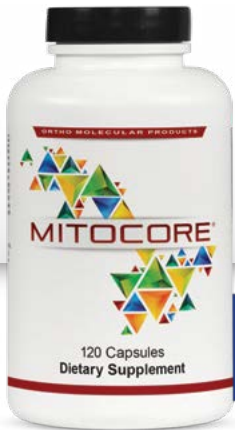


# MITOCORE®



## CLINICAL APPLICATIONS

- Recharges Cellular Energy Production
- Supports Immune Function
- Increases Antioxidant Protection
- Supports Detoxification Capacity



## ESSENTIAL NUTRITION

MitoCORE is a scientifically formulated blend of nutrients specifically designed to recharge cellular energy production, increase antioxidant protection, support detoxification capacity, and support immune function. Based on peer-reviewed, double-blind research, MitoCORE provides a unique blend of acetyl L-carnitine, alpha lipoic acid and N-acetyl cysteine. All have shown to support immune function and energy output. MitoCORE also includes key micronutrients and phytonutrients, including green tea, broccoli seed extract and resveratrol, to protect the mitochondria and continually recharge the cycle of energy production.

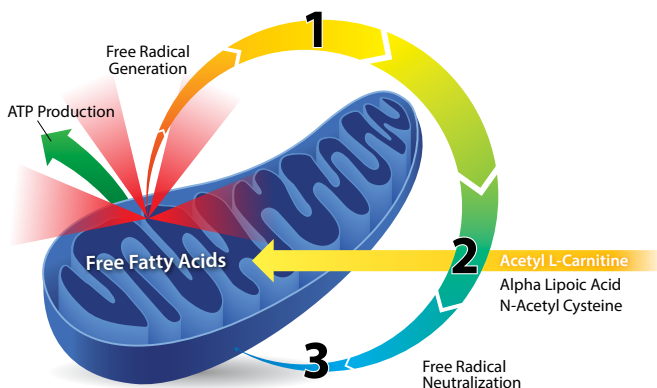
## Overview

The body's cells and organ systems depend on an adequate supply of energy to function optimally. The mitochondria, known as the power house of the cell, contain nutrients and enzymes that are important for recharging cellular energy production. Some of these enzymes convert food to usable energy in the form of adenosine triphosphate (ATP). ATP functions as the key source of energy for all cells. In order to increase mitochondrial output, there must be adequate fuel supply for combustion and abundant antioxidants to scavenge free radical by-products. Preserving energy reserves and increasing energy output is a critical part of maintaining optimal health.

Lack of sleep, too much stress, poor nutrition and prescription medications can draw on energy reserves, using them up faster than they can be replenished. Even the vital biologic systems can create an energy deficit that needs to be restored.

Some of the most energy demanding systems in the body are:

- Liver detoxification
- Immune function
- Cardiovascular function
- Neurologic function



### 1. Foundation—Micronutrient Essentials

Cellular energy production requires adequate nutritional cofactors. MitoCORE provides key micronutrients to ensure the cycle of energy production is established.

### 2. Ignition—The Power Trio

MitoCORE works by combining acetyl L-carnitine, alpha lipoic acid and N-acetyl cysteine to recharge cellular energy production and increase antioxidant protection.

### 3. Protection—Bioactive Phytonutrients

MitoCORE provides plant compound “signals” to stimulate proper mitochondrial function and guard against mitochondrial degeneration.

MitoCORE is scientifically formulated, based on published research, to boost mitochondrial reserves and recharge cellular energy production.<sup>†</sup> MitoCORE includes the powerful antioxidant trio of alpha lipoic acid, N-acetyl cysteine and acetyl L-carnitine, all shown to recharge cellular energy production and the primary cellular antioxidant pools of vitamins E and C and glutathione.

† 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.

