UNICITYSCIENCE FORSCHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG

BIOS 7: KLINISCHE STUDIEN





KLINISCHE STUDIEN #1

Studien Standort: USA

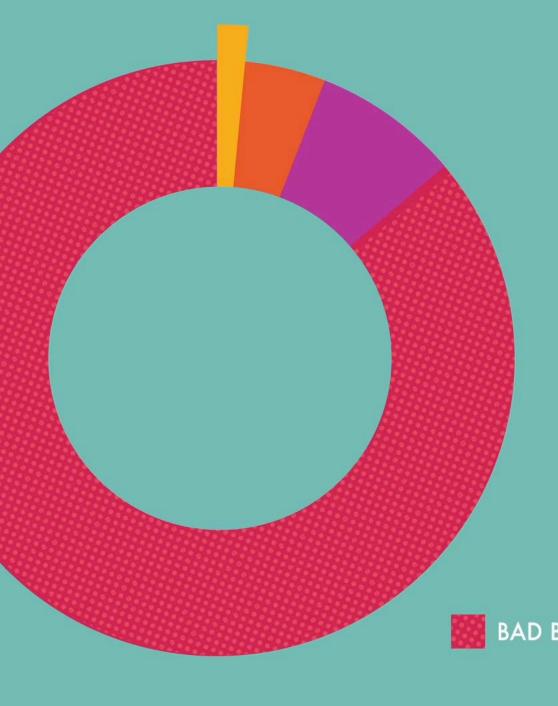
Patientenzahl: 50

Studiendauer: 12 Wochen

Verwendete Produkte: Bios 7, 2x täglich

Was wurde gemessen: Blutwerte & Mikrobiom

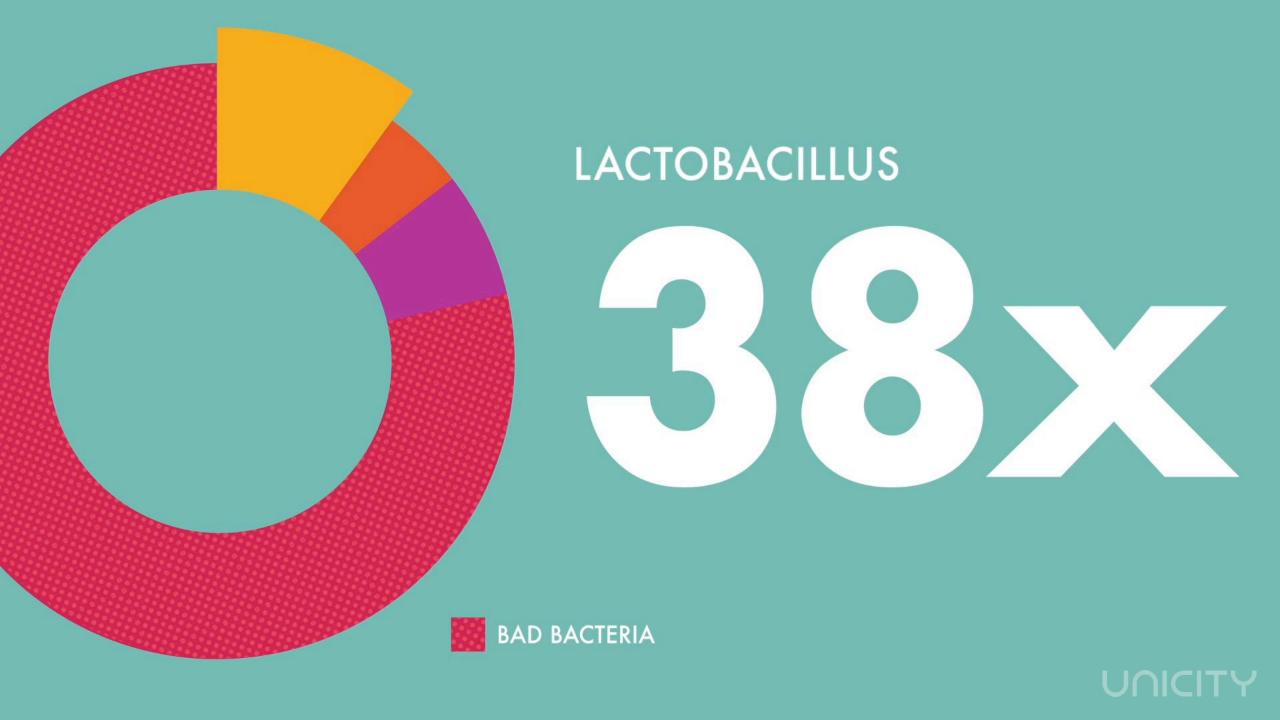


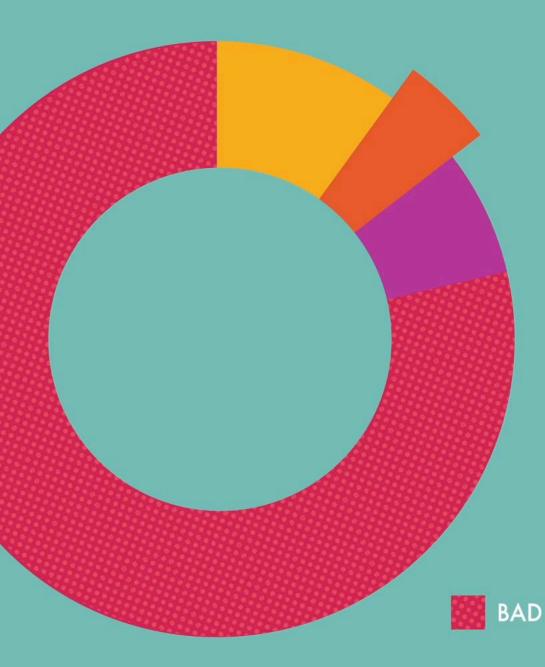


LACTOBACILLUS

BAD BACTERIA



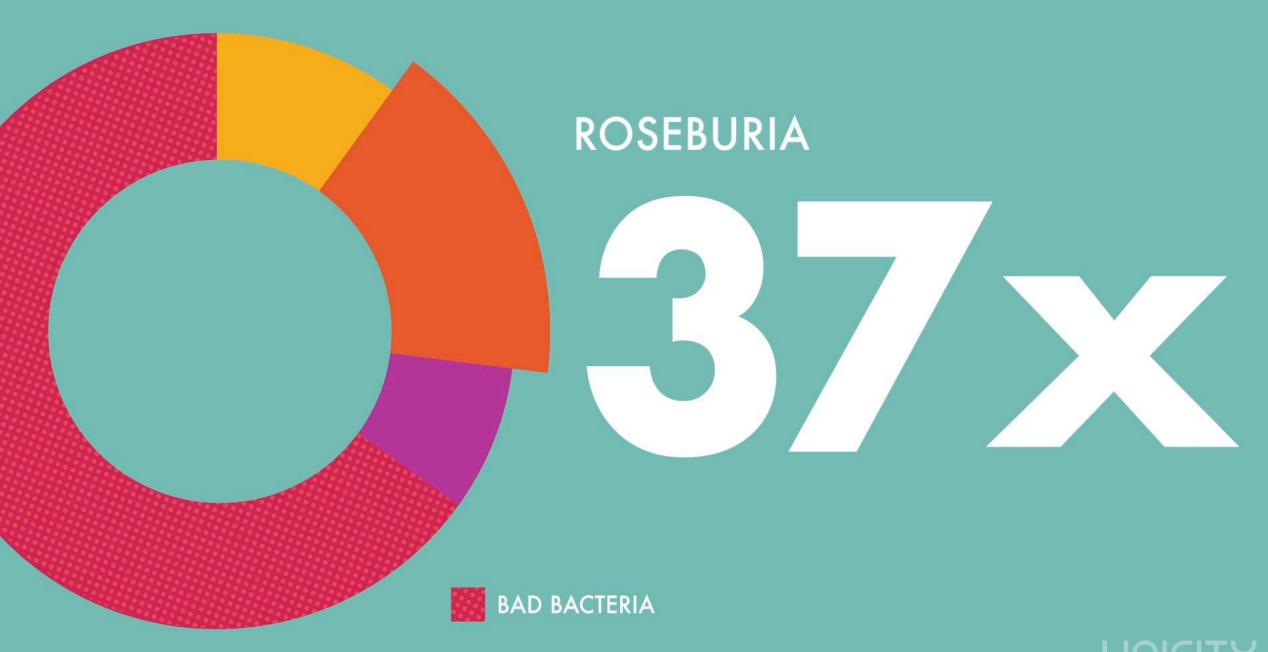




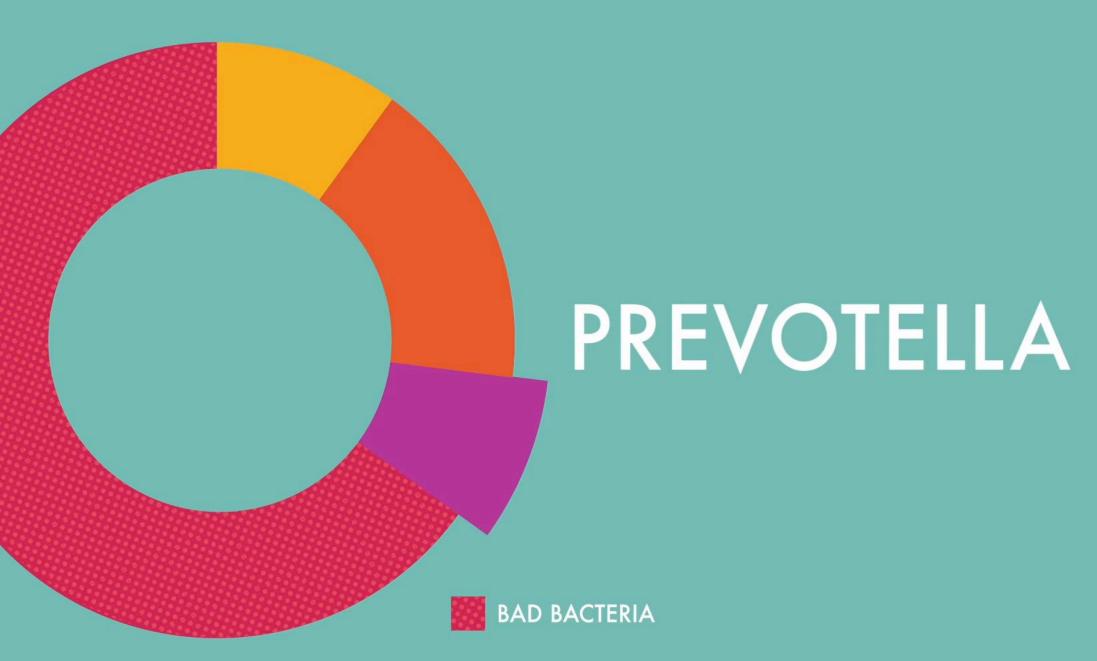
ROSEBURIA

BAD BACTERIA

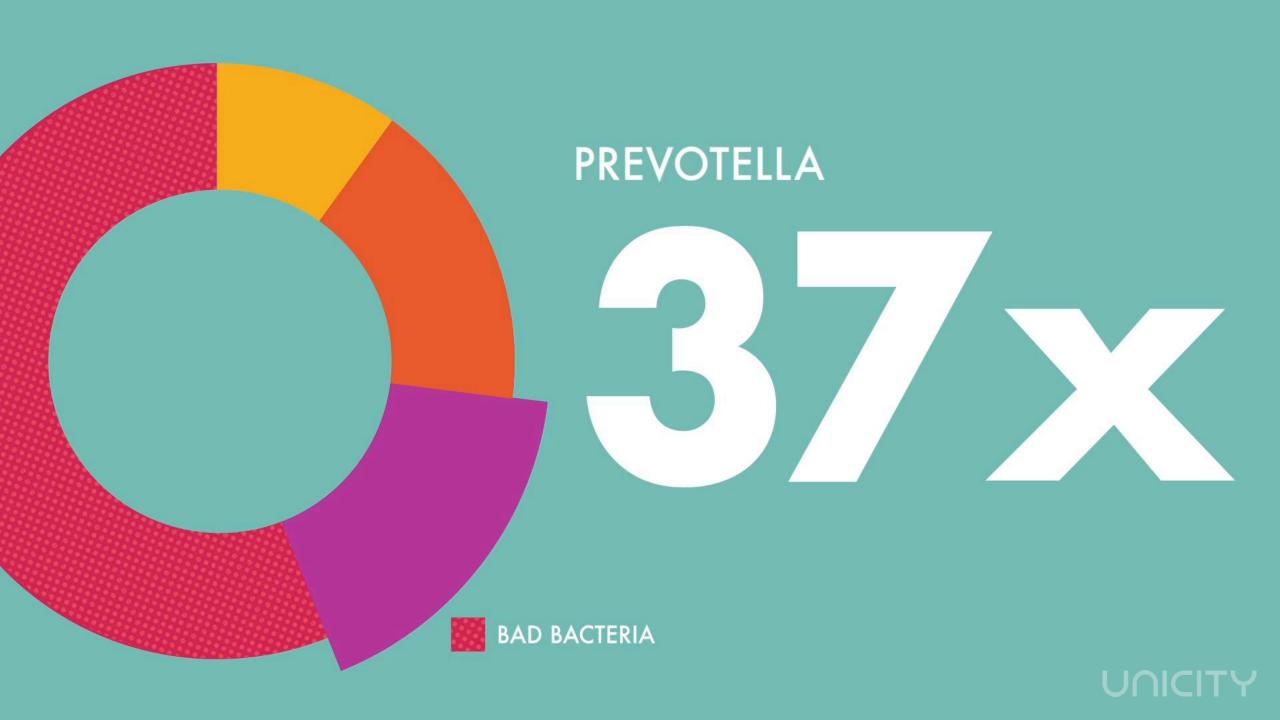


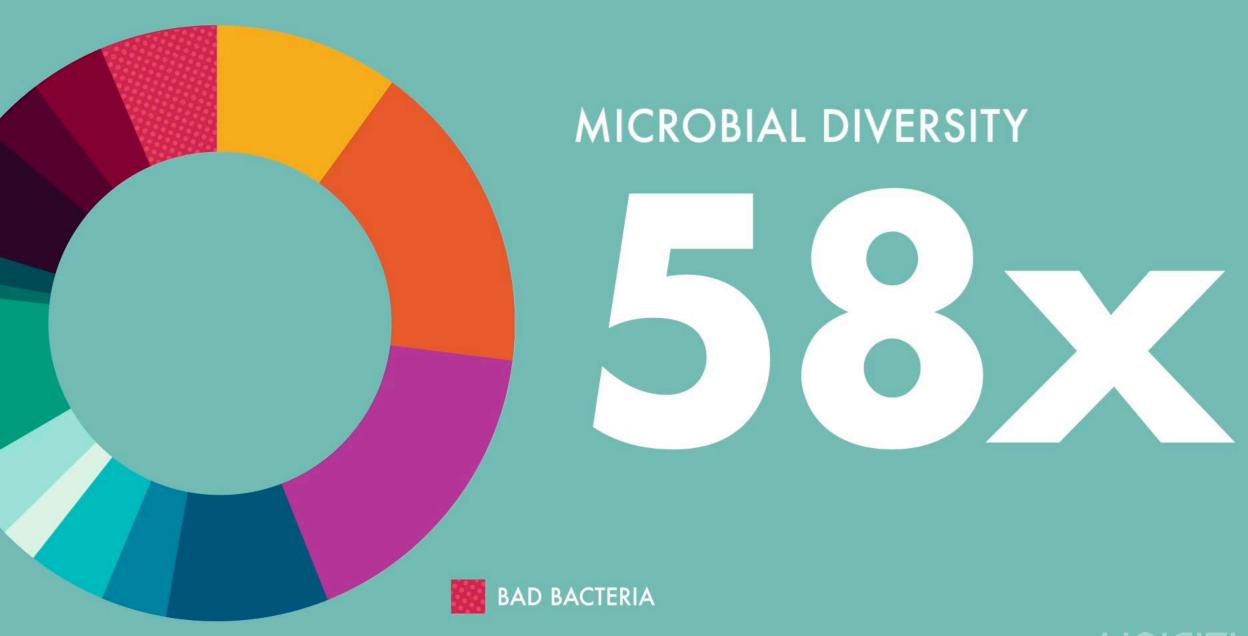


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The effects of a proprietary fiber supplement on blood markers and gut bacteria

