

Code: FE1870 - 60 vegetables capsules



Supplement based on a pure, high strength extract (8:1) of the medicinal fungus *Lentinula edodes*, very valued for its activity on the immune system, its anti-tumour action and its capacity to improve nervous balance and increase longevity. It supplies a great variety of bioactive compounds, but those mainly responsible for its therapeutic properties are polysaccharides, specifically beta-glucans, triterpenes and ergosterols. It also provides minerals (zinc, copper, iodine and iron, among others), amino acids and adenosine analogues.

The method of polysaccharide extraction is a critical point that determines the concentration and efficacy of the product. Our extract is obtained through a validated extraction process in hot water which concentrates, guarantees and preserves the active compounds, leading to a higher final concentration of polysaccharides. Mycelium contains polysaccharides that are bound to the cell walls of chitin, which is indigestible in the gastrointestinal tract. Chitin must be dissolved in hot water in order to release the polysaccharides and guarantee a high polysaccharide content as well as greater bioavailability. The extract is standardized to 40% polysaccharide content.

The mushrooms used for our formulation have been cultivated in greenhouses under climate controlled conditions and are free of heavy metals, herbicides and pesticides in order to guarantee the purity and strength of the extract.

Ingredients: Shiitake extract (*Lentinula edodes*), anticaking agent: magnesium salts of fatty acids, vegetable capsule (glacing agent: hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; purified water).

Nutritional information:	3 capsules (1 263 mg)
Shiitake (Lentinula edodes) (40% polysaccharides) (8:1)*	900 mg
*Standardized extract	
Hot-water extraction	

Size and format: 60 vegetable capsules.

Recommended daily dose:

1 capsule three times daily. Do not exceed the stated recommended daily dose.

Highlights:

- 300 mg of Shiitake per capsule in the form of high strength extract (8:1)
- Validated extraction method guaranteeing an extract standardized to 40% polysaccharides (beta-glucans).
- Mushrooms from controlled and sustainable cultivation.

Indications and uses:

- Immune booster for a variety of imbalances related to viral and bacterial infections, repeated infection and immune deficiency.
- It can be of great help as a coadjuvant to chemotherapy to improve immune function. It is also supportive in cardiovascular disorders.
- It provides hepatoprotective and anti-ageing benefits.

Cautions:

Consult a health-care practitioner before use if you are pregnant or breast-feeding, if you are treated with medication (anticoagulants) or if you have a special medical condition (diabetes).

SHIITAKE (*Lentinula edodes*): This mushroom with a Japanese name (Shii=brown; Take=mushroom) has been used since antiquity both in China and Japan. A famous doctor from the Ming dynasty said that Shiitake was a good remedy for liver problems, diseases of the upper respiratory tract, venous insufficiency and weakness, preventive of premature ageing and revitalizing of the Chi (life force). Today, these benefits have been proven through modern medicine.

It supplies a great amount of lentinan, a beta-glucan which is responsible for its anti-tumour action, which, according to experimental studies, works by inhibiting tumour growth through the induction of T cell and macrophage-dependent immune

Shiitake Highly concentrated extract 8:1

Code: FE1870 - 60 vegetables capsules



response. Study data confirm that the administration of Shiitake improves immune function, quality of life and survival in patients undergoing chemotherapy.

One study has shown that the combination of shiitake and monoclonal antibodies could act synergically to activate the complementary system, making it one of the most efficient treatments for gastric cancer ⁽¹⁾. A meta-analysis of 5 clinical trials showed a significant increase in survival in advanced gastric cancer patients treated with chemotherapy and lentinan, the beta-glucan found in shiitake ⁽²⁾. One study showed that the administration of tegafur with lentinan increased survival in metastatic prostate cancer ⁽³⁾. Other studies confirm an increase in survival, a decrease in side effects from chemotherapy and improvement in quality of life for colorectal, hepatic, prostate, breast and oesophageal cancer patients ⁽⁴⁻⁷⁾.

Eritadenine, an active compound of this mushroom, is responsible for its ability to reduce cholesterol and blood lipids. It exerts a very beneficial effect on patients with hyperhomocysteinemia, a pathological situation associated with cardiovascular and neurodegenerative disorders, and it has a pronounced anti-atherosclerotic action. In one study, it was shown that Shiitake inhibits the expression of adhesion molecules on vascular endothelia in pro-inflammatory conditions. Its cholesterol-lowering activity is associated with its possible role in lipid metabolism by regulating gene expression in the liver (8)

Shiitake has been extensively studied for viral diseases such as hepatitis B, HIV, herpes simplex I and II, polio, measles and mumps, among others, with good results as it activates T cells and macrophages and stimulates interleukin-1. ⁽⁹⁾ The lignin derivatives in this mushroom are partially responsible for its antiviral action ⁽¹⁰⁾.

