

Turmeric FS Full Spectrum Turmeric

- Maintains Normal Inflammatory Balance
- Supports Microbiome Diversity
- Potent Antioxidant Action
- Enhances and Balances Immune Function

This product contains an exclusive blend of bioactive phytonutrients that make up the Complete Turmeric Matrix for increased clinical efficacy. It is a natural complex that includes curcumin, turmerin protein, turmerone oil, β -elemene, curdione, bisacurone and calebin A, making it a comprehensive, immune-boosting turmeric supplement.

Overview

Modern lifestyle choices, such as an unbalanced diet and poor nutrition, have a major impact on health determinants. Immune and inflammatory challenges arise when our bodies cannot keep up with the demands of handling stress, toxin removal and cellular function preservation. This product provides a well-rounded blend of turmeric phytonutrients that can help support normal inflammatory input and strengthen immune reserves.¹ The formula targets various proinflammatory markers and supports healthy breathing, cognitive function, gut and immune function.^{1,2} The molecular structure of turmeric's components—proteins, fibers, carbohydrates and volatile oils—contributes to its bioefficacy and maximizes its pleiotropic effects, making it an essential phytonutrient to combat various inflammatory pathways in our body.

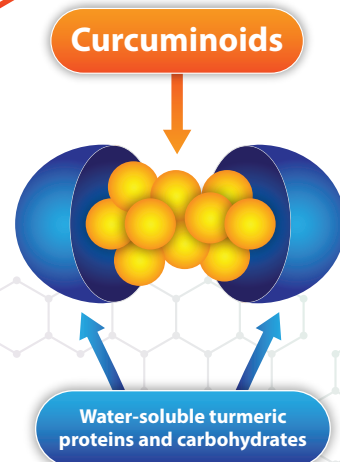
Turmeric (Complete Turmeric Matrix)[†]

Whole-root turmeric and its active components have been used in traditional Ayurvedic medicine for centuries. In herbal medicine of old, practitioners used teas, tinctures and extracts of all types. In the 21st century, as research grew on the benefits of turmeric, the focus shifted to identifying and isolating one individual compound, curcumin, rather than delivering the comprehensive benefits of a matrix of turmeric bioactives. As a result, concentrating curcumin led to poor absorption and pharmaceutical methods were applied to bypass the gut and increase its bioavailability. The glaring disadvantage of applying this pharmaceutical model to botanicals is that it misses the

benefits of other bioactives present within the turmeric matrix and their positive effects on the microbiome. New research on turmeric shows the additional bioactives in turmeric have additional benefits and enhance bioavailability. The **Complete Turmeric Matrix** includes compounds from the entire turmeric root, all working together as nature intended to deliver better results. The **Complete Turmeric Matrix** formulation contains standardized amounts of 45%–55% curcuminoids, 2%–6% turmerin protein and 3%–8% volatile oil, plus other components that make up the whole turmeric root. This matrix of bioactive compounds supports a healthy GI tract, enhances detoxification, creates a healthy microbiome, and helps maintain normal inflammatory balance.

Turmeric and Immune Health[†]

Turmeric and its phytonutrients, like curcumin, have been shown to support lowering of lipid peroxidation by maintaining the activity of antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase, catalase and glutathione peroxidase at higher levels.¹ In animal studies, curcumin was reported to decrease the release of reactive



[†]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.

oxygen species from macrophages and inhibit histamine release from mast cells.² The chemical structure of the curcumin molecule allows it to have a significant effect on oxidative stress and immune-mediated reaction.³ However, several findings indicate that antioxidant and protective effects are synergistically enhanced when other turmeric components are included.¹¹ Other turmeric components such as turmerones,¹¹ curdione,^{12,14} germacrone,¹³ bisacurone,¹⁵ calebin A,¹⁶ turmerin¹⁷ and β -elemene¹⁸ all have significant impact on immune health and maintaining normal inflammatory balance.

The complete turmeric matrix was tested for its impact on immune cells. The test results showed it had three-fold increase in phagocytic ability.⁷ Due to its pleiotropic effects and ability to pursue multiple inflammatory targets, turmeric has proven uses as an immune-boosting agent. A meta-analysis of eight randomized controlled trials indicated that doses of 1,000 mg of curcumin per day were effective in balancing overactive immune challenges.⁹ In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial published in the *Journal of Medicinal Food*, a total of 36 patients with immune challenges were included to test out the efficacy of the complete turmeric matrix. A dose of 250 mg or 500 mg of the turmeric product was given twice a day to the patients in the treatment groups. Specific objective measures and lab markers were used to assess the response of these patients. The results indicated that this the complete turmeric formulation improved objective measurements and showed to maintain normal inflammatory balance.⁸

