

Ginkgo Synergy®

Combines Phytonutrients from Herbs and Other Whole Food Sources to Support Healthy Brain Function

The human brain is the “control center” for the entire body and contains highly specialized cells that coordinate and regulate all functions. The brainstem, for example, is responsible for life-sustaining functions. Respiration and blood pressure regulation are directly under the control of the brain stem. The pituitary gland is often referred to as the master gland of the body. The pituitary gland releases multiple hormones or chemicals that are released into the blood and travel to the part of the body where they carry out a particular task. Two of these important pituitary hormones are thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), which controls the thyroid gland, and growth hormone (GH), which initiates cell division and growth. Certain parts of the brain control specific functions. Voluntary movements are controlled by cells found in portions of the frontal lobes, while mechanisms for language and some of the other sensory functions are processed through parts of the parietal lobes. Nerve pathways for movement and sensation cross the midline of the brain, causing the right side of the brain to control the left side of the body and vice versa. For example, right-handed people have a dominant left side of the brain. Our ability to solve problems and remember things is all made possible by cells in the brain. Adequate blood and oxygen supply to brain cells promotes and supports healthy brain function at any age.

How Ginkgo Synergy Keeps You Healthy

Supports healthy brain function

Ginkgo biloba works to support brain function by helping supply brain cells with rich, oxygenated blood. Buckwheat contains multiple vitamin complexes, including the vitamin P complex that contains both naturally occurring rutin and other bioflavonoids. Lecithin makes up the protective sheaths that envelop the brain and helps improve brain function. Gotu kola stimulates the central nervous system, supports healthy memory, and helps maintain alertness. Grape-seed extract contributes oligomeric proanthocyanidins (OPCs)—the strongest antioxidant discovered to date. One of the most unique properties of OPCs is the ability to penetrate both aqueous and lipid cellular membranes. They can cross the blood-brain barrier and enter brain tissue to provide antioxidant protection to brain tissue.†

Promotes vascular integrity and provides antioxidant protection

Rutin and other bioflavonoids found in buckwheat promote circulation and help maintain normal cholesterol levels within normal range for individuals with healthy levels. The vitamin P complex in buckwheat contains compounds that strengthen capillary walls and encourage efficient capillary permeability. Lecithin works as an emulsifying agent to help keep blood vessels open. Gotu kola encourages elimination of excess fluid to help support healthy circulation.†

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. **V** Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo)
†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 2000



Content:

40 capsules

Suggested Use: One capsule per day, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 1 capsule

Servings per Container: 40

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	2	
Ginkgo biloba (Leaf) Extract (24% Flavoglycosides)	60 mg	
Ginkgo biloba (Whole leaf)	40 mg	
Grape (Seed) Extract (Masquelier's® Original OPC Included)	20 mg	

Proprietary Blend: 280 mg

Gotu kola (leaf) (*Centella asiatica*), dried buckwheat (leaf) juice, buckwheat (seed), and soybean lecithin powder.

Other Ingredients: Cellulose, water, and calcium stearate.

Caution: Not to be used during pregnancy and lactation unless otherwise directed by a qualified health care professional.

Sold through health care professionals.

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.



800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com

Ginkgo Synergy®

What Makes Ginkgo Synergy Unique

Product Attributes

Maximizes circulatory and antioxidant effect from combining synergistic cofactors of specific herbs with whole food sources

- › Includes the whole leaf of *Ginkgo biloba* with 24 percent flavoglycosides
- › Grape-seed extract, including Masquelier's® Original OPC, contains the highest percentage of OPCs
- › Contains gotu kola leaf
- › Includes buckwheat seed and juice

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 Ginkgo Synergy 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

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 Ginkgo Synergy®.

- Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*, 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 220, 298, 302, 660, 1004, 1015, 1178, 1292, 1441.
- Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing*, 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group; 43-45, 54, 57, 71.
- Bastianetto S., et al. 2000. The *Ginkgo biloba* extract (EGb 761) protects and rescues hippocampal cells against nitric oxide-induced toxicity: involvement of its flavonoid constituents and protein kinase C. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 74(6): 2268-2277.
- Bors W., Michel C. 1999. Antioxidant capacity of flavonoids and gallate esters: pulse radiolysis studies. *Free Radic Biol Med* 27(11-12): 1413-1426.
- Cabre E., Gassull M.A. 1995. Nutritional support in liver disease. *European Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 7(6): 528-532.
- Cauffman J.S., Forbes H.J. 1999. Dietary supplements used in the treatment of depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders. *Lippincott's Primary Care Practice* 3(3): 290-304.
- Costantini A., et al. 1999. Clinical and capillaroscopic evaluation of chronic uncomplicated venous insufficiency with procyanidins extracted from *Vitis vinifera*. *Minerva Cardioangiologica* 47(1-2): 39-46.
- Dahlan W., et al. 1996. Fish meal lecithin as alternative precursor of docosahexaenoate and choline. *Biomed Environ Sci* 9(2-3): 263-268.
- Dauer A., et al. 1998. Proanthocyanidins from the bark of *Hamamelis virginiana* exhibit antimutagenic properties against nitroaromatic compounds. *Planta Med* 64(4): 324-327.
- Diamond B.J., et al. 2000. *Ginkgo biloba* extract: mechanisms and clinical indications. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 81(5): 668-678.
- Erdelmeier C.A., et al. 1996. Antiviral and antiplogistic activities of *Hamamelis virginiana* bark. *Planta Med* 62(3): 241-245.
- Facino R.M., et al. 1999. Diet enriched with procyanidins enhances antioxidant activity and reduces myocardial post-ischemic damage in rats. *Life Science* 64(8): 627-642.
- Frankel E.N., et al. 1993. Inhibition of oxidation of human low-density lipoprotein by phenolic substances in red wine. *Lancet* 341(8843): 454-457.
- Fremont L., et al. 1999. Antioxidant activity of resveratrol and alcohol-free wine polyphenols related to LDL oxidation and polyunsaturated fatty acids. *Life Science* 64(26): 2511-2521.
- Gutteridge J., Halliwell B. 1994. *Antioxidants in Nutrition, Health, and Disease*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press; 7-16.
- Kayashita J., et al. 1997. Consumption of buckwheat protein lowers plasma cholesterol and raises fecal neutral sterols in cholesterol-fed rats because of its low digestibility. *Journal of Nutrition* 127(7): 1395-1400.
- Kayashita J., et al. 1999. Consumption of a buckwheat protein extract retards 7,12-dimethylbenz[alpha]anthracene-induced mammary carcinogenesis in rats. *Biosci Biotechnol Biochem* 63(10): 1837-1839.
- Kilham C. 1997. OPC: The Miracle Antioxidant. New Canaan, CT: Keats Publishing, Inc; 7, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36-38, 42-43.
- Kimura Y., Matsuo S. 2000. Free N-Glycans Already Occur at an Early Stage of Seed Development. *Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo)* 127(6): 1013-1019.
- Nick G., Greenblatt J. 1999. *Scientific Monograph: Oligoproanthocyanidins (OPC)*; 1-13.
- Nu Y.H., et al. 1999. Protective effects of *Ginkgo biloba* extract on cultured rat cardiomyocytes damaged by H2O2. *Chung Kuo Yao Li Hsueh Pao* 20(7): 635-638.
- Pitchford P. 1993. *Healing with Whole Foods*. Revised ed. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books; 44-45, 122, 175, 369, 414, 422.
- Plumb G.W., et al. 1998. Antioxidant properties of catechins and proanthocyanidins: effect of polymerisation, glyoxylation and glycosylation. *Free Radical Research* 29(4): 351-358.
- Ray S.D., et al. 1999. A novel proanthocyanidin IH636 grape seed extract increases *in vivo* Bcl-XL expression and prevents acetaminophen-induced programmed and unprogrammed cell death in mouse liver. *Arch Biochem Biophys* 369(1): 42-58.
- Ritch R. 2000. Potential role for *Ginkgo biloba* extract in the treatment of glaucoma. *Medical Hypotheses* 54(2): 221-235.
- Rout M.K., Chungroo N.K. 1999. The lysine and methionine rich basic subunit of buckwheat grain legumin: some results of a structural study. *Biochem Mol Biol Int* 47(6): 921-926.
- Scholz E., Rimpler H. 1989. Proanthocyanidins from *Krameria triandria* root. *Planta Med* 55(4): 379-384.
- Stoley B.D., et al. 2000. Identification of kaempferol as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor and potential neuroprotectant in extracts of *Ginkgo biloba* leaves. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Pharmacology* 52(4): 451-459.
- Terminalia arjuna. *Alternative Medicine Review*. 1999. 4(6): 436-437.
- Umegaki K., et al. 2000. *Ginkgo biloba* extract attenuates the development of hypertension in deoxycorticosterone acetate-salt hypertensive rats. *Clinical Experimental Pharmacological Physiology* 27(4): 277-282.
- Wilson T.A., et al. 1998. Soy lecithin reduces plasma lipoprotein cholesterol and early atherogenesis in hypercholesterolemic monkeys and hamsters: beyond linoleate. *Atherosclerosis* 140(1): 147-153.
- Xu J.P., et al. 1999. Antagonistic effects of *Ginkgo biloba* extract on adhesion of monocytes and neutrophils to cultured cerebral microvascular endothelial cells. *Chung Kuo Yao Li Hsueh Pao* 20(5): 423-425.
- Yamakoshi J., et al. 1999. Proanthocyanidin-rich extract from grape seeds attenuates the development of aortic atherosclerosis in cholesterol-fed rabbits. *Atherosclerosis* 142(1): 139-149.
- Yance D.R., Valentine A. 1999. *Herbal Medicine, Healing & Cancer*. Lincolnwood (Chicago), IL: Keats Publishing; 34, 95, 99-100, 138, 219, 223.
- Ye X., et al. 1999. The cytotoxic effects of a novel IH636 grape seed proanthocyanidin extract on cultured human cancer cells. *Mol Cell Biochem* 196(1-2): 99-108.
- Yun T.K. 1999. Update from Asia. Asian studies on cancer chemoprevention. *Annals of the New York Academy of Science* 889: 157-192.

