StatiQinon

What is StatiQinon?

StatiQinon contains a new formula that effectively combines co-enzyme Q10 and red yeast rice with ALA (alpha-linolenic acid). ALA is an essential fatty acid that contributes to the maintenance of normal blood cholesterol concentrations*.

What is red yeast rice?

Red yeast rice is a product made of the yeast Monascus purpureus which have been cultured on rice. This process produces a strong red colour. Red yeast rice contains 14 active compounds called monacolins. One of the monacolins (monacolin K) is able to effectively block the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase which is a step in the process leading to the production of both cholesterol and coenzyme Q10 in the body. Red yeast rice also contains unsaturated fatty acids and phytosterols.

Randomized clinical trials have found natural statins to be both effective and well tolerated - also in most individuals who do not tolerate synthetic cholesterol lowering drugs.

What is ALA?

ALA is short for "alpha-linolenic acid", a type of omega-3 fatty acid that is found in plants. ALA is an essential fatty acid meaning that it can't be produced by the body but must be obtained through the diet. Sources for ALA include canola, soy, and walnuts.

**min. 450 mg of ALA a day (15% of 2 gram needed for obtaining a normal effect)*

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StatiQinon™

Nutritional information per daily intake	Per 2 capsules
Flax seed oil (ALA)	450 mg
Red yeast rice powder	100 mg
Ubiquione (Co-enzyme Q10)	60 mg

Directions
2 capsules to be taken per day as directed by a physician.
Do not exceed recommended amount.

Nutritional supplements should not be used as a substitute for a varied diet. Pregnant and lactating women and those on medication should seek professional advice prior to taking supplements.

Ingredients
Flax seed oil (ALA)
Capsule shell: Gelatine
Humectant: Glycerol
Red yeast rice powder*
Co-enzyme Q10
Humectant: Purified water
Colour: Iron oxides

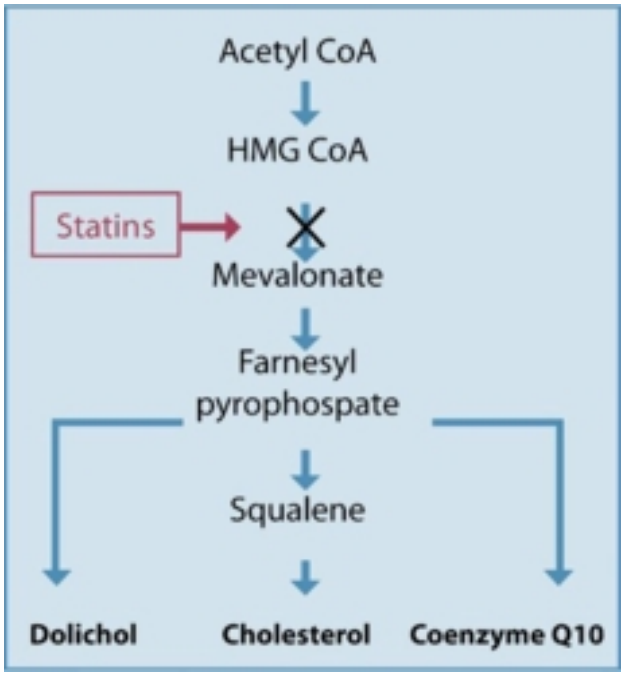
Storage
Room temperature, out of direct sunlight.
Best before date printet on plap
Keep out of reach of children

* Contains yeast

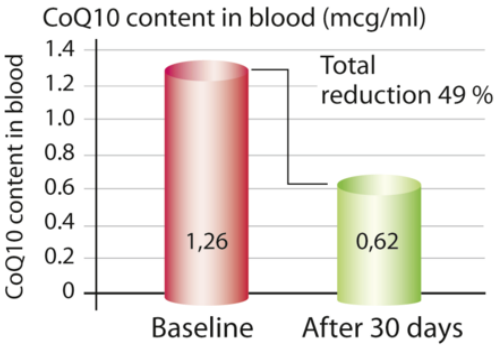
ALA is effective for maintaining normal cholesterol levels. Dietary ALA decreases circulating cholesterol, and increases cholesterol efflux in foam cells. ALA prevents cholesterol to be integrated in plaque /athero-sclerosis through the foam cells and into the arterial wall.

What is coenzymeQ10?

Coenzyme Q10 (or just Q10) is a vitamin-like substance . It's also called ubiqinon (ubi is Latin and means "everywhere"). Bio-Quinon Q10 Gold contains vitamin C that contributes to a normal energy-yielding metabolism. When a cell needs energy it convert fat, carbohydrate, protein, and alcohol to the ATP (adenosine triphosphate), a molecule that stores energy in its chemical form. The cell breaks down the ATP molecule and releases the energy trapped inside. The entire process takes place inside the cells in some small bean-shaped structures called mitochondria. In all mitochondria coenzyme Q10 is found. Muscle cells are particularly dependent on large amounts of energy, which is why muscle cells contain substantially more mitochondria than other types of cells. The heart muscle is a good example of body tissue with cells that contain a large number of mitochondria and have a correspondingly large energy requirement.



CoQ10 reduction and statin use



Atorvastatin decreases the coenzyme Q10 level in the blood of patients. ***Ref.*** *Arch. Neurol. 2004 Jun;61(6):889-92.*

What are statins?

Statins are a class of cholesterol-lowering drugs that work by inhibiting the enzyme HMG-CoA reductase, which plays a central role in the liver's synthesis of cholesterol. There are many different types of statins, some with a more potent LDL-lowering effect than others.

How do statins work?

Statins inhibit the enzyme HGM-CoA reductase and its ability to produce mevalonate, which is an intermediate product in the multi-step synthesis of cholesterol. In what is often referred to as the mevalonate pathway, mevalonate would under normal circumstances undergo a number of biochemical transformations, eventually causing it to branch into several different compounds, including cholesterol dolichol and ubiquinone. Statins effectively block this process.

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