

Proceeding Paper

# AG1, a Novel Foundational Nutrition Supplement, Demonstrates Increased Bioaccessibility and Bioavailability of Minerals Compared to a Tablet Multivitamin In Vitro <sup>†</sup>

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<sup>†</sup> Presented at the 3rd International Electronic Conference on Nutrients, 1–15 November 2023; Available online: <https://iecn2023.sciforum.net/>.

**Abstract:** More than 57% of US adults take dietary supplements with the most common being daily multivitamins. Daily multivitamins are typically formulated in a pill or tablet form, however new options using a powder form to be mixed with water are being utilized to increase bioavailability. While limited data is available, the theory is that multivitamins tablets must be adequately dissolved before entering the small intestine for assimilation, while powders come pre-dissolved before consumption and theoretically ensures enhanced bioavailability. Our aim was to investigate the bioaccessibility and bioavailability of minerals [magnesium (Mg), zinc (Zn), calcium (Ca), and potassium (K)] using a novel Foundational Nutrition supplement called AG1 compared to a tablet multivitamin. AG1 contains vitamins and minerals comparable to multivitamin tablets, but also includes prebiotics, probiotics, and phytonutrients. We employed the adapted Simulator of Human Intestinal Microbial Ecosystem (SHIME<sup>®</sup>) model to assess bioaccessibility and bioavailability of the study products using a simulated stomach and small intestine physiological environment equipped with a dialysis membrane (methylcellulose) to emulate absorption. Luminal contents were collected at the end of the stomach, duodenum, and 1-, 2-, and 3-h after small intestine absorption simulation (dialysis) to assess bioaccessibility. The dialysis solution was measured at 1-, 2-, and 3-h to assess bioavailability. A significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) percentage of the total amount of all minerals given at baseline was present at the end of the stomach and duodenum portion for the powder form vs. the tablet. There was a significantly higher % maximal concentration ( $C_{max}$ ), bioavailability, and bioaccessibility for Mg, Ca, and Zn for AG1 vs. tablet. These preclinical data demonstrate that a greater proportion of minerals in AG1 enter the small intestine, have a higher  $C_{max}$ , and several are more bioaccessible and bioavailable than a tablet multivitamin in vitro.

**Citation:** Sapp, P.A.; Townsend, J.R.; Kirby, T.O.; Govaert, M.; Duysburgh, C.; Marzorati, M.; Marshall, T.M.; Esposito, R. AG1, a Novel Foundational Nutrition Supplement, Demonstrates Increased Bioaccessibility and Bioavailability of Minerals Compared to a Tablet Multivitamin In Vitro. *Biol. Life Sci. Forum* **2023**, *29*, x. <https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Academic Editor(s): Name

Published: date



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**Keywords:** foundational nutrition; bioavailability; supplement; powder; tablet

## 1. Introduction

American's consume diets low in several micronutrients [1] likely due to the suboptimal diet quality consumed in the United States (US) [2]. Many adults in the US consume

dietary supplements to fill these micronutrient shortfalls [3] with cross-sectional data showing that more than 57% of adults have taken dietary supplements in the last 30-days [4]. Multivitamin and mineral supplements (MVMs) are the most commonly consumed dietary supplement for US adults aged 20 and over [4]. These MVMs are traditionally consumed in a tablet form but contemporary MVMs are now formulated as powders with a primary reason being potential improvements in bioavailability.

There is some clinical evidence suggesting powder supplements may be more bioavailable than tablets [5] which is likely driven by higher dissolution rates leading to increased amounts of soluble minerals entering the small intestine for absorption. Tablet and capsule MVMs often have disintegration times greater than 20 min [6] potentially leading to reductions in the total soluble amounts of vitamins and minerals liberated from the tablet matrix upon entry into the duodenum. Powders are completely disintegrated when they enter the stomach bypassing the longer disintegration times required of tablets. Clinical data suggests that powder formulations of single ingredient supplements and pharmaceuticals have increased absorption compared to tablets [5,7,8]. However, only one study has assessed MVMs as a powder compared to a tablet revealing superior absorption of vitamin B12 and variable results for other minerals [9]. Current MVMs on the market are intentionally formulated as powders, not just a crushed tablet MVM or supplement like the previously discussed studies, and more research is needed to understand the differences in bioavailability and bioaccessibility compared to traditional tablet MVMs.

