

coralclub

COENZYME Q10

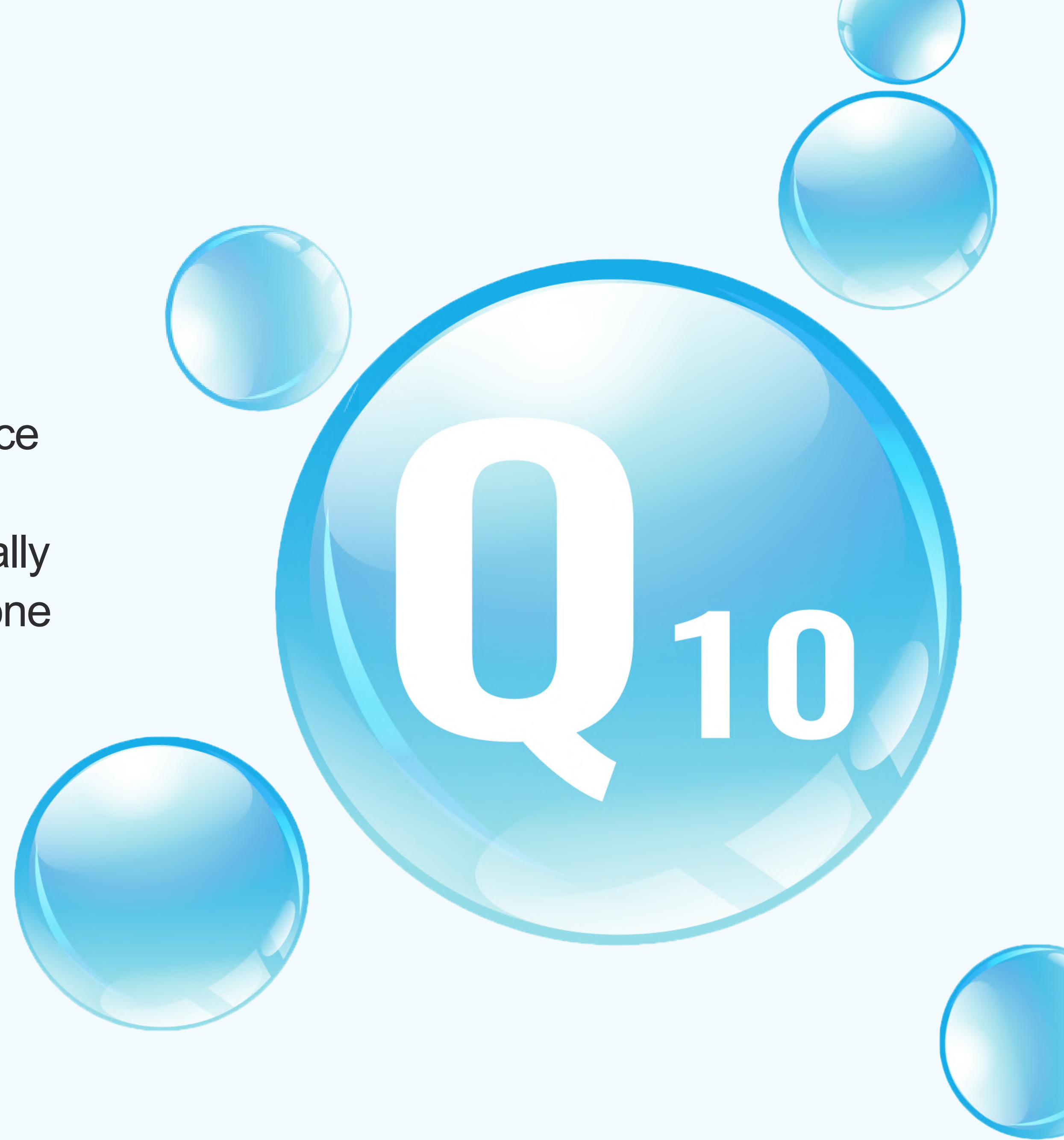
Vital energy and active longevity



* Includes the patented coenzyme Kaneka Q10[®]

The ubiquitous quinone

Coenzyme Q10 is a vitamin-like fat-soluble substance that is present in most living cells of humans, plants, fungi, and microorganisms. Because it is found literally everywhere in the body, it is also known as ubiquinone (from the Greek “ubiquitous quinone”).



Why does the body need coenzyme Q10?

