

# Camel Milk; a Superfood as Adjunctive Therapy for Diabetes

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# World Camel Day





## **Camel populations**

Top 10 camel producers' country (Average 1994–2016)





Comparison between camel milk composition with other dairy species milk, Aqiba et al. 2019

Why camel milk is Superfood?

- \* Camel milk is rich in vitamin C, B3, Mg, iron, Cu and Zn than cow milk
- Higher amount of zinc is important in the development and maintenance of normal function of immune system
- Camel milk is a suitable alternative for kids with allergy to cow milk due to lack of β-lacto globulin and low β-casein as allergic proteins
- Lactose of camel milk is more digestible than cow milk for lactose intolerance cases
- \* The **ratio of whey protein to casein** in the camel milk is higher than cow milk
- \* Fat globules of camel milk are smaller in size
- These may explain why the coagulum of camel milk is softer and more digestible than cow milk

#### Why Camel milk is Superfood?

- Camel milk has high amount of mono-and polyunsaturated fatty acids that have beneficial effects on the human health
- Camel milk is a rich source of insulin (52 units of insulin per liter), that it helps to treat type 1 and 2 and gestational diabetes
- ✤ Camel milk whey has an acidic protein that is protease inhibitor and may cause to longer storage of raw camel milk as compared with raw cow milk
- Camel milk is richer in vitamin C than other milks, about 52 mg/L versus 27, 22, 29, 16, 35, 49, and 61 mg/L for cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, human, donkey, and mares' milk, respectively



#### Why Camel milk is Superfood?

- The lactoferrin in camel milk has medicinal values such as anti-bacterial, antiviral and anti-flammatory properties
- Camel milk has higher activity of lactoferrin, higher content of lysozyme, high peptidoglycan recognition protein and lactoperoxidase
- Lactoperoxidase protects udder from microbial infections and its alternative method for the preservation of raw camel milk, under high temperature and low hygienic conditions when a cooling process is not possible
- Camel milk contains small size immunoglobulins which allowing penetration of antigens, and boost the immune system
- The highest level of IgG (1.64 mg/mL) is for camel milk versus 0.67, 0.63, 0.70, 0.55, and 0.86 for cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, and human milk, respectively
- Lactic acid bacteria were isolated from camel milk as probiotic are important for the gut and colon health

#### Why Camel milk is Anti-Diabetes?

- Nowadays, the people looking for natural healings for diabetes
- Camel milk contains **insulin like protein** that covered by fat micelles, is not destroyed in the stomach
- Lactoferrin, immunoglobulin's and antioxidants agents in the camel milk lead to;
- Regulatory and immune-modulatory effects on the pancreas betacells
- Normal function of beta-cells
- Reduce required insulin doses in type 1 and 2 diabetes patients



## How camel milk regulate the blood glucose?

- Effect on insulin receptors activity
- Increasing of the signaling in the insulin-sensitive tissues
- The effect on the pancreatic beta-cells function
- The inhibition of glucagon receptors
- The activation of GLUT4 in the cells
- Inhibition of DPP-IV enzyme and activating of GIP/GLP-1 and increase insulin secretions





Abdulrahman et al. 2016

#### How camel milk influences diabetes complications

- > The anti-oxidative activity of camel milk whey proteins;
- Enhances the proliferation of immune cells
- Improve the wound healing process during diabetes
- Anti-microbial properties and high vitamin C of camel milk help to heal diabetes wounds
- Camel milk improves kidney and liver function in nephropathy; proteinuria and cardiovascular challenges in diabetes



Some researches on diabetic's cases by using camel milk

• 500 mL raw camel milk for 16 weeks in type 1 diabetic patients decreased daily insulin doses and blood sugar

Pasteurized camel milk in type 2 diabetic patients for 2 months;
 Significantly increased serum insulin content
 Decreased blood glucose and the required insulin doses

Camel milk with insulin on type 1 diabetic patients for 12 weeks indicated;

