NutriDyn_®

Brain Restore Powder

Nutritional Support for Cognitive Function^{*}

Brain Restore Powder Supplementation

Research cited herein suggests the nutrients contained in Brain Restore Powder may support cerebral and nervous system function in a variety of ways. Moreover, these nutrients work in concert for proper DNA maintenance, energy production, amino acid metabolism, and a variety of other processes.

The most pertinent research-backed benefits of supplementation with Brain Restore Powder may include:

- Supports cognitive function and healthy mood*
- Supports and maintains DNA*
- Supports blood and oxygen flow to the brain
- Supports neurotransmitter production and neural tissue*
- Helps metabolize amino acids*

How Brain Restore Powder Works

Brain Restore Powder contains key B vitamins, including niacin, pyridoxine, folate, and vitamin B12 (methylcobalamin), which assist in the production of neurotransmitters. Longitudinal studies suggest that deficiencies in several B vitamins accelerate brain tissue atrophy and cognitive decline.













For example, chronic deficiency of vitamin B12 can lead to serious, irreversible health consequences such as damage to the brain and nervous system and/or pernicious anemia (lack of red blood cell production). •4 This is not surprising given that vitamin B12 is needed for the body to convert homocysteine to methionine; methionine is necessary for the formation of S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe), which is involved in the synthesis of catecholamines and various neurotransmitters. •5

Recent research suggests that supplemental folate and vitamin B12 work synergistically to support cognition, energy production, and neural tissue. •6 Pyridoxine is also important for cognition, as it is necessary for the conversion of L-DOPA to dopamine, as well as the conversion of glutamate to GABA and the proper metabolism of L-tryptophan. •

Furthermore, niacin stimulates production of a protein/growth factor in humans called brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF).*7 BDNF acts on neurons throughout the nervous system to encourage growth and replication, which is crucial for supporting long-term memory, learning, and overall cognition.*

How Brain Restore Powder Works Continued

Brain Restore Powder also contains acetyl-L-carnitine (ALCAR), a highly bioavailable form of L-carnitine. ALCAR can cross the blood-brain barrier, where it helps to manage oxidative damage, support mitochondrial function, and maintain normal neurotransmitter activity.*8

Rounding out the Brain Restore Powder formula are alpha-glycerolphosphorylcholine (alpha-GPC), phosphatidylserine, and uridine monophosphate (UMP). These phosphorylated compounds are readily absorbed by the body and support the production of neurotransmitters such as acetylcholine and dopamine. Studies suggest these nutrients work synergistically to support cognition and learning capacity. 9,10,11

Supplement Facts

ORANGE CREAM

Serving Size: About 1 Scoop (5.6 g) Servings Per Container: 30

Amount Per Serving		%DV*
Calories		
Total Carbohydrate	3 g	1%*
Niacin (as Niacinamide)	100 mg NE	625%
Vitamin B6 (as Pyridoxine HCI)	25 mg	1,471%
Folate (as Calcium L-5-methyltetra-	1,000 mcg DFE	250%
hydrofolate) (BioFolate®)		
Vitamin B12 (as Methylcobalamin)	2,000 mcg	83,333%
Calcium (as Dicalcium Phosphate and Calcium Silicate)	97 mg	7%
Sodium (from Uridine-5-Monophosphate Disodium Salt)	65 mg	
Acetyl-L-Carnitine (as Acetyl-L-Carnitine HCI)	750 mg	
Alpha-glycerolphosphorylcholine (Alpha-GPC)	600 mg	
Uridine-5-Monophosphate Disodium Salt	500 mg	
Phosphatidylserine	150 mg	

Other Ingredients: Organic Rice Syrup Solids, Natural Flavors, Silicon Dioxide, Stevia Leaf Extract, Citric Acid. Appatto Seed Powder (Color)

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Directions: Mix 1 scoop in 8 ounces of water or as directed by your healthcare practitioner

Caution: If pregnant, nursing, or taking medication, consult your

References:

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- 4. Lachner C, Steinle NI, Regenold WT. J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci. 2012;24(1):5-15.
- 5. Smith AD, Smith SM, de Jager CA, et al. PLoS One. 2010;5(9):e12244.
- 6. Morris MS. Adv Nutr. 2012;3(6):801-812.
- Shen X, Yang L, Liu YY, Jiang L, Huang JF. Food Sci Nutr. 2023;11(8):4651-4664.
- 3. Montgomery SA, Thal LJ, Amrein R. Int Clin Psychopharmacol. 2003;18(2):61-71.
- 9. Jeon J, Lee SY, Lee S, et al. BMC Geriatr. 2024;24(774).
- Kato-Kataoka A, Sakai M, Ebina R, et al. J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2010;47(3):246-255
- 11. Schverer M, O'Mahony SM, O'Riordan KJ, et al. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev.* 2020;111:183-193.

[•] 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.