



Do Longevity Supplements Work?

Wu-Hsun Tom Yang, ND, LAc
UW Osher Center for Integrative Health

Curcumin



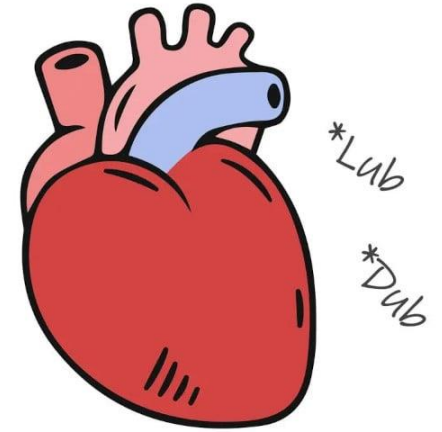
- An active constituent in turmeric (*curcuma longa*); typically, it is poorly absorbed
- **Joint and Muscle Health**
 - Effective for arthritis in improving function, especially osteoarthritis ¹
 - Pain, tender joint count and swollen joint count were reduced in patients with rheumatoid arthritis compared to placebo ³
 - Reduction in pain and stiffness may be similar to common pain medications, but not superior ¹

Curcumin

- **Anti-Inflammatory**

- A promising adjunctive therapy in reducing inflammation, especially in diseases related to high inflammatory biomarkers (CRP, IL-6, TNF- α)²
 - Anti-inflammatory effect is not dose- or time-dependent.²
 - The effect is more pronounced in those > 45 yo²
-
- Curcuminoids that are optimized for absorption is generally superior to pure curcumin.⁴

Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10)



- Ubiquinol (reduced form) is more bioavailable than ubiquinone (oxidized form).
- Primary acts as an antioxidant and a cofactor in the production of cellular energy.
- As we age, coenzyme Q10 level decreases.
- Appear in high concentrations in heart, liver, kidney, and pancreas.

Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10)

- **Cardiovascular Health**

- Improves diastolic dysfunction in patients taking statins ⁵
 - Increases HDL, Vitamin C, and Vitamin E in patients with CAD⁶
 - Decrease total cholesterol and LDL in patients with CAD⁶
 - Reduce systolic and diastolic blood pressure ⁷
 - Improve endothelial function to prevent future coronary events
- Often given as adjunct to conventional therapy and is currently studied for various pain conditions like migraine and fibromyalgia. ⁸

Alpha-Lipoic Acid (ALA)

- An antioxidant made by the body and found in red meat, organ meats, yeast, spinach, broccoli, yams, and beets.
- **Metabolic Benefits**
 - May improve glucose utilization and insulin sensitivity in metabolic diseases ⁹
 - Reduce total cholesterol and LDL but not triglycerides ¹⁰
 - Small effect on weight loss compared to placebo in patients who are overweight or obese ¹¹
- *It does not increase “cellular energy” by improving mitochondrial function.*



Resveratrol

- An antioxidant found in red wine, red grape skins, purple grape juice, mulberries, blueberries, and bilberries.
- Mild weight loss effect in those who are overweight or obese individuals. ¹²
- Does not improve other parameters of good metabolic health: insulin sensitivity, fat mass, fasting blood glucose, lipids, or liver enzymes in overweight adults. ¹³
- *Its anti-aging effect is likely exaggerated as currently studies were only done in animal models and on human cells.*

