

Human Milk Metabolomics Across Lactation: Bioactive Compound Dynamics and Perspectives for Maternal and Infant Health

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Women's Health Research



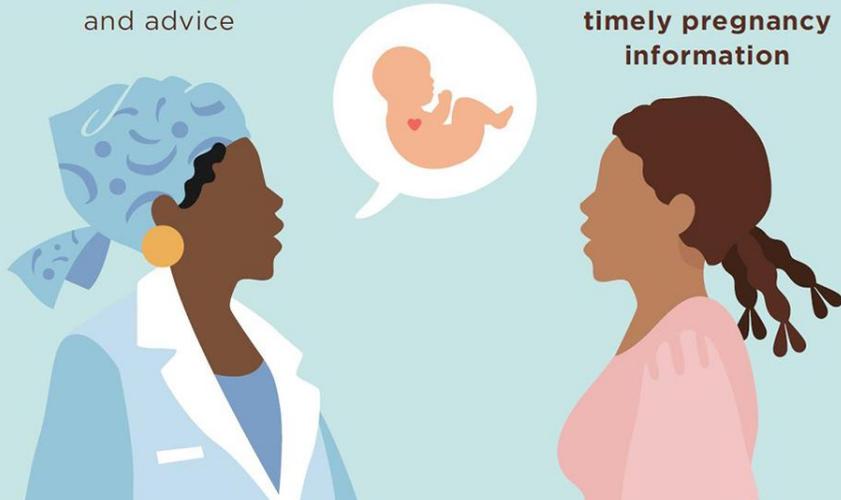
Women's Health Research

As soon as you know you are pregnant, seek antenatal care for:

Emotional support and advice

Medical care

Relevant and timely pregnancy information



Respectful care throughout pregnancy will help protect you and your baby's health.



Maternal Nutrition

From Preconception, through Pregnancy and Lactation

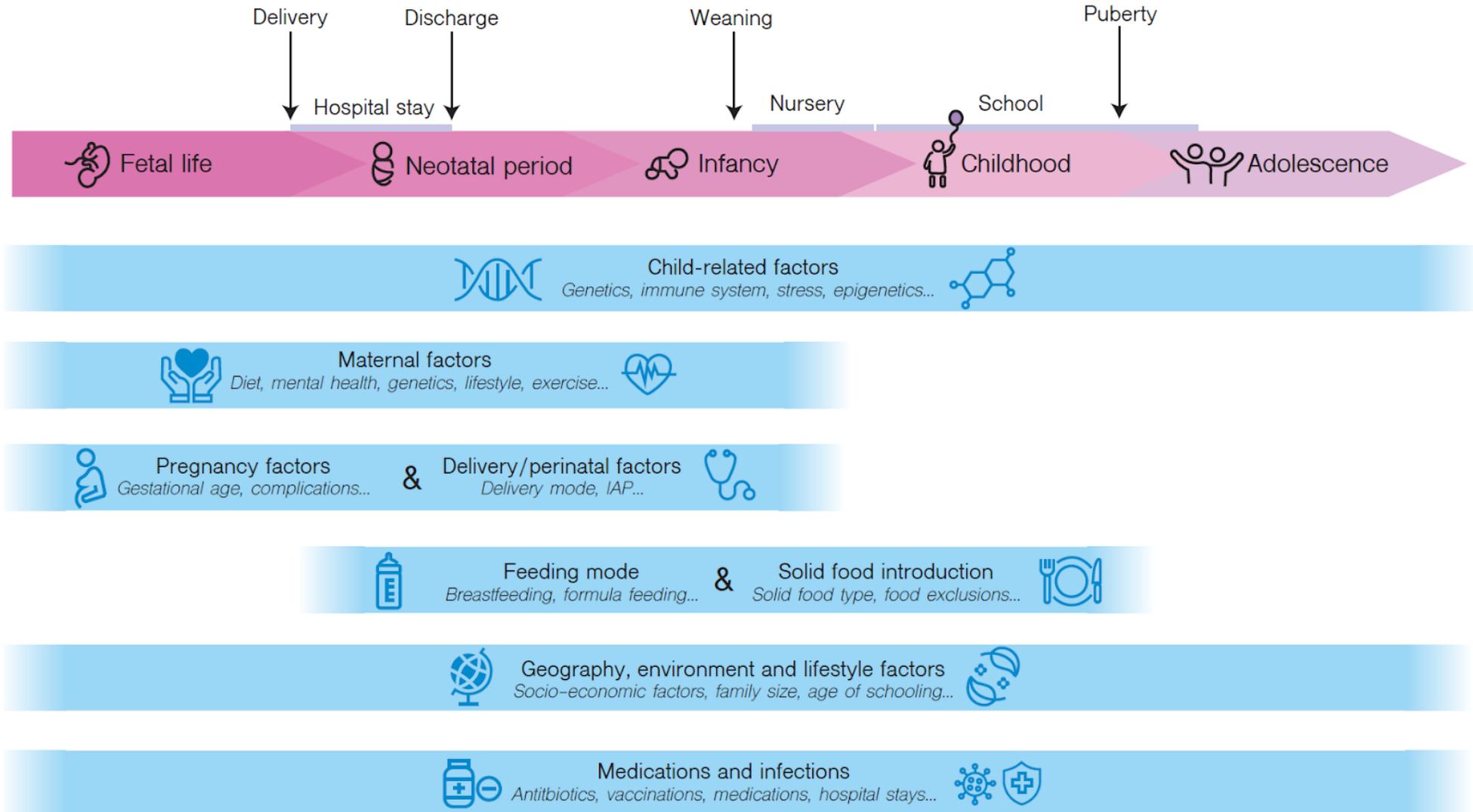


Maternal Health and Early-Life Programming

Maternal health during pregnancy and lactation is a critical determinant for infant development and long-term health

