



# FemGuard + Balance™

Supports Healthy Female Hormonal Balance\*



WOMEN'S HEALTH\*



FemGuard + Balance™ supports hormonal balance with a blend of herbs and nutrients that promote healthy estrogen metabolism including diindolylmethane (DIM), chrysin, and the traditional herbs, black cohosh and chaste tree.\* Calcium-D-glucarate promotes the proper elimination of excess estrogens.\* Additional nutrients and phytochemicals are included to support the body's antioxidant status and normal detoxification.\*

**DIM:** Promotes the production of the more beneficial estrogen metabolites over the potentially toxic estrogen byproducts to support estrogen balance and optimal health.\*

**Black Cohosh:** Supports hormonal balance, especially during menopause, and supporting the normal production of neurotransmitters, including serotonin and dopamine, which also support healthy mood.\*

**Calcium D-glucarate:** Promotes the clearance of estrogen and its metabolites, including the more potentially toxic byproducts to support estrogen balance.\*

**Chrysin:** Supports estrogen metabolism by inhibiting aromatase activity, an enzyme that synthesizes estrogen from testosterone. Chrysin also supports bone health.\*

**Chaste Tree Extract:** Supports estrogen and progesterone levels and promotes dopamine metabolism.\*

FemGuard + Balance™ also features nutrients and phytochemicals to further support overall health and estrogen metabolism, including **B vitamins, magnesium, resveratrol, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCg), and broccoli seed extract.\***

## Benefits\*

- Promotes healthy female hormonal balance
- Supports healthy estrogen metabolism
- Promotes a healthy inflammatory response
- Supports normal detoxification

## Recommended Use

Take 4 capsules per day or as directed by your health-care practitioner.

**Warning:** Do not use if pregnant, nursing, or trying to conceive.

TrueBroc® is a registered trademark of Brassica Protection Products LLC.

## Highlights

- 100 mg of DIM to support healthy estrogen ratios\*
- 100 mg of black cohosh extract standardized to contain 2.5% triterpene glycosides
- 50 mg of broccoli seed extract standardized to contain 13% sulforaphane glucosinolate
- 100 mg of green tea extract standardized to contain 95% polyphenols and 45% EGCg
- 200 mg of chaste tree extract standardized to contain 0.5% agnusides
- Methylated vitamin B12 and folate for enhanced bioavailability
- 400 mg of calcium D-glucarate to support estrogen clearance\*

ZPTED FGB 10/23

To contact Designs for Health, please call us at (860) 623-6314, or visit us on the web at [www.designsforhealth.com](http://www.designsforhealth.com).

Consult with your health-care practitioner about your specific circumstances and any questions you may have about this product.

Designs for Health and logo are trademarks of Designs for Health, Inc. © 2023 Designs for Health, Inc. All rights reserved

\*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

# FemGuard + Balance™



Supports Healthy Female Hormonal Balance\*

By David M. Brady, ND, DACBN, IFMCP, FACN and Colleen Ambrose, ND, MAT

This information is provided as a medical and scientific educational resource for the use of physicians and other licensed health-care practitioners ("Practitioners"). This information is intended for Practitioners to use as a basis for determining whether to recommend these products to their patients. All recommendations regarding protocols, dosing, prescribing, and/or usage instructions should be tailored to the individual needs of the patient considering their medical history and concomitant therapies. This information is not intended for use by consumers.

FemGuard + Balance™ supports hormonal balance with a blend of herbs and nutrients that promote healthy estrogen metabolism including diindolylmethane (DIM), chrysin, and the traditional herbs, black cohosh and chaste tree.\* Calcium-D-glucurate promotes the proper elimination of excess estrogens.\* Additional nutrients and phytochemicals are included to support a healthy antioxidant status in the body and normal detoxification.\*

## Ingredient Highlights

- DIM and black cohosh to support healthy estrogen metabolism and 2:16 hydroxysterone balance
- Standardized broccoli seed extract (as TrueBroc®) containing 13% sulforaphane glucosinolate, plus mustard seed extract with 5 enzyme units of myrosinase, to support maximal conversion to broccoli's beneficial compound, sulforaphane
- Green tea extract and resveratrol to support antioxidative status and normal detoxification
- Chaste tree extract to promote a healthy estrogen/progesterone balance
- Methylated B vitamins for enhanced bioavailability and to support methylation and detoxification pathways\*
- Calcium in the form of calcium D-glucurate to support estrogen clearance\*

