

UniZyme™

1630 – 90 vegetarian capsules

Proteolytic Enzymes and Inflammation

The Possible Benefits of UniZyme™

- Helps reduce sports induced inflammation and injury
 - Contains proteolytic enzymes to modulate the inflammatory process by a variety of mechanisms, including reducing the swelling of mucous membranes, decreasing capillary permeability, and dissolving blood clot-forming fibrin deposits and microthrombi.
-

Description

Every activity in the body, from building tissues to converting food into energy, requires enzymes. Depletion of the body's enzyme capacity can result from numerous challenges, including injuries, inflammation, indigestion, immune deficiency, and degenerative diseases like cancer, cardiovascular disease and infection. Unlike common medicinal products that temporarily relieve some problems, enzymes address the dominant underlying causes of many disease states.

Enzymes play an essential role in inflammation and other functions of the immune system. Inflammation is one of the body's most important mechanisms for protecting itself against danger. The five cardinal symptoms of inflammation are:

1. Redness
2. Heat
3. Swelling
4. Pain
5. Restriction of Movement

These signs indicate that the body is bringing in more blood and immune resources, like white blood cells and macrophages, to remove microorganisms and other foreign matter. Redness is a sign that vasodilation is allowing more blood and other fluids to reach the affected area; local heat reflects the increased flow of warm blood from deep within the body; swelling (edema) is caused by the local accumulation of fluids; pain and restricted mobility arise from the added pressure due to the swelling.

Although individual proteolytic enzymes are useful, it is the extraordinary combination of these select enzymes that yields a combined effect that is greater than its sum. Systemic multi-enzyme therapy has proved helpful in cases of arthritis and related diseases, offering a wide range of benefits relative to anti-inflammatory, vasculoprotective, and immuno-modulatory effects.

Essential Regulators of Inflammatory Response

Proteolytic enzymes, such as bromelain, papain, pancreatin, trypsin, chymotrypsin, and rutin, are essential regulators and modulators of the inflammatory response. Among their important actions is a seven- to ten-fold increase in the appetite of macrophages and in the potency of natural killer (NK) cells. Proteolytic (protein-destroying) enzymes also degrade pathogenic complexes that can inhibit normal immune function. These immune complexes, which consist of an antigen bound to an antibody, are a normal part of the immune response.

Proteolytic enzymes modulate the inflammatory process by a variety of mechanisms, including reducing the swelling of mucous membranes, decreasing capillary permeability, and dissolving blood clot-forming fibrin deposits and microthrombi.

By reducing the viscosity (thickness) of the blood, enzymes improve circulation. This consequently increases the supply of oxygen and nutrients to and the transport of harmful waste products away from traumatized tissue. Proteolytic enzymes also help break down plasma proteins and cellular debris at the site of an injury into smaller fragments. This greatly facilitates their passage through the lymphatic system, resulting in more rapid resolution of swelling, with the consequent relief of pain and discomfort.

UniZyme has been formulated with a non-animal proteolytic enzyme blend that will appeal to vegetarians as well as others seeking relief from inflammatory conditions. Additional nutrients contribute to enhancing the anti-inflammatory benefits of UniZyme.

Proteolytic Enzymes versus Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

Italian researchers have shown that the ability of proteolytic enzymes to reduce inflammation is equal to or superior to four powerful steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs: Phenylbutazone, Hydrocortisone, Indomethacin, and Acetylsalicylic Acid.

References:

1. *Netti C, Bandi C, Pecile A. Anti-inflammatory action of proteolytic enzymes of animal, vegetable or bacterial origin administered orally compared with that of known antiphlogistic compounds. Il Farmaco. 1972;27:453-466.*
2. *Logan D, King L. Proteolytic enzymes in urethral edema: A laboratory study. Invest Urol. 1965;3:17-20.*

* As per US federal guidelines, we need to inform you that 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.