



PALEO DIET RESEARCH

Should Xanthan Gum be allowed in Grain-Free, Paleo, and Keto Certified Standards?

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Abstract

The gummy, purified secretion of the bacteria *Xanthomonas Campestris*, is best known by its completely trivial name 'xanthan gum.' Xanthan gum is a common food additive that is prevalent in many grain-free and gluten-free foods. While xanthan gum is generally accepted as safe (GRAS) for use in food additive without any specific quantity limitations, it is still the subject of controversy, misconception, and cause for confusion. Here we consider the production, properties, and place in the diet of xanthan gum to determine its applicability within the Grain-Free, Paleo, and KETO Certified programs.

KEYWORDS

Xanthan Gum, polysaccharides, dietary fiber, prebiotics

1 | INTRODUCTION

Xanthan gum is an ingredient commonly found in packaged foods, yet few know what it is or why it's there. Its obscurity and complicated name have lead many to assume that it's a harmful chemical, and several influential health leaders have discouraged its consumption. [1, 2].

As a third-party certification organization, The Paleo Foundation is trusted and tasked with making decisions about the place of such food ingredients within the framework of the Grain-Free, Paleo, and KETO Certification program standards. We do not make these decisions without careful consideration of available data, benefits, and uncertainties.

In this research report, we will examine the research that is available on the compound to help clear up many of the misconceptions regarding xanthan gum in the diet, as well as offer our final decision on the applicability of xanthan gum in the standards.

2 | PRODUCTION

Xanthan gum is an extracellular polysaccharide, or exopolysaccharide (EPS) that is secreted by the bacteria *Xanthomonas campestris*, first discovered at the Northern Regional Research Laboratories (NRRL) in the 1950s [3].

EPS are naturally produced by many microorganisms, including bacteria, yeasts, and fungi. These organisms synthesize EPS and excrete them out of the cell, as they serve to protect them from desiccation, microphage attack, antibiotics, and toxic compounds.

The medium that *Xanthomonas campestris* is most frequently grown on is agar, a jelly-like substance obtained from red algae for 18±20 h at 25°C, [4] and the substrate most often given to the bacteria to produce xanthan gum are glucose and sucrose. [3] After the bacteria feed on the substrates, they secrete a polysaccharide compound that is dried up to form a powder, and sold as xanthan gum. [Figure 1]

Extensive research was carried out in several industrial laboratories during the 1960s because of its properties that would allow it to supplement other natural, water-soluble gums, and was in commercial production by 1964. [3]

