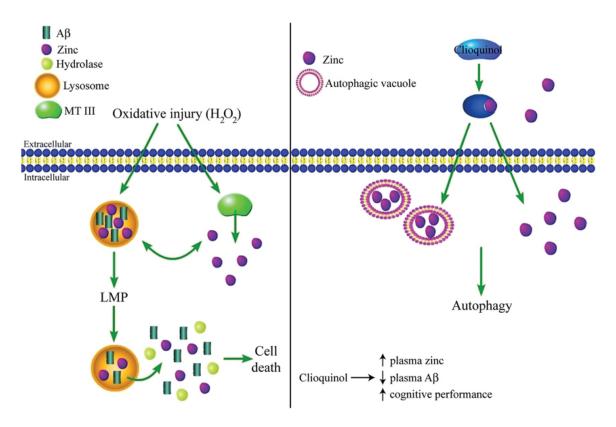
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Zinc, Zinc Ionophore, COVID-19, Inflammation,

Hemoglobin, Clioquinol, and More

by Marcus Ettinger | Apr 9, 2020 | Bacteria & Virus, Colds/Flu, Diabetes, Infection, Light, Minerals, Quantum Biology, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Zinc | 6 comments



Have you ever heard of a Zinc Ionophore? The definition of an Ionophore is, "a substance which is able to transport particular ions, like zinc, across a lipid membrane in a cell". Well, now is the time why knowing more about zinc and a Zinc Ionophore compound may just save a life, especially someone with COVID-19. Zinc, selenium, vitamin

D, and Zinc Ionophore supplementation via dietary supplements and/or food sources (oyster, liver...), sunshine (UVB) exposure are more important than ever to have dialed-in. Cellular health, especially the lung, and proper immune function are all dependant on adequate zinc levels, in one way or another.

Low zinc status whether caused by the virus (inflammation and/or treatment), or as a preexisting condition, which is very common, may increase the susceptibility to develop symptoms if exposed to COVID-19, increase the severity of COVID-19 symptoms, as well as speed its progression leading to death.

Going on a ventilator is the fastest route to death for anyone with the virus and ANY preexisting condition, such as but not limited to diabetes, obesity, sickle cell anemia, heart disease, renal disease, kidney disease, low selenium, low vitamin D, low zinc, anemia, low hemoglobin, thalassemia, emphysema, smoking, elevated blood glucose, and elevated A1C.

Serum Zinc Is a Major Predictor of Anemia and Mediates the Effect of Selenium on Hemoglobin in School-Aged Children in a Nationally Representative Survey in New Zealand

Plasma zinc has been shown to be a strong predictor of hemoglobin, independent of iron status, in 2 previous studies (9, 10). Zinc may affect hemoglobin via several zinc-dependent enzyme systems involved in hemoglobin synthesis (11) and erythropoiesis stimulation (12).

Plasma selenium has also been positively associated with hemoglobin in studies among the elderly in the United Kingdom (13) and United States (14) and in children in Vietnam (15–17) and northeast Brazil (18). Possible mechanisms whereby low selenium status could potentially contribute to low hemoglobin concentrations include the role of selenium as a potent antioxidant in erythrocytes (19) and in the maintenance of optimal immune function—and thus in the anemia of chronic inflammation (20). Low plasma selenium concentrations also have the potential to compromise zinc status (21, 22) and hence may

have an indirect negative impact on hemoglobin by the mechanisms outlined previously.

A link between vitamin D deficiency and low hemoglobin concentrations or anemia in children is not as well characterized (23–25). Such a relation was first observed clinically in adults with end-stage heart failure, diabetes, and chronic kidney disease (pre-existing conditions that cause COVID-19 patients a higher level of morbidity). and then subsequently in otherwise healthy adults (26, 27). The mechanism is uncertain but maybe at least partly related to the interaction between calcitriol (1,25-dihydroxvitamin D3) and myeloid zinc finger-1, which is known to play a critical role in hematopoiesis and myeloid cell differentiation (28).

Functional role of intracellular labile zinc in pulmonary endothelium

iron. zinc is the abundant essential most metal. Intracellular zinc ([Zn](i)) is maintained across a wide range of cells and species in a tight quota (100 to 500 µM) by a dynamic process of transport, intracellular vesicular storage, and binding to a large number of proteins (estimated at 3-10% of human proteome). As such, zinc is an integral component of numerous metalloenzymes, structural proteins, and transcription factors. It is generally assumed that a vanishingly small component of [Zn](i,) referred to as free or labile zinc, and operationally defined as the pool sensitive to chelation and capable of detection by a variety of chemical and genetic sensors, participates in signal transduction pathways. Zinc deficiencies, per se, can arise from acquired (malnutrition, alcoholism) or genetic (mutations in molecules affecting zinc homeostasis, the informative and first example being acrodermatitis enteropathica) factors or as a component of various diseases (e.g., sickle cell disease, cystic fibrosis, sepsis). Hypozincemia has profound effects on developing humans, and all facets of physiological function (neuronal, endocrine, immunological) are affected, although considerably less is known regarding cardiovascular pathophysiology. In this review, we provide an update on current knowledge of molecular and cellular aspects of zinc homeostasis and then focus on implications of zinc signaling in pulmonary endothelium as it relates to programmed cell

death, altered contractility, and septic and aseptic injury to this segment of the lung.

