

MONTIFF INC

Don Tyson's Advanced Nutraceuticals

L-ALA

GLN



Montiff Amino Starter

A GMP Manufactured Product

GLY



L-GM

Montiff Amino Starter is a proprietary blend of L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine, L-Alanine, L-Glutamine, and Glycine. It dissolves easily in cold water or fruit juice and is highly stable when kept refrigerated. Store in a cool dry place and in temperatures below 70 degrees. Montiff Amino Starter's solubility makes it the ideal nutrient of choice.

Directions

Mix one scoop (approximately two grams) with 16oz of cold water or fruit juice before meals. Drink one to three times a day or as directed by a health care professional. Keep refrigerated. (A vitamin / mineral formula is recommended when taking amino acid formulations).

Recommended for Enhancing Structure & Function Related to Nutritional Needs and Deficiencies Pertaining to:

- Helping to maintain proper gastrointestinal function
- Aid in the repair of Mucosa
- Helping to maintain muscle mass
- Stimulating muscle protein
- Helping to improve immune functions
- Helping to maintain and protect liver function. i.e., synthesis of glutathione
- Helping in the regeneration of the liver
- Helping to permit a reduction in the length of hospital stays
- Helping in the suppression of hypoglycemia in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus – (IDDM)

Absorption

It has been demonstrated that Amino Acids are absorbed from the intestine by either the Amino Acid Transport or Di-Tri-Amino Acid Transport Systems. (Reference Amino Acids: Metabolism and Medical Application. Boston: John Wright, 1983).

Safety

The safety of oral and parenteral amino acid nutrient solutions used in humans have been well established over the past 30 years or so, first in animal studies and then in human studies. See references.

Recommended Dosage

Montiff Amino Starter is a proprietary blend of three amino acids plus the di-peptide of L-Alanyl-L-Glutamine. The recommended dosage is one to three scoops daily for adults (each bottle contains 100 grams of active amino acids by dry weight per bottle). Call a physician to consult the appropriate dosage for children ten years and younger and for special patient dosage needs.

Gluconeogenesis and Low Blood Sugar

Glutamine is a regulator of protein, fatty acid, and glycogen metabolism. Alanine and Glutamine are the primary glyconeogenic amino acids that regulate gluconeogenesis (carbohydrate/sugar formation) in the liver.

Intestinal Health

Two thirds of Glutamine is metabolized and utilized in the mucosal cells of the small intestine, which is why it is so important in maintaining proper gastrointestinal function. It promotes intestinal healing and may have beneficial results in patients with gastrointestinal disorders.

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Immune System

Glutamine is necessary for the function of immunocompetent cells, and enhances the immunity of the intestinal mucosa. It is the precursor to Glutathione, a powerful antioxidant with detoxification properties, which enhances the immune protective system of cells.

Glutamine and Neurological Health

Glutamine crosses the blood brain barrier and is the precursor to Glutamate and Glutamic acid, which are excitatory neurotransmitters. It is also a precursor for GABA, which acts as an inhibitory transmitter, which induces a calming effect. Glutamic acid, along with Glutamate, provides glucose to provide energy for brain cells, which requires 75% of the available glucose in the body for its energy source to maintain normal brain metabolism.

Improvement of the Metabolic Systems (Stimulation of protein synthesis and improvement of nitrogen balance)

Under conditions such as stress, fasting, surgery, traumatic injury, or sepsis, increased degradation of proteins (mainly skeletal muscle proteins) tips the nitrogen balance in the negative direction. This negative nitrogen balance results in a rapid and marked decrease in muscle concentrations of glutamine: this is a characteristic of such stress conditions. ALA-Gln has been reported to be effective in preventing a change in nitrogen metabolism under conditions of stress.

Substitution for Alanine: Preventive effect against hypoglycemia in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM)

Pharmacotherapy for IDDM (type 1 diabetes mellitus) includes intensive insulin therapy that sometimes causes hypoglycemia. In diabetic patients, a decreased threshold for recognizing hypoglycemia and diabetic autonomic neuropathy lead to a lack of warning symptoms such as hunger and palpitations, resulting in a hypoglycemic state without any subjective symptoms. Alanine has been shown to stimulate the secretion of glucagons in patients with long-term diabetes mellitus who have reduced glucagon response: the glucagon response has an effect in increasing blood-sugar levels. These findings suggested that intravenous infusion of Ala-Gln stimulates the secretion of glucagon and inhibits hypoglycemia.

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