

Humic acid science – DetoxiFlex

Background

In the 1950s Dr. Elek Csucska, an agricultural engineer, was assigned to oversee a farming cooperative close to the Lake Balaton in Hungary. He soon noticed that cows, that were kept in a "nomadic" way, were regularly visiting a special swampy area nearby the lake at the end of the day. As the cows were standing in the shallow water, they were willingly feeding on a humus-like substance from the bottom of the lake. Dr. Csucska immediately suspected that this peat must have had some beneficial effects on the cow's physiology. This gave him the idea to try the effects of this "humus" on turkeys, the main live-stock of the cooperative Dr Csucska was also overseeing. He first observed that those turkeys that received this material mixed in their feed, gained weight much faster, than those that did not. Then, he also found that the frequency of certain diseases, that often affects turkey populations, radically decreased in the humus-fed turkey population. In fact, after regularly feeding this humus substance to the entire turkey stock, the common turkey diseases virtually disappeared. Dr. Csucska's findings got the attention of higher authorities and a systematic research on this humus-like substance has started in Hungary.

It soon turned out that this particular humus was a special, tens of thousands of years old lignin. In fact, the Hungarian government shortly started mining this type of lignin from that swampy area at the Lake Balaton. Meanwhile research laboratories have been set up to chemically analyze the substance. At the same time animal experiments with the humic substance isolated from this humus have also been initiated. Unfortunately, all civilian research with the substance has been halted at the end of the 1960s, as the Warsaw Pact Military showed special interest in the substance. In the 1990s, when – after the collapse of the Soviet Union – most of the research with humic substances could have

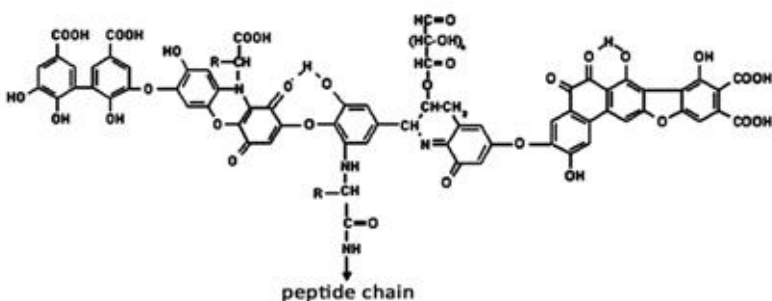


Fig. 1: The chemical structure of humic acid monomer. This unit might be repeated several times to form a polymer of molecular weights of several thousand, even millions.

been restarted, it has been disclosed that the reason for the military takeover of the research was the discovery that these humic substances fed to animals showed significant protection against radioactive radiation. It turned out from the previously top secret military documents that the beneficial effects of the substance was, first of all, due to its capacity to eliminate radioactive strontium and uranium from the experimental

animals' organism.

In the last twenty years research laboratories and clinics have conducted research on and with these humic substances not only in Hungary, but around the world. Their structure and composition have been clarified and many of their health related effects have been thoroughly studied. Their main component is humic acid (see Figure 1), which has very high affinity towards metals, especially towards heavy metals, and has very high antioxidant capacity. (The latter is not really surprising as their structure is reminiscent of condensed polyphenols and, as it is now suspected, humic acids are condensation

products of plant proteins and plant polyphenols.) The other organic component present in significant quantities is the lower molecular weight fulvic acid.

There are various health benefits of supplementation with humic substances, including cardio-protective affects, that is most likely due to their potent antioxidant properties, and anticancer effects as shown in animal experiments. Besides these, it appears that their significance – as far as health is concerned – lies in their capacity to bind heavy metals with very high affinity. There are several early human studies indicating that oral administration of humic and fulvic acid (in a natural mixture as they are present in the humic substances at Lake Balaton) in fact results in heavy metal (cadmium, lead and mercury) depletion from the body.

Purified humic acid (by Argina)

Due to the very high affinity of humic substances to metals, the raw material (as it is mined at the site near to the Lake Balaton) contains many different bound metals, mostly trace metals, that are beneficial to the human body, but also aluminium, which might have some unwanted adverse effects. In addition, although toxicological studies showed no toxic effects of the raw material, in some rare cases some gastrointestinal discomfort has been reported, which later turned out to be caused by fulvic acid, the low molecular weight organic component in the raw material.

