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Garras A, et al.: "Pharmaceutical Applications of Fish Oils (Chapter 7)" In: Ioannis Zabetakis (Editor): "Marine Oils (From Sea to Pharmaceuticals)", 31 March 2015 (2015-03-31), Nova Science Publishers Inc., New York, USA, XP55251703, ISBN: 978-1-63463-747-3 pages 131-154, page 148; figure 9

DESCRIPTION

[0001] Numerous health benefits have been correlated with the supplemental intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) by an extensive body of evidence gathered over the course of the past several decades. Prevention of cardiovascular disease and reducing the symptoms of inflammatory conditions are amongst the most prominent examples, however, preventing the promotion and progression stages of some types of cancer, reducing blood pressure and blood cholesterol as well as positive effects in the treatment of depression and schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, dyslexia, and attention-deficit or hyperactivity disorder, amongst others, have been reported as well. Furthermore, because some PUFAs are considered to be essential for the development of brain, nervous system and eye, nowadays routinely, infant nutrition is supplemented with specific PUFAs.

[0002] However, the manufacture of food, nutritional and pharmaceutical products containing PUFAs is impeded by their high susceptibility towards oxidative deterioration. Oxidation has negative, both nutritional and organoleptic, consequences; namely, changes in nutritional value such as the destruction of essential fatty acids; rancidity which produces off-flavors and pronounced odors; color changes such as darkening of fats and oils, as well as flavor loss. Oxidation of PUFAs produces a complex mixture of volatile secondary oxidation products, and these cause particularly objectionable off-flavors.

[0003] Three different strategies have been described in the art and applied in industry to stabilize PUFAs against oxidative deterioration (Arab-Tehrany E. et al., Trends in Food Science & Technology 25 (2012) 24 - 33):

- addition of antioxidants,
- microencapsulation, and
- modified atmosphere packaging.

[0004] Despite the fact that these strategies offer solutions for a number of oxidation-related problems, new approaches are still needed in order to respond to remaining challenges in current scenarios and potential future settings dictating particular technical and economic boundary conditions.

[0005] US 2010/173002 A1 discloses a process for improving impermeability of high DHA fish oil microcapsules and is one example for an alternative strategy to stabilize PUFAs against oxidative deterioration. The microcapsules comprise an agglomeration of primary microcapsules and a loading substance, each individual primary microcapsule having a primary shell and the loading substance is encapsulated by the primary shell. The agglomeration is encapsulated by an outer shell and the shells comprise a residue of one or more compositions comprising an amino acid, protein, saccharide, wax or combination thereof.

[0006] WO 2008/003064 A2 describes PUFA compositions which are stabilized towards oxidation without inclusion of additional stabilizing agents and teaches to achieve this stabilizing effect by the addition of amines. It teaches to use amino-functionalized, peptide-based sweeteners, resulting in liquid compositions, which require addition of encapsulants in order to be amenable for transformation into powders by spray drying.

[0007] The document US 2013/115284 A1 relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising combinations of statins and omega-3 PUFAs, preferably EPA and/or DHA, in the form of salts or esters. In addition to inorganic counterions such as sodium and potassium also arginine and lysine are mentioned as possible organic counterions of EPA/DHA salts. However, commonly used antioxidants shall be added for obtaining a sufficiently stable composition.

[0008] EP 1637134 A1 discloses nutritional and pharmaceutical compositions for prevention and treatment for varicose veins comprising EPA, which may be esterified or used as a salt with an inorganic base or a salt with an organic base, or a salt with a basic amino acid. However, no solution is proposed how to increase the stability of EPA or other PUFAs in a solid composition. Young et al. (Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, vol. 52, No. 3, 1 June 2004, pages 439-444) shows that the antioxidant capacity of conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) could be enhanced through the formation of Arg-salts. The fatty acid - amino acid complex formation could modify the miscibility and transferability of fatty acids into water phases. The stability of CLA was enhanced when attached to Arg.

[0009] It was now found that compositions comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids can be stabilized against oxidation by a process comprising the following steps:

1. (i) providing a starting composition comprising at least one polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid component;
2. (ii) providing a lysine composition;
3. (iii) admixing aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or alcoholic solutions of starting composition and lysine composition, and subjecting resulting admixture to spray drying conditions subsequently, thus forming a solid product composition comprising at least one salt of a cation derived from lysine with an anion derived from a polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid; the product composition exhibiting a solvent content SC selected from the following: SC < 5 wt%, SC < 3 wt%, SC < 1 wt%, SC < 0.5 wt%

wherein starting composition in step (i) and lysine composition in step (ii) are provided in such a manner that at least 90 wt% of the product composition consist of one or more salts of cations derived from lysine with anions derived from one or more polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids and other naturally occurring fatty acids.

