

Protocollo di potenziamento del sistema di difesa
dell'organismo a titolo preventivo e curativo

TERAPIA MIRATA ADULTI

LIVELLO BASE

KAPPAPHYT 10 cpr

PREV. Una compressa la sera

CUR. Una compressa tre volte al dì

ECHINACEA 400 PLUS f os

PREV. Una fiala da bere ogni 5 giorni

CUR. Una fiala da bere mattina e sera

BIODIT VITA cpr

PREV. Una compressa la mattina

CUR. Una compressa mattina e sera

LIVELLO RAFFORZATO
da aggiungere a quello base

KAPPAPHYT 8 bust

PREV. Una bustina al giorno

CUR. Una bustina mattina e sera

BIODIT UNO gtt

PREV. 20 gocce mattina e sera

CUR. 20 gocce tre volte al dì

TERAPIA MIRATA BAMBINI

LIVELLO BASE

ECHINACEA 400 PLUS f os

PREV. Una fiala da bere ogni 5 giorni

CUR. Una fiala da bere mattina e sera

BIODIT UNO gtt

PREV. da 5 a 20 gocce la mattina

CUR. da 5 a 20 gocce tre volte al dì

COLOSTRUM UNICIS cps

PREV. Una capsula apribile la sera

CUR. Una capsula apribile mattina e sera

LIVELLO RAFFORZATO
da aggiungere a quello base

KAPPAPHYT 8 bust

PREV. Da ¼ a ½ bustina al giorno

CUR. Una bustina al giorno

KAPPAPHYT 10

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TENORE DEGLI INGREDIENTI
CARATTERIZZANTI

Componenti	per cpr
1,3-β-D-glucano da <i>Saccharomyces</i>	300 mg
Lattoferrina	200 mg

Proprietà e indicazioni: Azione immuno-stimolante, antibatterica, antivirale, anti-fungina, antinfiammatoria, antiossidante, antianemica, coadiuvante in oncoterapia e radioprotezione.

Posologia: Una compressa, da una a tre volte al giorno, lontano dai pasti.

Controindicazioni, effetti collaterali e indesiderati: Non esistono segnalazioni in merito.

Possibili associazioni: Echinacea 400 Plus, Biodit Vita, Kappaphyt 8, Biodit Uno, Colostrum Unicis, Influel, Silver Blu, Tuxi-sec, Tuxiprod, Mucosin, Miragol, Respinel, Biodren P, Sinusis, Trigno D, Trigno T, Gli-casin.

