



# FoodDrugs

A go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions

**Enrique Carrillo de Santa Pau**

Computational Biology Group

Follow us:



@esantapau



enrique.carrillo@imdea.org



@Imdeaalimenta



## Focus on **Nutrition-Health/Disease** interactions at **molecular level**

RESEARCH

INNOVATION

EDUCATION

COMMUNICATION



### Precision Nutrition and Aging Programme

Dr. Manuel Serrano

- Metabolic Syndrome Research Group  
Dr. Pablo Fernández
- Nutritional Interventions Research Group  
Dr. Rafael de Cabo
- Hepatic Regenerative Medicine Research Group  
Dr. Manuel Fernández Rojo
- Posttranscriptional regulation of metabolic diseases Research Group  
Dr. Cristina Ramírez



### Precision Nutrition and Cancer Programme

Dr. Ana Ramírez de Molina

- Molecular Oncology Research Group  
Dr. Ana Ramírez de Molina
- Clinical Oncology Research Group  
Dr. Enrique Casado and Dr. Jaime Feliú
- Molecular Immunonutrition Research Group  
Dr. Moisés LaParra
- Computational Biology Research Group  
Dr. Enrique Carrillo



### Precision Nutrition and Obesity Programme

Dr. Jose María Ordovás

- Nutritional Genomics and Epigenomics Research Group  
Dr. Jose María Ordovás
- Cardiovascular Nutritional Epidemiology Research Group  
Dr. Fernando Rodríguez Artalejo
- Nutritional Control of the Epigenome Research Group  
Dr. Lidia Daimiel



### Precision Nutrition and Cardiometabolic Health Programme

Dr. Alfredo Martínez

- Cardiometabolic Nutrition Research Group  
Dr. Alfredo Martínez
- Bioactive Ingredients Food Research Group  
Dr. Francesco Visioli
- Epigenetics of Lipid Metabolism Research Group  
Dr. Alberto Dávalos



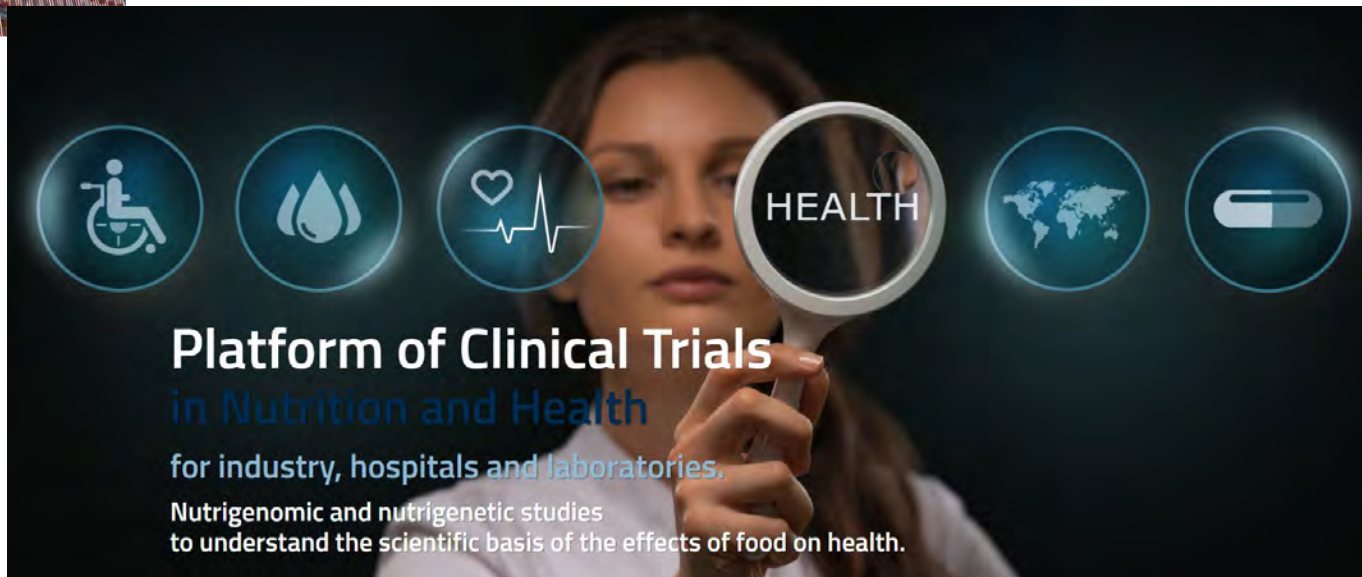
### Childhood Precision Nutrition Programme

Dr. Jesús Argente / Dr. Julie Chowen

- Childhood Obesity Research Group  
Dr. Jesús Argente and Dr. Julie Chowen



Focus on **Nutrition-Health/Disease** interactions at **molecular** level



**Platform of Clinical Trials**  
**in Nutrition and Health**  
for industry, hospitals and laboratories.  
Nutrigenomic and nutrigenetic studies  
to understand the scientific basis of the effects of food on health.



