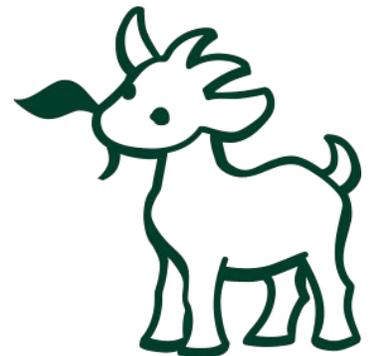




Disclaimer



- As with virtually all supplements, statements made have not been approved by the FDA.
- These products are not intended to cure, treat, diagnose or otherwise benefit your pet - per regulation, only pharmaceutical products are permitted to make that claim.
- Results may vary according to the animal's diet and lifestyle.
- These products are not to be used in lieu of, but as a support to, proper veterinary care.
- The amount of time a product must be used before seeing results is heavily dependent on your pet's existing diet and current condition. Generally speaking, minimal results begin to occur between 1 dose and 3 weeks. Maximum results are often not achieved for about 3 months.
- In severe conditions, or conditions where the pet is dependent solely on the effects of the supplement because the diet has not been improved to eliminate processed foods, this time may increase greatly.
- The cleansing response, aka healing crisis, is a process in which your pet's body begins releasing the toxins that have built up in their system over the years. The speed and severity of the cleansing response will vary by individual pet according to their age, diagnosis, lifestyle, severity of symptoms, etc.
- Symptoms of a cleansing response may include: increased shedding, panting, lethargy, excessive water consumption, slightly loose stools, dermatitis, and self-fasting. These symptoms are temporary and transitory. Not every pet will have a cleansing response.





Sourcing is Key



Individually Hand-crafted

Fair Trade for Life Certified Ingredients

Non-GMO

Certified Organic

Kosher

Hand-Selected Harvesting

Zero-Waste Certified Business Ingredients

Small Farmer Supportive

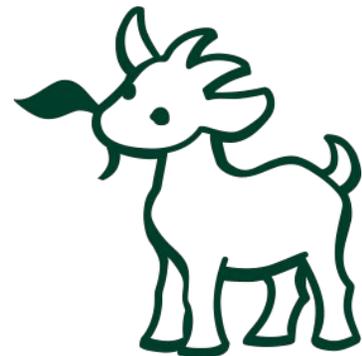
No Artificial or Natural Colors or other unnecessary junk

NO Fillers, Ever!

NO Preservatives

NO Binders

No Nuts, No Soy, No Wheat, No Corn... No nothing but medicinal herbs!





Restore



There are two main phases of liver function.

In phase I, toxins that are fat-soluble are made to become more water soluble. Phase I liver detoxification is the first line of defense against toxins. It consists of a group of enzymes known as the cytochrome P450 family. The enzymes help neutralize substances like alcohol and caffeine. They offer protection by converting these toxins into less harmful ones.

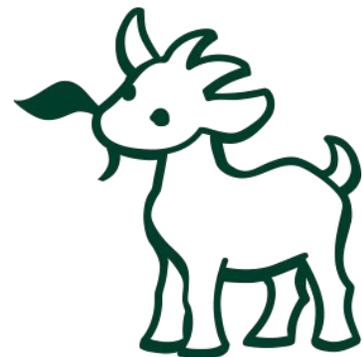
The byproducts of Phase I liver detoxification can still pose a toxic threat to the body. If the toxins are allowed to build up and stay in the liver, they can damage DNA and proteins. It is the role of Phase II liver detoxification, to make sure that those toxins do not build up. Which provides final neutralization of the toxins so that they can be removed by the body.

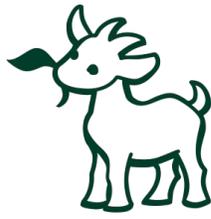
In phase II, these toxins are moved to the kidneys and gallbladder and then exit the body.

Restore assists with the phase II functions of the liver.

