

Protocollo preventivo e curativo di potenziamento delle capacità di difesa, antiossidanti e drenanti dell’organismo

TERAPIA MIRATA

Preparato	Composizione	Posologia
TRIGNO T soluzione	Quercetine	PREV. 10 ml la sera
		CUR. 15 ml due volte al dì
KAPPAPHYT 10 compresse	Lattoferrina e beta-glucano	PREV. Una compressa la sera
		CUR. Una compressa tre volte al dì
ECHINACEA 400 PLUS fiale per uso orale	Echinacea - Astragalo Arabinogalattano - Piantaggine	PREV. Una fiala da bere ogni 5 giorni
		CUR. Una fiala da bere mattina e sera
BIODIT UNO gocce	Drenoimmunotonico Echinacea - Iperico - Astragalo Schisandra - Maitake - Remannia Uncaria - Baptisia	PREV. 20 gocce mattina e sera
		CUR. 20 gocce tre volte al dì
KAPPAPHYT OTTO bustine	Micoterapia Agaricus - Cordyceps, Maitake, Reishi, Shitake	PREV. Una bustina al giorno
		CUR. Una bustina mattina e sera
BIODIT VITA compresse	Curcuma - Astragalo - Uncaria Withania - Eleuterococco - Chiretta	PREV. Una compressa la mattina
		CUR. Una compressa la mattina
COLOSTRUM UNICIS capsule	Colostro Bovino e Caprino	PREV. Una capsula apribile la sera
		CUR. Una capsula apribile mattina e sera

N.B.: Nei bambini ridurre proporzionalmente le dosi

 **Trigno T[®]** Soluzione idroalcolica da 200 ml

Indicazioni

Stimolazione del potenziale antiossidante e delle difese immunitarie soprattutto in caso di infezioni batteriche e virali.

Dose giornaliera raccomandata e modalità d’uso

15 ml di soluzione una volta al giorno, lontano dai pasti.

Tenore degli ingredienti caratterizzanti Valori medi per dose giornaliera pari a 15 ml

Ingredienti	per 15 ml
Prugnolo drupe	1634 mg
Alcool 20% Vol. – Idrati 200 ml – Anidri 40 ml IT00ISX00006M	

Composizione

Acqua, Estratto idroalcolico di Prugnolo (*Prunus spinosa* L.) drupe; fruttosio derivato da uva, aroma *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch.

Possibili associazioni

Trigno M, Trigno D, Biodren specifico, Biodit Uno, Biodit Vita, SilverBlu, Kappaphyt 8, Kappaphyt 9, Kappaphyt 10.

Controindicazioni, effetti collaterali e indesiderati

Non esistono segnalazioni in merito.

 Officine Naturali srl
Variante esterna, snc
86091 Bagnoli del Trigno (IS)

 Biogroup srl
Variante esterna, snc
86091 Bagnoli del Trigno (Is)
Tel. +39 0874 870014
Fax +39 0874 870973
www.biogroup.it
info@biogroup.it



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Trigno

fonte naturale di quercetine
e principi attivi
ad azione antimicrobica
e antiossidante

