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## A high-fat diet containing whole walnuts (*Juglans regia*) reduces tumour size and growth along with plasma insulin-like growth factor 1 in the transgenic adenocarcinoma of the mouse prostate model

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### Abstract

Prostate cancer (PCa) has been linked to fat intake, but the effects of both different dietary fat levels and types remain inconsistent and incompletely characterised. The effects on PCa in the transgenic adenocarcinoma of the mouse prostate (TRAMP) cancer model of an elevated fat (20% of energy as fat) diet containing 155 g of whole walnuts were compared to those of an elevated fat (20% of energy as soyabean oil) diet with matched macronutrients, tocopherols as well as a low-fat (8% of energy as soyabean oil) diet. Mice, starting at 8 weeks of age, consumed one of the three different diets *ad libitum*; and prostates, livers and blood were obtained after 9, 18 or 24 weeks of feeding. No differences were observed in whole animal growth rates in either high-fat (HF) diet group, but prostate tumour weight and growth rate were reduced in the walnut diet group. Walnut diet group prostate weight, plasma insulin-like growth factor 1, resistin and LDL were lower at 18 weeks, while no statistically significant prostate weight differences by diet were seen at 9 or 24 weeks. Multiple metabolites in the livers differed by diet at 9 and 18 weeks. The walnut diet's beneficial effects probably represent the effects of whole walnuts' multiple constituents and not via a specific fatty acid or tocopherols. Moreover, as the two HF diets had dissimilar effects on prostate tumour growth rate and size, and yet had the same total fat and tocopherol composition and content, this suggests that these are not strongly linked to PCa growth.

**Key words:** Prostate cancer: Transgenic adenocarcinoma of the mouse prostate model: Fat: Whole foods: Insulin-like growth factor 1: Chemoprevention

Prostate cancer (PCa), a leading cause of male cancer deaths<sup>(1)</sup>, has been linked to fat intake<sup>(2)</sup>, but the effects of both dietary fat levels and differences in unsaturated fatty acids on prostate as well as other cancers remain inconsistent and poorly characterised. Studies have suggested that *n*-3 fatty acids inhibit<sup>(3–5)</sup> or have no effect<sup>(6,7)</sup> on PCa, while *n*-6 fatty acids stimulate PCa development<sup>(8)</sup>. Hori *et al.*<sup>(9)</sup>, in a very recent review, concluded that there was little evidence to suggest that a high-fat (HF) diet is associated with increased PCa risk, but still suggested that reduced dietary fat intake in combination with a healthy diet and lifestyle may slow the

progression of PCa in certain patients. Although high in fat, walnut fats are mainly polyunsaturated and the effects of consuming walnuts on PCa are unclear<sup>(10)</sup>. In addition, Freedland and co-workers have reported that mouse PCa xenograft tumour growth is not associated with dietary fat content<sup>(11,12)</sup>. Moreover, Hardman & Ion<sup>(13)</sup> have shown that implanted MDA-MB 231 human breast cancer growth in nude mice was significantly less in the group consuming walnuts (human equivalent of two servings a day) compared to a control group fed maize oil and have just reported that walnuts suppress mammary gland tumorigenesis in the

**Abbreviations:** GUI, genitourinary intact; HF, high-fat diet; IGF-1, insulin-like growth factor 1; LF, low-fat diet; NE, neuroendocrine; PCa, prostate cancer; TRAMP, transgenic adenocarcinoma of the mouse prostate; WW, whole walnut diet.

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C(3)1 TAG mouse but the effect could not be accounted for by the *n*-3 content alone<sup>(13,14)</sup>.

The present study evaluated the effects of whole walnuts fed as part of a moderately HF diet on tumour growth in the transgenic adenocarcinoma of the mouse prostate (TRAMP) animal cancer model<sup>(15)</sup>. The high-fat, non-walnut diet was formulated using tocopherol-stripped soyabean oil to achieve not only the same fat levels but supply substantially similar fatty acid profiles as well. The experimental and control diets'  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol levels were equalised. Importantly, the present study's experimental diet was formulated incorporating whole walnuts as a unit, i.e. as whole food. Walnuts contain multiple ingredients that have been reported to reduce cancer risk or growth rate<sup>(16–20)</sup>. The use of whole walnuts in the study diets was adopted in response to the contrasting results found when specific compounds were tested alone compared with as part of a food. A recent example is the report of Hsu *et al.*<sup>(21)</sup> who found that an isoflavone-rich soya extract induced apoptosis in human PCa cells without inducing apoptosis in benign prostate hyperplasia cells in contrast to specific soya isoflavones at the same levels as the extract induced apoptosis in both cell types<sup>(21)</sup>. An increasing number of such studies suggest that foods exert effects beyond those of any one constituent<sup>(22)</sup>. The present work represents the first study examining the effects of whole walnut-containing diet on PCa in an animal model.

