

P3: LYSINE

DISTRIBUTED BY:
Peak Performance & Prevention
317 4th ST NW
Puyallup, WA 98371
425-441-3330

P3: LYSINE

PEAK PERFORMANCE
& PREVENTION

Clinical Applications

- Provides an Essential Amino Acid*
- Provides Balance to a High Intake of Arginine*
- Supports Synthesis of Collagen*
- Supports Healthy Growth and Protein Synthesis*

*P3: Lysine is an amino acid that is essential to human physiology. Lysine is vital for normal growth and for the manufacture of collagen, a substance important for healthy skin, bones, tendons, and cartilage. Supplemental lysine may be appropriate for individuals on a high-arginine diet.**

All Peak Performance & Prevention Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality Standards

Discussion

An “Essential” Amino Acid Lysine, known chemically as 2,6-diaminohexanoic acid, is one of nine essential amino acids. Concentrated in muscle tissue, lysine is the amino acid that the body most highly conserves. An amino acid is a building block of protein and is considered “essential” when the body cannot manufacture it in sufficient quantities. Plants and bacteria can synthesize lysine from aspartic acid, but humans must meet their need for lysine by obtaining it directly from food and/or dietary supplementation. P3: Lysine is the primary limiting amino acid for protein synthesis for those who consume a cereal-based diet.*

Daily Requirement The adult recommendation for lysine intake varies according to the organization citing it. For example, the World Health Organization estimates the adult daily intake requirement to be 30 mg/kg body weight/day, while the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates the requirement to be only 12 mg/kg/day. Doses for short-term use range between 3000-9000 mg/day, while the general maintenance dose tends to be closer to 1000 mg per day. Additional lysine, above maintenance needs, is believed to support healthy growth in children.^[1-4] Lysine requirements may change under specific physiological circumstances as well. For example, a University of Toronto study suggested that women have an increased need for lysine during the luteal phase of their menstrual cycle due to increased protein catabolism.^{*[5]}

The need for lysine is mostly satisfied by an average US adult diet, which consists of 6-10 g of lysine per day. However, athletes and non-legume-consuming vegans may require more lysine. Signs of insufficient dietary intake of lysine include low energy, agitation, poor sense of balance, nausea, poor appetite, slow growth, and bloodshot eyes.*

The Importance of Lysine in Health As a building block of protein, lysine is obviously important in the growth and repair of tissue. In addition, it is essential to the body’s synthesis of carnitine, a nutrient the body uses to convert fatty acids into energy and to maintain a healthy cholesterol level. Lysine also must be available for the synthesis of collagen, a substance needed for healthy bones and connective tissue, such as skin, tendons, and cartilage. Lysine enhances calcium absorption and the incorporation of calcium into the bone matrix. It also supports renal conservation of calcium by reducing urinary loss of this mineral.^[6] In the presence of higher amounts of diet- or supplement-derived arginine in the bloodstream, additional lysine may be needed to provide balance between these two amino acids.*

Lysine and the Brain Once lysine is absorbed, a basic amino acid carrier, possibly the cationic amino acid transporter-1 (CAT-1), escorts it across the blood-brain barrier. The amino acid arginine competes with lysine for transport across the blood-brain barrier. The amount of each amino acid that actually enters the brain depends upon the relative concentration of each amino acid present. The dietary ratio of lysine to arginine is important because, unlike arginine, lysine is not synthesized by the central nervous system. It has been suggested that the relative concentration of lysine to arginine in the brain may be a factor that influences brain wellness.^{*[7]}

A Glance at Some Research A study in tissue culture demonstrated that the addition of lysine antagonized the viral growth-supporting nature of arginine.^[7] There is current interest in the possible benefit of lysine supplementation to support healthy cognition during the aging process.^[8] The lysine transporter could possibly decline with age, and dietary lysine intake (i.e., from meat) tends to decline with age. A three-month, randomized, double-blind, Syrian population-based study (n=93) demonstrated the negative mental health impact of consuming mostly incomplete-protein wheat as a dietary staple. As it is in most cereal grains, including wheat, lysine is the limiting amino acid. When the cereals were fortified with lysine, cortisol levels could be maintained within the normal range.^{*[9]}

***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.**

Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 2 Capsules
Servings Per Container: 45

	Amount Per Serving	%Daily Value
L-Lysine (as L-lysine HCl)	1 g	**

** Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: HPMC (capsule), medium-chain triglyceride oil, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, and silica.

Directions

Preferably on an empty stomach, take one to two capsules three times a day, or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

Consult your healthcare practitioner prior to use. Individuals taking medication should discuss potential interactions with their healthcare practitioner. Do not use if tamper seal is damaged.

References

1. Rose WC. The amino acid requirements of adult man. *Nutr Abstr Rev Ser Hum Exp.* 1957 Jul;27(3):631-47. [PMID: 13465065]
2. Kurpad AV, Raj T, El-Khoury A, et al. Lysine requirements of healthy adult Indian subjects, measured by an indicator amino acid balance technique. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 2001 May;73(5):900-7. [PMID:11333843]
3. Elango R, Humayun MA, Ball RO, et al. Lysine requirement of healthy school-age children determined by the indicator amino acid oxidation method. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 2007 Aug;86(2):360-5. [PMID: 17684206]
4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Energy and Protein Requirements: Report of a Joint FAO/WHO/UNU Expert Consultation. www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/AA040E/AA040E05.htm#ch5.6. Accessed May 31, 2012.
5. Kriengsinyos W, Wykes LJ, Goonewardene LA, et al. Phase of menstrual cycle affects lysine requirement in healthy women. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab.* 2004 Sep;287(3):E489-96. [PMID: 15308475]
6. Fürst P. Dietary L-lysine supplementation: a promising nutritional tool in the prophylaxis and treatment of osteoporosis. *Nutrition.* 1993 Jan-Feb;9(1):71-2. [PMID: 8467115]
7. Griffith RS, DeLong DC, Nelson JD. Relation of arginine-lysine antagonism to herpes simplex growth in tissue culture. *Chemotherapy.* 1981;27(3):209-13. [PMID: 6262023]
8. Rubey RN. Could lysine supplementation prevent Alzheimer's dementia? A novel hypothesis. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat.* 2010 Oct 27;6:707-10. [PMID: 21127688]
9. Smriga M, Ghosh S, Mouneimne Y, et al. Lysine fortification reduces anxiety and lessens stress in family members in economically weak communities in Northwest Syria. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* 2004 Jun 1;101(22):8285-8. [PMID: 15159538]

Does Not Contain

Wheat, gluten, corn, yeast, soy, animal or dairy products, fish, shellfish, peanuts, tree nuts, egg, ingredients derived from genetically modified organisms (GMOs), artificial colors, artificial sweeteners, or artificial preservatives.

***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.**

DISTRIBUTED BY:
Peak Performance & Prevention
317 4th ST NW
Puyallup, WA 98371
425-441-3330

DRS-254
REV. 05/05/22