

Green tea extract may harm liver in people with certain genetic variations

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Long-term use of high-dose green tea extract may provide some protection against cancer, cardiovascular disease, obesity and type 2 diabetes, but it also may create liver damage in a small minority of the

population.

Who is at risk? Research from Rutgers, published in *The Journal of Dietary Supplements*, provides the first solid clue: two genetic variants that predict some of the risk.

"Learning to predict who will suffer [liver damage](#) is potentially important because there's growing evidence that high-dose [green tea](#) extract may have significant [health benefits](#) for those who can safely take it," said Hamed Samavat, senior author of the study and an assistant professor of nutrition sciences at the Rutgers School of Health Professions.

Using data from the Minnesota Green Tea Trial, a large study of green tea's effect on [breast cancer](#), the research team investigated whether people with certain genetic variations were more likely than others to show signs of liver stress after a year of ingesting 843 milligrams per day of the predominant antioxidant in green tea, a catechin called epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG).

Researchers led by Laura Acosta, then a doctoral student, now a graduate, selected two genetic variations in question because each controls the synthesis of an enzyme that breaks EGCG down. They selected the Minnesota Green Tea Trial because it was a large, well-designed study of a unique population. The year-long, placebo-controlled trial included more than 1,000 [postmenopausal women](#) and collected data at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

An analysis by researchers showed that early signs of liver damage were somewhat more common than normal in women with one variation in the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) genotype and strongly predicted by a variation in the uridine 5'-diphosphoglucuronosyltransferase 1A4 (UGT1A4) genotype.

On average, participants with the high-risk UGT1A4 genotype saw the enzyme that indicates liver stress go up nearly 80 percent after nine months of consuming the green tea supplement, while those with low-risk genotypes saw the same enzyme go up 30 percent.

"We're still a long way from being able to predict who can safely take high-dose green tea extract," said Samavat, who noted the risk of liver toxicity is only associated with high levels of green tea supplements and not with drinking green tea or even taking lower doses of green tea extract. "Variations in this one [genotype](#) don't completely explain the variations in liver enzyme changes among study participants. The full explanation probably includes a number of different genetic variations and probably a number of non-genetic factors."

"Still," Samavat continued, "we do think we have identified an important piece of the puzzle and taken a step toward predicting who can safely enjoy any health benefits that high-dose [green tea extract](#) provides."

More information: Laura Acosta et al, Hepatotoxicity with High-Dose Green Tea Extract: Effect of Catechol-O-Methyltransferase and Uridine 5'-Diphospho-glucuronosyltransferase 1A4 Genotypes, *Journal of Dietary Supplements* (2022). [DOI: 10.1080/19390211.2022.2128501](https://doi.org/10.1080/19390211.2022.2128501)

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