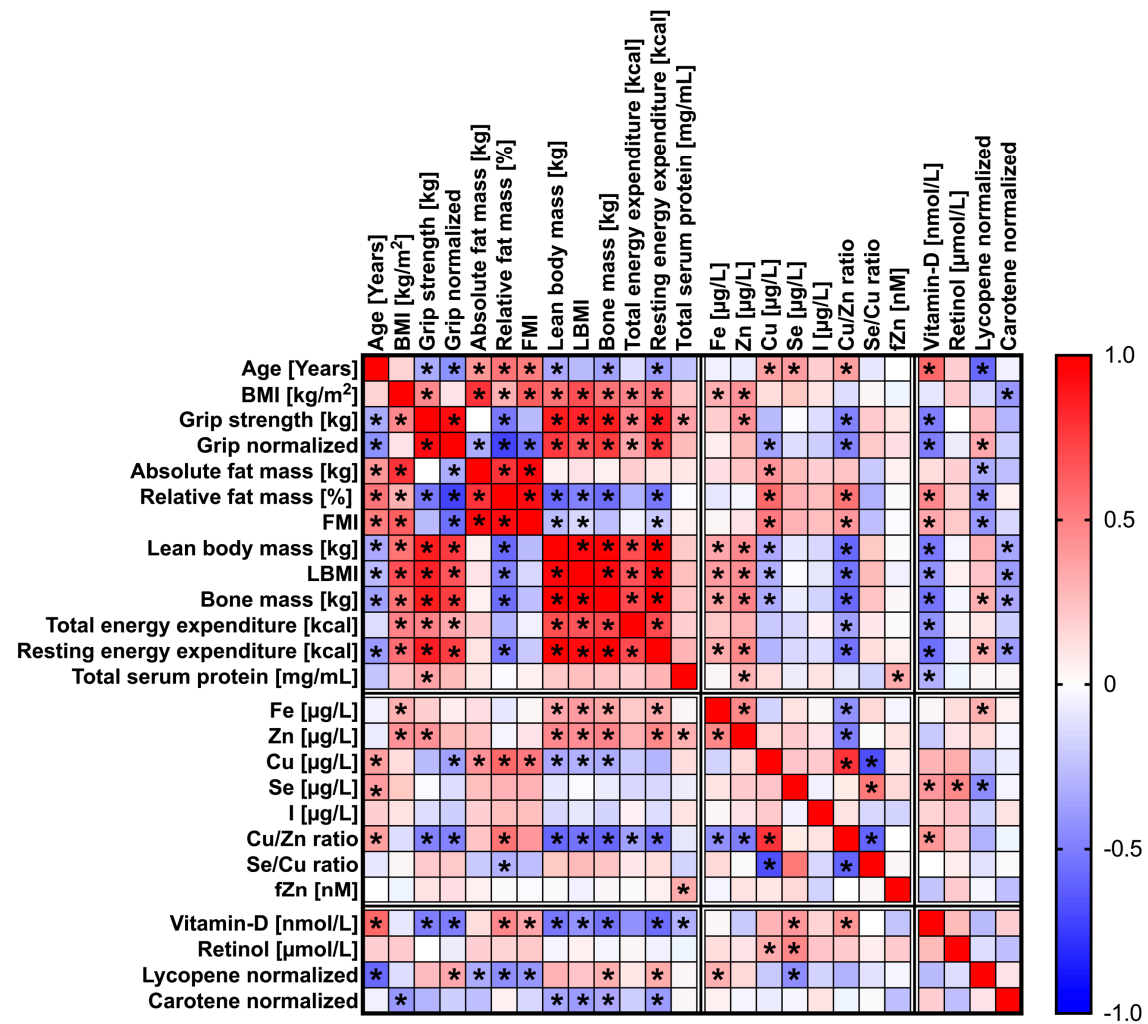
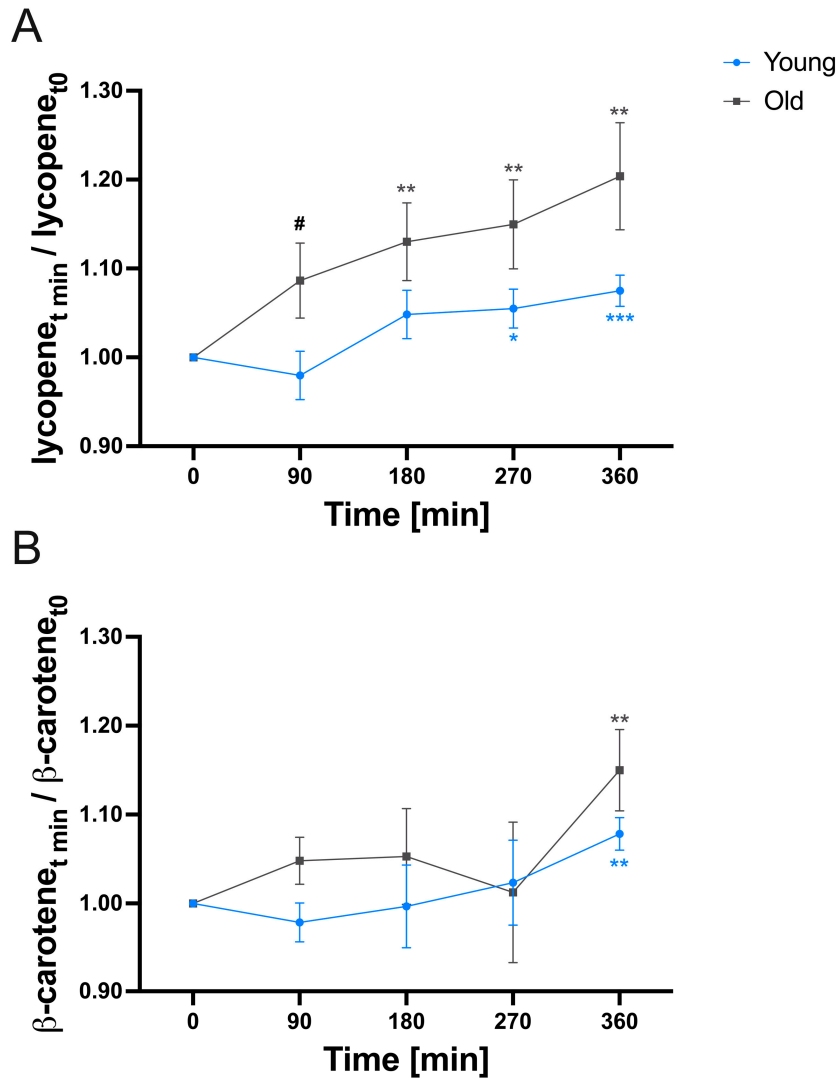


