

Cataplex® E

Combines Vitamin E With Selenium to Provide Powerful Antioxidant Protection

Large bodies of animal and human research support the idea for the need to increase antioxidants in our daily diet. Both vitamin E and selenium are powerful antioxidants that can help keep the heart, lungs, and liver healthy. Some vitamins and minerals work together to benefit health. Vitamin E is one such vitamin that works synergistically with selenium, a trace mineral. While each substance stands fully capable of destroying harmful free radicals on its own, research strongly suggests that selenium and vitamin E share the primary responsibility of preventing lipid oxidation. They also enhance immune function by reducing the formation of free radicals and by assisting in antibody production.†

How Cataplex E Keeps You Healthy

Provides a strong antioxidant defense

The free radicals generated by the body in response to exposure to various stresses are important to the immune arsenal. However, when free radicals are generated in excess, they can cause severe damage to normal tissues and healthy cells. Vitamin E and selenium work together to protect against lipid peroxidation. This is the damage that occurs to cells when the lipids in the cells are compromised by free radicals. Several selenium-containing enzymes, called glutathione peroxidases, provide strong antioxidant protection against free-radical damage.†

Supports healthy thyroid-gland function

Selenium is essential for the production of several selenium-dependent enzymes called selenoproteins. Thyroid-hormone deiodinases are the selenoproteins involved in supporting thyroid-hormone metabolism.†

Enhances immune function

Both vitamin E and selenium are important to the immune system. Not only do they generally protect all cells against free-radical damage, Vitamin E and selenium also specifically provide protection to immune cells, enhance immune-cell function, and support a healthy natural inflammatory response.†



Introduced in 1934



Content:

90 tablets
360 tablets

Suggested Use: Two tablets per meal, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 tablets
Servings per Container: 45 or 180

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	3	
Vitamin E	5 IU	15%
Selenium	11 mcg	15%

Proprietary Blend: 509 mg

Bovine orchic extract, inositol, dried pea (vine) juice, ribonucleic acid, bovine adrenal, beet (root), oat flour, bovine spleen, ovine spleen, para-aminobenzoate, bovine liver, manganese lactate, and ascorbic acid.

Other Ingredients: Honey, selenium yeast, mixed tocopherols (soy), arabic gum, and calcium stearate.

Sold through health care professionals.

Please copy for your patients.

GF This product contains less than 10 parts per million of gluten per serving size or less than 20 parts per million per the suggested use listed on each product label.

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



Cataplex[®] E

What Makes Cataplex E Unique

Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- › The vitamin E complex from soybeans is combined with bovine orchic tissue, a nutritional synergist
- › Bovine and ovine 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 byproducts 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

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

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

- › Preserves nutritional integrity

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- › Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- › The nutrients in Cataplex E are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories continually 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

Our founder, Dr. Royal 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 isolated nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to an isolated or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

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 Cataplex[®] E.

Arthur, J. R., McKenzie, R. C., & Beckett, G. J. (2003). Selenium in the immune system. *J Nutr*, 133(5 Suppl 1), 1457S-1459S.

Beharka, A., Redican, S., Leka, L., & Meydani, S. N. (1997). Vitamin E status and immune function. *Methods Enzymol*, 262, 247-263.

Food and Nutrition Board Institute of Medicine. (2000). Selenium. In *Dietary reference intakes for vitamin C, vitamin E, selenium, and carotenoids* (pp. 284-324). Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.

Food and Nutrition Board Institute of Medicine. (2000). Vitamin E. In *Dietary reference intakes for vitamin C, vitamin E, selenium, and carotenoids* (pp. 186-283). Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.

Gladyshev, V. N. (2006). Selenoproteins and selenoproteomes. In D. L. Hatfield, Berry, M. J., Gladyshev, V. N. (Ed.), *Selenium: Its molecular biology and role in human health* (2nd ed., pp. 99-114). New York: Springer.

Hawkes, W. C., Kelley, D. S., & Taylor, P. C. (2001). The effects of dietary selenium on the immune system in healthy men. *Biol Trace Elem Res*, 81(3), 189-213.

Hoffmann, P. R., & Berry, M. J. (2008). The influence of selenium on immune responses. *Mol Nutr Food Res*.

Meydani, S. N., Han, S. N., & Wu, D. (2005). Vitamin E and immune response in the aged: molecular mechanisms and clinical implications. *Immunol Rev*, 205, 269-284.

Moriguchi, S., & Muraga, M. (2000). Vitamin E and immunity. *Vitam Horm*, 59, 305-336.

Rayman, M. P. (2000). The importance of selenium to human health. *Lancet*, 356(9225), 233-241.

Traber, M. G. (1999). Vitamin E. In M. Shils, Olson, J.A., Shike, M., Ross, A.C. (Ed.), *Nutrition in Health and Disease* (9th ed., pp. 347-362). Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins.

Wintergerst, E. S., Maggini, S., & Hornig, D. H. (2007). Contribution of selected vitamins and trace elements to immune function. *Ann Nutr Metab*, 51(4), 301-323.

