

ImmunoCode 2.0 Additional Information from the Formulator

Stress and Immune Health! Stress can affect your immune system in two main ways—sometimes helping, but often hurting your health. Here’s how it works in plain language:

Short-Term Stress: A Temporary Boost

- When you get stressed suddenly, like during a big presentation or emergency, your body releases hormones that briefly rev up your immune system.[1][2]
- This short-lived boost helps you fight off germs and heal wounds—a leftover survival advantage from our ancestors.[3]

Chronic Stress: Wearing Down Your Defenses

- If stress sticks around for weeks or months thanks to work, relationships, or money worries, it starts to take a toll.[4][2]
- Long-term stress keeps your “stress hormone” cortisol high, which actually weakens your immune system over time.[5][6]
- Your body makes fewer white blood cells, so it’s harder to fight off viruses and infections, including things like colds or cold sores.[6]
- Persistent stress leads to more inflammation, which can set you up for problems like heart disease, diabetes, and even contribute to depression or anxiety.[7][6]
- Older people and anyone with ongoing health issues are even more affected—chronic stress makes their immune system weaker still.[2]

Supplementation and Immune Health

- Modern life is full of stress that’s hard to control and it’s easy for your immune system to get overwhelmed.[6]
- Taking science-backed supplements (like vitamin D, zinc, beta-glucans, and adaptogens such as ashwagandha) helps bolster your immune defenses, especially when stress is unavoidable.[2]
- These nutrients don’t just “boost” immunity—they help balance your system, support your body’s natural defenses, and offset the negative effects stress can cause.[5][1]

Occasional stress prepares your body for quick defense, but ongoing daily stress wears down your immune system’s ability to protect you. Smart supplementation can help support your health and keep your body resilient against both germs and the effects of modern living.[1][5][6][2]

REFERENCES

1. <https://www.baptisthealth.com/blog/family-health/how-does-stress-affect-the-immune-system>
2. <https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/2004/07/stress-immune>
3. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24798553/>
4. <https://health.umms.org/2020/11/10/stress-immune-system/>
5. <https://healthypack.dasa.ncsu.edu/stress-and-immunity/>
6. <https://health.clevelandclinic.org/what-happens-when-your-immune-system-gets-stressed-out>
7. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/stress-management/in-depth/stress/art-20046037>
8. <https://reports.mountsinai.org/article/priism2023-03-neuroimmunology>
9. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11546738/>
10. <https://www.news-medical.net/health/How-does-Stress-Affect-Your-Immune-System.aspx>

More Information

ImmunoCode 2.0 Immune System Benefits

Your body's immune system is a powerful defense network—and the ImmunoCode 2.0 advanced daily supplement is designed to help it perform at its best. All the ingredients work together to strengthen natural defenses, support balanced immune function, and keep you resilient year-round.

Foundation for Daily Defense

ImmunoCode 2.0 delivers essential nutrients that help your immune system respond intelligently to whatever life brings. Vitamin D3 guides immune balance and helps your body create its own natural protective compounds. Zinc fuels white blood cell activity and supports healthy immune memory. Niacinamide keeps immune responses strong yet balanced, while reducing unnecessary inflammation. Vitamin B12 supports energy production and the rapid cell renewal your immune system relies on every day.

Gut–Immune Axis Support

Up to 80% of your immune activity originates in your gut. ImmunoCode 2.0 nourishes that critical connection. Transfer Factor from colostrum helps your immune cells recognize and respond faster to new challenges. Prebiotic nutrients—galactooligosaccharides, 2-fucosyllactose, and 3-fucosyllactose—feed beneficial gut bacteria that produce immune-modulating compounds and help reinforce your gut barrier for first-line protection.

