CK Balance Power

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1

SPEC

+ Product Name : CK Balance Power
+ Main Ingredient : Ginseng Saponin 100% (produced in South Korea)
+ Contents : 1g x 5ea X 6ea (30g, powder type)
+ Components : Portable cap 6ea, Spoon 6ea, Opener 6ea
+ Directions: Take once a day, Depending on health conditions, recommended amount is varied / Divide 1 bottle into 5-7 day portions.
+ **Take once a day before or after meals, in warm or cold water, depending on preference honey may be added. Can also be taken mixed in juice or any other preferred drink.**

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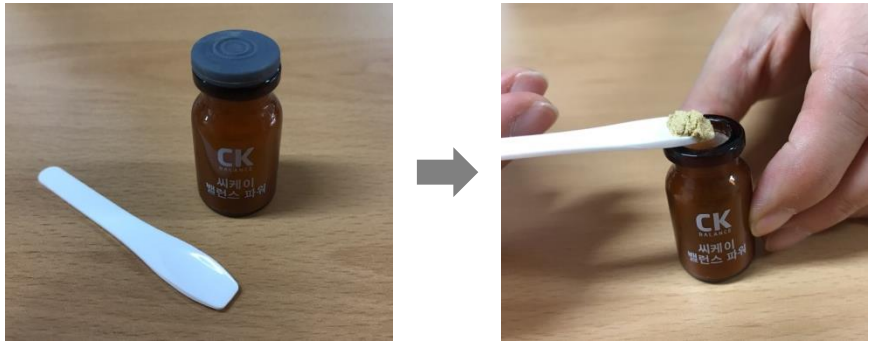
SPEC
- Contents

Opener

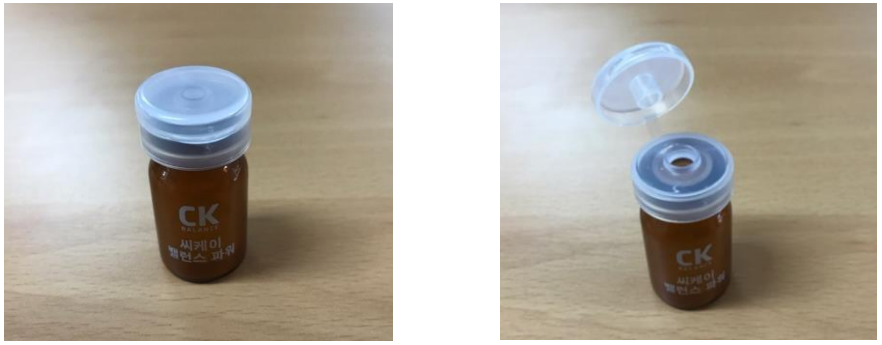
Insert the opener into the black lid part of the bottle, and lift it up.

Spoon



Divide 1 bottle into 5-7 time portions

Portable cap



Use it when you travel

*** When opening, be careful not to injure your hands by the aluminum lid.**

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Product Features

+ 100% Trustworthy Ingredients

You can trust our 100% domestic ginseng that has been tested for safety and quality assurance

+ Applied Bio Convergence Technology~

+ Enhanced with our exclusive Saponin extracts

Our product contains Rh1, Rg3, Rg2 Saponin extracts that cannot be found in other saponin products in the market.

+ Convenient packaging that allows you to take the product anywhere, anytime!

Simple and easy to consume! And travel friendly!

+ The strength and energy for days in one bottle

It is unnecessary to take other supplementary products to help the absorption of the saponin component with our product. Our product is efficient and effective.

