

BioProstate

Serving Size 2 capsules Servings Per Container 60

| | Amount Per Serving |
|---|--------------------|
| Zinc (aspartate) | 10 mg |
| Saw palmetto berry extract (Serenoa serrulata)(25% fatty acid | 630 mg s) |
| Lycopene (5%) | 200 mg |
| Nettle root extract (Urtica dioica) (4:1) | 150 mg |
| Pygeum bark extract (<i>Pygeum africanum</i>)(2.5% phytosterols) | 125 mg |
| Pumpkin seed (Curcurbita pepo) | 80 mg |
| Beta sitosterol (40% sterols) | 15 mg |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: Microcrystalline cellulose, hypromellose, silica. | |
| SUGGESTED USE: As a dietary supplement, take 1-2 capsules two times per day or | |

as directed by your healthcare professional.

REFERENCES:

1. Gyorkey F, Sato CS. In vitro zinc-binding capacities of normal, hyperplastic and carcinomatous human prostate gland. *Exp Mol Pathol* 8:216-24, 1968.

2. Leake A et al. Interaction between prolactin and zinc in the human prostate gland. *J Endocrinol* 102(1):73-6, 1984.

3. Leake A et al. The effect of zinc on the 5-alphareduction of testosterone by the hyperplastic human prostate gland. *J Steroid Biochem* 20:651-5., 1984.

4. Fahim MS et al. Zinc treatment for the reduction of hyperplasia of the prostate. *Fed Proc* 35:36, 1976.

5. Zaichick VY, Sviridova TV, Zaichick SV. Zinc concentration in human prostatic fluid: normal, prostatitis, adenoma and cancer. *Int Urol Nephrol* 28(5):687-94, 1996.

 Werbach MR. Nutritional Influences on Illness: a sourcebook of clinical research, 2nd Ed. *Third Line Press, Tarzana Calif.* 1993.

7. Niederprum HJ, Schweikert HU, Zanker KS. Testosteron 5D-reductase inhibition by free fatty acids from Sabal serrulata fruits. *PHYTOMEDICINE*, 1:127-133, 1994.

*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.

BIOPROSTATE COMPLETE SUPPORT FOR PROSTATE HEALTH*

- Supports healthy prostate function*
- Encourages healthy testosterone-dihydrotestosterone (DHT) balance*
- Supports enhanced control of bladder function*
- Supplies targeted nutrition for bladder and prostate tissues*

ZINC ASPARTATE helps the prostate in a variety of ways. The prostate contains a higher concentration of zinc than any other organ in the body. The hormone prolactin increases testosterone absorption by the prostate. Excess testosterone stimulation is known to increase the risk of prostate disorders (benign and malignant). Zinc inhibits the enzyme 5-alpha reductase. This enzyme converts testosterone to dihydrotestosterone, the form of testosterone thought to be most responsible for benign proliferative changes to the prostate gland. Zinc supplementation has also been shown to reduce the size and symptoms of benign prostate disorders in a majority of patients.*

SAW PALMETTO EXTRACT (SERENOA SERRULATA) is indicated for prostate complaints and irritable bladder. The free fatty acids, sitosterols, flavonoids, and polysaccharides in saw palmetto have been shown to have positive benefits on nocturia, flow rate, and residual volume.*

NETTLE ROOT EXTRACT (URTICA DIOICA) has been shown to inhibit the enzyme aromatase, which converts testosterone to estradiol. Aromatase and the resulting higher levels of estradiol have been implicated in the cause (pathogenesis) of benign prostatic hyperplasia.*

PYGEUM AFRICANUM EXTRACT improved urinary flow, voided urine volume, and reduced residual urinary volume in test subjects. Nightly urinary frequency (nocturia) and daytime frequency were also reduced.*

PUMPKIN SEED & BETA SITOSTEROL Pumpkin seed oil is a rich source of beta sitosterol. Administration of pumpkin seed extract/oils or the purified beta sitosterol may be beneficial for prostate health. Overall prostate scores, urine flow, and prostate volume improved during therapy in some studies.*



REFERENCES:

8. Plosker GL, Brogden RN. Serenoa repens (Permixon®): A review of its pharmacological and therapeutic efficacy in benign prostatic hyperplasia. *Drugs & Aging* 9(5):379-395, 1996.

9. Wilt TJ et al. Saw palmetto extracts for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia – A systematic review. *JAMA* 280:1604-9, 1998.

10. Gerber GS et al. Saw palmetto (Serenoa repens) in men with lower urinary tract symptoms: effects on urodynamic parameters and voiding symptoms. *Urology* 51:1003-7, 1998.

11. Champault G, et al. A double blind trial of an extract of the plant Serenoa repens in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Br J Clin Pharmacol, Sept;18(3):461-462, 1984.

12. Berges RR, Windeler J, Trampisch HJ, Senge TH. Randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial of B-Sitosterol in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia. *Lancet* 345:1529-32, 1995.

13. Gann PH, Ma J, Giovannucci E, et al. Lower prostate cancer risk in men with elevated plasma lycopene levels: results of a prospective analysis. *Cancer Res.* 59:1225-1230, 1999.

14. Giovannucci E. Tomatoes, tomato-based products, lycopene, and cancer: Review of the epidemiologic literature. *J NATL CANCER INST.* 87:1767-1976, 1995.

15. Sengupta A, Das S. The anti-carcinogenic role of lycopene, abundantly present in tomato. *Eur J Cancer Prev.* 8:325-330, 1999.

15. Kucuk, O et al. Lycopene supplementation in men with prostate cancer (PCa) reduces grade and volume of preneoplacia (PIN) and tumor, decreases serum PSA and modulates biomarkers of growth and differentiation. *Karmano Cancer Institute, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI*, 1999.

16. Levy j, Bosin E, Feldin B, Giat Y, Miinster A, Danilenko M, Sharoni Y. Lycopene is a more potent inhibitor of human cancer cell proliferation than either alpha-carotene or beta-carotene. *Nutr Cancer, 24*(*3*):257-66, 1995.

BIOPROSTATE

LYCOPENE is a carotenoid that may protect humans from certain disorders, such as disorders of the prostate. Lycopene may have anticarcinogenic and antiatherogenic activities. Lycopene has antioxidant protective properties.*

030210