

e-Poise®

4025 & 4030

Please Copy for Your Patients

e-Poise Emphasizes Electron Physiological Support Within a Multi-Vitamin, Mineral, and Trace Mineral Framework

e-Poise was formulated in a similar spirit to Catalyn® but with a different emphasis. Just like Catalyn, e-Poise fits Dr. Royal Lee's belief that the most powerful and efficient approach to vitamin and mineral supplementation lies in capturing nutrients in their natural forms. e-Poise contains important vitamins, minerals, and trace minerals from ingredients that are grown, harvested, and packaged in a form the body can properly assimilate—as they exist in nature. The vitamin and mineral complexes in e-Poise work, in effect, as organic catalysts, the foundation from which all nutritional programs follow, stimulating and supporting both the physiological and the biochemical processes inside the human body.

Nutrients, such as trace minerals, exist as integral parts of food concentrates, in combination with and inseparable from the vitamin/mineral complexes they activate. Dr. Lee recognized that trace minerals are among the most important components of nutritional compounds. e-Poise contains ingredients from bovine adrenal glands, liver, kidney, and spleen that are natural sources of nutrients and offer nutritional support to the corresponding organs and glands in humans. e-Poise, like Catalyn, derives its strength and bioavailability from a variety of catalysts, which contain living units of nutritional activity. There is one major difference—e-Poise also supports electron physiological processes responsible for the ability of cells to generate energy from macronutrients.†

How e-Poise Keeps You Healthy

Maintains cellular health

Vitamin A from bovine liver, carrots, and vitamin A palmitate; thiamine (vitamin B₁) from wheat germ, nutritional yeast, and cocarboxylase; plus vitamin C from alfalfa and oat flour provide antioxidant protection to cells. Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) from wheat germ, oat flour, riboflavin 5'-phosphate, and alfalfa is essential to red blood cell formation plus cellular respiration and growth. Pyridoxine (vitamin B₆) from nutritional yeast, wheat germ, alfalfa, pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, and rice bran promotes red blood cell formation and assists in RNA and DNA synthesis to maintain cellular reproduction and growth. Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B₁₂) helps regulate the formation of red blood cells and assists in regular cell formation and longevity. Calcium from calcium lactate, nutritional yeast, and oat flour helps maintain cellular membrane permeability. Iron from liver, grains, nutritional yeast, licorice, rice, ferrous lactate, and soy helps oxygenate red blood cells. Iron is also necessary for energy production. Magnesium from nutritional yeast, soy, grains, magnesium citrate, and alfalfa, activates the enzymes that facilitate energy production. Potassium from whole grains, rice, potassium para-aminobenzoate, and nutritional yeast regulates the passage of nutrients through cellular membranes. Together these essential nutrients and their synergistic cofactors help support cellular function.†



Introduced in:

1984

Content:

40 Capsules - 4025

150 Capsules - 4030

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 capsules
Servings per Container: 20 or 75

		%DV
Calories	5	
Total Carbohydrate	1 g	<1%*
Vitamin A	1,400 IU	30%
Vitamin C	10.8 mg	20%
Vitamin D	300 IU	80%
Thiamine	0.2 mg	15%
Riboflavin	0.3 mg	20%
Vitamin B ₆	1.2 mg	60%
Vitamin B ₁₂	0.4 mcg	6%
Calcium	20 mg	2%
Iron	2 mg	10%

*Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

e-Poise® 4025 & 4030



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 e-Poise Unique

Unique Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Contains bovine spleen PMG™ extract to offer support at the cellular level
- 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 e-Poise 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.

Two capsules supply 80 mg bovine adrenal, 54 mg *tillandsia* extract (including naturally-occurring chlorophyll and trans-beta carotene), 30 mg bovine and ovine spleen, 17 mg bovine liver powder, 15 mg bovine kidney, and 7 mg bovine spleen PMG™ extract.

Proprietary Blend: Defatted wheat (germ), carrot (root), bovine adrenal, nutritional yeast, *Tillandsia usneoides* extract, magnesium citrate, bovine liver, bovine spleen, ovine spleen, bovine kidney, mushroom, dried alfalfa juice, bovine bone, carbamide, oat flour, bovine spleen PMG™ extract, soybean lecithin, porcine duodenum, rice (bran), choline bitartrate, veal bone, citric acid, porcine stomach parenchyma, peanut (bran), licorice (root), dicalcium phosphate, mixed tocopherols (soy), bovine liver fat extract, and flaxseed oil extract.

