

Index

- α -interferon (IFN), 160
 α -linolenic acid (ALA), 225–226
 AA. *See* Arachidonic acid
 AACOCF₃, 17
 AAMI. *See* Age-associated memory impairment
 A β . *See* β -amyloid
 Aberrant crypt foci (ACF), 81–82, 84–85
 Acetylcholine (ACh) release, 31–35, 131–133
 ACF. *See* Aberrant crypt foci
 ACh. *See* Acetylcholine
 Acid SMase, 75
 Acidic glycosphingolipids, 63
 Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) gene, 83–84
 Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
 consumption of, 2
 hydrolysis of, 1
 reduction in production of, 21
 ADHD, 189
 Age-associated memory impairment (AAMI), 36
 ALA. *See* α -linolenic acid (ALA)
 Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), 145
 Alkaline phosphatase (AP), 145
 Alkaline sphingomyelinase (alk-SMase), 72, 74–75
 and cancer, 76–77
 ALT. *See* Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
 Alzheimer disease (AD), 14–36
 activities of lipases and phospholipase A₂, 22–25
 effect of diacylglycerol lipase and monoacylglycerol lipase, 20
 effect of kainic acid on brain cytosolic phospholipase A₂ activity, 16–19
 effects of glutamate on diacylglycerol lipase and monoacylglycerol lipase, 19–20
 elevated lipase and phospholipase A₂ activities, 21–22
 stimulation of lipases and phospholipases in, 14–29
 American Academy of Pediatrics, 171
 Aminophospholipids, translocation of, 1
 Amphipath transporters, 5, 11–12
 Amyloid fibrils, extracellular deposition of, 14
 Amyloid precursor protein (APP), 15
 Angelman Syndrome (AS), 4
 Anti-atherosclerotics, 123
 Antioxidants, 122, 238
 AP. *See* Alkaline phosphatase
 AP1 transaction factor, DNA binding activity of, 21
 APC. *See* Adenomatous polyposis coli gene
 Apoptosis, 2, 66, 148
 alcohol-induced, 158
 sphingolipid-induced, 84
 APP. *See* Amyloid precursor protein
 Arachidonic acid (AA), 51, 155, 177, 183–189, 208, 212–218, 225–231
 accumulation of, 21, 41
 cascade of, 21
 conversion to prostaglandins, 45
 release of, 14, 20
 Arteriosclerosis, homocysteine theory of, 123
 AS. *See* Angelman Syndrome
 Ascites, 149
 Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), 145
 Asphyxia, 207
 AST. *See* Aspartate aminotransferase
 Astrogliosis, 16–17
 Asymmetry, price for maintaining, 2
 Atheroma development, 124
 Atherosclerosis, 117, 234
 Athletes, phospholipid supplementation in, 130–141
 Auditory hallucinations, 44
 Autistic phenotype, 5

 β -amyloid (A β), 14–15, 24
 Bacteria, sphingolipids as attachment sites for, 65
 “A Beautiful Mind” (film), 44
 Bell’s criteria, 211
 Betaine, 237
Bifidobacteria counts, in feces of preterm newborn infants, 110
 Bile salt stimulated lipase (BSSL), 75–76
 Bioavailability
 of CoEnzymeQ10, 203–204
 of melatonin, 203–204
 Biochemistry of depression, 41
 Biological efficacy
 of biomolecules related to PC, 236
 of PC, 234–236
 Biological markers, in studying psychopathology, 51
 Bipolar disorder, depression in, 41
 Bipolar psychosis, 50
 Birth weight, 181–183
 Borderline personality disorder, 43
 Bovine milk gangliosides, 103–104
 Bovine spongiform encephelopathy (BSE), threat of, 137
 BPD. *See* Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
 Brain cytosolic phospholipase A₂ (cPLA₂) activity
 effect of kainic acid on, 16–19
 effects of CNQX and quinacrine on, 17
 polyclonal antibody to, 18
 Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD), 211, 213
 BSSL. *See* Bile salt stimulated lipase
 Buttermilk, 103, 110
 Byler disease, 4

- 1c (*ATP8B1*) gene, 4
- 5c (*ATP10C*) transporter gene, 5
- Ca²⁺ binding sites of SERCA2, 10
- Ca²⁺ transporters, 5, 10
- cAMP production, intracellular, 50
- Cancer
- controlling with dietary sphingolipids, 66
 - and deficiencies in choline, 142
- Carbon tetrachloride intoxication, 234–235
- Carnitine, 237
- cDNA, transcribed from mRNA, 4
- Cell signaling, 147
- of 1,3 cGP and its analogues, 166
 - via sphingolipids, 63–64
- Cellular extracts with sphingolipids, 91–98
- of endogenous levels of complex sphingoid bases, 98
 - of free sphingoid bases, 95
 - sphingomyelin in NIH-3T3 cells, 97
- Ceramides, 63, 66, 89, 101
- protonation of, 94–95
- Cerebral ischemia, 22
- Cerebrosides, 63, 70
- CHD. *See* Coronary heart disease
