The HIT Test in Practice: Understanding Oestrogen Metabolism

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Meet the Team



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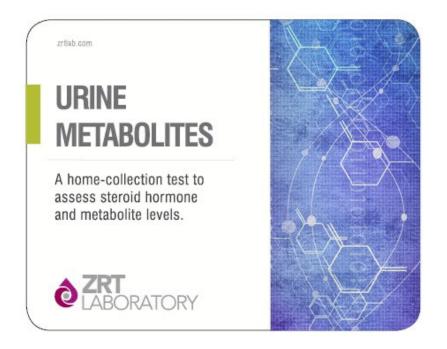


Emily Birch Clinical Support



Overview

- The Hormone Insights Test (HIT)
- Oestrogen basics
- Steroid pathways*
- Oestrogen metabolism overview
- Methylation
- BPA
- What next?





There IS Another Way!



- The Hormone Insight Test (HIT): Powered by the Advanced Urine Hormone Metabolites Test by ZRT
- Measures 44 hormone-related markers
- 13 oestrogens, 8 androgens
- Diurnal cortisol & melatonin patterns
- Includes BPA (rarely assessed endocrine disruptor)



The Hormone Insights Test (HIT)



- Developed by ZRT laboratory pioneers in hormone testing
- The ORIGINAL urine metabolites test
- Built on decades of research and clinical use
- The HIT Test combines ZRT's scientific credibility with KBMO's practitioner-first support model.



Oestrogen Basics





Why assess oestrogen metabolism?

- Reveals metabolism pathways and patterns
- Links results to symptoms and/or history
- Assess hormone-responsive cancer risk
- Useful pre-HRT baseline
- Relevant in autoimmune disease



Oestrogen basics: where is it made?

- Ovarian granulosa cells (primary source, and most well know)
- Adipose tissue
- Skin fibroblasts
- Bone
- Brain
- Placenta
- ...almost everywhere!



Tissue targets

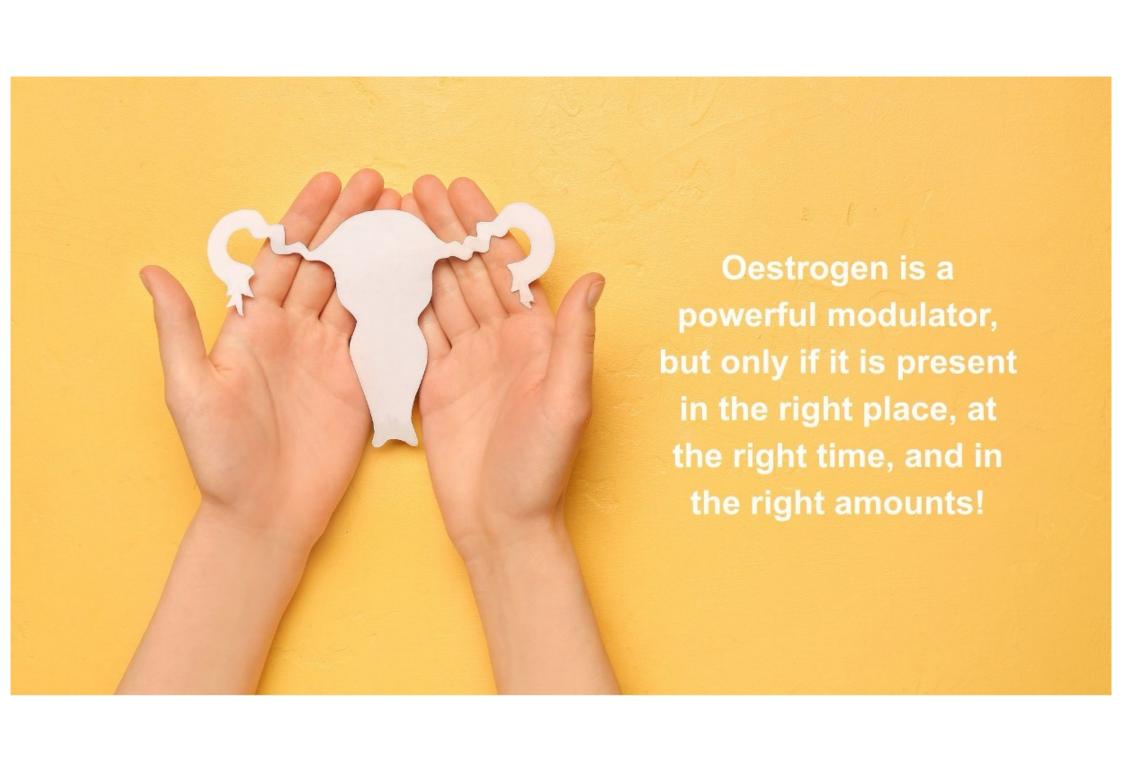
- Acts on every cell in the body
- Influences gene transcription
- Works via nuclear & membrane receptors
- Explains wide range of symptoms in menopause



