

Catalyn® (Chewable)

2165

Please Copy for Your Patients

Catalyn (Chewable) Contains Vitamins A, B₁, B₂, B₆, C, and D Plus Important Minerals, Trace Minerals, and Enzymes

Catalyn (Chewable) offers the benefits of Catalyn® in a convenient, cherry-flavored tablet. This whole food concentrate contains important vitamins, minerals, enzymes, and trace minerals in combination with their naturally-occurring synergistic cofactors from their natural form so our bodies can assimilate these nutrients with ease.

Completely opposite of the "mega-dose" theory, Catalyn (Chewable) contains a variety of scarce nutrients, instead of a high content of simply a few. For example, nutrients such as trace minerals exist as integral parts of food concentrates, in organic combination and inseparable from the vitamin/mineral complexes and enzyme factors for which they serve as activators. Dr. Lee recognized that trace minerals are the most important components of nutritional compounds. Catalyn (Chewable) also contains ingredients from the adrenal glands, liver, kidney, and spleen. These substances provide nutrients and supply nutritional stimulation to the corresponding organs in humans. Catalyn (Chewable) derives its strength and bioavailability from these different complexes of organic catalysts that contain living units of nutritional activity.†

How Catalyn (Chewable) Keeps You Healthy

Maintains cellular health

Vitamin A works as an antioxidant and is vital for new cell growth. Vitamin B₁ (thiamine) assists in carbohydrate metabolism, vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) in cell respiration, and vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine) in nucleic acid synthesis. Vitamin C helps to metabolize folic acid and enhances iron absorption. Naturally-occurring magnesium plays a key role in initiating enzyme activity, especially those involved in energy production. Naturally-occurring potassium is essential for many chemical processes that take place within the cells. It is also responsible for passing nutrients in and out of the cell membrane.†

Keeps your skin healthy

Epithelial tissue in the skin and mucous membranes need vitamin A for repair and maintenance. Vitamin A is often used on bad skin associated with adolescence. Vitamin B₂ encourages oxygenation of the skin, nails, and hair. Vitamin C promotes healthy skin.†

Keeps your heart healthy

Many of the vitamins and minerals found in Catalyn (Chewable) contribute in a unique way to overall cardiac health, either by promoting healthy circulation, moderating homocysteine, or helping to maintain normal heart rhythm.†



Introduced in:

1997

Content:

90 Tablets

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size: 3 tablets
Servings per Container: 30

		%DV
Calories	4	
Vitamin A	1,200 IU	25%
Vitamin C	4 mg	6%
Vitamin D	312 IU	80%
Thiamine	0.2 mg	15%
Riboflavin	0.2 mg	15%
Vitamin B ₆	1 mg	50%

Catalyn® (Chewable) 2165



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.

Catalyn® (Chewable)

What Makes Catalyn (Chewable) Unique

Unique Product Attributes

Chewable whole food multivitamin

- Chewing plays an important role in digestion and absorption of nutrients
- Combines vital nutrients from a wide variety of plant sources to introduce a unique diversity of complete vitamin and mineral complexes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Extracts from bovine and ovine 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†

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 dissociated into isolated components

- The nutrients in Catalyn (Chewable) 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.

Proprietary Blend: Cherry powder, defatted wheat (germ), carrot (root), calcium lactate, nutritional yeast, bovine adrenal, bovine liver, magnesium citrate, bovine spleen, ovine spleen, bovine kidney, oat flour, mushroom, dried alfalfa juice, soybean lecithin, pea (whole plant), and rice (bran).

Other Ingredients: Dried cane juice, maltodextrine, honey, calcium stearate, natural cherry flavor, glycerin, arabic gum, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine hydrochloride, vitamin A palmitate, gelatin, cocarboxylase, riboflavin, and cholecalciferol.

Suggested Use: 3 tablets per day, 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 Catalyn® (Chewable)*.

Anderson L.E. 1998. *Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 5th ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby: 131, 976-977, 1303, 1366, 1427, 1608, 1716-1717.

Balch J.F., Balch P.A. 1997. *Prescription for Nutritional Healing*. 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group: 13-16, 18-19.

Bendich A. 1989. Carotenoids and the immune response. *Nutrition Journal* 119(1): 112-115.

Berdanier C.D. 1995. *Advanced Nutrition Micronutrients*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 22-37, 75-94, 99-105.

