

MYOPEP PEPTIDE THERAPY

TGA-Approved & Certified Dietary Supplement with Botanical Extracts and Peptides for Weight Management and Fitness Enhancement

WHY MYOPEP?

INCREASE overall energy levels, energy consumption, and fat breakdown

REDUCE fat production, appetite, and insulin resistance

IMPROVE body composition, mood, and muscular strength and endurance

*TGA-certification applies to peptide tablets only.



Certified by the Australian TGA



Ingredients that more grant with Ingredients that more grant with - increase energy - decrease ful toportion - stimulate metabolism - increase far oxiditation - taby / pack

AVAILABLE IN:

30 tablets/packRecommended intake:1 tablet per day.30 minutes before meal.



Contains carefully selected botanical extracts

Foo and

Food-derived natural and safe peptides



All natural (no drugs, steroids, chemicals)



TGA-Certified (Therapeutic Goods Administration)

Made in Australia

WHAT'S MYOPEP?

MYOPEP is a TGA-certified oral dietary supplement that comprises of 6 exclusive botanical extracts and bioactive peptides from colostrum. This all-natural formula boosts the body fat-loss process, offering maximum results in weight management to benefit those who are on their fitness journey.

ENERGY POWERHOUSE

PROTECT AGAINST OBESITY-RELATED DYSFUNCTIONS MYOPEP

INDUCE SATIETY & DECREASE APETITE

PROMOTE GOOD MOOD

PROTECT AGAINST OBESITY-RELATED DYSFUNCTIONS

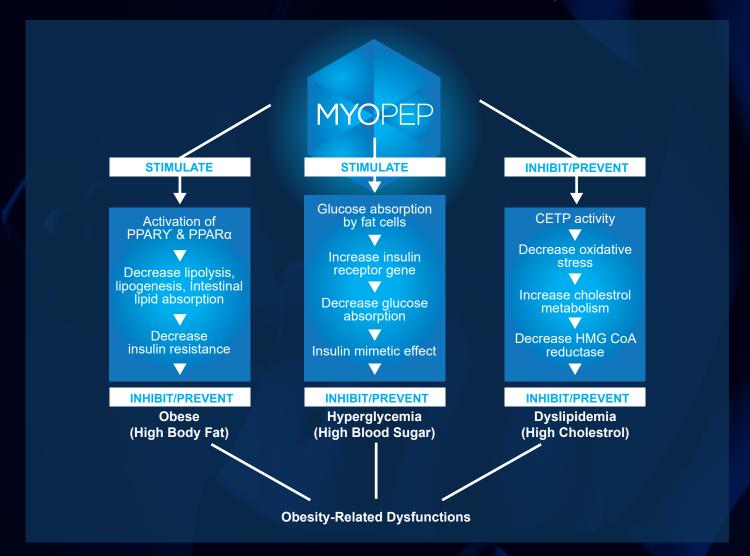
Some of the main dysfunctions related to being overweight are obesity, dyslipidemia and hyperglycemia.

Obesity can be due to insulin resistance, whereby the muscles, liver, and fat cells resist the uptake of glucose from the blood, resulting in high blood sugar. Myopep aids to counter insulin sensitivity by activating both PPARY and PPAR α , inhibiting the breaking-down and formation of new fat cells, and stopping the absorption of lipid in the intestine.

The insulin-like effect of this formula increases glucose uptake in adipocytes (fat cells) and stimulate glucose utilization, regulating insulin receptor genes in the skeletal muscles. As the insulin receptor genes are upregulated, this will initiate the reduction of glucose absorption.

This may ultimately assist in managing weight-gain linked to insulin resistance, as it promotes better glucose breakdown to suppress high blood sugar levels after a meal.

Obesity and resistance towards insulin accelerate the progression of developing dyslipidemia. The lipid lowering effect of Myopep inhibits the activity of cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP). CETP inhibition plays a crucial role in reversing transport of cholesterol as a therapy to potentially raise good HDL cholesterol (High density lipoprotein). The increment of HDL cholesterol (good) will automatically reduce the amount of LDL cholesterol (bad) in the body. The anti-oxidative property of Cinnamon cassia reduces the oxidative stress damage in the liver, facilitating optimum cholesterol metabolism. The blocking of HMG CoA reductase inhibits the synthesis of cholesterol.



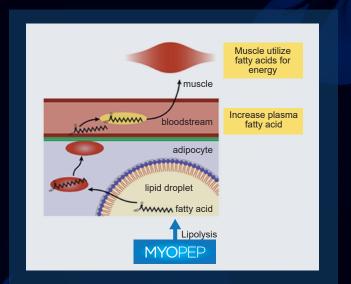


Myopep use in humans for slimming and muscle building



ENERGY POWERHOUSE

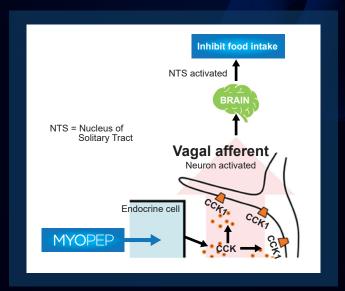
Paullina cupana in Myopep is greatly known as an energy and endurance enhancer. Its physical enhancing ability serves as a stimulant, stimulating the lipolysis process, whereby blood concentration of fatty acids is increased. Muscles are then able to proactively utilize these fatty acids during physical activity, saving the store of glycogen in the muscles. This helps to generate additional energy because muscle glycogen depletion may contribute to fatigue.





