



Clinical Applications

- Maintain Healthy Intestinal Microecology
- Support Balance of Healthy Flora During/ Post-Antibiotic Therapy
- Support the Natural Immune Response
- Support Bowel Regularity
- Improve Lactose Tolerance

Max Defense™ is a dairy-free, vegetarian, gluten-free, four-strain probiotic totaling 100 billion CFU per vegetable capsule. Each strain has proven safety, acid and bile resistance, adherence to the human intestinal mucosa, and resiliency to survive and remain active in the gastrointestinal tract. Clinically proven health benefits include improvement of natural and acquired immune response and enhancement of the gastrointestinal environment.

All New Medicine Foundation® Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP quality Standards

Discussion

HOWARU™ Biff (Bifidobacterium lactis HN019): Discovered in 1899, bifidobacteria play a key role in the human microflora throughout life. Internationally-renowned researchers have identified Bifidobacterium lactis HN019 as having the best probiotic potential of more than 2,000 strains based upon its resistance to bile and acidity in vitro. Further, medical and scientific experts are confident that Bifidobacterium lactis HN019 is safe for humans and does not contribute to antibiotic resistance. This strain has been shown to adhere in high numbers to cultured intestinal epithelial cells, enabling it to better modulate immunity. Also demonstrated for this specific strain are G.I. tract survival and possible support for the preservation or restoration of healthy intestinal microbiota. International studies involving middle-aged to elderly people revealed that Bifidobacterium lactis HN019 increases cytotoxic activity of NK cells and phagocytic activity of peripheral blood mononucleocytes and does not cause inflammation. In a year-long, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (n=600), children (aged 1-3) receiving this strain along with galacto-oligosaccharides showed improved immunity, iron status, and growth.

Lactobacillus acidophilus (L. acidophilus La-14): This common inhabitant of the human mouth, intestinal tract, and vagina has diverse health benefits. Phenotypic and genotypic methods have confirmed the strain present among six subspecies to be type a1 L. acidophilus, a strain of human origin that is deposited in the American Type Culture Collection as SD5212. In vitro studies indicate that L. acidophilus La-14 has excellent adhesion to human epithelial cell lines (HT-29), limiting the ability of enteric pathogens to colonize. This vancomycin-sensitive strain has shown inhibition of common bacterial strains in vitro, and re-establishment of the population of lactobacillus and bifidobacterium in the intestinal tracts of mice after antibiotic therapy. L. acidophilus La-14 has been demonstrated to support specific immunity in humans, shifting the immune system to the Th1 response (induced IL-12 and moderately induced TNF- α in vitro). It degrades oxalate 100%.

Lactobacillus plantarum (Lactobacillus plantarum Lp-115): Isolated from plant material, this safe strain, deposited in the American Type Culture Collection as SD5209, is abundantly present in lactic acid-fermented foods such as olives and sauerkraut. In vitro studies have shown that L. plantarum Lp-115 is extremely resistant to low pH conditions, survives the presence of bile at duodenal concentrations, and has excellent adhesion to epithelial cell lines. In vitro, this strain degraded oxalates 40% and either inhibited adhesion or displaced a variety of common pathogens. These studies support the notion that the strain shifts the immune response to the Th 1 type. In animal models, L. plantarum Lp-115 reduced gut inflammation. Human studies indicated stimulation of specific immunity (IgG). This strain, like the other strains present, does not appear to contribute to antibiotic resistance.

Bifidobacterium longum (Bifidobacterium longum B1-05): Originally isolated from an unknown source, this strain, well accepted as safe for human consumption, has been deposited in the American Culture Collection as SD5206. B.longum B1-05 is resistant to low pH and bile salts and is well suited to the intestinal environment. It is sensitive to vancomycin and no case of antibiotic resistance transfer has ever been reported.



Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 1 Capsule
Servings Per Container: 30

	Amount Per Serving	%Daily Value
HOWARU Biff (<i>Bifidobacterium lactis</i> HN019)	50 Billion CFU*	**
Proprietary Blend <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> La-14 <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> Lp-115 <i>Bifidobacterium longum</i> Bl-05	50 Billion CFU*	**

* Colony-Forming Unit ** Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: HPMC and water (capsule), microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide.

