**TOTAL PROTECT**

**Ingredients:** Each tablet supplies: Soy Isoflavones 40.80% (Genistin 6.34%, Genistein 6.34%, Daidzin 8.52%, Daidzein 17.43%, Glycitin 1.10%, Glycitein 1.09%) 48mg, DIM (Diindolylmethane) 24mg, Indole-3-Carbinol 23.5mg, Cordycepts 25mg, Lactoferrin 7mg, Artemesia (Yin Chen Hao) 25mg, Artemesia (Qing Hao) 25 mg, Organic Cauliflower Sprouts 5mg, Organic Broccoli Sprouts 5mg (7500 ppm/gm Sulforaphane), Betaine HCL 5mg

**Supportive Function:** This formula provides comprehensive nutritional support for a healthy immune system. An array of powerful phytochemicals facilitate the detoxification of harmful substances both by supporting phase I liver detox (cytochrome P450 system), and also phase 2 liver detox (conjugation).

**When is phytochemical support helpful?** Challenged immune systems, cancer support, intense support of toxic clearance, protection against toxic insult and tissue damage.

**Clinical Applications/Research:** Soy Isoflavones (Genistin, Genistein, Daidzin, Daidzein, Glycitin, Glycitein) are found in abundance in the traditional diets of populations of Africans and Asians who experience very few menopause symptoms, very few transitional problems through menopause, low incidence of cardiovascular disease, colon, breast, and prostate cancer. Average intake of isoflavonoids in traditional diets are estimated at 27.8mg of (daidzein 12.02, glycine 2.3mg, and genistein 13.48mg) per day. In a study of 177 postmenopausal women, genistin and daidzin significantly reduced symptoms of hot flashes. Daidzin, genistin, and glycitin have been shown to significantly prevent bone loss, and lower total cholesterol and triglyceride levels. In an animal study, Genistin and daidzin have been demonstrated to significantly reduce eosinophilia in lung tissue and reduce asthma symptoms. Soy isoflavones have antioxidant properties that help prevent LDL cholesterol oxidation and protect against cell damage in vascular tissues. Soy isoflavones have shown protective actions on bladder cells and protective effects on angiogenic neovascularization without negative effects on normal tissue (Aldercruetz H et al, “Dietary phytoestrogens and the menopause in Japan,” (Lancet May 1992;339(8803):1233; Aldercruetz et al,) “Urinary excretion of lignans and isoflavonoid phytoestrogens in Japanese men and women consuming a traditional diet,” (Am J of Clin Nutri 1991; 54(6): 1093-1100; Nakamura Y et al), “Determination of the levels of isoflavonoids in soybeans and soy-derived foods and estimation of isoflavonoids in the Japanese daily intake,” (J AOAC Int May-Jun 2000;83(3):635-50; Upmalis DH et al), “Vasomotor symptom relief by soy isoflavone extract tablets in postmenopausal women: a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study,” (Menopause Jul-Aug 2000;7(4):213-4; Uesugi T et al), “Comparative study on reduction of bone loss and lipid metabolism abnormality in ovariectomized rats by soy isoflavones, daidzin, genistin, and glycitin,” (Biol Pharm Bull Apr 2001;24(4):368-72; Regal JF et al), “Dietary phytoestrogens have anti-inflammatory activity in a guinea pig model of asthma,” (Proc Soc Exp Biol Med Apr 2000;223(4):372-8; Kapiotis S et al), “Genistein, the dietary-derived angiogenesis inhibitor, prevents LDL oxidation and protects endothelial cells from damage by atherogenic LDL,” (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol Nov 1997;17(11):2868-74; Zhou JR et al), “Inhibition of murine bladder tumorigenesis by soy
lactoferrin is derived from a special group of white blood cells, the neutrophils, reproductive systems, in saliva, tears, nasal secretions, and seminal plasma. In blood, of all exocrine glands located in the gateways of the digestive, respiratory, and reproductive systems, in saliva, tears, nasal secretions, and seminal plasma. In blood, lactoferrin is derived from a special group of white blood cells, the neutrophils (Levay PF, 1998 15;58(22):5231-8).


**Lactoferrin** helps protect against harmful oxidation, has been reported to stimulate the immune system, has both antibacterial and antiviral properties, promotes protective flora in the gut, and helps regulate iron metabolism. Lactoferrin is one of the body’s protective polypeptides, called defensins. Lactoferrin is an iron binding glycoprotein that blocks unfriendly bacteria from obtaining a source of iron. Lactoferrin is found in the products of all exocrine glands located in the gateways of the digestive, respiratory, and reproductive systems, in saliva, tears, nasal secretions, and seminal plasma. In blood, lactoferrin is derived from a special group of white blood cells, the neutrophils (Levay PF,


**Organic Cauliflower Sprouts:** Cauliflower is a member of the cruciferous family of vegetables, including broccoli, cabbage, radish, kale, mustard, turnip, cress, horseradish, rutabaga, kohlrabi, and Brussels sprouts. Cauliflower sprouts are rich in food enzymes that protect against depletion of the body’s own enzymes and reduce stress on the body. The superoxide dismutase (SOD) enzyme in cauliflower protects against cell damage caused by one of the most dangerous free radicals, superoxide. Three-day-old sprouts of cruciferous vegetables contain 10-100 times the protective phytochemical, sulphoraphane, than do mature plants. Cauliflower’s high indole component is believed to be responsible for strengthening the immune system, enhancing detoxification, and neutralizing damaging agents in the GI tract. Population studies in Norway show that high consumption of cauliflower and other cruciferous vegetables is linked with low incidence of polyps of the colon. (Carper, 1989:160-1; Balch & Balch, 1997:45; 48; Fahey JW et al), “Broccoli sprouts: an exceptionally rich source of inducers of enzymes that protect against chemical carcinogens,” (Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A Sep 16 1997; 94(19):10367-72).

**Organic Broccoli Sprouts** are rich in food enzymes, carotenoids, chlorophyll, indoles, glucosinolates, sulphoraphane, and dithiolthiones. Food enzymes protect against depletion of the body’s own enzymes and reduce stress on the body. Population studies

**Betaine HCL** helps digest proteins in the stomach, reduce bacterial colonization of the stomach, and enhance the absorption of minerals and other nutrients.

**Suggested Dosage:** 1-2 tablets 3 times daily or as directed

**Size:** 90 tablets

**Vegetarian:** No

Contraindications: **Use with caution in conjunction with blood-thinning drugs.**