

Review

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Review

Vitamin D, Calcium to Magnesium, and The Gut Microbiome

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ABSTRACT: The gut microbiome has been the subject of increasing interest as integral to our health. Few realize that the enormous benefits of vitamin D (VD) and magnesium (Mg) are highly dependent on a healthy gut microbiome. Short chain fatty acids, especially butyrate, reflect not only a healthy gut microbiome but also VD status. Suboptimal VD, Mg, or butyrate translates to some degree of gut dysbiosis and vice versa. Mg dependent secondary bile acids, indoles, and tryptophan, all microbial metabolites and longevity agents, are also discussed. Mg is indispensable to not only the synthesis of the active form of VD but also that of 7-dehydrocholesterol (7-DHC) from acetate. 7-DHC is the substrate for solar conversion to D3. The steadily increasing Ca:Mg in the Western diet and its ironic impact on parathormone (PTH) is discussed. Gut dysbiosis further complicates this. Biochemical and physiologic interlinkages are legion and most remain hidden. This limited mini review exposes insight into the tight linkage between 25(OH)D and Ca:Mg, facilitated by the gut microbiome. A model incorporating the physiologically discordant but reinforcing effects on this linkage based on genes, culture, socioeconomic status, and diet that also addresses the seemingly contradictory reports regarding calcium (Ca), Mg, and VD efficacy is proposed.

Keywords: butyrate; 25(OH)D; intracrine; socioeconomic; kynurenine

INTRODUCTION

The term VD is often used indiscriminately. VD in this mini review will be used collectively to include its three forms D3 (cholecalciferol), 25(OH)D (storage form), and 1,25(OH)₂D (active form). VD [1], Mg [2], and the products of a healthy gut microbiome, e.g., short chain fatty acids (SCFAs) [3], secondary bile acids [4], and indoles [2], are all longevity agents. They are also intertwined both directly and indirectly. VD regulates Mg status as well as that of Ca and phosphate. Many are familiar with the total dependence of VD efficacy, whether of solar or supplemental origin, on adequate Mg. But the vital role of the gut microbiome in potentiating both has only recently been revealed. Gut dysbiosis disrupts the balance of beneficial bacteria and impedes the production of many vital nutrients [5]. Adequacy of the storage form of VD has often been measured relative to parathormone (PTH). But recent research challenges this and raises questions about the impact of Ca:Mg on optimal VD efficacy.

DISCUSSION

I. Vitamin D and Magnesium

VD and Mg are inextricably linked in a bidirectional manner. Through PTH VD can regulate the intestinal absorption and urinary excretion of Ca and Mg [6]. However, Mg is indispensable to the synthesis of VD. It is generally known that Mg is a required cofactor for every enzymatic step in the conversion of D3 aka cholecalciferol to its active form 1,25(OH)₂D, including the binding of D or 25(OH)D to VDBP (vitamin D binding protein). However, Mg is also required for the synthesis [7] and cAMP mediated secretion [8] of PTH from chief cells in the parathyroid gland. Low plasma Ca driven PTH synthesis stimulates VD synthesis and VD driven high plasma Ca inhibits PTH synthesis.

Even more importantly the synthesis of 7-dehydrocholesterol (7-DHC), the immediate precursor of cholecalciferol, from acetate is dependent on Mg (see figure 1). Acetate is provided by either gut microbes or acetyl CoA, which requires Mg dependent B5 (pantothenate). Vitamins B2 and B3 must be phosphorylated to FAD and NAD respectively to attain active status for the synthesis of 7-DHC. This phosphorylation requires ATP and Mg. Without sufficient 7-DHC the sun is powerless to create D3. This drawback elevates the value of D3 supplementation versus that provided by the sun, especially in the Mg deficient. Therefore, VD deficiency/insufficiency is a greater risk in the Mg deficient, and sun exposure may not suffice efforts to address the VD shortfall (see figure 1).

