



CHROMIUM SYNERGY™

NATURAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTHY GLUCOSE METABOLISM

90 VEGETARIAN CAPSULES | NPN80056163 | CHR090-CN

Chromium Synergy™ is a synergistic blend of nutrients formulated to support normal blood sugar regulation and insulin sensitivity. Each one-capsule serving provides a clinically relevant 300 mcg of chromium nicotinate along with vanadium, taurine, zinc and other nutrients that play a role in gluco-regulation. The blend is delivered in a base of cinnamon powder, as cinnamon is recognized for its traditional use to support normal blood sugar balance. All minerals in this product are provided as amino acid chelates which are better absorbed and retained in the body than non-chelated mineral salts.

Spotlight on Chromium

The foundational ingredient in this product is chromium nicotinate. Chromium is well-regarded for aiding in gluco-regulation, primarily by way of enhancing insulin sensitivity.^{1,2} The effects of chromium on fasting blood glucose and hemoglobin A1c are so dramatic that this mineral has been called “an inexpensive, convenient adjunct for the treatment of diabetes.”³ Changes in diet and lifestyle are essential for improving blood glucose and insulin dynamics particularly in those with type 2 diabetes or metabolic syndrome, but chromium supplementation has been shown to be beneficial for reducing HbA1c, glucose, insulin, and cholesterol among type 2 diabetics even in the absence of these changes.⁴

Glucocorticoid drugs are known to induce hyperglycemia and have even led to “steroid-induced diabetes.” Chromium supplementation has been shown to reverse this effect, with affected patients showing reductions in fasting blood glucose from 250 mg/dl to less than 150 mg/dl.⁵ Patients receiving chromium supplements (600 mcg/d) were able to reduce their hypoglycemic drugs by 50%.⁵

The estimated safe and adequate daily dietary intake for chromium for adults is 50-200 mcg.⁶ However, modern diets typically provide less than 60% of the bare minimum⁷, and this does not account for very high-carbohydrate diets potentially increasing the need for chromium as evidenced by a diet high in simple sugars increasing chromium excretion by nearly 300%.⁸

Vanadium

The trace mineral vanadium has beneficial effects on blood glucose control.⁹ No overt vanadium deficiency syndrome has been identified in humans, but based on its biochemical properties researchers believe vanadium is likely an essential trace nutrient.¹⁰ Vanadium supplementation has been shown to improve gluco-regulation and insulin resistance in human and animal models of both type 1 and type 2 diabetes.¹¹ The main mechanism of action of vanadium seems to be that it enhances and potentiates the action of insulin.¹¹⁻¹⁵ It improves insulin sensitivity in liver and muscle cells while inhibiting some of the enzymes involved in gluconeogenesis, such as phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK) and glucose-6-phosphatase (shown in animal models and in vitro).^{16,17} Vanadium also activates several key elements that regulate insulin signaling, such as tyrosine phosphorylation of the insulin receptor, and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K). In a related mechanism, vanadium inhibits protein tyrosine phosphatases, which are thought to down-regulate insulin signaling.¹⁸

In a rat model of insulin-dependent diabetes, treatment with vanadium (as vanadyl sulfate) reduced the insulin requirement by 75%.¹⁹ Animal studies suggest that vanadium is not effective in the absence of insulin, so rather than being an insulin mimetic, vanadium is believed to make available insulin more effective through its influence on signaling and receptor activity.

Zinc

Zinc supports healthy blood sugar regulation. One study showed that lower consumption of dietary zinc and low serum zinc levels were associated with an increased prevalence of type 2 diabetes, coronary artery disease, and several of their associated risk factors including hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia and other factors suggestive of insulin resistance.²⁰ Zinc supplementation may assist the pancreas in manufacturing insulin, support proper function of cell membrane insulin receptors, and play a role in insulin signaling transduction.^{21,22} Zinc is also important for a healthy pregnancy: zinc supplementation in women with gestational diabetes resulted in greater improvement to the metabolic profile compared to placebo (lower fasting glucose, insulin and HOMA-IR, and a smaller increase in triglycerides).²³

