Astragalus8000

Code: FE1157 - 90 vegetable capsules



The astragalus root (*Astragalus membranaceus*) is well known and used traditionally in China and Eastern Asia. Its active principles comprise a combination of polysaccharides, triterpenes, glycosides, flavonoids, amino acids and trace minerals. Astragalus is a good adaptogenic; it helps reinforce and strengthen the immune system. The isolates within astragalus also contribute to vitality and anti-ageing.

Ingredients: Astragalus root powder extract (*Astragalus membranaceus*), anticaking agent: magnesium salts of fatty acids, vegetable capsule (glacing agent: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; purified water).

Nutritional information:	2 capsules (1 200 mg)
Astragalus root (16% polysacchariedes)	1 000 mg

Contains no: Preservatives, artificial flavour or colour, sugar, milk or milk products, starch, wheat, corn, soy, or yeast.

Size and format:

90 vegetable capsules.

Recommended daily dose:

1 capsule twice daily.

Consult a health-care practitioner for use beyond 2 months.

Do not exceed the stated recommended daily dose.

Cautions:

Consult a health-care practitioner before using if you are pregnant or breast-feeding or if you have an autoimmune disorder.

Indications and uses:

Different studies have shown that Astragalus 8000 can be of help for: Inhibiting viral infection, increasing immune function and inhibiting cancer cell growth. It has an excellent positive effect on the immune system and is of great help for optimizing immune function since it increases defences and tones the body. Useful for the flu and the common cold.

ASTRAGALUS: Astragalus is a complex combination of polysaccharides, glycosides, triterpenes, flavonoids, amino acids and minerals. Its extract seems to restore T cell counts. Astragalus polysaccharides stimulate adrenal-pituitary cortical activity and restore red blood cell formation in bone marrow. Upon stimulating the natural production of interferon and increasing the number of T cells, astragalus has been proven useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, as chemotherapy support, for treating the common cold and sore throat, and for improving immune function and the body's response to infection (1-6). Polysaccharides have the ability to bind to M-immunoglobulin cells that express as B cells. When polysaccharides bind to these cells, B cell and macrophage proliferation is induced, making astragalus an ideal option for immune modulation. It can have anti-tumour and adaptogenic effects (1,7,8). One study suggests that astragalus can be effective for relieving the effects of viral infections(10). Other studies have shown that astragalus polysaccharides can inhibit the growth and proliferation of cancer cells in the colon (7,8,9).

References:

- 1) Shao B, et al. A study on the immune receptors for polysaccharides from the roots of Astragalus membranaceus, a Chinese medicinal herb. Biochemical and biophysical research communications. 2004; 320(4): 1103-1111.
- 2) Brush J, et al. The effect of Echinacea purpurea, Astragalus membranaceus and Glycyrrhiza glabra on CD69 expression and immune cell activation in humans. Phytotherapy Research. 2006; 20(8): 687-695.
- 3) Bedir E, et al. Immunostimulatory effects of cycloartane-type triterpene glycosides from astragalus species. Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin. 2000; 23(7): 834–837.
- 4) Zhao KS, et al, Enhancement of the immune response in mice by Astragalus membranaceus extracts. Immunopharmacology. 1990; 20(3): 225–233.
- 5) Lee KY and Jeon YJ. Macrophage activation by polysaccharide isolated from Astragalus membranaceus. International Immunopharmacology 2005; 5(7): 1225-1233
- 6) Cho WCS and Leung KN. In vitro and in vivo immunomodulating and immunorestorative effects of Astragalus membranaceus. Journal of ethnopharmacology 2007; 113(1):132-141.
- 7) Cho WCS and Leung KN. In vitro and in vivo anti-tumor effects of Astragalus membranaceus. Cancer Letters. 2007; 252(1): 43-54.
- 8) Wang Y, et al. Astragalus saponins modulates colon cancer development by regulating calpain-mediated glucose-regulated protein expression. BMC complementary and alternative medicine. 2014; 14(1): 401.
- 9) Tseng A, et al. An in vivo molecular response analysis of colorectal cancer treated with Astragalus membranaceus extract. Oncology Report. 2016; 35(2):659–668. 10) Shi L, et al. Astragalus Polysaccharide Protects Astrocytes from Being Infected by HSV-1 through TLR3/NF-kB Signaling Pathway. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 2014.