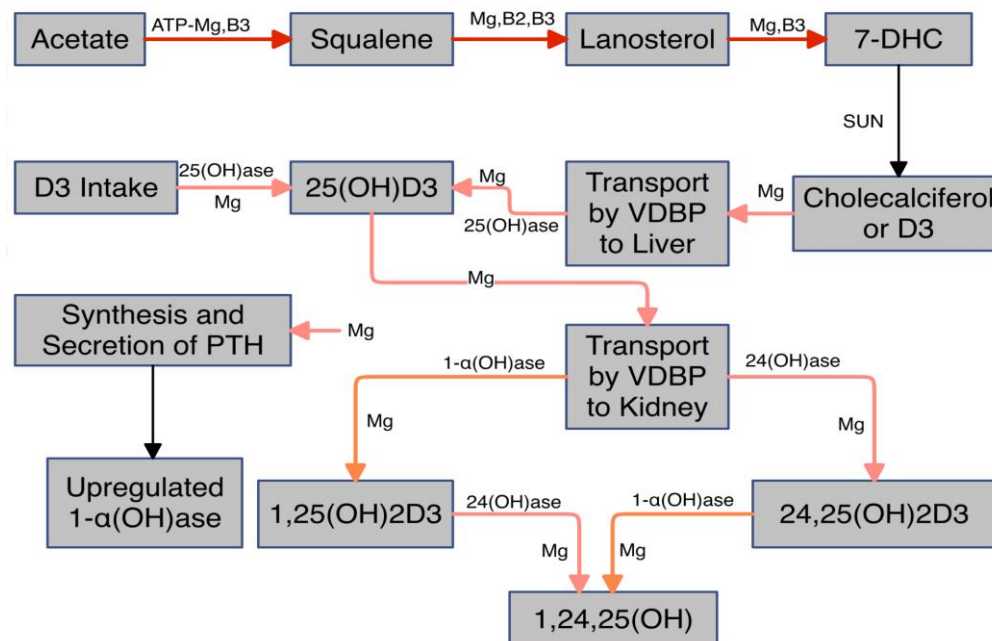


Figure 1. All enzymes that produce the active form of VD (1,25(OH)₂D) from D3, including binding to the transport protein, synthesis of PTH, and secretion of PTH, are Mg dependent. Many enzymes and cofactors involved in the synthesis of 7-dehydrocholesterol from acetate are also Mg dependent. 7-DHC=7-dehydrocholesterol, VDBP=vitamin D binding protein.

Optimal 25(OH)D is at least 50 ng/mL (120 nmol/L), based on clinical data (see figure 2). The 20 and 30 ng/mL 25(OH)D targets generally recommended are suitable only for rickets and skeletal health, but optimal immune function involves intracrine, autocrine, and paracrine pathways and storage form levels that exceed those adequate for endocrine (hormonal) needs. Unfortunately 25(OH)D levels lower than 20 ng/mL are considered deficient and those less than 30 ng/mL are only considered insufficient.

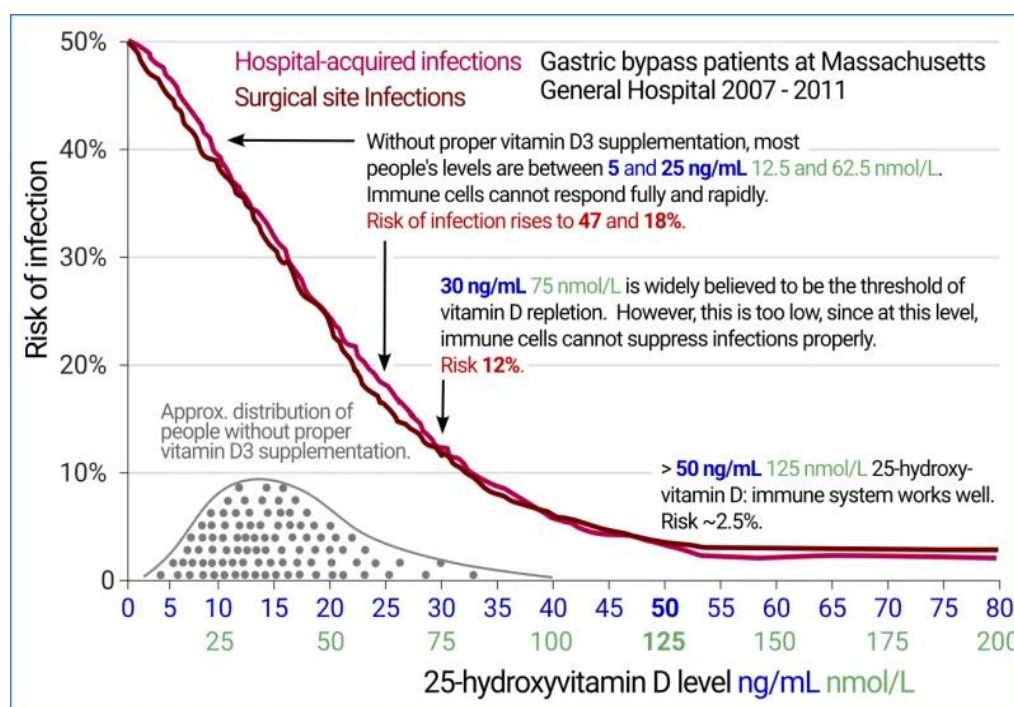


Figure 2. Adapted by Robin Whittle May 2022 [9] from two studies [10,11]. The two colored curves represent VD associated risks for surgical site infection and hospital acquired infection (immune functions of VD) from the gastric bypass study [10]. The inadequate D3 supplementation distribution figure is from a Covid-19/VD study [11].

The RDA (Recommended Daily Allowance) of 600–800 IUs D3 per day recommended by the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine (IOM) was proven to be off by an order of magnitude in 2014 [12]. This huge error was confirmed by several Canadian and American university research teams. The IOM's RDA for VD still stands at 600 IUs to 800 IUs (for adults over 70), but their estimated average requirement (EAR) was subsequently raised from 20 ng/mL to 30 ng/mL. $\text{EAR} + 2\text{SDs} = \text{RDA}$. An increased intake of an order of magnitude, e.g., 8000 IUs of D3 (cholecalciferol), would correlate with a serum level of at least 50 ng/mL [13]. NHANES (National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys) data between 1988 and 2006 revealed little change in mean serum 25(OH)D at about 25 ng/mL [14]. From 2011 to 2018 median 25(OH)D went from 27 to 27.5 ng/mL [15]. Regarding the cations Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} , in the relatively healthy with normal renal function without GI issues and no impacting medications Ca^{++} is usually about 50% of serum values and Mg^{++} is usually about 70% of serum values (see section II). When midrange values of lab reference limits are compared using these percentages, the resulting ratio for Ca:Mg is very close to 2.0 (serum mmol comparison). Durlach, founder of the International Society for the Development of Research on Magnesium (SDRM), stated in 1989 that optimal Ca and Mg balance was physiologically 2:1 [16]. Serum Mg is not even offered on a routine chemistry panel. Furthermore, in order to avoid normomagnesemic Mg deficiency aka chronic latent Mg deficiency, the lower limit of the normal range for Mg should be raised from 0.75 to 0.85 mM (2,17-21).

