

Anti Aging Complex

Serving Size 3 capsules

Servings Per Container 30

	Amount Per Serving
Resveratrol (Trans Resveratrol, Red Wine Proanthocyanidins)	500 mg
Astragalus	250 mg
Pine Bark Extract (OPC 85%+)	120 mg
Green Tea Extract (decaffeinated, polyphenols 80%)	100 mg
Bromelain (2400 gdu)	100 mg
Hesperidin	100 mg
Hawthorn (flower, leaf, berry)(Vitexin-4' rhamnoside 2%, proanthocyanodins 35%)	80 mg
Grape Seed Extract (OPC 92%+)	80 mg
Bilberry Extract (anthocyanosides 25%)	40 mg

SUGGESTED DOSE: As a dietary supplement, take 3 capsules per day, in divided doses, between meals, or as directed by a healthcare professional.

ANTI AGING COMPLEX WITH TELO FACTORS WITH BOTANICALS, ENZYMES AND FLAVONOIDS, PROVIDING TELOMERE PROTECTION AND ELONGATION PROPERTIES.

- Healthy telomeres are a key factor in longevity
- Supports cellular health via anti oxidants and connective tissue support
- With Pine Bark, Bilberry, Grape seed and Green Tea Extracts.

Telomeres are the DNA “cap” at the end of each chromosome that appears to have no genetic function but are critical for the protection of the chromosome and healthy cell function. Each time a cell divides the telomere becomes progressively shorter. Eventually, the telomere becomes too short and the cell can no longer divide. This aging cell either dies or becomes dysfunctional and can negatively impact the surrounding cells.

Growing evidence suggests that telomere shortening can inhibit stem cell function, cellular regeneration, and organ maintenance eventually leading to overall aging of the body. Protecting and preserving telomeres has become an integral part of extending the life-span and longevity medicine. Physiological and cellular stress has been shown to increase telomere shortening and may explain why those under stress frequently age faster than those who are not. There are several nutrients that can help preserve telomere length and decrease cellular aging.

Resveratrol is a potent antioxidant found in red wine and has been shown to increase the life span and physical endurance in mammals. Resveratrol may enhance health and longevity via several mechanisms. One mechanism is by promoting the activation of sirtuins, a class of histone deacetylase enzymes (HDACs) involved in cell death and life-span regulation. Resveratrol has also been shown to regulate telomerase activity, thus protecting telomeres from damage. Until the more recent discovery of resveratrol’s life extending benefits, practicing a calorie restriction diet while maintaining good nutritional status was the only scientifically supported practice for extending the life span. The genetic pathways influenced by resveratrol are similar to those affected by a calorie restricted diet. For example, they both are associated with the long term activation of AMP-activated kinase (AMPK). Increased AMPK activity appears to lengthen lifespan by promoting insulin sensitivity.

Astragalus is considered to be one of the most promising telomere anti-aging compounds after Resveratrol and Oligomeric Proanthocyanidins. Some studies indicate that this extract may have telomere protective properties. Astragalus is also known to support the immune system. Astragalus contains Astragolsides that have shown promise. The rare Astragoloside IV molecule, otherwise known as TA-65 may have telomere lengthening properties thus promoting enhanced cellular health, cellular regenerative functions and cellular longevity.

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ANTI AGING COMPLEX WITH TELO FACTORS

Pine Bark Extract and Grape Seed Extract: Both pine bark and grape seed extracts contain oligomeric proanthocyanadins (OPC's), a group of bioflavonoids. Pine bark extract contains several active constituents including flavonoid monomers such as catechin, epicatechin, and taxifolin. It also contains condensed procyanidins (also called flavonoids or proanthocyanidins). Both extracts have documented effectiveness as free radical scavengers. There is evidence that OPC's may play a role in inhibiting proteolytic enzymes that are involved in the degradation of skin and vasculature.

Green Tea Extract: Polyphenols, the active constituents of green tea, include catechins and gallic acid. Catechins may be important in reducing oxidative damage and lipid peroxidation. Green tea is used to improve cognitive performance and in optimizing blood lipid levels.

Hawthorn (Fruit, leaf and flower) is used traditionally for maintaining a normal cardiovascular system. It is believed that flavonoids and OPC's from Hawthorne increase cAMP leading to increased coronary blood flow and vasodilation.

Bromelain, a well known proteolytic enzyme from pineapple is useful in maintaining a normal inflammatory response. Bromelain has also been shown to decrease platelet aggregation and relax smooth muscle. Bromelain acts by stimulating the production of Prostaglandin E1.

Hesperidin is one of over 4,000 flavonoids found in plants and is part of a class of flavonoids primarily derived from citrus fruits. Hesperidin inhibits phosphodiesterase and increases intracellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP), which causes decreased production of inflammatory prostaglandins E2 and F2 and thromboxane B2.

Bilberry fruit are a rich source of anthocyanosides which have been shown to have beneficial action such as: stimulating production of glycosaminoglycans, decreasing vascular permeability and supporting microvascular blood flow.