## Materials and methods

### Animals

C57/BL6 TRAMP × C57BL/6 male PB-Tag Line 8247 transgene mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories. Mice (6–7 weeks old) were fed a laboratory rodent diet (no. 5001, Ralston Purina) for 1 week, then weighed and randomised by weight into three experimental dietary groups (ten to fifteen mice per group) for each of three feeding durations (9, 18

and 24 weeks of *ad libitum* feeding). The mice were housed four to a wire-bottomed cage with activity enhancements (e.g. toys and tunnels) in an environmentally controlled room (20–22°C, 60% relative humidity, 12 h light–12 h dark cycle). Institutional and national guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed and all experimental procedures involving animals were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee, USDA Western Regional Research Center, Albany, CA, USA.

### Diets

Semisynthetic American Institute of Nutrition (AIN)-93M<sup>(23)</sup>-based diets were produced using either shelled whole walnut halves (English walnuts (*Juglans regia*), California Walnut Commission) ground to 3 mm size (WW) or tocopherol-stripped soyabean oil (HF) as fat sources (Table 1). The WW diets incorporated 155 g of WW/kg diet, the equivalent of 80 g (approximately 3 ounces) of walnuts/d in humans, to give 20.5% of energy from fat, while the HF diet used 100 g of tocopherol-stripped soyabean oil/kg diet supplying 20.7% of energy from fat. A third diet, the low-fat (LF) diet, used a lower amount of stripped soyabean oil to supply 8.7% of energy from fat. The two HF provided a closely matched fatty acid profile and the HF and WW diets were equivalent in terms of fat, protein, carbohydrate, fibre, minerals, vitamins as well as  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol levels (7.5 and 62 mg/kg of diet,  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol, respectively). Differing amounts of pure D- $\alpha$ - and D- $\gamma$ -tocopherol (Acros Organics) were added (Table 1) to the walnut and the LF diets to adjust the  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol levels. The energy content of the LF diet was adjusted by the increased carbohydrate content. All diets were made mineral-replete by use of the Mineral mix (AIN-93M-MX). The relatively high Se content of walnuts increased the Se content of the WW to 0.7 mg/kg compared to 0.2 mg/kg in the other diets. All other nutrients were provided in all diets at concentrations that met or exceeded the minimum recommendations of the AIN<sup>(23)</sup>.

**Table 1.** Diet composition (weight added/kg diet) by diet (low-fat (LF), high-fat (HF) and whole walnut (WW))

Ingredient added	LF	HF	WW
Fat content	40	100	100
English walnuts	–	–	155
Soyabean oil (no additives)	40	100	–
Saturated (% of fat)	9.9	9.9	5.7
Monounsaturated (% of fat)	14.8	14.8	14.4
Polyunsaturated, total (% of fats)	37.6	37.6	39.9
18 : 3n-3 : 18 : 2n-6	0.2	0.2	0.24
$\alpha$ -Tocopherol/ $\gamma$ -tocopherol content	7.5 mg/62 mg		
$\gamma$ -Tocopherol	38.4 mg	–	31.5 mg
$\alpha$ -Tocopherol	4.8 mg	–	6.5 mg
Maize starch	465.7	405.7	385.8
Casein (> 85% protein)	140	140	116
Dextrinised maize starch (90–94% tetrasaccharides)	155	155	155
Sucrose	100	100	100
Fibre	50	50	39.6
Mineral mix (AIN-93M-MX)	35	35	35
Vitamin mix (AIN-93-VX; vitamin E free)	10	10	10
L-Cys	1.8	1.8	1.8

AIN, American Institute of Nutrition.

The diets were fed *ad libitum* with feed consumption recorded two times per week. Animals were weighed every week and then were killed by anaesthesia overdose/diaphragm puncture at the pre-planned time sampling intervals (i.e. 9, 18 and 24 weeks). Cardiac puncture was used to obtain blood; and plasma was isolated and stored as multiple aliquots at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis. Prostate genitourinary intact (GUI) tract, i.e. bladder, seminal vesicles, coagulating and ampullary glands were removed and weighed. GUI weight correlates closely with other measures of prostate tumour growth<sup>(24)</sup> and its use reduces time delays and minimises tissue identification ambiguities that arise during dissection as a result of the increasingly disturbed prostate tissue architecture over time in the TRAMP mouse. The GUI were bisected along the long axis of the urethra and then one portion flash-frozen in liquid  $\text{N}_2$  and the other stored in 10% buffered formalin. Finally, whole liver was removed, flash-frozen in liquid  $\text{N}_2$  and stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until analysis.

