (2021). Less is more? Ultra-low carbohydrate diet and working dogs' performance. *PLoS One*, 16(12)





Low carbohydrate diets increase ketones

- What are ketones?
- β -Hydroxybutyrate
- Acetoacetate
- Acetone

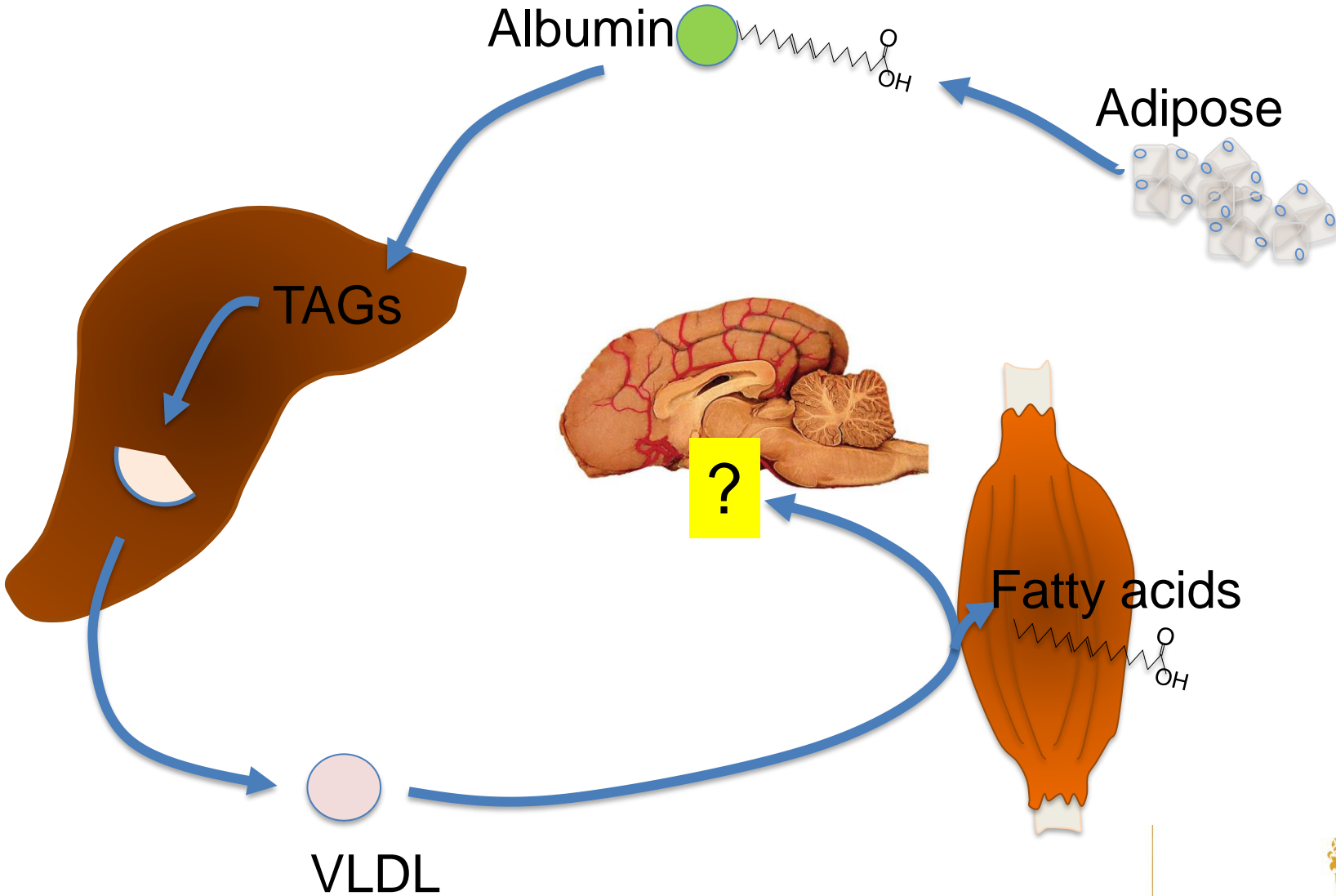


Ketones

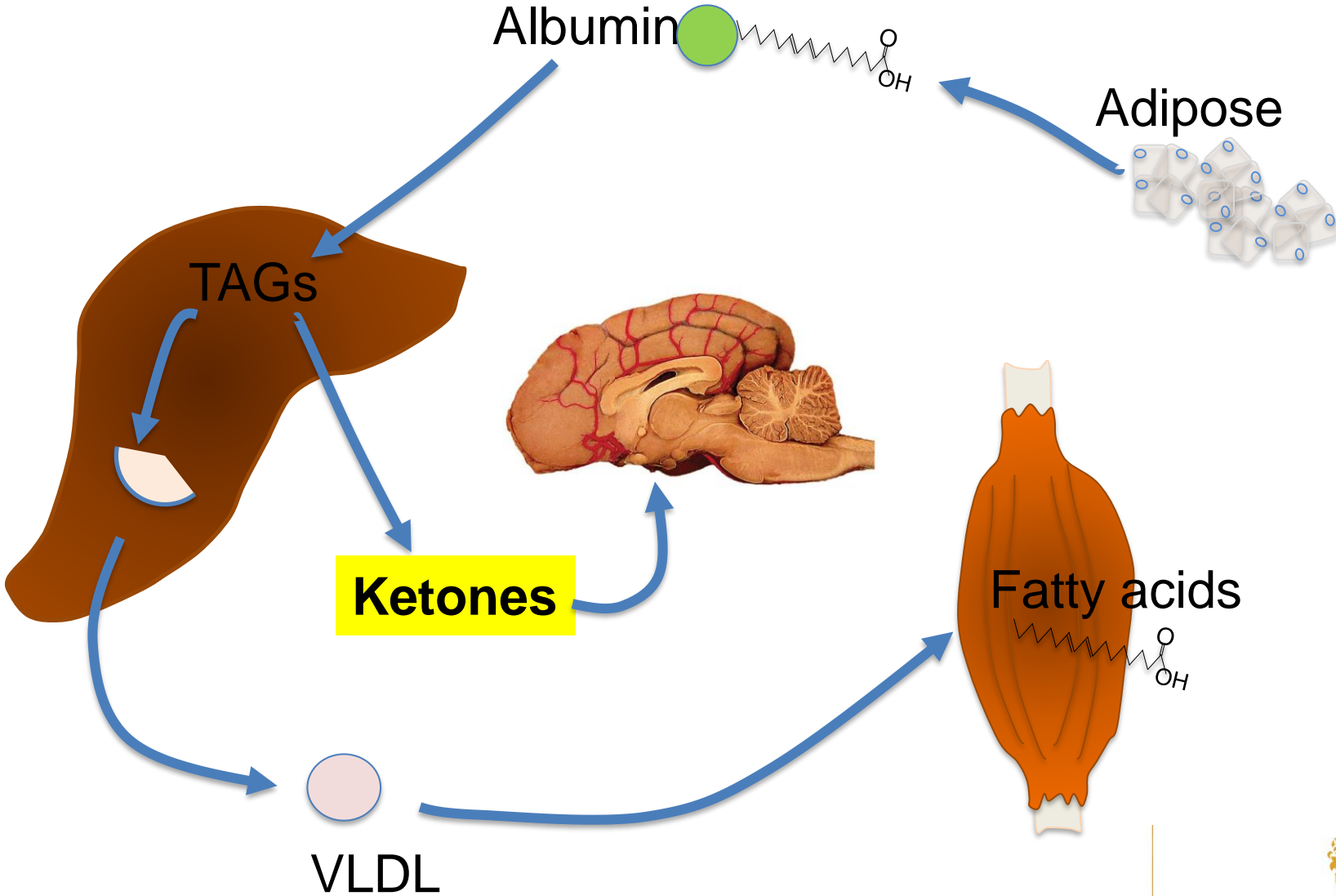
- Ketogenesis evolved to create a fuel for the brain to utilise during starvation



