

# EZOV

## Applications

- Neurological Support
- · Emotional Balance



#### Introduction

NutraMedix Ezov™ is a hydro-ethanol extract made from the aerial parts of hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*), which belongs to the Lamiaceae family.¹ Hyssop is native to Western Asia and Southern Europe.² Common names include hyssop, herbe de Joseph, herbe sainte, and many others.¹

Hyssop has been used for centuries in traditional health practices, including in India and Persia, and is known in Unani traditional health practices as Zufa.<sup>3-5</sup> Hyssop contains phenolic compounds, sterols and triterpenes,<sup>2,5</sup> and is traditionally used for respiratory and gastrointestinal support.<sup>6</sup> Major constituents include pinocamphone and beta-pinene.<sup>7</sup>

NutraMedixEzovismadeatourU.S.manufacturing facility using a specialized proprietary extraction process that optimizes the constituents of the herbs in their original, unprocessed state to obtain broad-spectrum concentration. Because our extracts are made in our own facility, we control all aspects of quality, including stringent ID testing, microbial testing, and heavy-metal testing. NutraMedix rigorously follows current good manufacturing practices (cGMP), as do our suppliers.

# Neurological Support

Hyssop may help with calming neurological support, contributing to emotional balance. In

a mouse study, hyssop essential oil offered calming support. In muscle cells from rabbits and guinea pigs, hyssop helped support healthy muscle relaxation.

In addition, the synergistic effects of various hyssop constituents may support plasma membrane relaxation and healthy neurological signaling.<sup>7</sup> Both hydroalcoholic and aqueous hyssop extracts supported normal neurological signaling in rats, attributed to the expression of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors.<sup>8,9</sup>

# Safety and Cautions

**Hyssop** is generally well tolerated, and side effects are rare. It is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) in the U.S.<sup>1</sup> More hyssop studies are needed.<sup>1</sup>

Hyssop has no currently known drug interactions.<sup>1</sup> In individuals allergic to other plants in the Lamiaceae family, cross-reactivity may be possible.<sup>10</sup> Hyssop is contraindicated in pregnancy, as it may have uterine-stimulant and menses-stimulant properties.<sup>1</sup>

Safety is not documented in breastfeeding or pregnant women, or in children under age 3, due to insufficient safety research.

\*This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to treat, cure, or prevent any diseases.

### References

'NatMed Pro. (2023). Hyssop [monograph]. http://naturalmedicines.therapeuticresearch.com

<sup>2</sup>Skrzypek, Z., & Wysokińska, H. (2003). Zeitschrift fur Naturforschung. C, Journal of Biosciences, 58(5-6), 308-312.

<sup>3</sup>Tahir, M., et al. (2022). *Drug and Chemical Toxicology, 45*(1), 291-300. <sup>4</sup>Javadi, B., Sahebkar, A., et al. (2017). *Current Pharmaceutical Design, 23*(11), 1623-1632.

<sup>5</sup>Nile, S.H., Nile, A.S., et al. (2017). *Biotech*, 7(1), 76.

<sup>6</sup>Felter, H.W., & Lloyd, J.U. (1898). King's American Dispensatory, 18<sup>th</sup> ed. Ed. Henriette Kress. http://ibiblio.org/herbmed/eclectic/kings/intro.html

<sup>7</sup>Sharifi-Rad, J., Quispe, C., et al. (2022). Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2022, 8442734.

<sup>8</sup>Fatahinezhad, N., Lorigooini, Z., et al. (2022). *Neurochemical Research*, 47(12), 3792-3804.

<sup>9</sup>Gholami, M., Jafari, F., et al. (2020). *Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine*, 10(3), 213-221.

<sup>10</sup>Benito, M., Jorro, G., et al. (1996). *Annals of Allergy, Asthma, & Immunology, 76*(5), 416-418.

