

FlaxSlimTM

New Patented Flax Seed Technology

Flaxseed Mucilage Fibers

Effects on appetite, energy intake, fecal energy excretion & blood lipids

STRAQim



New Flax Seed Technology



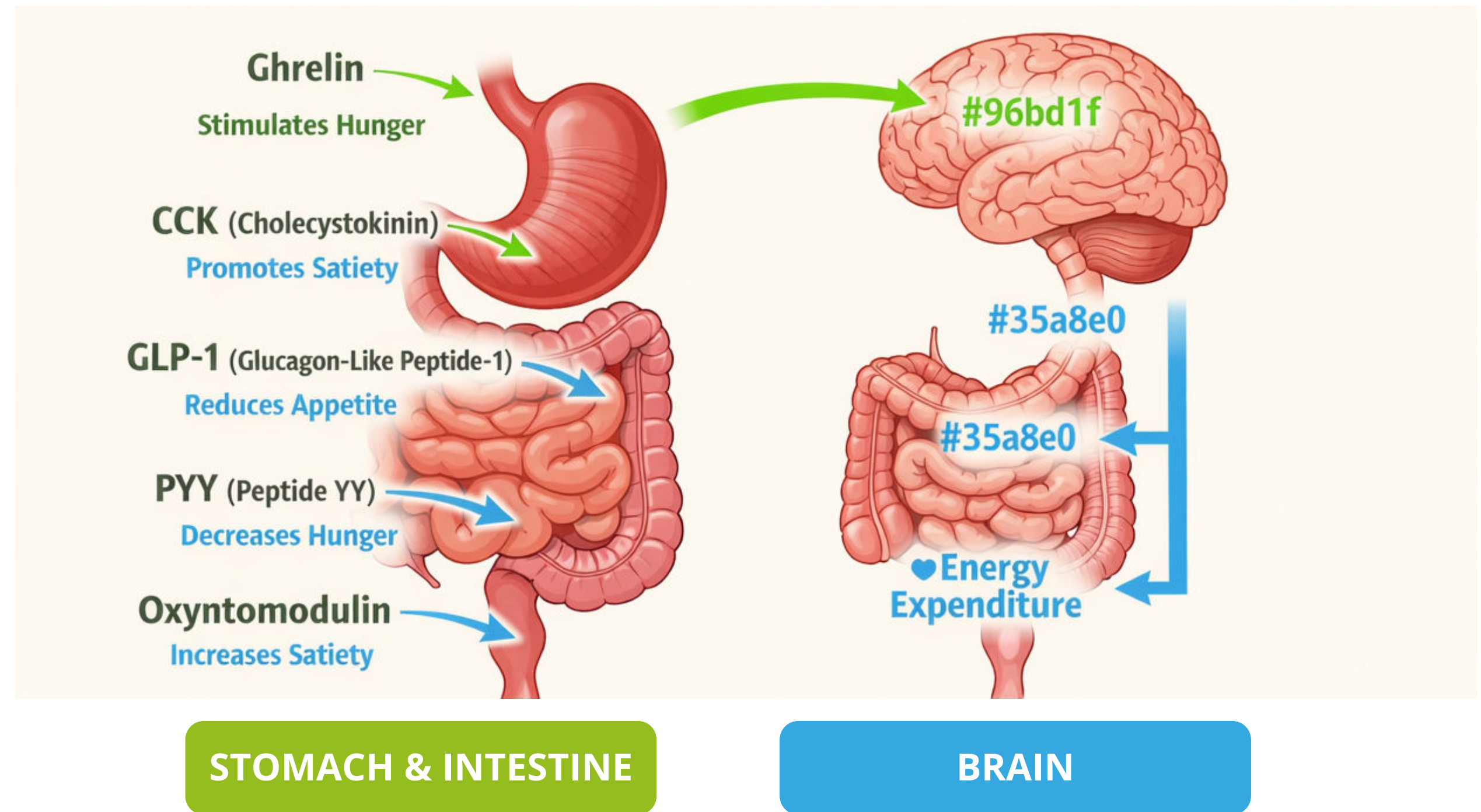
Works on Multiple Hunger Hormones, not just one

- Satiety is increased by 20 % above control levels
- The hunger hormone ghrelin is markedly suppressed 5 to 7 hours after the meal intake, so it takes longer time for hunger to come back after meals
- The satiety hormone CCK is increased by 100 % as compared to control meal
- Significant increase in GLP1, 2-Hour 32% and for 4-hour 36%
- PYY the 2-h AUC is 17 % and for 4-h AUC 17%
- Energy intake at meals is reduced by 9 % after a flaxseed drink
- 300% More fat loss than placebo
- LDL-cholesterol is decreased by 12-15 % after a flaxseed drink, and by 7-9 % after a flaxseed bread as compared to control (drinks/bread)
- Weight loss is 5.8 % on flaxseed versus 1.6 % in placebo over 3 months corresponding to a > 200 % greater effect
- Post-prandial triglycerides are reduced by 30-40 % compared to a control meal
- 86% of weight loss was fat
- Over 10 Human trials supporting the effects

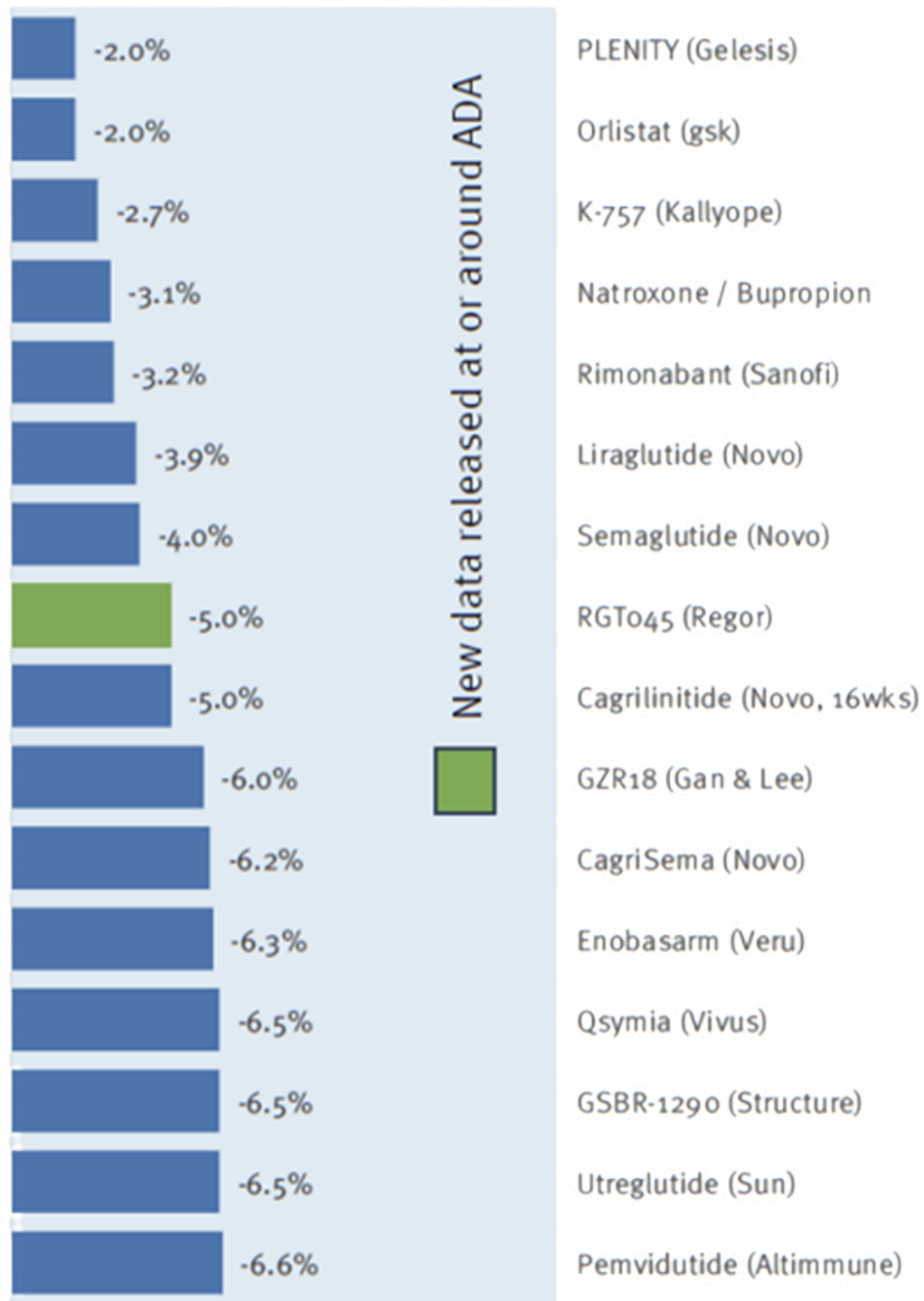
Gut Hormones Regulating Hunger & Satiety

STRAQim

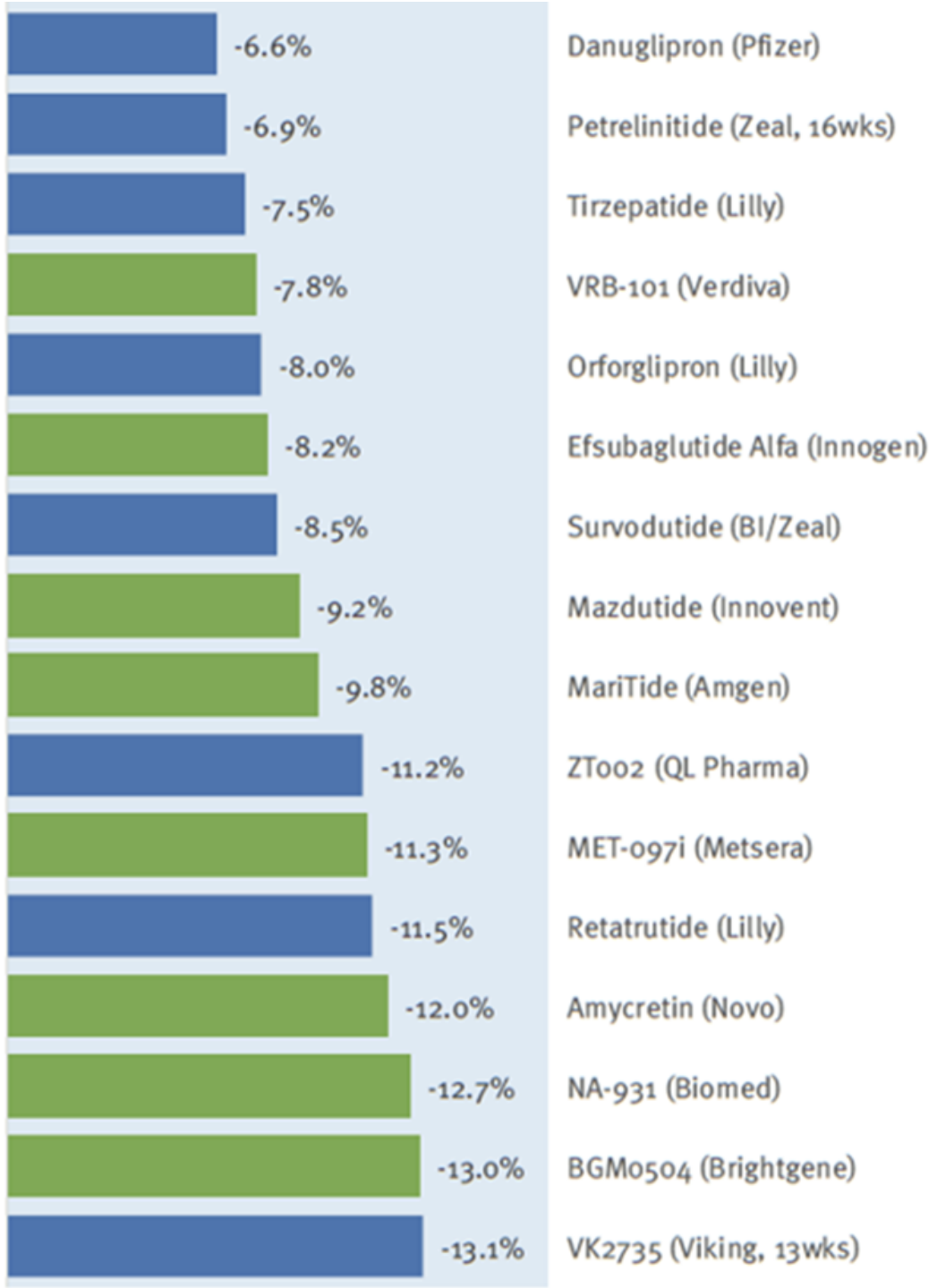
7 hour -45%
+100%
4-hour +36%
4-h AUC +17%



Currently available weight loss medications



FlaxSlim
shows -5.8%



Key benefits

Using the natural options vs the drug

- **Loss of fat, but also muscle:** GLP-1 therapy reduces body weight primarily through fat loss, but many patients also lose significant muscle mass, which can have long-term negative effects on metabolic health and physical function.
- **High discontinuation rates:** A large proportion of patients stop GLP-1 treatment within the first two months due to gastrointestinal side effects.
- **Rebound weight gain:** After discontinuation, most patients regain weight, often exceeding their starting point and leaving them metabolically worse off than before initiating treatment.
- **Narrow hormonal activation:** GLP-1 agonists activate primarily one appetite-regulating hormone (GLP-1), whereas our invention triggers a broader range of satiety and hunger signals and increases fecal loss of energy.

Development

FlaxSlim was developed by
Arne Astrup

- Head, professor, MD, DMSc
- Department of Nutrition, Exercise, and Sports
- University of Copenhagen
- Discovered GLP-1 being a Satiety hormone in 1996
- Behind the Danish legislation to ban trans-fat in foods in 2004 – first country in the world



Study I

The flaxseed rye bread study

Methodology

Design

Randomized crossover study with 4 x 1week dietary periods. Total 8 Weeks

Subjects

Eleven young healthy men

Test diets

Low fiber basal diet + 300 g of test breads per day:

- a) Whole grain rye bread (Control)
- b) Control bread with sunflower seeds (6.2g/100g) (SU)
- c) Control bread with flaxseeds (6.2g/100g) (FL)
- d) Control bread with sunflower seeds
+ flaxseeds (6.8 and 6.1g/100g) (SU-FL)



Study I

The flaxseed rye bread study

Gross intake and fecal excretion of fat and energy

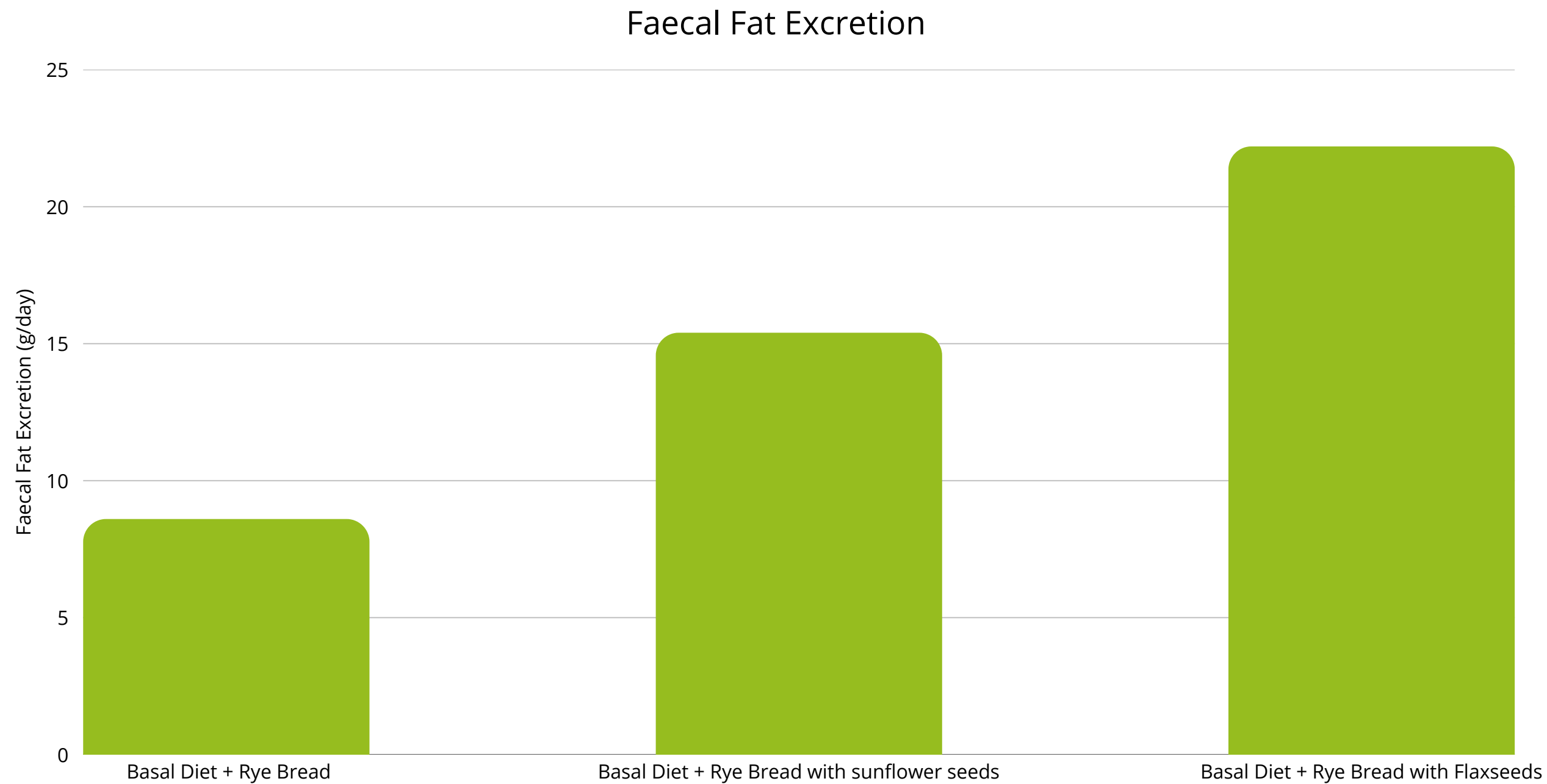
Flaxseeds increase fecal excretion of fat and energy

	Basal diet + C bread	Basal diet + SU bread	Basal diet + FL bread	Basal diet + SU-FL bread	<i>p</i> ¹
Gross fat intake, g/d	104 ± 2.4 ^a	114 ± 2.4 ^b	111 ± 2.4 ^c	121 ± 2.4 ^d	< 0.001
Fecal fat excretion, g/d	8.6 ± 1.6 ^a	15.4 ± 1.5 ^b	22.2 ± 1.5 ^c	25.0 ± 1.5 ^c	< 0.001
Gross energy intake, MJ/d	14.7 ± 0.29 ^a	15.1 ± 0.29 ^b	15.0 ± 0.29 ^c	15.3 ± 0.29 ^d	< 0.001
Fecal energy excretion, MJ/d	1.22 ± 0.14 ^a	1.39 ± 0.14 ^{ab}	1.87 ± 0.14 ^c	1.74 ± 0.14 ^{bc}	0.002

Flaxseed adds 7g of fat, but fecal fat excretion is increased by 13g!

