

The “Detox Gene” and Estrogen

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BEYOND  GENETICS



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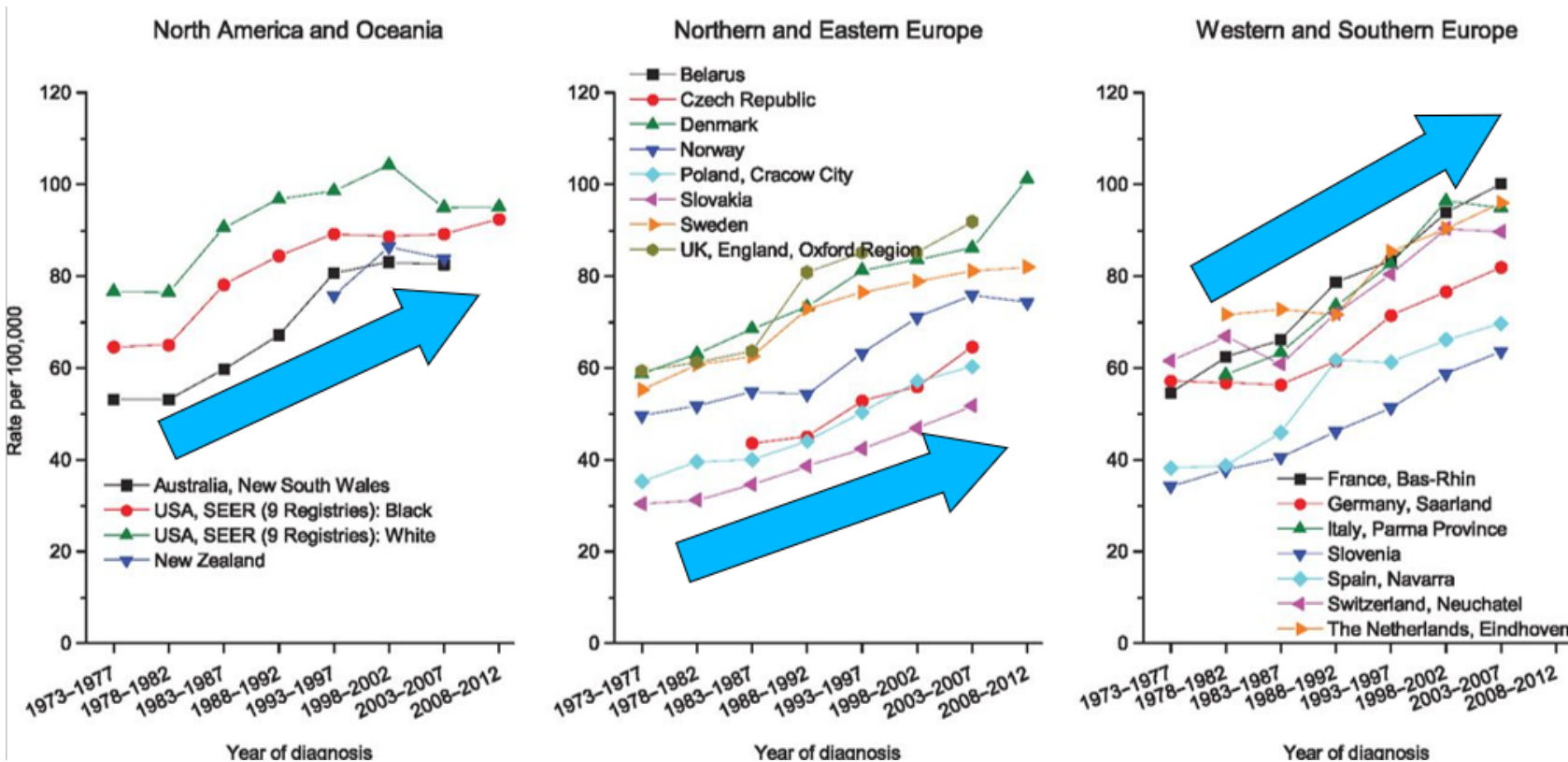
Slide 1

Cancer INCREASING, Now > 50% Chance



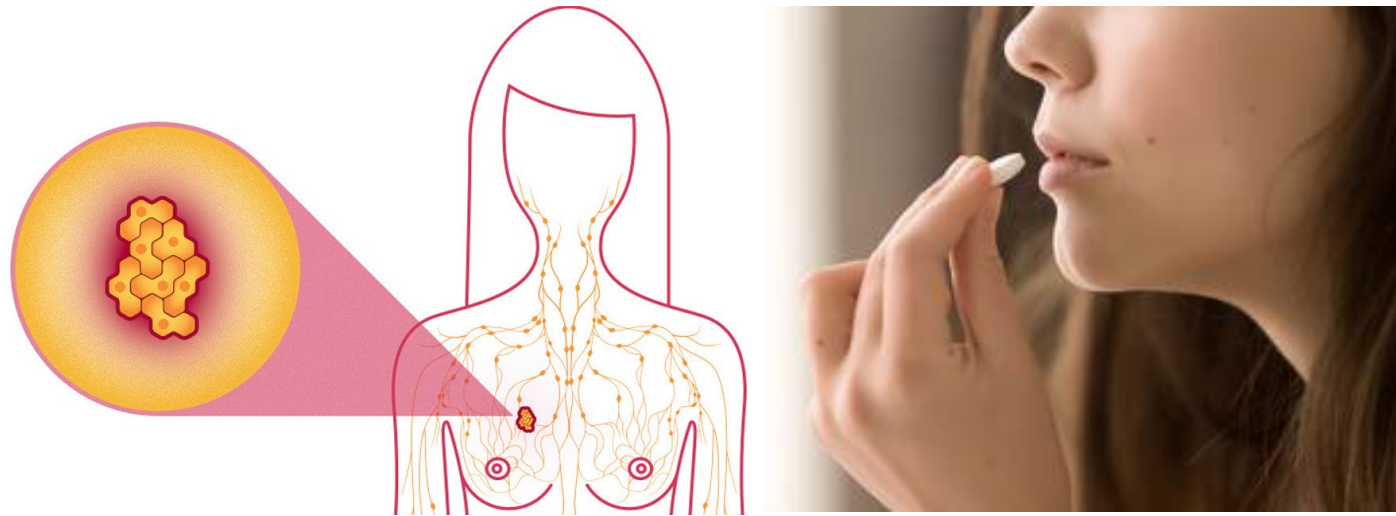
- The lifetime risk of cancer for people born since 1960 is >50%.
- **Over half of people** who are currently adults under the age of 65 years will be diagnosed with cancer at some point in their lifetime.

Breast Cancer Rates INCREASING



- Breast cancer is **the leading cause** of cancer-related death among females worldwide.
- In 2012, an estimated 1.7 million cases and 521,900 deaths occurred.

Modern BC STILL Causing CANCER



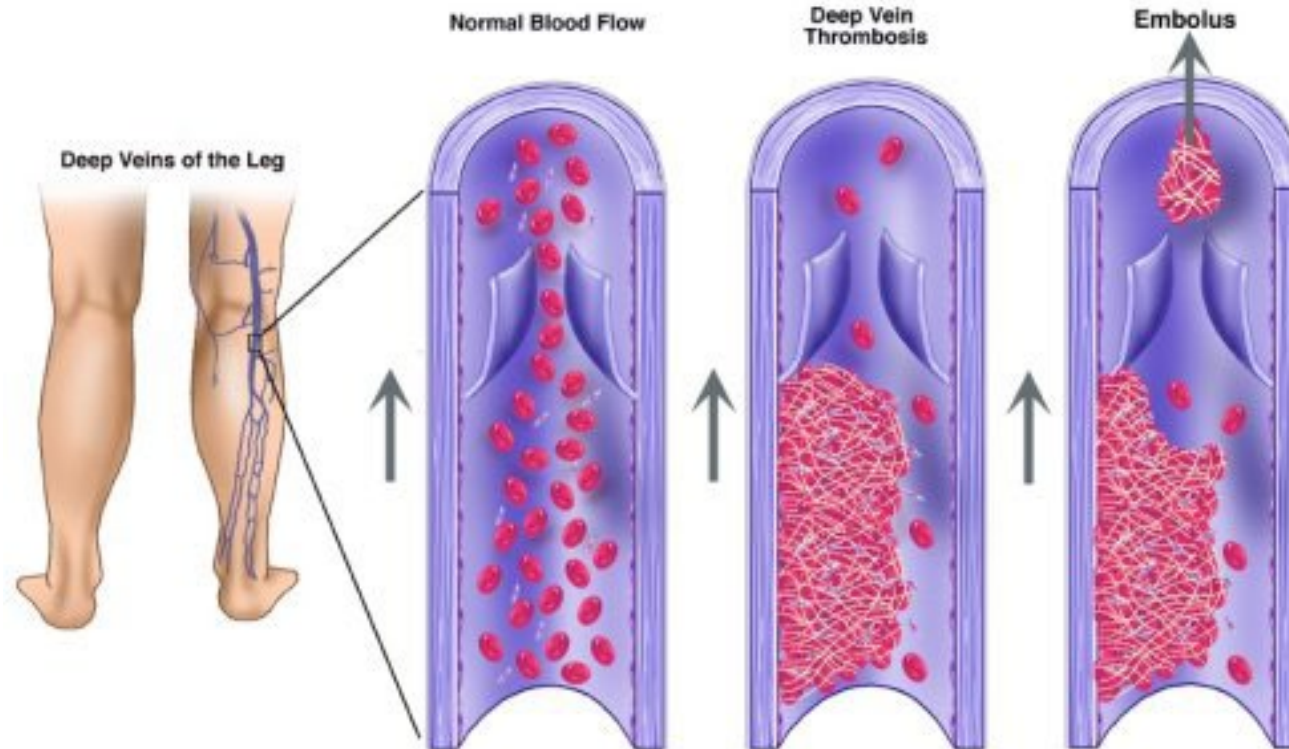
- Among 1.8 million women who were followed on average for 10.9 years (a total of 19.6 million person-years), 11,517 cases of breast cancer occurred.
- As compared with women who had never used hormonal contraception, the relative **risk of breast cancer** among all current and recent users of hormonal contraception was 1.20 (95% confidence interval [CI], 1.14 to 1.26).
- This risk increased from 1.09 (95% CI, 0.96 to 1.23) with less than 1 year of use to 1.38 (95% CI, 1.26 to 1.51) with more than 10 years of use (P=0.002).

