



Super Supplemental

(Multiple Vitamins & Minerals)

Super Supplemental - Stock #1792-7 (120 tablets)

Super Supplemental without Iron - Stock #1809-0 (120 tablets)

Super Supplemental is a complete nutritional formula, providing 26 important vitamins and minerals in a base of herbs, vegetable powders and phytonutrients. This special blend of added nutrients helps increase absorption and assimilation of the vitamins and minerals, provides additional antioxidant and nutritional benefits, and is the key to setting Super Supplemental apart from the average multi-vitamin supplement. In addition, Super Supplemental offers this balanced profile of vitamins and minerals to meet the nutritional needs of active individuals. Many users report experiencing a significant increase in energy levels and endurance over other multi-vitamin supplements. Furthermore, Super Supplemental now offers 2 important antioxidants, lutein and lycopene.

Each 4 tablets of Super Supplemental provide:

Vitamin A (beta-carotene, palmitate) - 16,000 IU
Vitamin B₁(thiamine) - 25mg
Vitamin B₂(riboflavin) - 20mg
Vitamin B₆(pyridoxine HCl) - 30mg
Vitamin B₁₂(cyanocobalamin) - 100mcg
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) - 500mg
Vitamin D - 600 IU
Vitamin E (d-alpha tocopheryl) - 100 IU
Biotin - 300mcg
Calcium (di-calcium phosphate, calcium citrate, amino acid chelate, bone meal) - 400mg
Choline (bitartrate) - 50mg
Chromium (amino acid chelate) - 100mcg
Copper (gluconate) - 2mg
Folic acid - 400mcg
Inositol - 50mg
Iodine (potassium iodide) - 200mcg
Iron (ferrous gluconate) - 30mg
Lutein - 2,000mcg
Lycopene - 1,000mcg
Magnesium (oxide, amino acid chelate) - 400mg
Manganese (amino acid chelate) - 3mg
Niacin (niacinamide) - 60mg
PABA (para-aminobenzoic acid) - 25mg
Pantothenic acid (d-calcium pantothenate) - 150mg
Phosphorus (di-calcium phosphate, bone meal) - 200mg
Potassium (citrate) - 100mg
Selenium (amino acid chelate) - 100mcg
Zinc (gluconate) - 30mg

In a base of alfalfa herb, asparagus stem, barley grass juice, broccoli powder, cabbage powder, hesperidin, kelp plant, lemon bioflavonoids, rose hips concentrate, rutin and wheat germ.

Alfalfa herb improves the efficiency of digestion by stimulating appetite and absorption of nutrients. Alfalfa reduces blood pressure and is a popular blood purifier, assisting cellular detoxification by neutralizing chemical carcinogens. Alfalfa also provides a good supply of vitamins A, B₁, niacin (B₃) and C.

Asparagus stem acts as a cleansing diuretic for the kidneys and reduces cholesterol. Asparagus contains calcium, iron, phosphorus, potassium, and vitamins A, B₁, B₂, B₃(niacin) and C.

Barley grass juice improves digestion and is a source of many trace nutrients and enzymes, including superoxide dismutase (SOD), a potent antioxidant. SOD helps slow cellular degeneration and mutation, making it highly beneficial for treating degenerative diseases, as well as aging in general.

Broccoli powder, a type of cruciferous vegetable, is rich in nutrients, including beta-carotene, vitamin C, pantothenic acid (B₅), and chlorophyll. Cruciferous vegetables contain cancer-fighting substances called indoles which balance hormones, eliminate toxins, increase immunity and prevent free radical damage.

Cabbage powder is rich in mucilage which moistens the tissues of the gastrointestinal tract, soothes inflammation, and improves digestion. Cabbage contains a substance known as vitamin U, which has been found to help soothe and heal ulcers. Cabbage also contains iodine and ample vitamin C.

Hesperidin, Rutin and Lemon bioflavonoids protect capillaries, prevent bruising, and multiply the effectiveness of vitamin C. Bioflavonoids (which include hesperidin and rutin) also possess anti-allergy, anti-inflammatory and antiviral properties.

Lutein, which is concentrated in the central retina of the eye and acts as a protective pigment, is essential for maintaining human vision. In addition, lutein has been shown to help reduce the risk of various cancers.

Lycopene appears to exhibit about twice the antioxidant activity of beta-carotene and may be more important for preventing cancer than the better known vitamin. Lycopene intake is significantly associated with a reduced risk of lung cancer, as well as significantly and inversely associated with risk for ovarian cancer, predominantly in premenopausal women. An inverse association has also been observed between dietary intake of lycopene and risk of prostate cancer. Lycopene has also been shown to help reduce the risk of heart disease.

Kelp is rich in iodine salts (up to 1%) and amino acids which enhance thyroid function and stimulate metabolism to help the body burn excess fat. Scientific studies show kelp prevents breast cancer in women, particularly Japanese women who consume kelp as food.

Rose hips contain many vitamins and minerals, but are especially high in vitamin C and bioflavonoids. Rose hips' rich supply of bioflavonoids protect capillaries, help prevent bruising, strengthen connective tissues, and multiply the effectiveness of vitamin C. Rose hips also help stimulate immune function and fight infection and inflammation.

Wheat germ is the heart of the wheat kernel and a rich source of protein, B-complex vitamins, vitamin E, and iron. Wheat germ also contains calcium, copper, magnesium, manganese and phosphorus.