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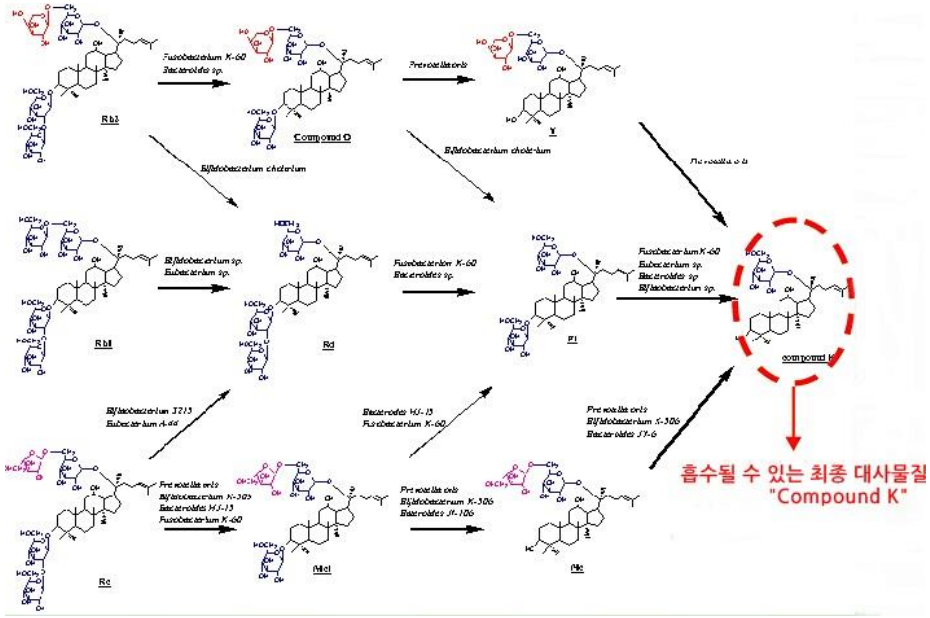
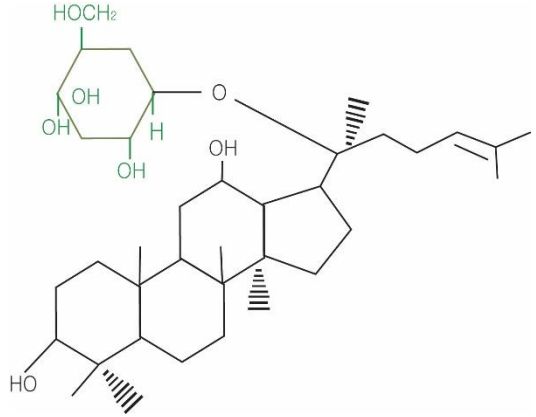
3

Saponin Absorption Process

+ Ginseng is our main ingredient, but our product contains rare components not found in ginseng
+ Ginnsenoside Rb1, Rb2, Rc, Rd, Re, Rg1 etc are the first metabolites found in ginseng, and are converted into the final metabolite Compound K by specific microorganisms in the body.
+ For the main ingredients of Ginseng to be effective, they must be converted to Compound K





Compound K is not present in ginseng itself but is produced by a specific bacterium in the intestines. It is directly absorbed by the human body and is a natural ingredient capable of maximizing the efficacy of ginseng. Kobashi et al., Bioscience Microflora , 16, 1,
1997 / Hasegawa et al., Planta Med., 62, 453, 1996 / Akao et al., J. Pharm.Pharmacol., 50, 1155, 1998 / S.Y. Park et al.Biosci.Biotechnol. Biochem65(5) 1163, 2001

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Saponin Absorption Process

01

Saponin ingested(Ginnsenoside Rb1, Rb2, Rc, Rd, Re, Rg1 etc-contains various components found in ginseng

02

Saponin that was unable to be absorbed are being decomposed by bodily microorganisms

03

Converted into Compound K by micro organisms and can be absorbed into the body

04

Compound K that is able to be absorbed is effective

출처 : 생로병사의 비밀 중

5

Q&A

Q. Is ginseng not beneficial for body types that generate excessive heat or those living in warm climates?

Ginseng lowers heat for body types that generate excess heat and raise the temperature for body types that do not generate enough heat.
It is untrue that ginseng is not beneficial for body types that generate excess heat. Ginseng helps with circulation and increases metabolism so there may be an initial feeling of warmth, however it does not raise body temperature or heart rate. It is a temporary symptom that may occur initially.
It is recommended to avoid consuming ginseng products while experiencing fever symptoms from the common cold. However, it is beneficial to prevent the common cold and to restore health after the illness has passed.
Additional references : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4WtIXNsMEFM

Q. Is ginseng addictive?

Ginseng is not addictive and average consumption amount is 6g a day. Depending on body type and size it can range from a smaller amount to 10 times the average amount. If taken in excess, it is flushed out of the body.

