Indole Plus



Distributed by: Adaptogen Research

Newark, DE 19711

625 Barksdale Road, Suite 113



Clinical Applications

- Supports Estrogen Balance*
- Supports Proper Estrogen Metabolism for Women and Men*
- Provides Cellular Antioxidant Support for DNA Stability*

Indole compounds favorably influence steroid hormone metabolism and help rebalance estrogen in favor of 2hydroxyestrone, a protective estrogen metabolite. Dietary indoles also stimulate liver detoxification enzymes, protect DNA, and regulate cell cycle progression. Indole-3-carbinol (I3C), the most prominent dietary indole, readily breaks down in the presence of stomach acid into diindolylmethane (DIM) and other associated indole compounds that are subsequently absorbed. Indole Plus contains I3C, DIM, and other indoles for broad protection.

All Adaptogen Research Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality

Discussion

Indole Plus is a targeted supplement that combines the synergistic benefits of the cruciferous vegetable metabolites Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) and diindolylmethane (DIM) to support proper estrogen metabolism. Formulating I3C and DIM together creates the ideal combination of beneficial metabolites that work together to support estrogen balance, breast and prostate health.

Many of the health benefits derived from eating cruciferous vegetables (cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli, etc.), especially those shown to be beneficial for breast and prostate health, are thought to be derived from the group of secondary metabolites known as glucosinolates. When these vegetables are cut, crushed or chewed, the actions of the enzyme myrosinase (released from the cells) hydrolyses these glucosinolates into other compounds. For instance, glucosinolates from broccoli and brussel sprouts readily convert into I3C when consumed. I3C can then be further converted via stomach acid into other health promoting compounds, including DIM. These compounds have generally been thought to be responsible for the various cellular activities that lead to hormone health.

Estrogen collectively refers to the female hormones estradiol, estrone and estriol. Hormones have important functions in every area of the body. They are chemical messengers that interact with cells all over the body (especially tissues that are more sensitive to them, including breast and prostate tissues.). The most important message they deliver is to grow, divide, and multiply. For this reason, hormones are critically important in human development and tissue repair. Supporting proper estrogen synthesis, metabolism and detoxification is essential for proper hormonal balance. Depending on how estrogen is metabolized it can result in different metabolites, each with individual biological activity. By keeping hormones in balance and ensuring the body is able to process hormones properly, cruciferous vegetable metabolites (such as I3C and DIM) work together to reduce hormone overload and maintain cellular health. Current data on I3C and DIM, suggests that these phytonutrients have strong potential for supporting breast, cervical, uterine and prostate health.¹⁻⁴ I3C is a naturally occurring compound derived from cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, brussel sprouts and cabbage. Together, I3C and DIM promote the creation of the more favorable and protective 2-hydroxyestrone (2-OHE) metabolite versus production of 4hydroxyestrone (4-OHE) and 16-alpha-hydroxyestrone (16-alphaOHE), metabolites which can overstimulate cells and create free radicals that cause DNA damage.⁵ The influence of I3C and DIM on estrogen metabolism creates a more desirable ratio of 2-OHE to 16-alpha-OHE. This assessment of 2:16 alpha-OHE ratio has been used to evaluate breast health. With this in mind, Estro-DIM includes targeted doses of both I3C and DIM in one capsule a day dosing to make daily balancing of hormones easy and convenient.

*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.



I3C*

Indole-3-carbinol (I3C) is a naturally occurring compound found in numerous cruciferous vegetables, such as broccoli, cauliflower, kale and cabbage. Following ingestion of I3C, the body converts it to several different metabolites, one of which is diindolylmethane (DIM). Both of these compounds, as well as many other I3C metabolites, have been shown to impact metabolic shifts and cellular activities for improved health outcomes. I3C has also been shown to temper estrogen signals by competing for binding sites and inhibiting the activity of estrogen receptors.⁶⁻¹⁵ A study published in the Journal of Nutrition unveiled evidence that I3C supports healthy cellular function related to estrogen metabolism.¹⁶

DIM*

Diindolylmethane (DIM) is a phytonutrients and plant indole also found in cruciferous vegetables with potential for enhancing proliferation of healthy cells and cellular activities. As a dimer (formed chemical structure of two substances) of indole-3-carbinol, diindolylmethane (DIM) promotes beneficial estrogen metabolism in both sexes supporting the formation of healthy estrogen metabolites and enhancing the potential for greater antioxidant activity.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

Supplement Serving Size 1 Capsule Servings Per Container 60	Fac	ts
Amount Per Capsule	% Dail y	Value
Calcium (as calcium carbonate)	35 mg	3%
Total Dietary Indoles Proprietary blend containing indole-3-carbinol and diindolyIme	400 mg ithane	•
*Daily Value not established.		
Other ingredients: Vegetarian caps	le (hvdroxy	prop

Other ingredients: Vegetarian capsule (hydroxypropy) methylcellulose, water) and silicon dioxide.

