

Vitamins

Periodic Table of Vitamins

With new gimmicky health products hitting the shelf daily, it can sometimes be difficult to distinguish those that are beneficial from those that are not. As an essential source of nutrients, vitamins do play an important role in our health. Below is a guide of the important vitamins, minerals and antioxidants, and some tips on where they can be found.

100-200 mg a Carnosine Cr										90.0 mg V Vitamin C C
1000 mg a Superoxide Dismutase Sd	8-11 mg m Zinc Zn								1800 mg a Acetylcysteine Ay	30-60 mg a Pycnogenol Py
N/A V Alpha Carotene Ac	500 mg a Taurine Ta	5.0-10 mcd V Vitamin D D							6.5 mg a Lycopene Ly	200 mg a Genistein Ge
N/A V Paba Pb	N/A a Glutathione Gt	1-2 mg a Lutein Lu	200 mg m Magnesium Mg	900 mcd m Copper Cu	120 mcd m Iron Fe	425-550 mg V Choline Ch	1.2 mg V Vitamin B1 B1	1.3 mg V Vitamin B2 B2	N/A a Germanium Gm	
900 mcd V Vitamin A A	2-15 mg a Glutamine Gu	1-10 mg a Zeaxanthin Ze	N/A m Boron Bo	120-240 mg V Ginkgo Biloba GB	500 mg a Resveratrol Re	N/A a Coenzyme Q10 Q10	5.0 mg V Vitamin B5 B5	15.0 mg V Vitamin B3 B3	500 mg a Quercetin Qc	
30.0 mcd V Vitamin B7 B7	25 mg a DHEA Dh	500 mg a Curcumin Cc	1000 mg m Calcium Ca	1.3-1.7 mg V Vitamin B6 B6	2.4 mcd V Vitamin B12 B12	120 mcd V Vitamin K K	6 mg V Beta Carotene Bc	100-300 mg a DMAE Dm	N/A a Cryptoxanthin Cy	

N/A a Catalase Ct	200 mg a Alpha-lipoic Acid Ap	200 mcg m Chromium Cr	330-400 mg m Manganese Mn	55 mcg m Selenium Se	1000 mg V Inositol In	15.0 mg V Vitamin E E	400 mcd V Vitamin B9 B9
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Daily RDA*

Sample Vitamin
Sv

IMMUNITY

HEART

BEAUTY

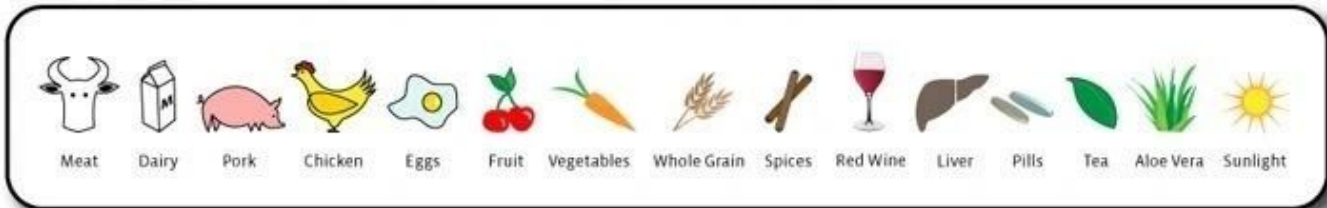
MENTAL

BODY

ALL

antioxidant
mineral
vitamin

Found In:



* RDA (Recommended Dietary Allowance) Daily.

1☐ Vitamins = Activators

They turn enzymes and reactions on, making energy, neurotransmitters, and hormones possible.

☐☐ Example: B12 and folate drive methylation, critical for DNA repair and brain function.

2☐ Minerals = Spark Plugs

Minerals act like cofactors that help enzymes run.

☐☐ Example: Magnesium is needed in more than 300 reactions, from ATP production to muscle relaxation.

3☐ Antioxidants = Shields

They neutralize free radicals that damage cells.

☐☐ Example: Vitamin C recycles Vitamin E, while CoQ10 protects mitochondria.

4☐ It's a Network, Not Solo Players

These nutrients recycle and regenerate each other. One deficiency can drag the whole system down.

☐☐ Example: Without selenium, glutathione can't work; without B2, folate can't activate.

5☐ Food Sources Matter Most

Vitamins and minerals don't float alone. They come packaged with synergistic compounds in real food.

☐☐ Example: Eggs give you choline + B12 + selenium, a combination you'll never get from an isolated pill.

Where vitamins and minerals are stored in the body

Vitamins and minerals use different storage strategies. Some are stockpiled in organs and tissues, while others are used immediately and must be replenished often. Storage pattern explains why some deficiencies appear quickly and why a few nutrients can accumulate to toxic levels if over consumed.

1☐ Water-soluble vitamins (B-complex, vitamin C)

Mostly circulate in blood and are not stored in large amounts. Excess is lost in urine, so steady intake matters. Vitamin B12 is the notable exception and is stored in the liver for years.

☐☐ Example: a few weeks with little vitamin C can cause fatigue and gum irritation, while low B12 may not show up for months because liver stores buffer intake.

☐☐ Example: intense sweating or diuretics can raise B-vitamin needs since these dissolve and leave with fluids.

2☐ Fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K)

Absorbed with dietary fat and stored in liver, adipose tissue, and to a lesser extent skin. Deficiency develops slowly, and excess intake can accumulate.

☐☐ Example: vitamin D stored in liver and fat can help maintain status through winter when sunlight is low.

☐☐ Example: chronic high vitamin A intake from supplements can build up in the liver and cause

headaches or skin peeling.

3☐ Major minerals (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, chloride, sulfur)
Stored mainly in bone, muscle, and extracellular fluids. They maintain structure and electrical balance.

☐ Example: about 99 percent of calcium is stored in bone; low dietary calcium draws from bone reserves over time, weakening bone density.

☐ Example: magnesium is stored in bone and muscle; heavy sweating or stress can deplete it and trigger muscle cramps or irregular heartbeat.

☐ Example: sodium and chloride are held in extracellular fluids; high salt intake increases extracellular volume and can raise blood pressure in salt-sensitive people.

4☐ Trace minerals (iron, zinc, copper, selenium, iodine, manganese, chromium, molybdenum, fluoride)

Required in small amounts with specific storage sites.

☐ Example: iron is stored as ferritin in liver, spleen, and bone marrow; low ferritin reduces red blood cell production and causes fatigue.

☐ Example: iodine concentrates in the thyroid gland to make thyroid hormones; low iodine intake slows metabolism and can enlarge the thyroid.

☐ Example: zinc is distributed in skin, pancreas, and brain; low zinc impairs wound healing and blunts taste and smell.

5☐ Choline and other water-soluble nutrients

Choline is stored in the liver and incorporated into phospholipids and acetylcholine.

☐ Example: inadequate choline raises risk for fatty liver and can affect memory because the body cannot synthesize enough to cover needs in many people.

Water-soluble vitamins are used quickly and need regular intake. Fat-soluble vitamins and many minerals can be stored for longer periods, delaying deficiency but increases the risk of buildup with excessive intake.

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Revision #4

Created 20 October 2025 09:31:55 by sedawk

Updated 20 October 2025 09:34:51 by sedawk