

## For Immediate Release:

### Contact:

Missy Hinton, Marketing Associate  
775-850-8800 x1167  
[missy.hinton@protherainc.com](mailto:missy.hinton@protherainc.com)

## ProThera<sup>®</sup> Launches Nuvexa<sup>™</sup> a New Dietary Fat-Complexing Fiber

Nuvexa<sup>™</sup> contains FBCx<sup>®</sup>, a revolutionary, naturally occurring fiber to support weight management and metabolic maintenance.

**RENO, Nev.** Jan. 8, 2015 – ProThera, a ProThera, Inc. brand, now offers healthcare providers a new tool to help their patients reach their weight management and healthy lifestyle goals for 2015. New dietary fat-complexing fiber, Nuvexa, has been shown to provide this support by limiting caloric intake from ingested fats and providing beneficial effects on lipid and glucose metabolism. Nuvexa is available at [www.protherainc.com](http://www.protherainc.com).

Nuvexa supplies the naturally occurring, patented dietary fiber FBCx. Decades of preclinical and clinical research have established its supportive effects on insulin sensitivity, serum lipid levels, and body weight. Each serving of Nuvexa sequesters up to 18 grams of dietary fat (equal to about 162 calories) preventing its digestion and absorption. When taken as directed, Nuvexa can prevent the absorption of up to 486 dietary fat calories per day. While typical dietary fibers adhere to dietary fat in an approximate 1:1 ratio, FBCx has demonstrated an impressive fat complexing capability of up to 1:9.

Nuvexa-fat inclusion complex cannot be broken down by human digestive enzymes, so it passes unabsorbed through the small intestine and is then metabolized in the colon. Unlike lipase inhibitors, it does not cause adverse side effects when taken as recommended. It is non-stimulating and free of common allergens such as wheat/gluten, milk/casein, and soy. It is also free of artificial colors, sweeteners, and preservatives.

### Support for Healthy Weight

In one trial, 66 obese diabetic subjects were randomized to take two 1-gram tablets of Nuvexa (FBCx) or placebo with every fat-containing meal and followed for three months. All participants had been gaining weight at the rate of  $2.2 \pm 0.88$  lbs per month before entry into the study. People who received Nuvexa stabilized their weight while those on placebo continued to gain weight. When weight change was normalized for dietary energy intake, people receiving Nuvexa lost weight. The most weight loss occurred in people consuming Nuvexa in conjunction with reduced energy intake. Nuvexa had less impact on weight in diabetics taking insulin although it still reduced daily energy intake by 237 calories as compared to 522 calories for noninsulin users. In a double-blind, crossover study involving 41 healthy, but overweight adults, Nuvexa (FBCx) alone facilitated significant weight loss over two months without diet or exercise. Although none of the participants reduced their energy intake, people receiving Nuvexa lost on average a little less than 1 pound during the treatment period compared to controls.

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**Aid in Healthy Lipid Levels**

The effect of Nuvexa on serum lipid levels is largely dependent on whether dyslipidemia is present. In the clinical trial involving diabetics, Nuvexa significantly lowered cholesterol levels if hypertriglyceridemia was present. The decrease in total cholesterol was attributable to a reduction in low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol. No change in HDL-cholesterol was observed. Fasting serum triglycerides were reduced in people not using insulin although the change did not attain statistical significance. In the study of healthy, but overweight adults, Nuvexa significantly lowered total cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol levels in subjects with hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia. It also effectively reduced circulating apolipoprotein B, a lipoprotein strongly associated with atherosclerotic vascular plaque and coronary heart disease. In a study of 34 individuals, 2 grams of Nuvexa significantly lowered postprandial triglycerides following a standardized meal. Elevated nonfasting triglycerides are an independent risk factor for ischemic heart disease and death. Animal studies suggest Nuvexa may have a greater complexing affinity for saturated fats and *trans* fatty acids.

**Assistance with Glucose Tolerance and Insulin Sensitivity**

Nuvexa has a dose-dependent effect on glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity. When taken by healthy people with 50 grams of digestible starch, 5- and 10-gram doses reduce the incremental area under the curve (iAUC) for postprandial glucose. A 2-gram dose also flattened the glucose iAUC, although there were too few subjects to reach statistical significance. Studies show that cyclodextrins sequester and inhibit pancreatic  $\alpha$ -amylase indicating a mechanism whereby Nuvexa can reduce postprandial glucose loads. Among healthy, but overweight people, Nuvexa decreased insulin levels by nearly 9.5% consistent with improved insulin sensitivity. In people with obesity and diabetes, Nuvexa increases adiponectin levels especially in those not using insulin. Higher adiponectin levels favorably impact insulin tolerance, glucose regulation, and weight reduction.

Healthcare providers may go to [www.protherainc.com](http://www.protherainc.com) to learn more about new dietary fat-complexing fiber Nuvexa.

*ProThera®*, Inc. is a Reno-based manufacturer of ProThera®, Klaire Labs®, and Complementary Prescriptions™ brand dietary supplements. ProThera®, Inc. operates a GMP 9000 registered facility certified by NSF® International. For more information go to [www.protherainc.com](http://www.protherainc.com). Products are available exclusively to healthcare professionals.

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