



The most active catechin in green tea







Teavigo[®] – Setting the standard in green tea extract

An ancient remedy for a modern sense of well-being

The healthy benefits of green tea have been embraced by Asian countries for centuries and include detoxification, improved blood flow and overall strengthened resistance to disease.

EGCG - The most active catechin in green tea

■ Modern research demonstrates that the beneficial effects of green tea are largely due to its main catechin, Epigallocatechin Gallate (EGCG). Recent findings also indicate positive effects of EGCG in the prevention of cancer and cardiovascular disease. Further research has revealed additional benefits of green tea, green tea extract and its main constituent, EGCG. These include antioxidant activity in the removal of free radicals, enhanced metabolism and fat oxidation, and improved oral health (including fresh breath). Furthermore, EGCG also helps to maintain healthy glucose levels.

Teavigo® – Pure and natural green tea extract

■ Teavigo[®] provides the best of green tea in its purest form. Using our innovative, patented and proven extraction technology, we provide easy access to the healthful benefits of green tea. Teavigo[®] is natural EGCG with a minimum purity of 94% on dry basis.



Green Tea

Teavigo® – Highest quality

■ Teavigo[®] is a highly defined ingredient with superior and consistent batch-to-batch quality. Teavigo[®] is free from caffeine, pesticide and herbicide residues.



Green Tea Extract

Teavigo® – Proven safety

■ Safety is an equally important issue when bringing a new product or ingredient to the market. We have invested in an extensive program to document the safety of Teavigo®, and to guarantee the best green tea extract (EGCG) possible.



Teavigo®



Teavigo[®] – Fortification of food and beverages

Teavigo® – Superior sensory properties

■ Teavigo® with its excellent product properties, offers valuable opportunities for a broad range of applications in many food industry segments. Teavigo® has been successfully used in categories such as confectionery, cereals, dairy products, and carbonated, still and near-water beverages.

Enrichment with Teavigo® does not change the taste profile of end-products. In comparison to traditional green tea extracts used for enrichment, Teavigo®, being a highly purified and defined substance, has much less impact on final product properties.

Teavigo® – A perfect partner for your product

■ Teavigo® is nearly colourless and has little to no impact on taste, allowing the appearance of your food and beverage products to remain unimpaired. With its minimal impact on your product's taste profile, Teavigo® is easy and versatile to use. Teavigo® is completely water soluble, and clear in solution, as well as free from caffeine, herbicide and pesticide residues. And naturally, it does not cause sediments in liquid applications or spotting in solid ones.

Teavigo[®] is well defined and highly purified, in fact, Teavigo[®] is setting the standard for high-performance green tea extract (EGCG). It offers excellent opportunities in beverages, solid foods, and for the Dietary Supplement and Pharmaceuticals industry.



Teavigo[®] – Seal of Guarantee

■ Our Teavigo® Seal of Guarantee is your consumer assurance, in the quality and superiority of the green tea extract used in your products. And your assurance, that all regulatory documentation and safety data comply with both European and US requirements.

The seal guarantees that only pure green tea extract has been used, in accordance with the highest standards:

- Guaranteed high-purity EGCG
- Little or no impact on your product's taste profile
- Caffeine-free
- Free of herbicide and pesticide residues
- Proven and patented production methods
- Extensive safety program

First-class technical assistance

■ Using our vast scientific background and knowledge of nutritional fortification, we can provide you with hands-on technical assistance in developing value-added applications fortified with Teavigo®.

Teavigo® – Pure health benefits

■ EGCG and Teavigo[®] have been shown to exert several beneficial activities including

- Antioxidant activity removing free radicals
- Enhanced metabolism and fat oxidation
- Improved oral health, including fresh breath
- Maintaining healthy glucose levels
- Exerting anti-inflammatory effects

Scientists agree that these functions play an important role in preventing disease and improving general health.

As with all our products, we can provide full product, safety and regulatory documentation on request.





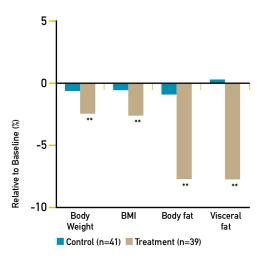
Teavigo® modulates body fat

EGCG attenuates body fat accumulation

■ Epidemiological data suggest that green tea consumption favorably affects body weight and particularly body fat.¹ Subjects with an average habitual consumption of 434 ml/day of tea for more than ten years were characterized by a lower percentage of total body fat, smaller waist circumference and decreased waist-to-hip ratio.

