

Essentials Multi Ultra

RENÜ

PROGRESSIVE
MEDICINE

Clinical Applications

- Foundational Nutrition*
- Basic Formula for Wellness*
- Supports Antioxidant Activity*
- Supports Detoxification*
- Supports Health in Individuals with Inadequate Nutrient Intake*
- Supports Energy Production and Stress Response*

*Essentials Multi Ultra is a premium multivitamin/mineral formula with metabolically active B vitamins and a bioavailable mineral complex for optimal nutrient utilization. In addition to foundational nutrition, this comprehensive formulation features targeted ingredients to support cellular energy production and promote mental and physical vitality.**

All RENÜ Progressive Medicine Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality Standards

Discussion

Essentials Multi Ultra provides enhanced support for mental and physical energy production and detoxification. The mechanism of action of each of the ingredients unique to Essentials Multi Ultra is described below, followed by a discussion of the multivitamin and mineral components that provide the foundation for all of the Essentials Multi Ultra formulations.

- **N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine** is a derivative of the amino acid L-cysteine, which supports antioxidant activity in the body and enhances production of glutathione, a key component of antioxidant and detoxification enzymes.*^[1]
- **Acetyl-L-Carnitine** is an amino acid derivative that plays an important role in fat and carbohydrate metabolism and energy production by transporting long-chain fatty acids into the mitochondria where beta-oxidation of the fatty acids produces energy in the form of ATP (adenosine-5'-triphosphate).^[2,3]
- **Alpha-Lipoic Acid (ALA)** is water- and fat-soluble and can be found inside and outside the cells, including inside the mitochondria where it functions naturally as a metabolic coenzyme. ALA also neutralizes free radicals, helps regenerate vitamins C and E, increases tissue levels of glutathione, and helps maintain the proper ratio of reduced-to-oxidized coenzyme Q10 in the mitochondria.^[4,5]
- **Milk Thistle Extract** has a broad history of use in promoting liver health. Silymarin is the active constituent in milk thistle. It supports antioxidant activity, neutralizes toxins, and may have hepatoprotective effects. Its actions in the liver include maintaining healthy levels of fat peroxidation and fibrous tissue formation, supporting a healthy immune and inflammatory response, and promoting protein synthesis and normal regeneration of liver tissue.^[6,7]
- **Theacrine** is a purine alkaloid that is similar in chemical structure to caffeine but with different physiological effects, including no habituation potential. Theacrine is a dopamine receptor agonist, and its actions help increase dopamine signaling, which is associated with enhanced mood, heightened mental focus, and increased energy.^[8]
- **Green Tea** leaves contain polyphenols called catechins, of which the most biologically active is epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG). Its studied effects include powerful antioxidant activity that inhibits DNA damage; induction of detoxifying enzymes; support of gene signaling, which helps regulate cellular growth, development, and apoptosis; and a potential role for encouraging healthy gut bacteria.^[9,10]
- **Broccoli Seed Extract** contains a phytochemical called glucoraphanin that is metabolized to the biologically active sulforaphane. These two compounds have been widely studied for their positive effects on antioxidant activity, detoxification, cellular metabolism, and cell-life regulation. It has been suggested that they are the "missing links" that correlate a diet rich in cruciferous vegetables with good health.^[11,12]
- **Resveratrol** is a phenolic plant compound that has antioxidant activity, which protects the body from oxidative damage and provides protective support against the effects of cognitive decline. It is found in varying amounts in grape skin, some berries, plums, herbs, peanuts, and pine trees.^[13,14]
- **Huperzine A (HupA)** affects ion channels, an activity that has been linked to healthy learning and memory. HupA may influence levels of acetylcholine, one of the chemical messengers used to communicate within the nervous system. This effect has been shown to support healthy cognition in animal models and phase IV human clinical trials.^[15,16]
- **Shilajit** is a mineral-rich phytocomplex with many bioactive components, including fulvic acid. It comprises rock humus, rock minerals, and organic substances that have been compressed by layers of rock mixed with marine organisms and microbial metabolites. In traditional Indian ayurvedic and siddha medicine, shilajit is known as a *rasayana* because of its rejuvenating qualities, which include heightening physical performance and easing fatigue. Modern research suggests that shilajit exhibits antioxidant activity, and its humic substances may inhibit heavy metal distribution, metabolism, and absorption.^[17]
- **Bacopa monnieri** is an ayurvedic herb that has reported cognitive processing, cytokine-modulating, and anti-stress effects thought to be mediated through its free-radical scavenging capacity and its protective effect on DNA cleavage.^[18,19]

Continued on next page

*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.

