Creatine Powder

INGREDIENTS
Creatine Powder contains creatine monohydrate. Creatine is normally found in meat and fish. It is also naturally synthesized by the human body, primarily in the kidneys and liver, and then transported in the blood for use by muscles, where it is mainly stored. Oral consumption of creatine increases the muscle content of creatine, which serves to regenerate adenosine triphosphate (ATP), an energy source for metabolic processes and cells in the body.

BENEFITS
• Generates ATP for energy*
• Improves exercise performance and increases muscle mass*

EXTENDED BENEFITS
ATP Generation for Energy*
Creatine may be synthesized in the human body from dietary amino acids. Synthesis originates in the kidneys where precursors, arginine and glycine, form guanidoacetic acid. This product is then methylated in the liver, forming creatine. In a reversible reaction, an enzyme known as creatine kinase transfers the phosphate group from ATP to creatine and as a result, forms phosphocreatine plus adenosine diphosphate (ADP). The hydrolysis of ATP into ADP and inorganic phosphate provides energy to the body. Because of the reversible reaction, the rapid resynthesis of ATP from ADP occurs via creatine kinase with the use of phosphocreatine. Of the 95% of creatine stored within skeletal muscle, approximately 40% is free creatine and about 60% is phosphocreatine. Creatine supplementation has been shown to increase skeletal muscle stores of creatine and phosphocreatine, which can therefore increase skeletal muscle’s ability to resynthesize ATP from ADP.

Athletic Performance Review*
Creatine has shown to be more effective for increasing muscular power in healthy young adults during short periods of repeated maximal energy bursts than for single event performances. Many variables seem to determine the effect of creatine on performance, including an individual’s training status, the type of sport being tested, diet, age of the subject, and the dose regimen of creatine. Creatine does not seem to improve performance in aerobic exercises or increase endurance. Creatine also does not seem to improve isometric strength or body composition in adults over the age of 60 years old.

Dietary supplementation has become a significant part of athletic training. Because of this, a double-blind, placebo controlled trial researched the effects of 28 days of oral creatine ingestion (days 1-5: 5g four times daily; days 6-28: 5g twice daily) alone and with resistance training on resting metabolic rate, body composition, muscular strength, and limb blood flow. Following the 28-day interventions, body mass increased in the participants who ingested oral creatine. Creatine plus training improved the leg press one-repetition maximum significantly more than creatine and resistance training alone. Calf and forearm lean body mass increased significantly in the creatine plus training group but remained unchanged in the creatine or training-only groups. Resting metabolic rate expressed on an absolute basis increased in the creatine group and creatine plus training group, but remained unchanged from baseline in the training-only group. These findings suggest that the combination of creatine supplementation and resistance training significantly increases total and fat-free body mass, muscular strength, peripheral blood flow, and resting energy expenditure.

To study the effect of creatine supplementation for a longer time period, a randomized controlled trial investigated the effect of creatine supplementation during a strength-training program for approximately three months. During the entire experiment period, a change in body

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<td>Serving Size</td>
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<td>Amount Per Serving</td>
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<td>Creatine Monohydrate</td>
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Other Ingredients: None.
Suggested Adult Use: Dissolve 1 scoop in 8 ounces of juice or your favorite beverage. Consume 20-25 grams for 4-5 days to help promote muscle saturation. Maintain creatine levels with 5-7 grams per day thereafter. Try adding creatine to your favorite protein supplement, meal replacement, or high-glycemic carbohydrate supplement. Combine with a sensible diet, regular physical activity, and drink plenty of fluids.

NOTE: Some settling of contents may occur, affecting number of servings.
Non-GMO / Gluten Free / Soy Free / Vegan
Store in a cool dry place.

* 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.
mass in the control and placebo groups was lacking. The body mass of the creatine group, however, increased significantly, by 2 kg. It was suggested that since the relative volumes of body water compartments remained constant, the gain in body mass was not due to water retention, but most likely to dry matter growth accompanied with a normal water volume. Another randomized controlled trial, which involved heavy resistance training and a similar experiment period of 12 weeks, also found that body mass and fat-free mass were significantly greater in creatine subjects than placebo. 20

Additionally, it has been shown that creatine supplementation not only increases muscle mass, but also force, power, and total work during short-duration, high-intensity activities. A randomized controlled study on the effect of 21 days of creatine supplementation and resistance training found that subjects in the creatine group performed more total work until fatigue, experienced significantly greater improvements in peak force and peak power, and maintained elevated mean peak power for a longer period of time. 21

The studies showing a significant difference in strength and muscle mass are mixed with studies of lesser methodological quality, some demonstrating an improvement and some a lack of improvement. Overall, the available evidence indicates that creatine does increase lean body mass, strength, and total work. As mentioned, the variable results are likely due to the differing baseline levels in individuals prior to supplementation that may or may not be correlated with athletic status, gender, and age.

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCES


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