

## FEATURES CONTINUED

### Hemicellulase:

is a mixture of enzymes which can hydrolyze the indigestible components of plant fibers. Humans lack the endogenous enzymes required to digest plant fibers; the supplementation of hemicellulase provides humans with an additional source of nutrition, and reduces the bulking effect of fibrous foods.\*

### Phytase:

catalyzes the hydrolysis of phytic acid (a plant component known to bind minerals) into its component parts. Humans lack endogenous phytase; the supplementation of phytase can release important mineral nutrients otherwise lost from the diet.\*

### Nattokinase:

potent fibrinolytic enzyme that enhances the body's natural ability to fight blood clots in several different ways; it closely resembles plasmin and dissolves fibrin directly.\*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Helion Nutraceuticals recommends (for adults): 1 to 9 capsules daily in divided doses.

**Maintenance:** 1 capsule, 3 times a day with meals.

**Therapeutic:** 3 capsules, 3 times a day on an empty stomach.



One vegetable capsule contains:

Protease 800	32500 HUT
Protease 6.0	11000 HUT
Protease 3.0	11 SAPU
Lipase	1650 FIP
Amylase	10500 DU
Cellulase	450 CU
Hemicellulase	110 HCU
Invertase	500 SU
Lactase	900 ALU
Glucoamylase	16.5 AGU
Alpha Galactosidase	65 GaLU
Beta-glucanase	11 BGU
Phytase	6 FTU
Nattokinase	500 FU



## REFERENCES

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<sup>2</sup>Beuth J. et al. Impact of complementary oral enzyme application on the postoperative treatment results of breast cancer patients - results of an epidemiological multicentre retrospective cohort study. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2001; 47(Suppl):S45-54.

<sup>3</sup>Zavadova E, Desser L, Mohr T. Stimulation of reactive oxygen species production and cytotoxicity in human neutrophils in vitro and after oral administration of a polyanzyme preparation. *Cancer Biother* 1995; 10(2):147-152.

<sup>4</sup>Popiela T, Kulig J, Hanisch J, Bock PR. Influence of a complementary treatment with oral enzymes on patients with colorectal cancers--an epidemiological retrospective cohort study. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2001; 47 Suppl:S55-S63.

<sup>5</sup>Jackson, P. G., et al, Intestinal permeability in patients with eczema and food allergy, *Lancet*, 1:1285-1286, 1981.

<sup>6</sup>Mazurov VI, et al. Beneficial effects of concomitant oral enzymes in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Int J Tiss React* 1997;19:91.

<sup>7</sup>Ransberger K: Enzyme treatment of immune complex diseases. *Arthritis Rheuma* 1986;8:16-9.

<sup>8</sup>Kleine MW, et al.: The intestinal absorption of orally administered hydrolytic enzymes and their effects in the treatment of acute herpes zoster as compared with those of oral acyclovir therapy. *Phytomedicine* 1995;2:7-15.

<sup>9</sup>Kabil SM, Stauder G: Oral enzyme therapy in hepatitis C patients. *Int J Tiss React* 1997;19:97-8.

<sup>10</sup>Majima Y, et al.: The effect of an orally administered proteolytic enzyme on the elasticity and viscosity of nasal mucus. *Arch Otorhinolaryngol*. 1988;244(6):355-9.

\*This is a statement of nutritional support. This statement has not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. For educational purposes only. Consult your physician for any health problems.

# FORTEZYME™

Broad  
Spectrum  
Digestive  
Enzymes

## FEATURES INCLUDE

### **Protease 800:**

allows for the digestion of protein at a full range of pH conditions, as exists in the entire digestive tract.\*

### **Protease 3.0:**

is characterized by its ability to hydrolyze proteins under acidic conditions. The broad specificity of acid-stable protease enables the enzyme to easily and efficiently hydrolyze most soluble proteins. Protease 3.0 is uniquely suited to work synergistically with endogenous pepsin to enhance protein digestion in the stomach.\*

### **Protease 6.0:**

is a mixture of acid, neutral and alkaline proteases that demonstrates both exo-peptidase and endo-peptidase activity with high substrate specificity. Protease 6.0 works synergistically with endogenous enzymes to provide protein digestion through all portions of the digestive tract.\*

### **Lipase:**

specifically digests fats (triglycerides) into free fatty acids and glycerol, enabling absorption of fat-soluble nutrients through the intestinal mucosa.\*

### **Amylase:**

hydrolyzes the bonds of complex starches, and reduces viscosity of gelatinous starch, amylose, and amylopectin solutions to yield soluble dextrans. Its saccharifying action liberates glucose and maltose.\*

### **Cellulase:**

is a complex composed of three distinct enzymes which convert cellulose to glucose. Humans lack the endogenous enzymes required to digest cellulose; the supplementation of cellulase provides humans with an additional source of nutrition, and reduces the bulking effect of fibrous foods.\*

### **Invertase (Sucrase):**

catalyzes the hydrolysis of sucrose into its component parts D-fructose and D-glucose, assisting with digestion of refined sugars.\*

### **Lactase:**

is characterized by its ability to hydrolyze lactose over a wide range of temperatures and pH. This enzyme works synergistically with endogenous human lactase to digest the sugars found in milk and dairy products, and therefore reduces the symptoms of lactose intolerance.\*

### **Alpha Galactosidase:**

hydrolyzes certain types of sugars called oligosaccharides found in certain vegetables, legumes, and grains. These sugars, including raffinose, stachyose, and verbascose, are indigestible because humans do not produce alpha galactosidase.\*

### **Glucoamylase:**

will hydrolyze amylose, isomaltose and dextrans to release free glucose. This enzyme works synergistically with endogenous human amylase and supplemental amylase to potentiate the complete digestion of carbohydrate-rich foods.\*