**Diindolylmethane (DIM)** is derived from the primary plant indole found in cruciferous vegetables, indole-3-carbinol (I3C).<sup>1</sup> DIM supports the expression of the enzyme CYP1A1 over other enzymes in the CYP family, which play a role in estrogen metabolism. CYP1A1 metabolizes estrogen to the less harmful 2-hydroxy estrogens. This supports an increase in the 2:16 ratio without increasing 4-hydroxy estrogens. Studies show that a healthy 2:16 ratio may benefit autoimmune conditions.<sup>2-6</sup>

In addition to directly acting on estrogen metabolism, DIM has also been found to support a normal inflammatory response. Studies demonstrate it inhibits nuclear factor kappa B, tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and transforming growth factor-beta-associated pathways.<sup>7-9</sup>

One prospective human clinical trial found that taking one year of DIM supplementation led to a significant decline in fibroglandular tissue in BRCA gene carriers compared to a control group.<sup>5</sup> DIM supplementation has also been found to improve bleeding patterns in endometriosis, especially when used as an adjunct therapy.<sup>10</sup>

**Black Cohosh (*Actaea racemosa*)** has a long history of medicinal use, especially for supporting menopausal symptoms.<sup>11</sup> Research supports the potential for black cohosh to help during menopause, but the probable mechanism(s) remains under investigation. A long-standing hypothesis is that the triterpenes in black cohosh may have mild estrogenic activity with the potential to selectively inhibit luteinizing hormone secretion without affecting the follicle-stimulating hormone. More recent research does not support estrogenic properties. Instead, it postulates that the benefits of black cohosh may stem from its effects on neurotransmitters, including serotonin, dopamine, GABA, and  $\mu$ -opioid.<sup>11-15</sup> One animal study also found that black cohosh attenuated cortisol secretion after acute stress by interacting with the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and sympathetic adrenomedullary system.<sup>16</sup>

Clinical studies demonstrate the potential for black cohosh supplementation to benefit menopausal symptoms, including hot flashes (both severity and number of episodes), night sweats, sleep disturbances, psychological symptoms (e.g., depression and anxiety), and quality of life.<sup>12,13,17,18</sup> Studies have also found black cohosh to be beneficial as an adjunct therapy to support increased pregnancy rates in individuals with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).<sup>19,20</sup>

## Benefits\*

- Supports healthy estrogen metabolism
- Promotes a healthy inflammatory response
- Supports hormonal balance

## Supplement Facts

Serving Size 4 capsules  
Servings Per Container 30

Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin B-6 (as Pyridoxal-5-Phosphate)	30 mg 1765%	Green Tea Extract	100 mg *
Folate (as Quatrefolic® [6S]-5-methyltetrahydrofolate, glucosamine salt)	680 mcg DFE 170%	( <i>Camellia sinensis</i> )(leaf)[standardized to contain 95% polyphenols and 45% EGCG]	
Vitamin B-12 (as Methylcobalamin)	400 mcg 16667%	Diindolylmethane (DIM)	100 mg *
Calcium (from Calcium D-Glucurate USP)	50 mg 4%	Black Cohosh Extract	100 mg *
Magnesium (as Di-Magnesium Malate)	50 mg 12%	( <i>Actaea racemosa</i> )(root)[standardized to contain 2.5% triterpene glycosides]	
Calcium D-Glucurate USP	400 mg *	Broccoli Blend	50 mg *
Chrysin	200 mg *	[Broccoli Powder Extract ( <i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.)(seed) (TrueBroc®), Mustard Powder ( <i>Sinapis alba</i> )(seed)]	
Chaste Tree Extract ( <i>Vitex agnus castus</i> )(fruit) [standardized to contain 0.5% agnusides]	200 mg *	Trans Resveratrol (Veri-te™)	20 mg *
			*Daily Value not established.

**Other Ingredients:** Cellulose (capsule), microcrystalline cellulose, sunflower lecithin, silicon dioxide, vegetable stearate.

