

It took me 15 years to select a full line of professional quality supplements for my clients. Premier Research Labs is the finest quality available, synergistically formulated for greater potency and free of Excipients. Excipients are binders, fillers and “glues” that are typically non-nutritive substances in nutritional products. These substances often test toxic to the body and cause the field or the organs to go weak, shrink or collapse energetically. This clear and tangible demonstration of stress leads us to believe it is unnecessary and unwise to take nutritional products that have questionable, potentially toxic, non-nutritive excipients.

Note: Tablets ALWAYS contain excipients (that is how they are made; they cannot be made without them); therefore, it is wisest to especially avoid nutritional products as tablets.

Questionable Excipients Commonly Found in Nutritional Products

Magnesium stearate

A cheap lubricating agent; research shows it to be immune-compromising

Methyl Paraben

A benzoate family member; a known cancer-causing agent

Microcrystalline Cellulose

A cheap filler

Silicon Dioxide

A cheap flowing agent (common sand)

Natural Flavors

An AKA for MSG (monosodium glutamate), a well known neurotoxic agent

Methacrylic Copolymer

Methacrylic acid, a component of the methacrylic acid copolymer, has been reported to act as a teratogen in rat embryo cultures.

Triethyl Citrate

A Plasticizer

Titanium Dioxide

Used for color; liver toxic

Corn Starch

Typically from cheap GMO corn; can invoke allergic responses

Talcum Powder

A common excipient rarely listed on product labels; a suspected carcinogen

Other Questionable but Common Tableting & Encapsulating Agents

D&C red #33

Eudragit

Hydroxypropyl cellulose

Hydroxyprboply methylcellulose

Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate

Methylparaben

Propylparaben

Polyethylene glycol

Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate

Red ferric oxide-orange shade

Sodium acetate

Sodium metabisulfite

Common Tableting & Encapsulating Agents

Providing (polyvinylpyrrolidone or PVP)

PVP is a synthetic polymer used as a dispersing and suspending agent in virtually all encapsulated nutritional supplements; considered to be a potential carcinogen.

Magnesium Stearate

This commonly used excipient can be made from animal or vegetable sources. It is used as a flowing agent and lubricant. It is insoluble in water and may hinder the absorption of nutrients. Research shows it suppresses the immune system.

Maltodextrin

A refined sugar obtained by the hydrolysis of cornstarch. It is used for flavor, as a texturized and bulking agent. Maltodextrin may contain free glutamate (MSG), which occurs as a result of processing. MSG is a known neurotoxin.

Cellulose Starch

A starch made from plant material that is used as filler, binder and disintegrant. Starches processed from corn contain free glutamate (MSG), resulting from processing. MSG is a known neurotoxin.

Silicon Dioxide

Silica is a transparent, tasteless powder that is practically insoluble in water. It is the main component of beach sand and is used as an absorbent and flow agent in supplements. It may hinder digestion or the uptake of other nutrients and deplete HCL.

Resin

Resins are used as binders and aid in water resistance. They may be of plant or synthetic origin and are used in lacquers, varnishes, inks, adhesives, synthetic plastics and pharmaceuticals. Synthetic forms include polyvinyl, polystyrene and polyethylene. Toxicity is dependent on the ingredients used in the manufacture of the resin.

Dicalcium Phosphate

A mineral complex of calcium and phosphorus that is commonly used as a tableting aid, filler or bulking agent. Phosphates can induce the same symptoms as MSG in those who are extremely sensitive to MSG.

Polysorbate 80

A non-ionic surfactant that is a polymer contains oleic acid, palmitic acid, sorbitol and ethylene oxide and is formed by microbial fermentation. It is used as an emulsifier, dispersant or stabilizer in foods, cosmetics, supplements and pharmaceuticals.

Titanium Dioxide

This is an inorganic, white opaque pigment made from anatase (metallic mineral) that is often used in supplements as a whitening agent. Titanium dioxide is a pro-oxidant. It is also used in paints and coatings, plastics, paper, inks, fibers, food and cosmetics.

Polyethylene Glycol 3350

This excipient is used as an emulsifier, binder and surfactant. It improves resistance to moisture and oxidation. Polyethylene is a polymerized ethylene resin and glycol is a dihydric alcohol.

Pharmaceutical Glaze

This is actually shellac used to coat vitamin tablets. Shellac is insoluble in stomach acid and supplements coated with shellac are difficult for the body to break down and assimilate.