Study I

The Rye Bread Study

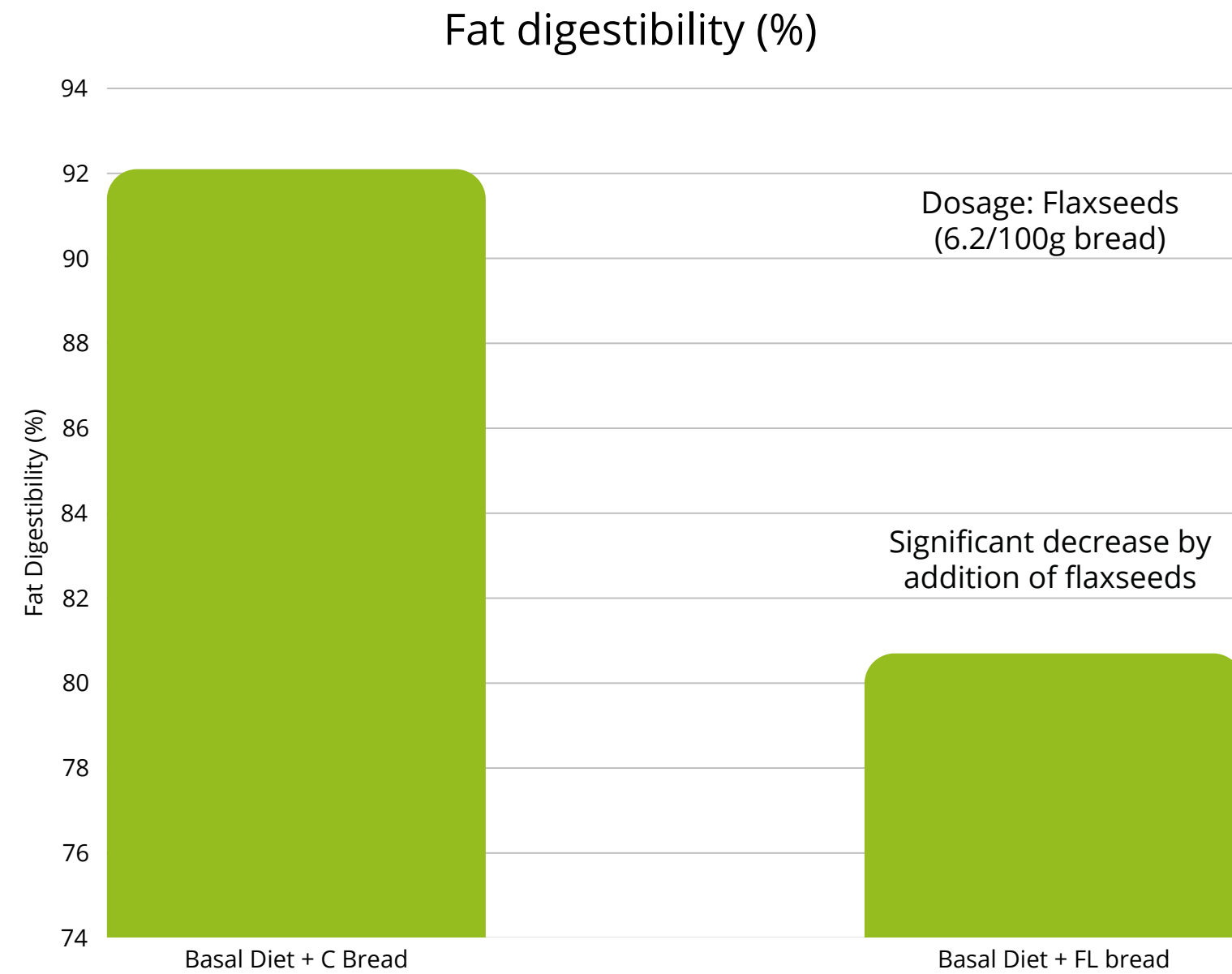


Flaxseed adds 7g of fat,
but fecal fat excretion
is increased by 13g!

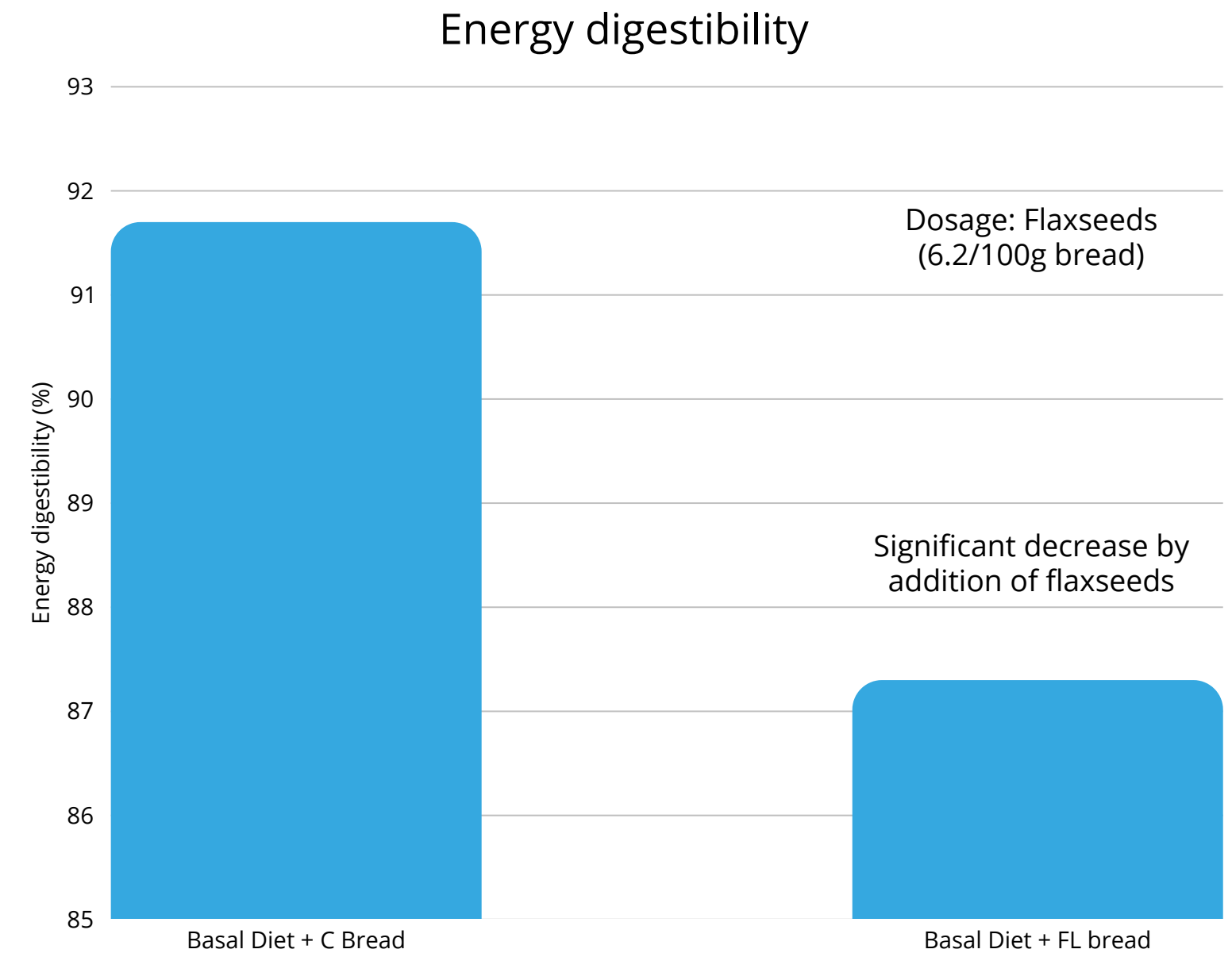
Source: M Kristensen, TW Damgaard, AD Sørensen, A Raben, TS Lindeløv, AD Thomsen, C Bjerregaard, H Sørensen, A Astrup and I Tetens | Whole flaxseeds but not sunflower seeds in rye bread reduce apparent digestibility of fat in healthy volunteers

Study I

The Rye Bread Study



Significant decrease by addition of flaxseeds



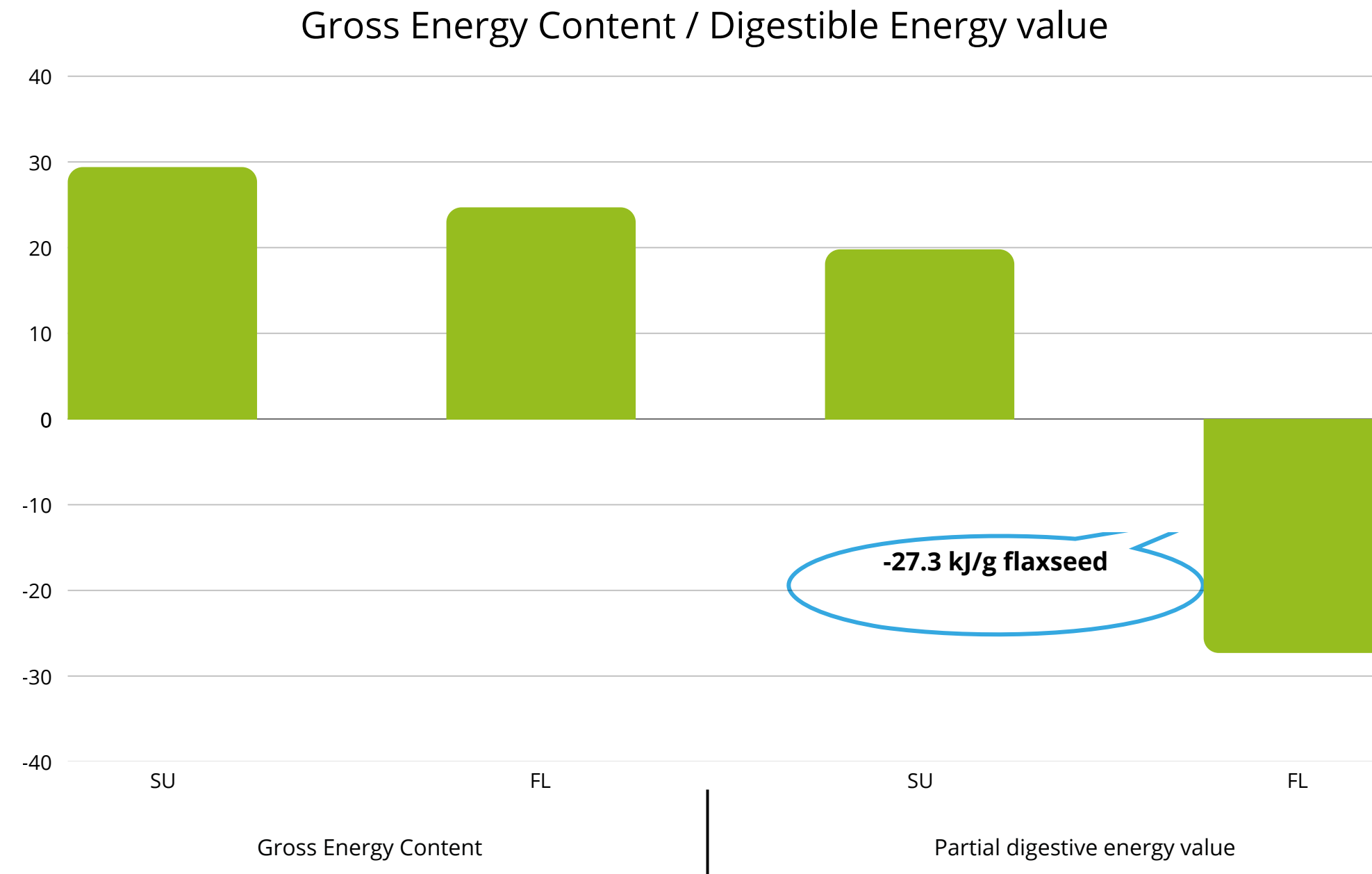
Less calories are absorbed

Source: M Kristensen, TW Damgaard, AD Sørensen, A Raben, TS Lindeløv, AD Thomsen, C Bjerregaard, H Sørensen, A Astrup and I Tetens | Whole flaxseeds but not sunflower seeds in rye bread reduce apparent digestibility of fat in healthy volunteers

Study I

The Rye Bread Study

Gross Energy content and partial digestible energy value of sunflower seeds and flaxseeds



Dosage: Flaxseeds (6.2/100g bread)

Partial digestible energy value of flaxseeds exceeds energy content of the flaxseeds themselves when added to rye bread

Suggests that flaxseeds contain a substance that bind fat in the human gut!

Source: M Kristensen, TW Damgaard, AD Sørensen, A Raben, TS Lindeløv, AD Thomsen, C Bjerregaard, H Sørensen, A Astrup and I Tetens | Whole flaxseeds but not sunflower seeds in rye bread reduce apparent digestibility of fat in healthy volunteers

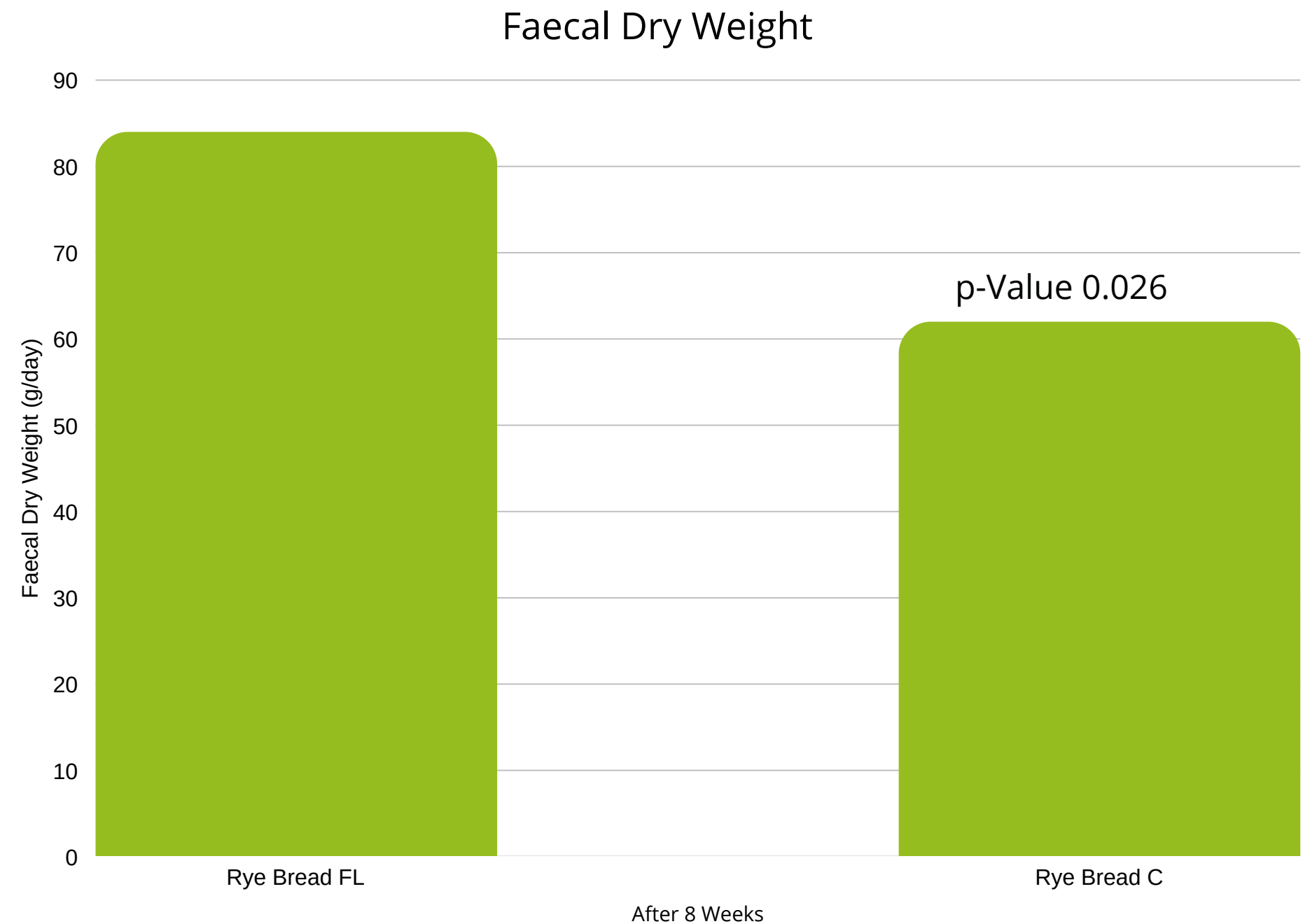
Study I

The Rye Bread Study

The faecal dry weight was significantly higher in subjects receiving the rye bread FL compared to the rye bread C

Dosage:
Flaxseeds (6.2/100g bread)

Source: M Kristensen, TW Damgaard, AD Sørensen, A Raben, TS Lindeløv, AD Thomsen, C Bjerregaard, H Sørensen, A Astrup and I Tetens | Whole flaxseeds but not sunflower seeds in rye bread reduce apparent digestibility of fat in healthy volunteers



Study III

Title

Flaxseed dietary fibers suppress postprandial lipemia and appetite sensation in young men.