**FNS - Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security



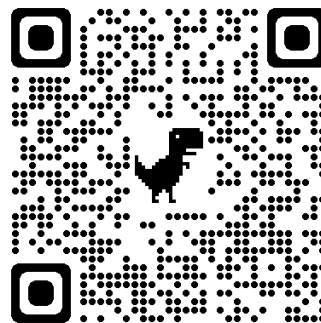
**MICROBIOME**



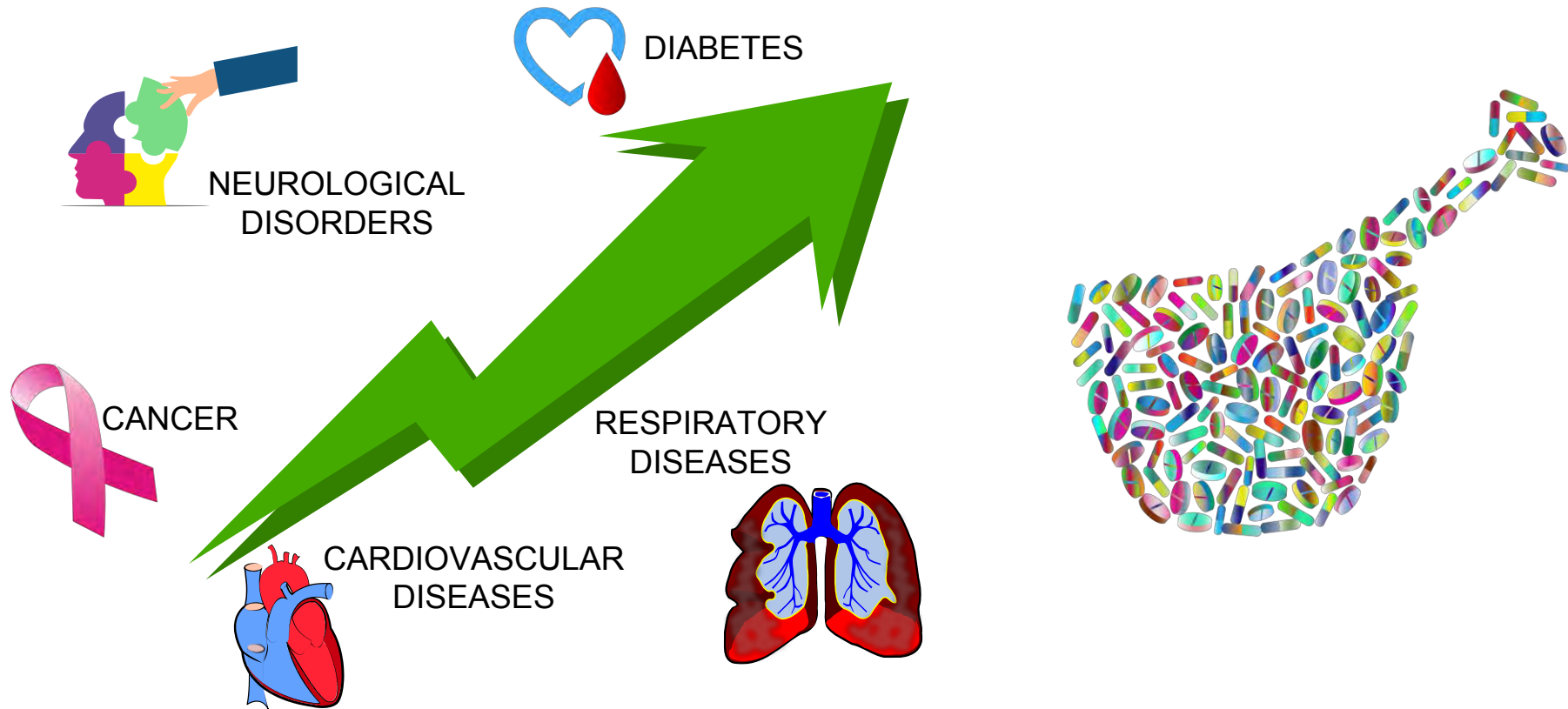


# FoodDrugs

A go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions



<https://imdeafoodcompubio.com/index.php/foodrugs/>

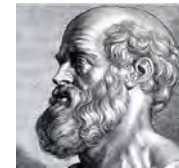


Images thank to Pixabay





«The man first wanted to eat to survive, then he wanted to eat well and incorporated gastronomy into his cultural world. He now, in addition, he wants to eat health »  
Prof. F. Grande Covian



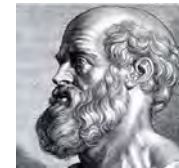
“Let food be the medicine, and let medicine be the food.” (attributed to Hippocrates)

Image thanks to Pexels



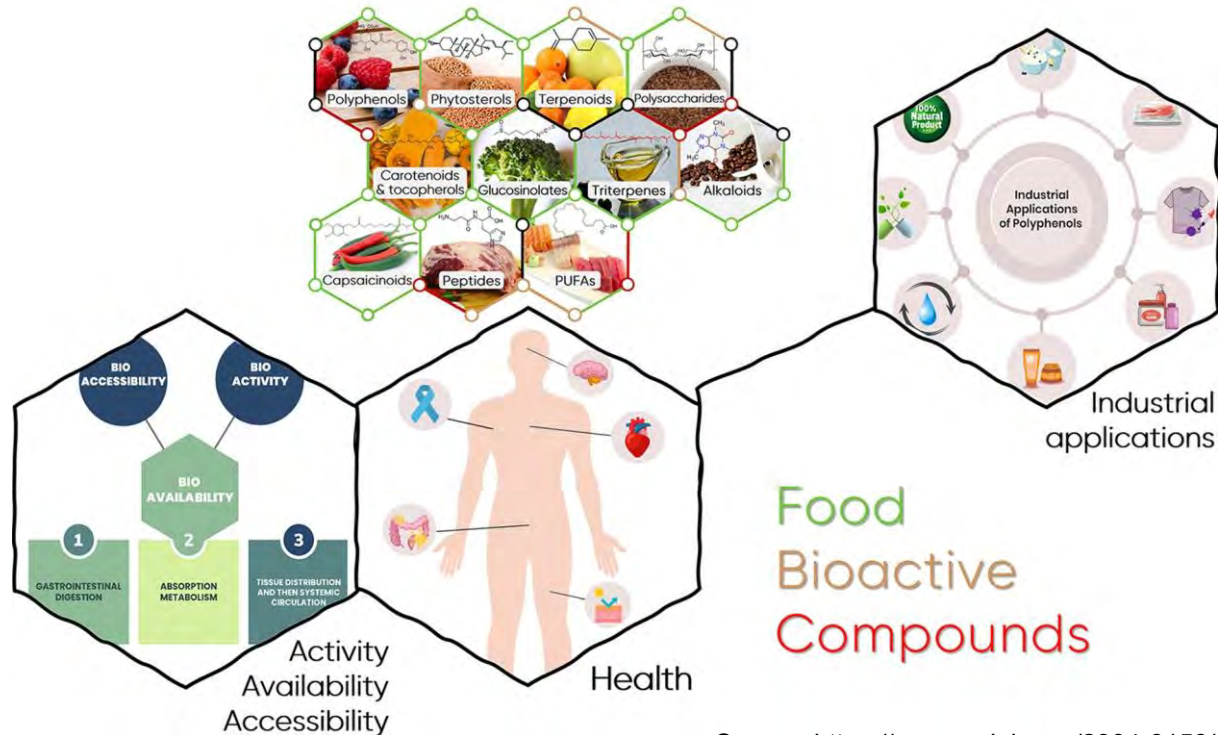
Photo: [gildemax](#)

«The man first wanted to eat to survive, then he wanted to eat well and incorporated gastronomy into his cultural world. He now, in addition, he wants to eat health »  
Prof. F. Grande Covian



“Let food be the medicine, and let medicine be the food.” (attributed to Hippocrates)

Food compounds have different mechanisms of action that have an **effect on health**

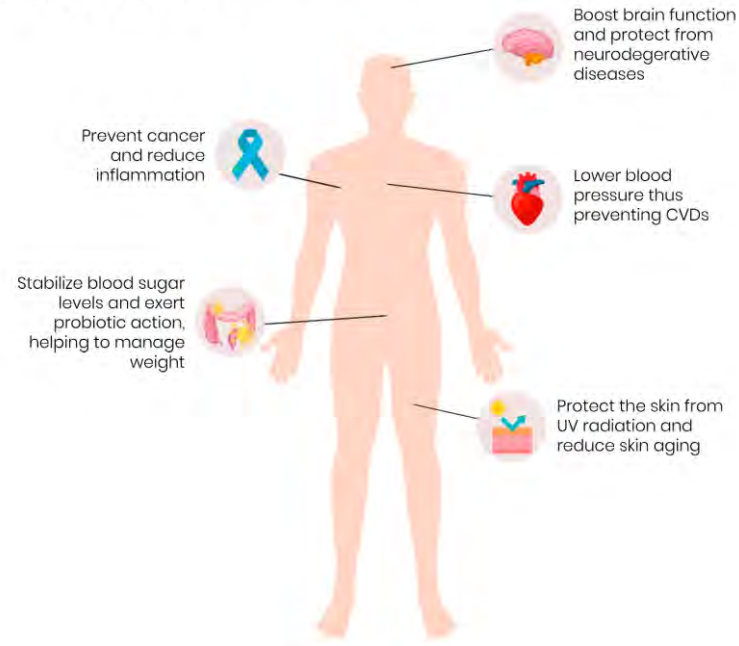


Source: <https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/10/1/37#>

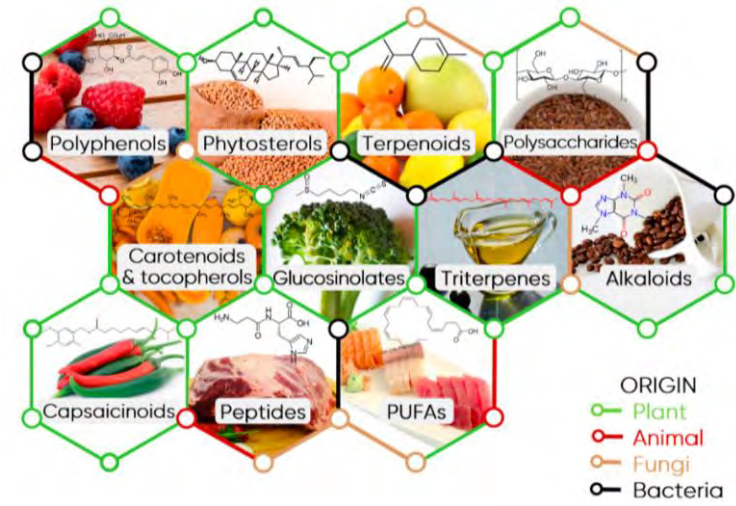


Food compounds have different mechanisms of action that have an **effect on health**

