

## RESVERATROL for “Alzheimer’s”:

**See YouTube video!- Resveratrol & Alzheimer’s** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bs2m26w-V4>

According to Dr Philip Marenbough, Neuro biologist researcher, Resveratrol may help remove amyloid the substance that builds up into harmful plaque in the brain of Alzheimer’s patients. Resveratrol promotes a pathway that facilitates the clearance of the building block for plaque formation. Resveratrol cleared the amyloid away. Peter Daves hopes to use Resveratrol as a drug to prevent Alzheimer’s. He says “this is a potentially protective compound that could be given at age 40+ to start to protect against the development of Alzheimer’s.”

**I say why wait we have VIVIX now!**

## Study Shows Resveratrol Prevents Plaque From Forming In Arteries Regardless of Cholesterol Level

September 6, 2005

For over a decade researchers have debated whether red wine produces health benefits because of its alcohol content, or because of other molecules in red wine. Now researchers at **Nanjing Medical University** in China report on the use of de-alcoholized red wine and cardiovascular health. Animals were fed alcohol, red wine, de-alcoholized red wine and pure research-grade **resveratrol**, a molecule found in red wine. Animals were then fed a high cholesterol diet and the human equivalent of 210 milligrams of resveratrol, or 280 milliliters of red wine or alcohol-free red wine.

The results of the study are surprising. After 12 weeks the animals actually experienced a rise in circulating levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and "good" HDL cholesterol regardless of whether they were fed alcohol, red wine, alcohol-free red wine or resveratrol.

However, while cholesterol plaque formed in the arteries (thoracic aorta) of the cholesterol-fed animals, the size, density, and mean area of atherosclerotic plaques were significantly reduced in rabbits given de-alcoholized red wine, red wine, or resveratrol.

**Resveratrol prevents cholesterol plaque from forming within artery wall regardless of whether circulating levels of cholesterol are high or low.**

Here is the abstract of the study, for your review:

*SOURCE:International Journal Molecular Medicine 16:533-540, 2005*

# Dealcoholized red wine containing known amounts of resveratrol suppresses atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic rabbits without affecting plasma lipid levels.

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**Moderate consumption of red wine is associated with a reduced risk of coronary heart disease (CHD). This phenomenon is based on data from epidemiological observations known as the French paradox, and has been attributed to CHD-protective phytochemicals, e.g. resveratrol in red wine. Since red wine also contains alcohol, it is conceivable that alcohol interacts with resveratrol to elicit the observed cardioprotective effects.**

To determine whether resveratrol has alcohol-independent effects, we compared cardioprotective properties of dealcoholized Chinese red wine with alcohol-containing Chinese red wine having comparable amounts of resveratrol, using a hypercholesterolemic rabbit model and resveratrol as a reference. Animals fed a high cholesterol (1.5%) diet were simultaneously given water containing resveratrol (3 mg/kg/day) or red wine (4 ml/kg/day) containing 3.98 mg/l and 3.23 mg/l resveratrol for regular and dealcoholized red wine, respectively, for a 12-week duration. Total, HDL- and LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels in the plasma were measured before and after the cholesterol challenge. Atherosclerotic plaques in the thoracic aorta were evaluated using histochemical methods. Vascular and endothelial functions in the femoral artery were also assessed by ultrasonographic image analysis.

High cholesterol-fed animals showed a significant increase in plasma levels of total, HDL- and LDL-cholesterol, but not triglycerides, compared to those fed a regular diet. Dietary cholesterol-elicited lipid changes were similarly observed in animals concurrently fed dealcoholized red wine, red wine or resveratrol. In contrast, whereas atherosclerotic lesions were clearly evident in specimens prepared from the thoracic aorta of high cholesterol-fed animals, the size, density, and mean area of atherosclerotic plaques, and thickness of the intima layer were significantly reduced in rabbits given dealcoholized red wine, red wine, or resveratrol.

