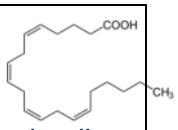
Ungesättigte Fettsäuren und gesättigte Fettsäuren

Die meisten Fettsäuren, speziell in einem leicht sauren Milieu, in einem pH-Bereich von 4.5 bis 6.0, sind fungizid und antimikrobiell wirksam.

Most of the fatty acids, especially in a slightly acidic environment, at a pH range of 4.5 to 6.0, are fungicidal and antimicrobial active.

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fetts%C3%A4uren http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Konjugierte_Linols%C3%A4ure
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undecylens%C3%A4ure http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lein%C3%B6l

Steuerung der Genaktivität (Hormonwirkung) durch Arachidonsäurederivate (Eicosanoide); Prostaglandine, Leukotriene, Thromboxane.



Control of gene activity (Hormones) by arachidonic acid (eicosanoids); Prostaglandins, leukotrienes, thromboxanes.

Fettsäuren

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„Over 40 natural or synthetic lipophilic compounds were screened for antimicrobial activity. Gram (+) bacteria and yeasts but not Gram (-) bacteria were affected by these agents. Epimino and selena fatty acids are more active than their corresponding straight chain unsubstituted fatty acids. The position of selenium influenced the antimicrobial activity of the fatty acids. The presence and position of a double or triple bond, usually an important factor in long chain fatty acids (greater than C14) had little or no effect in C11 fatty acids. Optimum antimicrobial activity was found for fatty acids and their corresponding monoglycerides when the chain lenght was C12. The dilaurin derivative was not active“.

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Omega-3-Fettsäuren

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Gesättigte Fettsäuren und Attraktivität

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Enig MG (?) Coconut: In Support of Good Health in the 21st Century.
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Gesättigte Fettsäuren und Alzheimer Therapie

Caprylsäure, Axona® http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caprylic_acid http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capryls%C3%A4ure
[= bakteriostatisch und fungistatisch, entzündungshemmend]

Caprylsäure wird von Bakterien hergestellt. Caprylsäure ist als Triglycerid in zahlreichen Nahrungsmitteln enthalten.
Caprylsäure ist eine gesättigte Fettsäure, C_7H_{15}–COOH (Octansäure, Heptancarbonsäure).
Caprylsäure wirkt **fungizid.** Caprylsäure löst das Chitin in der Zellwand von einigen Pilzen.

Bei Candidosis z.B. kann durch Zufuhr von 1200 bis 1800 mg Caprylsäure / Tag die Darmflora normalisiert und Candida frei werden.
Caprylsäure wirkt **insektizid.** Caprylsäure löst den Chitinpanzer von Insekten auf.

Caprylic acid is made by bacteria. Caprylic acid is included as triglyceride in many foods.
Caprylic acid is a saturated fatty acid, C7H15-COOH (octanoic acid, heptanecarboxylic).
Caprylic acid is fungicidal. Caprylic solves the chitin in the cell wall of some fungi. In candidiasis e.g. can supply by 1200 to 1800 mg caprylic / day, the intestinal flora is normalized and Candida free.
Caprylic acid is insecticidal. Caprylic acid dissolves the exoskeleton of insects.

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Laurylsäure, monolaurin

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Fettsäuren und Antivirale Effekte, fatty acids and antiviral effects

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„IMPORTANCE: Lytic reactivation of EBV and KSHV is needed for persistence of the virus and plays a role in carcinogenesis. Our direct comparison highlights the mechanistic differences of lytic reactivation between related human oncogenic gammaherpesviruses. Our findings have therapeutic implications, as fatty acids are found in the diet and produced by human microbiota. Small molecule inducers of the lytic cycle are desired for oncolytic therapy. Inhibition of viral reactivation, alternatively, may prove useful in cancer treatment. Overall, our findings contribute to understanding pathways that control the latent to lytic switch and identify naturally occurring molecules that may regulate this process.“

Fettsäuren und Neoplasma

Die Frage der **Karzinogenität oder Antikarzinogenität von Fettsäuren** wurde kontrovers diskutiert. Diese Frage ist bis heute ungeklärt.
Ungesättigte Fettsäuren könnten karzinogen wirken wegen der freien Elektronen.

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„Based on published data on the voltage-mediated changes of butyrate flux through the SLC5A8 transporter, we present a model linking resting potentials of host cells to the ability of oncogenes to initiate tumorigenesis. Antibiotic data suggest that the relevant butyrate is generated by a native bacterial

species, identifying a novel link between the microbiome and cancer that is mediated by alterations in bioelectric signaling.“