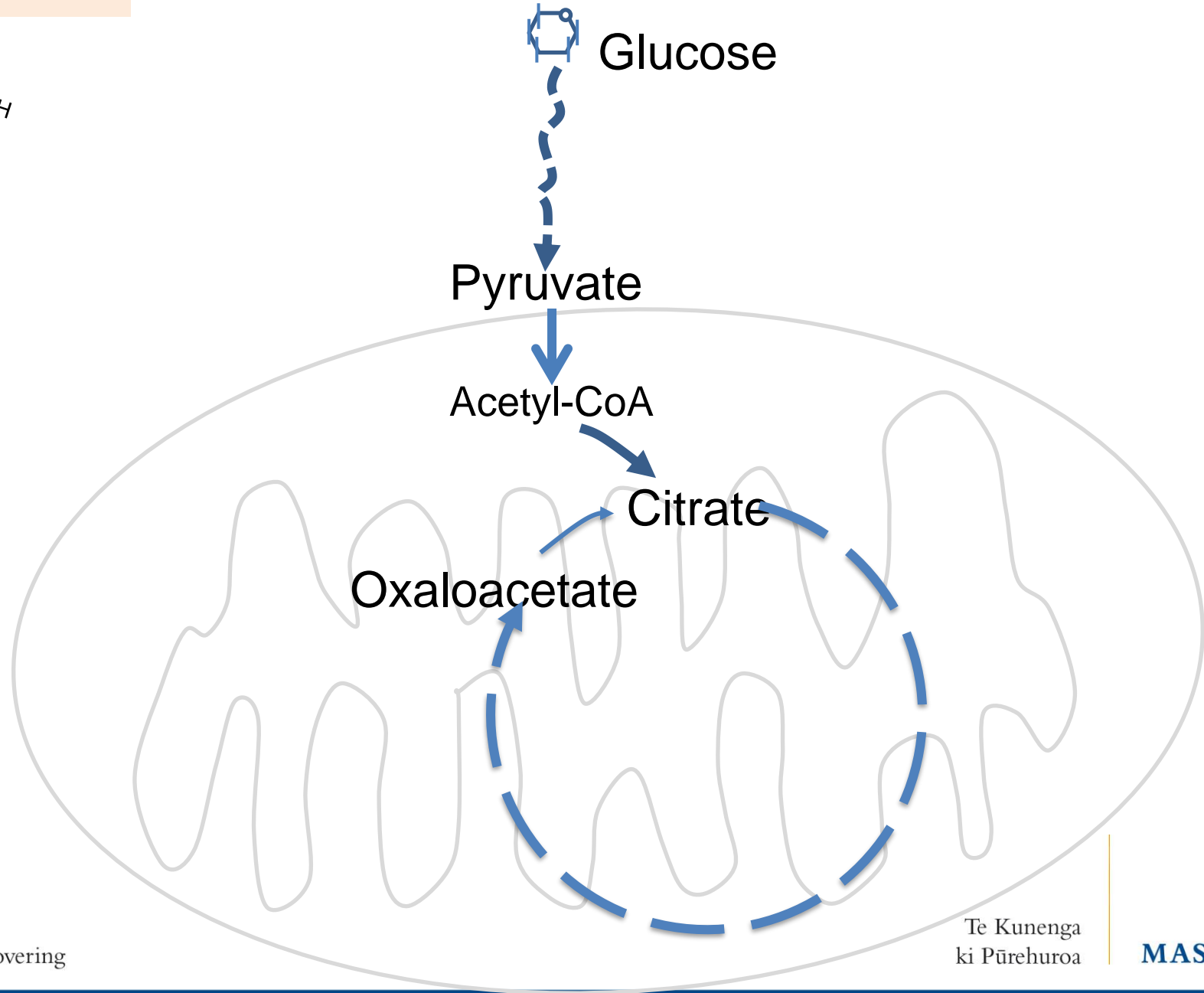
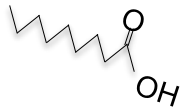
Brain fuel during fasting