### Prostate pathology

For histological evaluation, prostate tissues were fixed in 10% buffered formalin, processed and embedded in paraffin. Tissue sections ( $4\ \mu\text{m}$  thick) were cut and stained with haematoxylin/eosin and the histology interpreted by Cardiff and colleagues<sup>(25)</sup>.

### Plasma analysis

Multiplex microbead suspension arrays (Luminex Corporation) were used to simultaneously assay several plasma analytes. Both multiple-analyte (insulin, C-reactive protein, adiponectin, leptin, tissue plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (tPAI-1), resistin) and single-analyte microbead assays for insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) and glucagon were used according to the manufacturer's instructions (Millipore).

Plasma lipoprotein cholesterol levels were analysed using size-exclusion HPLC coupled to post-column cholesterol quantification as previously described<sup>(26)</sup>.

### Liver metabolomic analysis

Liver tissue samples ( $n\ 5$ ) at both the 9- and 18-week time points were selected at random from the HF, WW and LF diet groups and analysed using mView, a metabolomic profiling system (Metabolon, Inc.). Compounds were identified via matching with metabolomic library entries of purified standards.

### Statistical analysis

Data collected were entered into Excel spreadsheets for each mouse; and statistical analysis was performed using ANOVA (JMP software v9.0 for Macintosh; SAS, Inc.) after testing for equal variances<sup>(27)</sup> and then group mean differences were tested, with  $P<0.05$  considered significant.

The effects of diet on whole animal weight and prostate weight time-course were estimated in a mixed-effect repeated-measures growth curve model using a square-root time scale transformation to allow for slowing of growth rates with maturity<sup>(28)</sup>. The standard HF diet was chosen as a reference, and pre-planned comparisons were made between the LF diet and the HF diet, and between the WW and HF diets using SAS/STAT<sup>®</sup> software or R software; and all hypothesis tests were two-sided at  $P<0.05$ . Prostate weight measures were naturally log-transformed and were with an assumed common mean size at 9 weeks before use in the mixed-effect repeated-measures growth curve model.

Metabolomics data were assessed using Welch's two-sample  $t$  test.  $Q$  values were computed, but no absolute cut-off was set in order to maximise the power to detect differentially regulated metabolites; and those ratios having a  $P<0.05$  were considered significant.

### Results

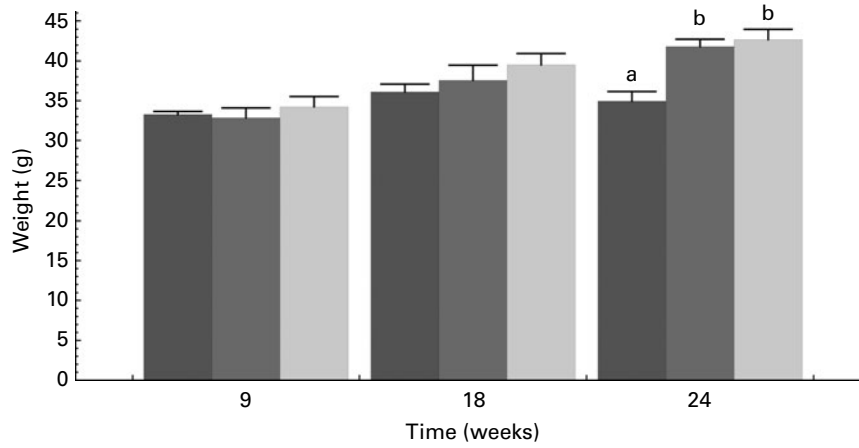
As anticipated, histological evaluation at the later sampling times found progressive changes in GUI histology. Assessment of the histology documented the presence of a variety of tissue derangements (e.g. engorged seminal vesicles, diffuse atypical prostate hyperplasia); and the numbers of animals with prostate tumours found are presented in Table 2. Upon statistical analysis using exact logistic regression, duration of time on the diet but not diet composition was related significantly with the number of mice with any tumour ( $P<0.0001$ ) as well as for the number of mice with only phylloides prostate tumours. Using the same analysis for the number of mice but restricting it to mice with only neuroendocrine (NE) prostate tumours, both diet composition and time on the diet approached significance ( $P=0.0744$  and  $P=0.0765$ , respectively).