Q. Is it safe for women to take during postpartum?

Ginseng may cause breast milk to dry up. It is recommended for women in postpartum to use the product after breastfeeding has ended.

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Ginseng Saponin References

Aβ(25 - 35)-Induced Memory Impairment, Axonal Atrophy, and Synaptic Loss are Ameliorated by M1, A Metabolite of Protopanaxadiol-Type Saponins
Chihiro Tohda1, Noriaki Matsumoto1, Kun Zou 1, Meselhy R Meselhy1 and Katsuko Komatsu*,1,2 Neuropsychopharmacology (2004) 29, 860 - 868
제목 : Aβ(25 - 35)로 유발시킨 기억력장애, 축색돌기(신경세포), 시넵스(신경접합부) 손실이 M1 (컴파운드케이)에 의해서 개선됨.
요약 : 쥐들을 대상으로 Aβ(25 - 35)를 주사하여 알츠하이머병을 유발시킨 다음 인삼 사포닌 Rb1과 M1 을 복용시킨 결과 거의 모든 알츠하이머병을 가졌던 쥐들이 정상상태로 돌아옴. Rb1과 M1을 각각 먹인 쥐들 그룹간의 차이가 거의 없었는데, 이는 Rb1이 장내에서 대사되어 M1으로 변형되어 약효를 발휘했기 때문인 것 같음.

American ginseng suppresses Western diet promoted tumorigenesis in model of inflammation-associated colon cancer: role of EGFR
Urszula Dougherty1, Reba Mustafi1, Yunwei Wang1, Mark W Musch1, Chong-Zhi Wang2, Vani J Konda1,
Anirudh Kulkarni1, John Hart3, Glyn Dawson4, Karen E Kim1, Chun-Su Yuan2, Eugene B Chang1 and Marc Bissonnette1* Dougherty et al.
BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2011, 11:111
제목 : 미국인삼이 염증관련 대장암 모델에서 서구식 식습관으로 야기된 종양발생을 억제함
요약 : 인삼사포닌 중 컴파운드케이가 대장의 서구식 식습관에 의한 염증과 종양증식을 저지시킴. 이는 장내에서 컴파운드케이의 화학적보호 효과 때문임.

Antipruritic Effect of Ginsenoside Rb1 and Compound K in Scratching Behavior Mouse Models Yong-Wook Shin1 and Dong-Hyun Kim J Pharmacol Sci 99, 83 - 88 (2005)
제목 : 긁는 행동을 보이는 쥐 모델에서 Rb1과 Compound K의 진양약 효과
요약 : 경구 투약한 컴파운드케이와 Rb1이 아토피 등으로 인한 가려움증을 줄여줌 (가려움증을 없애는 진양약의 역할을 함). 따라서 긁는 행위에 의한 2차 피부 손상을 막아줌 Rb1도 어느 정도 효과가 있는 것은 장내 미생물에 의해 컴파운드케이로 변환되어 작용되기 때문임.
Antitumor promotional effects of a novel intestinal bacterial metabolite (IH-901) derived from the protopanaxadiol-type ginsenosides in mouse skin.
Ji-Yoon Lee1, Jun-Wan Shin1,*, Kyung-Soo Chun1, Kwang-Kyun Park2, Won-Yoon Chung2, Yung-Jue Bang3, Jong-Hwan Sung4 and Young-Joon Surh1
Carcinogenesis vol.26 no.2 pp.359--367, 2005
제목 : PPD타입 진세노사이드로부터 만들어진 새로운 대장 박테리아 대사 물 (IH-901)의 쥐의 피부에서의 항암 촉진 효과들. (IH-901은 Compound K의 또 다른 이름)
요약 : 컴파운드케이가 COX-2의 발현을 저지함으로써 항염 효과를 발휘함. 이는 피부암에 항암 촉진효과를 부여하는 역할을 함.

