

Supplementing Wisely

**The Science Behind Optimal
Metabolic Health and Nutrition:
Adding Years to Your Life and
Life to Your Years.**

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**Should we
supplement?**



**Basic principles of
supplementation?**



**Supplements
to consider?**





Well-fed, but undernourished

Nutrient from food alone, ranked by the occurrence of dietary inadequacy among adults	Percentage of dietary intakes below the estimated average requirement for a specific population		
	<i>2-to-8-year-old children</i>	<i>14-to-18-year-old girls</i>	<i>Adults 19 and older</i>
Vitamin D	81%	98%	95%
Vitamin E	65%	99%	94%
Magnesium	2%	90%	61%
Vitamin A	6%	57%	51%
Calcium	23%	81%	49%
Vitamin C	2%	45%	43%
Vitamin B6	0.1%	18%	15%
Folate	0.2%	19%	13%
Zinc	0.2%	24%	12%
Iron	0.7%	12%	8%
Thiamin	0.1%	10%	7%
Copper	0%	16%	5%
Vitamin B12	0%	7%	4%
Riboflavin	0%	5%	2%

Source: <https://www.ewg.org/research/how-much-is-too-much/appendix-b-vitamin-and-mineral-deficiencies-us#.WoS40RPwbUI>

The RDA is not enough.

Bioavailability matters.

Nutrient synergy
also matters.

**Chronic disease reduces
nutrient absorption.**



Antioxidants Accelerate the Growth and Invasiveness of Tumors in Mice

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November 12, 2015, by NCI Staff

Evidence from two new studies in mice shows that antioxidants—dietary supplements commonly used in the belief that they may help prevent disease—may actually promote tumor growth and metastasis.

The new findings, authors from both studies said, suggest that cancer patients and people with an increased risk of cancer should avoid taking antioxidant supplements.

It had long been hypothesized that antioxidants might be able to protect against cancer because they neutralize reactive oxygen species (ROS) that can damage DNA. In laboratory and animal studies, the presence of increased levels of exogenous antioxidants has been shown to prevent the types of free radical damage that have been associated with cancer development.

However, multiple large randomized, placebo-controlled prevention clinical trials failed to substantiate this idea. Some of the largest clinical trials, in fact, had to be aborted because the patients receiving antioxidants had a higher incidence of cancer than patients who did not receive them.

To investigate how antioxidants might affect cancer progression, Martin Bergö, Ph.D., of the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, led a 2014 study in mouse models of human lung cancer. The researchers found that adding the antioxidants N-acetylcysteine (NAC) or vitamin E to the diet of mice with small lung tumors substantially increased the number, size, and stage of the tumors. Additional work showed that the NAC and vitamin E reduced levels of ROS and DNA damage in cancer cells, and essentially eliminated expression of the gene *p53*—a tumor suppressor gene that is typically activated by DNA damage.



New findings in mice suggest that antioxidant supplements may promote tumor metastasis. Credit: iStock



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Antioxidants can increase melanoma metastasis in mice

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Article

Figures & Data

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Another strike against antioxidants

Antioxidants are found in a variety of foods and dietary supplements and are frequently used with the goal of preventing cancer, but mounting evidence suggests that they may not be as beneficial as once thought. Clinical studies have shown mixed or no benefits, and other works demonstrated that antioxidants may accelerate the progression of lung cancer. Now, Le Gal et al. discovered that some common antioxidants increase the rate of melanoma cell migration and invasion and increase metastasis in a mouse model. These are early findings, and additional work will be required to confirm the generalizability of this observation. Nevertheless, the results suggest a need for caution in the use of antioxidants, especially for patients with existing cancer.