Design

Double-blind randomized crossover design – 7 hours.

Subjects

18 young men

Test diets

Test meals were served after an overnight fast.

DF Content and source:

- Control (C): 1.4 g/MJ
- Whole flaxseed (WF): 2.4 g/MJ from whole flaxseeds
- Low-mucilage dose (LM): 2.4 g/MJ from flaxseed DF
- High-mucilage dose (HM): 3.4 g/MJ from flaxseed DF

Published: M. Kristensen - 2011

Study III

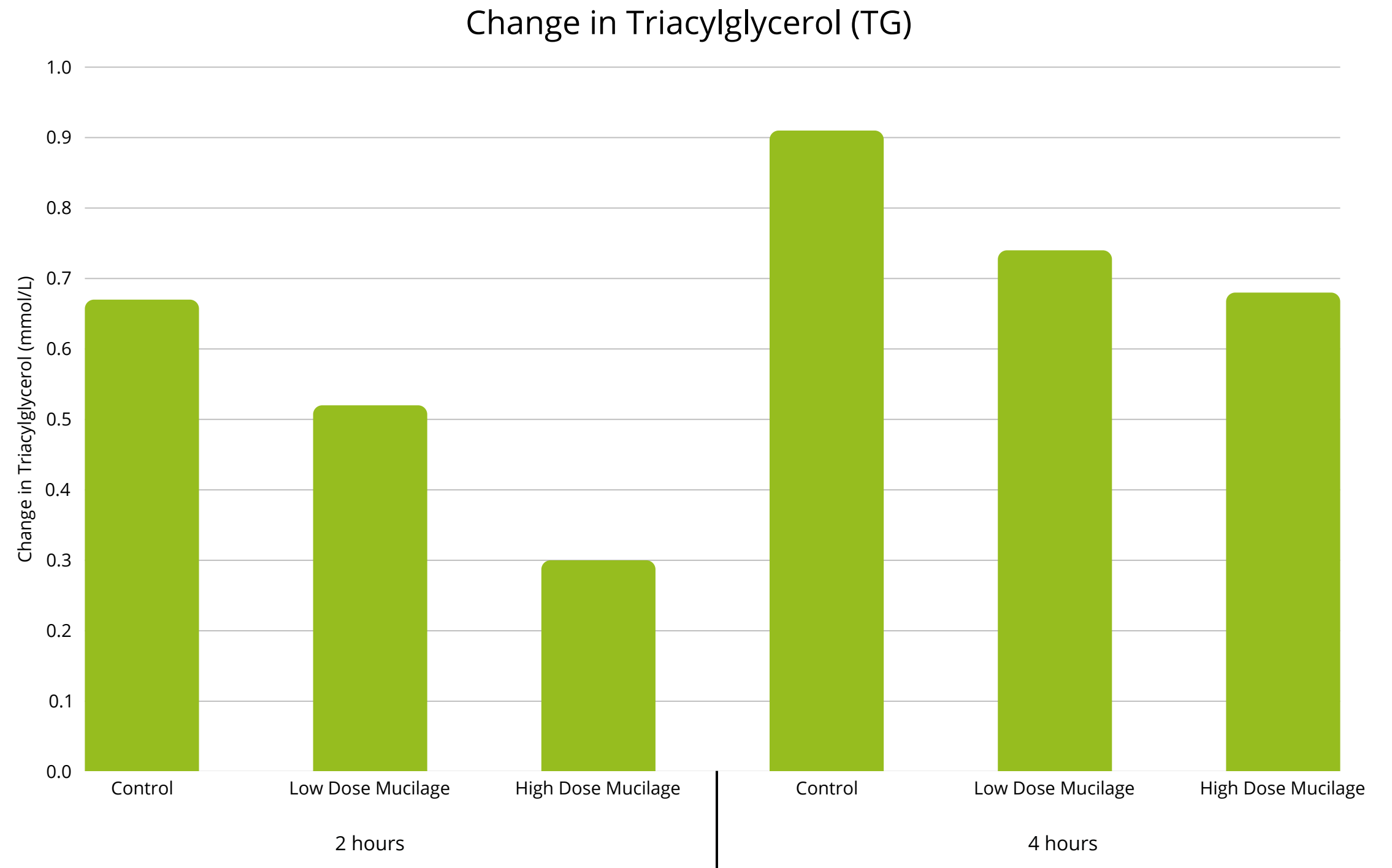
Results

Change in Triacylglycerol (mmol/L)

Dosage:

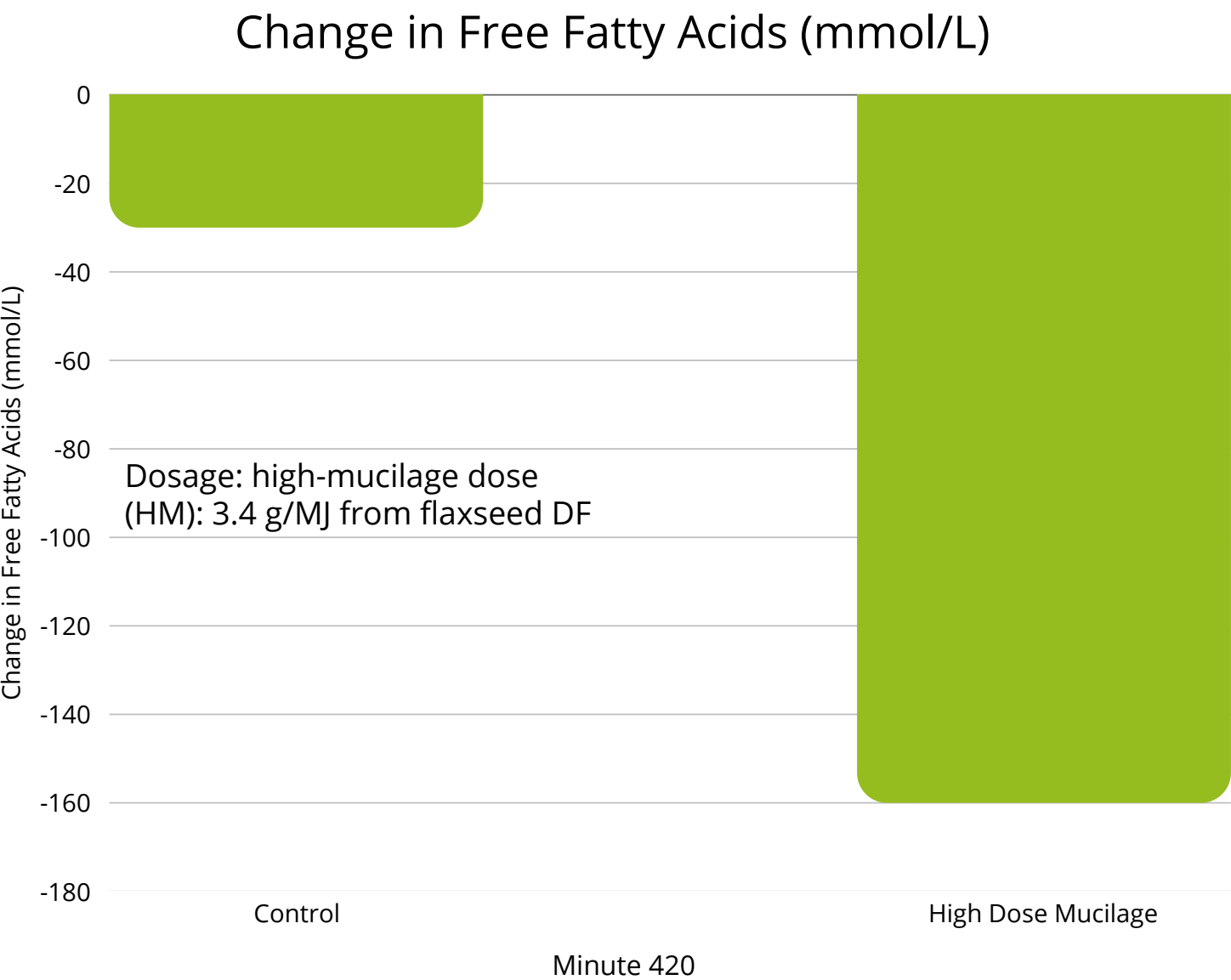
- Control (C): 1.4 g/MJ
- Low-mucilage dose (LM): 2.4 g/MJ from flaxseed DF
- High-mucilage dose (HM): 3.4 g/MJ from flaxseed DF

Source: M. Kristensen, F. Savorani, S. Christensen, S.B. Engelsen, S. Bugel, S. Toubro, I. Tetens, A. Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers suppress postprandial lipemia and appetite sensation in young men

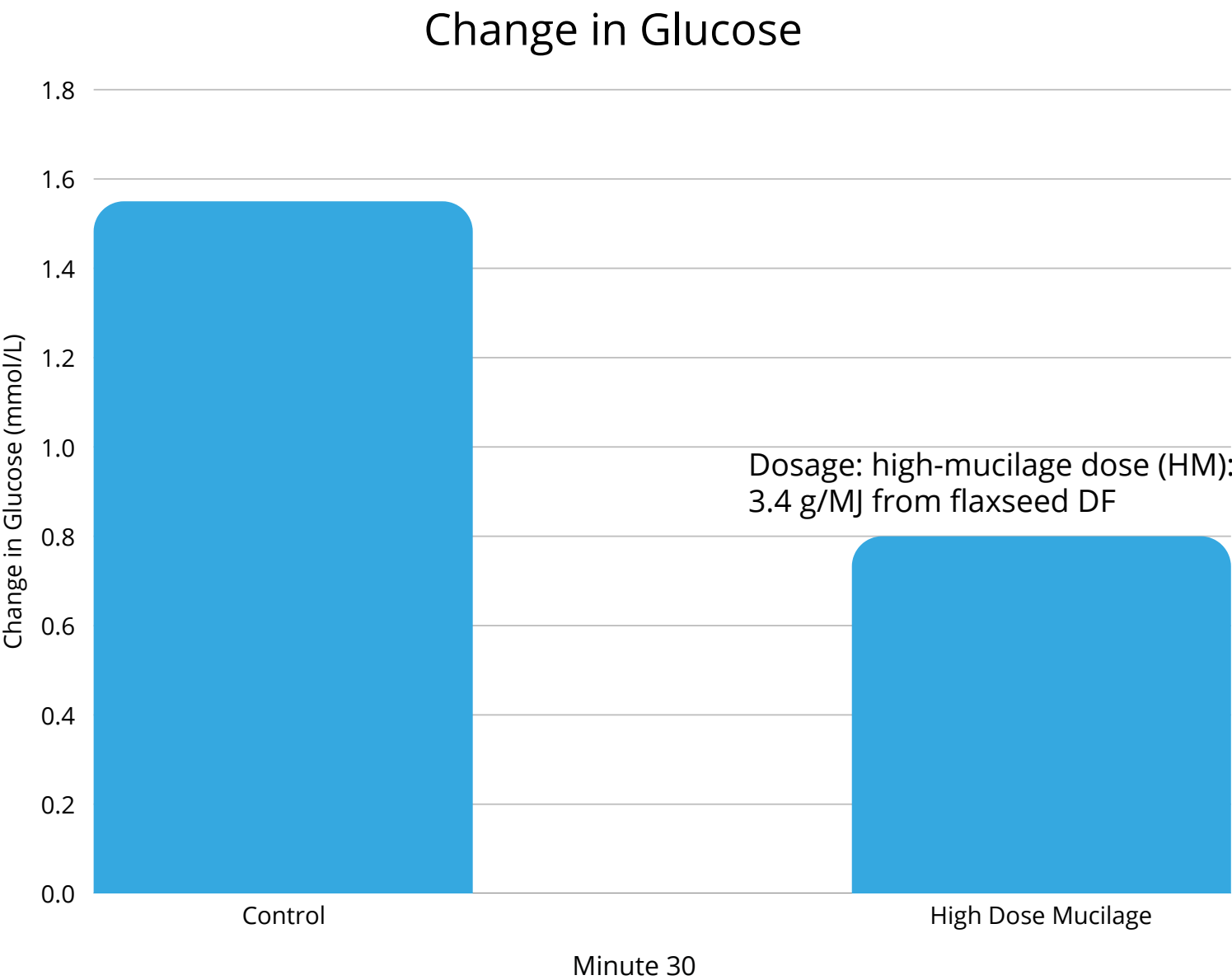


Study III

Results



For FFA, a strong time meal effect was observed ($p < 0.001$)

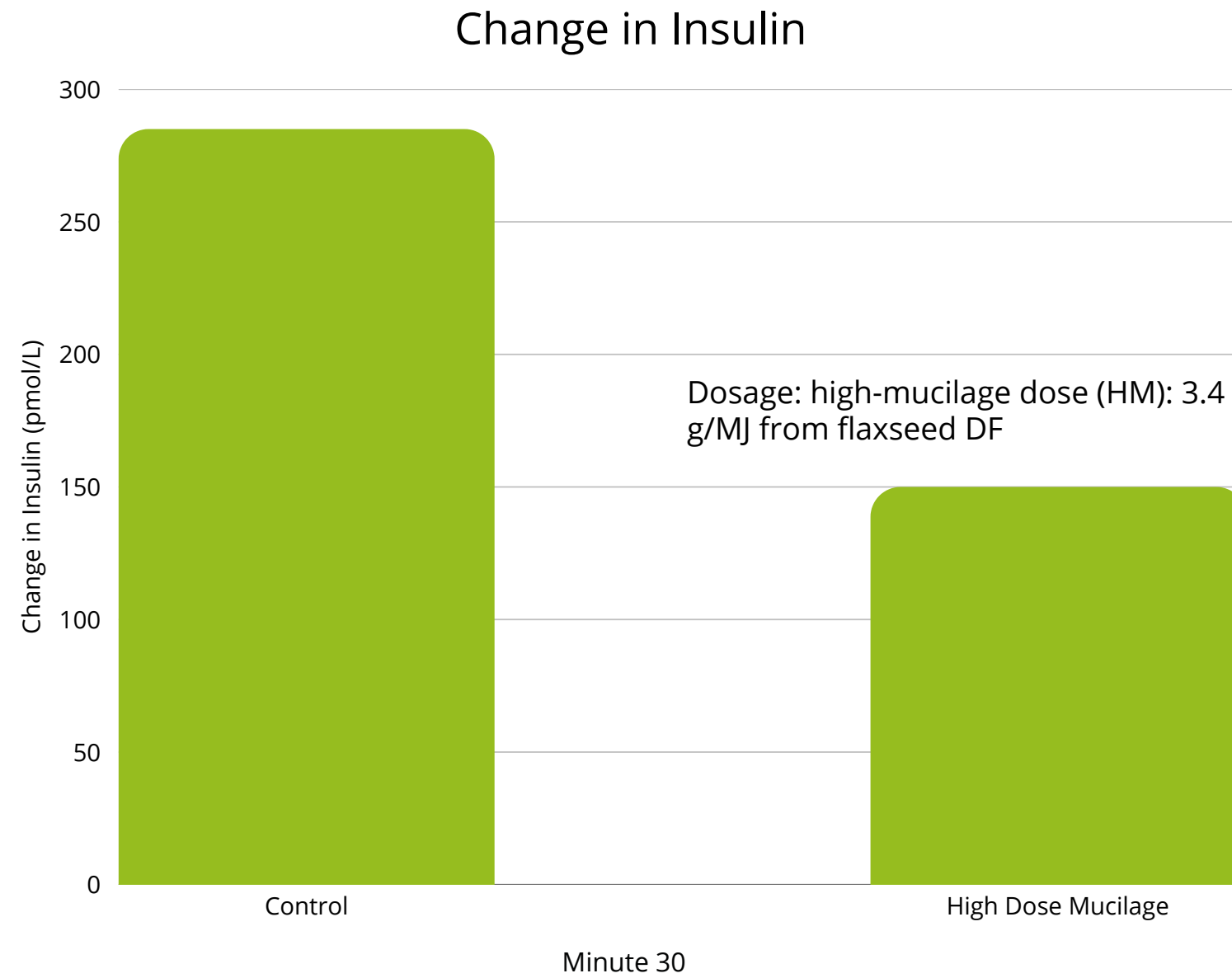


Flaxseed DF reduced the rate of glucose uptake leading to a decreased demand for insulin to match the rate of glucose uptake in peripheral tissues.

