



AVIPAXIN

60 Vegetable Capsules

Patent Pending



BENEFITS

- Decreases pro-inflammatory cytokines
- Normalizes cytokine-induced neurotransmitter imbalances
- Supports acetylcholine levels

EFFECTS

- Decreases immune activation
- Improves mood, sleep quality, memory, and mental clarity

KEY INGREDIENTS

- Huperzine A
- α -GPC (Alpha-Glycerol Phosphoryl Choline)
- Acetyl-L-carnitine

Supplement Facts

Serving Size 2 Capsules Servings Per Container 30	
Amount Per Serving	% DV*
Proprietary Blend	1320 mg †
Alpha-Size 50P (Alpha-Glycerol Phosphoryl Choline), Acetyl-L-carnitine hydrochloride, <i>Huperzia serrata</i> leaf extract (standardized to 1% Huperzine A).	
* Percent Daily Values (DV%) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.	
† Daily Value (DV) not established.	
Other Ingredients: Magnesium Stearate and Vegetable Cellulose (vegetarian capsule).	
Does not contain wheat, corn, salt, sucrose, starch, yeast, artificial flavors, artificial colorings, or other known allergens.	
Contains Lecithin from soy.	

Product Description



Changes in mood and mental health are frequently associated with pro-inflammatory cytokines that trigger imbalances in certain neurotransmitters. Avipaxin supports normal brain function by utilizing acetylcholine and the cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway to decrease elevated pro-inflammatory cytokine levels.

Avipaxin contains Huperzine A, which is a potent inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase, the enzyme that metabolizes acetylcholine. Blocking acetylcholinesterase increases circulating levels of acetylcholine. Avipaxin also contains α -Glycerol Phosphoryl Choline (α -GPC) and Acetyl-L-Carnitine. These ingredients supply choline and acetyl groups, respectively, for acetylcholine synthesis.

Cytokines released upon immune challenge activate the vagal nerve, resulting in increased cortisol levels via the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal axis¹. Vagal pathways from the brain secrete acetylcholine, which binds to activated immune cells and down-regulates those cells' pro-inflammatory cytokine production². Avipaxin supports acetylcholine levels, leading to a down-regulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines and a subsequent normalization of neurotransmitter concentrations³.

1. Tracey K. Nat Rev Immunol 2009;9:418-428.
 2. Tracey K. J Clin Invest 2007;117:289-296.
 3. Thayer J, Fischer J. J Intern Med 2009;265:439-447.

Decreased Pro-inflammatory Cytokines After Avipaxin Use

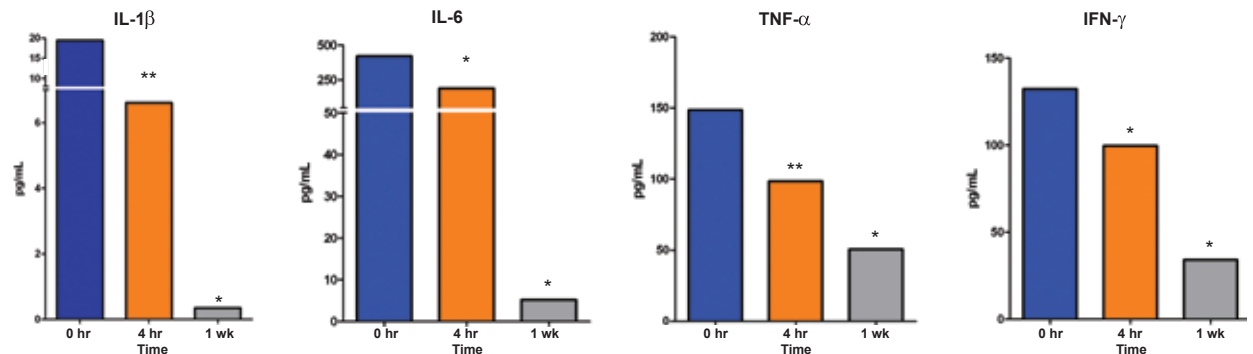


Figure 1. Cytokine levels were measured at baseline (0 hr, before taking Avipaxin), 4 hours, and one week after taking Avipaxin. Avipaxin significantly lowered levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines (*p<0.05, **p<0.01). N = 7. Healthy levels of cytokines are generally 0.2-2.0 pg/mL.

Avipaxin decreases pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, leading to normalization of neurotransmitter concentrations. Elevated pro-inflammatory cytokine levels lead to imbalances in neurotransmitter concentrations and raised hormone (cortisol) levels. The cytokine-induced neurotransmitter imbalance is observed when people are sad, lethargic, and unable to focus during an acute viral or bacterial infection. In particular, serotonin levels are decreased and norepinephrine levels are increased when the immune system is activated. **Correspondingly, along with the decrease in pro-inflammatory cytokines, serotonin levels significantly increased and norepinephrine levels significantly decreased after Avipaxin ingestion (not shown).**

Normalizing neurotransmitters has positive effects on concentration, sleep, and other emotional and mental processes. Avipaxin should be considered for patients with suspected elevated pro-inflammatory cytokine levels, patients who are not improving with neurotransmitter intervention, and those experiencing problems with memory and concentration.

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This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent disease.