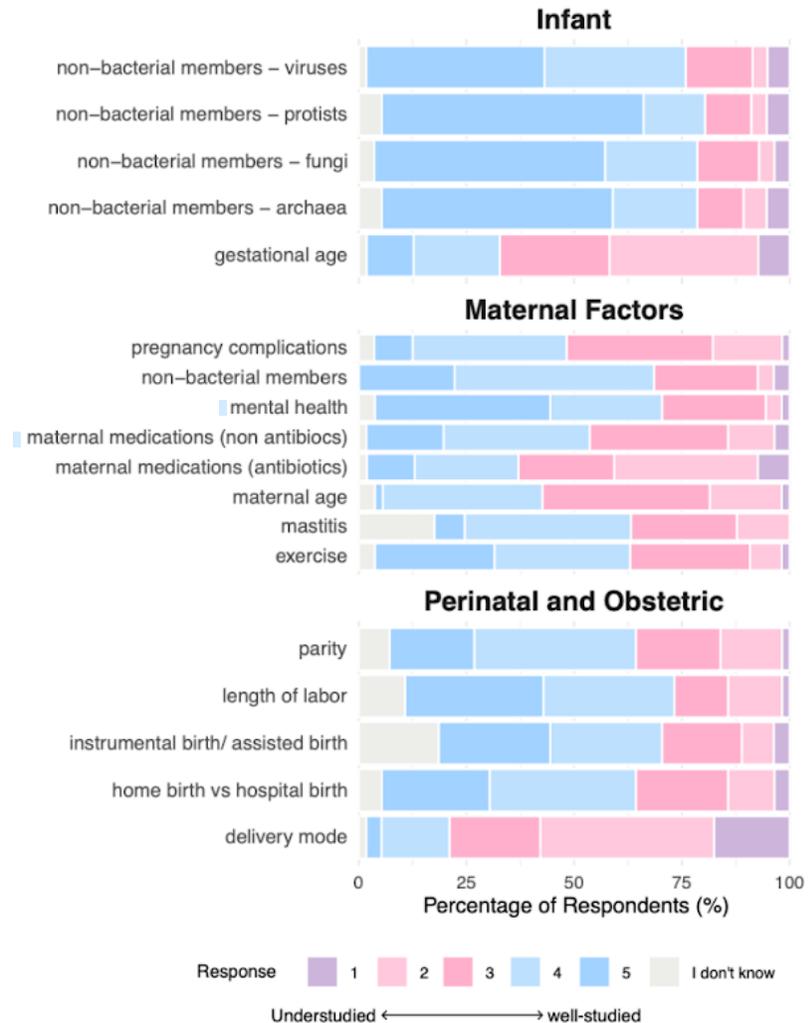
Maternal Health	Infant Development
Malnutrition Anaemia Gestacional diabetes Mental Health disorders	Preterm birth Low birth weight Increased risk of chronic diseases later in life