AG1<sup>®</sup>, a novel foundational nutrition supplement in a powder form, provides minerals, vitamins, probiotics, prebiotics, and phytonutrients. Our aim was to investigate the bioaccessibility and bioavailability of minerals [magnesium (Mg), zinc (Zn), calcium (Ca), and potassium (K)] in AG1 compared to a tablet multivitamin using the adapted Simulator of Human Intestinal Microbial Ecosystem (SHIME<sup>®</sup>) in vitro model. We hypothesized that the minerals in the powder MVM would be more bioaccessible and bioavailable than the chemically similar MVM tablet in this in vitro model.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Test Products

Before the study started, the amounts of all minerals and vitamins in AG1 were quantified by the manufacturer to formulate chemically similar tablets with the same amounts of minerals. The forms of minerals in the tablet and AG1 powder were zinc citrate, magnesium glycinate, dipotassium phosphate, and calcium (as calcium citrate, calcium carbonate, and calcium phosphate). The recommended dose of AG1 is 12 g per serving. A dose of 6 g/bioreactor was chosen to circumvent potential physical complications that would impact the biological and mechanical factors of the SHIME<sup>®</sup> model.

### 2.2. Determination of Initial Soluble Fraction and Subsequent Mineral Analysis

The manufacturer provided absolute amounts of each mineral for the powder and tablet. Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) methodology was employed to measure the minerals prior to entry into the SHIME model. Briefly, the average weight of the test dose (i.e., 1 tablet) was calculated from weighing six individual tablets. The six tablets were crushed into a powder and the exact average weight of one dose was collected and added to 80 mL MilliQ water. Both products (in a powder form) were individually homogenized in the water suspension and 5 mL samples were used for the mineral analysis. The samples underwent a deconstruction process with acid to liberate the minerals from the matrices. Soluble fractions of Zn and Ca were significantly higher in AG1 powder, Mg was higher in the tablet, and no differences were observed for K.

Subsequently, the tablet was not crushed when it entered the SHIME model. The same deconstruction process and ICP-OES was used to assess the soluble fractions for the powder and tablet throughout the model. These baseline testing results were used as a

theoretical maximal soluble fraction and used to calculate the % soluble fraction to determine the theoretical bioavailability (assessed only during the dialysis phase) and bioaccessibility (assessed throughout the whole model). Bioaccessibility was defined as the soluble fraction still inside the dialysis membrane (estimation of the unabsorbed luminal fraction). Bioavailability was defined as the soluble fraction that diffused across the dialysis membrane (estimation of the absorbed fraction able to enter the intestinal periphery).

### 2.3. Test Gastrointestinal Tract System

We employed the SHIME model adapted from [10] utilizing one reactor which simulated the upper gastrointestinal tract (i.e., stomach and small intestine). Fasted conditions were simulated and maintained by adding a specific gastric suspension to the reactor over time followed by specific enzyme and bile acid solutions to mimic the human small intestine. Prespecified incubation times and pH have been established to emulate *in vivo* conditions for the upper gastrointestinal tract [11].

The sample was incubated at 37° Celsius for 45 min with a constant pH of 2.0 and continuous mixing via stirring. Pepsin and phosphatidylcholine (1000 U/mL and 0.02 mM, respectively) were added [12]. The background medium recommended by the consensus method was used [11]. Chyme was collected at the end of the gastric phase (stomach end) to measure the bioaccessible fractions.

The contents from the gastric phase were mixed via stirring and pH was automatically increased from 2.0 to 6.5 in the duodenal phase. Luminal contents were sampled at the end of the duodenal (duodenum end) phase (following 27 min of mixing) to measure the bioaccessible fraction at duodenum end. Following the duodenal phase, a simulated absorptive phase was completed using a dialysis method mimicking the ileum and jejunum for 3-h with a constant pH of 7.0 at 37 °C. A methylcellulose membrane was used for the dialysis phase with a cut-off of 14 kDa. The entire luminal content was transferred into the methylcellulose membrane and immersed in dialysis fluid. The dialysis solution was refreshed every hour. Raw animal pancreatic extract (pancreatin) containing all the relevant enzymes in a specific ratio was used during the small intestine phase. Trypsin activity was measured (TAME-assay) to normalize for specific activity (1.12 TAME U/mL) [12]. The activity of trypsin and chymotrypsin were predefined at 3.1 U/mL and 0.76 BTEE U/mL, respectively (Riethorst et al., 2016). Based on Riethorst et al., 2016, the bile salts (derived from bovine bile) concentration was reduced by a factor of 3 with a general amount of 3.33 mM bovine bile extract being supplemented. The luminal content and dialysis solution were measured at 1-, 2-, and 3-h during the dialysis phase to assess the bioavailable and bioaccessible fractions.