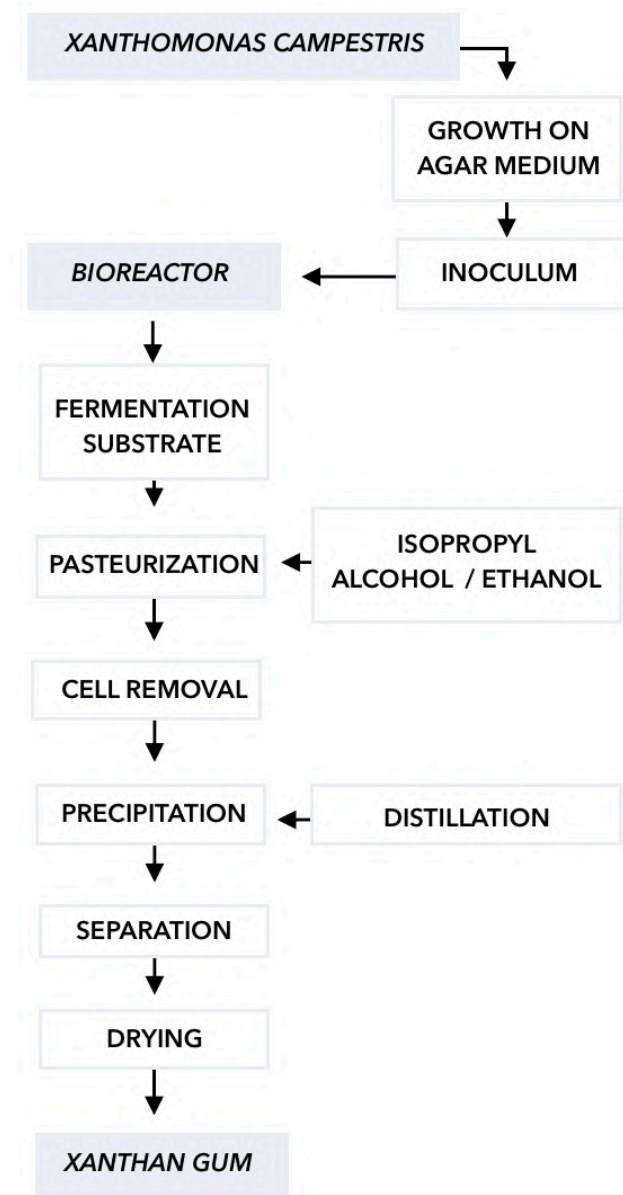


Figure 1: Model of the Xanthan Gum production process.

3 | PROPERTIES

Xanthan gum's main polysaccharide chain consists of β-D-glucose units linked at the 1 and 4 positions, a chemical structure is identical to that of cellulose. The molecular weight distribution of xanthan gum can range from 2×10^6 to 20×10^6 Da, depending on the association between the chains, and the variations of the fermentation conditions used during production. [5]

As a result of the high molecular weight, complex branching, and interaction with other polymers, solutions of xanthan gum tend to be highly viscous. And, due to its viscosity, xanthan gum has practical use in a wide variety of foods for its stabilizing, thickening, particle-suspending, and rheological properties.

FUNCTIONALITY IN FOOD

In gluten-free baking, xanthan gum contributes to the smoothness, "airiness", and air retention of cakes, muffins, biscuits, and bread mixes. Baked goods that incorporate xanthan gum also have increased volume and moisture, less crumbling, and enhanced resistance to shipping damage. [6]

In wet-prepared batters, xanthan gum reduces flour sedimentation, improves gas retention and freeze-thaw stability, while improving spread control, and volume. Xanthan gum also improves volume, texture, and moisture retention in refrigerated doughs, gluten-free breads, and pastas. [6]

Dressings formulated with xanthan gum also have excellent long-term stability and a relatively constant viscosity over a wide temperature range. And, due to the pseudoplastic properties of xanthan gum, dressings incorporating xanthan gum pour easily but cling well to foods. [6]

In frozen foods, xanthan gives stability and consistent viscosity during freeze-thaw cycles and heating. In some applications such as in ice creams, xanthan gum prevents ice crystal formation, and improves the texture and mouthfeel of the end product as well. [7]

In dry mixes, xanthan gum is used as a grain-free, gluten-free thickener for desserts, dips, soups, milkshakes, sauces, gravies, and beverages. In fact, dry mixes for instant thickening of beverages such as water, fruit juice, green tea or milk are sold for use for individuals suffering from dysphagia (difficulty swallowing). [8]

4 | DIETARY CONSIDERATIONS

Xanthan gum is recognised as a food additive under the provisions of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations (21 CFT 172.695) for use as a stabiliser, thickener, or emulsifier. [9] Xanthan gum is designated by the European Union as E415 with a non-specified acceptable daily intake (ADI). [10]

TOXICITY

In 2017, a scientific panel from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which is reputedly very conservative about the safety of food ingredients, conducted a safety review of xanthan gum and found that it caused no adverse events (even when consumed at high doses), found no evidence of it being a genotoxin when consumed in the long term, and that xanthan gum was likely of no concern to the general public as a food additive [11].

In one human study where xanthan gum was repeatedly consumed at high doses (from 10.4 to

12.9 g of xanthan gum per day / 149–184 mg/kg body weight), xanthan gum was found to have no adverse dietary or physiological effects. However, stool bulking, reduced GI transit time, a moderate (10%) reduction in serum cholesterol ($p < 0.05$), and a significant increase in fecal bile acid concentrations ($p < 0.05$), and significant increases in short-chain fatty acid production (SCFAs) ($p < 0.05$), were observed. [12] Of note, these effects are generally regarded as being *incredibly desirable* from a health perspective.

SHORT-CHAIN FATTY ACIDS

SCFAs are a subset of fatty acids that are produced by the gut microbiota during the fermentation of partially and non-digestible polysaccharides and are a major player in the maintenance of gut and immune homeostasis.