Dr. Dan Gubler

Unicity International, Orem, UT

Introduction:

The standard American diet consists of a pathogenic blend of excessive refined carbohydrates and too little dietary fiber. Countless studies indicate the benefits of adding fiber to standard diets in numerous health outcomes, from diabetes to heart disease and more. While the majority of efforts have focused on the benefits of fiber on improving blood markers of disease (i.e. lipids and glucose), new efforts have revealed a benefit of dietary fiber on promoting healthy gut bacteria growth. The purpose of this study was to determine the degree to which a proprietary fiber blend improves blood markers of diabetes and heart disease, as well as supporting healthy gut bacteria.

Methods:

To test the effect of a unique fiber blend on blood markers of cardiometabolic health and gut bacteria populations, 50 adult subjects were recruited to take a novel fiber supplement twice daily for 12 weeks. Blood and fecal samples were collected before and after the intervention for analysis.

Results:

Parameter	Change
Blood Glucose	-11%
HbA1c	-9%
Total Cholesterol	-10%
LDL Cholesterol	-9%
VLDL Cholesterol	-6%
TG:HDL Ratio	-4%
Triglycerides	-2%

Bacteria Species	Fold Increase
Lactobacillus	38x
Roseburia	37x
Prevotella	37x
Ruminococcus albus	28x
Akkermansia muciniphila	21x
Bifidobacterium	12x
Oxalobacter formingenes	1.8x
Odoribacter	1.5x
Anaerotruncus colihominis	1.2x

Conclusions:

