

EyeCQ

Antioxidant cell protection complex with
FAT-soluble Vitamin C and Astaxanthin

Dietary Supplement



The only fat-soluble vitamin C!

EyeCQ is a unique, synergetic complex of high-dose vitamin C (water and fat soluble), bioflavonoids, vitamins A + E, astaxanthin, coenzyme Q10, reduced glutathione, Active H® and zinc.

Water-soluble vitamin C can reach the aqueous compartments. The fat-containing lipid layers of the cells, as particularly in organs and sensory organs can be better supplied with fat-soluble vitamin C. Through the lipid (fat) containing cell walls only fat-soluble substances can diffuse. Water-soluble compounds, such as conventional vitamin C, are rejected here.

EyeCQ contains vitamin C and contributes

- to the protection of cells from oxidative stress
- to a normal energy-yielding metabolism
- to reduce tiredness and fatigue
- to a normal function of the nervous system
- to the normal psychological function
- to a normal function of the immune system, in particular during and after intense physical exercise
- normal collagen formation for normal function of blood vessels, bones, cartilage function, gums, skin, teeth
- for the regeneration of the reduced form of vitamin E
- to increase iron absorption

Use of EyeCQ

- to enhance daily diet
- with one-sided nutrition
- with/for increased physical action as well as sport
- with increased strain on the eyes
- in case of stress



Recommended intake

2 times a day take 1 capsule with good quality water.
There are no restrictions or incompatibilities known. Suitable for vegans.

Nutrients EyeCQ

per 2 capsules (daily recommendation)

Vitamin C	500 mg	625 %
Coenzym Q10	20 mg	--
Zinc	10 mg	100 %
Astaxanthin	4 mg	--
L-Glutathion red.	12 mg	--
Vitamin E (natural)	12 mg	100 %
Vitamin A	800 µg	100 %

RDA: % of the Recommended Daily Amount

Fat-soluble vitamin C as well as other fat-soluble substances are of great importance in the nourishment of fatty tissues. Fatty tissues are found mainly in the nervous tissue, in the brain, but also in the eyes. This is where the all-rounder vitamin C in its fat-mobile form gains special cell protection.

Astaxanthin is a carotenoid that is produced in a particularly high concentration by the microalgae *Haematococcus pluvialis* for the purpose of cell protection. Aquatic animals such as salmon, shrimp, lobster or the flamingos owe their colour to astaxanthin.

Astaxanthin has so far been tested mainly on animals for its effects. Its effect on humans can, but does not have to be identical. Astaxanthin has a very similar structure to other carotenoids, such as the well-known beta-carotene (provitamin A, a precursor of vitamin A). Although it can not be converted from the human body to vitamin A like this, but it also acts as a so-called antioxidant.

