

DIM Vitex

PMS Formula



Item # 74720
60 Vegetarian Capsules

The Possible Benefits of DIM Vitex PMS Formula , a Dietary Supplement

- Promotes healthy reproductive hormonal metabolism and balance*
- Helps promote the conversion of estrogen to its beneficial, protective 2-hydroxyestrone metabolites and reduces production of genotoxic 16 α -hydroxyestrone*
- Stimulates detoxification enzyme systems*

Description

DIM® (diindolylmethane) has been shown to help regulate and promote a more efficient metabolism of estrogen, and an optimal ratio of estrogen metabolites.*

DIM Vitex PMS Formula contains **BioResponse DIM™**, a unique formulation containing pure diindolylmethane, an indole. Indoles are plant compounds with health promoting properties, and are found in cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts.* The phytochemicals in cruciferous vegetables have been shown to beneficially affect the body's hormonal and detoxification systems, and epidemiological studies support the health benefits of consuming these vegetables.* DIM® is a major active acid-catalyzed derivative of one of the phytochemicals in cruciferous vegetables, indole-3-carbinol (I3C). DIM® is thought to be responsible for the health effects of dietary I3C.* DIM Vitex PMS Formula contains a stable, bioavailable form of DIM®, made possible through a proprietary delivery system. The formula is co-solubilized with phosphatidylcholine, and microencapsulated in starch particles.

Research over the past thirty years has determined that healthy estrogen metabolism is closely linked to several healthy parameters in men and women, particularly some involving the breast, uterus, prostate and other reproductive tissue.* Genetics,

excess weight, poor diet and other lifestyle factors may result in an imbalance of estrogen metabolites. Xenoestrogenic compounds, such as organochlorine pesticides, can also significantly disrupt healthy estrogen metabolism.

These estrogen disruptors alter estradiol hydroxylation metabolism producing a higher ratio of the genotoxic 16 α -hydroxyestrone (16 α -OHE1) to the safer and weaker estrogenic 2-hydroxyestrone (2-OHE1).* The genotoxic 16 α -OHE1 can potentially disrupt several normal cellular metabolic processes.* DIM® promotes the conversion of estrogen to its beneficial, protective 2-hydroxyestrone metabolites and reduces production of genotoxic 16 α -OHE1.* Modulating these aspects of estrogen metabolism, particularly the production of 16 α -OHE1, may contribute to healthy aging.*

The mechanisms for DIM®'s health benefits primarily involve the induction of mixed function oxidases and phase II detoxification enzyme systems by the binding and activation of the arylhydrocarbon receptor (AhR).* Research using human breast cells (MCF-7) has shown that the binding of DIM® to the aryl hydrocarbon receptor can result in rapid formation of the nuclear AhR complex and consequent induction of gene expression and synthesis of cytochrome P450 detoxification enzyme (CyP450A1).* DIM®

*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.

consequently produces increased levels of the protective hydroxylated estrogen 2-OHE1.* Some have suggested that DIM® may also positively affect cellular signaling pathways.* It is becoming increasingly apparent that DIM® may provide an important mechanism for supporting successful aging despite the increasing levels of xenoestrogenic compounds in our modern world.*

The berries of the **chaste tree** (*Vitex agnus-castus*) have been used for millennia to support women's health.* Modern clinical

studies confirm the potential for chasteberry to significantly support the health of women's reproductive system and healthy moods.*

Green tea is an antioxidant, and supports the cardiovascular and immune systems, showing potential to help protect healthy cells of the body.* Green tea may also have stimulant and astringent properties.* Green tea contains polyphenols, including (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), which animal studies confirm potentially have a beneficial effect on reproductive hormones.*

Serving Size: 1 Capsule

Servings Per Container: 60

Amount Per Serving:

BioResponse DIM™ (A patented diindolylmethane complex: starch, DIM (25% min.), Vitamin E succinate, phosphatidylcholine (soy), silica)	75 mg
Green Tea Extract (decaffeinated) (Standardized to 60% Catechins)	600 mg
Chaste Tree (<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>) (berries) Extract	20 mg

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, L-leucine.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 capsule two times daily with a meal, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Caution: Do not use this product if you are pregnant or lactating, or using birth control pills. Harmless changes in urine color may occur. Increased water consumption reverses this side effect.

References

- | | |
|---|---|
| Bell MC, et al. Gynecol Oncol 2000;78:123-9. | Sagesaka-Mitane Y, et al. Chem Pharm Bull. (Tokyo). Mar1990;38(3):790-93. |
| Berger D, et al. Arch Gynecol Obstet 2000;264:150-3. | Agarwal R, et al. Adv Exp Med Biol. 1996;401:35-50. |
| Bonnesen C, et al. Cancer Res 2001;61:6120-30. | Nakachi K, et al. Jpn J Cancer Res. Mar1998;89(3):254-61. |
| Chang YC, et al. Biochem Pharmacol 1999;58:825-34. | Nagata C, et al. Nutr Cancer. 1998;30(1):21-24. |
| Fujiki H, et al. Proc Soc Exp Biol Med 1999;220:225-8. | Amann W. Ther Gegenew. 1965;104(9):1263-65. |
| Huddleston M, Jackson EA. J Fam Pract 2001;50:298. | Makwana HG, et al. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol. 1994;38(2):95-100. |
| Kao YH, Hiipakka RA, Liao S. Endocrinology 2000;141:980-7. | Hillebrand H. Z Allgemeinmed. 1964;40(36):1577. |
| Liu J, et al. J Agric Food Chem 2001;49:2472-9. | Berger D, et al. Arch Gynecol Obstet. Nov2000;264(3):150-3. |
| Loch EG, et al. J Womens Health Gend Based Med 2000;9:315-20. | Schellenberg R. BMJ. Jan2001; 322:134-137. |
| Schellenberg R. Bmj 2001;322:134-7. | Propping D, et al. Therapiewoche. 1988;38:2992-3001. |
| Shertzer HG, et al. DrugMetabolDrug Interact 2000;17:159-88. | McGibbon D. CMAJ. 1989;141(11):1124-25. |
| Cheng TO. J Am Coll Cardiol. Apr1998;31(5):1214. | Jarry H, et al. Exp Clin Endocrinol. 1994;102(6):448-54. |
| Grinberg LN, et al. BiochemPharmacol.Nov1997;54(9):973-78. | Misra AP, et al. Bioorg Med Chem. Nov 2001;9(11):2763-72. |
| Ali M, et al. Prostaglandins Leukot Med. Apr1987;27(1):9-13. | |



Allergy Research Group®
2300 North Loop Road, Alameda, CA 94502
Phone: 800-545-9960 or 510-263-2000
Fax: 800-688-7426 or 510-263-2100
www.AllergyResearchGroup.com

*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.