

Our products are manufactured under the recognized principals of current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) proposed by the FDA. The GMP standards are applied to a wide variety of procedures associated with the manufacturing of dietary supplements, including approval of raw materials, production and process controls, laboratory testing, and product packaging, labeling and distribution. In addition to our in-house quality control department, we use independent analytical laboratories to test raw materials as well as finished products. They are assayed for identity, purity and potency. Our products are confirmed to contain not less than 100% of the contents listed on every label. Microbial and heavy metals analysis are also conducted on all applicable products. We utilize a number of advanced methods of analysis, including high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), IR and UV-VIS spectroscopy, capillary electrophoresis (CE), inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), and atomic absorption (AA), along with biochemistry and wet chemistry techniques.

According to Taber's Medical Dictionary "hypoallergenic" is defined as: "Diminished potential for causing an allergic reaction". We define hypoallergenic as "free of all common allergens", specifically, wheat, corn, soy, gluten, yeast, dairy, and eggs. Many very sensitive individuals who react to supplements in general, are able to tolerate Allergy Research Group products. Since our inception in 1979, we have been using only the purest, and whenever possible, the lowest allergy potential natural ingredients. And while many of the nutrients in our formulas are synthesized from natural substances (plant sources), which as a whole may contain antigens, the synthesizing process removes the molecules of the desired nutrient from the original substance, and in the processing, a great percentage of the antigens and allergens are left behind. The final material then has extremely low allergy potential. This is not to say that no one will react to any of our hypoallergenic formulas, as some extremely sensitive people may. However, the potential for an allergic reaction is low, and the feedback from many of our extremely allergic and sensitive customers is that Allergy Research Group supplements are often the only products they are able to tolerate.

As a result of the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004, effective January 1, 2006, the FDA is requiring manufacturers to identify the presence of eight major food allergens on all product labels. The term "major food allergen" means any of the following: milk, egg, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans, as well as any ingredient derived from those foods. It is important to understand that while an ingredient may have been derived from a common allergen, we are required by law to list that allergen on the label as a source of the ingredient, even if it does not contain any of the actual substance. For example, 100%-pure glucosamine sulfate does not contain any actual shellfish, but we are required to indicate the source material (shrimp, crab, lobster) on the label.

Allergy Research Group fully discloses all ingredients, both active and inactive on every product label, so you can make fully informed choices for your patients.

Allergy Research Group is currently in the process of converting most of our existing products to vegetarian capsules, and all new products are being made with vegetarian capsules.

The following is a list of inactive ingredients used in some of our products. These may be called fillers and/or excipients as defined by the Food Chemical Codex. These are nutrient compounds

which are utilized for their physical properties to aid in the supplement production process. They are derived from edible sources and are generally free of common allergens. To determine which natural additives are included in a specific product, please refer to the supplement facts panel.

Cellulose Powder is derived from fibrous plant material, is insoluble in water and is used as a filler. In addition to being used as a filler, cellulose powder is sold as an individual supplement as a pure insoluble fiber, and is extremely well tolerated.

Silicon Dioxide, or silica is one of the most common chemical compounds. Silica plays an important role in biological processes. Most rocks and minerals are made of silicon dioxide and other minerals. Silica is insoluble in water and used for its drying properties.

Stearic Acid is an 18 carbon, naturally occurring saturated fatty acid. It is a component of membrane structure and is utilized for its lubricating properties.

Magnesium Stearate contains stearic acid and magnesium palmitate, which is magnesium salt of a 16 carbon saturated fatty acid, also common in membrane structure. It is also utilized for its lubricating properties.

Dicalcium phosphate (calcium phosphate, dibasic) is a white, odorless, tasteless powder that is stable in air. It is practically insoluble in water, but is readily soluble in hydrochloric acid.

L-leucine is an essential branched-chain amino acid, found in almost all animal and vegetable proteins. As an excipient in our formulas, pharmaceutical grade L-leucine is presented in minute amounts and is used as a lubricant.