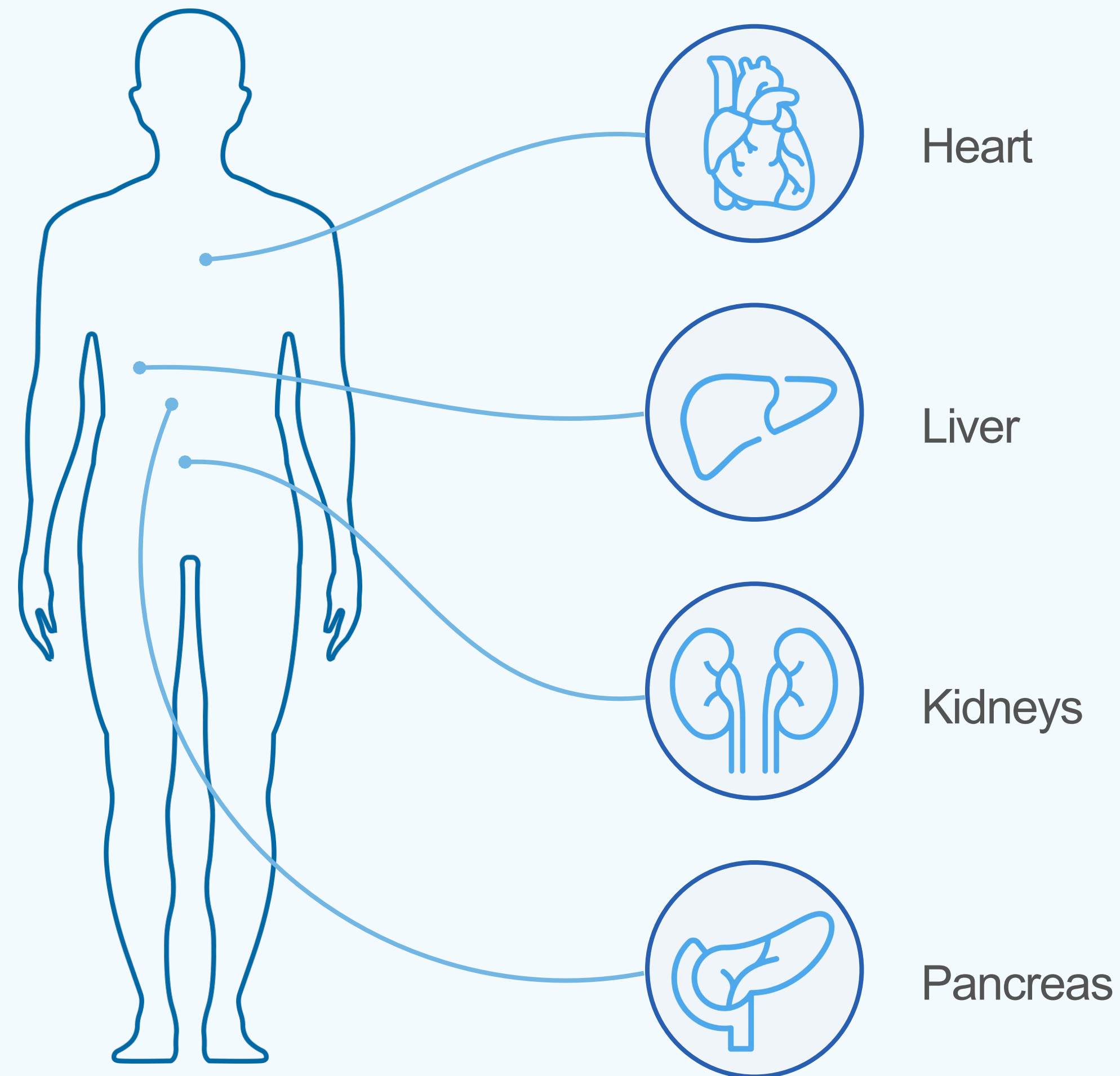
01 Participates in energy production

Coenzyme Q10 participates in the synthesis of the energy molecule ATP (adenosine triphosphate) and thus is involved in the production of 95% of the body's energy.*

02 Acts as a powerful antioxidant

Coenzyme Q10 protects cells from damage by free radicals and prevents oxidation of other powerful antioxidants - vitamins E and C.**

Most of the body's coenzyme Q10 is contained in the cells of those bodily organs with the highest energy demand:



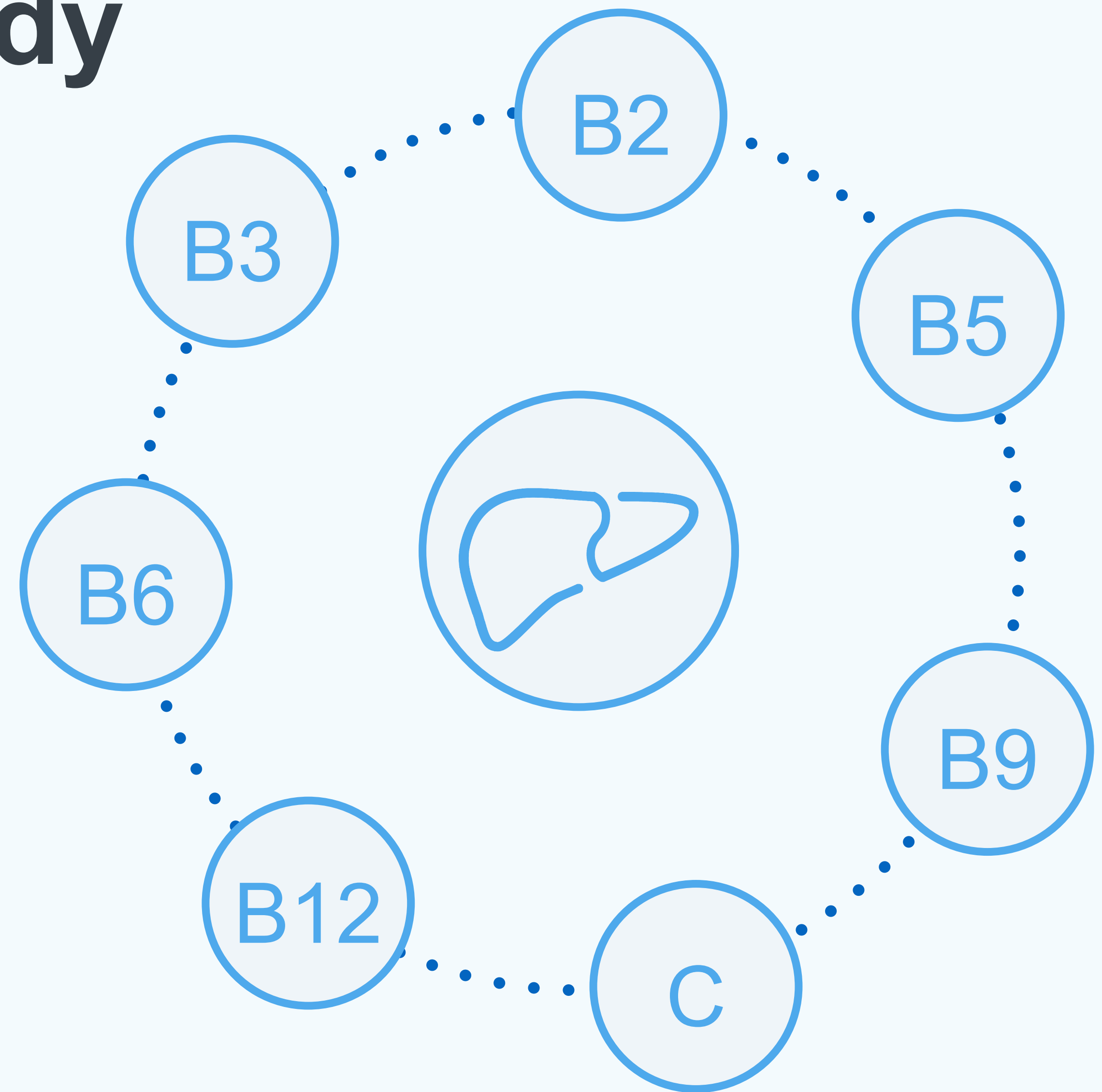
Therefore, these organs are **especially sensitive** to a coenzyme Q10 deficiency, as it is **vital for their normal functioning**.

Synthesis in the body

Coenzyme Q10 has the unique ability to be both independently synthesized and regenerated in the body.

This complex, multi-stage process takes place in the body's liver cells* with the participation of vitamins B2, B3, B6, B12, and C, as well as folic acid, pantothenic acid, and a number of trace elements.

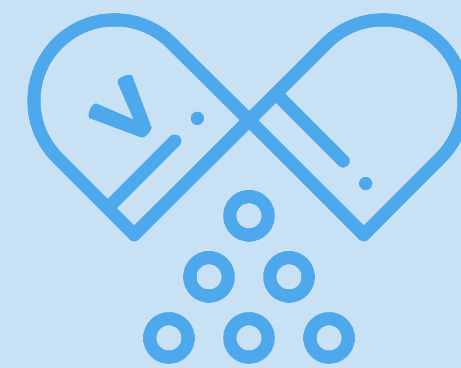
However, the process of coenzyme Q10 synthesis slows with age.