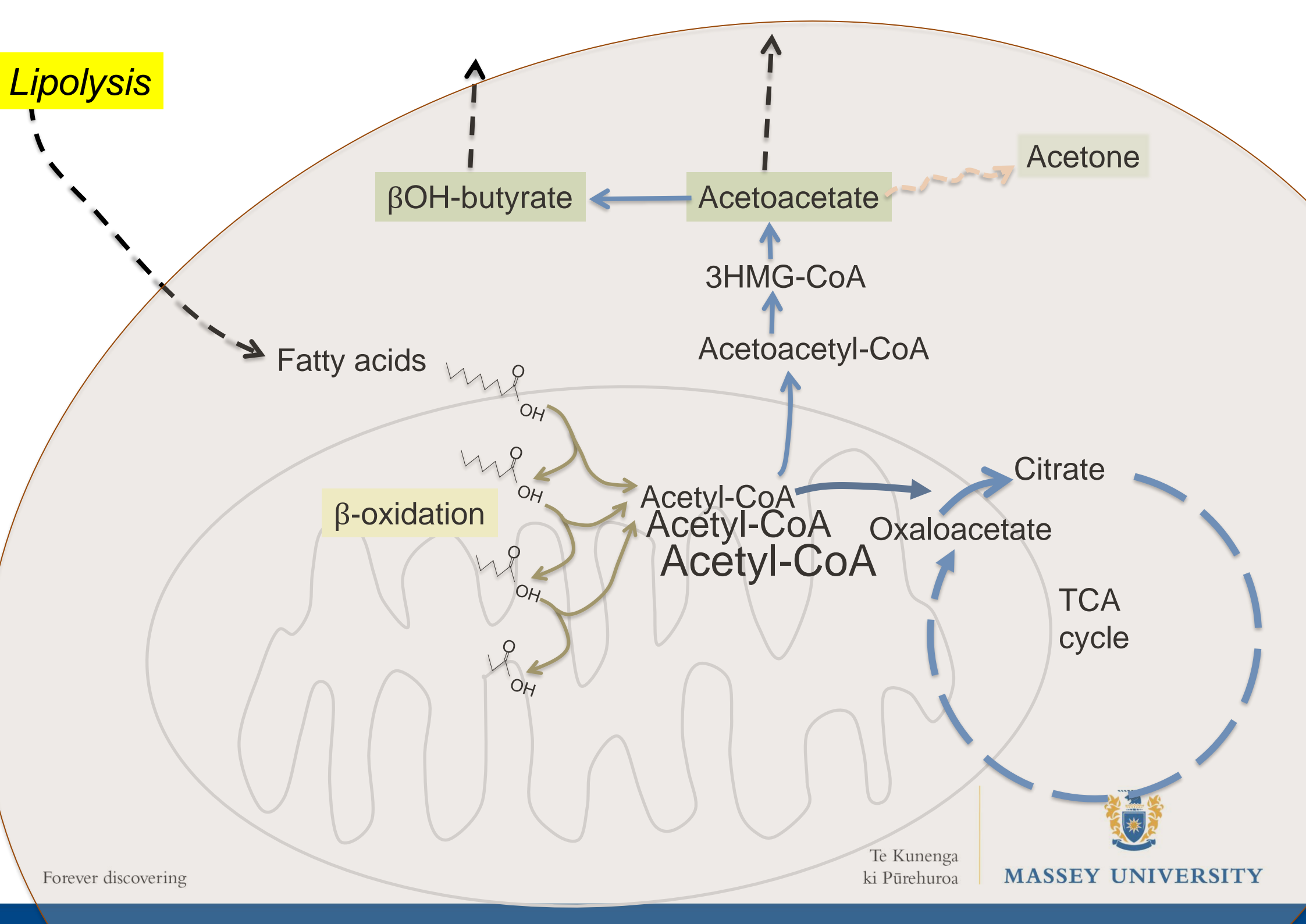
Brain fuel during fasting



Fatty acids



Lipolysis



Fatty acids

β-oxidation

βOH-butyrate

Acetoacetate

Acetone

3HMG-CoA

Acetoacetyl-CoA

Acetyl-CoA

Acetyl-CoA

Acetyl-CoA

Citrate

Oxaloacetate

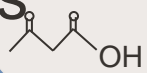
TCA cycle

Ketone utilisation by the brain

- **Starvation**: up to 75% of ATP from ketones
- Increased MCT1 expression
- Decreased GLUT1/3
- **Neonates**: Brain = 11% BW, and 70% ATP
- Glucose supply insufficient \Rightarrow **Ketones essential**
- Preterm babies
 - Insufficient body fat to synthesise ketones
 - Susceptible to neurodevelopmental delay