Yeast Beta-Glucans and Medicinal Mushroom Complex

Baker's yeast beta-glucans “train” your immune system to respond quickly and effectively. ImmunoCode 2.0's seven concentrated mushroom extracts work in harmony to activate multiple immune pathways, providing full-spectrum support. Turkey Tail, Shiitake, Reishi, Maitake, Chaga, Agaricus, and Poria Cocos contribute polysaccharides that energize key immune defenders such as natural killer cells and macrophages.

Anti-Stress Antioxidants and Adaptogenic Shield

To keep immune cells strong, ImmunoCode 2.0 combines targeted antioxidants with adaptogenic support for resilience under stress. N-Acetylcysteine restores intracellular glutathione—the body's master antioxidant—to keep immune cells protected. L-Glutamine powers immune and gut cells for peak function. Reduced Glutathione adds direct antioxidant protection. Olive Leaf Extract delivers broad-spectrum immune support including natural antiviral and antibacterial properties. Ashwagandha helps maintain immune balance during times of stress, supporting recovery and overall well-being.

ImmunoCode 2.0: Synergy in Action

Each ingredient plays its part in the larger ImmunoCode 2.0 system that supports every aspect of immunity. Foundational nutrients activate vital immune responses. Mushrooms and beta-glucans enhance recognition and defense at the cellular level. Antioxidants protect immune cells during activity. Gut-nourishing compounds strengthen the barrier where most immune challenges begin.

ImmunoCode 2.0's Comprehensive Immune Support

Together, the ingredients in ImmunoCode 2.0 help your immune system:

- Recognize threats faster
- Respond more effectively to bacteria and viruses
- Build stronger immune memory
- Maintain balanced inflammation
- Stay resilient during stress
- Strengthen the gut barrier for full-body protection

Rather than overstimulating your immune system, this intelligent formula supports balance—helping every layer of immunity stay ready, responsive, and in harmony.

Benefits of ImmunoCode 2.0 Daily Supplementation

ImmunoCode 2.0's comprehensive profile of vitamins, minerals, prebiotics, human milk oligosaccharides (HMOs), medicinal mushroom extracts, and immune-supporting compounds work synergistically to enhance multiple aspects of immune function under stress.

Core Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamin D3: Vitamin D3 serves as a critical immune regulator through multiple mechanisms:^{[1][2]}

- Enhances innate immune response by stimulating production of antimicrobial peptides (cathelicidins and defensins) in immune cells^[1]
- Regulates adaptive immunity by promoting regulatory T-cell development and modulating the Th1/Th2 balance toward immune tolerance^[1]
- Activates immune cells including macrophages, dendritic cells, neutrophils, and natural killer (NK) cells^{[2][1]}
- Reduces chronic inflammation and helps prevent autoimmune conditions by downregulating pro-inflammatory cytokines while increasing anti-inflammatory IL-10^[1]
- Strengthens protection against respiratory tract infections, with clinical evidence showing reduced infection incidence in deficient populations^[1]

Niacinamide: This form of vitamin B3 provides robust anti-inflammatory and immune-supporting properties:^[3]

- Enhances antimicrobial peptide (AMP) production by keratinocytes and other immune cells, increasing defense against bacterial, viral, and fungal pathogens^[3]
- Boosts neutrophil activity and killing capacity against pathogens like *Staphylococcus aureus*^[3]
- Reduces inflammatory cytokine production (TNF- α , IL-1, IL-6, IL-8) through NF κ B pathway modulation while increasing anti-inflammatory IL-10^[3]
- Provides antioxidant protection by regulating NADPH oxidase and catalase activity, protecting immune cells from oxidative damage^[3]
- Stabilizes mast cells and reduces inflammatory responses^[3]

Vitamin B12, Methyl Cobalamin: Methyl cobalamin, the bioactive form of Vitamin B12, supports immune health through several pathways:^{[4][5]}

- Essential for red blood cell maturation and oxygen transport to immune tissues^{[5][4]}
- Supports healthy cell division and DNA synthesis critical for immune cell proliferation^[5]
- Works synergistically with other B vitamins to maintain immune system homeostasis^[4]
- Helps maintain energy levels needed for optimal immune cell function^[4]