Dosing:

Take one capsule, once a day, with water, preferably 30 minutes after a meal, or as directed.

References

- Zhou, J. S., et al. Safety assessment of potential probiotic lactic acid bacteria strains *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* HN001, *Lb. acidophilus* HN017, and *Bifidobacterium lactis* HN019 in BALB/c mice. *Int. J. Food Microbiol.* 2000 May 25;56:87-96. [PMID: 10857928]
- Arunachalam, K., et al. Enhancement of natural immune function by dietary consumption of *Bifidobacterium lactis* (HN019). *Eur. J. Clin. Nutr.* 2000 Mar;54:263-267. [PMID: 10713750]
- Chiang, B. L., et al. Enhancing immunity by dietary consumption of a probiotic lactic acid bacterium (*Bifidobacterium lactis* HN019): optimization and definition of cellular immune responses. *Eur. J. Clin. Nutr.* 2000 Nov;54:849-855. [PMID: 11114680]
- Gill, H., et al. Dietary probiotic supplementation enhances natural killer cell activity in the elderly: an investigation of age-related immunological changes. *J. Clin. Immunol.* 2001 Jul;21:264-271. [PMID: 11506196]
- Gill, H., et al. Enhancement of immunity in the elderly by dietary supplementation with the probiotic *Bifidobacterium lactis* HN019. *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.* 2001 Dec;74:833-839. [PMID: 11722966]
- Gill, H. S. 1999. Potential of using dietary lactic acid bacteria for enhancement of immunity. *Dialogue* 32:6-11.
- Gill, H. S., et al. Optimizing immunity and gut function in the elderly. *J. Nutr. Health Aging* 2001 ;5:80-91. [PMID: 11426287]
- Gill, H. S., et al. Enhancement of natural and acquired immunity by *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (HN001), *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (HN017) and *Bifidobacterium lactis* (HN019). *Br. J. Nutr.* 2000 Feb;83:167-176. [PMID: 10743496]
- Gopal, P., et al. Effects of the consumption of *Bifidobacterium lactis* HN019 (DR10TM) and galacto-oligosaccharides on the microflora of the gastrointestinal tract in human subjects. *Nutr. Res.* 2003;23:1313-1328.
- Salminen S, et al. Demonstration of safety of probiotics- a review. *Int. J. Food. Prot.* 44:93-106.
- Lou, X.Y. et al. Effects of spent culture supernatant of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on intestinal flora in mice with antibiotic associated diarrhea. *Shijie Huaren Xiaohua Zazhi.* 2006;14(19):1870-1873.
- Lammars KM, et al. Immunomodulatory effects of probiotic bacteria DNA: IL-1 and IL-10 response in human peripheral mononuclear cells. *FEMS Immunol Med Microbiol.* 2003 Sep 22;38(2):165-72. [PMID: 13129651]
- Collado, M.C., et al. Role of commercial probiotic strains against human pathogen adhesion to intestinal mucus. *Letters in Applied Microbiology.* (2007).
- Turroni, S., et al. Oxalate consumption by lactobacilli: evaluation of oxalyl-CoA decarboxylase and formyl-CoA transferase activity in *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. *J Appl Microbiol.* 2007 Nov;103(5):1600-9. [PMID: 17953571]
- Foligne, B., et al. Correlation between in vitro and in vivo immunomodulatory properties of lactic acid bacteria. *World J Gastroenterol* 2007 Jan 14;13(2):236-243. [PMID: 17226902]
- Harmsen, HJM, et al. Extensive set of 16S rRNA-based probes for detection of bacteria in human feces. *Applied Environmental Microbiology* 2002;68(6):2982-2990. [PMID: 12039758]

Caution:

Consult a licensed healthcare practitioner prior to use. Keep out of reach of children.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry place. Refrigerate if desired. Higher quantities of living organisms are added to the capsules during manufacture to guarantee the label claim for viable organisms for up to two years when kept in a dry place at 72°F or colder.

Shipping:

Manufacturer's testing has demonstrated viability up to 122°F.

Note:

These specific probiotic strains consume milk-derived nutrients as food during fermentation.

*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.