

Top 3 Excellent reasons to eat more almond butter:

- 1. Almonds are a healthy plant protein, in two tablespoons there are about 7 grams of protein.
- 2. Ounce for ounce, almonds are higher in fiber, calcium, vitamin E, riboflavin and niacin than any other tree nut.
- Just 2 tablespoons serving of almond butter contains approximately 8 milligrams of vitamin E, which is about 50 percent of the 15 milligrams you need each day. Vitamin E protects your cells from damage caused by the aging process, pollution, and other contaminants. It also contains 112 milligrams of bone-building calcium, which is about 11 percent of your daily needs.

Each 2 tablespoons serving of almond butter provides the following nutrients, minerals, and vitamins:

- **Protein**. Almond butter contains about 7 to 8 grams of plant-based protein per 2-tbsp serving. This counts toward the recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for women of 46 grams and 56 grams for men, which varies by age and activity level.
- **Magnesium**. With about 89 milligrams of magnesium, each serving helps towards the RDA of 400–420 mg in men and 310–320 in women. Magnesium is essential for health, playing a role in over 300 chemical processes in the body.
- **Phosphorous**. Each serving contains 162 milligrams of phosphorus, which is about 17 percent of the RDA of 700mg for adults. Phosphorus helps the body to build healthy cells and bones and helps cells to produce energy.
- **Zinc**. A serving of almond butter provides 1.1 mg of zinc. This is 8 percent of the recommended daily intake of 11 mg for men, and 10.6 percent of the RDA of 8 mg for women. Zinc is necessary for immunity, protein synthesis, and DNA formation.
- **Vitamin E**. With about 7.7 milligrams of vitamin E per serving, almond butter provides almost 52 percent of an adult's RDA of 15 mg. Vitamin E is an important vitamin required for the proper function of many organs in the body. It is also an antioxidant.
- Fiber. A serving of almond butter provides 3 grams of fiber, contributing to the daily recommended of 25 to 30 grams. Fiber is beneficial in weight management, decreasing risk for diabetes type 2 and coronary artery disease by lowering cholesterol levels.

Health benefits of almond butter:

- Rich in healthy fats, improving cardiac health and preventing heart disease
- Weight management
- High in vitamin E, prevents oxidative cell damage

- Helps regulate blood sugar
- Muscle building

Good fit for:

- Plant-based diet
- Gluten-free diet
- High protein diet
- Vegan and vegetarians
- Paleo diet
- Mediterranean diet

Sources:

- Dietary reference intakes (DRIs): Recommended dietary allowances and adequate intakes, total water and macronutrients. (n.d.) <u>ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK56068/table/summarytables.t4/?report=objectonly</u>
- Dean, C. (2012, January). Association of oral magnesium with type-2 diabetes: Influence of magnesium status and intake on blood glucose control. Natural Medicine Journal, 4(1) <u>naturalmedicinejournal.com/journal/2012-01/association-oral-magnesium-type-2-diabetes</u>
- Rehm, C and Drewnowski, A. (March 2017) Replacing American snacks with tree nuts increases consumption of key nutrients among US children and adults: results of an NHANES modeling study. Nutrition Journal, 16(17) <u>https://nutritionj.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12937-017-0238-5</u>
- Chung-Yen Chen, Paul E. Milbury, Karen Lapsley, Jeffrey B. Blumberg, (June 2005) Flavonoids from Almond Skins Are Bioavailable and Act Synergistically with Vitamins C and E to Enhance Hamster and Human LDL Resistance to Oxidation (The Journal of Nutrition 135(6)Pages 1366–1373) <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/135.6.1366</u>
- Burns AM, Zitt MA, Rowe CC, Langkamp-Henken B, Mai V, Nieves C Jr, Ukhanova M, Christman MC, Dahl WJ. (Januray 2016) Diet quality improves for parents and children when almonds are incorporated into their daily diet: a randomized, crossover study. (Nutr Res 36(1):80-9) <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26773784</u>
- Guasch-Ferré M, Liu X, Malik VS, Sun Q, Willett WC, Manson JE, Rexrode KM, Li Y, Hu FB, Bhupathiraju SN. Nut consumption and risk of cardiovascular disease. <u>Journal of the American</u> <u>College of Cardiology</u>. 2017 Nov 21;70(20):2519-32. <u>http://www.onlinejacc.org/content/70/20/2519</u>
- Phung OJ, Makanji SS, White CM, Coleman CI. Almonds have a neutral effect on serum lipid profiles: a meta-analysis of randomized trials. J Am Diet Assoc. 2009 May 1;109(5):865-73. <u>https://jandonline.org/article/S0002-8223(09)00160-6/fulltext</u>

- Martin N, Germano R, Hartley L, Adler AJ, Rees K. Nut consumption for the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease. Cochrane Database Syst. Rev. 2015 Jan 1;9. <u>http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011583/full</u>
- Larsson SC, Drca N, Björck M, Bäck M, Wolk A. Nut consumption and incidence of seven cardiovascular diseases. Heart. 2018 Mar 21: heartjnl-2017. <u>http://heart.bmj.com/content/early/2018/03/21/heartjnl-2017-</u> <u>312819?utm\_source=trendmd&utm\_medium=cpc&utm\_campaign=heart&utm\_content=consu\_mer&utm\_term=0-A</u>

Disclaimer: For educational and informational purposes only, prepared by Carolina Jantac, MS, RD, LD. Any product recommendation is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease. Our statements and information have not necessarily been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. Please consult with your health professional before making any dietary changes.