Lipid Ease





Clinical Applications

- Supports Healthy Cholesterol & Triglyceride Metabolism*
- Helps To Manage Weight *
- Supports A Healthy Microbiota*

Lipid Ease is a dietary supplement containing a soluble fiber called alpha-cyclodextrin, in a patented form known as FBCx®. It effectively sequesters dietary fat, easily passing through the digestive tract without being absorbed, thereby supporting a healthy weight and lipid profile, with additional prebiotic benefits.*

All Adaptogen Research Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality

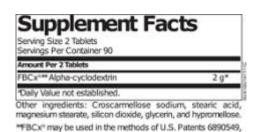
Discussion

Lipid Ease contains the soluble fiber, alpha-cyclodextrin, a prebiotic patented as FBCx®. Research demonstrates that FBCx sequesters dietary fat, including cholesterol and triglycerides, into a conical structure which provides protection from digestive enzymes. Binding at approximately a 1:9 ratio, FBCx is nine times more effective than typical 1:1 dietary fibers. FBCx-fat complexes pass through the digestive tract and into the colon where they are eliminated, without unpleasant side effects.† Lipid Ease also supports healthy blood lipids and can help manage healthy weight when combined with a balanced diet and exercise program.*

Clinical data demonstrates FBCx beneficial effects supporting healthy weight and serum blood lipid profile over an eight-week trial. In a double-blind crossover study with 41 healthy adults, those who consumed FBCx daily experienced positive weight management measures as well as serum total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol improvements. In a second clinical trial, healthy adults experienced similar positive effects on weight in the group receiving daily FBCx compared to controls. In addition, these participants demonstrated significant reduction in triglyceride absorption after meals as compared to the placebo group.²

Beyond triglycerides alone, preclinical research demonstrates FBCx supports blood lipid and blood sugar balance. A study on Wistar rats divided into four trial groups consisting of either a low-high-fat diet, with or without addition of FBCx, for a period of six weeks found those receiving FBCx demonstrated optimized triglyceride levels, total cholesterol, and insulin sensitivity. As an indigestible fiber, alpha-cyclodextrin also functions as a prebiotic.

As such, it beneficially modulates intestinal microbiota and their metabolites, including short-chain fatty acids. 4-6



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Suggested Use

2 tablets with a fat-containing meal or snack, 3 times daily or as directed by a healthcare professional.

Allergy Statement

Free of the following common allergens: milk/casein, eggs, fish, shellfish, peanuts, wheat, gluten, soybeans, and yeast. Contains no artificial colors, flavors, or preservatives.

Caution

Individuals on a low fat diet should consult their healthcare professional. May cause intestinal upset or flatulence if taken in excess. If you are pregnant, nursing, have a medical condition, or taking prescription drugs, consult your healthcare professional before using this product. Keep out of reach of children.

*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.



Product Features

- Clean, Hypoallergenic Formula
- Two Grams Of Dietary Fiber In Each Two-Tablet Serving
- Stimulant-Free

References

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- 3. Artiss JD, Brogan K, Brucal M, Moghaddam M, Jen KL. The effects of a new soluble dietary fiber on weight gain and selected blood parameters in rats. Metabolism. 2006 Feb;55(2):195-202.
- 4. Nihei N, Okamoto H, Furune T, et al. Dietary a-cyclodextrin modifies gut microbiota and reduces fat accumulation in high-fat-diet-fed obese mice. Biofactors. 2018 May 7. doi: 10.1002/biof.1429. [Epub ahead of print].
- 5. Pranckute R, Kaunietis A, Kuisiene N, Citavicius D. Development of synbiotics with inulin, palatinose, alpha-cyclodextrin and probiotic bacteria. Pol J Microbiol. 2014;63(1):33-41.
- 6. Sasaki D, Sasaki K, Ikuta N, et al. Low amounts of dietary fibre increase in vitro production of short-chain fatty acids without changing human colonic microbiota structure. Sci Rep. 2018 Jan 11;8(1):435.

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Distributed by: Adaptogen Research 625 Barksdale Road, Suit 113 Newark , DE 19711