

NEUROMAKE

CONTAINS WITH ITS INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS FOR BRAIN & ITS NATURAL SOURCES

Ginkgo biloba

Has a positive effect on cognitive and neurological function by vascular flow regulation and platelet-activating antagonism factors that protect the brain from ischemic injuries.



5-HTP

Works in the brain and central nervous system by increasing the production of the chemical serotonin. Serotonin can affect sleep, appetite, temperature, sexual behavior, and pain sensation. Since 5-HTP increases serotonin levels, it is used for conditions in which serotonin is believed to play an important role.



L-ARGININE

Administration of L-arginine has been shown to increase cerebral blood flow and reduce neurological damage after experimental traumatic brain injury. The purpose of this study was to examine the optimal dose and time window for these neuroprotective effects.



CoQ10

Treatment may have some efficacy in the treatment of MD and neurological disorders not directly linked to a primary deficiency in this quinone, but in general terms linked to mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative stress.



Phosphatidylcholine:

Because the body uses phosphatidylcholine to make a brain chemical called acetylcholine, there is some interest in using it for treating "brain-centered" conditions such as memory loss, Alzheimer's disease, anxiety, manic-depressive disorders, and a movement disorder called tardive dyskinesia.



Glutamine

A powerful part of an organism's internal environment. Changes in its concentrations can have a huge impact on the function of all organ systems, especially the brain. Glutamine supplementation thus bears consideration as a therapeutic strategy for the treatment of human A-T and perhaps other neurodegenerative diseases.



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Glutathione

A storage form of cysteine and protects against reactive oxygen species and potentially toxic xenobiotics in the central nervous system.



β-carotene

Belongs to the class of carotenoid hydrocarbons. β-carotene acts as an antioxidant due to its scavenger and quencher nature, as well as its synergistic effect with other antioxidants. The current study was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of β-carotene on cognitive performance by using behavioural paradigms and endogenous antioxidant markers because carotenoids possess antioxidant effects which armour against lipid peroxidation and oxidative stress.



Phosphatidylserine

Taken to try to prevent memory loss and mental decline that may occur as you get older. Several studies suggest that it may boost your brain power. People who took the supplement scored higher on short-term memory, mood, and concentration tests. Scientists have used phosphatidylserine in studies to treat symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.



Multivitamin

The deficiency of vitamins in the body causes various neurological disorders like Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, and depression. We have discussed the role of vitamins in neurological disorders and the normal human body. Depression is linked to a deficiency of vitamin-C and vitamin B. In the case of Alzheimer's disease, there is a lack of vitamin-B1, B12, and vitamin-A, which results in Aβ-plaques. Similarly, in Parkinson's disease, vitamin-D deficiency leads to a decrease in the level of dopamine, and imbalance in vitamin D leads to accumulation of synuclein. In MS, Vitamin-C and Vitamin-D deficiency causes demyelination of neurons. In Huntington's disease, vitamin- C deficiency decreases the antioxidant level, enhances oxidative stress, and disrupts the glucose cycle. Vitamin B5 deficiency in Huntington's disease disrupts the synthesis of acetylcholine and hormones in the brain.



Multimineral

The necessary minerals improve cognitive function, protect your brain, help ward off memory loss, improve blood pressure and reduce your risk for stroke and heart disease.