20 compresse da 650 mg



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

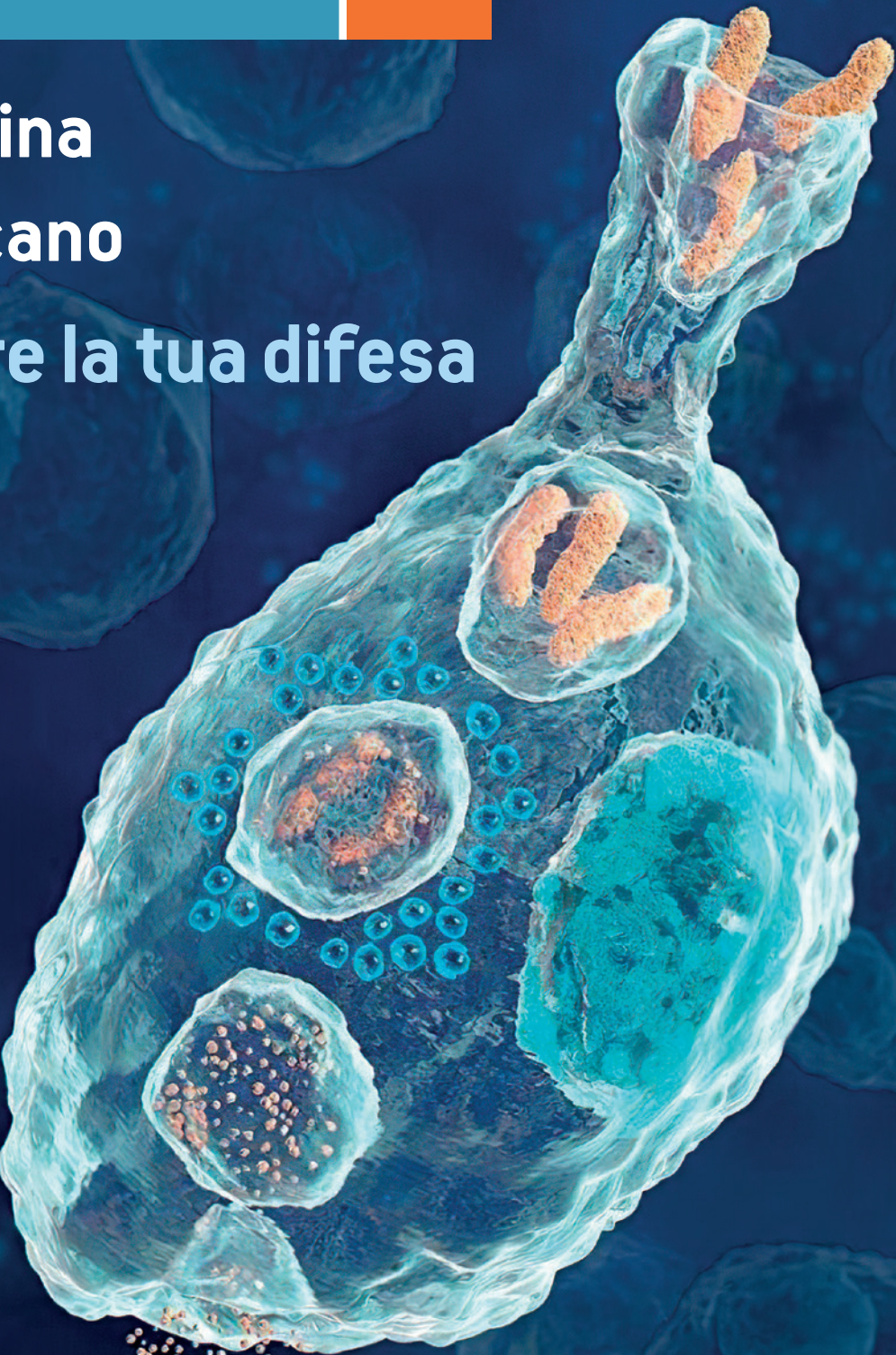
 Biogroup SpA Società Benefit
Variante esterna, snc
86091 Bagnoli del Trigno (IS)
Tel. +39 0874 870014
Fax +39 0874 1865244
www.biogroup.it
info@biogroup.it

Cod. Paraf.: 932181769
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KAPPAPHYT 10