In one study trial participants completed a dietary questionnaire that predicted suboptimal Mg status in 100% of participants. Yet 25% were found to have optimal serum status [22]. Suboptimal Mg status was defined as serum $\text{Mg} < 2.0 \text{ mg/dL}$ (0.83 mM). Even increasing the lower limit of normal from 0.75 mM to 0.83 mM does not appear to exclude the 25% with optimal serum Mg predicted to be suboptimal by the questionnaire.

II. Calcium to Magnesium Ratio and Vitamin D

Any VD and Mg discussion must include Ca. Serum Ca^{++} triggers negative feedback inhibition of PTH release that directly impacts VD mediated Ca and Mg intestinal absorption and renal resorption.

Ca and Mg compete for the calcium sensing receptor (CaSR) [23], and PTH responds to both cations in the same way but not to the same degree. Yet Mg^{++} often opposes Ca^{++} , e.g., as a Ca channel blocker. Because serum Ca is more responsive to VD and the primary determinant of PTH versus Mg, an unbalanced intake of these competing cations can create a dilemma that is almost predictable. An elevated Ca:Mg suppresses PTH, depressing Mg absorption and increasing magnesuria. Mg is an “innocent bystander” to an unbalanced Ca driven suppression of PTH. Mg dependent PTH synthesis and secretion further compromise the Mg shortfall and increase Ca:Mg. The Occidental diet is often relatively short Mg versus Ca and the Oriental diet is often relatively short Ca versus Mg. Poor nutrition and low socioeconomic status may be primary determinants of the ultimate ratio. PTH and VD status are inversely or negatively correlated and produce a hyperbolic curve (see figure 3). However, might the Ca:Mg impact this relationship, given the almost predictable physiologic dilemma previously discussed? Might the secondary hyperparathyroidism in figure 3 be due to hypocalcemia or a low Ca:Mg? On the other hand, might an elevated Ca:Mg create some degree of secondary hypoparathyroidism (see figure 4) not addressed in figure 3? Might a Mg shortfall, compromising PTH and VD synthesis, camouflage a 25(OH)D level of 50 ng/mL obtained primarily through D3 supplementation?

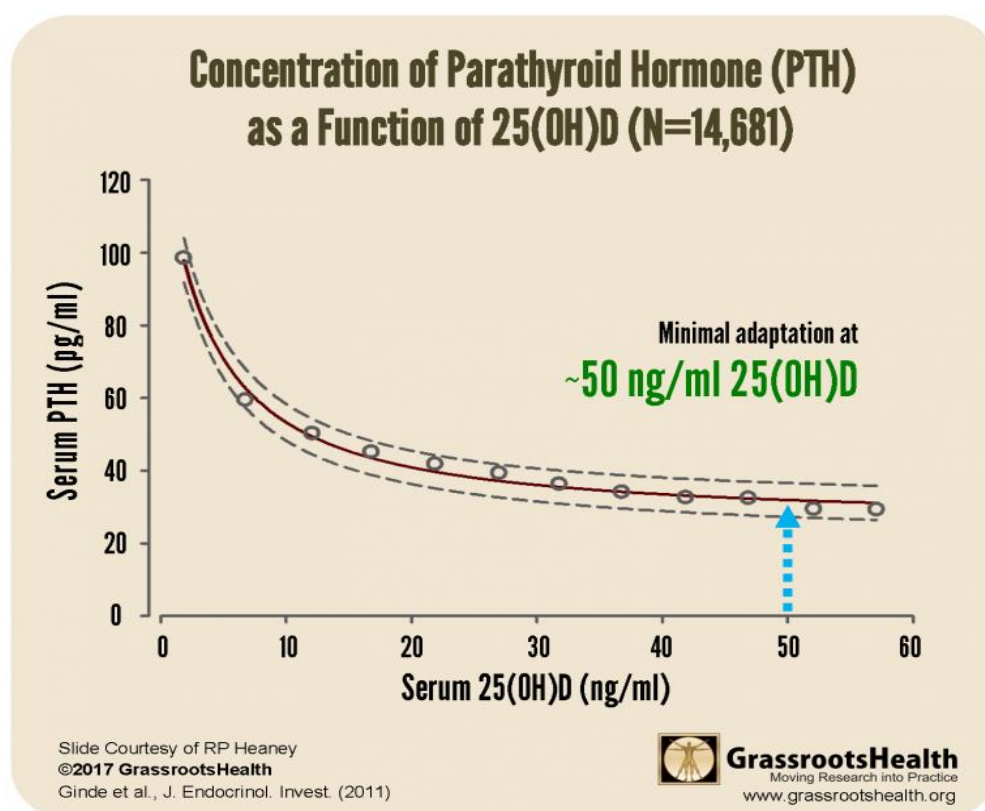


Figure 3. This figure is from Ginde et al [24]. Any 25(OH)D value < 50 ng/mL implies some degree of secondary hyperparathyroidism. It also implies that the vast majority of the nearly 15,000 respondents must have a low Ca:Mg (see figure 4).