Antiallergic activity of ginseng and its ginsenosides
Min-Kyung MK Choo, Eun-Kyung EK Park, Myung Joo MJ Han, Dong-Hyun DH Kim Planta Med 69(6):518-22 (2003)
제목 : 인삼과 인삼사포닌의 항알러지 효과.
요약 : Compound K가 항알러지 효과가 있음. 이것은 컴파운드케이가 세포막을 안정화시키는 역할을 하는 것으로부터 기원함.

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Ginseng Saponin References

Protective effect of fermented red ginseng on a transient focal ichemic rats Eun-Ah Bae, Yang-Jin hyun, Min-Kyung Choo, Jin Kyung Oh, Jong hoon Ryu, and Dong-Hyun Kim Arch Pharm Res Vol 27, No 11, 1136-1140, 2004
제목 : 허혈성뇌졸증에 대한 발효 홍삼의 보호효과
요약 : 진세노이사드 Compound K와 Rh2가 허혈성뇌졸증으로 뇌가 다치는 것을 보호하고 또한 상태를 좋게 만듦.

Snailase Preparation of Ginsenoside M1 from Protopanaxadiol-Type Ginsenoside and Their Protective Effects Against CCl4-Induced Chronic Hepatotoxicity in Mice Wei Li, Ming Zhang, Yi-Nan Zheng, Jing Li, Ying-Ping Wang, Yun-Jing Wang, Jian Gu, Ying Jin, Hui Wang , and Li Chen Molecules 2011, 16, 10093-10103
제목 : PPD계열 사포닌으로부터 Snailase(스네일라제 효소)에 의헤 제조된 진세노사이드 M1(컴파운드케이)와 그것의 사염화탄소에 의해 만들어진 쥐의 만성 간독성에 대한 보호효과
요약 : PPD 사포닌을 Snailase(스네일라제 효소)를 가지고 Compound K로 변환시킴. 이것을 이용한 연구결과 간부종을 현저하게 개선시켰으며,
수퍼옥사드디스뮤타제(고산화물제거효소) 활성을 증가시킴. 이는 컴파운드케이가 산화 스트레스의 개선을 통해 간보호 효과가 있다는 것을 보여줌.

Hepatoprotective effect of ginsenoside Rb1 and compound K on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced liver injury.
Hae-Ung Lee1, Eun-Ah Bae1, Myung Joo Han2, Nam-Jae Kim3, Dong-Hyun Kim1,4 Article first published online:
14 JUL 2005 DOI: 10.1111/j.1478-3231.2005.01068.x Liver International Volume 25, Issue 5, pages 1069–1073, October 2005
제목 : 티-부틸하이드로퍼록사이드에의해 만들어진 간 손상에 대한 진세노사이드 Rb1과 Compound K의 간 보호효과.
요약 : 장내에서 만들어지는 진세노사이드 컴파운드케이가 간 손상을 보호할 수 있음.
Rb1이 아닌 컴파운드 케이가 티-부틸하이드로퍼록사이드에의해 만들어진 세포독성에 대해 보호 효과를 가짐.