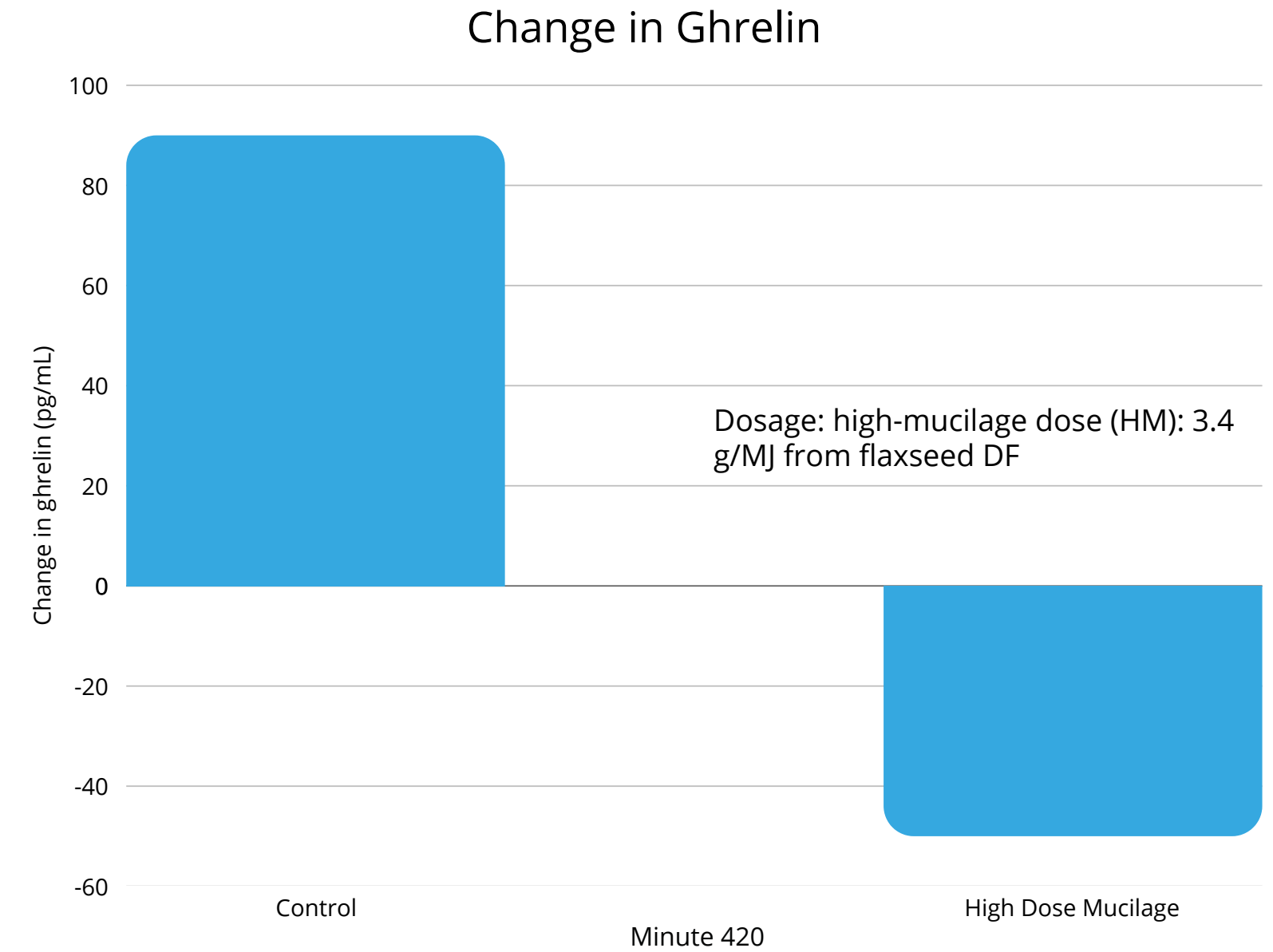
Source: M. Kristensen, F. Savorani, S. Christensen, S.B. Engelsen, S. Bugel, S. Toubro, I. Tetens, A. Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers suppress postprandial lipemia and appetite sensation in young men

Study III

Results



A decreased insulin response was observed, which may indicate that flaxseed DF reduced the rate of glucose uptake leading to a decreased demand for insulin to match the rate of glucose uptake in peripheral tissues



There was a strong time-meal interaction for ghrelin

Source: M. Kristensen, F. Savorani, S. Christensen, S.B. Engelsen, S. Bugel, S. Toubro, I. Tetens, A. Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers suppress postprandial lipemia and appetite sensation in young men

Study V

Title

Flaxseed dietary fibers lower cholesterol and increase fecal fat excretion, but magnitude of effect depend on food type.

Design

Double-blind randomized 7-d X 3 crossover study. Blood samples were collected before and after each period, and appetite sensation registered 3 times daily before main meals.

Subjects

17 young subjects (10 women and 7 men)

Test diets

Three different 7-d diets were tested:

- A low-fiber control diet (Control)
- A diet with flaxseed fiber drink (3/day) (Flax drink)
- A diet with flaxseed fiber bread (3/day) (Flax bread)

Published: M. Kristensen - 2012

Study V

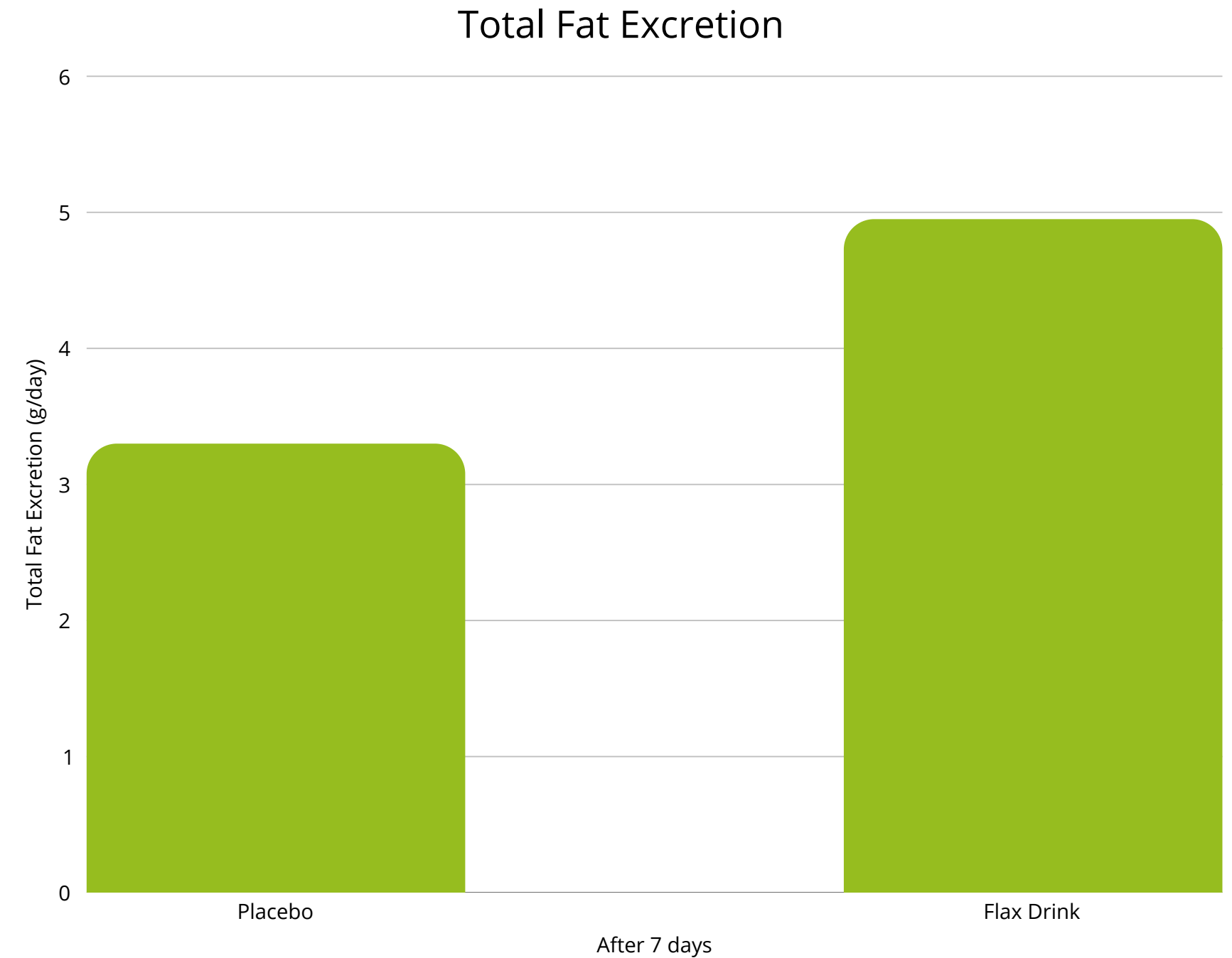
Results

Increased fat excretion

Dose of Flaxseed extract:
3 grams of Flaxseed mucilage

An increase in fat excretion of ~ 50% with Flax drink compared to placebo ($p < 0.01$)
Fecal energy excretion also increased significantly ($p < 0.05$)

Source: Mette Kristensen, Morten G Jensen, Julie Aarestrup, Kristina EN Petersen, Lise Søndergaard, Mette S Mikkelsen and Arne Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers lower cholesterol and increase fecal fat excretion, but magnitude of effect depend on food type



Study V

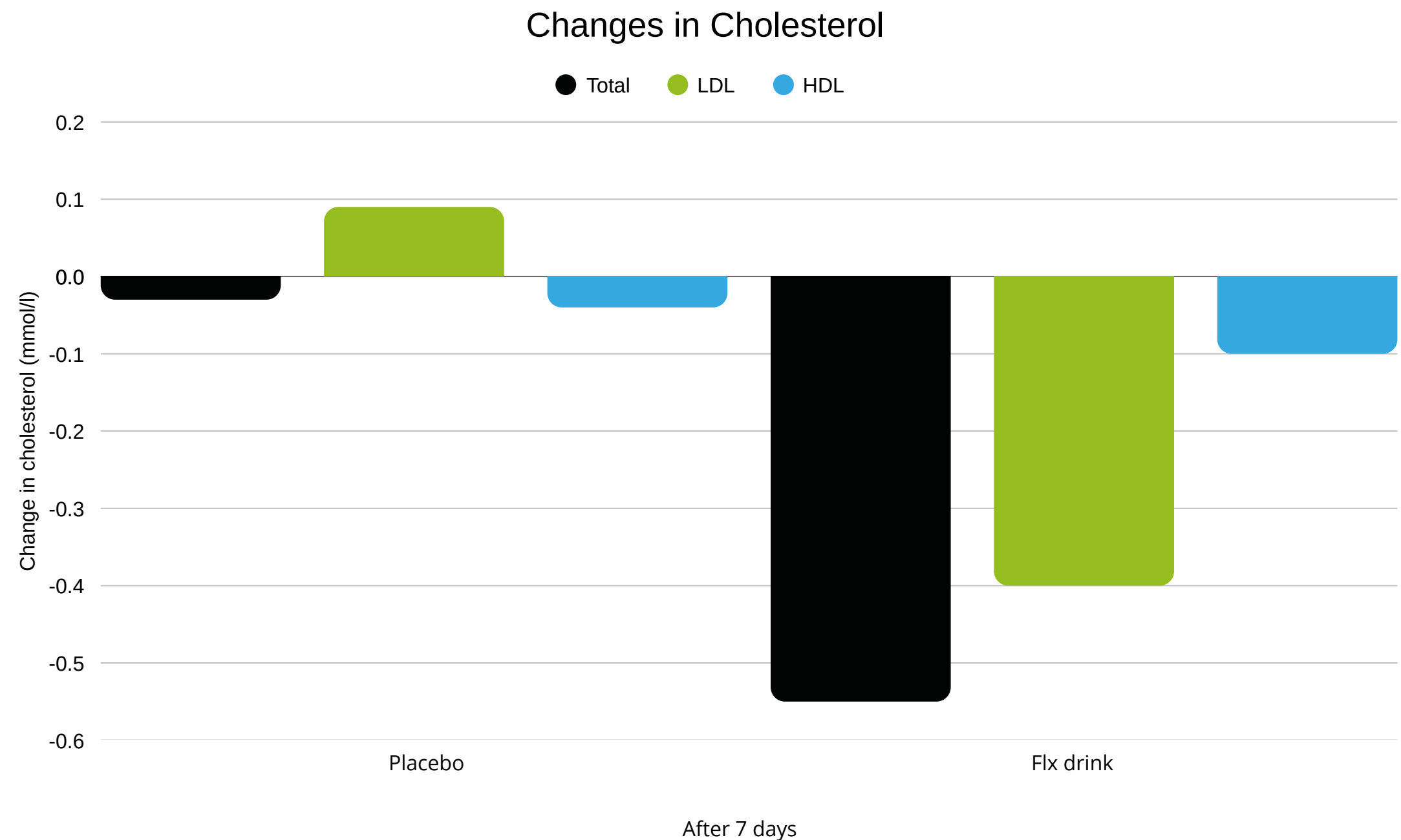
Cholesterol lowering effect

Total and LDL cholesterol was significantly reduced after the Flax drink and Flax bread diets compared to control ($p < 0.05$) ($n = 17$ for Control and Flax bread; $n = 16$ for Flax drink)

Dose of Flaxseed extract was:
7.5 g/10 MJ; 3/day

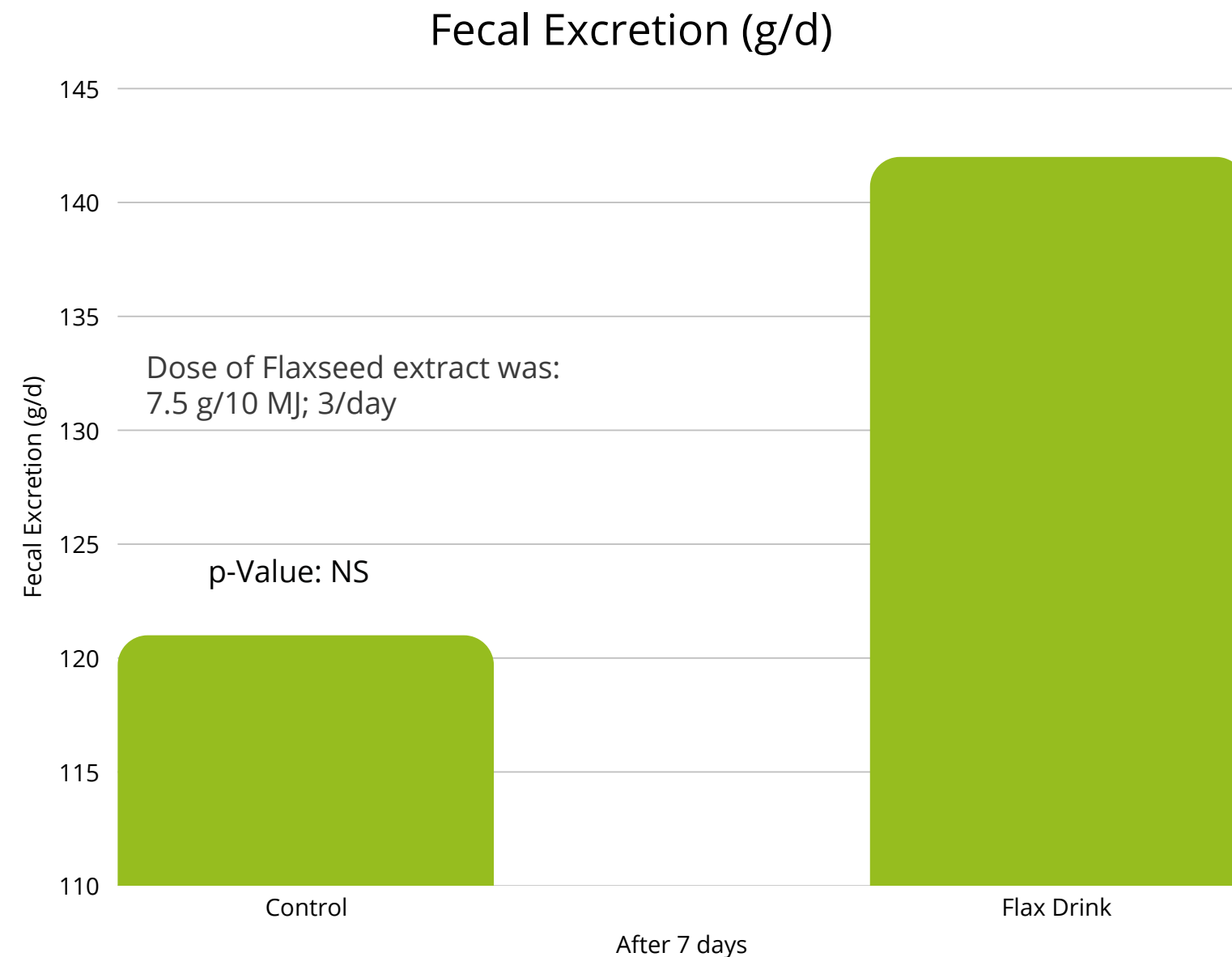
Total and LDL Cholesterol lowered by 12-15% by Flax drink ($p < 0.01$) and by 7-9 % by Flax bread ($p = 0.07$ and $p < 0.05$)

