

Mastica[®]

Authentic Chios Mastiha

Mastic gum (also known as mastiha) is resinous extract from the Pistacia lentiscus var. chia tree, indigenous to the Mediterranean islands. The mastic tree thrives especially well in the southern part of the island of Chios, due to the mild climate and characteristics of the soil. Recently, the traditional knowledge of Chios mastiha production was recognized as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. The plant has a unique lemony balsam-like smell, which can permeate the air of the 'Mastichochoria', the villages on Chios that produce mastic gum. Mastiha is used as a flavoring for many products in Greece ranging from chewing gum to digestifs, found at nearly every neighborhood restaurant and corner store. The use of Chios mastiha as a digestive dates back to Hippocrates in the 5th century BCE, and has carried through the ages.

Key Features

- Supports a healthy microbial balance in the gastrointestinal tract, including the oral cavity and stomach*
- Helps reduce occasional digestive discomfort*
- Promotes health of gastrointestinal mucosa in upper and lower digestive tract*
- Supports normal, healthy metabolism of glucose and cholesterol and blood pressure within normal ranges*
- Increases antioxidant potential and reduces cholesterol oxidation*



Item #73660 · 120 veg. capsules Item #77370 · 240 veg. capsules







Since the time of Hippocrates, the use of Chios mastic gum for digestive and oral health has been common practice. Clinical studies as early as 1984 validated the use of mastic gum as a digestive agent, showing an improvement in occasional digestive symptoms and supporting mucosal health with as little as two weeks of daily consumption.* Additional human studies have shown that Chios mastic gum reduces upper digestive tract discomfort and supports microbiome health.*

Mastic gum helps supports the gut lining, and also supports lower gastrointestinal tract health, improving stool consistency and well-being.* In humans, consumption of mastic gum has been shown to support healthy levels of lactoferrin, calprotectin, interleukin-6, and C-reactive protein.*

In recent years, clinical studies have investigated the impact of mastic gum on metabolic and cardiovascular function. At doses of less than one gram daily, mastic has been shown to support normal, healthy glucose and cholesterol metabolism, while at higher doses, it has been shown to support other markers of cardiovascular and liver health.*

Multiple studies have shown the compounds found in mastic gum have synergistic action, and are more efficacious when taken as a whole powder rather than isolated fractions.* Isomasticadienolic, masticadienolic, masticadienonic, and moronic acids support microbial balance; oleanolic acid offers antioxidant protection and acts as a PPAR- γ agonist; and poly-beta-myrcene, a natural polymer found in mastic gum, delivers important cytoprotective effects.* Although a member of the *Pistacia* genus, *Pistacia lentiscus* products do not contain any of the five antigenic proteins associated with pistachio nut allergy.

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size	2 Cc	apsules
Servings Per Container	60 or 120	
	% Daily Value	
Amount Per Serving	% Daily	/ Value
Amount Per Serving Pistacia lentiscus var. Chia (Resin)	% Daily 1 g	Value

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 or 2 capsules two or three times daily between meals, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

References:

Biria M, et al. 2014 Nov;11(6):672-9. Dabos KJ, et al. Phytomedicine. 2010 Mar;17(3-4):296-9. Dabos KJ, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2010 Feb 3;127(2):205-9. Heo C. Korean J Medicine. 2006 Oct 1:71(4):354-61. Al-Habbal MJ, et al. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 1984 Sep-Oct;11(5):541-4. Kaliora AC, et al. World J Gastroenterol, 2007 Feb 7:13(5):748-53. Papada E, et al. Phytotherapy Res. 2019 Feb;33(2):360-9. Dabos KJ, et al. J Ethnopharmacol. 2010 Feb 3;127(2):205-9. Andrikopoulos NK, et al. Phytother Res. 2003 May;17(5):501-7. Papada E, et al. Mol Nutr Food Res. 2018 Feb;62(3) Kartalis A, et al. Eur J Prev Cardiol. 2016 May;23(7):722-9. Kontogiannis C. et al. European J Prev Cardiol, 2019 Feb:26(3):328-31. Tsigkou V, et al. J Amer College Cardiol. 2017 Mar 21;69:2021. Papalois A, et al. J Med Food. 2012 Nov;15(11):974-83. Costa J, et al. Crit Rev Food Nutr Sci. 2019;59(4): 546-62 Sharifi MS, Hazell SL. Glob J Health Sci. 2011 Dec 29;4(1):217-28. Pollier J, Goossens A. Phytochemistry. 2012 May;77:10-5. Petersen RK, et al. J Comput Aided Mol Des. 2011 Feb;25(2):107-16.