Long-term black cohosh treatment in an animal model of menopause improved glucose metabolism and insulin sensitivity.<sup>21</sup> The researchers determined it has the potential to reduce the risk of metabolic disorders such as diabetes. Because of the role of estrogen in metabolic homeostasis, there is an increased risk of developing diabetes during menopause.<sup>21</sup>

**Calcium D-Glucarate** is a calcium salt combining calcium and D-glucaric acid. Calcium-D-glucarate potentially inhibits beta-glucuronidase, which is an enzyme involved in phase II liver detoxification. This supports increased glucuronidation to promote detoxification and excretion of potentially toxic compounds including estrogen. This supports increased clearance of estrogen and its metabolites, including the potentially toxic metabolites. Elevated levels of beta-glucuronidase activity are associated with a higher risk of hormone-dependent cancers. Calcium D-glucarate may also exert anti-inflammatory effects.<sup>22-24</sup>

**Chrysin** is an important bioactive flavonoid found in fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, honey, and propolis.<sup>25,26</sup> It has been shown to benefit estrogen metabolism by inhibiting aromatase and by competing with steroids that bind to aromatase. Although many flavones inhibit aromatase, chrysin has been shown to work best due to the position of its 4-keto group in the C ring and 7-hydroxyl groups in the A ring.<sup>27</sup>

A cell study demonstrated chrysin enhanced osteogenesis and osteogenic differentiation to potentially prevent and treat osteoporosis by activating the extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 pathway. The actions of chrysin may also involve estrogen receptors.<sup>28</sup> An animal model of cerebral ischemia/reperfusion found that chrysin provided neuroprotective effects likely due to its estrogenic effects including binding to estrogen receptor- $\beta$ . Its beneficial effects on inflammation and oxidative stress also contributed to the neuroprotective effects.<sup>29</sup> In a cell study on endometriotic cells, chrysin led to an increase in apoptosis and a decrease in proliferation in endometriotic cells, but chrysin only slightly reduced the proliferation of normal endometrial cells, which demonstrates its potential to benefit endometriosis.<sup>30</sup> Studies show it may have anti-inflammatory properties and support a healthy antioxidant status.<sup>25,26,31</sup>

**Chaste Tree Extract (*Vitex agnus castus*)** has a long history of use for balancing estrogen and progesterone levels in individuals to support associated conditions such as pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS), menopause, PCOS, and infertility.<sup>32,33</sup> Research demonstrates that the effects of the chaste tree extract may be due to the impact on the dopaminergic system. Compounds in the chaste tree, including the main bioactive compound of diterpenes, bind to dopamine-2 receptors to inhibit prolactin production by downregulating lactotrope activity. Additionally, the chaste tree contains dopaminergic compounds.<sup>19,32-35</sup> Some of its benefits may also stem from its potential to bind and activate  $\mu$ -opioid and  $\delta$ -opioid receptors.<sup>36</sup> Clinical studies have found chaste tree supplementation to support more regular cycles, PMS, cyclic mastalgia, infertility, and menopause symptoms.<sup>19,32-35,37-39</sup>

#### Other Key Nutrients and Phytochemicals

FemGuard + Balance™ also features nutrients and phytochemicals to further support health and estrogen metabolism.\* Vitamins B6, B9, and B12 play key roles in human physiology, including their actions as cofactors in one-carbon metabolism.<sup>40</sup> Magnesium plays many key roles in the body, including the support of enzymatic activity, DNA and protein synthesis, neuromuscular excitability, and bone health. It may also have an inverse relationship with estrogen.<sup>41,42</sup> Resveratrol, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCg) from green tea, and sulforaphane from broccoli support a healthy inflammatory response, antioxidant status, and normal detoxification.<sup>43-45</sup>

The broccoli seed extract (as TrueBroc®) and mustard seed powder (*Sinapis alba*) included in this formula provide sulforaphane glucosinolate (SGS) and myrosinase enzyme. These two compounds support the maximal conversion of SGS to broccoli's health-promoting, beneficial compound, sulforaphane. Sulforaphane helps promote healthy detoxification pathways and estrogen metabolism, antioxidant status, and overall cellular health.\*

**Recommended Use:** Take 4 capsules per day or as directed by your health-care practitioner.

For a list of references cited in this document, please visit:

<https://www.designsforhealth.com/api/library-assets/literature-reference---femguard-balance--tech-sheet-references>

Dosing recommendations are given for typical use based on an average 150 pound healthy adult. Healthcare practitioners are encouraged to use clinical judgement with case-specific dosing based on intended goals, subject body weight, medical history, and concomitant medication and supplement usage.

