

Protefood®

7100

Please Copy for Your Patients

Protefood Contains Amino Acids, Metabolic Enzymes, Vitamin C, RNA, and Minerals to Support Protein Metabolism, Immune Function, and Skeletal and Muscle Health

Amino acids provide the body with the fundamental building blocks from which the construction of all human protein is made possible. Amino acids are also used directly by the body to maintain several functions of the immune, nervous, muscular, and skeletal systems. Protefood supports these and other functions by providing enzymes that spark amino acid utilization. It provides ribonucleic acid (RNA) to help strengthen the immune system and support protein metabolism. Working together, the amino acids, minerals, enzymes, and vitamin C contained in Protefood interact throughout the human body to support healthy cardiovascular function, immune response, bone development, and protein metabolism.†

How Protefood Keeps You Healthy

Maintains healthy protein metabolism and cellular function

Lysine is a necessary building block required for construction of all human proteins. Lysine assists in the production of enzymes and hormones. Potassium is also directly involved in the construction of proteins and is involved in the correction of metabolic processes, the proper functioning of the nervous system, and the formation of energy-rich glycogen. Calcium supports cellular function by maintaining normal growth and repair of cells and promoting healthy nerve function. RNA supports protein metabolism by decoding genetic instructions, by activating amino acids for protein construction, and by assisting in building ribosomes to serve as the sites for protein synthesis.†

Supports cardiovascular health

Methionine helps prevent buildup in arteries by assisting in the breakdown of fat. Likewise, vitamin C plays a major role in the metabolism of cholesterol. Potassium and calcium are important minerals to cardiovascular health. Potassium is necessary to initiate heart muscle contractions, while proper regulation of heart muscle contraction and heartbeat is maintained by calcium-rich muscle fluids in the heart.†

Supports healthy immune response

Methionine helps inactivate free radicals, making it a powerful antioxidant and detoxifying agent. It also helps protect the liver. Lysine is involved in the production of antibodies and RNA, which help strengthen the immune system. High concentrations of vitamin C are found in cells involved in the immune response, and vitamin C stimulates some cells of the immune system. Vitamin C also has antioxidant properties.†

Promotes healthy bones, muscles, and teeth

Lysine is required for proper growth and bone development in children and facilitates calcium absorption. Calcium keeps bones and teeth at the proper density to sustain daily wear and tear. Vitamin C promotes healthy teeth, bone, and muscle tissue through its primary role of collagen formation, a function found in all cells of the body. Lysine also helps in the formation of collagen. Potassium is required for contraction of all skeletal muscle and is necessary for the building of muscle and normal body growth.†



Introduced in:

1953

Content:

90 Capsules

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 1 capsule
Servings per Container: 90

		%DV
Calories	3	
Vitamin C	3.2 mg	4%
Calcium	50 mg	4%

Protefood® 7100



800-558-8740 • www.standardprocess.com

† These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

What Makes Protefood Unique

Unique Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Food protein concentrates high in amino acids facilitate complete protein metabolism
- Ribonucleic acid strengthens immune function
- Extracts from bovine tissues provide nutrients and support to the corresponding tissues in humans
- Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Certified Organic Farming

A healthy ecosystem is created by using organic farming techniques, such as rotating crops, fertilizing the soil with nutrient-rich cover crops and by-products from our processing, practicing strict weed control standards, and continually monitoring the health of our plants

- Assures the soil is laden with minerals and nutrients
- Ensures plants are nutritionally complete and free from synthetic pesticides

Unique Processing

Upon harvesting, nutrient-rich plants are immediately washed and promptly processed

- Preserves nutritional integrity

Exclusive low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- The nutrients in Protefood are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories constantly conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

- Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

- Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Whole Food Philosophy

Dr. Lee challenged common scientific beliefs by choosing a holistic approach of providing nutrients through whole foods. His goal was to provide nutrients as they are found in nature—in a whole food state where he believed their natural potency and efficacy would be realized. Dr. Lee believed that when nutrients remain intact and are not split from their natural associated synergists—known and unknown—bioactivity is markedly enhanced over synthetic nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to a synthetic or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Proprietary Blend: Defatted wheat (germ), bovine adrenal, choline bitartrate, carrot (root), ribonucleic acid, dl-methionine, l-lysine monohydrochloride, glutamic acid, and peanut (bran).