Several studies have demonstrated that zinc deficiency sensitizes the lung to acute injury. In particular, dietary restriction led to enhanced sensitivity to polymicrobial sepsis and hyperoxic lung injury (COVID-19 patients of ventilators = Hyperoxic Lung Injury) "Exposure to high levels of oxygen (hyperoxia) is common in critically ill patients and can be associated with the development of acute lung injury (ALI). Prolonged exposure to hyperoxia results in the local generation of reactive oxygen species, which can lead to damage to viable tissue."

Zinc Ionophore Activity of Quercetin and Epigallocatechin-gallate: From Hepa 1-6 Cells to a Liposome Model

Labile (free) zinc, a tiny fraction of total intracellular zinc that is loosely bound to proteins and easily interchangeable, modulates the activity of numerous signaling and metabolic pathways. Dietary plant polyphenols such as the flavonoids quercetin (QCT) epigallocatechin-gallate (EGCG - green tea extract) act as antioxidants and as signaling molecules. Remarkably, the activities of numerous enzymes that are targeted by polyphenols are dependent on zinc. We have previously shown that these polyphenols chelate zinc cations and hypothesized that these flavonoids might be also acting as zinc transporting zinc cations through **membrane.** To prove this hypothesis, herein, we have demonstrated the capacity of QCT and epigallocatechin-gallate to rapidly increase labile zinc in mouse hepatocarcinoma Hepa 1-6 cells as well as, for the first time, in liposomes. In order to confirm that the polyphenols transport zinc cations across the plasma membrane independently of plasma membrane zinc transporters, QCT, epigallocatechin-gallate, clioquinol (CQ), alone and combined with zinc. Only combinations of the chelators with zinc triggered a rapid increase of FluoZin-3 fluorescence within the liposomes, thus demonstrating the ionophore action of QCT, epigallocatechin-gallate, and CQ on lipid membrane systems. The ionophore activity of dietary polyphenols may underlay the raising of labile zinc levels triggered in cells by

polyphenols and thus many of their biological actions.

There you have it. Zinc and supplementing with a Zinc Ionophore can be an important adjunct for one's health. Better life through nature's chemistry.

Additional Reading:

- NAC, Antioxidants Lessen Severity and Duration of H1N1 and Possibly COVID-19 Virus
- FB Live Coronavirus Update 3-29-2020 Baking Soda, Grounding...
- coronavirus (2019-nCoV) how not to die from it.

Author Recent Posts



Marcus Ettinger

Medical Detective & Digestion Coach at Advanced Healing Center
of Orange

If you would like a personalised solution for your health challenge, either in-office or as a distance patient, please call us at 714-639-4360 for more information.

6 Comments



Ari on May 16, 2020 at 4:00 pm

Thank you so much, Dr. E! I have been wondering about natural Zn ionophores. I truly appreciate your research.

Reply



Marcus Ettinger on May 18, 2020 at 11:26 am

Ari,

Thank you and you are welcome.

Dr. Ettinger

Reply



Lee on April 16, 2020 at 6:21 am Wow great article.

Reply



Marcus Ettinger on April 16, 2020 at 4:46 pm Lee,

Thank you very much!

Dr. Ettinger

Reply



Zara on April 11, 2020 at 12:38 pm

I have chest pain and stomach pain.... h-pylori positive by endoscopy then negative second time round in February. I keep spiking a temp am malnourished even though I eat a great diet... stomach pain prevents me from eating all I want to eat. My question is should I pursue quad therapy at this time with the virus going around ... or should I go and get tested and risk getting exposed? I have Candida as well but nystatin seems to mess with me more.

Reply



Marcus Ettinger on April 12, 2020 at 7:06 am

Zara,

I can't make a recommendation for you. That is

between you and your doctor.

I'm not sure if you have seen any of my H. pylori posts. I have been treating H. pylori patients around the world since 2008.

https://www.advancedhealing.com/biofilm-protocol-for-lyme-and-gut-pathogens/

If the follow-up biopsy was negative, why would you treat it again? If you think it may still be there do a follow-up breath test to confirm. H. pylori is rarely the generator of every stomach/GI symptom one experiences. This means that just because it's gone does not mean your symptoms will necessarily be gone.

As far as Pylera goes – doing a crazy strong ABx protocol now would not be recommended for anyone unless their life depended upon it.

Lastly I have been helping patients for 31 years now, treating them in my office and around the world via video consultations. If you are looking for help with your stomach/GI issues, I can do that. I would create a tailored protocol that fits your needs, based on human physiology, your labs, history, lifestyle... Here is a link to my website. "New Patients/Forms" section has my policies and fees.

https://www.advancedhealing.com/

Respectfully,

Dr. Ettinger

Reply

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7/1/21, 7:22 PM

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