### Supplemental Figure S1



**Figure S1.** Correlation matrix for parameters, investigated within the Biomiel study. Positive associations are indicated in red. The blue color indicates negative associations. Significant correlations are marked by an asterisk ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## Supplemental Figure S2



**Figure S2.** Postprandial progression curves of (A) lycopene and (B)  $\beta$ -carotene plasma concentrations throughout 360 min after consumption of a carotenoid-enriched supplement within the young (blue) and old (gray) study groups. Shown are the mean ( $\pm$  SEM) ratios of the serum concentrations between each observed timepoint and baseline to reflect postprandial variability. Significant time-dependent differences are marked with  $p < 0.05$  (\*);  $p < 0.01$  (\*\*);  $p < 0.001$  (\*\*\*). Significant differences that were age-related are marked with  $p < 0.05$  (#). Calculations for significance were performed using repeated measurement two-way ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD post-hoc test.

**Exclusion criteria:**

- Type 1 or type 2 diabetes
- Obesity (BMI  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Underweight (BMI  $< 19$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Regular intake of dietary supplements (multivitamins, carotenoids, trace elements) if subjects were not willing to abstain from them 3 days before intervention
- active smoking ( $\geq 4$  cigarettes/day)
- Chronic diseases that affect gastrointestinal function
- pregnancy, lactation
- acute, active upper or lower respiratory tract infection
- drastic, unwanted weight loss ( $>5\%$  in the last 6 months)
- (severe) food intolerances/allergies to tomatoes, carrots, herbs, soy, seafood/algae, gluten, nuts
- dementia
- self-reported severe/active diseases of the liver, kidney, rheumatic diseases and malignant tumors
- self-reported elevated blood fat levels (hyperlipidemia)
- Medications that influence fat absorption/metabolism/fat transport
- cardiac pacemakers

## Supplemental Table S1

**Table S1.** Ingredients and quantities for the test meal.

Component	Ingredient	Quantity per portion
Bread Spread (30 g)	Mineral water non-carbonated	11.3 g (37.5 %)
	Carrots (hot air-fried)	4.5 g (15.0 %)
	Tomatoes (dried)	3.8 g (12.5 %)
	Rapeseed oil	3.0 g (10.0 %)
	Sunflower seed paste	1.8 g (6.0 %)
	Hokkaido pumpkin (hot air-fried)	1.5 g (5.0 %)
	Wheat germ	1.4 g (4.5 %)
	Frozen chopped parsley	1.2 g (4.0 %)
	Frozen chopped chives	0.6 g (2.0 %)
	Sea buckthorn oil	0.6 g (2.0 %)
	Brazil nut	0.3 g (1.0 %)
	Table salt	0.1 g (0.3 %)
Smoothie (500 g)	Blackcurrant juice	130 g (26.0 %)
	Apple juice	130 g (26.0 %)
	Carrot juice	63.0 g (12.6 %)
	Cucumber	58.0 g (11.6 %)
	Tomato juice	31.0 g (6.2 %)
	Spinach, fresh	31.0 g (6.2 %)
	Sunflower seeds	22.5 g (4.5 %)
	Wheat germ	13.5 g (2.7 %)
	Parsley, fresh	8.0 g (1.6 %)
	Sea buckthorn juice	7.5 g (1.5 %)
	Lemon juice	6.0 g (1.2 %)

## Supplemental Table S2

**Table S2.** Trace element concentrations for the test meal components and corresponding percentage proportions of the DRI according to the German Nutrition Society.