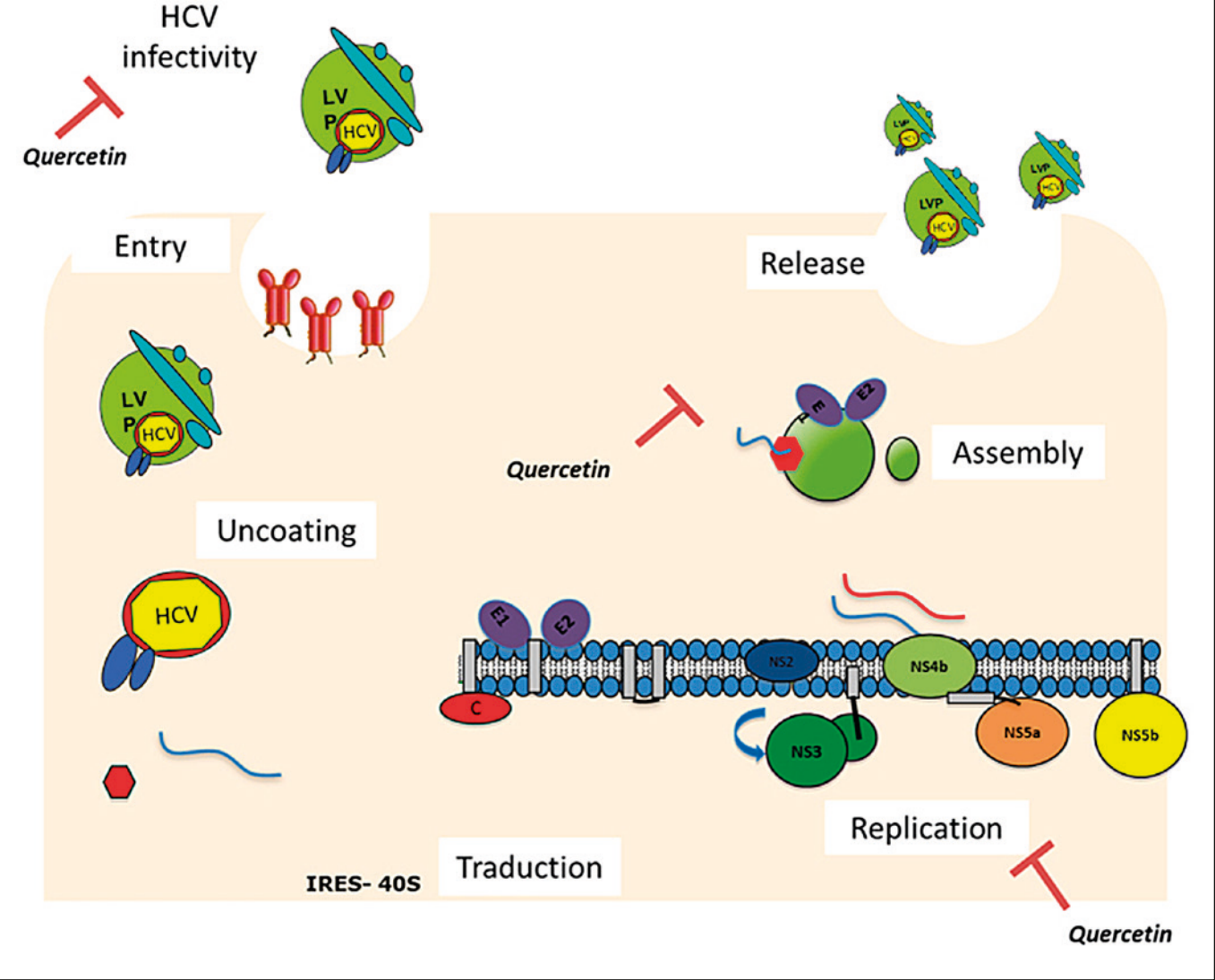




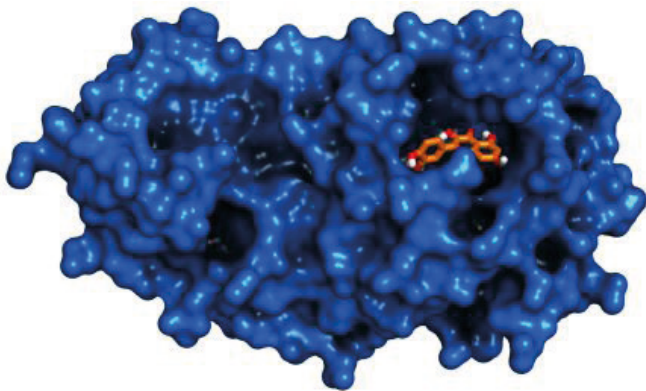
Le drupe di Prugnolo (*Prunus spinosa* L.), ecotipo Trigno (PsT), hanno evidenziato peculiarità in termini del contenuto di alcune sostanze, soprattutto antiossidanti naturali come acidi fenolici e flavonoidi.

Tra questi spiccano le QUERCETINE che, oltre alla loro azione antiossidante, sono sempre di più studiate per la loro proprietà antibatterica e antivirale.

Meccanismi d'azione “antivirale” delle Quercetine



Tratto da Rojas A et al. 2016



Il complesso molecolare formato dalla quercetina (in arancione) legata nella cavità che costituisce il sito attivo della proteasi 3CLpro (in blu), nella posizione più favorevole per inibire la proteina e bloccare la replicazione del coronavirus (Tratto da www.cnr.it).

Review on the potential action mechanisms of Chinese medicines in treating Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Huang Y-F, Chen Bai, Fan He, Ying Xie, Hua Zhou
Pharmacol Res 2020;158:104939.

Abstract:The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been declared as a global pandemic, but specific medicines and vaccines are still being developed. In China, interventional therapies with traditional Chinese medicine for COVID-19 have achieved significant clinical efficacies, but the underlying pharmacological mechanisms are still unclear. This article reviewed the etiology of COVID-19 and clinical efficacy. Both network pharmacological study and literature search were used to demonstrate the possible action mechanisms of Chinese medicines in treating COVID-19. We found that Chinese medicines played the role of antiviral, anti-inflammation and immunoregulation, and target organs protection in the management of COVID-19 by multiple components acting on multiple targets at multiple pathways. AEC2 and 3CL protein could be the direct targets for inhibiting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Quercetin, kaempferol, luteolin, isorhamnetin, baicalein, naringenin, and wogonin could be the main active ingredients of Chinese medicines for the management of COVID-19 by targeting on AEC2 and 3CL protein and inhibiting inflammatory mediators, regulating immunity, and eliminating free radicals through COX-2, CASP3, IL-6, MAPK1, MAPK14, MAPK8, and REAL in the signaling pathways of IL-17, arachidonic acid, HIF-1, NF- κ B, Ras, and TNF. This study may provide meaningful and useful information on further research to investigate the action mechanisms of Chinese medicines against SARS-CoV-2 and also provide a basis for sharing the “China scheme” for COVID-19 treatment.