## The Health Benefits of **POLYPHENOLS**

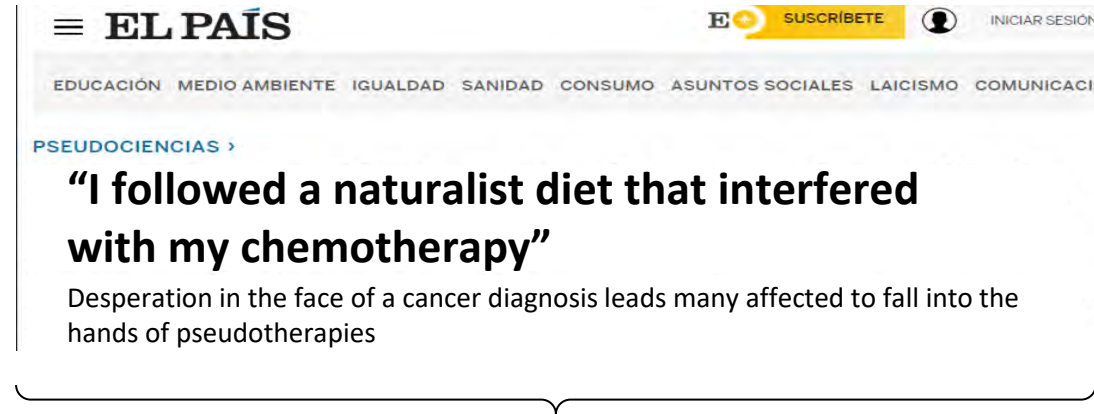


Source: <https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/10/1/37#>



Source: <https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/10/1/37#>

Foods can have **negative** effects on drug efficacy...



*At the end of the last chemotherapy session for her breast cancer, Isabel Vaquero blurted out, “Now, back home to take my turmeric and the rest of my diet.” The oncologist's face changed, and she said, ‘Did you know that curcumin inhibits the treatment?’ “I felt crushed, i followed a naturalist diet that interfered with my chemotherapy.”*

[https://elpais.com/sociedad/2018/09/28/actualidad/1538152010\\_345346.html](https://elpais.com/sociedad/2018/09/28/actualidad/1538152010_345346.html)


## Complementary medicine use in cancer patients receiving intravenous antineoplastic treatment

Uso de medicina complementaria en pacientes oncológicos sometidos a tratamiento quimioterápico intravenoso

Regina Juanbeltz<sup>1,2,3</sup>, María Dolores Pérez-Fernández<sup>1</sup>, Bianka Tirapu<sup>4</sup>, Ruth Vera<sup>3,5</sup>, Susana de la Cruz<sup>5</sup>, María Teresa Sarobe<sup>3,3</sup>

Farmacia Hospitalaria 2017  
| Vol. 41 | N° 5 | 589 - 600 |


- 32.3% of the patients reported **complementary medicine use** during this period recommended by friends or relatives
- 89% were ingesting products by mouth, herbs and natural products being the most commonly used
- The most used supplement was curcumin, among others

 British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology

Br J Clin Pharmacol (2018) 84 679–693 679

## REVIEW

## Critical evaluation of causality assessment of herb–drug interactions in patients

Charles Awortwe<sup>1,2</sup> , Memela Makiwane<sup>2</sup>, Helmuth Reuter<sup>2</sup>, Christo Muller<sup>1</sup>, Johan Louw<sup>1</sup> and Bernd Rosenkranz<sup>2</sup>

- 60% cases with adverse drug reactions are due to **herbal supplements**



... or **positively** affect drug efficacy.



Phenolic diterpenes from  
Rosemary supercritical extrac  
inhibit non-small cell lung  
cancer lipid metabolism and  
synergise with therapeutic  
drugs in the clinic

Adrián Bouzas<sup>1,2†</sup>, Marta Gómez de Cedrón<sup>1†</sup>,  
Gonzalo Colmenarejo<sup>3</sup>, José Moisés Laparra-Llopis<sup>4</sup>,  
Juan Moreno-Rubio<sup>1,5</sup>, Juan José Montoya<sup>2,6</sup>,  
Guillermo Reglero<sup>1,7</sup>, Enrique Casado<sup>5</sup>, Beatriz Tabares<sup>5</sup>,  
María Sereno<sup>5</sup> and Ana Ramírez de Molina<sup>1\*</sup>

**nature**

International weekly journal of science

Letter | Published: 11 July 2018

## Histidine catabolism is a major determinant of methotrexate sensitivity

Naama Kanarek, Heather R. Keys, Jason R. Cantor, Caroline A. Lewis, Sze Ham Chan, Tenzin Kunchok, Monther Abu-Remaih, Elizaveta Freinkman, Lawrence D. Schweitzer & David M. Sabatini 

*Nature* **559**, 632–636(2018) | [Cite this article](#)



## Fatty acids homeostasis during fasting predicts protection from chemotherapy toxicity

Received: 11 January 2021

Accepted: 9 September 2022

Published online: 27 September 2022

 Check for updates

Marta Barradas<sup>1,13</sup> , Adrián Plaza<sup>1,13</sup> , Gonzalo Colmenarejo<sup>2</sup>,  
Iolanda Lázaro<sup>3</sup>, Luis Filipe Costa-Machado<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Martín-Hernández<sup>2</sup>,  
Victor Micó<sup>4</sup>, José Luis López-Aceituno<sup>1</sup>, Jesús Herranz<sup>2</sup>, Cristina Pantoja<sup>1</sup>,  
Hector Tejero<sup>2</sup>, Alberto Diaz-Ruiz<sup>6</sup>, Fatima Al-Shahrour<sup>5</sup>, Lidia Daimiel<sup>4</sup>,  
Viviana Loria-Kohen<sup>7</sup>, Ana Ramirez de Molina<sup>7,8</sup>, Alejo Efeyan<sup>9</sup>,  
Manuel Serrano<sup>10</sup>, Oscar J. Pozo<sup>11</sup>, Aleix Sala-Vila<sup>3,12</sup> &  
Pablo J. Fernandez-Marcos<sup>1</sup> 

**Problem:** No resources about Food-Drug Interactions (FDIs),  
only about Drug-Drug Interactions (DDIs)



4688 drugs with food interactions. Include food, alcohol, high blood pressure and cholesterol interactions



2290 FDI recommendations from 1262 compounds



138 drugs with FDI, 499 FDI recommendations



87 herbs and natural products, 945 total FDI recommendations

Some DDI resources contain a few FDIs → **Not homogeneous information**

**Problem:** the knowledge and training of health professionals in known food-drug interactions is unsatisfactory<sup>1</sup>

Questions	Correct answers, N (%)
Amiodarone with grapefruit	179 (59.7)
Atorvastatin with grapefruit	211 (70.3)
Levothyroxine with cauliflower	125 (41.7)
Diazepam with caffeine	134 (44.7)
Coumadin with green vegetables	239 (79.7)
Theophylline with excessive coffee and tea	196 (65.3)
Tetracycline with milk and dairy products	262 (87.3)
MAOI with cheese and fermented food	204 (68.0)
Digoxin with wheat bran	147 (49.0)
Levodopa with protein-rich food	161 (53.7)
Antibiotics with grapefruit juice	198 (66.0)
Spironolactone with potassium rich foods	160 (53.3)

**Table 2:** Knowledge assessment for pharmacists about food-drug interactions (n = 300)

Zawiah et al., 2020. *PLoS One*, 15(6), e0234779.

