



GALT Fortifier

Immune Support for the Small Intestine
90 Veggie Capsules



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Wholistic Dermatology™
Treating the body as a whole

Physica Energetics

Small Intestine Immune Support

Indications:

- Peyer's Patches
- Digestive Disorders
- Dysbiosis / IBS
- Malabsorption
- Mycoplasmas
- Mycotoxins
- Immune Deficiency
- Inflammation
- Allergies

The primary function of the small intestine is the digestion and assimilation of food and nutrients. During this process, it will also be exposed to food antigens, bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and other pathogens.

Most of the immune function of the body is contained in Gut Associated Lymphoid Tissue (GALT). Located in the intestinal lining, GALT consists of lymphocytes, macrophages, Peyer's Patches and lymph nodes.

Peyer's patches are lymphoid follicles in the small intestine. They consist of a layer of specialized epithelial cells, called M cells, which sit above follicles containing B and T lymphocytes. Similar in action to the rest of the immune system, M cells trap antigens from the gut and present them to the lymphocytes in the follicles below. This offers a quick and efficient immune response to invading pathogens, food antigens, impaired digestive products.

In response, the small intestine cells in the small intestine release a layer of protective mucus, seeking to lubricate and protect them from further damage. This layer of mucus however, also prevents access by digestive enzymes and immune cells to the food particles and antigens in the lumen of the small intestine.

GALT Fortifier may assist in the repair of the small intestine via restoring digestive and immune function through the dissolution of excess mucus build-up while helping to support Peyer's patches, sensitivity reactions and pathogen buildup and proliferation.

Okra and pepsin work in concert to help break down the excess, compromising mucus covering. Okra is a sticky, mucilaginous botanical capable of adhering to the built up mucus on the intestinal wall. This in turn may allow the proteolytic enzyme pepsin to contact and break down excess protein-based mucus.

Pre-digested white fish protein (Aminotides) helps to provide essential amino acids and polypeptides to restore the mucosal lining, while beta 1,3-D glucan and colostrum help nourish the immune cells of the Peyer's patches.

GALT Fortifier is an important remedy designed to help reduce the symptoms that are gut-associated, inflammatory and/or impair immunity.

Directions:

3 capsules twice a day between meals ideally anytime for 4-6 months; until indication issues are no longer present.

NOTE: milk/fish allergy and vegans - this product is NOT milk free as has ORGANIC BOVINE colostrum and has white fish protein).

Please consult with your Physician at all times before taking any supplementation.

Ingredients (per 3 capsules):

Beta 1,3-D Glucan from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 300 mg
Colostrum (first 12 hour Organic Bovine from New Zealand) standardized to 30% IgG 900 mg

Pre-Digested Fish protein (polypeptides) 250 mg
Okra 100 mg
Pepsin 1:10,000 20 mg
Lemon/Rosemary (Refrigerate if desired)

Synergistically Formulated Ingredients

Beta 1,3-D Glucan (from Saccharomyces cerevisiae 90% Beta Glucans)

Beta-glucan is a polysaccharide that can enhance the body's immune response especially with fungus along with bacteria and virus. Beta-glucan can activate the 'first responders' of the immune system, the white blood cells (macrophages and neutrophils). It may also be able to help bind and eliminate cholesterol and bile acids.

Colostrum (12 hour Organic Bovine from New Zealand) min. 30-40% IgG

Colostrum is a highly-concentrated source of potentially powerful immune and growth factors produced from organic/hormone free New Zealand cows. The most important components of colostrum can basically be broken down into two major categories of support: immune system factors and growth factors. Some of the natural components in GALT Fortifier colostrum are as follows.

Immunoglobulins (A, D, E, G and M): abundant immune factors found in colostrum; *IgG* helps neutralize toxins and microbes in the lymph and circulatory system; *IgM* helps destroy bacteria; *IgE* and *IgD* help destroy viruses.

Lactoferrin: an iron-binding protein which helps decrease viral and pathogen load, deprive bacteria of the iron they require to reproduce and inflame and releases iron into the red blood cells, enhancing oxygenation of tissues. Lactoferrin helps to modulate cytokine release and its receptors have been found on most immune cells including lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages and platelets.

Proline-Rich Polypeptide (PRP): a hormone that helps regulate and balance the thymus gland and its immune effects

Growth Factors-found naturally in large amounts in colostrum which diffusely help restore the health of cells and functions of the entire body.

Leukocytes: helps stimulate the production of interferon which contributes to help slowing viral reproduction and penetration into cell walls

Enzymes: lactoperoxidase-thiocyanate, peroxidase and xanthine oxidase help oxidize bacteria through their ability to release hydrogen peroxide.

Lysozyme: a hydrolyzing agent and immune system booster helping antimicrobial control.

Cytokines: interleukins that help regulate the duration and intensity of the immune response, responsible for cell to cell communication, help boost T-cell activity and the production of immunoglobulins against inflammation as well.

Trypsin Inhibitors and Protease Inhibitors: help to prevent the destruction of immune and growth factors in colostrum from being broken down in the GI tract; they also help prevent H. pylori from attaching to the walls of the stomach thus ulceration.

Lymphokines: peptides produced by activated lymphocytes which help mediate the immune response.

Oligo Polysaccharides and Glycoconjugates: attract and help bind to pathogens (Strep., E. Coli, Salmonella, Cryptosporidia, Giardia, Entamoeba, Shigella, Clostridium Difficile Toxins A & B, and Cholera) by helping to prevent them from attaching or entering the mucous membranes.

Orotic Acid: helps stops the formation of pyrimidine nucleotides and anti-anemia from bloodcell destruction.

Other immune Factors: some of the documented immune factors include secretory IgA, IgA Specific Helper, B Lactoglobulin, Lactalbumin, Albumin, Prealbumin, Alpha 1-Antitripsin, Alpha 1-Fetoprotein, Alpha 2-macroglobulin, Alpha 2-AP Glycoprotein, C3, C4 and Orosomucoids.

Vitamins: A, B12 and E are found in small amounts while traces of all others are also present in colostrum.

Sulfur: a mineral with multiple uses in metabolism and as part of many structural body proteins.

Pre-Digested Fish Protein (polypeptides) - Concentrated source of pre-digested protein which is more absorbable into the cells. May help in the repair and restoration of the small and large intestinal lining (passive leaky gut).

Okra - Sticky green vegetable very high in both soluble and insoluble forms of fiber, attributing to its ability to help keep the digestive tract clean. Allantoin, an activating substance in okra, has been demonstrated to be clinically beneficial for supporting healthy epithelial tissues, and to help stimulate immune function. Mucilage from okra coats various tissues, may help provide lubrication as well as cooling activity that relieves gastrointestinal discomfort and help promote the removal of harmful debris by the immune cells

Pepsin - Pepsin is released by the chief cells in the stomach that degrades food proteins into peptides which can be readily absorbed into the intestinal lining. It is used in the formula to help destabilize and break down the compromised, mucus lining that forms in response to chronic irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract and to help then promote healthy pancreas function.

References:

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