Ketones



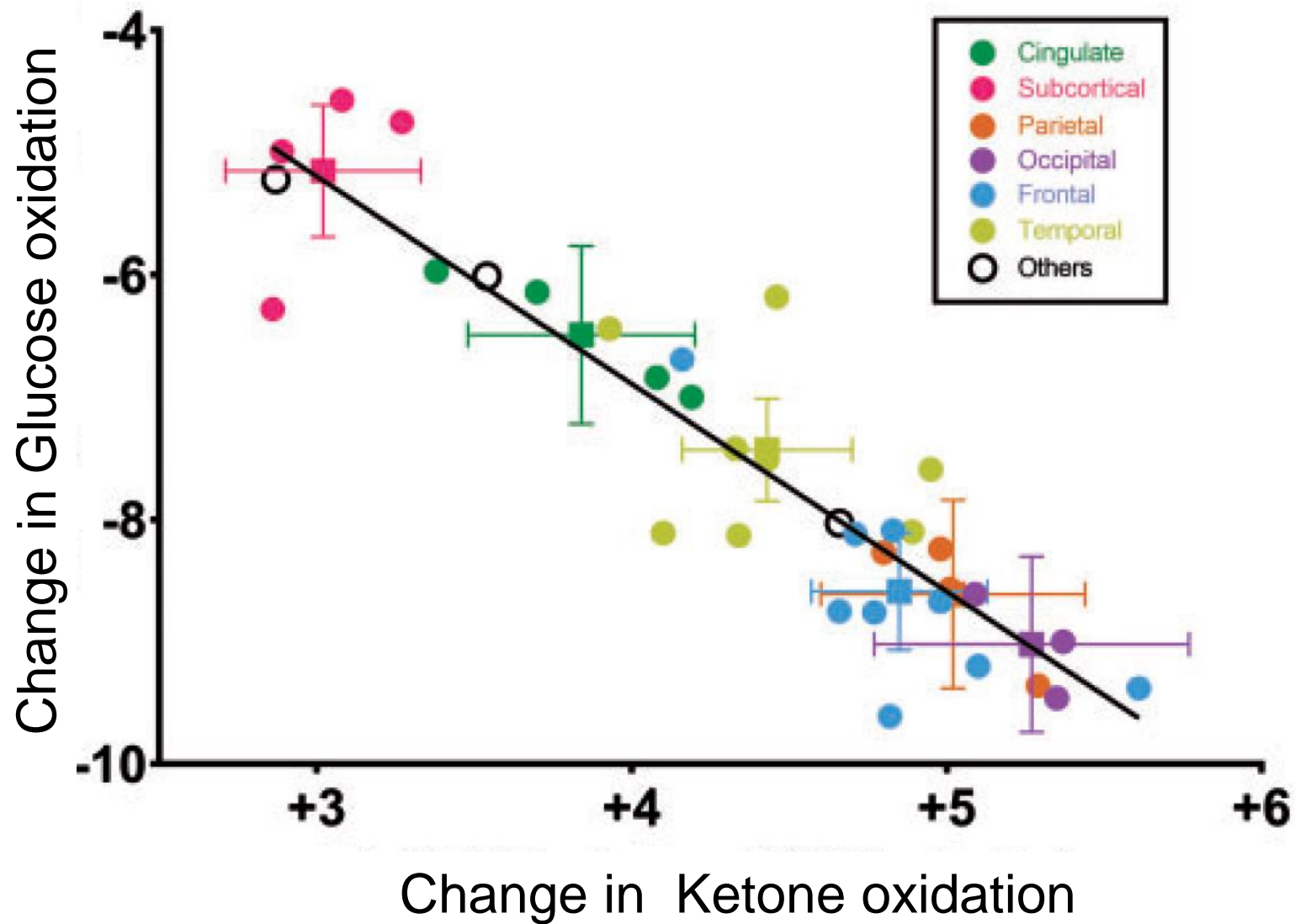
Acetyl-CoA

Citrate

Oxaloacetate

Neuron

Change in substrate use on ketogenic diet



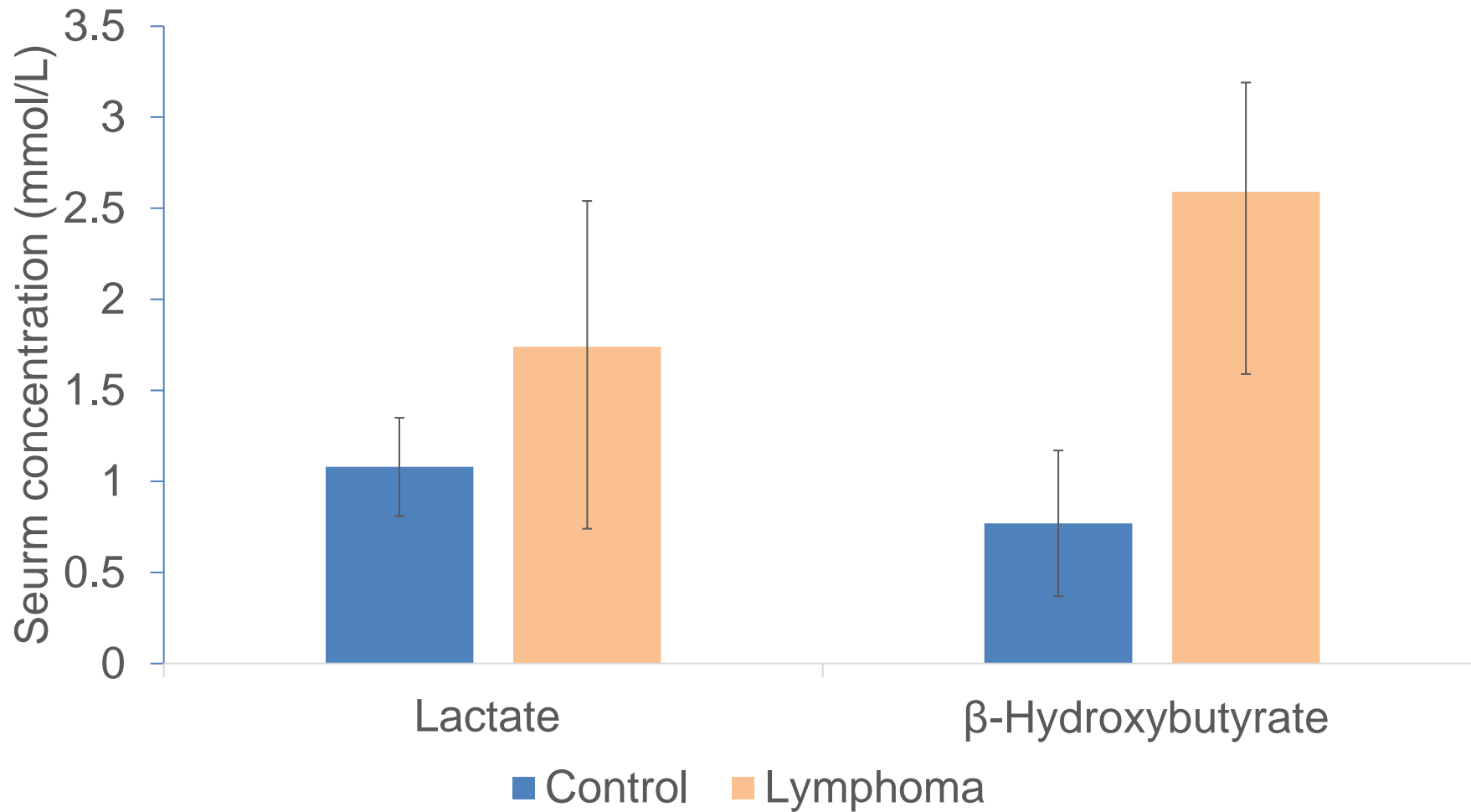
Inverse relationship between brain glucose and ketone metabolism in adults during short-term moderate dietary ketosis: A dual tracer quantitative positron emission tomography study. Courchesne-Loyer, A, et al. J Cerebral Blood Flow & Metab 37.7 (2017)