Zinc: At 15 mg daily, ImmunoCode 2.0's zinc dose provides optimal immune support without exceeding safe limits:^{[6][7]}

- Critical for normal development and function of neutrophils, NK cells, and macrophages in innate immunity^[6]
- Essential for T-cell and B-cell growth, maturation, and function in adaptive immunity^[6]
- Activates thymulin, a thymus-specific hormone that promotes T-cell function and IL-2 production^[6]
- Reduces oxidative stress and inflammatory cytokine production (TNF- α , IL-1 β) through upregulation of zinc finger protein A20^[6]
- Strengthens immune response against infections, with clinical studies showing reduced infection rates in supplemented populations^[6]
- Enhances phagocytosis and intracellular killing capacity of immune cells^[6]

Transfer Factor and Prebiotics

Transfer Factor from Bovine Colostrum: Transfer factors are information molecules that educate immune cells:[\[8\]](#)[\[9\]](#)[\[10\]](#)

- Contains three fractions: inducer (prepares immune system), antigen-specific (helps identify pathogens), and suppressor (prevents overactivity)[\[8\]](#)
- Universally beneficial, not species specific[\[9\]](#)[\[10\]](#)
- Ancient and most basic immune language[\[9\]](#)
- Promotes balanced immune regulation[\[8\]](#)[\[9\]](#)

Galactooligosaccharides: GOS functions as a powerful prebiotic that bridges gut and immune health:[\[11\]](#)[\[12\]](#)

- Increases beneficial bacteria (*Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Akkermansia*) that produce immunomodulatory metabolites[\[11\]](#)
- Stimulates production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) that regulate immune cell activity and reduce inflammation[\[12\]](#)[\[11\]](#)
- Enhances dendritic cell maturation and T-cell polarization responses[\[11\]](#)
- Increases secretory IgA production in the gut, strengthening mucosal immunity[\[11\]](#)
- Modulates systemic inflammation through microbiota-immune axis communication[\[11\]](#)

2'-Fucosyllactose and 3-Fucosyllactose: These human milk oligosaccharides provide sophisticated immune education:[\[13\]](#)[\[14\]](#)[\[15\]](#)

- Accelerate immune system maturation by promoting shift from Th2 to Th1 responses[\[13\]](#)
- Increase circulating IgG and IgA antibodies, enhancing humoral immunity[\[13\]](#)
- Promote higher T-cell proportions in mesenteric lymph nodes and increase CD8+ $\gamma\delta$ T cells, markers of immune maturation[\[13\]](#)
- Enhance intestinal barrier integrity, preventing pathogen invasion[\[14\]](#)
- Block pathogen adhesion to intestinal cells (*Campylobacter*, *E. coli*, rotavirus, norovirus)[\[13\]](#)
- Modulate dendritic cell cytokine production, driving balanced Th1, Th17, and regulatory immune responses[\[15\]](#)[\[14\]](#)
- Support development of tolerogenic dendritic cells and regulatory T-cells[\[15\]](#)

Mushroom Polysaccharide Complex

Baker's Yeast 70% Beta-Glucan: Yeast-derived beta-glucans activate trained immunity:[\[16\]](#)[\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#)

- Bind to dectin-1, CR3, and TLR-2 receptors on immune cells, triggering innate immune activation[\[17\]](#)
- Induce production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α) necessary for pathogen defense[\[17\]](#)
- Enhance antibody responses to vaccination, particularly in elderly populations[\[16\]](#)
- Increase natural killer cell and macrophage activity[\[17\]](#)
- Provide long-term immune memory at the innate level through epigenetic reprogramming[\[18\]](#)
- Enhance neutrophil and monocyte function[\[18\]](#)[\[16\]](#)

Turkey Tail Powder: Contains powerful immunomodulatory polysaccharopeptides PSK and PSP:[\[19\]](#)[\[20\]](#)[\[21\]](#)

