

Lutein

Common Indications:

- Antioxidant
- Ocular-related conditions, including cataracts, macular degeneration, retinopathies

General Comments:

Lutein is a member of the xanthophyll family of carotenoids, which are naturally occurring fatsoluble pigments found in plants. Lutein specifically concentrates in the macula of the eye. Lutein protects the macula by filtering out potentially damaging forms of light, including UV radiation.

Benefits & Mechanism of Action:

- Antioxidant: Protects the eyes by neutralizing oxygen free radicals and singlet oxygen, which are generated in the retina as a consequence of the simultaneous presence of light and oxygen.
- Strengthen Blood Vessels: Bioflavonoids strengthen blood vessels throughout the body. Since lutein concentrates in the macula, it strengthens and protects the blood vessels that supply the macular region of the eyes.
- Ocular health: Filters out blue light, which can cause photodamage and contribute to the progression of macular degeneration if it is excessive.¹ Lutein and zeaxanthin cross the blood-retina barrier to form macular pigment (MP) in the eye.²
- Dietary concentrations between 6 20 mg per day of lutein have been associated with a reduced risk of ocular disorders such as cataracts and age-related macular degeneration.^{3,4}
- A study using 1802 women aged 50-79 (the Age-Related Eye Disease Study) reported higher dietary lutein and zeaxanthin intakes were associated with a 23% lower prevalence of nuclear cataract.⁵
- Cardiovascular: Epidemiological studies suggest an association between carotenoid intake and decreased risk of cardiovascular disease.⁶
- Low levels of lutein are reported to increase the incidence of atrial fibrillation.⁷

Dose:

- 6 20 mg daily.
- Lutein is absorbed with fats in the gastrointestinal system.

Food Sources:

Lutein is found in dark green leafy vegetables (e.g. spinach, kale), sweetcorn, and egg yolks.

Cautions & Side Effects:

No side effects or toxicity have been reported with lutein.

References:

- 1. Murray IJ, Makridaki M, van der Veen RL, et al. Lutein supplementation over a one-year period in early AMD might have a mild beneficial effect on visual acuity: the CLEAR study. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 2013;54(3):1781-8.
- 2. Johnson EJ. A possible role for lutein and zeaxanthin in cognitive function in the elderly. Am J Clin Nutr. 2012;96(5):1161S-5S.
- 3. Seddon JM, Ajani UA, Spreduto RD, et al. Dietary carotenoids, vitamins A, C and E and advanced age- related macular degeneration. JAMA. 1994;272:1413-1420.
- 4. Ma L, Yan SF, Huang YM, et al. Effect of lutein and zeaxathin on macular pigment and visual function in patients with early age-related macular degeneration. Ophthalmology. 2012;119:2290-2297.
- 5. Moeller SM, Voland R, Tinker L, et al. Associations between age-related nuclear cataract and lutein and zeaxanthin in the diet and serum in the Carotenoids in the Age-Related Eye Disease Study, an Ancillary Study of the Women's Health Initiative. Arch Opthalmol. 2008;126(3):354-64.
- 6. Lidebjer C, Leanderson P, Ernerudh J, et al. Low plasma levels of oxygenated carotenoids in patients with coronary artery disease. Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis. 2007;17(6):448-56.
- 7. Karppi J, Kurl S, Makikallio TH, et al. Low levels of plasma carotenoids are associated with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation. Eur J Epidemiol. 2013;28(1):45-53.
- 8. Aleman TS, Duncan JL, Bieber ML, de Castro E, Marks DA, Gardner LM, et al. Macular pigment and lutein supplementation in retinitis pigmentosa and Usher syndrome. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. Jul2001;42(8):1873-81.
- 9. Dagnelie G, Zorge IS, McDonald TM. Lutein improves visual function in some patients with

retinal degeneration: a pilot study via the Internet. Optometry. Mar2000;71(3):147-64.

- 10. Hammond BR Jr, et al. Dietary Modification of Human Macular Pigment Density. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. Aug1997;38(9):1795-801.
- 11. Johnson EJ. Obesity, lutein metabolism, and age-related macular degeneration: a web of connections. Nutr Rev. 2005;63(1):9-15.
- 12. Koushan K, Rusovici R, Li W, et al. The role of lutein in eye-related disease. Nutrients. 2013;5:1823-39.
- 13. Landrum JT, et al. A One Year Study of the Macular Pigment: The Effect of 140 Days of a Lutein Supplement. Exp Eye Res. Jul1997;65(1):57-62.
- 14. Lyle BJ, et al. Antioxidant Intake and Risk of Incident Age-related Nuclear Cataracts in the Beaver Dam Eye Study. Am J Epidemiol. May1999;149(9):801-09.
- 15. Mares-Perlman JA, Fisher AI, Klein R, Palta M, Block G, Millen AE, Wright JD. Lutein and zeaxanthin in the diet and serum and their relation to age-related maculopathy in the third national health and nutrition examination survey. Am J Epidemiol. Mar2001;153(5):424-32.
- 16. Nolan J, O'Donovan O, Kavanagh H, et al. Macular pigment and percentage of body fat. Invest Opthalmol Vis Sci. 2004;45(11):3940-50.
- 17. Nussbaum JJ, et al. Historic Perspectives. Macular Yellow Pigment. The First 200 Years. Retina. 1981;1(4):296-310.
- 18. Pauleikhoff D, van Kuijk FJ, Bird AC. Macular pigment and age-related macular degeneration. Ophthalmologe. Jun2001;98(6):511-9.
- Richer S, Stiles W, Statkute L, et al. Double-masked, placebo-controlled, randomized trial of lutein and antioxidant supplementation in the intervention of atrophic age-related macular degeneration: the Veterans LAST study (Lutein Antioxidant Supplementation Trial). Optometry. Apr2004;75(4):216-30.
- 20. SanGiovanni JP, Neuringer M. The putative role of lutein and zeaxanthin as protective agents against age- related macular degeneration: promise of molecular genetics for guiding mechanistic and translational research in the field. Am J Clin Nutr. 2012;96(5):1223S-33S.
- 21. Yeum KJ, et al. Measurement of Carotenoids, Retinoids, and Tocopherols in Human Lenses. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. Dec1995;36(13):2756-61.