**Lattoferrina
Beta-Glucano
da sempre la tua difesa**

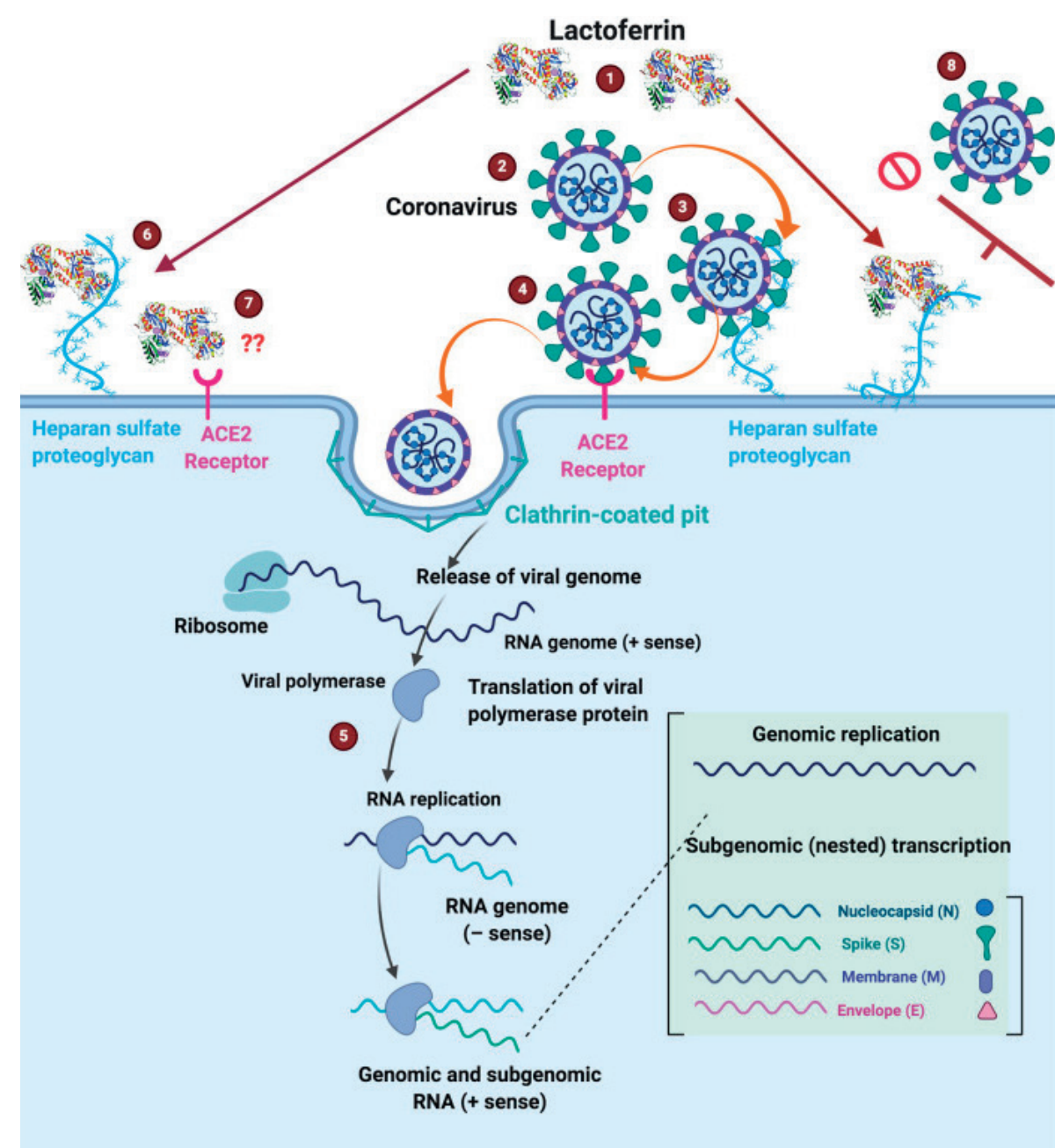


Lattoferrina

Proteina globulare multifunzionale con attività antimicrobica, sia antivirale che battericida e fungicida. È presente in notevoli quantità nel Colostro.

L'effetto antivirale della Lattoferrina è in relazione alla capacità di legarsi ai glicosamminoglicani della membrana plasmatica, prevenendo l'ingresso del virus, bloccando così sul nascere la sua replicazione e la conseguente infezione.

Essa ha un potente effetto antiossidante e immunostimolante; è tipica dei granulociti neutrofili, cellule immunitarie con funzioni di difesa nelle infezioni batteriche e fungine. Ha inoltre azione antibatterica diretta grazie alla capacità di ledere gli strati più esterni della membrana cellulare di alcune specie batteriche.

