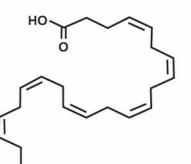


ALGAVIETM DHA ODOURLESS ALGAL POWER

- COGNITIVE FUNCTION
- CARDIOVASCULAR SUPPORT
- **VISUAL HEALTH**
 - MUSCLE HEALTH







Water Dispersible



AlgaVie™ **DHA**

Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) is a long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid, commonly present in marine & algal oils. A key component of all cell membranes, DHA is particularly abundant in the grey matter of the brain & in the outer rod segments of the retina^{1,2}. This essential fatty acid contributes to approximately 97% & 93% of the total omega-3 PUFA (Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids) in these organs, respectively².

Bio-gen Extracts manufactures high-quality, odourless Algal DHA 20% powder from *Schizochytrium sp.* using a distinctive manufacturing process. This cost-effective & water-dispersible powder is suitable for various convenient applications like powder drink mixes, infant formula, gummies, bars, snacks & bakery, ideal for today's demanding consumers.

Nutra

These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.



Clean Label

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Unlike the photosynthetic cells in algae & higher plants, mammalian cells lack the specific enzymes (elongase & desaturase enzymes) required for the de novo synthesis of short-chain omega-3 fatty acid, alpha-linolenic acid (ALA), the precursor for all omega-3 fatty acid synthesis. Hence endogenous synthesis of DHA from ALA in humans is much lower & more limited, necessitating a dietary supplementation of this essential fatty acid^{3,4}.

DHA plays a crucial role in the structure & function of cell membranes, maintaining cell membrane fluidity & flexibility. It is essential throughout all life stages from infant health to cardiovascular health, cognitive function & visual health in adults⁵.

> Doses of 250 mg to 1000 mg have been used in several studies.

Supplemental intakes of DHA alone up to about 1g/day do not raise safety concerns for the general population⁶.

COGNITIVE FUNCTION

Recommended

Daily Intake:

250-500 mg/day⁶

Cortical activation was observed with a daily DHA supplementation of 400 mg & 1200 mg for 8 weeks in 33 healthy boys aged 8-10 years⁷.

A significant reduction in depression in the HAM-D score was seen in 28 subjects with mild to moderate major depressive disorder (MDD) with 8-week supplementation of low doses of DHA of 260 mg & 520 mg per day⁸.

A multicentre study on 485 healthy subjects aged \geq 55 with age-related cognitive decline, showed improved learning & memory function with supplementation of 900 mg of DHA daily for 24 weeks⁹.

CARDIOVASCULAR SUPPORT 🦉



A vital study in 25,871 participants aged 50 years & older, monitored for an average of 5.3 years, lowered the risk of heart attack by 28%, the risk of fatal heart attack by 50% & reduced the rate of angioplasty procedures by 22% with a daily intervention of 380 mg of DHA & 460 mg of EPA along with Vitamin D3¹⁰.

A study in 121 healthy subjects with 600mg per day of DHA supplementation for 6 weeks reduced postprandial TG & had divergent effects on cardiovascular risk markers¹¹.

A daily supplementation of 700 mg of DHA for 3 months in 38 healthy subjects aged 40-65 showed a reduction in diastolic blood pressure¹².

COGNITIVE FUNCTION CARDIOVASCULAR SUPPORT VISUAL HEALTH MUSCLE HEALTH

Bio-g

ESTIN

COGNITION

VISUAL HEALTH 👁

Subjective symptoms of dry eye disorders (DEDs) significantly improved along with a reduction of DED biomarkers like IL-1 β & IL-6 in tears of 66 patients with mild to moderate DEDs with 350 mg of DHA in combination with antioxidants & 42.5 mg EPA when taken twice a day for 3 months¹³.

Neuroprotective effects on corneal nerves were observed with daily supplementation of 500 mg of DHA & 1000 mg of EPA for 3 months in a study involving 12 participants¹⁴.

MUSCLE HEALTH 🌛

8-week supplementation of 260 mg of DHA & 600 mg of EPA per day in 24 healthy men before exercise attenuated the reduction of muscle strength, reduced muscle soreness, limited range of motion & improved the symptoms associated with muscle damage¹⁵.

Krouss-Etschmonn Susanne et.dl. The American Jodinui of Clinical Mathematics Pages 122-1400 Food Steinere & Nutrition 9(1) Brodbury J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbury J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbury J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbury J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary D, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):529-54 Grodbary J, Nutrients 2011;3(5):224-228 Smith et.al, Nutr Neurosci, 2018;21(3):224-228 Yurko-Mauro K et.dl. Alkehimers Dement. 2010;6(6):456-64 Manson JE et.d. J, Steroid Biochem Mol Biol, 2020; 198:105522 Asztalos J, Isrovica JL, Im ketaba/2016/07.010 Theobald Hannah E, et.al, The Journal of Nutrition, 2006;137(4):973-978 Pinazo-Durán MD et.al. Clin hterv Anjing, 2013; 8:139-48 Chinnery R, Holly et.al. opo 2017; 10:1111.12365 Tsuchiya Y et.al. Eur J Appl Physiol. 2016;116(6):1179-88 . Krauss-Etschmann Susanne et.al. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Volume 85, Issue 5, 2007,

References



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RESEARCH