

# Japanese Knotweed

Dietary Supplement | 2 fl oz. (60 mL)

- Microbial Support
- Cardiovascular Support
- Antioxidant Support
- Inflammatory Response Support

## Natural Support for Microbial Resilience

Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) is a well-researched botanical traditionally used to support microbial resilience, and systemic wellness.\*

Used in Asian health practices for over 1,500 years (and known as *Hu Zhang* in traditional Chinese medicine), this perennial naturally contains resveratrol, emodin, polydatin, and flavonoids – powerful antioxidants associated with supporting microbial balance and immune function as well as cardiovascular and metabolic health.\*

NutraMedix developed this professional-strength liquid extract in direct response to requests from healthcare providers for a high-quality, trusted formula for complex cases. Using a proprietary, hydro-ethanol extraction process and quality-controlled, pharmaceutical-grade manufacturing, NutraMedix captures the root's full profile of bioactive compounds rather than just single constituents – ensuring broad-spectrum benefits with the results you want and need.



## Who's It For?

- Anyone looking to support the body's natural microbial defenses
- Individuals seeking to support balanced immune and inflammatory responses
- Those interested in supporting cardiovascular and metabolic health

## Benefits

- Supports healthy microbial balance\*
- Promotes a healthy inflammatory response\*
- Encourages healthy immune function\*
- Provides antioxidant support\*
- Supports cardiovascular and circulatory health\*
- Helps maintain healthy blood glucose levels already in the normal range\*

## Features

- Broad-spectrum botanical with naturally occurring polyphenols
- Hydro-ethanol extraction preserves the plant's full profile of bioactive compounds
- Liquid format for easy dosing and titration
- U.S. manufacturing with strict cGMP standards
- Pure, high-quality extract (herb + mineral water + ethanol)
- Low ethanol concentration compared to other botanical extracts
- Complements other NutraMedix microbial support botanicals and enhances their absorption\*

## Supplement Facts

### Ingredients

Japanese Knotweed Root Extract (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) – 1.5 mL

Other Ingredients: Mineral water, ethanol (20-24%)

Active Compound	Properties
Resveratrol (stilbene)	Inflammatory response, microbial support, and cardiovascular health
Emodin (anthraquinone)	Inflammatory response, microbial support, and cardiovascular health
Polydatin (precursor to resveratrol)	Antioxidant support, inflammatory response
Flavonoids (polyphenol)	Antioxidant support, inflammatory response, and cardiovascular health

## Suggested Use

30 drops (1.5 mL) in 4 oz. of water, twice daily, or as directed by a healthcare professional.

Avoid during pregnancy and breastfeeding. Consult a physician before use if taking anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications, estrogen therapy, or CYP-metabolized medications. Not for children under 3.

## Ingredient Mechanisms of Action

Japanese knotweed contains polyphenolic compounds that act through multiple pathways, explaining its broad-spectrum clinical effects:<sup>1-14</sup>

- Exhibits clinically studied activity against a range of microbes, supporting microbial balance.\*
- Enhances penetration of microbial support compounds into tissues by improving microcirculation and crossing the blood-brain barrier.\*
- Helps maintain normal levels of immune-modulating inflammatory markers, including TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-1 $\beta$ , and CRP.\*
- Scavenges free radicals, helping protect cells from damage.\*
- Supports healthy enzyme activity, helping maintain healthy blood glucose balance.\*
- Helps maintain healthy cholesterol and triglyceride levels.\*

<sup>1</sup> Feng J, et al. Front Med. 2020;7:6

<sup>2</sup> Ma X, et al. Infect Microb Dis. 2021;3(3):158-167.

<sup>3</sup> Zhang Y, et al. Front Cell Infect Microbiol. 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Ghanim H, et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2010;95(9):E1-E8.

<sup>5</sup> Ge H, et al. Medicine (Baltimore). 2023;102(29):e34396.

<sup>6</sup> Zhao Y, et al. Phytomedicine. 2019;63:152986.

<sup>7</sup> Chueh FS, et al. Mol Med Rep. 2014;11(1):127-132.

<sup>8</sup> Du QH, et al. Phytomedicine. 2009;16(6-7):652-658.

<sup>9</sup> Tao W, et al. Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2021;2021:3830671.

<sup>10</sup> Zhao X, et al. J Agric Food Chem. 2017;65(22):4421-4427.

<sup>11</sup> Yasmin S, Tang Y. Biosci Rep. 2025;45(5):303-323.

<sup>12</sup> Guo R, et al. Dis Markers. 2022;2022:7784021.

<sup>13</sup> Sheng L, et al. J Surg Res. 2011;166(2):292-302.

<sup>14</sup> Zeng B, et al. Int J Clin Exp Med. 2017;10(2):2570-2579.