Actions of oestrogen

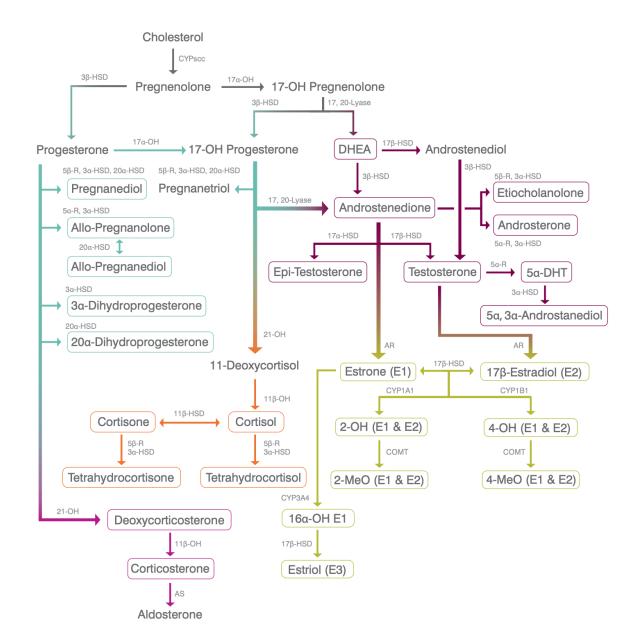
- Modulates inflammation
- Regulates cell proliferation & differentiation
- Influences angiogenesis
- Supports bone health
- Governs ovulation & reproduction
- Provides neuroprotection (key in menopause research)





