



Age-X

Serving Size 4 capsules

Servings Per Container 30

Amount Per Serving

Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	100 mg
Vitamin E (d alpha tocopherol succinate)	200 IU
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine HCl)	50 mg
Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxal 5' Phosphate)	35 mg
L-Carnosine	1000 mg
Galega officinalis (50%)	500 mg
L-Arginine	300 mg
DMAE (dimethyl amino ethanol)	300 mg
PABA (para amino benzoic acid)	100 mg
Alpha R-Lipoic Acid	50 mg

SUGGESTED DOSE: As a dietary supplement, take 2 capsules twice daily without food, or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

AGE-X

NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTHY AGING

- May enhance longevity
- Aids in the prevention and reduction of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) prevalent in the aging process
- Aids in the prevention and reduction of lipofuscin pigments associated with cellular aging and debris
- Supports the reduction of symptoms and prevalence of many chronic degenerative diseases associated with aging

GLYCATION of proteins and formation of advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) result in many of the biological consequences seen in aging. AGEs are abnormal, cross-linked, oxidized proteins that play a role in structural changes associated with aging. Some negative aspects of these changes include formation of wrinkles, cataracts, arthritis, and erectile dysfunction.

L-CARNOSINE (B-ALANYL-L-HISTIDINE) is a naturally occurring di-peptide found in skeletal muscle, heart, brain, and other innervated tissues where it acts as a powerful antioxidant and anti-glycation agent. Carnosine is a useful ingredient in an anti-aging product because of its effects on advanced glycation end-products (AGEs). Animal studies show carnosine may diminish the glycation of these proteins, preventing them from inducing cellular damage. There is considerable evidence from animal studies that carnosine can help prevent lipid peroxidation within the cell membranes. Carnosine has been shown to block malondialdehyde (MDA) production, which is a toxic lipid peroxidation end-product. Other studies show carnosine inhibits MDA-induced protein changes and MDA-induced toxicity. Blocking MDA might decrease oxidative damage to lipids, as well as to enzymes and DNA. Studies have shown that older individuals have lower L-carnosine levels. At a therapeutic dose of 1000mg L-carnosine may delay aging and help prevent development of senility symptoms.

PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE (BIOACTIVE FORM OF VITAMIN B6) has been included in this product due to its ability to inhibit non-enzymatic glycation of proteins (sugar attachment to proteins).

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*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

PRODUCTS TO CONSIDER FOR ANTI-AGING SUPPORT:

BIOGENESIS:

Liposomal EDTA, Cognifactors

ABOCA BOTANICALS:

Green Tea, Hawthorn, Grape Seed, Milk Thistle, Ginger Root, and Ginkgo

ANTIOXIDANTS/SPECIALTY ITEMS:

Vitamin E, Alpha R Lipoic Acid, Coenzyme Q10, Seleno ExCell, Oxy ATP, Cardio Complete, HIORAC Berry Blend

AGE-X

THIAMINE has been incorporated due to research showing its effects on breaking apart existing crosslinked proteins. Pearson and Shaw have documented that thiamine is an effective crosslink breaker. Breaking existing crosslinks has been shown to improve arterial elasticity.

GALEGA OFFICINALIS (GOAT'S RUE) Orally, goat's rue is used as supportive therapy for diabetes and as a diuretic. Goat's rue contains Guanidine, which accounts for its glucose/insulin supportive properties.

L-ARGININE is best known for its effects within the vascular system. L-arginine is a substrate for nitric oxide synthase (NOS) enzyme, which in vascular endothelial cells converts L-arginine to nitric oxide (NO). NO is also known as endothelium-derived relaxation factor (EDRF) and causes vasodilation. L-arginine can improve coronary endothelial function and brachial artery endothelium-dependent dilation.

DMAE is a precursor to choline and might enhance central acetylcholine formation. It is thought to increase acetylcholine levels in the brain and potentially improve memory and cognitive function. Orally, DMAE has traditionally been used for treating attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), enhancing memory and mood, boosting cognitive function, increasing physical energy, and improving athletic performance.

PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID (PABA) is a part of the folic acid molecule and is found naturally in several foods including grains, eggs, milk, and meat. PABA has historically been taken orally to darken gray hair. Although the exact mechanism is unknown, PABA appears to have an effect on melanin metabolism.

ALPHA R-LIPOIC ACID is included as the natural form of lipoic acid. It offers antioxidant protection, enhances biological energy production, and reduces production of Amadori adducts.