1: Benni et al., n.d.; Couris et al., 2000; El Lassy & Ouda, 2019; Enwerem & Okunji, 2015; Osuala et al., 2021; Zawiah et al., 2020

In summary ...

- **Increased consumption** of foods with an active role to prevent non-communicable diseases<sup>1</sup>
- **Increased side effects** with increasing health cost<sup>2</sup>
- **Information disperse** and/or incomplete
- **No dedicated system** for Food-Drug interactions
- **Lack of training**<sup>3</sup>

1: Choi, and Ko. 2017.

2: Topolska, Florkiewicz, and Filipiak-Florkiewicz 2021; Ali, Alam, and Ali 2021; Baker et al. 2022

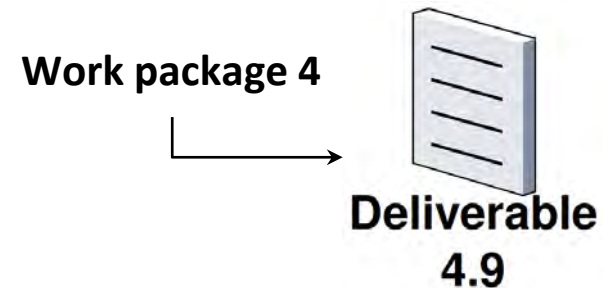
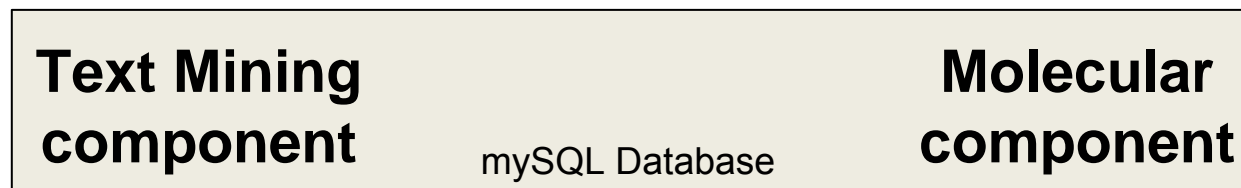
3: Benni et al., n.d.; Couris et al., 2000; El Lassy & Ouda, 2019; Enwerem & Okunji, 2015; Osuala et al., 2021; Zawiah et al., 2020



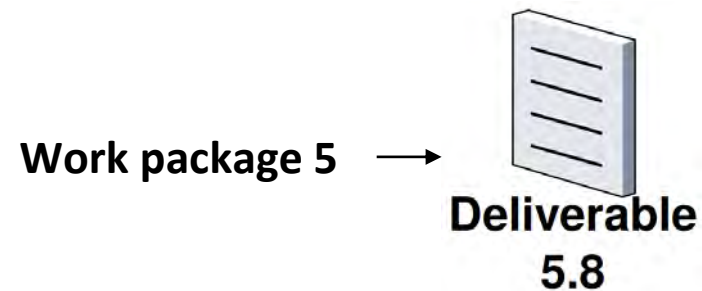
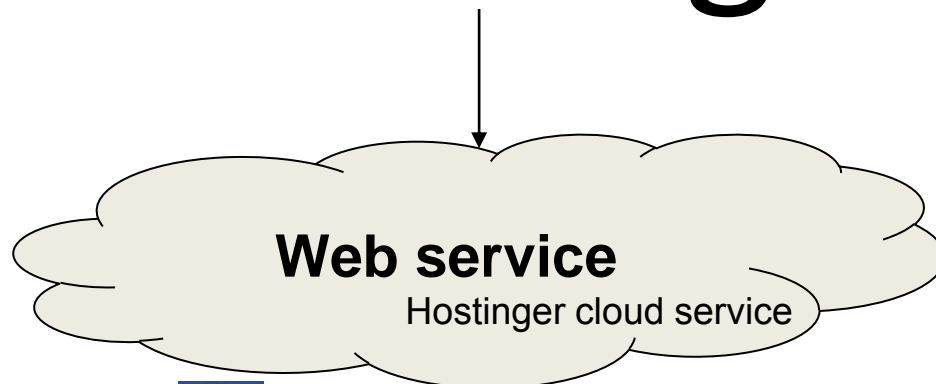


**FNS – Cloud**  
Food Nutrition Security





# FoodDrugs



FooDrugs database (July, 2023) includes:

## *Text Mining component*

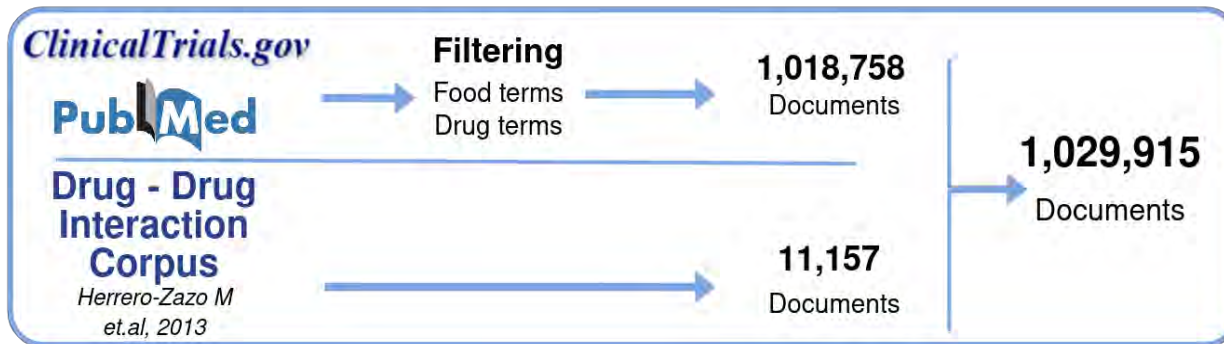
Number of documents	439,338
Number of potential FDIs	1,108,429
Number of food bioactives	50,960
Number of drugs	161,809

## *Molecular component*

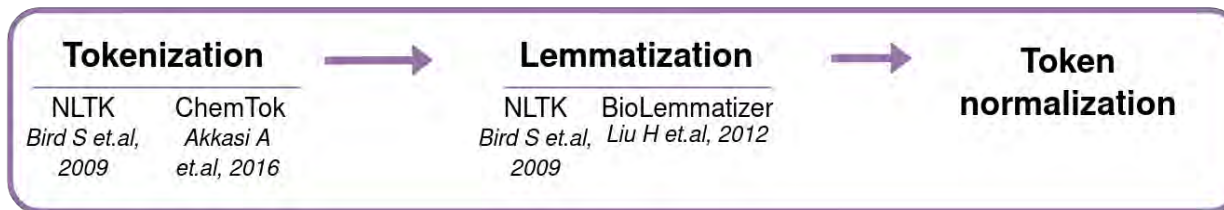
Number of studies	150
Number of samples	3,923
Number of potential positive FDIs	1,759,322
Number of potential negative FDIs	1,590,097
Number of food treatment conditions*	462

\*Each condition is defined as a food or bioactive per time point, concentration, cell line, primary culture or biopsy, and per study.

