



# Kidney Beef

## Natural Glandular

Our glandulars are lyophilized, or freeze-dried, which means the material is immediately frozen, then subjected to a high vacuum that vaporizes moisture directly from the solid state. This sophisticated and sensitive technique respects the delicate nature of the material, and except for the water content, leaves in everything that naturally occurs in glandular tissue, including any fat content.

Each lot of our glandular materials is subject to stringent microbial, heavy metal, and contaminant testing.

### Supportive for

- Healthy kidney function\*
- Healthy blood pressure\*
- Healthy bone formation\*
- Healthy stress resilience\*
- Nutrient deficiencies\*
- Healthy fluid balance\*



SKU #72800  
100 vegicaps

# Kidney Beef Natural Glandular

## Kidney Beef function in the body

- Remove waste products and excess fluid from the body
- Regulate salt and potassium levels as well as maintain pH
- Produce erythropoietin to stimulate new RBC production
- Convert vitamin D to its active form
- Produce renin (a crucial component of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system) which helps to maintain blood pressure
- Responsive to many other hormones including vitamin D, aldosterone, prostaglandins, cortisol, parathyroid hormone and calcitonin
- In Chinese medicine the kidneys store the “jing” or “essence” which can transform into the life force energy known as “Qi”
- Dietary beef kidney is rich in vitamins and minerals such as B vitamins, iron, selenium, calcium, copper and zinc

### Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Capsule  
Servings Per Container 100

| Amount Per Serving           | % Daily Value |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Kidney (Bovine, Lyophilized) | 500 mg †      |

† Daily Value not established.

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, L-leucine.

**Suggested Use:** As a dietary supplement, 1 capsule daily with a meal, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

### References:

Price, W.A. 1939. New York, London, P.B. Hoeber.  
<https://www.webmd.com/diet/liver-good-for-you#>  
Dever JT, et al. One. 2015 Sep 22;10(9):e0138275.  
Zempleni J. Genes Nutr. 2017 Jun 22;12:12.  
<https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?contenttypeid=76&contentid=13324-1>

Throughout human history, most humans have consumed the organs of the animals they eat. Indigenous cultures worldwide have valued organ meats for their life-giving properties. Organ meats (a.k.a. offal) are some of the most nutrient-dense foods on the planet. They provide nutrients that cannot be obtained through muscle meats alone.

The practice of eating organ meats in Western culture has declined dramatically over the past 150 years. By the early 20th century, consumption of organ meats was rare in middle and upper-class American households. The introduction of factory farming during the industrial revolution from the mid-19th century onward allowed for abundant domesticated animal meat in the market. Meat, in general, became more affordable and available to the middle class. Simultaneously, organ meat fell in popularity.

This is all to the detriment of our health, however. In addition to their high nutrient density, organ meats, and tissues have been theorized to provide cellular information, potentially altering gene expression, for organ homeostasis and repair, through various potential mechanisms such as microRNAs or exosomes. Indeed, organ extracts have been used with clinical success for well over a century, particularly the use of thyroid glandular in hypothyroidism.

The motivation for isolation of the active constituents, coupled with a desire to prepare a standardized extract with a consistent dose, drove the pharmaceutical industry to create such products in the early 20th century. However, many patients and clinicians alike have found that synthetic and isolated constituent products only sometimes work as well as the extracts of the whole organ. Leaders in the field of glandular medicine hypothesize that other synergistic constituents are contained in the whole organ, which creates a greater healing effect (as is often seen when the whole organ is taken compared to the synthetic, isolated constituent product alone).

We at ARG are dedicated to the continuation of the practice of preparing the whole organ and glandular extracts that have supported so many throughout history. It is vital that the animals be raised humanely as well as pastured to be the healthiest they can be. For that reason, we only source animals raised with the strictest farming practices. With the exception of our adrenal cortex (which is sourced from Argentina, a BSE-free country), we primarily use glandular tissue obtained from government-inspected, range-grazed animals, raised in Australia and New Zealand, where animal husbandry regulations are among the strictest in the world.

We suggest that glandular products not be refrigerated but stored in a cool, dry place. Humidity in refrigerators may reduce their stability.