SCFAs, particularly butyrate, are key promoters of colonic health and integrity. Butyrate is the major and preferred metabolic substrate for colonic epithelia, providing at least 60–70% of their energy requirements, which are key to the maintenance of large intestinal function. [13]

Another study found that among other gums such as gum arabic and guar gum, xanthan gum yielded a large amount of total SCFAs, including acetic, propionic, and butyric acids compared to other gums [14].

Other studies on the in vitro degradation and the in vivo digestibility of xanthan gum performed in animals and humans have demonstrated that xanthan gum would not be absorbed intact, and would not be metabolized by enzymes in the gastrointestinal tract. [11]

However, it would be partially fermented during its passage through the large intestine by the action of the intestinal tract microbiota, making xanthan gum a candidate for prebiotic status. [11]

PREBIOTICS AND DIETARY FIBERS

Today, prebiotics and dietary fiber are well-studied for their role in gut health maintenance, colitis prevention, cancer inhibition, immunopotential, improvements in cholesterol, reduction of cardiovascular disease, prevention of obesity, and constipation. [15]

Prebiotics are generally defined as nondigestible polysaccharides and oligosaccharides, which show resistance to gastric acidity, hydrolysis by mammalian enzymes and gastrointestinal absorption, and selective stimulation of the growth and / or activity of beneficial intestinal bacteria that exert antagonism towards pathogenic bacteria, limiting their proliferation. [16]

Current, and revised definitions of dietary fibers includes not only nondigestible plant polysaccharides but also microbial exopolysaccharides (EPS). These include xanthan gum as well as other EPS like gellan gum, pullulan, and dextran. Foods containing EPS fibers are mostly known for their ability to prevent or relieve constipation, reduce cholesterol, and enhance host immune system function. [17]

Xanthan gum is a 100% dietary fiber and only 25 grams are needed to meet daily values [18] **Figure 2**. Nondigestible, non-starch polysaccharides are known to confer other health benefits, such as helping to maintain a healthy weight, and lowering the risk of coronary heart disease, diabetes, obesity, and some forms of cancer [19-24].

In short, xanthan gum is a dietary fiber and polysaccharide which resists hydrolysis, that confers benefit to human host.

Carbohydrates		
Amounts Per Selected Serving		%DV
Total Carbohydrate	8.0 g	3%
Dietary Fiber	8.0 g	32%
Starch	~	
Sugars	~	
Sucrose	~	
Glucose	~	
Fructose	~	
Lactose	~	
Maltose	~	
Galactose	~	

Figure 2: Xanthan Gum Nutritional Data

5 | HEALTH BENEFITS OF XANTHAN GUM

Lowers cholesterol: A study found that men who consumed ten times the recommended daily amount of xanthan gum for 23 days experienced a 10% decrease in cholesterol [25].

Satiety: Xanthan gum may promote satiety and delay stomach emptying, thereby helping individuals feel fuller, longer [26, 27].

Anti-cancer: An in vivo study on melanoma found that xanthan gum significantly slowed the growth of cancerous cells via immunostimulation, increasing survival expectancy [28].

Blood Sugar: In a 12-week study of subjects with diabetes, administration of 12 grams of xanthan gum was found to decrease blood sugar levels during fasted states, and 2 hours post-prandially without digestive symptoms [27]. Another randomized trial found that

subjects given juice mixtures with xanthan gum experienced the largest reduction in blood sugar compared to the control [29]. Another study found that it suppressed the blood sugar spike that typically occurs 30 minutes after the consumption of rice [30].

Improved Bowel Movement: Xanthan gum increases the movement of water into the intestines to create a softer, bulkier stool that's easier to pass. In a study of 18 volunteers, it was found that it significantly increased stool frequency and amount [31].

Dry Mouth: Xanthan gum may be used as a substitute for saliva in individuals suffering from dry mouth. Double-blind RCT of 33 patients with Sjogren's syndrome used xanthan gum-based saliva substitutes, which were found to improve dry-mouth [30]. A randomized trial of 65 patients on fluid-restricted diets showed saliva substitutes containing xanthan gum could significantly improve symptoms of extreme thirst and dry mouth [32].