Meta-analyses looking at the effect of zinc supplementation on type 2 diabetes have concluded that supplementation has a favourable impact on glycemic control and blood lipids (lower fasting glucose and HbA1c, lower total and LDL-cholesterol, and higher HDL-C).^{24,25} A study that evaluated the effect of short-term zinc supplementation in type 2 diabetics found that at baseline, the incidence of marginal zinc deficiency was twice as high among those with diabetes compared to healthy controls. After four weeks of zinc supplementation, HbA1c and fasting glucose were significantly lower in those whose HbA1c was $\geq 7.5\%$ at baseline and who were marginally zinc deficient.²⁶ This mirrors findings from an earlier study that showed those with type 1 or type 2 diabetes had significantly lower zinc levels compared to healthy controls (serum zinc level was negatively correlated with baseline HbA1c), and that three months of zinc supplementation significantly reduced mean HbA1c compared to placebo.²⁷ Zinc supplementation is also beneficial for women with PCOS, with 8 weeks of supplementation resulting in reductions in fasting glucose, insulin and HOMA-IR compared to placebo.²⁸

Manganese

Normal insulin production and secretion is manganese-dependent, and animals raised on manganese-deficient diets have poor glycemic control and impaired carbohydrate metabolism.^{29,30} Chronic hyperglycemia and diabetes are associated with high levels of oxidative damage and mitochondrial dysfunction.³¹⁻³⁴ Manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD) is a crucial antioxidant enzyme, particularly in mitochondria. (MnSOD has been called “guardian of the powerhouse” owing to its critical mitochondrial free radical scavenging role.³⁵) An adequate supply of manganese is essential for the synthesis of MnSOD, which may help reduce oxidative damage to these critical organelles.

Additionally, manganese is a cofactor in the synthesis of glycosyltransferase enzymes involved in the synthesis of proteoglycans, which are involved in the production and proper rigidity of collagen matrix and therefore, healthy skin, bones and connective tissue.³⁶⁻³⁸ The glycation of collagen under conditions of chronic hyperglycemia likely contributes to the accelerated aging and compromised connective tissue health noted in those with diabetes.³⁹⁻⁴¹

Taurine

Robert Atkins, MD, best known for being an early proponent of low-carbohydrate diets as a nutritional intervention for type 2 diabetes and metabolic syndrome, wrote, “If the rest of the medical profession acknowledged or understood its value, taurine would consistently place as one of the top three best-selling ‘drugs.’”⁴² Although it’s not incorporated into structural proteins and is not technically an essential amino acid (it is a derivative of cysteine), as with any nutrient, dietary shortfalls and certain health conditions may increase the need for taurine, making it conditionally or “semi-essential.”⁴³

Taurine is best known for its roles in liver detoxification and producing bile. Beyond these, taurine has natural diuretic properties and may be helpful for conditions involving tissue swelling or fluid accumulation, such as hypertension, congestive heart failure or coronary heart disease.^{44,45} Considering cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death among type 2 diabetics, taurine supplementation may be helpful in these situations. Taurine may also support cardiovascular health by reducing carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT), an effect demonstrated in a double-blind controlled trial in which 12 weeks of taurine supplementation resulted in significant reductions in CIMT compared to placebo in subjects with pre-hypertension.⁴⁶ Taurine has also favorably affected blood pressure in subjects with borderline hypertension and prehypertension.^{43,47}

Medicinal Ingredients (per capsule):

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| Taurine..... | 500 mg |
| Zinc (Zinc bisglycinate) | 10 mg |
| Manganese (Manganese bisglycinate)..... | 1 mg |
| Chromium (Chromium nicotinate)..... | 300 mcg |
| Vanadium (Vanadium amino acid chelate) | 100 mcg |
| Vitamin D (Cholecalciferol)..... | 2.5 mcg (100 IU) |

Non-Medicinal Ingredients: Hypromellose, cinnamon powder, magnesium stearate (vegetable source). **Recommended Dose:** Adults: Take 1 capsule per day with a meal, a few hours before or after taking other medications, or as directed by your health care practitioner. Dosing recommendations are given for typical use based on an average 150 pound healthy adult. Healthcare practitioners are encouraged to use clinical judgement with case-specific dosing based on intended goals, subject body weight, medical history, and concomitant medication and supplement usage.

REFERENCES

For a list of references cited in this document, please visit: http://catalog.designsforhealth.com/assets/itemresources/Chromium_Synergy_References.pdf