

Zypan[®]

Combines Pancreatin, Pepsin, and Betaine Hydrochloride to Facilitate Healthy Digestion

The job of the digestive system is to break down food—proteins, fats, and carbohydrates—into smaller compounds to support the building and nourishing of cells and to provide energy. This process requires enzymatic support from many glands and organs including the stomach and the pancreas. In the absence of thorough digestion and enzymatic action, the cells in our bodies will fail to get all the nutrients provided by the foods we eat. Many people require extra enzymatic support to help them properly digest food. Zypan can help. It is a unique digestive supplement that mimics the phases of healthy digestion.†

How Zypan Keeps You Healthy

Supports digestion of food in the stomach

Acidic nutrients along with pepsin, an enzyme that digests proteins, are released from each tablet to support the healthy environment of your stomach. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) is an acid found in the gastric juices of the stomach. HCl contributes to the breakdown of food during digestion and provides protection against pathogenic bacteria. Betaine hydrochloride provides a supplemental source of HCl to support healthy digestion.†

Further supports digestion in the upper intestine

The pancreas is responsible for secreting many digestive enzymes to support digestion in the upper intestine. Zypan tablets mimic this process by releasing the pancreatic enzymes amylase, lipase, and protease from pancreatin. These pancreatic enzymes are multifunctional, because they help the digestion of all foods, including proteins, fats, and complex carbohydrates. The bovine pancreas Cytosol™ extract in Zypan provides complementary support to the pancreatic digestive process.†

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.



Introduced in 1958



Content:

90 tablets
330 tablets

Suggested Use: Two tablets with each meal, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 tablets
Servings per Container: 45 or 165

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	4	
Cholesterol	5 mg	2%

Proprietary Blend: 700 mg

Betaine hydrochloride, pancreas Cytosol™ extract, pancreatin (3x), fatty acid, pepsin (1:10,000), ammonium chloride, bovine spleen, and ovine spleen.

Two tablets supply approximately: 350 mg betaine hydrochloride, 130 mg pancreatin (3x), 70 mg bovine pancreas Cytosol™ extract, 50 mg pepsin (1:10,000), and 20 mg ammonium chloride.

Other Ingredients: Cellulose, lactose (milk), and calcium stearate.

Special Information: Chewing this product is not recommended.

Sold through health care professionals.



800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com

Zypan[®]

What Makes Zypan Unique

Product Attributes

A multiple enzyme product containing proteolytic enzymes in combination with pancreatin, ammonium chloride, and betaine hydrochloride

- › To support the digestion and absorption of proteins[†]

Contains betaine hydrochloride

- › An acidifying compound that provides a supplemental source of hydrochloric acid to support digestion in the stomach
- › Joins forces with proteolytic enzymes to boost protein digestion[†]

Multiple nutrients from a variety of animal sources

- › Pancreas Cytosol™ extract plus spleen glandulars provide complementary nutrients to support digestion
- › Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect[†]

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- › Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- › The nutrients in Zypan 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 Zypan[®].

Andren-Sandberg, A. (1989). Theory and practice in the individualization of oral pancreatic enzyme administration for chronic pancreatitis. *Int J Pancreatol*, 5 Suppl, 51-62.

Ferrone, M., Raimondo, M., & Scelopio, J. S. (2007). Pancreatic enzyme pharmacotherapy. *Pharmacotherapy*, 27(6), 910-920.

Fritton, J. S. (2002). A history of pepsin and related enzymes. *Q Rev Biol*, 77(2), 127-147.

Hoyle, T. (1997). The digestive system: linking theory and practice. *Br J Nurs*, 6(22), 1285-1291.

Lager, P., Keller, J., & Lankisch, P. G. (2001). Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*, 3(2), 101-108.

Martinsen, T. C., Bergh, K., & Waldum, H. L. (2005). Gastric juice: a barrier against infectious diseases. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol*, 96(2), 94-102.

Sarker, S. A., & Gyr, K. (1992). Non-immunological defence mechanisms of the gut. *Gut*, 33(7), 987-993.

Schneeman, B. O. (2002). Gastrointestinal physiology and functions. *Br J Nutr*, 88 Suppl 2, S159-163.

Schneider, M. U., Knoll-Ruzicka, M. L., Domschke, S., Heptner, G., & Domschke, W. (1985). Pancreatic enzyme replacement therapy: comparative effects of conventional and enteric-coated microspheric pancreatin and acid-stable fungal enzyme preparations on steatorrhea in chronic pancreatitis. *Hepatogastroenterology*, 32(2), 97-102.

Soybel, D. I. (2005). Anatomy and physiology of the stomach. *Surg Clin North Am*, 85(5), 875-894, v.

Whitcomb, D. C., & Lowe, M. E. (2007). Human pancreatic digestive enzymes. *Dig Dis Sci*, 52(1), 1-17.

