

UltraProtect is a powerful antioxidant formula that can help the body protect itself from free radicals and prevent disease related to oxidative stress. Its composition and the high percentage of its active principle present in standardized extracts are essential in order to guarantee its pursued effectiveness.

Ingredients: Green tea leaf extract (*Camellia sinensis*), turmeric root extract (*Curcuma longa*), N-acetyl-L-cysteine, Japanese knotweed root (*Fallopia japonica*), tomato extract (*Solanum lycopersicum*), cayenne fruit (*Capsicum annuum*), marigold flower extract (*Calendula officinalis*), *Haematococcus pluvialis* extract, black pepper fruit extract (*Piper nigrum*), anticaking agent: vegetable magnesium stearate, vegetable capsule (glacing agent: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; purified water).

Nutritional information:	1 capsule (913 mg)
Green tea	750 mg
Catechins 90%	450 mg
EGCG 75%	375 mg
Turmeric (95% curcuminoids)	100 mg
N-acetyl-L-cysteine	60 mg
Japanese knotweed (50% resveratrol)	50 mg
Tomato (10% lycopene)	30 mg
Cayenne	25 mg
Marigold (20% zeaxanthin) 220:1	25 mg
<i>Haematococcus pluvialis</i> (1,5% astaxanthin)	20 mg
Black pepper (95% piperine)	2 mg

Size and format:
60 vegetable capsules

Recommended daily dose:
1 capsule daily. Consult a health-care practitioner for use beyond 6 weeks.

Do not exceed the stated recommended daily dose. (1 caps.). Do not consume a daily amount of 800 mg of EGCG or more.

Indications and uses:

Different studies have shown that the ingredients in **UltraProtect** can be of help for the following:
The prevention of diseases related to oxidative stress.
Powerful antioxidant action and cell protection.

Note: Each capsule contains less than 2,5 mg of caffeine (present in green tea).

Cautions: Should not be used by pregnant or lactating women, children below 18 years old, if you are already using other products containing green tea, or on empty stomach. Consult a health-care practitioner prior to use if you have a liver disorder or develop symptoms of liver trouble; if you have an iron deficiency; if you are taking antiplatelet medication or blood thinners; if you have gallstones or a bile duct obstruction; if you have stomach ulcers, excess stomach acid, or stomach inflammation; or if you are taking prescription medications or natural health products, as resveratrol and black pepper/piperine may alter their effectiveness. Do not use while on chemotherapy. Stop taking two days before chemotherapy. Take **UltraProtect** only 30 days after your last chemotherapy has ended. Do not use if you are allergic to plants of the Asteraceae/Compositae/daisy family.

GREEN TEA: The standardized extract of green tea includes compounds known as polyphenols, among which are catechins, which contain EGCG -Epigallocatechin Gallate- (75%), considered its most effective active component. Polyphenols are powerful antioxidants that have shown an antioxidant protection 100 times stronger than vitamin C, and 25 times stronger than vitamin E in their protective effect on cells and genetic material, DNA, and against damage supposedly related to cancer and cardiovascular and other diseases^(1,2).

The anti-inflammatory power of EGCG is very helpful for treating arterial inflammation in cardiovascular disease. It also seems to contribute to weight loss upon stimulating metabolism and burning fat.

Diverse studies indicate that EGCG and other catechins present in green tea suppress the propagation of certain tumors upon blocking the action of enzymes like urokinase and quinol oxidase. Beneficial effects have been shown in the treatment of breast cancer, as it decreases the severity of the initial diagnosis and the probability of its spreading to the lymph nodes in women in phases I, II and III, as well as leading to a better relapse rate in women in phases I and II.

EGCG acts against the enzyme 5-alpha reductase (5AR) which explains its effectiveness in the treatment of abnormalities dependent on 5 alpha-dihydrotestosterone, such as those that occur in cases of benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostate cancer⁽¹⁻³⁾.

TURMERIC (95% curcuminoids): Turmeric contains curcuminoids, whose antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic properties are currently undergoing intense scientific research. Researchers are already defining curcumin as a broad spectrum anti-carcinogenic agent with enzymes that have detoxifying properties, indicating its potential as a preventive agent against chemical carcinogenesis and other forms of electrophilic toxicity. Along with its antimutagenic, cell protective (especially DNA) and detoxifying properties, diverse studies indicate that curcumin also slows the development and growth of several types of cancer cells.

Its anti-carcinogenic effect is seen especially in its ability to interfere with melanoma cells upon favouring their apoptosis, or self-destruction⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾.

N-ACETY-L-CYSTEINE: This provides protection against environmental pollution and plays an important role in detoxifying the body, especially of heavy metals, as it increases the level of intracellular glutathione and can free the body more quickly and efficiently of toxic substances. Its antioxidant and detoxification-promoting properties may be important for cancer prevention and slowing the growth of cancerous tissue, as well as reducing the nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy^(7,8).

