Oral EDTA Chelation Effectiveness

Oral Assimilation of EDTA

Assimilation of EDTA is effective when taken via intravenous chelation or oral chelation. When taken orally, EDTA, like other amino acids of similar molecular weight, passes through the stomach unaffected where it is then absorbed directly through the epithelium cells of the duodenum. EDTA has been incorrectly referenced by some who apparently do not understand that the biochemistry and assimilation of proteins (made from chains of amino acids) and unattached Free Form Amino Acids all occurs in the duodenum, being unaffected by the stomach and the gastric juices.

Often misunderstood is the fact that stomach acidity has nothing whatsoever to do with the digestion of proteins, which all takes place via enzymatic reaction later in the duodenum, and that orally consumed Free Form Amino Acids are likewise not affected. In fact, the pH of the stomach when secreting HCL is generally around 3.0 (note: EDTA in solution may exhibit a pH of 4.0 all on its own), which has absolutely no affect on the molecular bonds of Free Form Amino Acids (including EDTA) and thus, cannot and will not destroy them.

All Free Form Amino Acids, including oral liquid EDTA, need no digestive process to enter the bloodstream. They are already small enough molecules to enter the bloodstream immediately; and that's why they are used so effectively in I.V. parenteral solutions. Thus all Free Form Amino Acids, including liquid EDTA, will pass unharmed and unchanged into the duodenum where they then are directly assimilated into the bloodstream. Again, EDTA will not, as mistakenly alleged by some, be destroyed by stomach acids.