

Calm CP®

Decreases cortisol activity and provides ingredients important for calm, sleep, and management of healthy blood sugar*



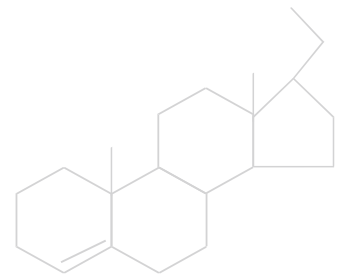
Patient Profile†

- Experiencing stress (such as physical, emotional, or immune)*
- Interrupted sleep, waking in the night*
- Difficulty falling back asleep*
- New or increasing abdominal fat*

Key Ingredients

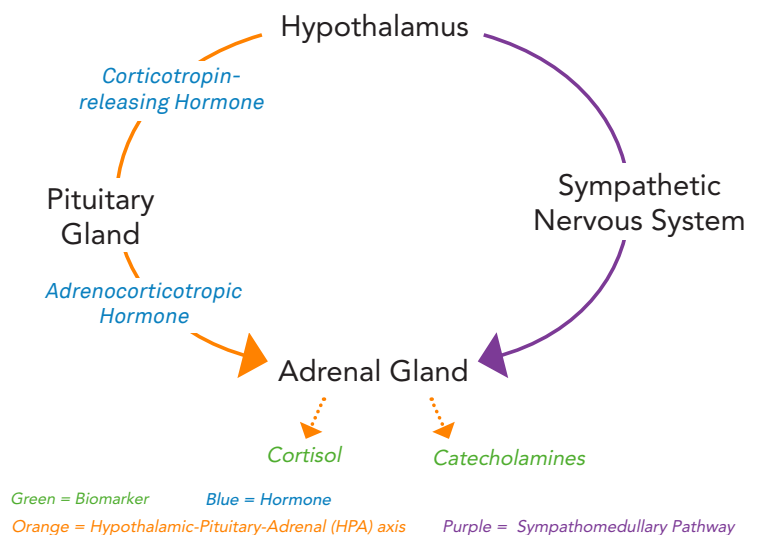
<p><i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (Banaba) leaf extract (18% corosolic acid)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corosolic acid balances by selective inhibition of 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1 (11β-HSD1)* ■ 11β-HSD1 catalyzes the conversion of cortisone into cortisol²
<p>Phosphatidylserine‡</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Component of cell membranes important for receptor-mediated interactions^{4*} ■ Phosphatidylserine is thought to interact with cell membranes in order to dampen hypothalamic signaling and regulate the stress response^{5*}
<p>Glycine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Major inhibitory neurotransmitter that crosses the blood-brain barrier^{6*} ■ Binds receptors that regulate temperature during sleep^{7*}
<p>Taurine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Neuroprotective amino acid that provides antioxidant protection^{8,9*} ■ Demonstrates balanced GABA-A agonist activity^{10*} ■ GABA is the primary inhibitory neurotransmitter in the brain important for calm and sleep¹¹⁻¹³

The Science



- In response to **stress**, the sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis signal to the adrenals to release catecholamines (norepinephrine and epinephrine) and cortisol¹⁴
- While stress is a normal part of life, it can also be associated with imbalances in the HPA axis that can affect catecholamine and cortisol activity¹⁵

NeuroAdrenal Response

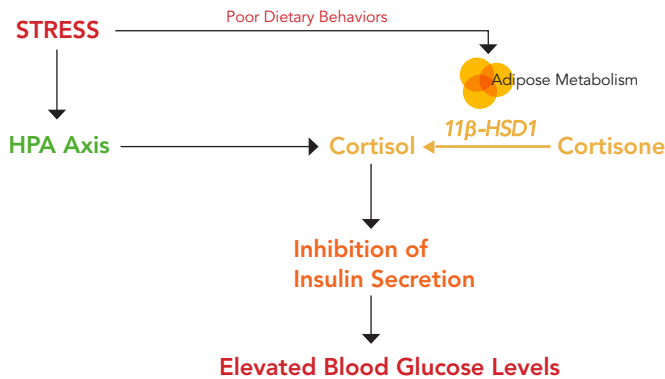


† Symptom depictions represent a possible presentation based on scientific information and claims found on this sheet, references provided on reverse.