Dysphagia: Dysphagia is a disorder characterized by difficulty swallowing which is common in certain neurological disorders, and post-stroke [33]. Used as a food and liquid thickener, it improved the safety of foods and provided therapeutic relief for 120 patients with dysphagia [33], which was found to be superior in reducing adverse events such as choking [34].

Tooth Decay: A single-blinded, randomized controlled trial found that 16 subjects randomized for acidic fruit drinks mixed with xanthan gum experienced significantly less enamel loss in comparison to controls [35].

6 | ADVERSE EFFECTS

DIGESTIVE DISCOMFORT

Flatulence: In human trials, xanthan gum was found to cause some digestive discomfort, including laxative effects, bloating, and excess flatulence. However, over the course of 10 days, 16 of 18 subjects could metabolize xanthan gum compared to 12 at the beginning, indicating an improvement in xanthan gum metabolism over time. [31].

This study also found a significant increase in the production of hydrogen and SCFAs, indicative of bacterial adaptation in the presence of a Xanthan Gum substrate during the course of the trial. Further, flatus and digestive discomfort decreased over the course of the 10-day trial, as the substrate was better assimilated by colonic bacteria.

NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS

Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is a condition, typically occurring in preterm infants, where a part of the intestinal tissue dies [36]. Of those affected, nearly one in four suffer mortality. Before 2011, there were reports that the product Simply Thick, which had xanthan gum as an active ingredient in infant formula, was increasing rates of the condition. In 2011, the FDA issued a warning that Simply Thick could cause necrotizing enterocolitis in infants and discouraged its use in food products for infants [37-39].

While this was clearly an appropriate decision for the health agency, it does not implicate xanthan gum as the cause of necrotizing enterocolitis, as the exposure could have also been any of the other inactive ingredients within Simply Thick. Furthermore, more recent data suggests that chorioamnionitis, or intra-amniotic infection of the fetal membranes due to a bacterial infection, is the most important risk factor for the vast majority of NEC cases. [40]

This could explain why the FDA did not put out a statement suggesting that xanthan gum causes necrotizing enterocolitis. The serious adverse events that were reported to the FDA all indicated that Simply Thick was the exposure. Therefore, the argument that xanthan gum is the sole cause of necrotizing enterocolitis is not robust.

In fact, in clinical studies involving infants, xanthan gum in infant formula was found to be well-tolerated, did not influence minerals (Ca, P, Mg), fat and nitrogen balance, and did not affect growth characteristics up to a concentration of 1,500 mg/L (232 mg/kg BW per day).

These results were supported by the outcome of the post-marketing surveillance of a formula containing xanthan gum at a concentration of approximately 750 mg/L. [41]

However, even if xanthan gum did cause necrotizing enterocolitis in premature infants, it does not suggest that the food additive would lead to the same outcomes in adults. Many food products that adults are able to consume are not appropriate to give to infants, such as honey. [42]

In essence, it would be short-sighted to assume that xanthan gum is unsafe for the general population because a product that contained it as an active ingredient was linked to necrotizing enterocolitis in infants.

6 | DISCUSSION

It is clear that xanthan gum is not as harmful as it is often believed to be, and two health agencies have determined it to be safe, even with long-term

consumption and appreciably large doses. Further, as a dietary fiber with prebiotic activity, xanthan gum deserves a more welcoming attitude than it is currently afforded.

7 | CONCLUSION

From our assessment of the existing arguments and the evidence, The Paleo Foundation will support the inclusion of xanthan gum in Grain-Free Gluten-Free, Certified Paleo, and KETO Certified program standards.

Further, it is likely that xanthan gum as a functional food ingredient will provide dietary fiber in many products, and may mitigate some of the potential adverse health effects associated with the long-term adoption of a low-fiber, ketogenic diet.

Despite the literature that clearly supports the addition of xanthan gum in the diet, some opposition is expected to arise from those in the community who believe xanthan gum is harmful. We believe that addressing these myths via education efforts is vital in promoting a diet that is based on evidence-based principles, rather than beliefs couched in distorted evidence and misinformation, perpetuated by misplaced fear.

8 | CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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