Fig. 1 presents the overall body weight data, while Fig. 2 presents the prostate weight data, i.e. GUI weights over time. GUI weight at the 9 and 24 weeks sampling time points did not show significant differences by diet. However, GUI prostate weights at 18 weeks did show significant

**Table 2.** Prostate tumour numbers and types by histopathology by diet group (low-fat (LF), high-fat (HF) and whole walnut (WW))

Week	Diet								
	LF			HF			WW		
	9	18	24	9	18	24	9	18	24
Total tumours/total animals	0/9	0/8	9/10	2/11	5/9	10/15	2/9	4/12	6/8
Tumour type	0	0	3 NE, 6 PHY	2 NE	3 NE, 2 PHY	4 NE, 6 PHY	1NE, 1 PHY	4 PHY	6 PHY

NE, neuroendocrine tumour; PHY, phylloides tumour.



**Fig. 1.** Body weight for the different diet groups (low-fat (■), high-fat (■) and whole walnut (■)) at the different sampling times. Values are means with SEM represented by vertical bars. <sup>a,b</sup>Mean values within the same sampling time with unlike letters were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).

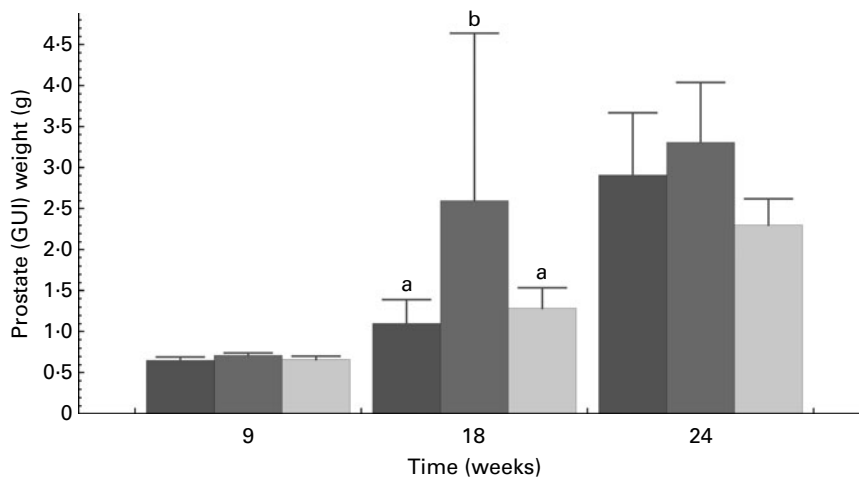
differences by diet (Fig. 2) as the LF and WW diet groups' GUI prostate weights were markedly and statistically significantly lower than the HF diet group's GUI prostate weight but did not differ from each other. GUI weights are presented (Fig. 2), but both GUI weight and GUI weight/body weight gave the same results upon statistical analysis. A two-way ANOVA analysis of GUI weight data found that duration of time on the diet reached statistical significance ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The effect of diet on whole animal rate of weight gain was analysed using a mixed-effect repeated-measures growth curve model. The analysis revealed that whole body growth rate for the WW diet animals did not differ from that of the HF diet animals ( $4.75$  v.  $4.81$  g/square root (weeks);  $P = 0.84$ ), but that whole body growth rate of the LF diet animals was about 20% lower ( $3.7$  g/sqrt (weeks);  $P = 0.001$ ) than that of the HF and WW diet animals. In contrast to the lack of effect on body weight, analysis of prostate weight gain using a mixed-effect growth curve model found that the WW diet animal's prostate growth ( $8$  (SEM  $2.8$ )/week) was reduced by 28% ( $P < 0.015$ )

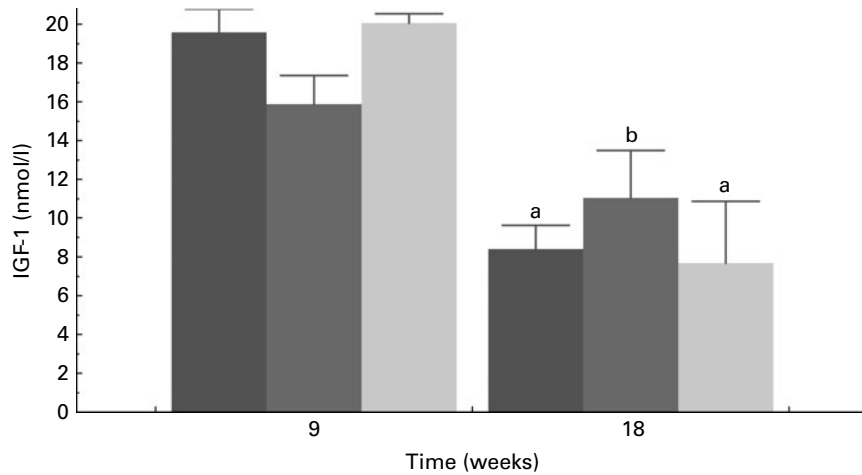
relative to that of the HF diet animals ( $11$  (SEM  $2.5$ )/week). The prostate weight gain ( $8$  (SEM  $2.8$ )/week) in the LF diet animals was also reduced by 28% ( $P < 0.015$ ).

