

Astaxanthin 12 mg

AstaZine® from Pure Microalgae

Each capsule contains 12 mg of AstaZine® natural astaxanthin, a carotenoid derived from the organic microalgae *Haematococcus pluvialis*, grown under sunlight in controlled conditions. Natural astaxanthin is far more effective in scavenging free radicals than synthetic astaxanthin or other carotenoids such as beta-carotene or lutein.* The intracellular antioxidant activity of algal astaxanthin is approximately 90-times higher than that of synthetic astaxanthin, and *in vitro* studies have also shown 500-times greater antioxidant activity than vitamin E.*

Aging is associated with the weakening of the body's antioxidant defense system, and astaxanthin may help protect against such age-related changes.*

Key Features

- Protects the skin and eyes against the damaging effects of UV rays (photoaging)*
- Increases skin elasticity and moisture content and supports younger-looking skin*
- Supports brain function during aging, including memory and mental clarity*
- Supports a healthy cardiovascular system, normal cholesterol metabolism, and blood vessel function*
- Protects muscles, tendons, and joints from damage during exercise and supports normal muscle strength with aging*
- Protects the body against free radical damage caused by environmental insults and other toxic exposures*



#58340
60 softgels



800.545.9960
info@nutricology.com
www.nutricology.com



World's strongest and highest quality natural antioxidant:

Only astaxanthin derived from *Haematococcus pluvialis* microalgae is proven to be safe and effective in clinical studies.* Natural astaxanthin is more than 90% esterified with natural fatty acids, whereas the synthetic version is all free form, or unesterified. The structure of natural astaxanthin explains its high bioavailability and activity compared with synthetic astaxanthin.* AstaZine® astaxanthin bears the seal of The Natural Algae Astaxanthin Association (NAXA), which ensures the product contains natural algae astaxanthin and not synthetic astaxanthin produced from petrochemicals. Natural astaxanthin is well tolerated, with an extensive history of safe use.*

Brain health: The unique chemical structure of astaxanthin allows it to cross the blood-brain barrier.* Astaxanthin supports neuron formation and plasticity in the brain, and protects brain cells against the oxidative damage caused by aluminum, cigarette smoke, or heavy metals.* Astaxanthin has been shown to support cognition and memory in aging individuals.*

Skin health and UV protection: Astaxanthin protects the skin against ultraviolet (UV) damage and enhances skin DNA repair.* Astaxanthin also stimulates the synthesis of collagen, the most abundant protein within the skin.* Astaxanthin was shown to increase skin elasticity, boost skin moisture content, and improve fine lines/wrinkles in healthy adults.*

Eye health: Astaxanthin helps protect the eyes against damage caused by UV light or elevated intraocular pressure.* Astaxanthin also supports healthy blood flow in vascular tissues of the eye.* Astaxanthin has been shown to support healthy eye function with aging and reduce eye fatigue in settings of intense visual stimuli.*

Cardiovascular support: Astaxanthin supports normal cholesterol metabolism and cardiovascular health.* Astaxanthin also supports normal blood vessel endothelium function in settings of glucose or homocysteine elevation, protecting against oxidative stress caused by these environments.*

Musculoskeletal support: Astaxanthin supports muscle energy production and protects muscle tissues from oxidative damage during exercise.* In animal studies, astaxanthin reduced the rate of atrophy of muscles that were not exercised, and reduced oxidative stress in muscles that were exercised.* In healthy young and older adults, supplementation with astaxanthin enhanced strength endurance gains during training.*

Fertility: In animals, astaxanthin has been shown to support healthy egg quality, normal sperm numbers, morphology, and viability, as well as improved fertilization rates.* Positive effects on sperm health and male fertility were also seen in clinical studies.*

Anti-aging and cellular health: Astaxanthin counteracts the effects of free radicals on cells and tissues in a dose-dependent manner and helps decrease oxidative damage associated with aging.* Astaxanthin also reduces damage associated with environmental pollutants such as arsenic and mercury.*

Supplement Facts

Serving Size	1 Softgel
Servings Per Container	60
Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Astaxanthin	12 mg †
† Daily Value not established	

Other ingredients: Safflower Oil, Vitamin E (sunflower), Bovine Gelatin, Vegetable Glycerin, Water, Medium Chain Triglycerides.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 softgel daily with meals, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.



AstaZine® AstaZine® is a registered trademark of BGG.

References:

- Al-Amin MM, et al. Eur J Pharmacol. 2016 Apr 15;777:60-9.
 Alam MN, et al. J Diet Suppl. 2018 Jan 2;15(1):42-54.
 Andrisiani A, et al. Mar Drugs. 2015 Aug 25;13(9):5533-51.
 Aoi W, et al. J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2018 Mar;62(2):161-6.
 Capelli B, et al. Nutrafoods. 2013 Dec 1;12(4):145-52.
 Chou HY, et al. Int J Mol Sci. 2016 Jun 16;17(6):955.
 Cort A, et al. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol. 2010 Oct;58(1):121-30.
 Davinelli S, et al. Nutrients. 2018 Apr 22;10(4):522.
 Galasso C, et al. Mar Drugs. 2018 Jul 24;16(8):247.
 Grimmig B, et al. Geroscience. 2017 Feb;39(1):19-32.
 Harada F, et al. Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2017;2017:1956104.
 Hayashi M, et al. J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2018 Mar;62(2):195-205.
 Ito N, et al. Nutrients. 2018 Jun 25;10(7):817.
 Kim SH, Kim H. Nutrients. 2018 Aug 21;10(9):1137.
 Liu SZ, et al. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle. 2018 Oct;9(5):826-33.
 Maezawa T, et al. J Physiol Sci. 2017 Sep;67(5):603-11.
 Nakagawa K, et al. Br J Nutr. 2011 Jun;105(11):1563-71.
 Nir Y, et al. J Am Coll Nutr. 2002 Oct;21(5):490.
 Park JS, et al. Nutr Metab (Lond). 2010 Mar 5;7:18.
 Piermarocchi S, et al. Eur J Ophthalmol. 2012 Mar-Apr;22(2):216-25.
 Polotow TG, et al. Nutrients. 6(12), pp.5819-5838
 Régnier P, et al. Mar Drugs. 2015 May 7;13(5):2857-74.
 Satoh A, et al. J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2009 May;44(3):280-4.
 Shibaguchi T, et al. Physiol Rep. 2016 Aug;4(15):e12885.
 Suganama K, et al. J Dermatol Sci. 2010 May;58(2):136-42.
 Tominaga K, et al. J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2017 Jul;61(1):33-39.
 Wang X, et al. Nutr Res Pract. 2014 Feb;8(1):46-53.
 Wu W, et al. Food Funct. 2014 Jan;5(1):158-66.
 Yang X, et al. Mar Drugs. 2019 Jan 3;17(1):24.
 Yook JS, et al. Mol Nutr Food Res. 2016 Mar;60(3):589-99.
 Yoon HS, et al. J Med Food. 2014 Jul;17(7):810-6.
 Yoshida H, et al. Atherosclerosis. 2010 Apr;209(2):520-3.
 Yuan JP, et al. Mol Nutr Food Res. 2011 Jan;55(1):150-65.
 Zhou Q, et al. J Sci Food Agric. 2019 Jan 13. [Epub ahead of print]