TrueBroc® is a registered trademark of Brassica Protection Products LLC.



**\*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.**

To contact Designs for Health, please call us at (860) 623-6314 or visit us on the web at [www.designsforhealth.com](http://www.designsforhealth.com).

## References

1. Thomson CA, Ho E, Strom MB. Chemopreventive properties of 3,3'-diindolylmethane in breast cancer: evidence from experimental and human studies. *Nutr Rev.* 2016;74(7):432-443. doi:10.1093/nutrit/nuw010.
2. Im A, Vogel VG, Ahrendt G, et al. Urinary estrogen metabolites in women at high risk for breast cancer. *Carcinogenesis.* 2009;30(9):1532-1535. doi:10.1093/carcin/bgp139.
3. Falk RT, Brinton LA, Dorgan JF, et al. Relationship of serum estrogens and estrogen metabolites to postmenopausal breast cancer risk: a nested case-control study. *Breast Cancer Res.* 2013;15(2):R34. doi:10.1186/bcr3416.
4. Moore SC, Matthews CE, Ou Shu X, et al. Endogenous estrogens, estrogen metabolites, and breast cancer risk in postmenopausal Chinese women. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2016;108(10):djw103. doi:10.1093/jnci/djw103.
5. Yerushalmi R, Bargil S, Ber Y, et al. 3,3'-Diindolylmethane (DIM): a nutritional intervention and its impact on breast density in healthy BRCA carriers. A prospective clinical trial. *Carcinogenesis.* 2020;41(10):1395-1401. doi:10.1093/carcin/bgaa050.
6. Szafer H, Licznarska B, Krajka-Kuźniak V, Bartoszek A, Baer-Dubowska W. Modulation of CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and CYP1B1 expression by cabbage juices and indoles in human breast cell lines. *Nutr Cancer.* 2012;64(6):879-888. doi:10.1080/01635581.2012.690928.
7. Wu X, Liu J, Chen C, et al. 3,3'-Diindolylmethane alleviates acute atopic dermatitis by regulating T cell differentiation in a mouse model. *Mol Immunol.* 2021;130:104-112. doi:10.1016/j.molimm.2020.11.013.
8. Lee J. 3,3'-Diindolylmethane inhibits TNF- $\alpha$ - and TGF- $\beta$ -induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition in breast cancer cells. *Nutr Cancer.* 2019;71(6):992-1006. doi:10.1080/01635581.2019.1577979.
9. Luo Q, Yang A, Cao Q, Guan H. 3,3'-Diindolylmethane protects cardiomyocytes from LPS-induced inflammatory response and apoptosis. *BMC Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2018;19(1):71. doi:10.1186/s40360-018-0262-x.
10. Morales-Prieto DM, Herrmann J, Osterwald H, et al. Comparison of dienogest effects upon 3,3'-diindolylmethane supplementation in models of endometriosis and clinical cases. *Reprod Biol.* 2018;18(3):252-258. doi:10.1016/j.repbio.2018.07.002.
11. Johnson TL, Fahey JW. Black cohosh: coming full circle? *J Ethnopharmacol.* 2012;141(3):775-779. doi:10.1016/j.jep.2012.03.050.