- Chemical structures, of principal phospholipids, 31
- Cholestasis, 4
- Cholesterol. *See* HDL cholesterol; LDL cholesterol; VLDL cholesterol
- Choline
- availability of, 130, 133–134
 - dietary sources of, 143
 - early awareness of, 142
 - intake and absorption of, 134
 - supplementation of, 132–133, 145
 - supply to tissues, 132–133
- Choline deficiencies, 142, 144–147, 218–219
- additional liver protection from lecithin, 148–149
 - cell signaling, 147
 - findings in animals, 144
 - findings in humans, 144–145
 - mechanisms of hepatocarcinogenesis, 147–148
 - methyl group metabolism, 146
 - roles in liver function, 145–146
- Cholinergic function, restoring, 32–33
- Chylomicrons, 118
- Cirrhosis, 235
- Cleavage of phospholipids, 164–165
- Clinical trials in depression, 42–44
- Clofibrate, 121
- CLUSTAL W program, 5
- CNQX. *See* 6-Cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline
- Cod liver oil, 186
- Cognitive impairment, 34
- Colon cancer, 76
- dietary sphingolipids in preventing and treating, 80–87
 - dietary sphingolipids reducing chemically induced colon cancer in rodents, 81–83
 - dietary sphingolipids reducing tumor formation in Min mice, 83
 - dietary sphingolipids suppressing aberrant crypt foci, 82
 - future directions, 85–86
 - possible signaling pathways moderated by dietary sphingolipids, 85
 - preventing and treating, 80–87
 - reduction of proliferation by exogenous sphingolipids, 83–84
 - requirements for use of sphingolipid metabolites as anti-cancer agents, 80–81
 - structure of complex sphingolipids containing ceramide, 81
- Complex sphingoid bases, of endogenous levels of, 98
- Concentration, of selected lipids, 214–217
- Conserved residues, in type IIA and type IV P-type ATPases, 8
- Corn oil, 120
- Coronary heart disease (CHD), 117
- cPLA₂. *See* Cytosolic phospholipase A₂
- Creatine, synthesis of, 130
- 6-Cyano-7-nitroquinoxaline (CNQX), 16
- effects on cPLA₂ activity, 17
- 1,2 Cyclic inositol phosphate, 163–164
- Cyclic lysophosphatidic acid (cyclic LPA), 168–169
- Cyclic phosphates
- 1,2 cyclic inositol phosphate, 163–164
 - analogues of 1,3 cGP, 166
 - cell signaling of 1,3 cGP and its analogues, 166
 - cleavage of phospholipids, 164–165
 - cyclic glycerophosphates, 164–166
 - cyclic phosphoramidates, 168
 - differentiation therapy of breast cancer, 167–168
 - liberated by phospholipase D, 168–169
 - morphology of PC12 cells with neuronal growth factor, 167
 - neuronal outgrowth, 166–167
 - originating from degradation of phospholipids, 163–170
- Cyclooxygenase, induction of, 21
- Cystathionone synthase, 124
- Cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1), 155
- inhibition by PPC, 157
- Cytoprotective action, of PPC in *in vivo* investigations, 154
- Cytosolic β -catenin, 84
- Cytosolic phospholipase A₂ (cPLA₂), 16–19
- activation of, 14
 - cultures immunostained with polyclonal antibody to, 18
 - in cytosolic fractions, 24
 - inhibitors of, 19
- DeepView, 6
- Dementia pugilistica, 32

- Dephosphorylation, of recombinant enzymes, 3
- Depression, 40–44
 associated with pregnancy and lactation, 41
 biochemistry of, 41
 in bipolar disorder, 41
 clinical trials, 42–44
 epidemiology of, 41–42
 major depressive disorder, 41
- Developmental problems, predictors of, 189
- DGLA. *See* Dihomo- γ -linolenic acid (DGLA)
- DHA. *See* Docosahexaenoic acid
- DHAP. *See* Dihydroxyacetone phosphate
- 1,2-Diacylglycerol (DAG), accumulation of, 147
- Diacylglycerol lipase
 activation of, 14, 22–23
 in plasma membrane fractions, 23
 in synaptosomal plasma membrane fractions, 22
- Dietary gangliosides, in early infancy, 101–116
- Dietary reference intakes (DRI), 142–143
- Dietary sphingolipids
 reducing chemically induced colon cancer in rodents, 81–83
 reducing tumor formation in Min mice, 83
 suppressing aberrant crypt foci, 82
- Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (DSHEA), 197
- Differentiation therapy of breast cancer, 167–168
- Digestion and absorption of sphingolipids in food, 70–79
 alk-SMase and cancer, 76–77
 course of sphingomyelin absorption, 71–72
 digestion and absorption of cerebroside, 72–73
 enzymes hydrolyzing dietary SM, 73–75
