NutriDyn_®

UltraBiotic Dophilus

Lactobacillus acidophilus

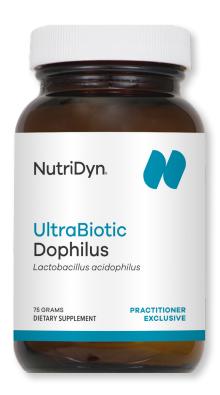
UltraBiotic Dophilus Supplementation

UltraBiotic Dophilus is a probiotic supplement made with patented, highly viable *Lactobacillus acidophilus*—as UALa-01™. *L. acidophilus* is a lactic acid bacteria that naturally grows in the small intestine and is highly resistant to stomach acid.¹ This particular bacterial strain has often been used to support and promote a healthy gastrointestinal tract and general gut microbe balance.⁴ *L. acidophilus* has also been shown to produce folate (vitamin B9) within the body, which is known to promote a healthy cardiovascular system.⁴²

Better yet, UltraBiotic Dophilus is dairy-free, gluten-free, non-GMO, vegetarian, and manufactured with 15 billion viable cells.

UltraBiotic Dophilus is made with one of the most studied bacterial strains and may benefit users in a variety of ways. These benefits typically include:

- Supports a healthy gut microbiome[†]
- Supports lactose digestion⁶
- Supports immune function[†]
- Manufactured with 15 billion active L. acidophilus cells









SLUTEN-FREE DA

NON-GMO

cG

cGMP cGMP FACILITY

How UltraBiotic Dophilus Works

The human gut contains nearly three pounds of bacteria, comprised of 1000 or more different species that are collectively referred to as the gut microbiome, and a medley of enzymes that help us digest and absorb nutrients from food.³ A healthy gut microbiome appears to support endocrine function, immunity, and even body-weight regulation.⁴ 4,5,6

Probiotics provide your gut microbiome with the right organisms to optimize digestion, promote a healthy gastrointestinal wall, and improve nutrient absorption. Recent research shows the emerging importance of probiotics and healthy gut microbes for supporting the GI tract. *7 Moreover, probiotics act as a barrier against common pathogens, support the immune system, and promote the absorption of vital nutrients from food. *8

How UltraBiotic Dophilus Works Continued

Many adults and children develop an intolerance for milk sugar (lactose). This intolerance can lead to gastrointestinal distress due to malabsorption/inability to properly digest lactose. Research demonstrates that L. acidophilus may support proper lactose digestion in susceptible individuals. • 9 It is postulated that L. acidophilus digests lactose by releasing lactase in the body, which helps properly break down the sugar.

Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 1/2 Teaspoon (1.5 g) Servings Per Container: About 50

> **Amount Per Serving** %DV*

> > organisms^{††}

Calories

Total Carbohydrate <1%* 1 g 15 billion live

Lactobacillus acidophilus UALa-01™†

Other Ingredients: Organic rice syrup solids. † This trademark is the property of UAS Labs.

†† At time of manufacture.

Directions: Mix 1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon with eight ounces of unchilled water one to two times daily as a dietary supplement or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

Caution: If you are pregnant, nursing, or taking medication, consult your healthcare practitioner before use. Keep out of reach of children.

References:

- Verbeke, K. A., Boobis, A. R., Chiodini, A., Edwards, C. A., Franck, A., Kleerebezem, M., ...& Tuohy, K. M. (2015). Towards microbial fermentation metabolites as markers for health benefits of prebiotics. Nutrition research reviews, 28(01), 42-66.
- 2. Rossi, M., Amaretti, A., & Raimondi, S. (2011). Folate production by probiotic bacteria. Nutrients, 3(1), 118-134.
- 3. Sears, Cynthia L. (2005). A dynamic partnership: Celebrating our gut flora. Angerobe 11 (5): 247-51
- 4. Evans, J. M., Morris, L. S., & Marchesi, J. R. (2013). The gut microbiome: the role of a virtual organ in the endocrinology of the host. Journal of Endocrinology, 218(3), R37-R47
- 5. Kau, A. L., Ahern, P. P., Griffin, N. W., Goodman, A. L., & Gordon, J. I. (2011). Human nutrition, the gut microbiome and the immune system. *Nature*, 474(7351), 327-336.
- 6. Turnbaugh, P. J., & Gordon, J. I. (2009). The core gut microbiome, energy balance and obesity. The Journal of physiology, 587(17), 4153-4158.
- 7. Whelan, K., & Quigley, E. M. (2013). Probiotics in the management of irritable bowel syndrome and inflammatory bowel disease. Current opinion in gastroenterology, 29(2), 184-189.
- 8. Fooks, L. J., & Gibson, G. R. (2002). Probiotics as modulators of the gut flora. British Journal of Nutrition, 88(S1), s39-s49,
- 9. Savaiano, D. A. (2014). Lactose digestion from yogurt: mechanism and relevance. The American journal of clinical nutrition, 99(5), 1251S-1255S

• 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.