**Research-Backed Benefits of The Binding Factor Ingredients  
Our Proprietary Blend Includes:**

**IP-6 (Inositol Hexaphosphate) – Immune & Cellular Support**

* **Immune Function:** IP-6 is noted for its immunomodulatory effects. Studies report that “oral administration of IP6 has been reported to augment the immune response through enhanced activity of natural killer (NK) cells”​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10296680/#:~:text=Oral%20administration%20of%20IP6%20has,produced%20from%20the%20degradation%20of)

* **Antioxidant Activity:** IP-6 (phytic acid) also exhibits potent antioxidant properties. Research finds that “phytic acid (PA) has been recognized as a potent antioxidant and inhibitor of iron-catalyzed hydroxyl radical formation” in both lab and animal studies​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3821898/#:~:text=Phytic%20acid%20,inhibitory%20effect%20of%20PA%20on)

**Quercetin Phytosome – Antioxidant Power & Bioavailability**

* **Antioxidant & Inflammatory Balance:** Quercetin is a plant flavonoid with well-documented antioxidant effects. As noted in a review, *“*a growing body of evidence suggests that quercetin is a potent antioxidant and anti-inflammatory compound”​

[pt.ncku.edu.tw](https://pt.ncku.edu.tw/p/412-1178-25007.php?Lang=en#:~:text=,oxidase%2FAKT%2Fendothelial%20NO%20synthase%20signaling%20pathway)

* **Enhanced Absorption (Phytosome Form):** The Binding Factor uses **Quercetin Phytosome** for superior bioavailability. Clinical research demonstrates significantly improved uptake: “very high plasma levels of quercetin up to 20 times more than usually obtained [from regular quercetin] ” were achieved with the Quercetin Phytosome formulation in human volunteers​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6418071/#:~:text=high%20plasma%20levels%20of%20quercetin%E2%80%94up,allows%20the%20oral%20administration%20of)

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6418071/#:~:text=Results)

​[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6418071/#:~:text=Conclusions)

**Resveratrol – Cardiovascular & Longevity Support**

* **Heart, Metabolic, and Cellular Health:** Resveratrol, found in red wine and berries, is widely studied for its broad health benefits. According to a comprehensive review, “Resveratrol has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory, glucose and lipid regulatory, neuroprotective, and cardiovascular protective effects”​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7143620/#:~:text=Resveratrol%20is%20a%20bioactive%20compound,chronic%20diseases%2C%20such%20as%20cardiovascular)

**Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol) – Bone & Immune Health**

**Bone Strength:** Vitamin D3 is essential for strong bones and calcium balance. As one review explains, “Vitamin D is essential for bone health”​ , playing a critical role in calcium absorption and bone mineralization. Adequate Vitamin D3 intake helps maintain bone density and structure, supporting the product’s bone-health claims.

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7731935/#:~:text=Abstract)

* **Immune Support:** Beyond bones, Vitamin D3 influences immune function. It “can modulate the innate and adaptive immune responses”​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3166406/#:~:text=metabolite%2C%20vitamin%20D%20has%20the,of%20vitamin%20D%2C%20the%20beneficial)

**Vitamin B12 (as Methylcobalamin) – Energy & Nerve Support**

* **Essential Nutrient for Blood & Nerves:** Vitamin B12 is crucial for many bodily functions. The NIH notes that “Vitamin B12 is required for proper red blood cell formation, neurological function, and DNA synthesis”​

[pbdmedicine.org](https://pbdmedicine.org/ensuring-adequate-vitamin-b12-status-for-patients-on-a-plant-based-diet/#:~:text=Vitamin%20B12%20is%20required%20for,required%20for%20the%20formation%20of)

* **Bioavailable Active Form:** The Binding Factor provides B12 as methylcobalamin, a naturally occurring coenzyme form. According to nutritional literature, “Methylcobalamin…[is one of] the forms of vitamin B12 that are active in human metabolism”​

[pbdmedicine.org](https://pbdmedicine.org/ensuring-adequate-vitamin-b12-status-for-patients-on-a-plant-based-diet/#:~:text=and%20a%20prescription%20medication,%285)

**Vitamin E (d-Alpha Tocopheryl Succinate) – Antioxidant & Immune Support**

* **Antioxidant Protection:** Vitamin E is a powerful fat-soluble antioxidant. A publication in J. Am. Coll. Nutr. states, “Vitamin E is a physiological antioxidant and protects cell membranes from oxidative damage.”​

[pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8632114/#:~:text=Abstract)

* **Immune Health:** Research has also explored Vitamin E’s role in immunity, especially in older adults. For example, “many studies provided evidence that the immunostimulatory effects of vitamin E confer improved resistance to infections”​

[pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6266234/#:~:text=provided%20evidence%20that%20the%20immunostimulatory,observed%20in%20subgroups%20of%20subjects)