 factors affecting sphingolipid absorption, 76
 future perspectives, 77
 hydrolysis of ceramide, 75–76
 metabolism of the sphingoid bases, 73
 sphingolipid digestion during suckling, 75
- Dihomo- γ -linolenic acid (DGLA), 228, 230
- Dihydrosphingosine, 62
- Dihydroxyacetone phosphate (DHAP), 30
- Dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine (DLPC), 149–150, 153–156, 158
- Dimethylamine, 134
- Dimethylhydrazine, 81
- Dipalmitoyl-phosphatidylcholine, 76
- DKTGTLT phosphorylation sequence, 6
- DLPC. *See* Dilinoleoylphosphatidylcholine
- Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), 41, 51, 175–189, 208, 212–217, 225–231
 administration in schizophrenia, 47
 peroxidative stability of, 188
- Dopamine metabolism, 225
- Doxorubicin, 235–236
- DRI. *See* Dietary reference intakes
- DSHEA. *See* Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994
- DSM-IV criteria, for schizophrenia, 53
- EAR. *See* Estimated average requirements
- EFA. *See* Essential fatty acids
- Egg phospholipids, 120, 208, 215–220
- Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), 229. *See also* Ethyl-EPA administration in schizophrenia, 47
- EIMS. *See* Electron impact mass spectrometry
- Electroencephalography (EEG), 185
- Electron impact mass spectrometry (EIMS), 89
- Electrophilic methyl group (EMG) compounds, 237–239
- Electrospray ionization (ESI), 89–90
- EMG. *See* Electrophilic methyl group compounds
- Endosomes, 75
- Endothelial injury, 117
- Energy intake
 and growth, 214
 from parenteral and enteral nutrition of infants, 215
- Enzymes, hydrolyzing dietary SM, 73–75
- EPA. *See* Eicosapentaenoic acid
- Epidemiology, of depression, 41–42
- Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), 86
- Erythema, response to niacin, 50, 55–56
- Escherichia coli*
 counts in feces of preterm newborn infants, 109
 inhibition of, 108–110
- ESI. *See* Electrospray ionization
- Essential fatty acids (EFA), 175–196
 biochemistry of, 175–176
 and LCPUFA supply with breastfeeding, 228
 and long-chain polyenes, 175
- Essential PUFA in mothers and their neonates, 175–196
 biochemical and functional effects, 185–186
 early LCPUFA availability and later neurodevelopment, 183–184
 during fetal development and at birth, 178–180
 and functional status markers, 176
 habitual EFA and LCPUFA intake during pregnancy, 180–181
 nutrition during pregnancy, 186–188
 during pregnancy and thereafter, 176–178
 and pregnancy outcome, 181–183
- Estimated average requirements (EAR), 144
- Ethanol intoxication, 234–235
- Ethyl eicosapentaenoate (E-EPA), dose response effect of, 47
- Ethyl-EPA, 43–44
 ultra-pure, 47
- Exercise, 133–134, 137–138
- Expression of transporters in the brain, 3–4
- FABMS. *See* Fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry
- FABP. *See* Fatty acid binding proteins
- Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), 83

- Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH), 171–174
 diet, 172
 laboratory methods, 172
 patients, 171
 soy-protein diet *versus* low saturated fat diet,
 171–174
- Fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry (FABMS),
89
- Fatigue, etiology of, 130, 135
- Fatty acid binding proteins (FABP), 227
- Fatty acid-labeled sphingomyelin and ceramide, ingestion of, 71
- Fatty acid profiles, in the control and experimental formulas, 210
- Fatty acids. *See also* Essential fatty acids; Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids; Polyunsaturated fatty acids
 surrogate, 176
- FDA. *See* Food and Drug Administration
- Fetal development, essential PUFA changes during,
179
- FH. *See* Familial hypercholesterolemia
- Fibrogenesis, 149, 154
- Fish consumption, 182
- Fish oil supplementation, 182
- Fisher's test, 212
- Flocculation, 199
- Fluoxetine, 42
- Folic acid, 124–125
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA), 187
- Food and Nutrition Board, 142–143, 145
- Food preparation, history of, 61
- Free sphingoid bases, 95
- Fumonisin, 65–66
- γ -linolenic acid (GLA), 229–230
- Galactosyl-ceramide cleaving enzyme, 73
- Gangliosides, 63
 and *bifidobacteria* counts in feces of preterm newborn infants, 110
 brain, 62
