

Mycocyclin[®]

6 Mushroom Mycelial Complex



Item # 72530

Available in bottles of 1 fl oz (30 ml)

The Possible Benefits of Mycocyclin[®], a Dietary Supplement

- Provides extracts of six mushrooms used in Chinese medicine for centuries to support the immune system*
- Contains beta-1,3-glucan, which supports white blood cell activity*

Description

Mycocyclin[®] liquid combines extracts of six of the most important immune-supporting, adaptogenic and tonic mushrooms known in traditional medicine and modern science.* They are harvested in the mycelial stage of growth, when the active constituents are most concentrated.* All contain bioflavonoids, essential fatty acids, minerals, vitamins and other beneficial nutrients, and each has its own individual action on the immune system.* The nutritive and health-supporting potential of mushrooms and other fungi have been valued for thousands of years in traditional cultures, especially for their antimicrobial principles.* Their resistance to microbial attack is apparent from their hardiness in dark, moist environments where viruses and bacteria tend to flourish.* The lower fungi (molds) were the first sources of antibiotics, and the higher fungi, the mushrooms, also make potent antimicrobial compounds to protect themselves against pathogens that would otherwise compromise their growth.*

Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*), a shelf fungus, has been known in China as Ling zhi (literally, herb of spiritual potency), prized for its beneficial effects on the heart and lungs and for its value as a tonic.* Reishi is mentioned in the first Chinese herbal, Shen Nung Pen Tsao Ching, where it was called the "holy mushroom" and "mushroom of immortality", as it was thought to promote longevity.* Reishi contains the polysaccharide lentinan (beta-1,3-glucan), which has been researched in Japan and elsewhere as an immune support substance, and it also contains two branched glucans that may participate in its actions.* It is a source of triterpenes such as

ganoderic acid that may play a role in maintaining cholesterol within normal levels, and promoting liver function.* Reishi has been used empirically to enhance sleep, energy, and support digestion and normal immunologic mechanisms.*

Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes*) is prized by gourmets and is cultivated on a large scale in Japan. Human studies have shown that shiitake is consistently beneficial with only transient and minimal adverse effects.* Like reishi, the principal active constituent of shiitake is lentinan. Shiitake also contains a polysaccharide known as KS-2, and a polypentose, Ac2P, both of which are currently under investigation for effects on immune parameters.* It is an interferon inducer and increases the activity of the protective antioxidant enzyme superoxide dismutase (SOD).*

Cordyceps (*Cordyceps sinensis*), also called caterpillar fungus, grows on the bodies of moth larvae. Cordyceps was used as a tonic in ancient China, and came into wide public view in 1993, when a group of previously mediocre Chinese runners proceeded to break nine world records after using a cordyceps-based tonic formula.* Modern research suggests that the mushroom possesses testosterone-like effects, and enhances oxygen uptake by the brain and heart.* Cordyceps also enhances immunity by increasing the activity of helper T-cells and natural killer cells, and by enhancing spleen regeneration.* In experimental and clinical studies Cordyceps supported kidney function and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity.*

*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.

Maitake (*Grifola frondosa*) grows on hardwood stumps in clusters weighing as much as 100 pounds. It provides immune-stimulating polysaccharides (beta-1,6-glucan), similar in nature to lentinan.* Maitake polysaccharides may enhance macrophage and natural killer cell functions, stimulate the release of interleukins and other cytokines, and help protect the immune system from toxic insults.*

Turkey tail (*Coriolus versicolor*), also known as cloud fungus, has been studied in over 400 studies and contains polysaccharides that have significant immune activity.* One of these is polysaccharide Kureha (PSK) or "Krestin", a protein-bound beta-1,4-glucan polysaccharide, with extensive documentation and use in Japan as an immunostimulant.* Another is PSP, a polysaccharide-peptide with immunomodulating activity, due to a high beta-glucan content.* These components have been shown to activate

lymphocytes and natural killer cells, increasing macrophagic phagocytosis.* The mushroom may also have hepatoprotective properties.*

Tremella (*Tremella fuciformis*), also called silver ear, contains large quantities of glucuronoxylomannan, a polysaccharide which may modulate intestinal cholesterol absorption.* Used in traditional Chinese medicine to address heat in the lungs, it is also very rich in vitamin D.* Tremella is thought to support blood glucose within normal levels, support calcium absorption, and to have hepatoprotective properties.*

The constituents of Mycocylin® have been in use for many centuries and are generally well tolerated.* Occasionally an allergic reaction (such as skin rash) will develop which abates on withdrawal. Mycocylin® can have a stimulating effect on the immune system, and transmucosal administration may be somewhat irritating.*

Each dropperful (approx. 30 drops) contains: Fresh mushroom extract 620 mg
Cordyceps (*Cordyceps sinensis*)
Tremella (*Tremella fuciformis*)
Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*)
Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes*)
Maitake (*Grifola frondosa*)
Turkey Tail (*Coriolus versicolor*)
(1:1) in 30% ethanol

Other ingredients: Water.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 dropperful (approx. 30 drops) daily, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Selected Bibliography

Food Reviews International [11]: 1-234, 1995
Cancer Letters [17]: 109, 1982.
Medical Microbiology and Immunology [177]: 235-44, 1988.
Cancer Delection and Prevention Supplement 423-43, 1987.
Japanese Journal of Cancer Research [80]: 95-98, 1989.
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences [173]: 719-26, 1970.
Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology [11]: 55-61, 1989.
Japanese Journal of Cancer Chemotherapy [12]: 366-78, 1985.
Journal of Clinial Biochemistry and Nutrition [6]: 187-193, 1989.
Research Communications in Chemical Pathology and Pharmacology [31]: 177-80, 1981.
Biotherapy [2]: 199-205, 1990.
Abstracts of Chinese Medicines [1]: 309-330, 1987.

Chung Kuo Chung Yao Tsa Chih [17]: 364-6,384, 1992.
Chung Kuo Chung Hsi I Chieh Ho Tsa Chih [12]: 267-9, 1992.
Chinese Medical Journal [104]: 4-8, 1991.
Chung Kuo Chung Hsi I Chieh Ho Tsa Chih [14]: 271-3, 1994.
Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine [5]: 652-654, 1985.
Mushrooms as Health Food, by K Mori; Japan Publications Inc, 1972
Shiitake: The Healing Mushroom, by Kenneth Jones; Healing Arts Press.
Reishi: An Ancient Herb for Modern Times, by Kenneth Jones; Sylvan Press.
Reishi Mushroom: Herb of Spiritual Potency and Medical Wonder, by Terry Willard, PhD, with research by Kenneth Jones.



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.