Ingredients

Turmeric, Ginger, Milk Thistle, Brahmi, Spirulina, Ashwagandha, Frankincense





Turmeric

Curcuma longa (root)

The primary healing constituent in Turmeric is its high level of curcuminoids.

Science has identified that Turmeric functions as a Cox2 inhibitor. COX2 (or cyclooxygenase 2) has been linked to inflammation, cytokine storms, and the release of damaging prostaglandins. Because of its ability to control these trouble making chemicals it also has a positive effect on multiple cancers.

Turmeric is so effective at Phase II Liver Detox (DNA methylation and histone deacetylases-inhibitory effect) that it has been demonstrated to delay the development of hepatocellular carcinoma. Turmeric alters multiple cellular pathways which allows it to protect and treat liver diseases. It can stimulate the production of bilirubin and other antioxidant molecules. Turmeric helps protect against liver fibrosis by inhibiting activation of certain hormones.

Turmeric has a preventative and curative effect against non-alcoholic fatty liver disease due to its ability to increase Glutathione synthesis and through various signaling pathways.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6073929/>

Ginger

Zingiber officinale (root)

Chemical compounds found in Ginger, called gingerols, inhibit multiple cytochrome drug metabolism pathways. This same metabolic action can prevent the liver from allowing curcuminoids to be excreted quickly. The more time that the curcuminoids in Turmeric are available in the digestive tract and liver, the longer and more effectively they can elicit their beneficial effects. As such, Ginger improves the benefits of the curcuminoids in Turmeric by as much as 2,000%.

Consuming Turmeric + Ginger with a ketogenic or high fat diet will also improve its effectiveness by allowing the blends properties to bypass the liver and go directly into the bloodstream.

The combination of Ginger with Turmeric improves their combined ability to:

- Reduce high levels of certain hormones (which can also help reduce obesity),
- Inhibit cytokine/adipokine expression (thus reducing inflammation and pain),
- Inhibit ROS-generating enzymes (thus reducing inflammation and the progression of some diseases)





Brahmi

Bacopa monnieri (leaf)

In Traditional Chinese and Ayurvedic Medicines, the Liver is associated with anger and heat. Physiologically, the liver is known to be responsible for the production of heat for the body.

One could deduce that the liver and mind can both benefit from the addition of stress and anxiety reducing herbs. If the liver is responsible for harboring our anger, calming herbs could also reduce anger.

Also called Bacopa, Brahmi has been widely researched for its effects on brain health. It has been found to help improve anxiety, stress, depression, and mental fatigue.

In addition, research on the effects of Brahmi on liver and kidney health showed that Brahmi exerts protection against drug/ pharmaceutical induced liver and kidney toxicity.

In particular, Brahmi positively affected serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase, serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase, alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenases and gamma-glutamyl transferase activities and urea, creatinine and uric acid levels in the kidneys and liver.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/24378145_Effect_of_Bacopa_monnieri_a_on_liver_and_kidney_toxicity_in_chronic_use_of_opioids

Milk Thistle

Silybum marianum (seed)

The seeds of the Milk Thistle plant contain a chemical constituent called Silymarin. Silymarin has been heavily researched and validated to be anti-inflammatory with protective and restorative effects on the liver and kidneys.