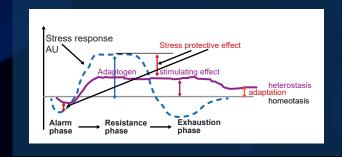
INDUCE SATIETY AND DECREASE APPETITE

Supplementation of Myopep contributes to the release of Cholecystokinin (CCK). CCK is a peptide excreted from small intestine endocrine cells to stimulate satiety via its effects on CCK1 receptors located on vagal afferent nerves, sending a signal to the brain. This then inhibits food intake and gastric function, promotes satiation, and decreases desire to have food.



PROMOTE GOOD MOOD

One of the potent ingredients in Myopep that is studied and proven to possess antidepressant activity is *Eleutherococcus senticosus* root extract. It is one of the most widely used and studied adaptogens. This adaptogen boosts the state of non-specific resistance towards stress and reduces the body's sensitivity to stressors, eventually contributing to stress protection and delaying the phase of resistance.



References

- rences Marques, L. L. M., Ferreira, E. D. F., de Paula, M. N., Klein, T., & de Mello, J. C. P. (2019). Paullinia cupana: a multipurpose plant a review. Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia. 29(1): 77-110. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjp.2018.08.007 Moustakas, D. et al. (2015). Guarana provides additional stimulation over caffeine alone in the planarian model. PLoS One. 10(4):e0123310. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0123310 Medkour, Y. et al. (2019). Mechanisms by which PE21, and extract from the white willow Salix alba. delays chronological aging in budding veast. (1)
- (2)
- (3) white willow Salix alba, delays chronological aging in budding yeast. Oncotarget. 10(56):5780-5816. DOI:
- https://dx.doi.org/10.18632%2Foncotarget.27209 Bash, A. A., & Abd, A. K. H. (2020). Effect of Salix alba barks on experimentally (4) induced obesity in rats. Effect of Salix alba on obesity. 23(55):421-434. Extracted from:
- (5)
- Extracted from: https://www.journal.atmph-specialissues.org/uploads/179/7412_pdf.pdf Lim, D. W. et. al. (2013). Preventive effects if Eleutherococcus senticosus bark extract in OVX-induced osteoporosis in rats. Molecules. 18(7): 7998-8008. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.3390%2Fmolecules18077998 Hatem, R. M. et. al. (2018). The effect of fucus vesiculosus on the function and structure of the thyroid gland of male rats treated with propylthiouracil. Pharm. Sci. & Res. 10(10):2669-2673. Extracted from: https://www.jpsr.pharmainfo.in/Documents/Volumes/vol10lssue10/jpsr101018 60. odf (6)
 - 60.pdf
- Kawatra, P., & Rajagopalan, R. (2015), Cinnamon: mystic powers of a minute (7) Ingredient, F., & Reiggoplan, N. (2010). Infrational mysic powers of a mini-ingredient. Pharmacognosy Res. 7(1):51-56. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.4103%2F0974-8490.157990 Keogh, J. B., & Clifton, P. (2008). The effect of meal replacements high in
- (8) glycomacropeptide on weight loss and markers of cardiovascular disease risk. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. 87(6): 1602-1605. DOI:
- (9)
- risk. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition. 87(6): 1602-1605. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/87.6.1602 Cordova-Davalos, L. E., Jimenez, M., & Salinas, E. (2019). Glycomacropeptide bioactivity and health: a review highlighting action mechanisms and signaling pathways. Nutrients. 11(3):598. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.3390%2Fnu11030598 Wang, Y., Chandra, R., Samsa, L. A., & Gooch, B. (2010). Amino acids stimulate cholecystokinin release through the Ca2+-sensing receptor. AJP Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology. 300(4):G528-37. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1152/ajpgi.00387.2010 Konstantinos, F. & Heun, R. (2019). The effects of Guarana (Paullinia cupana) supplementation on the cognitive performance of young healthy adults a (10)
- (11) Supplementation on the cognitive performance of young healthy adults Systematic Review. Global Psychiatry, 0(0). doi:10.2478/gp-2019-0015 Kruk, J., Kotarska, K., Aboul-Enein, B. H. (2020). Physical exercise and
- (12)catecholamines response: benefits and health risk: possible mechanisms. Free Radical Research. DOI: 10.1080/10715762.2020.1726343
- Nehlig, A., Daval, J.-L., & Debry, G. (1992). Caffeine and the central nervous system: mechanisms of action, biochemical, metabolic and psychostimulant effects. Brain Research Reviews, 17(2), 139–170. doi:10.1016/0165-0173(92)90012-b Schaffler, K., Wolf, O. T., & Burkart, M. (2013). No benefit adding (13)
- (14) Eleutherococcus senticosus to stress management training in stress-related fatigue/weakness, impaired work or concentration, a randomized controlled study. Pharmacopsychiary. 46:181-190. DOI: 10.1055/s-0033-1347178. Ignacio, Z. M., Reus, G. Z., Arent, C. O., Abelaira, H. M., Pitcher, M. R., & Quevedo, J. (2016). New perspective on the involvement of mTOPR in decrement of mTOPR in the intervention of motion of the context of the stress of the context of the stress of the context of the stress of the stress of the context of the stress of the s
- (15) depression as well as in the action of antidepressant drugs. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 82(5):1280-1290. DOI: 10.1111/lbcp.12845 Panossian, A. & Wikman, G. (2010). Effects of adaptogens on the central nervous system and the molecular mechanisms associated with their partors protecting activity. Pheremetric the trademetric system and the molecular mechanisms associated with their
- (16) stress-protective activity. Pharmaceuticals (Basel). 3(1):188-224. DOI: 10.3390/ph3010188