Birth Control INCREASES STROKE by 50%



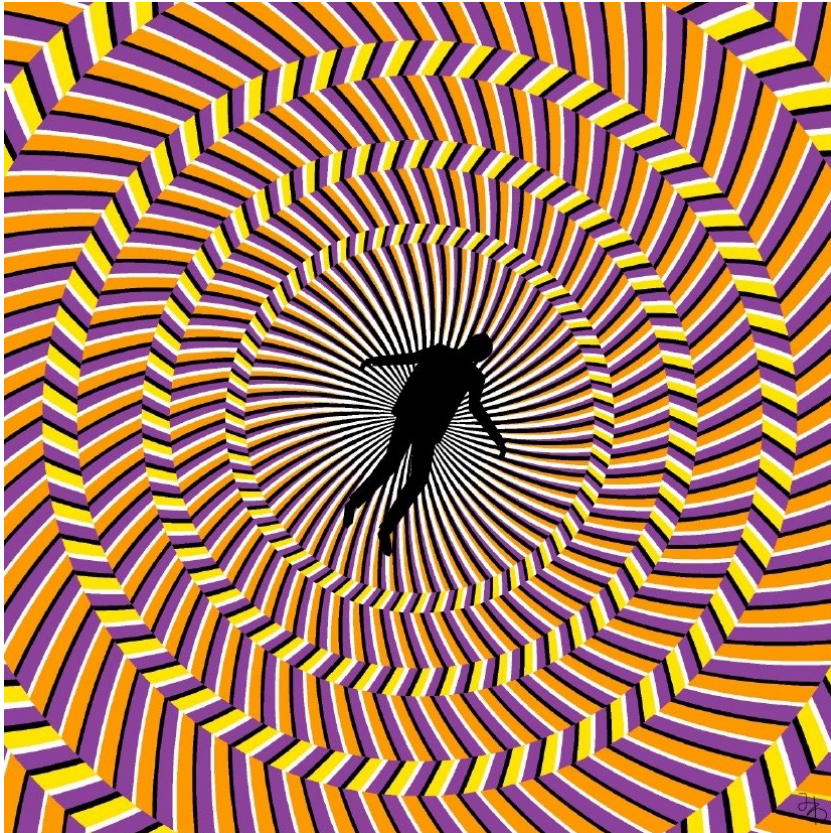
- In oral contraceptive users, *plasma levels of practically all coagulation factors increase.*
- In particular, Factor VII and X may increase by up to 170% of their baseline values, whereas fibrinogen levels usually increase by 10–20% of baseline values...
- This therapy increases by twofold **the relative risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE)** and **by 50% that of fatal or disabling stroke** while also increasing the early risk of myocardial infarction and having no protective effect against coronary heart disease after longer-term use.

High Estrogen, Coagulated Blood, Blood Clots, Stroke



- Use of oral contraceptives (OC) that combine a progestogen with synthetic ethinyl estradiol (EE) is associated with **increased risk** of venous thromboembolism.

High Estrogen, Coagulated Blood, Less Blood to Brain



- The aim of the study was to evaluate the correlation between **hormonal contraceptives and sex hormones levels as a possible cause of vertigo** related to coagulation disorders and fibrinolyse...
- An increased concentration of estrogens in serum may have an additional negative effect on a possibility of a thromboembolic episode.
- In the female patients interested in oral contraception, the prophylactic exclusion of risk factors for a thromboembolic disease seems to be vital.

Exposure Begins BEFORE BIRTH



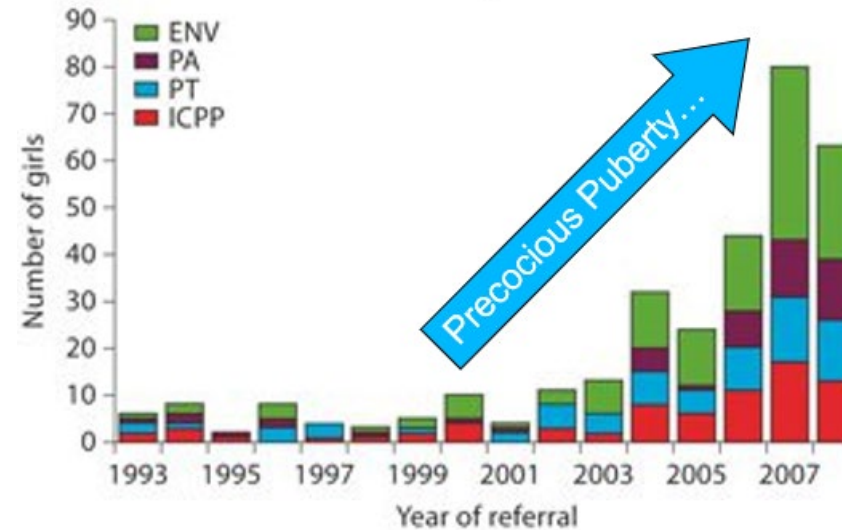
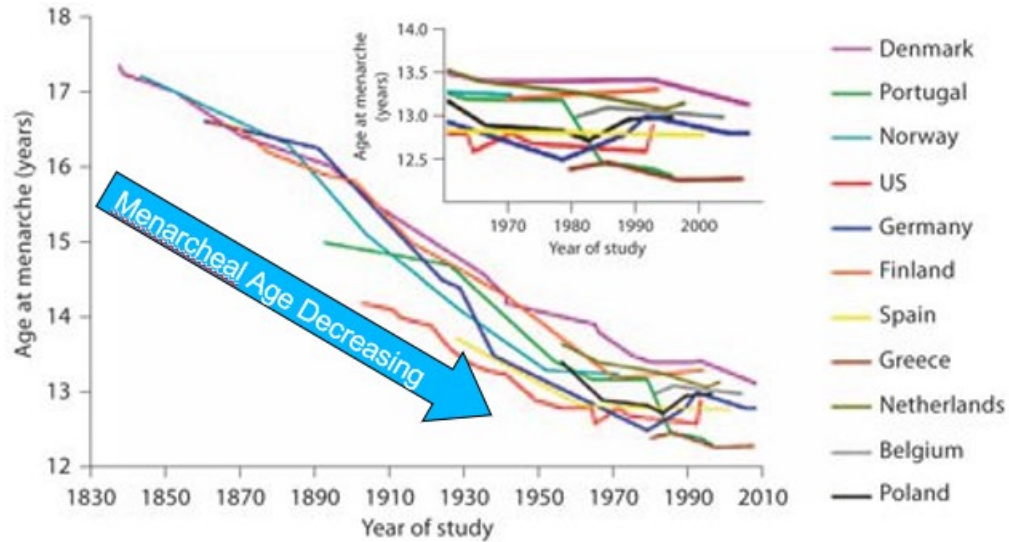
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 2005

BODY BURDEN: THE POLLUTION IN NEWBORNS

Body Burden: The
Pollution in
Newborns

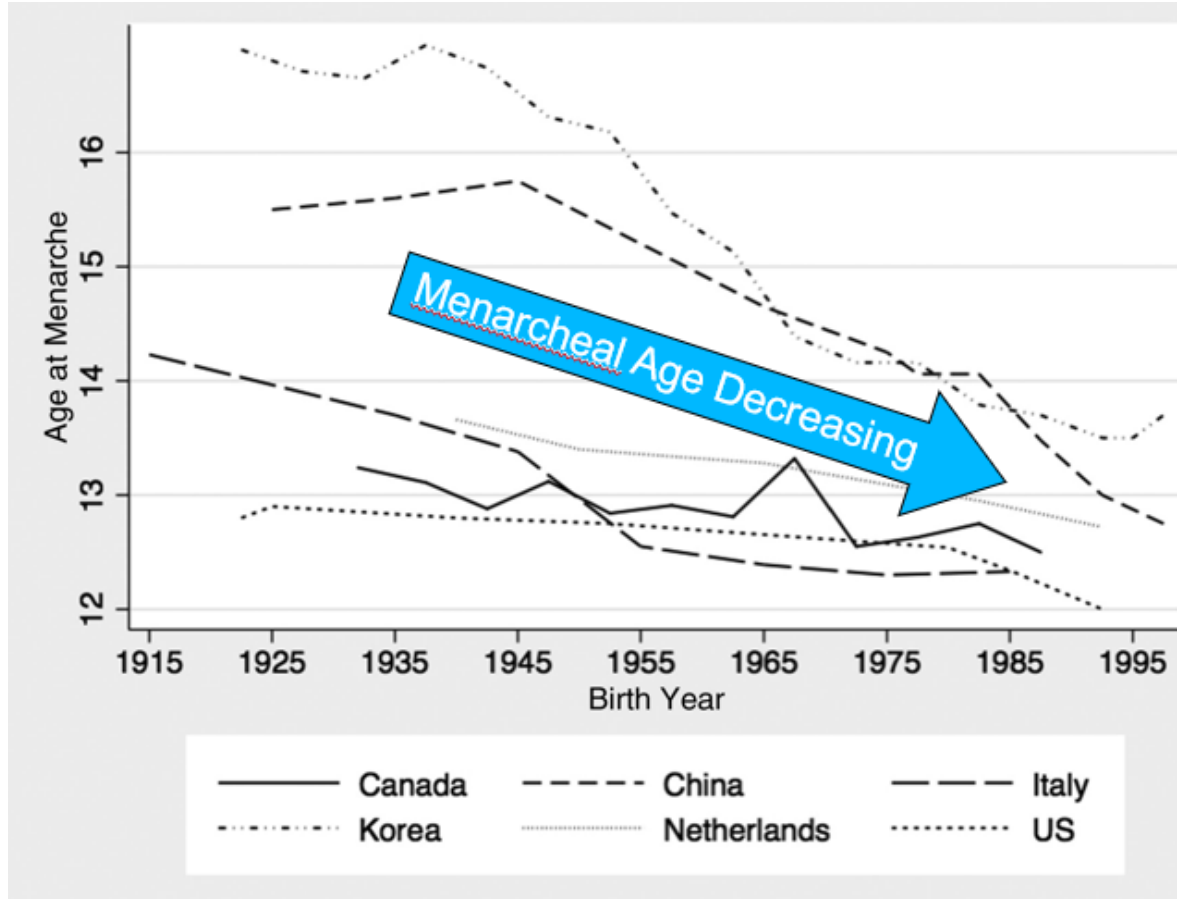
- In a study spearheaded by the Environmental Working Group (EWG) in collaboration with Commonweal, researchers at two major laboratories found an average of **200 industrial chemicals and pollutants** in umbilical cord blood from 10 babies born in August and September of 2004 in U.S. hospitals...
- Of the 287 chemicals we detected in umbilical cord blood, we know that 180 cause cancer in humans or animals, 217 are toxic to the brain and nervous system, and 208 cause birth defects or abnormal development in animal tests.
- The dangers of pre- or post-natal exposure to this complex mixture of carcinogens, developmental toxins and neurotoxins have never been studied.