[0010] In the context of the present invention the term PUFA is used interchangeably with the term polyunsaturated fatty acid and defined as follows: Fatty acids are classified based on the length and saturation characteristics of the carbon chain. Short chain fatty acids have 2 to about 6 carbons and are typically saturated. Medium chain fatty acids have from about 6 to about 14 carbons and are also typically saturated. Long chain fatty acids have from 16 to 24 or

more carbons and may be saturated or unsaturated. In longer chain fatty acids there may be one or more points of unsaturation, giving rise to the terms "monounsaturated" and "polyunsaturated," respectively. In the context of the present invention long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids having 20 or more carbon atoms are designated as polyunsaturated fatty acids or PUFAs.

[0011] PUFAs are categorized according to the number and position of double bonds in the fatty acids according to well established nomenclature. There are two main series or families of LC-PUFAs, depending on the position of the double bond closest to the methyl end of the fatty acid: The omega-3 series contains a double bond at the third carbon, while the omega-6 series has no double bond until the sixth carbon. Thus, docosahexaenoic acid ("DHA") has a chain length of 22 carbons with 6 double bonds beginning with the third carbon from the methyl end and is designated "22:6 n-3" (all-cis-4,7,10,13,16,19-docosahexaenoic acid). Another important omega-3 PUFA is eicosapentaenoic acid ("EPA") which is designated "20:5 n-3" (all-cis-5,8,11,14,17-eicosapentaenoic acid). An important omega-6 PUFA is arachidonic acid ("ARA") which is designated "20:4 n-6" (all-cis-5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoic acid).

[0012] Other omega-3 PUFAs include: Eicosatrienoic acid (ETE) 20:3 (n-3) (all-cis-11,14,17-eicosatrienoic acid), Eicosatetraenoic acid (ETA) 20:4 (n-3) (all-cis-8,11,14,17-eicosatetraenoic acid), Heneicosapentaenoic acid (HPA) 21:5 (n-3) (all-cis-6,9,12,15,18-heneicosapentaenoic acid), Docosapentaenoic acid (Clupanodonic acid) (DPA) 22:5 (n-3) (all-cis-7,10,13,16,19-docosapentaenoic acid), Tetracosapentaenoic acid 24:5 (n-3) (all-cis-9,12,15,18,21-tetracosapentaenoic acid), Tetracosahexaenoic acid (Nisinic acid) 24:6 (n-3) (all-cis-6,9,12,15,18,21-tetracosahexaenoic acid).

[0013] Other omega-6 PUFAs include: Eicosadienoic acid 20:2 (n-6) (all-cis-11,14-eicosadienoic acid), Dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (DGLA) 20:3 (n-6) (all-cis-8,11,14-eicosatrienoic acid), Docosadienoic acid 22:2 (n-6) (all-cis-13,16-docosadienoic acid), Adrenic acid 22:4 (n-6) (all-cis-7,10,13,16-docosatetraenoic acid), Docosapentaenoic acid (Osbond acid) 22:5 (n-6) (all-cis-4,7,10,13,16-docosapentaenoic acid), Tetracosatetraenoic acid 24:4 (n-6) (all-cis-9,12,15,18-tetracosatetraenoic acid), Tetracosapentaenoic acid 24:5 (n-6) (all-cis-6,9,12,15,18-tetracosapentaenoic acid).

[0014] The preferred omega-6 PUFAs used in the embodiments of the present invention are arachidonic acid ("ARA") and gamma-linolenic acid ("GLA").

[0015] Without wanting to be bound by theory it appears that the increased stability towards oxidation achieved by the process of the present invention is a result of salt formation between lysine and PUFA. Corresponding stability increase is not observed for PUFAs that remain free acids, or form part of an ester or an inorganic salt, e.g. with Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, or Mg²⁺.

[0016] Compositions comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids that can be stabilized against oxidation by the process of the present invention may be any compositions containing substantial amounts of free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids. Such compositions may

further comprise other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form. In addition, such compositions may further comprise constituents that by themselves are solid, liquid or gaseous at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. Corresponding liquid constituents include constituents that can easily be removed by evaporation and could thus be considered as volatile constituents as well as constituents that are difficult to remove by evaporation and could thus be considered as non-volatile constituents. In the present context gaseous constituents are considered as volatile constituents. Typical volatile constituents are water, alcohols and supercritical carbon dioxide.

[0017] Compositions comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids that can be stabilized against oxidation by the process of the present invention may be obtained from any suitable source material which, additionally, may have been processed by any suitable method of processing such source material. Typical source materials include animal-derived products such as eggs, but in particular, material derived from microbial, especially fungal and/or algal fermentation. Typically, such material further contains substantial amounts of other naturally occurring fatty acids. Typical methods of processing such source materials may include steps for obtaining crude oils such as extraction and separation of the source material, as well as steps for refining crude oils such as settling and degumming, de-acidification, bleaching, and deodorization, and further steps for producing omega-6 PUFA-concentrates from refined oils such as de-acidification, transesterification, concentration, and deodorization (cf. e.g. EFSA Scientific Opinion on Fish oil for Human Consumption). Any processing of source materials may further include steps for at least partially transforming omega-6 PUFA-esters into the corresponding free omega-6 PUFAs or inorganic salts thereof.