Steroid Pathways



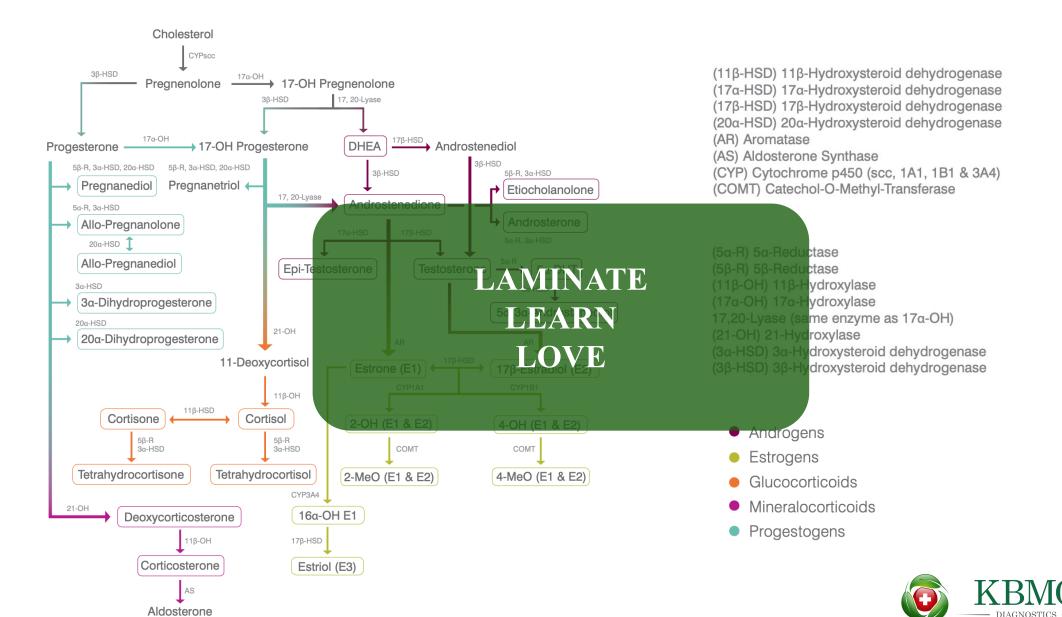


(11β-HSD) 11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (17α-HSD) 17α-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (17β-HSD) 17β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (20α-HSD) 20α-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (AR) Aromatase (AS) Aldosterone Synthase (CYP) Cytochrome p450 (scc, 1A1, 1B1 & 3A4) (COMT) Catechol-O-Methyl-Transferase

(5α-R) 5α-Reductase (5β-R) 5β-Reductase (11β-OH) 11β-Hydroxylase (17α-OH) 17α-Hydroxylase 17,20-Lyase (same enzyme as 17α-OH) (21-OH) 21-Hydroxylase (3α-HSD) 3α-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3β-HSD) 3β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase

- Androgens
- Estrogens
- Glucocorticoids
- Mineralocorticoids
- Progestogens

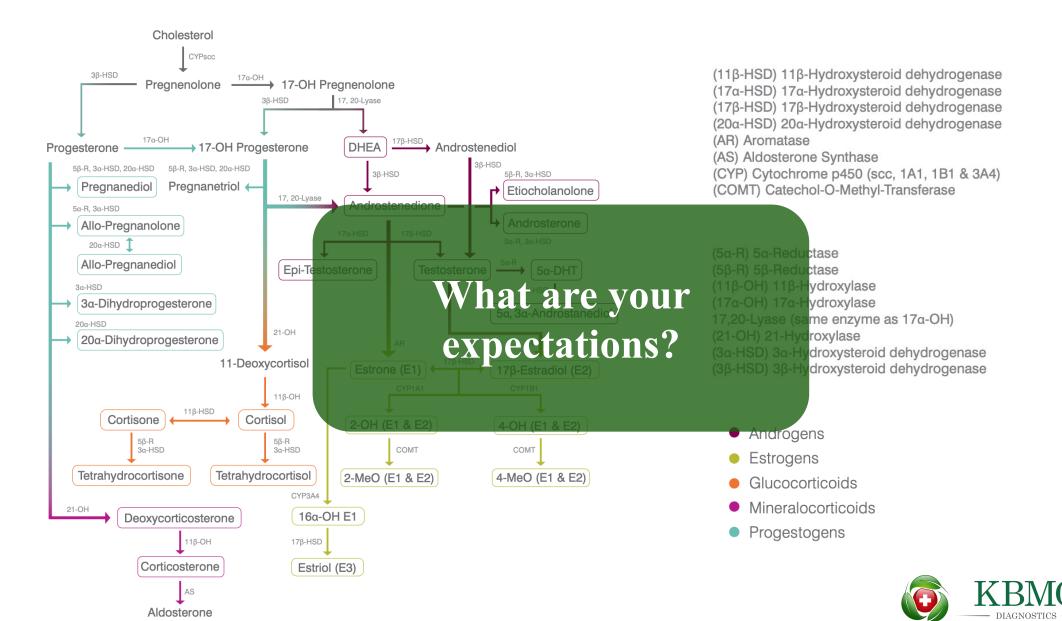




The Parent Oestrogens

- Oestriol (E3): weakest, lowest receptor binding (~1/10 of E2)
- Oestradiol (E2): most potent; postmenopausal elevations may increase risk in some contexts
- Oestrone (E1): converts to E2, E1-S, or metabolites; often elevated in PCOS