Factors Shaping Infant Health During Early Life

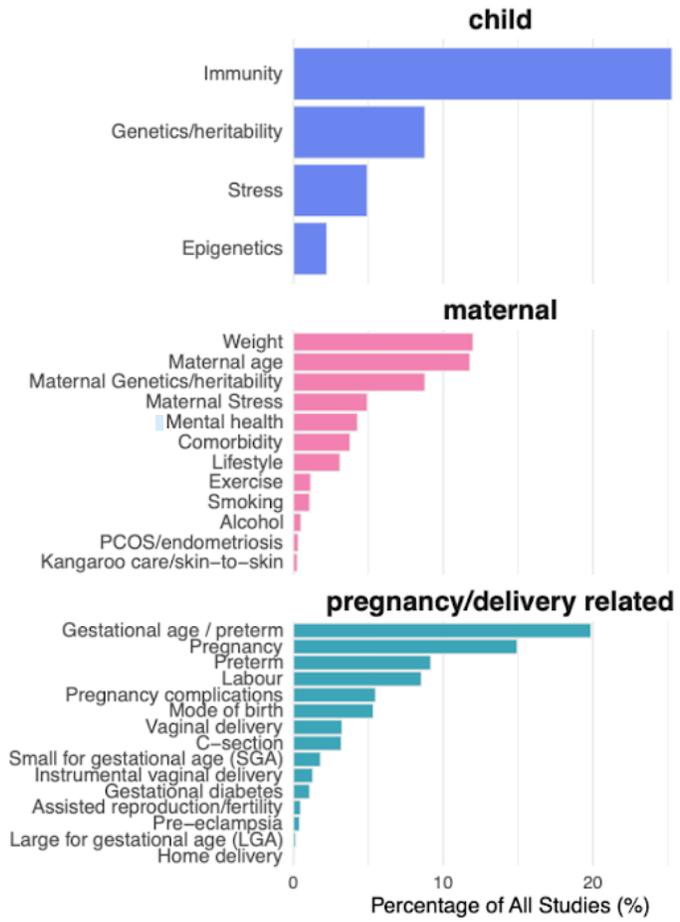


Gaps in mother-infant research

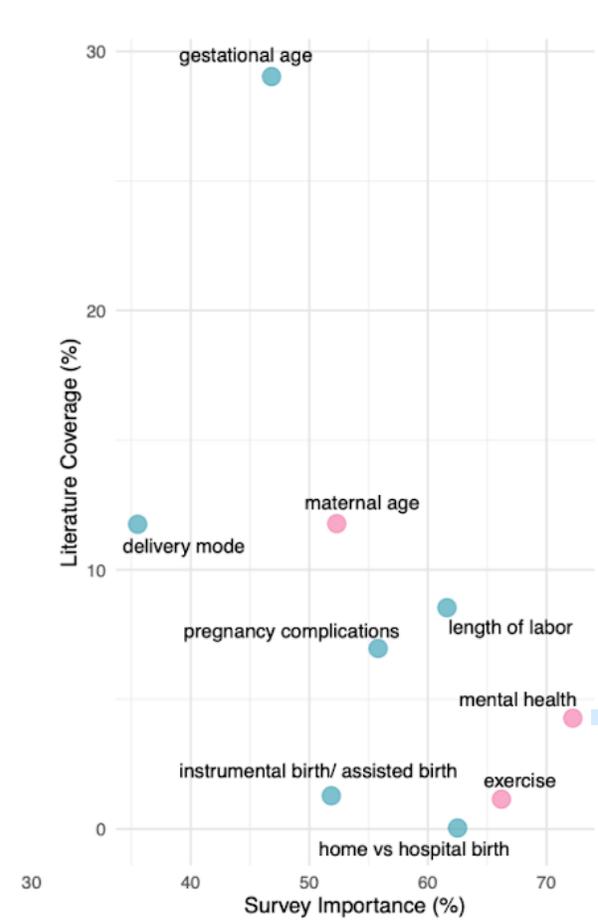
A. Survey Results



B. Literature Coverage



C. Priority vs Coverage Gap Analysis



Maternal–Infant Biological Connection: Human Milk as a Complex Biological System

Nutritional Role

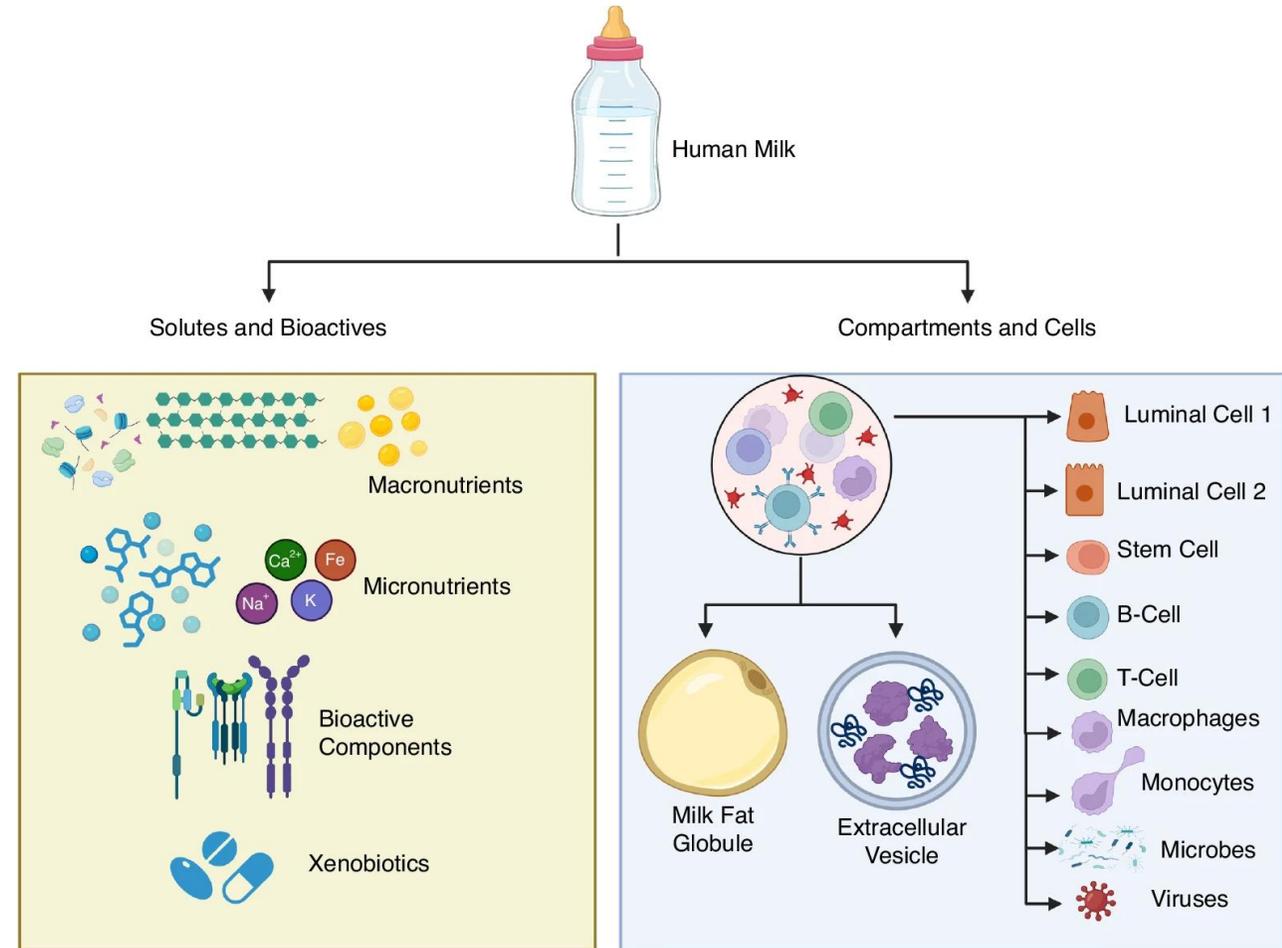
- Human milk provides essential macronutrients and supports infant growth, development, and immune protection.

Bioactive Compounds

- Human Milk contains polyamines, neurotransmitters, vitamins and folates, which affect metabolism, neurodevelopment, and gut health.

Microbiota

- Milk microbiota seed infant gut microbiota



Objectives of the study

Study Objectives Overview

Our observational study aims to link mother´s health and diet with bioactive compounds dynamics of breast milk and infant health in a small longitudinal mother-infant cohort (**NEMO, n=52**) applying a multi-omics approach.

Maternal Health and Diet Impact

- The study investigates how maternal health and dietary choices affect the bioactive metabolite composition of human milk.