A Ginsenoside Metabolite, 20-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-20(S)-protopanaxadiol, Triggers Apoptosis in Activated Rat Hepatic Stellate Cells via Caspase-3 Activation
Eun-Jeon Park1, Yu-Zhe Zhao1, Jaebaek Kim2, Dong Hwan Sohn1 Planta Med 2006; 72(13): 1250-1253
제목 : 진세노사이드 대사물, 20-O-β-D-Glucopyranosyl-20(S)-protopanaxadiol(컴파운드케이), 이 카스파아제-3 효소활성을 통해 활성화된 쥐의 간 성상제포의 사멸을 촉발한다.
요약 : 컴파운드케이가 간섬유종의 핵심역할을 하는 간성상세포의 선택적인 세포사멸에 효과가 있음. 이는 카스파아제-3 효소의 활성을 통해 이루어짐.

Ginseng saponin metabolite suppresses phorbol ester-induced matrix metalloproteinase-9 expression through inhibition of activator protein-1 and mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathways in human astroglioma cells. Jung SH, Woo MS, Kim SY, Kim WK, Hyun JW, Kim EJ, Kim DH, Kim HS. Int J Cancer. 2006 Jan 15;118(2):490-7.
요약 : 컴파운드케이가 뇌종양의 빠른 성장을 억제하는데 치료제로 적용될 수 있다

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Ginseng Saponin References

Compound K의 항염 작용
Park EK, Shin YW, Lee HU, Kim SS, Lee YC, Lee BY, Kim DH. Inhibitory effect of ginsenoside Rb1 and compound K on NO and prostaglandin E2 biosyntheses of RAW264.7 cells induced by lipopolysaccharide. Biol Pharm Bull. 2005 28:652-6.

Compound K의 독성 물질에 대한 간장 보호
Lee HU, Bae EA, Han MJ, Kim NJ, Kim DH. Hepatoprotective effect of ginsenoside Rb1 and compound K on tert-butyl hydroperoxide-induced liver injury. Liver Int. 2005 25:1069-73.

Compound K의 간 섬유종 치료 작용
Park EJ, Zhao YZ, Kim J, Sohn DH. A ginsenoside metabolite, 20-O-b-D-glucopyranosyl-20(S)-protopanaxadiol, triggers apoptosis in activated rat hepatic stellate cells via caspase-3 activation. Planta Med. 2006 72:1250-3.

Compound K의 종양 증식 억제
Jung SH, Woo MS, Kim SY, Kim WK, Hyun JW, Kim EJ, Kim DH, Kim HS. Ginseng saponin metabolite suppresses phorbol ester-induced matrix metalloproteinase-9 expression through inhibition of activator protein-1 and mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling pathways in human astroglioma cells. Int J Cancer. 2006 118:490-7. Lee JY, Shin JW, Chun KS, Park KK, Chung WY, Bang YJ, Sung JH, Surh YJ. Antitumor promotional effects of a novel intestinal bacterial metabolite (IH-901) derived from the protopanaxadiol-type ginsenosides in mouse skin. Carcinogenesis. 2005 26:359-67.

Compound K의 항산화 작용
Bae EA, Hyun YJ, Choo MK, Oh JK, Ryu JH, Kim DH. Protective effect of fermented red ginseng on a transient focal ischemic rats. Arch Pharm Res. 2004 27:1136-40.

vi. Compound K의 항알레르기 작용
Choo MK, Park EK, Han MJ, Kim DH. Antiallergic activity of ginseng and its ginsenosides. Planta Med. 2003 69:518-22.

vii. Compound K의 신경퇴행성 질환(알츠하이머병 등) 예방
Tohda C, Matsumoto N, Zou K, Meselhy MR, Komatsu K. Ab(25-35)-induced memory impairment, axonal atrophy, and synaptic loss are ameliorated by M1, A metabolite of protopanaxadiol-type saponins. Neuropsychopharmacology. 2004 29:860-8.

Compound K의 피부 보호
Shin YW, Kim DH. Antipruritic effect of ginsenoside Rb1 and compound K in scratching behavior mouse models. J Pharmacol Sci. 2005 99:83-8
. Shin YW, Bae EA, Kim SS, Lee YC, Kim DH. Effect of ginsenoside Rb1 and compound K in chronic oxazolone-induced mouse dermatitis. Int Immunopharmacol. 2005 5:1183-91.

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