Plasma IGF-1 (Fig. 3) differed by diet group at 18 weeks. IGF-1 was lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the LF and WW diet animals compared to the HF diet animals, but the WW and LF diet animals' IGF-1 levels did not differ from each other. Plasma resistin was lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the 18-week WW and LF animals compared to the HF diet animals (Table 3), but the WW and LF diet animals' resistin levels did not differ from each other. Other plasma analytes, i.e. adiponectin, insulin, C-reactive protein and leptin showed a trend towards altered levels with diet group (Table 3), but all insulin failed to achieve statistical significance. LF diet insulin differed only from HF diet at 18 weeks.

While plasma total cholesterol at 18 weeks did not differ between the HF and WW diets, at 18 weeks both WW diet group LDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol:HDL-cholesterol ratios were significantly lower when compared to the HF diet but not compared to the LF diet (Table 4).



**Fig. 2.** Prostate weight as genitourinary tract intact (GUI) for the different diet groups (low-fat (■), high-fat (■) and whole walnut (■)) at the different sampling times. Values are means with SEM represented by vertical bars. <sup>a,b</sup>Mean values within the same sampling time with unlike letters were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).



**Fig. 3.** Plasma insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) levels are presented for the different diet groups (low-fat (■), high-fat (■) and whole walnut (■)) at 9 weeks, and 18 weeks of *ad libitum* feeding. Values are means with SEM represented by vertical bars. <sup>a,b</sup>Mean values within the same sampling time with unlike letters were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).

Metabolomic analysis of the TRAMP mouse livers found twenty and twenty-six metabolites among the 266 identified named biochemicals, showing significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) differences in levels between the HF and WW diet groups at 9 and 18 weeks, respectively (Table 5, see the supplementary table for metabolites identified and diet-related differences, supplementary material for this article can be found at <http://www.journals.cambridge.org/bjn>). With respect to the lipid-related metabolites identified and found to differ by diet, *n*-3 fatty acids along with *n*-3 fatty acid-containing lysolipids (i.e. linoleoyl-glycerophosphoethanolamine) were elevated in WW liver, while arachidonate, an *n*-6 fatty acid along with *n*-6 fatty acid-containing lysolipids were decreased compared to HF liver. In addition, hepatic sphingosine content was over 2-fold lower in WW mice compared to that of the HF diet group at 18 weeks and WW livers had significantly increased 9- and 13-hydroxy-octadecadienoic acids.

### Discussion

High fat intake, particularly saturated fat intake, has been associated with CVD, other metabolic diseases and some forms of cancer including PCa<sup>(29)</sup>. Walnuts, like other nuts, are typically consumed whole, with a majority of their

energy coming from fat. Although high in fat, walnut fats are mainly polyunsaturated and the effects of consuming walnuts on PCa are unclear<sup>(10)</sup> and was the focus of this study. The results of the present study demonstrate that whole walnuts have a beneficial effect in an animal model of PCa. The walnut diet, irrespective of its high fat content, resulted in notable and statistically significant decreased GUI weights and rate of tumour weight gain. The present study results parallel those of Adhami and colleagues<sup>(30)</sup> who demonstrated that green tea also reduced prostate GUI weight in TRAMP mice, which they showed correlated closely with prostate tumour burden and occurrence. This congruence lends support to the conclusion that the WW diet effect is a result of walnut diet-induced decreased prostate tumour growth rate and reduced prostate tumour size.

