

DIM Palmetto Prostate Formula contains BioResponse DIM®, a unique formulation containing pure diindolylmethane, an indole. Indoles are plant compounds with health promoting properties, and are found in cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts.* DIM (diindolylmethane) has been shown to help regulate and promote a more efficient metabolism of estrogen, and an optimal ratio of estrogen metabolites important for male as well as female health.* This formula combines DIM with other nutrients to nutritionally support male reproductive health.*

DIM Palmetto Prostate Formula includes a stable, bioavailable form of DIM, made possible through a proprietary delivery system, that is co-solubilized with phosphatidylcholine, and microencapsulated in starch particles. Xenoestrogenic compounds, such as organochlorine pesticides, can significantly disrupt healthy estrogen metabolism. These estrogen disruptors alter estradiol hydroxylation metabolism producing a higher ratio of the genotoxic 16α -hydroxyestrone (16α -OHE1) to the safer and weaker estrogenic 2-hydroxyestrone (2-OHE1).* DIM can promote increased levels of the protective hydroxylated estrogen 2-OHE1.

Key Features

- Supplies nutrients important for the function of the prostate gland*
- May help regulate the effect of endogenous hormones on the prostate gland*
- Helps promote the conversion of estrogen to its beneficial, protective 2-hydroxyestrone metabolites and reduces production of genotoxic 16alpha-hydroxyestrone*
- Stimulates detoxification enzyme systems*



Item #74190 60 softgels





DIM Palmetto

The mechanisms for DIM's health benefits primarily involve the induction of mixed function oxidases and phase II detoxification enzyme systems by the binding and activation of the arylhydrocarbon receptor.* Some have suggested that DIM may also positively affect cellular signaling pathways.*



Zinc is necessary for the functioning of over 300 enzymes, playing a crucial role in many biological processes. The epithelial cells of the prostate gland accumulate higher zinc levels than any soft tissue in the male body, and zinc is necessary for the development of sperm. Research suggests that zinc may support prostate health through its participation in the regulation of 5-alpha-reductase. Zinc is also involved in the proper metabolism of unsaturated fatty acids.



Until 1936, pumpkin seeds were listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia.* In recent decades, pumpkin seed oil has been utilized for prostate support, often used in conjunction with saw palmetto berry extract, and human and animal studies show pumpkin seed oil may also support the function of the bladder and urethra.* Active ingredients include the essential fatty acids linoleic acid and oleic acid, tocopherols, amino acids, minerals, phytosterols, porphyrins and carotenoids including lutein.



We use a carbon dioxide supercritical solvent-free fluid extract of **saw palmetto**, which contains important essential fatty acids and phytosterols. Studies show that saw palmetto can reduce binding of dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in the prostate through inhibition of nuclear receptors. It also potentially inhibits the action of 5-alphareductase, the enzyme needed for the conversion of testosterone into DHT. Clinical trials have demonstrated that saw palmetto berry extract may support prostate health, while also showing no evidence that it interferes with measurement of serum prostate specific antigen (PSA), a marker used in monitoring the health of the

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size Servings Per Container	2 5	Softgels 30
Amount Per Serving		
Calories	10	
Calories from Fat	10	
	% Daily \	Value*
Total Fat	1 g	2%
Zinc (as Zinc Citrate Dihydrate)	10 mg	91%
Pumpkin Seed Oil	893 mg	Ţ
Saw Palmetto (Berry) Extract (Standardized to 85% - 95% Fatty Acids		
	320 mg	
BioResponse DIM® (A proprietary Diindolylmethane complex - starch, I		iin.),
vitamin E (as tocophersolan), phosphatidylcholine (sunflower), silica)	300 mg	
Stinging Nettle (Root) Extract 7:1	300 mg	
Beta-Sitosterol	120 mg	<u> </u>
Lycopene	15 mg	<u>†</u>
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. † Daily Value not established.		

Other ingredients: Gelatin, glycerin, purified water, yellow beeswax, carob extract, zinc oxide.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 2 softgels daily with food, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Caution: Do not use this product if you are pregnant, lactating, or using birth control pills. Persons taking prescription medications should consult a healthcare professional before use. Harmless changes in urine color may occur. Keep out of reach of children.

BioResponse DIM $^{\otimes}$ is a proprietary, enhanced bioavailability complex containing diindolylmethane licensed from BioResponse, L.L.C., Boulder, Colorado.



Stinging Nettle root has been studied extensively regarding its detoxifying qualities and its support of prostate function.* It has potential to beneficially help regulate the effect of endogenous hormones, such as testosterone, dihydrotestosterone and estrogen, on the prostate gland.* Nettle root contains scopoletin, sterols, fatty acids, polysaccharides and lectins.

prostate gland.* There is also evidence that saw palmetto can play a role in healthy estrogen metabolism.*



Beta-sitosterol is a sterol, a plant fat ("phytosterol") that closely resembles cholesterol. Phytosterols have been studied for decades and much is known about them. Beta-sitosterol has been widely researched and shown to support immunity, healthy cholesterol within normal levels and blood sugar within normal levels.* Three double-blind clinical trials of beta-sitosterol have demonstrated it has potential support for healthy prostate function.*



Lycopene is a pigment that gives plants such as tomatoes, guava, watermelon and pink grapefruit their red hue. As an antioxidant carotenoid, it has been found to have protective effects for the vascular system and the eyes.* Recent studies show that supplemental lycopene may support prostate function.*

References:

Berges RR, Kassen A, Senge T. BJU Int 2000;85:842-6.
Bonnesen C, Eggleston IM, et al. Cancer Res 2001;61:6120-30.
Chang YC, Riby J, Chang GH, et al. Biochem Pharmacol 1999;58:825-34.
Gerber GS. J Urol 2000;163:1408-12.
Goepel M, Hecker U, Krege S, et al. Prostate 1999;38:208-15.
Koch E. Planta Med 2001;67:489-500.
Liang JY, Liu YY, Zou J, et al. Prostate 1999;40:200-7.

Lu QY, Hung JC, Heber D, et al. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2001;10:749-56.

Marks LS, Partin AW, Epstein JI, et al. J Urol 2000;163:1451-6. Shertzer HG, Senft AP. Drug Metabol Drug Interact 2000;17:159-88. Wilt T, Ishani A, MacDonald R, et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2000;(2):CD001043. Review.

Krzeski T, et al. Clin Ther. 1993;15(6):1011-20. Wagner H, et al. Planta Med. 1989;55(5):452-54. Obertreis B, et al. Arzneim-Forsch/Drug Res. Jan1996;46(1):52-56.

Allergy Research Group® | 2300 South Main Street, South Salt Lake, UT 84115 | 800.545.9960 | www.allergyresearchgroup.com