

# Anti-nutrients – they're part of a normal diet and not as scary as they sound

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These compounds occur naturally in a number of healthy foods, including legumes and whole grains. Credit: [foodism360/Unsplash](#), [CC BY](#)

Maybe you're trying to eat healthier these days, aiming to get enough of the good stuff and limit the less-good stuff. You're paying attention to things like fiber and fat and vitamins... and anti-nutrients?

What the heck are anti-nutrients and are they something you need to be concerned about in your diet?

Let me, as a public health nutrition researcher, reassure you that anti-nutrients aren't the evil nemesis of all the [nutritious foods](#) you eat. As long as you're consuming a balanced and varied diet, anti-nutrients are not a concern. In fact, scientists are realizing they actually have many health benefits.

## **What are anti-nutrients?**

[Anti-nutrients are substances](#) that naturally occur in plant and [animal foods](#).

The name comes from how they function in your body once you eat them. They [block or interfere with how your body absorbs other nutrients](#) out of your gut and into your bloodstream so you can then use them. Thus, anti-nutrients may decrease the amount of nutrients you actually get from your [food](#). They most commonly interfere with the absorption of [calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium and zinc](#).

Plants evolved these [compounds as a defensive mechanism](#) against insects, parasites, bacteria and fungi. For example, some anti-nutrients can cause a food to taste bitter; animals won't want to eat it, leaving the seed, for instance, to provide nourishment for future seedlings. Some anti-nutrients block the digestion of seeds that are eaten. The seeds disperse when they come out the other end in the animal's fecal matter and can go on to grow new plants. Both of these survival tactics help the plant species grow and spread.

In terms of foods that people eat, you'll most commonly find anti-nutrients naturally occurring in whole grains and legumes.

## **Time for an image makeover as health enhancers**

Despite sounding scary, studies show that anti-nutrients are not of

concern unless consumed in [ultra, unrealistically high amounts](#) – and they have numerous health benefits.

Anti-nutrients are currently undergoing a change in image very similar to the one dietary fiber experienced. At one point, scientists thought [dietary fiber](#) was bad for people. Since fiber could bind to nutrients and pull them out of the digestive tract in poop, it seemed like something to avoid. To address this perceived issue, grain processing in the late 1800s removed fiber from foods.

But now scientists know that [dietary fiber is incredibly important](#) and encourage its consumption. Eating plenty of fiber lowers the risks of obesity, [high blood pressure](#), [heart disease](#), stroke, diabetes and some gastrointestinal diseases.

In the same way, rather than something to avoid, many anti-nutrients are now considered health-promoting nutraceuticals and functional foods due to their numerous benefits. Here's an introduction to some of the most frequently eaten anti-nutrients that come with benefits:

- [Saponins, common in legumes](#), can boost the immune system, reduce risk of cancer, lower cholesterol, lower blood sugar response to foods, result in fewer cavities, reduce risk of kidney stones and combat blood clotting seen in heart attacks and strokes.
- [Lectins, found in cereal grains and legumes](#), are associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, some cancers and becoming overweight or obese.
- [Tannins, commonly found in teas, coffees and processed meats and cheeses](#), are antioxidants that can inhibit growth of bacteria, viruses, fungi and yeast and may decrease cholesterol levels and blood pressure.
- [Phytates, found in wheat, barley, rice and corn](#), are associated

with increased immune function and cancer cell death, as well as reduced cancer cell growth and spread. They also have antioxidant properties and can reduce inflammation.

- Finally, [glucosinates, found in brassica vegetables](#) like cauliflower, inhibit tumor cell growth.

Oxalates are one of the few anti-nutrients with mostly [negative impacts](#) on the body. They are [found in lots of common foods](#), including legumes, beets, berries, cranberries, oranges, chocolate, tofu, wheat bran, soda, coffee, tea, beer, dark green vegetables and sweet potatoes. The negative impacts of oxalates include binding to calcium in the digestive tract and removing it from the body in bowel movements. Oxalates can also [increase the risk of kidney stones](#) in some people.

## **Fitting anti-nutrients into a healthy diet**

Overall, comparing the benefits to the drawbacks, anti-nutrient pros actually outweigh the cons. The healthy foods that contain them—mainly fruits, vegetables, whole grains and legumes—should be encouraged not avoided.

Anti-nutrients become a concern only if these foods are consumed in ultra-high amounts, [which is very unlikely](#) for most adults and children in the U.S. Additionally, a large proportion of anti-nutrients are removed or lost from foods people eat [as they're processed and cooked](#), especially if soaking, blanching, boiling or other high-heat processes are involved.

Vegetarians and vegans may be at higher risk of negative effects from anti-nutrients because their diet relies heavily on fruits, vegetables, whole grains and legumes. But these [plant-based diets are still among the healthiest](#) and are associated with reduced risk of cardiovascular disease, obesity, diabetes and numerous types of cancers.

Vegetarians and vegans can take a few steps to help counteract anti-nutrients' effects on their absorption of particular nutrients:

- Pair high iron [and zinc foods with foods high in vitamin C](#) (examples: meatballs with tomato sauce, tomato-based chili with beans).
- [Soak legumes before cooking.](#)
- [Time dairy intake](#) such that it is not always paired with high oxalate foods.
- Purchase dairy products that are fortified with calcium.
- Consider a multivitamin-mineral supplement with about 100% of the daily recommended dose of nutrients (check the nutrition facts panel) as nutrition insurance if you are worried, but be sure to talk to your doctor first.

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