Oestrogen Metabolism



Oestrogen metabolism

- Looks complex at first focus on the big picture
- 3 main cytochrome enzymes:

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CYP3A4 → Oestriol (E3)
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CYP1A1 → Oestrone (E1) & Oestradiol (E2)

CYP1B1 → Oestrone (E1) & Oestradiol (E2)

- COMT methylates catechol oestrogens (from CYP1A1 & CYP1B1)
- Metabolites are excreted in urine or stool



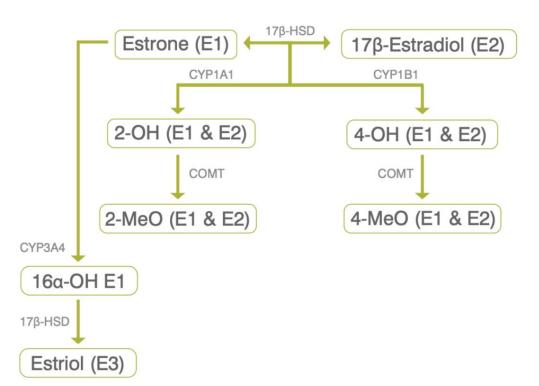
Oestrogen Quotient (EQ)

• EQ = E3
$$\div$$
 (E2 + E1)

- Ratio >1 = optimal
- Described by Henry Lemon: higher EQ linked to better breast cancer survival
- ZRT observation: low EQ sometimes seen with low iodine status (not diagnostic)



Steroid Hormone Cascade

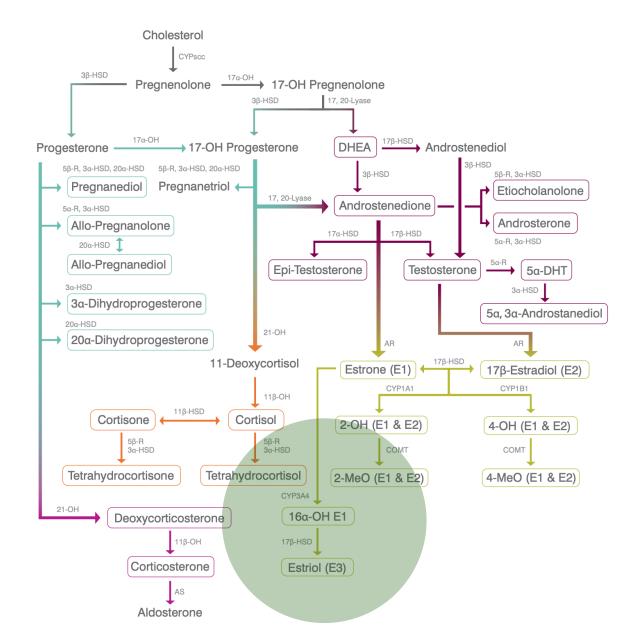


- Aromatase → E1 & E2
- E1 ↔ E2 via 17β-HSD (type 1 & 2)
- E1 → 16-OH-E1 → E3 (CYP3A4)
- E1 & E2 → CYP1A1 / CYP1B1 →
 catechol metabolites → DNA adduct risk
- COMT methylation = protection









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CYP3A4

- Handles many substrates highly active enzyme
- Overactivity → ↑ 16-OH-estrone
- Impacted by lifestyle, diet, meds, supplements
- Many inhibitors & inducers (check reliable sources)

