



Gluco IR

Advanced Nutritional Support for Optimal Blood Glucose Balance*

Gluco IR is a high quality vitamin and mineral supplement formulated with a proprietary blend of natural extracts and powders for optimal support in balancing healthy blood glucose levels already in the normal range.*

How Gluco IR Works

Glucose is a sugar naturally produced in the body after eating and converts to energy. As glucose travels through the bloodstream to cells, it's referred to as blood glucose. Insulin is the hormone that takes blood glucose out of the bloodstream and into cells to convert to energy. Consuming too much sugar causes a rapid influx in blood glucose causing the body to overcompensate with insulin. This is the sugar rush, and subsequent crash, felt after an indulgent meal or beverage and wreaks havoc on the body's metabolic system.

Maintaining blood sugar levels within a normal range is a critical aspect of overall health and vitality. Eating a diet rich in wholesome foods and getting adequate exercise can help. Supplementation with Gluco IR may further support maintaining blood glucose levels already in the normal range.*

Gluco IR combines the B vitamin biotin with the essential trace mineral chromium to provide clinical research-backed support in supporting blood glucose already in the normal range.*^{1,2}

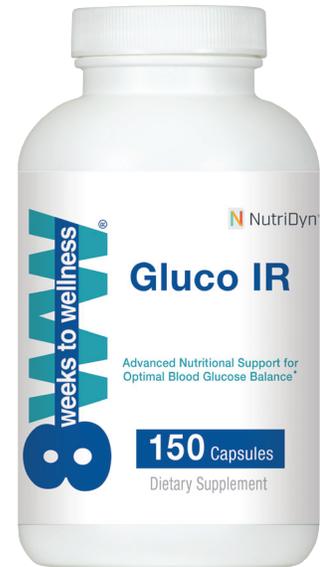
The proprietary blend of all natural plant-based extracts included in Gluco IR provides further support in maintaining healthy blood glucose levels.* Fenugreek seed, berberine, bitter melon, green tea leaf, gymnema sylvestre, and banaba extracts have all undergone clinical studies showing positive effects in helping to maintain blood glucose levels in the normal range.*^{3,4,5,6,7,8} Gluco IR also provides potent antioxidant support with the addition of cinnamon bark powder, stinging nettle powder, and alpha lipoic acid.*^{9,10,11}

The unique combination of vitamins, minerals, and plant-based extracts in Gluco IR provides advanced nutritional support for optimal blood glucose balance already in the normal range.*

Gluco IR Supplementation

The benefits of supplementation with Gluco IR may include:

- Help maintain blood glucose levels already in the normal range*
- Provide potent antioxidant support*



Form: 150 Capsules

Serving Size: 5 Capsules

Ingredients	Amount	%DV
Biotin	2,000 mcg	6,667%
Chromium (as chromium picolinate)	600 mcg	1,714%
Cinnamon Bark Powder (bark; <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i>)	500 mg	**
Stinging Nettle Powder (leaf; <i>Urtica dioica</i> L.)	500 mg	**
Fenugreek Extract (seed; <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>)	500 mg	**
Berberine HCl (bark; <i>Berberis aristata corteccia</i>)	500 mg	**
Alpha Lipoic Acid	300 mg	**
Bitter Melon Extract (fruit; <i>Momordica charantia</i>)	250 mg	**
Green Tea Extract (leaf; <i>Camellia sinensis</i> ; 80% polyphenols, 75% catechins, 30% EGCG)	200 mg	**
Gymnema sylvestre Extract (leaf; <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>)	200 mg	**
Banaba Extract (leaf; <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> ; 1% corosolic acid)	50 mg	**

Other Ingredients:

Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, vegetable magnesium stearate, silicon dioxide.

Directions:

Take five capsules daily as a dietary supplement, or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

Caution: If pregnant, nursing, or taking medication, consult your healthcare practitioner before use. Keep out of reach of children.



* 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.

References:

1. Albarracin, C. A., Fuqua, B. C., Evans, J. L., & Goldfine, I. D. (2008). Chromium picolinate and biotin combination improves glucose metabolism in treated, uncontrolled overweight to obese patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews*, 24(1), 41-51.
2. Singer, G. M., & Geohas, J. (2006). The effect of chromium picolinate and biotin supplementation on glycemic control in poorly controlled patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: A placebo-controlled, double-blinded, randomized trial. *Diabetes Technology & Therapeutics*, 8(6).
3. Sharma, R. D. (1986). Effect of fenugreek seeds and leaves on blood glucose and serum insulin responses in human subjects. *Nutrition Research*, 6(12), 1353-1364.
4. Lee, Y. S., Kim, W. S., Kim, K. H., Yoon, M. J., Cho, H. J., Shen, Y., Ye, J.-M., Lee, C. H., Oh, W. K., Kim, C. T., Hohnen-Behrens, C., Gosby, A., Kraegen, E. W., James, D. E., & Kim, J. B. (2006). Berberine, a natural plant product, activates AMP-activated protein kinase with beneficial metabolic effects in diabetic and insulin-resistant states. *Diabetes*, 55.
5. Leung, L., Birtwhistle, R., Kotecha, J., & Hannah, S. (2009). Anti-diabetic and hypoglycaemic effects of *Momordica charantia* (bitter melon): A mini review. *British Journal of Nutrition*, 102(12), 1703-1708.
6. Bogdanski, P., Suliburska, J., Szulinska, M., Stepień, M., Pupek-Musialik, D., & Jablecka, A. (2012). Green tea extract reduces blood pressure, inflammatory biomarkers, and oxidative stress and improves parameters associated with insulin resistance in obese, hypertensive patients. *Nutrition Research*, 32(6), 421-427.
7. Grover, J. K., Yadav, S., & Vats, V. (2002). Medicinal plants of India with anti-diabetic potential. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 81(1), 81-100.
8. Klein, G., Kim, J., Himmeldirk, K., Cao, Y., & Chen, X. (2007). Anti-diabetes and anti-obesity activity of *Lagerstroemia speciosa*. *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, 4(4), 401-407.
9. Kannappan, S., Jayaraman, T., Rajasekar, P., Ravichandran, M. K., & Anuradha, C. V. (2006). Cinnamon bark extract improves glucose metabolism and lipid profile in the fructose-fed rat. *Singapore Medical Journal*, 47(10), 858-863.
10. Ait Haj Said, A., Sbai El Otmani, I., Derfoufi, S., & Benmoussa, A. (2015). Highlights on nutritional and therapeutic value of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). *International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 7(10).
11. Lee, W. J., Song, K.-H., Koh, E. H., Won, J. C., Kim, H. S., Park, H.-S., Kim, M.-S., Kim, S.-W., Lee, K.-U., Park, J.-Y. (2005). Alpha-lipoic acid increases insulin sensitivity by activating AMPK in skeletal muscle. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 332(3), 885-891.