

Mycocyclin[®]

6 Mushroom Mycelial Complex

Mycocyclin[®] liquid combines extracts of six of the most important immune-supporting, adaptogenic and tonic mushrooms known in traditional medicine and modern science.* They are harvested in the mycelial stage of growth, when the active constituents are most concentrated.* All contain bioflavonoids, essential fatty acids, minerals, vitamins and other beneficial nutrients, and each has its own individual action on the immune system.* The nutritive and health-supporting potential of mushrooms and other fungi have been valued for thousands of years in traditional cultures, especially for their antimicrobial principles.* Their resistance to microbial attack is apparent from their hardiness in dark, moist environments where viruses and bacteria tend to flourish.* The lower fungi (molds) were the first sources of antibiotics, and the higher fungi, the mushrooms, also make potent antimicrobial compounds to protect themselves against pathogens that would otherwise compromise their growth.*



#72530
30 mL (1 fl. oz.)

Key Features

- Provides extracts of six mushrooms used in Chinese medicine for centuries to support the immune system*
- Provides beta-1,3-glucan, which supports white blood cell activity*



800.545.9960
info@allergyresearchgroup.com
www.allergyresearchgroup.com





Reishi (*Ganoderma lucidum*), a shelf fungus, has been known in China as Ling zhi (literally, herb of spiritual potency), prized for its beneficial effects on the heart and lungs and for its value as a tonic.* Reishi is mentioned in the first Chinese herbal, Shen Nung Pen Tsao Ching, where it was called the “holy mushroom” and “mushroom of immortality”, as it was thought to promote longevity.* Reishi contains the polysaccharide lentinan (beta-1,3-glucan), which has been researched in Japan and elsewhere as an immune support substance, and it also contains two branched glucans that may participate in its actions.* It is a source of triterpenes such as ganoderic acid that may play a role in maintaining cholesterol within normal levels, and promoting liver function.* Reishi has been used empirically to enhance sleep, energy, and support digestion and normal immunologic mechanisms.*



Shiitake (*Lentinula edodes*) is prized by gourmets and is cultivated on a large scale in Japan. Human studies have shown that shiitake is consistently beneficial with only transient and minimal adverse effects.* Like reishi, the principal active constituent of shiitake is lentinan. Shiitake also contains a polysaccharide known as KS-2, and a polypentose, Ac2P, both of which are currently under investigation for effects on immune parameters.* It is an interferon inducer and increases the activity of the protective antioxidant enzyme superoxide dismutase (SOD).*



Cordyceps (*Cordyceps militaris*), also called caterpillar fungus, grows on the bodies of moth larvae. Cordyceps was used as a tonic in ancient China, and came into wide public view in 1993, when a group of previously mediocre Chinese runners proceeded to break nine world records after using a cordyceps-based tonic formula.* Modern research suggests that the mushroom possesses testosterone-like effects, and enhances oxygen uptake by the brain and heart.* Cordyceps also enhances immunity by increasing the activity of helper T-cells and natural killer cells, and by enhancing spleen regeneration.* In experimental and clinical studies Cordyceps supported kidney function and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity.*



Maitake (*Grifola frondosa*) grows on hardwood stumps in clusters weighing as much as 100 pounds. It provides immune-stimulating polysaccharides (beta-1,6-glucan), similar in nature to lentinan.* Maitake polysaccharides may enhance macrophage and natural killer cell functions, stimulate the release of interleukins and other cytokines, and help protect the immune system from toxic insults.*



Turkey tail (*Coriolus versicolor*), also known as cloud fungus, has been studied in over 400 studies and contains polysaccharides that have significant immune activity.* One of these is polysaccharide Kureha (PSK) or “Krestin”, a protein-bound beta-1,4-glucan polysaccharide, with extensive documentation and use in Japan as an immunostimulant.* Another is PSP, a polysaccharide-peptide with immunomodulating activity, due to a high beta-glucan content.* These components have been shown to activate lymphocytes and natural killer cells, increasing macrophagic phagocytosis.* The mushroom may also have hepatoprotective properties.*



***Hericium erinaceus* (Lion's Mane)** is an edible and medicinal mushroom that supports mucosal, cellular, and humoral immunity.* It contains erinacines, hericenones, ergothioneine, beta-glucan, and other bioactive molecules.* Lion's Mane has been shown to improve microbial balance and modulate inflammation-related signaling pathways in the intestine.* Additionally, Lion's Mane increased the production of secretory immunoglobulin (SIgA), which constitutes the first line of defense in the intestinal epithelium.* SIgA forms a protective barrier between the outside environment and the interior of the body.* Lion's Mane also promotes the growth and myelination of neurons, and protects microglia from damage.* Microglia play an active role in host defense and tissue repair in the brain.* Supplementation with Lion's Mane has been shown to enhance sleep quality and mood in healthy adults.*

The constituents of Mycocyclin® have been in use for many centuries and are generally well tolerated.* Occasionally an allergic reaction (such as skin rash) will develop which abates on withdrawal. Mycocyclin® can have a stimulating effect on the immune system, and transmucosal administration may be somewhat irritating.*

Supplement Facts

Serving Size	1 Dropperful (1 mL)	
Servings Per Container	approx. 30	
Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value	
Fresh Mushroom Extract (Reishi, Shiitake, Maitake, Turkey Tail, Cordyceps, Lion's Mane)	800 mg	†
† Daily Value not established.		

Other ingredients: Organic brown rice, ethanol, water.

Suggested Use: As a dietary supplement, 1 dropperful daily, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner. Shake well before using.

References:

Food Reviews International [11]: 1-234, 1995
 Cancer Letters [17]: 109, 1982.
 Medical Microbiology and Immunology [177]: 235-44, 1988.
 Cancer Delection and Prevention Supplement 423-43, 1987.
 Japanese Journal of Cancer Research [80]: 95-98, 1989.
 Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences [173]: 719-26, 1970.
 Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology [111]: 55-61, 1989.
 Japanese Journal of Cancer Chemotherapy [12]: 366-78, 1985.
 Journal of Clinical Biochemistry and Nutrition [6]: 187-193, 1989.
 Research Communications in Chemical Pathology and Pharmacology [31]: 177-80, 1981.
 Biotherapy [2]: 199-205, 1990.
 Abstracts of Chinese Medicines [1]: 309-330, 1987.
 Chung Kuo Chung Yao Tsa Chih [17]: 364-6,384, 1992.
 Chung Kuo Chung Hsi I Chieh Ho Tsa Chih [12]: 267-9, 1992.
 Chinese Medical Journal [104]: 4-8, 1991.
 Chung Kuo Chung Hsi I Chieh Ho Tsa Chih [14]: 271-3, 1994.
 Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine [5]: 652-654, 1985.
 Mushrooms as Health Food, by K Mori, Japan Publications Inc, 1972
 Shiitake: The Healing Mushroom, by Kenneth Jones, Healing Arts Press.
 Reishi: An Ancient Herb for Modern Times, by Kenneth Jones, Sylvan Press.
 Reishi Mushroom: Herb of Spiritual Potency and Medical Wonder, by Terry Willard, PhD, with research by Kenneth Jones
 Friedman M. J Agric Food Chem. 2015 Aug 19;63(32):7108-23.
 Khan MA, et al. J Complement Integr Med. 2013 May 24;10.
 Ma, Bing-Ji, et al. Mycology: An International Journal on Fungal Biology. 2010. 1(2): 92-98.
 Spelman K, et al. Journal of Restorative Medicine 2017; 6: page 19-26.