Precocious Puberty INCREASING



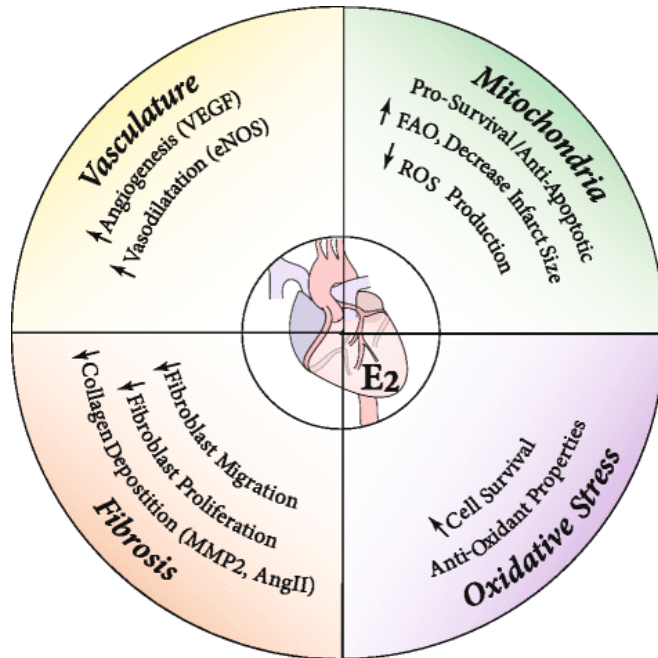
- Before the 1980s, the mean **age at onset** of breast development was consistently reported to be approximately 11 years in both American and European studies.
- However, data from the American population-based Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) conducted from 1988 to 1994 showed mean ages at onset of puberty in girls **well below 10 years**.

Age of Menarche DECREASING



- The age at menarche declined from 14.25 in Chinese girls born before 1976 to 12.60 in girls born after 2000, with an estimated decline of **0.51 years per decade** ($P < .001$).
- The downward trend of age at menarche for rural girls was greater than for urban girls (0.62 vs 0.35 years per decade; $P < .001$).

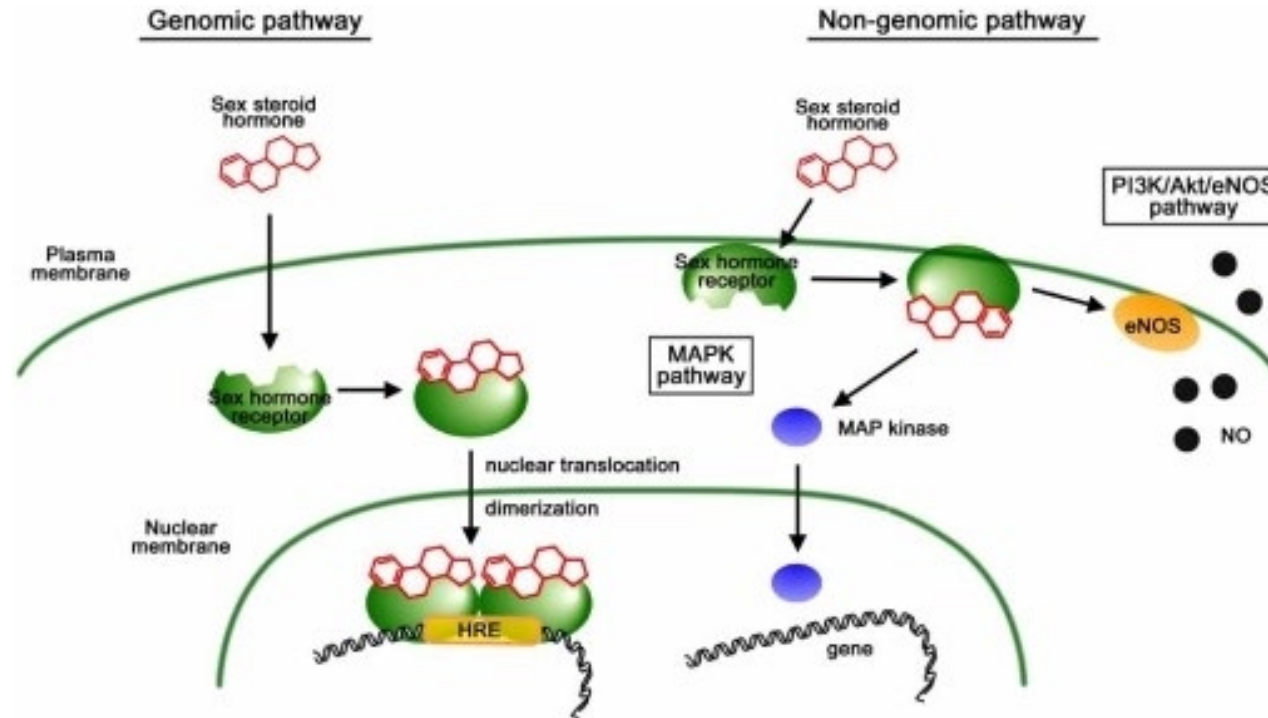
Estrogen OVERVIEW



- *Epidemiologic studies have previously suggested that premenopausal females have reduced incidence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) when compared to age-matched males, and the incidence and severity of CVD **increases postmenopause.***
- Biol Sex Differ. 2017 Oct 24;8(1):33. PMID: 29065927

Generally, women suffer less life-threatening and chronic illnesses than men, such as cardio(cerebro)vascular diseases, certain cancers, chronic fibrogenic disorders (atherosclerosis, renal and liver fibrosis), and emphysema. Compared with age-adjusted men, women have lower mortality rates **for the 15 leading causes of death...**

Non-Genomic Effects of Estrogen



- In addition to the effects on the female reproductive functions, estrogens also **play a significant role** in the regulation of skeletal homeostasis, lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, electrolyte balance, skin physiology, the cardiovascular system and the central nervous system.

Key Concept



Excessive Estrogen ≠ Excessive E1, E2 or E3

- Any estrogenic ligand (bioidentical HRT, EDCs, Metalloestrogens, Mold biotoxins, etc.) in excess **could trigger estrogen-response elements in any location, in any tissue and at any time all over the body.** Think BEYOND HORMONES and more about the total environmental, estrogenic load.

Mycoestrogens Are TOXIC ESTROGENS

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P. Balaguer et al./C. R. Biologies 340 (2017) 414–420

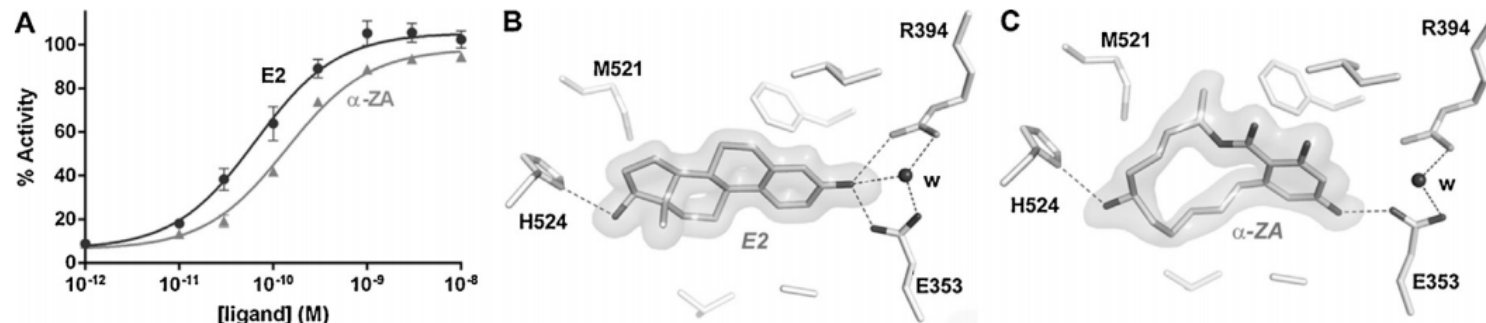
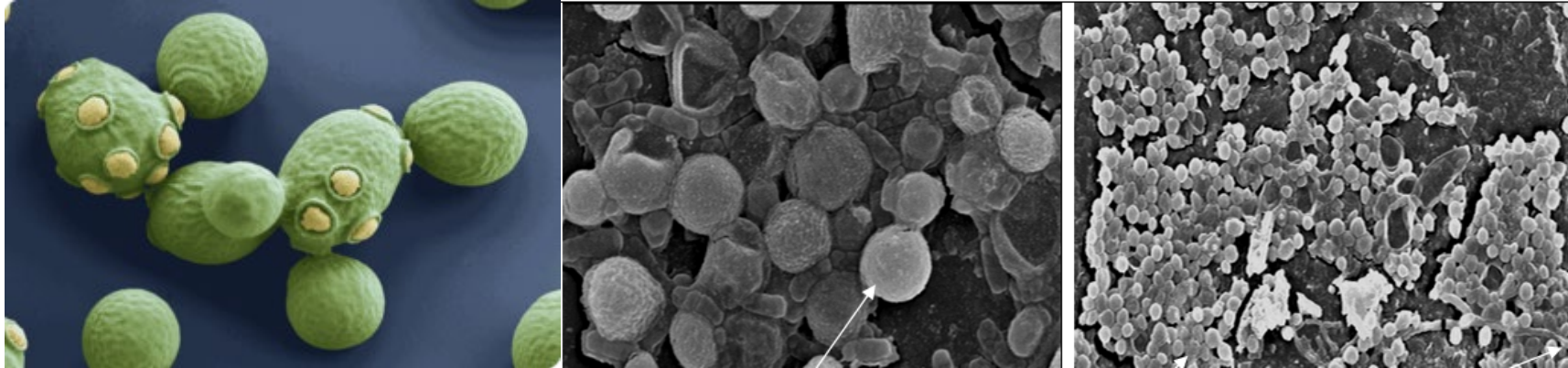


Fig. 2. The mycoestrogen α -zearalanol is a full estrogen ($ER\alpha$) agonist. Relative transcriptional activity of $ER\alpha$ in HGELN- $ER\alpha$ cells in the presence of estradiol or α -zearalanol (100% as 10 nM E2) (A). Interaction networks of estradiol (B) and α -zearalanol (C) with residues of the $ER\alpha$ -ligand-binding domain (LBD). The volume around the ligands represents their electron density.

