# **TECHNICAL DATA SHEET**





# IMMUNE & WHOLE BODY SUPPORT

Respiratory support. Healthy seasonal immune function.

Aller G Plus is a powerful Condition Specific Formula<sup>®</sup> that has been shown to support the sinus and respiratory system. The formula contains 500 mg of vitamin C (ascorbic acid), which is best known for maintaining proper immune function and is a powerful antioxidant. Rutin, quercetin and citrus bioflavonoids are all potent bioflavonoids that have been shown to support cellular health. Bromelain is a proteolytic enzyme to support the breakdown of cells. Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica) has been successfully used to support the mucus membranes in the nasal and sinus cavities.

# Supplement Facts

Serving size: 1 capsule Servings per container: 90		
Amount per serving		%DV
Vitamin C (as Ascorbic Acid and Ascorbyl Palmitate)	450 mg	500%
Aller G Plus Proprietary Blend:	305 mg	*
Quercetin Dihydrate, Stinging Nettle (leaf) (Urtica dioica), Bromelain, Rutin, Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex		
* Daily Value not established		

Other ingredients: Vegetarian capsules (hypromellose, purified water)

#### INGREDIENTS:

#### Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)

Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin best known for its antioxidant effects and for its role in maintaining proper immune function (1). Studies that indicate that cellular T-lymphocyte activity, phagocyte function, leukocyte mobility, antibody and interferon production may be correlated with vitamin C intake (2). There is also evidence that vitamin C may maintain normal histamine levels (3).

#### <u>Quercetin</u>

Quercetin is a dietary flavonoid found in many plants. The most common form is rutin, in which quercetin is bound to a glucoserhamnose moiety. Quercetin has antioxidant and other properties to support a healthy body. Preliminary research suggests quercetin may be supportive at the cellular level (4).

#### **Stinging Nettle**

Stinging nettle leaf is used to support the nasal passages, sinus, and upper respiratory system. Because stinging nettle is high in vitamins and minerals, it has long been used as a nutritive green. The leaves of stinging nettle also contain beta-sitosterol and the flavonoids quercetin, rutin, kaempferol, and others (5). Stinging nettle tops have a variety of benefits. Having significant quercetin content, stinging nettle may support intercellular activity (6).

Replaces all previous versions: 4.6.23

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.

## <u>Bromelain</u>

Bromelain is a general name for proteolytic enzymes obtained from the stem and fruit of the pineapple. Bromelain contains constituents that can support the breakdown of cells. Bromelain can support normal nasal mucosa conditions and is approved by the German Commission E to support the sinus and nasal passages.

# **Citrus Bioflavonoids**

Citrus bioflavonoids such as hesperidin, quercetin, rutin and diosmin support healthy capillary elasticity and permeability. Citrus bioflavonoids have been shown to modulate phosphodiesterase and increase intra-cellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP).

# Rutin

Rutin, also called rutinoside, quercetin-3-rutinoside and sophorin, is a citrus bioflavonoid glycoside found in buckwheat, the leaves and petioles of Rheum species, and the fruit of the Fava D'Anta tree (from Brazil), as well as other sources. Rutin acts as an antioxidant, a free radical scavenger, and an iron chelating agent (7). It also decreases capillary fragility and permeability.

Patients: Consult with your healthcare professional for the proper use of this formula.

For more information about this and other Condition Specific Formulas® please visit our website at:

mountainpeaknutritionals.com email us: support@mtnpeaknutrition.com



### REFERENCES

- 1. McKevoy GK, ed. AHFS Drug Information. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health System Pharmacists 1998. N Engl J Med 1997; 336:186-95
- 2. West J Med 1980;133:485-92
- 3. Postgrad Med 1979; 66:153-60
- 4. J Nutr 2004;134:552-7
- 5. Blumenthal M, ed Therapeutic Guide to Herbal Medicines American Botanical Council 1998
- 6. Alt Med Rev 1998;3:140-3
- 7. Encyclopedia of Common Natural Ingredients, 2nd E. New York, NY 1996