Other Ingredients: Calcium lactate, gelatin, water, magnesium citrate, ferrous lactate, ascorbic acid, calcium stearate, colors, pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, vitamin A palmitate, riboflavin 5'-phosphate, cocarboxylase, cholecalciferol, potassium para-aminobenzoate, and cyanocobalamin.

Suggested Use: Two capsules per day, or as directed.

Warning: Accidental overdose of iron-containing products is a leading cause of fatal poisoning in children under 6. Keep this product out of the reach of children. In case of accidental overdose, call a doctor or poison control center immediately.

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 e-Poise®.

Abraham G.E., Grewal H. A total dietary program emphasizing magnesium instead of calcium. Effect on the mineral density of calcaneus bone in postmenopausal women on hormonal therapy. *Journal of Reproductive Medicine* 35(5):503-507.

Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby: 131, 431, 1366, 1427, 1608, 1716-1717.

Arata H., Nishimura M. 1980. Thermodynamics of electron transfer and its coupling to vectorial processes in biological membranes. *Journal of Biophysics* 32(2):791-806.

Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing*. 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group: 13-19, 23-27, 550-552.

Berdanier C.D. 1995. *Advanced Nutrition Micronutrients*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 22-37, 75-88.

Carola R., et al. 1995. *Human Anatomy and Physiology*. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill, Inc: 888-926.

Casano L.M., et al. 2000. Chlororespiration and poisoning of cyclic electron transport. Plastoquinone as electron transporter between thylakoid NADH dehydrogenase and peroxidase. *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 275(2):942-948.

Coffee C.J. 1998. *Metabolism*. 1st ed. Madison, CT: Fence Creek Publishing: 69.

Compston J.E. 1998. Vitamin D deficiency: time for action. *BMJ* 37(28):1466-1467.

Davies P.S.W., Bates C.J., et al. 1999. Vitamin D: seasonal and regional differences in preschool children in Great Britain. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 53, 195-198.

Gardner M.L.G. 1984. Intestinal assimilation of intact peptides and proteins from the diet. A neglected field? *Biol Rev* 59, 289-331.

Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1997. *Human Physiology and Mechanisms of Disease*. 6th ed. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders Company: 87, 92, 300, 634.

Jacob S.W., Francone C.A., Lossow W.J. 1982. *Structure and Function in Man*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders Company: 509.

Lee I.M. 1999. Antioxidant vitamins in the prevention of cancer. *Proc Assoc Am Physicians* 111(1):10-15.

Levine S. 1999. Glandular Therapy, Art and Science of Regeneration, review. *FOCUS*. 13-14.

©2005 Standard Process Inc. All rights reserved. 12/05

Mawer E.B. 1997. Vitamin D Deficiency in Patients with

Intestinal Malabsorption. *Nutrition* 13:814-824.

Mills J.D., et al. 1978. Cyclic electron transport in isolated

intact chloroplasts. Further studies with antimycin.

Biochim Biophys Acta 504(2): 298-309.

Ortega J.M., Mathis P. 1993. Electron transfer from the tetraheme cytochrome to the special pair in isolated reaction centers of *Rhodospseudomonas*

viridis. *Biochemistry* 32(4): 1141-1151.

Robinson H.H., Yocum C.E. 1980. Cyclic photophosphorylation reactions catalyzed by ferredoxin, methyl viologen and anthraquinone sulfonate. E

of photochemical reactions to optimize redox poisoning. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 590(1): 97-106.

Russell P., Tver D.F. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold: 285-287, 425-426.

Sardesai V.M. 1998. *Introduction to Clinical Nutrition*. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker, Inc: 174-179.

Schmid E., Stein J. 1967. *Cell Research and Cellular Therapy*. Thonue, Switzerland: Ott Publishers.

Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger: 193-221, 362-368, 376-381, 388-404,

417-431.

Slovacek R.E., et al. 1979. Cytochrome function in the cyclic electron transport pathway of chloroplasts. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 547(1): 138-148.

Sowers M.F., Lachance L. 1999. Vitamins and Arthritis. *Rheum Dis Clin NA* 25(2): 315-331.

Stipanuk M.H. 2000. *Biochemical and Physiological Aspects of Human Nutrition*. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders Company, A Division of Harcourt

Brace & Company: 202-205.

Wilson E.D., Fisher K.H., Fuqua M.E. 1965. *Principles of Nutrition*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc: 255-266.

Wilson E.O., et al. 1978. *Life on Earth*. 2nd ed. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc: 44-47, 113-114, 121-123, 297-298.