Human Milk Metabolome Characterization

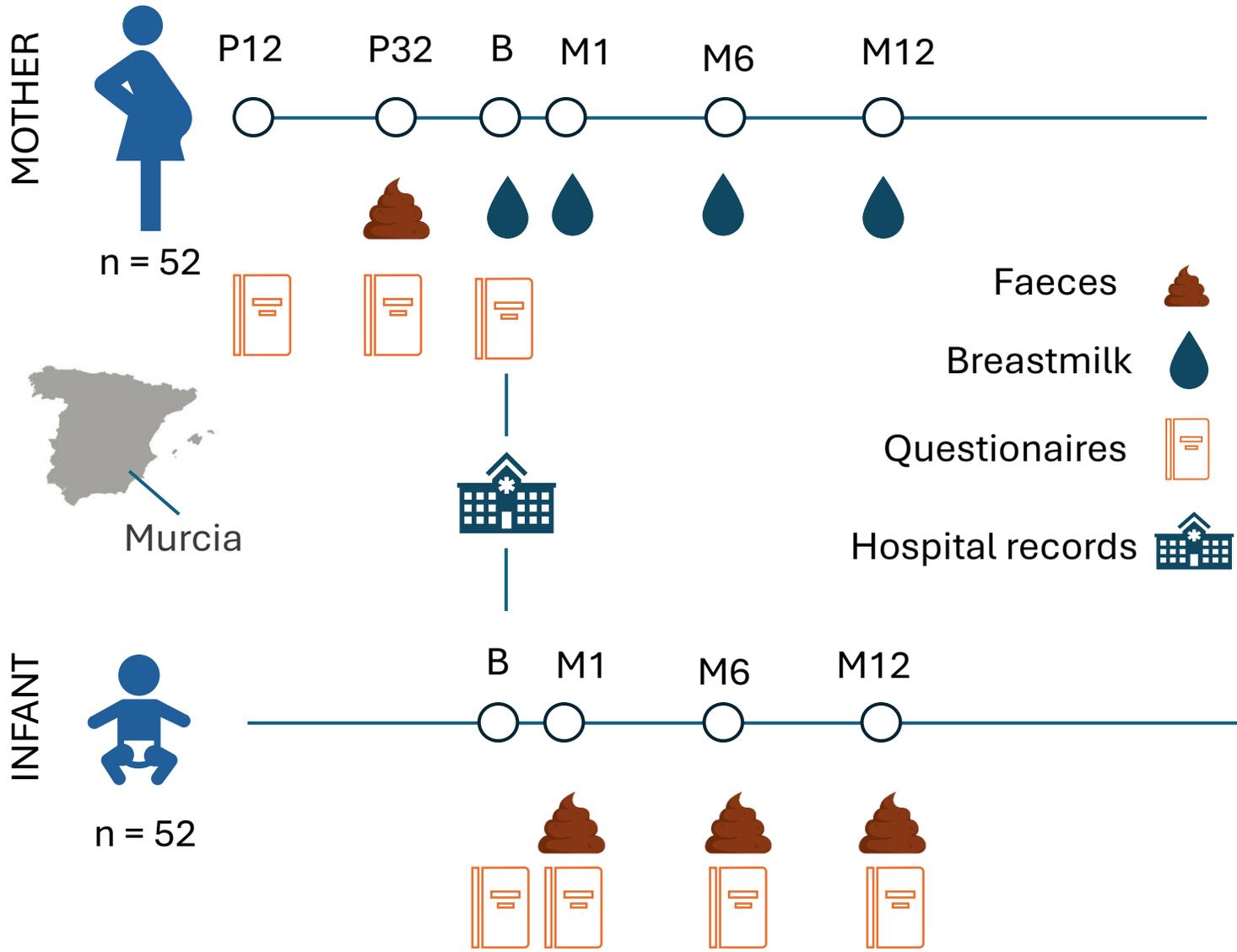
- We aim to characterize the metabolome of human milk throughout lactation, with a focus on bioactive compounds.

Effects on Infant Health

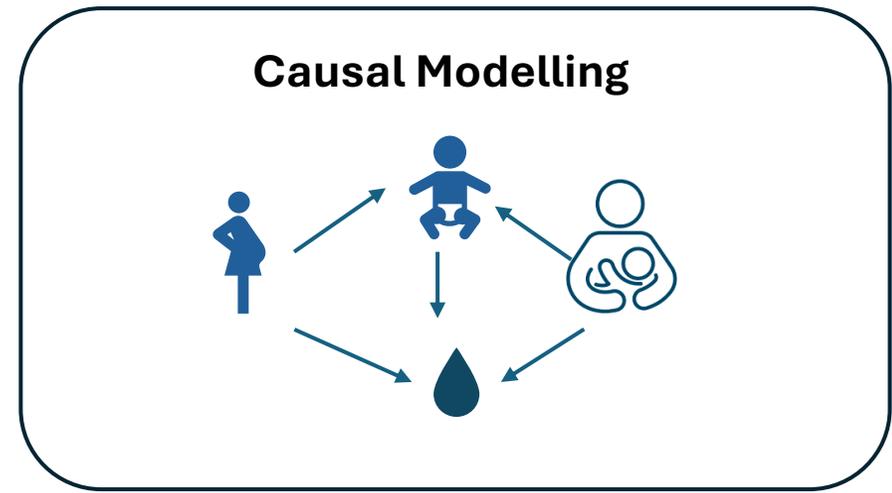
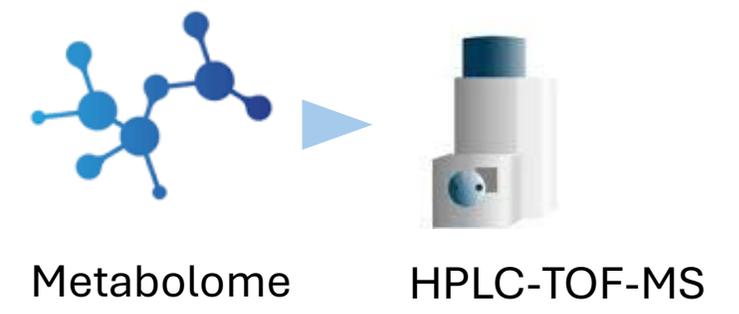
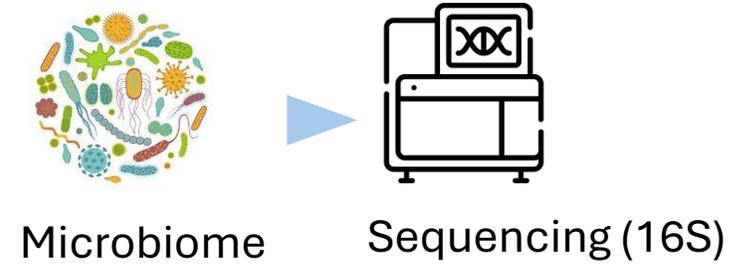
- This study explores how variations in milk composition influence infant health and development outcomes.

