Oculotrophin PMG[®]

Oculotrophin PMG[®]

Maintains Eye Health

The wear and tear from the sustained chemical activity caused by the constant processing of light, particularly blue and ultraviolet, can cause wear to the eye. The eye is composed of numerous proteins, amino acids, enzymes, and mineral and vitamin complexes, each combining in different concentrations to maintain normal visual function. Maintenance of proper nutrient levels within the eye is important to maintaining eye health.[†]

How Oculotrophin PMG Keeps You Healthy

Maintains cellular health

Protomorphogen[™] extract is the brand name of Standard Process' extracts derived from nucleoprotein-mineral molecules. The foundation for the function of these uniquely formulated nucleoprotein-mineral extracts comes from the antigen-antibody reaction that takes place during normal cell maintenance. The antigenic properties promote healthy cellular division, function, and growth. When a tissue needs support, at least a dozen different compounds are formed that can cause white blood cells to travel together toward the compromised area. These compounds include degenerative products of the tissues themselves. They strongly activate the macrophage system, and within a few hours, the macrophages begin to devour the destroyed tissue byproducts. At times, the macrophages can also affect the structure of the remaining healthy cells. The porcine eye PMG[™] extract in Oculotrophin PMG appears to neutralize the circulating antibodies, thereby contributing to the maintenance of cellular health.[†]

Improves calcium absorption and supports nervous system function

Calcium lactate is a highly soluble calcium salt and naturally bioavailable—it changes to calcium bicarbonate (the type used by the body) in one chemical step. Unlike some other forms of calcium that are less soluble in water and need higher acid concentrations to be absorbed, calcium lactate exists near a more neutral pH and does not require acid conditions to work. Calcium is important for the healthy functioning of the nervous system and transmission of nerve impulses. The calcium lactate in Oculotrophin PMG is derived from purevegetable sources of calcium, not dairy sources.[†]

Sustains metabolic efficiency

While magnesium is present in most cells in only minute quantities, it plays an important role in human metabolism, as does its partner, calcium. It functions in such reactions as nerve conduction and nerve excitability, transfer of energy, muscular activity, and many other specific processes. Magnesium functions as a cofactor, assisting enzymes in catalyzing many chemical reactions. Magnesium and calcium are synergistic, meaning that what they do for the body together, they cannot perform on their own.[†]

Please copy for your patients.

This product contains less than 10 parts per million of gluten per serving size or less than 20 parts per million per the suggested use listed on each product label. These statements have not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



Introduced in 1956

Content: 90 tablets

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

Supplement Facts: Serving Size: 1 tablet

Calories

Servings per Container: 90

Amount per Serving %DV 1

Calcium	20 mg	2%
Sodium	15 mg	<1%

Proprietary Blend: 191 mg

Porcine eye $\mathsf{PMG}^{\scriptscriptstyle\mathsf{TM}}$ extract and magnesium citrate.

Other Ingredients: Calcium lactate, cellulose, and calcium stearate.

Each tablet supplies approximately: 125 mg porcine eye PMG[™] extract.

Sold through health care professionals.



Oculotrophin PMG[®]

What Makes Oculotrophin PMG Unique

Product Attributes

Contains Protomorphogen[™] extracts

- > Standard Process uses a unique manufacturing method of deriving tissue cell determinants from animal glands and organs
- > Help provide cellular support and rehabilitation to the corresponding human tissues
- > Important antigenic properties of nucleoprotein-mineral determinants are the foundation of the product[†]

The calcium lactate in Oculotrophin PMG is a pure-vegetable source of calcium

> Not derived from a dairy source

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 Oculotrophin PMG 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 Oculotrophin PMG®

- Abraham G.E., Grewal H. A total dietary program emphasizing magnesium instead of calcium. Effect on the mineral density of calcaneous bone in postmenopausal women on hormonal therapy. Journal of Reproductive
- Medicine. May 1990; 35(5): 503-507. Adler A.J., Southwick R.E. 1992. Distribution of glucose and lactate in the interphotoreceptor matrix. Journal of Opthalmic Research 24(4):243-52
- Dircks C., et al. High glucose concentrations inhibit protein synthesis in retinal pigment epithelium in vitro. Journal of Experimental Eye Research June 1987; 44(6): 951-958.
- Leibovitz B. 1991. Nutrition Update. Vol.5; No. 2. Karamushka V.I., et al. Inhibition of H+ efflux from Saccharomyces
- cerevisiae by insoluble metal phosphates and protection by calcium and magnesium: inhibitory effects a result of soluble metal cations. Mycol-Res.1996. v100 (pt 6): 707-713. Mosby's Medical, Nursing, & Allied Health Dictionary. 5th ed. 1998.
- Mosby: St. Louis. 976-977.
- Musaev-Galbinur P.I., et al. Effects of Hirudo therapy on lipid peroxidation and catalase activity of the rabbit retina after light-induced eye injuries. *Vestnik-Oftalmologii*. May-June 1998; 114(3): 34-37. Shils M.E., Young V.R., 1988. Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease
- Other The J. Leag Febiger: Philadelphia. 142-154.
 Stevens M.J., et al. Aldose reductase gene expression and osmotic dysregulation in cultured human retinal pigment epithelial cells. American
- Journal of Physiology: Sept 1993; 265 (3 Pt 1): E428-38. Tver D.F, Percy R. 1989. The Nutrition and Health Encyclopedia. 2nd ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold: New York. 183-184.
- van Mossevelde B. Culinary Cures: Calcium Fortification. Food Product
- Design, Sept. 1997, 69-70. Van Wynsberghe D., et al. 1995. Human Anatomy & Physiology. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill, Inc.: New York. 520-541.
- Wassle H., et al. Calcium-binding proteins in the retina of a calbindin-null mutant mouse. Journal of Cell and Tissue Research. May 1998; 292(2): 211-218.
- Wikler K.C., et al. Localization of protein kinase C to UV-sensitive photoreceptors in the mouse retina. Journal of Visual Neuroscience Jan-Feb 1998; 15(1): 87-95.

