



SinaLiv[®]

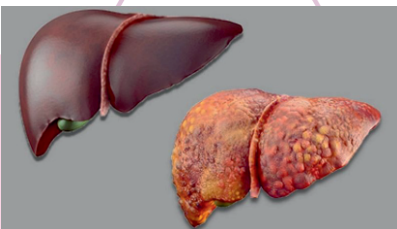
- **Special Ingredients:** *Silymarin*
- **Formulation:** *Nano-Micelle*
- **Concentration:** *70 mg*
- **Dosage form:** *Soft gelatin Capsule*
- **Packaging:** *Blister Pack*
- **Unit Count:** *30 Count*



What is silymarin?

Silymarin is a flavonoid compound which is derived from *Silybum marianum* seeds that has several medicinal properties. Studies have shown the potential effects of silymarin as an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory compound, making it a valuable supplement in the prevention and treatment of a wide range of diseases.

Silymarin increases the regeneration power of liver cells by stimulating ribosomal protein synthesis, so it is a very effective supplement for the prevention and treatment of liver diseases.

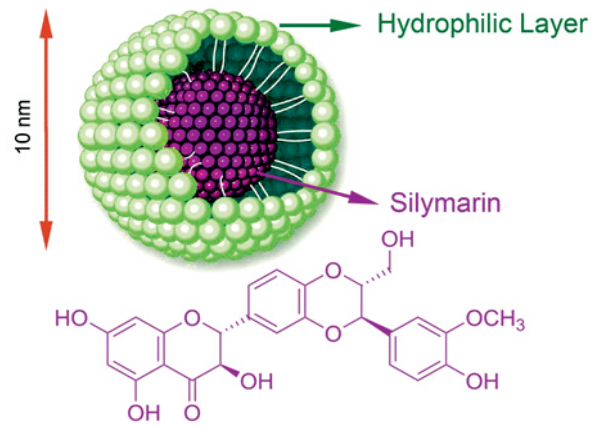


Sinaliv
Silymarin as Nanomicelle

Advantage of Nano-silymarin

Due to its lipophilic properties, very low solubility in water, degradation by gastric fluids, rapid hepatic metabolism and low intestinal absorption, oral absorption of silymarin in common oral dosage forms (powder, capsules and tablets) is very low. In SinaLiv[®], all silymarin content is encapsulated in the hydrophobic part of nanomicelle.

These spherical nanomicelles have a particle size of about 10 nanometers and increase the solubility of silymarin in water by more than 3,000 times, protecting silymarin from the destructive effects of gastric fluid. After oral administration, soft gel capsules containing silymarin nanomicelles are digested in less than 15 minutes in acidic gastric environment and dispersed in gastric environment. These nanomicelles are stable in the acidic environment of the stomach for at least 2 hours and do not disintegrated and reach the small intestine intact. After reaching the small intestine, nanomicelles facilitate the transfer of silymarin from the water layer on the surface of intestinal epithelial cells, which is a barrier to the absorption of lipophilic compounds, and increase the absorption of silymarin.



Indications

- ❖ Liver protection
- ❖ Acute and chronic hepatitis
- ❖ Cirrhosis of the liver and jaundice
- ❖ Liver damage and fatty liver
- ❖ Reducing toxic effects of anticancer drugs
- ❖ Blood glucose lowering
- ❖ Reduce the symptoms of psoriasis



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