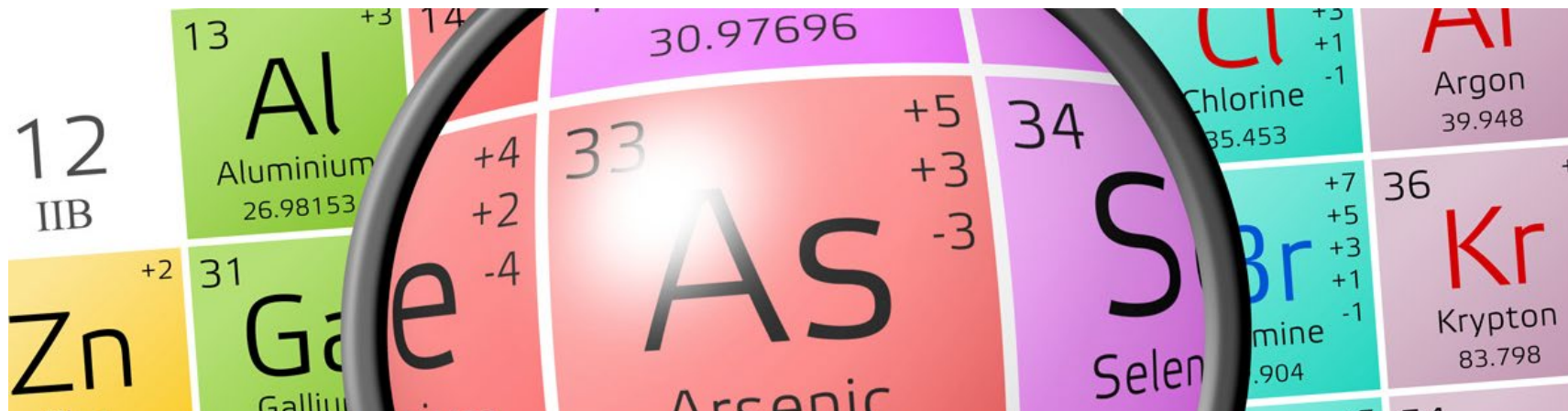
- The smallest compounds making fewer contacts with the receptor cavity are generally associated with lower binding affinities, whereas bigger EDCs adopting a binding mode reminiscent of that used by the endogenous ligands are characterized by higher interaction capacities.
- This is, for example, the case of the mycoestrogen α -zearalanol (α -ZA), which **acts as a full $ER\alpha$ agonist** (Fig. 2A) and binds to ERs with high-affinity (K_d of 0.29 nM and 1.88 nM for $ER\alpha$ and $ER\beta$, respectively, to be compared to 0.017 nM and 0.068 nM for E2).

Estrogen STIMULATES 8X Candida Growth



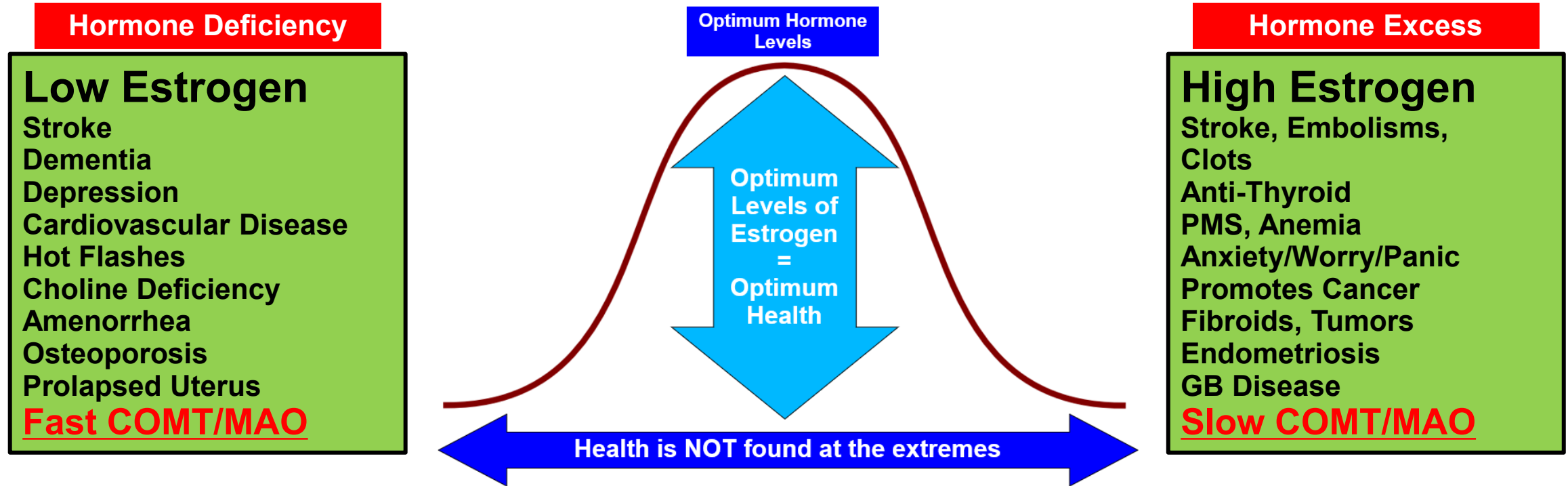
- Estradiol (E(2)) stimulates colonization of the vagina by *Candida albicans*.
- Although this yeast expresses an estrogen-binding protein (EBP), the cellular target for estrogenic modulation of this infection is unresolved.
- Findings support direct E(2)-induced *C. albicans* growth as well as indirect effects via E(2)-induced changes in the vaginal epithelium... We confirmed that our isolate of *C. albicans* contained a high-affinity EBP, with no detectable affinity for DES.
- **Vaginal colonization by *C. albicans* was 8.6-fold greater** in response to in vivo treatment with E(2) than with the comparable dose regimen of DES.

Metalloestrogens BIND Nuclear Estrogen Receptors



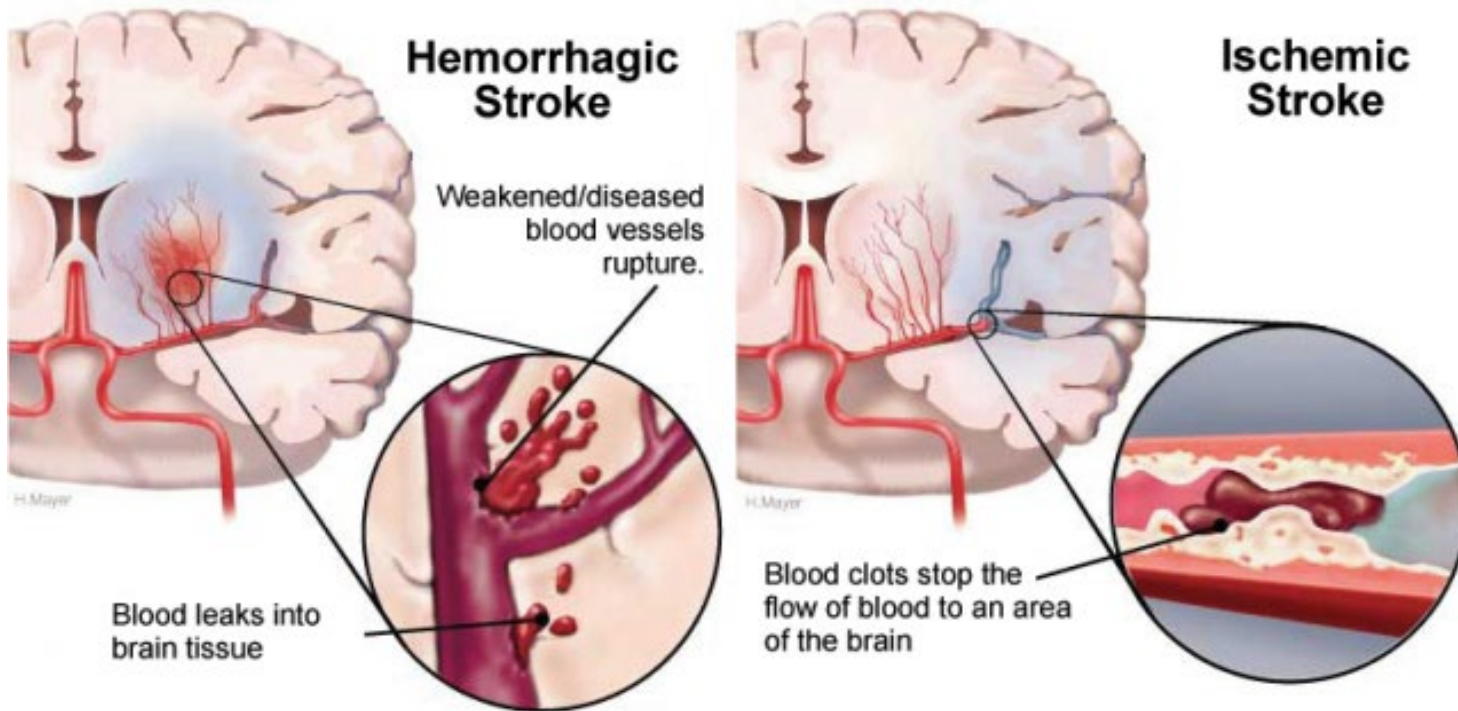
- Recent reports of the ability of certain metal ions to also bind to oestrogen receptors and to give rise to oestrogen agonist responses in vitro and in vivo has resulted in the realisation that environmental oestrogens can also be inorganic and such xenoestrogens have been termed metalloestrogens.
- This report highlights studies which show metalloestrogens to include **aluminium, antimony, arsenite, barium, cadmium, chromium (Cr(II)), cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenite, tin and vanadate.**
- The potential for these metal ions to add to the burden of aberrant oestrogen signalling within the human breast is discussed.

Estrogen Bell Curve



** Estrogen excess can be relative, ie caused by low progesterone OR by normal progesterone levels and ELEVATED estrogen, both natural and synthetic.

