Better absorption through better nutrition

The benefits of structured lipids compared to a physical mixture of medium- and long-chain triglycerides:

- Better absorbed and tolerated1,2
- Increased fatty acid uptake3
- 30% to 40% more absorption of fat-soluble vitamins and antioxidants.1
- A readily available energy source for peripheral tissues.1
- 40% to 50% better delivery of total fat and essential fatty acids to peripheral organs and skeletal muscle.1
- Reduced muscle catabolism and improved nitrogen balance during metabolic stress.1,11

Use under Medical Supervision.

References

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References
Once ingested, structured lipids are readily broken down into diglycerides, monoglycerides and free fatty acids, which are easily absorbed from the intestinal lumen into the mucosal cell.

1 Within the mucosal cell, they are reassembled into triglycerides and packaged along with fat-soluble vitamins into chylomicrons. These chylomicrons containing structured lipids leave the mucosal cell via the lymphatic circulation and pass into systemic circulation, where they are transported to peripheral tissues.

Normal human growth, development and weight maintenance are dependent on the intake of dietary fat. In many gastrointestinal conditions, the body is unable to absorb fatty acids effectively. Structured lipids provide:

- An easily digested source of fat.1,2
- Enhanced fatty acid3,4 and fat-soluble vitamin absorption.5
- Improved energy delivery to peripheral tissues.1

Increased delivery of total fat and essential fatty acids

By causing significantly more medium-chain fatty acids to bypass metabolism by the liver, structured lipids:

- Are an excellent source of readily available energy.1,2
- Help prevent muscle catabolism.6-10
- Help prevent the loss of lean body mass.6-9

The Science of Structured Lipids

These are medium- and long-chain triglycerides.

Structured lipids are created by separating fatty acids from the glycerol backbone of medium- and long-chain triglycerides, a process called de-esterification.

These fatty acids are then randomly rejoined through re-esterification, to create triglycerides containing medium- and long-chain fatty acids on the same glycerol backbone.

How Structured Lipids work

Peripheral tissues can then take up the contents of the chylomicron, which include long- and medium-chain fatty acids as well as important fat-soluble vitamins.