Bettendorf L., et al. 1996. Thiamine, thiamine phosphates, and their metabolizing enzymes in human brain. *Journal of Neurochemistry* 66(1): 250-258.

Bronner F. 1995. *Nutrition and Health, Topics and Controversies*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 114-121.

Carola R., et al. 1995. *Human Anatomy and Physiology*. 3rd ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, Inc: 872, 888-926.

Chetyrkin S.V., et al. 1998. Retinol transport into the cell nucleus in vitro. *Ukr Biokhim Zh* 70(2): 15-21.

Cho K.S., et al. 1999. Reactive oxygen species-induced apoptosis and necrosis in bovine corneal endothelial cells. *Investigational Ophthalmology Visual Science* 40(5): 911-919.

Coffee C.J. 1998. *Metabolism*. 1st ed. Madison, CT: Fence Creek Publishing: 69, 204.

Dakshinamurti K. 1994. *Vitamin Receptors*. Cambridge, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press: 28-50, 138-140, 156-158.

Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1996. *Textbook of Medical Physiology*. 9th ed. New York, NY: W.B. Saunders Company: 886.

Guyton A.C., Hall J.E. 1997. *Human Physiology and Mechanisms of Disease*. 6th ed. New York, NY: W.B. Saunders Company: 224, 370, 588-589, 617, 698.

Harrower H.R. 1922. *Organotherapy in General Practice*. 25.

Jacob S.W., et al. 1982. *Structure and Function in Man*. 5th ed. Philadelphia, PA: W.B. Saunders Company: 509, 589.

Kirschmann J.D. 1979. *Nutrition Almanac*. Revised ed. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company: 21-23, 25-27.

Machlin L.J. 1984. *Handbook of Vitamins*. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker, Inc: 2-37, 299-325.

Meiner S.E. 1999. *Advanced Nurse Practitioner* 7(7): 26, 31, 80.

Penn N.D., et al. 1991. The effect of dietary supplementation with vitamins A, C and E on cell-mediated immune function in elderly long-stay patients: A randomized controlled trial. *Age and Aging* 20(3): 169-174.

Pritchard F. 1993. *Healing with Whole Foods*. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books: 122, 127, 172-173, 206-210, 298, 356, 372, 402-403.

Rimm E.B., et al. 1998. Folate and vitamin B₆ from diet and supplements in relation to risk of coronary heart disease among women. *Yuse comments JAMA* 279(5): 359-364.

Rosales E.J., et al. 1999. Iron deficiency in young rats alters the distribution of vitamin A between plasma and liver and between hepatic retinol and retinyl esters. *Nutrition Journal* 129(6): 1223-1228.

Ross A.C., Gardner E.M. 1994. The function of vitamin A in cellular growth and differentiation, and its roles during pregnancy and lactation. *Advanced Experimental Medical Biology* 352: 187-200.

Ross A.C., Stephensen C.B. 1996. Vitamin A and retinoids in antiviral responses. *FASEB J* 10(9): 979-985.

Scheider W.L. 1983. *Nutrition, Basic Concepts and Applications*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company: 14, 178-179, 182, 186-188, 196, 198-200, 204-205, 207-209, 232, 265-266, 280, 308-309.

Seelig M. 1989. Cardiovascular consequences of magnesium deficiency and loss: pathogenesis, prevalence and manifestations—magnesium and chloride loss in refractory potassium repletion. *American Journal of Cardiology* 63(14): 4G-21G.

Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger: 142-188, 292-310, 355-360, 362-367, 376-381, 417-431, 1274, 1566.

Tyer D.E., Russell P. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold: 86, 312, 425-426, 445-446, 459-463, 464, 519-521.

West Suitor C.J., Forbes Crowley M. 1984. *Nutrition, Principles and Application in Health Promotion*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company: 42-45, 209, 255, 266, 268, 270, 279, 284, 290, 403, 519.

Whelton P.K., et al. 1997. Effects of oral potassium on blood pressure. Meta-analysis of randomized controlled clinical trials. *JAMA* 277(20): 1624-1632.

Willett W. 1990. *Nutritional Epidemiology*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press: 72, 182-183.

Wilson E., et al. 1965. *Principles of Nutrition*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, Inc: 134-150, 241-253, 255-272, 290-294.