Study design:

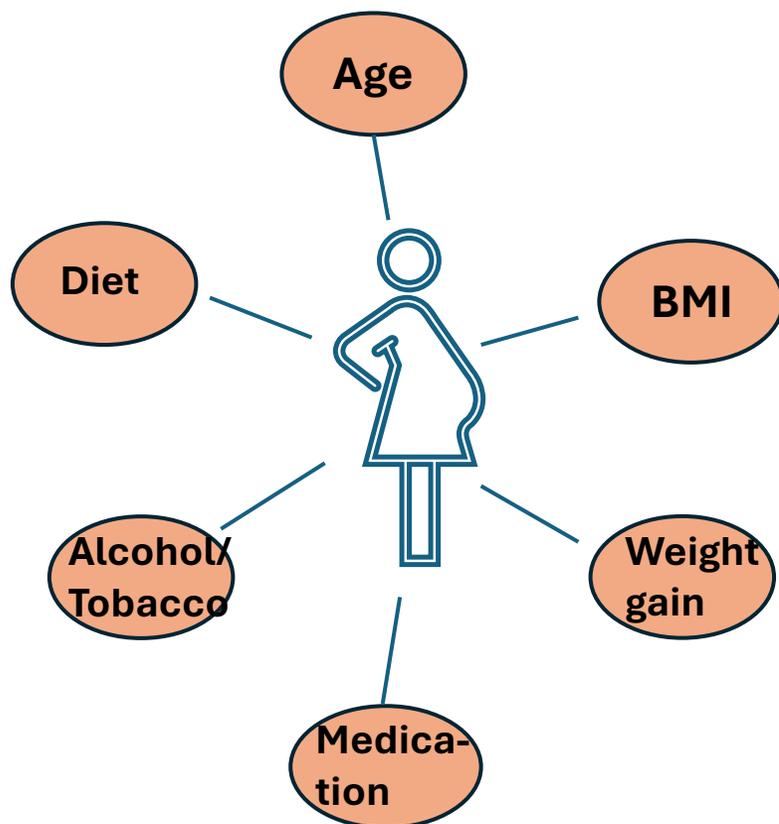
NEMO Cohort



Multi-Omics approach



Maternal and Infant Characteristics of the NEMO Cohort



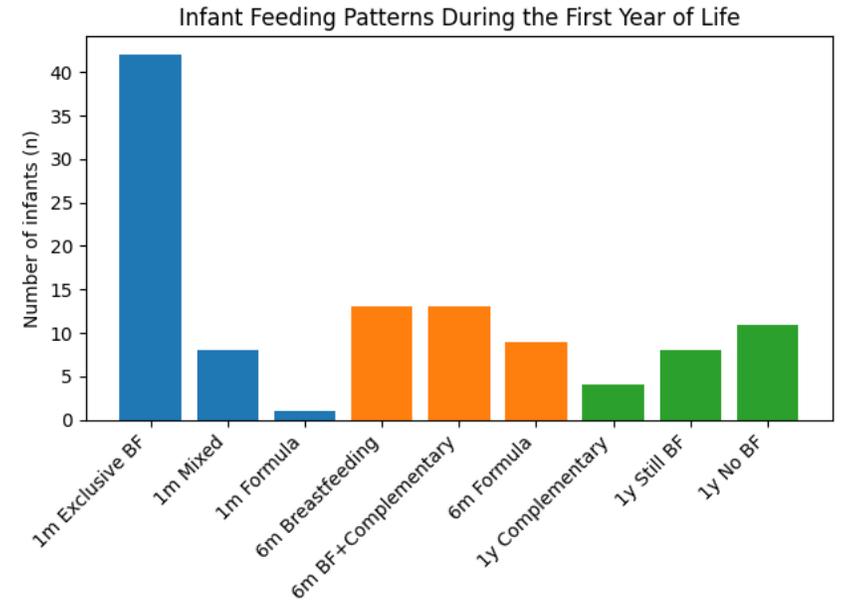
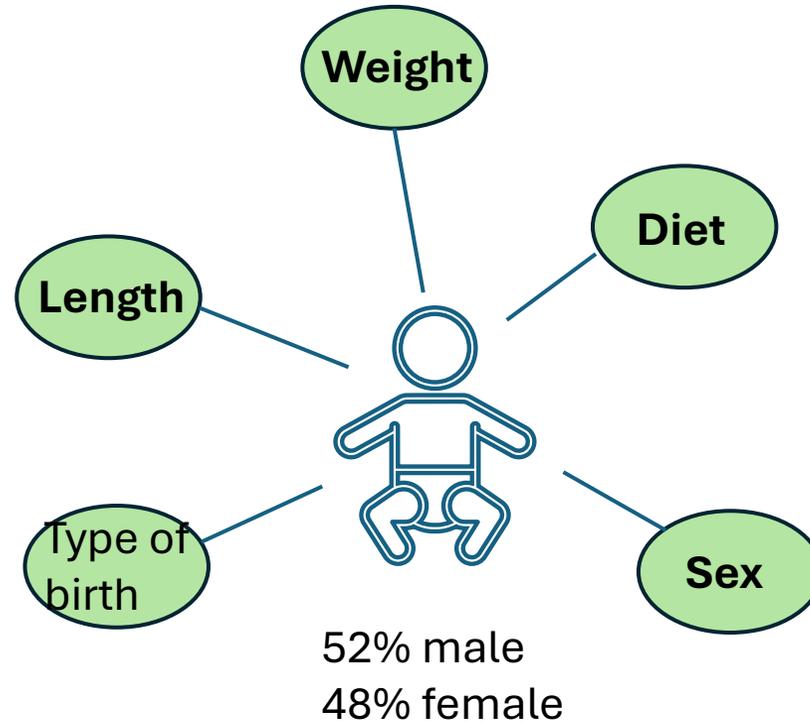
Variable	Value
Sample size (mother–infant pairs)	52
Maternal characteristics	
Maternal age (years)	33.8 ± 4.5
Maternal height (m)	1.64 ± 0.05
Pre-pregnancy weight (kg)	66.0 ± 13.4
Pre-pregnancy BMI	23.9 ± 5.6
Weight in third trimester (kg)	77.8 ± 14.5
Gestational weight gain (kg)	11.4 ± 4.4
Maternal medication during pregnancy	
No medication	29 (55.8%)
Prenatal supplements	11 (21.2%)
Thyroid medication (Eutirox)	6 (11.5%)
Iron supplementation	4 (7.7%)
Insulin (gestational diabetes)	1 (1.9%)
Other medication	1 (1.9%)

