





## Introduction:

Several studies show that there is an emerging link between individual stress and intracellular oxidative stress.

SOD is one of the main antioxidant enzymes found in living cells and organisms. Known since 1969 SOD from erythrocytes was largely studied and used as a treatment for certain diseases like arthritis in a rat model or in chronic radiotherapy damage in humans.

Since 2000, a proprietary melon juice concentrate containing high level of SOD has been developed, its use as a dietary supplement has been a new subject of interest and its antioxidant and antiinflammatory properties have been demonstrated.

## SOD EXTRAMEL®:

Extramel® is an extract from a specific variety of melon (Cucumis melo L.), whose active ingredient extracted is the enzyme superoxide dismutase

(SOD), with a standardized enzymatic activity of ≥ 14,000 IU/g.

It is microencapsulated in a layer of excipients composed of fatty acids.

Hydrogenated products of plant origin, which gives it greater bioavailability thanks to its gastroresistant capacity.

Its evidence is reinforced by several of its own clinical trials whose conclusions highlight the ability to interact effectively and naturally in reducing stress and fatigue (physical and mental activity). It is also related to antioxidant capacity at the cellular level, having a possible positive effect on some aspects of neurobehavior.

## **Bibliography:**

Milesi M-A, Lacan D, Brosse H, Desor D, Notin C. Effect of an oral supplementation with a proprietary melon juice concentrate (Extramel) on stress and fatigue in healthy people: a pilot, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial. Nutr J [Internet]. 2009;8(1):40. Disponible en: http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1475-2891-8-40









## **Branded Ingredients**

Carillon J, Notin C, Schmitt K, Simoneau G, Lacan D. Dietary supplementation with a superoxide dismutasemelon concentrate reduces stress, physical and mental fatigue in healthy people: a randomised, double-blind,

placebo-controlled trial. Nutrients [Internet]. 2014 [citado el 2 de mayo de 2022];6(6):2348-59. Disponible en: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24949549/.