The TRAMP model has been much criticised as a NE-cancer model with questionable relevance to human PCa; and more recently, the C57BL/6 TRAMP mouse has been suggested to actually represent a mixed model of prostate carcinogenesis<sup>(31,32)</sup>. One tumour process is the phylloides tumour which is an androgen-driven glandular prostate atypical hyperplasia in the dorsolateral prostate (DLP) lobes while the other is NE-cancer in the ventral prostate (VP) lobes. This is of importance, as the TRAMP DLP lesion progression

**Table 3.** Mouse plasma analyte levels (nm) either at 9 and 18 weeks or at 18 weeks-only time points by diet group (low-fat (LF), high-fat (HF) and whole walnut (WW)) (Number of animals, mean values with SEM)

Analyte	Weeks	LF diet			HF diet			WW diet		
		<i>n</i>	Mean	SEM	<i>n</i>	Mean	SEM	<i>n</i>	Mean	SEM
Resistin	9	5	0.19	0.03	4	0.21	0.03	8	0.21	0.02
Insulin	9	4	65.6	36.7	2	75.2	23.8	6	40.6	5.9
Resistin	18	9	0.21 <sup>a</sup>	0.02	8	0.13 <sup>b</sup>	0.02	11	0.16 <sup>b</sup>	0.02
Insulin	18	8	60.2 <sup>a</sup>	10.4	8	23.8 <sup>b</sup>	5.5	10	36.6 <sup>a,b</sup>	6.2
Adiponectin	18	9	0.029	0.003	8	0.048	0.010	12	0.036	0.002
CRP	18	9	93.0	5.3	8	89.8	7.1	12	84.8	3.2
Leptin	18	9	1.85	1.27	8	0.29	0.07	11	0.89	0.21

CRP, C-reactive protein.

<sup>a,b</sup>Mean values within a row with unlike superscript letters were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).



**Table 4.** Mouse plasma cholesterol levels (mm) in lipoprotein fractions and as total at 18-week time point by diet group (low-fat (LF), high-fat (HF) and whole walnut (WW)) (Mean values with their standard errors)

Diet	Total		VLDL		LDL		HDL		LDL:HDL	
	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM	Mean	SEM
LF	2.04	0.30	0.05	0.005	0.28 <sup>b</sup>	0.05	1.72	0.26	0.16 <sup>b</sup>	0.03
HF	2.70	0.46	0.05	0.005	0.66 <sup>a</sup>	0.12	1.98	0.34	0.32 <sup>a</sup>	0.03
WW	2.44	0.13	0.06	0.005	0.36 <sup>b</sup>	0.05	2.01	0.09	0.18 <sup>b</sup>	0.02

<sup>a,b</sup> Mean values within a row with unlike letters were significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).

is more characteristic of human prostate epithelial adenocarcinogenesis and the majority of human PCa are adenocarcinomas. Conversely, NE-like carcinomas lack androgen receptor, express synaptophysin and belong to a distinct lineage<sup>(31,32)</sup>. While the present study did not find a statistically significant diet effect in terms of tumour occurrence, the tumour type showed some degree of diet dependence, as NE tumours in the walnut-fed group were nearly absent. That the walnut diet group TRAMP mice prostates are relatively free of NE-cancer while also showing reduced size may therefore reflect the walnut-related effects on phylloide tumours, as these DLP lesions account for most of TRAMP prostate weight gains<sup>(32)</sup> in combination with possible effects on prostate NE tumours. Given the nature of the genetic construct driving the TRAMP tumour model, tumour suppression by walnuts was unlikely to occur, which makes the finding of slowed growth of importance. The specificity of the walnut diet's effects with respect to tumour lineages and prostate lobes affected awaits future study.

This study's results further suggest that PCa growth does not appear to be a function of the level of dietary fat, as both the WW and HF diets had the same fat level. Freedland and co-workers have recently reported that tumour growth was not associated with dietary fat content, using a mouse PCa xenograft model<sup>(12,33)</sup>. A similar conclusion regarding the relationship of fat content to cancer growth has been reported recently for pancreatic cancer<sup>(34)</sup>. The present study's WW diet not only had the same fat content as the HF diet, but were substantially similar in their fatty acid profiles removing that as a factor for the diet-associated effects noted. In addition, the absence of similar effects despite the identical levels of  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol supplied by both the WW and the HF diets eliminates these tocopherols as a factor in the differences.

The walnut diet differs in Se (approximately 0.9 mg/kg diet in WW *v.* approximately 0.2 mg Se/kg diet in the HF and LF diets), as English walnuts are relatively high in Se (United States Department of Agriculture National Nutrient Database for Standard Reference, Release 24). However, the modest levels of Se for any of the study diets tested makes it difficult to ascribe the differences to Se, as much higher Se levels (3.0 mg Se/kg diet) were used in studies of Se-related effects in the TRAMP prostate model along with other rodent models<sup>(35,36)</sup>. Added difficulty in linking Se levels to effects arises from the recent report that Se-related effects in mice depend upon composition of the basal diet consumed along with the differences linked to the form of Se tested<sup>(35,36)</sup>.