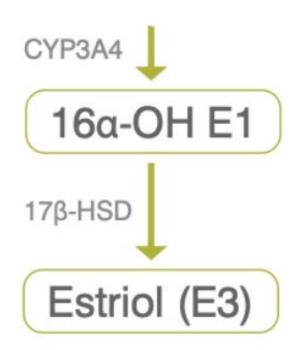


16-OH E1

- Post-menopause: supportive for bone & blood pressure
- Pre-menopause: proliferative,

 cancer risk,

 inflammation
- Context-dependent interpretation varies





CYP3A4 & 16-OH E1

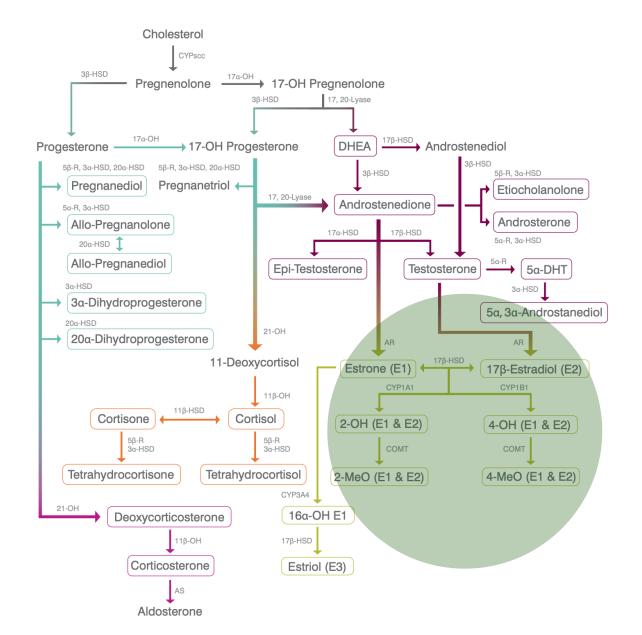
Increased by:

- Smoking
- Caffeine
- BPA
- St John's Wort
- Pesticides
- PAHs
- Alcohol (even moderate)
- Obesity

Decreased by:

- Grapefruit
- Resveratrol
- Rosemary
- Wild yam
- Peppermint oil
- Curcumin (mild inhibition)
- Azole antifungals
- Some antibiotics





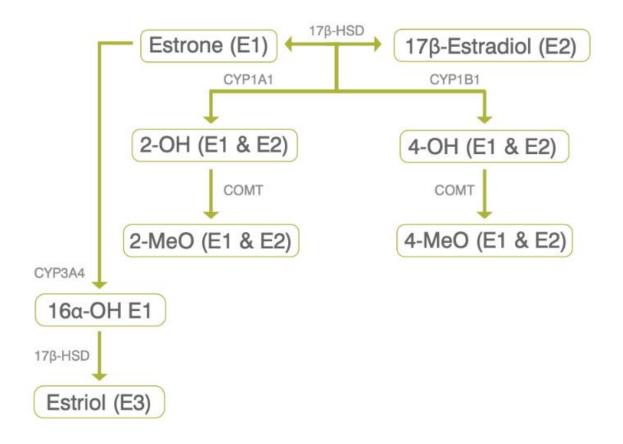
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CYP1A1 & CYP1B1





CYP1A1 & CYP1B1

Both → catechol oestrogens

CYP1A1 → 2-OH (safer pathway)

CYP1B1 → 4-OH (riskier pathway)

- Catechols → quinones → potential DNA damage
- Influenced by genetics + lifestyle



2-OH E1 & E2



CYP1A1 (the "2s")

Good:

- Protective
- Weaker activity
- Less carcinogenic
- Less proliferation
- Induces apoptosis

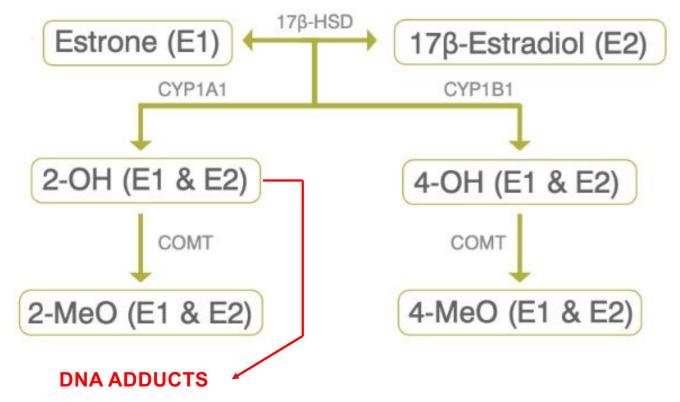
Bad:

