



THE ANTIOXIDANT CATALYST



- Promote the production of the body's own natural antioxidants
- Help maintain cellular health and protect against damage caused by oxidative stress
- Support skin health against photo-oxidative stress
- Reduce lactic acid buildup in humans under physical stress
- Support healthy immune function
- Help maintain vascular health against oxidative stress

GliSODin® presents a radical new approach to antioxidant supplementation, one that is entirely different from supplementing with conventional dietary antioxidants, such as vitamins and minerals, to correct a deficiency.

GliSODin activates the most powerful antioxidants known, the body's own internal antioxidant defense system, including superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (Cat) and Glutathione Peroxidase (Gpx).

The result? GliSODin has been shown in numerous human studies to provide therapeutic health benefits, including protecting cellular health against oxidative stress, inhibiting UV stress in the sun-sensitive, promoting athletic performance by inhibiting lactic acid accumulation, promoting cardiovascular health and improving quality of life measurements.



GLISODIN® IS THE FIRST ORALLY AVAILABLE DELIVERY OF SOD



The benefits of SOD, catalase and glutathione peroxidase are well known, though previous attempts to supplement with these essential antioxidants has failed, as they are broken down by stomach acids and the digestive process GliSODin presents a breakthrough, using gliadin to protect and deliver a melon-derived SOD to the immune active cells in the gut, providing the first orally effective SOD supplement.

GliSODin works by promoting our own, innate cellular antioxidant defense system, which differs from exogenous antioxidants that are obtained from dietary sources. The body's antioxidant supply can be classified into two groups:

Dietary antioxidants, which are externally provided

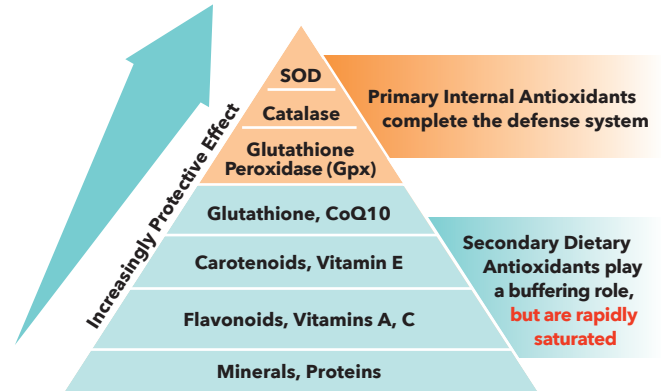
Certain foods are rich in antioxidant substances like vitamins A, C & E, minerals (selenium, zinc, copper and manganese) and other antioxidant agents, including the polyphenols found in grapes and green tea. These external antioxidants contribute to the antioxidant reserve yet play a secondary role to the body's own antioxidants.

Enzymatic antioxidants, which are made by the body, thus internally provided

The internal antioxidant defense system includes Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Catalase (Cat) and Glutathione Peroxidase (Gpx), which are the first, and most powerful, line of defense against oxidative stress.

Enzymatic antioxidant levels decline with the normal aging process, exposure to the environment, and even to the pressures of daily life – all sources of oxidative stress.

GliSODin promotes the body's production of the enzymatic antioxidants, including SOD, providing therapeutic benefits.



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C. Muth, et al., "Influence of an orally effective SOD on hyperbaric, oxygen related cell damage." Free Radical Research 38:9 (2004) pp. 927-932

M. Mac-Mary, et al., "Evaluation of the Effect of GliSODin on the Intensity of Actinic Erythema," presented at the CARD (Annual Congress of Dermatological Research) meeting in Brest, France, May 28th 2005.

"GliSODin and Exposure to the Sun," an open study conducted in France on 150 patients by 40 dermatologists following a protocol compiled by Catherine Laverdet, M.D., et al., France. March 2005

H. Chenal, et al., "Restored antioxidant circulating capacities in AIDS west african patients receiving an antioxidant nutraceutical Cucumis melo extract rich in superoxide dismutase activity." (Abstract presented at XVI Int'l AIDS Conference 8/06)

H. Rahman, et al., "The effects of a specialized superoxide dismutase nutritional supplement for HIV patients on HAART," Center for Family of Health of St. Mary's, Hoboken NJ. 2004

E. Tkachenko, et al., "Research of in-patient efficaciousness of the biologically active addition to food GliSODin in therapeutic practice," St. Petersburg State Medical Academy, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Y. Hong, et al., "Influence of an orally effective superoxide dismutase (gliSODin) on strenuous exercise induced changes of blood antioxidant enzymes and plasma lactate," presented at the American Association for Clinical Chemistry (AACCC) National Meeting, July 2004

"GliSODin Sun Open Trial," an open study conducted in France on 15 patients presenting fragile skin, hypersensitivity to the sun or even problems of sun disease, conducted by Catherine LAVERDET, MD, Dermatologist, Attachee de Consultation des Hopitaux de, Paris. July-September 2003

S. Arent, D. DiFabio, J. Greenwood, J. Pellegrino, C. Williams, "Nutritional Supplementation in Male College Soccer Players: Effects On Performance And Oxidative Stress," Human Performance Lab, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 2005.

GliSODin is presented in alliance with IsoCell, France



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