This study adds to the growing body of evidence suggesting a benefit to adding fiber to standard diets in humans. Every blood marker measured with regards to cardiometabolic health was lower following the study. Specifically, blood glucose and HbA1c levels dropped by roughly 10%. Moreover, blood lipids generally improved, as well, with the greatest reductions being observed in total and subtypes of cholesterol. Further, the fiber supplement elicited profound changes in gut bacteria, increasing the microbial diversity by 58%. Additionally, marked changes were noted in several bacterial species (e.g. *lactobaccilus, roseburia, prevotella,* etc.) that are suspected in improving intestinal and chronic disorders. In sum, these data indicate clearly that the addition of a novel fiber blend to a standard improves multiple indicators of general and gut health.

KLINISCHE STUDIEN #2

Studien Standort: Korea

Patientenzahl: 60 (aktiv & Placebogruppe)

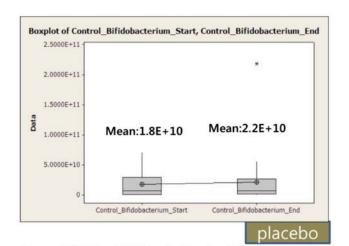
Studiendauer: 8 Wochen

Verwendete Produkte: Bios 7, 2x täglich

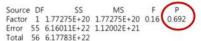
Was wurde gemessen: Mikrobiom



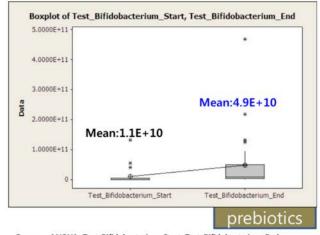
KLINISCHE STUDIEN #2: ERGEBNISSE



One-way ANOVA: Control_Bifidobacterium_Start, Control_Bifidobacterium_End







One-way ANOVA: Test_Bifidobacterium_Start, Test_Bifidobacterium_End

Source DF SS MS F Factor 1 2.14747E+22 2.14747E+22 4.32 Error 56 2.78319E+23 4.96998E+21 Total 57 2.99793E+23

BESSERE
Bifidobacterium
WERTE!



