HepataTrope

The liver removes fatty acids from diet or from deposits by degrading and oxidizing them when the body must call on fat as a major energy source. Lipotropic factors such as those found in Hepata*Trope must be active to prevent abnormal accumulation of fats in the liver. By a process of transmethylation, these lipotropic agents promote the production of lipoproteins which transfer the fatty acids out of the liver (2).

Hormone conjugation also occurs in the liver. By keeping the liver healthy, Hepata*Trope aids in this reaction. Estrogen can be carcinogenic if it is not conjugated. Calcium, protein, mineral, and fat metabolism are all regulated by components of conjugated estrogen. An unhealthy, fatty or cirrhotic liver cannot perform these functions efficiently.

HepataTrope is Targeted to Lipid Metabolism and Liver Function.

In addition to the protective and regenerative Mild Thistle herb, Scientific Bio-Logics has included in the Hepata*Trope formula specific vitamins, minerals, amino acids and herbs, each of which is targeted to lipid metabolism and healthy liver function. These nutrients aid the liver and gall bladder in metabolism of lipids and conjugation of hormones such as estradiol. Choline, considered one of the B vitamins, functions with inositol as a basic constituent of lecithin. It appears to be associated primarily with utilization of fats and cholesterol in the body. It prevents fats from accumulating in the liver and facilitates the movement of fats into the cells. Choline combines with fatty acids and phosphoric acid within the liver to form lecithin. It improves liver and gallbladder function and helps prevent gallstones (3). Inositol, like choline, is a constituent of lecithin, which is needed to move fats from the liver to the cells. High intake of caffeine may create an inositol shortage in the body (3).

Vitamin B-6, is involved in the metabolism of fats and fatty acids, especially the essential unsaturated fatty acids. Birth control pills increase the risk of gallstones, which can be caused by oxalic acid toxicity. Vitamin B-6 detoxifies oxalic acid (7).

Vitamin B-12 and Folic Acid are used in the synthesis of methionine and choline.

The coenzyme of vitamin B-12 is a carrier of methyl groups and hydrogen and is necessary for carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. Because of its methyl transfer role, vitamin B-12 is active in the synthesis of the amino acid methionine from its precursor, homocysteine. The coenzyme transfers methyl groups from methyl folate, a derivative of folic acid, to homocysteine and methionine is formed. Because methionine is needed in choline synthesis, B-12 plays a secondary role in the lipid pathway.

A choline deficiency that causes fatty liver can be prevented by vitamin B-12 and the other methyl donors Â– betaine, methionine folic aced (3).

PABA, para-aminobenzoic acid, stimulates the intestinal bacteria, enabling them to produce folic acid which in turn aids in the production of pantothenic acid (3).

Pantothenic Acid has clinical application in lipogenesis formation of cholesterol, formation of steroid hormones and detoxification of drugs (2). Magnesium is necessary for coenzyme A reaction. The mineral has shown to enhance enzymatic activity in the liver (4). Vitamin and trace mineral deficiencies lower coenzyme activity (1).

Magnesium in case studies has been credited with dissolving gallstones (7). Alcohol consumption increases the dietary need for magnesium threefold (4). Celandine is primarily used as a liver-detoxifying herb for the treatment of hepatitis, jaundice, cancer, psoriasis, eczema and skin problems (9).

Chionanthus is a mild stimulant for the bowels and a tonic that strengthens or invigorates organs or the entire organism. This herb has a beneficial effect on the kidneys and liver, including acute and chromic liver inflammation and cirrhosis of the liver (6). It has been used successfully in treating menstrual disorders, hepatic derangements, jaundice, enlarged spleen and jaundice with arrest of menses (5).

Black Radish appears to help speed up the flow of bile and has a detoxifying effect of the liver and spleen (7). Beet Leaves have been found to increase bile flow as well as to aid in carbohydrate and fat metabolism (7). Betaine is a source of methyl groups. It is used in the liver for the detoxification of free radicals and other reactive by-products (7). Methionine acts as a methyl donor and antioxidant in liver tissues and aids healing and detoxification of these tissues (7). Its primary lipotropic function is to prevent excess fat accumulations in the liver by increasing lecithin production (8).

*Note: No specific claim is made for this nutritional preparation. Any recommendations for its use are based solely upon the discretion of the doctor. The information contained within is based upon authoritative and reliable source. As such, disagreement is possible.

Suggested Usage:
For Adults, 1 or 2 capsules, three times daily or as directed by your licensed Practitioner.

Quantity - 90 capsules - HepataTrope Formula
Each Capsule Contains:

- *Milk Thistle (Silybum marianum)...100 mg.
- *Choline Bitartrate.....150 mg.
- *Inositol.....75 mg.
- Vitamin B-6.....5 mg.
- Vitamin B-12.....200 mg.
- Folate (folic Acid).....200 mg.
- Pantothenic Acid.....125 mg.
- PABA.....50 mg.
- Vitamin C.....50 mg.
- *DL- Methionine.....50 mg.
- *Betaine HCL.....60 mg.
- *Black Radish.....50 mg.
- *Green Beet Leaf Powder.....30 mg.
- *Chionanthus.....30 mg.
- *Magnesium Aspartate.....25 mg.
- *Celandine (Chelidonium majas).....15 mg.

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The largest of the internal organs, the liver, "weighs in" at 2.5 to 3 pounds. It is suspended behind the ribs on the upper right side of the abdomen and spans almost the entire width of the body.

The herb has conclusively been shown to be liver protective and regenerative even against one of the most virulent liver toxins known, the death cap mushroom (amanita phalloides). In its early stages of growth, this mushroom resembles the common agaricus and may be mistakenly eaten. The result is usually fatal. Pretreatment of animals with silymarin gives 100% protection against this poison. Milk thistle is also effective against chronic liver cirrhosis, necroses and hepatitis. It is hypolipidemic and lowers fat deposits in the liver of animals.

Milk Thistle (silybum marianum) is used in Europe in both over-the-counter and prescription medications to treat a variety of liver ailments. According to medical literature published overseas the herb, known scientifically as silymarin, has been used successfully in treating hepatitis and reversing liver damage caused by cirrhosis, drugs and toxins (without side effects).

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