[0018] Preferred compositions comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids that can be stabilized against oxidation by the process of the present invention can be obtained from compositions mainly consisting of esters of omega-6 PUFAs and other naturally occurring fatty acids by cleavage of the ester bonds and subsequent removal of the alcohols previously bound as esters. Preferably, ester cleavage is performed under basic conditions. Methods for ester cleavage are well known in the art.

[0019] In the context of the present invention stabilizing compositions against oxidation means that the stability of such compositions towards oxidation is increased. One measure for quantifying the stability of a composition towards oxidation is the induction time in a Rancimat test. Protocols for performing the Rancimat test are well known in the art and/or provided by manufacturers of instruments used for performing the Rancimat test. An alternative measure for the stability of a composition towards oxidation can be obtained as follows: The stability of two or more samples of any composition or compound towards oxidation can be compared by (1) initially measuring the degree of oxidation of the samples, followed by (2) subjecting the samples to comparable (oxidizing) conditions and (3) measuring the degree of oxidation of the samples thereafter. The sample with the smallest increase of its degree of oxidation exhibits the highest stability towards oxidation under the given conditions, whereas the sample with the largest increase of its degree of oxidation exhibits the lowest stability towards oxidation under the given conditions. Increase of the degree of oxidation of a sample can be expressed in

absolute terms, i.e. as the difference of the values obtained before and after subjecting to oxidizing conditions, or, alternatively, the increase can be expressed in relative terms, i.e. as the ratio of the values obtained before and after subjecting to oxidizing conditions. Evidently, a decrease of the degree of oxidation resulting from exposure to oxidizing conditions indicates a very high level of stability towards oxidation which should be interpreted as being even higher than the level of stability of a sample yielding an unchanged degree of oxidation as a result of exposing the sample to comparable oxidizing conditions.

[0020] Several measures are known in the art for quantifying the degree of oxidation of a sample. In the broadest sense of the present invention, any of these measures can be used. In preferred embodiments of the present invention one or more of the following measures are used for quantifying the degree of oxidation: Peroxide Value (PV), Anisidine Value (AV), Totox Value. PV is a measure of primary oxidation products (hydroperoxide-formation at double bonds) and AV is a measure of secondary degradation products (carbonyl compounds). Totox Value is calculated as $\text{Totox} = 2 \cdot \text{PV} + \text{AV}$ (wherein PV is specified in milliequivalents O_2 per kg of sample). Procedures for determining Peroxide Value (PV) and Anisidine Value (AV) have been described in the literature (cf. e.g. Official Methods and Recommended Practices of the AOCS, 6th Edition 2013, Edited by David Firestone, ISBN 978-1-893997-74-5; or, e.g. PV can be determined according to Ph. Eur. 2.5.5 (01/2008:20505), AV can be determined according to Ph. Eur. 2.5.36 (01/2008:20536)).

[0021] An exemplary procedure for determining the Peroxide Value (PV) of a sample is performed as follows:

Reagents and solution:

[0022]

1. 1. Acetic Acid - chloroform solution (7.2ml Acetic Acid and 4.8ml Chloroform).
2. 2. Saturated Potassium Iodide solution. Store in the dark.
3. 3. Sodium thiosulfate solution, 0.1N. Commercially available.
4. 4. 1% Starch solution. Commercially available.
5. 5. Distilled or deionized water.

Procedure:

[0023] Conduct a blank determination of the reagents.

1. 1. Weigh 2.00 (± 0.02)g of sample into a 100 ml glass stoppered Erlenmeyer flask. Record weight to the nearest 0.01g.

2. 2. By graduated cylinder, add 12 ml of the acetic acid - chloroform solution.
3. 3. Swirl the flask until the sample is completely dissolved (careful warming on a hot plate may be necessary).
4. 4. Using 1 ml Mohr pipette, add 0.2 ml of saturated potassium iodide solution.
5. 5. Stopper the flask and swirl the contents of the flask for exactly one minute.
6. 6. Immediately add by graduated cylinder, 12 ml of either distilled or deionized water, stopper and shake vigorously to liberate the iodine from the chloroform layer.
7. 7. Fill the burette with 0.1N sodium thiosulfate.
8. 8. If the starting color of the solution is deep red orange, titrate slowly with mixing until the color lightens. If the solution is initially a light amber color, go to step 9.
9. 9. Using a dispensing device, add 1 ml of starch solution as indicator.
10. 10. Titrate until the blue gray color disappears in the aqueous (upper layer).
11. 11. Accurately record the mls of titrant used to two decimal places.