This is supported by several long-term studies (12 weeks) showing that treatment with green tea catechins reduced body fat and body weight.²⁶

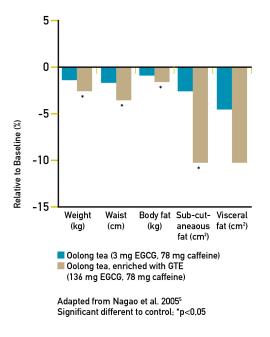
Green tea extract rich in EGCG decreases fat accumulation and promotes body weight loss



Adapted from Tsuchida et al. 2002⁶ Significant different to control; **p<0.01

In another human trial with 35 normal/overweight male volunteers on a moderate diet (90% of individual energy intake) EGCG promoted body weight loss and fat loss.

EGCG supports a healthy lifestyle by reducing body fat mass in men





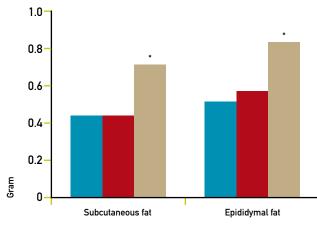


Teavigo[®] prevents diet-induced obesity in animals

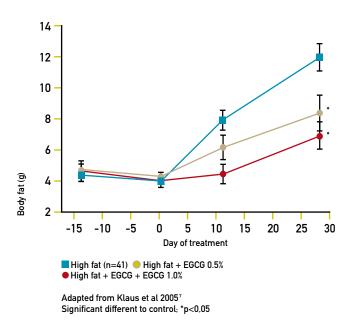
These results could be repeated with Teavigo[®] in animal models of human obesity.

Feeding mice a high fat diet for 28 days resulted in clear increase of body fat. However, when supplemented with Teavigo[®], a dose-dependent decrease in body fat accumulation was observed.^{7,8}

In addition, Teavigo[®] prevented obesity in the long-term after 5 months of feeding a high fat diet.



Control 📕 High fat + Teavigo® (1%) 📕 High fat



Teavigo[®] prevented obesity in mice which were fed with a high fat diet

Mice fed a diet high in fat and carbohydrates containing 1% EGCG developed significantly less weight over 5 months than their counterparts receiving the same diet without EGCG. This finding is partly explained by the reduced subcutaneous and epididymal body fat accumulation as observed in the EGCG-treated group at the end of the experiment.

(DSM Nutritional Products, data on file)

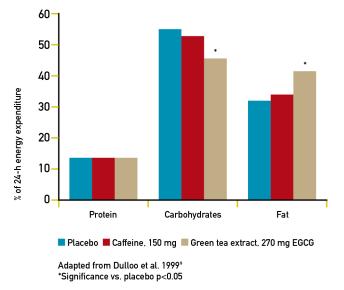


Adapted from Wolfram et al 2005[®] Significant different to control; *p<0,05



Green tea extract, rich in EGCG increases fat oxidation

■ A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial found 24-h energy expenditure and fat oxidation increased by 4% or 35%, respectively⁹. The male volunteers consumed either placebo, caffeine or a green tea extract containing 270 mg EGCG and 150 mg caffeine. As was to be expected, caffeine stimulated the sympathetic nervous system, thus increasing energy expenditure. The consumption of the green tea extract however, resulted in an increase exceeding the one observed with caffeine alone.



Conclusions

■ EGCG exerts a "body shaping" effect. Body composition changes in favour of decreased body fat and can therefore support a healthy lifestyle. This finding contributes to the observed body weight loss at EGCG consumption. The decrease in body fat is at least partly caused by a shift in nutrient oxidation, i.e. increased fat oxidation.

Literature

- 1. Wu, C.H., et al., Relationship among habitual tea consumption, percent body fat, and body fat distribution. Obes Res, 2003. 11(9): p. 1088-95.
- 2. Chantre, P. and D. Lairon, Recent findings of green tea extract AR25 (Exolise) and its activity for the treatment of obesity. Phytomedicine, 2002. 9(1): p. 3-8.
- 3. Hase, T., et al., Anti-obesity effects of tea catechins in humans. J Oleo Sci, 2001. 50(7): p. 599-605.
- 4. Chan, C.C., et al., Effects of Chinese green tea on weight, and hormonal and biochemical profiles in obese patients with polycystic ovary syndrome a randomized placebo-controlled trial. J Soc Gynecol Investig, 2006. 13(1): p. 63-8.
- 5. Nagao, T., et al., Ingestion of a tea rich in catechins leads to a reduction in body fat and malondialdehyde-modified LDL in men. Am J Clin Nutr, 2005. 81(1): p. 122-9.
- 6. Tsuchida, T., H. Itakura, and N. H., Reduction of body fat in humans by long-term ingestion of catechins. Progress in Medicine, 2002. 9(22): p. 2189-2203.
- 7. Klaus, S., et al., Epigallocatechin gallate attenuates diet-induced obesity in mice by decreasing energy absorption and increasing fat oxidation. Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord, 2005. 29(6): p. 615-23.
- 8. Wolfram, S., et al., TEAVIGO (Epigallocatechin Gallate) Supplementation Prevents Obesity in Rodents by Reducing Adipose Tissue Mass. Ann Nutr Metab, 2005. 49(1): p. 54-63.
- 9. Dulloo, A.G., et al., Efficacy of a green tea extract rich in catechin polyphenols and caffeine in increasing 24-h energy expenditure and fat oxidation in humans. Am J Clin Nutr, 1999. 70(6): p. 1040-1045.