 and *Escherichia coli* counts in feces of preterm newborn infants, 109
 functional roles of, 108–112
 nomenclature of, 101
 polar, 106
 seasonal variation of in milk, 104
 in small intestine lamina propria and Peyer's patches, 112
- Gender-separated mean flush response, 55
- GLA. *See* γ -linolenic acid (GLA)
- Glial cells, 22
- Glucocerebroside, 70
- Glutamate
 effect on diacylglycerol lipase and monoacylglycerol lipase activities in neuron-enriched cultures, 19–20
 uptake of, 21
 Glutamate receptors, 14
 Glutathione immunoreactivity, reduced, 14
 Glycerophospholipids, hydrolysis of, 71
 Glycosphingolipids, 63, 70
 Glycosylceramide-cleaving enzyme, 73
 Glycosylceramides, 96
 Goat milk, 104
 Golgi structures, 75
 Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 30
 Group-separated mean flush response, 55
- HACU. *See* High affinity choline uptake
- HDL. *See* High-density lipoproteins
- HDL cholesterol, 119–121, 126, 134, 172
- Hepatocarcinogenesis, mechanisms of, 147–148
- High-affinity choline uptake (HACU), 34
- High-density lipoproteins (HDL), 145
- High-performance liquid chromatography, 88–89,
92–93, 99
- Highly unsaturated fatty acid (HUFA), 46
- Hippocampal glutamate receptors, 19
- Hippocampus, 5, 16
- 4-HNE. *See* 4-Hydroxynonenal
- Homocysteine, remethylation pathways of, 124
- Homocysteine thiolactone, 124
- Homocysteinemia, 124
- Homocysteinuria, 124
- HUFA. *See* Highly unsaturated fatty acid
- Human genome, 2
- Human milk gangliosides, 104–107
- Hybridization, *in situ*, 4
- Hydrolases, 163
- Hydrolysis, of ceramide, 75–76
- Hydroxyethyl trimethyl ammonium hydroxide, 143
- 4-Hydroxynonenal (4-HNE), 17
- 4-Hydroxyphinganine, 62
- Hyperosmolar solutions, 207
- Hypoxia, 235
- IDL. *See* Intermediate-density lipoprotein
- IFN. *See* α -interferon (IFN)
- Immunosuppression, 65
- Infant formulas, gangliosides in, 107–108
- Inflammatory cytokines, 207
- Insulin therapy, 142
- Intermediate-density lipoprotein (IDL), 118
- Intraparticle repulsion, 199
- Intrauterine growth retardation, 207
- Ischemia, 117
- Kainic acid, 14, 17, 19
 effect on brain cytosolic phospholipase A₂ activity,
 16–19
- Kaufman-Assessment Battery of Children, 184
- Kidney toxicity, 65
- Korsakoff's disease, post alcoholic, 32
- Kupffer cell activation, 156

- LA. *See* Linoleic acid
- Lactation, depression associated with, 41
- Lamina propria lymphocytes, 111
- LC-MS/MS, 90–91, 97–98
reverse phase, 93
- LCAT. *See* Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase
- LCPUFA. *See* Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids
- LDL. *See* Low-density lipoproteins
- LDL cholesterol, 117–119, 171–173
elevated, 117
- Lecithin, 31–35, 118
and anti-inflammatory agents, 125
benefits in cardiovascular disease, 117–129
and cholesterol metabolism, 118–121
dietary sources of, 143
effect on atherosclerosis, 122–123
effect on methyl transfer and homocysteine metabolism, 123–125
and endothelial function, 125–126
methyl-donating metabolic pathways in conversion of homocysteine to methionine, 123
role of phospholipids on lipoprotein metabolism, 118
serum biomarkers of cardiovascular function, 119
therapeutic benefits of, 30, 33–34, 132
- Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT), 118, 121–122, 126
- Linoleic acid (LA), 225–228
in lecithin, 118
turnover in human lactation, 229
- Lipases and phospholipase A₂ in AD, 22–25
cPLA₂ in cytosolic fractions, 24
in plasma membrane fractions, 23
in synaptosomal plasma membrane fractions, 22
- Lipid degradation
altered pathways of, 57
metabolites of, 50
- Lipidemia, pregnancy-related, 176
- Lipoprotein metabolism, role of phospholipids on, 118
- Liposomes
applications of, 200–201
destabilization of, 200
encapsulation of, 201
in milk, 201–202
oral, 202–205
stability and interaction characteristics of, 199–200
- Liposomes in nutrition, 197–206
bioavailability of CoEnzyme Q10, 203–204
bioavailability of melatonin, 203–204
- Liquid chromatography (LC), connected to a mass spectrometer, 90
- Liquid secondary ionization mass spectrometry (LSIMS), 89
- Liver disease, 234
mode of action of PPC in, 153
- Liver protection, from lecithin, 148–149
- Liver toxicity, 65
- Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LCPUFA), 175–196
conversion of precursor essential fatty acids to, 226
in infants fed human milk or formula, 228–230
linoleic acid turnover in human lactation, 229
perinatal supply and metabolism of, 225–233
in the prenatal period, 226–228
relation between maternal and neonatal, 178–179
- Low-density lipoproteins (LDL), 187
receptor gene for, 171
- LPA. *See* Lysophosphatidic acid (LPA)
- LSIMS. *See* Liquid secondary ionization mass spectrometry
- Lyophilization, 199
- Lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), 168–169
- Lysophospholipids, accumulation of, 21
- Maastricht Motor Test, 184
- Magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 33, 56
- Major depressive disorder (MDD), 41
- Malondialdehyde, elevated in schizophrenia, 46
- MAPK (mitogen activated protein kinase) pathway, 86
- Martindale*, 30
- Mass spectrometry, 64
nomenclature for cleavages of complex sphingolipids, 90
- Maternal LCPUFA levels
birth weight, 181–182
changing during pregnancy, 176–177
normalization after delivery, 177–178
postpartum depression, 181
pregnancy and maternal DHA depletion, 177–178
during pregnancy and thereafter, 176–178
pregnancy-induced hypertension, 181
and pregnancy outcome, 181–182
preterm delivery, 181
- MATLAB-based software, 52
- Mature milk, 103–104, 106
- MDD. *See* Major depressive disorder
- Mead acid, 176, 182–183
- Medicamenta*, 30
- Membrane fluidity, 131
- Membrane permeability, 21
- Mental deterioration. *See* Age-associated memory impairment
- Mesenteric blood flow, conditions reducing, 207
- Metabolic backgrounds, for a role of choline in exercise, 131–132
- Metabolism of the sphingoid bases, 73
- Methyl-donating metabolic pathways in conversion of homocysteine to methionine, 123
- Methyl group metabolism, 146
- Methyltetrahydrofolate, 124
- Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, 124
- Milk gangliosides, 103–108
bovine, 103–104
human, 104–107
in infant formulas, 107–108
- Mitochondria, 40
dysfunctional, 21
- Monoacylglycerol lipase, activation of, 14, 23

- Movement-ABC, 184
MPTP-induced neurotoxicity, 22
MRM. *See* Multiple reaction monitoring
MS-MS. *See* Tandem mass spectrometry
Multilamellar liposomes, 202
Multiple reaction monitoring (MRM), 91–92, 95–99
Mycotoxins, 65–67
Myelination, 225
- NASH. *See* Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
Nash, John, 44
National Academy of Sciences, Food and Nutrition Board, 142–143, 145
Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)
 average fatty acid profiles in the control and experimental formulas, 210
 characteristics of infants fed control and experimental formula in the hospital, 211
 concentration of selected lipids, 214–217
 diseases of pre-term infants by hospital assignment, 212
 energy intake and growth, 214
 energy intake from parenteral and enteral nutrition of infants, 215
 experimental design, 208–209
 in-hospital monitoring and diagnosis, 209–212
 incidence of disease, 213–214
 in infants fed a pre-term formula with egg phospholipids, 207–224
 lipids in control and experimental egg phospholipid formulas, 209
 methods, 208–212
 plasma phospholipid concentration and fatty acid composition, 212
 risk factors for, 214
 sources of choline in experimental formulas, 210
 statistical analysis, 212
 subject selection, 208
 weight gain of infants fed control and experimental formula, 215
- Neonatal essential PUFA, sub-optimal status of, 179–180
Neuroblastoma-glioma hybrid cells, 132
Neurochemical implications of elevated lipase and phospholipase A₂ activities in neural cell injury induced by glutamate and its analogs, 21–22
Neurodegeneration, models of, 21
Neurofibrillary tangles, intracellular accumulation of, 14–15
Neuroleptic medication, 57
Neuronal cell bodies, 22
Neuronal growth factor (NGF), 167
 morphology of PC12 cells with, 167
Neuronal injury, 21, 25
Neuronal membrane phospholipids, hydrolysis of, 15
Neuronal outgrowth, 166–167
- Neurotoxicity, 65
 kainic acid-induced, 14, 17, 19
 MPTP-induced, 22
Neutraceuticals, 30
Neutral glycolipid species, 89
Neutral glycosphingolipids, 63
NGF. *See* Neuronal growth factor
