Perm A vite[®] Nutrition for the Gut Lining^{*}

Perm A vite[®] powder is now updated with zinc carnosine and vegan N-acetyl glucosamine. Perm A vite[®] provides a blend of natural ingredients that help maintain the protective and barrier functions of the gut walls, supporting healthy, normal permeability and providing a home for friendly bacteria.^{*} The normal permeability of a healthy gut supports appropriate absorption and utilization of nutrients and inhibits translocation of potentially toxic or antigenic materials into the bloodstream.^{*}



#52490 238 grams (8.4 oz.) powder

Key Features

- Zinc carnosine is shown to help relieve mild gastric discomfort*
- L-glutamine is a primary fuel for colonocyte maintenance and repair*
- Cellulose and slippery elm provide insoluble and soluble fiber
- Epithelial growth factor plays a role in the development of epithelial tissue*
- N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (now vegan) is a key nutrient that supports the gastric epithelium*
- Methylsulfonylmethane (MSM) is a source of biological sulfur, important for the structural integrity of mucosal membranes*



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Zinc carnosine combines the immuneboosting mineral zinc with the antioxidant amino acid L-carnosine to form a unique compound shown to help protect and support healthy gastrointestinal mucosa.* Zinc carnosine has been shown to help relieve mild gastric discomforts.* It can inihbit production of the enzyme urease, which some bacteria can secrete to neutralize stomach acid, and thus prevents the growth of these bacteria.* It also helps prevent oxidative damage to the gastrointestinal lining.*

The amino acid L-glutamine is

important as a fuel source for colonocyte maintenance and repair, as well as for proper intestinal immune function.* L-glutamine has been well studied as a nutritional support for healthy gastrointestinal function.*

Cellulose and slippery elm supply

insoluble and soluble varieties of fiber, respectively, both of which have a role in supporting intestinal health.^{*} The soluble fibers are fermented in the gut by healthy bacteria, releasing short-chain fatty acids such as acetate and butyrate, preferential fuel sources of intestinal cells. These fatty

Supplement Facts

Serving Size Servings Per Container	1 Tablespoor	n (6.3 g) 37	
Amount Per Serving			
Calories	25		
	% Daily	% Daily Value*	
Total Carbohydrates	3 g	1 %	
Dietary Fiber	3 g	12%	
Zinc (from 25 mg of Zinc Carnosine)	5 mg	45%	
Microcrystalline Cellulose	3 g	†	
L-Glutamine	2 g	†	
N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine	300 mg	†	
Slippery Elm (Bark) Powder	200 mg	†	
MSM (Methylsulfonylmethane) (OptiMSM®)	100 mg	†	
Glandular Complex with Epithelial Growth Facto	r 100 mg	†	
Stevia (Leaf) Extract	30 mg	†	
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie die	et.		

† Daily Value not established.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 level tablespoon one to three times daily, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner. Mixes well in water or juice. Sensitive individuals may want to start with a lower dose and increase gradually. Best taken 1 hour before or after a meal.



OptiMSM[®] is a registered trademark of Bergstrom Nutrition, Inc.

WARNING: Consuming this product can expose you to lead which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/food

acids, in turn, provide direct intraluminal nutrition to the gut walls, enhancing their integrity and barrier function.^{*} Cellulose, which is almost pure insoluble fiber, acts in a mechanical fashion (like a broom), which supports the natural regulation of transit time and may enhance the binding and elimination of waste and toxins.^{*}

Epithelial growth factor is a polypeptide that is widely distributed in the body, with high concentrations found in salivary and prostate glands and in the duodenum. It plays a role in the growth of epithelial tissue.^{*}

N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (NAG) is a principal constituent of glycosaminoglycans (formerly known as mucopolysaccharides) and is thus a vital compound in connective tissue.* The gastric epithelium is very rich in glycosaminoglycans, which are involved in maintaining structural integrity.* In addition, NAG appears to be a prebiotic factor which may stimulate the growth of favorable bacterial flora.*

Methylsulfonylmethane (MSM) is a source of biological sulfur, the third most plentiful mineral in the human body. Sulfur bonds insure the proper conformation of important body proteins, helping to maintain the structural integrity of connective tissue and mucosal membranes.* MSM can also provide sulfur for the production of cysteine and methionine.*

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