Post-Menopausal Women Higher CVD Risk



© Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada

- In women, the risk of CVD is much lower than in men until 50 years of age, **but it rises dramatically after menopause.**
- It has been hypothesized that **lower levels of endogenous estrogens** and higher endogenous androgens that occur as a consequence of the menopausal transition **might mediate the increased CVD risk later in life in post-menopausal women.**

Women Have More Strokes, Worse w/ Early Menopause

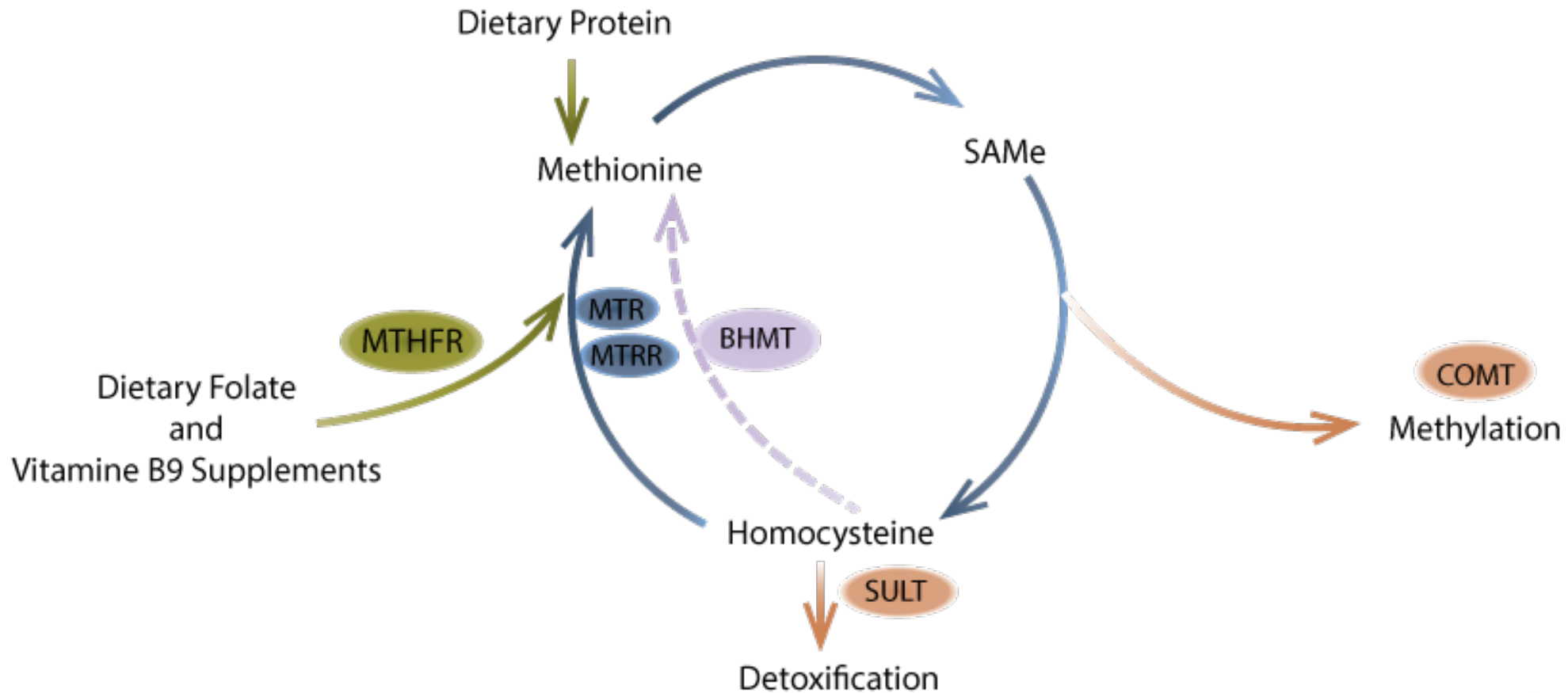


Premature or early-onset menopause in women younger than 45 years were **associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease and all-cause mortality**...the relative risks (95% CIs) were **1.50 (1.28-1.76) for overall CHD**, 1.11 (1.03-1.20) for fatal CHD, **1.23 (0.98-1.53) for overall stroke**, 0.99 (0.92-1.07) for stroke mortality, 1.19 (1.08-1.31) for CVD mortality, and 1.12 (1.03-1.21) for all-cause mortality.

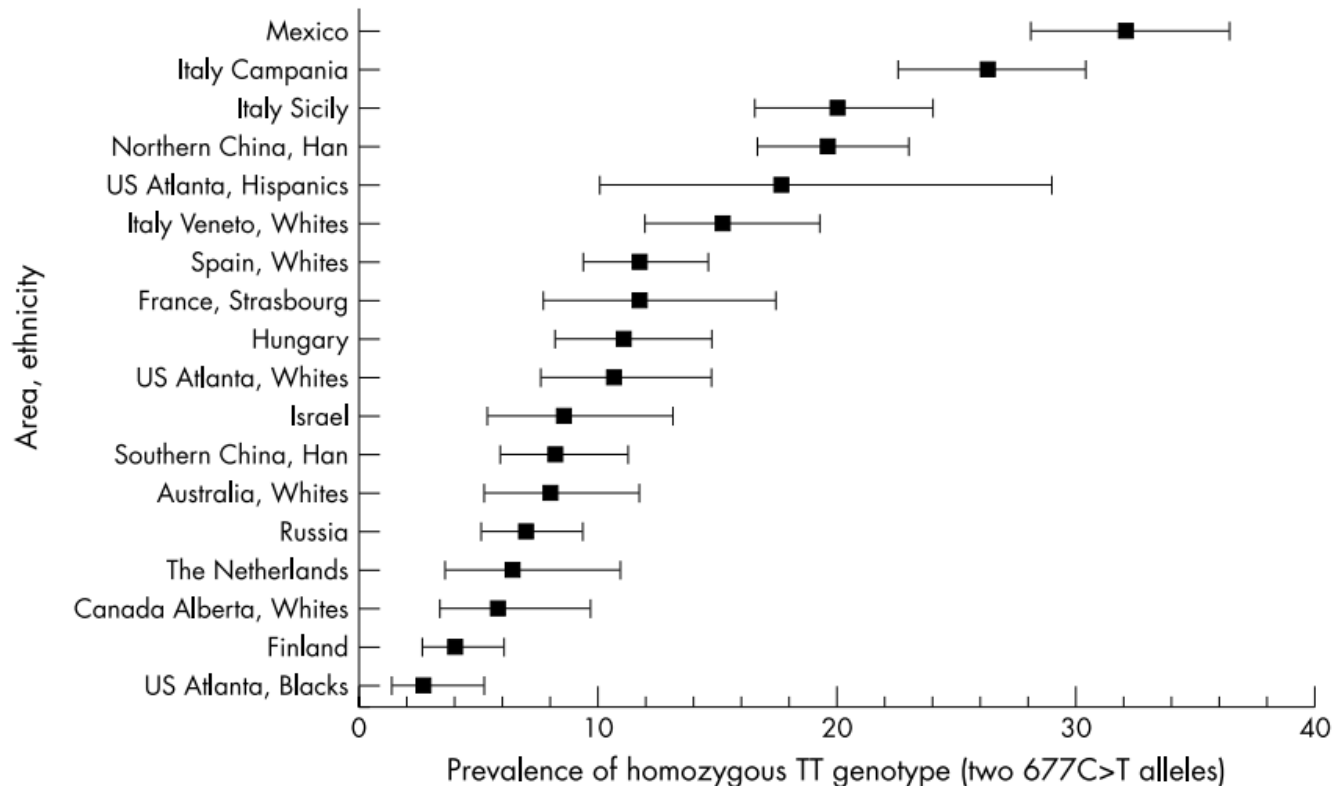
MTHFR = Bottle Neck for Estrogen Detoxification



Methylation Cycle – Elegant Biochemistry

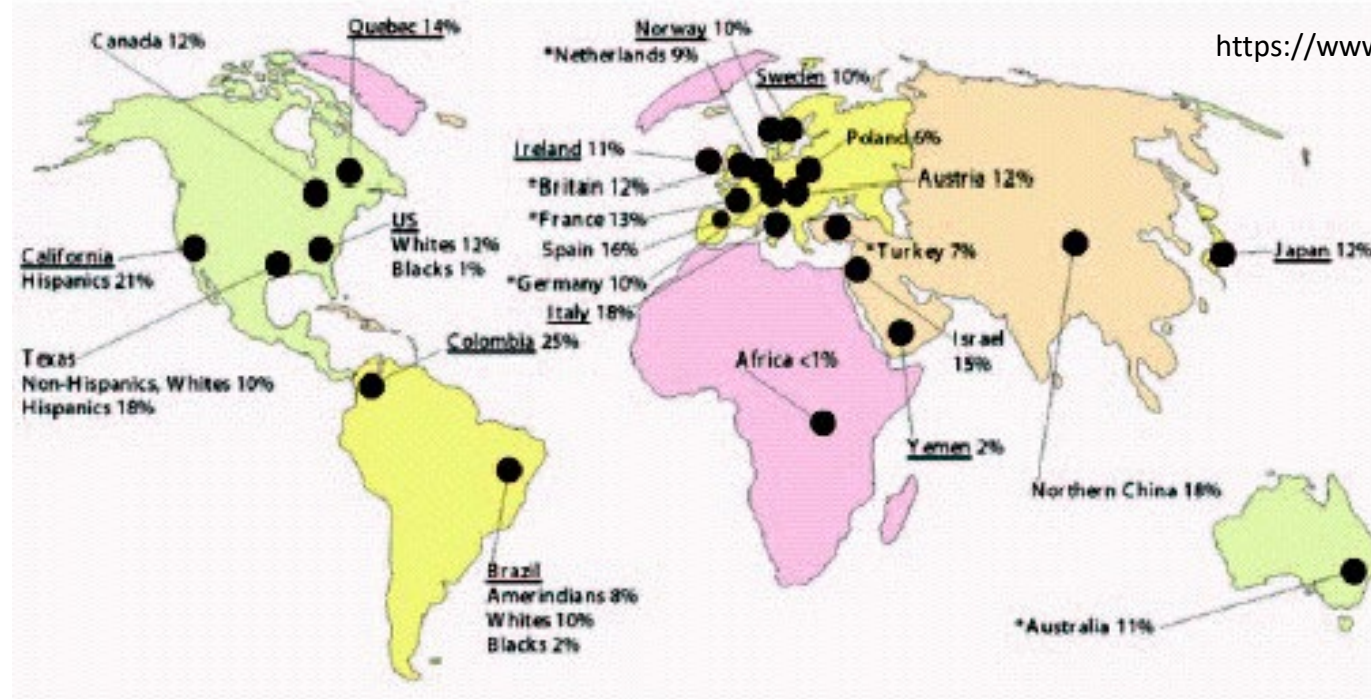


MTHFR WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION



- The distribution of the allele showed marked ethnic and geographical variation. The homozygous TT genotype was particularly common in northern China (20%), southern Italy (26%), and Mexico (32%).
- There was also some evidence for geographical gradients in Europe (north to south increase) and China (north to south decrease).
- The TT genotype frequency was low among newborns of African ancestry, intermediate among newborns of European origin, and high among newborns of American Hispanic ancestry.