Niacin sensitivity, in early psychosis interventions, 50–60
Niacin skin test
 predictive power of, 57
 protocol for, 52
NICHD Neonatal Network, 219
NIH-3T3 cells, sphingomyelin in, 97
NINCDS-ADRDA criteria, for probable Alzheimer disease, 36
NMDA receptor excitotoxicity, 14, 17, 25
Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), 149
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 addition of lecithin to, 125
 and cyclosporin, 236
Normalization of maternal LCPUFA status, after-delivery effect of breastfeeding, 177–178
Northern analysis, 3–4
NSAIDs. *See* Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
Nutrition, liposomes in, 197–206
Nutrition during pregnancy, 186–188
 increasing essential PUFA content of maternal diet, 186
 PL as the preferred LCPUFA carriers, 187–188
 during pregnancy, lactation, and infancy, 186–187
Nutritional implications of sphingolipids
 biophysical and signaling roles of sphingolipids, 65–66
 cell signaling via sphingolipids, 63–64
 general structures of sphingolipids, 62
 occurrence and roles in cell regulation, 61–69
 structures and occurrence of sphingolipids, 62–63
- Oedema, response to niacin, 50, 56
Optical reflection spectroscopy (ORS), 52
Oral liposomes, 202–205
Osbond acid, 176, 183
Oxidation of LDL, attenuated by PPC, 156
Oxidative phosphorylation, uncoupling, 21
Oxidative stress, 236–237
 polyunsaturated fatty acid-induced, 21
- 31P-MR-spectroscopy, 56
P-type ATPases, 2
PAF. *See* Platelet-activating factor
Palmitaldehyde, 73
Palmitic acid, 71
Palmitoyl-CoA, precursor for sphingolipid biosynthesis, 65–66
Palmitoyl-labeled glucosyl-ceramide, ingestion of, 72
Parkinsonian dementia, 33

- Parkinson's disease, 32
- Paroxetine, 42
- Pathways, for synthesis of PtdCho, PtdEtn, PtdSer, and PtdIns, 32
- Patient ductus arteriosis (PDA), 213, 217–218
- Paxil, 42
- PC. *See* Phosphatidylcholine
- PDA. *See* Patient ductus arteriosis
- PDB. *See* Swiss Protein Data Base viewer
- PDE. *See* Phosphodiesterases
- PDGFR. *See* Platelet derived growth factor receptor
- PEMT. *See* Phosphatidylethanolamine methyltransferase
- Perinatal supply and metabolism of, 225–233
- Peroxidative stability, 188
- Personality disorder, borderline, 43
- Peyer's patches, 197, 203
- lymphocytes on, 111
- PG. *See* Prostaglandins
- PGD₂. *See* Prostaglandin D₂
- Pharmacology of PPC, 153–158
- Phosphatidylcholine (PtdCho, PC), 15, 30–33, 36, 70, 212, 234–241
- as an essential nutrient, 143–144
- as an excipient for drug formulations, 237–238
- biological efficacy of, 234–236
- biomolecules with electrophilic methyl groups and reductive stress, 237
- dietary sources and intake of, 143
- as a drug or dietetic supplement in preventing ROS-induced toxicity, 238
- effects on liver function and liver carcinogenesis, 142–152
- ethanol and carbon tetrachloride intoxication, 234–235
- history of, 142–143
- nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and cyclosporin, 236
- oxidative and reductive stress, 236–237
- redox cycling substances, 235–236
- research needed, 150
- supplementation for athletes, 130–141
- Phosphatidylethanolamine methyltransferase (PEMT), 235
- Phosphatidylethanolamine (PtdEtn), 15, 30, 146, 212
- Phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns), 15, 30
- Phosphatidylserine (PtdSer, PS), 30, 35–36
- for athletic stress reduction, 136–137
- on cell surfaces, 2
- effects of, 35–36
- supplementation for athletes, 130–141
- Phosphodiesterases, 163
- Phosphodiesterases (PDE), 15, 24
- Phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂)
- in AD, 22–25
- elevated in schizophrenia, 46
- Phospholipase C/diacylglycerol lipase pathway, 14
- Phospholipase D, 236
- Phospholipid (PL) administration benefits for the brain, 30–39
- chemical structures of principal phospholipids, 31
- effects of lecithin administration, 31–35
- effects of phosphatidylserine administration, 35–36
- pathways leading to synthesis of PtdCho, PtdEtn, PtdSer, and PtdIns, 32
- Phospholipid (PL) and fatty acid metabolism, 40–49
- in depression, 40–44
- in schizophrenia, 44–47
- Phospholipid (PL) supplementation in athletes, 130–141
- choline intake and absorption, 134
- choline supply to tissues, 132–133
