

Boost Formula FIZZY EASY Energy COMPLEX

Literaturverzeichnis

1. Meghwal, M., & Goswami, T. K. (2013). Piper nigrum and piperine: an update. *Phytotherapy Research*, 27(8), 1121–1130.
2. Fernández-Lázaro, D., Mielgo-Ayuso, J., Córdova Martínez, A., & Seco-Calvo, J. (2020). Iron and physical activity: Bioavailability enhancers, properties of black pepper (bioperine®) and potential applications. *Nutrients*, 12(6), 1886.
3. Alexander, A., Qureshi, A., Kumari, L., Vaishnav, P., Sharma, M., Saraf, S., & Saraf, S. (2014). Role of herbal bioactives as a potential bioavailability enhancer for active pharmaceutical ingredients. *Fitoterapia*, 97, 1–14.
4. Badmaev, V., Majeed, M., & Norkus, E. P. (1999). Piperine, an alkaloid derived from black pepper increases serum response of beta-carotene during 14-days of oral beta-carotene supplementation. *Nutrition Research*, 19(3), 381–388.
5. Badmaev, V., Majeed, M., & Prakash, L. (2000). Piperine derived from black pepper increases the plasma levels of coenzyme Q10 following oral supplementation. *The journal of nutritional biochemistry*, 11(2), 109–113.
6. Shoba, G., et al. Influence Of Piperine On The Pharmacokinetics Of Curcumin In Animals And Human Volunteers. *Planta Med.* 1998; 64(4):353–356.
7. Lambert, J. D., Hong, J., Kim, D. H., Mishin, V. M., & Yang, C. S. (2004). Piperine enhances the bioavailability of the tea polyphenol (–)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate in mice. *The Journal of nutrition*, 134(8), 1948–1952.
8. Reanmongkol, W., Jantanasoot, W., Wattanatorn, W., Dhumma-Upakorn, P., & Chudapongse, P. (1988). Effects of piperine on bioenergetic functions of isolated rat liver mitochondria. *Biochemical pharmacology*, 37(4), 753–757.
9. Srinivasan, K. (2007). Black pepper and its pungent principle-piperine: a review of diverse physiological effects. *Critical reviews in food science and nutrition*, 47(8), 735–748.
10. Haq, I. U., Imran, M., Nadeem, M., Tufail, T., Gondal, T. A., & Mubarak, M. S. (2021). Piperine: A review of its biological effects. *Phytotherapy Research*, 35(2), 680–700.
11. Schimpl, F. C., da Silva, J. F., de Carvalho Gonçalves, J. F., & Mazzafera, P. (2013). Guarana: revisiting a highly caffeinated plant from the Amazon. *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 150(1), 14–31.
12. Cláudio, A. F. M., Ferreira, A. M., Freire, M. G., & Coutinho, J. A. (2013). Enhanced extraction of caffeine from guarana seeds using aqueous solutions of ionic liquids. *Green Chemistry*, 15(7), 2002–2010.
13. Kaczmarczyk-Sedlak I., Ciołkowski A. (2019) Zioła w medycynie. Choroby układu krążenia. PZWL Wydawnictwo Lekarskie.
14. Lu, J. M., Yao, Q., & Chen, C. (2009). Ginseng compounds: an update on their molecular mechanisms and medical applications. *Current vascular pharmacology*, 7(3), 293–302.
15. Coon, J. T., & Ernst, E. (2002). Panax ginseng. *Drug safety*, 25(5), 323–344.
16. Harmeyer, J. (2002). The physiological role of L-carnitine. *Lohman Information*, 27, 15–21.
17. Bacurau, R. F., Navarro, F., Bassit, R. A., Meneguello, M. O., Santos, R. V., & Almeida, A. L. (2003). Does exercise training interfere with the effects of L-carnitine supplementation?. *Nutrition*, 19(4), 337–341.
18. Karlic, H., & Lohninger, A. (2004). Supplementation of L-carnitine in athletes: does it make sense?. *Nutrition*, 20(7-8), 709–715.
19. Fernandez-Mejia, C. (2005). Pharmacological effects of biotin. *The Journal of nutritional biochemistry*, 16(7), 424–427.
20. McCarty, M. F., & DiNicolantonio, J. J. (2017). Neuroprotective potential of high-dose biotin. *Medical hypotheses*, 109, 145–149.
21. Attia, H., Albuhayri, S., Alaraidh, S., Alotaibi, A., Yacoub, H., Mohamad, R., & Al Amin, M. (2020). Biotin, coenzyme Q10, and their combination ameliorate aluminium chloride induced Alzheimer's disease via attenuating neuroinflammation and improving brain insulin signaling. *Journal of Biochemical and Molecular Toxicology*, 34(9), e22519.
22. Depeint, F., Bruce, W. R., Shangari, N., Mehta, R., & O'Brien, P. J. (2006). Mitochondrial function and toxicity: role of the B vitamin family on mitochondrial energy metabolism. *Chemico-biological interactions*, 163(1-2), 94–112.
23. Maggini, S., Alaman, M. G. P., & Wintergerst, E. S. (2009). B-vitamins and cognitive function-what is the evidence?. *Nutr Hosp*, 1(24), 74–81.
24. Quadri, P., Fragiaco, C., Pezzati, R., Zanda, E., Tettamanti, M., & Lucca, U. (2005). Homocysteine and B vitamins in mild cognitive impairment and dementia. *Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (CCLM)*, 43(10), 1096–1100.
25. Calderón Ospina, C. A., & Nava Mesa, M. O. (2020). B Vitamins in the nervous system: Current knowledge of the biochemical modes of action and synergies of thiamine, pyridoxine, and cobalamin. *CNS neuroscience & therapeutics*, 26(1), 5–13.

26. Zawada, K. Znaczenie witaminy C dla organizmu człowieka The importance of Vitamin C for human organism. HERBALISM, 22.
27. Peters, E. M., Anderson, R., Nieman, D. C., Fickl, H., & Jogessar, V. (2001). Vitamin C supplementation attenuates the increases in circulating cortisol, adrenaline and anti-inflammatory polypeptides following ultramarathon running. International journal of sports medicine, 22(07), 537–543.