

HyperFoods - Foods enriched with biomolecules for healthier lifestyle

Summary

A nutritional analytics platform that harness network Artificial Intelligence and omics data to identify how dietary biomolecules and phytochemically rich "Hyperfoods" can help to prevent or fight diseases such as cancer or COVID-19. The analysis underpins the design of next-generation precision nutrition strategies to identify and encourage healthier eating.

Proposed use

- Discovery of food biomolecules with disease preventative or therapeutic potential by combining AI technology and molecular network data
- Enrichment analysis of phytochemically rich "Hyperfoods" everyday foods enhanced by combination of biomolecules with predicted anti-cancer and anti-COVID-19 properties

Problem addressed

The world is experiencing an unsustainable healthcare and economic burden from chronic conditions such as cancer, heart disorders, neurological and emerging coronavirus diseases. A key contributing factor is poor dietary choices; studies suggest that unhealthy diets are responsible for a fifth of deaths globally and it's estimated that almost half of all cancers could be prevented by good dietary and lifestyle choices. Over 2 million people in the UK alone are suffering physical and psychological long-term effects after having Covid-19. The effects lasting for at least 12 weeks are known as "long COVID". There is not currently an effective intervention to resolve long COVID.

The human diet is rich with molecules that have been shown to play a role in both the prevention and treatment of various diseases, by interacting with drugs, or by acting as "medicines" themselves.

At present, the landscape of potential bioactive molecules in food is unimaginably vast. Investigating the influence of a single food component on any disease takes months to years of experimental research. Using these experimental methods alone would be like taking a bike to explore the galaxy - we'll never get there.

Benefits

- Safe and cost-effective way for developing healthier nutrition strategies against prevention or development of coronavirus, cancer and potentially other diseases;
- Network AI predictions of the health effects of food biomolecules, taking into account complex proteinprotein interactions;
- Identification of food biomolecules that target molecular networks responsible for the development of diseases such as cancer and COVID-19;
- Enrichment analysis that identifies foods that are most enriched in terms of diversity and abundance of the identified molecules;
- Training dataset consisting of a food database with over 8K bioactive food biomolecules;
- Trained data model with human genome network of 20k+ proteins and 10M+ gene/protein-gene/protein network.

Miguel Cheng

Industry Partnerships and Commercialisation Officer, Faculty of Engineering

e: <u>m.cheng@imperial.ac.uk</u>

Imperial College

Technology overview

The "Hyperfoods" technology takes a radically different approach by harnessing the power of network AI, huge volumes of biomolecular data and super-computing to identify unique properties of food biomolecules against development of diseases such as cancer or COVID-19. It explores the "dark matter" of nutrition beyond the traditional analysis of five major nutrition categories (proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals).

- A database with 7K+ food biomolecules, a human genome network of 20K+ proteins with 10M+ gene/protein-gene/protein connections and relevant drug database for training the AI/machine-learning models
- Identified 52 food biomolecules that target the SARS-CoV-2-host protein-protein interactome networks
- Analysed that everyday foods may be enhanced by identified biomolecules with predicted anti-COVID-19 properties. Findings suggest that certain plant-based foods (such as blackcurrants, blueberries, apples, oranges) are most enriched in terms of diversity and abundance of these molecules.
- Identified 110 food biomolecules that target molecular networks of cancer
- The analyses were performed using a mobile supercomputing platform

Intellectual property information

US Patent Application (Number: 17/622179) GB Patent Application (Number: 2118503.8)

Inventor information

Dr Kirill Veselkov, Lecturer, Department of Surgery & Cancer Professor Michael Bronstein, Visiting Professor, Department of Computing

www.imperial.ac.uk/enterprise