

Phosphatidyl Serine Complex

500 mg / A Multifunctional Brain Nutrient

DESCRIPTION

Phosphatidyl Serine Complex softgels contain 500 mg of plant-derived (soy bean) phospholipids supplying 100 mg of phosphatidyl serine (PS). Until recently, PS was only available as a very expensive product derived from bovine sources, with microbiological safety problems. New technology has made it possible to concentrate this important brain nutrient from soy bean lecithin, a safe and well-recognized source of phosphatidyl serine.

FUNCTIONS

Phosphatidyl serine (PS), a phospholipid nutrient, is active in cell membranes and is the major acidic phospholipid component in the membranes of the brain. Membranes are the working surfaces of every cell, carrying out the essential functions of cellular communication and hormonal signal transduction. Nerve cells, in particular, depend on healthy membrane function for normal neurotransmitter metabolism and nerve signal transmission. PS occupies a crucial role in many of these membrane-associated nerve cell processes. The fundamental function of PS is to help maintain proper membrane fluidity, which has major implications on most membrane functions.

In the brain, PS helps maintain normal capacity for acetylcholine release and thus is important to the cholinergic neurotransmitter system. PS has similar functions in the dopamine, noradrenaline and serotonin dependent neurotransmitter systems. It is also needed for sodium and potassium transport via its influence on ATPase activity.

PS assists in maintaining adequate glucose utilization in the brain. Glucose is the preferred energy substrate for nerve cells which, unlike other cells, are unable to use fatty acids or proteins for energy production. Brain glucose utilization, an indicator of brain activity, often declines during aging.

Another related function of PS is its role in controlling the normal balance of stress hormones. PS is involved in the body's response to counterbalance the excessive release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and adrenaline after physical stress from exercise, while supporting normal growth hormone release at the same time.

Dietary PS is efficiently and rapidly absorbed in the intestine, taken up into the blood, and readily crosses the blood-brain barrier to reach the nerve cells of the brain.

INDICATIONS

Phosphatidyl Serine Complex softgels may be a useful dietary supplement for individuals who wish to support the body's nervous system and brain function.

FORMULA (WW #10120)

1 Softgel Capsule Contains:

Phosphorus	10 mg
Potassium	3 mg
Phosphatidyl serine complex	500 mg
Phosphatidylserine	100 mg
Phosphatidylcholine	55 mg
Phosphatidylinositol	10 mg
Phosphatidylethanolamine	20 mg
Linolenic acid	10 mg
Linoleic acid	85 mg
Oleic acid	15 mg
Palmitic acid	27 mg
Stearic acid	6 mg
Capric acid	51 mg
Caprylic acid	120 mg

Other Ingredients: capsule (gelatin, glycerin, and water), soybean oil, carob, and vitamin E.

This product contains NO added sugar, salt, dairy, yeast, wheat, gluten, corn, preservatives, artificial colors or flavors.

SUGGESTED USE

As a dietary supplement, adults take one (1) softgel capsule, one (1) to three (3) times daily with meals, or as directed by a healthcare professional.

SIDE EFFECTS

No adverse effects have been reported.

STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, away from direct light. Keep out of reach of children.