Magnesium

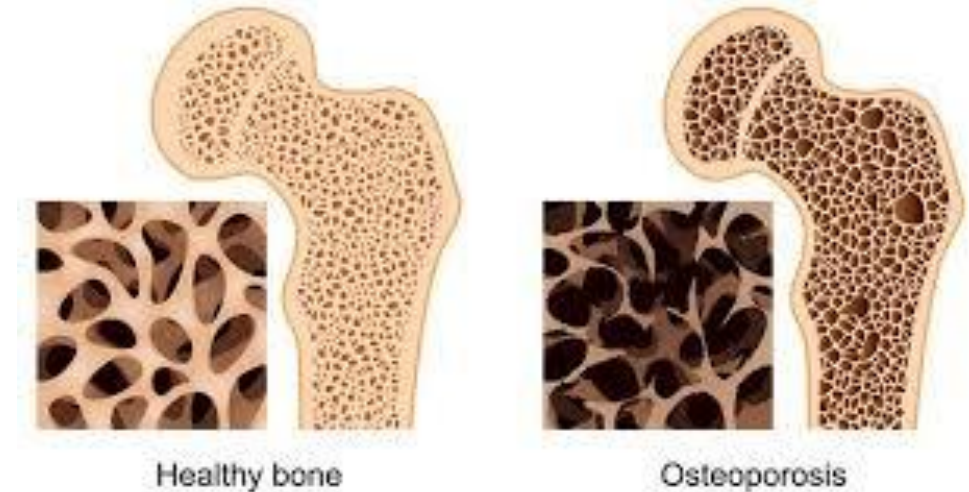
- A mineral important for many cellular reactions and bone structure. Found in high fiber foods like legumes, whole grains, seeds, nuts, fish, and chocolate.
- **Mood Stabilizing Effects:**
 - One RCT showed reduction in depression and anxiety scores with supplementation ¹⁴
 - However, serum magnesium are higher in patients with mood disorders than controls and is independent of psychiatric drug use ¹⁵
 - Dietary magnesium intake has been shown in epidemiological studies to be associated with lower risk of depression ¹⁶



Magnesium

- **Bone Health:**

- May reduce bone loss and bone turnover in postmenopausal patients with osteoporosis ¹⁶
- High dietary magnesium intake is associated with increased bone mineral density ¹⁷



- *Currently, there are more evidence supporting high dietary intake of magnesium and its ability to increase bone mineral density and lower risk of depression compared to supplementation.*

- **Memory:**

- Animal studies and recent RCTs indicate Magnesium L-threonate may improve cognitive function.

Collagen peptides

- Peptides derived from animal collagen: cows, pigs, and fish skin, scale, bone, and other connective tissues.
- **Skin Integrity:**
 - Hydrolyzed collagen supplement compared to placebo improve skin hydration, elasticity, and wrinkles. ¹⁸
- *In study settings, its anti-aging effects are significant. However, from a consumer perspective, these cosmetic changes may be significant enough to be noticeable. Effects of combination products containing collagens are difficult to assess.*

Green Tea Extract & EGCG

- Epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) is most abundant catechin (a polyphenol) in tea, especially green and white tea.
- **Weight Management:**
 - *Green tea extract does not affect fat absorption, resting energy expenditure, and body composition in adults.* ¹⁹
- **Cardiovascular Health:**
 - Drinking green tea may reduce risk of coronary heart diseases in observational studies, especially with light to moderate consumption (1-4 cups/day) ²⁰



Too Good to Be True?

RED FLAGS

- If the article is published or sponsored by the supplement company.
- If the claims are vague and too generalized.
- If there are no references listed at the end.
- If the reference listed are not related to the claims.

Many of these supplements do carry side effects. If not sure whether a supplement is safe for you, please seek professional guidance.