Global Distribution of MTHFR Genes



- **The heterozygous 677CT genotype ranges from 13% in Africans to 51% in Italians and 44% in North American Caucasians.** The homozygous 677TT rate in the last group is 12%. The prevalence of heterozygous genotype 1298AC among Caucasians in the United States was 47%, and that of the homozygous 1298AA mutant allele was 7.9%.

Homozygous VS. Heterozygous

- The data demonstrate that 677C T polymorphisms, whether homozygous or heterozygous, are significantly associated with ASD.
- The homozygous (TT) individuals are reported to have **an approximately 50% decrease in MTHFR enzyme activity, and the heterozygous (CT) a 30% decrease in enzyme activity** as measured in their lymphocytes

Compound Heterozygous 60% Reduction

- Enzyme activity and thermolability were assessed in bacterial extracts.
- The activity of the wild-type cDNA was designated as 100%; mutant enzymes containing the 1298 and 677 mutations separately had 68% (+/-5.0) and 45% (+/-10.8), respectively, of control activity while **the enzyme containing both mutations had 41% (+/-12.8) of control activity.**
- The 1298 mutation was not associated with a thermolabile enzyme.

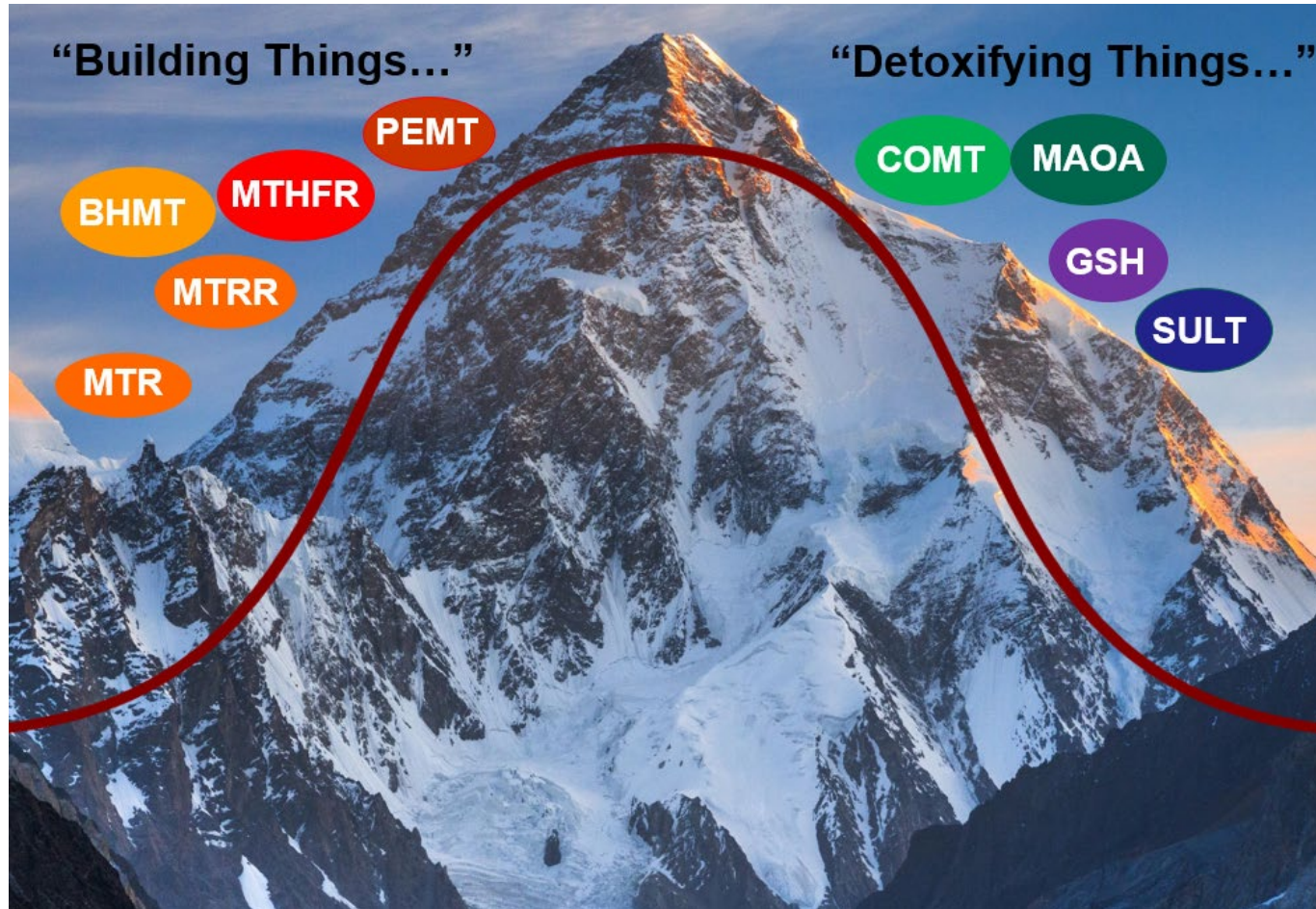
MTHFR & MTRR 15X HIGHER in Women w/ Spontaneous Abortions

- The distribution frequency (18/118, 15.3%) of the MTHFR 677TT genotype was significantly higher in the abortion group ($\chi^2 = 11.006$, $P = 0.004$) than in the control group (2/174, 1.1%); on the other hand, the distribution frequency of the MTHFR A1298C genotype did not significantly differ between the abortion and control groups ($\chi(2) = 0.441$, $P = 0.507$).
- The distribution frequency of the MTRR A66G genotype was also significantly higher in the abortion group (14/118, 11.9%; $\chi(2) = 10.503$, $P = 0.005$) than in the control group (8/174, 4.6%).
- The **MTHFR C677T and MTRR A66G polymorphisms are significantly correlated** with the occurrence of spontaneous abortion.

MTHFR Increases Risk of Stroke 40%

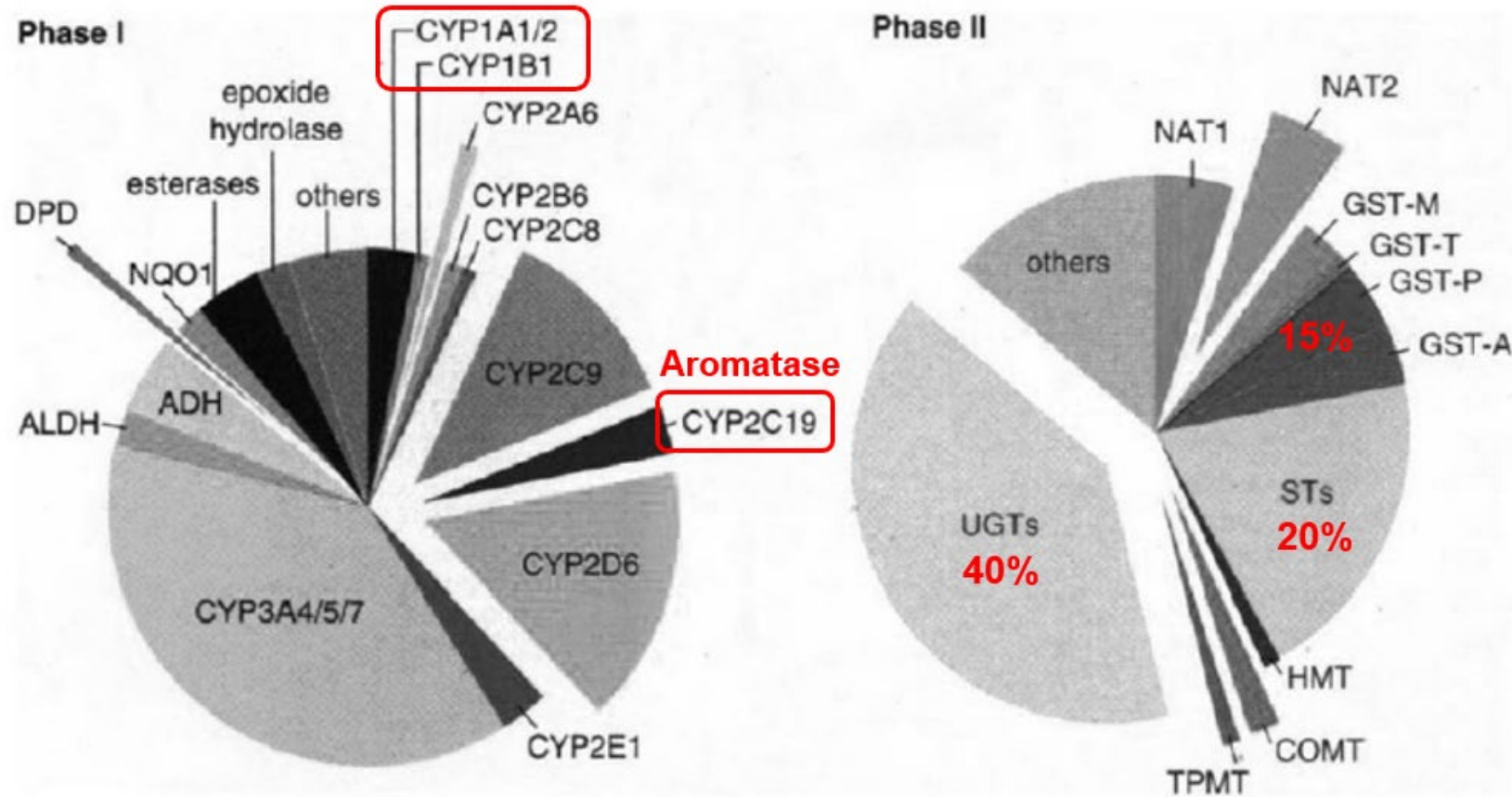
- To investigate the possible associations between the MTHFR gene polymorphism and ischemic stroke, we performed a meta-analysis...
- Statistically significant association with ischemic stroke was identified for allele T polymorphism of MTHFR [fixed-effects OR=1.28, 95% confidence interval (95% CI): 1.17-1.40, $P < 0.00001$] and marginally significant association was detected with genotype CT of MTHFR (fixed-effects OR=1.13, 95% CI: 1.01-1.27, $P = 0.04$) and genotype TT of MTHFR (fixed-effects OR=1.43, 95% CI: 1.20-1.70, $P < 0.001$).
- The results suggested that **the MTHFR C667T genetic polymorphism was significantly associated with increased risk of ischemic stroke.**