## A | Data collection



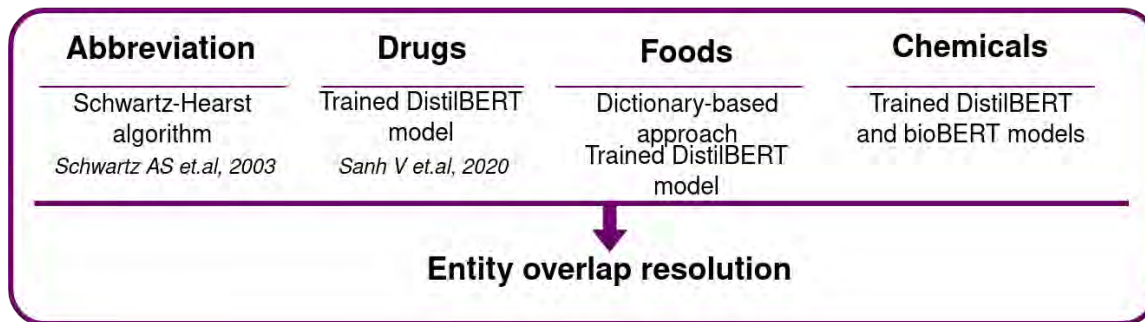
## B | Preprocessing



**A)** Data collection was performed by collecting documents containing at least one food and drug term in their description, as well as the whole DDI corpus. **B)** Data preprocessing step is applied to the documents for better integration in the pipeline.



## C | Feature Extraction



## D | Relationship Extraction



**C)** In the Feature extraction step, different entities are recognised in the text via different methods, and entity overlap resolution is done when necessary. **D)** Finally, for Relationship extraction, entities are anonymized to work with the relationship extraction model used, and the resulting FDIs and documents are stored in the FoodDrugs database.

Food terms list



Drug terms list



Source

Documents  
from Source  
with **Foods** in  
description

Documents  
from Source  
with **Drugs** in  
description

Documents from  
Source with **both**

Example valid document

**Resveratrol-loaded core-shell nanostructured delivery systems: Cyclodextrin-based metal-organic nanocapsules prepared by ionic gelation**

Chao Qiu<sup>1</sup>, David Julian McClements<sup>2</sup>, Zhengyu Jin<sup>1</sup>, Yang Qin<sup>3</sup>, Yao Hu<sup>3</sup>, Xueming Xu<sup>1</sup>, Jinpeng Wang<sup>4</sup>

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32087520 DOI: [10.1016/j.foodchem.2020.126328](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2020.126328)

... Moreover, the encapsulation efficiency of **resveratrol** within the nanocapsules increased appreciably after coating them with **chitosan** (from 66.5 to 91.3%). The **chitosan** coating was also shown to increase the antioxidant activity and photostability of the encapsulated **resveratrol**...

## A | Data collection



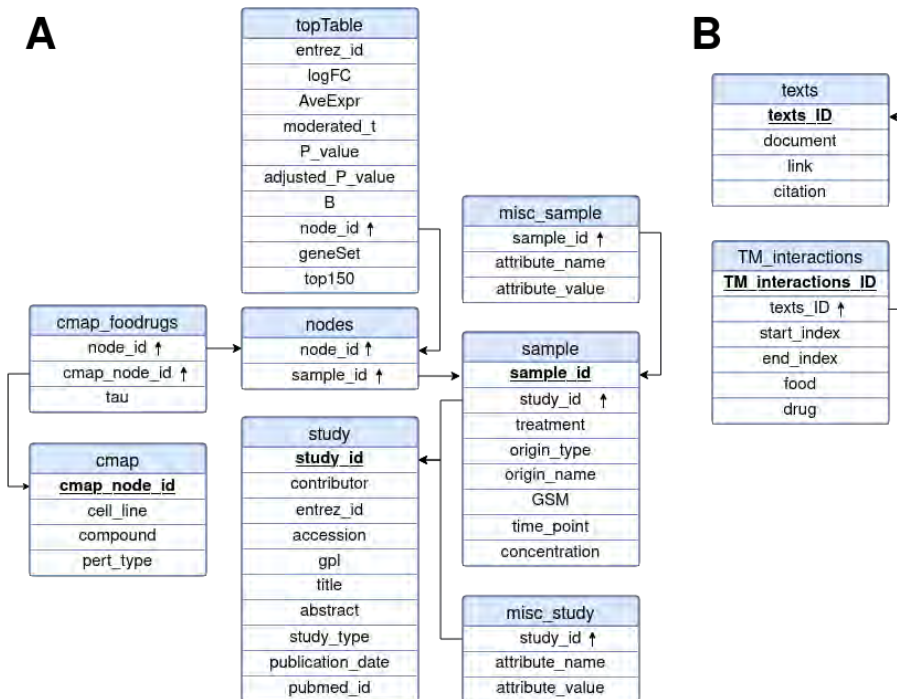
## B | Data processing and Differential Expression Analysis



## C | Similarity with CMap profiles



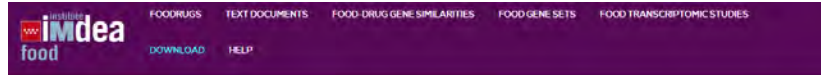
**A)** Data collection consists of the search of food transcriptomic studies with food keywords. **B)** Data processing is performed and differential expression analysis with limma to get 150 up- and down-regulated genes in food condition vs control. **C)** Genes present in BINGspace sent to CMAP to compute similarity scores with drug transcriptomic profiles.



Relational model for the FoodDrugs database. Primary keys for each table are marked in bold and underlined. Foreign keys are marked by an arrow pointing upwards. The database is formed by two independent components: **A**) a molecular component, built from GEO studies involving food compounds or bioactives; and **B**) a text mining component, built using NLP.