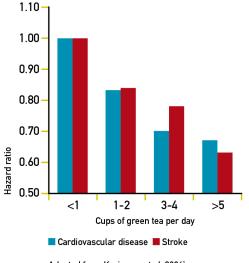
Teavigo[®] supports cardiovascular health

A potent antioxidant and antiatherogenic agent

Atherosclerosis is a progressive disease that involves the deposition of endogenous oxidized cholesterols in the cells of the arterial walls, which causes the hardening of the arteries.

Epidemiological data suggest that regular consumption of green tea may help to prevent cardiovascular disease.¹

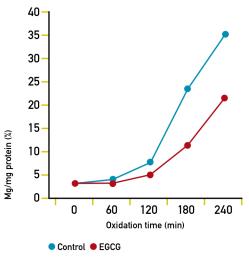
Green tea consumption is positively correlated with reduction of stroke and CVD mortality



Adapted from Kuriyama et al. 2006¹

■ EGCG, the most active catechin in green tea, has been demonstrated to interact with the cascade of events leading to cardiovascular disease²: In vitro and animal experiments, as well as human intervention studies show EGCG to exert potent antioxidant activity³⁻⁶, possess anti-inflammatory properties⁷, to inhibit vascular smooth muscle growth⁸, to counteract vasoconstriction^{9,10}, and to prevent stroke^{11,12} as well as hypertension^{13,14}, thereby helping to maintain a healthy cardiovascular system.

EGCG was shown in vitro to be a potent inhibitor of cholesterol oxidation in low density lipoprotein (LDL)



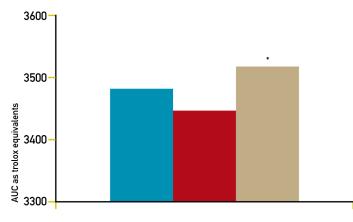
Adapted from Osada et al. 2001¹⁵





■ Furthermore, green tea extract rich in EGCG has been shown to increase the resistance against oxidative damage in humans and ameliorates antioxidant defences in human plasma.^{4,5}

Encapsulated green tea extract rich in EGCG increases antioxidant capacity of blood in humans



📕 Green tea beverage 📕 Black tea beverage 📕 Encapsulated green tea extract

Adapted from Henning et al. 2004⁴ *P<0,05

Literature

- 1. Kuriyama, S., et al., Green tea consumption and mortality due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, and all causes in Japan: the Ohsaki study. Jama, 2006. 296(10): p. 1255-65.
- 2. Stangl, V, M. Lorenz, and K. Stangl, The role of tea and tea flavonoids in cardiovascular health. Mol Nutr Food Res, 2006. 50(2): p. 218-28.
- 3. Rietveld, A. and S. Wiseman, Antioxidant effects of tea: evidence from human clinical trials. J Nutr; 2003. 133(10): p. 3285S-3292S.
- 4. Henning, S.M., et al., Bioavailability and antioxidant activity of tea flavanols after consumption of green tea, black tea, or a green tea extract supplement. Am J Clin Nutr, 2004. 80(6): p. 1558-64.
- 5. Erba, D., et al., Effectiveness of moderate green tea consumption on antioxidative status and plasma lipid profile in humans. J Nutr Biochem, 2005. 16(3): p. 144-9.
- 6. Benzie, I.F., et al., Consumption of green tea causes rapid increase in plasma antioxidant power in humans. Nutrition & Cancer., 1999. 34(1): p. 83-87.
- 7. Yang, F., et al., Green tea polyphenols block endotoxin-induced tumor necrosis factor-production and lethality in a murine model. J Nutr. 1998. 128(12): p. 2334-40.
- Locher, R., et al., Green tea polyphenols inhibit human vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation stimulated by native low-density lipoprotein. Eur J Pharmacol, 2002. 434(1-2): p. 1-7.
- 9. Tijburg, L.B., et al., Tea flavonoids and cardiovascular disease: a review. Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr, 1997. 37(8): p. 771-85.
- 10. Chen, Z.Y., et al., Inhibitory effects of purified green tea epicatechins on contraction and proliferation of arterial smooth muscle cells. Acta Pharmacol Sin, 2000. 21(9): p. 835-40.
- 11. Ikeda, M., et al., Preventive effects of green tea catechins on spontaneous stroke in rats. Med Sci Monit, 2007. 13(2): p. BR40-45.
- 12. Sato, Y., et al., Possible contribution of green tea drinking habits to the prevention of stroke. Tohoku J Exp Med, 1989. 157(4): p. 337-43.
- 13. Yang, Y.C., et al., The protective effect of habitual tea consumption on hypertension. Arch Intern Med, 2004. 164(14): p. 1534-40.
- 14. Potenza, M.A., et al., Epigallocatechin Gallate, a Green Tea Polyphenol, improves endothelial function and insulin sensitivity, reduces blood pressure, and protects against myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats (SHR). Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab, 2007.
- 15. Osada, K., et al., Tea catechins inhibit cholesterol oxidation accompanying oxidation of low density lipoprotein in vitro. Comp Biochem Physiol C Toxicol Pharmacol, 2001. 128(2): p. 153-64.