A Better Perspective of Methylation



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Phase 1 vs Phase 2 Distribution



Phase 2 Detox Pathways

Table 3. Major phase II detoxification activities in humans

Reaction	Enzyme	Localization ^a	Substrates
H ₂ O	Epoxide hydrolase	Microsomes Cytosol	Epoxides
Glutathione	Glutathione transferases	Microsomes	Electrophiles
Glucuronic acid (UDPGA) ^b	Glucuronyl transferases	Microsomes	Phenols, thiols, amines Carboxylic acids
Sulfuric acid (PAPS) ^b	Sulfotransferase	Cytosol	Phenols, thiols, amines
Methyl Group (SAM) ^b	N- and O- methyl transferases	Cytosol Microsomes	Phenols, amines
Acetic acid (Acetyl-CoA) ^b	N-acetyl transferases	Cytosol	Amines
Amino acids (Acetyl-CoA, taurine, glycine)	Amino acid transferases	Microsomes	Carboxylic acids

^a Microsome refers to membrane-associated activities but these activities may be localized to the cellular membrane or to internal membranes; cytosol refers to soluble activities present in the cytosolic portion of the cell

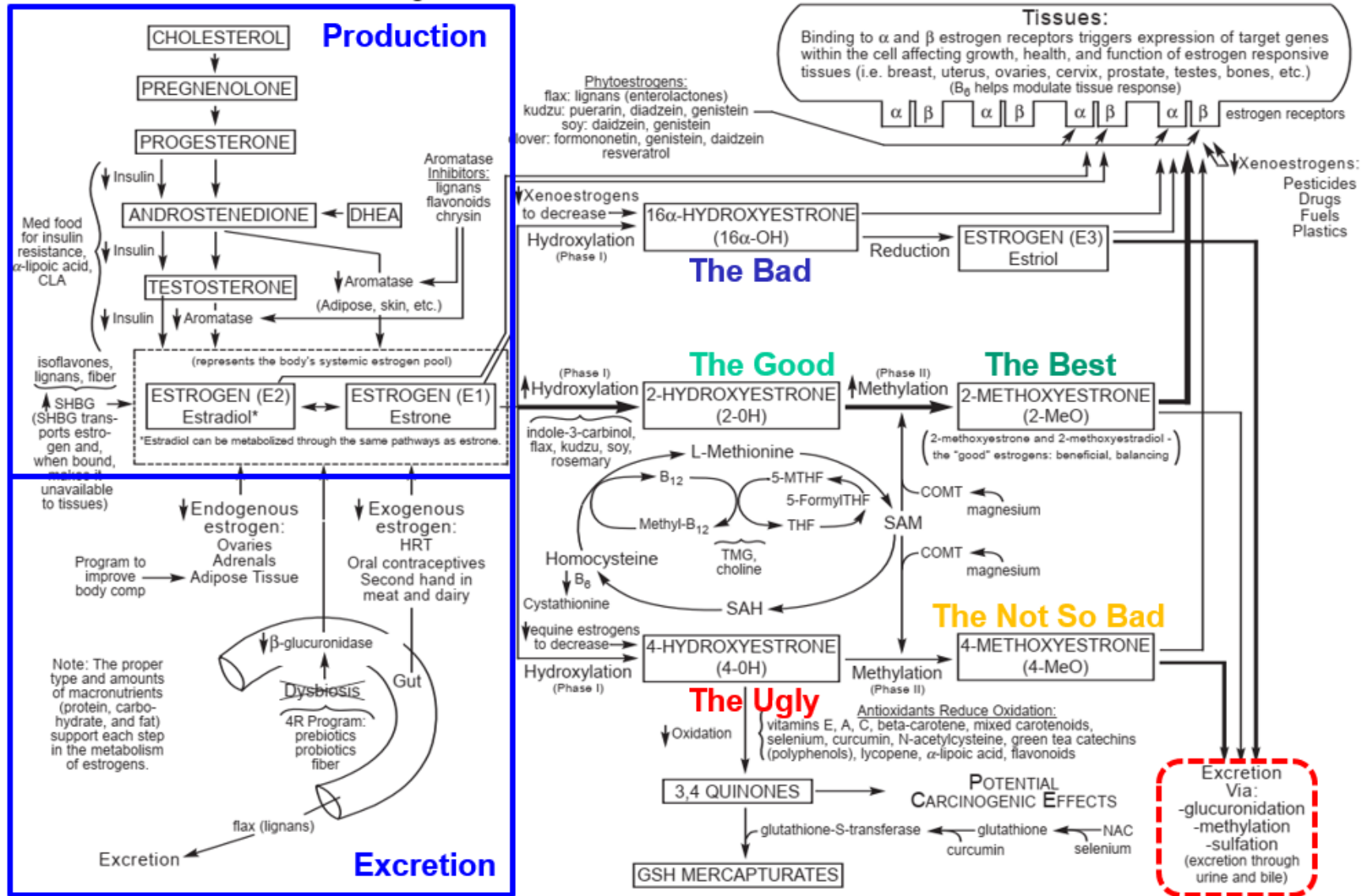
^b Abbreviations in brackets are co-substrates: UDPGA = uridine - 3', 5' - diphosphoglucuronic acid; PAPS = 3' - phosphoadenosine 5' - phosphosulfate; SAM = S - adenosylmethionine; CoA = coenzyme A.

Data from Vermeulen.⁴

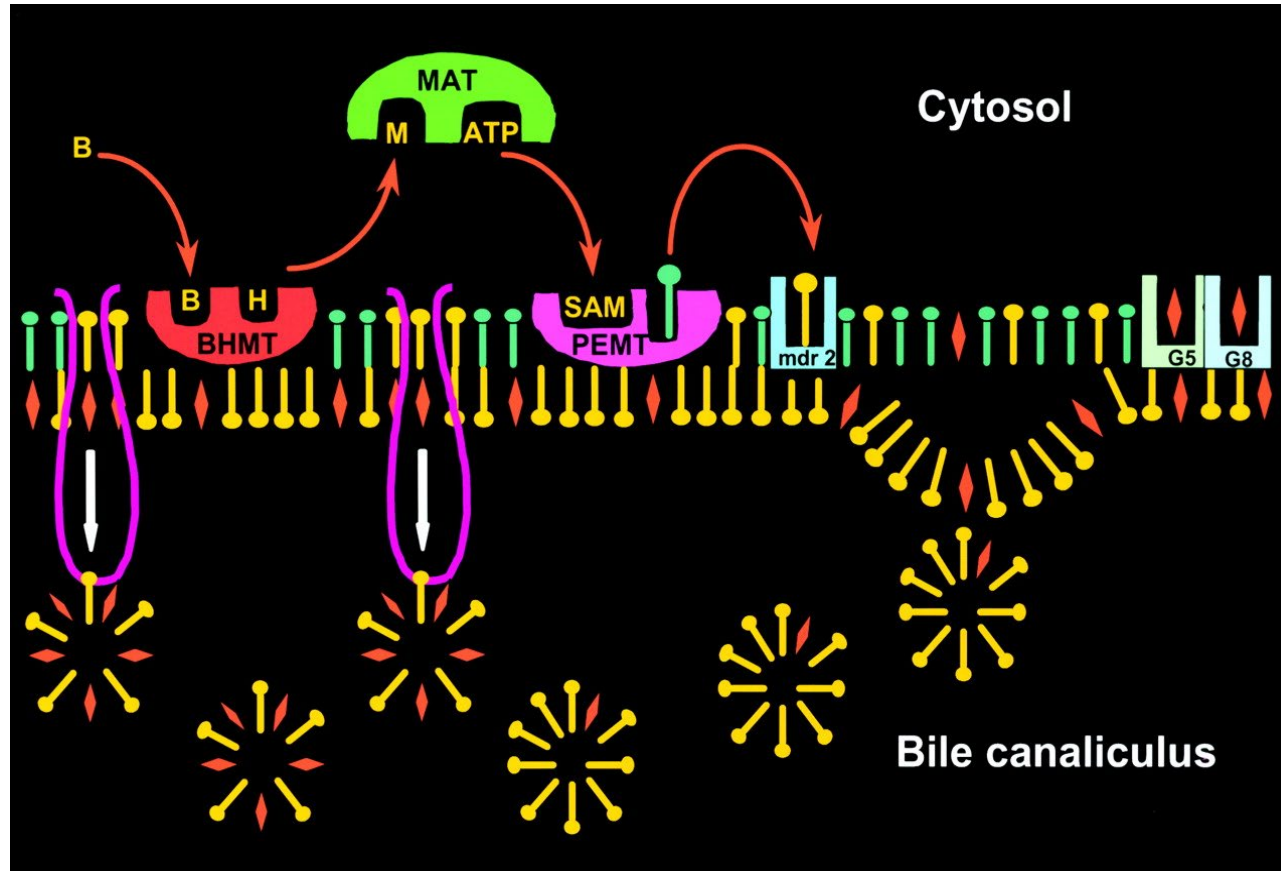
Hormones are *phenol* compounds and they are removed through these 3 main pathways...

Figure 1.

Nutritional Influences on Estrogen Metabolism



GB Function Methylation Dependent

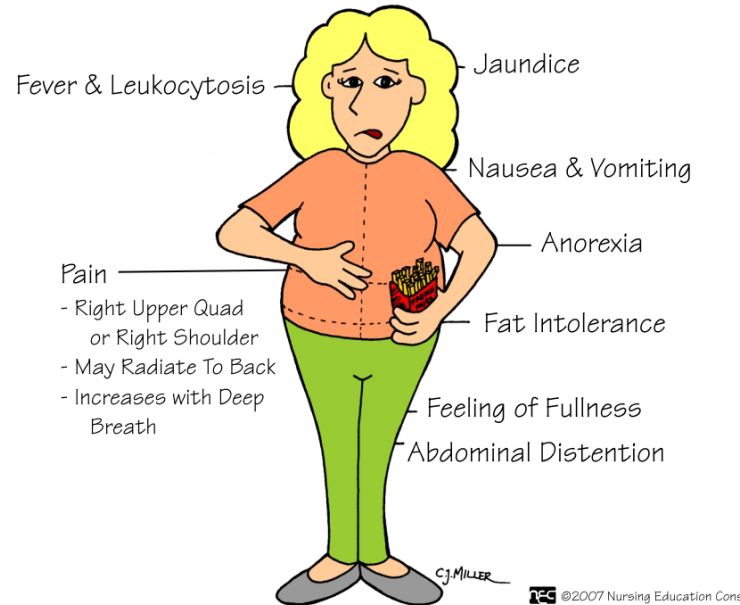


- We have shown that BHMT and PEMT, enzymes involved in the methylation of PE to PC, localized to canalicular membranes...and believe that local synthesis of PC, together with the presence of SR-BI, facilitates the excretion of cholesterol into the bile.