These results were in agreement with data obtained by an ultrasound analysis of endothelial function, which showed a 25% reduction in flow-mediated dilation (FMD) in rabbits fed a high cholesterol diet compared to animals on control diet. This decrease was effectively prevented by the simultaneous exposure to dealcoholized red wine, red wine, or resveratrol. Our study shows that animals given dealcoholized red wine exhibited cardio-active effects comparable to those of animals orally administered resveratrol, and suggests that wine polyphenolics, rather than alcohol present in red wine, suffice in exerting cardioprotective properties. The results also provide support for the notion that resveratrol and phytochemicals in red wine can suppress atherosclerosis without affecting plasma lipid levels.

## VIVIX vs. High Blood Pressure -- Testimony!

I have high blood pressure that is controlled by a diuretic and beta blocker combination medication. Usually even with medication my systolic ranges between 129-138 and my diastolic between 75-83 and my pulse would range anywhere from 80-91 (rarely dropping below 80).

After five days on Vivix™ my blood pressure was 111/69 and pulse 59. The only thing different that I have been doing prior to this low reading is Vivix™. The past few days, my bp seems to be consistently around 122/73 and pulse 70. That's pretty pleasing to me. I hope to eventually be able to come off all medications. I do supplement with magnesium and CoQ10 to counteract what my bp medication causes in nutrient deficiencies, but I'd rather not have the stuff going through my system.

I have not been on any other medications, not changed my diet any and my exercise level is still around 7500 steps a day and some light resistance workouts with 5 lb weights.

Overall, I seem to have more energy and am better able to concentrate. I would recommend that you take Vivix™ in the morning so you can get the benefit of more energy throughout the day.

The following is an unedited [press release](#) distributed directly from the [University of Rochester Medical Center](#) 3/26/2008.

Note the emphasis I have added below.

Stan Pulliam

Key Coordinator

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## Mounting Evidence Shows Red Wine Antioxidant Kills Cancer

### Researchers Pinpoint How Resveratrol Induces Pancreatic Cancer Cell Death

Rochester researchers showed for the first time that a natural antioxidant found in grape skins and red wine can help destroy pancreatic cancer cells by reaching to the cell's core energy source, or mitochondria, and crippling its function. The study is published in the March edition of the journal, *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*.

The study also showed that when the pancreatic cancer cells were doubly assaulted -- pre-treated with the antioxidant, resveratrol, and irradiated -- the combination induced a type of cell death called apoptosis, an important goal of cancer therapy.

The research has many implications for patients, said lead author Paul Okunieff, M.D., chief of Radiation Oncology at the [James P. Wilmot Cancer Center](#) at the University of Rochester Medical Center.

Although [red wine consumption](#) during chemotherapy or radiation treatment has not been well studied, it is not "contraindicated," Okunieff said. In other words, if a patient already drinks red wine moderately, most physicians would not tell the patient to give it up during treatment. Perhaps a better choice, Okunieff said, would be to drink as much red or purple grape juice as desired.

Yet despite widespread interest in [antioxidants](#), some physicians are concerned antioxidants might end up protecting tumors. Okunieff's study showed there is little evidence to support that fear. **In fact, the research suggests resveratrol not only reaches its intended target, injuring the nexus of malignant cells, but at the same time protects normal tissue from the harmful effects of radiation.**

"Antioxidant research is very active and very seductive right now," Okunieff said. "The challenge lies in finding the right concentration and how it works inside the cell. In this case, we've discovered an important part of that equation. Resveratrol seems to have a therapeutic gain by making tumor cells more sensitive to radiation and making normal tissue less sensitive."

[Resveratrol](#) is known for its ability to protect plants from bacteria and fungi. Purified versions have been described in scientific journals as potential anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-atherogenic agents, and for their ability to modulate cell growth. Other well-known antioxidants derived from natural sources include caffeine, melatonin, flavonoids, polyphenols, and vitamins C and E.

A flurry of antioxidant studies in recent years has not proven how and why they work at the cellular level. At the suggestion of a young scientist in his lab, Okunieff began studying resveratrol as a tumor sensitizer. That's when they discovered its link to the mitochondria.

