





Synergistic Considerations

Flu-Tone Inflamma-Tone Alka-C Complex

Core Echinacea

Core Echinacea is a staple botanical remedy that is used to help support healthy immune response, which in turn affects normal system functions. It is delivered in a liquid form that is easy to assimilate and may be used for adults and children.

Core Echinacea is derived from the aerial part of the herb echinacea. Echinacea, also known as the purple coneflower, is commonly known for its immune-modulating properties. As we know, the immune system is responsible for defending the body against antigens, such as the ones that induce colds, the flu, infections, and allergies. Echinacea affects the immune-modulating activity by generating an acute-phase response in cells. The acute-phase response is a complex, systemic early-defense system of the body activated by triggers such as trauma, stress, or infection. Echinacea has been traditionally used to promote the body's ability to regulate microbial balance, affecting digestive, urinary, and respiratory function. It has also been used as a vulnerary (wound-healing) remedy.

Core Echinacea is prepared using a unique, hand-crafted method known as Spagyric processing. During this process, raw materials are separated into their constituent parts. As the constituents go through the process, the water-soluble, oil-soluble, non-mineral, and mineral parts of the plant are extracted. These parts are then reunited into one substance. The end result is a pure, high quality, concentrated, and bioavailable product.

Ingredients

Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)
Found in Midwestern and Eastern North
America, this herb was first used by Native
Americans for wounds.¹ The aerial parts of
the plant contain polysaccharides, volatile
oils, flavonoids, alkamides, and polyenes.¹
Echinacea has been used to provide immune
support and maintain normal immune system
balance.¹*



Other Ingredients: Purified Water, Ethanol 20%.

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References

- 1. Brendler T, Gruenwald J, Jaenicke C, eds. PDR for Herbal Medicines. New Jersey: Thomson Healthcare Inc; 2007: p266-270
- 2. Hoffmann D. Medical Herbalism: The Science and Practice of Herbal Medicine. Vermont: Healing Arts Press; 2003: p544-545
- 3. Mills S. The Essensial Guide to Herbal Safety. Missouri: Elsevier; 2005: p369

^{*} These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.