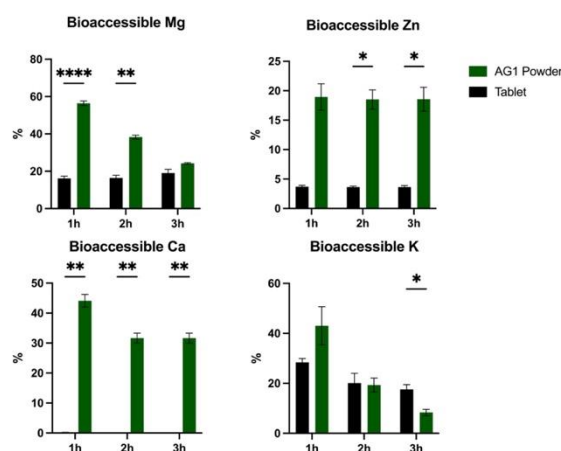
### 2.4. Statistics

All statistics were performed using GraphPad Prism (version 10.0.0 for Windows, GraphPad Software, Boston, MA, USA, [www.graphpad.com](http://www.graphpad.com)). Due to variation in total mineral amounts added to SHIME model all values are presented as a percentage unless otherwise stated. Two-way ANOVA with repeated measures was employed to evaluate changes in the % bioaccessible and % bioavailable for Mg, Zn, Ca, and K. The variables included in the analysis included supplement form, time, and the interaction between the two variables. The data was matched to account for the same reactor being used across the various timepoints. A multiple comparisons test with a Sidak correction was used to evaluate differences between the form of the supplement at each timepoint. Unpaired parametric *t*-tests were used to evaluate differences in the % maximal concentration ( $C_{max}$ ) for Mg, Zn, Ca, and K. A Welch's correction was applied to each test because due to the variability in disintegration of a powder versus tablet being assumed, standard deviation was predicted to not be equal between the two supplement forms.

### 3. Results

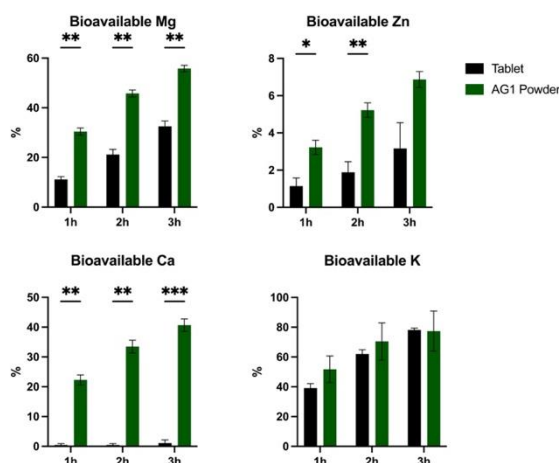
Bioaccessible fractions for all minerals at the end of the stomach and duodenum were higher for AG1 powder vs. tablet ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Bioaccessibility results for all minerals are presented in Figure 1. A significant effect ( $p < 0.0001$ ) of time, form, and time  $\times$  form interaction was observed for bioaccessible fraction of Mg with higher values for AG1 powder vs. tablet. No significant effect of time or time  $\times$  form interaction was observed for bioaccessible fraction of Zn but there was a significant effect of form ( $p = 0.002$ ) with higher values for powder. A significant effect ( $p < 0.0001$ ) of time, form, and time  $\times$  form interaction was observed for bioaccessible fraction of Ca with higher values for powder. A significant effect ( $p < 0.001$ ) of time and time  $\times$  form interaction was observed for bioaccessible fraction of K but no significant effect of form. Higher K was observed at 3-hrs for tablet vs. powder.



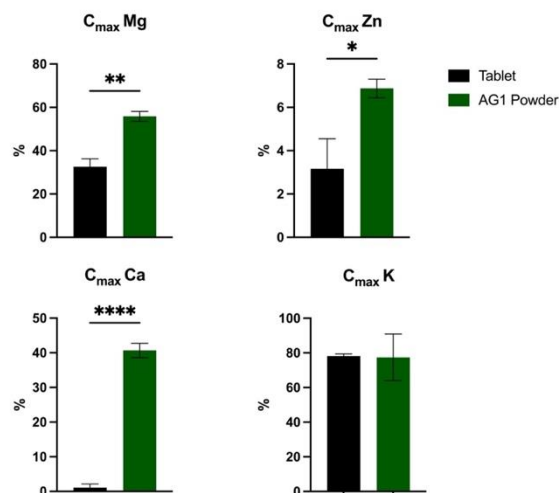
**Figure 1.** Bioaccessibility of all minerals for AG1 powder vs. tablet. All data are presented as percents unless otherwise stated. Statistical analysis included two-way repeated measures ANOVA with post-hoc testing (Sidak correction). Data are presented as mean and standard error of mean. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ . Calcium, Ca; Potassium, K; Magnesium, Mg; and Zinc, Zn.