12. Wobser RW, Takov V. Black Cohosh. In: *StatPearls.* Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; December 5, 2020. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470187/>.
13. Mehrpooya M, Rabiee S, Larki-Harchegani A, et al. A comparative study on the effect of "black cohosh" and "evening primrose oil" on menopausal hot flashes. *J Educ Health Promot.* 2018;7:36. doi:10.4103/jehp.jehp\_81\_17.
14. Wuttke W, Jarry H, Haunschild J, Stecher G, Schuh M, Seidlova-Wuttke D. The non-estrogenic alternative for the treatment of climacteric complaints: black cohosh (*Cimicifuga* or *Actaea racemosa*). *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol.* 2014;139:302-310. doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2013.02.007.
15. Drewe J, Bucher KA, Zahner C. A systematic review of non-hormonal treatments of vasomotor symptoms in climacteric and cancer patients. *Springerplus.* 2015;4:65. doi:10.1186/s40064-015-0808-y.
16. Nadaoka I, Yasue M, Sami M, Kitagawa Y. Oral administration of *Cimicifuga racemosa* extract affects immobilization stress-induced changes in murine cerebral monoamine metabolism. *Biomed Res.* 2012;33(2):133-137. doi:10.2220/biomedres.33.133.
17. Jiang K, Jin Y, Huang L, et al. Black cohosh improves objective sleep in postmenopausal women with sleep disturbance. *Climacteric.* 2015;18(4):559-567. doi:10.3109/13697137.2015.1042450.
18. Shahmohammadi A, Ramezani N, Mahdavi Siuki M, et al. The efficacy of herbal medicines on anxiety and depression in peri- and postmenopausal women: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Post Reprod Health.* 2019;25(3):131-141. doi:10.1177/2053369119841166.
19. Arentz S, Abbott JA, Smith CA, Bensoussan A. Herbal medicine for the management of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and associated oligo/amenorrhoea and hyperandrogenism; a review of the laboratory evidence for effects with corroborative clinical findings. *BMC Complement Altern Med.* 2014;14:511. doi:10.1186/1472-6882-14-511.
20. Shahin AY, Mohammed SA. Adding the phytoestrogen *Cimicifugae racemosae* to clomiphene induction cycles with timed intercourse in polycystic ovary syndrome improves cycle outcomes and pregnancy rates - a randomized trial. *Gynecol Endocrinol.* 2014;30(7):505-510. doi:10.3109/09513590.2014.895983.
21. Sun Y, Yu Q, Shen Q, Bai W, Kang J. Black cohosh ameliorates metabolic disorders in female ovariectomized rats. *Rejuvenation Res.* 2016;19(3):204-214. doi:10.1089/rej.2015.1724.
22. Calcium-D-glucarate. *Altern Med Rev.* 2002;7(4):336-339. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12197785/>.
23. Zoltaszek R, Kowalczyk P, Kowalczyk MC, et al. Dietary D-glucarate effects on the biomarkers of inflammation during early post-initiation stages of benzo[a]pyrene-induced lung tumorigenesis in A/J mice. *Oncol Lett.* 2011;2(1):145-154. doi:10.3892/ol.2010.221.

