

HEALTANG L-ARABINOSE

L-ARABINOSE IS A FUNCTIONAL NATURAL SWEETENER DERIVED FROM PLANT FIBER:

L-ARABINOSE, a naturally derived pentose which inhibits the sucrase. Under normal conditions, sucrase hydrolyzies sucrose in the small intestine and facilitates the absorption of sucrose into the body. L-ARABINOSE effectively suppresses the digestion and absorption of sucrose resulting in the effective prevention of the elevation of the blood glucose level. We are the first company in the world to successfully mass produce the L-ARABINOSE.

L-ARABINOSE has been evaluated by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare as a "Food for Specified Health Uses." This is a seal of approval given only to food with genuine health benefits.



L-ARABINOSE'S MECHANISM OF SUPRESSING SUCROSE INTAKE:

Normally, sucrose is hydrolyzed by sucrase into glucose and fructose, which exists in the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

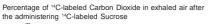
L-ARABINOSE's unique inhibitory mechanism blocks the sucrase activity. When L-ARABINOSE is taken together with foods

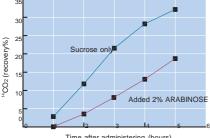
which includes sucrose, it effectively suppresses the digestion and absorption of sucrose into the bloodstream.

This suppresses blood glucose level elevation, and in turns prevents the secretion of insulin. Moreover, the remaining unabsorbed sucrose reaches the large intestine and acts as a "prebiotics" substance.

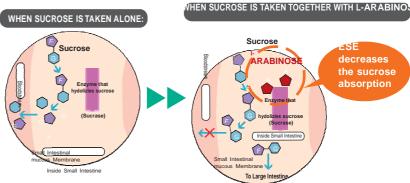
SUCROSE ABSORPTION IS SUPPRESSED TO APPROXIMATELY 60% OF NORMAL LEVEL:

Normally, the sucrose absorbed by the human body is catabolized and produces Carbon Dioxide, which is excreted through exhalation. When L-ARABINOSE is taken together with sucrose, the level of Carbon Dioxide excretion becomes moderate compared to when sucrose is taken alone. In other words, when sucrose is taken with small amount of ARABINOSE, it will effectively suppress the digestion and absorption of sucrose.





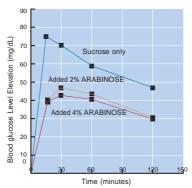
Time after administering (hours)



Sucrose is hydrolyzed into Glucose (G) and Fructose (F) by sucrase and absorbed by the small intestinal mucous membrane and into the bloodstream.

ARABINOSE SUPPRESSES THE ELEVATION OF BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL:

Under normal conditions, uptaken sucrose is digested and absorbed in the small intestine, resulting in the elevation of blood glucose levels. When ARABINOSE is taken together with sucrose, its digestion and absorption is suppressed. As a result, the elevation of blood glucose level is suppressed.

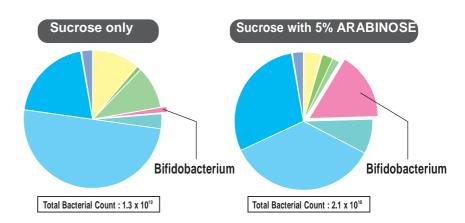


L-ARABINOSE inhibits the sucrase activity and the unabsorbed sucrose moves into large intestine.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF L- ARABINOSE AND THE UNDIGESTED SUCROSE FOR HOST HEALTH:

Normally, sucrose is digested and absorbed in the small intestine. L-ARABINOSE

suppresses this uptake of sucrose and allows it to progress into the large intestine. Sucrose and ARABINOSE facilitates the growth within the large intestine of microflora such as the Bifidobacterium. Change observed in microflora of cecum as a result of simultaneous intake of sucrose and L-ARABINOSE.



L-ARABINOSE IS A DELICIOUS FUNCTIONAL FOOD MATERIAL:

Since ancient times, "sucrose" has been the most desired sweetener. With L-ARABINOSE, one can enjoy the unadulterated natural taste of "sucrose" and at the same time decreases the uptake of sucrose into the body!! L-ARABINOSE itself has a sweetness index rating of 60% when compared to natural sucrose, and can be enjoyed with wide variety of food and drink.