**EFFICACY**  
the power of *e*

## Acetyl L-Carnitine<sup>†</sup>

Acetyl L-carnitine (ALC) is an amino acid that is associated with recharged cellular energy production. It has been shown to increase the flow of free fatty acids, the fuel source for mitochondria, resulting in a significant boost in energy production. With age, free radical production increases oxidative damage to the mitochondria, which can potentially decrease energy production. ALC has been shown to recharge cellular energy production and has been found, in combination with lipoic acid, to lower oxidative stress.<sup>2,3</sup> Studies have also shown that ALC supports immune function by protecting CD4 and CD8 immune cells and by supporting the reproduction of lymphocytes for the identification and elimination of invading antigens.<sup>4,5</sup>

## N-Acetyl Cysteine<sup>†</sup>

N-acetyl cysteine (NAC) is an antioxidant that scavenges free radicals and supports detoxification capacity.<sup>6</sup> NAC has been shown to increase production of glutathione, an important antioxidant found in the body.<sup>6</sup> In addition to its antioxidant activity, glutathione supports immune function by activating T-cells.<sup>7</sup>

## Alpha Lipoic Acid<sup>†</sup>

Alpha lipoic acid (ALA) is an antioxidant and also plays a synergistic role in recharging other antioxidants such as vitamin C, vitamin E, CoQ<sub>10</sub> and glutathione. Lipoic acid also plays a key role in supporting detoxification capacity.<sup>8</sup> Studies have shown that a combination of ALA and ALC helps minimize oxidative damage.<sup>9,10</sup> Oxidative stress causes damage to DNA, RNA, proteins, mitochondrial membranes and lipids, and contributes to the functional decline of mitochondria, cells, tissues and eventually organs such as the brain.<sup>9,10</sup>

## Resveratrol<sup>†</sup>

Resveratrol is a polyphenol molecule found in many plant species, including grapes and cranberries, and is found in high concentrations in wine. Polyphenols act as antioxidants that protect plants from damage that can be caused by bacteria, fungi and radiation.<sup>11</sup> Resveratrol is believed to be the dietary factor behind the "French Paradox," which is the high rate of cardiovascular wellness in the French population, despite their high fat intake. In addition to its antioxidant properties and support for cardiovascular function, resveratrol has been shown to support immune function.<sup>11</sup>

## Broccoli Seed Extract<sup>†</sup>

Broccoli seed extract contains a high amount of glucoraphanin, a compound that is a precursor to sulphoraphane. Sulphoraphane is an antioxidant and supports detoxification capacity and immune response. Sulphoraphane has been shown to induce Phase II detoxification enzymes and raise intracellular glutathione levels.<sup>12</sup>

## Green Tea (EGCG)<sup>†</sup>

Green tea polyphenols have demonstrated significant antioxidant, probiotic- and immune-supporting properties.<sup>[13]</sup> The hydroxyl group of green tea polyphenols increases antioxidant protection by forming complexes with free radicals and neutralizing them, minimizing oxidative damage throughout the body. Green tea polyphenols also stimulate the activity of liver detoxification enzymes, supporting detoxification capacity.<sup>13</sup>

## The Micronutrient "Backbone"<sup>†</sup>

To recharge cellular energy production efficiently, optimal levels of critical nutrients and enzyme cofactors must be achieved. MitoCORE provides an optimized backbone of vitamins and minerals necessary for increasing energy output and meeting daily nutritional needs.

## Directions

2-4 capsules per day or as recommended by your health care professional.

## Does Not Contain

Gluten, yeast, artificial colors or flavors.

## Cautions

If you are pregnant or nursing, consult your physician before taking this product.