One relevant study on this [25] reported that when baseline 25(OH)D exceeded 30 ng/mL, Mg supplementation suppressed 25(OH)D. PTH is not mentioned in that study. However, the Ca:Mg ratios for the placebo and target groups were elevated at 3.9 and 3.7 respectively. This suggests that either Mg supplementation when Ca:Mg is elevated may regrettably suppress PTH and with it VD

synthesis or that the additional Mg intake (mean 200 mg) may have exceeded bowel tolerance in a significant number of participants. Any Mg supplementation when Ca:Mg is elevated and 25(OH)D levels exceed that sufficient for skeletal health (30 ng/mL) may be counterproductive and may compromise immune health. Perhaps in addressing an elevated Ca:Mg lowering Ca intake should precede Mg supplementation. The resistance by the government to increasing the lower limit of the reference range for Mg from 0.75 to 0.85 mmol/L may be fear of its laxative effect. If excess Ca intake is not addressed first, then any increase in Mg intake must still compete for the few available intestinal CaSRs, making the laxative effect hard to avoid.

Other studies support the bell shaped figure 4 conjecture (see figure 5). Lung cancer and CVD are increased whether Ca:Mg is high [26,27] or low [27,28]. VD levels are low in both lung cancer [29] and CVD [30]. So, the highly touted benefits of VD may be compromised in those with an unbalanced Ca:Mg. However, a low Ca:Mg and insufficient Ca should trigger PTH secretion, but restrictions due to genes, e.g., skin pigmentation, to culture, e.g., Asian umbrellas, female Arab attire, to socioeconomic status, e.g., poor nutrition, and/or to diet, e.g., lactose intolerance, may conspire to deny the intake of Ca or VD or synthesis of D3 dependent VD => depressed 25(OH)D, elevated PTH (see figure 3) => secondary hyperparathyroidism. The inverse relationship between PTH and 25(OH)D (left wing in figure 4) may pivot around the optimal zone (see figure 5) with transition to a direct relationship (right wing in figure 4) => secondary hypoparathyroidism. The vertical axis in figure 4 may also directly reflect gut microbiome quality and optimal health (see figure 5).

Figure 4 represents a hypothetical view of this based on

1. Increasing Ca intake when Ca:Mg is less than 1.7 decreases risk for some cancers [31,32].
2. Increasing Mg intake when Ca:Mg is less than 1.7 increases risk for some cancers [31].
3. An elevated Ca to Mg ratio increases risks for some cancers, including lung cancer [26], and CVD [27].
4. A depressed Ca to Mg ratio increases risks for some cancers, including lung cancer [28], and CVD [27].
5. Low Mg in the setting of elevated Ca:Mg translates to low VD [33]. This can be explained physiologically, as Mg is required for the synthesis and secretion of PTH and for the synthesis of VD. Elevated Ca also displaces Mg from CaSRs.
6. Low Ca in the setting of depressed Ca:Mg is physiologically contradictory to a concomitant low VD. However, this may be explained based on discrepant but mutually reinforcing genetic, cultural, socioeconomic, and dietary considerations. These may complicate and compromise clinical correlations and data analysis.
7. Skin pigmentation is directly linked to VD deficiency [34].
8. Socioeconomic status is directly linked to VD deficiency [35,36]. D3 is not in the budget or on the menu.
9. Cultural customs can drive VD deficiency. Most in the Middle East dress modestly [37] and many Asians are averse to solar exposure.
10. Diet is largely dependent on culture. The South Asian diet is low in VD rich foods [38] and many Asians are lactose intolerant and avoid dairy products [39], excellent sources of Ca and VD.