Values are expressed as mean ± SD or (%)

Maternal and Infant Characteristics of the NEMO Cohort

Variable	Value
Birth weight (kg)	3.28 ± 0.41
Birth length (cm)	50.7 ± 1.7
Head circumference (cm)	34.7 ± 1.4
Weight percentile	50.6 ± 28.0
Length percentile	68.3 ± 22.4
Waist skinfold (cm)	0.38 ± 0.14
Arm skinfold (cm)	0.58 ± 0.15
Leg skinfold (cm)	0.85 ± 1.08

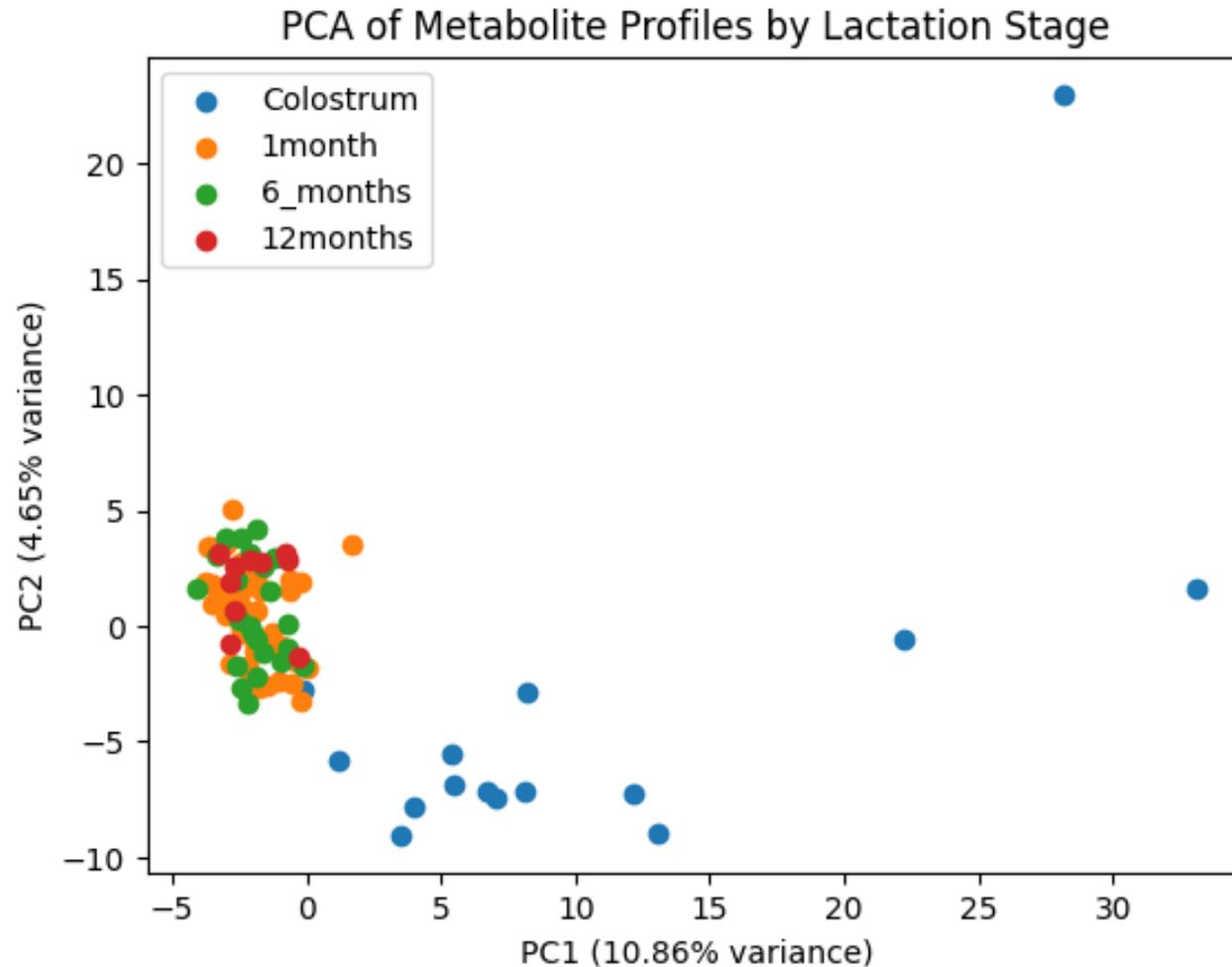
Values are expressed as mean ± SD or (%)



