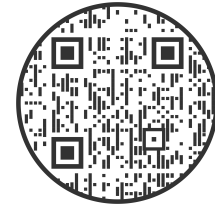


Extended|Longevity



Cognilace



Product Information



Cognilace is a phytotherapeutic extract combining seven botanicals with deep roots in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Ayurvedic practice, each selected for its historically recognized role in circulatory and neurological support and its investigation in modern botanical and biomedical research for effects on cellular stress-response pathways, oxidative balance, and the body's natural neuroprotective mechanisms.

Astragalus membranaceus (Astragalus / Huang Qi) One of the most foundational herbs in Traditional Chinese Medicine, astragalus has been used for thousands of years as a tonic historically associated with vitality, immune resilience, and systemic support. Researchers have studied astragaloside IV — a saponin constituent isolated from *Astragalus membranaceus* — for its potential effects on cellular stress-response pathways and apoptosis-related signaling mechanisms, with peer-reviewed literature exploring its interactions with endoplasmic reticulum stress processes at the cellular level.

Salvia miltiorrhiza (Dan Shen / Red Sage) Native to China and Japan and a cornerstone of Traditional Chinese Medicine for centuries, red sage has been historically prepared as a tonic associated with circulatory support and cardiovascular vitality. Researchers have extensively studied tanshinone compounds and salvianolic acids found in *Salvia miltiorrhiza* for their effects on microcirculatory function, oxidative stress pathways, and neuroprotective mechanisms, with botanical and biomedical literature exploring their interactions with vascular health and neuronal progenitor cell activity.

Caulis spatholobi (Ji Xue Teng) Native to southern China and Southeast Asia, *Caulis spatholobi* has been used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for centuries, where preparations were historically associated with circulatory support and systemic blood-nourishing properties. Researchers have investigated constituents of *Caulis spatholobi* for their effects on inflammatory signaling pathways and cellular regulatory mechanisms — including interactions with Nrf2 and SIRT1-associated pathways — with peer-reviewed literature exploring its potential role in supporting vascular and immune-related processes.

Radix Paeoniae rubra (Red Peony Root / Chi Shao) Red peony root has been used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for centuries, where preparations were historically associated with circulatory vitality and the support of healthy blood flow. Researchers have investigated bioactive compounds in *Radix Paeoniae rubra* — particularly paeoniflorin — for their effects on platelet aggregation pathways, vascular endothelial function, and inflammatory signaling, with botanical literature exploring their interactions with the body's natural circulatory regulatory mechanisms.

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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Polygonum multiflorum (He Shou Wu / Fo-Ti) Native to China and long used in Traditional Chinese Medicine as a longevity and restorative tonic, *Polygonum multiflorum* has been historically prepared as a preparation associated with vitality, hair health, and systemic rejuvenation. Researchers have investigated emodin and stilbene glycosides found in *Polygonum multiflorum* for their effects on cellular stress-response pathways and apoptosis-related signaling mechanisms, with peer-reviewed literature exploring their interactions with endoplasmic reticulum stress processes at the cellular level.

Dryobalanops aromatica (Borneol) Borneol is a monoterpenoid compound derived from *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a resinous tree native to the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra, and has been used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for centuries as an aromatic botanical associated with clarity and systemic harmonization. Researchers have investigated borneol for its effects on neurological tissue permeability and its potential role in facilitating the distribution of botanical compounds within the central nervous system, with botanical literature exploring its interactions with brain tissue 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 verum* 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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