Excess Estrogen Causes GB Sludge



CHOLECYSTITIS



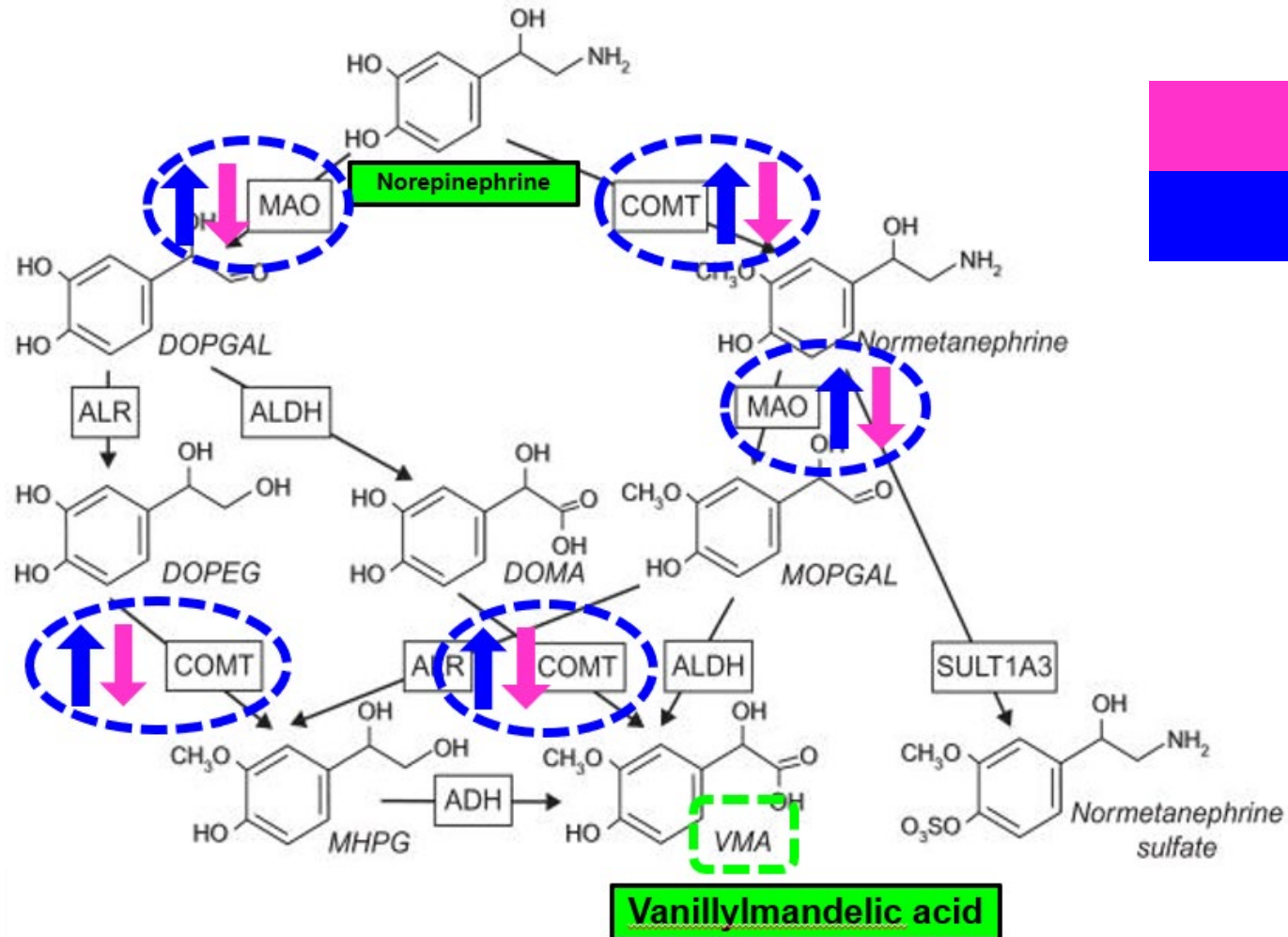
- **Estrogens and their metabolites are involved in pathogenesis of cholestasis diseases**, such as intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP), and cholestasis caused by postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy and administration of oral contraceptives.

TUDCA (Taurine) and Methionine Reduce “SYRUP” Caused by Glucoronides



- Chronic liver disease induces an acquired deficiency of methionine adenosyltransferase, which catalyzes SAMe formation from methionine leading to a depletion of the amount of SAMe and potential **impairment of detoxifying processes** in the liver.
- Our previous experimental works demonstrated that simultaneous **treatment with UDCA and SAMe may exert beneficial, additive effect ameliorating cholestasis.**

Gut, Epigenetics and Neurotransmitters



Estrogens
Testosterone

Estrogens INHIBIT MAO-A Brain Activity



ESTROGEN DOMINANCE

The hormonal imbalances that can cause:

- Mood swings & depression around cycle time
- Weight gain
- Breast tenderness & edema
- Variations or skipped cycles, infertility
- Vaginal dryness or itchiness
- Excessive or scanty blood flow during periods
- Cyclic insomnia, night sweats & fatigue
- And more!

Butternutrition.com

- The present study provides strong evidence of a strict relationship between estrogen receptor and monoamine oxidase A activity in human cells of neural origin, thus favoring the hypothesis of **an antidepressive effect of estrogens** exerted via inhibition of the monoamine oxidative pathway.

COMT Decreased 30% by Estrogen

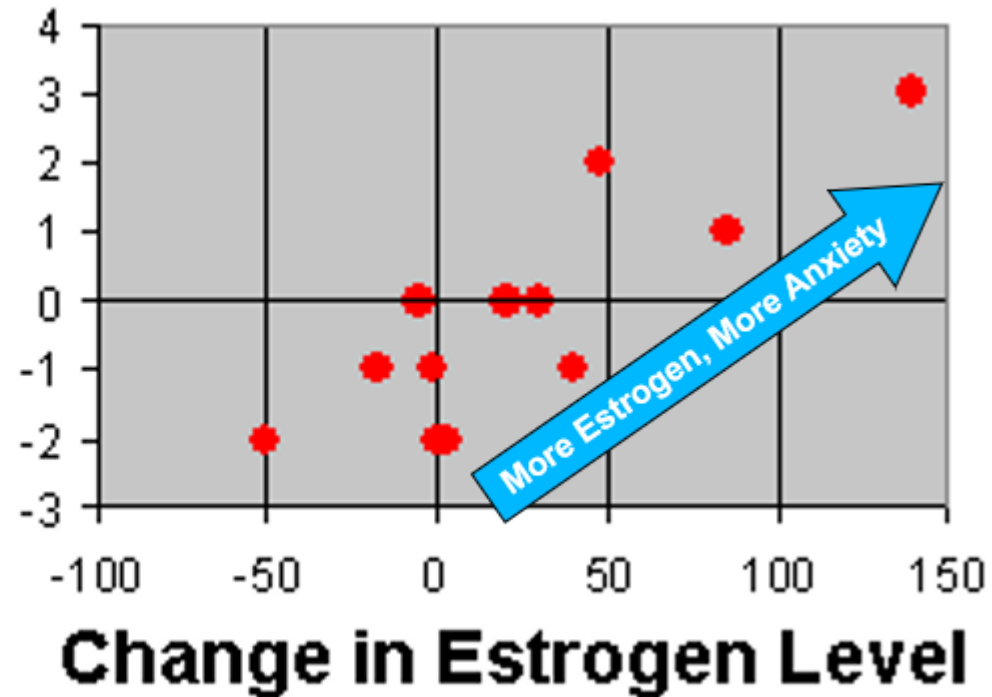


- The COMT enzyme activity is reduced epigenetically by estrogen with 30% decrease in activity in females compared to males.
- **The Met158 carriers are more sensitive to stress and exhibit higher anxiety** and reactivity to lower levels of stress.

Estrogen Down-Regulates COMT

Change in Anxiety Score (down is better)

SNPs
COMT



- We propose that E2 decreased COMT activity through down-regulation of its gene and protein expression mediated via ER interaction with response elements in the promoter region of the gene.
- Our findings may explain the **lower of COMT activity in women compared to that in men**, and, in part, the beneficial effects of E2 therapy in post-menopausal Parkinson's disease patients.

<http://psycheducation.org/hormones-and-mood-introduction/basic-information-about-estrogen-in-psychiatry/>

COMT +/- Raises Anxiety, Lowers Heart Rate Variability

- We examined whether the COMT Val158Met variant could increase the risk of GAD through decreased resting parasympathetic nervous control in an age-specific manner...
- Our findings are the first to demonstrate that COMT Val158Met polymorphism is **associated with risk of GAD** via reduced resting parasympathetic nervous control, an age-specific risk pathway.



Catecholamine/Dopamine Bell Curve

Neurotransmitter or Receptor Deficiency

Low Catecholamine
Food Cravings
ADD/ADHD
Addictions
Substance abuse
Anger
Impulsivity
High Risk Behavior
Excessive Sleepiness

Optimum Neurotransmitter and Receptor Levels

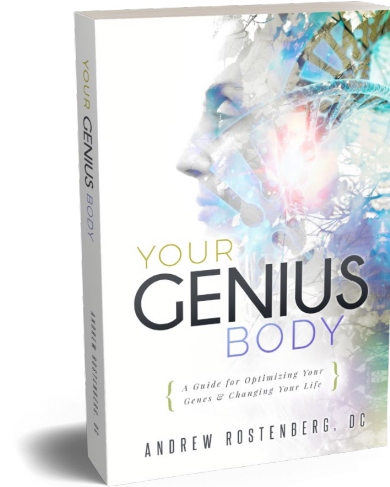
Neurotransmitter or Receptor Excess

High Catecholamine
Schizophrenia
Aggression/Violence
Delirium
Anxiety/Panic/Worry
Tachycardia
High BP
Insomnia
Paranoia
Chronic Pain



** Dopamine deficiency can be relative, ie caused by low dopamine OR by normal dopamine levels and ELEVATED serotonin.

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