



Ubiquinol-QH

Introduced 2008

What Is It?

Ubiquinol is the active antioxidant form of CoQ_{10} . It has an additional two hydrogen atoms and compromises the majority of the ubiquinone/ubiquinol pool in the plasma of healthy young subjects. In the body, the enzymatic conversion of ubiquinone to ubiquinol in the mitochondria is a key step in the electron transport chain and the manufacture of ATP.[‡]

Uses For Ubiquinol-QH

General Support: Ubiquinol makes up over 90% of the CoQ_{10} found in the plasma of healthy young individuals, typically up to the age of about 40-45 years. This makes ubiquinol especially important for older individuals, individuals who may be experiencing greater levels of oxidative or physical stress, or individuals who appear not to respond to regular CoQ_{10} supplementation (possibly due to poor conversion of CoQ_{10} to ubiquinol in the body). Research suggests that it may be more readily absorbed than the ubiquinone form. The safety and bioavailability of ubiquinol were evaluated after single oral dose and 4-week multiple dose studies. Significant gastrointestinal absorption was observed and no clinically significant adverse effects were noted.[‡]

Cardiovascular Support: In a preliminary case report involving an open clinical evaluation using ubiquinol, a U.S. cardiologist reports that plasma CoQ_{10} levels doubled for one 52 year-old woman after supplementation with 300 mg ubiquinol in divided doses for one month. It was also noted that ubiquinol supported a healthy ratio of CoQ_{10} to lipids. In a separate case, a 65 year-old male not responding to CoQ_{10} supplementation experienced a 4-fold increase in plasma CoQ_{10} after supplementation with the same dose of ubiquinol. In addition, ubiquinol supported healthy ejection fraction and mitral valve function while supporting overall physical activity and quality of life.[‡]

What Is The Source?

 ${\rm CoQ_{10}}$ is produced by microbial (yeast) fermentation. There is no residual yeast in the final product. Medium chain triglycerides are derived from palm oil. Gelatin is bovine-derived. Lecithin is derived from sunflower. Ascorbyl palmitate is derived from corn dextrose fermentation and palm oil.

Recommendations

Pure Encapsulations recommends 1-2 softgels daily with meals.

Are There Any Potential Side Effects Or Precautions?

Rarely, CoQ_{10} may cause mild gastrointestinal upset, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or constipation. If pregnant or lactating, consult your physician before taking this product.

Are There Any Potential Drug Interactions?

 ${\rm CoQ}_{10}$ may be contra-indicated for individuals taking blood thinning medication. Consult your physician for more information.

Ubiquinol-QH 200 mg

each softgel capsule contains 16 sg

1 capsule daily with a meal, or as directed by a health professional.

Ubiquinol-QH 100 mg

each softgel capsule contains 14 sg

1-2 capsules daily with meals.

Ubiquinol-QH 50 mg

each softgel capsule contains 10 sg

1-2 capsules daily with meals.



Kaneka QH™ is a trademark of Kaneka Corporation.

The use of ascorbyl palmitate in the formulation is covered by U.S. Patent 6,740,338.