

Albaplex®

0900 & 0925

Please Copy for Your Patients

Albaplex Contains Animal Tissues, Phytochemicals, Vitamins, and Minerals to Support Proper Kidney, Cardiovascular, and Cellular Function

Various nutrients from plants, such as alfalfa, peas, and carrots, combine with numerous vitamins and minerals from animal tissues to synergistically promote proper cardiovascular, cellular, and kidney function. Albaplex employs the use of Protomorphogen™ extracts, such as bovine kidney PMG™ extract and bovine liver PMG™ extract, which provide concentrated nutrients and encourage the corresponding human organs to maintain themselves. The combination of plants and animal tissues in Albaplex work together to promote healthy kidney and cardiovascular function. Ingredients like the carrot contain important antioxidants and neurotransmitters that stimulate the immune system and promote healthy cellular function. The antioxidants in Albaplex protect the body from free radicals that cause oxidation of tissues.†

How Albaplex Keeps You Healthy

Promotes cardiovascular health

Albaplex contains peas, which provide unsaturated fatty acids and folic acid. Albaplex also contains numerous other vitamins, including vitamins E and C and niacin, that work together to support cardiovascular health.†

Maintains healthy cellular function

Vitamin B₆ in Albaplex helps to synthesize nucleic acids RNA and DNA—the molecules that carry genetic instructions for normal cellular growth and reproduction. In a study of vegetable protein products, peas were associated with a protective relationship from certain diseases. Animal models also show that peas help stimulate immune response through interaction with T-lymphocytes. The plant ingredients in Albaplex provide high beta carotene content, which is recognized for its powerful antioxidant activity and other important cellular functions.†

Supports kidney function

Albaplex provides vitamin B₆ to help maintain the delicate water balance throughout the entire body. Vitamin B₆ has been successfully administered as a natural diuretic to help relieve water retention. Vitamin B₆ also helps maintain an appropriate and consistent sodium and potassium balance. The kidneys play a major role in regulating extracellular potassium. A deficiency in extracellular potassium results in impaired urine concentration and an increase in acid in the urine. Albaplex combines vitamins, minerals, and animal tissues to support proper kidney function.†



Introduced in:

1959

Content:

40 Capsules - 0900

150 Capsules - 0925

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 2 capsules
Servings per Container: 20 or 75

		%DV
Calories	4	
Vitamin A	2,160 IU	45%
Vitamin C	12 mg	20%
Niacin	10 mg	50%
Vitamin B ₆	2 mg	100%

Albaplex® 0900 & 0925



800-558-8740 • www.standardprocess.com

† These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

Albaplex[®]

What Makes Albaplex Unique

Unique Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Promote healthy kidney function
- Extracts from bovine tissues provide nutrients and support to the corresponding tissues in humans
- Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Contains Protomorphogen[™] extracts

- Standard Process' unique manufacturing method of deriving tissue cell determinants from animal glands and organs
- Help provide cellular support and rehabilitation in corresponding human tissues
- Important antigenic properties of nucleoprotein-mineral determinants, the foundation of the product†

Certified Organic Farming

A healthy ecosystem is created by using organic farming techniques, such as rotating crops, fertilizing the soil with nutrient-rich cover crops and by-products from our processing, practicing strict weed control standards, and continually monitoring the health of our plants

- Assures the soil is laden with minerals and nutrients
- Ensures plants are nutritionally complete and free from synthetic pesticides

Unique Processing

Upon harvesting, nutrient-rich plants are immediately washed and promptly processed

- Preserves nutritional integrity

Exclusive low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

- The nutrients in Albaplex are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories constantly conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

- Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

- Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Whole Food Philosophy

Dr. Lee challenged common scientific beliefs by choosing a holistic approach of providing nutrients through whole foods. His goal was to provide nutrients as they are found in nature—in a whole food state where he believed their natural potency and efficacy would be realized. Dr. Lee believed that when nutrients remain intact and are not split from their natural associated synergists—known and unknown—bioactivity is markedly enhanced over synthetic nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to a synthetic or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Two capsules supply 100 mg kidney bean extract, 60 mg bovine liver PMG[™] extract, 35 mg bovine kidney PMG[™] extract, and 20 mg bovine thymus Cytosol[™] extract.