RESVERATROL 50%: Resveratrol is a polyphenol with great antioxidant power and the ability to inhibit the growth and development of numerous types of cancer in initial phases, as well as their promotion and progression^(9,10).

LYCOPENE 10%: Lycopene can activate special cancer preventing enzymes called “phase II” detoxifying enzymes. These suppress harmful carcinogenic substances in the cells and the body^(11,12).

CAYENNE: Cayenne is rich in vitamins C and E, and beta-carotene. It provides protection to cells that are exposed to and threatened by cancer^(13,14).

ZEAXANTHIN 20%: This powerful antioxidant destroys free radicals caused by light exposure, that initiate oxidative damage in eyes and skin.

ASTAXANTHIN 1.5%: This possesses antioxidant properties and stimulates the immune system, increasing the number and activity of T cells and macrophage cells, two types of protective cells that fight against infection and cancer. The antioxidant astaxanthin is 10 times stronger than other carotenoids⁽¹⁵⁾.

BLACK PEPPER 95%: Black pepper contains a significant amount of piperine, which helps improve the absorption of ingredients and their bioavailability in the body⁽¹⁶⁾.

References:

- 1) Stagg, G. V., & Millin, D. J. (1975). The nutritional and therapeutic value of tea—a review. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, 26(10), 1439-1459.
- 2) López Luengo, M. T. (2002). El té verde. *Offarm: Farmacia y Sociedad*, 21(5), 129-133.
- 3) Min, Z., & Peigen, X. (1991). Quantitative analysis of the active constituents in green tea. *Phytotherapy Research*, 5(5), 239-240.
- 4) Ramsewak, R. S., DeWitt, D. L., & Nair, M. G. (2000). Cytotoxicity, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of curcumins I-III from *Curcuma longa*. *Phytomedicine*, 7(4), 303-308.
- 5) González-Albadalejo, J., Sanz, D., Claramunt, R. M., Lavandera, J. L., Alkorta, I., & Elguero, J. (2015). Curcumin and curcuminoids: chemistry, structural studies and biological properties. *An Real Acad Farm*, 81(4), 278-310.
- 6) Araujo, C. A. C., & Leon, L. L. (2001). Biological activities of *Curcuma longa* L. *Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz*, 96(5), 723-728.
- 7) Aruoma, O. I., Halliwell, B., Hoey, B. M., & Butler, J. (1989). The antioxidant action of N-acetylcysteine: its reaction with hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical, superoxide, and hypochlorous acid. *Free Radical Biology and Medicine*, 6(6), 593-597.
- 8) Dodd, S., Dean, O., Copolov, D. L., Malhi, G. S., & Berk, M. (2008). N-acetylcysteine for antioxidant therapy: pharmacology and clinical utility. *Expert opinion on biological therapy*, 8(12), 1955-1962.
- 9) Gambini J, et al. Resveratrol: distribución, propiedades y perspectivas. *Rev Esp Geriatr Gerontol*. 2013;48:79-88
- 10) Aluyen, J. K., Ton, Q. N., Tran, T., Yang, A. E., Gottlieb, H. B., & Bellanger, R. A. (2012). Resveratrol: potential as anticancer agent. *Journal of dietary supplements*, 9(1), 45-56.
- 11) Sahni, S., Hannan, M. T., Blumberg, J., Cupples, L. A., Kiel, D. P., & Tucker, K. L. (2009). Protective effect of total carotenoid and lycopene intake on the risk of hip fracture: a 17-year follow-up from the Framingham Osteoporosis Study. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 24(6), 1086-1094.
- 12) Mackinnon, E. S., Venket Rao, A., & Rao, L. G. (2011). Dietary restriction of lycopene for a period of one month resulted in significantly increased biomarkers of oxidative stress and bone resorption in postmenopausal women. *The journal of nutrition, health & aging*, 15(2), 133-138.
- 13) Lee, Y., Howard, L. R., & Villalon, B. (1995). Flavonoids and antioxidant activity of fresh pepper (*Capsicum annum*) cultivars. *Journal of Food Science*, 60(3), 473-476.
- 14) Materska, M., & Perucka, I. (2005). Antioxidant activity of the main phenolic compounds isolated from hot pepper fruit (*Capsicum annum* L.). *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 53(5), 1750-1756.
- 15) Jáuregui, M. E. C., Carrillo, M. D. L. C. C., & Romo, F. P. G. (2011). Carotenoides y su función antioxidante: Revisión. *Archivos latinoamericanos de nutrición*, 61(3), 233-241.
- 16) Srinivasan, K. (2007). Black pepper and its pungent principle-piperine: a review of diverse physiological effects. *Critical reviews in food science and nutrition*, 47(8), 735-748.