- High levels may be associated with endometrial cancers
- Higher in AI (e.g. RA or SLE)
- Can form quinones if not methylated

Take-home: The 2s are not a free pass! Good or bad? Depends on context



2-OH E1 & E2





Supporting CYP1A1 & "the 2s"

Speeds up:

- Cruciferous vegetables
- Flax
- Fish oils
- Soya
- Rosemary
- Thyroxine

Slows down:

- Coffee
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- High sugar diet
- Resveratrol

Clearance is also important (COMT/methylation)

Detox, methyl donors and gut health (FIT Test & Gut Barrier Panel)



4-OH E1 & E2



CYP1B1 & "the 4s"

- Proliferative, anti-apoptotic
- Higher activity in pregnancy and myometrium
- Prefers E2 > E1 (higher affinity)
- Can form DNA adducts under oxidative stress
- Binds to oestrogen receptors



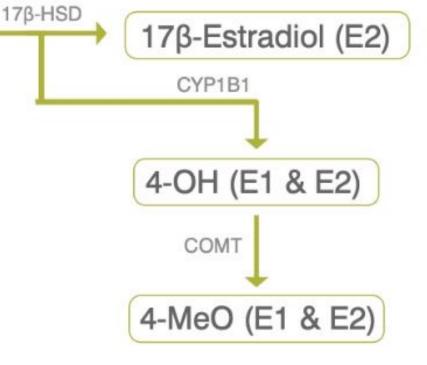


4-OH E1 & E2

Can form E2-3,4 quinones

Estrone (E1)

- Reactive intermediates → potential DNA adducts
- Important to measure and manage





Methylation



What Can Impact Methylation?

- Genetics (COMT variants)
- Co-factors: Mg, B vitamins, folate, choline, methionine, SAMe, TMG
- Medications: OCPs, diuretics, PPIs, corticosteroids, sulfonamides
- Physiology: hypochlorhydria, smoking, SAD (seasonal affective disorder)
- Enhancers: ellagic acid (berries), lithium orotate, riboflavin, lower protein



How to Assess Methylation?

Assess the relativity of the hydroxylated intermediates to the methylated products.





2- & 4-MeO Products

Produced via COMT - SNPs can limit methylation

Products = inert / beneficial

Key question: COMT activity?

Support by:

 oxidative stress, methylation co-factors, neutralising catechols



Reducing Oxidative Stress

- Resveratrol
- Quercetin & bioflavonoids
- Proanthocyanidins
- Selenium
- Grape seed / pine bark extract
- Glutathione & NAC
- Avoid toxin exposure
- Aim: reduce risk





Supporting Methylation

 Key supports: DIM, TMG, SAMe, B6, B12, folate (MTHFR), methionine, betaine, magnesium

More methylation ≠ better

Always monitor client symptoms (e.g. wired, overstimulated)



Phase 1

Phase 2





"Putting out the rubbish"

How full is the bin? Fast/slow? Clean/dirty?



"Bin-day"

How quickly/regularly are the bins cleared?
Is anything left behind?
Are the bins left clean/tidy?



"The dump"