# FoodDrugs - Database

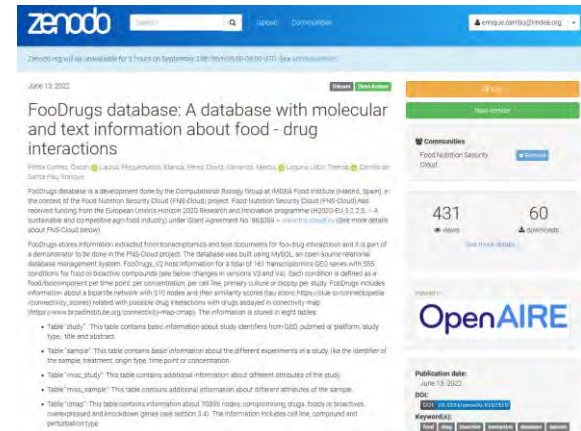
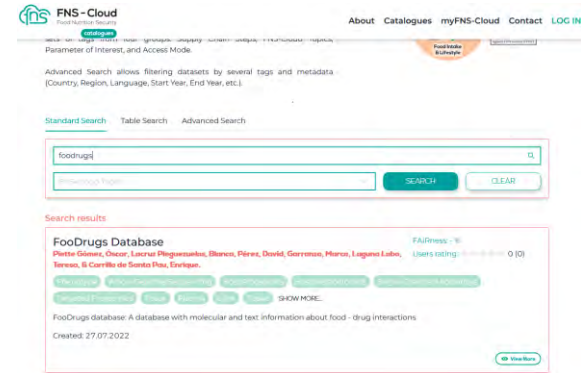



## Download

Data	Uploaded	Link	Size	Number Downloads
FoodDrugs MYSQL Dump V2	January 31st, 2022	<a href="#">Download</a>	1300 MB	25
FoodDrugs MYSQL Dump V3	January 31st, 2023	<a href="#">Download</a>	1449 MB	18
FoodDrugs MYSQL Dump V4	July 28st, 2023	<a href="#">Download</a>	1489 MB	2

## How To Cite

Autor	Database	DOI
Garranzo, Marco, Piette Gómez, Óscar, Lacruz Pleguezuelos, Blanca, Pérez, David, Laguna Lobo, Teresa, & Carrillo de Santa Pau, Enrique. (2022)	FoodDrugs database: A database with molecular and text information about food - drug interactions (2.0.0) [Data set]. Zenodo.	<a href="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6638470">https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6638470</a>



FOODRUGS   TEXT DOCUMENTS   FOOD-DRUG GENE SIMILARITIES   FOOD GENE SETS   FOOD TRANSCRIPTOMIC STUDIES   DOWNLOAD   HELP

## Welcome to

# FoodDrugs

FoodDrugs is your go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions

[Learn More](#)

### What is FoodDrugs?


FoodDrugs is a bioinformatic tool that centralizes information from different text documents and gene expression data on potential food-drug interactions (FDIs).

Clinicians, nutritionists or researchers can access potential FDIs information quickly and easily from PubMed, DrugBank and drugs.com. FoodDrugs stores a total of:


- 88524 text documents
- 175248 potential FDIs
- for 10676 foods or bioactive compounds

Researchers interested in characterization of bioactives or functional foods can explore potential food-drug interactions from gene expression similarity scores or access food transcriptomic profiles for further analysis. FoodDrugs integrates 3923 food transcriptomic profiles for 293 foods or bioactive compounds from multiple public studies, with 1.5M gene expression profiles from ~5,000 small molecule compounds, and ~3,000 genetic reagents, tested in multiple cell types from the Connectivity Map(PMID 29195078).

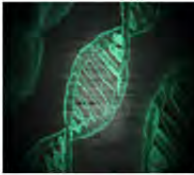
#### Text Documents

[Go](#)


#### Food-Drugs gene expression similarity

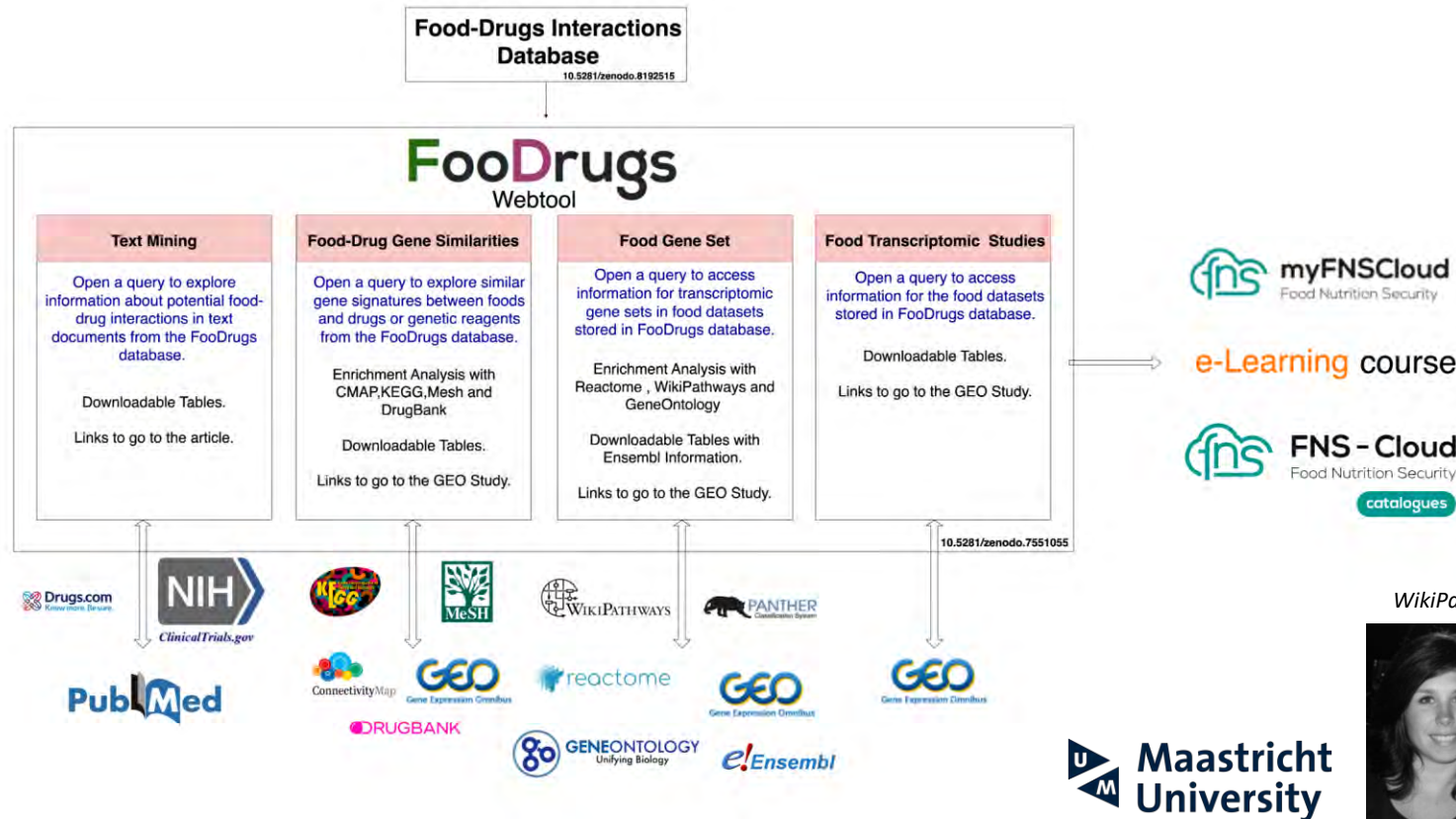
[Go](#)

#### Food gene sets

[Go](#)

#### Food transcriptomic studies

[Go](#)



WikiPathways implementation



Susan Coort



Chris Evelo



The usability testing was divided in 3 Scenarios

- Scenario 1 for Molecular Researchers

- Extensive network of potential interactions from transcriptomic data.

- Scenario 2 for Clinicians & Nutritionists

- On food-drug interactions to ensure the correct usage of supplements.

- Scenario 3 for Transcriptomic Researchers

- Area of identifying and studying the molecular mechanisms of food-bioactive compounds



*Hana Musinovic*



*Siân Astley*



Interviews for FooDrugs usability testing were carried out in a two step process.

