



ENZYMATIK CONTROL

NPN : 80073376

Enzymatik control is a complete spectrum digestive aid meant to support optimal digestion and restore function normalcy to the abilities of the GI system. It pairs the essential functions of HCL which is the tipping point for all other digestive processes with a broad spectrum of enzymes to help tolerate and break down all macronutrients and a variety of there derivative metabolites. This combination supports the breakdown, absorption, and regulation of all digestive processes.

Enzymatik Control Supports

- Optimal digestive health
- Complete digestive processes
- Breakdown and absorption of essential nutrients
- Prevention of food-borne illness

Per Capsule

Betaine HCL.....	400 mg
Hemicellulase	25 FCC HCU
Cellulase.....	1210 FCC HCU
Alpha Amylase	12500 FCC units
Lactase.....	500 FCC units
Pectinase.....	50 Endo PGU
Protease I, II, III	42500 FCC units
Lipase.....	206 FCC LU
Alpha Galactosidase.....	100 FCC units
Invertase.....	130 FCC units
Gentian Root 5:1	50 mg

Recommended use or purpose

Digestive enzyme. Helps digest proteins. Helps reduce flatulence following a meal rich in fermentable carbohydrates (vegetables, legumes, whole grains, etc.). Traditionally used in herbal medicine to help: relieve digestive disturbances and dyspepsia; stimulate appetite and aid digestion (stomachic); prevent nausea (anti-emetic); and, increase bile flow (cholagogue).

Recommended dose

Take 1 capsule mid-meal or according to your healthcare practitioner's recommendation.

Recommended duration of use

Consult a healthcare practitioner for use beyond 4 weeks.

Cautions and warnings

If symptoms persist or worsen, consult a healthcare practitioner. If you have diabetes, pancreatitis, pancreatic exocrine insufficiency or cystic fibrosis, consult a healthcare practitioner prior to use.

Contra-indications

If you are sensitive to pancreatic enzymes, do not use this product. Do not use if you are pregnant. Do not use if you have acute stomach irritation, inflammation and/or stomach or duodenal ulcers.

Known adverse reactions

Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain/epigastric pain and/or heartburn have been known to occur with this product. Should you experience any of these symptoms, discontinue use and consult a healthcare practitioner. Headaches, bloating and hypersensitivity (e.g. allergies) have been known to occur, in which case, discontinue use.

References

<http://www.globalhealingcenter.com/natural-health/cellulase/>

<https://www.britannica.com/science/lactase>

Betaine HCL: supplemental precursor to normalizing stomach acid levels

- Allows for normal drop in pH level of the stomach: 2
- Stimulates the production of natural gastric secretion
- Plays a key role in conversion of pepsin to pepsinogen
- Allows for complete protein digestion and pathogen neutralization

Hemicellulase

a collective term for a group of enzymes that break down hemicellulose. «Hemicellulose» is a collective term for various components of cell walls in plants (glucans, galactans, mannans, pentosans, xylans) with the exception of cellulose and boost prebiotic activity in the body.

Cellulase

Cellulase breaks down cellulose into beta-glucose and results in it being released slowly and should not dramatically increase blood sugar but rather provide a more stable fuel for the body. In addition, the fiber that is not digested by the cellulase can also slow down or decrease the absorption of fats including cholesterol.

Alpha Amalase

Alpha Amylase is a protein enzyme found in saliva and the pancreas that hydrolyses alpha bonds of large, alpha-linked polysaccharides, such as starch and glycogen, as a result yielding glucose and maltose. It is the major form of amylase found in humans and other mammals and is necessary for the initiation of carbohydrate digestion.

Lactase

Lactase, also called lactase-phlorizin hydrolase, enzyme found in the small intestine of mammals that catalyzes the breakdown of lactose (milk sugar) into the simple sugars glucose and galactose. In humans, lactase is particularly abundant during infancy. It is a so-called brush border enzyme, produced by cells known as enterocytes that line the intestinal walls and form the brush border where all digested food gets absorbed.

Pectinase

Pectinase is a naturally occurring enzyme in pectin-containing fruits and vegetables responsible for breaking the bonds of long chain pectins so that they may be digested. Pectins serve as an important prebiotic fiber for the growth and diversity of the microbiome. Pectinase also helps to support the formation of short chain fatty acids which improve colonic health and function.

Protease I, II, III

Proteases are involved in digesting long protein chains into shorter fragments by splitting the peptide bonds that link amino acid residues. Protease enzymes hydrolyze peptide bonds and act on different classes of protein substrates. Besides acting on food, they also digest the cell walls of unwanted harmful organisms in the body and break down unwanted wastes such as toxins, cellular debris, and undigested proteins. In this way, protease helps digest the small stuff, so that our immune system can work hard to avoid toxin overload.

Lipase

Lipase is an enzyme the body uses to break down fats in food so they can be absorbed in the intestines. Lipase is produced in the pancreas, mouth, and stomach. Pancreatic lipase, also known as pancreatic triacylglycerol lipase, is an enzyme secreted from the pancreas, and is the primary lipase enzyme that hydrolyzes (breaks down) dietary fat molecules in the human digestive system, converting triglyceride substrates found in ingested oils to monoglycerides and free fatty

Alpha Galactosidase

Alpha Galactosidase is known as a glycoprotein. It hydrolyzes molecules from glycolipids and glycoproteins found in complex sugars. On a cellular level, alpha-galactosidase causes an important reaction in the cellular lysosome, an organelle inside our cells that is crucial to the breakdown of multiple types of biomolecules. In other words, it helps us break down the polysaccharides and oligosaccharides found in foods that are typically more-challenging to digest such as peanuts, beans, lentils and cruciferous vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli and Brussels sprouts

Invertase

Invertase is a carbohydrate-digesting enzyme that splits sucrose (common table sugar) into its component parts, glucose and fructose. It is generally derived from a beneficial strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and then purified to be used either by itself or as a part of a multi-enzyme formula.

Gentian Root: herbal bitter digestive aid

- Bitter taste stimulates with natural glycosides and alkaloids
- Taste registered in the brain and stimulates pancreatic secretions
- Helps promote bile secretions and manages gall bladder inflammation