Argina – with the help of Dr. Janos Csicsor, chemist of the University of Veszprem and Hymato Products, Hungary – engaged in a research project, which aimed to purify the large molecular weight components of humic acid in order to remove both the bound aluminium and the fulvic component. The active ingredient of DetoxiFlex was produced: it contains an **aluminium-depleted** and virtually fulvic acid free humic acid preparation that supplemented with zinc. (In order to keep Zn-humate in the reduced state to preserve its heavy metal binding capacity, DetoxiFlex also contains ascorbic acid, *i.e.*

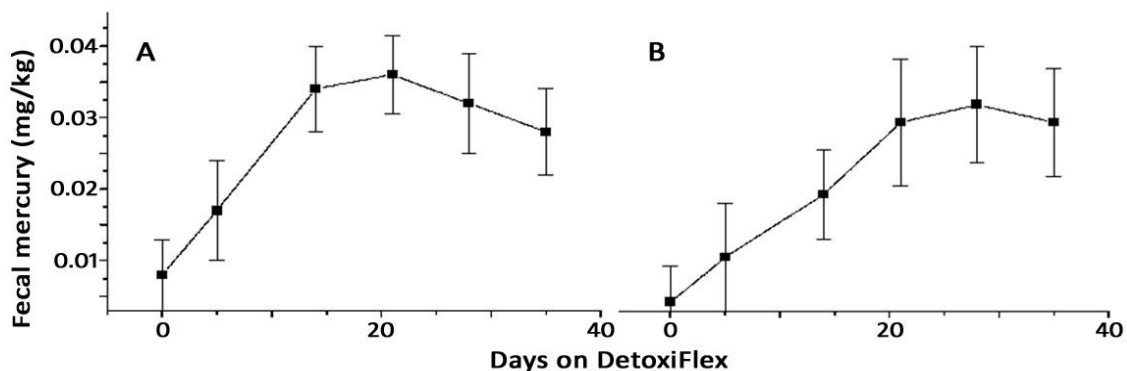


Fig. 2: Fecal secretion of mercury after oral treatment with DetoxiFlex for different duration (days on DetoxiFlex). **A:** participants with amalgam filling in the teeth, **B:** without amalgam

vitamin C.) Figure 2A and B above show the effectiveness of DetoxiFlex in eliminating heavy metals from the body.

Study details. 21 volunteers with amalgam fillings, 8 volunteers without amalgam fillings (but consuming fish frequently) and 11 volunteers working in a semiconductor plant in Aiken, SC, USA participated in the study. Volunteers were instructed to take one capsule a day of 114 mg Zn-humate supplemented with 50 mg ascorbic acid, and requested not to consume sea food for two weeks prior to and during the study period. Feces (and urine) were collected and analyzed by Inductive Coupled Plasma Spectrometry Assay (DOCTOR'S DATA, Inc., St. Charles, IL,

USA). As during the study and the three month follow-up, no adverse effects of DetoxiFlex administration were observed, it was concluded that DetoxiFlex is **safe** and **effective** (see also references under **Humic acid literature**) in eliminating heavy metals from the human body.