Calculation:

[0024]

S = titration of sample

B= titration of blank

Peroxide value = $(S - B) \times N \text{ thiosulfate} \times 1000 / \text{weight of sample}$

[0025] An exemplary procedure for determining the Anisidine Value (AV) of a sample is performed as follows:

The anisidine value is defined as 100 times the optical density measured in a 1 cm cell of a solution containing 1 g of the substance to be examined in 100 ml of a mixture of solvents and reagents according to the following method. Carry out the operations as rapidly as possible, avoiding exposure to actinic light.

[0026] Test solution (a): Dissolve 0.500 g of the substance to be examined in trimethylpentane and dilute to 25.0 ml with the same solvent.

[0027] Test solution (b): To 5.0 ml of test solution (a) add 1.0 ml of a 2.5 g/l solution of p-anisidine in glacial acetic acid, shake and store protected from light.

[0028] Reference solution: To 5.0 ml of trimethylpentane add 1.0 ml of a 2.5 g/l solution of p-anisidine in glacial acetic acid, shake and store protected from light. Measure the absorbance of test solution (a) at the maximum at 350 nm using trimethylpentane as the compensation liquid. Measure the absorbance of test solution (b) at 350 nm exactly 10 min after its

preparation, using the reference solution as the compensation liquid. Calculate the anisidine value (AV) from the expression:

$$AV = (25 \cdot (1.2 \cdot A1 - A2)) / m$$

A1 = absorbance of test solution (b) at 350 nm,

A2 = absorbance of test solution (a) at 350 nm,

m = mass of the substance to be examined in test solution (a), in grams.

[0029] When comparing the stability of samples towards oxidation by (1) measuring the degree of oxidation, (2) subjecting to oxidizing conditions, and (3) measuring the degree of oxidation again, in the context of the present invention, preferably, the degree of oxidation in steps (1) and (3) is assessed by determining Peroxide Value (PV) and/or Anisidine Value (AV); further, preferably, the oxidizing conditions in step (2) are selected from one of the following: storage in open containers exposed to air at room temperature over a defined period of time of at least ten days; storage in open containers exposed to air at 50 °C over a defined period of time of at least three days.

[0030] In the context of the present invention increasing the stability of a composition towards oxidation by a process means that at least one measure describing the stability of a composition towards oxidation, e.g. at least one measure as described above, is increased after the composition is subjected to the process.

[0031] In the context of the present invention starting compositions comprising at least one polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid component may be any compositions containing substantial amounts of at least one polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid component, wherein each type (i.e. molecular species) of free omega-6 PUFA (with "free" indicating the presence of a free carboxylic acid function) constitutes a different polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid component. Such compositions may further comprise other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form. In addition, such compositions may further comprise constituents that by themselves are solid, liquid or gaseous at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. Corresponding liquid constituents include constituents that can easily be removed by evaporation and could thus be considered as volatile constituents as well as constituents that are difficult to remove by evaporation and could thus be considered as non-volatile constituents. In the present context gaseous constituents are considered as volatile constituents. Typical volatile constituents are water, alcohols and supercritical carbon dioxide.

[0032] Accordingly, typical starting compositions, without taking account for volatile constituents, have a PUFA-content PC (i.e. the total content of one or more free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids) of at least 15 wt%, up to 85 wt% of other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form, and up to 5 wt% of other constituents that by themselves are solid or liquid at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. However, higher grades of polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids can be obtained by purification of the

respective starting materials. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention starting compositions, without taking account for volatile constituents, have a PUFA-content PC (i.e. the total content of one or more free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids) of at least 30 wt%, up to 70 wt% of other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form, and up to 5 wt% of other constituents that by themselves are solid or liquid at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. In another preferred embodiment of the present invention starting compositions, without taking account for volatile constituents, have a PUFA-content PC (i.e. the total content of one or more free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids) of at least 50 wt%, up to 50 wt% of other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form, and up to 5 wt% of other constituents that by themselves are solid or liquid at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. In another preferred embodiment of the present invention starting compositions, without taking account for volatile constituents, have a PUFA-content PC (i.e. the total content of one or more free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids) of at least 75 wt%, up to 25 wt% of other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form, and up to 5 wt% of other constituents that by themselves are solid or liquid at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. In another preferred embodiment of the present invention starting compositions, without taking account for volatile constituents, have a PUFA-content PC (i.e. the total content of one or more free polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids) of at least 75 wt%, up to 25 wt% of other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form, and up to 1 wt% of other constituents that by themselves are solid or liquid at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure.

