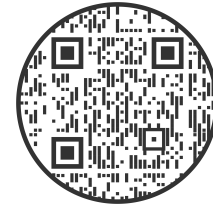


Extended|Longevity



ADIPRIN



Product Information



Adiprin is a phytotherapeutic extract combining seven botanicals with deep roots in traditional herbal practice across Africa, Asia, and Europe, each investigated in modern botanical and nutritional research for their effects on **metabolic signaling pathways, inflammatory balance,** and the body's natural **hormonal regulatory systems.**

Berberis vulgaris (Barberry) Native to Europe, western Asia, and North Africa, barberry has been used in traditional herbal systems for centuries, where the root and bark were historically associated with **digestive support** and **cleansing.** Researchers have extensively studied berberine, a primary alkaloid in Barberry for its effects on cellular energy regulation pathways, including interactions with AMPK-associated metabolic signaling, with peer-reviewed literature exploring its potential influence on glucose metabolism and lipid-related processes.

Dichrostachys cinerea (Sickle Bush) Native to tropical Africa and parts of Asia, sickle bush has been used in traditional African and Ayurvedic herbal practice for centuries, where preparations were historically associated with systemic vitality and **metabolic support.** Researchers have begun investigating constituents of sickle bush for their potential effects on cellular energy signaling pathways and adipokine-related mechanisms, with modern botanical literature exploring its interactions with metabolic regulatory processes.

Mangifera indica (Mango) Native to South Asia and cultivated across tropical regions for thousands of years, mango has been used in Ayurvedic and traditional herbal practice beyond its culinary role, with bark and leaf preparations historically associated with **systemic balance** and **metabolic support.** Researchers have investigated bioactive compounds in mangoes, particularly mangiferin, for their effects on adipogenesis-related signaling pathways and adipokine expression, with botanical studies exploring their **potential interactions with fat cell regulatory mechanisms.**

Prunus cerasus (Tart Cherry) Cultivated across Europe and western Asia for centuries, tart cherry has been used in traditional European herbal practice as a nutritive botanical associated with **systemic comfort** and **recovery support.** Researchers have investigated the anthocyanin-rich profile of tart cherries for its effects on inflammatory signaling pathways and adipokine-related mechanisms, with peer-reviewed literature exploring its potential interactions with **metabolic biomarkers** and **oxidative stress processes.**

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

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Stellaria media (Chickweed) Native to Europe and naturalized across temperate regions worldwide, chickweed has been used in European folk herbal traditions for centuries, historically prepared as a nutritive botanical associated with **digestive ease** and **systemic support**. Researchers have investigated constituents of *Stellaria media* for their effects on inflammatory pathways and metabolic signaling, and botanical literature continues to explore this plant's bioactive profile in the context of systemic balance and lymphatic support.

Zingiber officinale (Ginger) Ginger has been used as both a culinary and medicinal plant across South Asian, East Asian, and Middle Eastern traditions for thousands of years, historically prepared as a warming tonic associated with **digestive ease**, **circulatory support**, and **overall vitality**. Researchers have studied bioactive compounds in ginger including gingerols and shogaols, for their effects on inflammatory signaling pathways and metabolic gene expression, with botanical literature exploring their potential interactions with the body's natural **inflammatory regulatory mechanisms**.

Cinnamomum verum (Ceylon Cinnamon) True cinnamon, native to Sri Lanka, has been traded and used in culinary and herbal traditions across South Asia, the Middle East, and Europe for thousands of years, historically prepared as a warming **digestive tonic** and **circulatory support**. Researchers have extensively studied Cinnamomum for its cinnamaldehyde and polyphenol content, including phenolic acids and flavonoids examining their potential effects on **oxidative stress pathways**, **blood sugar metabolism**, and **circulatory function** in contemporary botanical and nutritional science.

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