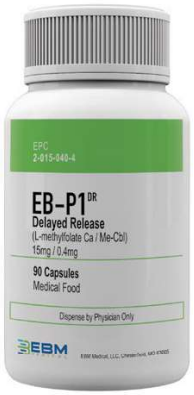


EB-P1DR
Delayed Release

MAXIMIZE OUTCOMES FOR ANTIDEPRESSANT NON-RESPONDERS

EB-P1DR contains two critical cofactors to restore metabolic deficiencies to help synthesize neurotransmitters associated with mood. EB-P1DR features Biofolate® — a patented pure crystalline activated form of folate — which is unaffected by the genetic MTHFR enzyme variant.

EB-P1DR Delayed Release*

L-methylfolate calcium.....15 mg
Methylcobalamin..... 0.4 mg

Dosage:
Adult dose is 1 capsule daily or as directed by physician.

Therapeutic Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Guide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	DESCRIPTION
L-methylfolate calcium [active folate (pure crystalline)] **Methylcobalamin** [active vitamin B_{12}]	Active ingredients work together to effectively: − Homocysteine levels, a known risk factor for mood disorders + Natural chemicals in the brain that affect mood

+ increase − decrease

Each vegan capsule is allergen and dye free.
Actual product size and color may vary.

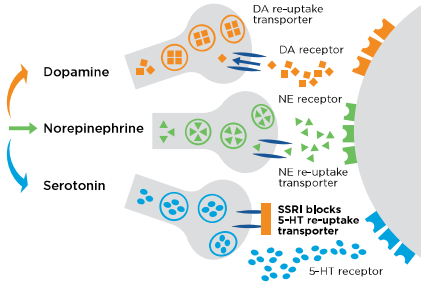
Manufactured in compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices [cGMP].
*Products feature delayed-release capsules for targeted delivery to promote tolerability.

METABOLIC CORRECTION AND OPTIMIZATION OF MOOD DISORDERS

The World Health Organization states that *"low serum or red blood cell folate concentrations are associated with a higher prevalence or a longer duration of depression."* In its current practice guideline for the overall therapy of major depressive disorders, the American Psychiatric Association recognizes folate as adjunctive therapy to antidepressant medication.[9]

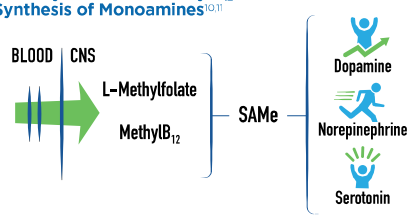
Antidepressant Efficacy is Dependent Upon Adequate Levels of Monoamines[9]

Deficiencies in monoamines is considered a strong risk factor for the development of depression and other mood disorders.



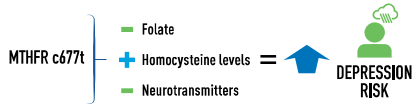
Most commonly prescribed antidepressants work to increase synaptic monoamine levels by blocking reuptake and might not provide essential ingredients or building blocks needed to actually produce more monoamines.

L-methylfolate and MethylB_{12} Assist in the Synthesis of Monoamines[10,11]

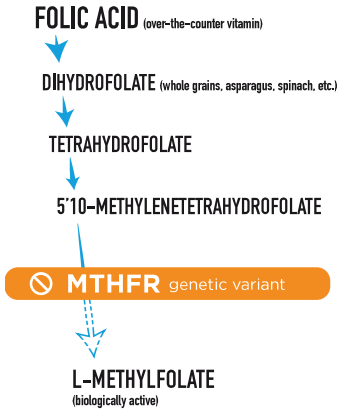


The synthesis of essential monoamines involves L-methylfolate and MethylB_{12} in a multi-step pathway.

MTHFR Genetic Variant Increases Risk of Depression[10]



MTHFR is an enzyme needed to convert folic acid and dietary folate to its active form, L-methylfolate, and is considered an independent risk factor for the development of depression and other mood disorders.



Up to 70% of patients with depression have the MTHFR genetic variant and cannot fully convert folate into its active form.

Biofolate® is the neurologically active form of folate that crosses the blood-brain barrier to synthesize the monoamines involved with mood.