The regulatory status of using Teavigo® in food and beverage applications varies from country to country. Therefore it is important to confirm the status of Teavigo® as a food additive with the individual regulatory agency of each country before use. We make no warranty as to results obtained in using any material and, as conditions of use are not under our control we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by DSM Nutritional Products.



Teavigo[®] supports cardiovascular health

An endothelial protector

Recent research suggests green tea to protect the endothelium.¹ There is clinical evidence showing Teavigo[®] to beneficially affect endothelial function by improving flow mediated dilatation.

100 2 75 Change in EGCG (ng/ml) 50 1 Change in FMD (%) 25 n ۵ 2-hour 2-week 2-hour 2-week 2-hour 2-week 2-hour 2-week EGCG Placebo Placebo EGCG EGCG Placebo Placebo EGCG *P = 0.015 vs pre-EGCG baseline *P<0.001 DSM Nutritional Products, data on file Mean ± SD DSM Nutritional Products, data on file

Teavigo® supports endothelial function

Conclusions

Green tea and its most active catechin, namely EGCG, are potent protectors of cardiovascular health, by supporting the normal function of the endothelium, counteracting vasoconstriction, reducing vascular plaque formation and exerting antioxidant effects.

Literature

1. Potenza, M.A., et al., Epigallocatechin Gallate, a Green Tea Polyphenol, improves endothelial function and insulin sensitivity, reduces blood pressure, and protects against myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats (SHR). Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab, 2007.



The regulatory status of using Teavigo® in food and beverage applications varies from country to country. Therefore it is important to confirm the status of Teavigo® as a food additive with the individual regulatory agency of each country before use. We make no warrantly as to results obtained in using any material and, as conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by DSM Nutritional Products.



Teavigo[®] and oral health

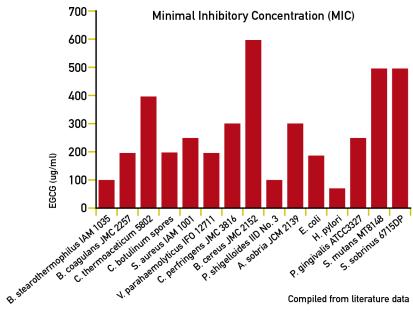
A natural antimicrobial agent

EGCG (Teavigo®) supports oral hygiene and oral health

The oral microflora is responsible for impairments of oral health:

- Dental caries
- Periodontal diseases
- Halitosis and bad breath

EGCG inhibits the growth of various bacterial strains



EGCG was shown in vitro to be a potent antiinfective:

In numerous experiments EGCG has been demonstrated to help maintain oral health by:^{1,2}

- Growth inhibition and direct bactericidal effect against caries and periodontal disease relevant bacteria.
- Prevention of bacterial adherence to teeth.
- Inhibition of glucosyl transferase, thus limiting the synthesis of sticky glucan.
- Inhibition of human and bacterial amylases.
- Inhibition of collagenase activity.

The promising role of EGCG in promoting oral health as demonstrated experimentally, is supported by human trials with green tea.¹

Literature

2. Makimura M. et al., Inhibitory effect of tea catechins on collagenase activity. J Periodontol 1993;64:630-36.



The regulatory status of using Teavigo[®] in food and beverage applications varies from country to country. Therefore it is important to confirm the status of Teavigo[®] as a food additive with the individual regulatory agency of each country before use. We make no warranty as to results obtained in using any material and, as conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by DSM Nutritional Products.

^{1.} Hamilton-Miller JMT. Anti-cariogenic properties of tea (Camellia sinensis). J Med Microbiol 2001;50:299-302.



The information in this publication is based on our current knowledge and experience, and may be used at your discretion and risk. It does not relieve you from carrying out your own precautions and tests. We do not assume any liability in connection with your product or its use. You must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and observe all third-party rights.



Notice: The use of any DSM Nutritional Products trademark, or registered trademark is subject to a prior written licence agreement.

Teavigo® is a trademark of DSM. Teavigo® is produced under license of DSM by Taiyo Kagaku Co., Ltd.