Suggested Use

1 capsule, 1 to 2 times daily or as directed by a healthcare professional.

Allergy Statement

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

Caution

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.

References

1. Yuan F et al. Anti-estrogenic activities of indole-3- carbinol in cervical cells: implication for prevention of cervical cancer. Anticancer Res. 1999 May Jun;19(3A):1673-80.

2. Frydoonfar HR, McGrath DR, Spigelman AD. The effect of indole-3-carbinol and sulforaphane on a prostate cancer cell line. ANZ J Surg. 2003 Mar;73(3):154-6.

3. Chinni SR, Li Y, Upadhyay S, Koppolu PK, Sarkar FH. Indole3-carbinol (I3C) induced cell growth inhibition, G1 cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in prostate cancer cells. Oncogene. 2001 24;20(23) :29236.

4. Zhang J et al. Indole-3-carbinol induces a G1 cell cycle arrest and inhibits prostate-specific antigen production in human LNCaP prostate carcinoma cells. Cancer. 2003 Dec.

5. Miller, K. Estrogen and DNA Damage: The Silent Source of Breast Cancer? J Natl Cancer Inst 2003 Volume 95, Issue 2Pp. 100-102.

6. Auborn KJ, Fan S et al. Indole-3-carbinol is a negative regulator of estrogen. J Nutr. 2003 Jul;133(7 Suppl):2470S2475S.

McAlindon TE et al. Indole-3-carbinol in women with SLE: effect on estrogen metabolism and disease activity. Lupus. 2001;10(11):779-83.
Meng Q et al. Indole-3-carbinol is a negative regulator of estrogen receptor-alpha signaling in human tumor cells. J Nutr. 2000 Dec;130(12):2927-31.

9. Meng Q, Qi M et al. Suppression of breast cancer invasion and migration by indole-3-carbinol: associated with up-regulation of BRCA1 and E-cadherin/catenin complexes. J Mol Med. 2000;78(3):155-65.

10. Lee IJ, Han F, Baek J, Hisatsune A, Kim KC. Inhibition of MUC1 expression by indole-3-carbinol. Int J Cancer. 2004 May 10;109(6):810-6. 11. Brandi G et al. A new indole-3-carbinol tetrameric derivative inhibits cyclin-dependent kinase 6 expression, and induces G1 cell cycle arrest in both estrogendependent and estrogen-independent breast cancer cell lines. Cancer Res. 2003 Jul 15;63(14):4028-36.

12. Wong GY,Bradlow L et al. Dose-ranging study of indole-3-carbinol for breast cancer prevention. J Cell Biochem Suppl. 1997;28-29:111-6. 13. Bradlow HL, Michnovicz JJ et al. Long-term responses of women to indole-3-carbinol or a high fiber diet. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. 1994 Oct-Nov;3(7):591-5.

14. Chinni SR, Sarkar FH. Akt inactivation is a key event in indole-3-carbinol-induced apoptosis in PC-3 cells. Clin Cancer Res. 2002 Apr;8(4):1228-36.

15. Leibelt DA et al. Evaluation of chronic dietary exposure to indole-3-carbinol and absorption-enhanced 3,3'-diindolylmethane in spraguedawley rats. Toxicol Sci. 2003 Jul;74(1):10-21. Epub 2003 May 02.

16. Ashok BT Abrogation of estrogen-mediated cellular and biochemical effects by indole-3-carbinol. Nutr Cancer. 2001;41(1-2):180-7.

17. Firestone GL, Bjeldanes LF. Indole-3-carbinol and 3-3'-diindolylmethane antiproliferative signaling pathways control cell-cycle gene transcription in human breast cancer cells by regulating promoter-Sp1 transcription factor interactions. J Nutr. 2003 Jul;133(7 Suppl):2448S2455S. 1;98(11):2511-20.

18. Hong C, Firestone GL, Bjeldanes LF. Bcl-2 familymediated apoptotic effects of 3,3'-diindolylmethane (DIM) in human breast cancer cells. Biochem Pharmacol. 2002 Mar 15;63(6):1085-97.

19. Nachshon-Kedmi M, Yannai S, Haj A, Fares FA. Indole3-carbinol and 3,3'-diindolylmethane induce apoptosis in human prostate cancer cells. Food Chem Toxicol. 2003 Jun;41(6):745-52

*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.

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