Other Ingredients: Bovine bone, gelatin, veal bone, water, calcium stearate, colors, and ascorbic acid.

Suggested Use: One capsule per meal, or as directed.

Sold to health care professionals.

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Protefood®.

Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby.
Balch J.F. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing: A Practical A to Z Reference to Drug-free Remedies using vitamins, Minerals, Herbs & Food Supplements*. 34-42.
Barger-Lux M.J., Heaney R.P. 1994. The role of calcium intake in preventing bone fragility, hypertension, and certain cancers. *Nutrition Journal* 12(4)(Suppl): 1406S-1411S.
Benevenga N.J., Gahl M.J. 1993. Role of Protein Synthesis in Amino Acid Catabolism. *J Nutr* 123: 332-226.
Berdanier C.D. 1995. *Advanced Nutrition Micronutrients*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 75-80.
Blachley J.D., et al. 1986. Extrarenal potassium adaptation: role of skeletal muscle. *American Journal of Physiology* 251(2 Pt 2): F313-F318.
Bronner F. *Nutrition and Health, Topics and Controversies*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 23, 28-29, 76-77, 171, 178-179, 215, 237.
Carr C.S., Yellon D.M. 1997. Ischaemic preconditioning may abolish the protection afforded by ATP-sensitive potassium channel openers in isolated human atrial muscle. *Basic Cardiology Research* 92(4): 252-260.
De-Luise M., Harker M. Skeletal muscle metabolism: effect of age, obesity, thyroid and nutritional status. *Hormone and Metabolic Research* 21(8): 410-415.
Dorup I., Clausen T. 1989. Effects of potassium deficiency on growth and protein synthesis in skeletal muscle and the heart of rats. *British Journal of Nutrition* 62(2): 269-284.
Flodin N.W. The Metabolic Roles, Pharmacology, and Toxicology of Lysine. *J Am Coll Nutr* 16(1): 7-21.
Goldschmidt M., et al. 1996. Nicorandil: a potassium channel opening drug for treatment of ischemic heart disease. *Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 36(7): 559-572.
Haas E.M. 1999. Minerals. HealthWorld Online.

King R.C. 1997. A cellular low-potassium dextran preserves pulmonary function after 48 hours of ischemia. *Annals of Thoracic Surgery* 64(3): 795-800.
Kolb E. 1990. Some recent discoveries of metabolism and function of ascorbic acid. *Z Gesamte Inn Med* 45(8): 205-210.
Kone B.C. 1989. Cellular pathways of potassium transport in renal inner medullary collecting duct. *American Journal of Physiology* 256(4 Pt 1): C823-C830.
Millward D.J., Rivers J.P.W. 1987. The Nutritional Role of Indispensable Amino Acids and the Metabolic Basis for their Requirements. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 42: 367-393.
Padh H. 1991. Vitamin C: newer insights into its biochemical functions. *Nutr Rev* 49(3): 65-70.
Schachter M. 1996. The importance of magnesium to human nutrition. HealthWorld Online.
Schrock H., Kuschinsky W. 1989. Consequences of chronic K+ depletion for the ionic composition of brain, heart, skeletal muscle and cerebrospinal fluid. *Mineral and Electrolyte Metabolism* 15(3): 171-177.
Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger: 142-188, 1566.
Simon J.A., et al. 1998. Relation of serum ascorbic acid to serum lipids and lipoproteins in US adults. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition* 17(3): 250-255.
West Suitor C.J., Forbes Crowley M. 1984. *Nutrition, Principles and Application in Health Promotion*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company: 44, 209, 255, 266, 270, 279, 284, 290, 403, 519.
Whelton P.K., et al. 1997. Effects of oral potassium on blood pressure. Meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. *JAMA* 277(20): 1624-1632.
Whitfield J.F. 1990. *Calcium, Cell Cycles, and Cancer*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press Inc: 7-32.
Willett W. 1990. *Nutritional Epidemiology*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, Inc: 72.
Wilson E., et al. 1965. *Principles of Nutrition*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc: 134-150.