

systemZYME

SYSTEMIC ABSORPTION SUPPLEMENT

U N + T Y
R E S E A R C H

systemZYME is specifically designed to aid in the digestion of all foods, including proteins, carbohydrates, starches, fats, fibers and all forms of sugars. This formula contains seven enzymes, 72 minerals, and some selected macrominerals, which act as co-factors to trigger the enzymes into action. Four of the enzymes specifically aid in processing sugars to maintain proper glucose and insulin levels. systemZYME is derived from Aspergillus and is effective at all pH levels and body temperatures; unlike bromelain, papain and pancreatic enzymes, which disintegrate in the acid environment of the stomach.*

Contains the Patented AES Assimilation Enhancing System; Patent #7,235,390

- Aids in blood glucose levels*
- Safe for children and adults*
- Can be taken with or without food*
- Proven to reduce blood uric acid levels*

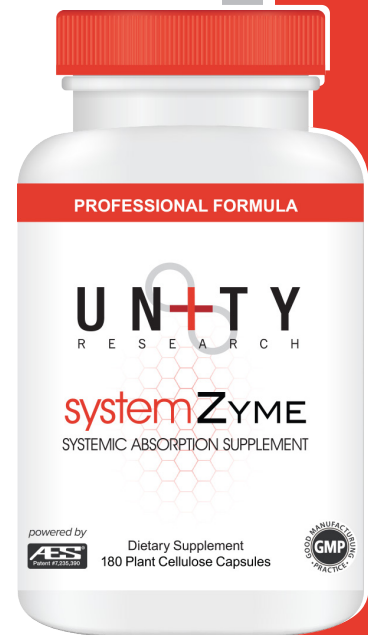
Recommended Usage: Two (2) capsules with each meal or two (2) capsules on an empty stomach.

Storage: Keep tightly closed in a cool dry place in the original container. Do not expose to excessive heat.

Caution: If you are pregnant or nursing, consult a physician before use. Keep out of reach of children.

DO NOT USE IF SEAL IS BROKEN

*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.



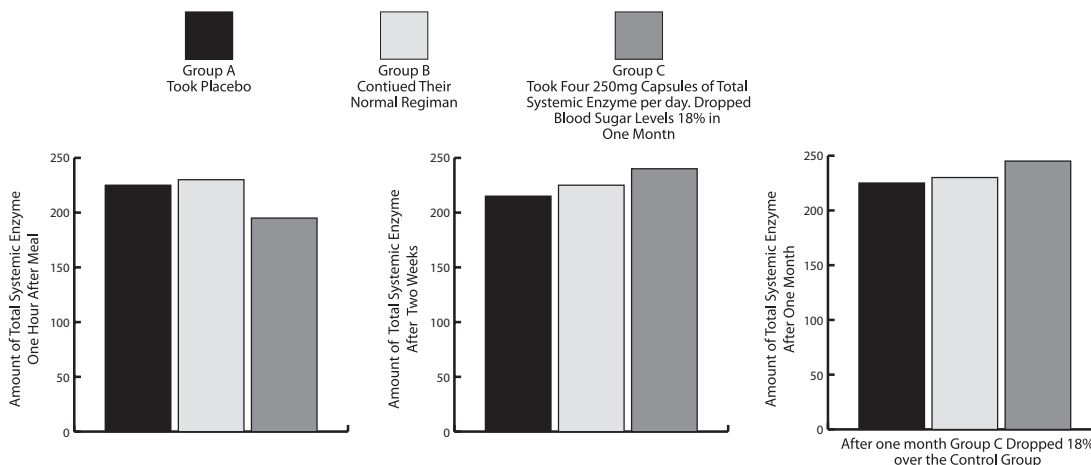
Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 2 Capsules
Servings per Container: 90

	Amount per Serving	% D V
Protease	100,000 HUT	*
Amylase	20,000 SKB	*
Lipase	160 FIP	*
Lactase	800 ALU	*
Cellulase	400 CU	*
Sucrase	400 SU	*
Maltase	300 DP	*
Kelp	80 mg	*

**Patented AES® Absorption System 235 mg *
Containing Calcium Ascorbate, Magnesium Citrate, 72 Organic Trace Minerals Complex, Zinc Gluconate, Manganese Gluconate.

*Daily Value not established



Other Ingredients:
100% pure Hypromellose (capsule).
systemZYME contains NO artificial ingredients, colors, flavors, additives, gluten, casein, wheat, dairy, soy, corn, nuts, oats, sugar, animal products, preservatives, lubricants, flow agents, SLS, or TiO2, assuring the purity of systemZYME.

Protease: Breaks down proteins.

Amylase: Breaks down starches, carbohydrates, and some sugars.

Lipase: Breaks down fats.

Cellulase: Breaks down soluble dietary fibers.

Sucrase: Breaks down cane and beet sugar.

Maltase: Breaks down malt or grain sugar.

Lactase: Breaks down milk sugar.

Kelp: A rich source of approximately 30 major nutrients, especially B vitamins, iodine, minerals, and trace elements. Beneficial to the brain tissue, membranes surrounding the brain, thyroid, sensory nerves, spinal cord, nails, and blood vessels. Helps regulate metabolism.

Coral Calcium: Calcium is the main component of teeth and bones. It helps regulate blood pressure, excitability of nerves and contractibility of muscles and heart. It helps control blood clotting, is required for absorption of B12, and aids in manufacture of acetylcholine, which helps transmit nerve impulses. It provides energy and structures RNA and DNA proteins.

Magnesium Citrate: A magnesium rich citric acid salt.

Zinc Gluconate: A mineral sometimes referred to as chelated Zinc, which is the recommended form of Zinc concerning absorption. Zinc plays an essential role in RNA and DNA, and is involved in growth, development, and reproduction.

Manganese Gluconate: A mineral sometimes referred to as chelated manganese, which is the recommended form of manganese for absorption. Manganese is needed for normal bone growth and nerve functioning. There is evidence that manganese deficiencies may cause birth defects. It is a component of the enzyme superoxide dismutase, which positively affects the immune system.

72 Trace Minerals: Most of us are familiar with the minerals our bodies need at high levels, such as calcium, magnesium and potassium. These minerals, because they are needed by our bodies in significant amounts, are called macrominerals. A number of other minerals, required in much smaller levels by our bodies, but no less important to good overall health, are called microminerals, or more commonly trace minerals. Trace minerals are usually found at extraordinarily small levels in our bodies, in the parts per million range. In spite of the relatively low concentrations of these minerals, scientists are discovering that they play an vital role in our health, including the health of our bones and joints. A large number of trace minerals are directly linked to good bone health. Deficiencies of certain trace minerals, such as copper and manganese, for example, have been connected to lower bone density and weaker bones. While everyone is aware of the benefit calcium has on bone health, studies show that supplementing with calcium and trace minerals together increases bone density in post-menopausal women more than calcium alone.