

Food supplement

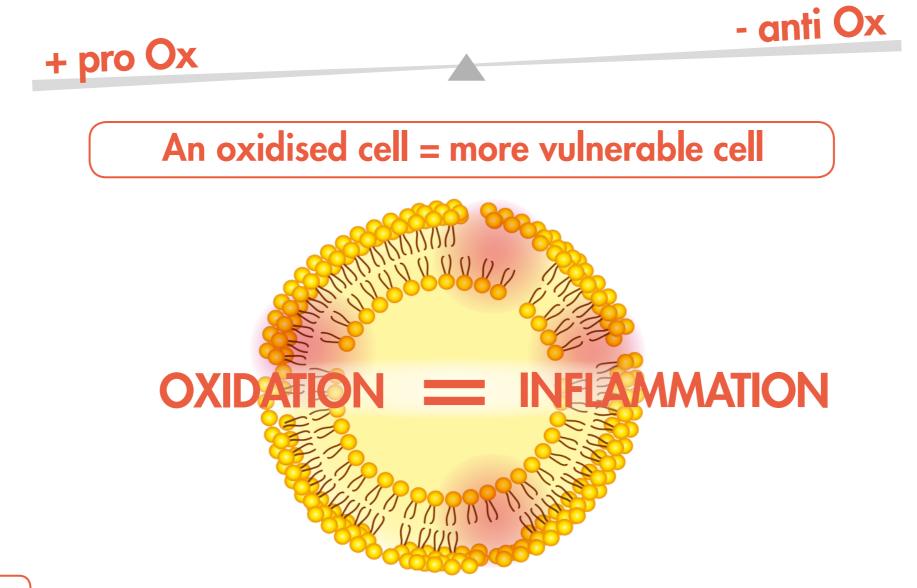


Reduces oxidation



Scientific material for health professionals only

- Toxic substances (smoking alcohol medicine) Infectious agents Incorrect diet
 Oxidising metabolites Radiation Stress
 - Unstable molecules, containing one or more unpaired electrons in the outer orbital, are responsible for damages such as:
- Structural degeneration of cellular phospholipid membranes
 Accumulation of circulating (oxidised) lipoproteins
 Morphological DNA alterations
 Oxidation of structures and intracellular macromolecules



SURPLUS ROS

- → activation of degenerative processes caused by chronic inflammation and accumulation of pro-inflammatory toxins leading to hypercatabolism
- Chronic degenerative inflammatory diseases Acceleration of ageing processes Atherosclerosis Neurological diseases Increased autoimmunity



Reduces oxidation



pro Ox anti Ox



Has the ability to reversibly reduce/regenerate oxidised antioxidants from the oxidised state to the reduced one, reducing disulphide bridges through selenium dependent reductase. For example, from ascorbic acid to dehydroascorbic acid and vice versa, or from alutathione GSSG to GSH and vice versa.

Prevents excessive oxygen consumption by neutrophils caused by NADPH oxidase.

Vitamin C - Glutathione - Acetylcysteine - Methionine

- Olive tree - Selenium

Acts on the arachidonic acid cascade

Decreases arachidonic acid release. Inhibits phospholipase and cyclooxygenase, modulates prostaglandin synthesis and promotes production of anti-inflammatory eicohexanoids.

Decreases inflammatory cytokines and inhibits the proinflammatory enzyme lipoxygenase, resulting in fewer leukotrienes.

Resveratrol - Vitamin E - Vitamin C - Olive tree



Counters fatty acids oxidation

Inhibits oxidation of LDL lipoproteins. Protects against LDL peroxidation by promoting NO synthesis. Modulates malonyldialdehyde (MDA).

Vitamin C - Vitamin E - Resveratrol - Olive tree - Pepper

Protects cells

Protects cell membranes from oxidation thus preserving their elasticity and preventing degeneration.

It influences cell membrane structures by reducing/stabilising protein thiol groups and inhibiting lipid peroxidation.

Can protect the nucleus against oxidative damage.

Glutathione - Resveratrol - Vitamin E - Vitamin C - Acetylcysteine

- Olive tree - Zinc

Increases endogenous antioxidant reserves

Maintains adequate concentrations of ascorbate, a cofactor of glutathione peroxidase. Increases the availability of glutathione (including in the liver) and its precursors. Provides trace elements, which are cofactors of SOD.

Glutathione - Acetylcysteine - Methionine - Selenium - Copper - Zinc

NOSISTOX biological efficacy proven antioxidants to counter any type of threat due to oxidative stress



Reduces oxidation



100% BIOAVAILABLE

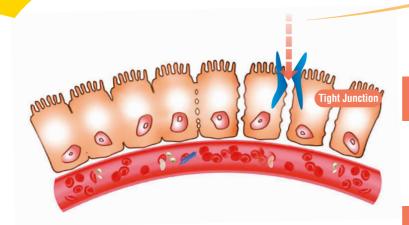
With **ENTEROSOMA®** Patent n° MI12013A000576

Innovative gastro-resistant technology

maximising the components bioavailability

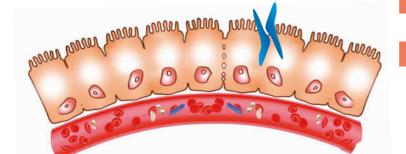
Enterosome (Fratter et al.)

crosses the gastric barrier, reaching the intestine modulating the activity of P-glycoproteins for transmembrane transport



Opening of tight junctions between the enterocytes





Closing of tight junctions

Enhanced absorption \rightarrow Enhanced bioavailability \rightarrow Enhanced biological activity

EFFECTIVE IN A SINGULAR DAILY DOSE

1 daily

Ensures the most efficient amount of antioxidants to carry out protective functions

