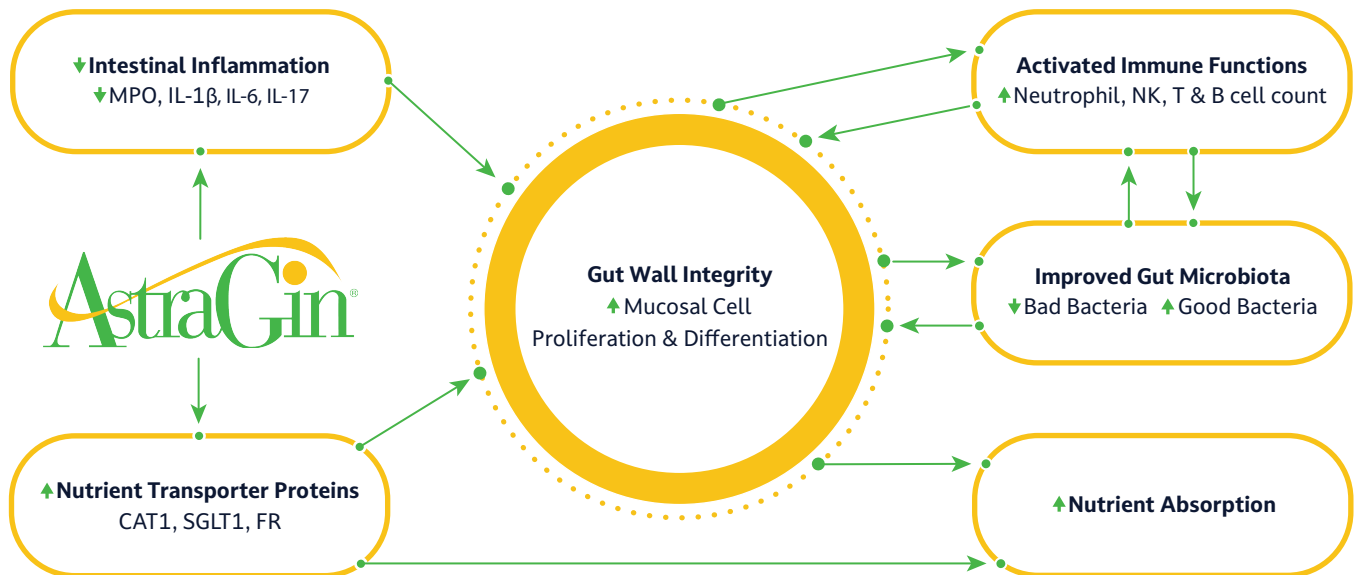


AstraGin[®] Mechanism of Action

Enhances Absorption, restores gut wall integrity, promotes microbiota homeostasis, and activates the immune system



AstraGin[®] enhances nutrient absorption by up-regulating nutrient transporters, such as CAT1, SGLT1, and FR. AstraGin[®] restores gut wall integrity by triggering an anti-inflammatory response and activating the mTOR pathway for rapid intestinal stem cell migration and differentiation in inflamed intestinal mucosal barrier (epithelial cell and tight junction). AstraGin[®] promotes gut ecosystem homeostasis by the symbiotic effect of restoring gut wall integrity and increasing microbiota-immunity communication. Lastly, AstraGin[®] activates the immune system through the symbiotic effect of improved gut wall integrity and enhanced microbiota-immunity communication.

References

1. Effect of Ginsenosides on Glucose Uptake in Human Caco-2 Cells Is mediated through Altered Na Glucose Cotransporter 1 Expression
2. Effect of Ginsenoside Rb1 on Glucose Uptake and Expression of Glucose Transporter in Animal Cells
3. Astragaloside II promotes intestinal epithelial repair by enhancing L-arginine uptake and activating the mTOR pathway
4. Astragalus membranaceus and Panax notoginseng saponins improves intestinal L-arginine absorption and protects against intestinal disorder
5. Effect of Astragalus membranaceus and Panax notoginseng extract on arginine absorption, intestinal permeability, microbiota population, immune activation, and appetite in human subjects with Ulcerative Colitis: A Pilot Study

