

Curcumin Complex



Clinical Applications

- Provides Antioxidant and Cell-Protective Activity*
- Supports Joint Health and Helps Relieve Minor Pain Associated With Physical Activity*
- Supports the Health of Organs and Systems by Modulating the Production of Cytokines and Other Signaling Molecules*
- Supports the Body's Efforts to Promote Healthy Cell Growth and Inhibit Unhealthy Cell Growth in Certain Cell Lines*
- Supports Brain/Neuronal Health and a Healthy Mood*
- Supports a Healthy Microbial Environment*

Curcumin Complex features BCM-95®—a 100% pure turmeric extract standardized to curcumin, demethoxycurcumin, bisdemethoxycurcumin, and essential oils of turmeric rhizome. This natural composition optimizes bioavailability and reflects true turmeric identity to deliver optimal health benefits. BCM-95 has been extensively studied and shows broad efficacy without the use of phospholipids, excipients, additives, carriers, nanotechnology, or bioenhancers.*

All Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality Standards

Discussion

Curcumin, the principal curcuminoid in turmeric, has been the subject of vast research in recent years. The pleiotropic nature of curcumin's biological effects make it an interesting compound to researchers who study common chronic health concerns, such as those associated with joints, the cardiovascular system, glucose metabolism, brain function, mood, and cell-cycle regulation.*^[1-6]

The mechanisms underlying curcumin's effects are diverse and have not been fully elucidated, but it is known that curcumin has powerful antioxidant activity and that it has multiple molecular targets, including transcription factors, cell cycle proteins, cytokines, chemokines, enzymes (e.g., COX-2), receptors, and adhesion molecules.^[7] These effects make curcumin applicable to a wide array of clinical presentations.*

Patented Formulation: BCM-95®

While the beneficial effects of curcumin are hardly arguable, an area of intense research is how to make curcumin more bioavailable. Poor absorption in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, rapid metabolism, and rapid systemic elimination are characteristics of commercially available curcumin preparations. While investigating a way to overcome these challenges, scientists discovered they could take advantage of the synergism between the curcuminoids and the sesquiterpenoids (essential oils) naturally present in turmeric.^[7] This discovery resulted in the development of BCM-95—a 100% natural whole turmeric extract composed of 86% curcuminoids (curcumin, demethoxycurcuminoid, and bisdemethoxycurcuminoid) and 7%-9% essential oils.*

Essential oils are a natural component of the turmeric rhizome. Not only do they enhance absorption of curcuminoids, but they also impart health benefits.^[8-10] The essential oils found in BCM-95 are extracted using double steam distillation. Essential oils comprise 7% to 9% of turmeric, with 50% of that being ar-turmerone, alpha-turmerone, and beta-turmerone. Some of the other essential oils present in BCM-95 include ar-curcumene, alpha-curcumene, zingiberene, beta-sesquiphellandrene, beta-atlantone, and germacrone.*

The Bioavailability of BCM-95

Animal and human studies have demonstrated the superior bioavailability of the BCM-95 curcumin composition.^[7,11,12] In a pilot crossover study, Antony et al compared the bioavailability of three forms of curcumin: BCM-95, normal curcumin, and a non-controlled release curcumin-piperine-lecithin formula. The data demonstrated that the absorption of curcumin from BCM-95 was fast, peaked at 4.5 hours with a gradual decline, and that curcumin was still detectable in the blood at eight hours. The other formulas showed slower curcumin absorption with an earlier peak and rapid disappearance from the blood after 4.5 hours. The relative bioavailability of BCM-95 was approximately 6.93-fold higher than normal curcumin and 6.3-fold higher than the non-controlled release curcumin-lecithin-piperine formula. According to the researchers, the results of this study indicate that the BCM-95 curcumin is "absorbed early and retained longer" compared to other forms.*^[7]

Unlike other bioavailability-enhanced curcumin formulas, BCM-95 does not contain any non-turmeric compounds; no phospholipids, excipients, additives, carriers, nanotechnology, or bioenhancers are used.

BCM-95 Studies

To date, BCM-95 is backed by more than 21 published studies and over 12 years of research conducted around the world. Unlike many commercially available curcumin formulas, the bioavailability, safety, and efficacy of BCM-95 curcumin has been demonstrated in numerous preclinical and human studies. The following areas illustrate the massive body of research behind BCM-95 in relation to common health concerns: colon health^[13-17], mood and stress^[5,18-20], cognitive health^[6], joint health^[2,21], urinary health^[22], cytokine modulation^[23,24], prostate health^[25-27], breast health^[28], and cardiovascular health.*^[29]

As an example of the findings, in an eight-week randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial (n=56), ingestion of 500 mg BCM-95 twice daily resulted in significant improvements in mood-related parameters during weeks four to eight.^[20] These findings are supported by

***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.**

Continued on next page

Distributed By:
Koshland Pharmacy, Inc.
301 Folsom St Suite B
San Francisco, CA 94105

Curcumin Complex



Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 1 Capsule
Servings Per Container: 60

	Amount Per Serving	%DV
BCM-95® Turmeric Extract (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)(rhizome) (95% total curcuminoids complex, including curcumin, curcuminoids, and volatile oils)(86% curcuminoids)(65% curcumin)	500 mg	**

** Daily Value (DV) not established.

Other ingredients: HPMC (capsule), dicalcium phosphate, ascorbyl palmitate, silica, and carboxymethyl cellulose.

