Collagen C™

Combines Echinacea Root Powder, Rose Hip Powder, Plus Veal Bone to Support Healthy Connective Tissues

Native American tribes used echinacea plants as herbal remedies long before European settlers came to North America. The settlers soon learned about the health giving powers of the echinacea plant and used it to treat various conditions. Over the past century, numerous medical and scientific researchers have studied the effects of echinacea on the human immune system. Their findings suggest that echinacea is useful in minimizing the effects that plague people during seasonal changes. The bright orange-red fruit and seeds of the rose hip plant contain a wealth of nutrients including: ascorbic acid; flavonoids; citric and malic acids; tannins; pectin; carotene; fructose and sucrose; vitamins A, B_3, C, D, E, and P; and zinc. Rose hip powder has been used effectively as a tonic, nutrient, and to promote regularity.†

How Collagen C Keeps You Healthy

Stimulates immune function

Research suggests that echinacea increases the body's ability to respond to stress. Taken for three to five days at the onset of symptoms, echinacea appears to lessen the severity and duration of many different kinds of seasonal challenges. Rose hip powder also boosts the body's ability to fight off challenges. The many vitamins found in rose hip powder have also made it a popular nutritive tonic used to help lessen the effects of fatigue and exhaustion.†

Restores skin integrity

Echinacea has been proven effective in helping to soothe the skin. Native Americans used echinacea successfully for this purpose. Its restorative characteristics allow it to be used today, along with medications, to address some conditions of the skin.†

Promotes healthy digestive and respiratory function

Echinacea can help keep mucous membranes healthy and improve digestion in the stomach, as well as in the small and large intestines. Rose hip powder is sometimes used to promote regularity, as well as to support healthy respiratory function.†

Keeps the urinary tract healthy

Rose hip powder has a positive influence on the kidneys and bladder. Its immune stimulating characteristics make it useful in helping maintain healthy bladder and kidney function.†

Introduced in 1972

Content:
90 tablets

Suggested Use: One tablet per meal, or as directed.

Supplement Facts:
Serving Size: 1 tablet
Servings per Container: 90

	Amount per Serving	%DV
Calories	2	
Vitamin C	100 mg	170%

Proprietary Blend: 200 mg
Echinacea (root), rose hips, veal bone, defatted wheat (germ), bovine adrenal, dried buckwheat (leaf) juice, buckwheat (seed), acerola (berry), and mushroom.

Other Ingredients: Ascorbic acid, honey, and calcium stearate.

Each tablet supplies approximately: 50 mg echinacea-root powder, 50 mg rose-hip powder, and 70 mg veal bone.

Caution: *Contraindicated in known allergy to plants of the daisy family.*

Sold through health care professionals.

Please copy for your patients.

†These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

Standard Process®
800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com

Collagen C™

What Makes Collagen C Unique

Product Attributes

Supplies the complete vitamin C complex with nutritional food concentrates

› Together they support the healthy function of bones, joints, ligaments, and cartilage†

Multiple nutrients from a variety of plant and animal sources

› Bovine tissues provide nutrients and support to the corresponding tissues in humans

› Vitamins, minerals, and nutrients from plants and animal tissues work synergistically for maximum effect†

Manufacturing and Quality-Control Processes

Low-temperature, high-vacuum drying technique

› Preserves the enzymatic vitality and nutritional potential of ingredients

Not disassociated into isolated components

› The nutrients in Collagen C are processed to remain intact, complete nutritional compounds

Degreed microbiologists and chemists in our on-site laboratories continually conduct bacterial and analytical tests on raw materials, product batches, and finished products

› Ensures consistent quality and safety

Vitamin and mineral analyses validate product content and specifications

› Assures high-quality essential nutrients are delivered

Whole Food Philosophy

Our founder, Dr. Royal Lee, challenged common scientific beliefs by choosing a holistic approach of providing nutrients through whole foods. His goal was to provide nutrients as they are found in nature—in a whole food state where he believed their natural potency and efficacy would be realized. Dr. Lee believed that when nutrients remain intact and are not split from their natural associated synergists—known and unknown—bioactivity is markedly enhanced over isolated nutrients. Following this philosophy, even a small amount of a whole food concentrate will offer enhanced nutritional support, compared to an isolated or fractionated vitamin. Therefore, one should examine the source of nutrients rather than looking at the quantities of individual nutrients on product labels.

Studies on nutrients generally use large doses and these studies, some of which are cited below, are the basis for much of the information we provide you in this publication about whole food ingredients. *See the supplement facts for Collagen C™.*

Balch J.F., Balch, P.A. 1997. *Prescriptions for Nutritional Healing.* 2nd ed. Avery Publishing Group. 18.

Bauer R. Echinacea drugs — effects and active ingredients. *A Arztl Fortbild* (Jena). Apr 1996; 90(2): 111-115.