Essentials Multi Ultra—Foundation Formula Discussion Adequate nourishment is the foundation for overall health and wellness, and good nutrition typically translates into a stronger immune system and better health. The human body uses dietary proteins, fats, and carbohydrates, known as macronutrients, to provide the energy (calories) needed to fuel physiological functions. Vitamins and minerals, known as micronutrients, are needed in much smaller quantities. Unlike their macro counterparts, micronutrients don't give you energy, but they do participate in converting food to energy; building and repairing tissues and DNA; manufacturing neurotransmitters, hormones, and other modulators in the body; breaking down and detoxifying xenobiotics and medications; and maintaining growth, reproduction, and health.^[20-22]

According to the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2020-2025* (DGA) and additional data from the USDA and other agencies and organizations, the American diet lacks micronutrients.^[23-25] Mass food production, storage techniques, poor food choices, and nutrient-depleting preparation methods may be contributing to this deficit. Furthermore, the percent daily values (%DV) for micronutrients are based on the minimum amount needed to meet the basic need of a healthy person of a specific age and gender group. The %DV is not always indicative of the amount needed for optimal functioning of all individuals, especially those who are chronically ill.^[22,24,26]

When considering where American diets fall short in nutrients, the DGA shows that low intakes of potassium, dietary fiber, calcium, and vitamin D are a public health concern.^[23] Other nutrients that have notably low intakes or require increased intake subsequent to life stage include vitamins A, B6, B12, C, E, and folate; the minerals magnesium and iron; and choline.^[23,27,28] Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) suggest a pervasive deficiency in A, C, D, E, and zinc—nutrients linked to immune health.^[25] Inadequate intake of most of these nutrients is attributable to an overall unhealthy eating pattern due to low intakes of nutrient-rich foods such as vegetables, fruits, whole grains, and dairy that contain these nutrients.^[23] In cases when food is not enough for an individual to get adequate micronutrients, multivitamin/mineral supplements are recognized as being of value to help fill dietary nutritional shortfalls.^[21,25,26,29-31]

Essentials Multi Ultra is designed to meet the foundational nutrition needs for a variety of protocols and life stages. This formula provides:

A Balanced Profile Vitamins and minerals work cooperatively when present in sufficient amounts. However, imbalances between micronutrients can disrupt this synergistic relationship, possibly leading to instances of competitive intestinal absorption or displacement at the metabolic/cellular level, which can produce relative excesses and insufficiencies. For this reason, Essentials Multi Ultra features a balanced nutrient profile that includes calcium and magnesium, vitamins C and E, bioactive folate, bioactive vitamin B12, B vitamin complex, beta-carotene, and trace elements.*

Bioavailable Nutrient Forms The micronutrients are provided in bioactive forms so that they can be adequately absorbed and utilized. Essentials Multi Ultra contains a full complement of Albion® patented mineral chelates and complexes. Albion is a recognized world leader in mineral amino acid chelate nutrition and manufactures highly bioavailable nutritional mineral forms that are validated by third-party research and clinical studies. Essentials Multi Ultra also contains natural vitamin E, clinically shown to be more bioavailable than synthetic dl-alpha-tocopherol, as well as mixed tocopherols to more closely approximate how much vitamin E an individual might gain when consuming healthful foods.^[32,33] The folate source in Essentials Multi Ultra is methyltetrahydrofolate (5-MTHF)—the most bioactive form of folate^[34]—in the form of Quatrefolic®, which has greater stability, solubility, and bioavailability over calcium salt forms of 5-MTHF. Supplementing with bioactive 5-MTHF facilitates the bypassing of steps in folate metabolism. This may be especially beneficial to individuals with genetic variations in folate metabolism.^[35,36] Vitamins B2, B6, and B12 are provided in metabolically active forms.*

