REBIOSIS

Cat's claw (Uncaria tomentosa) is a traditional Amazonian herb known for its immune-modulating, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant effects. It supports the body's ability to regulate immune activity, making it useful in chronic inflammatory conditions, viral burdens, and autoimmune tendencies. Its alkaloids help reduce oxidative stress and protect DNA, while also supporting gut and joint health. Berberine, a plant alkaloid found in herbs like Berberis and Coptis, provides powerful metabolic and antimicrobial benefits. Clinically, it improves insulin sensitivity, lowers blood glucose and LDL cholesterol, and supports weight and liver health. Additionally, berberine has broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity—useful for SIBO, Candida, and other dysbiosis—while also reducing intestinal inflammation and strengthening barrier function.
Grapefruit seed extract (GSE) is widely used as a botanical antimicrobial with activity against bacteria, fungi, and parasites. It can help manage gut dysbiosis, yeast overgrowth, and certain infections while being relatively gentle on the gastrointestinal tract. Beyond its antimicrobial effects, it provides antioxidant support and may aid immune resilience. Together, cat's claw, berberine, and GSE form a complementary trio: cat's claw for immune modulation and inflammation control, berberine for metabolic support and potent antimicrobial action, and GSE for broad-spectrum microbial balance. Combined thoughtfully, they support immune health, detoxification, and gut-microbiome restoration.

PARACLEANSE PRO

Black walnut hull extract has traditionally been used for antimicrobial, antifungal, and antiparasitic purposes. The green hull contains juglone, tannins, and polyphenols, compounds with documented antiseptic and astringent activity. These actions may help reduce intestinal dysbiosis, yeast overgrowth, and helminth burden, and the tannins provide a mildgut-tightening/anti-diarrheal effect that can support symptomatic control in loose stools or irritation.

Topically, it has been used for fungal skin infections and dermatitis due to antifungal activity. Wormwood is a **bitter digestive tonic and antiparasitic herb** with a long history of use for **intestinal helminths, dyspepsia, and bloating**. Bitter sesquiterpene lactones (absinthin, anabsinthin) stimulate **gastric acid, bile flow, and pancreatic enzymes**, which may improve **fat digestion and post-meal fullness**. It also demonstrates **antimicrobial and antiprotozoal effects**. Modern research supports activity against certain parasites and microbes, and related Artemisia species inspired the development of **antimalarial drugs** (e.g., artemisinin derivatives).

SPECIALIZED PRO RESOLVIN MEDIATORS

Bioactive lipid compounds derived from EPA and DHA that help the body actively resolve, rather than simply suppress, inflammation. Unlike NSAIDs or steroids that block inflammatory pathways, SPMs support the natural resolution phase by limiting excess neutrophil infiltration, enhancing macrophage clearance of cellular debris (efferocytosis), lowering pro-inflammatory cytokines, and promoting tissue repair and return to homeostasis.

Clinically, this pro-resolution signaling may help reduce chronic low-grade inflammation, improve recovery after injury or exercise, support joint comfort and mobility, enhance endothelial and cardiometabolic health, calm neuroinflammatory symptoms such as brain fog or fatigue, and aid immune balance in persistent inflammatory states, including toxin or environmental exposure–related conditions. Because SPMs modulate immune activity without immunosuppression, they are generally well tolerated and are often used as a daily foundational therapy alongside omega-3s, antioxidants, mitochondrial support, and detoxification strategies to improve healing efficiency and overall inflammatory resilience.

BeyondMold
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MYCOBIND CLEAR

ENVIROBIND

Alginate, chlorella, and clay function as complementary oral binders that reduce intestinal reabsorption of toxins by capturing compounds within the gut and promoting fecal elimination, but they differ in strength and mechanism. **Alginate**, a seaweed-derived soluble fiber, forms a viscous gel that mechanically traps bile acids, irritants, and lipid-soluble toxins, making it gentle, soothing to the gut lining, and well suited for daily or longer-term use in sensitive patients. **Chlorella**, a nutrient-dense microalgae, adsorbs certain heavy metals and organic toxins through its fibrous cell wall while also providing antioxidants, chlorophyll, and micronutrients that support liver function, immune balance, and overall detox capacity, making it useful as a mild "bind-and-nourish" option for maintenance or recovery phases. **Clay binders** such as bentonite or montmorillonite have a high surface area and negative charge that electrostatically adsorb a broad range of positively charged toxins, endotoxins, and microbial byproducts, offering stronger, faster binding that can be helpful during higher exposure or symptom flares, though they may slow bowel transit in some individuals. Together, these agents are often rotated or combined—alginate for gentle daily support, chlorella for nutritional detox assistance, and clay for short-term higher-capacity binding—to safely interrupt enterohepatic recirculation and lower total inflammatory burden. See Charcoal summary on binder handout.