Humic acid literature

1. Humet Product Documentation and Technical Information. Horizon Multiplan LTD.: Budapest, 1999
2. Frimmel, F.H. and R.F. Christman, eds. Humic Substances and Their Role in the Environment. 1st ed. Vol.1. 1988, Wiley-Interscience Publication: New York.
3. Visser, S.A., Effect of humic substances on mitochondrial respiration and oxidative phosphorylation. The Science of the Total Environment, 1987. 62: p. 347-354.
4. Österberg, R. and K. Mortensen, The growth of fractal humic acids: cluster correlation and gel formation. Radiat Environ Biophys, 1994. 33: p. 269-276.
5. Gundel, J., Humet Document 037. 1995.
6. Aiken, G., D. McKnight, and R. Wershaw, eds. Humic Substances in Soil, Sediment, and Water. Vol. 1. 1985, Jon Wiley: New York.
7. Visser, S.A. Some biological effects of humic acids in the rat. Acta Biologica Et Medica Germanica, 1973. 31: p. 569-581.
8. Mineralab, I., A Clinician's Guide to Toxic Metals, 1979: Hayward.
9. Shils, O., and Shike, ed. Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease, 8th ed., Vol. 2. 1994, Williams and Wilkin: Baltimore
10. Hudák, A., et al., Effect of the consumption of humic acid with bound complex micro elements in cases of occupational cadmium exposure. Central European Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 1997. 3(3): p. 175-186.
11. Székely, I., Lead poisoning caused by adulterated paprika, 1994, Szt. György Hospital: Székesfehérvár (unpublished clinical documentation).
12. Gramss, G., D. Ziegenhagen, and S. Sorge, Degradation of soil humic extract by wood- and soil-associated fungi, bacteria, and commercial enzymes. Microbial Ecology, 1999. 37: p. 140-151.
13. Wersahw, R.L., Application of a membrane model to the sorptive interactions of humic substances. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1989. 83: p. 191-203.
14. Bravo, L., Polyphenols: Chemistry, dietary sources, metabolism, and nutritional significance. Nutrition Reviews, 1998. 56(11)? P. 317-331.
15. Bruneton, J., Pharmacognosy, Phytochemistry Medicinal Plants. 195, Paris, France: Lavoisier Publishing.
16. Susic, M. and K.G. Boto, High-performance liquid chromatographic determination of humic acid in environmental samples at the nanogram level using fluorescence detection. Journal of Chromatography, 1989. 482: p. 175-187.
17. Norden, M. and E. Dabek-Zlotorynska, Characterization of humic substances using capillary electrophoresis with photodiode array and laser-induced fluorescence detection. Electrophoresis, 1997. 18: p. 292-299.
18. Glynn, A.W., Fulvic and humic acids decrease the absorption of cadmium in the rat intestine. Archives of Toxicology, 1995. 70: p. 28-33.
19. Schauss, A., Minerals, Trace Elements, and Human Health. 3rd ed. 1998, Tacoma: AIBR Press.
20. Sato, T., et al., Mechanism of the desmutagenic effect of humic acid. Mutation Research, 1987.176: p. 199-204.
21. Cao, Y., Competitive complexation of trace metals with dissolved humic acid. Environmental Health Perspectives, 1995. 103(suppl 1): p. 29-32.
22. Lind, Y. and A.W. Glynn, The influence of humic substances on the absorption and distribution of cadmium in mice. Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1999. 84: p. 267-273.
23. Principles of Biochemistry. 2nd ed, ed. A. Lehninger, D. Nelson, and M. Cox. 1993, New York: Worth Publishers.
24. Schubert, J., E.J. Riley and S.A. Tyler, Combined effects in toxicology - a rapid systematic testing procedure: cadmium, mercury, and lead. Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, 1978. 4. P. 763776.
25. Chirstoffersen, J., et al., Interaction of cadmium ions with calcium hydroxyapatite crystals: a possible mechanism contributing to the pathogenesis of cadmium-induced bone disease. Calcif... Tissue Int, 1988. 42: p. 331-339.
26. Shankel, D.M., et al., Extracellular Interception of Mutagens. Basic Life Science, 1993. 61: p. 65-74.
27. Sato, T., et al., Adsorption of mutagens by humic acid. The Science of the Total Environment, 1987. 62: p. 305-310.
28. Cozzi, R. et al. Desmutagenic activity of natural humic acids: inhibition of mitomycin C and amd... maleic hydrazide mutagenicity. Mutation Research, 1993. 299: p. 37-44.
29. Center for Disease Control (CDC), 1999.
30. Ferdinándy, P., Cardioprotective effects of SHA and HA preparations in the isolated working rat heart subjected to eischæmia/reperfusion, 1997 (unpublished).
31. Klöcking, H.-P., Influence of natural humic acids and synthetic phenolic polymers on haemostasis. Archives of Toxicology, 1991. suppl 14: p. 166-169.

