

LipoDen/Lipo-Mino Injection

Methionine (12.4mg) - an essential amino acid that helps the body process and eliminate fat. It contains sulfur, a substance that is required for the production of the body's most abundant natural antioxidant, glutathione. The body also needs plenty of methionine to produce two other sulfur-containing amino acids, cysteine and taurine, which help the body eliminate toxins, build strong, healthy tissues, and promote cardiovascular health. Methionine is a lipotropic, or a chemical substance that helps the liver process fats (lipids). It has also been found to be helpful for treatment of urinary tract infections; like cranberry, methionine helps prevent bacteria from sticking to and proliferating in the walls of the urinary tract. Reference: <https://nootriment.com/methionine-benefits/>

Inositol (25mg) - benefits your body in several ways by transporting fat throughout your body and it also aids the neurons in your central nervous system to make sure everything is running smoothly. Inositol also functions very closely with another popular nutrient, choline, and both have huge health benefits. One major health benefit of inositol is that when combined with choline, they produce lecithin in your body. Lecithin is fundamental in breaking down fats in your body and this means that it can prevent fat build ups in the cell walls of your heart, arteries and brain by breaking down the fatty deposits. Less fat in your arteries, lower cholesterol. The way inositol benefits depression, mood swings and to a lesser extent, bipolar disorder is very promising as well. Research has shown that those with low levels of inositol in their body have a higher chance of suffering any of these mental illnesses. Also, inositol is known to participate in the action of serotonin production in the brain and nerve systems that responds well to mood stabilizers. Put these together and you have a great, natural antidepressant. A lack of inositol in your system can cause excessive relaxation of the muscles in your intestines and alimentary canal, which leads to constipation. Inositol works to stimulate the muscular action and ease the pain of constipation. Reference: <https://www.verywellmind.com/inositol-what-should-i-know-about-it-89466>

Choline (25mg) - a macronutrient that's important for liver function, normal brain development, nerve function, muscle movement, supporting energy levels and maintaining a healthy metabolism. Choline is present in the form of phosphatidylcholine, a compound that makes up the structural component of fat, and thus can be found in different types of foods that naturally contain certain fats. Choline plays a part in several important processes within the body that are carried out hundreds of times, every single day. Choline is a water soluble nutrient that is related to other vitamins, such as folate and those in the B vitamin complex family. Just like B vitamins, choline plays a similar role in terms of supporting energy and brain function, as well as keeping the metabolism active. Choline helps in the process of methylation, which is used to create DNA, for nerve signaling, and for detoxification. It's also important for the functioning of a key neurotransmitter called acetylcholine, which similarly helps nerves to communicate and muscles to move, acts as an anti-aging neurotransmitter, and performs other basic processes. Reference: <https://draxe.com/what-is-choline/>

Thiamine (50mg) - an essential nutrient that all tissues of the body need to function properly. Thiamine was the first B vitamin that scientists discovered. This is why its name carries the number 1. Like the other B vitamins, thiamine is water-soluble and helps the body turn food into energy. The body needs thiamine to make adenosine triphosphate (ATP). This is a molecule that transports energy within cells. Reference: <https://www.healthline.com/health/vitamin-watch-b1-thiamine#deficiency>

Riboflavin (5 mg) - also known as, Vitamin B2, is one of the eight B-complex vitamins. Like other B vitamins, it plays a role in energy production in the body, but also has many other important uses. Riboflavin is needed for growth and overall good health. It helps the body break down carbohydrates, proteins and fats to produce energy, and it allows oxygen to be used by the body. Reference: <https://www.livescience.com/51966-vitamin-b2-riboflavin.html>

B6 (2 mg) - Vitamin B6, also known as pyridoxine, is one of the vitamins included in the vitamin B complex family. All B vitamins, including vitamin B6, play a significant role in a range of physical and psychological functions. They are most known for helping to maintain a healthy metabolism, nerve function, liver function, skin health, eye health, as well as help to boost levels of energy. Vitamin B6 is needed to regulate levels of a compound called homocysteine within the blood. Homocysteine is a type of amino acid acquired from eating protein sources, especially meat. Elevated levels of homocysteine in the blood is linked to inflammation and the development of heart disease and blood vessel disease, which may contribute to a heart attack. The B6 vitamin benefits include helping proper brain development and brain function. Studies have shown that a vitamin B6 deficiency could influence memory function and contribute to cognitive impairment, Alzheimer's and dementia as someone ages. One way vitamin B6 impacts brain function is by controlling homocysteine levels, which are not only a risk factor in heart disease but also damage to neurons of the central nervous system, too. Research has shown that vitamin B6 has a significant impact on the central production of both serotonin and GABA neurotransmitters in the brain. These are important hormones that control mood and are needed to prevent depression, pain, fatigue and anxiety, so vitamin B6 has been associated with increasing mood and preventing mood disorders. Reference: <http://dietplanning.info/8-vitamin-b6-benefits/>

Hydroxycobalamin (1000 mcg) - an integral part of the creation of cells, and therefore significant for proper growth and development. It is specifically vital in red blood cell production. Likewise, the body needs vitamin B12 to metabolize and use carbohydrates and folic acid to keep you energized. And last but not the least; it is needed to sustain a healthy and properly-functioning nervous system. If you have a deficiency in vitamin B12 you may suffer from chronic exhaustion, lack of focus, poor memory, bad temper, depression and problems in sleeping. You may also have problems with digestion, dental problems, neurological signs, weight loss and pale skin. In fact, lack of vitamin B12 may lead to anemia. Reference: <http://www.myhealthyfeeling.com/vitamin-b12-shots-hydroxocobalamin-benefits-dosage-and-side-effects/>

Carnitine (125 mg) - plays a critical role in energy production. It transports long-chain fatty acids into the mitochondria so they can be oxidized ("burned") to produce energy. It also transports the toxic compounds generated out of this cellular organelle to prevent their accumulation. Given these key functions, carnitine is concentrated in tissues like skeletal and cardiac muscle that utilize fatty acids as a dietary fuel. Reference: <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Carnitine-HealthProfessional/>