Supplement Facts				V3
Serving Size 4 Capsules				
Servings Per Container 15 & 30				
	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin A (from 5,000 IU as Natural Beta Carotene)	1,500 mcg	167%	Selenium (as Selenium Glycinate Complex)	75 mcg 136%
Vitamin C (as Ascorbic Acid USP)	250 mg	278%	Manganese (as TRAACS <sup>®</sup> Manganese Bisglycinate Chelate)	1 mg 43%
Vitamin D (D3 as Cholecalciferol)	25 mcg (1,000 IU)	125%	Chromium (as O-polynicotinate) <sup>†</sup>	50 mcg 143%
Thiamin (Vitamin B1) (from Thiamine Hydrochloride USP)	15 mg	1,250%	Potassium (as Potassium Citrate USP)	30 mg <1%
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2 USP)	15 mg	1,154%	N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine USP	600 mg *
Niacin (as Niacinamide USP)	15 mg	94%	Acetyl L-Carnitine Hydrochloride (MitoCarn <sup>™</sup> )	500 mg *
Vitamin B6 (as Pyridoxine Hydrochloride USP)	15 mg	882%	Malic Acid (as DIMagnesium Malate)	215 mg *
Folate (from 800 mcg as Quatrefolic <sup>®</sup> (6S)-5-Methyltetrahydrofolic acid glucosamine salt)	1,360 mcg DFE	340%	Alpha Lipoic Acid	200 mg *
Vitamin B12 (as Methylcobalamin)	250 mcg	10,417%	Mixed Tocopherols	50 mg *
Biotin	50 mcg	167%	Green Tea Leaf Extract (Standardized to contain 45% EGCG (Epigallocatechin gallate))	45 mg *
Pantothenic Acid (as d-Calcium Pantothenate USP)	15 mg	300%	Broccoli Seed Extract (TrueBroc <sup>®</sup> ) (Standardized to contain 13% Glucoraphanin)	40 mg *
Choline (as Choline Bitartrate)	15 mg	3%	Inositol NF	15 mg *
Calcium (as Calcium Citrate USP)	75 mg	6%	<i>trans</i> -Resveratrol (from <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (Roots))	10 mg *
Iodine (from Potassium Iodide)	37 mcg	25%		
Magnesium (as DIMagnesium Malate)	75 mg	18%		
Zinc (as TRAACS <sup>®</sup> Zinc Bisglycinate Chelate)	5 mg	45%		

\* Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: Hypromellose (Natural Vegetable Capsules), Magnesium Stearate, Ascorbyl Palmitate and Silicon Dioxide.

ID# 117060 60 Capsules

ID# 117120 120 Capsules

<sup>†</sup> 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.

## References

1. Kaiser JD, Campa AM, Ondercin JP, Leoung GS, Pless RF, Baum MK. Micronutrient supplementation increases CD4 count in HIV-infected individuals on highly active antiretroviral therapy: a prospective, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2006; 42(5): 523-528.
2. Shigenaga M K, Hagen T M, et al. Oxidative damage and mitochondrial decay in aging. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1994; 91(23):10771-10778.
3. Hagen, TM, Liu J, et al. Feeding acetyl-L-carnitine and lipoic acid to old rats significantly improves metabolic function while decreasing oxidative stress. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2002; 99(4):1870-1875.
4. Di Marzio L, Moretti S, et al. Acetyl-L-carnitine administration increases insulin-like growth factor 1 levels in asymptomatic HIV-1-infected subjects: correlation with its suppressive effect on lymphocyte apoptosis and ceramide generation. *Clin Immunol* 1999; 92(1):103-110.
5. Deufel, T. Determination of L-carnitine in biological fluids and tissues. *J Clin Chem Clin Biochem* 1990; 28(5):307-311.
6. N-Acetylcysteine. *Altern Med Rev* 2000; 5(5):467-471.
7. Patrick, L. Nutrients and HIV: part three - N-acetylcysteine, alpha-lipoic acid, L-glutamine, and L-carnitine. *Altern Med Rev* 2000; 5(4):290-305.
8. Alpha-lipoic acid. Monograph. *Altern Med Rev* 2006; 11(3):232-237.
9. Ames, B. N. Optimal micronutrients delay mitochondrial decay and age-associated diseases. *Mech Ageing Dev* 2010; 131(7-8):473-479.
10. Ames, B. N. and Liu, J. Delaying the mitochondrial decay of aging with acetylcarnitine. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 2004; 1033:108-116.
11. Resveratrol: Monograph. *Altern Med Review* 2010; 15(12):152-158.
12. Fahey JW, Talalay P. Antioxidant functions of sulphoraphane: a potent inducer of phase II detoxification enzymes. *Food Chem Tox* 1999;37:973-979.
13. Green Tea. *Altern Med Review* 2000; 5(4):372-5.