

MultiBiotic™

Patented multi-species probiotic scientifically formulated to improve gut health



MultiBiotic™ is an evidence-based multi-species probiotic specifically designed to target end-organ function and support gastrointestinal health and maintenance.

MultiBiotic™ is designed to rescue a dysbiotic state associated with antibiotic use, assisting with side effects such as diarrhoea.¹ MultiBiotic™ also assists in managing symptoms of medically diagnosed Irritable Bowel Syndrome, relieving altered bowel habits and gastrointestinal discomfort.² Formulated by Medlab researchers, MultiBiotic™ has undergone murine research and is currently undergoing human research for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

*"Different strains with different characteristics have an enhanced chance of colonisation"*³

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Lactobacillus rhamnosus (Med 26)
Lactobacillus acidophilus (Med 27)
Lactobacillus plantarum (Med 25)
Bifidobacterium animalis ssp. lactis (Med 13)
Bifidobacterium breve (Med 12)
Bifidobacterium bifidum (Med 11)
Streptococcus thermophilus (Med 51)

Each Capsule Contains:

9 billion
3.75 billion
1.575 billion
3 billion
1.75 billion
500 million
1.5 billion

Total 21.075 Billion CFU* (1 capsule)
42.15 Billion CFU* (2 capsules)

*CFU: Colony Forming Units

Excipients: Maltodextrin (potato), silica, magnesium stearate.

DOSAGE GUIDELINES:

Adult Recommended Dose:
Take 1-2 capsule(s) morning and night with water before meals or as directed by your health professional.

AUST L 227562

AVAILABLE IN 30 & 60 CAPSULES

Key Features and Benefits:

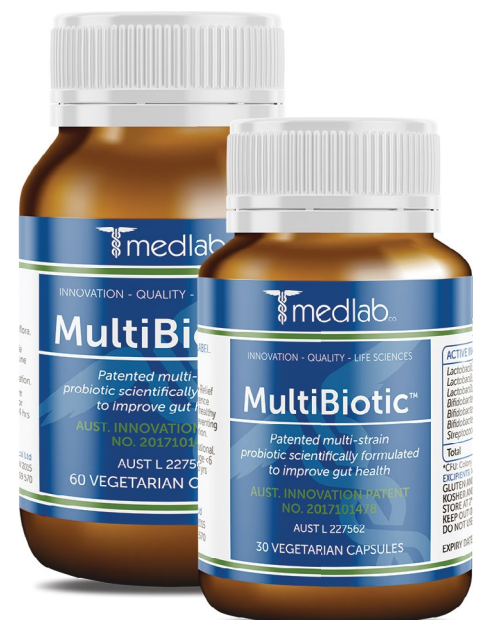
- Helps to restore beneficial gut bacteria³
- Provides relief of abdominal discomfort and diarrhoea⁴
- Supports healthy digestive and immune system function^{5,6}
- May be beneficial in preventing and treating eczema, atopic dermatitis, acne, allergic inflammation^{7,8}

DAIRY &
GLUTEN
FREE

VEGETARIAN
FRIENDLY

SMALL SIZED
CAPSULES

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY



¹Reference: H.M. Timmerman et al (2004). International Journal of Food Microbiology 96, 219–233

OVERARCHING INFLUENCE OF PROBIOTICS ON END-ORGAN PHYSIOLOGY VIA GUT MICROBIOME

GENERA / SPECIES		Lactobacilli										Bifidobacteria					Bacillus bifidus	Streptococcus thermophilus	Saccharomyces boulardii						
		gasseri	casei	helveticus	salivarius	johnsonii	acidophilus	plantarum	paracasei	fermentum	rhamnosus	delbrueckii sp. bulgaricus	reuteri	longum	breve	infantis				animalis sp. lactis	bifidum				
SYSTEM	IMPROVES CONDITION / SYMPTOM*																								
NERVOUS	Anxiety		●	●										●											
	Depression		●																						
RESPIRATORY	Asthma	●									●														
	Allergic rhinitis		●								●			●											
	Antigen-induced cytokines	●	●	●				●									●								
OBESITY	Body weight	●																							
	Total cholesterol		●				●				●	●		●	●							●			
	LDL-cholesterol		●				●				●	●		●	●							●			
	Triglycerides		●				●				●	●		●	●							●			
	Abdominal visceral fat	●																							
	Insulin sensitivity																●								
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE	Inflammatory cytokines		●				●	●				●		●	●	●					●				
	Blood ammonia						●	●	●				●			●					●				
	Liver enzymes						●										●				●				
	Ascitic fluid						●						●						●		●				
GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT	Irritable Bowel Syndrome						●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	- Pain						●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	- Altered Bowel Habits		●				●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	- Bloating						●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	Antibiotic diarrhoea		●				●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
	Infectious diarrhoea	●						●				●		●		●					●				
	Helicobacter pylori						●					●				●					●				
	Pouchitis						●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	Inflammatory Bowel Disease						●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	- Crohn's disease						●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	
- Ulcerative colitis						●	●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	Serum uric acid						●						●										●		
	Blood urea nitrogen						●						●										●		
	Serum P-cresol		●													●								●	
SKIN	UV-induced damage					●																			
	Eczema					●			●			●		●				●							
	Atopic dermatitis				●		●			●	●						●								

*HUMAN CLINICAL STUDIES

1. Vitetta L, Manuel R, Zhou JY, Linnane AW, Coulson S. The overarching influence of the gut microbiome on end-organ function: the role of live probiotic cultures. *Pharmaceuticals* (Basel) 2014;7(9):954-89.
2. Vitetta L, Briskey D, Alford H, Hall S, Coulson S. Probiotics, prebiotics and the gastrointestinal tract in health and disease. *Inflammopharmacology* 2014;22(3):135-54.

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1. Goldenberg JZ, Lytvyn L, Steurich J et al. Probiotics for the prevention of pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015. 22;(12):CD004827. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004827.pub4.
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3. Korpela K, Salonen A, Virta L et al. Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG Intake Modifies Preschool Children's Intestinal Microbiota, Alleviates Penicillin-Associated Changes, and Reduces Antibiotic Use. *PLoS One*. 2016. 25:11(4):e0154012. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0154012.
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5. Vitetta L, Briskey D, Alford H et al. Probiotics, prebiotics and the gastrointestinal tract in health and disease. *Inflammopharmacology*. 2014. 22(3):135-54. DOI: 10.1007/s10787-014-0201-4.
6. Vitaliti G, Pavone P, Guglielmo F, Spataro G, Falsaperla R. The immunomodulatory effect of probiotics beyond atopy: an update. *J Asthma*. 2014. 51(3):320-32. DOI: 10.3109/02770903.2013.862259.
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8. Vitetta L, Manuel R, Zhou JY et al. The Overarching Influence of the Gut Microbiome on End-Organ Function: The Role of Live Probiotic Cultures *Pharmaceuticals* (Basel). 2014. 7(9): 954-989. DOI: 10.3390/ph7090954. PMID: 25244509.

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