Source: Mette Kristensen, Morten G Jensen, Julie Aarestrup, Kristina EN Petersen, Lise Søndergaard, Mette S Mikkelsen and Arne Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers lower cholesterol and increase fecal fat excretion, but magnitude of effect depend on food type

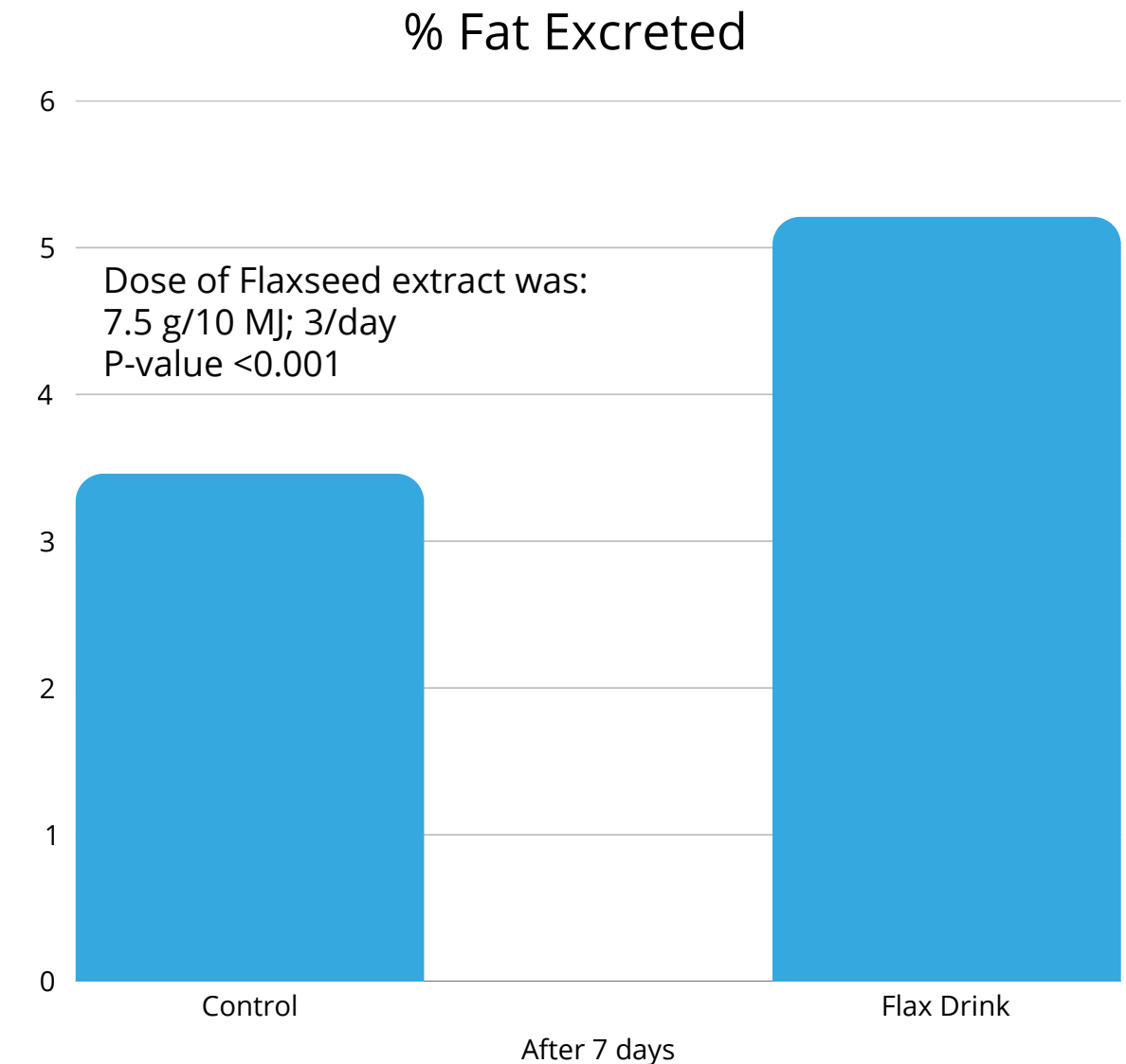


Study V

Fecal Excretion



Source: Mette Kristensen, Morten G Jensen, Julie Aarestrup, Kristina EN Petersen, Lise Søndergaard, Mette S Mikkelsen and Arne Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fibers lower cholesterol and increase fecal fat excretion, but magnitude of effect depend on food type



Fecal fat excretion was affected by diet ($p < 0.01$) as 4.96 ± 0.31 g fat/d was excreted when consuming the Flax drink diet as compared to only 3.20 ± 0.33 g fat/d with the Control diet, corresponding to a 55% increase.

The percentage of fat intake excreted increased correspondingly ($p < 0.01$)

Study VI

Title

Flaxseed dietary fiber supplements for suppression of appetite and food intake

Design

Two single-blinded randomized crossover acute studies for 120 min each

Subjects

24 and 20 subjects, respectively, to compare

Test diets

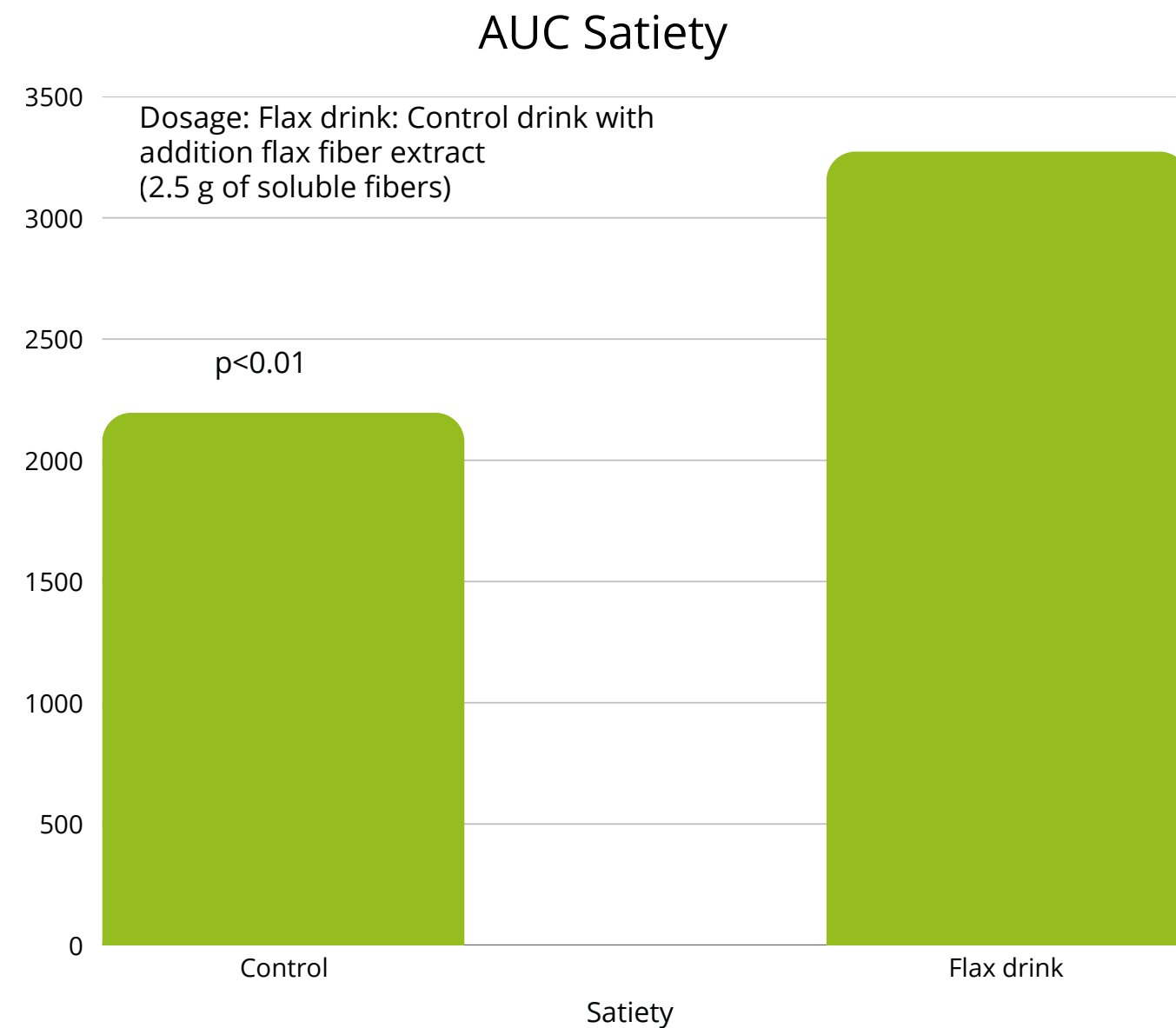
(I) Control (300 ml drink) vs. Flax drink (Control drink with addition flax fiber extract (2.5 g of soluble fibers)

(II) Flax drink (Control drink with addition flax fiber extract (2.5 g of soluble fibers) vs. Flax tablets (Control drink with flax fiber tablets (2.5 g of soluble fibers)

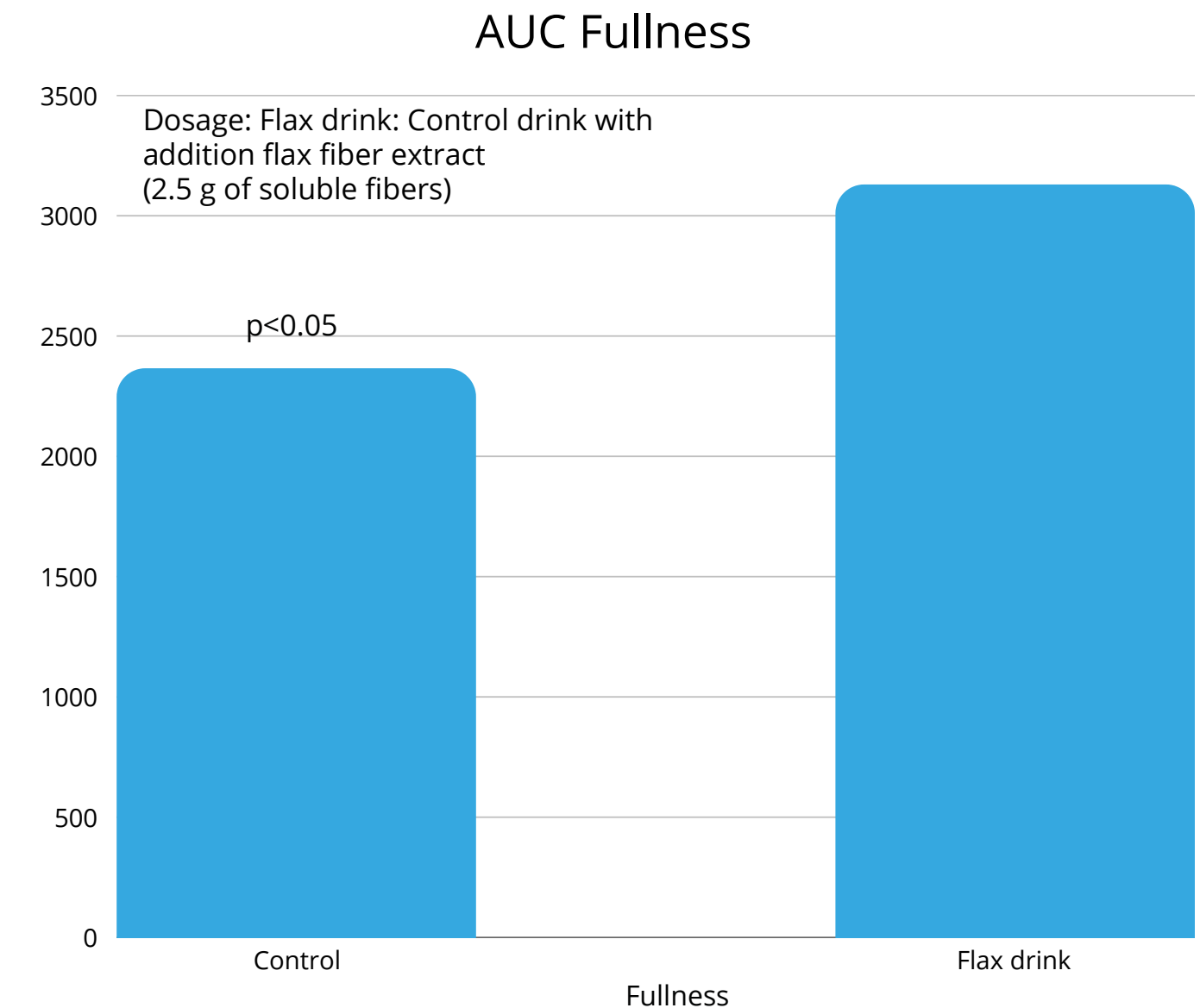
Published: Sabine Ibrügger - 2012

Study VI

Acute Appetite study



Source: Sabine Ibrügger, Mette Kristensen, Mette Skau Mikkelsen, Arne Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fiber supplements for suppression of appetite and food intake



The AUCs for satiety and fullness were 30% larger for Flax drink compared to Control after 120 minutes.

Flax drink consumption resulted in increased sensation of fullness p<0.05 after 120 minutes

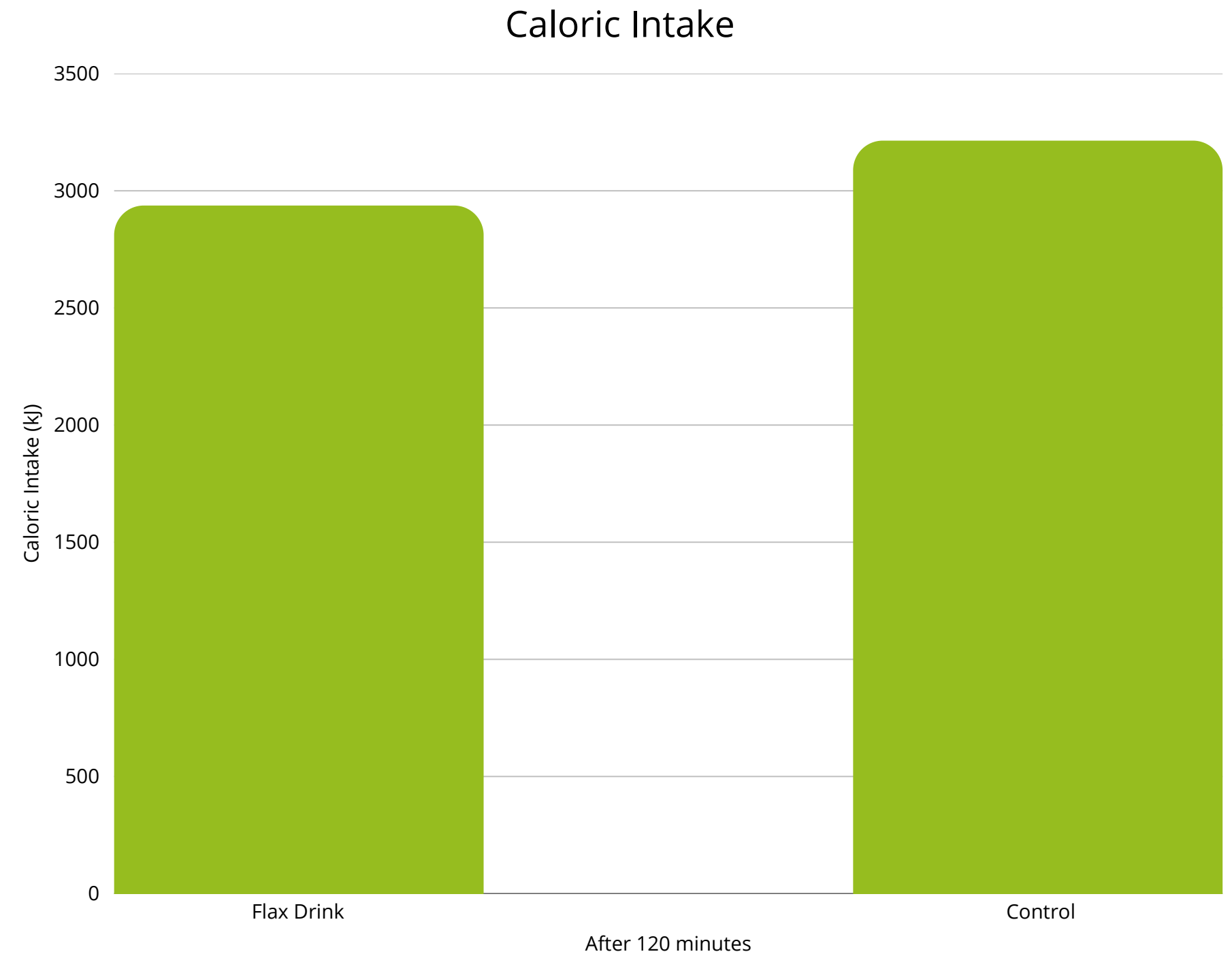
Study VI

Caloric Intake

At the ad libitum lunch meal, 120 min after intake of the test products, energy intake was 9% (277 kJ) lower after Flax drink consumption compared to Control ($p < 0.05$)