Bukovsky M., et al. Immunomodulating activity of ethanol-water extracts of the roots of *Echinacea gloriosa L., Echinacea angustifolia DC,* and *Rudbeckia speciosa* Wenderoth tested on the immune system in C57BL6 inbred mice. Cesk *Farm.* Aug 1993; 42(4): 184-187.

Carola R, et al. 1995. *Human Anatomy and Physiology.* 2rd ed. McGraw-Hill, Inc. 888-926.

Coeugniet E.G., Elek E. Immunomodulation with *Viscum album* and *Echinacea purpurea* extracts. *Onkologie.* Jun 1987; 10(3 Suppl): 27-33.

Compton's Encyclopedia Online. Compton's Home Library. Phosphorus. 1-4.

Dorsch W. Clinical application of extracts of *Echinacea purpurea* or *Echinacea pallida. A Arztl Fortbild* (Jena). Apr 1996; 90(2): 117-122.

Elsasser-Beile U., et al. Cytokine production in leukocyte cultures during therapy with Echinacea extract. *J Clin Lab Anal.* 1996; 10(6): 441-445.

Facino F.M., et al. Echinacoside and caffeoyl conjugates protect collagen from free radical-induced degradation: a potential use of Echinacea extracts in the prevention of skin photodamage. *Planta Med.* Dec 1995; 61(6): 510-514.

Favier A.E. The role of zinc in reproduction. Hormonal mechanisms. *Biology Trace Element Research.* Jan-Mar 1992; 32: 363-382.

Gaisbauer M., et al. The effect of *Echinace purpurea* Moensch on phagocytosis in granulocytes measured by chemiluminescence. *Arzneimittelforschung.* May 1990; 40(5): 594-598.

Hoffmann D. 1997. *Holistic Herbal.* Element Books Limited. 135, 186.

Ihme N., et al. Leg oedema protection from a buckwheat herb tea in patients with chronic venous insufficiency: a single-centre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. *European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology.* 1996; 50(6): 443-447.

Kayashita J., et al. Consumption of buckwheat protein lowers plasma cholesterol and raises fecal neutral sterols in cholesterol-fed rats because of its low digestibility. *Nutrition Journal.* Jul 1997; 127(7): 1395-1400.

Lersch C., et al. 1992. Nonspecific immunostimulation with low doses of cyclophosphamide (LDCY), thymostimulin, and *Echinacea purpurea* extracts (echinacin) in patients with far advanced colorectal cancers: preliminary results. *Cancer Invest.* 10(5): 343-348.

Melchart D., et al. Results of five randomized studies on the immunomodulatory activity of preparations of Echinacea. *J Altern Complement Med.* Summer 1995; 1(2): 145-160.

Miller L.G. Herbal medicinals: selected clinical considerations focusing on known or potential drug-herb interactions. *Archives of Internal Medicine.* Nov 9 1998; 158(20): 2200-2211.

Pitchford P. 1993. *Healing With Whole Foods.* Revised Edition. North Atlantic Books: Berkeley. 24, 127, 273, 298, 307, 319.

Roesler J., et al. Application of purified polysaccharides from cell cultures of the plant *Echinacea purpurea* to mice mediates protection against systemic infections with *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Candida albicans. International Journal of Immunopharmacology.* 1991; 13(1): 27-37.

Roesler J., et al. Application of purified polysaccharides from cell cultures of the plant *Echinacea purpurea* to test subjects mediates activation of the phagocyte system. *International Journal of Immunopharmacology.* 1991; 13(7): 931-941.

Russell P., Tver D.F. 1989. *The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia.* 2nd ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold: New York. 130-131.

See D.M., et al. *In vitro* effects of Echinacea and ginseng on natural killer and antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity in healthy subjects and chronic fatigue syndrome or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome patients. *Immunopharmacology.* Jan 1997; 35(3): 229-235.

Shils M.E., Young V.R. 1988. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease.* 7th ed. Lea & Febiger. 238-248.

Tobe J.H. 1969. *Proven Herbal Remedies.* Provoker Press: Canada. 76-77.

Tomlinson T.R., Akerele O. 1998. *Medicinal Plants, Their Role in Health and Biodiversity.* University of Pennsylvania Press: Philadelphia. 58-60, 62, 66, 99, 105, 117-118.

Tubaro A., et al. Anti-inflammatory activity of a polysaccharide fraction of *Echinacea angustifolia. Journal of Pharmaceutical Pharmacology.* Jul 1987; 39(7): 567-569.

Wagner H., Hikino H., and Farnsworth N.R. 1985. *Economic and Medicinal Plant Research.* Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers: London. 132-144.

Standard Process®

800-558-8740 | standardprocess.com