Oralmat®

Superior Adaptogenic

Item # 73240
Available in bottles of .33 fl oz (10 ml)

The Possible Benefits of Oralmat®, a Dietary Supplement

- A rich source of nutrients including genistein, matairesinol, beta-1,3-glucan, coenzyme Q10 and squalene
- Supports energy production within cells
- Supports immunomodulatory, estrogenic, steroidal and antioxidant activities

Description

Oralmat® solution is a product based on an extract of the rye plant or *Secale cereale*. The young rye plants are harvested at the peak of their nutrient collection process while the rye grass is still green, and extracts are made utilizing a special process which concentrates and preserves the valuable nutrients of the young rye plants. The synergistic balance of these nutrients creates a product which is both dynamic and life enhancing.

The rye plant is rich in certain chemicals such as phytoestrogens, genistein, matairesinol, coenzyme Q10, squalene, and beta-1,3-glucan. Used together, these elements are the synergists which create changes in the biochemistry of the body. Phytoestrogens are estrogen-like compounds endogenously produced by intestinal bacterial metabolism on precursors found in a variety of seeds and vegetables. Phytoestrogens from soy products seem to have an estrogenic effect on postmenopausal women and an anti-estrogenic influence on premenopausal women with high levels of circulating estrogens. "Phytoestrogens" are often synonymous with "isoflavones," a subgroup of phytoestrogens with powerful immunomodulatory effects, of which genistein is a member. The most studied and apparently biologically active compounds are genistein, diaidzein, formononetin, and equol, which become activated when intestinal microflora act upon their precursors and create active forms. They are excreted as glucoronide conjugates in both the bile and urine. Matairesinol is a lignan commonly found in combination with isoflavones which possesses many of the same activities as isoflavones. Lignans are polysaccharides that derive from the same biosynthetic pathway as lignins, combining with cellulose to form the cell wall of plants. While genistein imparts steroidoplastic effects, it also functions as a tyrosine-kinase inhibitor. Genistein, the more well studied isoflavone of the group, also inhibits the topioisomerase II enzyme and can arrest cell-cycle growth in the G2-M phase, and daidzein can arrest the growth in the G1-M phase. Other effects of genistein include inhibition of platelet aggregation, leuko-triene production, and angiogenesis, reduction of bioavailability of sex hormones, and induction of apoptosis. Squalene is structurally similar to beta-carotene, and acts as an intermediate metabolite in the synthesis of cholesterol. In humans, about 60% of the

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dietary squalene is absorbed and transported to the tissues where it is found most abundantly in the skin and appears to function as a singlet radical quencher, protecting skin from harmful UV rays and other sources of radical formation. Squalene has also been found to stimulate the reticuloendothelial and non-specific immune system of murine samples.

Coenzyme Q10 is found ubiquitously in all the cells of the body (thus its scientific name: ubiquinone), and acts as an electron donor to the electron-transport chain of cellular respiration. Thus Co-Q10's primary function is to aid in the generation of energy within the cell. The latter of which will be examined: CoQ10 has shown positive effects on increasing phagocytic activity of macrophages and in increasing proliferation of granulocytes in response to experimental infections. Beta-1,3-glucan is also an immune stimulant, most famous for activating macrophage activity by binding to specific sites on those specific cells. Once stimulated, a cascade of events is launched which include increases in complement production, cytokine elaboration as IL-1, IL-2, and IFN-g. By this cascade of events non-specific immunity is also increased.

Scientific studies have been supervised by the manufacturer of Oralmat® products which have shown that the rye extracts act amphoterically on blood vessels as either constrictors or dilators, depending on what phenomenon is necessary within the body. The rye extract has also been shown to block endogenous pain receptors found in the body. In 1999 Oralmat® was used in a double-blind placebo controlled study at the John Hunter Hospital in Newcastle, Australia to support lung function. Additional recent studies have been performed relating to anxiety control and immune support. Oralmat® is a non-soy source of isoflavones, produced in Australia. There are approximately 100 servings per bottle.

Each 3 drops contain:

Fresh Secale cereal grass extract, (1:1.1) in 95% Ethanol	1 mg
Stevia extract	150 mcg

Other ingredients: Purified water, natural ethanol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, ascorbic acid, polysorbate 20, benzyl alcohol, lemon essence.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 3 drops orally and swallow, 3 times a day, preferably taken between meals and once at bedtime, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.
Children: 1 drop orally and swallow per day, taken before bedtime, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

References

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