

PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET



Supplement Facts

Serving size: 12 Sprays (2ml) Serving per container: 30

	Amount per serving	%DV
Glutathione	100 mg	**
Nicotinamide	50 mg	313%
Inositol	100 mg	**
*Daily value not established		

SUGGESTED USE: As a dietary supplement, take 12 sprays daily, or as recommended by a physician. For best results, spray under tongue.

- Increase Glutathione
- Replenish NAD+
- Repair Cellular Damage
- ✓ Protect Against Oxidative Damage
- Immune System Response
- Energy Levels & Focus
- Athletic Performance
- **✓** Brain Health & Cognitive Function

GlutaTonic is a unique blend of Glutathione, Inositol, and Nicotinamide. These nutrients play key roles in cellular metabolism which can dramatically raise energy levels, strengthen the immune system, detoxify the body, aid in cellular repair, and even slow down the aging process.

GLUTATHIONE: Found in every cell of the human body, Glutathione plays important roles in antioxidant defense, detoxification, and regulation of cellular metabolism. Glutathione helps to regulate mitchondrial function by protecting cells from oxidative damage and clearing toxins from your cells, allowing them and their mitochondria to function at peak efficiency. Aging, as well as viruses, bacteria, poor diet, and certain medications, can deplete glutathione, resulting in impaired immune function and oxidation defense.

NICOTINAMIDE (NAM), NAD+ PRECURSOR: The NAMPT salvage pathway that converts nicotinamide to NAD+ represents the major route to NAD+ biosynthesis in mammals. NAD+ activates 'anti-aging enzymes' known as sirtuins, which stimulate mitochondrial biogenesis and improve cellular health. As we age, NAD+ levels plummet, contributing to the symptoms of aging. Restoring NAD+ levels may be effective for promoting youthful cell function.

INOSITOL: Plays an important role in the health of brain cell membranes and neurotransmitter signaling. Inositol causes a significant enhancement in glutathione activity, facilitating glutathione's antioxidant capabilities. Inositol has also been found to stimulate glucose uptake in muscles.