*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

MORE SCIENCE BEHIND CALM CP

Figure 1. HPA Axis and Cortisol Metabolism



Stress, cortisol, and weight

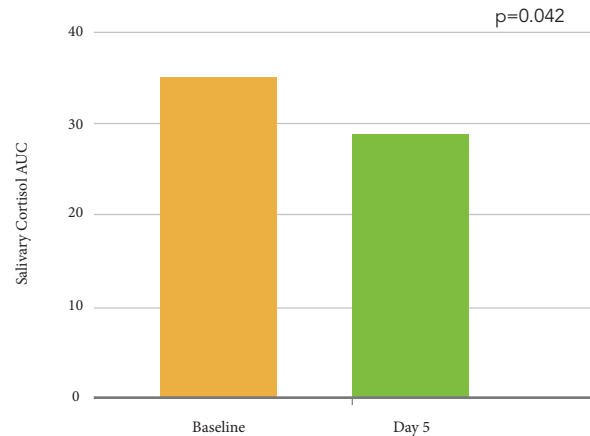
Healthy cortisol secretions follow a marked circadian pattern and increases in response to stress through activation of the HPA axis¹⁶

- Adipocytes (fat cells) play a major role in the body's production of cortisol¹⁷

High stress has been linked to less healthy dietary behaviors and increased body weight¹⁸

- Cortisol inhibits the secretion and actions of insulin (glucose uptake, central appetite reduction)¹⁹
- Cortisol promotes the maturation of adipocytes (fat cells)²⁰
- Upregulation of the enzyme 11β-HSD1 promotes fat accumulation by increasing cortisol activity²⁰
- Elevated bedtime cortisol activity is associated with imbalance and increased abdominal fat²¹

Figure 2. Calm CP Lowers Cortisol^{22*}



Proven benefits of Calm CP

Data reveals corosolic acid lowers blood glucose levels for balanced activity^{3*}

- Data was reviewed and 10 subjects received corosolic acid once daily for 15 days³
- Blood glucose levels were 20-30% lower with more balanced activity after two weeks^{3*}

Calm CP formula specific data was gathered

- Subjects with elevated cortisol activity received Calm CP (2 capsules twice daily for 4 days)
- Daily cortisol activity was lowered, bringing levels back into balance (area under the curve-compared to baselines values (Figure 2)^{22*}
- Calm CP decreased mean daily cortisol activity levels by 17%^{22*}
- 71% of subjects reported they would take Calm CP again



Concerned about memory?

Learn more about ImmuWell at www.neuroscienceinc.com/products/immuwell

Item Number	Available Sizes	Serving Size
2099	60 Capsules	2 Capsules

1. Rollinger J, et al. *Bioorg Med Chem*. 2010;18(4):1507-15.
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4. Monteleone P, et al. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol*. 1992;41:385-8.
5. Glade M and Smith K. *Nutrition*. 2015;31(6):781-6.
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7. Kawai N, et al. *Neuropsychopharmacology*. 2015;40(6):1405-16.
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10. Kletke O, et al. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(4):e61733.
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13. Saper C, et al. *Nature*. 2005;437(7063):1257-63.
14. Lee D, et al. *BMB Rep*. 2015;48(4):209-16.
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17. Incollingo Rodriguez A, et al. *Psychoneuroendocrinology*. 2015;62:201-18.
18. Moore C and Cunningham S. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2012;112(4):518-26.
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20. Peckett A, et al. *Metabolism*. 2011;60(11):1500-10.
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‡SerinAid® is a registered trademark of Chemi Nutra.

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