#### Nutrition Centre By TATE & LYLE

## Glycaemic Response

### Nutrition Centre

#### **Discover the impact** of innovative ingredients on glycaemic response

As the incidence of diabetes increases globally, food and beverage manufacturers are thinking of ways to tackle the problem.

Tate & Lyle is no exception, as we continue to innovate with a range of ingredients that provide consumers with the health benefits they want in the products they love.



#### 537 million people worldwide are affected by diabetes - a global impact



In 2021, diabetes affected 537 million people worldwide, and that number is rising <sup>(1)</sup>.



Diabetes can have serious consequences for health, increasing the risk of heart disease and stroke <sup>(1)</sup>.

However, the impact goes much further than that, draining healthcare budgets, overwhelming healthcare systems and impacting economic growth <sup>(1)</sup>.



The good news is that we can reduce the risk of Type 2 diabetes or delay its onset by maintaining a healthy body weight (or losing weight if needed), exercising regularly and eating a healthy diet <sup>(2)</sup>.





#### The importance of diet and the glycaemic response



What is the glycaemic response?

The glycaemic response is the effect the food we eat has on our blood sugar levels.



The post-meal glycaemic response can be influenced by many factors, including overall diet patterns and food composition, exercise, medications and more <sup>(3)</sup>.

Regularly occurring high glycaemic response increases the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes <sup>(4)</sup>. Therefore, as part of a healthy and well-balanced diet, we can consider how to help manage our blood glucose levels – eating sufficient fibre, moderating sugar intake, and avoiding excessive calorie intake are part of this <sup>(1,2)</sup>.



According to a series of systematic reviews and meta-analyses, it is recommended that adults target a daily dietary fibre intake ranging from 25 to 29g <sup>(5)</sup>.

The World Health Organization (WHO) additionally suggests limiting the intake of saturated fats <sup>(6)</sup> and free sugars <sup>(7)</sup> to less than 10% of total energy intake each. Furthermore, WHO recommends reducing free sugars to less than 5% of total energy intake, which can offer additional health benefits.

#### Leading the solution to a global problem

For consumers, the time to consistently stick to a healthy diet is in short supply. As such, they're looking for products that will fit seamlessly into everyday life, as well as provide the health benefits they need, such as lowering the glycaemic response, supporting weight management and increasing fibre intake.

Tate & Lyle's portfolio of fibres and low and no calorie sweeteners can be added to a variety of food and drinks, without impacting taste, texture or customer enjoyment of your products.

#### Consumers are looking for products that:



Provide the health benefits they need



Fit seamlessly into everyday life



Don't compromise on taste and texture





# Our extraordinary portfolio



A corn based soluble fibre that can be added to products to boost their fibre content. PROMITOR® Soluble Fibre provides between 70 - 90% dietary fibre\*, contains less than 10% sugar, and has a calorie content of between 1.1 and 1.9 kcal/g\*\*.

Studies have also shown that it can reduce the post-meal glycaemic response when added to food and beverages <sup>(8-10)</sup>.

With only 20% of people around the world reporting daily fibre intake <sup>(11)</sup> and 22% of consumers stating that there aren't enough products that contain fibre on the market <sup>(11)</sup>.

PROMITOR<sup>®</sup> Soluble Fibre offers a versatile solution to the fibre gap.



DOLCIA PRIMA® Allulose is a sweetening ingredient that's low in calories and has a similar taste and mouthfeel of sugar. It causes no increase in blood glucose or insulin levels in healthy adults or those with Type 2 diabetes <sup>(13)</sup>.



For over 40 years, SPLENDA® Sucralose has been regularly used in a wide range of food and beverage products. Its use has proven physiological benefits for reduction of post-meal glucose response. With 600 times the sweetness of sugar, it's perfect for manufacturers challenged with meeting demand for good-tasting, low-calorie products.



Consistently growing in popularity, Stevia is a plant-based sugar alternative, with zero calories and between 200 – 300 times the sweetness of sugar.

Several studies have indicated that stevia consumption doesn't raise blood glucose or insulin levels on post-meal sugar levels in healthy adults and those with Type 2 diabetes <sup>(14-16)</sup>.