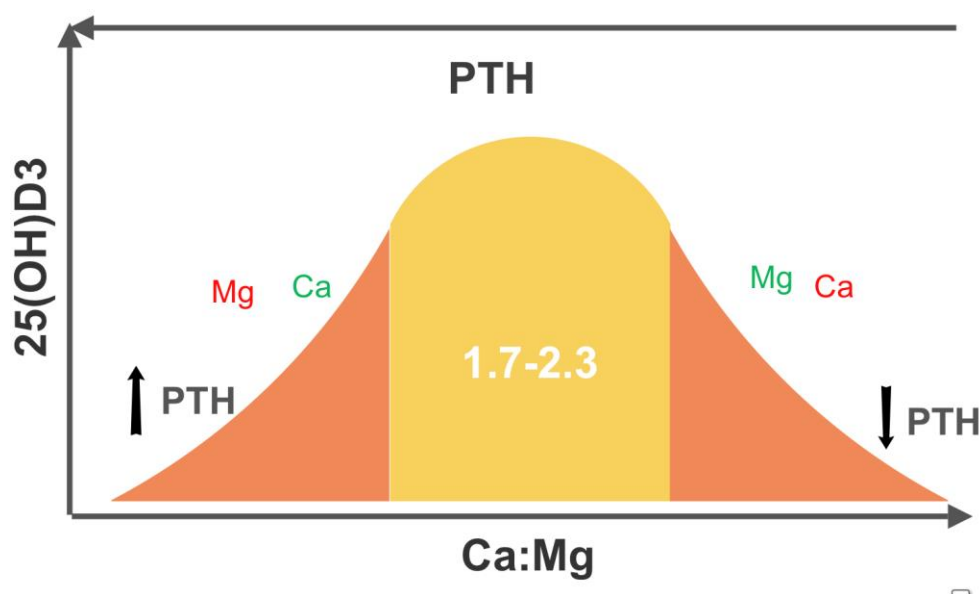


Figure 4. This hypothetical bell shaped curve delineates the proposed relationships between VD, Ca:Mg, and PTH. Yellow represents the target range and orange the health risk ranges for Ca:Mg, when physiologic considerations and genetic, cultural, socioeconomic, and dietary considerations are separated. The left wing is suboptimal and represents some degree of secondary hyperparathyroidism due to hypocalcemia ($\text{Ca} < \text{lower limit}$, $\text{Mg} \leq \text{lower limit}$), while the right wing is also suboptimal and represents some degree of secondary hypoparathyroidism due to chronic latent Mg deficiency or hypomagnesemia ($\text{Ca} \leq \text{lower limit}$, $\text{Mg} < \text{lower limit}$).

Figure 4 illustrates a proposed shift in VD supplementation from one viewed through PTH to one viewed through Ca:Mg. The balance between Ca and Mg is increasingly recognized as critical to attaining optimal levels of 25(OH)D. The left wing represents some degree of secondary hyperparathyroidism due to hypocalcemia, while the right wing represents some degree of secondary hypoparathyroidism due to chronic latent Mg deficiency or hypomagnesemia. Insufficient Mg translates to insufficient Mg dependent PTH synthesis, insufficient PTH induced Ca absorption/resorption, and insufficient Mg dependent VD synthesis \Rightarrow depressed 25(OH)D and PTH. Increasing Mg intake should elevate both 25(OH)D and PTH. But this doesn't happen, when 25(OH)D exceeds 30 ng/mL and Ca:Mg exceeds 3.7 [25]. The 3.7 Ca:Mg ratio in this article was based on a food frequency questionnaire that predicted Ca and Mg values relative to their RDAs. Serum values for these two elements are generally reported in mg/dL, but mmol/L units are more physiologically relevant. Conversion yields Ca:Mg of 2.22 ($3.7 \times 24/40$). However, only the unbound or ionic form is physiologically active. If one compares the normal ranges for serum Mg and Ca with the normal ranges for ionized Mg and ionized Ca, they closely align, but only if Mg^{++} and Ca^{++} represent 70% and 50% of total serum levels respectively. That 50% of serum Ca is unbound is generally accepted, but for Mg^{++} there's a spread of 55-70%. So, in a relatively healthy individual the figure for Mg must be close to 70%. When the midpoints of the ranges for the ionized forms, 0.6 mM for Mg [40] and 1.19 mM for Ca^{++} ($9.5\text{mg}/40\text{mg} \times 50\%$), the Ca:Mg is 1.98, very much in line with Durlach's recommendation [16]. His designation of 2.0 was based on research into the physiological roles and interactions of these minerals in the body, not on a questionnaire. Figure 3 recognizes only the left wing of the bell. Regarding the upper limit of the optimal range, one study [41] favored an upper limit of 2.8 (see figure 5). Adjusted for their unbound or ionic forms, 2.8 Ca:Mg translates to 2.0 iCa:iMg. A study on a large Chinese population revealed a minimum Ca:Mg of 1.7 as optimal [42]. This is corroborated by two Chinese studies [43,44] that recommended reference ranges for Ca:Mg between 1.7 and 2.5.

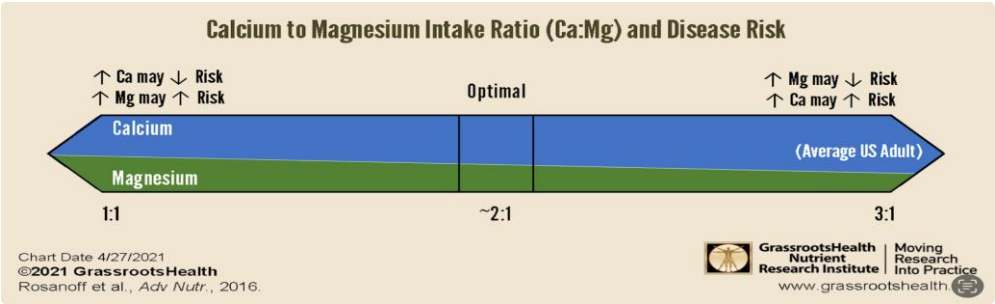


Figure 5. This figure is from Rosanoff et al [41]. Disease risk, an inverse proxy for VD status, increases as the Ca:Mg increases or decreases. However, increasing Mg with Ca:Mg greater than 2.8 and 25(OH)D greater than 30 ng/mL may not reduce risk [25], unless excess Ca intake is addressed first.

VD deficiency may be at the root of many health issues exacerbated by a Ca:Mg ratio outside the 1.7-2.8 range [41]. The failure to normalize for Ca:Mg in any study on the efficacy of VD may compromise any conclusions and may sell short the value of this extraordinary micronutrient (see figure 4). Recent data from NHANES on Ca:Mg based on combined dietary and supplemental intake is sparse. Figure 6 was derived from 2001-23 NHANES data for both genders over age 20, diet only [45]. NHANES data from 2001-2006 [33] yielded a mean daily Ca supplement of 251mg and a mean daily Mg supplementation of 65mg. Total Ca and Mg intake was then derived. The results suggest that many Americans may be susceptible to health risks linked to hypoparathyroidism and low PTH that may compromise the efficacy of VD (see figures 4,5), especially if 25(OH)D exceeds 30 ng/mL [25].