Ketone utilisation by tumours

- Defective mitochondria in tumours impairs ketone utilisation





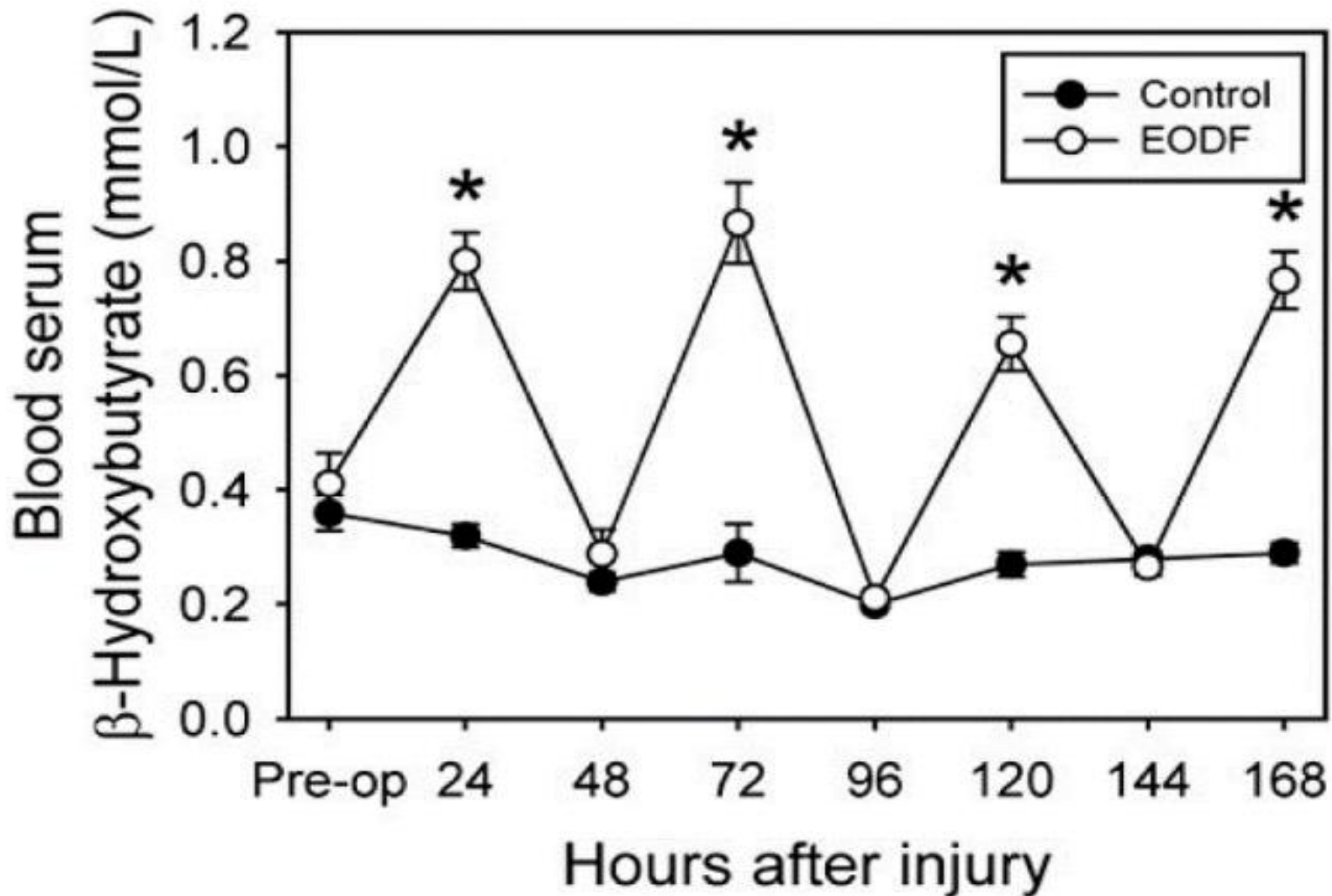
McQuown, B., Burgess, K. E., & Heinze, C. R. (2018). Preliminary investigation of blood concentrations of insulin-like growth factor, insulin, lactate and beta-hydroxybutyrate in dogs with lymphoma as compared with matched controls. *Vet Comp Oncol*, 16(2), 262-267.