Dr. Dan Gubler and Dr. Benjamin Bikman

Unicity International, Orem UT 84057, USA

Introduction

One of the most common conclusions across all published research in the realm of nutrition and health is that dietary fiber improves health. Dietary fiber has many benefits, including changes in blood lipids, glucose control, and body weight. However, the most exciting development is the recent focus on changes in intestinal bacteria. Bacteria prevalent in the gut, referred to as the gut microbiome, are known to alter human health in myriad ways, including immune and metabolic systems. To exploit the potential benefits of gut bacteria, supplements focus on either directly providing bacteria orally (i.e., "probiotics") or providing fiber as fuel for beneficial bacteria (i.e., "prebiotic"). The purpose of this study was to determine the degree to which a relatively short-term exposure to a novel prebiotic fiber supplement favorably alters gut bacteria population.

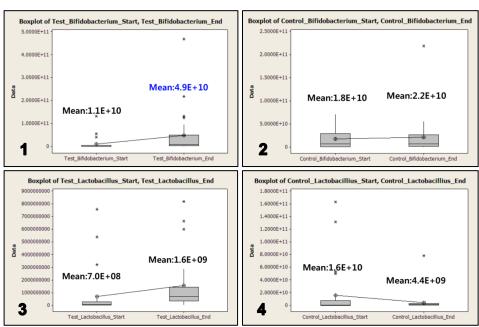
Methods

60 adults were evenly divided into two groups, one which received daily prebiotic fiber and the other placebo. The study measured fecal bacteria populations at baseline and at the conclusion of the study eight weeks later. Bacteria populations were quantified via RT-qPCR (Korea Research and Institute of Biomedical Science). Specific bacteria explored were *bifidobacteria* and *lactobaccilus*, which are both considered beneficial to metabolic health, and *clostridium*, which, in

contrast, is considered harmful.

Results

Despite the relatively short term of this intervention, we observed a robust increase $(\sim 4.5$ -fold; p=0.03) increase in Bifidobacterium in the group receiving daily prebiotic fiber, with no difference in the placebo group (Figures 1 and 2). Lactobaccilus tended to increase in the prebiotic group and decrease in the placebo group (Figures 3 and 4). Lastly, clostridium, a pathogenic bacterium, was unchanged in both groups, with a trend towards increasing in the placebo group (not shown).



Conclusions

One of the most significant advances in our understanding of human health is the relevance of bacteria naturally found within the gut. Despite much remaining unknown, the sum of evidence suggests that *Bifidobacterium* and *Lactobaccilus* improve human health. The general increase in these two bacteria, particularly *Bifidobacterium*, in the intestines of people taking a prebiotic fiber supplement for 8 weeks indicates a favorable shift. Moreover, the lack of increase *clostridium* rise suggests this shift was exclusive to bacteria considered beneficial. In conclusion, eight weeks of a daily prebiotic fiber improves the population of beneficial gut bacteria in humans.

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BIOS 7: ALLEINSTELLUNGSMERKMAL

IM 2018
US-ÄRZTEHANDBUCH
(PDR)



PHYSICIANS'
DESK
REFERENCE

BIOS 7: PATENT ANGEMELDET

PTO/AIA/14 (11-15)
Approved for use through 04/30/2017. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UNIN:1005
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	COMPOSITIONS AND METH	IODS FOR CHOLESTEROL, G	LUCOSE AND MICROBIOME CONTROL
bibliographic data arrai	nged in a format specified by the Un	ited States Patent and Trademark C mitted to the Office in electronic fo	being submitted. The following form contains the Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76. From tusing the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the