- directions for future research, 137–138
- effects of supplementation on performance, 134–135
- intense physical work reducing choline availability, 133–134
- metabolic backgrounds for a role of choline in exercise, 131–132
- phosphatidylserine for athletic stress reduction, 136–137
- Phospholipid (PL) transporters in the brain, 1–13
- aminophospholipid translocase family of proteins, 2–3
- expression of transporters in the brain, 3–4
- phylogeny of type IV P-type ATPases, 3
- structural analysis of type IV P-type ATPase transporters, 5–11
- transbilayer phospholipid asymmetry, 1–2
- transporters and brain disease, 4–5
- Phospholipids (PL), 176–189
- degradation of, 14, 21
- non-biological, 166
- role in cardiovascular system, 118
- Phosphomonoesters (PME), 15, 24
- Phosphosphingolipids, 63
- Phylogeny of type IV P-type ATPases, 3
- Physical stress, 133–134
- Phytosphingosine, 62
- PI-3K (phosphoinositide 3-kinase) pathway, 86
- PIH. *See* Pregnancy-induced hypertension
- PKC. *See* Protein kinase C isoforms
- PL as the preferred LCPUFA carriers, 187–188
- PLA₂. *See* Phospholipase A₂
- Plasma membrane Ca²⁺-ATPase (PMCA4), 11
- Plasma membrane (PM) fractions, diacylglycerol lipase in, 23
- Plasma phospholipid concentration and fatty acid composition, 212
- Plasmalogencholine (PlsCho), 15
- Plasmalogenethanolamine (PlsEtn), 15
- Platelet-activating factor (PAF), 21, 217
- Platelet derived growth factor, 63
- Platelet derived growth factor receptor (PDGFR), 86
- PMCA4. *See* Plasma membrane Ca²⁺-ATPase
- PME. *See* Phosphomonoesters

- Polycythemia, 207
- Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), 177
families of, 175
- Polyunsaturated phosphatidylcholine (PPC) in chronic liver disease, 153–162
in alcoholic fibrogenesis, 159
clinical results with, 158–161
cytoprotective action of, 154
effect on alcohol-induced apoptosis of hepatocytes, 158
inhibition of cytochrome P450 2E1 activity, 157
mode of action in liver disease, 153
oxidation of LDL attenuated by, 156
pharmacology of, 153–158
polyunsaturated phosphatidylcholine, 153
responder rates in chronic liver disease, 159
responders and nonresponders in patients with hepatitis, 160
- POMS. *See* Profile of mood states
- Ponderal Index, 181
- Postalcoholic Korsakoff's disease, 32
- Postpartum depression, 181
- PP2A. *See* Protein phosphatase 2A
- PPAR, abnormalities of, 45
- PPC. *See* Polyunsaturated phosphatidylcholine
- PPC/DLPC in alcoholic fibrogenesis, 159
- Precursor essential fatty acids, converting to their long-chain polyunsaturated metabolites, 226
- Pregnancy
depression associated with, 41
and maternal DHA depletion, 177–178
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH), 181
- Prenatal choline supplementation, 34
- Preterm delivery, 181
- Primigravida, 177
- Profile of mood states (POMS), 135
- Proinflammatory cytokines, 207
- Prostaglandin D₂ (PGD₂), 50
- Prostaglandin E₁, 217
- Prostaglandin E₂, 217
- Prostaglandin-mediated skin flush
altered in schizophrenia, 50–60
data analysis, 53
gender-separated mean flush response, 55
group-separated mean flush response, 55
methods, 52–53
niacin skin test protocol, 52
optical reflection spectroscopy, 52
subjects, 53
time course of the flush response, 54
- Prostaglandins (PG)
conversion of AA to, 45
precursors for, 51
processes mediated by, 50
- Protein Data Base (PDB) viewer, 6
- Protein kinase C (PKC), 131
isoforms of, 86
- Protein phosphatase 2A (PP2A), 86
- Prozac, 42
- PS. *See* Phosphatidylserine
- Psychopathology, studying, 51
- Psychosis interventions, early, 50–60
- Psychotic symptoms, 55
- PtdCho. *See* Phosphatidylcholine
- PtdEtn. *See* Phosphatidylethanolamine
- PtdIns. *See* Phosphatidylinositol
- PtdSer. *See* Phosphatidylserine
- PUFA. *See* Polyunsaturated fatty acids
- Pulmonary edema, 65
- Quinacrine, 16–17
effects on cPLA₂ activity, 17
- Racemization, 165
- RDA. *See* Recommended dietary allowances
- Reactive oxygen species (ROS), 236, 238
- Recommended dietary allowances (RDA), 142–144
- Recommended LCPUFA intake, during pregnancy, lactation, and infancy, 186–187
- Red blood cells
deformability of, 131
low AA levels in schizophrenia, 46
- Redox cycling substances, 235–236
