

Tricycline

(Hypoallergenic)



Item # 71020
90 Vegetarian Capsules

The Possible Benefits of Tricycline, a Food Supplement

- Can be beneficially utilised with probiotics and other nutrients to support gastrointestinal tract health
 - Potentially offers a broad-spectrum microbial balancing effect
-

Description

Tricycline is a microbial balancing formula that can enhance and complement the use of probiotics (friendly bacteria) and other nutrients that support gastrointestinal (GI) tract health. Black walnut, goldenseal and sweet wormwood are herbs that have been used traditionally as microbial balancers. Combining their essential components with citrus seed extract gives the formula increased potential to support balanced intestinal microbiology.

The human GI tract is actually an ecological system, harbouring trillions of microorganisms, some beneficial to our health and some not. The beneficial probiotic bacteria compete for food and space with the non-beneficial, potentially damaging microorganisms that also try to make their home in the intestines. Maintaining a health-supporting internal ecological balance is part of the human body's natural function. The Tricycline formula has been utilised as an aid to support a healthy balance of microorganisms.

Berberine is a major active constituent of goldenseal, common barberry and Oregon grape. Goldenseal was traditionally used by Native Americans and later by Eclectic physicians for GI health, to support a healthy

immune response, and to optimise liver function. It has been studied for its potential to stimulate digestive function, and support GI function. Studies on berberine suggest it has potential to support healthy mucous membranes. Berberine is also found in Indian Barberry (*Berberis aristata*), used in Ayurvedic herbology for GI support.

Pure artemisinin, or Qinghaosu, is the active constituent of the herb *Artemisia annua* (sweet wormwood). High quality *Artemisia annua* contains 0.3-0.5% artemisinin, so pure artemisinin provides hundreds of times more of the active constituent artemisinin than the whole herb itself. Research has shown artemisinin to be particularly beneficial in balancing the microbiology of the GI tract. Our artemisinin has had independent cell tests verifying its effectiveness, and we also do independent HPLC potency assays.

Citrus seed extract has a decades-long history of use for support of GI system function. The citrus seed extract in Tricycline is from grapefruit and is the purest available. The juice extracted from black walnut hulls has traditionally been used for skin health, and internally to support aspects of GI tract health. Black walnut hulls are rich in tannins, with powerful astringent properties.

Serving Size: 2 Capsules
Servings Per Container: 45

Amount Per Serving:

Berberine Sulfate	400 mg
Artemisinin	60 mg
Citrus Seed Extract	400 mg
Black Walnut Hulls	100 mg

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, cellulose, silicon dioxide, L-leucine.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 or 2 capsules two or three times daily with meals, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

Caution: Artemisinin produces an oxidising effect in the stomach and intestines. Not indicated for pregnant or nursing women. Long term administration (greater than 1 month) should be monitored by a healthcare practitioner. Combining with antioxidants or iron may theoretically decrease effectiveness. Detoxification reactions may be experienced by some individuals. Seek the advice of a healthcare professional before using this product.

Not to be used as a substitute for a balance diet, keep out of reach of children

References

- Sabir M, et al. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol. 1971;15(3):111-32.
Amin AH, et al. Can J Micro. 1969;15:1067-76.
Sabir M, Akhter MH, et al. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol 1978;22:9-23.
Rabbani GH, et al. The Journal of Infectious Diseases. 1987;155(5):979-84.
Newall CA, et al. Herbal Medicines: A Guide for Health Care Professionals. London: The Pharmaceutical Press; 1996:151-52.
Lin HL, et al. Br J Cancer. Oct1999;81(3):416-22.
Ionescu G, et al. J Orthomolecula Med. 1990;5(3):72-74.
Arimi SM. East Afr Med J. Dec1989;66(12):851-5.
Felter HW, Lloyd JU. King's American Dispensatory, Vol II, 1090. Eclectic Medical Publications, Sandy, Oregon, 1983.
Foster S, Duke JA. A Field Guide to Medicinal Plants, Eastern and Central N America. Houghton Mifflin Co, 1990.
Stermitz FR, Scriven LN, Tegos G, Lewis K. Planta Med. 2002 Dec;68(12):1140-1.
Beekman AC, Wierenga PK, et al. Planta Med. 1998 Oct;64(7):615-9.
Bharel S, Gulati M, Abdin P, Srivastava S. Fitoterapia Vol LXVII No 5, 1996.
China Cooperative Research Group on Qinghaosu and its Derivatives. J. Trad. Chin. Med 2, 17, 1982.
Fishwick J, et al. Neurotoxicology. 1998 Jun;19(3):393-403.
Gulati A, Bharel S, Srivastava M, Abdin MZ. Fitoterapia Vol LXVII No 5, 1996.
Keith Arnold, Tran Tinh Hien, et al. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1990) 84:499-502.
Levander OA, Ager AL, Morris VC. Am.J. Clin. Nutr. 1989; 5:346-52.
Lu L. Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi. 2002 Mar;22(3):169-71. Chinese.
Posner GH, Northrop J, Paik IH, Borstnik K, Dolan P, Kensler TW, Xie S, Shapiro TA. Bioorg Med Chem. 2002 Jan;10(1):227-32.
Walgate R. Bull World Health Organ. 2002;80(8):685-6.
Zheng GQ. Planta Med. 1994 Feb;60(1):54-7.