Quercetin and Vitamin C: An Experimental, Synergistic Therapy for the Prevention and Treatment of SARS-CoV-2 Related Disease (COVID-19)

Colunga Biancatelli R.M.L., Berrill M, Catravas JD, Marik P.E.
Front Immunol. 2020 Jun 19;11:1451.

Abstract: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) represents an emergent global threat which is straining worldwide healthcare capacity. As of May 27th, the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) has resulted in more than 340,000 deaths worldwide, with 100,000 deaths in the

US alone. It is imperative to study and develop pharmacological treatments suitable for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19. Ascorbic acid is a crucial vitamin necessary for the correct functioning of the immune system. It plays a role in stress response and has shown promising results when administered to the critically ill. Quercetin is a well-known flavonoid whose antiviral properties have been investigated in numerous studies. There is evidence that vitamin C and quercetin co-administration exerts a synergistic antiviral action due to overlapping antiviral and immunomodulatory properties and the capacity of ascorbate to recycle quercetin, increasing its efficacy. Safe, cheap interventions which have a sound biological rationale should be prioritized for experimental use in the current context of a global health pandemic. We present the current evidence for the use of vitamin C and quercetin both for prophylaxis in high-risk populations and for the treatment of COVID-19 patients as an adjunct to promising pharmacological agents such as Remdesivir or convalescent plasma.

Structural stability of SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro and identification of quercetin as an inhibitor by experimental screening

Abian O, Ortega-Alarcon D., Jimenez-Alesanco A, Ceballos-Laita L, Vega S., Reyburn H.T., Rizzuti B., Velazquez-Campoy A
Int J Biol Macromol. 2020, 31;164:1693-1703.

Abstract: The global health emergency generated by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has prompted the search for preventive and therapeutic treatments for its pathogen, the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). There are many potential targets for drug discovery and development to tackle this disease. One of these targets is the main protease, Mpro or 3CLpro, which is highly conserved among coronaviruses. 3CLpro is an essential player in the viral replication cycle, processing the large viral polyproteins and rendering the individual proteins functional. We report a biophysical characterization of the structural stability and the catalytic activity of 3CLpro from SARS-CoV-2, from which a suitable experimental in vitro molecular screening procedure has been designed. By screening of a small chemical library consisting of about 150 compounds, the natural product quercetin was identified as reasonably potent inhibitor of SARS-CoV-2 3CLpro ($K_i \sim 7 \mu\text{M}$). Quercetin could be shown to interact with 3CLpro using biophysical techniques and bind to the active site in molecular simulations. Quercetin, with well-known pharmacokinetic and ADME properties, can be considered as a good candidate for further optimization and development, or repositioned for COVID-19 therapeutic treatment.

Bibliografia essenziale

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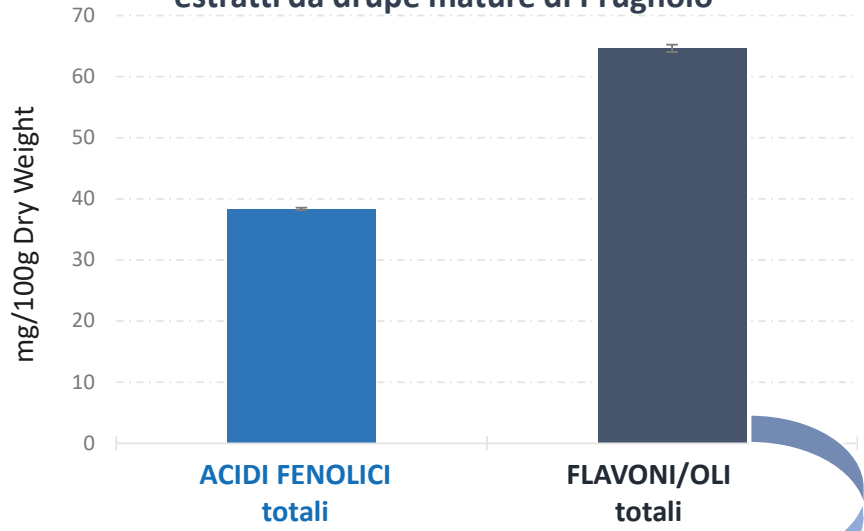
Pozzo L. et al. (2020), “Wild italian *Prunus spinosa* L. fruit exerts in vitro antimicrobial activity and protects against in vitro and in vivo oxidative stress”, *Foods*, 2020, 9, 5.

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Rojas A et al. (2016), “Effect of quercetin on hepatitis C virus life cycle: from viral to host targets”, *Scientific reports*, 6, 31777.

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Acidi Fenolici e Flavoni/oli estratti da drupe mature di Prugnolo



QUERCETINE

- Q. pentosylhexoside
- Q. rhamnosylhexoside
- Q. 3-Orutinoside
- Q. 3-Oglucoside
- Q. hexoside
- Q. hexosylrhamnoside
- Q. pentoside
- Q. rhamnoside
- Q. acetylrutinoside

