



+ Neuro Protection  
+ Cognitive Function  
+ Memory



# RiboDIET®

RiboDIET® **lessens brain inflammation**  
in a murine model of Alzheimer

## WHAT IS RiboDIET®?

Yeast extract standardized in a high content of free nucleotides (>40%), rich in all macro and micro nutrients naturally occurring in a yeast cell: essential and non essential aminoacids, minerals and group B vitamins.

### Beneficial effects for different scopes:



[www.prosol.it](http://www.prosol.it)



## TEST AIM

To evaluate the effects of a ribonucleotides-based ingredient (RiboDIET®) in a non-genetic mouse model of AD.



## ANIMAL MODEL

CD-1 male mice (10-14 weeks of age, 25-30g of weight. 7 animals per group).



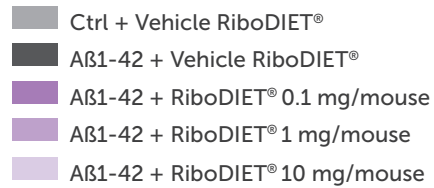
## DOSAGE AND DURATION

Oral administration of RiboDIET® for 21 days. (0.1-10 mg/mouse - equivalent to 115 mg/day - 11,5 g/day)

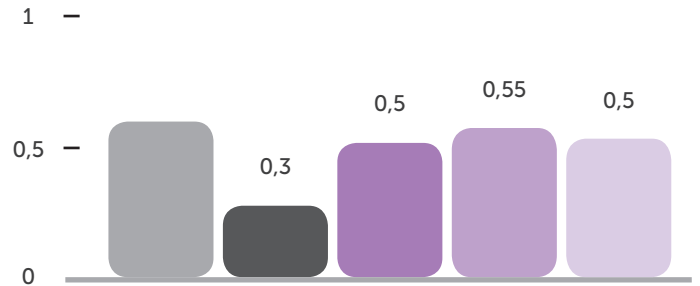


## RESULTS

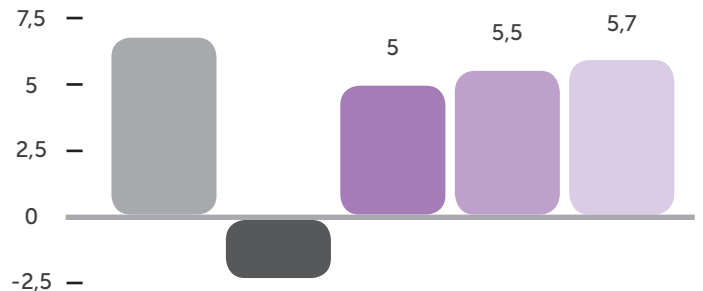
- RiboDIET®, alleviates the Aβ1-42-induced memory decline and learning deficit
- RiboDIET® decreases mice neuro-inflammation by modulation of proinflammatory cyto-chemokines
- RiboDIET® reduces Aβ1-42-induced alteration of haematological parameters (↘ sideremia; ↗ red blood cells and hemoglobin).



## OLFACTORY DISCRIMINATION TEST



## OBJECT RECOGNITION TEST



Oral Administration of RiboDIET® post peptide Aβ1-42 reverts mnemonic decline observed in the Beta-group

**The levels of sideremia were significantly attenuated after the administration of RiboDIET® at the dose of 1 and 10 mg/mouse.**

RiboDIET® treatment significantly reverted the reduction of haematological parameters (red blood cells and Hemoglobin) in mice serum samples, these parameters are typically lower in AD patients.

**Study performed at:**  
Department of Pharmacy, School of Medicine and Surgery, University of Naples Federico II

**Published article:**  
A. Saviano et al. - Supplementation with ribonucleotide-based ingredient (RiboDIET®) lessens oxidative stress, brain inflammation, and amyloid pathology in a murine model of Alzheimer Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy 139 (2021) 111579  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopha.2021.111579>