# **Digestion of cow and goat casein**

Published: 01-11-2019 Last updated: 15-05-2024

The study aims to quantify differences in gastric digestion and absorption of caprine and bovine casein protein

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Suspended
Health condition type	Protein and amino acid metabolism disorders NEC
Study type	Interventional

## **Summary**

### ID

NL-OMON28580

Source NTR

Brief title Vision

### Condition

• Protein and amino acid metabolism disorders NEC

#### Synonym

No health condition - digestion of two types of casein in healthy young men

#### **Health condition**

'gastric emptying' and 'amino acid absorption'

## Research involving

Human

### **Sponsors and support**

#### Primary sponsor: Ausnutria BV Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ausnutria BV

### Intervention

• Food (substances)

#### Explanation

#### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

Gastric emptying and amino acid absorption

#### Secondary outcome

Intragastric layer formation

## **Study description**

#### **Background summary**

A suggested benefit of caprine (CAP) over bovine milk (BOV) has been hypothesized to be an accelerated gastric emptying of CAP. Due to more  $\beta$ -casein and less  $\alpha$ s1-casein in caprine milk less coarse coagulates are thought to be formed in the stomach, which may facilitate enzymatic digestion and gastric emptying.

This may provide benefits for specific groups, for example patients who struggle to meet protein intakes as protein. However, thus far, no in vivo clinical data on digestion of caprine versus bovine casein is available.

#### **Study objective**

The study aims to quantify differences in gastric digestion and absorption of caprine and bovine casein protein

#### Study design

Intervention study with a balanced cross-over design

#### Intervention

300mL vanilla flavoured drink with either 30r of caprine casein of bovine casein

#### Study burden and risks

The risks associated with participation are negligible, as both phlebotomy and MRI are eminently safe medical techniques, and the stimuli consist of normally consumed food products. The burden associated with participation consists of two visits, which both require an overnight fast, 8 blood draws (10 mL per draw, totalling 80 mL) and multiple MRI scans over the period of 1 hours. These may all cause minimal discomfort. These is no benefit to participation for the participants, the group is only related insofar as they are healthy males.

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## Contacts

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## **Eligibility criteria**

Age Adults (18-64 years) Adults (18-64 years)

### **Inclusion criteria**

• Male • 18 - 55 yr old • In self-reported health • BMI between 18 and 25 kg/m2

### **Exclusion criteria**

## Study design

### Design

Study phase:

N/A

Study type:	Interventional
Intervention model:	Crossover
Allocation:	Randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Single blinded (masking used)
Control:	N/A , unknown
Primary purpose:	Basic science

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Suspended
Start date (anticipated):	22-11-2019
Enrollment:	18
Туре:	Actual

## **IPD** sharing statement

#### Plan to share IPD: No

## **Ethics review**

Approved WMO	
Date:	23-09-2019
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Oost-Nederland
	p/a Radboudumc, huispost 628,
	Postbus 9101
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## Study registrations

## Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

ID: 48463 Bron: ToetsingOnline Titel:

## Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL8137
Other	METC Wageningen : 70239
ССМО	NL70239.081.19
OMON	NL-OMON48463

## **Study results**