

Cataplex® A

Cataplex A Helps Support Tissue Health, Provides Antioxidants, and Supports the Nervous and Immune Systems

Cataplex A contains the concentrates of the vitamin A complex to help maintain healthy eyes, support a healthy immune system, and work to repair and maintain epithelial tissue—tissue that covers the body and lines its cavities. Cataplex A contains vitamins with their synergistic cofactors plus naturally occurring potassium to support a healthy nervous system. Nutrients found in Cataplex A help maintain proper cellular function through the powerful antioxidant activities of vitamin A. Dietary fiber and vitamin A complex from carrots support proper gastrointestinal function and help the body use protein. Other nutrients in Cataplex A help to maintain healthy tissue and cellular function by supporting various immune cells like interferon and T-cells.†

How Cataplex A Keeps You Healthy

Maintains and repairs epithelial tissue

Vitamin A from carrot and alfalfa is necessary for the proper repair and maintenance of epithelial tissue. Skin and mucous membranes are made of this type of tissue. Naturally occurring potassium is intimately involved with controlling the body's water balance and helps support the moisture of the skin.†

Supports healthy eyes

Vitamin A enhances night vision and helps support eye health.†

Maintains a healthy immune system

Vitamin A supports a healthy immune system by helping the body address environmental toxins.†

Promotes healthy cellular function

Components of carrot are thought to promote healthy cellular function by protecting DNA from oxidation. Research suggests that the antioxidant activity in carrots is due to naturally occurring lycopene, alpha- and beta-carotene, and lutein. Vitamin A is a strong antioxidant that protects cells from oxidative damage, caused from environmental toxins. Naturally occurring potassium plays an important role in the chemical reactions that take place in cells.†

Supports healthy nervous system function

The nervous system requires potassium to operate efficiently and consistently. It is especially important in helping the nervous system transmit electrochemical impulses throughout the body.†



Introduced in: 1934

Content: 90 Tablets

Supplement Facts:

Serving Size:	2 tablets	
Servings per Container:	45	
		%DV
Calories	3	
Vitamin A	3,000 IU	60%

Two tablets supply 230 mg carrot powder and 40 mg bovine kidney.

Proprietary Blend: Carrot (root), calcium lactate, defatted wheat (germ), bovine kidney, oat flour, nutritional yeast, rice (bran), magnesium citrate, alfalfa flour, mixed tocopherols (soy), ascorbic acid, and soybean lecithin.

Other Ingredients: Honey, arabic gum, alginate acid, pea starch, beta-carotene (*Blakeslea trispora*), and calcium stearate.

Suggested Use: Two tablets per meal, or as directed.

Warning: Taking too much vitamin A over extended periods of time can prove toxic—especially to the liver. Always take any medication or nutritional supplement as directed and let your health care professional know what you are taking.

Sold through health care professionals.

Cataplex® A



800-558-8740 | www.standardprocess.com

Please copy for your patients.

Cataplex[®] A

What Makes Cataplex A Unique

Product Attributes

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

- Carrot, alfalfa, and rice bran provide naturally occurring vitamin A, antioxidants, other synergistic vitamins, and fatty acids
- 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†

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 byproducts 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

Manufacturing and Quality Control Processes

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

- Preserves nutritional integrity

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

- Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

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

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories continually 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

Our founder, Dr. Royal 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 isolated nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to an isolated or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Slurries or mixtures generally use large doses and these slurries, some of which are still in vogue, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. See the supplement facts for Cataplex[®] A.