The discovery is critical because, like the cell nucleus, the mitochondria contains its own DNA and has the ability to continuously supply the cell with energy when functioning properly. Stopping the energy flow theoretically stops the cancer.

Researchers divided pancreatic cancer cells into two groups: cells treated without resveratrol, or with resveratrol, at a relatively high dose of 50 mg/ml, in combination with ionizing radiation. (The resveratrol concentration in red wine can be as high as 30 mg/ml, the study said, and higher doses are expected to be safe as long as a physician is monitoring.)

They evaluated the mitochondria function of the cells treated with resveratrol, and also measured apoptosis (cell

death), the level of reactive oxygen species in the cells, and how the cell membranes responded to the antioxidant.

Laboratory experiments showed that resveratrol:

- Reduced the function of proteins in the pancreatic cancer cell membranes that are responsible for pumping chemotherapy out of the cell, making the cells chemo-sensitive.
- Triggered the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), which are substances circulating in the human body that have been implicated in a number of diseases: when ROS is increased, cells burn out and die.
- Caused apoptosis, which is likely the result of increased ROS.
- Depolarized the mitochondrial membranes, which indicates a decrease in the cell's potential to function. Radiation alone does not injure the mitochondrial membrane as much.

The team also wanted to investigate why pancreatic cancer cells seem to be particularly resistant to chemotherapy. The pancreas, a gland located deep in the abdomen, produces insulin and regulates sugar, and pumps or channels powerful digestive enzymes into the duodenum. This natural pumping process, however, ends up ridding the needed chemotherapy from cells in the pancreas. But just as resveratrol interferes with the cancer cells' energy source, it also may decrease the power available to pump chemotherapy out of the cell.

**“While additional studies are needed,” Okunieff said, “this research indicates that resveratrol has a promising future as part of the treatment for cancer.”**

In the same journal, Okunieff and his group also reviewed why resveratrol protects normal tissue, and found that antioxidants can be designed to take advantage of certain biochemical properties or cellular targets, making them more effective.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases funded the research through a URM program called the Center for Medical Countermeasures Against Radiation. Co-authors on the studies are: Weimin Sun, Wei Wang, Jung Kim, Peter Keng, Shanmin Yang, Hengshan Zheng, Chaomei Liu, Lurong Zhang, Jacqueline P. Williams, Steven Swarts and Amy K. Huser. All are from the [Department of Radiation Oncology, University of Rochester Medical Center](#).

### **CANCER STORY:**

*Let me relate a story I heard today about a woman who had cancer 10 years ago and refused chemo and decided to go the natural route using Shaklee and other alternative approaches. She has done extremely well for many years. When Vivix came out her friend told her about it ... she sent the information to her doctors and normally they would send her an email response but not this time! They called her and told her to, “**not walk, but RUN to get this product and start taking it immediately!**” Lorri*

### **ENERGY TESTIMONY:**

Bill is Professor and Provost at Bexley Hall Theological Seminary in Columbus, OH

Dear Priscilla,

One year ago I was feeling generally worn down and tired all the time, feeling the need to take frequent naps. My energy level was at an all-time low. In my work week, Tuesdays were especially difficult. The day started with a 6 a.m. wake up and at work by 7:30 a.m. which from then on was relentless: meetings, worship, more meetings, choir practice, quick lunch, teaching all afternoon, a quick break for a bite of supper, and then a three-hour once/week meeting of another course I was teaching. When I reached my apartment at 9:30 p.m., I was beyond tired. Every fiber of my being was exhausted and I had all I could do just to get ready to fall into bed. The crowning blow was not sleeping very well and only for four or so hours.

This year is different. Tuesdays are absolutely the same schedule. And, although I reach the end of the day tired, I am not exhausted beyond belief. I am able to walk home with a lively step rather than feeling that my feet are lead weights. I am sleeping better and longer and I awake ready to face the new day with renewed energy. What has made the difference? I have been taking my spoonful of Shaklee's new product, Vivix, every day since August 15 and it has obviously affected me the way that is claimed by the brochures and the introductions to it that we heard at the Shaklee

