



# Essential-Biotic<sup>®</sup>

## SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII

### Friendly Probiotic Yeast\*

Essential-Biotic<sup>®</sup> SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII is a probiotic, non-colonizing yeast species closely related to Brewer's yeast and not related to the yeast group to which Candida belongs. Soon after supplementation begins, *S. boulardii* "blooms" and quickly becomes established in the gut, where it can produce lactic acid and some B vitamins. Both extensive studies and clinical use suggest it can help displace unfriendly yeast species in the GI tract.\* It has also been shown to increase levels of secretory IgA.\* During its use, friendly probiotic bacteria are able to colonize in the GI tract, supporting a healthy micro-ecology.\* When *Saccharomyces boulardii* supplementation is stopped, it is then eliminated from the gut. *S. boulardii* has been used in Europe after antibiotic use to support normal gastrointestinal tract function.\*

### Key Features

- Supports the establishment of friendly bacteria in the GI tract\*
- May help displace problematic yeast species in the GI tract\*
- Supports nutrient absorption in the small intestinal mucosa\*



Item #71050 • 60 vegetarian capsules  
Item #77230 • 120 vegetarian capsules

# Essential-Biotic® SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII

The gastrointestinal tract is not an inert tube, but a complex micro-ecosystem in which the mucosal lining of the host coexists with billions of microorganisms that live on or attached to the lining. These probiotic (life-enhancing) bacteria are provided with shelter and support, and copious amounts of food substrates. The body benefits from the vitamins and other useful metabolic products these bacteria produce. Other, less beneficial micro-organisms are also present and compete with the probiotics. Dietary supplementation with potent probiotic cultures assists the host in maintaining a healthy probiotic balance.\*

*S. boulardii* is a variant of *S. cerevisiae*. A recent study published in Systemic and Applied Microbiology confirmed the existing taxonomic position of *S. boulardii* within *S. cerevisiae*. Morphological and physiological characteristics of *S. boulardii* were consistent with those of *S. cerevisiae*. Sequence analysis of *S. boulardii* revealed a very close resemblance with the sequences published for *S. cerevisiae* strains. The results of that study strongly indicate a close relatedness of *S. boulardii* to *S. cerevisiae* and thereby support the recognition of *S. boulardii* as a member of *S. cerevisiae*. The name *boulardii* is not a recognized taxonomic name, but it is commonly used because it allows the strain-specific differentiation from *S. cerevisiae*.

Probably the most correct designation for *boulardii* would be *S. cerevisiae var. boulardii*. Every lot of *S. boulardii* we sell is verified by its genetic (DNA) fingerprint.

*Saccharomyces boulardii* is a probiotic, non-colonizing yeast species, and is stable at room temperature. The capsules can appear speckled due to the fact that the powder inside is a mixture of *S. boulardii*, which is brown, and cellulose, which is lighter in color.

## References:

Adam M, et al. *Medicine Et Chirurgie Digestives* 1976;5(6):401-406.  
Barbet F, et al. *Br Med J* 324:1345-6, 8 Jun 2002.  
Bassetti S, Frei R, Zimmerli W. *Am J Med* 1998;105:71-2. Bengmark S. *Gut* 42: 2-7, 1998.  
Bleichner G, Bléhaut H, et al. *Intens Care Med* 23: 517-523, 1997. Brandao R L, Castro I M, et al. *Appl Environ Microbiol.* 1998 Feb;64(2):564-8.  
Buts J P, et al. *Pediatr Research*20(2):192-196, 1986.  
Buts J P, Corthier G, Delmee M. *Journal Of Pediatric Gastroenterology & Nutrition* 1993;16:419-425.  
Buts J P, De et al. *Pediatric Research*36(4):522-527, 1994.  
Buts J P, De Keyser N, et al. *Gut* 1999;45:89-96 89.  
Buts J P, Vaerman J P, et al. *Biology Italiani* 6:39-42, 1990.  
Buts J P, et al. *Dig Dis Sci* 35: 251-256, 1990.  
Castagliuolo I, et al. *Infect Immun.* 1999 Jan;67(1):302-7. Cetina-Sauri J G, Sierra Basto G. *Annales De Pédiatrie* 1994;41(6):397-400.  
Chapoy P. *Annales de Pédiatrie*, 1985.  
Dias R S, et al. *Braz J Med Biol Res* 28: 323-325, 1995.  
Elmer G W, Martin S W, et al. *Microbial Ecology In Health And Disease* 11:29-34 (1999).  
Elmer G W, et al. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 13:1663-1668 (1999). Elmer G W, McFarland L V, Surawicz C M, Editors. Humana Press (1999).  
Elmer G W. *Am J Health-systems Pharmacy* 58:1101-1107 (2001). Gollidge C L, Riley T V. *Med J Austral* 1996;164:94-5 [Review]. Guslandi, M, Mezzi G, Sorghi M, Testoni P A. *Digestive Diseases And Sciences*, Vol. 45, No. 7 (July 2000), Pp. 1462-1464. Hafeez A, et al. *JCPSP*, Jul 2002, Volume 12, Number 07. Hochter W, Chase D, Hagenhoff G. *Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* 1990;132(12):188-192.  
Izadnia F, Wong CT, et al. *Dig Dis Sci* 43: 2055-2060, 1998.

