

# Max Nitric Oxide



## Clinical Applications

- Supports Circulatory Health\*
- Supports Cardiovascular Health\*
- Optimizes Muscle Synthesis, Muscle Function, and Adaptation to Exercise\*

*Max Nitric Oxide represents a patented, extended-release nitric oxide precursor. Scientists now refer to nitric oxide (NO) as the “foundation” of cardiovascular health. This tiny molecule is a vasodilator responsible for controlling blood flow to the entire body, which may help support healthy blood flow pressure and promote the health of the endothelium—the inside of blood vessels. With age comes diminished NO levels; that’s why since 1998, when three scientists won the Nobel Prize for their discovery of NO, researchers have been working to harness its heart-healthy activity. Today, with the application of Omnivits’s extended-release technology, that activity has been realized with Max Nitric Oxide.\**

All Omnivits Formulas Meet or Exceed cGMP Quality Standards

## Discussion

**Max Nitric Oxide** elevates the plasma level of L-arginine, a “semi-essential” amino acid and important nutrient whose remarkable properties are validated by a Nobel Prize in medicine (1998). More than 60,000 clinical studies have brought L-arginine to the forefront of modern medicine as a nutrient that offers a wide range of health benefits. Max Nitric Oxide provides L-arginine in extended-release form to prolong its bioavailability.\*

L-arginine is considered a direct nitric oxide (NO) precursor as it is the substrate of nitric oxide-generating enzymes called nitric oxide synthetases (NOS). Nitric oxide is an endogenously produced cellular signaling molecule involved in a variety of endothelium-mediated actions in the vasculature.<sup>[1]</sup> The plasma concentration of L-arginine might be a rate-limiting factor for NO production. Research in humans suggests that oral supplementation with L-arginine may increase smooth muscle relaxation, inhibit platelet aggregation, and inhibit expression of adhesion molecules and endolelin-1.<sup>[2]</sup> L-arginine drives the biosynthesis of NO in tissues, including the vascular endothelium and skeletal muscle.<sup>[3]</sup> Acting via the cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) intracellular signaling system, NO increases blood flow without increasing blood pressure.<sup>[4]</sup> In short, NO causes vasodilation by inhibiting smooth muscle contraction. Increased blood flow results in increased nutrient uptake and glucose utilization in muscle, especially during exercise.\*<sup>[4]</sup>

In addition to the cardiovascular/circulatory benefits, L-arginine is involved in ammonia detoxification, hormone secretion, and immune health. It supports the synthesis of protein as well.<sup>[5]</sup> The generation of nitric oxide may act as a molecular switch that activates PGC-1 $\alpha$ , the master regulator of mitochondrial biogenesis and energy metabolism.<sup>[6]</sup> Many athletes have safely and effectively used L-arginine to increase “muscle pump” during a workout and for several hours afterward. Additional desired benefits include an increase in overall workout capacity (muscular endurance) and an increase in post-exercise recovery.\*<sup>[7]</sup>

ACTINOS<sup>2®</sup> is a mixture of both high- and low-molecular weight fractions of proteins and peptides derived from whey through patent-pending technology. Research suggests that these fractions are NOS activators that boost NO production by factors unrelated to arginine, calcium, or bradykinin. ACTINOS<sup>2</sup> may enhance transcription of the NOS gene and supports its role in reducing the negative feedback mechanism for NO production. The synergistic activity of the size-based fractions of ACTINOS<sup>2</sup> has been shown to increase NO production in human endothelial cells in vitro from 9.5 to 12.7 times compared to a control.\*<sup>[8]</sup>

Max Nitric Oxide is manufactured in the United States using the highest purity (>98.0%) of L-arginine alpha-ketoglutarate that is commercially available. This patented formulation is specially designed to deliver L-arginine alpha-ketoglutarate in a controlled manner over a period of approximately 4-6 hours.\*

**\*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.**



# Supplement Facts

Serving Size: 3 Caplets  
Servings Per Container: 60

	Amount Per Serving	%Daily Value
Arginine <i>alpha</i> -ketoglutarate	1.98 g	**
ACTINOS <sup>®</sup> Whey Peptide Fraction <sup>‡</sup>	150 mg	**

\*\* Daily Value not established.

**Other Ingredients:** Cellulose and cellulose derivatives, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, silica, and glycerin.

**Contains:** Milk

<sup>‡</sup> Controlled Delivery Formulation.

**PROTECTED BY U.S. PATENTS:** 6,905,707 and 7,579,020.

UP-REGULATED WITH:

**ACTINOS<sup>®</sup>**

NOS-Enhancing Peptide Fraction

ACTINOS<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Glanbia plc.

## Directions

Take three caplets twice per day: 3 caplets 30 minutes before breakfast and 3 caplets again 30 minutes before lunch with 8 ounces of water.

## Cautions

Consult your healthcare practitioner prior to use, especially if you have or suspect you have a medical condition, including diabetes or cold sores; if you take prescription drugs or are allergic to any ingredient; or if you are pregnant or lactating. Keep out of reach of children. This product is not intended for use by individuals under 18 years of age.

## References

1. Moncada S, Higgs EA. Nitric oxide and the vascular endothelium. *Handb Exp Pharmacol.* 2006;(176 Pt 1):213-54. [PMID: 16999221]
2. Tousoulis D, Böger RH, Antoniades C, et al. Mechanisms of disease: L-arginine in coronary atherosclerosis--a clinical perspective. *Nat Clin Pract Cardiovasc Med.* 2007 May;4(5):274-83. [PMID: 17457351]
3. Boger H, Bode-Boger, SM. The clinical pharmacology of L-arginine. *Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2001;41:79-99. [PMID: 11264451]
4. Preli RB, Klein KP, Herrington DM. Vascular effects of dietary L-arginine supplementation. *Atherosclerosis.* 2002 May;162(1):1-15. [PMID: 11947892]
5. Nisoli E, Clementi E, Tonello C, et al. Effects of nitric oxide on proliferation and differentiation of rat brown adipocytes in primary cultures. *Br J Pharmacol.* 1998 Oct;125(4):888-94. [PMID: 9831929]
6. Nisoli E, Carruba MO. Nitric oxide and mitochondrial biogenesis. *J Cell Sci.* 2006 Jul 15;119(Pt 14):2855-62. [PMID: 16825426]
7. Rassaf T, Lauer T, Heiss C, et al. Nitric oxide synthase-derived plasma nitrite predicts exercise capacity. *Br J Sports Med.* 2007 Oct;41(10):669-73; discussion 673. [PMID: 17496072]
8. Inhouse report. Glanbia Nutritionals Inc., 2006 CFMN-CSR-0506-1

## Does Not Contain

Wheat, gluten, corn, yeast, soy, fish, shellfish, peanuts, tree nuts, egg, ingredients derived from genetically modified organisms (GMOs), artificial colors, artificial sweeteners, or artificial preservatives.

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