32. Riede, U.N. et al., Humate-induced activation of human granulocytes. *Virchows Archiv B Cell Pathol*, 1991. 60: p. 27-34.
33. Lu, F.-J. and Y.-S. Lee, Humic acid: inhibitor of plasmin, *The Science of the Total Environment*, 1992. 114: p. 135-139.
34. Yang, H.-L., et al., Plasma protein C activity is enhanced by arsenic but inhibited by fluorescent humic acid associated with blackfoot disease. *Am J Hematology*, 1994. 46: p. 264-269.
35. Lu, F.J., Blackfoot disease: arsenic or humic acid? [Letter], *Lancet*, 1990. 336(14 July): p. 115-116.
36. Lu, F.-J., T.S. Huang, and J.-H. Lee, Effect of synthetic humic acid-multimetal complex on human plasma prothrombin time. *Bulletin of Environmental and Contamination Toxicology*, 1994. 53: p. 577-582.
37. Lu, F.J., Arsenic as promoter in the effect of humic substances on plasma prothrombin time in vitro. *Thrombosis Research*, 1990. 58: p. 537-541.
38. Cheng, M.-L., et al., Humic acid-mediated oxidative damages to human erythrocytes: a possible mechanism leading to anaemia in blackfoot disease. *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, 1999. 27(3/4): p. 470-477.
39. Bernacchi, F., et al, In vivo cytogenetic effects of natural humic acid. *Mutagenesis*, 1996. 11(5): p. 467-469.
40. La Londe, R.T. and S. Xie, Glutathione and N-acetylcysteine inactivations of mutagenic 2(5H-furanones from the chlorination of humics in water. *Chemical Research and Toxicology*, 1993. 6: p. 445-451.
41. Condie, L.W., R.D. Laurie, and J.P. Bercz, Subchronic toxicology of humic acid following chlorination in the rat. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health*, 1985. 15: p. 305-314.
42. Zhou, S.W., et al. Major origin of mutagenicity of chlorinated drinking water in China: humic acid or pollutants. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 1997. 196: p. 191-196.
43. Dayan, A.D., Carcinogenicity and drinking water. *Pharmacology and Toxicology*, 1993. 72(suppl 1): p. s. 108 - s. 115.
44. Schwartz, J.L., The dual roles of nutrients as antioxidants and prooxidants: their effects on tumour cell growth. *Journal of Nutrition*, 1996. 126: p. 1221S-1227S.
45. Gaté, L. et al., Oxidative stress induced in pathologies: the role of antioxidants. *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*, 1999. 53: p. 169-180.
46. Decker, E.A., Phenolics: prooxidants or antioxidants? *Nutrition Reviews*, 1997. 55(11): p. 396-398.
47. Cerutti, P.A., Prooxidant states and tumour promotion. *Science*, 1985. 227(25 Jan): p. 375-381.
48. Wang, Z., Y. Xu, and Peng, Influences of fulvic acid on bioavailability and toxicity of selenite for wheat seedling and growth. *Biological Trace Element Research*, 1996. 55: p. 147-162.
49. Wang, C., et al., Interaction between fulvic acids of different origins and active oxygen radicals. *Science in China (Series C)*, 1996. 39(3): p. 267-275.
50. Peng, A., et al., Study on the pathogenic factors of Kashin-Beck disease. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health*, 1992. 3: p. 79-90.
51. Peng, A. and C.L. Yang, Examination of the roles of selenium in the Kashin-Beck disease. *Biological Trace Element Research*, 1991. 28(1): p. 1-9.
52. Yang, C., et al., Selenium deficiency and fulvic acid supplementation induces fibrosis of cartilage and disturbs subchondral ossification in knee joints of mice: an animal model study of Kashin-Beck disease. *Virchows Archiv A Pathol Anat*, 1993. 423: p. 483-491.
53. Molnár, M., The Study of Humet-R syrup's Effect on the Metabolism of Trace Elements in Healthy Volunteers, 1992, Hungarian State Railway Public Health Institute: Budapest (unpublished).
54. Molnár, M., Blood lead and blood cadmium levels, Institution of Public Health of the Hungarian Railways: Budapest (Unpublished clinical documentation).
55. Florián, C., The treatment of volunteers continually exposed to high doses of lead with the Humet-R syrup, 1995, Primary Medical care System Outpatient Clinic, Ajka Crystal Ltd.: Ajka (unpublished).
56. Sallay, E., Open-Labeled Prospective Clinical Research on Volunteers Exposed to Lead, 1998, Humet and Trade, Research and Development Company: Budapest (unpublished).
57. Sarudi, I., T. Rétfalvy, and I. Lassú, Effect of Humet-R on the mobilization of a toxic heavy metal in pigs, in *H-M Doc*. 45-1-12. 1997.
58. Magyar, K. and J. Lengyel, Pharmacokinetics of Strontium Ruthenium humic acid complexes, Semmelweis Medical University, Central Isotope Laboratory: Budapest.
59. Naményi, Effect of humic acid on the regeneration of the haemopoietic system during and after cobalt gamma radiation: Hungary
60. *Nutrition and Diet Therapy*, 7th ed, ed. S. Rodwell-Williams. 1993, St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book, Inc.
61. Molnár, M. and G. Szabó, Serum iron, Institution of Public Health of the Hungarian Railways: Budapest (unpublished clinical documentation).
62. Szivkovics, S., The application of Humet-R product on patients suffering from malignant lymphoma in combination with cytostatic therapy, 1997, Ukraine Oncology and Radiology Science Research Institute, Department of Tumourous Diseases (test report excerpts).