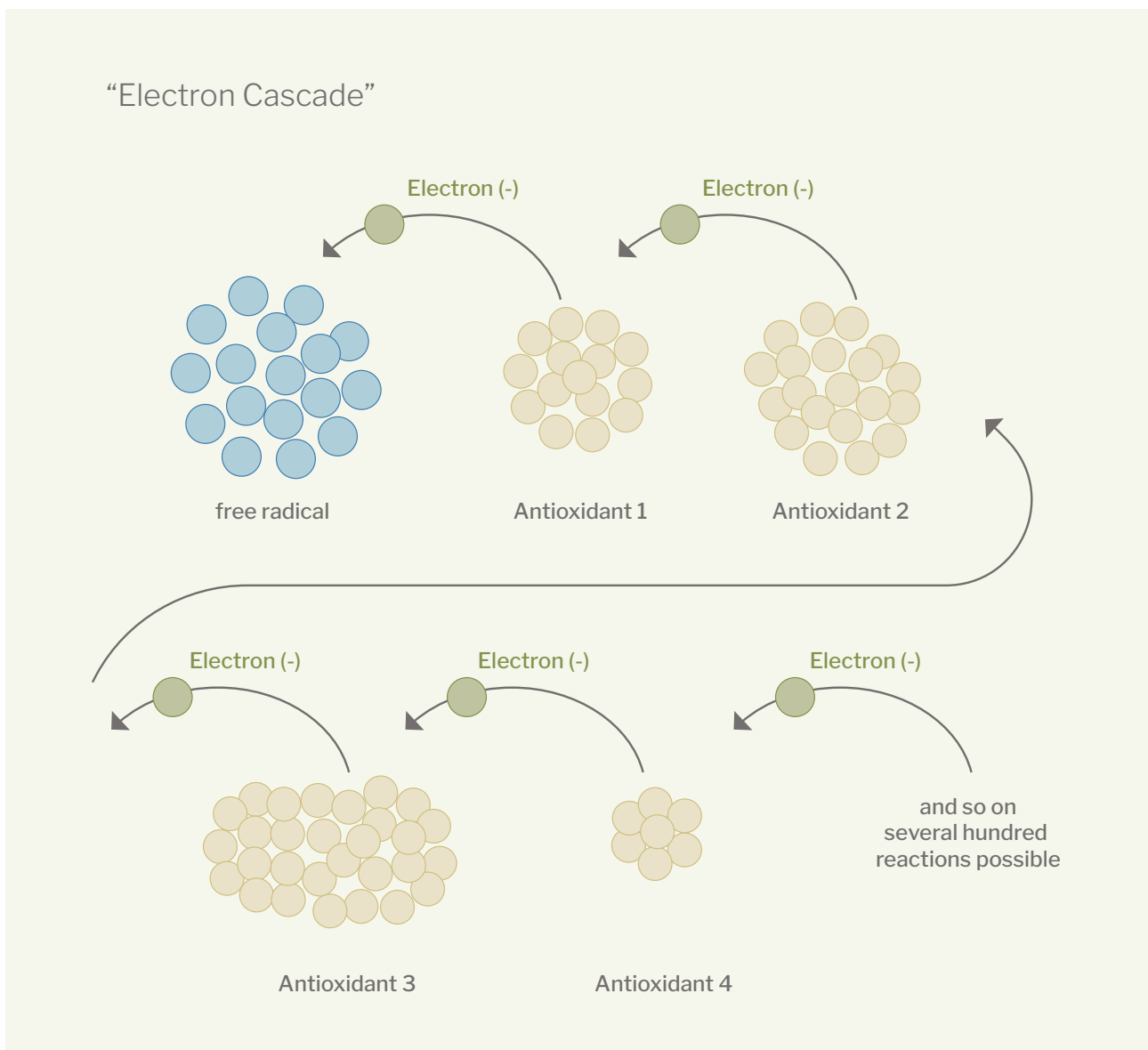
In fish, astaxanthin can overcome the blood-retinal barrier in the eye as well as the blood-brain barrier in the brain to become effective beyond as a cell-protective antioxidant. Many other positive effects are attributed to astaxanthin. More information is available on the internet.

Antioxidant cell protection

Vitamins and antioxidants help protect cells from oxidative stress through ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species) or free radicals, which are formed as waste products during normal cell metabolism. But also UV radiation or environmental toxins play a role in the formation of free radicals. Antioxidants act as natural “rust prevention agents” and are characterized by the release of electrons that neutralize free radicals.

Free radicals are missing an electron. Therefore, they are positively charged, unstable and urgently looking for substitute electrons, which they can extract from other molecules or substances in the body. When molecules from body tissues lose their electrons to free radicals, their functions suffer damages. However, if an overgrowing formation of reactive oxygen compounds exceeds the physiological level, the antioxidant capacity of the organism can be rapidly exhausted and the regular degradation of the radicals becomes imbalanced. Such a deranged metabolic situation, which overburden the natural repair and detoxification capacity of a cell, is named as oxidative stress.

Antioxidants can give to free radicals what they need: substitute electrons. The problem here is that if a conventional antioxidant donates a regular electron, consequently this electron is missing in the antioxidant, and it itself becomes a free radical. The now-radicalized, damaged antioxidant will now tear an electron from the next weaker antioxidant substance, and so on, and so on. A resource-consuming chain reaction arises, the “electron cascade”. Only active hydrogen is able to terminate this electron cascade immediately by means of its excess electron.





Fat-soluble vitamin C can supply the lipid (fat) containing cell walls of organs and sense organs.



The carotenoid astaxanthin is produced in high concentration by the microalgae *Haematococcus pluvialis* for cell protection.

Ingredients

Calcium ascorbate, capsule shell: hypromellose, astaxanthin from *haematococcus pluvialis*, ascorbyl-6-palmitate, camu camu powder, zinc citrate, citrus-bio-flavonoids, D-alpha-tocopherol (vitamin E), magnesium citrat, coenzym Q10, colloidal silica (1%), L-glutathion reduced, retinol (vitamin A)

Content

60 capsules (gastro-resistant)/37 g. Suicient for 30 days.

EyeCQ can be obtained from:



Legal note: This product is for nutrition and therefore does not affect any Drug Act of any country. A good nutritional status can help the organism prevent or to overcome diseases. All statements describe characteristics and physiological effects, which can be different for consumers, and do not constitute a healing or health promise. Many of the claims used are evaluated by the European Food Safety Association (EFSA).

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