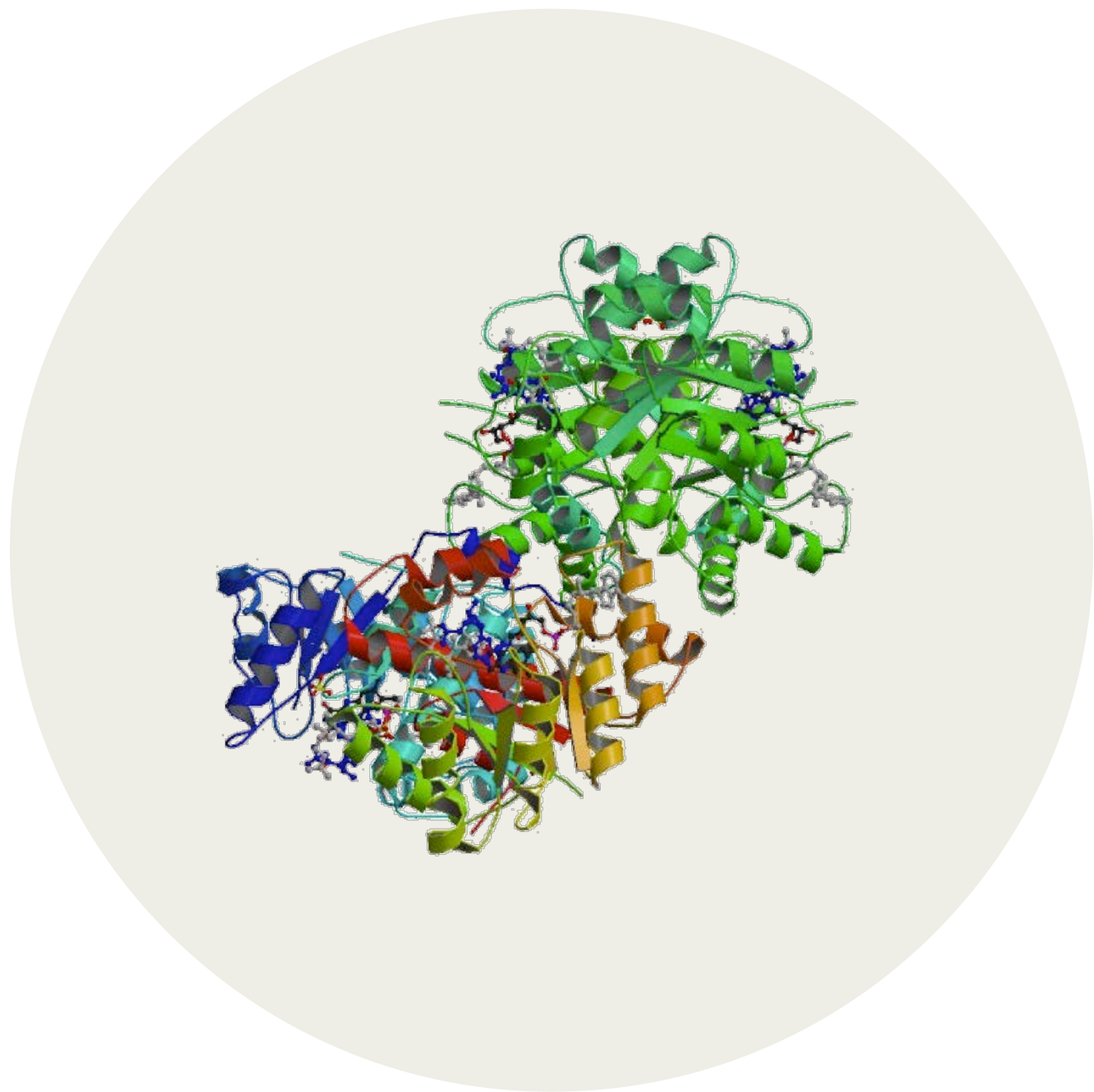


Nutrient	Total	% of RDA
Vitamin A (<i>RE</i>)	6,386	798
Vitamin B1 (<i>mg</i>)	3.4	309
Vitamin B2 (<i>mg</i>)	4.2	355
Vitamin B3 (<i>mg</i>)	60	428
Vitamin B6 (<i>mg</i>)	6.7	515
Folate (μ <i>g</i>)	891	223
Vitamin B12 (μ <i>g</i>)	17.6	733
Vitamin C (<i>mg</i>)	748	1247
Vitamin E (<i>IU</i>)	19.5	244
Calcium (<i>mg</i>)	691	69
Magnesium (<i>mg</i>)	643	207
Iron (<i>mg</i>)	24.3	162













Therapeutic

Correct specific
imbalance



Maintenance

Augment nutrients
from diet







Supplement Facts

Serving Size: One tablet

	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin A (20% as beta-carotene)	3500 IU	70%
Vitamin C	120 mg	200%
Vitamin D (as Vitamin D3)	1000 IU	250%
Vitamin E	30 IU	100%

