

SELENIUM

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- **normal values /S** **1,3 - 1,8 µmol/l**
95 - 140 µg/l
- **Europe -** **marginal deficiency (↓ content in soil)**
70 – 100 µg/l
- **light deficiency** **50 – 70 µg/l (↑ cardiovascular dis.)**
- **severe deficiency** **20 – 50 µg/l**
- **critical deficiency** **< 20 µg/l (deficiency dis.)**

Nutritional intake

- Main sources
 - bulbous vegetable
 - brazil nuts
 - viscera
 - sea fish
 - meat
 - cereals
 - legume
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- RDI: 40 – 80 µg /d

(estimate of intake Czech rep. 20 – 40 µg /d !)

Forms of selenium in food and drugs

- **Organic Se (selenoMet)**
 - active resorption via channels
 - high retention in organism
 - antioxidative effects
 - low excretion
- **Anorganic Se (Na_2SeO_3)**
 - passive resorption by diffusion
 - low retention in organism
 - rather prooxidative effects?
 - high excretion

Metabolism

- **Absorption**
- 76 - 100%; duodenum and jejunum
- **Transport and distribution in organism**
- binds albumin and then is built into **selenoproteins** as Se-Cys
- not stored in the liver → in inappropriate intake deficiency occurs quickly
- **Excretion**
- 50 – 60% urine
- faeces

Selenoproteins

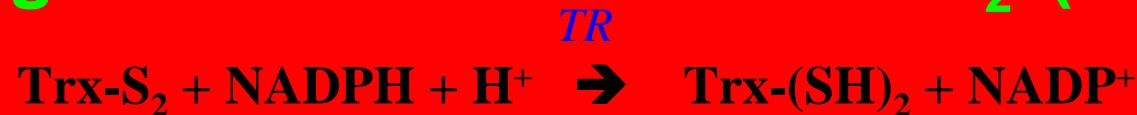
Selenoproteins

- **Selenoprotein P**
- protects endothelial cells from peroxonitrite
- **Other selenoproteins with or without tissue specificity (a number of 10)**
- **Thioredoxin reductase (TR)**
- (*thioredoxins Trx* – enzymes with disulphide bond, oxidoreductases:

Schematic diagram illustrating the reversible reduction of a disulfide bond (S-S) to two thiol groups (HS and SH). On the left, a disulfide bond is shown as two vertical lines connecting two 'S' atoms, with a horizontal line above them connecting both vertical lines, forming a triangle. An arrow points to the right, followed by a double-headed equilibrium arrow. On the right, the reduced form is shown as two vertical lines connecting 'H' and 'S' atoms, with a horizontal line above them connecting both vertical lines, forming a triangle.

Thioredoxin reductase function

- **regeneration of thioredoxin-S₂ (Trx-S₂)**



- **reduction of SeO₃²⁻**



- **reduction of hydroperoxides, selenodiglutathion, lipoic and dehydroascorbic acid, vit. K and alloxans**
- **e⁻ donor for pGPx**

Importance of Se

- **Antioxidative protection (GPx; cardiovascular diseases, cancer, cognitive function)**
- **Synthesis of eicosanoids**
- **Affects immune reactions, ↓ viral expression**
- **Heavy metals (Hg, Cd, Tl, Pb, As) and organic carcinogenic substances deactivation**
- **Regulation of action of thyroid hormones (deiodinase)**
- **Necessary for reproduction (selenoproteins) and development**

Deficiency

- ***Risk groups***
- long-term parenteral nutrition
- cystic fibrosis , phenylketonuria
- sportsmen
- pregnant and breastfeeding women
- children
- seniors

Deficiency

- ***Clinical symptoms***
- **Muscular weakness, pain and asthenopia**
- **Depigmentation and other defects of hair, skin and nails**
- **Macrocytosis**
- ***Oxidative stress***

Deficiency

- **1. stage:** ↓ GPx, impairment of immune response; ↑ risk of cardiovascular diseases and malignities
- **2. stage:** hormonal metabolism changes, epidemiologically significant diseases, death



Deficiency diseases

- **Keshan disease**
- kardiomyopathy, muscular affection
- Keshan region in middle China, New Zealand
- **Kashin-Beck disease**
- osteoarthropathy, China
- **myxedematous kretenism**
- Zair

Toxicity

- Se maximal safe daily intake: **400 – 600 µg /d**
- unfavorable effect of Se: **about 1 500 µg /d**
- DM ?
- **selenosis - hair loss, nail defects, vesicular skin affections, enamel spots and pits, fatigue, breath odour (garlic ← dimethylselenide): > 2 000 µg /d**
- **GIT, peripheral nerves affection: > 15 000 µg /d**

Application

- **in deficiency**
- **antioxidative protection (cardiovascular diseases and malignities)**
- **reproduction, development and growth (fertility, pregnancy, breastfeeding)**