Support for Energy Production and Stress Response Essentials Multi Ultra provides generous levels of B vitamins, which serve as prime coenzymes in glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation and as cofactors in amino acid and lipid metabolism.^[37-39] Sufficient levels of the B vitamins are critical for energy production and cell growth and division, and they have many other essential roles in the body, including support for nervous system function.^[40] The balanced presence of B vitamins is essential to their cooperative functioning and are excellent for individuals with stressful lifestyles.*

Antioxidant Protection Vitamins E and C, selenium, zinc, beta-carotene, and trace elements provide broad-spectrum antioxidant activity.^[41,42] Their combined presence supports their ability to regenerate each other and maintain consistent levels of antioxidant activity both intra- and extracellularly.*

Detoxification Support Xenobiotics, including environmental pollutants and medications, must undergo biotransformation into molecules that can be easily excreted from the body. Detoxification of xenobiotics is a complex process that requires micronutrients, phytonutrients, energy, and adequate antioxidant support for safe and effective completion.^[42-44] There are significant levels of bioavailable riboflavin, niacin, folate, and B12 present in Essentials Multi Ultra to support phase I detoxification. Beta-carotene, vitamin C, tocopherols, selenium, zinc, and manganese are present to support tissues when reactive intermediates are formed between phase I and phase II detoxification.*


Essentials Multi Ultra offers foundational multivitamin and mineral support designed to compensate for dietary nutritional shortfalls and nourish optimal wellness. A select combination of ingredients has been added for enhanced support of mental and physical energy production and for detoxification.*

Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 4 Capsules
Servings Per Container: 30

	Amount Per Serving	%DV		Amount Per Serving	%DV
Vitamin A (75% as natural beta-carotene and 25% as retinyl palmitate)	400 mcg	44%	Molybdenum (as molybdenum glycinate chelate) ²²	8 mcg	18%
Vitamin C (as sodium ascorbate, potassium ascorbate, zinc ascorbate, and calcium ascorbate)	45 mg	50%	Potassium (as potassium glycinate complex ²³ and potassium ascorbate)	17 mg	0%
Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol)	12.5 mcg (500 IU)	63%	Acetyl-L-Carnitine (as acetyl-L-carnitine HCl)	500 mg	**
Vitamin E (as d-alpha tocopheryl succinate)	31 mg	207%	N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine	200 mg	**
Thiamin (as thiamine mononitrate)	3.5 mg	292%	Bacopa Extract (<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>)(whole plant)(8% bacosides)	200 mg	**
Riboflavin (as riboflavin 5-phosphate sodium)	3.5 mg	269%	Alpha-Lipoic Acid	100 mg	**
Niacin (as niacinamide and niacin)	11.5 mg	72%	Shilajit (10.3% Dibenzofuran pyrones (DBPs) & Dibenzofuran pyrone Chromoproteins (BCPs))(50% folic acids with DBP Core Nucleus) ²⁴	100 mg	**
Vitamin B6 (as pyridoxal 5-phosphate)	3.5 mg	206%	Theacrine ²⁵	100 mg	**
Folate (as (6S)-5-methyltetrahydrofolic acid, glucosamine salt ²⁶ and as calcium folinate)	289 mcg DFE	72%	Milk Thistle Extract (<i>Silybum marianum</i>)(seeds)(30% silybins)	90 mg	**
Vitamin B12 (as methylcobalamin)	89 mcg	3,708%	Green Tea Extract	45 mg	**
Biotin	179 mcg	597%	(<i>Camellia sinensis</i>)(leaf)(75% catechins, 45% EGCG)	45 mg	**
Pantothenic Acid (as d-calcium pantothenate)	35 mg	700%	Mixed Tocopherols	25 mg	**
Choline (as choline dihydrogen citrate)	5 mg	2%	Berberine	10 mg	**
Calcium (as di-calcium malate ²⁷ , d-calcium pantothenate, and calcium ascorbate)	17 mg	2%	trans-Resveratrol (from <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)(root)	10 mg	**
Iodine (as potassium iodide)	17 mcg	11%	Inositol	6 mg	**
Magnesium (as d-magnesium malate) ²⁸	65 mg	15%	Glucorphanin (from broccoli extract)(<i>Brassica oleracea italica</i>)(seed) ²⁹	5.2 mg	**
Zinc (as zinc bisglycinate chelate) ³⁰	2 mg	18%	Huperzine A (from <i>Huperzia serrata</i>)(whole plant)	200 mcg	**
Selenium (as selenium glycinate complex) ³¹	17 mcg	31%	Vanadium (as vanadium nicotinate glycinate chelate) ³²	134 mcg	**
Manganese (as manganese bisglycinate chelate) ³³	0.09 mg	4%			
Chromium (as chromium nicotinate glycinate chelate) ³⁴	89 mcg	254%			

