

Lipotropic Plus

part of the 2X Super Fat-Loss Accelerator 2 Pak

Lipotropic Plus is a Lipid Transport

The Lipotropic Plus Formula is scientifically-engineered to assist in the breakdown, distribution and burning (oxidation) of fatty acids. The active ingredients actually **accelerate** the fat-burning process by breaking down fat cells into smaller particles (emulsification) to be used for **fuel** during exercise.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Lipotropic Plus is a **PRE** and **POST** formulation. Here's what this means:

Typically, a fitness enthusiast will take 2-3 tablets 30 minutes before (pre) a cardiovascular workout (of at least 40 minutes continuous duration) and then another 2-3 tablets directly after (post) that workout. On non-cardio days you do not need to take this formulation at all.

This breakdown or emulsification of fat cells into smaller particles is similar to how soap breaks down grease on dishes.

The Lipotropic Plus Formula contains a concentrated source of lipotropic factors that work synergistically to help maximize this process. Additionally, the Lipotropic Formula helps to increase levels of energy and stamina during exercise while providing resistance to fatigue.

An Analogy

Here is a good analogy of how an emulsifier (fat-burner) works. Open a can of vegetable soup. Floating on the top are big fat globules and little fat globules. Imagine these globules represent your body-fat traveling through your bloodstream to your muscle tissue where they will eventually be burned as fuel. The smaller fat globules will get there first because they travel more freely and efficiently. Lipotropic Plus helps in the breakdown (emulsification) of body-fat.

Ingredient Summary

L-Carnitine - Carnitine is a vitamin-like nutrient and is essential for energy production and fat metabolism. Carnitine's major metabolic role is associated with the transport of long chain fatty acids across the mitochondrial membranes, therefore stimulating the oxidation of these substrates for metabolic energy.

Choline (Bitartrate) - Choline (Bitartrate) is considered one of the B-complex vitamins and functions with inositol as a basic constituent of lecithin. Choline is associated primarily with the utilization of fats and cholesterol in the body. Its main function is to prevent the accumulation of fats in the liver and facilitate the movement of free fatty acids into the cells for utilization. In addition, choline plays an important role in the transmission of the nerve impulses and is essential for the health of the myelin sheaths which are principle components of the nerve fibers. Since choline helps to emulsify fats and cholesterol, it has also been shown to be useful in the treatment of atherosclerosis and hardening of the arteries.

L-Methionine - L-Methionine is an essential amino acid which participates in the formation of nonprotein cellular constituents such a choline. Methionine is also the precursor of the nonessential amino acids cystine, carnitine, and taurine - all of which have widespread metabolic functions.

Trimethylglycine - Trimethylglycine is a naturally occurring metabolite and is manufactured in the body when there are sufficient quantities of its dietary precursors choline and methionine. Trimethylglycine donates its three methyl groups to a vital biochemical process known as transmethylation. During this process eight amino acids are transformed to more than 100 other specialized amino acids. Additionally, methyl donors act as biochemical catalysts which enhance cellular reactions, thereby promoting metabolic efficiency. Methyl donors also play a major role in the oxygenation of the blood; with more methyl groups available, more oxygen can be delivered to the muscles. Methyl donors such as trimethylglycine are also involved in the synthesis of protein and nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) and in maintaining the integrity of the nervous system.

L-Glycine - This amino acid serves at the basic nitrogen pool for the synthesis of nonessential amino acids and is an important element in the structure of red blood cells. Glycine is also required for the synthesis of creatine, an important source of muscular energy and is also necessary for the biosynthesis of glucose, RNA, and DNA. The most recognized symptom of glycine deficiency is a loss of energy.

Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) - Vitamin B6 is a water soluble vitamin and is required for the proper absorption of vitamin B12, and for the production of hydrochloric acid and magnesium. Vitamin B6 helps linoleic acid function better in the body and plays a major role in the breakdown and utilization of carbohydrates, fats and proteins. In addition, vitamin B6 facilitates the release of glycogen from the liver and skeletal muscles so that it can be used for energy. Vitamin B6 also helps to maintain the balance of sodium and potassium, which regulate body fluids and promote the normal functioning of the nervous system and skeletal muscle system.

Each Three (3) Caplets Contain:

L-Carnitine	300 mg.
Choline (Bitartrate)	250 mg.
Trimethylglycine	500 mg.
L-Methionine	100 mg.
L-Glycine	500 mg.
Pyridoxal 5 Alpha Ketoglutarate	10 mg.