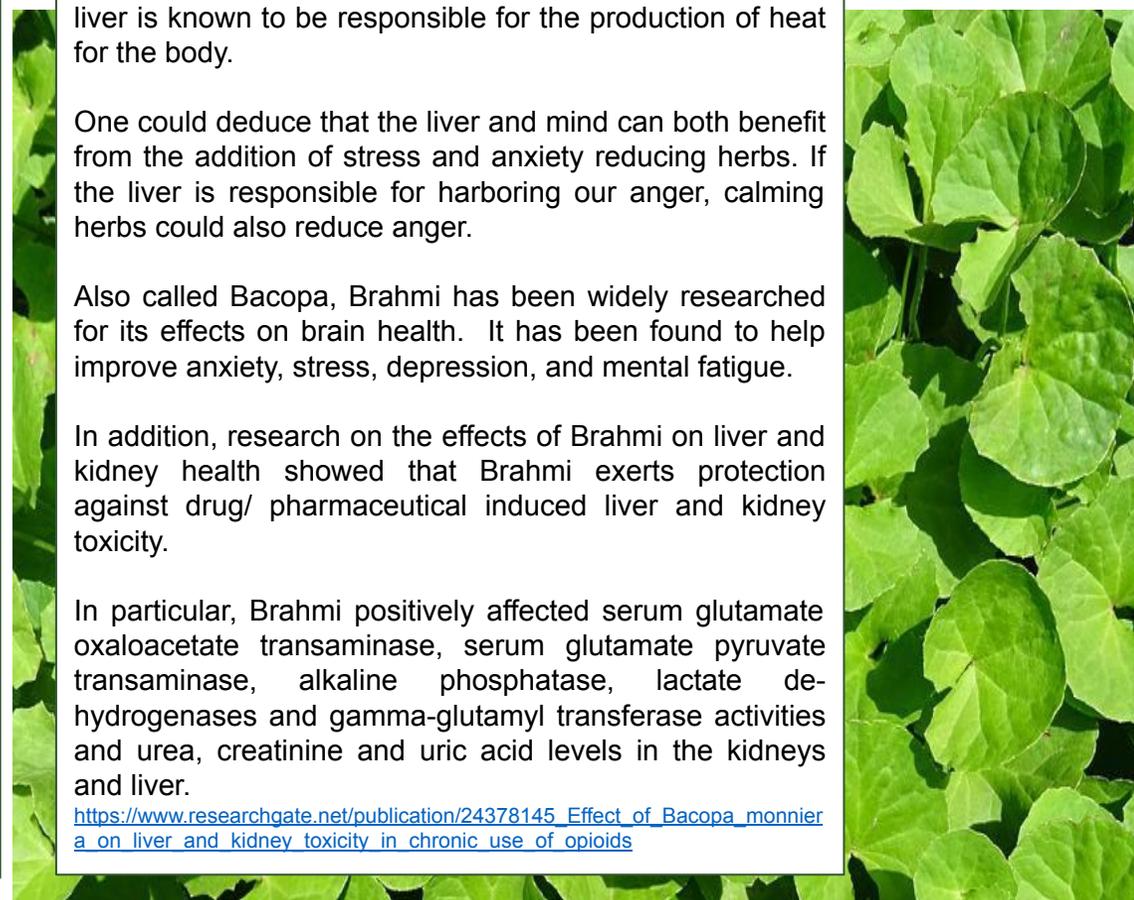
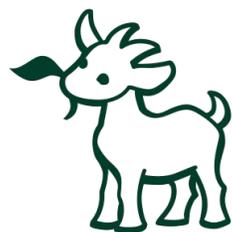
Milk Thistle has been shown to:

- Increases liver regeneration (via the formation of new hepatocytes)
- Reduce nephrotoxicity (toxins in the kidneys)
- Reduce hepatotoxicity (toxins in the liver)
- Help with viral hepatitis
- Reduce neurotoxicity (toxins in the brain and nervous system)
- Protect the liver against damaging effects of mushroom poisoning
- Reduce inflammation (inhibits cytokine production)
- Boost immune health

Milk Thistle and its healing constituents are absorbed and circulated in the intestines and liver and in concentrates in the bile. This implies that Milk Thistle could have some sustained ability to protect the body from the effects of food toxins.

