

HMF™ Immune (shelf-stable)

Immune support formula in a greattasting, shelf-stable chewable tablet

- Offers 30 billion CFU per dose from a combination of five proprietary human strain probiotics, plus vitamins C and D
- Supports upper respiratory tract health in children and physically active adults[‡]
- Once-daily chewable tablet available in a delicious natural black currant flavor
- No refrigeration necessary
- Potency guaranteed through expiration

HMF™ Immune combines proprietary human strain probiotics with vitamins C and D to provide targeted support for the immune system. Each convenient, once-daily chewable tablet provides a blend of five research-driven probiotic strains from both the Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium genera. As nearly 80% of the body's immunologically active cells are located in gut-associated lymphoid tissue, an important connection has been demonstrated between the intestines and the immune system. In addition to supporting gastrointestinal health, HMF™ Immune includes Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (BI-04), a strain that has been shown in a clinical trial to support upper respiratory tract health in physically active adults. Similarly, it offers Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-60 & CUL-21), Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (CUL-34) and Bifidobacterium bifidum (CUL-20), which were demonstrated in a clinical trial to support upper respiratory tract health in children when combined with vitamin C. To further help maintain immune function, HMF™ Immune contains vitamins C and D. Vitamin C supports the immune system by regulating lymphocyte proliferation, natural killer cell activity and immunoglobulin production, while vitamin D helps control T cell activation, cytokine release and phagocytosis in macrophages. Research demonstrates that vitamins C and D may be especially effective in maintaining immune function in the respiratory tract. This convenient shelf-stable format has guaranteed potency through expiration and may improve patient compliance.[‡]



Supplement Facts

Serving Size 1 Tablet Servings per Container 25

·	Amount Per Serving	% DV
Calories	5	
Total Carbohydrate	1 g	<1%^
Vitamin C (as ascorbic acid)	100 mg	111%
Vitamin D ₃ (as cholecalciferol)	25 mcg (1,000 IU)	125%
Probiotic Consortium	30 billion CFU	*
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-60 & CUL-21)		
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (CUL-34) & Bifidobacterium bifidum (CUL-20)		
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (BI-04)		
* Daily value (DV) not established	colorio dist	

Other Ingredients: Xylitol, black currant fruit extract, sorbitol, natural black currant flavor, silica, magnesium stearate

Recommended Dose

Chew 1 tablet daily with a meal, or as recommended by your health professional.

Size

25 Chewable Tablets

10663-25U







ĠМО

Gluten

Product Code

Tried, tested and true.

GenestraBrands.com | 1.888.737.6925

[^] Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet

HMF™ Immune (shelf-stable)

Scientific Rationale:

The human intestinal tract contains more than 400 bacterial species.¹ This microflora composition can be altered by a number of factors, including diet, occasional stress, certain medications, aging and travel.¹ When the microflora balance is affected in the intestines, common gastrointestinal complaints can occur, including mild bloating and gas.^{2‡}

Probiotics are defined by the World Health Organization as "live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host".3 Probiotics have been found to support gastrointestinal health and contribute to a healthy microflora composition.¹ Studies have shown that they mediate microbial colonization and support the growth of beneficial bacteria in the intestines.¹ Probiotics accomplish this by mediating intestinal pH and strengthening the epithelial barrier.³ They mediate the integrity of tight junctions and increase mucin release, which in turn regulates permeability and reduces microbial adherence to cells.4,5‡

Additionally, approximately 80% of the body's immunologically active cells are located in gut-associated lymphoid tissue, demonstrating an important interaction between the intestines and the immune system.⁶ Preclinical research suggests that probiotics may directly mediate the activation of immune cells, the release of cytokines, and IgA antibodymediated responses in the mucosa.74

Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (BI-O4) is a probiotic strain that was investigated in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial for its effects on immune health.8 Physically active adults were randomized to consume a placebo or probiotic supplement (containing 2.0x109 CFU of BI-O4) daily for 150 days.8 Participants recorded their physical activity and respiratory health throughout the study via a web-based questionnaire.8 When compared to the placebo, daily supplementation with BI-04 significantly promoted upper respiratory immune health.8‡

A combination of HMF™ probiotics and vitamin C was also reported to support schoolchildren's respiratory immune health in a six-month, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. 9 Children were randomized to either a placebo or probiotic and vitamin C tablet group (12.5 billion CFU of Lactobacillus acidophilus CUL-60 and CUL-21. Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis CUL-34, Bifidobacterium bifidum CUL-20 and 50 mg of vitamin C).9 Participants consumed one tablet daily for six months and their respiratory health was evaluated by a pediatrician every two months. Compared with the placebo group, upper respiratory

tract health and immune function was significantly better supported in children that received the probiotic and vitamin C supplement.9 An additional clinical trial also reported that daily supplementation with 25 billion CFU of these probiotic strains (plus 2 g of fructooligosaccharides) significantly regulated the production of cytokines, including IL-6 and IL-1β. ¹⁰ This further demonstrates the potential of these probiotics to beneficially modulate the immune response. 10‡