Turmeric and Gut Health†

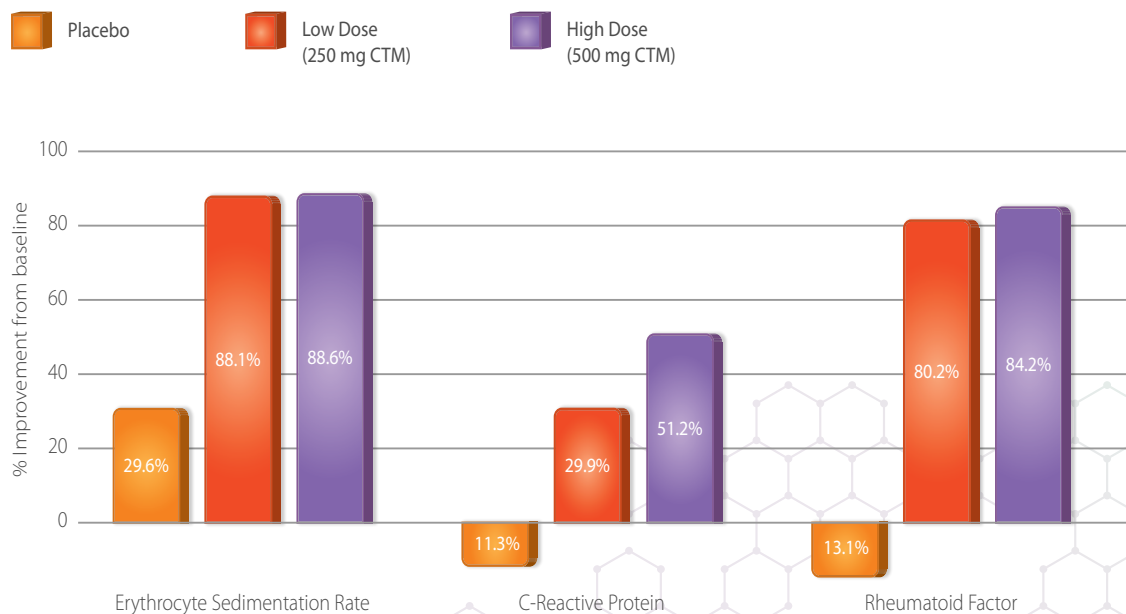
All sources of orally consumed nutrients must pass through the gut before moving along to the rest of the body. Likewise, the gut microbiome is now considered influential in every aspect of human metabolism, making it an important mediator of

phytonutrients. Therefore, the gut and its microbiota are the primary targets of medicinal compounds like turmeric. Turmeric and its phytonutrients, like curcumin, have been shown to support expression of protective proteins such as Nrf2. They also support normal balance of the expression of various inflammatory agents in the gut, such as NFkB, COX enzyme(s), and matrix metalloproteinases-9. In addition, they boost NK cell activity.^{14,5} mechanism of action of curcumin is that it can indirectly bind to toll-like receptor 4 (TLR4)¹⁰. Literature indicates that this action supports a balance in innate immune response to lipopolysaccharides (LPS).¹⁰ Furthermore, turmeric can help attenuate LPS-induced cytokine release and tight junction protein disruption. Other non-curcuminoid compounds, such as curdione and germacrone, also help balance LPS-induced immune challenges.^{12,13} This promotes overall gut mucosal health and helps create equilibrium in inflammatory responses.⁴

Turmeric Bioactivity vs. Bioefficacy†

Bioavailability is defined as delivery of a biologically active compound to a target tissue; it is not simply absorption of higher amounts of the nutrient into the blood. There has been continuous debate on the bioavailability of curcumin, and it is important to note that most clinical research of turmeric-derived compounds is focused on curcuminoid activity.³ Curcuminoids undergo extensive metabolism during and after ingestion.³ This is one of the key reasons curcumin is encouraged to be consumed with an adjuvant or made with “bioavailability enhancers” that dilute the breakdown process. However, these enhanced versions show no significant impact in human clinical studies. Studies showing increased absorption have not demonstrated increased positive clinical outcomes. Based on this, it is important to shift focus to bioefficacy, or the effectiveness of a material in a biological environment, over bioavailability. Components of the whole

Immune Modulation with CTM



†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.

turmeric root have proven that the therapeutic effect of turmeric extends beyond curcuminoids alone.⁶

Directions

1 or more capsules per day or as recommended by your health care professional.

Does Not Contain

Gluten, corn, yeast, artificial colors and flavors.

Caution

Do not consume this product if you are pregnant or nursing.