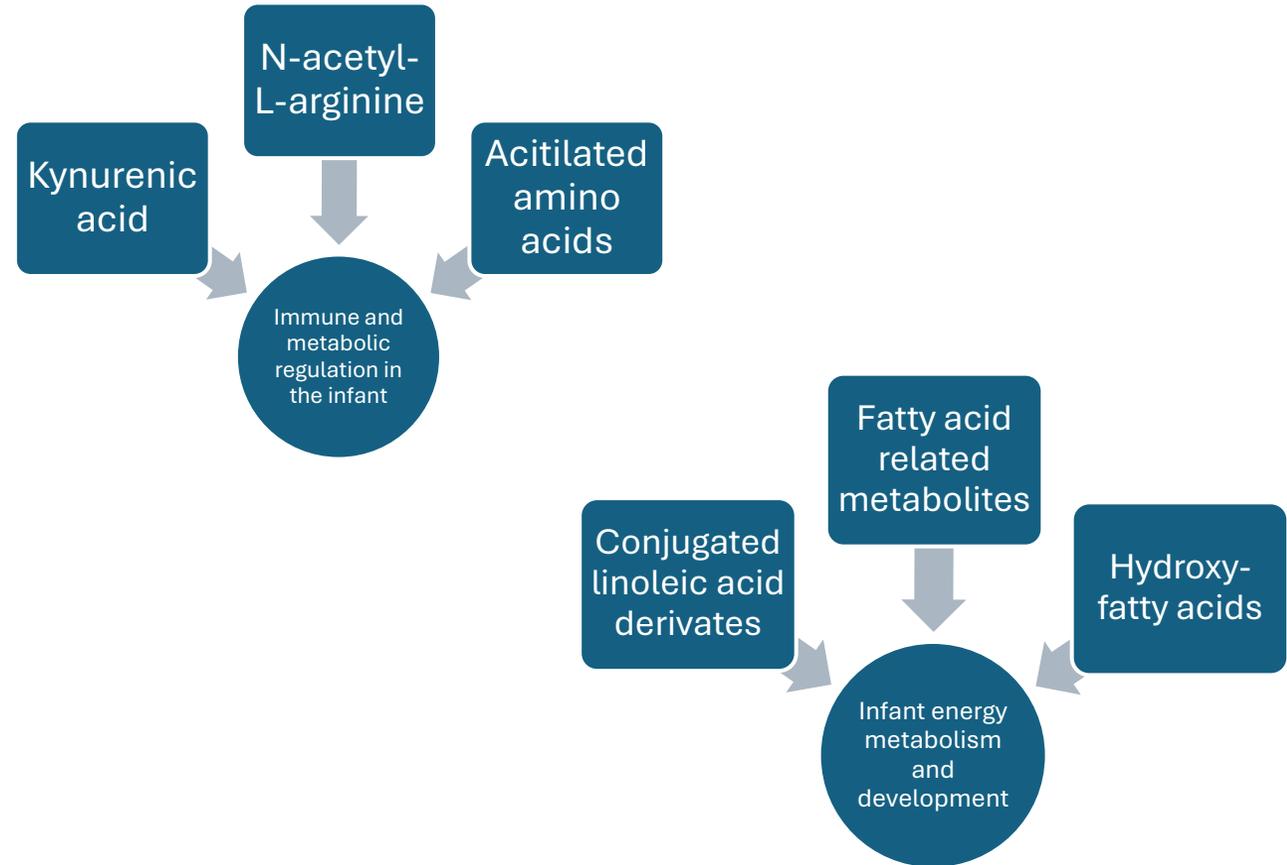
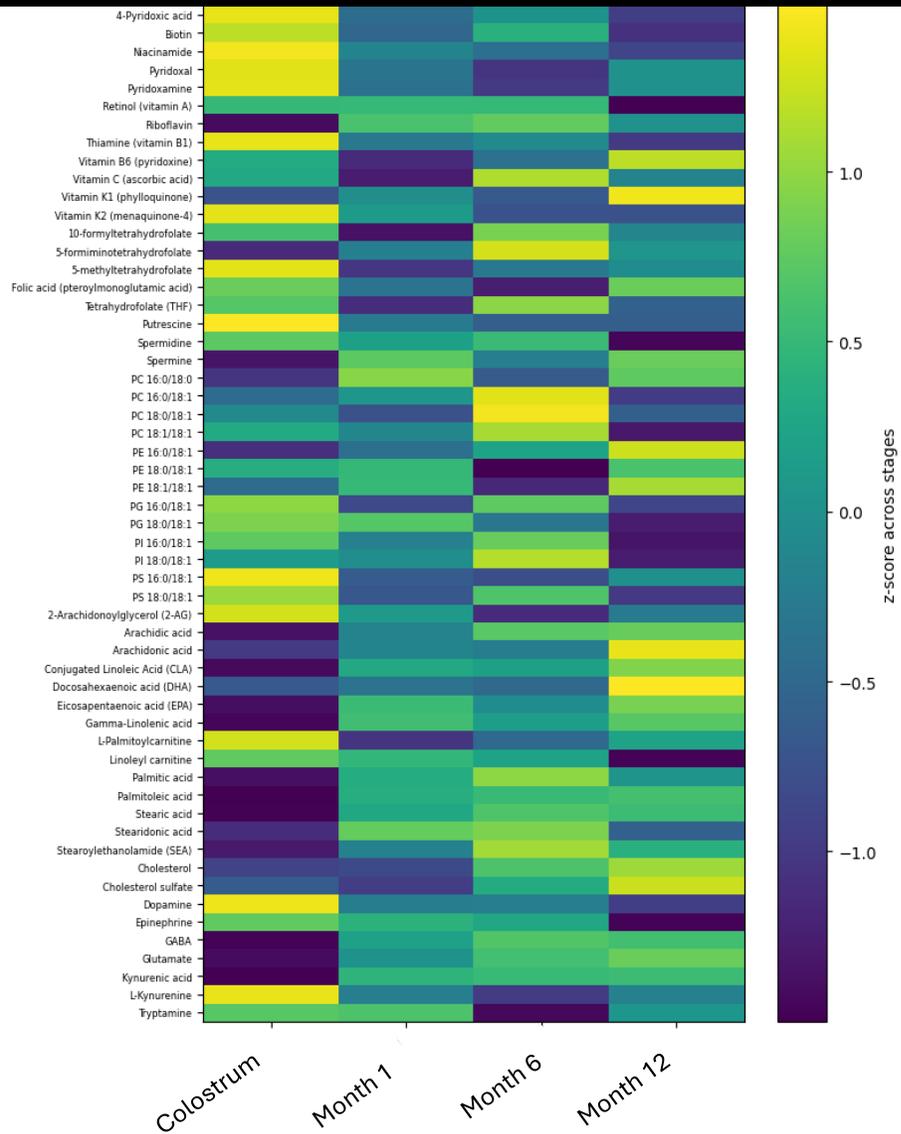
Variable	1 month	6 months	1 year
Weight (kg)	4.60 ± 0.76	7.66 ± 0.82	9.82 ± 1.56
Length (cm)	55.7 ± 2.6	67.4 ± 3.7	74.9 ± 3.1
Head circumference (cm)	37.6 ± 1.4	43.5 ± 1.4	46.7 ± 1.9