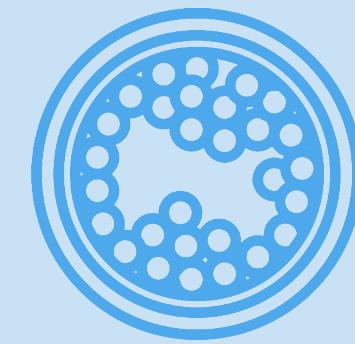
What **slows** coenzyme Q10 synthesis?



Age*



Vitamin and trace element deficiencies



Abnormal cholesterol levels and liver dysfunction



High levels of physical or mental stress



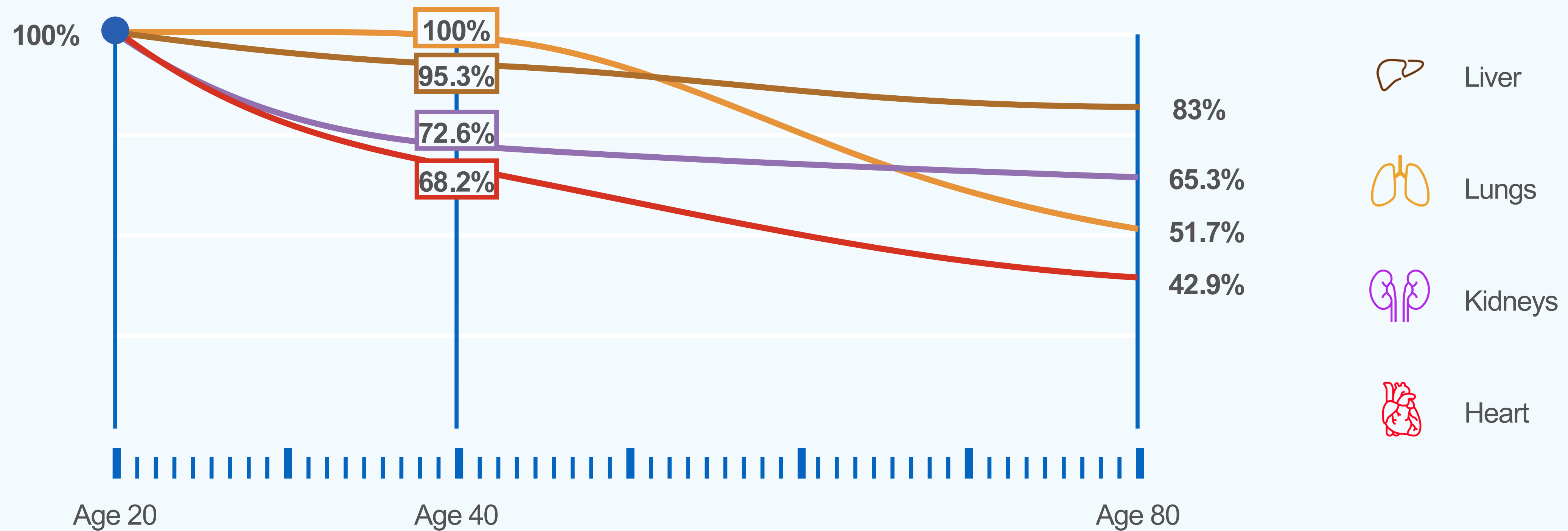
Taking cholesterol medication (statins)



Alcohol and smoking

How does **age** affect coenzyme Q10 synthesis?

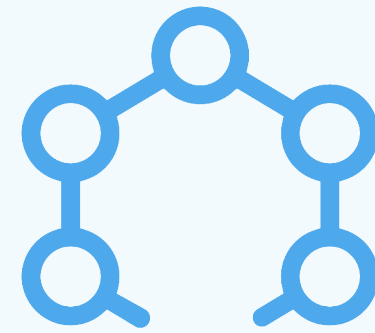
Coenzyme Q10 synthesis in the body:



Symptoms of a coenzyme Q10 deficiency



Cardiovascular dysfunction



Metabolic disorder*



Weakened immune system



Blurred vision and
gum disease



Increased risk of developing age-
related pathologies of the central
nervous system

Addressing a coenzyme Q10 deficiency is not easy, as food only contains trace amounts of it!**

Coenzyme Q10

Helps to address coenzyme Q10 deficiency



Vegetable softgel capsules

(60 vegetable softgel capsules)

Each capsule contains:

Coenzyme Q10 **100 mg**
(Kaneka Q10[®])

Inulin **125 mg**
(derived from chicory root)

Medium-chain triglycerides* **5 mg**
(derived from coconut oil)

The new & improved Coenzyme Q10

- Highly bioavailable form of coenzyme Q10 from the Japanese corporation Kaneka*
- Medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs) derived from coconut oil
- Inulin derived from chicory root
- Vegetable softgel capsules



Coenzyme Kaneka Q10

- Considered **biologically identical to the coenzyme Q10 produced naturally in the body**
- The **purest** coenzyme Q10 available on the market
- Backed up by **over 30 years of research**
- **Chosen by researchers** around the world
- **Manufactured in the USA** in accordance with GMP standards*



Coenzyme Kaneka Q10

- Developed through biotechnological fermentation from yeast to stringent manufacturing standards, making it the purest coenzyme Q10 on the market
- Has a 30-year history of production, safety testing, and clinical research proving its quality and reliability
- Does not contain GMOs (genetically modified organisms) or allergens, and is certified kosher



MCTs

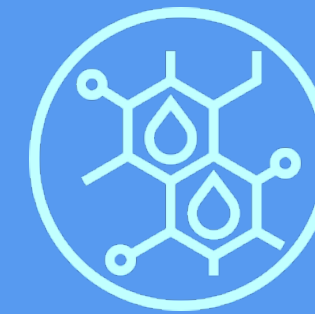
(medium-chain triglycerides)

Coenzyme Q10 is **fat-soluble** (meaning it dissolves in fat, not water). Therefore, various fat-containing substances are used in the product to improve its absorption.



01

Medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs) are fatty acid that have a small molecular size and are absorbed quickly into the blood via the GI tract (bypassing the lymphatic system). This is opposed to animal fats and vegetable oils, which are absorbed more slowly.



02

MCTs are an **excellent delivery system** for allowing fat-soluble elements (vitamin E, coenzyme Q10) to be quickly absorbed into the bloodstream.



03

MCTs are a natural component of coconut oil, from which they are derived.

INULIN

(derived from chicory root)

Inulin is a natural soluble dietary fiber and prebiotic which is obtained from chicory root.

As a prebiotic, inulin serves as a nutrient medium for beneficial gut microflora, helping to increase their number and efficacy. In the intestine, inulin promotes the synthesis of short-chain fatty acids - the main source of energy for the intestinal mucosa*. This helps regulate the body's acid-base balance and ensure normal metabolism.



Thanks to inulin, the body's ability to absorb coenzyme Q10 is improved.



Coenzyme Q10



Provides vital energy to the cardiovascular, muscular, and nervous systems



Helps to more easily cope with increased physical and mental stress



Fights against skin aging



Strengthens the immune system



Prolongs active longevity

How has Coenzyme Q10 been improved?



Coenzyme Q10
100 mg

Sunflower seed oil

Gelatin capsules

Produced in Germany



Patented Coenzyme Kaneka Q10®
100 mg

Medium-chain triglycerides (derived from coconut oil) + inulin (derived from chicory root)

Vegetable softgel capsules
Suitable for vegetarians

Produced in the USA

60 capsules per pack; 2-year shelf life

Coenzyme Q10

2177

BONUS POINTS

20

CLUB PRICE

30.00 USD

RETAIL PRICE

37.50 USD



References

Kalén, A., Appelkvist, E. L., & Dallner, G. (1989). Age-related changes in the lipid compositions of rat and human tissues. *Lipids*, 24(7), 579–584. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02535072>

Medvedev, O.S. (2012). Slowing down the aging process: focusing on coenzyme q10. *Difficult Patient*, 10 (4), 50-60.

Mortensen S. A. (1993). Perspectives on therapy of cardiovascular diseases with coenzyme Q10 (ubiquinone). *The Clinical investigator*, 71(8 Suppl), S116–S123. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00226851>

Klyuchnikov S.O., & Gnetneva E.S. (2008). Ubiquinone (coenzyme Q10): theory and clinical practice. *Pediatrics. Journal of G. N. Speransky*, 87 (3), 20.

Hernández-Camacho JD, Bernier M, López-Lluch G, Navas P. Coenzyme Q₁₀ Supplementation in Aging and Disease. *Front Physiol*. 2018 Feb 5;9:44. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2018.00044. PMID: 29459830; PMCID: PMC5807419.

Barcelos, I. P., & Haas, R. H. (2019). CoQ10 and Aging. *Biology*, 8(2), 28. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biology8020028>

COENZYME Q10

coralclub