Work Cited

1. Daily JW, Yang M, Park S. Efficacy of Turmeric Extracts and Curcumin for Alleviating the Symptoms of Joint Arthritis: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials. *J Med Food*. 2016;19(8):717-729. doi:10.1089/jmf.2016.3705
2. Naghsh N, Musazadeh V, Nikpayam O, et al. Profiling Inflammatory Biomarkers following Curcumin Supplementation: An Umbrella Meta-Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*. 2023;2023:4875636. Published 2023 Jan 16. doi:10.1155/2023/4875636
3. Kou H, Huang L, Jin M, He Q, Zhang R, Ma J. Effect of curcumin on rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Front Immunol*. 2023;14:1121655. Published 2023 May 31. doi:10.3389/fimmu.2023.1121655
4. Kou H, Huang L, Jin M, He Q, Zhang R, Ma J. Effect of curcumin on rheumatoid arthritis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Front Immunol*. 2023;14:1121655. Published 2023 May 31. doi:10.3389/fimmu.2023.1121655
5. Silver MA, Langsjoen PH, Szabo S, Patil H, Zelinger A. Effect of atorvastatin on left ventricular diastolic function and ability of coenzyme Q10 to reverse that dysfunction. *Am J Cardiol*. 2004;94(10):1306-1310. doi:10.1016/j.amjcard.2004.07.121
6. Jorat MV, Tabrizi R, Mirhosseini N, et al. The effects of coenzyme Q10 supplementation on lipid profiles among patients with coronary artery disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Lipids Health Dis*. 2018;17(1):230. Published 2018 Oct 9. doi:10.1186/s12944-018-0876-4
7. Digiesi V, Cantini F, Oradei A, et al. Coenzyme Q10 in essential hypertension. *Mol Aspects Med*. 1994;15 Suppl:s257-s263. doi:10.1016/0098-2997(94)90036-1
8. Di Pierro F, Rossi A, Consensi A, Giacomelli C, Bazzichi L. Role for a water-soluble form of CoQ10 in female subjects affected by fibromyalgia. A preliminary study. *Clin Exp Rheumatol*. 2017;35 Suppl 105(3):20-27.
9. Akbari M, Ostadmohammadi V, Lankarani KB, et al. The effects of alpha-lipoic acid supplementation on glucose control and lipid profiles among patients with metabolic diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Metabolism*. 2018;87:56-69. doi:10.1016/j.metabol.2018.07.002
10. Haghghatdoost F, Hariri M. Does alpha-lipoic acid affect lipid profile? A meta-analysis and systematic review on randomized controlled trials. *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2019;847:1-10. doi:10.1016/j.ejphar.2019.01.001

Work Cited

11. Kucukgoncu S, Zhou E, Lucas KB, Tek C. Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) as a supplementation for weight loss: results from a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Obes Rev*. 2017;18(5):594-601. doi:10.1111/obr.12528
12. Mousavi SM, Milajerdi A, Sheikhi A, et al. Resveratrol supplementation significantly influences obesity measures: a systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Obes Rev*. 2019;20(3):487-498. doi:10.1111/obr.12775
13. de Ligt M, Bergman M, Fuentes RM, et al. No effect of resveratrol supplementation after 6 months on insulin sensitivity in overweight adults: a randomized trial. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2020;112(4):1029-1038. doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqaa125
14. Tarleton EK, Littenberg B, MacLean CD, Kennedy AG, Daley C. Role of magnesium supplementation in the treatment of depression: A randomized clinical trial. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(6):e0180067. Published 2017 Jun 27. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0180067
15. Imada Y, Yoshioka S, Ueda T, Katayama S, Kuno Y, Kawahara R. Relationships between serum magnesium levels and clinical background factors in patients with mood disorders. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*. 2002;56(5):509-514. doi:10.1046/j.1440-1819.2002.01046.x
16. Aydin H, Deyneli O, Yavuz D, et al. Short-term oral magnesium supplementation suppresses bone turnover in postmenopausal osteoporotic women. *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 2010;133(2):136-143. doi:10.1007/s12011-009-8416-8
17. Tucker KL, Hannan MT, Chen H, Cupples LA, Wilson PW, Kiel DP. Potassium, magnesium, and fruit and vegetable intakes are associated with greater bone mineral density in elderly men and women. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1999;69(4):727-736. doi:10.1093/ajcn/69.4.727
18. de Miranda RB, Weimer P, Rossi RC. Effects of hydrolyzed collagen supplementation on skin aging: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Dermatol*. 2021;60(12):1449-1461. doi:10.1111/ijd.15518
19. Janssens PL, Hursel R, Westerterp-Plantenga MS. Long-term green tea extract supplementation does not affect fat absorption, resting energy expenditure, and body composition in adults. *J Nutr*. 2015;145(5):864-870. doi:10.3945/jn.114.207829
20. Wang ZM, Zhao D, Wang H, Wang QM, Zhou B, Wang LS. Green tea consumption and the risk of coronary heart disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis*. 2023;33(4):715-723. doi:10.1016/j.numecd.2023.01.017

THANK YOU!



Longevity and Healthy Aging Symposium