24. Walaszek Z, Hanausek-Walaszek M, Minton JP, Webb TE. Dietary glucarate as anti-promoter of 7,12-dimethylbenz[a]anthracene-induced mammary tumorigenesis. *Carcinogenesis*. 1986;7(9):1463-1466. doi:10.1093/carcin/7.9.1463.
25. Mani R, Natesan V. Chrysin: sources, beneficial pharmacological activities, and molecular mechanism of action. *Phytochemistry*. 2018;145:187-196. doi:10.1016/j.phytochem.2017.09.016.
26. Naz S, Imran M, Rauf A, et al. Chrysin: pharmacological and therapeutic properties. *Life Sci*. 2019;235:116797. doi:10.1016/j.lfs.2019.116797.
27. Balam FH, Ahmadi ZS, Ghorbani A. Inhibitory effect of chrysin on estrogen biosynthesis by suppression of enzyme aromatase (CYP19): a systematic review. *Heliyon*. 2020;6(3):e03557. doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e03557.
28. Zeng W, Yan Y, Zhang F, Zhang C, Liang W. Chrysin promotes osteogenic differentiation via ERK/MAPK activation. *Protein Cell*. 2013;4(7):539-547. doi:10.1007/s13238-013-3003-3.
29. Khombi Shooshtari M, Farbood Y, Mansouri SMT, et al. Neuroprotective effects of chrysin mediated by estrogenic receptors following cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in male rats. *Basic Clin Neurosci*. 2021;12(1):149-162. doi:10.32598/bcn.12.1.2354.1.
30. Ryu S, Bazer FW, Lim W, Song G. Chrysin leads to cell death in endometriosis by regulation of endoplasmic reticulum stress and cytosolic calcium level. *J Cell Physiol*. 2019;234(3):2480-2490. doi:10.1002/jcp.26770.
31. Zeinali M, Rezaee SA, Hosseinzadeh H. An overview on immunoregulatory and anti-inflammatory properties of chrysin and flavonoids substances. *Biomed Pharmacother*. 2017;92:998-1009. doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2017.06.003.
32. van Die MD, Burger HG, Teede HJ, Bone KM. *Vitex agnus-castus* extracts for female reproductive disorders: a systematic review of clinical trials. *Planta Med*. 2013;79(7):562-575. doi:10.1055/s-0032-1327831.
33. Csupor D, Lantos T, Hegyi P, et al. *Vitex agnus-castus* in premenstrual syndrome: a meta-analysis of double-blind randomised controlled trials. *Complement Ther Med*. 2019;47:102190. doi:10.1016/j.ctim.2019.08.024.
34. Ooi SL, Watts S, McClean R, Pak SC. *Vitex agnus-castus* for the treatment of cyclic mastalgia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)*. 2020;29(2):262-278. doi:10.1089/jwh.2019.7770.
35. Webster DE, He Y, Chen SN, Pauli GF, Farnsworth NR, Wang ZJ. Opioidergic mechanisms underlying the actions of *Vitex agnus-castus* L. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2011;81(1):170-177. doi:10.1016/j.bcp.2010.09.013.
36. Cerqueira RO, Frey BN, Leclerc E, Brietzke E. *Vitex agnus castus* for premenstrual syndrome and premenstrual dysphoric disorder: a systematic review. *Arch Womens Ment Health*. 2017;20(6):713-719. doi:10.1007/s00737-017-0791-0.
37. Rafieian-Kopaei M, Movahedi M. Systematic review of premenstrual, postmenstrual and infertility disorders of *Vitex agnus castus*. *Electron Physician*. 2017;9(1):3685-3689. doi:10.19082/3685.
38. Naseri R, Farnia V, Yazdchi K, Alikhani M, Basanj B, Salemi S. Comparison of *Vitex agnus-castus* extracts with placebo in reducing menopausal symptoms: a randomized double-blind study. *Korean J Fam Med*. 2019;40(6):362-367. doi:10.4082/kjfm.18.0067.
39. Moini Jazani A, Hamdi K, Tansaz M, et al. Herbal medicine for oligomenorrhea and amenorrhea: a systematic review of ancient and conventional medicine. *Biomed Res Int*. 2018;2018:3052768. doi:10.1155/2018/3052768.
40. McNulty H, Ward M, Hoey L, Hughes CF, Pentieva K. Addressing optimal folate and related B-vitamin status through the lifecycle: health impacts and challenges. *Proc Nutr Soc*. 2019;78(3):449-462. doi:10.1017/S0029665119000661.
41. Parazzini F, Di Martino M, Pellegrino P. Magnesium in the gynecological practice: a literature review. *Magnes Res*. 2017;30(1):1-7. doi:10.1684/mrh.2017.0419.
42. Grossi E, Castiglioni S, Moscheni C, Antonazzo P, Cetin I, Savasi VM. Serum magnesium and calcium levels in infertile women during a cycle of reproductive assistance. *Magnes Res*. 2017;30(2):35-41. doi:10.1684/mrh.2017.0421.
43. Ramirez-Garza SL, Laveriano-Santos EP, Marhuenda-Muñoz M, et al. Health effects of resveratrol: results from human intervention trials. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(12):1892. doi:10.3390/nu10121892.
44. Singh BN, Shankar S, Srivastava RK. Green tea catechin, epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG): mechanisms, perspectives and clinical applications. *Biochem Pharmacol*. 2011;82(12):1807-1821. doi:10.1016/j.bcp.2011.07.093.
45. Vanduchova A, Anzenbacher P, Anzenbacherova E. Isothiocyanate from broccoli, sulforaphane, and its properties. *J Med Food*. 2019;22(2):121-126. doi:10.1089/jmf.2018.0024.