



Manufacturers of
Hypo-allergenic
Nutritional
Supplements



Neuromins™

What Is It?

Neuromins™ is a vegetable source of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), an essential omega-3 fatty acid. While most DHA is obtained from fish oils, Neuromins™ is extracted from microalgae, the fish's original food source, under tightly controlled food manufacturing conditions.*

Uses For Neuromins™

Healthy Neural And Visual Development: Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), an omega-3 long chain polyunsaturated fatty acid, is the building block of brain tissue. It is the primary structural fatty acid in the gray matter of the brain and retina of the eye. DHA is an essential nutrient for eye development and for mental and visual function. Humans obtain DHA from their diets, initially through the placenta and from breast milk. DHA is commonly added to infant formula in Japan and Europe. Clinical trials of supplementation with Neuromins™ in healthy vegetarians have shown an increase in serum DHA and EPA levels.*

What Is The Source?

Pure Encapsulations Neuromins™ DHA is extracted from microalgae. Pure Encapsulations Neuromins™ also contains vitamin C (ascorbyl palmitate) (corn dextrose fermentation) and vitamin E (mixed tocopherols) (soy).

Recommendations

Pure Encapsulations recommends 100–200 mg per day, with a meal; 200 mg daily is especially recommended for pregnant and lactating women.

Are There Any Potential Side Effects Or Precautions?

At this time, there are no known side effects or precautions.

Are There Any Potential Drug Interactions?

At this time, there are no known adverse reactions when taken in conjunction with medications.

References:

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2. Jensen CL, Maude M, Anderson RE, Heird WC. Effect of docosahexaenoic acid supplementation of lactating women on the fatty acid composition of breast milk lipids and maternal and infant plasma phospholipids. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2000 Jan;71(1 Suppl):292S-9S.
3. Treen M, Uauy RD, Jameson DM, Thomas VL, Hoffman DR. Effect of docosahexaenoic acid on membrane fluidity and function in intact cultured Y-79 retinoblastoma cells. *Arch Biochem Biophys* 1992 May 1;294(2):564-570.
4. Makrides M, Neumann MA, Byard RV, Simmer K, Gibson RA. Fatty acid composition of brain, retina, and erythrocytes in breast and formula-fed infants. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1994 Aug;60(2):189-194.
5. Carlson SE, Werkman SH, Peeples JM, Wilson WM. Long-chain fatty acids and early visual and cognitive development of preterm infants. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 1994 Aug;48 Suppl 2:S27-S30.
6. Werkman SH; Carlson SE. A randomized trial of visual attention of preterm infants fed docosahexaenoic acid until nine months. *Lipids* 1996 Jan;31(1):91-7.
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*This is a statement of nutritional support. This statement has not been evaluated by the Food & Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease. For educational purposes only. Consult your physician for any health problems.

Neuromins™ 200 mg.

each softgel capsule contains

DHA (docosahexaenoic acid) 200 mg.
(Derived from an organic vegetable source cultivated under highly controlled conditions.)

Additional ingredients:

high oleic sunflower oil300 mg.
vitamin E (as mixed tocopherols) 0.18 mg.
vitamin C (as ascorbyl palmitate) 0.125 mg.

1 capsule per day, with a meal.

This high potency formula is recommended for pregnant and lactating women.

Neuromins™ 100 mg.

each softgel capsule contains

DHA (docosahexaenoic acid)..... 100 mg.
(Derived from an organic vegetable source cultivated under highly controlled conditions.)

Additional ingredients:

high oleic sunflower oil400 mg.
vitamin E (as mixed tocopherols) 0.18 mg.
vitamin C (as ascorbyl palmitate) 0.125 mg.

1 capsule per day, with a meal.