- Anderson L.E. 1988. *Man's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary*. 3rd ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby-Year Book Inc. 1716-1717
- Bacon J, Bach F. 1987. Prescription for Subclinical Healing. 2nd ed. Garden City Park, NY: Aspen Publishing Group. 13-14
- Bordick A. 1985. Carotenoids and the immune response. *Nutrition Journal* Jan. 119(1): 112-115
- Bordner D.D. 1985. *Advanced Nutrition Microelements*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press. 22-37
- Changbunnong S, Buawetens T, Migasane P. 1989. Alpha-tocopherol in vegetable oils. *Int J Vitam Nutr Res* 59(5): 242-246
- Cheneykin S.M., et al. 1988. Folate transport into the cell nucleus in vitro. *Life Sciences* 26: 184-187, 20(2): 15-21
- Dakshinamurthy K. 1994. *Vitamin Receptors*. Cambridge, Great Britain: Cambridge University Press. 26-30
- Ebuzano S, Monmoto S, Yasukawa S, Okawa T. 1991. Results of long-term rice bran treatment on stone recurrence in hypercalcaemic patients. *Br J Urol Med* 67(3): 237-240
- Ebuzano S, Monmoto S, Yoshida T, Fukuzaki T, Yasukawa S, Okawa T. 1992. Rice bran treatment for calcium stone formers with idiopathic hypercalcaemia. *Br J Urol Med* 68(9): 582-585
- Gerhardt A.L., Galis H.B. 1998. Full-fat rice bran and oat bran similarly reduce hypercholesterolemia in humans. *J Nutr* May, 128(5): 865-869
- Gesell G, Basarcon P, Roussot J.M. 1994. Comparative evaluation of the effects of two different forms of dietary fiber (rice bran vs. wheat bran) on rat colonic mucosa and faecal microflora. *Ann Nutr Metab* 36(5): 249-256
- Gharanum M. 1989. Anti-HIV activity in vitro of MGN-3, an acetylated arabicoglycan from rice bran. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* Feb. 4, 243(1): 25-29
- Hasegawa Y, Nakata N, Jin H., Ito S, Sato R, Yoshida A, Mori T, Czele M, Suda Y. 1993. Effect of the rice bran-derived phytochemical cycloartanol ferulic acid ester on the central nervous system. *Azwee-ritsuforschuung* Jul, 43(7): 715-721
- Henderson J.K., Haber S.P., Stever B.J., Forman L.P. 1981. Dietary fiber sources lower blood cholesterol in C57BL/6 mice. *J Nutr Supp* 12(9):1360-1365
- Kelton T.S., Chow F.I., Sayre R.N., Belschart A.A. 1992. Cholesterol-lowering in hamsters fed rice bran at various levels, defatted rice bran and rice bran oil. *J Nutr Med* 122(3): 513-519
- Meehan L.J. 1994. *Handbook of vitamins*. New York, NY: Marcel Dekker, Inc. 2-37
- Ogawa S. 1989. Chemical components of rice bran myo-inositol and related compounds. *Anticancer Res* Sep-Oct, 9(5A):3535-3544
- Okawa T, Ebuzano S, Kitagawa M, Morimoto S, Miyazaki Y. 1989. Rice bran treatment for hypercalcaemic patients with urinary calculus disease. *J Urol Med* 129(5):1009-11
- Okawa T, Ebuzano S, Kitagawa M, Monmoto S, Miyazaki Y, Yasukawa S. 1994. Rice bran treatment for patients with hypercalcaemic disease: experimental and clinical studies. *J Urol Med* 132(9):1140-5
- Pfeiffer P. 1992. *Feeding with Whole Foods*. Berkeley, CA: North Atlantic Books. 206-210
- Scholder W.L. 1982. *Nutrition, Basic Concepts and Applications*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Book Company. 199-200
- Sharma R.D., Palmaro C. 1986. Rice bran oil and hypercholesterolemia in rats. *Lipids* Nov, 21(11): 716-717
- Shih M.E., Young V.R. 1986. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 7th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger. 292-310
- Shimamura Y, Kobayashi I., Mamiya S, Ohshiro M., Mori M., Kanno N., Fukuda H. 1980. Effect of gamma-oryzanol on serum TSH concentrations in primary hypothyroidism. *Endocrinol Jpn* Feb, 27(1): 83-86
- Sugano M., Tsuji E. 1987. Rice bran oil and cholesterol metabolism. *J Nutr Med* 127(3):521S-524S
- Suzuki M., Koba K., Tsuji E. 1989. Health benefits of rice bran oil. *Anticancer Res* Sep-Oct, 9(5A):3651-3657
- Takemasa S., Iizama Y. 1993. Rice bran hemolysate increases the peripheral blood gamma-globulin in rats. *Life Sci* 52(1): 9-12
- Tanaka J., Prasad N.W. 1988. Comparison of the effects on coronary atherosclerosis caused by feeding rice bran and wheat bran. *Eur J Clin Nutr* Oct, 42(10):857-861
- Tier D., Percy R. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia*. 2nd ed. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 459-461
- West S., Joan C., Crowley F., Marley R.N. 1984. *Nutrition, Principles and Application in Health Promotion*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company. 42-43

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

