

## Imunogen 500 60 g 120 tablets

EAN: 8033267460067 FABRICANTE: GLAUBER



*Food supplement of Cat's Claw, Echinacea, Maitake and Shitake, useful for stimulating the body's natural defenses.*

### DESCRIPTION

#### Ingredients

Ascorbic acid, Green tea (*Camelia sinensis* L.) is 50% Polyphenols, *Uncaria Tomentosa* Willd is 3% Oxindole alkaloids, *Echinacea angustifolia* DC is

4% echinacosides, Propolis is 12% galangin, MSM, Maitake (*Grifola frondosa* Gray) is 30% polysaccharides, Shitake (*Lentinula edodes* Pegler) is 25% polysaccharides, Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) is 1% alliin,  $\beta$ -1,3/1,6 D-glucan from brewer's yeast, D-alpha tocopherol acetate, zinc gluconate, manganese gluconate, retinyl acetate, chelated selenium (rice proteins, aspartic acid, citric acid, sodium selenite).

Anti-caking agents: Microcrystalline cellulose, Metolose, silicon dioxide, vegetable magnesium stearate.

Coating agents: Ethylcellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, talc, polydextrose, ammonium hydroxide, medium chain triglycerides, oleic acid.

Natural coloring: riboflavin.

#### Instructions for use

One tablet once a day.

#### Bibliographic Notes

Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin even in small quantities. Due to its remarkable antioxidant power, vitamin C can protect fundamental molecules in our body, such as proteins, lipids, carbohydrates and nucleic acids, DNA and RNA.

Green tea offers numerous benefits for our body: as a whole it has an anti-inflammatory effect (it inhibits, in addition to DOPA decarboxylase, histidine decarboxylase, which produces histamine). Among its polyphenols, the most characteristic component, if not the main one responsible for its properties, is epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), which acts through several mechanisms, including the reduction of TNF $\alpha$  levels.

Cat's claw targets both specific and non-specific cytotoxic cells, with a behavior similar to that of some human interferons, capable of transforming NK cells into the most efficient LAK cells (Lymphokine Activated Killer cells) and of enhancing the activity of cytotoxic T lymphocytes; in fact, it can increase the



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activity of both NK cells and T lymphocytes.

Echinacea is defined as an immune plant and is traditionally used for its immunostimulant properties, both for prophylactic and curative purposes; the set of its constituents is complex, represented by a wide variety of substances with different effects and potency.

Propolis is widely used for its restorative and immunostimulant properties. Its immunomodulatory action occurs through a direct regulatory effect on the functional properties of immune cells, particularly at the level of DNA synthesis and cytokine production.

MSM forms dithiol (-SH); sulfur plays a crucial role in the redox balance of the body, acting as a scavenger against hydroperoxides, which amplify the oxidative damage of free radicals.

Shitake contains a  $\beta$ -glucan (Active Hexose Correlated Compound ? AHCC) with antioxidant activity capable of stimulating immune function, increasing resistance to pathogens, and producing anti-cancer effects.

The main constituent of garlic is allicin, which is joined by principles of antibiotic activity, such as garlicin and allysine; it is also traditionally known that garlic is used as an anti-inflammatory for the body.  $\beta$ -glucans are linear polysaccharides made up of glucose molecules with the capacity to activate the immune system and act as an immunomodulator thanks to their branched chains.

Vitamin E participates in respiratory chain reactions and phosphorylation, ensuring the lipid component of cell membranes has antioxidant properties.

Some research shows that zinc is necessary in some phases of DNA synthesis; it is in fact crucial in the cell nucleus for gene transcription and constitutes the fulcrum of zinc finger binding motives with DNA, characteristic of replication and transcription factors. Manganese is also involved in DNA and RNA synthesis, being a cofactor for DNA synthetase and RNA synthetase.

Vitamin A has an antioxidant action and protects cells from degenerative damage caused by free radicals and aging. It also helps in cases of infections as it ensures the robustness of cell walls, thus hindering the penetration by pathogens and their proliferation. Vitamin A is also closely related to protein synthesis.

Selenium is a mineral known for its remarkable antioxidant actions and for its important contribution in counteracting the senescence process of different parts of the body. Its main action is as a component of the antioxidant enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which is essential in preventing DNA damage by free radicals.

