InflaMed

Natural Support For Reducing Inflammation

Item # 74730
Available in bottles of 120 vegetarian capsules

The Possible Benefits of InflaMed, a Dietary Supplement

- Helps maintain healthy joint tissue
- Helps support the reduction of proinflammatory mediators, e.g. prostaglandins, thromboxanes, etc.
- Helps support pain reduction associated with inflammation
- Helps maintain detoxification systems, reducing inflammatory response
- Helps reduce oxidative stress damage induced by inflammation

Description

InflaMed contains herbal extracts, minerals, enzymes, and MSM (methylsulfonylmethane) that support the body in the reduction of the inflammatory response.
Herbal extracts (Boswellia Gum, Turmeric, Ginger, and Willow bark) inhibit biosynthesis of inflammatory leukotrienes, thromboxanes, prostaglandins, and cyclooxygenases.
Minerals (molybdenum, selenium, copper, and zinc) help maintain antioxidant enzyme systems to reduce inflammatory oxidative stress.
Enzymes (bromelain) support the modulation of inflammatory mediators from arachidonate cascade.
MSM helps maintain healthy structure and function of connective tissue, including joint cartilage.
Synergistic action of these herbs and nutrients may potentially contribute significantly to the reduction of the inflammatory response.

MSM (methylsulfonylmethane), a major metabolite of DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide), provides sulfur for the synthesis of the body's various sulfated biomolecules. Sulfur is an essential element of many glycosaminoglycans (GAG) and is required for the healthy function and structure of joint cartilage. MSM, a natural constituent of a variety of foods, is well absorbed and distributed throughout the body. In addition to its support of GAG synthesis, MSM is also considered to have anti-inflammatory properties.

Boswellia serrata is a large, deciduous tree that grows in the dry, hilly countryside of India. The resinous exudate, an oleogum resin called Salai guggal, is an ancient Ayurvedic treatment for arthritis and other inflammatory conditions. The active components, boswellic acids, inhibit 5-lipoxygenase's biosynthesis of inflammatory leukotrienes. Boswellia gum significantly improves inflammatory bowel disease. Recent clinical trials with chronic colitis and Crohn's disease patients demonstrated significant improvement with Boswellia gum extract treatment.
Turmeric from the root of the southern Asian shrub Curcuma longa is used extensively for color and flavor in curry cuisine. Ayurvedic medicine considers it to possess antiarthritic and anti-inflammatory properties. Turmeric's key constituent, curcumin, inhibits inflammatory mediators, thromboxanes and leukotrienes, as well as cyclooxygenase-2 and nitric oxide synthase. The antioxidant power of curcumin contributes additionally to its significant chemoprotective activity against inflammation-induced oxidative stress.

Bromelain, a pineapple proteolytic enzyme, is thought to modulate the arachidonate cascade reducing the body's production of proinflammatory prostaglandins and may support the body in reducing the pain associated with aging and inflamed joints. Pharmacological studies indicate that bromelain inhibits platelet aggregation and this may partly explain its anti-inflammatory activity.

Ginger (Zingiber officinale) is an Ayurvedic and traditional Chinese medicine treatment for nausea, diarrhea, and epigastric pain. Ginger's oleoresin constituents exhibit potent inhibition of the synthesis of inflammatory prostaglandins and leukotrienes. Shogaol and paradol inhibit cyclooxygenase-2 enzyme activity dose-dependently, while gingerol inhibits 5-lipoxygenase. Animal and clinical trials support ginger's role in anti-inflammatory therapy.

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.

October- 2002

White willow bark (Salix alba), a traditional analgesic and antipyretic, contains salicylates, including salacin, and salicylic acid. A prime metabolite of aspirin, salicylic acid is thought to be partly responsible for its anti-inflammatory activity. Salicylates inhibit cyclooxygenase activity. Clinical trials show that willow bark provides significant support to individuals with inflammation and pain and is well tolerated without the gastrointestinal problems usually associated with aspirin.