Vitamin C is a water-soluble antioxidant in the plasma and cellular fluid. 11 It directly scavenges reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, which can damage cells and disrupt normal cellular function. 12 Vitamin C further protects cells by regenerating other antioxidants, such as glutathione and vitamin E. 12 It supports the immune system by regulating lymphocyte proliferation, natural killer cell activity, and immunoglobulin production. 12 In addition, neutrophils contain vitamin C to protect against reactive oxygen species produced during phagocytosis. 12‡

The vitamin D receptor is found on most immune cells, including T cells, B cells, and macrophages, demonstrating an important interaction between vitamin D and the immune system. 13 Vitamin D levels also vary depending on the season, with highest levels present during summer and lowest levels present during winter; this pattern also resembles the seasonal variation in immune system health.¹³ Low vitamin D status has also been associated with decreased upper respiratory immune function, while vitamin D supplementation has been shown to have beneficial effects on the function of a variety of immune cells - including dendritic cells, macrophages, and T cells. 14-16 Research demonstrates that vitamin D mediates the proliferation of T and B cells, increases the phagocytic activity of macrophages, and promotes a healthy cytokine balance to promote normal immune function. ¹⁷ One controlled clinical trial reported that daily supplementation with 25 mcg (1,000 IU) of vitamin D for 3 months significantly increased plasma vitamin D levels and regulated the production of IL-2, IL-4, IL-6, and IFN-y. 18‡

HMF™ Immune was specifically formulated to support the immune system. Each convenient, once-daily chewable tablet provides a blend of five proprietary probiotic strains from both the Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium genera. Clinical trials have demonstrated the beneficial effects of these strains in supporting upper respiratory tract health. 9,10 To further help maintain immune function, HMF™ Immune also provides vitamins C and D.12,18‡

- Nagpal R, Yadav H, Kumar M, Jain S. In Otles S. (Ed.), Probiotics and Prebiotics in Food, Nutrition and Health. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2013, pp.1-24. Fink RN, Lembo AJ. Curr Treat Options Gastro. 2001 Jul;4(4):333-7.
- Final National Action (1984) (1997) (
- Saulnier N, Zocco MA, Di Caro S, Gasbarrini G, Gasbarrini A. Genes & Nutrition. 2006
- Jun;1(2):107-15. Saavedra JM. Nutr Clin Pract. 2007 Jun;22(3):351–65.

- Oyetayo VO, Oyetayo FL. Afr J Biotechnol. 2005 Feb;4(2):123-27. West NP, Horn PL, Pyne DB, Gebski VJ, Lahtinen SJ, Fricker PA, et al. Clin Nutr. 2014
- /. 8.
- Garaiova I, Muchová J, Nagyová Z, Wang D, Li JV, Országhová Z, et al. Eur J Clin Nutr. 2015
- Men Oct (13.13-13). Hepburn NJ, Garaiova I, Williams EA, Michael DR, Plummer S, Benef Microbes. 2013 Dec;4(4):313-7. Combs Jr. GF. The Vitamins. 4th ed. USA: Elsevier; 2012. pp. 233-59.
- Institute of Medicine (US) Panel on Dietary Antioxidants and Related Compounds. Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin C, Vitamin E, Selenium, and Carotenoids. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US): 2000.
 Aranow C. J Investig Med. 2011 Aug;59(6):881-6.

- Bryson KJ, Nash AA, Norval M. Epidemiology & Infection. 2014 Sep;142(9):1789-801. Sabetta JR, DePetrillo P, Cipriani RJ, Smardin J, Burns LA, Landry ML. PLoS One. 2010
- Sabeta Jr., Ber etmin (-) Giprain (3), Sharatin 3, Burns Ex, Earlan y Mich Ed Sofie. 2010 Jun;5(6):e11088. Roff L, Muris AH, Hupperts R, Damoiseaux J. Ann N Y Acad. Sci. 2014 May;1317:84–91. Mora JR, Iwata M, von Andrian UH. Nat Rev Immunol. 2008 Sep;8(9):685-98. Di Filippo P, Scaparrotta A, Rapino D, Cingolani A, Attanasi M, Petrosino MI, et al. Int Arch Allergy Immunol. 2015;166(2):91-6.



