Funginator

Clinical Applications

- Supports Healthy Microbial Balance*
- Provides Antioxidant Protection*
- Supports Gastrointestinal Health*

*Funginator offers a complementary blend of herbs, essential oils, and sodium caprylate, a naturally occurring fatty acid. Funginator is formulated to support the body's immune response to potentially pathogenic microbials. Overgrowth of yeast species can cause an imbalance in the body's gastrointestinal (GI) flora. This comprehensive formula contains Origanox™† WS—a GRAS, phenolic-rich ingredient extracted from the edible herb Origanum vulgare for antioxidant support—and carminative herbs to support digestion and reduce occasional intestinal gas and nausea.**

All 360º Medicine Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality Standards

Discussion

Funginator offers a functional approach to achieving and maintaining balance in gastrointestinal flora, a primary component of GI health. Broad-spectrum antibiotic use, hormonal interventions, inadequate stomach acid, and substandard diets can lead to an imbalance in the microflora of the GI tract.[1] Components of Funginator support a healthy microbial balance for optimal GI health. The synergistic blend of ingredients is formulated to protect against microbial insult, support gastrointestinal function, and moderate oxidative activities.

Origanox™†WS Origanox, a natural plant extract from the edible herb *Origanum vulgare (oregano)*, is a rich source of antioxidants and plant phenols such as rosmarinic acid and quercetin. Extracts and essential oils from oregano have been studied closely for their ability to regulate the growth of pathogenic microbials.[2,3] Origanox is also a source of antioxidant support with an ORAC (oxygen radical absorbance capacity) value of 5,800 per gram.[4] The ORAC scale, developed by scientists at the National Institute of Aging, is a measure of the scavenging capacity of antioxidants against free radicals that cause oxidative stress.

Sodium Caprylate, a derivative of caprylic acid, is a medium-chain fatty acid with a long research history. It has been found to impact pathogenic microbes without adversely affecting beneficial GI flora. Studies document its direct effects on cellular integrity and growth, positively affecting GI microbial balance.[5,6]

Ginger *(Zingiber officinale)* plays an important role in Funginator, offering gastrointestinal support as a carminative, as well as providing antioxidant and immune support.[7-9] Ginger has been used for centuries for stimulation of gastric secretions and peristalsis.

Turmeric Extract Turmeric *(Curcuma longa)* has been used historically to support normal muscular contraction/relaxation and improve digestion. This ancient herb is rich in curcumin, which has been researched considerably for its protective effects against microbial insult,[10,11] as well as its ability to moderate cytokines.[12,13] The addition of turmeric to Funginator provides additional support for GI function and balance.

Olive Leaf Extract from the traditional medicinal plant *Olea europaea* has been shown to demonstrate an array of healthful attributes, including immune support against opportunistic microbes and protective antioxidant properties. While studying the therapeutic attributes of olive leaf, scientists in the late 19th century isolated oleuropein,[14] which is converted in the body to the active component elenolic acid. By the late 1960s, research focused on the role of both oleuropein and elenolic acid. Both oleuropein and rutin in olive leaf have been observed to regulate gastrointestinal flora composition.[15] Olive leaf extract in Funginator is standardized to 20% oleuropein, while less concentrated formulas are standardized to as little as 6% oleuropein.

Funginator is a comprehensive formula designed to support GI tract health and microflora balance while concurrently providing antioxidant and tissue protection.

***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.**

Russ Canfield, MD
505.795.7111
66 Avenida Aldea
Santa Fe, NM 87507

Funginator

Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 2 Capsules
Servings Per Container: 30

	Amount Per Serving	%Daily Value
Origanox™† WS Natural Plant Extract (*Origanum vulgare*)(herb)(≥23% [69 mg] phenolics)	300 mg	**
Sodium Caprylate	300 mg	**
Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*)(root)	300 mg	**
Turmeric Extract (*Curcuma longa*) (rhizome)(95% curcuminoids)	200 mg	**
Olive Extract (*Olea europaea*)(leaf)(20% oleuropein)	100 mg	**

** Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: HPMC (capsule), dicalcium phosphate, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, silica, and medium-chain triglycerides.
†Origanox™ is a trademark of Barrington Nutritionals.

Directions

Take one to two capsules, one to two times daily, or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

References

1. Pizzorno LU, Pizzorno JE, Murray MT. *Natural Medicine Instructions for Patients.* London, England: Churchill Livingstone; 2002.
2. Tampieri MP, Galuppi R, Macchioni F, et al. The inhibition of Candida albicans by selected essential oils and their major components. *Mycopathologia*. 2005 Apr;159(3):339-45. [PMID: 15883716]
3. Chun SS, Vattem DA, Lin YT, et al. Phenolic antioxidants from clonal oregano (Origanum vulgare) with antimicrobial activity against *Helicobacter pylori*. *Process Biochem.* 2005;40(2):809-16.
4. www.origanox.info. Accessed August 9, 2011.
5. Adams JN, Painter BG, Payne WJ. Effects of Sodium Caprylate on Candida Albicans. I. Influence of Concentration on Ultrastructure. *J Bacteriol*. 1963 Sep;86:548-57. [PMID: 14066435]
6. Payne WJ, Bannister ER. Effects of Sodium Caprylate on Candida Albicans. II. Influence of Various Concentrations on Biochemical Changes. *J Bacteriol.* 1963 Sep;86:558-62. [PMID: 14066436]
7. Lantz RC, Chen GJ, Sarihan M, et al.The effect of extracts from ginger rhizome on inflammatory mediator production. *Phytomedicine*. 2007 Feb;14(2-3):123-8. [PMID: 16709450]
8. Ernst E, Pittler MH. Efficacy of ginger for nausea and vomiting: a systematic review of randomized clinical trials. *Br J Anaesth*. 2000 Mar;84(3):367-71. [PMID: 10793599]
9. Ali BH, Blunden G, Tanira MO, Nemmar A. Some phytochemical, pharmacological and toxicological properties of ginger (Zingiber officinale Roscoe): a review of recent research. *Food Chem Toxicol*. 2008 Feb;46(2):409-20. [PMID: 17950516]
10. Neelofar K, Shreaz S, Rimple B,et al. Curcumin as a promising anticandidal of clinical interest. *Can J Microbiol*. 2011 Mar;57(3):204-10. [PMID: 21358761]
11. Martins CV, da Silva DL, Neres AT, et al. Curcumin as a promising antifungal of clinical interest. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2009 Feb;63(2):337-9. [PMID: 19038979]
12. Jurenka JS. Anti-inflammatory properties of curcumin, a major constituent of Curcuma longa: a review of preclinical and clinical research. *Altern Med Rev*. 2009 Jun;14(2):141-53. [PMID: 19594223]
13. Jagetia GC, Aggarwal BB. "Spicing up" of the immune system by curcumin. *J Clin Immunol*. 2007 Jan;27(1):19-35. [PMID: 17211725]
14. Ritchason J. Olive Leaf Extract. Salt Lake City, UT: Woodland Publishing Incorporated; 2007.
15. Pereira AP, Ferreira IC, Marcelino F, et al. Phenolic compounds and antimicrobial activity of olive (Olea europaea L. Cv. Cobrançosa) leaves. *Molecules*. 2007 May 26;12(5):1153-62. [PMID: 17873849]

Cautions

Consult your healthcare practitioner before use, especially if receiving cancer treatment or taking an anticoagulant. Keep out of reach of children. Do not use if you are pregnant or allergic to any ingredient.

***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.**

360° Medicine