



Selenium: foods, functions, how much do you need & more

Last Updated : 11 January 2021

Selenium may be less known, but truth is that without this mineral, many essential bodily functions would be compromised.

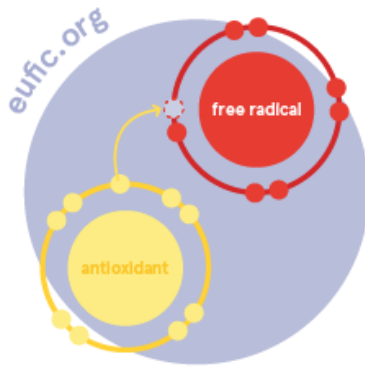
What is selenium?

Selenium is one of the trace minerals, which our bodies only need in tiny amounts to keep healthy. We can find selenium in many animal- and plant-based foods.

What are the functions of selenium?

Our bodies use selenium to produce 25 proteins (selenoproteins) that play critical roles in protecting our cells against damage, supporting our immune system and keeping the healthy function of our thyroid. Selenium is also important in reproduction and supports the normal function of our muscles and heart.

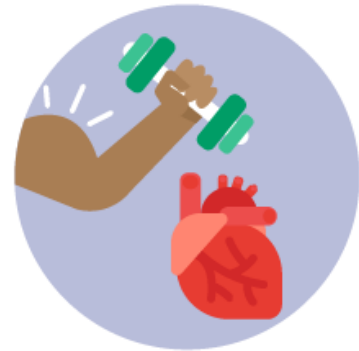
functions of selenium



protects our cells
against damage from
free radicals



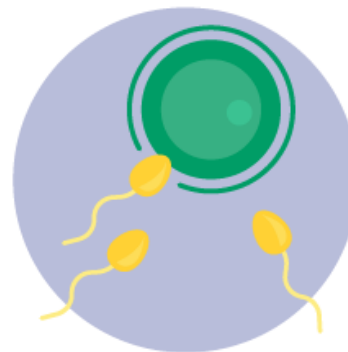
supports our
immune system



grows & keeps
healthy muscles



support our
thyroids' function



supports our
reproduction

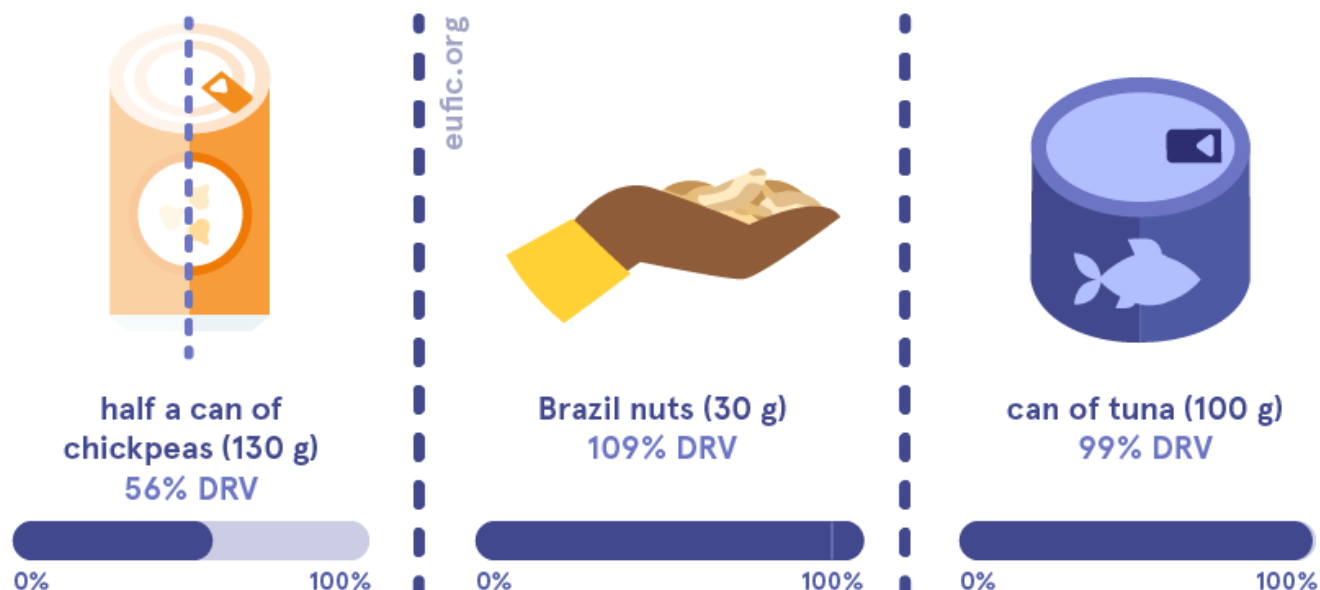
How much selenium do I need per day?

How much selenium you need per day changes according to your age, sex and life-stage.

The dietary reference value (DRV)* for healthy adults (over the age of 18), including during pregnancy, is 70 µg of selenium per day. During lactation, needs can go up to 85 µg of selenium per day.

We can get enough selenium from our diets by eating a variety of foods. Following your [country's dietary guidelines](#) on a healthy and balanced diet will help you meet your needs for selenium.

how much selenium is in these foods



* These values are based on the adequate intake (AI) estimates from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). They should not be interpreted as nutrient goals. To know more about DRVs in Europe [click here](#).

What foods contain selenium?

We can find selenium in a variety of plant- and animal-based products.

The amount of selenium in animal products varies depending on the selenium content of the foods in the animal's diet. Overall, good animal sources of selenium include:

- seafood
- meat and poultry
- eggs
- dairy products.

The amount of selenium in plants varies depending on the selenium content of the soil where they were grown as well as the plant's natural ability to take up and accumulate this mineral. Usually, selenium-rich plants, also known as "selenium accumulators", include:

- brazil nuts
- rapeseed
- broccoli
- cabbage
- garlic and onions
- leek and wild leek.

which over time cause serious health problems. Nevertheless, healthy adults are advised not to have more than 300 µg of selenium per day, which is about four times the DRV.

Before taking selenium supplements, check with your doctor or a registered dietitian/nutritionist or consult your [national dietary guidelines](#).

When should I pay extra attention to my selenium intake?

Selenium deficiency is not a risk for the general population since most people can get the recommended amounts of selenium from a varied and balanced diet.

References

1. European Food Safety Authority. 2014. Scientific Opinion on Dietary Reference Values for selenium. EFSA Journal 2014;12(10):3846
2. World Health Organization (WHO). 2004. Vitamin and mineral requirements in human nutrition. 2nd edition. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.
3. [Public Health England. 2019. McCance and Widdowson's Composition of Foods Integrated Dataset.](#)