Mycocyclin®

Rapid Immune Response

(Hypoallergenic)

Item # 72530
Available in bottles of 1 fl oz (30 ml)

The Possible Benefits of Mycocyclin®, a Dietary Supplement

- Provides extracts of six mushrooms used in Chinese medicine for centuries to support the immune system
- Contains Beta-1,3-Glucan, which has been shown to support white blood cell count
- Also contains bioflavonoids, essential fatty acids, minerals and vitamins

Description

Mycocylin® liquid provides a blend of six of the most important adaptogenic and tonic mushroom species known in traditional medicine and documented by science.

The food value and healing potential of mushrooms and other fungi have been known for thousands of years in traditional cultures. Mushrooms are an established part of Pacific rim cuisines, and the Chinese and Japanese eat more than 100 different species of them. In the West, mushrooms were often believed to be unfit as food, or even poisonous. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle described mushrooms as "foul pustules from the earth" that spring up after rain. But this prejudice is not shared by the French, who consume nearly 50 different varieties. In the orient, Russia and Europe mushrooms are sought for medicinal purposes, especially for antimicrobial principles. Their resistance to microbial attack is apparent from their hardiness in dark, moist environments where viruses and bacteria tend to flourish. The lower fungi (molds) were the first sources of antibiotics such as penicillin, erythromycin, and tetracycline; the higher fungi, the mushrooms, also make potent antiviral and antibacterial compounds to protect themselves against pathogens that would otherwise compromise their growth.

Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*), a shelf fungus, has been known in China as Ling zhi (literally, herb of spiritual potency), prized for its beneficial effects on the heart and lungs and for its value as a tonic to shorten convalescence. Reishi is mentioned in the first Chinese herbal, Shen Nung Pen Tsao Ching, dating to about 2800 B.C. These ancients called it "holy mushroom" and "mushroom of immortality" as it was thought to promote longevity. Reishi was and is used medicinally, not generally as food, on account of its bitter taste. This specie contains an active beta–1,3–glucan constituent, like Shiitake, and also contains two branched glucans that may participate in its actions. Reishi is a source of triterpenes such as ganoderic acid that may play a role in maintaining normal blood pressure and cholesterol, modulating platelet aggregation, and promoting liver function. A sulfur derivative – cyclo-octasulfur – has attracted research attention as a potential aid in maintaining healthy, open airways. Reishi has been used empirically to ease nervous tension, enhance sleep, reduce indigestion, and support normal immunologic mechanisms.

Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes*) is prized by gourmets and is cultivated on a large scale in Japan to meet local and international market demand. Human studies have shown that Shiitake is consistently beneficial with only transient and minimal adverse effects. The principal active constituent of Shiitake is the poly-saccharide lentinan (beta–1,3–glucan), which is being aggresively researched in Japan and elsewhere as an immune support substance. Shiitake also contains a polysaccharide known as KS–2, and a polypentose, Ac2P, both of which are currently under investigation for effects on viruses and immune parameters. This specie is an interferon inducer and increases the activity of the protective antioxidant enzyme super-oxide dismutase (SOD). Shiitake is also being studied for potential homeostatic effects on blood cholesterol.

Cordyceps sinensis. This variety of mushroom – "caterpillar fungus" – grows on the bodies of moth larvae. Cordyceps was used as a tonic and ergogenic in ancient China. The specie came into wide public view when, in 1993, a group of previously mediocre Chinese runners proceeded to break nine world records after using a cordyceps–based tonic formula, a display that left observers "shaking their heads in stunned disbelief". Modern research suggests that the mushroom possesses testosterone-like effects, enhances oxygen uptake by the brain and heart, and improves resistance to hypoxia. Cordyceps also

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enhances immunity by increasing the activity of helper T-cells and natural killer cells, and by accelerating spleen regeneration. In experimental and clinical studies Cordyceps preserves kidney function and, like Shiitake, it can increase superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity. Last, this mushroom has been claimed to reduce the loss of libido that is characteristic of aging.

Maitake (*Grifola frondosa*) is known to mushroom hunters as "hen-of-the-woods" because it grows on hardwood stumps in clusters weighing as much as 100 pounds! It serves as both food and medicine, providing immune-stimulating polysaccharides (beta-1,6-glucan), similar in nature to lentinan. Maitake polysaccharides enhance macrophage and natural killer cell functions, stimulate the release of interleukins and other cytokines, and help protect the immune system from toxic insults. Preliminary experimental work also indicates that Maitake extracts can inhibit some effects of viruses.

Turkey tail (*Coriolus versicolor*), also known as Yun–zhi or cloud fungus, contains two polysaccharides with significant activity. One of these is PSK - "polysaccharide Kureha" or "Krestin" - principally a protein–bound beta-1,4-glucan polysaccharide, one with extensive documentation and wild popularity in Japan as an immunostimulant. For example, oral PSK in immunocompromised subjects may have a favorable influence on the helper/suppressor T-cell balance. This fungus also contains PSP, a polysaccharide-peptide with newly discovered immunomodulating activity.

Snow fungus (*Tremella fuciformis*), also called White Jelly-Leaf or Shirokikurage, contains large quantities of glucuronoxylomannan, an acidic polysaccharide with interesting biological properties. Dietary supplementation with this polysaccharide in crude form results in marked hypocholesterolemic effects, probably attributable to suppression of intestinal cholesterol absorption.

The constituents of Mycocylin® have been in use for many centuries as both food and medicine. Toxic reactions are rare. Occasionally an allergic reaction (such as skin rash) will develop which abates on withdrawal. Mycocyclin® has a somewhat stimulating effect on the immune system, and transmucosal administration may be somewhat irritating.

Each dropper (approx. 30 drops) contains: Fresh mushroom extract 620 mg (*Cordyceps sinensis*, *Tremella fuciformis*, *Ganoderma lucidum*, *Lentinula edodes*, *Grifola frondosa*, *Coriolus versicolor*) (1:1) in 35% ethanol

Other ingredients: Water

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 dropper (approx. 30 drops) per day, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner

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