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size 1 Capsule Servings Per Container 60		
1 capsule contains	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Turmeric Root Extract (Complete Turmeric Matrix) (Standardized to contain 45-55% Curcuminoids, 3-8% Volatile Oil, 2-6% Turmerin)	500 mg	*
* Daily Value not established		

References

1. Aggarwal, B and K Harikumar. "Potential Therapeutic Effects of Curcumin, The Anti-Inflammatory agent, Against Neurodegenerative, Cardiovascular, Pulmonary, Metabolic, Autoimmune and Neoplastic Diseases." *Int. Journal Biochem Cell Biology* (2009): 40-59.
2. Suzuki, M and T Nakamura. "Elucidation of Anti-Allergic Activities of Curcumin-Related Compounds with a Special Reference to their." *Biol. Pharm* (2005): 1438-1443
3. Heger, M and Rowan van Golen. "The Molecular bass for the Pharmacokinetics and Phamacodynamics of Curcumin and its Metabolites in Relation to Cancer." *Pharmacological Reviews* (2014): 222-307.
4. Takada, Y and A Bhardwaj. "Nonsteroidal Anti-inflammatory agents differe in their ability to suppress NK-kB activation, inhibition of expression of cyclooxygenase-2 and cyclin D1, and abrogation of tumor cell proliferation." *Oncogene* (2004): 9247-9258
5. Swarnakar, S and K Ganguly. "Curcumin Regulated Expression and Acitivity of Matrix Metalloproteinases 9 and 2 during prevention and Healing of Indomethacid-induced Gastric Ulcer." *Journal of Biological Chemistry* (2005): 9409-9416
6. Gopi, S and J Jacob. "Comparative Oral Absorption of Curcumin in a Natural Turmeric Matrix with Two Other Curcumin Formulations: An Open-Label Parallel arm Study." *Phytotherapy Research* (2017)
7. (Gopi and George, Cell Culture Study on the Effects of Cureit - A Novel Bio Available Curcumin on Boosting Phagocyte Mediated Immunity
8. Amalraj, A, KVarma and Joby Jacob. "A Randomized, Double Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Two Dose, Three Arm, and Parallel-Group Study." *Journal of Medicinal Food* (2017): 1022-1030
9. Daily, J and Mini, Park, S Yang. "Efficacy of Turmeric Extracts and Curcumin for Alleviating the Symptoms of Joint Arthritis: A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trial." *Journal of Medicine Food* (2016): 717-729
10. Burge, K; Gunasekaran, A; Eckert, J; Chaaban, H. "Curcumin and Intestinal Inflammatory Diseases: Molecular Mechanisms of Protection". *Intl Journal of Molecular Sciences* (2019), 20, 1912
11. Sandur SK, Pandey MK, Sung B, et al. Curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, bisdemethoxycurcumin, tetrahydrocurcumin and turmerones differentially regulate anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative responses through a ROS-independent mechanism. *Carcinogenesis*. 2007;28(8):1765-1773
12. Oh OJ, Min HY, Lee SK. Inhibition of inducible prostaglandin E2 production and cyclooxygenase-2 expression by curdione from *Curcuma zedoaria*. *Arch Pharm Res*. 2007;30(10):1236-1239
13. An JF, Sun Y, Zhang QL, Zhang FL, Zhang JL. The effects of germacrone on lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury in neonatal rats. *Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand)*. 2014;60(4):8-12
14. Xia Q, Wang X, Xu DJ, Chen XH, Chen FH. Inhibition of platelet aggregation by curdione from *Curcuma wenyujin* essential Oil. *Thromb Res*. 2012;130(3):409-414
15. Sun DI, Nizamutdinova IT, Kim YM, et al. Bisacurone inhibits adhesion of inflammatory monocytes or cancer cells to endothelial cells through down-regulation of VCAM-1 expression
16. Tyagi AK, Prasad S, Majeed M, Aggarwal BB. Calebin A, a novel component of turmeric, suppresses NF-kappaB regulated cell survival and inflammatory gene products leading to inhibition of cell growth and chemosensitization. *Phytomedicine*. 2017;34:171-181
17. Lekshmi PC, Arimboor R, Raghu KG, Menon AN. Turmerin, the antioxidant protein from turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) exhibits antihyperglycaemic effects. *Nat Prod Res*. 2012;26(17):1654-1658.
18. Liu J, Zhang Z, Gao J, Xie J, Yang L, Hu S. Downregulation effects of beta-elemene on the levels of plasma endotoxin, serum TNF-alpha, and hepatic CD14 expression in rats with liver fibrosis. *Front Med*. 2011;5(1):101-105.

*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.