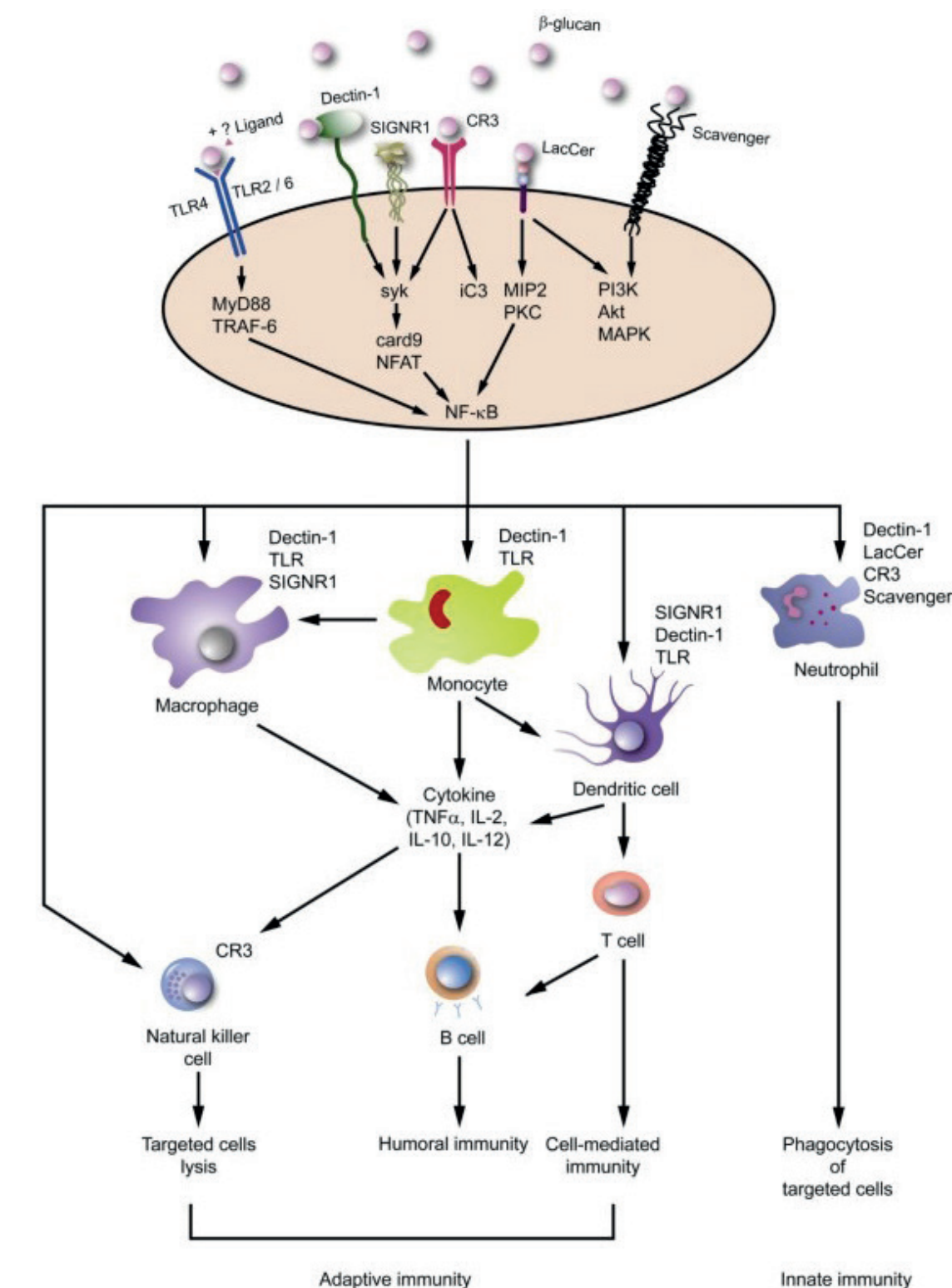


Possibile meccanismo d'azione della lattoferrina nel bloccare l'ingresso di SARS-CoV-2 nelle cellule ospiti. Kell D.B. et al., 2020. Front. Immunol: 28;11:1221.

Beta-Glucano

Polisaccaride estratto dal lievito di birra e da funghi (ad es. *Lentinus edodes*), testato con successo come immunomodulatore e/o immunopotenziatore in studi clinici e sistemi sperimentali. Attiva i globuli bianchi come i macrofagi, i granulociti e i monociti responsabili della difesa contro

le infezioni; supporta la riparazione dei tessuti danneggiati nell'organismo tramite il potenziamento del processo rigenerativo. Il Beta-Glucano incrementa i Linfociti T, quelli B e l'attività dei macrofagi rafforzando le difese contro le infezioni da virus, batteri, funghi e parassiti.



Risposta immunitaria indotta dal Beta-Glucano. Chan G.C. et al., 2009. J Hematol Oncol. 10;2:25.

Lactoferrin as potential preventative and adjunct treatment for COVID-19

Chang R.,Ng TB,Sun W-Z
Int J Antimicrob Agents, 2020, 106118.

Abstract: The novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is rapidly advancing across the globe despite drastic public and personal health measures. Antivirals and nutritional supplements have been proposed as potentially useful against SARS-CoV-2 (virus that causes COVID-19), but few have been clinically established. Lactoferrin (Lf) is a naturally occurring and non-toxic glycoprotein that is orally available as a nutritional supplement and has established *in vitro* anti-viral efficacy against a wide range of virus including SARS-CoV, a closely related corona virus to SARS-CoV-2 (virus that causes COVID-19). Furthermore, Lf possesses unique immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects that may be especially relevant to the pathophysiology of severe COVID-19 cases. We review the underlying biological mechanisms of Lf as an antiviral and immune regulator, and propose its unique potential as a preventative and adjunct treatment for COVID-19. We hope that further research and development of Lf nutritional supplementation would establish its role for COVID-19.