Proprietary Blend: *Choline bitartrate, dried kidney (bean) juice, oat flour, betaine hydrochloride, bovine liver PMG[™] extract, carrot (root), Tillandsia usenoides, inositol, calcium glycerophosphate, bovine adrenal, bovine kidney PMG[™] extract, nutritional yeast, bovine thymus Cytosol[™] extract, soy (bean), dried pea (vine) juice, bovine liver, dried buckwheat (leaf) juice, buckwheat (seed), dried alfalfa juice, mushroom, bovine bone, bovine kidney, defatted wheat (germ), dried beet (leaf) juice, veal bone, enzymatically processed Tillandsia usenoides and beet (root), peanut (bran), mixed tocopherols (soy), and soybean lecithin.*

Other Ingredients: *Gelatin, potassium bicarbonate, water, calcium stearate, niacinamide, ascorbic acid, colors, pyridoxine hydrochloride, and vitamin A palmitate.*

Suggested Use: *Two capsules per meal, or as directed.*

Sold to health care professionals.

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Albaplex[®].

Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby: 1108-1109, 1303, 1366.
Berdanier C.D. 1995. *Advanced Nutrition Micronutrients*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 22-37, 94-99.
Carrots - General Introduction. Purdue University, Horticulture 410. Online. 7 Feb 2000.
Coffee C.J. 1998. *Metabolism*. 1st ed. Madison, CT: Fence Creek Publishing: 69.
Duke J. *Phytochemical and Ethnobotanical Database, USDA - ARS - NGR*. Beltsville, MD: Beltsville Agricultural Research Center: Online. 8 Feb 2000.
Goodlad J.S., Mathers J.C. 1990. Large bowel fermentation in rats given diets containing raw peas (*Pisum sativum*). *Br J Nutr* 64(2): 569-587.
Guedon C., et al. 1996. Does chronic supplementation of the diet with dietary fiber extracted from pea or carrot affect colonic motility in man? *Br J Nutr* 76: 51-61.
Kaplan R. 1996. Carrot addiction. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 30(5): 698-700.
Key T.J., et al. 1997. A case-control study of diet and prostate cancer. *Br J Cancer* 76(5): 678-687.
Kirschmann J.D. 1979. *Nutrition Almanac*. Revised ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
Kune G.A., et al. 1992. Diet, alcohol, smoking, serum beta-carotene, and vitamin A in male nonmelanocytic skin cancer patients and controls. *Nutr Cancer* 18(3): 237-244.

Martinez J.A., et al. 1995. Growth, hormonal status and protein turnover in rats fed on a diet containing peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) as the source of protein. *Plant Foods Hum Nutr* 47(3): 211-220.
Russell P., Tver D.F. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold: 425-426.
Sardesai V.M. 1998. *Introduction to Clinical Nutrition*. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker, Inc: 220-229.
Scheider W.L. 1983. *Nutrition, Basic Concepts and Applications*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company: 14, 182, 188, 198-200, 205, 207-209, 232, 265, 280, 308-309, 327, 330.
Schuchert W. Carrot (*Daucus carota* L.). www.mpiz-koeln.mpg.de. Online. 9 Feb 2000.
Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger: 292-310, 370-381.
Shoff S.M., et al. 1998. Usual consumption of plant foods containing phytoestrogens and sex hormone levels in postmenopausal women in Wisconsin. *Nutr Cancer* 30(3): 207-212.
Smith W., et al. 1999. Carrots, carotene and seeing in the dark. *Aust N Z J Ophthalmol* 27(3-4): 200-203.
Wang Y.H., McIntosh G.H. 1996. Extrusion and boiling improve rat body weight gain and plasma cholesterol lowering ability of peas and chickpeas. *J Nutr* 126(12): 3054-3062.
West-Suitor C.J., Forbes-Crowley M. 1984. *Nutrition, Principles and Application in Health Promotion*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company: 42-43.
Wilson E.D., Fisher K.H., Fuqua M.E. 1965. *Principles of Nutrition*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc: 290-294.