Silymarin was found to enhance three growth factors (HGF, TGF α , and TGF β 1), that trigger liver regeneration. In other words, Milk Thistle (Silymarian) is one of the only substances known to regrow and repair damaged liver cells.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4539063/#:~:text=It%20has%20also%20been%20shown,he%20formation%20of%20new%20hepatocytes.>





Spirulina

Non-GMO Arthrospira platensis

Spirulina is a nutritive edible microalgae. It is grown in controlled conditions for safety. It's over 60% protein and contains a variety of amino acids, polysaccharides, B-vitamins and minerals. As a high-demand detoxification organ the liver requires a significant portion of consumed micronutrients in order to function efficiently.

Studies on Spirulina have shown a therapeutic effect on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and dyslipidemic (fat metabolism) disorders. While scientists have not clearly identified why Spirulina reduces lipid levels, they believe that Spirulina high C-phycoerythrin content inhibits pancreatic lipase activity which implies potential benefit on pancreatic disorders. The same chemical in Spirulina may decrease jejunal cholesterol absorption and ileal bile acid reabsorption by acting on glycolipid hemoglobin. It's this mechanism that could be reducing the lipid storage in the liver.

Additional research on Spirulina has indicated that protects against chemical-induced genotoxicity (DNA damage) by increasing the activity of cellular antioxidant enzymes like S.O.D., catalase and glutathione peroxidase.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2861069/>

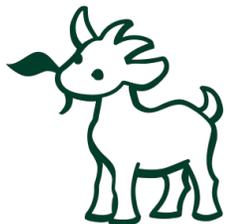
Ashwagandha

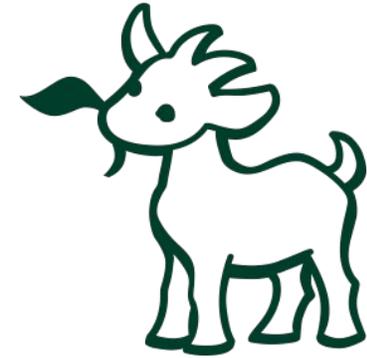
Withania somnifera (root)

The liver is continually exposed to environmental chemicals, toxins, sometimes drugs, food contaminants and more. The metabolism of some of these exposures may cause injury to the liver which can damage mitochondria and cells - potentially resulting in cancer or other diseases. Mitochondrial dysfunction is one of the major mechanisms of drug induced liver necrosis, hepatitis and liver failure.

Studies on the effects of Ashwagandha on drug induced liver damage showed the Ashwagandha may have a hepatoprotective effect. Ashwagandha appears to assist the liver in ridding the body of substances, including some pharmaceutical drugs, from the body that may otherwise accumulate and cause liver injury.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235919628_Effects_of_Ashwagandha_Withania_somnifera_Root_Extract_On_Some_Serum_Liver_Marker_Enzymes_AST_ALT_In_Gentamicin_Intoxicated_Rats





Frankincense

Boswellia serrata (resin)

Inflammation is a common trigger of liver disease. As a matter of fact, inflammation is considered the main driver of liver damage which progresses from fatty liver disease to severe fibrogenesis and eventually to liver cancer.

Therefore, management of inflammation is imperative in order to support liver and full body health. Frankincense does this in a number of ways. Frankincense is a tree resin which acts by multiple mechanisms, including the inhibition of [leukotriene](#) synthesis, of cyclooxygenase (COX) ½ and [5-lipooxygenase](#), of oxidative stress, and by regulation of immune cells from the innate and acquired immune systems.

Frankincense resin has an analgesic, tranquilizing and antibacterial effect. It reduces inflammation by inhibiting [leukocyte elastase](#) and degrading glycosaminoglycans.

It prevents the release of leukotrienes, thus having an anti-inflammatory effect in ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel syndrome, bronchitis and sinusitis.

Boswellic acids have an antiproliferative effect on tumors. They inhibit proliferation of tumor cells of the leukemia and glioblastoma subset. They have an anti-tumor effect since they inhibit [topoisomerase](#) I and II-alpha and stimulate programmed cell death.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32027979/>,
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2664784/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6544398/>,
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27117114/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19296830/>

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31191820/>