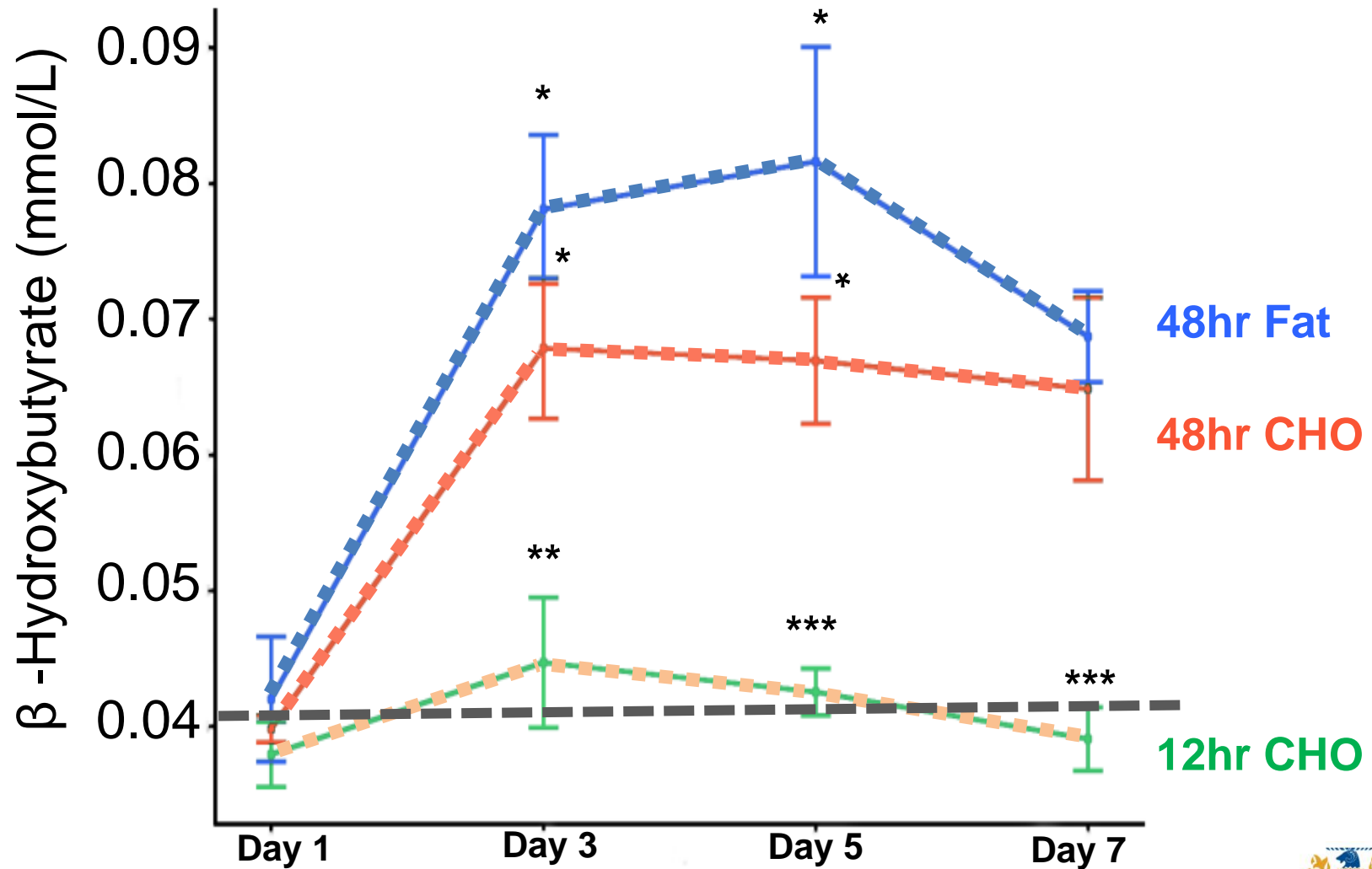
Intermittent fasting and ketones



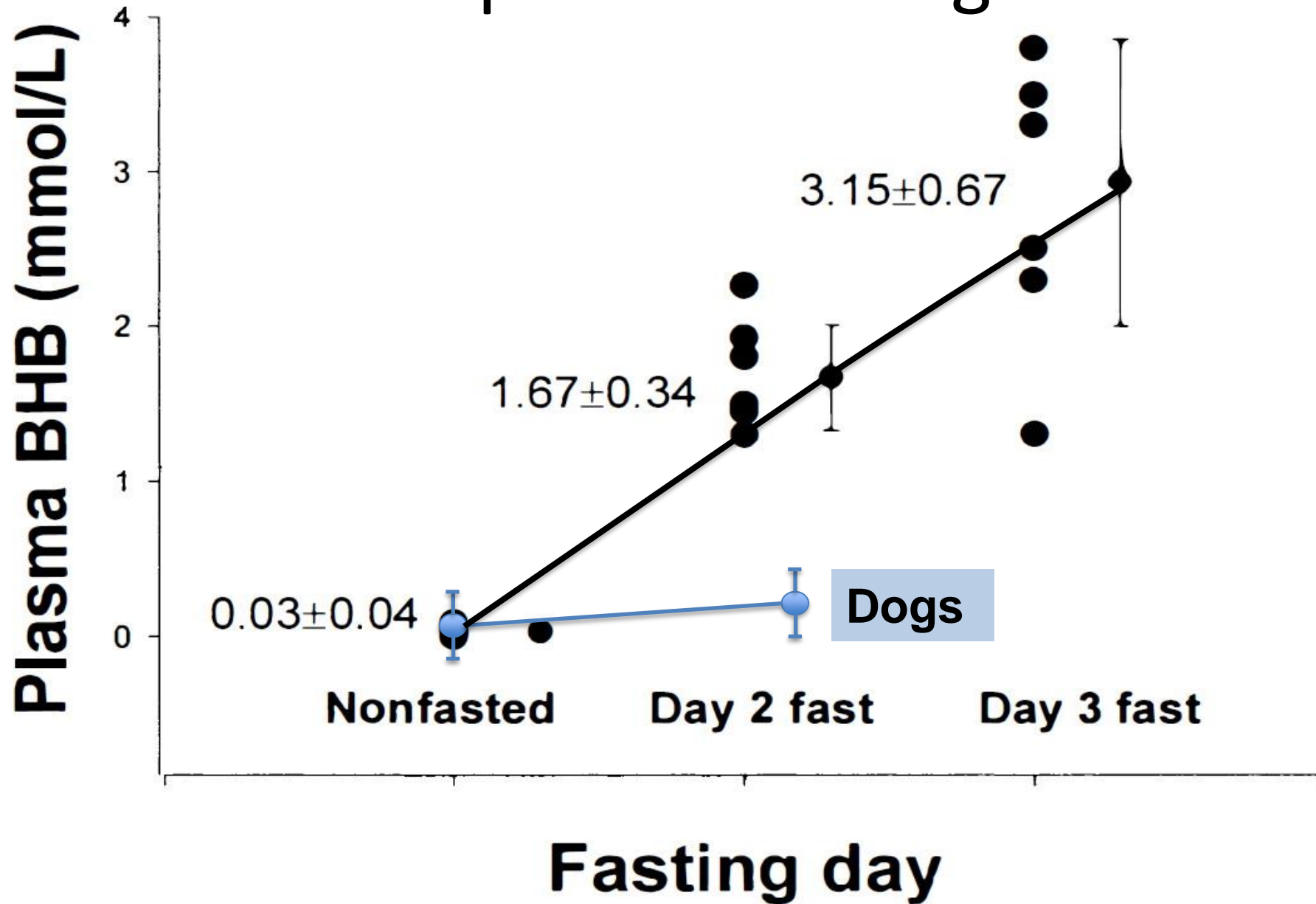
Intermittent fasting in rats



β -Hydroxybutyrate in dogs fed high fat or CHO q 24 or 48hrs



People and fasting

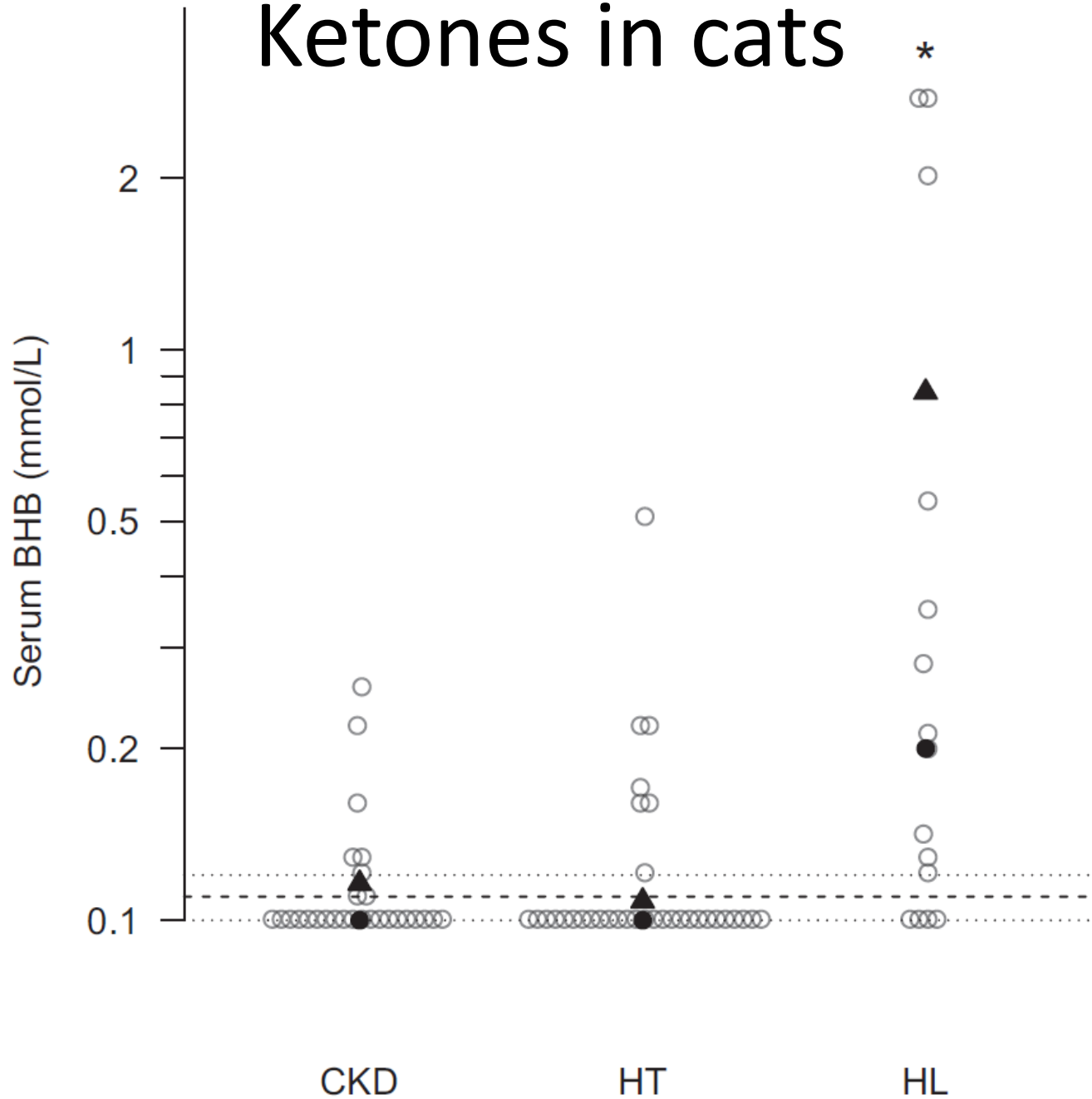


Serum ketones

$$[\text{Metabolite}] = \frac{\text{Rate of production}}{\text{Rate of elimination}}$$



