

Renafood®

Offers Natural, Whole Foods to Support Healthy Renal Functioning

The kidneys are as essential to life as the heart and brain, and they work continuously to filter waste from our blood. Leftover debris from cellular chemical reactions and excess nutrients that our bodies don't need travel in the blood to the renal artery where they enter the kidneys for purification. Approximately 400 gallons of blood passes through the kidneys each day. Millions of tiny filters, called nephrons, catch the waste from the blood where it combines with water to make urine, the liquid form in which the wastes leave the body. The kidneys also balance fluid and mineral volume in the body. In order to maintain daily homeostasis, the amount of water we take in should equal the amount our body eliminates. Our water intake includes the water we drink as well as the water we get from food. The kidneys work in concert with the brain to determine fluid regulation. Thirst is the brain's message to encourage us to take in more fluid. If the body runs too low on fluid, the brain sends a hormone to the kidneys, a message to hang on to fluid. Once adequate hydration is restored, the hormone level decreases, and the kidneys resume releasing fluid. The kidneys, like all other tissues in the body, require multiple nutrients in order to function properly.

How Renafood Keeps You Healthy

Keeps your kidneys healthy

Legumes are well recognized for their healing influence. Kidney beans have a much greater connection to kidneys than their shape. Kidney beans are naturally low in sodium to help maintain healthy water retention. They contain many vitamins, minerals, and amino acids, all important nutrients to support healthy renal function.†

The bovine kidney PMG™ extract found in Renafood contains cellular determinants that regulate cell activities. Genetic coding determines the proteins unique to cells in each tissue, gland, and organ. Cellular proteins are the foundation of the cell's nutrition. Similarly, bovine kidney contributes innumerable materials produced in the organ itself, such as acids, enzymes, and hormone precursors. These are each captured and preserved to offer their innate benefits to the corresponding tissues in humans to promote optimal health.†

Whole grains provide vitamins and minerals and promote healthy elimination. Nutrients from beets help keep blood clean and circulating. Carrots also help maintain healthy fluid levels.†



Introduced in 1975

Content:

90 tablets

Suggested Use: One tablet per meal, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 1 tablet

Servings per Container: 90

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	2	
Vitamin A	770 IU	15%
Vitamin C	1.7 mg	2%

Proprietary Blend: 395 mg

Dried kidney (bean) juice, bovine kidney PMG™ extract, bovine kidney, lactose (milk), defatted wheat (germ), oat flour, enzymatically processed *Tillandsia usneoides* and beet (root), and carrot (root).

Other Ingredients: Honey, arabic gum, ascorbic acid, starch, sucrose (beets), and vitamin A palmitate.

Each tablet supplies approximately: 100 mg kidney bean plant extract (including kidney bean pods), 70 mg bovine kidney PMG™ extract, 50 mg bovine kidney, and 2.3 mg enzymatically processed tillandsia and beet root.

Sold through health care professionals.

Please copy for your patients.

†These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Renafood®

What Makes Renafood Unique

Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- › Extracts from bovine tissues provide cellular support and rehabilitation to the corresponding tissues in humans
- › Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Contains Protomorphogen™ extracts

- › Standard Process uses a unique manufacturing method of deriving tissue cell determinants from animal glands and organs
- › Important antigenic properties of nucleoprotein-mineral determinants are the foundation of the product†

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 Renafood 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 Renafood®.

Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*, 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby; 899.
Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing*, 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group; 60, 550-552.
DeCara J.A. 1997. Glandular Supplements. *Nutrition News and Views* 1(3): 1-10.
Gardner M.L.G. 1984. Intestinal assimilation of intact peptides and proteins from the diet. A neglected field? *Biol Rev* 289-331.
Grieve M., Lyle C.F. 1994. *A Modern Herbal*. New York, NY: Dorset Press; 88-89.
Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1996. *Textbook of Medical Physiology*, 9th ed. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders; 886.
Harrower H.R. *Organotherapy in General Practice*. 1922. 25.
Levine S. 1997. Glandular Therapy, Art and Science of Regeneration. *FOCUS* 13-14. Marushack M.M., et al. 1992. cDNA sequence and tissue expression of bovine vacuolar H⁺-ATPase M(r) 70,000 subunit. *American Journal of Physiology* 263(1 Pt 2): F171-F174.
Ni M., McNease C. 1994. *The TAO of Nutrition*. New and expanded edition. Santa Monica, CA: SeverStar Communications; 87-88.
Nutrition Standard Reference. Nutristar® CD_ROM. Handbook 8, Version 10 Data, 1995-1999. Hopkins Technology, LLC. Table of nutrients found in canned kidney beans.
Pitchford P. 1993. *Healing with Whole Foods*. Revised ed. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books; 23-25, 315-325, 469, 497-498.
Schmid F., Stein J. 1967. *Cell Research and Cellular Therapy*. Thone, Switzerland: Ott Publishers.
Starzl T.E., et al. 1979. Growth-stimulating factor in regenerating canine liver. *Lancet* 1(8108): 127-130.
The Benefits of Beans. The Ontario Coloured Bean Growers Association. www.orc.ca/~ocbga/benefits.html p.1.
Tierra M., Tierra L. 1998. *Chinese Traditional Herbal Medicine*. Twin Lakes, WI: Lotus Press; 330.
Zima T., et al. 1999. Trace elements in end-stage renal disease. 2. Clinical implication of trace elements. *Blood Purification* 17(4): 187-198.