REFERENCES

- Allegro L, Favaretto V, Ziliotto G. Oral phosphatidyl serine in elderly patients with cognitive deterioration. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:104-108.
- Amaducci L, Crook TH, Lippi A, et al. Use of phosphatidyl serine in Alzheimer's disease. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1991;640:245-249.
- Amaducci L, the SMID Group. Phosphatidyl serine in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: Results of a multicenter study. *Psychopharmacol Bull* 1988;24:130-134.
- Caffarra P, Santamaria V. The effects of phosphatidyl serine in patients with mild cognitive decline. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:109-114.
- Cenacchi T, Bertoldin T, Farina C, Fiori MG, Crepaldi G. Cognitive decline in the elderly: A double-blind, placebo-controlled multicenter study on efficacy of phosphatidyl serine administration. *Aging Clin Exp Res* 1993;5:123-133.
- Cenacchi T, Baggio C, Palin E. Human tolerability of oral phosphatidyl serine assessed through laboratory examinations. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:125-130.
- Crook T, Petrie W, Wells C, Massari DC. Effects of phosphatidyl serine in Alzheimer's disease. *Psychopharmacol Bull* 1992;28:61-66.
- Crook TH, Tinklenberg J, Yesavage J, Petrie W, Nunzi MG, Massari DC. Effects of phosphatidyl serine in age-associated memory impairment. *Neurology* 1991;41:644-649.
- Delwaide PJ, Gyselynck-Mambourg AM, Hurler A, Ylieff M. Double-blind randomized controlled study of phosphatidyl serine in senile demented patients. *Acta Neurol Scand* 1986;73:136-140.
- Engel RR, Satzger W, Gunther W, et al. Double-blind cross-over study of phosphatidyl serine vs. placebo in patients with early dementia of the Alzheimer type. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol* 1992;2:149-155.
- Funfgeld EW, Baggen M, Nedwidek P, Richstein B, Mistlberger G. Double-blind study with phosphatidyl serine (PS) in parkinsonian patients with senile dementia of Alzheimer's type (SDAT). *Prog Clin Biol Res* 1989;317:1235-1246.
- Funfgeld EW, Nedwidek P. Neurohomologous phosphatidyl serine in Parkinsonian patients with associated disorders of cerebral metabolism: Results of a pilot study. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:42-61.
- Granata O, DiMichele J. Phosphatidyl serine in elderly patients: An open trial. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:99-103.
- Heiss WD, Kessler J, Mielke R, Szelies B, Herholz K. Long-term effects of phosphatidyl serine, pyritinol, and cognitive training in Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia* 1994;5:88-98.
- Heiss WD, Kessler J, Mielke R, Szelies B, Herholz K. Long-term effects of phosphatidyl serine, pyritinol, and cognitive training in Alzheimer's disease. A neuropsychological, EEG, and PET investigation. *Dementia* 1994;5:88-98.
- Heiss WD, Kessler J, Slansky I, Mielke R, Szelies B, Herholz K. Activation PET as an instrument to determine therapeutic efficacy in Alzheimer's disease. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1993;695:327-331.
- Heiss WD, Szelies B, Kessler J, Herholz K. Abnormalities of energy metabolism in Alzheimer's disease studied with PET. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1991;640:65-71.
- Heywood R, Cozens DD, Richold M. Toxicology of a phosphatidyl serine preparation from bovine brain (BC-PS). *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:25-32.
- Klinkhammer P, Szelies B, Heiss WD. Effect of phosphatidyl serine on cerebral glucose metabolism in Alzheimer's disease. *Dementia* 1990;1:197-201.
- Maggioni M, Picotti GB, Bondiolotti GP, et al. Effects of phosphatidyl serine therapy in geriatric patients with depressive disorders. *Acta Psychiatr Scand* 1990;81:265-270.
- Monteleone P, Maj M, Beinat L, Natale M, Kemali D. Blunting by chronic phosphatidyl serine administration of the stress-induced activation of the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis in healthy men. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol* 1992;41:385-388.
- Monteleone P, Beinat L, Tanzillo C, Maj M, Kemali D. Effects of phosphatidyl serine on the neuroendocrine response to physical stress in humans. *Neuroendocrinology* 1990;52:243-248.
- Palmieri G, Palmieri R, Inzoli MR, et al. Double-blind controlled trial of phosphatidyl serine in patients with senile mental deterioration. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:73-83.
- Pepu G, Casamenti F, Pepu IM, Scali C. The brain cholinergic system in ageing mammals. *J Reprod Fertil Suppl* 1993;46:155-162.
- Puca FM, Savarese MA, Minervini MG. Exploratory trial of phosphatidyl serine efficacy in mildly demented elderly patients. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:94-98.
- Ransmayr G, Plorer S, Gerstenbrand F, Bauer G. Double-blind placebo-controlled trial of phosphatidyl serine in elderly patients with arteriosclerotic encephalopathy. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:62-72.
- Rosadini G, Sannita WG, Nobili F, Cenacchi T. Phosphatidyl serine: quantitative EEG effects in healthy volunteers. *Neuropsychobiology* 1990;24:42-48.
- Sinforiani E, Agostinis C, Merlo P, Gualtieri S, Mauri M, Mancuso A. Cognitive decline in ageing brain. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:115-124.
- Slack BE, Liscovitch M, Blusztajn JK, Wurtman RJ. Uptake of exogenous phosphatidyl serine by human neuroblastoma cells stimulates the incorporation of [methyl-14C]choline into phosphatidylcholine. *J Neurochem* 1989;53:472-481.
- Soares JC, Gershon S. Advances in the pharmacotherapy of Alzheimer's disease. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 1994;244:261-271.
- Villardita C, Grioli S, Salmeri G, Nicoletti F, Pennisi G. Multicentre clinical trial of brain phosphatidyl serine in elderly patients with intellectual deterioration. *Clin Trials J* 1987;24:84-93.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.