- Sassari consortium meeting

-Food and nutrition researchers and IT specialist. 8 Users

- Guided interviews during October 2022

-Mix of experts from different areas and organizations. 11 Users



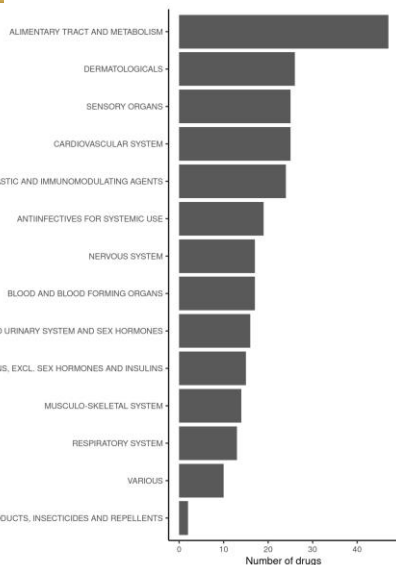


# FoodDrugs Interviews results surveys

System Usability Scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I would use FoodDrugs frequently		3	4	7	4
I found FoodDrugs unnecessarily complex	3	9	5	1	
I thought FoodDrugs was easy to use		3	5	6	4
I would need support use FoodDrugs	6	6	3	1	2
I found the various functions of FoodDrugs were well integrated		2	6	8	2
There was too much inconsistency in FoodDrugs	3	10	2	2	1
Most people would learn to use FoodDrugs quickly		3	2	10	3
I found FoodDrugs cumbersome to use	5	8	3	2	
I felt confident using FoodDrugs	1	4	6	5	2
I would need to learn a lot of things before I could get going with FoodDrugs	3	9	2	4	



**Jelena Milešević**



Classification of drugs found to interact with vitamin D  
in FooDrugs database, according to ATC classification

## Problem:

- Vitamin D, a fat-soluble vitamin essential for maintaining bone health, is a recommended food supplement to reduce risk of fractures in elderly people<sup>1</sup>
- However different trials have shown inconsistent results<sup>2</sup>

## Hypothesis:

Different types of drugs can interrupt absorption of vitamin D in the gut, or consume it, as a derivative of cholesterol, causing vitamin D deficiency.

# FooDrugs

878 texts from different sources, containing 1,146  
interactions of vitamin D with 238 drugs

1. Bischoff-Ferrari HA, et al., 2005

2. Gallagher JC. 2016

<https://www.fns-cloud.eu/foodrugs/#/>



This course aims to introduce and explain the FooDrugs tool.

Developed by: IMDEA Food Institute

Authors: David Pérez, Óscar Piette, Marco Garranzo, Blanca Lacruz, Teresa Laguna and Enrique Carrillo.

## Sections:

- Introduction to Food-Drug interactions
- FooDrugs webtool tutorial



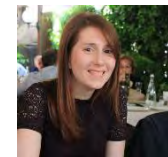
**Annette Fillery-Travis**



**Lowri Harris**



**Rachel Davies**

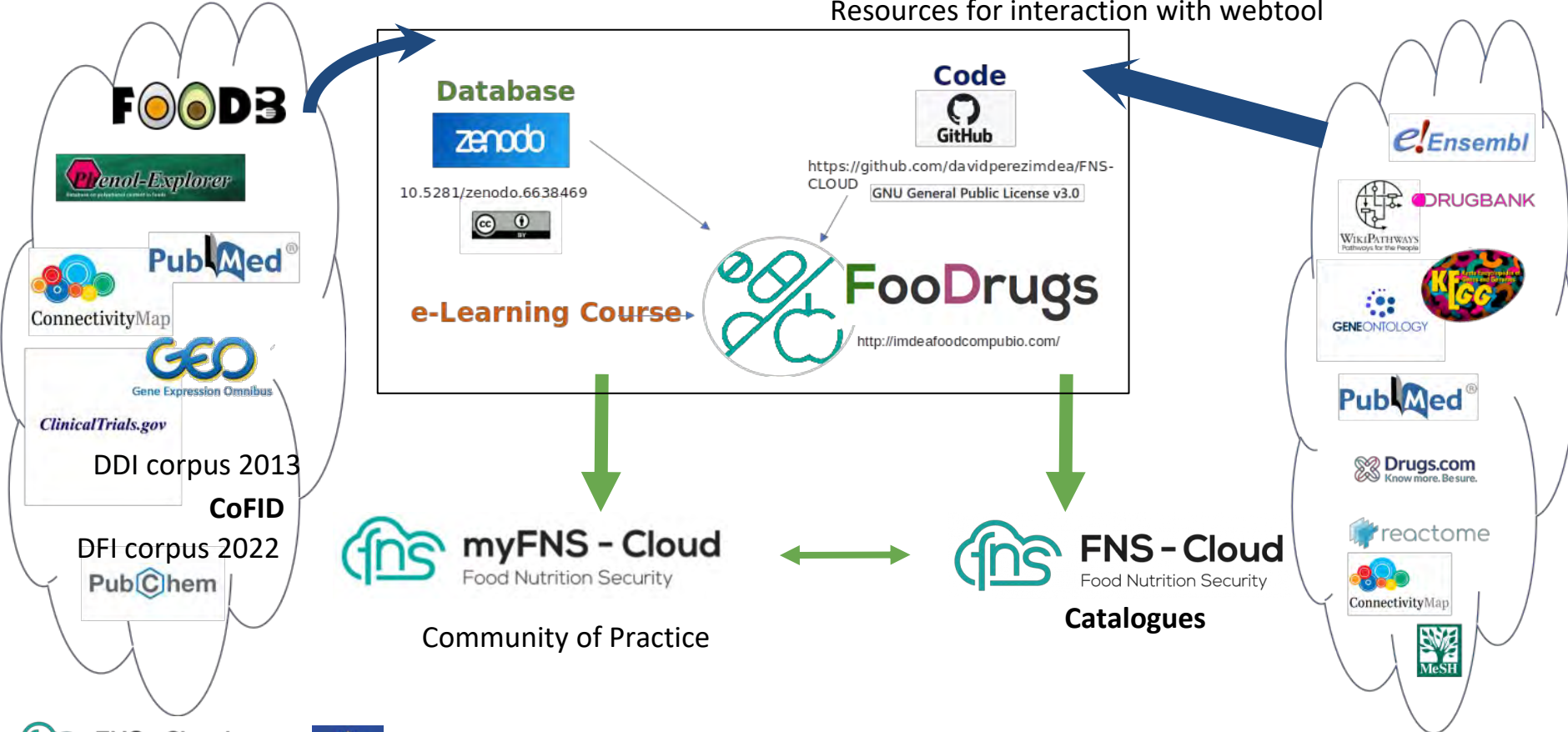


**Alice De Angeli**

# Resources linked to FooDrugs

Resources for Database generation

Resources for interaction with webtool



- FooDrugs database (*Creative commons license*)
- FooDrugs Web page (*Free Access*)
- Code to generate resource (*GNU*)
- E-Learning course (*Free Access*)
- Included in the FNS-catalog
- Publication under review (Database Journal. CC-BY License)



