



MONTIFF INC  
*Don Tyson's Advanced Nutraceuticals*

## NEURO-BALANCE

**An amino acid formula in a capsule, combining the highest quality L-Tyrosine *plus* N-Acetyl-L-Tyrosine and Pyridoxal 5'Phosphate to help elevate Catecholamines, which are often deficient in depressed individuals.**

Each capsule contains a total of 620mg. (L-Tyrosine 500 mg., N-Acetyl-L-Tyrosine 100 mg., and Pyridoxal 5'Phosphate (active B-6) 20 mg.

### RECOMMENDED FOR

Improving chemical imbalances of the brain due to catecholamine deficiencies associated with depression, stress, mood swings, and drug withdrawals.

### WHAT IS TYROSINE?

- Tyrosine is an amino acid, which is made in the body from Phenylalanine.
- It is the precursor to neurotransmitters and helps elevate catecholamines safely and effectively.
- The biochemical conversion of Tyrosine is to Dopa, then Dopamine, Norepinephrine and Epinephrine.
- Pyridoxal 5'Phosphate (P-5'P, the active form of B6) is essential for the conversion of Dopa into catecholamines.
- Low levels of Tyrosine in the blood show a direct correlation to depression.
- Supplementation with Tyrosine has been shown clinically effective in the treatment of depression associated with catecholamine deficiencies.
- Tyrosine also has an effect on Thyroxine levels and is involved in adrenaline and energy production.

### WHY IS N-ACETYL- L-TYROSINE INCLUDED?

N-Acetyl-L-Tyrosine is a special Tyrosine chemical complex. Research indicates that it crosses the blood brain rapidly, and including this improves the effectiveness of this formula.

### FUNCTIONS

#### DEPRESSION

- Low levels of Norepinephrine (NE) are associated with depression, and have correlated to low levels of Tyrosine in the plasma.
- Supplementation with Tyrosine has been proven effective in raising the plasma levels of Tyrosine, and has been clinically effective in the treatment of depression associated with catecholamine deficiencies.
- Many studies substantiate the effectiveness in use of Tyrosine with depressed individuals.

#### STRESS

- Reduced catecholamine levels have been associated with behavioral changes related to stress.
- Tyrosine supplementation has resulted in decreased anxiety and improvement in mood.
- Tyrosine supplementation has also resulted in increased ability to concentrate.
- Other symptoms of stress, such as headache and muscle discomfort have been reduced after supplementation with Tyrosine.

#### COCAINE ADDICTION

- The chronic use of cocaine reduces Dopamine (DA) and Norepinephrine (NA) metabolites, interfering with the catecholamine biochemistry in the brain and causing a chemical imbalance.

*\*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.*

- The withdrawal symptoms including, drug craving, depression, anxiety, irritability etc. are associated with chemical imbalances caused by cocaine addiction.
- Tyrosine levels are measurably low on those addicted to cocaine and supplementation with Tyrosine improves catecholamine biochemistry and assists in decreased symptoms of withdrawal

#### NARCOLEPSY

- Narcolepsy is a disorder causing a sudden urge to sleep.
- This disorder is associated with a Dopamine abnormality.
- The precursor to dopamine is Tyrosine, and studies support the benefits of Tyrosine supplementation for this condition. Some research indicates B-6 may reduce positive results in this disorder, therefore, Montiff Pure Tyrosine may be considered as an alternative to Neuro-Balance.

#### WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF NEURO-BALANCE?

- Montiff uses only the highest quality amino acids, including L-Tyrosine and N-Acetyl-L- Tyrosine.
- N-Acetyl-L-Tyrosine crosses the blood barrier quickly, and is included in this formula for fast assimilation and increased effectiveness.
- Pyridoxal 5' Phosphate is necessary for the proper conversion into catecholamines, and it is included in the formulation of **Neuro-Balance**.
- **Neuro-Balance** is encapsulated for quick digestion and assimilation.
- Desiccant pads are included in this and all Montiff's products to insure freshness.

#### DIRECTIONS

**Take 2 capsules at least 30 minutes before breakfast and 2 capsules mid-morning or 30 minutes before lunch-on an empty stomach. Take with fruit juice or water. Do not take with milk.**

#### SAFETY CONSIDERATION:

Tyrosine is a natural amino acid and has been safely used for over 20 years with no adverse side effects; however, Tyrosine should not be used by individuals on MAO inhibitors or those with melanomas (since Tyrosine is involved in the production of melanin).

#### REFERENCES

- Montgomery, Stuart, Corn Timothy H., Psychopharmacology of Depression, 1994.
- Alonso R., Gibson D.J., Wurtman, R.J., et al, "*Biol. Psychiatry*", 1982.
- Dackle C.A., Gold M.S., *J. Substance Abuse Treatment*, 1985.
- Hirie, A. Phd., Casanova, M.,M.D., Kleinman, J., M.D., Phd., Wyatt R., M.D., "Fewer Dopamine Transporter Receptors in the Prefrontal Cortex of Cocaine Users", *Am.J.Psychiatry*, July 1994.
- Gibson, Candace, "Control of Monoamine Synthesis by Amino Acid Precursors", *Adv. Biol Psychiat.*, 1983.
- Kishimoto H., Hama Y., Nagasaki T, and Konno, M., "Plasma Amino Acid Concentrations in Depressed Patients", *Yokoham Med. Bul.* 1978.
- Salter, Charles, Major USA., "Dietary Stress as an Aid to Stress Resistance Among Troops", *Military Medicine*, 1989.
- Wurtman R.J., Hefti, F., and Melamed E., "Precursor Control of Neurotransmitter Synthesis", *Pharm. Rev.* 1981.
- Roufs, J.B., "L-Tyrosine in the Treatment of Narcolepsy", *Med. Hypothesis*, 1990.
- Gibson, C., Gelenberg, A., "Tyrosine in the Treatment of Depression", *Adv. Biol. Psych.*, 1983.
- Draper H., Advances in Nutritional Research: Neurobiology of Pyridoxine, 1985.
- Stone E.A., Friedhoff, A.J., Catecholamines and Behavior, 1975.
- Moller, S.A., Odum K, "Plasma Tyrosine/Neutral Amino Acid Ratio Correlated with Clinical Response to Nortriptyline in Endogenously Depressed Patients", *J. of Affective Disorders*, 1985.
- Gibson C.J., "Tyrosine in the Treatment of Depression", *Adv. Biol. Psychiatry.*, 1983.

Copyright 10/2000