[0033] The lysine composition provided in step (ii) of the process of the present invention is a composition comprising substantial amounts of free Lysine (Lys). The lysine composition may further comprise constituents that by themselves are solid, liquid or gaseous at room temperature and standard atmospheric pressure. Corresponding liquid constituents include constituents that can easily be removed by evaporation and could thus be considered as volatile constituents as well as constituents that are difficult to remove by evaporation and could thus be considered as non-volatile constituents. In the present context gaseous constituents are considered as volatile constituents. Typical volatile constituents are water, alcohols and supercritical carbon dioxide. Typical lysine compositions contain at least 95 wt%, 97 wt%, 98 wt%, or 99 wt% of free lysine, without taking account for volatile constituents. Preferred lysine compositions contain at least 98 wt% of free lysine, without taking account for volatile constituents.

[0034] In preferred embodiments of the present invention, without accounting for volatile constituents, starting compositions contain mostly free PUFAs and other naturally occurring fatty acids in free form and lysine compositions contain mostly free lysine, thus yielding product compositions mostly consisting of salts of lysine with PUFAs and other naturally occurring fatty acids.

[0035] Accordingly, in preferred embodiments of the present invention, starting composition in step (i) and lysine composition in step (ii) are provided in such a manner that at least sp wt% of the product composition consist of one or more salts of cations derived from lysine with anions

derived from one or more polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids and other naturally occurring fatty acids, wherein sp is selected from 95, 97, 98, 99, 100.

[0036] In step (iii) of the process of the present invention starting composition and lysine composition are combined. Combining can be achieved by any means allowing formation of a product composition comprising at least one salt of a cation derived from lysine with an anion derived from a polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid. Accordingly, a typical way of combining starting composition and lysine composition would be admixing aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or alcoholic solutions of each and removing the solvent subsequently. Alternatively, depending on the remaining constituents of starting composition and lysine composition, it may not be necessary to add solvents but could be sufficient to combine starting composition and lysine composition directly. In the context of the present invention a preferred way of combining starting composition and lysine composition is admixing aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or alcoholic solutions of each and removing the solvent subsequently.

[0037] In the context of the present invention a cation derived from lysine is a cation obtained by protonation of lysine.

[0038] In the context of the present invention an anion derived from a polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid is an anion obtained by deprotonation of a polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid.

[0039] It should be noted that salts of lysine with polyunsaturated fatty acids per se were known in the art (cf. EP 0734373 B1), however, it was unknown that such salts exhibit higher stability towards oxidative degradation as compared to free PUFAs or PUFA-esters.

[0040] In view of the intrinsic stability of the salts of lysine with omega-6 PUFAs it is unnecessary to add substantial amounts of antioxidants to these salts. Accordingly, in preferred embodiments of the present invention the product composition obtained in step (iii) contains no substantial amounts of antioxidants, wherein no substantial amounts means that this composition contains less than 5 wt%, 3 wt%, 1 wt%, or 0.1 wt% of antioxidants. In further preferred embodiments the product composition contains no antioxidants at all. In preferred embodiments of the present invention the product composition contains no substantial amounts of antioxidants, wherein no substantial amounts means that the product composition contains less than 5 wt%, 3 wt%, 1 wt%, or 0.1 wt% of antioxidants and wherein the antioxidants are selected from vitamin C and esters thereof, erythorbic acid and esters thereof, vitamin E and esters thereof, polyphenols and esters thereof, carotinoids, gallates and esters thereof, butylated hydroxyanisole and esters thereof, butylated hydroxytoluene and esters thereof, rosemary oil, hexylresorcinol and esters thereof. In further preferred embodiments the product composition contains no antioxidants at all, wherein the antioxidants are selected from vitamin C and esters thereof, erythorbic acid and esters thereof, vitamin E and esters thereof, polyphenols and esters thereof, carotinoids, gallates and esters thereof, butylated hydroxyanisole and esters thereof, butylated hydroxytoluene and esters thereof, rosemary oil, hexylresorcinol and esters thereof.

[0041] According to the invention the product composition exhibits higher stability towards oxidation than the starting composition. This means that at least one measure describing the stability of a composition towards oxidation, e.g. at least one measure as described above, indicates a higher stability towards oxidation for the product composition than for the starting composition.

[0042] In preferred embodiments of the present invention free carboxylic acid functions and lysine are provided in roughly equimolar quantities in order to facilitate quantitative salt formation. Also disclosed is a process wherein the lysine composition in step (ii) is provided in such a manner that the ratio $R = n(\text{ca})/n(\text{lys})$ of the amount of carboxylic acid functions $n(\text{ca})$ in the starting composition provided in step (i) and the total amount of free lysine $n(\text{lys})$ in the lysine composition provided in step (ii) is in a range selected from $0.9 < R < 1.1$, $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $0.98 < R < 1.02$. In particular wherein R is in the range $0.98 < R < 1.02$. The amount of carboxylic acid functions $n(\text{ca})$ in the starting composition provided in step (i) can be determined by standard analytical procedures well known in the art, e.g. acid base titration.