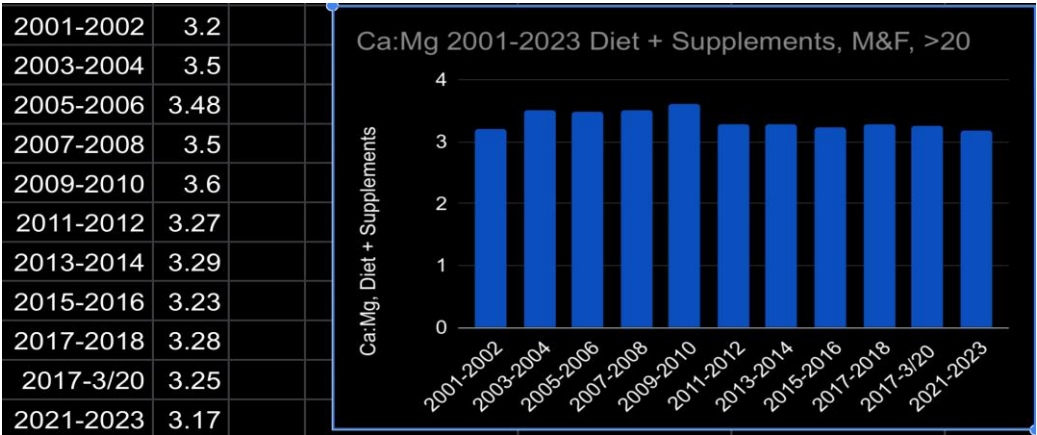


Figure 6. This step graph represents a derived approximation of Ca:Mg, using Ca and Mg dietary intake only data from 2001-2023, both genders, age greater than 20. To this was added the mean Ca and Mg supplementation only data (Ca 251 mg/d and Mg 65 mg/d) from 2001-2006 both genders, all ages. These ratios were much worse in those ages 6-19 years, usually exceeding 4.0.

43 is gone
44 is covid severity

The Covid-19 epidemic demonstrated the importance of this ratio, as low Mg intake was tightly linked to Covid severity [46]. A pre-Covid study on high dose D3 for critically ill patients reported no benefit [47]. Ca:Mg status was not reported and magnesium was not mentioned. Might D3 therapy exacerbate an elevated Ca:Mg? An elevated ratio does not exclude low levels of one or both cations.

III. Vitamin D and the Gut Microbiome

Although the active form of VD mediates its endocrine, intracrine, autocrine, and paracrine effects, D3 contributes additional benefits. D3 inhibits Candida hyphal morphogenesis [48,49]. The emerging role of the gut microbiome in health and disease and the impact of Candida overgrowth in gut dysbiosis highlights the value of D3. Candida overgrowth can be both cause and effect of gut dysbiosis [50]. In addition the active form 1,25(OH)₂D, but not its storage form 25(OH)D, most

frequently requested lab analyte, is linked to an abundance of butyrate producing bacteria [51], frequently linked to gut health. In fact the active form of VD correlated even more tightly with microbiome diversity. These reported results were adjusted for solar exposure. The active form of VD increases the Bacteroidetes/Firmicutes ratio, especially Akkermansia and Faecalibacterium of the Bacteroidetes phylum, both prominent butyrate producers [52], and increases microbial diversity [53]. VD deficiency and suboptimal gut microbiome are associated with cancer [54], autoimmune disease [55], inflammatory bowel disease [56], cystic fibrosis [57], multiple sclerosis [58], diabetes [59,60], and depression [61]. Butyrate has an ameliorative effect on dementia [62], cancer prevention/treatment [63], especially colorectal cancer [64], and obesity [65]. The SCFAs acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced from the microbial fermentation of indigestible carbohydrates and are the biomarkers of a healthy gut microbiome [66]. Acetate and propionate producing bacteria can cross feed butyrate-producing bacteria [67].

But improvements in the gut microbiome via increasing D3 supplementation in those already deficient/insufficient are not limited to the symptomatic. Increased serum 25(OH)D was associated with increased beneficial bacteria and decreased pathogenic bacteria [68]. D3 is both therapeutic and prophylactic and appears to possess prebiotic properties [60]. The well known skeletal benefits of VD are in part mediated by butyrate. Butyrate stimulates osteoblastic activity and down-regulates osteoporosis [69], possibly by stimulating the release of PTH [70]. The opposite is also true. Gut dysbiosis is linked with suboptimal VD status [71]. The gut microbiome regulates not only bone homeostasis and bone health [72] but also many extraskeletal functions of VD, e.g., anti cancer, anti diabetes, anti hypertension, anti obesity, anti dementia, anti autoimmunity. Dysbiosis compromises the absorption of D3, Ca, and Mg. The gut Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes ratio is negatively linked to a healthy gut microbiome [73] with suppression of Firmicutes phylum bacteria upon supplementation with 25(OH)D or D3 [74]. VD deficiency also negatively impacts the gut microbiome, compromising B vitamin production. While Mg is required for activation of B2,3,6,9,12, the gut microbiome may fill in for any shortfall [75]. Some intestinal bacteria can produce all eight B vitamins [76] and up to 65% of human gut microorganisms can synthesize at least one type of B vitamin [77]. The few discrepant reports on the efficacy of D3 with respect to the gut microbiome may be due to:

1. Lack of baseline data indicating insufficiency/deficiency
2. Failure to properly separate placebo and target groups by baseline
3. Less than 2-3 months between start of D3 supplementation and measurement of results
4. Insufficient D3 dosage
5. Failure to normalize for Ca:Mg as a confounding factor
6. Target group too small

IV. Magnesium and the Gut Microbiome

Primary bile acids are metabolized by Mg dependent CYP450 (Cytochrome P450) enzymes [78] and impact the gut microbiome [79]. Primary bile acids are metabolized to secondary bile acids by intestinal bacteria. Secondary bile acids, associated with longevity, are also Mg dependent [80] and require a healthy gut microbiome. Both SCFAs and secondary bile acids independently exert a myriad of beneficial effects on host health [81]. Recently the vital role of aryl hydrocarbon receptors (AhRs) in aging [82], dementia, autoimmune disease, cancer [83], and ASCVD [84] has been recognized. AhR activity is dependent on its ligands. Kynurenines are AhR ligands that accelerate aging and neurodegeneration, while butyrates and indoles of intestinal bacterial origin are AhR ligands that oppose this [82] and promote longevity. Indoles are longevity agents produced by gut microbiota. Their healthful benefits depend on the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) [85]. Not only are indoles and butyrate AhR ligands [86], but their subsequent AhR activation induces Mg dependent cytochrome CYP450 enzymes that facilitate gut absorption of indoles [87]. All CYP450 enzymes are Mg dependent [74]. Like Ozempic, butyrate is also a GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide) agonist [88], albeit a natural one. Both are longevity indicators. Probiotics, rich in butyrogenic

bacteria, are also associated with longevity [89] and Mg enhances their efficacy [90]. Butyrate produced by gut bacteria may via vagal afferents increase HRV [91,92], linked to longevity. Gut microbiota cannot produce SCFAs in the absence of Mg [93], but they can produce tryptophan [94], another longevity agent. Candida yeast and hyphal forms produce their own form of IDO [95] that competes with host IDO. It enhances degradation of tryptophan to kynurenine (K/T) and accelerates the kynurenine pathway, increasing K/T, especially under the direction of interferon-gamma [96]. Any shortfall in Mg can increase subsequent neurotoxic metabolites and decrease NAD⁺ production [2]. The K/T ratio is negatively linked to the health of the gut microbiome [96]. Lactobacilli and Bifidobacteria boost plasma tryptophan levels [90]. They also produce lactate, which can crossfeed butyrogenic bacteria [97]. Gut microbes provide most of our circulating tryptophan. However, in order to absorb it intestinal epithelial cells rely on B⁰AT, a neutral or nonpolar amino acid transporter, that works in concert with ACE2 receptors [98]. This puts those with Covid-19, long Covid, or Candida overgrowth at risk for gut dysbiosis, compromising the enormous benefits of VD and Mg.

V. Therapeutic Interventions (see figure 7)

1. Probiotics, e.g., yogurt, alone are insufficient, if diet is suboptimal. The “good” bacteria must be fed and require fiber or indigestible carbohydrates, i.e., prebiotic, e.g., d-mannose. Butyrate is a commercially available postbiotic (produced by the “good” bacteria) that mimics the actions of Ozempic.
2. Target 2.0 for iCa:iMg or a maximum of 2.8 Ca:Mg in mmoles. If elevated, lower dietary Ca, e.g., dairy products, first and then increase dietary Mg, e.g., nuts, seeds, leafy greens, avocados. The silent damage overtime due to an elevated ratio escapes detection and the laxative effect of Mg facilitates this. Figure 3 indicates that Ca:Mg in the “healthy” has well exceeded 3.0 Ca:Mg for at least two decades. Chronic latent Mg deficiency remains hidden, when the lower limit of normal persists at 0.75 mmol/L.
3. After improving Ca:Mg supplement D3 to attain a serum level of at least 50 ng/mL (125 mM) 25(OH)D (see figure 7) [99,100].
4. Take supplemental Mg with pyridoxal phosphate, the active form of B6, and perhaps D3. Mg is required for the hydroxylation of D3 in the liver (storage form). Taking pyridoxal phosphate concomitantly with Mg can enhance absorption and availability of Mg [101,102]. Not only does pyridoxal phosphate enhance cellular uptake of Mg but Mg enhances that of pyridoxal phosphate [103]. Several studies have challenged this [104,105]. But both studies employed the inactive form - pyridoxine.
5. Avoid simultaneous Ca and Mg intake. Although CaSRs are primarily found in the parathyroid gland and the kidney, they are also present in many other organs, including the alimentary canal [106].
6. Avoid simultaneous processed food/soft drinks and Mg intake. The former contain phosphates, which bind Mg, limiting absorption.
7. Exercise induced elevation of lactate may enhance serum butyrate. Lactate may permeate intestinal endothelial and epithelial cells into the alimentary canal, where it can crossfeed butyrogenic bacteria [97].
8. Pay close attention to proper hydration. Dehydration triggers release of aldosterone, which increases renal reabsorption of Na⁺ and urinary excretion of Mg⁺⁺ and K⁺. Cortisol possesses

similar aldosterone properties and can to a lesser degree trigger this same cationic exchange. Stress induced cortisol can lead to Mg deficiency, while Mg deficiency in turn enhances the body’s susceptibility to stress [107].