The daily dose of insulin may be reduced by 66%

Raw camel milk in type 1 diabetic cases for 52 weeks;
Reduced HbA1c, mean blood glucose and required insulin doses by 30%

Fermented camel milk significantly

Reduced fasting blood sugar, postprandial glucose and HbA1c in type 2 diabetes patients

- Consuming of 500 ml camel milk (two times daily) in type 1 diabetes cases, for 3 months resulted in;
- Increase blood insulin, reduction of fasting blood sugar and HbA1c, Reduce the insulin requirement with better glycemic control
- Raw camel milk in type 1 diabetic patients caused to;
- Increase insulin secretion and reduce blood sugar
- Reduce required insulin (about 30–35%)
- Prepare about 60% of insulin in the diabetic patients
- Reduce insulin resistance
- Improve the glycemic control



Significant reduction in insulin requirement (46.15%) at the end of two years in patients taking camel milk



Mean insulin requirement during the entire period of treatment (up to 16 weeks). In the follow-up period after 4 weeks no remission was observed in patients receiving insulin alone ( $\Box$ ), whereas partial remission occurred in patients receiving camel milk and insulin ( $\blacktriangle$ ).

Agrawal et al. 2007







Group Group Group 1 2 3 Fig 6: HDL (mg/dl) in studied groups

#### How heating can change therapeutic efficacy of camel milk?

- **Raw camel milk is best option for diabetes,** but it is a threat for health due to possible contamination with bacteria So, camel milk should be heated
- Pasteurization (71-74C/15-40s or HTST pasteurization) and Sterilization (110-120C/10-20 min), UHT (135-140C/6-10s for indirect and 140-150C/2-4s for direct UHT) destroy all micro-organisms of the milk
- Heat treatment in high temperature destroys vitamin C, casein, whey proteins, IgG, lysozyme, lactoferrin, Insulin like protein, anti-diabetic properties and peptidoglycan recognition protein of camel milk
- The protective enzymes and proteins, xanthine oxidase, alkaline phosphatase, lipoprotein lipase, bacteriocins and lactic acid bacteria growth are inactivated by pasteurization, UHT treatment or sterilization and their activity is limited at refrigeration

Heat treatment	Camel		Cow	
	mg/kg	% loss	mg/kg	% loss
Raw milk	24.9 ± 2.75	0	14·3 ± 1·12	0
63°C/30 min (LTLT)	$18.2 \pm 2.15$	27	$11.7 \pm 1.51$	18
73°C/15 s (HTST)	$21.2 \pm 1.61$	15	$12.9 \pm 1.71$	10
80°C/30 min	$14.6 \pm 1.62$	41	$10.6 \pm 1.05$	26
90°C/10 min	$13.8 \pm 1.20$	45	$10.4 \pm 1.21$	27
90°C/30 min	$11.7 \pm 2.20$	53	$9.1 \pm 1.60$	36
100°C/30 min	$8.3 \pm 1.69$	67	$7.5 \pm 1.21$	48

Loss of vitamin C by heating, Mehaia, 1994



Important point: Pasteurizing of camel's milk in the mild temperature is very important to save its protective proteins

72 C for 15 s 63 or 65 C for 30 min

#### Conclusion

- Raw camel milk is more beneficial for treatment and heating of camel milk in high temperature may destroy its medicinal effects
- But without heating, storage at high temperature with low hygienic conditions may spoil camel milk
- Although the clinical trials reported, the raw camel milk by 500 mL/day improved diabetes, liver and kidney failures and diabetic wounds
- But pasteurization in high temperature, sterilization, boiling, cooling, freezing and freeze drying of camel milk may be decrease the insulin concentration and anti-diabetes effects of camel milk
- So more scientific researches are needed to study the effectiveness of pasteurized, cooled, freeze dried and camel milk powder for diabetes
- Appling the indirect and mild temperature for camel milk is necessary to save its therapeutic efficacy



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Thanks for your attention

By Dr Raziq Kakar