[0043] In preferred embodiments of the present invention the starting composition provided in step (i), does not contain substantial amounts of fatty acid esters, thus yielding a product composition devoid of substantial amounts of fatty acid esters as well. Accordingly, in preferred embodiments of the present invention the starting composition provided in step (i) does not contain more than $x(\text{fe})$ wt% of fatty acid esters, thus yielding a product composition comprising a maximum of $x(\text{fe})$ wt% of fatty acid esters, wherein $x(\text{fe})$ is selected from 5, 3, 1, 0.3, 0. In particularly preferred embodiments $x(\text{fe})$ is 1.

[0044] As noted above, salts of lysine with polyunsaturated fatty acids per se were known in the art (cf. EP 0734373 B1), however, it was unknown that such salts exhibit higher stability towards oxidative degradation as compared to free PUFAs or PUFA-esters. Importantly, further, lysine-PUFA salts were described as "very thick transparent oils, which transform into solids of waxy appearance and consistency at low temperatures" (cf. EP 0734373 B1, page 1, lines 47 to 48). As a result, a person of skill in the art could not have expected that salts of lysine with omega-6 PUFAs could be obtained via spray drying procedures. Instead, a person of skill would have expected that such salts would (a) deteriorate under spray drying conditions due to oxidative damage under elevated temperatures in the absence of substantial amounts of solvents, antioxidants and protective coatings, and (b) agglomerate into clumps mechanically prohibitive to the process of spray drying in view of the presumed appearance of such salts as waxy solids. It is therefore remarkable that, presently, it was found that salts of lysine with omega-6 PUFAs can in fact be obtained via spray drying in a facile manner. Conditions for spray drying, always, have to be adapted to the particular spray-drying equipment used. However, it is well within the scope of routine laboratory work of a person of skill in the art to perform such adaption in the present case.

[0045] In order to perform the spray drying step according to the process of the present invention aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or alcoholic solutions are used. It was found that Lys-salts of PUFAs dissolve poorly in neat alcoholic solvents. It was, further, found that such salts

exhibit gel like appearance when dissolved at high concentration in neat water. Aqueous-alcoholic solvent systems may thus be employed for avoiding such problems. Accordingly, in preferred embodiments of the present invention the solvent of the admixture subjected to spray drying conditions is an aqueous-alcoholic solvent system containing 20 wt% to 90 wt% water and 80 wt% to 10 wt% alcoholic solvents.

[0046] The solvent content of the solid product composition will vary depending on spray drying conditions and substrates used, however, it was presently found that even at very low solvent contents in the solid product composition oxidative damage does not occur. As outlined further above, this could not have been expected. Preferably, thus, according to the present invention a solid product composition with a low solvent content is obtained. Thus, according to the present invention in step (iii) aqueous, aqueous-alcoholic or alcoholic solutions of starting composition and lysine composition are first admixed, and subjected to spray drying conditions subsequently, thus yielding a solid product composition comprising at least one salt of a cation derived from lysine with an anion derived from a polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acid, with a solvent content SC selected from the following: SC < 5 wt%, SC < 3 wt%, SC < 1 wt%, SC < 0.5 wt%. In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention SC is selected as SC < 1 wt%.

[0047] The present invention, further, comprises compositions obtainable by any of the processes of the invention.

[0048] The present invention, further, comprises use of compositions, obtainable by any of the processes of the invention, for the manufacture of food products comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids.

[0049] In the context of the present invention food products comprise but are not limited to baked goods, vitamin supplements, diet supplements, powdered drinks, doughs, batters, baked food items including e.g. cakes, cheesecakes, pies, cupcakes, cookies, bars, breads, rolls, biscuits, muffins, pastries, scones, and croutons; liquid food products e.g. beverages, energy drinks, infant formula, liquid meals, fruit juices, multivitamin syrups, meal replacers, medicinal foods, and syrups; semisolid food products such as baby food, yogurt, cheese, cereal, pancake mixes; food bars including energy bars; processed meats; ice creams; frozen desserts; frozen yogurts; waffle mixes; salad dressings; and replacement egg mixes; and further cookies, crackers, sweet goods, snacks, pies, granola/snack bars, and toaster pastries; salted snacks such as potato chips, corn chips, tortilla chips, extruded snacks, popcorn, pretzels, potato crisps, and nuts; specialty snacks such as dips, dried fruit snacks, meat snacks, pork rinds, health food bars and rice/corn cakes; confectionary snacks such as candy; instant food products, such as instant noodles, instant soup cubes or granulates.

[0050] The present invention, further, comprises use of compositions, obtainable by any of the processes of the invention, for the manufacture of nutritional products comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids.

[0051] In the context of the present invention nutritional products comprise any type of nutraceutical, nutrient or dietary supplement, e.g. for supplementing vitamins, minerals, fiber, fatty acids, or amino acids.

[0052] The present invention, further, comprises use of compositions, obtainable by any of the processes of the invention, for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products comprising polyunsaturated omega-6 fatty acids.

