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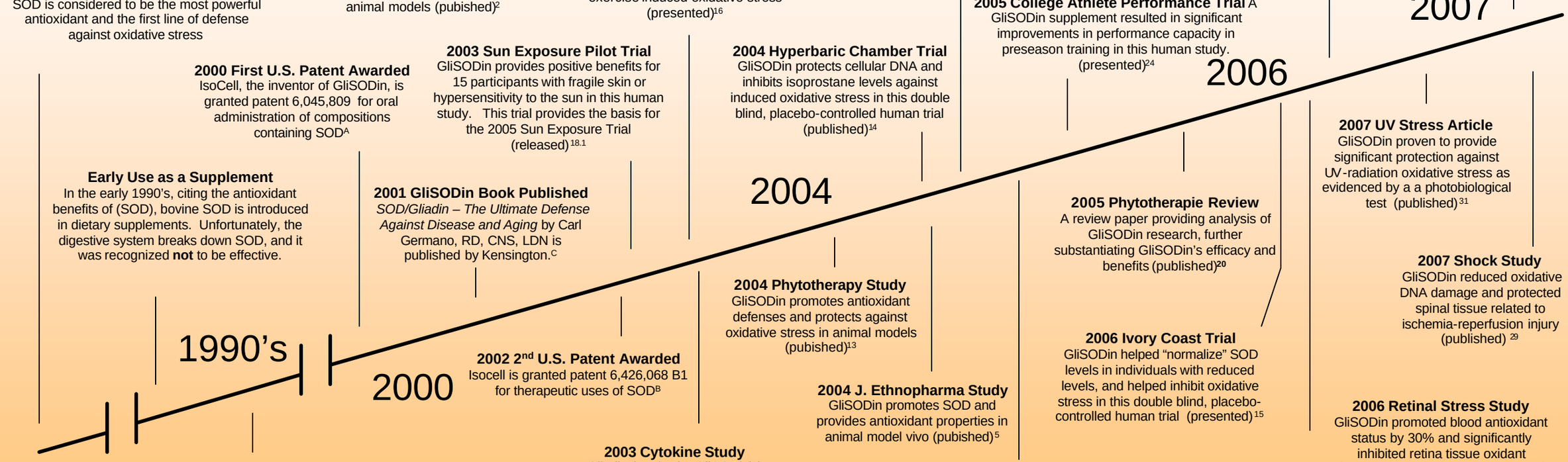
Research Development Timeline

(Selected Milestones)



1968 SOD "Discovered"
McCord & Fridovich identify the antioxidant enzyme Superoxide dismutase (SOD), which is produced by the body in virtually every cell. SOD is considered to be the most powerful antioxidant and the first line of defense against oxidative stress

1990's — Early Use as a Supplement
In the early 1990's, citing the antioxidant benefits of (SOD), bovine SOD is introduced in dietary supplements. Unfortunately, the digestive system breaks down SOD, and it was recognized **not** to be effective.

1998 The *First Orally Effective* form of SOD Developed
After decades of research, a team of European scientists finally developed the first orally effective form of SOD called GliSODin®. A 100% vegetarian product, the SOD is derived from melon and protected during digestion by a wheat protein.

2000 First U.S. Patent Awarded
IsoCell, the inventor of GliSODin, is granted patent 6,045,809 for oral administration of compositions containing SOD[A]

2001 GliSODin Book Published
SOD/Gliadin – The Ultimate Defense Against Disease and Aging by Carl Germano, RD, CNS, LDN is published by Kensington.[C]

2002 2nd U.S. Patent Awarded
Isocell is granted patent 6,426,068 B1 for therapeutic uses of SOD[B]

2003 Research Trends Study
GliSODin orally increases SOD, Catalase and Gpx levels, and stimulates immune response in animal models (pubished)[2]

2003 Sun Exposure Pilot Trial
GliSODin provides positive benefits for 15 participants with fragile skin or hypersensitivity to the sun in this human study. This trial provides the basis for the 2005 Sun Exposure Trial (released)[18.1]

2003 Cytokine Study
Gliadin (carrier for GliSODin) is shown to be bioactive in vitro. The response to gliadin (gluten) may be mitigated by the presence of the melon SOD (pubished)[3]

2004 Exercise Stress Trial
GliSODin provides a positive change in oxidative status and a reduction in lactic acid buildup in humans under exercise-induced oxidative stress (presented)[16]

2004 Hyperbaric Chamber Trial
GliSODin protects cellular DNA and inhibits isoprostane levels against induced oxidative stress in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (published)[14]

2004 Phytotherapy Study
GliSODin promotes antioxidant defenses and protects against oxidative stress in animal models (pubished)[13]

2004 J. Ethnopharma Study
GliSODin promotes SOD and provides antioxidant properties in animal model vivo (pubished)[5]

2004 Quality of Life Study
A GliSODin supplement promoted significant improvements in quality of life (QOL) and Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) participants over a 24 week period in this human study (presented)[23]

2005 Sun Exposure Trial
GliSODin prepares the skin for exposure to the sun and improves the condition of the skin in > 86% of 120 sun-sensitive humans (presented)[17]

2005 College Athlete Performance Trial A GliSODin supplement resulted in significant improvements in performance capacity in preseason training in this human study. (presented)[24]

2005 Phytotherapie Review
A review paper providing analysis of GliSODin research, further substantiating GliSODin's efficacy and benefits (published)[20]

2006 Ivory Coast Trial
GliSODin helped "normalize" SOD levels in individuals with reduced levels, and helped inhibit oxidative stress in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (presented)[15]

2005 UV Protection Trial
GliSODin provides significant protection against induced UV-radiation oxidative stress and promotes quicker recovery, particularly for fair-skinned people, in this double blind, placebo-controlled human trial (presemted)[18]

2006 British J Cancer Study
GliSODin helps inhibit markers of oxidative stress, thought to be achieved through scavenging superoxide anion, in a mouse model (published)[26]

2007 UV Stress Article
GliSODin proven to provide significant protection against UV-radiation oxidative stress as evidenced by a a photobiological test (published)[31]

2007 Shock Study
GliSODin reduced oxidative DNA damage and protected spinal tissue related to ischemia-reperfusion injury (published)[29]

2006 Retinal Stress Study
GliSODin promoted blood antioxidant status by 30% and significantly inhibited retina tissue oxidant (superoxide anion) levels compared to controls[27]

2007 Metabolic Syndrome Study
GliSODin shown to prevent accumulation and regress plaque in the carotid arteries of high risk patients, demonstrating significant antioxidant and anti-inflammatory benefits (published)[30]

1968 · 1990's · 2000 · 2004 · 2006 · 2007

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