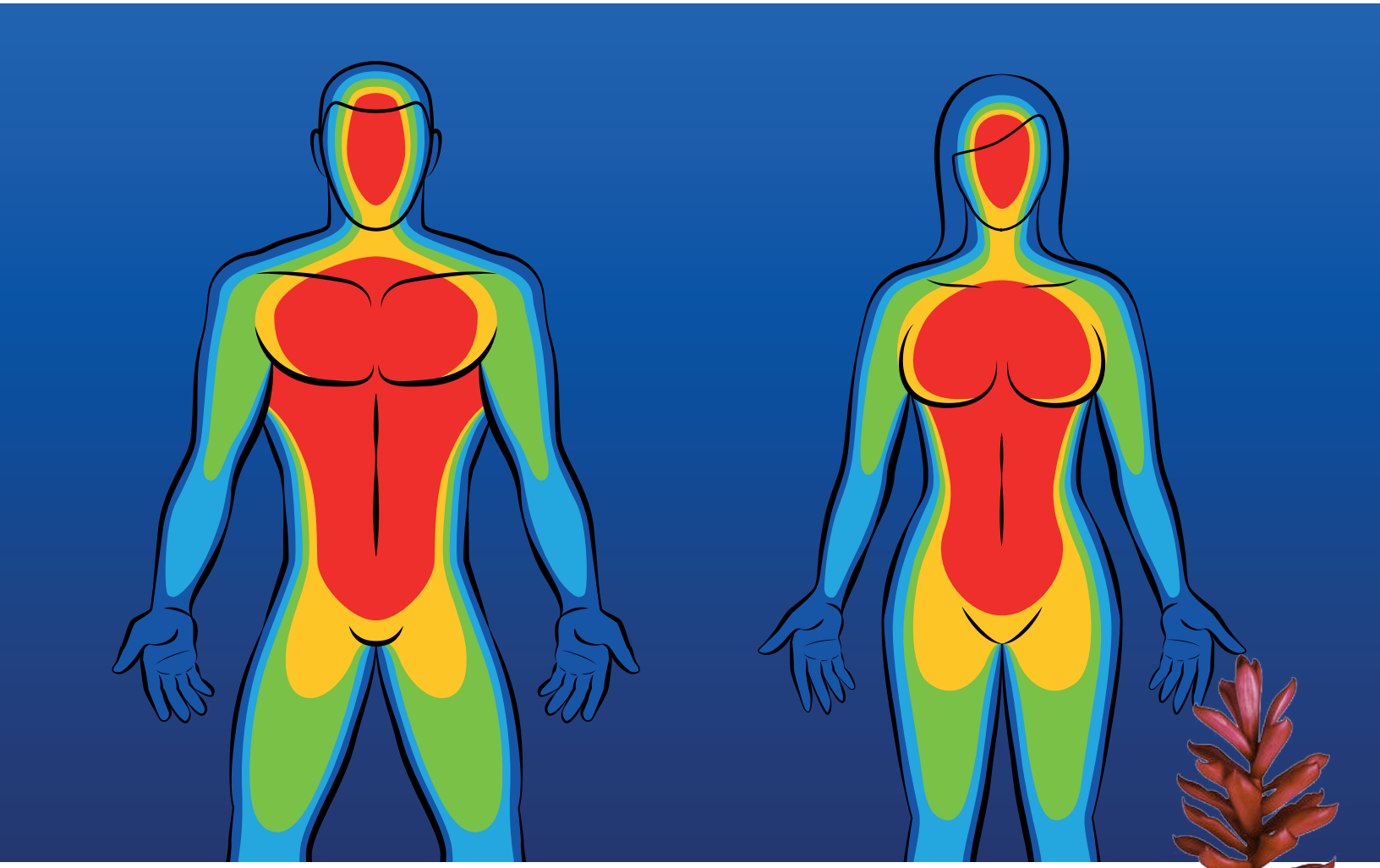
GYNGERLEAN™

Three species from ginger family for ultimate thermogenesis



GyngerLean™ is composed of Alpinia galangal (Red Ginger), Kaempferia parviflora (Black Ginger) and Zingiber officinale (Yellow Ginger).

Kaempferia parviflora is standardized for 5,7-dimethoxyflavone (DMF), 5,7,4'-trimethoxyflavone (TMF), and 3,5,7,3',4'-pentamethoxyflavone (PMF). Alpinia galangal is standardized for alpha and beta pinenes. Zingiber officinale is standardized for gingerols and shaogals.