- Reductive stress, 236–237
- Residues, in Ca²⁺ binding sites, 11
- Respiratory distress syndrome, 207
- Responder rates of PPC, in chronic liver disease, 159–160
- Retinopathy of prematurity, 211, 213
- Risk factors, for necrotizing enterocolitis, 214
- ROS. *See* Reactive oxygen species
- Rotary evaporation, 199
- S-adenosylmethionine (SAM), 146, 236–237
- Safflower oil, 156
- SAM. *See* S-adenosylmethionine
- Sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase (SERCA2), 5
sequence alignment of, 7
- Schizophrenia, 44–47
auditory hallucinations, 44
biochemical observations, 45–46
clinical observations, 45
dose response effect of ethyl eicosapentaenoate, 47
epidemiology, 44–45
treatment with lipids, 46–47
- SCID IV interviews, 53
- Septal fibrosis, 235
- Septicemia, 211, 213
- SERCA2. *See* Sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase
- Serine, precursor for sphingolipid biosynthesis, 65
- Serotonin metabolism, 225
- Sertraline, 42
- Serum biomarkers of cardiovascular function, 119
- Serum HDL concentration, role in cardiovascular health, 119
- Sheep milk, 104

- Sialic acid, 107–108
- Skin flushing, in niacin response, 50
- SM. *See* Sphingomyelin
- SMase. *See* Sphingomyelinase
- Soy lecithin supplementation, 137
- Soy protein, 173
- Soy-protein diet *versus* low saturated fat diet, 171–174
 - diet, 172
 - laboratory methods, 172
 - patients, 171
- Soybean phospholipids, 120
- Sphinganine, 62
 - protonation of, 93–94
- Sphingolipids
 - as attachment sites for bacteria and viruses, 65
 - cellular extracts, 91–98
 - compositional analysis of complex mixtures of, 88–100
 - digestion during suckling, 75
 - experimental methods, 91–93
 - in food, digestion, and absorption of, 70–79
 - HPLC, 92–93
 - internal standards, 91
 - mass spectrometry, 92
 - nomenclature for cleavages of complex sphingolipids, 90
 - precursors for biosynthesis of, 65
- Sphingomyelin (SM), 63, 70
 - suppressing cholesterol absorption, 63
 - uptake and hydrolysis of, 72–73, 76
- Sphingomyelin (SM) absorption, 71–72
 - after ingestion of fatty acid-labeled sphingomyelin and ceramide, 71
 - after ingestion of palmitoyl-labeled glucosyl-ceramide, 72
 - after ingestion of sphingomyelin-labeled substrate, 72
- Sphingomyelinase (SMase), 73–75
- Sphingosine, 61–62, 88
 - phosphorylation of, 73
 - protonation of, 93–94
- Spray drying, 199
- Stress, physical, 133–134
- Structured clinical interviews (SCID IV), 53
- Subjective memory complaints, 33
- Sulfatides, 63
- Summerskill syndrome, 4
- SWISS-MODEL, 6
- Swiss Protein Data Base (PDB) viewer, 6
- Synaptogenesis, 225
- Synaptosomal plasma membrane (SPM) fractions, diacylglycerol lipase in, 22
- Synaptosomes (SPM), 22–23
- Tandem mass spectrometry (MS-MS), 89, 97
- Tardive dyskinesia (TD), 46
- Taurochenodeoxycholate, 74
- Taurocholate, 74
- TD. *See* Tardive dyskinesia
- Therapeutic benefits of, 30, 33–34, 132
- Thiobarbituric acid, elevated in schizophrenia, 46
- Thudichum, Johann L. W., 61, 88
- Total parenteral nutrition (TPN) formulas, 144
- Transbilayer phospholipid asymmetry, 1–2
- Transforming growth factor- β -1, 155
- Translocase family of proteins, 2–3
- Transphosphorylation, 165
- Transporters and brain disease, 4–5
- A Treatise on the Chemical Constitution of the Brain* (1884), 61
- Triglycerides, 118
 - hydrolysis of, 71, 73
- Trimethylamine, 134
 - possible toxicity of, 33
- Tumor necrosis factor- α , 63, 158
- Type IV P-type ATPase transporters, 5–11
 - Ca²⁺ binding sites of SERCA2, 10
 - conserved residues in type IIA and type IV P-type ATPases, 8
 - location of type IV-specific sequences, 9
 - residues in Ca²⁺ binding sites, 11
 - sequence alignment of sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺-ATPase, 7
- Type IV P-type ATPases, 2
- UBE3A* gene, 4–5
- Unilamellar vesicles, 201
- Vascular dementia, 33
- Very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL), 145–146, 187
- Vibrio cholerae*, inhibition of, 108
- Vigor levels, 135
- Viruses, sphingolipids as attachment sites for, 65
- VLDL. *See* Very-low-density lipoproteins
- VLDL cholesterol, 118, 121
- VLDL triglycerides, 147
- Weight gain of infants, 215
- Zolofit, 42