[0053] Also disclosed are processes characterized by one the following selections:

- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 15$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 30$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; $\text{PC} = 50$; $\text{SC} < 1 \text{ wt\%}$

- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; PC = 50; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; PC = 50; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 5$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 2$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$; PC = 75; SC < 1 wt%

[0054] Further disclosed are compositions obtainable by a process utilizing spray drying in step (iii) as disclosed in the specification which are characterized by one of the following selections:

- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 97
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 3 wt%, sp = 97
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 90
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 97
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 95
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, SC < 1 wt%, sp = 97

- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 90$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 90$
- $0.90 < R < 1.10$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 90$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 90$
- $0.95 < R < 1.05$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 1$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 97$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 95$
- $0.98 < R < 1.02$, $x(\text{fe}) = 3$, $\text{SC} < 0.5 \text{ wt\%}$, $\text{sp} = 97$

Experiments

Analytical methods:

[0055] Primary oxidation products (hydroperoxides at double bonds) were quantified by determining the Peroxide Value (PV) according to Ph. Eur. 2.5.5 (01/2008:20505). Secondary oxidation products (carbonyl compounds) were quantified by determining the Anisidine Value (AV) according to Ph. Eur. 2.5.36 (01/2008:20536).

[0056] Oligomeric PUFA constituents as well as their derivatives (collectively referred to as oligomer content) were quantified by gel-chromatographic means (GPC, styroldivinylbenzene-phase with tetrahydrofuran containing trifluoroacetic acid used as eluent). A refractive index (RI) detector was used for detection. Due to the fact that specific response factors of the constituents of the samples were unknown, proportions were calculated based upon fractional proportions of the total area of chromatograms.

[0057] Water content was determined by Karl-Fischer titration.

[0058] Ethanol content was determined by ^1H -NMR spectroscopy.

[0059] Acid values were determined by titration with potassium hydroxide.

Experiment 1: Arachidonic acid (ARA) from arachidonic acid glycerine ester

[0060] 500 g of (commercially available, standard quality) arachidonic acid glycerine ester_with

an ARA-content of 44,8 % an Anisidine Value of 8.1 A/g and a Peroxide Value of 4.0 mmol/ was placed in a 3 L flask (rendered inert with nitrogen) and diluted with 500 ml ethanol. 175 g of NaOH (50%) solution and 250 ml water were added and the resulting solution stirred for 30 min at 30 °C - 50 °C. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with 1250 ml of water and 175 ml sulfuric acid 50 wt-% was added thereafter. Phases were separated after 10 min of subsequent stirring and the product phase was washed with 3 time 125 ml water each and then 125 ml aqueous sodium sulfate solution 10-wt-%. 475 g arachidonic acid was obtained as an oil with an Anisidine Value of 4.2 A/g and a Peroxide Value of 7.2 mmol/kg. Oligomer content was not determined.

Experiment 2: gamma-Linolenic acid (GLA) from gamma-linolenic acid ethyl ester

[0061] 500 g of (commercially available, standard quality) gamma-linolenic acid ethyl ester with a GC-purity of 99.2 %, an Anisidine Value of 19.1 A/g and a Peroxide Value of 52.1 mmol/ was placed in a 3 L flask (rendered inert with nitrogen) and diluted with 500 ml ethanol. 170 g of NaOH (50%) solution and 250 ml water were added and the resulting solution stirred for 30 min at 30 °C - 50 °C. Subsequently, the reaction mixture was diluted with 1250 ml of water and 175 ml sulfuric acid 50 wt-% was added thereafter. Phases were separated after 10 min of subsequent stirring and the product phase was washed with 3 time 125 ml water each and then 125 ml aqueous sodium sulfate solution 10-wt-%. 500 g gamma-linolenic acid was obtained as an oil with an Anisidine Value of 7.6 A/g and a Peroxide Value of 5.6 mmol/kg.. Oligomer content was determined as 0.3 area-% (gel-chromatography, RI-detector).

Experiment 3: Arachidonic acid-L-lysine salt (ARA-Lys) from arachidonic acid (ARA) and L-lysine) (L-Lys)

[0062] 70.0 g of arachidonic acid from experiment 1, exhibiting an acid value of 187 mg KOH/g upon titration, was dissolved in 70.0 g of ethanol and combined with 34.2 g of an aqueous L-lysine solution (51.3 %). The homogenous solution obtained after heating to 40-50°C was spray dried with a Büchi B190 laboratory-spray drier with an inlet temperature of 140 °C and an outlet temperature of 80 °C. 81.2 g of a beige powder with a water content of 0.62 % and an ethanol content of < 0.1 % were obtained. The salt exhibited an Anisidine Value of 1 A/g and a Peroxide Value of < 1 mmol/kg. Oligomer content was determined as 1.1 area-% (gel-chromatography, RI-detector).