A useful food supplement, alone or in combination with other therapies, to counter the effects of time and oxidative stress, especially on:



Cardiovascular system

Normal blood circulation and stabilizing blood pressure (Olive tree) Regulating the cardiovascular system functions (Resveratrol - Pepper)

Osteoarticular System

Normal cartilage and bone functions (Vit.C)

Maintenance of normal bones (Zinc)

Maintenance of normal connective tissues (Copper)

Nervous system

Normal cognitive functions (Zinc)

Normal functioning of the nervous system (vit.c - Copper)

Normal psychological functions (Vit.C)

Dysmetabolic processes

Metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids (Olive tree)

Normal metabolism of macronutrients, fatty acids and carbohydrates (Zinc)

Cellular ageing processes

Respiratory system

Fluidity of bronchial secretions (Resveratrol)

Immune system

Normal function of the immune system (Vit.C - Zinc - Selenium - Copper)



Reduces oxidation

Food supplement

NOSISTOX is a food supplement where Vitamins C and E, Selenium, Zinc and Copper contribute to protecting cells from oxidative stress.

Olive tree (leaves) and pepper support the antioxidant action. Vitamin C, Selenium, Zinc and Copper also support the normal immune system functions.

Nutritional information per daily dose:	(1 tablet)	NRV*
Resveratrol	10 mg	_
L-glutathione	50 mg	_
N-acetyl-L-cysteine	50 mg	_
Olive tree (<i>Olea europaea</i> L., leaves) dry extr. of which oleuropein	50 mg 10 mg	_
Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i> L., fruit) dry extr.	1,5 mg	_
Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid)	120 mg	150%
Vitamin E (DL-alpha-tocopheryl acetate)	24 mg	200%
Selenium	55 µg	100%
Zinc	5 mg	50%
Copper	1,2 mg	120%
Chitosan	30,0 mg	_
Grapefruit (<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macfad., seeds)	25,0 mg	_

^{*}Nutrient Reference Values (EU Reg. 1169/2011)



Instructions for use: Take one tablet daily. Do not chew, take it whole with a little water far from meals (preferably on an empty stomach).

Warnings:

- Do not give to children under 3 years of age.
- Keep the product out of the reach of young children.
- Do not exceed the stated recommended daily dose.
- Food supplements should not be used as a substitute for a varied diet and a healthy lifestyle.
- Store in a dry place below 30 °C, keep away from heat sources, sunlight and contact with water.
- The "Best Before End" date applies to the correctly stored and unopened product.

Ingredients: Bulking agents: Cellulose, Calcium phosphates; Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid); Vitamin E (DL-alpha-tocopheryl acetate); L-glutathione; Olive tree (Olea europaea L., leaves) dry extr. min. 20% oleuropein; N-acetyl-L-cysteine; Glazing agents: Ethylcellulose, Ammonium hydroxide, Fatty acids, Sodium alginate; Medium-chain triglycerides; Zinc gluconate; Chitosan (derived from crustaceans); Grapefruit (Citrus paradisi Macfad, seeds) dry extr.; Anti-caking agents: Silicon dioxide, Magnesium salts of fatty acids; Resveratrol (from Polygonum roots: Polygonum cuspidatum Siebold & Zucc.); L selenomethionine; Cupric gluconate; Emulsifier: Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate; Pepper (Piper nigrum L., fruits) dry extr.; Stabiliser: Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone.

References

Aquilano K, Baldelli S, Ciriolo MR. Glutathione: new roles in redox signaling for an old antioxidant. Front. Pharmacol. 26 August 2014;5:196. Battin EE, Brumaghim JL. Antioxidant Activity of Sulfur and Selenium: A Review of Reactive Oxygen Species Scavenging, Glutathione Peroxidase, and Meta-Binding Antioxidant Mechanisms. Cell Biochem Biophys 2009;55(1):1-123. de la Lastra CA, Villegas I. Resveratrol as an antioxidant and pro-oxidation of Cells and Redox State in the Brain. Front Physiol 2015; 6: 397. Fratter A, De Serviß B, New Oral Delivery System to Improve Absorption of Berberine: Likely Interaction of Cationized Chitosan with PGP Pump. International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology 2014;5(1);33-42. Hoshi T, Heinemann SH. Regulation of cell function by methionine oxidation and reduction. J of Physiol febbraio 2001, Volume 531, Issue 1:1-11. Istituto Superiore di Sanità. Radicali liberi, stress ossidativo e solute. A cura di Donatella Pietraforte ed Elisabetta Straface 2005, iii, 126 p. Rapporti ISTISAN 05/40. Kerksick C, Willoughby D. The Antioxidant Role of Glutathione and N-Acetyl-Cysteine Supplements and Exercise-Induced Oxidative Stress. J Int Soc Sports Nutr 2005;2(2):38-44. Levine RL, Moskovitz J, Stadfmann ER. Oxidation of methionine in proteins: roles in antioxidant activation and reduction. IUBMB Life 2000 Cet-Nov;50:301-7. Lukiw WJ, Surjvadipta Bjattacharjee, Vulnai Zhao, Pogue Al and Percy ME. Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (Ros) and Pro-Inflammatory Signaling in Human Brain Cells in Primary Culture J Alzheimers Dis Parkinsonism 2012 Jan;Suppl2:001. Nadour M, Michaud P, Moulti-Mati E. Antioxidant activities of polyphenols extracted from Olive (Olea europaeo) of charmlal variety. Appl Biochem Biotechnol. 2012 Jul;167(6):1802-10. Niki E, Noguchi N. Dynamics of antioxidant activities of polyphenols extracted from Olive (Olea europaeo) of charmlal variety. Appl Bioc