Molybdenum is essential for sulfite oxidase, required for the detoxification of sulfite to sulfate. Optimum activity of this enzyme is required to detoxify xenobiotics that may induce an inflammatory reaction. Selenium is essential for glutathione peroxidase. This free radical scavenging enzyme may potentially be involved in the reduction of the damaging oxidative stress associated with inflammation. Similarly, optimum dietary copper and zinc will maintain the antioxidant power of superoxide dismutase to also alleviate destructive inflammatory oxidative stress.

Two (2) capsules contain:	Zinc (as Zinc Methionate)	10 mg
	Selenium (50% as Sodium Selenite and 50% as Selenomethionine)	40 mcg
	Copper (as Copper Sebacate)	1 mg
	Molybdenum (as Sodium Molybdate)	300 mcg
	MSM (Methylsulfonylmethane)	500 mg
	(*Boswellia serrata* Gum Extract (standardized to 70% Boswellic Acid)	200 mg
	Turmeric (95% Curcumin)	400 mg
	Bromelain (3600 MCU/gram)	400 mg
	Ginger (5% gingerols)	40 mg
	White willow bark (*Salix alba*) Bark Extract (standardized to 15% Salicin)	50 mg
Other Ingredients:	Cellulose, stearic acid	
Suggested use:	As a dietary supplement, 2 capsules one to three times daily, between meals, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.	

References

Childs SJ. Dimethyl sulfone (DMSO2) in the treatment of interstitial cystitis. Urol Clin North Am 1994;21:85-8.

Gerhardt H, Seifert F, Buvari P, et al. [Therapy of active Crohn disease with Boswellia serrata extract H 15]. Z Gastroenterol 2001;39:11-7.

Gupta I, Gupta V, Parihar A, et al. Effects of Boswellia serrata gum resin in patients with bronchial asthma: results of a double-blind, placebo-controlled, 6-week clinical study. Eur J Med Res 1998;3:511-4.

Krieglstein CF, Anthoni C, Rijcken EJ, et al. Acetyl-11-keto-beta-boswellic acid, a constituent of a herbal medicine from Boswellia serrata resin, attenuates experimental ileitis. Int J Colorectal Dis 2001;16:88-95.

Lim GP, Chu T, Yang F, et al. The Curry Spice Curcumin Reduces Oxidative Damage and Amyloid Pathology in an Alzheimer Transgenic Mouse. J Neurosci 2001;21:8370-7.

Rohnert U, Schneider W, Elstner EF. Superoxide-dependent and -independent nitrite formation from hydroxylamine: inhibition by plant extracts. Z Naturforsch [C] 1998;53:241-9.

Schmid B, Ludtke R, Selbmann HK, et al. Efficacy and tolerability of a standardized willow bark extract in patients with osteoarthritis: randomized placebo-controlled, double blind clinical trial. Phytother Res 2001;15:344-50.

Shah BH, Nawaz Z, Pertani SA, et al. Inhibitory effect of curcumin, a food spice from turmeric, on platelet- activating factor- and arachidonic acid-mediated platelet aggregation through inhibition of thromboxane formation and Ca2+ signaling. Biochem Pharmacol 1999;58:1167-72.

Shobana S, Naidu KA. Antioxidant activity of selected Indian spices. Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids 2000;62:107-10.

Tegeder I, Pfeilschifter J, Geisslinger G. Cyclooxygenase-independent actions of cyclooxygenase inhibitors. Faseb J 2001;15:2057-72.

Tjendraputra E, Tran VH, Liu-Brennan D, et al. Effect of Ginger Constituents and Synthetic Analogues on Cyclooxygenase- 2 Enzyme in Intact Cells. Bioorg Chem 2001;29:156-163.

Zhang F, Altorki NK, Mestre JR, et al. Curcumin inhibits cyclooxygenase-2 transcription in bile acid- and phorbol ester-treated human gastrointestinal epithelial cells. Carcinogenesis 1999;20:445-51.

Allergy Research Group®
30806 Santana Street; Hayward, CA 94544
Phone: 800-545-9960 / 510-487-8526
Fax: 800-688-7426 / 510-487-8682
www.AllergyResearchGroup.com

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.

October- 2002