*Juan Luis Rodriguez  
(RTDS)*



*Javier de la Cueva*

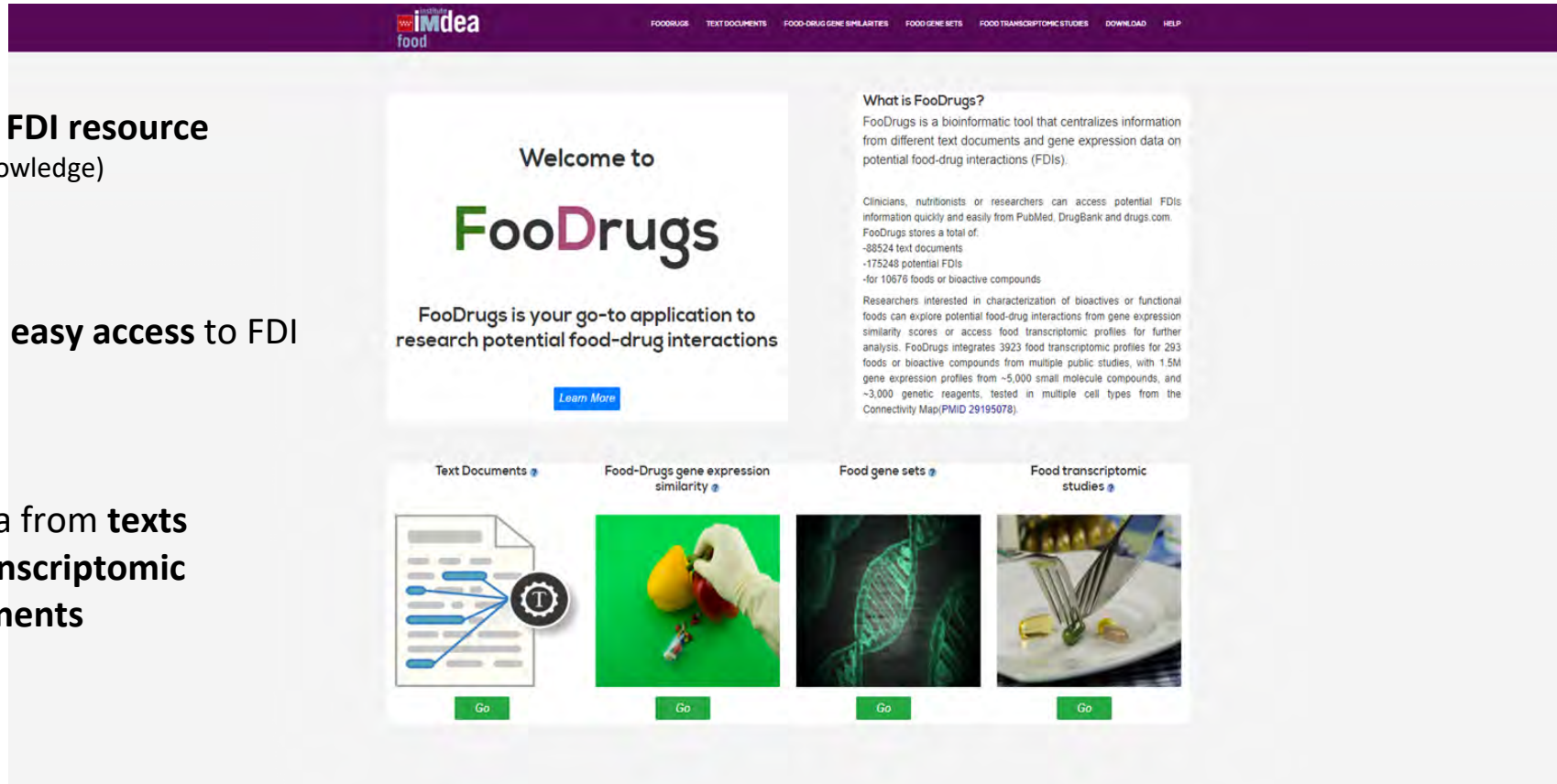




**Largest FDI resource**  
(in our knowledge)

**Provide easy access to FDI**

**FDI data from texts  
and transcriptomic  
experiments**



The screenshot shows the FooDrugs website interface. At the top is a purple navigation bar with the 'institute idea food' logo on the left and a menu with links: 'FOODRUGS', 'TEXT DOCUMENTS', 'FOOD-DRUG GENE SIMILARITIES', 'FOOD GENE SETS', 'FOOD TRANSCRIPTOMIC STUDIES', 'DOWNLOAD', and 'HELP'. The main content area has a white background. On the left, a large box says 'Welcome to FooDrugs' with 'FooDrugs' in large green and pink letters. Below it, text reads 'FooDrugs is your go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions' and a blue 'Learn More' button. To the right, a box titled 'What is FooDrugs?' explains it's a bioinformatic tool centralizing information from text documents and gene expression data on potential food-drug interactions (FDIs). It lists statistics: ~88524 text documents, ~175248 potential FDIs, and ~10676 foods or bioactive compounds. It also describes how clinicians, nutritionists, and researchers can access FDI information quickly from PubMed, DrugBank, and drugs.com. Below this, a section titled 'Researchers interested in characterization of bioactives or functional foods' explains how the tool integrates 3923 food transcriptomic profiles for 293 foods or bioactive compounds from multiple public studies, with 1.5M gene expression profiles from ~5,000 small molecule compounds, and ~3,000 genetic reagents tested in multiple cell types from the Connectivity Map (PMID 29195078). At the bottom, there are four interactive cards: 'Text Documents' with a document icon and a 'Go' button; 'Food-Drugs gene expression similarity' with an image of a hand holding a fruit and a 'Go' button; 'Food gene sets' with a DNA double helix icon and a 'Go' button; and 'Food transcriptomic studies' with an image of a plate with food and a 'Go' button.



- Valuable Resource for Researchers and Clinicians: FooDrugs addresses the pressing need for a centralized repository of FDI information. This resource offers researchers and clinicians a convenient and free platform to access critical data, facilitating their investigation of potential FDIs and enabling personalized dietary recommendations for patients based on their medication regimen.
- I think that these resources collectively present a relevant tool for researchers working in the field

# Acknowledgements

## Computational biology group



## Former members



## Acknowledgements



**FNS - Cloud**

Food Nutrition Security



*Siân Astley*



*Hana Musinovic*



*Javier de la Cueva*



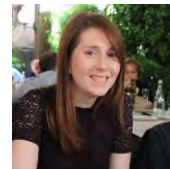
*Susan Coort*



*Chris Evelo*



*Rachel Davies*



*Alice De Angeli*



*Lowri Harris*



*Annette Fillery-Travis*



*Juan Luis Rodrigues*



*Jelena Milešević*



**Maastricht University**



# Questions?

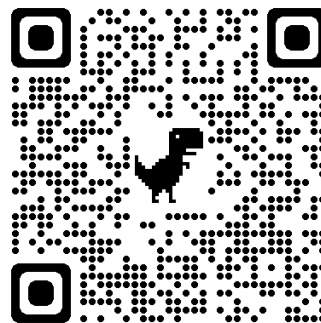






# FoodDrugs

A go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions



<https://imdeafoodcompubio.com/index.php/foodrugs/>

<http://imdeafoodcompubio.com/>

Clinicians and Nutritians



[https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/  
CJWJ3PS](https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/CJWJ3PS)

Molecular researchers



[https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/  
CJHQCXM](https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/CJHQCXM)

Transcriptomic researchers



[https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/  
/CQMBNDD](https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/CQMBNDD)



# FoodDrugs

A go-to application to research potential food-drug interactions

**Enrique Carrillo de Santa Pau**

Computational Biology Group

Follow us:



@esantapau



enrique.carrillo@imdea.org



@Imdeaalimenta