TASTEVA® Stevia Sweetener and TASTEVA® M Stevia Sweeteners, along with other options from our range of stevia portfolio, provide sweetness with negligible to zero calories while supporting a healthy glycaemic response.



STA-LITE<sup>®</sup> Polydextrose is a soluble fibre shown to reduce the glycaemic response in healthy adults when consumed in food or beverages <sup>(9, 12)</sup> and is an ideal sugar replacement containing only 1 kcal per gram<sup>\*\*</sup>.



PURE FRUIT<sup>™</sup> Monk Fruit Extract is 100-200 times sweeter than sugar with zero calories. Studies have shown that it doesn't increase daily energy intake, blood glucose or insulin <sup>(14)</sup>, making it a great sugar replacement in many foods and beverages. Our exceptional ingredients are here to help consumers meet their everyday wellness needs, as well as help businesses formulate and provide the products that help them to do just that.





#### References

1. International Diabetes Federation (IDF). IDF Diabetes Atlas, 10th edition, 2021. Available at: https://diabetesatlas.org.

2. Forouhi NG, et al. 2018. Dietary and nutritional approaches for prevention and management of type 2 diabetes. BMJ. 361:k2234.

3. Berry SE, et al. 2020. Human postprandial responses to food and potential for precision nutrition. Nat Med. 26(6):964–973.

4. Brownlee M, 2005. The Pathobiology of Diabetic Complications: A Unifying Mechanism. Diabetes. 54(6):1615–1625.

5. Reynolds A, et al. 2019. Carbohydrate quality and human health: a series of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Lancet. 393(10170):434-445.

6. Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN). Saturated fats and health [2019]. Available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/ government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/814995/SACN\_ report\_on\_saturated\_fat\_and\_health.pdf.

7. World Health Organization. 2015. Guideline: sugars intake for adults and children. World Health Organization. Available at https://apps.who.int/iris/ handle/10665/149782.

8. Kendall CW, et al. 2008. Effect of novel maize-based dietary fibers on postprandial glycemia and insulinemia. J Am Coll Nutr. 27(6):711-8.

9. Konings E, et al. 2014. Effect of polydextrose and soluble maize fibre on energy metabolism, metabolic profile and appetite control in overweight men and women. Br J Nutr. 14;111(1):111–21.

10. Tan WSK, et al. 2020. The Role of Soluble Corn Fiber on Glycemic and Insulin Response. Nutrients. Mar 30;12(4):961.

11. Tate & Lyle Proprietary Research, Annual Global Consumer Ingredient Perception Research, 2021 and 2022 – 18 countries (1,000 respondents per country); Brazil, China and Indonesia conducted in 2021.

12. Jie Z, et al. 2000. Studies on the effects of polydextrose intake on physiologic functions in Chinese people. Am J Clin Nutr. 72:1503–9.

13. Franchi F, et al. 2021. Effects of D-allulose on glucose tolerance and insulin response to a standard oral sucrose load: results of a prospective, randomized, crossover study. BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care. Feb;9(1):e001939.

14. Tey S, et al. 2016. Effects of aspartame-, monk fruit-, stevia- and sucrosesweetened beverages on postprandial glucose, insulin and energy intake. Int J Obes. 41(3):450-457.

15. Ajami M, et al 2020. Effects of stevia on glycemic and lipid profile of type 2 diabetic patients: A randomized controlled trial. Avicenna J Phytomed. 10(2):118–127.

16. Anton SD, et al. 2010. Effects of stevia, aspartame, and sucrose on food intake, satiety, and postprandial glucose and insulin levels. Appetite. 55(1), 37–43.



To learn more about Tate & Lyle ingredients and innovations as well as health benefits and relevant research, please visit www.tateandlyle.com/nutrition-centre

This leaflet is provided for general circulation to the nutrition science and health professional community and professional participants in the food industry, including prospective customers for Tate & Lyle food ingredients. It is not designed for consumer use. The applicability of label claims, health claims and the regulatory and intellectual property status of our ingredients varies by jurisdiction. You should obtain your own advice regarding all legal and regulatory aspects of our ingredients and their usage in your own products to determine suitability for their particular jurisdiction. This product information is published for your consideration and independent verification. Tate & Lyle accepts no liability for its accuracy or completeness.