

# Ribonucleic Acid (RNA)

## Encourages Cell Replication, Growth, and Protein Synthesis

Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a nucleic acid that is found in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm of cells in plants and animals. It transmits genetic instructions from the cell's nucleus to the cytoplasm. The RNA in the cytoplasm works to assemble proteins. RNA carries hereditary information that enables the body to transmit and maintain genetic coding so that when new cells form, they possess the identical structure and perform the same unique function as their parent cells. This same hereditary information can also be passed through generations via nucleic acids. Traditional Chinese medicine uses human placenta as the source for harvesting precious RNA. However, in the modern Western culture, we get our supplemental RNA from dietary sources. One of the richest dietary sources of RNA is found in yeast. Nucleic acids contain the blueprint for cellular renewal and have been shown to slow down the aging process through their ability to reduce the effects of cellular damage caused by free oxygen radicals. The amount of RNA in the human body is depleted by lack of exercise, internal or external stress, exposure to pollutants, and poor diet. Adequate amounts of RNA in the body are essential to every aspect of good health and longevity.†

## How Ribonucleic Acid Keeps You Healthy

### *Stimulates the immune system*

RNA improves the activity of the T- and B-cells, the body's arsenal of fighting cells that support good health. It also plays a vital role in assisting the macrophage cells that are responsible for cleaning up cellular debris throughout the body.†

### *Regulates cellular characteristics*

Almost all cellular renewal, growth, and repair falls under the direction of RNA and DNA. Insufficient amounts of RNA in the body can trigger premature aging through cellular degeneration. Supporting the body's ability to produce RNA and replenishing the supply of RNA through diet and supplements can help maintain overall health and well-being.†



Introduced in 1952



**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	1	
Calcium	15 mg	2%
Ribonucleic Acid	175 mg	

**Ingredients:**

See Supplement Facts.

Other Ingredients: Calcium lactate, magnesium citrate, cellulose, calcium stearate, and arabic gum.

**Sold through health care professionals.**

*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.



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# Ribonucleic Acid (RNA)

## What Makes Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) Unique

### Product Attributes

Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) is a yeast extract

- › Supports healthy cellular division, replication, and repair and, therefore, functions similarly to a Protomorphogen™ extract†

### Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

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 Ribonucleic Acid (RNA).

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