Key benefits of GyngerLean™

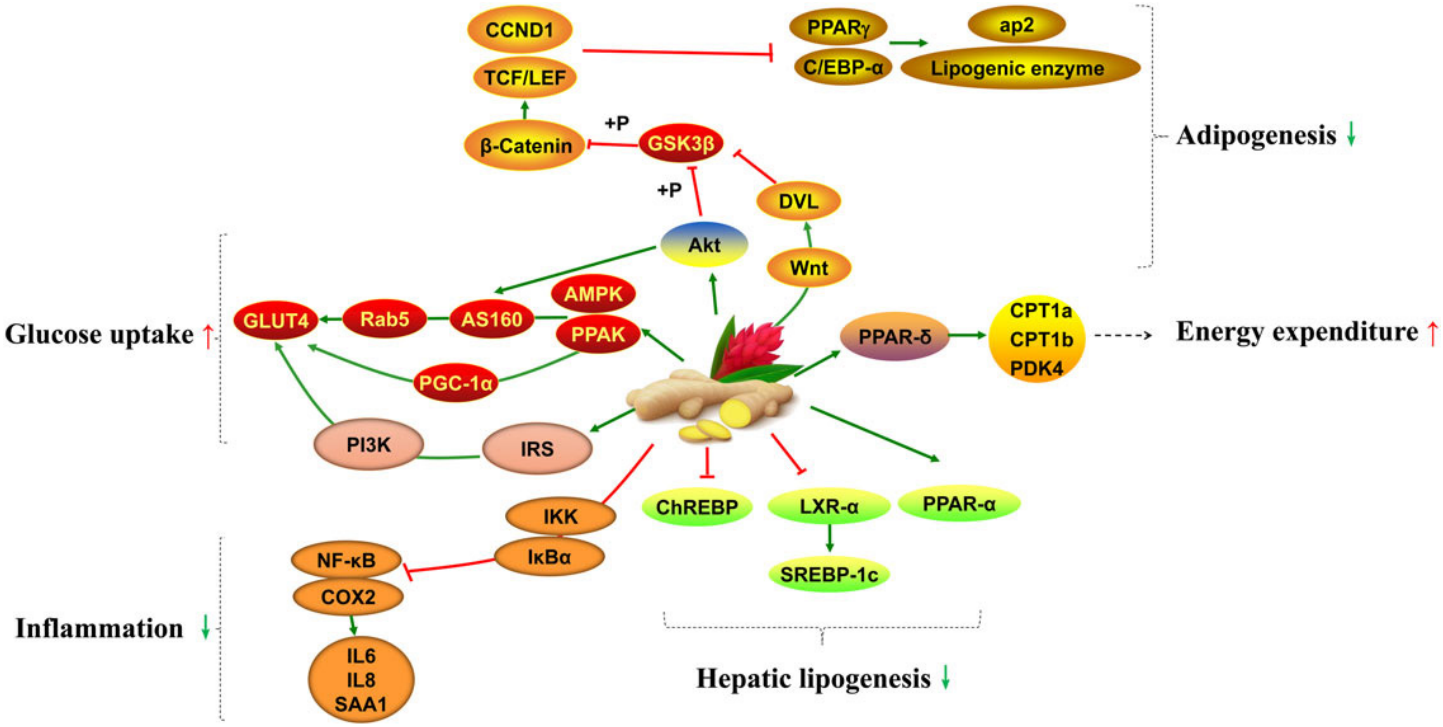
- Supercharge fat oxidation*
- Boost metabolism*
- Stimulant/caffeine free*
- Thermogenesis*
- Heightened alertness*

CEPHAM

Cepham Inc. | 142 Belmont Drive, Unit 14, Somerset NJ 08873
Tel: (201) 255-6011 | Fax: (201) 255-6012 | info@cepham.com | www.cepham.com

Cepham R&D have made extensive phytochemical analysis on each of the components plants to arrive on an optimal concentration of actives. At present animal safety studies are underway, to be followed by double-blind, placebo control human study.

The initial findings are based on open arm human study of GyngerLean™. In this study GyngerLean™ has shown the following effects:
[1] Boost thermogenic brown adipose tissue (BAT)
[2] Suppressed body weight gain and intraabdominal fat
[3] Lowering of serum triglycerides
[4] Overall reduction in inflammation
[5] Reduction in hepatic lipogenesis
[6] Increase in energy expenditure



References:
[1] Wang, Jing & Ke, Weixin & Bao, Rui & Hu, Xiaosong & Chen, Fang. (2017). Beneficial effects of ginger Zingiber officinale Roscoe on obesity and metabolic syndrome: A review. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. 1398. 10.1111/nyas.13375.
[2] Susumu Yoshino, Minji Kim, Riyo Awa, Hiroshige Kuwahara, Yuriko Kano & Teruo Kawada (2014). Kaempferia parviflora extract increases energy consumption through activation of BAT in mice. Food Science & Nutrition 2014; 2(6): 634–637
[3] So Hun Kim, Jorge Plutzky, Diabetes Metab J 2016;40:12-21, Brown Fat and Browning for the Treatment of Obesity and Related Metabolic Disorders
[4] Jung, Chang & Jeong Jang, Soo & Ahn, Jiyun & Gwon, So & Jeon, Tae-Il & Kim, Tae Wan & Ha, Tae Youl. (2012). Alpinia officinarum Inhibits Adipocyte Differentiation and High-Fat Diet–Induced Obesity in Mice Through Regulation of Adipogenesis and Lipogenesis. Journal of medicinal food. 15. 959-67. 10.1089/jmf.2012.2286.

CEPHAM

Cepham Inc. | 142 Belmont Drive, Unit 14, Somerset NJ 08873
Tel: (201) 255-6011 | Fax: (201) 255-6012 | info@cepham.com | www.cepham.com