Dosage: Flax drink: Control drink with addition flax fiber extract (2.5 g of soluble fibers)

Source: Sabine Ibrügger, Mette Kristensen, Mette Skau Mikkelsen, Arne Astrup | Flaxseed dietary fiber supplements for suppression of appetite and food intake



Study VII

Title

Effects of Two Dietary Fibers as Part of Ready-to-Eat Cereal (RTEC) Breakfasts on Perceived Appetite and Gut Hormones in Overweight Women

Design

Two randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled crossover studies – 1400 hours

Subjects

Trial 1: 30 subjects

Trial 2: 36 subjects

Overweight women 18–29 years of age (BMI 25.0–29.9 kg/m²)

Test diets

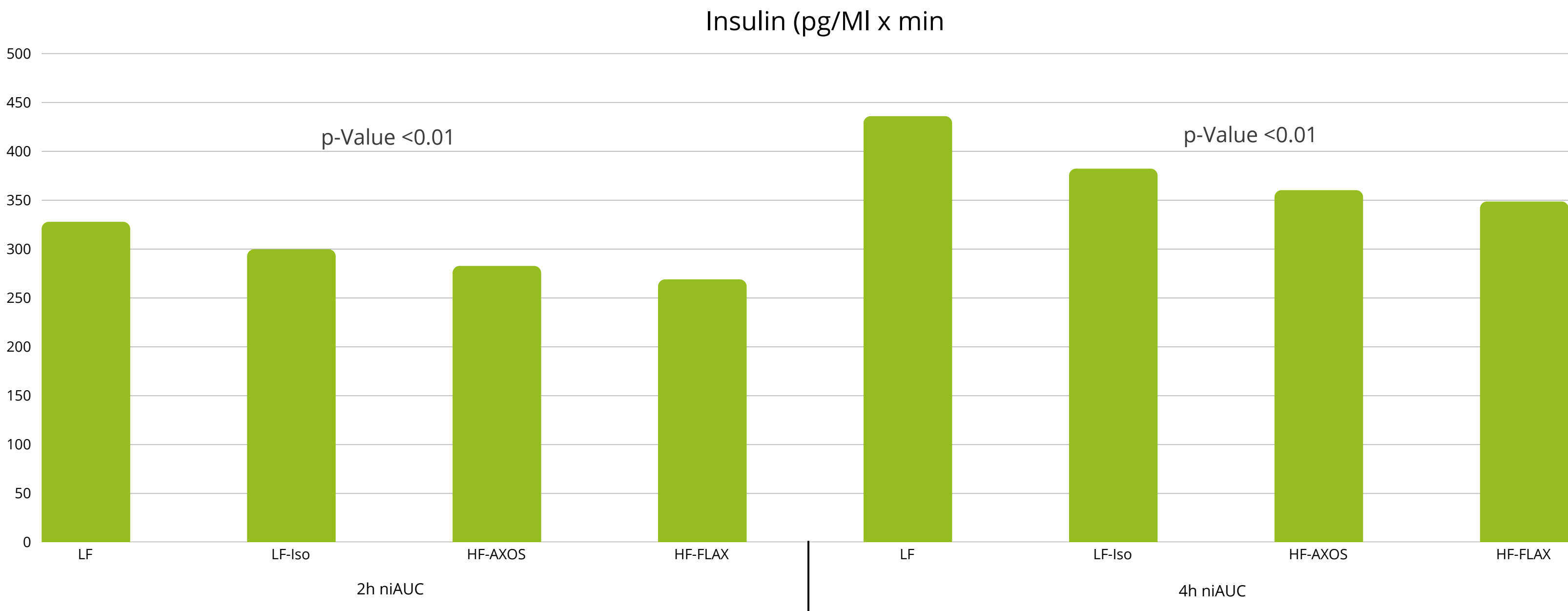
- Trial 1: RTEC breakfast, matched for total weight and varied in energy content: low-fiber (LF, 4 g);
- Trial 2: LF and a LF breakfast that was isocaloric (LF-iso).

Published: David W. Lafond - 2015

Study VII

Insulin Results

Dosage: High-fiber (HF, 15 g) / Low-fiber (LF, 4 g)

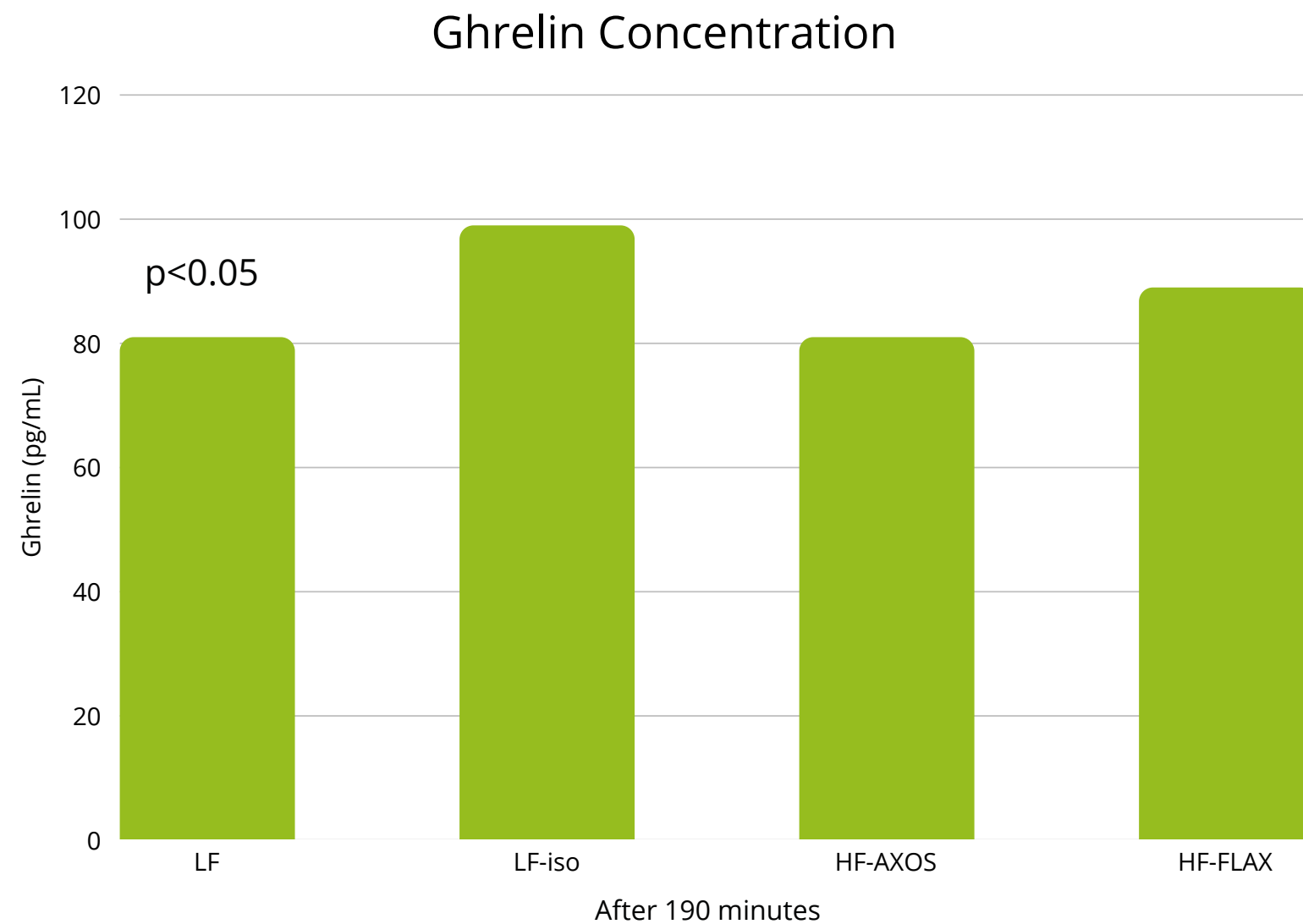


Source: David W. Lafond, Kathryn A. Greaves, Kevin C. Maki, Heather J. Leidy, and Dale R. Romsos | Effects of Two Dietary Fibers as Part of Ready-to-Eat Cereal (RTEC) Breakfasts on Perceived Appetite and Gut Hormones in Overweight Women

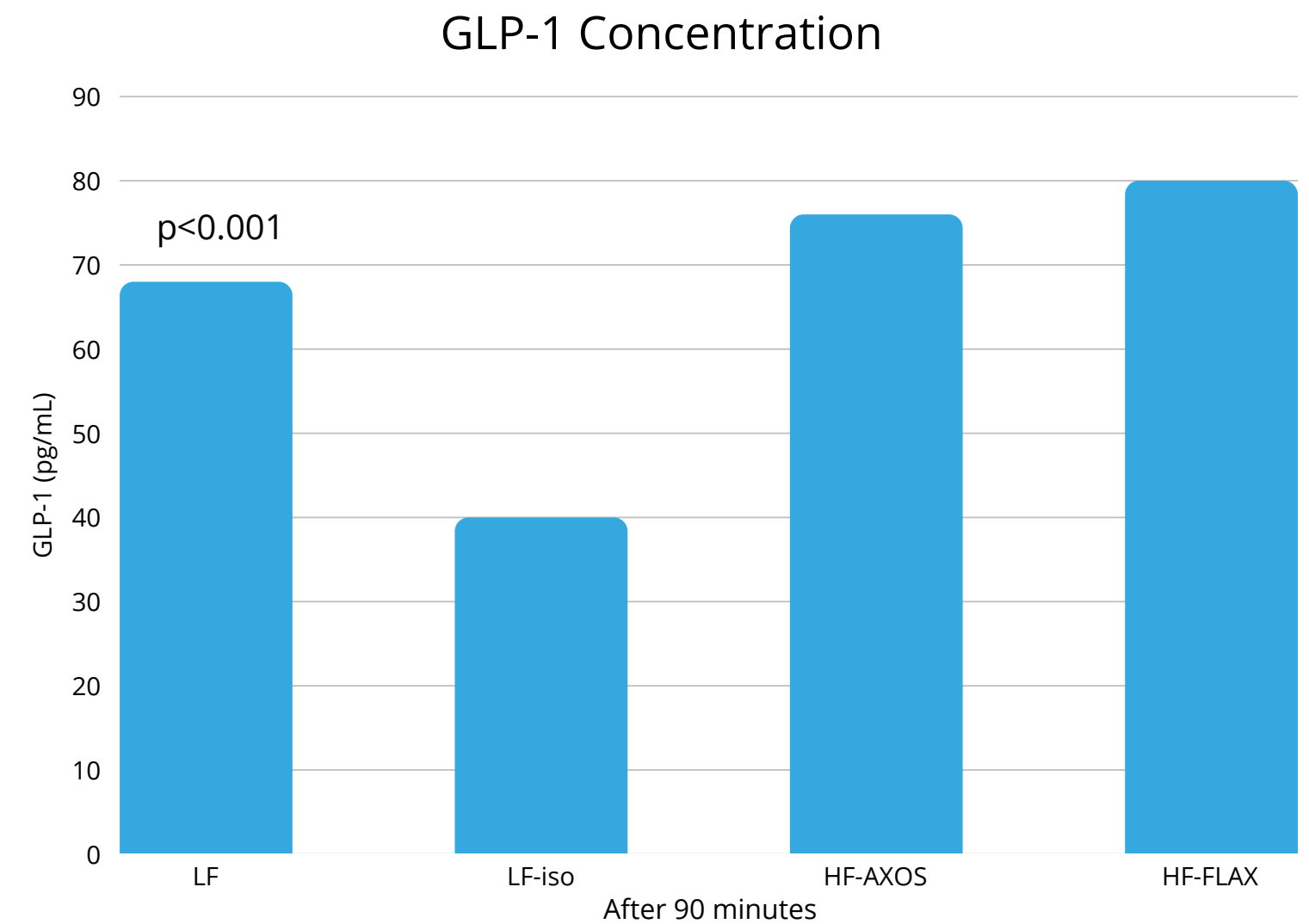
Study VII

Results

Dosage: low-fiber (LF, 4 g)



At t = 190 min, ghrelin concentration measurements for subjects consuming LF RTEC were significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than when they consumed LF-iso



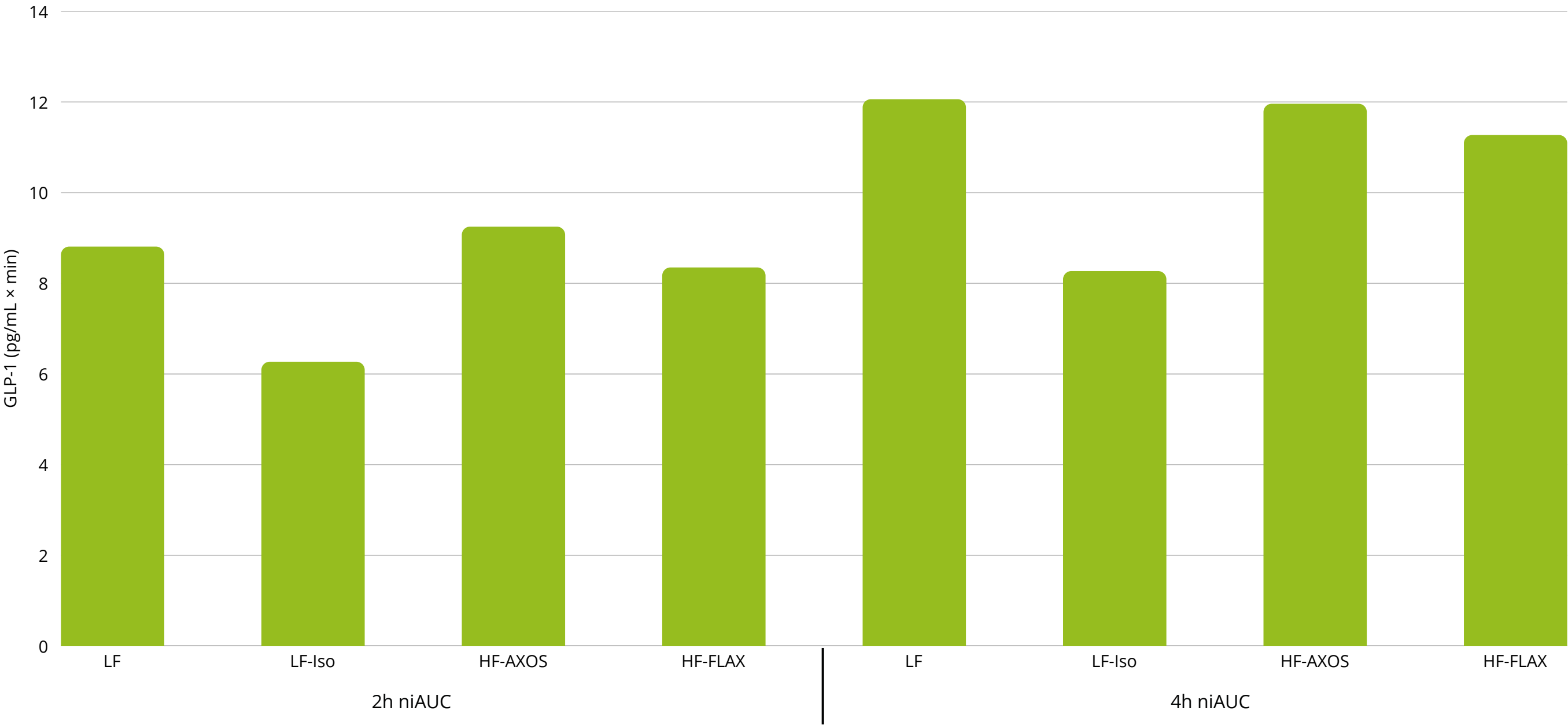
Concentrations of GLP-1 were lower in subjects consuming LF-iso RTEC than when they consumed LF RTEC at t = 90 min