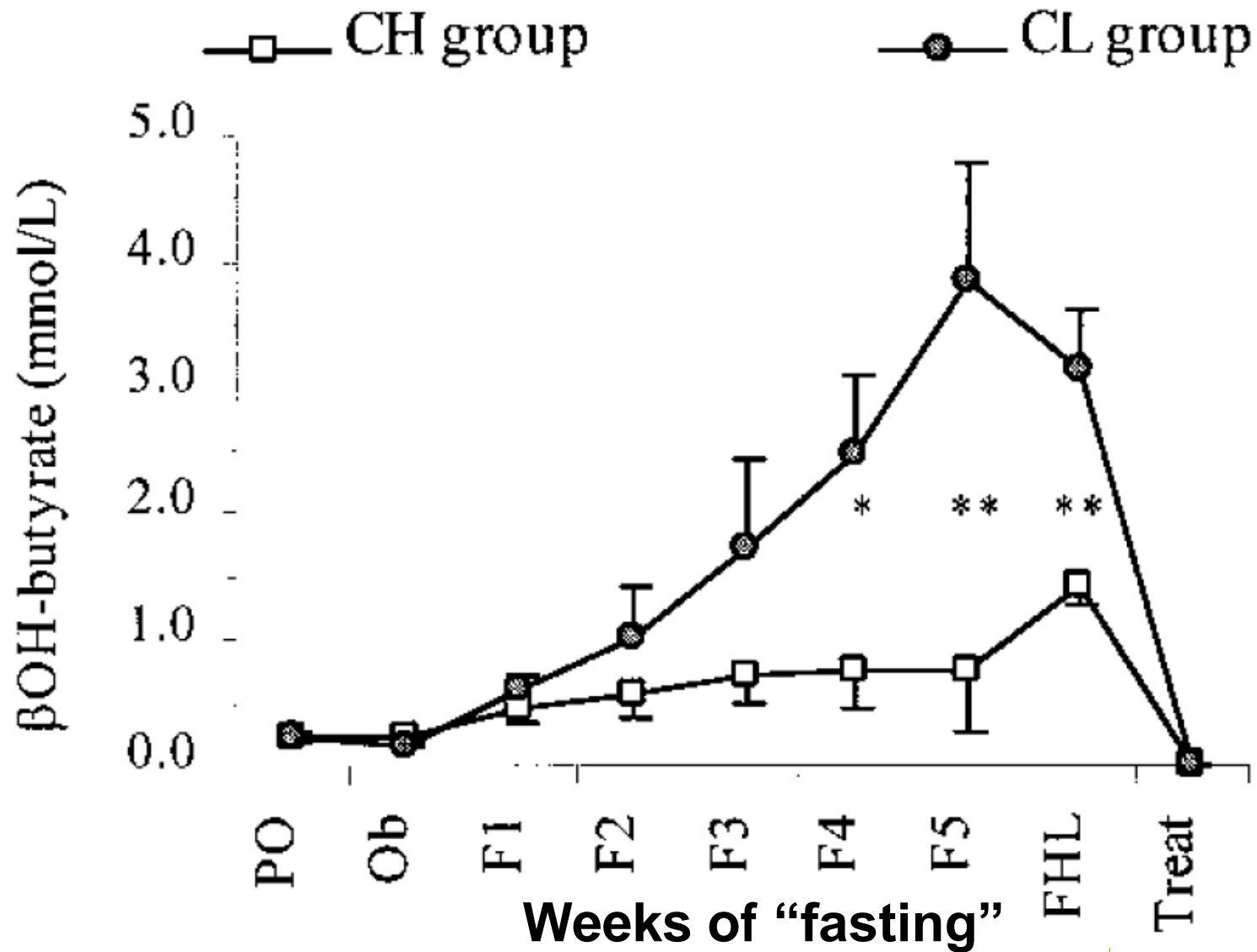
Ketones in cats



Gorman L, et al Serum Beta Hydroxybutyrate Concentrations in Cats with CKD, Hyperthyroidism, or Hepatic Lipidosis. J Vet Intern Med. 2016 ;30(2):611-



Ketones in cats



"Dietary L-carnitine supplementation in obese cats alters carnitine metabolism and decreases ketosis during fasting and induced hepatic lipodosis." Blanchard G, et al. J Nut 132.2 (2002): 204-210.



What is a ketogenic diet?

- Ideally
 - Little to no carbohydrate
 - High fat
 - Ketogenic fats
 - Fed intermittently



“Ketogenic fats”



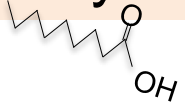
Short to medium chain fatty acids

- C3 to C12
- Absorbed directly into portal blood and not lymphatics
- Very little incorporated into adipose
- Absorbed by the liver, and brain
- Enter hepatic mitochondria unregulated
- Generate excessive Acetyl-CoA and inhibit glycolysis
 - ⇒ production of ketones



Insulin

Medium chain
Fatty acids



GLUT-4

Glucose

Pyruvate

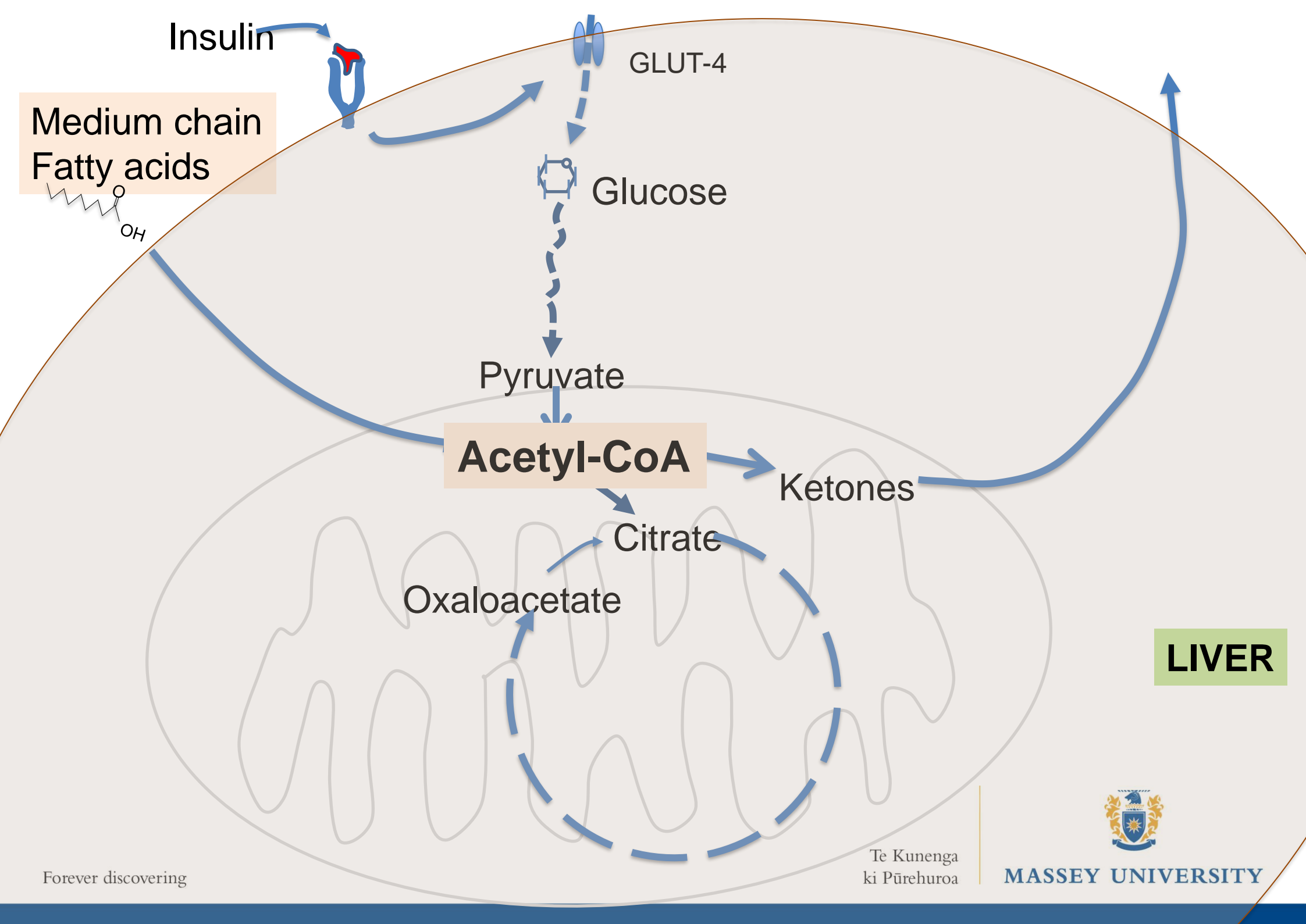
Acetyl-CoA

Ketones

Citrate

Oxaloacetate

LIVER



Ketogenic diets for dogs



Keto diet (Modified commercial)

