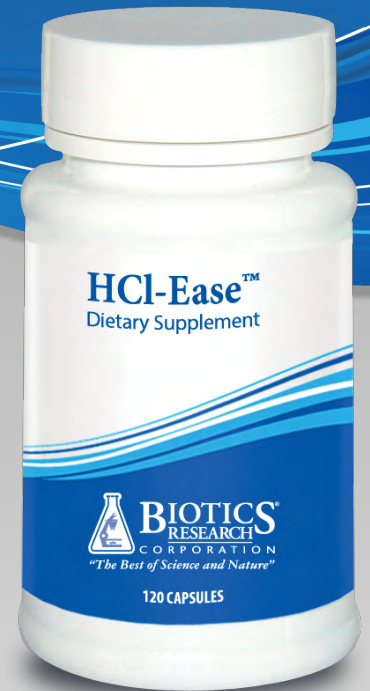


HCl-Ease™



Extinguish the flame



HCl-Ease™
provides highly
effective, targeted
nutritional
support for
gastroesophageal
health.

The lower esophageal sphincter (LES) is a ring of muscle at the entrance to the stomach. When functioning normally, the LES closes as soon as food passes through it. With improper closure, stomach acid may move up into the esophagus, potentially resulting in significant discomfort, and even tissue damage.



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These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

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To place your order or for
additional information
please contact us:

(800) 231-5777

HCl-Ease™

Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*), a member of the Rosaceae family, supplies flavonoids, phenoglycosides and essential oil ⁽¹⁾. It also provides tannins and salicin, a plant salicylate ^(2,3). It possesses strong astringent properties ⁽⁴⁾, and has been shown to promote the excretion of uric acid.

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), a member of the Mallow family, supplies an abundant amount of pectin and mucilage ⁽⁵⁾, and possesses strong antioxidant activity ⁽⁶⁾. As a mucilaginous nutrient, it provides significant support to mucous membranes. Interestingly, it has been shown to inhibit the adhesion of *H. pylori* to gastric epithelial cells ^(7,8).

Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) contains aucubin, an iridoid glycoside. It has historically been used orally for hoarseness and irritation of the throat, as it supports mucous membrane integrity ⁽⁹⁾.

Marshmallow (*Althaea officinalis*) has been documented to support pharyngeal mucosa health ⁽¹⁰⁾. It has been acknowledged that Marshmallow polysaccharides provide significant antitussive activity ^(11,12).

Asian plantain (*Plantago asiatica*) extract is provided to supply mucilage, iridoid glycoside (including aucubin) and catapol. Oral use has been documented to support oral and pharyngeal mucosa health ⁽¹³⁾.

Pepsin is provided as digestive support. A powerful proteolytic enzyme, pepsin is most active in at a normal gastric pH of 1.5-2.5, where it participates in the partial degradation of proteins into peptides for absorption or further degradation in the small intestine by pancreatic enzymes.

Supplement Facts

Serving size: 2 capsules

Servings per container: 60

	Amount Per Serving
Proprietary Blend	820 mg
Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>)(herb)(extract)*, Okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>)(fruit)*, Eyebright (<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>)(herb)(extract)*, Marshmallow (<i>Althaea officinalis</i>)(root)(extract)*, Asian plantain (<i>Plantago asiatica</i>)(extract)*; Pepsin*	

* Daily Value not established

Other ingredients: Capsule shell (gelatin and water) and cellulose.

This product is gluten and dairy free.

RECOMMENDATION: Two (2) capsules two (2) times each day as a dietary supplement or as directed by a healthcare professional.

WARNING: Not recommended for those with salicylate intolerance.

Caution: Do not take this product if you are pregnant or lactating.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Store in a cool, dry area.
Sealed with an imprinted safety seal for your protection.
Product # 1235 Rev. 02/14

(1) Blumenthal M, Busse WR, Goldberg A, Gruenwald J, Hall T, Riggins CW, Rister RS. The Complete German Commission E Monographs. Therapeutic Guide to Herbal Medicines. Am Botanical Council. Austin, TX 1998 p. 169.

(2) Schulz V, Hansel R, Tyler VE. Rational Phytotherapy: A Physician's Guide to Herbal Medicine. Terry C. Telger, transl. 3rd ed. Berlin, GER: Springer, 1998.

(3) McGuffin M, Hobbs C, Upton R, Goldberg A, eds. American Herbal Products Association's Botanical Safety Handbook. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, LLC 1997.

(4) Newall CA, Anderson LA, Philpson JD. Herbal Medicine: A Guide for Healthcare Professionals. London, UK: The Pharmaceutical Press, 1996.

(5) <http://www.rxlist.com/meadowsweet-page3/supplements.htm>

(6) <http://www.stuartxchange.org/Okra.html>

(7) <http://www.medicalhealthguide.com/herb/okra.htm>

(8) Lengsfeld C, Titgemeyer F, Faller G, Hensel A. Glycosylated compounds from okra inhibit adhesion of *Helicobacter pylori* to human gastric mucosa. J Agric Food Chem. 2004 Mar 24 52(6):1495-503.

(9) <http://www.naturalstandard.com/databases/herbssupplements/eyebright.asp?#undefined>

(10) <http://naturaldatabase.therapeuticresearch.com/nd/Search.aspx?cs=&s=ND&pt=100&id=109&ds=>

(11) <http://www.botanical.com/botanical/mgmh/m/mallow07.html>

(12) Blumenthal M, Busse WR, Goldberg A, Gruenwald J, Hall T, Riggins CW, Rister RS. The Complete German Commission E Monographs. Therapeutic Guide to Herbal Medicines. Am Botanical Council. Austin, TX 1998. p. 167.

(13) Sutovska M, Nosalova G, Franova S, et al. The antitussive activity of polysaccharides from *Althaea officinalis* L., var. *Robusta*, *Arctium lappa* L., var. *Herkules*, and *Prunus persica* L. Batsch. Bratisl Lek Listy. 2007 108(2):93-9.

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Utilizing "The Best of Science and Nature"
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