Bioavailability results for all minerals are presented in Figure 2. There was a significant effect ( $p < 0.05$ ) of time, form, and time  $\times$  form interaction for the bioavailable fraction of Mg with higher values for powder. A significant effect ( $p < 0.05$ ) of time, form, and time  $\times$  form interaction was observed for the bioavailable fraction of Zn with higher values for powder vs. tablet. Similarly, a significant effect ( $p < 0.0001$ ) of time, form, and time  $\times$  form interaction for the bioavailable fraction of Ca was observed with higher values for powder compared to tablet. Lastly, there was a significant effect ( $p < 0.01$ ) of time and time  $\times$  form interaction for the bioavailable fraction of K with no independent effects of form, and no significant differences at any timepoint.



**Figure 2.** Bioavailability of minerals for AG1 powder vs. tablet. Data are presented as percents unless otherwise stated. Statistical analysis included two-way repeated measures ANOVA with post-hoc testing (Sidak correction). Data are shown as mean and standard error of mean. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ . Calcium, Ca; Potassium, K; Magnesium, Mg; and Zinc, Zn.

$C_{max}$  results are presented in Figure 3. Soluble %  $C_{max}$  was significantly higher ( $p = 0.002$ ) for AG1 powder vs. tablet. Soluble %  $C_{max}$  was significantly higher ( $p = 0.03$ ) for AG1 powder vs. tablet. The soluble %  $C_{max}$  for Ca was significantly higher ( $p < 0.0001$ ) for AG1 powder vs. tablet. There were no differences in %  $C_{max}$  for K.



**Figure 3.**  $C_{max}$  of minerals for AG1 powder vs. tablet. Data are presented as percents unless otherwise stated. Statistical analysis included an unpaired parametric t-test (Welch’s correction). Data are shown as mean and standard error of mean. \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\*\*  $p < 0.0001$ . Calcium, Ca; maximum concentration,  $C_{max}$ ; Potassium, K; Magnesium, Mg; and Zinc, Zn.

#### 4. Discussion

The aim of this study was to use an in vitro model simulating the human upper gastrointestinal tract to evaluate the bioavailability and bioaccessibility of several minerals from two MVM supplements with similar chemical inputs but different formulations (tablet vs. powder) with matched mineral contents. AG1 demonstrated superior bioaccessibility for all minerals at the end of the stomach and duodenum compared to the tablet. Following the dialysis phase, bioaccessibility and bioavailability of Zn, Ca, and Mg were significantly higher for the powder vs. the tablet. Lastly, higher  $C_{max}$  values were observed for Ca, Mg, and Zn for the powder compared to the tablet.

The chyme and luminal contents at the end of the stomach and duodenum contained higher soluble fractions for all minerals for the powder vs. the tablet. This can be partially explained by the lower surface area of the tablet compared to the powder. The surface area can affect the ionization of the mineral by changing the amount of water than can directly access the salt [13–15]. Whereas powders have a greater surface area, relative to tablets, leading to increased rates of disintegration [16] and dissolution [17]. Increasing the rate of ionization may increase bioavailability through increased absorption. Microcrystalline cellulose is highly hygroscopic and is a commonly used excipient in MVM tablets to make them more compressible [18]. Hygroscopicity is related to solubility [19,20] and efficiency in disintegration rates [21]. Therefore, increased composite hygroscopicity of a tablet results in decreased disintegration rates. This is likely driven by competition for water molecules leading to reduced hydration and thus disintegration [22]. Together, increased competition for water and reduced surface area results in decreased solubility for the mineral salts which was observed in luminal of the duodenum and stomach in this study.

The bioavailable fractions of Ca, Zn, and Mg were significantly higher for AG1 vs. the tablet with no differences for K. The methylcellulose membrane used in the SHIME model simulates absorption via passive diffusion [23]. Therefore, the disintegration of the tablet followed by the dissolution of the mineral salts is crucial for the passing of ionized minerals across the membrane. As expected, and demonstrated by the bioaccessibility at the end of the duodenum, the tablet failed to reach similar rates of dissolution compared to the powder. This can be seen when looking at the significantly higher  $C_{\max}$  values for Mg, Ca, and Zn. Future research using Caco-2 cells to account for other forms of transport are necessary to confirm differences in  $C_{\max}$  values between the table and powder.

There was a significantly higher %  $C_{\max}$ , bioavailability, and bioaccessibility for Mg, Ca, and Zn for AG1 vs. tablet. These differences are likely explained by differences in the additives and physical properties leading to differential dissolution and disintegration rates altering mineral salt solubility. Consideration of excipients and physical form is important when formulating MVM supplements.

**Author Contributions:**

**Funding:**

**Institutional Review Board Statement:**

**Informed Consent Statement:**

**Data Availability Statement:**

**Conflicts of Interest:**

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