Other ingredients: Capsule (hypromellose and water), ascorbyl palmitate, silica, and hydroxypropyl cellulose.

 S1. Quatrefolic® is a registered trademark of Gnosis S.p.A. Produced under U.S. Patent 7,947,662.

 S2. Albion®, DimaCal®, TRAACS® and the Albion Gold Medallion® are registered trademarks of Albion Laboratories, Inc.

S3. PrimaVie® is a registered trademark of Natreon, Inc. and is protected under U.S. Patents 6,969,612 and 6,440,712.

S4. TeaCrine® is a registered trademark and is protected by Patents Pending, Serial No. 61/903,362, under exclusive global distribution by Compound Solutions, Inc.

S5. TrueBroc® is protected by trademarks and patents of Brassica Protection Products LLC. www.brassica.com/tp

References

- Raghu G, Berk M, Campochiaro PA, et al. *Curr Neuropharmacol*. 2021;19(8):1202-1224. doi:10.2174/1570159X19666201230144109
- Virmani A, Binienda Z. *Mol Aspects Med*. 2004;25(5-6):533-549. doi:10.1016/j.mam.2004.06.003
- Carnitine Fact Sheet. National Institutes of Health. Office of Dietary Supplements. Updated March 29, 2021. Accessed December 14, 2021. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Carnitine-HealthProfessional/>
- Packer L, Tritschler HJ, Wessel K. *Free Radic Biol Med*. 1997;22(1-2):359-378. doi:10.1016/s0891-5849(96)00269-9
- Liu J. *Neurochem Res*. 2008;33(1):194-203. doi:10.1007/s11064-007-9403-0
- Milk Thistle Fruit. American Botanical Council. Accessed December 13, 2021. <http://cms.vherbalgram.org/expandedE/MilkThistlefruit.html>
- Soleimani V, Delghandi PS, Moallem SA, et al. *Phytother Res*. 2019;33(6):1627-1638. doi:10.1002/ptr.6361
- Taylor L, Mumford P, Roberts M, et al. *J Int Soc Sports Nutr*. 2016;13:2. doi:10.1186/s12970-016-0113-3
- Saeed M, Naveed M, Arif M, et al. *Biomed Pharmacother*. 2017;95:1260-1275. doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2017.09.024
- Green tea. *Altern Med Rev*. 2000;5(4):372-375.
- Keum YS. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 2011;1229:184-189. doi:10.1111/j.1749-6632.2011.06092.x
- Fahay JW, Talalay P. *Food Chem Toxicol*. 1999;37(9-10):973-979. doi:10.1016/s0278-6915(99)00082-4
- Kennedy DO, Wightman EL, Reay JL, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2010;91(6):1590-1597. doi:10.3945/ajcn.2009.28641
- Cicero AFG, Ruscica M, Banach M. *Arch Med Sci*. 2019;15(4):936-943. doi:10.5114/aoms.2019.85463
- Wang R, Yan H, Tang XC. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*. 2006;27(1):1-26. doi:10.1111/j.1745-7254.2006.00255.x
- Damar U, Gersner R, Johnstone JT, et al. *Med Hypotheses*. 2017;99:57-62. doi:10.1016/j.mehy.2016.12.006
- Carrasco-Gallardo C, Guzmán L, Maccioni RB. *Int J Alzheimers Dis*. 2012;2012:674142. doi:10.1155/2012/674142
- Russo A, Izzo AA, Borrelli F, et al. *Phytother Res*. 2003;17(8):870-875. doi:10.1002/ptr.1061
- Kongkeaw C, Dilkothornsakul P, Thanarangsarit P, et al. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2014;151(1):528-535. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2013.11.008
- Ames BN. *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 2004;423(1):227-234. doi:10.1016/j.abb.2003.11.002