63. Gelley, A., Retrospective evaluation of the data of patients treated with humic acid metal complex, 1995, Hospital of the Hungarian Railways: Budapest.
64. Csuczka, E., Cases of patients suffering from cancer treated with a preparation called „Humet”, 1991.
65. Gyórfy, Tumour patients, Part II, Kaposi Mór Hospital: Kaposvár (unpublished clinical documentation).
66. Szúts, P. and P. Koszo, The application of Humet-R Roborant Syrup in Paediatrics (Open Clinical Test Findings), 1996, Erzsébet Hospital: Hódmezővásárhely.
67. Petrekanits, M., Effects on the performance of elite athletes, Hungarian School of Physical Education: Budapest
68. Yoshino, M. and K. Murakami, Interaction of iron with polyphenolic compounds: application to antioxidant characterization. *Analytical Biochemistry*, 1998. 257: p. 40-44.
69. Szakmári, É. and A. Hudák, Study of the effects of different formulations of humic acid bound with iron and other micro elements in iron deficient rap pups, 1997.
70. Kovács, L. and F. Kőhegyi, Alopecia patients (unpublished clinical documentation).
71. Kirschmann, G.J. and J.D. Kirschmann, *Nutrition Almanac*. 1996, New York: McGraw Hill.
72. Kovács, M.e.a., Final Report: Oral Acute Toxicity Study of Supplemental Humic Acid (DHS) in Mice with „Limit Test” method, 1996, Pharmaceutical Control and Developing Laboratory Co., Ltd: Budapest.
73. Antal, M., Humet: Acute oral toxicity study in the rat, 1990, National Institution of Food and Nutrition Science: Budapest.
74. Dési, I. and Magymajtényi, L., Cumulative Toxicological Investigation of Humet® -R Solution, 1993, SZOTE, Department of Public Health in Hungary.
75. Gachaly, A. et al., Effect of the prolonged oral dose of Humet® -R in rats, 1994: Budapest.
76. Oláh, B., The testing of „HUMET” with Salmonella typhi-murium reverse mutation assay (Ames test), 1992, Toxicological Research Centre Ltd: Veszprém, Szabadságpuszta, Hungary.
77. Gundy, S., The study of the potential anti-carcinogenic effect of HUMET® -R in human peripheral blood lymphocytes, 1992, Medical Research Genetics, Department of Human Genetics: Budapest.
78. Dallo, J., Observation of the effect of Humet derivatives on male rat's sexuality, 1994: Budapest.
79. Lénárt, A., Effects on the psychic activity of elite athletes, Hungarian School of Physical Education: Budapest.
80. Dienes, S., Observations about workers exposed to lead in connection with the application of the HUMET® -R syrup, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Marosvásárhely, Occupational Medicine Department (unpublished clinical documentation).
81. Mucklow, E., et al., Cobalt poisoning in a 6-year-old. *The Lancet*, 335: p. 981.
82. Frieden, E., ed. *Biochemistry of the Essential Ultratrace Elements, Biochemistry of the Elements*, ed. E. Frieden. Vol. 3. 1984, Plenum Press: New York. 426.
83. Waldron, H., Cobalt, in *Metals in the Environment*. 1980, Academic Press: New York. P. 133-153.
84. Valber, L., J. Ludwig, and D. Olatunbosun, Alteration in Cobalt Absorption in Patients with Disorders of Iron Metabolism. *Gastroenterology*, 1969. 56(2): p. 241-251.
85. Organization, W.H., *Trace elements in Human Nutrition*. Vol. 532. 1973, Geneva: World Health Organization.
86. Subcommittee on the 10th edition of the RDAs, F.a.N.B.N.R.C. *Recommended Dietary Allowances*. 10 ed. 1989, Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.
87. Wright, R.O., et al., Association between iron deficiency and low-level lead poisoning in an urban primary care clinic. *American Journal of Public Health*, 1999. 89(7): p. 1049-1053.
88. Watts, D., The Nutritional Relationship of Manganese, *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine*, 1990. 5(4): p. 219-222.
89. Schroeder, H., J. Balassa, and I. Tipton, Essential Trace Metals in man: Manganese. *Journal of Chronic Disease*, 1966. 19: p. 545-571.
90. Vyskocil, A., and C. Viau, Assessment of molybdenum toxicity in humans, *Journal of Applied Toxicology*, 1999. 19: p. 185-192.
91. Molybdenum, in *Handbook of Vitamins, Minerals, and Hormones*. p. 167-176.
92. Bandyopadhyay, S. et al., Biochemical Studies on Molybdenum Toxicity in Rats: Effects of High Protein Feeding, *International Journal of Vitamin and Nutrition Research*, 1981. 51: p. 401-409.
93. Jamba, L., B. Nehru, and M.P. Bansal, Selenium supplementation during cadmium exposure: changes in antioxidant enzymes and the ultrastructure of the kidney. *The Journal of Trace Elements in Experimental Medicine*, 1997. 10: p. 233-242.
94. Watts, D., The Nutritional Relationships of Selenium. *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine*, 1994. 9(2): p. 111-117.
95. Chen, J. and L.C. Clark, Proposed supplemental dosages of selenium for a phase I trial based on dietary and supplemental selenium intakes and episodes of chronic selenosis. *Journal of the American College of Toxicology*, 1986. 5(1): p. 71-78.
96. Schroeder, H., J. Balassa, and I. Tipton, Abnormal trace elements in man - vanadium. *Journal of Chronic Disease*, 1963. 16: p. 1047-1071.
97. Mcneil, J. and C. Orvig, Vanadium Compositions, in *United States Patent*. 1999: Canada. P. 1-21.