Experiment 4: gamma-Linolenic acid-L-lysine salt (GLA-Lys) from gamma-linolenic acid (GLA) and L-lysine) (L-Lys)

[0063] 70.0 g of gamma-linolenic acid from experiment 2, exhibiting an acid value of 137,6 mg KOH/g upon titration, was dissolved in 70.0 g of ethanol and combined with 25.1 g of an

aqueous L-lysine solution (51.3 %). The homogenous solution obtained after heating to 40-50 °C was spray dried with a Büchi B190 laboratory-spray drier with an inlet temperature of 140 °C and an outlet temperature of 80 °C. 47.9 g of a beige powder with a water content of 1.13 % and an ethanol content of < 0.1 % were obtained. The salt exhibited an Anisidine Value of 5.4 A/g and a Peroxide Value of 1.0 mmol/kg. Oligomer content was determined as 0.6 area-% (gel-chromatography, RI-detector).

Experiment 5: Examination of stability of arachidonic acid and gamma-linolenic acid and derivatives thereof as to the storage at elevated temperature (50 °C) and exposure to air

[0064] 30 g each of the liquid ethyl arachidonic acid glycerin ester and the gamma-linolenic acid ethyl ester used in experiments 1 and 2 as well as of the arachidonic acids and the gamma-linolenic acid obtained in experiments 1 and 2 were filled into 500 ml Schott Duran glass bottles.

[0065] About 30 g each of the solid lysine-salts ARA-Lys and GLA-Lys obtained in experiments 3 and 4 were filled Schott Duran glass bottles.

[0066] All of the bottles were placed together with opened lids in a drying oven with an opened ventilation valve at 50 °C and stored in the dark under these conditions for 81 days. Results of the analyses performed subsequently are summarized in the following table (Table 1).

Table 1					
	Experiment	Anisidine Value (AV) [A/g]		Peroxide Value (PV) [mmol/kg]	
		t = 0	t = 81 days	t = 0	t = 81 days
ARA-glyceride	1 - starting material	8.1	240	4.0	46,8
GLA-OEt	2 - starting material	19.1	1237	52.1	86.3
ARA-OH	1	4.2	211	7.2	5.8
GLA-OH	2	7.6	137	5.6	1.3
ARA-Lys	3	1	< 1	< 1	< 1
GLA-Lys	4	5.4	< 1	1.0	< 1

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- WO2008003064A2 [0006]
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- **ARAB-TEHRANY E. et al.** Trends in Food Science & Technology, 2012, vol. 25, 24-33 [0003]
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Patentkrav

1. Fremgangsmåde til forøgelse af stabiliteten mod oxidation af en sammensætning, der omfatter flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer, som omfatter følgende trin:
- (i) tilvejebringelse af en udgangssammensætning, der omfatter mindst én flerumættet omega-6-fedtsyrebestanddel;
 - (ii) tilvejebringelse af en lysinsammensætning;
 - (iii) blanding af vandige, vandige-alkoholiske eller alkoholiske opløsninger af udgangssammensætning og lysinsammensætning og efterfølgende udsættelse af den resulterende blanding for sprøjtetørringsbetingelser til således frembringelse af en fast produktsammensætning, der omfatter mindst ét salt af en kation afledt fra lysin med en anion afledt fra en flerumættet omega-6-fedtsyre; hvilken produktsammensætning fremviser et solventindhold SC valgt blandt følgende: $SC < 5$ vægt-%, $SC < 3$ vægt-%, $SC < 1$ vægt-%, $SC < 0,5$ vægt-%, hvor udgangssammensætningen i trin (i) og lysinsammensætningen i trin (ii) er tilvejebragt på en sådan måde, at mindst 90 vægt-% af produktsammensætningen består af et eller flere salte af kationer afledt fra lysin med anioner afledt fra en eller flere flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer og andre naturligt forekommende fedtsyrer.
2. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor udgangssammensætningen, der tilvejebringes i trin (i), ikke indeholder mere end $x(\text{fe})$ vægt-% fedtsyreestere, hvor $x(\text{fe})$ er valgt blandt 5, 3, 1, 0,3, 0.
3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 2, hvor udgangssammensætningen i trin (i) og lysinsammensætningen i trin (ii) tilvejebringes på en sådan måde, at mindst sp vægt-% af produktsammensætningen består af et eller flere salte af kationer afledt fra lysin med anioner afledt fra en eller flere flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer og andre naturligt forekommende fedtsyrer, hvor sp er valgt blandt 95, 97, 98, 99, 100.

4. Sammensætning, der kan opnås ved hjælp af en fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3.

5. Anvendelse af en sammensætning ifølge krav 4 til fremstilling af fødevarer, der omfatter flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer.

6. Anvendelse af en sammensætning ifølge krav 4 til fremstilling af ernæringsprodukter, der omfatter flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer.

7. Anvendelse af en sammensætning ifølge krav 4 til fremstilling af farmaceutiske produkter, der omfatter flerumættede omega-6-fedtsyrer.