Amount Per Serving

Niacin	20 mg
Vitamin B6	5 mg
Folic Acid	400 mcg
Vitamin B12	25 mcg
Biotin	5000 mcg
Phosphorus	100 mg
Calcium	100 mg









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**40-60
ng/mL**





Coronary artery disease Review



Subclinical magnesium deficiency: a principal driver of cardiovascular disease and a public health crisis

James J DiNicolantonio¹, James H O'Keefe¹ and William Wilson²

Author affiliations +

Abstract

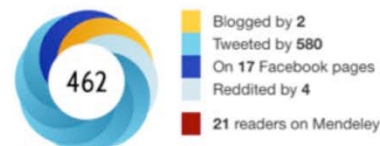
Because serum magnesium does not reflect intracellular magnesium, the latter making up more than 99% of total body magnesium, most cases of magnesium deficiency are undiagnosed. Furthermore, because of chronic diseases, medications, decreases in food crop magnesium contents, and the availability of refined and processed foods, the vast majority of people in modern societies are at risk for magnesium deficiency. Certain individuals will need to supplement with magnesium in order to prevent suboptimal magnesium deficiency, especially if trying to obtain an optimal magnesium status to prevent chronic disease. Subclinical magnesium deficiency increases the risk of numerous types of cardiovascular disease, costs nations around the world an incalculable amount of healthcare costs and suffering, and should be considered a public health crisis. That an easy, cost-effective strategy exists to prevent and treat subclinical magnesium deficiency should provide an urgent call to action.

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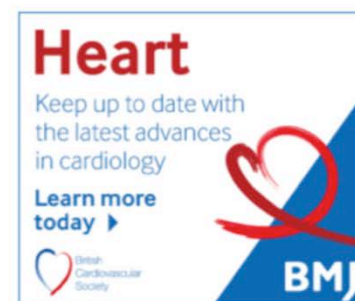
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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/openhrt-2017-000668>

Statistics from Altmetric.com



[See more details](#)



Magnesium in human biology

'Magnesium is the seventh most abundant element in the Earth's crust by mass or molarity...In vertebrates, magnesium is extremely abundant and it is the second most common intracellular cation (potassium being the first). Extracellular magnesium accounts for only ~1% of total body magnesium, which is found primarily in serum and red blood cells'.¹

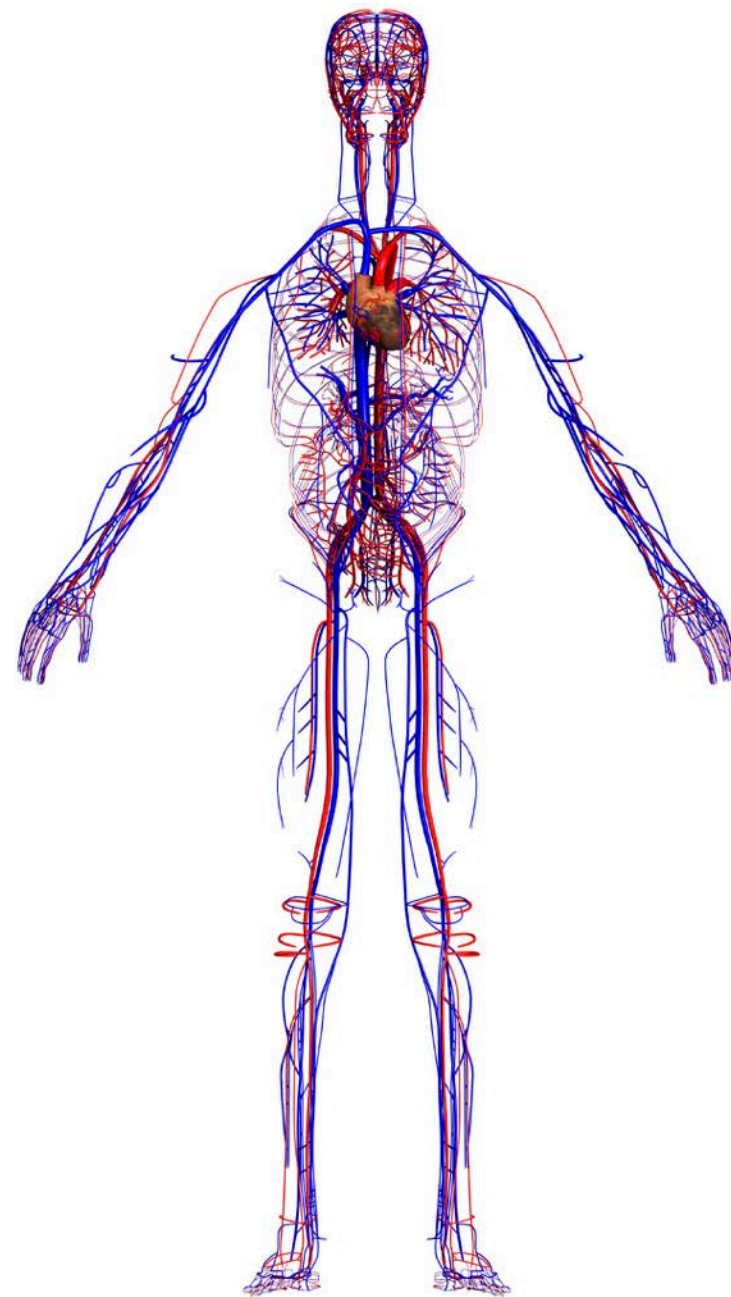
Magnesium is the fourth most common cation in our body, the second most common intracellular cation and the most common intracellular divalent cation.² The human body contains around 25 g of magnesium.³ Magnesium is necessary for the functioning of over 300 enzymes in human,⁴ with 90% of total body magnesium being contained in the muscles and bones (~27% and ~63%, respectively), 90% of which is bound and with only 10% being free.⁵ In the serum, 32% of magnesium is bound to albumin, whereas 55% is free.⁵

