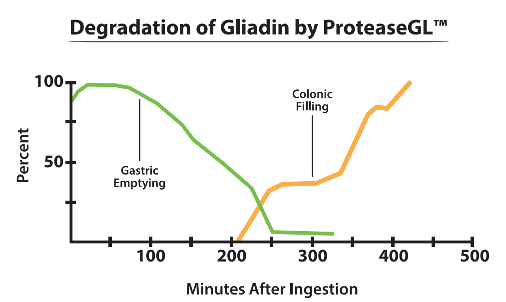
Targets Hard-to-Digest Gluten and Casein

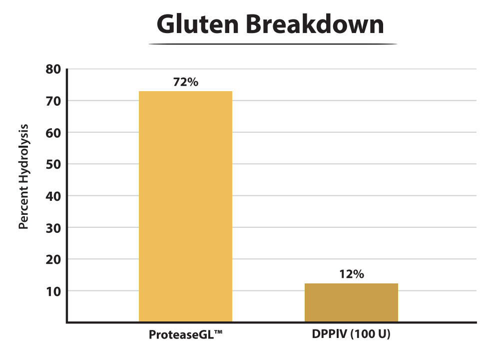
ProteaseGL™ is a proprietary blend of powerful proteolytic enzymes, including substantial dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV), that has clinically and scientifically demonstrated the ability to break down hard-to-digest gluten found in foods containing wheat, barley, rye and other cereal grains. Select ProEnzol® Digestive supplements contain ProteaseGL™ to optimize the breakdown of gluten-containing foods in the body, enhancing the nutritional value of these foods and helping to relieve intestinal discomfort associated with gluten sensitivities.*

Gluten (composed of gliadin and glutenin proteins) contains amino acid sequences unusually high in the amino acid, proline. These proline-dense regions exhibit structural features that cause folding and helical cross-linking of the protein, preventing hydrolysis by the body's gastric, pancreatic and intestinal brush border proteases. In addition, deficiencies in certain proteases, such as intestinal dipeptidyl peptidase, have been observed in individuals suffering from gluten sensitivities. Incomplete digestion of gluten damages the intestinal villi resulting in malabsorption of nutrients, inflammation with its associated discomfort (gluten intolerance) and, in extreme cases, a systemic immune response (celiac disease). Avoiding foods containing grains may seem like the easiest solution to gluten sensitivities or intolerance but there is hidden gluten in many common foods, medications and dietary supplements.

Laboratory research indicates ProteaseGL™ is not only capable of breaking down the most resistant proline regions of the gluten molecule (based on DPP-IV activity) but also digesting the entire gluten protein chain (based on HUT activity) into smaller peptides and amino acids the body can absorb and utilize to maintain health.* This unique combination of enzymes begins its digestive action immediately upon arriving in the stomach where it survives gastric acidity, continuing to hydrolyze proline bonds before gluten can damage the intestinal mucosa and stimulate an inflammatory response.* Unless a digestive product contains enzymes capable of cleaving proline bonds, it will only be able to partially breakdown gluten which may, in fact, release more resistant peptides and possibly increase the risk of negative reactions in sensitive individuals. Research indicates certain peptides derived from incomplete gluten digestion can adversely affect the central nervous system and abnormal levels have been linked to neurological disorders including ADD/ADHD, autism and schizophrenia. More complete digestion of dietary proteins with supplemental enzymes including proline-specific peptidases may be beneficial for these conditions.*



(Adapted from Camilleri, et al. Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol 257:284, 1989.)



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The statements herein have not been evaluate by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, mitigate, cure, or prevent any disease.