

A blend of two powerful systemic enzymes - Serrapeptase & Nattokinase with strong anti-fibrolytic, anti-inflammatory & anti-edemic properties

INDICATIONS:

- Blood clotting and thrombosis
- Cholesterol and plaque build-up
- Cardiovascular disease
- Arthritis & other Inflammatory Diseases
- Sprains and sports-related injuries
- Fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue

SerraNatto™ is a proprietary combination Peptizyme® SP (a special enteric coated preparation of Serrapeptase), NattoSEB® (Nattokinase) and minerals. It acts as an effective anti-inflammatory and pain relief formula and has the ability to defend the body from the damaging effects of fibrin. As fibrin builds up in our bodies, it may cause many unhealthy conditions. SerraNatto™ can help keep fibrin and its harmful effects under control.

Peptizyme® SP (Serrapeptase) is a natural enzyme produced from bacteria found in the intestine of the silk worm. It was first studied and used to promote cardiovascular health as researchers discovered it had the ability to break up and dissolve dead protein deposits while leaving live tissue intact. This gives it the

ability to act in preventing arterial blockages naturally, without the potentially damaging side effects associated with Statin (cholesterol lowering) drugs. Serrapeptase is still used in the treatment of cardiovascular disease, yet it has also become widely used as a general anti-inflammatory. It reduces inflammation by thinning the inflammation fluids formed by injury and further assists in draining these fluids, thereby helping to speed tissue repair.

Besides reducing inflammation, one of Peptizyme® SP's most profound benefits is the reduction of pain, due to its ability to block the release of pain-inducing amines from inflamed tissues. Yet, unlike NSAIDs it does not cause ulcers or stomach bleeding. It also has anti-fibrolytic properties. Serrapeptase causes arterial plaque, blood clots, cysts and other inflammatory accumulations to break down and be eliminated from the body. Studies in Germany have demonstrated that Serrapeptase is more effective than EDTA Chelation treatment in overcoming the buildup of arterial plaque thereby suggesting it offers a defense against the onset of stroke.¹



Each vegetarian capsule contains:

Ingredients:

SEBkinase® (20,000 FU/g) 100 mg

A proprietary blend of Nattokinase, (enteric coated) Peptizyme® (Serrapeptidase), calcium and magnesium.

Mode of action

Fibrinolytic, anti-inflammatory, anti-edemic

Contraindications: Do not take this product if you have severe uncontrolled high blood pressure, ulcers, recent surgery or major trauma, hemorrhoids, intracranial bleeding, neurosurgery or ischemic stroke in the last six months or bleeding disorder such as hemophilia or hemorrhagic diathesias. Consult a practitioner if you take blood-thinning drugs, aspirin.

ADULT DOSAGE: Take one to two capsules three times a day (between meals) or as directed by a practitioner.

SERRANATTO™

In clinical settings serrapeptase has been used for rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis, carpal tunnel syndrome, wound healing, post surgical swelling, varicose veins, breast engorgement, bronchitis, sinusitis, multiple sclerosis and fibromyalgia.

A randomized study examined postoperative swelling and pain reduction of the upper ankle joint in 66 patients who had been surgically treated for rupture of the lateral ligament. Researchers found that by three days after surgery the group receiving serrapeptase had experienced a 50% decrease in swelling and roughly a similar reduction in associated pain. Whereas, over the same time period patients in two control groups had no reduction in swelling using traditional methods of recovery (e.g. elevation of the leg, bed rest, with and without applications of ice).²

In a multi-centre, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial the status of 174 patients who had undergone Caldwell-Luc antrotomy for chronic empyema were monitored. Eighty-eight patients received 10 mg of serrapeptase at three intervals the day before surgery, once the night of the operation and three times daily for five days following surgery. The other half of the study population received a placebo. The degree of swelling in the serrapeptase-treated patients was significantly less than that in the placebo-treated patients at every point of observation after surgery up to the 5th day. Maximal buccal swelling throughout all the postoperative points of observation was also significantly smaller in size in the serrapeptase group. No side effects were reported.³ In a third double-blind controlled study involving seventy women being treated for breast engorgement, researchers found that serrapeptase helped to reduce breast pain and swelling in a significant number of the treatment group with no adverse reactions.⁴

When consumed in unprotected tablets or capsules, the acid in the stomach will destroy serrapeptase.⁵ However, Peptizyme® SP's special enteric coating process enables the serrapeptase enzyme to pass through the stomach and into the intestine unchanged. When administered in this format, the quantity of serrapeptase in the urine is minimal; thereby conferring it undergoes a transfer directly from the intestine into the bloodstream.

NattoSEB® (Nattokinase or natto) is an enzyme from fermented soybeans that supports blood circulation and helps to maintain normal blood clotting. It also promotes the natural production of plasmin, which reduces fibrin. It is considered to be a much more potent fibrinolytic agent than Bromelain.

Blood clotting is a naturally occurring bodily function, yet when a clot forms inside a blood vessel in the absence of a wound or trauma, it can be life threatening and can critically block a heart or brain artery. Over twenty enzymes are involved in the blood clotting process, but only plasmin is able to dissolve fibrin and thus break up small clots. Plasmin, a thrombolytic (clot-dissolving) enzyme is produced in blood vessel linings, and its production declines with age. High fibrin levels can lead to a proportionally increased risk of fibrin-clots, which is an increased risk factor for heart attack and stroke. One study of 2,116 men found that participants with high LDL and high fibrinogen levels were six times more likely to experience a heart attack than individuals with high LDL cholesterol and low fibrinogen levels.⁶

Dr. Sumi, a Japanese researcher who studied at the University of Chicago is credited with showing that nattokinase had direct fibrinolytic activity. In 1990 his research team published the results of a series of experiments demonstrating nattokinase's potent fibrinolytic activity and showing that nattokinase is able to augment the body's own fibrinolytic activity⁷. In one animal study a group of dogs were administered nattokinase tablets and another group a placebo. The study team then created a thrombus in a major leg vein in each dog, which completely blocked the vein. Within five hours the nattokinase-fed dogs had a complete re-opening of their leg vein circulation, whereas the dogs fed the placebo still had complete vein occlusion (blockage) 18 hours later.⁸ In another study results indicated that the thrombolytic (clot-dissolving) properties of nattokinase are stronger than that of plasmin or elastase in vivo.⁹

NattoSEB® shows promise in supporting areas such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, angina, venous stasis, thrombosis, emboli, atherosclerosis, fibromyalgia/chronic fatigue, claudication, retinal pathology, hemorrhoids; varicose veins, soft tissue rheumatism, muscle spasm, poor healing, chronic inflammation and pain, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, tissue oxygen deprivation, infertility, and other gynecology conditions (e.g. endometriosis, uterine fibroids). Studies have shown that in rheumatoid arthritic patients, fibrin deposits adhere to the synovial surface of rhomboidal joints where it aggravates the joint cavity.¹⁰ Natto may be useful in reducing this build-up.

The combination of (enteric coated) serrapeptase and nattokinase makes an excellent natural clot-busting supplement. These two enzymes also offer benefits in treating arthritis, inflammation and pain.

References:

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