Some of the main functions of magnesium in human biology include the maintenance of ionic gradients (keeping intracellular sodium and calcium low and potassium high), cellular and tissue integrity, mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation (ATP production and activation), and DNA, RNA and protein synthesis and integrity.^{3 6}





















Food	Iodine (mcg/ serving)	Iodine (% DV)
Kelp , 1gr	1,542	1,028%
Kombu , 1gr	1,350	900%
Hijiki , 1gr	629	419%
Arame , 1gr	586	391%
Cod , baked, 3oz	99	66%
Yogurt , low-fat, 1 cup	75	50%
Iodized salt , 1/4 tbsp	71	47%
Milk , low-fat, 1 cup	56	37%
Shrimp , 3oz	35	23%
Egg , 1 large	24	16%
Tuna , canned in oil, 3oz	17	11%
Nori , 1gr	16	11%
Prunes , dried, 5 units	13	9%
Banana , 1 medium	3	2%







139%

Higher risk of heart attack for those who took Calcium supplements instead of calcium-rich food

31%

Higher risk of heart attack, 20% of stroke and 9% for death from all causes for those taking calcium supplements

20%

Higher risk of death from CVD with an intake higher than 1,000mg of supplemental calcium

Food	Serving	Calcium (mg)
Sesame Seeds	0.25 cup	351
Sardines (with bones)	3.75 oz can	351
Yogurt	1 cup	296
Collard Greens	1 cup	268
Spinach	1 cup	245
Cheese	1 oz	204
Turnip Greens	1cup	197
Canned Sockeye Salmon (with bones)	3 oz	188
Molasses (blackstrap)	1tbsp	180
Mustard Greens	1 cup	165
Beet Greens	1 cup	164
Bok Choy	1 cup	158
Almonds (dry roasted)	2 oz	150
Cow's Milk	4 oz	138
Swiss Chard	1 cup	102
Kale	1 cup	94
Cabbage	1 cup	63
Broccoli	1 cup	62

Food	Serving	Calcium (mg)
Brussels Sprouts	1 cup	56
Green Beans	1 cup	55
Oranges	1 medium	52
Cinnamon	2 tbsp	52
Summer Squash	1 cup	49
Fennel	1 cup	43
Parsley	1/2 cup	42
Asparagus	1 cup	41
Celery	1 cup	40
Cumin	2 tbsp	39
Basil	1/2 cup	38
Garlic	6 cloves	33
Oregano	2 tbsp	32
Leeks	1 cup	31
Romaine Lettuce	2 cups	31
Cloves	2 tbsp	27
Black Pepper	2 tbsp	26











**EPA &
DHA**

Folate

Iron

B12

Calcium