Ingredient	Amount (grams)
Royal Canin® Recovery, canned	100
Rice, white, unenriched, cooked weight	20
Butter, no added salt	8
Coconut oil	6
Balance IT® Canine supplement	2



Keto diet (Home prepared)

Ingredient	Amount (grams)
Chicken, white and dark meat only, no skin, stewed	80
Rice, white, unenriched, cooked weight	48
Butter, no added salt	32
Coconut oil	10
Balance IT® Canine supplement	7



Diets - macronutrients

	Standard Hospital diet	Ketogenic diet commercial	Ketogenic diet home-made
Protein energy (%ME)	22	22	21
Fat energy (%ME)	23	66	70
Carbohydrate energy (% ME)	55	12	10
Energy (kcal/gram)	2.28 [^]	1.85 [*]	3.03 [*]

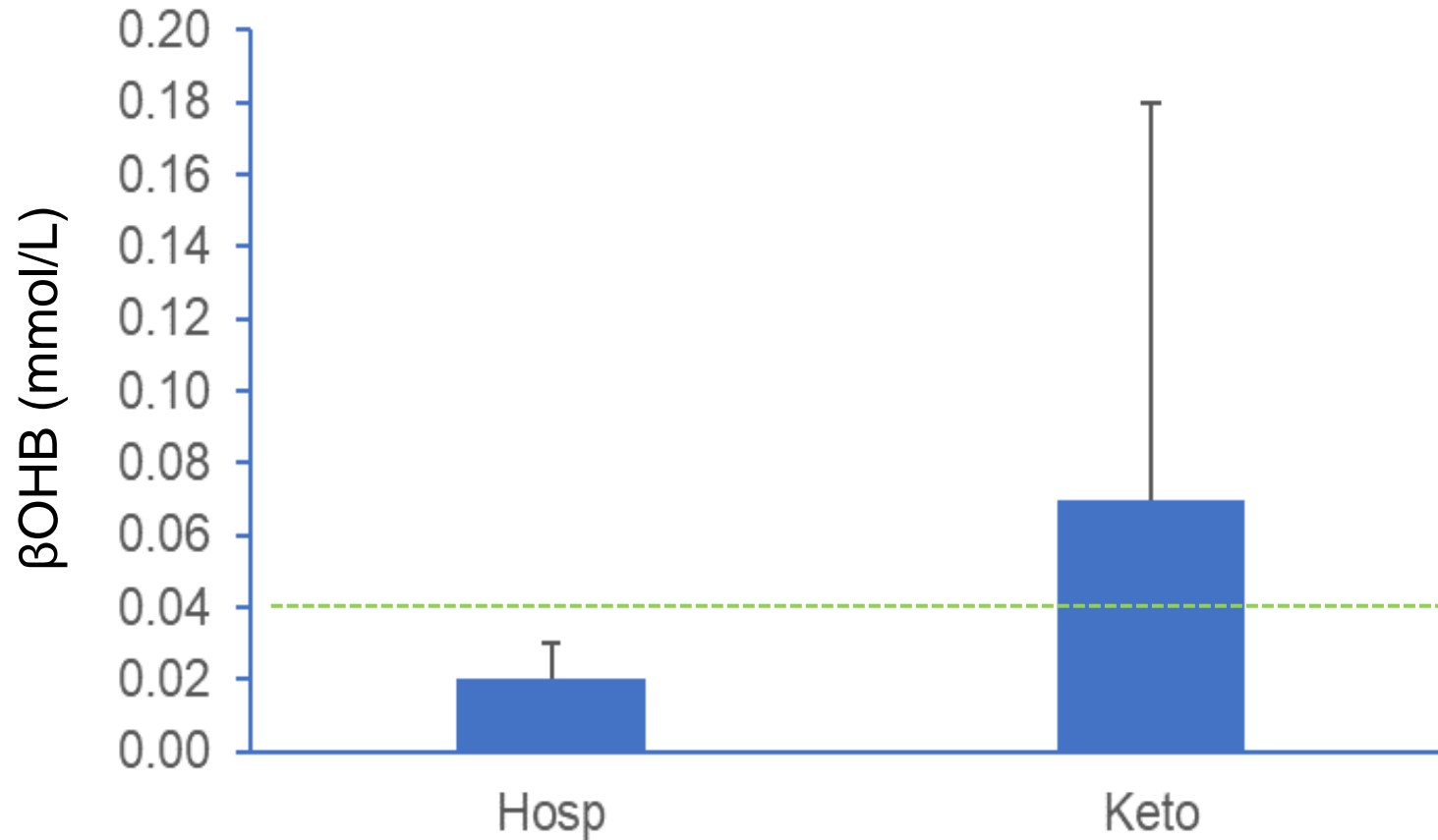


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Post prandial β -hydroxybutyrate



$P=0.594$



Rate of synthesis and utilisation

- Ketone kinetics study using infusions of stable isotopes



Ketones vs. Carbs

- Which is more important for cancer patients?
 - a) Feed a low carbohydrate diet
 - b) Feed a ketogenic diet
- ⇒ We don't know
- However, we don't need to know, since we can do both



Ketogenic diets in cancer

- In most (26/49, 53%) rodent studies, a ketogenic diet shows a clear anti-tumour effect:
 - Slowed tumour growth
 - Prolonged survival
 - Delayed tumourigenesis
 - Reversed cachexia
 - Increased sensitization to chemotherapy
- Some showed no effect
- Some showed accelerated tumour growth



Practical feeding

- Don't make strong recommendations in the absence of evidence
- All patients need to eat something
- If owner is interested:
 - I recommend low carbohydrate diet (1-5% ME carbohydrate)
 - Feed once daily as long as maintaining weight
- If owner is motivated:
 - Feed ketogenic diet + n-3 PUFA
- Ensure there is no contraindication for high dietary fat



Conclusion

- Theoretical basis for low CHO in some cancer patients
 - not all will benefit, but harm is unlikely
- Ketogenic fats may have added benefit
- *Practical* intermittent fasting is unlikely to help ketogenesis, but may help other aspects
- An error to assume that all tumours and all species behave the same
- We need clinical evidence



Thank you!

Questions?



Key references

1. Warburg, O., Wind, F., & Negelein, E. (1927). The metabolism of tumours in the body. *The Journal of general physiology*, 8(6), 519-530. 10.1085/jgp.8.6.519
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