Food item	Fe [mg]		Zn [mg]		Cu [mg]		Se [µg]	
	Per serving	% DRI <sup>a</sup> m   f	Per serving	% DRI <sup>b</sup> m   f	Per serving	% DRI <sup>c</sup>	serving	% DRI <sup>d</sup> m   f
Margarine, 20 g	0.012	0.12   0.08	0.032	0.23   0.40	0.008	0.53	NDA	NDA
Wheat toast, 72 g	0.832	8.32   5.55	0.706	5.04   8.83	0.135	9.00	0.936	1.34   1.56
Smoothie, 500 g	2.466	24.7   16.4	2.989	21.4   37.4	0.360	24.0	14.6	20.9   24.3
Spread, 30 g	0.410	4.10   2.73	0.498	3.56   6.23	0.093	6.20	1.29	1.84   2.15
Sum	3.720	37.2   24.8	4.225	30.2   52.8	0.596	39.7	16.8	24.0   28.0

DRI: daily recommended intake; NDA: no data available

<sup>a</sup>male: 10 mg/d; female: 15 mg/d

<sup>b</sup>male: 14 mg/d; female: 8 mg/d (corresponds to recommendation for medium (660 mg/d) phytate intake)

<sup>c</sup>male/female: 1.5 mg/d

<sup>d</sup>male: 70 µg/d; female: 60 µg/d

## Supplemental Table S3

**Table S3.** Sex-specific differences in examined parameters provided as mean  $\pm$  SD.

	young male	old male	young female	old female	young vs. old (male)	young vs. old (female)	sex-specific differences (young)	sex-specific differences (old)
<b>Fe</b> [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]	1568.0 $\pm$ 658.0	1677.0 $\pm$ 255.9	1173.0 $\pm$ 430.8	1288.0 $\pm$ 351.8	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>Cu</b> [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]	757.8 $\pm$ 153.7	845.4 $\pm$ 84.1	822.1 $\pm$ 203.9	918.7 $\pm$ 104.1	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>Zn</b> [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]	805.6 $\pm$ 30.7	720.0 $\pm$ 72.4	686.4 $\pm$ 70.5	657.2 $\pm$ 51.99	*	ns	***	ns
<b>Se</b> [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]	74.47 $\pm$ 6.78	73.31 $\pm$ 9.88	66.34 $\pm$ 13.50	80.49 $\pm$ 11.07	ns	*	ns	ns
<b>I</b> [ $\mu\text{g/L}$ ]	55.56 $\pm$ 9.46	56.33 $\pm$ 5.50	54.52 $\pm$ 8.05	57.33 $\pm$ 9.33	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>Cu/Zn ratio</b>	0.98 $\pm$ 0.22	1.19 $\pm$ 0.18	1.20 $\pm$ 0.31	1.37 $\pm$ 0.18	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>Se/Cu ratio</b>	0.097 $\pm$ 0.023	0.088 $\pm$ 0.016	0.086 $\pm$ 0.030	0.088 $\pm$ 0.014	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>fZn</b> [nM]	0.57 $\pm$ 0.13	0.74 $\pm$ 0.20	0.68 $\pm$ 0.15	0.59 $\pm$ 0.14	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>retinol</b> [ $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ]	1.463 $\pm$ 0.150	1.572 $\pm$ 0.366	1.382 $\pm$ 0.322	1.542 $\pm$ 0.284	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>vitamin D</b> [nmol/L]	65.38 $\pm$ 25.48	81.51 $\pm$ 21.45	72.05 $\pm$ 28.62	139.9 $\pm$ 46.86	ns	***	ns	**
<b>vitamin C</b> [mmol/L]	0.190 $\pm$ 0.105	0.204 $\pm$ 0.198	0.664 $\pm$ 0.804	0.278 $\pm$ 0.202	ns	ns	ns	ns
<b>lycopene</b> [ $\mu\text{mol/mmol}$ cholesterol]	0.173 $\pm$ 0.037	0.126 $\pm$ 0.033	0.159 $\pm$ 0.055	0.107 $\pm$ 0.025	ns	ns	ns	**
<b><math>\beta</math>-carotene</b> [ $\mu\text{mol/mmol}$ cholesterol]	0.103 $\pm$ 0.040	0.071 $\pm$ 0.027	0.542 $\pm$ 0.271	0.147 $\pm$ 0.056	ns	***	***	ns

Statistical analyses by ordinary one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparisons;  $p < 0.05$  (\*);  $p < 0.01$  (\*\*);  $p < 0.001$  (\*\*\*)