Finally, the reduced tumour growth in the WW diet cannot be explained by differences in energy bioavailability between the diets, as there were no differences in body weights and body-weight gains between WW when compared to the HF diet-fed mice.

Diet and increased PCa have been linked via increased IGF-1<sup>(37)</sup>. The present study found that IGF-1 in WW diet mice at 18 weeks was reduced and this was associated with smaller tumour size and slower tumour growth rate. The study findings of reduced IGF-1 and smaller tumour size/growth are in agreement with other PCa studies that have either specifically modulated or monitored IGF-1 in TRAMP mice<sup>(30,31,38)</sup>. Elevated IGF-1, along with elevated insulin, has been reported to increase the risk of PCa via increased cell proliferation and cell survival<sup>(39)</sup>. The influence of IGF-1 levels on prostate tumour growth is highlighted by the contrast between both animal survival and prostate tumour cell

**Table 5.** Liver metabolomic results

	9 weeks	18 weeks
<b>Biochemical</b>		
Campesterol	0.29*	0.40
Sphingosine	0.56	0.44*
Sphinganine	0.58*	0.45
Myristate (14:0)	0.93	0.67*
1-Myristoylglycerophosphocholine	0.49*	1.02
1-Oleoylglycerophosphocholine	0.38*	0.78
1-Palmitoleoylglycerophosphocholine	0.38*	0.78
1-Palmitoylglycerophosphoethanolamine	0.60*	1.09
1-Palmitoylglycerophosphoinositol	0.65	0.70*
2-Oleoylglycerophosphocholine	0.41*	0.47
2-Palmitoleoylglycerophosphocholine	0.42*	0.60
2-Palmitoylglycerophosphoethanolamine	0.41*	0.84
2-Hydroxystearate	1.12	1.96*
$\alpha$ - or $\gamma$ -Linolenate (18:3n-3 or 6)	1.61	2.17*
<b>n-6 Fatty acid-related</b>		
Arachidonate (20:4n-6)	0.73*	0.80*
2-Arachidonoylglycerophosphocholine	0.41*	0.61
Linoleate (18:2n-6)	1.11	1.43*
1-Linoleoylglycerophosphoethanolamine	1.49	2.50*
2-Linoleoylglycerophosphoethanolamine	1.22	2.08*
13-HODE + 9-HODE	1.89	1.82*
<b>n-3 Fatty acid-related</b>		
Docosapentaenoate (n-3 DPA; 22:5n-3)	1.47	1.43*
2-Docosahexaenoylglycerophosphocholine	0.58*	0.74
2-Docosahexaenoylglycerophosphoethanolamine	0.54*	0.79
EPA (20:5n-3)	1.23	1.89*

HODE, hydroxy-octadecadienoic acid.

\*Statistically significant lipid related metabolite changes ( $P < 0.05$ ) are presented as the ratio of the whole walnut diet or the high fat diet abundance at 9 and 18 weeks.

growth in studies that altered IGF-1 levels. Studies with increased survival and decreased tumour cell growth were those treatments that lowered IGF-1 compared to those where IGF-1 was unaffected<sup>(12,33,40,41)</sup>. Finally, Chen *et al.*<sup>(42)</sup> have reported that enterolactone, a major metabolite of plant-based lignans inhibits PCa cell growth *in vitro* and does so, at least in part via inhibition of IGF-1/IGF-1R signalling.

Recent clinical studies targeting the IGF-1R receptor alone or in combination with chemotherapy have shown potent PCa growth inhibition<sup>(43)</sup>. However, the theoretical constructs linking prostate tumour growth and IGF-1 signalling axis have proven difficult to rationalise as the effects of genetically modifying IGF-1 levels or IGF-1 signalling pathways on PCa in TRAMP mice have given mixed results<sup>(44–46)</sup>. The accelerated lesion progression and more aggressive phenotype upon knockout of prostate epithelial cell IGF-1R in the TRAMP model has suggested that there are different thresholds for prostate IGF-1 signalling and that complete IGF-1R knockout cannot recapitulate diminished but intact IGF-1/IGF-1R signalling<sup>(46)</sup>. Interestingly, Wang *et al.*<sup>(31)</sup> suggested that Se inhibition of PCa tumour growth might be via effects on both IGF-1 ligand and receptor. Again, the present study's WW and HF diets' identical  $\alpha$ - and  $\gamma$ -tocopherol, fat content and substantially similar fatty acid profiles removes these as factors for the IGF-1 effects noted in this study. The extent to which changes seen in the present study are from direct effects on the prostate IGF-1 axis, as reported in the case of green tea<sup>(30)</sup> and silibinin<sup>(47)</sup>, remains to be further explored.