BCM-95® is a registered trademark of DolCas Biotech, Ltd.

Protected under US patents 7,883,728; 7,736,679; and 7,879,373.

Directions

Take one capsule twice daily, or as directed by your healthcare practitioner.

Consult your healthcare practitioner prior to use. Individuals taking medication, especially blood thinners or for cancer, should discuss potential interactions with their healthcare practitioner. Do not use if tamper seal is damaged.

Does Not Contain

Wheat, gluten, corn, yeast, soy, animal or dairy products, fish, shellfish, peanuts, tree nuts, egg, ingredients derived from genetically modified organisms (GMOs), artificial colors, artificial sweeteners, or artificial preservatives.

References

- Yang F, Lim GP, Begum AN, et al. Curcumin inhibits formation of amyloid beta oligomers and fibrils, binds plaques, and reduces amyloid in vivo. *J Biol Chem*. 2005 Feb 18;280(7):5892-901. [PMID: 15590663]
- Chandran B, Goel A. A randomized, pilot study to assess the efficacy and safety of curcumin in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis. *Phytother Res*. 2012 Nov;26(11):1719-25. [PMID: 22407780]
- Garcea G, Berry DP, Jones DJ, et al. Consumption of the putative chemopreventive agent curcumin by cancer patients: assessment of curcumin levels in the colorectum and their pharmacodynamic consequences. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*. 2005 Jan;14(1):120-25. [PMID: 15668484]
- Ghosh S, Banerjee S, Sil PC. The beneficial role of curcumin on inflammation, diabetes and neurodegenerative disease: A recent update. *Food Chem Toxicol*. 2015 Sep;83:111-24. [PMID: 26066364]
- Sanmukhani J, Satodia V, Trivedi J, et al. Efficacy and safety of curcumin in major depressive disorder: a randomized controlled trial. *Phytother Res*. 2014 Apr;28(4):579-85. [PMID: 23832433]
- Baum L, Lam CW, Cheung SK, et al. Six-month randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, pilot clinical trial of curcumin in patients with Alzheimer disease. *J Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2008 Feb;28(1):110-13. [PMID: 18204357]
- Antony B, Merina B, Iyer VS, et al. A pilot cross-over study to evaluate human oral bioavailability of BCM-95CG (Biocurcumax), a novel bioenhanced preparation of curcumin. *Indian J Pharm Sci*. 2008 Jul-Aug;70(4):445-9. [PMID: 20046768]
- Honda S, Aoki F, Tanaka H, et al. Effects of ingested turmeric oleoresin on glucose and lipid metabolisms in obese diabetic mice: a DNA microarray study. *J Agric Food Chem*. 2006 Nov 29;54(24):9055-62. [PMID: 17117790]
- Singh V, Jain M, Misra A, et al. Curcuma oil ameliorates insulin resistance & associated thrombotic complications in hamster & rat. *Indian J Med Res*. 2015 Jun;141(6):823-32. [PMID: 26205026]
- Nishiyama T, Mae T, Kishida H, et al. Curcuminoids and sesquiterpenoids in turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) suppress an increase in blood glucose level in type 2 diabetic KK-Ay mice. *J Agric Food Chem*. 2005 Feb 23;53(4):959-63. [PMID: 15713005]
- Shishu M. Comparative bioavailability of curcumin, turmeric and Biocurcumax™ in traditional vehicles using non-everted rat intestinal sac model. *J Funct Foods*. 2010; 2(1):60-65. [on file]
- Benny M, Antony B. Bioavailability of Biocurcumax™ (BCM-095™). *Spice India*. 2006; Sept:11-15. http://geronova.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Spice_Board.pdf. Accessed September 22, 2015.
- Buhrmann C, Kraehe P, Lueders C, et al. Curcumin suppresses crosstalk between colon cancer stem cells and stromal fibroblasts in the tumor microenvironment: potential role of EMT. *PLoS One*. 2014 Sep 19;9(9):e107514. [PMID: 25238234]
- Shakibaei M, Buhrmann C, Kraehe P, et al. Curcumin chemosensitizes 5-fluorouracil resistant MMR-deficient human colon cancer cells in high density cultures. *PLoS One*. 2014 Jan 3;9(1):e85397. [PMID: 24404205]