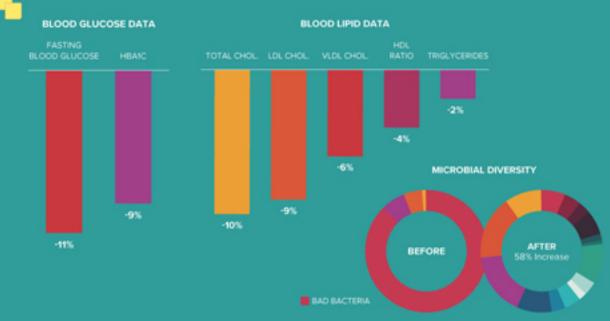


UNICITYSCIENCE FORSCHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG

BIOS 7: ZUSAMMENFASSUNG









DIE 8 SÄULEN VON UNICITY SCIENCE



FORSCHUNG

Schätzungsweise nur 4% der 600.000
Pflanzenarten auf der Erde wurden bisher
auf ihre chemische Zusammensetzung
und bioaktive Substanzen untersucht.
Unser Team reist um die ganze Welt
und entdeckt Pflanzenwirkstoffe,
die die menschliche Gesundheit
voranbringen können.



INNOVATION

Unicity Science lebt von der Innovation.
Unser Team erforscht Inhaltsstoffe und
entwickelt Produkte, die eine
lebensverändernde Wirkung zeigen.
Unsere Ausrichtung auf wissenschaftliche
Innovation und Umsetzung hebt Unicity
von unseren Mitbewerbern ab.
Deshalb können wir Produkte anbieten,
die sonst nirgendwo zu finden sind.



LEIDENSCHAFT

Für die Wissenschaftler von Unicity ist Forschung und Entwicklung nicht nur ein Job – es ist vielmehr ihr Lebensstil. Unsere Forscher essen, schlafen, trinken und atmen Wissenschaft. Sie arbeiten hart und liefern Ergebnisse – weil sie lieben, was sie tun.



PRÜFUNG

Das Unicity Science Team konzipiert,
modifiziert, entwickelt und testet Unicity
Produkte in unserem eigenen
Forschungszentrum in den USA.
Somit ist sichergestellt, dass Unicity
Science unsere wissenschaftlich
fundierte Produktlinie auch in
Zukunft weiter ausbauen wird, um den
Unicity-Vertriebspartnern und -Verbrauchern
die wirksamsten und hochwertigsten
Produkte weit und breit anbieten zu können.



BESTATIGUNG

Unicity ist das einzige Nutrazeutika-Unternehmen, das 16 Produkte in der Physicians' Desk Reference'-Liste (PDR) aufweisen kann. Als wichtigste Referenzquelle für Mediziner weltweit, informiert die PDR-Liste über Arzneimittel, die nachweislich eine positive Wirkung auf die Gesundheit haben.



TRADITION

Unsere wissenschaftlichen Wurzeln reichen über 100 Jahre zurück. Unicity entstand durch den Zusammenschluss von Rexall und Enrich International. Mit diesen beiden Unternehmen verbanden sich wissenschaftlicher Entdeckergeist und wirtschaftliche Innovationskraft – es entstand ein Branchenführer. Heute baut Unicity weiter auf diesem Fundament auf und entwickelt wissenschaftlich geprägte



SCHUTZ

Unicity Science liefert neue, einzigartige und selbst entwickelt Rezepturen. Wir patentieren und schützen unsere Entdeckungen und Rezepturen. Sie sind damit exklusives Eigentum von Unicity.



ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Unicity Science gründete das Unicity
Scientific Advisory Board (USAB) und
ist damit eines der wenigen
wissenschaftsbasierten Unternehmen
der Branche. Dieses Gremium besteht
aus weltweit führenden Wissenschaftlern,
die eng mit Unicity Science
zusammenarbeiten, ihre
Forschungsergebnisse teilen, auf
unseren Konferenzen referieren und an
aktuellen Unicity Science Projekten
mitarbeiten.