Although earlier reports have suggested that altered resistin levels are not associated with PCa<sup>(48)</sup>, recent results from Kim and colleagues have suggested that they are elevated in PCa<sup>(49)</sup> and stimulate PCa growth<sup>(50)</sup>. The present study revealed that mice on the WW diet had reduced levels of resistin compared to the HF diet group animals, a similar pattern to that found for IGF-1 levels. Other plasma analytes showed a trend towards altered levels with diet, but none of these achieved statistical significance. For example, low levels of adiponectin have been linked to PCa<sup>(51,52)</sup> and WW diet mice at 18 weeks had tended to have increased adiponectin levels ( $P=0.051$ ) compared to the HF diet. Aronis *et al.*<sup>(53)</sup> have very recently reported that walnut consumption acutely increases plasma adiponectin in obese patients. The connection between changes in PCa growth and the effects of altered resistin and, potentially, adiponectin remains to be further clarified.

Mice in the WW group exhibited significant changes in plasma cholesterol metabolism, specifically decreased LDL-cholesterol and altered LDL-C:HDL-C ratios relative to those in the HF diet. Circulating cholesterol has been reported to promote prostate tumour growth<sup>(54,55)</sup>. LNCaP PCa cells when cultured *in vitro* with decreased endogenous cholesterol availability increase their LDL receptor activity, presumably in order to acquire cholesterol required to support their growth<sup>(56)</sup>. Recently, using the same TRAMP mouse model, a high-fat (60% of energy as fat) in combination with 0.2% cholesterol diet (i.e. a 'Western' diet) was shown to elevate plasma cholesterol, alter LDL-C:HDL-C ratios and accelerate prostate tumour onset and progression<sup>(55)</sup>. Specific lipoprotein

classes such as LDL and HDL are associated with delivery or removal of cell cholesterol<sup>(57)</sup> and have been linked to PCa<sup>(58)</sup>. The changes noted with diet in the plasma markers studied are echoed in the liver metabolomics results. Interestingly, despite the similarities in fats between the two diets, the WW diet group liver metabolome showed elevations of *n*-3 fatty acid-related lipids while *n*-6 fatty acid-related lipids decreased compared to the HF diet group livers. These changes are probably of significance as *n*-3 fatty acid metabolism and their effects in PCa have been of high interest<sup>(3–7)</sup>. In addition, the diet-driven changes noted in the metabolites in the liver are noteworthy, given the liver's central role in both IGF-1 and in plasma lipid and lipoprotein metabolism<sup>(59)</sup>. However, the linkage of PCa and other cancers with specific fatty acids is proving to be very complex. The *n*-3 fatty acid, DHA, has been recently reported as positively associated with high-grade PCa, contrary to what the study authors had hypothesised<sup>(60)</sup>. In addition, Hardman and colleagues<sup>(14)</sup> have just reported that while consumption of walnuts significantly reduced the incidence, multiplicity and size of mammary tumours, a cancer that shares multiple characteristics with PCa<sup>(61)</sup>, the *n*-3 content alone did not account for the extent of tumour suppression due to the walnut diet.

In summary, the present study found that whole walnuts fed as part of a HF diet (i.e. the WW diet) reduce TRAMP mouse PCa tumour growth and size. The walnut diet-consuming animals also showed declines in plasma IGF-1, resistin as well as LDL, elevations of which have all been linked to tumour growth. The study results further suggest that the walnut effects are not due to their specific fatty acid or tocopherol content. The differences found between the effects of the whole walnut and the control HF diet when coupled with the disappointing  $\alpha$ -tocopherol chemopreventative clinical trials emphasises that whole foods and complete diets probably exert effects beyond those of an individual constituent<sup>(6,22,62)</sup>. Moreover, the disparate diet effects observed at the same elevated dietary fat intake suggest that total dietary fat intake is not strongly linked to PCa tumour biology. The study results show that excluding walnuts based on their fat content is unjustified and that consumption of walnuts, already linked to reduced CVD risk<sup>(29)</sup>, will probably reduce the risk of PCa in humans. Finally, these findings point to the need for studies using whole foods such as walnuts to truly assess their effects on PCa and to identify effective, food-based chemoprevention diets for PCa as well as other cancers.

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