- 9. Increase VD intake with age and increasing morbidity.
- 10. Replenish water soluble B vitamins that require Mg for activation and are required for synthesis of 7-dehydrocholesterol from acetate, enabling solar conversion to D3, (see figure 1).

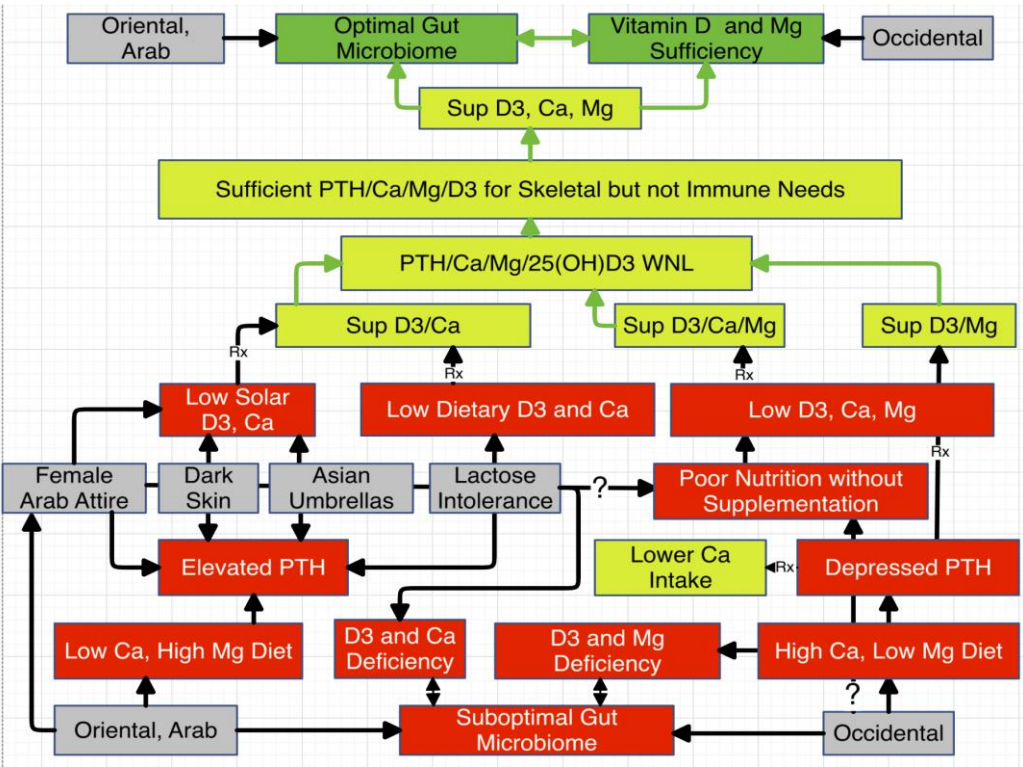


Figure 7. This illustrates a proposed flowchart for deficiencies of VD, Ca, and Mg in various racial, ethnic, cultural, and economic sub groups, many of which overlap. Flow from a suboptimal gut microbiome at the bottom in red through a suggested therapeutic approach in yellow to an optimal gut microbiome and balanced Ca:Mg (green) is indicated. Rx=therapy, Sup=supplementation.

CONCLUSION

Mg may be to VD what the gut microbiome is to general health. One is indispensable to the other. This review presents the benefits of both to gut microbiome dependent longevity agents. Many indirect benefits of this partnership are not included, e.g., maintenance of intestinal integrity (90,108). VD and Mg are inextricably entwined and work hand in glove. Thirty ng/mL of 25(OH)D and 0.75 mg/dL of Mg are insufficient. Mg is indispensable for not only the synthesis of VD’s solar substrate (D3) and the storage/active forms of VD from D3 but also the synthesis and secretion of PTH. A healthy gut microbiome is also required to fully realize the benefits of both. Furthermore, there are many other gut microbiome related micronutrients and vitamins that depend on VD and Mg for their healthful effects and vice versa. Indeed there are myriad extraskeletal and extra-intestinal benefits of both. The interdependencies are both legion and complex. Many have only recently been discovered and much remains hidden. This review is largely hypothetical and highlights the relevant physiology, while overlooking the massive role of genes. The contributions of the gut microbiome are massively underappreciated. The increasingly sedentary Western lifestyle, the deteriorating quality of food, the abundant use of antibiotics and certain other medications, e.g., proton pump

inhibitors and some diuretics, have conspired to challenge the quality of our gut microbiome. Not surprisingly the benefits of fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) have rapidly expanded from its initial treatment for fulminant pseudomembranous colitis due to *Clostridium difficile* to an emerging tool for alleviating diseases related to a problematic gut microbiome. Gut microbiome manipulation and FMT may eventually become the frontline therapeutic approach to all diseases from cancer and dementia to Lyme disease. VD, Ca, and Mg are majority players in this manipulation along with prebiotics + probiotics (synbiotics) and postbiotics. VD efficacy is tightly linked to Ca:Mg and VD studies that adjust for race, ethnicity, culture, socioeconomic status, and diet may even reveal greater efficacy. Unfortunately many of these conditions overlap in complex ways and difficulties in evaluating Mg status make this a challenging proposition. This speculative view of VD efficacy is supported by many recent Covid-19 driven reports and relevant laboratory data. However, robust analysis of clinical correlations awaits.

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