- Block G, Jensen CD, Norkus EP, et al. *Nutr J*. 2007;6:30. doi:10.1186/1475-2891-6-30
- Fletcher RH, Fairfield KM. *JAMA*. 2002;287(23):3127-3129. doi:10.1001/jama.287.23.3127
- U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025*. 9th ed. December 2020. https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/Dietary_Guidelines_for_Americans_2020-2025.pdf
- Blumberg JB, Bailey RL, Sesso HD, et al. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(2):248. doi:10.3390/nu10020248
- Reider CA, Chung RY, Devarshi PP, et al. *Nutrients*. 2020;12(6):1735. doi:10.3390/nu12061735
- Multivitamin/Mineral Supplements Fact Sheet. National Institutes of Health. Updated October 12, 2021. Accessed November 29, 2021. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/MVMS-HealthProfessional/?print=1>
- Bird JK, Murphy RA, Ciappio ED, et al. *Nutrients*. 2017;9(7):655. doi:10.3390/nu9070655
- Multivitamin/Mineral (MVM) Inclusion in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Council for Responsible Nutrition; 2017. Accessed December 6, 2021. <https://www.crnusa.org/multivitamin-mineral-mvm-inclusion-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
- Blumberg JB, Frei BB, Fulgoni VL, et al. *Nutrients*. 2017;9(8):849. doi:10.3390/nu9080849
- Blumberg JB, Cena H, Barr SI, et al. *Clin Ther*. 2018;40(4):640-657. doi:10.1016/j.clinthera.2018.02.014
- Marra MV, Bailey RL. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2018;118(11):2162-2173. doi:10.1016/j.jand.2018.07.022
- Kiyose C, Muramatsu R, Kameyama Y, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1997;65(3):785-789. doi:10.1093/ajcn/65.3.785
- Burton GW, Traber MG, Acuff RV, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 1998;67(4):669-684. doi:10.1093/ajcn/67.4.669
- Venn BJ, Green TJ, Moser R, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2003;77(3):658-662. doi:10.1093/ajcn/77.3.658
- Prinz-Langenohl R, Brämswig S, Tobolski O, et al. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2009;158(8):2014-2021. doi:10.1111/j.1476-5381.2009.00492.x
- Lamers Y, Prinz-Langenohl R, Brämswig S, et al. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2006;84(1):156-161. doi:10.1093/ajcn/84.1.156
- Calderón-Ospina CA, Nava-Mesa MO. *CNS Neurosci Ther*. 2020;26(1):5-13. doi:10.1111/cns.13207
- Kennedy DO. *Nutrients*. 2016;8(2):68. doi:10.3390/nu8020068
- Depeint F, Bruce WR, Shangari N, et al. *Chem Biol Interact*. 2006;163(1-2):94-112. doi:10.1016/j.cbi.2006.04.014
- B Vitamins. National Library of Medicine. MedlinePlus. Last reviewed September 23, 2021. Accessed December 2, 2021. <https://medlineplus.gov/bvitamins.html>
- Jayed A, Rashidy-Pour A, Parohan M, et al. *Adv Nutr*. 2018;1;9(6):701-716. doi:10.1093/advances/nmy040
- Doyle ME, Pariza MW. In: Kotsolis FN, Mackey MA, eds. *Nutritional Toxicology*. 2nd ed. Taylor & Francis; 2002:1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781420025088>
- Liska DJ. *Altern Med Rev*. 1998;3(3):187-98.
- Hodges RE, Minich DM. *J Nutr Metab*. 2015;2015:760689. doi:10.1155/2015/760689

***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.**