## Supplement Facts

Serving Size	3 Capsules
Servings Per Container	20 (#71050), 40 (#77230)
Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
<i>Saccharomyces boulardii</i> (DBVPG 6763).....(9 Billion CFUs)	450 mg †
† Daily Value not established.	

Other ingredients: Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, silicon dioxide, stearic acid.

**Suggested Use:** As a dietary supplement, 1 to 3 capsules three times daily with or without food, or as directed by a healthcare practitioner.

**BiOtic®** BiOtic™ is a Trademark of Gnosis.



**Essential-Biotic® SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII** is part of a line of high quality evidence-based professional probiotics introduced by Allergy Research Group. Each unique formula includes two clinically proven strains, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* DDS®-1 and *Bifidobacterium lactis* UABla-12™, to support digestion and immunity, as well as pediatric skin health.\*

**Also available: Essential-Biotic® COMPLETE, Essential-Biotic® MOOD & MIND, Essential-Biotic® SACCHAROMYCES BOULARDII, and Essential-Biotic® WOMEN'S**

James J S. *Aids Treat News* 1995 Jun 2;(No 224):1-4.  
Kimmey KB, Elmer GW, Surawicz CM, McFarland LV. *Dig Dis Sci* 35: 897-901, 1990.  
Kollaritsch H H, Kremsner P, Wiedermann G, Scheiner O. *Travel Medicine International* 1989:9-17.  
Levy D, et al. *Clinical Therapeutics* 22:91-102 (2000).  
Line J E, Stern N J, Bailey J S, Cox N A. *United States Pat.#* 6,010,695, 19.2000.  
Loizeau E. *Annales De Gastroenterologie Et D Hepatologie* 1993;29(1):15-8.  
Marandi S, De Keyser N, Hermans D, Chae Yhe, Lambotte L, Buts J P. *Gastroenterology*, Vol. 116, N°4 -part 2, G2382, 1999. McFarland L V, Elmer G W. *Anaerobe* 3:73-78 (1997). McFarland L V, Surawicz C M, et al. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1995 Mar;90(3):439-48.  
McFarland L V, Surawicz C M, et al. *The Journal Of The American Medical Association (JAMA)* 1994;271(24):1913-1918. Plein K, Hotz J. *Z Gastroenterol* 31: 129-134, 1993.  
Quinton J F, Sendid B, et al. *Prevalence and diagnostic role. Gut* 42: 788-791, 1998.  
Saint-Marc T, Rossello-Prats L, Touraine J L. *Ann Med Interne (Paris)* 1991;142(1):64-5.  
Schlottererr M, Bernasconi P, Lebreton F, Wassermann D. *Nutrition Clinique Et Metabolique* 1987;1:31-34.  
Sendid B, et al. *Am J Gastroenterol* 93: 1306-1310, 1998.  
Spirt M J. *Am J Gastroenterol* 89:974-978, 1994.  
Surawicz C M, et al. *Gastroenterology*. 1989 Apr;96(4):981-8. Surawicz C M, McFarland L V, et al. *J. The American Journal Of Gastroenterology* 1989;84(10):1285-1287.  
Surawicz C M, McFarland L V, et al. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* 31:1012-1017 (2000).  
Tempe J D, Steidel A L, et al. *Semaine Des Hopitaux De Paris* 1983;59(18):1409-1412.