98. Badmaev, V., S. Prakash, and M. Majeed, Vanadium: a review of its potential role in the fight against diabetes. *Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine*, 1999. 5(3): p. 273-291.
99. Cohen, N., et al., Oral vanadyl sulphate improves hepatic and peripheral insulin sensitivity in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *J Clin Invest*, 1995. 95: p. 2501-2509.
100. Goldfine, A., et al., Metabolic effects of sodium metavanadate in humans with insulin-dependent and noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in vivo and in vitro studies. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*, 1995. 80(11): p. 3311-3320.
101. Llobet, J. and J. Domingo, Acute toxicology of vanadium compounds in rats and mice. *Toxicology Letters*, 1984. 23: p. 227-231.
102. State of California: Proposition 65, The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, www.prop65news.com.
103. Kido, T., et al., Dose-response relationship between dietary cadmium intake and metallothioneinuria in a population from a cadmium-polluted area of Japan. *Toxicology*, 1991. 66: p. 271-278.
104. World Health Organization., *Environmental Health Criteria 134 Cadmium*. 1992, Geneva: WHO.
105. Grover, P.L., Pathways involved in the metabolism and activation of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, *Xenobiotica*, 1986. 16(10): p. 915-931.
106. Phillips, D.H., Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the diet. *Mutation Research*, 1999. 443: p. 139-147.
107. Johnsen, S., J. Kukkonen, and M. Grande, Influence of natural aquatic humic substances on the bioavailability of benzo(a)pyrene to Atlantic salmon. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 1989. 81/82: p. 691-702.
108. Frolund, B., T. Griebe, and P.H. Nielsen, Enzymatic activity in the activated-sludge floc matrix. *Applied Microbiological Biotechnology*, 1995. 43: p. 755-761.
109. Weissenfels, W., H. Klewer, and J. Langhoff, Adsorption of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by soil particles: influence on biodegradability and biotoxicity. *Applied Microbiology Biotechnology*, 1992. 36(5) p. 689-96.