The biology of Lactoferrin, an iron-binding protein that can help defend against viruses and bacteria

Kell DB, Heyden EL, Pretorius E.
Front Immunol. 2020, 28;11:1221.

Abstract: Lactoferrin is a nutrient classically found in mammalian milk. It binds iron and is transferred via a variety of receptors into and between cells, serum, bile, and cerebrospinal fluid. It has important immunological properties, and is both antibacterial and antiviral. In particular, there is evidence that it can bind to at least some of the receptors used by coronaviruses and thereby block their entry. Of importance are Heparan Sulfate Proteoglycans (HSPGs) and the host receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), as based on other activities lactoferrin might prevent severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) from attaching to the host cells. Lactoferrin (and more specifically enteric-coated LF because of increased bioavailability) may consequently be of preventive and therapeutic value during the present COVID-19 pandemic.

Lactoferrin as protective natural barrier of respiratory and intestinal mucosa against Coronavirus infection and inflammation

Campione E., Cosio T., Rosa L., Lanna C., Di Girolamo S., Gaziano R., Valenti P, Bianchi L.
Int J Mol Sci, 2020, ;21(14): E4903.

Abstract: Recently, the world has been dealing with a devastating global pandemic coronavirus infection, with more than 12 million infected worldwide and over 300,000 deaths as of May 15th 2020, related to a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), characterized by a spherical morphology and identified through next-generation sequencing. Although the respiratory tract is the primary portal of entry of SARS-CoV-2, gastrointestinal involvement associated

with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea may also occur. No drug or vaccine has been approved due to the absence of evidence deriving from rigorous clinical trials. Increasing interest has been highlighted on the possible preventative role and adjunct treatment of lactoferrin, glycoprotein of human secretions part of a non-specific defensive system, known to play a crucial role against microbial and viral infections and exerting anti-inflammatory effects on different mucosal surfaces and able to regulate iron metabolism. In this review, analysing lactoferrin properties, we propose designing a clinical trial to evaluate and verify its effect using a dual combination treatment with local, solubilized intranasal spray formulation and oral administration. Lactoferrin could counteract the coronavirus infection and inflammation, acting either as natural barrier of both respiratory and intestinal mucosa or reverting the iron disorders related to the viral colonization.

β-Glucan extracts from the same edible shiitake mushroom *Lentinus edodes* produce differential *in-vitro* immunomodulatory and pulmonary cytoprotective effects - Implications for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) immunotherapies

Murphy EJ, Masterson C, Rezoagli E, O'Toole D, Major I, Stack GD, Lynch M, Laffey JG, Rowan NJ.
Sci Total Environ. 2020, 25;732:139330.

Abstract: Coronavirus pneumonia is accompanied by rapid virus replication, where a large number of inflammatory cell infiltration and cytokine storm may lead to acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and death. The uncontrolled release of pro-inflammatory cytokines, including interleukin (IL)-1β and IL-6, is associated with ARDS. This constituted the first study to report on the variability in physicochemical properties of β-glucans extracts from the same edible mushroom *Lentinus edodes* on the reduction of these pro-inflammatory cytokines and oxidative stress. Specifically, the impact on the immunomodulatory and cytoprotective properties of our novel in 'house' (IH-Lentinan, IHL) and a commercial (Carbosynth-Lentinan, CL) Lentinan extract were investigated using *in vitro* models of lung injury and macrophage phagocytosis. CL comprised higher amounts of α-glucans and correspondingly less β-glucans. The two lentinan extracts demonstrated varying immunomodulatory activities. Both Lentinan extracts reduced cytokine-induced NF-κB activation in human alveolar epithelial A549 cells, with the IHL extract proving more effective at lower doses. In contrast, in activated THP-1 derived macrophages, the CL extract more effectively attenuated pro-inflammatory cytokine production (TNF-α, IL-8, IL-2, IL-6, IL-22) as well as TGF-β and IL-10. The CL extract attenuated oxidative stress-induced early apoptosis, while the IHL extract attenuated late apoptosis. Our findings demonstrate significant physicochemical differences between Lentinan extracts, which produce differential *in vitro* immunomodulatory and pulmonary cytoprotective effects that may also have positive relevance to candidate COVID-19 therapeutics targeting cytokine storm.