The increased immunity provided by this mushroom is from an increase in antiviral activity shown in vivo and in vitro for HIV (11-12), and clinical studies have shown its immune-modulating effect in HIV patients. (13-14)

It has been proven to exert powerful anti-candida activity in-vitro. (15-18)

References

- 1) Ina, Kenji, Takae Kataoka, and Takafumi Ando. "The use of lentinan for treating gastric cancer." Anti-Cancer Agents in Medicinal Chemistry (Formerly Current Medicinal Chemistry-Anti-Cancer Agents) 13.5 (2013): 681-688.
- 2) Oba, Koji, et al. "Individual patient based meta-analysis of lentinan for unresectable/recurrent gastric cancer." Anticancer research 29.7 (2009): 2739-2745
- 3) Tari, K., et al. "Effect of lentinan for advanced prostate carcinoma." Hinyokika kiyo. Acta urologica Japonica 40.2 (1994): 119-123.
- 4) Taguchi, T. "Effects of lentinan in advanced or recurrent cases of gastric, colorectal, and breast cancer." Gan to kagaku ryoho. Cancer & chemotherapy 10.2 Pt 2 (1983): 387-393.
- 5) Yamaguchi, Yoshiyuki, Eiji Miyahara, and Jun Hihara. "Efficacy and safety of orally administered Lentinula edodes mycelia extract for patients undergoing cancer chemotherapy: a pilot study." The American journal of Chinese medicine 39.03 (2011): 451-459.
- 6) Wang, Ji-Lian, et al. "Combination therapy with lentinan improves outcomes in patients with esophageal carcinoma." Molecular medicine reports 5.3 (2012): 745-748
- 7) Hazama, Shoichi, et al. "Efficacy of orally administered superfine dispersed lentinan (β-1, 3-glucan) for the treatment of advanced colorectal cancer." Anticancer Research 29.7 (2009): 2611-2617.
- 8) Wasser, Solomon P. "Shiitake (Lentinus edodes)." Encyclopedia of dietary supplements (2005): 653-664.
- 9) Harada, T. "Clinical study of Lentinus edodes mycelia (LEM) against chronic hepatitis B." Kan-Tan-Sui 15 (1987): 127.
- 10) Akamatsu, Soichiro, et al. "Hepatoprotective effect of extracts from Lentinus edodes mycelia on dimethylnitrosamine-induced liver injury." Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin 27.12 (2004): 1957-1960.
- 11) Suzuki, Harumi, et al. "Structural characterization of the immunoactive and antiviral water-solubilized lignin in an extract of the culture medium of Lentinus edodes mycelia (LEM)." Agricultural and biological chemistry 54.2 (1990): 479-487.
- 12) Yamamoto, Yoshiki, et al. "Immunopotentiating Activity of the Water-soluble Lignin Rich Fraction Prepared from LEM—The Extract of the Solid Culture Medium of Lentinus edodes Mycelia—." Bioscience, biotechnology, and biochemistry 61.11 (1997): 1909-1912.
- 13) Gordon, Maxwell, et al. "A placebo-controlled trial of the immune modulator, lentinan, in HIV-positive patients: a phase I/II trial." Journal of medicine 29.5-6 (1998): 305-330.
- 14) Gordon, Maxwell, et al. "A phase II controlled study of a combination of the immune modulator, lentinan, with didanosine (ddl) in HIV patients with CD4 cells of 200-500/mm3." Journal of medicine 26.5-6 (1995): 193-207.
- 15) Hearst, Rachel, et al. "An examination of antibacterial and antifungal properties of constituents of Shiitake (Lentinula edodes) and Oyster (Pleurotus ostreatus) mushrooms." Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice 15.1 (2009): 5-7.
- 16) Kitzberger, Cíntia Sorane Good, et al. "Antioxidant and antimicrobial activities of shiitake (Lentinula edodes) extracts obtained by organic solvents and supercritical fluids." Journal of food engineering 80.2 (2007): 631-638.
- 17) Rao, Juluri R., B. Cherie Millar, and John E. Moore. "Antimicrobial properties of shiitake mushrooms (Lentinula edodes)." International journal of antimicrobial agents 33.6 (2009): 591-592.
- 18) Kuznetsov, O. I. U., et al. "Antimicrobial action of Lentinus edodes juice on human microflora." Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii 1 (2004): 80-82.