Source: David W. Lafond, Kathryn A. Greaves, Kevin C. Maki, Heather J. Leidy, and Dale R. Romsos | Effects of Two Dietary Fibers as Part of Ready-to-Eat Cereal (RTEC) Breakfasts on Perceived Appetite and Gut Hormones in Overweight Women

Study VII

niAUC for GLP-1

Dosage: low-fiber (LF, 4 g)



Mean niAUC measurements of GLP-1 values demonstrated that subjects consuming LF-iso RTEC had a lower plasma concentration of GLP-1 than when consuming the LF treatment

Source: David W. Lafond, Kathryn A. Greaves, Kevin C. Maki, Heather J. Leidy, and Dale R. Romsos | Effects of Two Dietary Fibers as Part of Ready-to-Eat Cereal (RTEC) Breakfasts on Perceived Appetite and Gut Hormones in Overweight Women

Study VIII

Title

Flaxseed Mucilage (IQP-LU-104) Reduces Body Weight in Overweight and Moderately Obese Individuals in a 12-week, Three-Arm, Double- Blind, Randomized, and Placebo Controlled Clinical Study

Design

A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, bi-center trial – 12 Weeks

Subjects

108 male and female individuals (body mass index [BMI] 25–<35 kg/m²)

Test diets

- IQP-LU-104 high dose (104HD) – 5 grams per day
- IQP-LU-104 low dose (104LD) – 2.5 grams per day

Published: Udo Bongartz - 2022

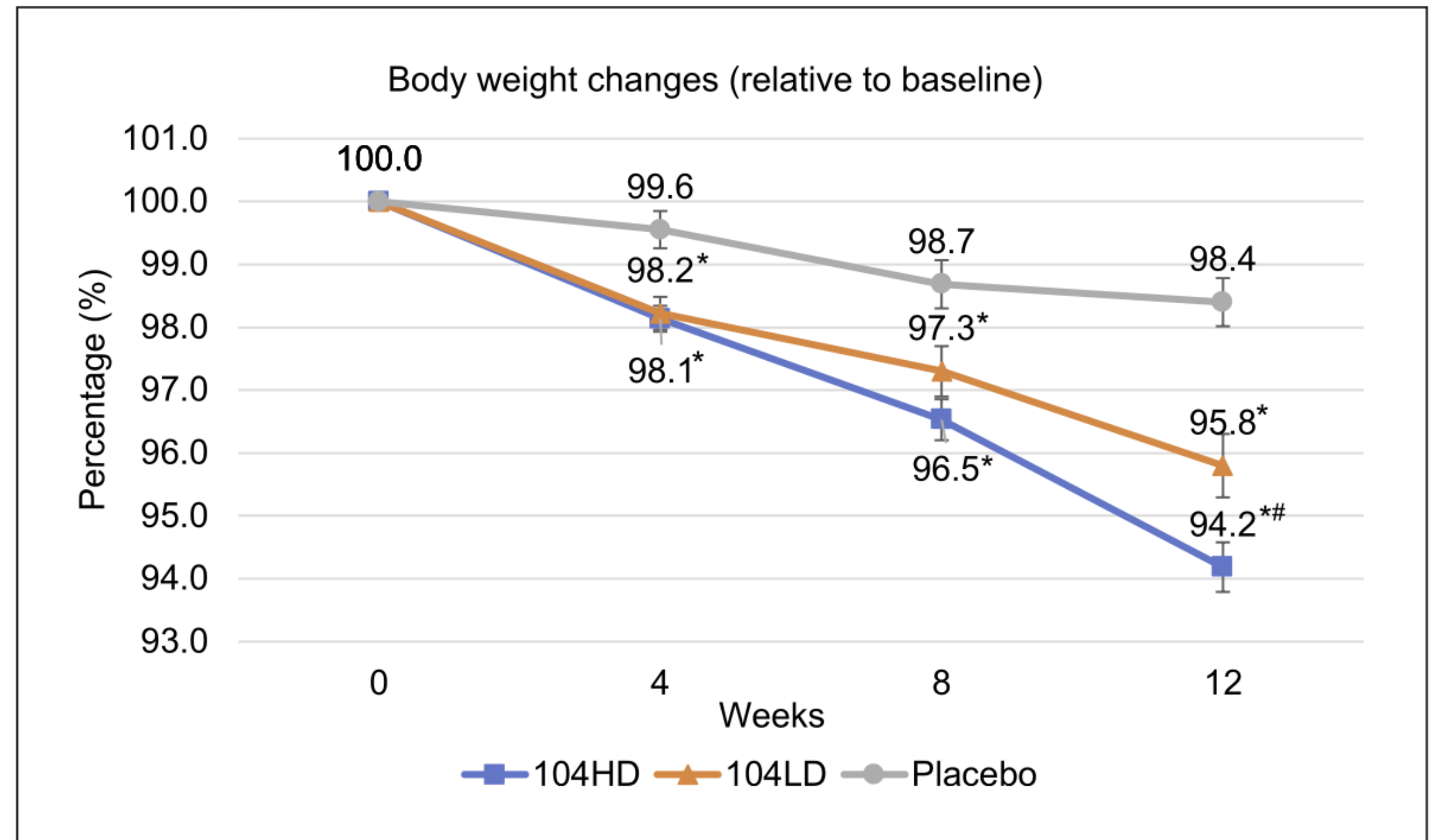
Study VIII

Weight Loss Results

Percentage of body weight reduction from baseline throughout the 12-week study.

*Significant versus placebo
#Significant versus 104LD

Source: Udo Bongartz, Uwe Hochmann, Barbara Grube, Ralf Uebelhack, Felix Alt, Constantin Erlenbeck, Li Vern Peng, Pee Win Chong, Patricia De Costa | Flaxseed Mucilage (IQP-LU-104) Reduces Body Weight in Overweight and Moderately Obese Individuals in a 12-week, Three-Arm, Double- Blind, Randomized, and Placebo-Controlled Clinical Study



Study VIII

Weight Loss Results

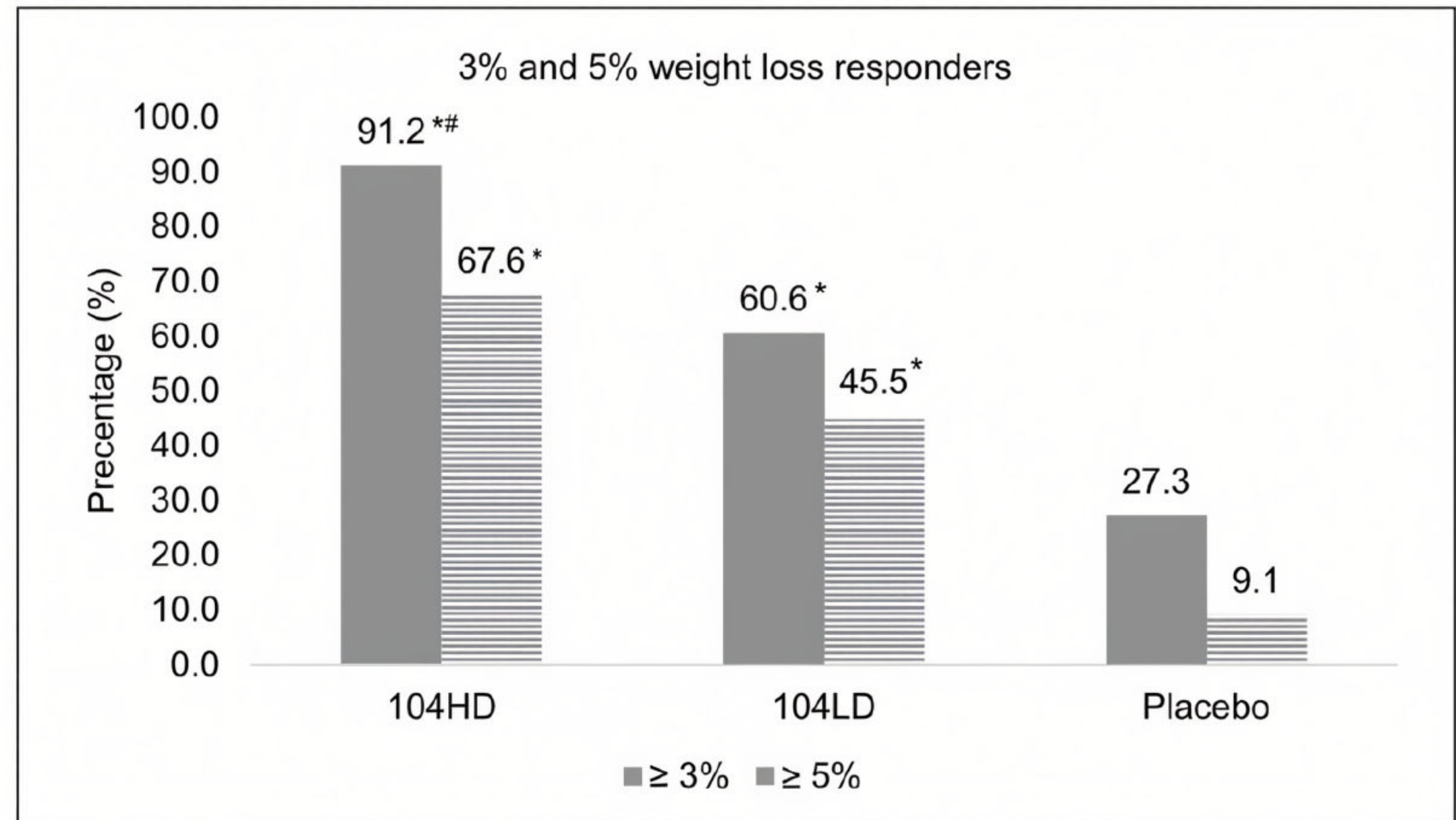
Responders with at least 3% and 5% weight loss after 12 weeks from baseline

High Weight Loss Responder Rates

Percentage of body weight reduction from baseline throughout the 12-week study.

*Significant versus placebo

Source: Udo Bongartz, Uwe Hochmann, Barbara Grube, Ralf Uebelhack, Felix Alt, Constantin Erlenbeck, Li Vern Peng, Pee Win Chong, Patricia De Costa | Flaxseed Mucilage (IQP-LU-104) Reduces Body Weight in Overweight and Moderately Obese Individuals in a 12-week, Three-Arm, Double- Blind, Randomized, and Placebo-Controlled Clinical Study



Study VIII

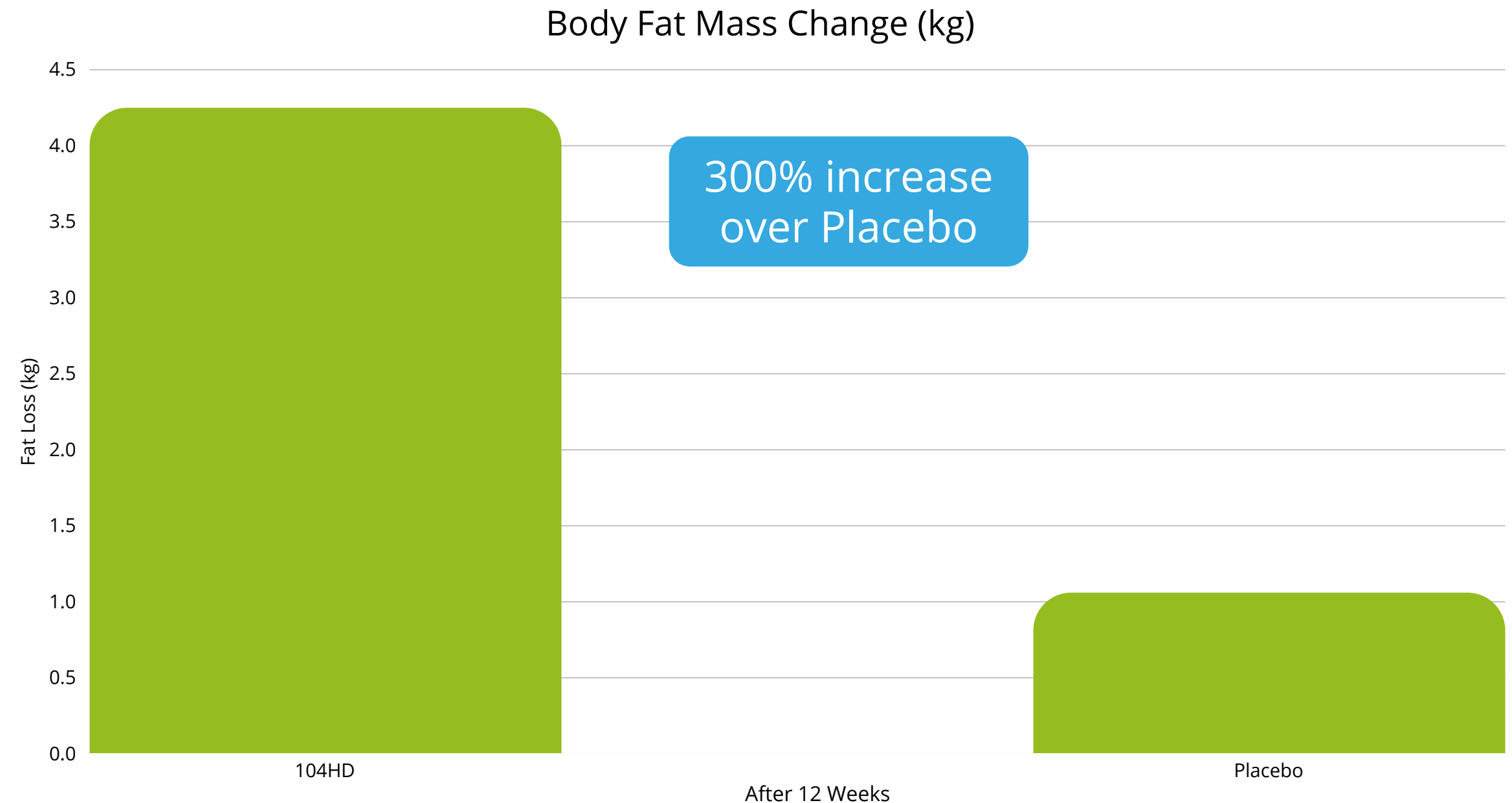
Body Fat Mass Change

Reduction in Body Fat Mass

86% of weight loss was **fat loss**
FlaxSlim targets fat,
not muscle

GLP-1 treatment there are reports between 25-48 %

Source: Udo Bongartz, Uwe Hochmann, Barbara Grube, Ralf Uebelhack, Felix Alt, Constantin Erlenbeck, Li Vern Peng, Pee Win Chong, Patricia De Costa | Flaxseed Mucilage (IQP-LU-104) Reduces Body Weight in Overweight and Moderately Obese Individuals in a 12-week, Three-Arm, Double- Blind, Randomized, and Placebo-Controlled Clinical Study



Study IX:

Effects on microbiota & cardiometabolic risks



British Journal of Nutrition (2015), 114, 406–417

doi:10.1017/S0007114515001786

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Dietary modulation of the gut microbiota – a randomised controlled trial in obese postmenopausal women

Lena K. Brahe^{1†}, Emmanuelle Le Chatelier^{2†}, Edi Prifti², Nicolas Pons², Sean Kennedy², Trine Blædel¹, Janet Håkansson³, Trine Kastrup Dalsgaard⁴, Torben Hansen⁵, Oluf Pedersen⁵, Arne Astrup¹, S. Dusko Ehrlich² and Lesli H. Larsen^{1*}

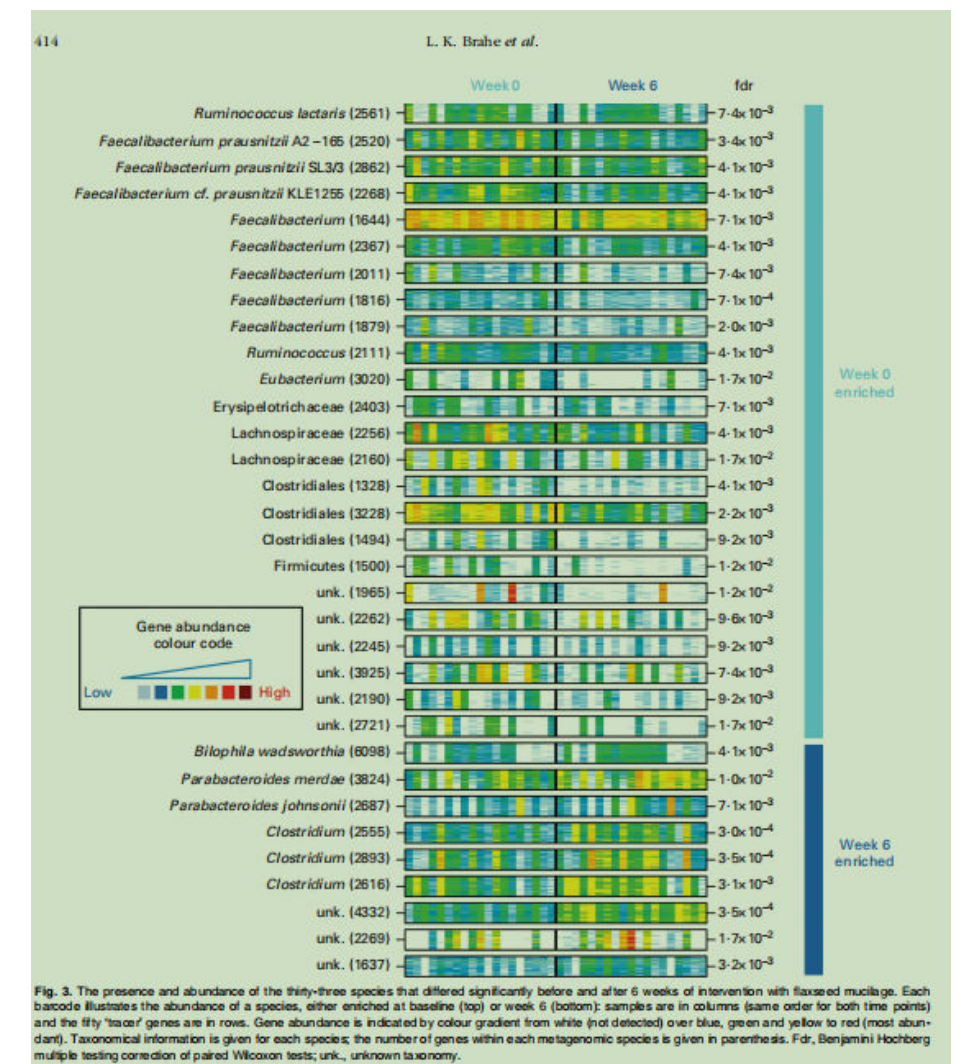
¹Department of Nutrition, Exercise and Sports, Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen, Rolighedsvej 26, 1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark

²INRA, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, US 1367 Metagenopolis, Jouy-en-Josas, France

The adverse events reported following the flaxseed intervention were increased flatulence and changed bowel habits with more frequent defecation and looser stool consistency. After 6 weeks, these symptoms were diminishing and not different from the placebo group.

