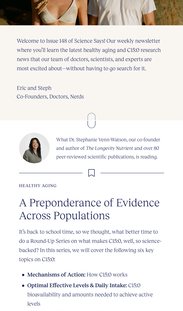
C15:0 Science Round-Up Series: Population Studies

September 14, 2025



Welcome to Issue 148 of Science Says! Our weekly newsletter where you'll learn the latest research highlighting and C15:0 research news that our team of doctors, scientists, and experts are most excited about--without having to go search for it.

Eric and Steph
Co-Founders, Doctors, Nerds

What Dr. Stephanie Venn-Watson, our co-founder and author of *The Longevity Nutrient* and over 80 peer-reviewed scientific publications, is reading.

HEALTHY AGING

A Preponderance of Evidence Across Populations

It's back to school time, so we thought, what better time to do a Round-Up Series on what makes C15:0, well, so science-backed? In this series, we will cover the following six key topics on C15:0

- **Mechanisms of Action:** How C15:0 works
- **Optimal Effective Levels & Daily Intake:** C15:0 bioavailability and amounts needed to achieve active levels
- **Cell-Based Efficacy:** What C15:0 does at the cellular level
- **In Vivo Efficacy:** What C15:0 does at the whole-body level
- **Epidemiological Studies:** People who have higher levels of C15:0 have healthier ..... (we'll fill in the blanks)
- **Clinical Trials:** Randomized controlled clinical trials with C15:0

What makes the science behind C15:0 so robust is its consistency across all six topics above - including 100+ studies across numerous independent research teams throughout the world! We'll also share how C15:0 study outcomes - from its mechanisms of action to clinical trials - are intricately interlinked.

Last week, we covered seven peer-reviewed publications on **controlled clinical trials, which support C15:0's role in** *promoting our liver, red blood cell, vascular, skin, and mood health.* This week, we summarize the evidence of similar C15:0 health benefits when we look across populations.

Tens of thousands of people tracked for decades.

There are a slew of studies where people's C15:0 levels and their health have been tracked over time. These are also called prospective cohort studies. And there have been so many of these studies, that there are now meta-analyses (aka studies of studies) that lead to the following conclusions:

People with higher C15:0 levels have better long-term health, especially:

- Heart health
- Metabolic health

Additionally, studies have shown that people with higher C15:0 levels also have better:

- Liver health
- Red blood cell health
- Mood health

... and even a **longer biological age**. Below are highlighted findings in each of these areas.

Let's get to the heart of C15:0.

In their meta-analysis including 14 prospective cohort studies following 26,272 people, Li et al. found that people with higher C15:0 levels are 17% more likely to keep their long-term heart health.

This aligns with the Arghavani et al. crossover clinical trial we shared last week, where raised dietary and circulating C15:0 levels were linked to improved vascular function.

Similarly, other population-based studies have shown that higher C15:0 levels are linked to:

- Lower cholesterol, triglyceride, and liver enzyme levels, as shown by Zheng et al. (see below).
- Healthy blood pressure, shown by Chen et al. and Huang et al. in both adults and children.

Importantly, these studies showed the opposite was for ever-chain saturated fatty acids, like C16:0 and C18:0, where higher levels were consistently associated with poorer biomarkers of heart health.

Higher C15:0 = healthier metabolism.

In their meta-analysis including 22 prospective cohort studies following 166,515 people, Li et al. showed that people with higher C15:0 levels are 24% more likely to keep their long-term metabolic health. Specifically, related to healthy glucose metabolism.

This massive study-of-studies showed that for every 50% increase in the percentage of circulating C15:0, long-term metabolic health was protected by 8%.

Translation: If a person has a C15:0 level of 0.2% and increases it to 0.4% of total fatty acids, that person's odds of protecting their long-term metabolic health would go up 16%. Not bad for a single nutrient. Again, these studies showed the opposite was for C16:0, where higher C16:0 levels were consistently associated with poorer metabolic health.

Higher C15:0 = better health on many fronts, including a younger biological age.

In addition to meta-analyses on heart and metabolic health, population-based studies have shown that people with higher C15:0 have better long-term:

- Liver health, including studies with adults and children from Kratz et al. and Saeh et al., respectively.
- Red blood cell health, including stronger cells and lower oxidative stress in a study by Soboleva et al.
- Mood health, where both Brydges et al. showed that people with higher C15:0 had calmer moods.

Given all the above, it is not surprising that Liu et al. found that people with higher C15:0 in their lipids had a younger biological age than their chronological age, using both gold standard measurements (aka AgeCellPhene and Age AccelGrim). And yet again, while higher levels of C15:0 were associated with a younger biological age, higher C16:0 was associated with an older biological age (see below).

In Summary

In summary, population studies have shown that people with higher C15:0 levels have better long-term:

- Heart health
- Metabolic health
- Liver health
- Red blood cell health
- Mood health

Beyond association, these benefits align with many of the clinical trials we shared last week.

Importantly, these epidemiological and clinical trial results also fit well with the 100+ peer-reviewed studies also demonstrating C15:0's:

- Dose-dependent mechanisms of action
- Cell-based efficacy studies
- In vivo efficacy studies

Each of which we'll cover as part of this C15:0 Science Says! Series as we continue to make our way down our list of evidence. Next week, we will go all in on in vivo efficacy studies that repeatedly show that C15:0 supplementation directly promotes cardiometabolic, liver, and red blood cell health. Ah, it's all coming together to explain just how C15:0 supports longevity.

In the meantime, have a fantastic week, everyone!

Dive deeper into the science

READ THESE STUDIES AT DISCOVERC15.COM/RESOURCES

- Li et al. (2022) Frontiers in Nutrition 9, 963471.
- Arghavani et al. (2025) Nutr Metab, Cardiovasc Dis 35,104112.
- Zheng et al. (2017) BMC Med 15, 203.
- Chen et al. (2020) Lipids Health Dis 24, 219.
- Huang et al. (2020) Clin Nutr 40, 20-26.
- Kratz et al. (2014) Am J Clin Nutr 99:1385-1396.
- Saeh et al. (2021) J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 72:e90-e96.
- Soboleva et al. (1994) Bull Exp Biol Med 117, 600-602.
- Brydges et al. (2022) Brain Behav Immun 102, 42-52.
- Liu et al. (2023) Aging Cell 22, e13934.

CLINICAL TRIALS

- Stallings et al. (2013) Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther 51, 263-273.
- Mascarenhas et al. (2015) J Clin Pharmacol 55, 854-865.
- Robinson et al. (2024) J Nutr 154, 2763-2771.
- Chooi et al. (2024) Am J Clin Nutr 119, 788-799.
- Salamanca-Sanabria et al. (2025) Front Nutr 12, in Press.
- Arghavani et al. (2025) Nutr Metab, Cardiovasc Dis 35,104112.
- Kaneko et al. (2022) Med Cons New-Remed 60, 459-470.
- Nerd out on all the C15:0 science at DiscoverC15.com

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