- Toden S, Okugawa Y, Jascur T, et al. Curcumin mediates chemosensitization to 5-fluorouracil through miRNA-induced suppression of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in chemoresistant colorectal cancer. *Carcinogenesis*. 2015 Mar;36(3):355-67. [PMID: 25653233]
- Toden S, Okugawa Y, Buhrmann C, et al. Novel evidence for curcumin and boswellic acid-induced chemoprevention through regulation of mir-34a and mir-27a in colorectal cancer. *Cancer Prev Res (Phila)*. 2015 May;8(5):431-43. [PMID: 25712055]
- Shakibaei M, Buhrmann C, Kraehe P, et al. Curcumin chemosensitizes 5-fluorouracil resistant MMR-deficient human colon cancer cells in high density cultures. *PLoS One*. 2014 Jan 3;9(1):e85397. [PMID: 24404205]
- Sanmukhani J, Anovadiya A, Tripathi CB. Evaluation of antidepressant like activity of curcumin and its combination with fluoxetine and imipramine: an acute and chronic study. *Acta Pol Pharm*. 2011 Sep-Oct;68(5):769-75. [PMID: 21928724]
- Lopresti AL, Maes M, Meddens MJ, et al. Curcumin and major depression: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial investigating the potential of peripheral biomarkers to predict treatment response and antidepressant mechanisms of change. *Eur Neuropsychopharmacol*. 2015 Jan;25(1):38-50. [PMID: 25523883]
- Lopresti AL, Maes M, Maker GL, et al. Curcumin for the treatment of major depression: a randomised, double-blind, placebo controlled study. *J Affect Disord*. 2014;167:368-75. [PMID: 25046624]
- Kizhakkedath R. Clinical evaluation of a formulation containing *Curcuma longa* and *Boswellia serrata* extracts in the management of knee osteoarthritis. *Mol Med Rep*. 2013 Nov;8(5):1542-48. [PMID: 24002213]
- Hejazi J, Rastmanesh R, Forough-Azam T, et al. A pilot clinical trial of radioprotective effects of curcumin supplementation in patients with prostate cancer. *J Cancer Sci Ther*. 2013;5(10):320-24. <http://www.omicsonline.org/a-pilot-clinical-trial-of-radioprotective-effects-of-curcumin-supplementation-in-patients-with-prostate-cancer-1948-5956.1000222.php?aid=19259>. Accessed September 22, 2015.
- Leray V, Freuchet B, Le Bloc'h J, et al. Effect of citrus polyphenol- and curcumin-supplemented diet on inflammatory state in obese cats. *Br J Nutr*. 2011 Oct;106 Suppl 1:S198-201. [PMID: 22005428]
- Horofov D, Sinatra S, Chopra R, et al. The effect of exercise and nutritional supplementation on proinflammatory cytokine expression in young racehorses during training. *J Equine Vet Sci*. 2012; 32:805-15. <http://www.equinenutriceuticals.com/pdf/Exercise-inflammation-paper-with-back.pdf>. Accessed September 22, 2015.
- Yan J, Katz AE. ProstaCaid induces G2/M cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in human and mouse androgen-dependent and-independent prostate cancer cells. *Integr Cancer Ther*. 2010 Jun;9(2):186-96. [PMID: 20587444]
- Jiang J, Eliaz I, Sliva D. Suppression of growth and invasive behavior of human prostate cancer cells by ProstaCaid™: mechanism of activity. *Int J Oncol*. 2011 Jun;38(6):1675-82. [PMID: 21468543]
- Jiang J, Loganathan J, Eliaz I, et al. ProstaCaid inhibits tumor growth in a xenograft model of human prostate cancer. *Int J Oncol*. 2012 May;40(5):1339-44. [PMID: 22293856]
- Jiang J, Wojnowski R, Jedinak A, et al. Suppression of proliferation and invasive behavior of human metastatic breast cancer cells by dietary supplement BreastDefend. *Integr Cancer Ther*. 2011 Jun;10(2):192-200. [PMID: 20926736]
- Baum L, Cheung SK, Mok VC, et al. Curcumin effects on blood lipid profile in a 6-month human study. *Pharmacol Res*. 2007 Dec;56(6):509-14. [PMID: 17951067]
- Cheng AL, Hsu CH, Lin JK, et al. Phase I clinical trial of curcumin, a chemopreventive agent, in patients with high-risk or pre-malignant lesions. *Anticancer Res*. 2001 Jul-Aug;21(4B):2895-900. [PMID: 11712783]

***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.**

Distributed By:
Koshland Pharmacy, Inc.
301 Folsom St Suite B
San Francisco, CA 94105

DRS-298

REV. 11/09/16