Values are expressed as mean ± SD

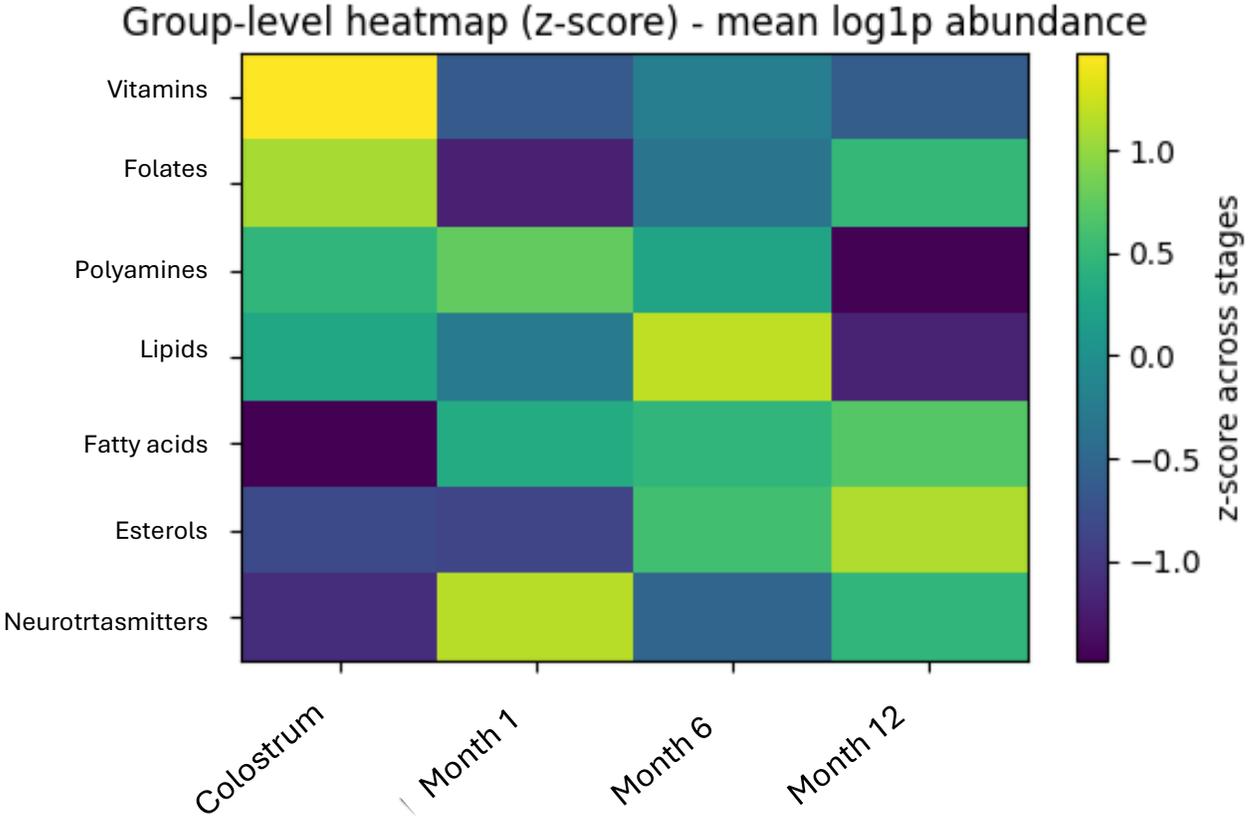
Main metabolic changes occur between colostrum and later stages of lactation



Top Metabolomic Changes in Human Milk Across Lactation



Dynamic Changes in Bioactive Compound Classes Across Lactation

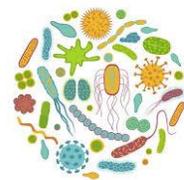


Colostrum is enriched in micronutrients and bioactive signaling molecules, while later milk stages are enriched in lipids and energy-related metabolites.

Conclusions and Future Perspectives

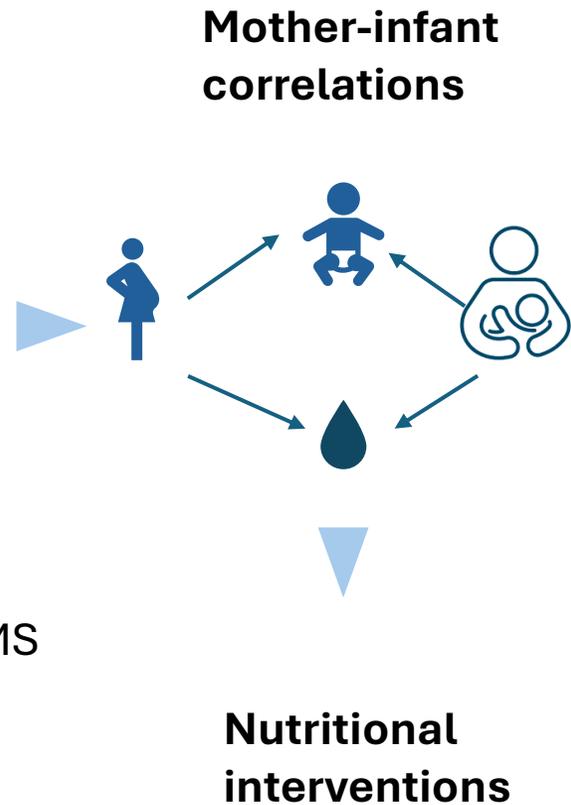
Our results highlight significant metabolic differences between colostrum and later lactation stages, reflecting the adaptation of milk composition to infant needs

There are significant differences of relevant metabolites as neurotransmitters that can shape infant reprogramming



Metabolome

HPLC-TOF-MS



Acknowledgments



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HR EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH



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