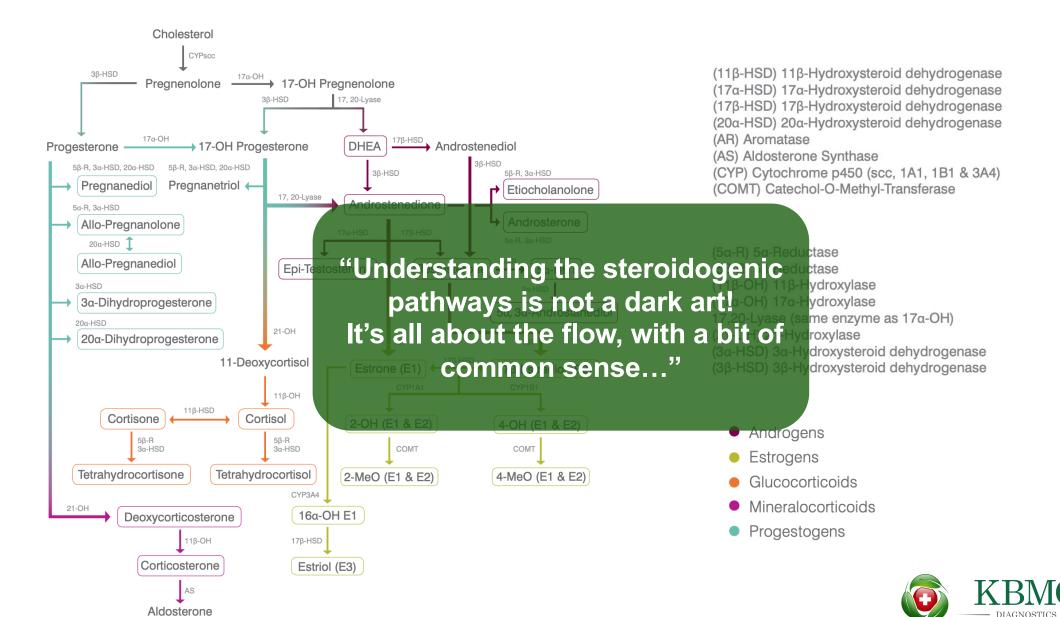
Are the roads clear? Is it open? Landfill or recycling? Hydroxylation

Methylation Glucuronidation Sulphation

Estrobolome







Bisphenol-A



Bisphenol-A

- Suppresses methylation
- Potent endocrine disruptor
- Binds oestrogen receptors → proliferation signaling
- Implicated in in utero effects
- Linked to cancers
- Found in plastics, till receipts, can linings
- Hard to avoid use vigilance & common sense



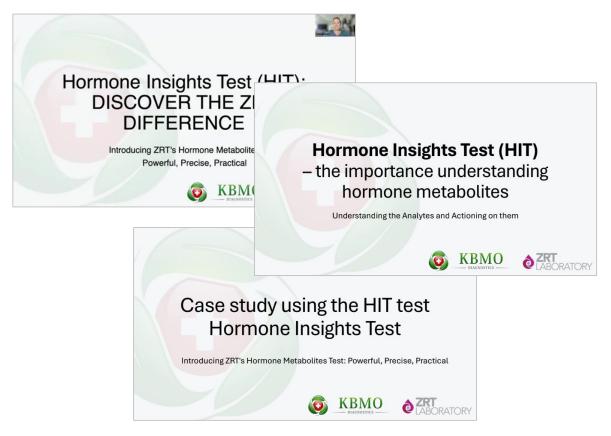


What's Next?



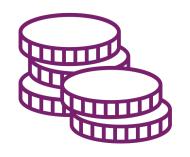


Dr Shania Seeber

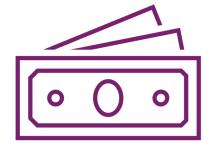




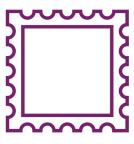
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Your Next Steps with HIT

- Order your first test at www.kbmodiagnostics.co.uk
- Attend your first 1:1 session
- Bring your cases and questions to the Hormone Help Hour
- Enjoy the 3 brilliant webinars with Dr Shania Seeber to build your knowledge on the HIT.



Stay in Touch



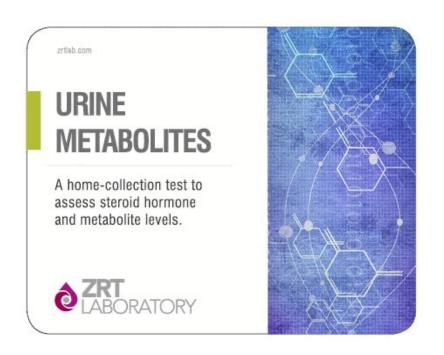
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Thank You