- 38 % reduction in postprandial insulin and C-peptide
- 40% improvement in insulin sensitivity
- 10% reduction in LDL-cholesterol
- Substantial beneficial impact on microbiota

Source: Brahe LK, Le Chatelier E, Prifti E, Pons N, Kennedy S, Blædel T, Håkansson J, Dalsgaard TK, Hansen T, Pedersen O, Astrup A, Ehrlich SD, Larsen LH. Dietary modulation of the gut microbiota—a randomised controlled trial in obese postmenopausal women. Br J Nutr. 2015 Aug 14;114(3):406-17. doi: 10.1017/S0007114515001786. Epub 2015 Jul 2. PMID: 26134388; PMCID: PMC4531470.



Flaxseed mucilage has beneficial effects on gut microbiome, production of short-chain-fatty-acids and stimulates the L-cells that produce GLP-1

Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab 316: E453–E463, 2019.
First published December 18, 2018; doi:10.1152/ajpendo.00391.2018.

RESEARCH ARTICLE | *Role of Gut Microbiota, Gut-Brain and Gut Liver Axes in Physiological Regulation of Inflammation, Energy Balance, and Metabolism*

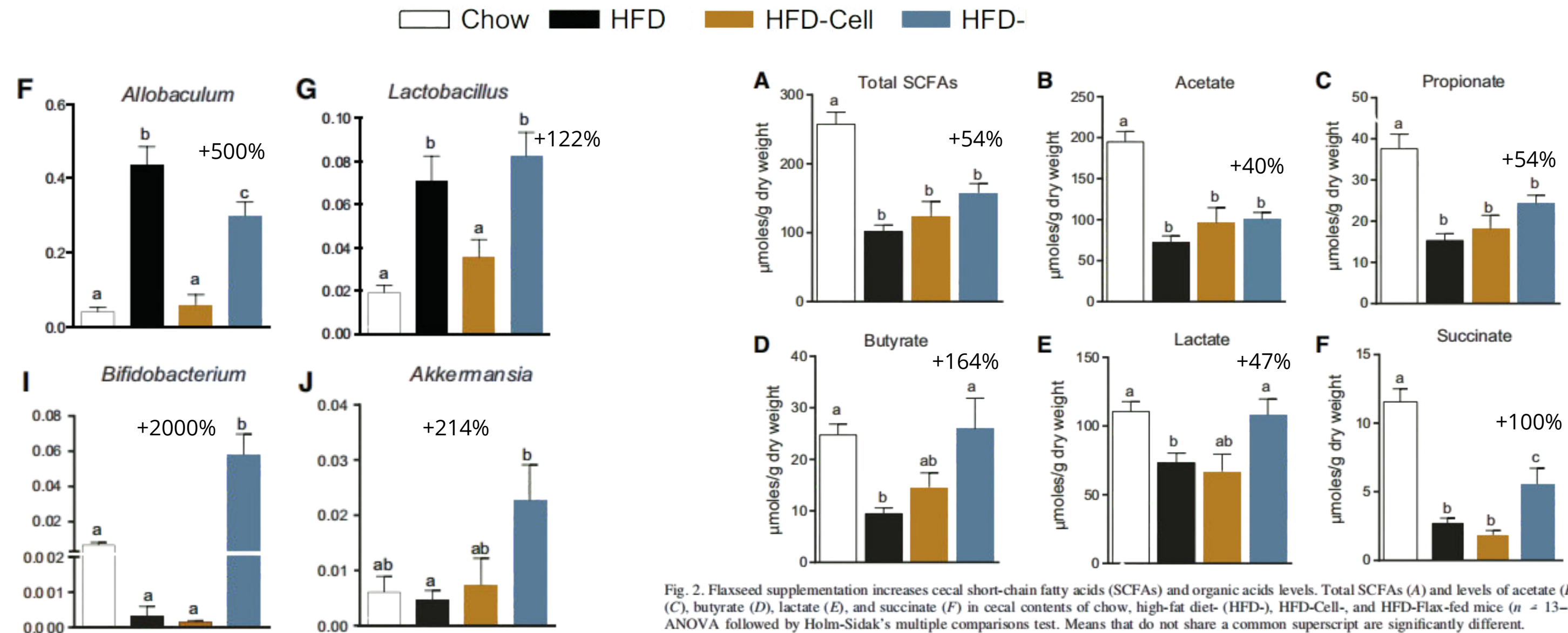
Microbial fermentation of flaxseed fibers modulates the transcriptome of GPR41-expressing enteroendocrine cells and protects mice against diet-induced obesity

Tulika Arora,^{1,2*} Olga Rudenko,^{2*} Kristoffer Lihme Egerod,² Anna Sofie Husted,² Petia Kovatcheva-Datchary,¹ Rozita Akrami,¹ Mette Kristensen,³ Thue W. Schwartz,^{2,4} and  Fredrik Bäckhed^{1,2}

¹Wallenberg Laboratory, Department of Molecular and Clinical Medicine, Institute of Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; ²Novo Nordisk Foundation Center for Basic Metabolic Research, Section for Metabolic Receptology and Enteroendocrinology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark; ³Novo Nordisk A/S,

Study X

Flaxseed mucilage has beneficial effects on gut microbiome, production of short-chain-fatty-acids and stimulates the L-cells that produce GLP-1

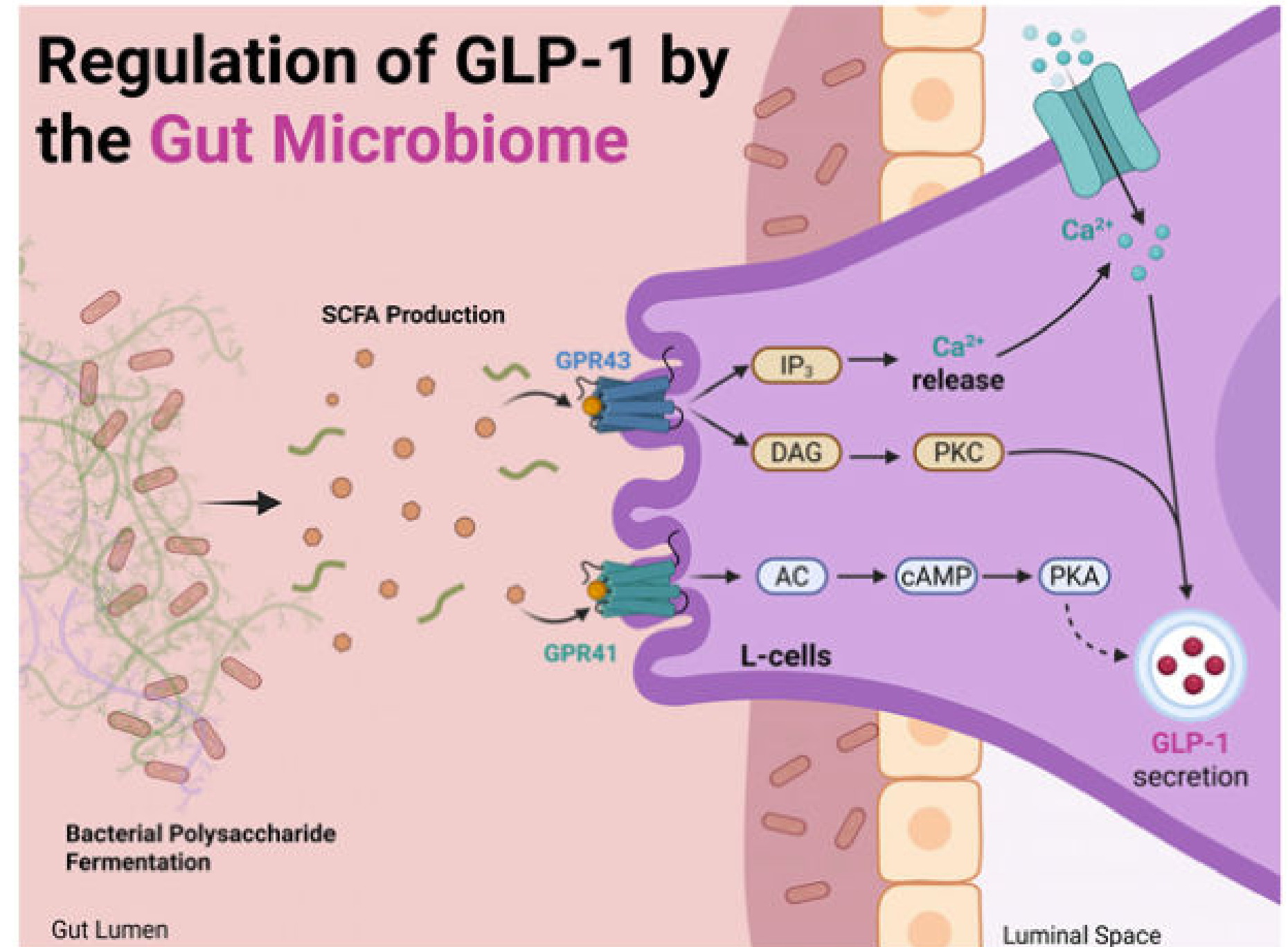


Study XI

GLP-1 agonists and the gut microbiome

FIGURE 2 Regulation of GLP-1 by the gut microbiome. This diagram illustrates the mechanism by which the gut microbiome influences GLP-1 secretion. Gut bacterial fermentation of polysaccharides in the gut lumen results in the production of SCFAs.

These SCFAs activate GPR41 and GPR43 receptors on L-cells, triggering intracellular signalling cascades involving IP₃, DAG, PKC, AC, cAMP and PKA. Ultimately, this leads to increased intracellular calcium (Ca²⁺) and the subsequent secretion of GLP-1.



Source: Srinivas Kamath, Nicole S. L. Chan, Paul Joyce | GLP-1 agonists and the gut microbiome: A bidirectional relationship

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning



Weight Management & Body Composition

Total Body Weight Loss: Supports your long-term weight management goals by promoting a significant 5.8% reduction in total body weight over 3 months, offering a 200% greater effect than a placebo.

Targeted Body Fat Loss: Enhances healthy body composition by focusing directly on fat loss, with approximately **86% of lost weight coming from fat** mass while leaving metabolic lean muscle fully intact.

Waist & Hip Circumference Trimming: Helps target abdominal fat distribution by encouraging a mean reduction of up to 4.44 cm in waist circumference and 3.53 cm in hip circumference over 12 weeks.

Energy Balance Support: Mucilage helps regulate energy balance through two complementary mechanisms. First, it suppresses the hunger hormone **ghrelin** while stimulating the satiety hormones **GLP-1, PYY, and CCK**, promoting fullness and helping to unconsciously reduce spontaneous calorie intake. Second, mucilage binds a portion of dietary fat in the digestive tract, preventing its absorption so that it is excreted rather than stored by the body.

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning



Appetite Regulation & Satiety Hormones

Multi-Hormone Hunger Suppression: Naturally curbs appetite by safely regulating a broad spectrum of multiple natural gut satiety and hunger signals simultaneously.

Marked Ghrelin Suppression: Helps keep hunger away longer by keeping the primary hunger hormone, ghrelin, significantly suppressed for 5 to 7 hours following a meal.

CCK & GLP-1 Amplification: Promotes post-meal satisfaction by increasing the satiety hormone CCK by 100% and naturally boosting plasma concentrations of the satiety hormone GLP-1 by up to 36%.

Elevated Peptide YY (PYY): Boosts natural fullness signals by significantly elevating plasma concentrations of the vital satiety peptide PYY at both 2 and 4 hours post-consumption.

Portion Control & Reduced Intake: Small dietary additions of just 2.5 g can increase the baseline sensation of fullness by roughly 30% after 120 minutes, helping drive a 9% reduction in total mealtime energy consumption.

Delivery Form Versatility: Offers excellent lifestyle flexibility as easy-to-swallow tablets provide an identical satiety and caloric-reduction response to liquid fiber drinks, differing by an insignificant 1% to 4%.

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning



Glycemic Control & Insulin Sensitivity

Healthy Glycemic Maintenance: Promotes healthy glucose metabolism, primarily by reducing postprandial glucose and insulin levels, and along with the weight loss helping maintain fasting plasma glucose within a normal range by an average of 26.7 mg/dl and stabilizing glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) by 0.8%.

Blunting Post-Meal Sugar Spikes: Structurally manages carbohydrate transit to significantly decrease postprandial blood sugar spikes during critical 45-minute and 60-minute post-meal windows.

Sparing Insulin Demands: Eases system-wide metabolic strain by reducing postprandial insulin release by 13% and minimizing serum C-peptide spikes by 12% during glucose challenges.

Upregulating Insulin Sensitivity: Optimizes host metabolic efficiency by providing an exceptional 40% improvement in baseline insulin sensitivity metrics.

Enteroendocrine Transcriptional Support: Helps maintain natural cellular health by modulating critical biological pathways including protein, mRNA transport, and cell cycle regulation in colonic cells.

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning



Lipid Metabolism & Cardiovascular Health

Rapid blood lipid Management: Supports cardiovascular function by naturally lowering total cholesterol by 12–15% and dropping LDL cholesterol by 15% in as little as 7 days. In addition and HDL increase of 4.7 mg/dl is achieved together cutting postprandial circulating triglycerides by 30% to 40% compared to low-fiber alternatives.

Prolonged Lipolysis Regulation: Extends metabolic fat management by reducing the 7-hour postprandial area under the curve for circulating free fatty acids.

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning



Digestive Health & Intestinal Regularity

Mechanical Fat Binding: Features a natural fat-binding matrix that more than doubles the level of undigested lipids caught in the digestive tract (2.26% vs. 1.07%), multiplying daily fecal fat extraction by 55%.

Laxation and Fecal Bulking: Promotes exceptional gastrointestinal regularity by utilizing water-holding capacity to multiply fecal dry mass output by over 35%.

Intestinal Regularity Support: Clinically shown to optimize healthy bowel movement patterns and significantly decrease global digestive discomfort scores compared to baseline.

Stool Quality Normalization: Optimizes natural evacuation comfort by significantly improving stool form and consistency according to the Bristol Stool Form Scale.

Head-to-Head Comfort Superiority: Delivers superior gastrointestinal tolerability and higher clinical comfort scores compared to traditional digestible starch thickeners.

Key benefits

Marketing Positioning

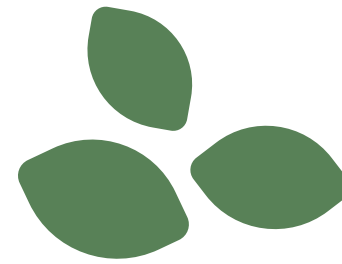


Gut Microbiome Optimization

Prebiotic Proliferation: Serves as an advanced prebiotic powerhouse, driving an explosive increase in beneficial Bifidobacterium, and healthy gut-barrier strain Akkermansia.

Microbiota Health Synergy: Supports an ideal synbiotic ecosystem where targeted bacterial strains work inversely with total cholesterol and baseline triglycerides to enhance peripheral metabolic protection.

Species-Level Population Shifts: Dynamically optimizes your microbiome's ecosystem by favorably altering the relative abundance of 33 distinct metagenomic bacterial species over 6 weeks.



STRAQim

International APIs and consumer health products distribution

Rue du Rhône 40
1950 Sion
Switzerland
www.straqim.ch

info@straqim.ch

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