- Activates macrophages, natural killer cells, and cytotoxic T-cells[\[21\]](#)
- Increases secretory IgA and modulates cytokine profiles[\[19\]](#)
- Acts as prebiotic, supporting beneficial gut bacteria that enhance immune function[\[20\]](#)
- Provides broad antimicrobial activity against bacteria, viruses, and fungi[\[19\]](#)
- Enhances dendritic cell and T-cell responses[\[21\]](#)
- Promotes balanced immune regulation with both stimulatory and regulatory effects[\[21\]](#)

Shiitake Mushroom Extract 4:1: Contains lentinan and other active polysaccharides:[\[22\]](#)[\[23\]](#)

- Increases proliferation and activation of $\gamma\delta$ -T cells (60% increase) and NK-T cells (2-fold increase)[\[23\]](#)
- Enhances secretory IgA production in saliva, improving mucosal immunity[\[23\]](#)
- Modulates cytokine secretion pattern with increased IL-4, IL-10, TNF- α , and IL-1 α while reducing inflammatory MIP-1 α [\[23\]](#)
- Reduces C-reactive protein, indicating decreased systemic inflammation[\[23\]](#)
- Provides antiviral effects against poliovirus and herpes viruses[\[22\]](#)
- Stimulates T-helper 1 (Th1) cell immunity and macrophage-mediated immune responses[\[22\]](#)

Reishi 30% Polysaccharides: This concentration provides standardized immunoactive polysaccharides:[\[24\]](#)[\[25\]](#)[\[21\]](#)

- Enhances natural killer cell, macrophage, and cytotoxic T-cell activity through spleen and thymus immune cell interactions[\[24\]](#)
- Reverses immunosenescence (age-related immune decline)[\[24\]](#)
- Provides antiviral activity against Epstein-Barr virus, hepatitis B, and potential anti-HIV effects[\[24\]](#)
- Modulates cell surface receptors that trigger inflammatory cytokine release for bacterial defense[\[24\]](#)
- Reduces inflammatory markers while maintaining immune vigilance[\[24\]](#)
- Supports both cellular and humoral immune branches[\[21\]](#)

Maitake Mushroom Extract 30% Polysaccharides: Rich in D-fraction and other beta-glucans:[\[26\]](#)[\[27\]](#)[\[28\]](#)

- Activates immunocompetent cells including macrophages, helper T-cells, and cytotoxic T-cells[\[28\]](#)[\[26\]](#)
- Enhances lymphokine and interleukin production, improving immune cell communication[\[26\]](#)
- Increases antibody production in response to vaccinations while reducing cold symptoms[\[27\]](#)
- Stimulates both innate and adaptive immune responses for viral and bacterial protection[\[27\]](#)
- Activates nitric oxide and IFN- γ production through antigen-presenting cells[\[28\]](#)
- Increases expression of CD69 and CD89 on immune cells, indicating enhanced activation[\[28\]](#)

Indian Bread Mushroom/Poria Cocos 1:1: Traditional immune tonic with polysaccharide activity:[\[29\]](#)[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)

- Contains immunomodulatory polysaccharides that regulate immune system balance[\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)
- May help activate macrophages and modulate cytokine production[\[29\]](#)
- Possesses anti-inflammatory properties that support balanced immune responses[\[30\]](#)
- Traditionally used for immune support and stress adaptation[\[30\]](#)
- May enhance resistance to pathogens while tempering overactive immune responses[\[30\]](#)

Chaga Mushroom Extract 4:1: Provides concentrated betulinic acid and polysaccharides:[\[32\]](#)[\[33\]](#)[\[34\]](#)

- Stimulates white blood cell activity and cytokine production (specialized immune regulatory proteins)[\[32\]](#)
- Reduces inflammation by inhibiting production of harmful cytokines like TNF- α [\[33\]](#)
- Contains beta-D-glucans that balance immune system, stimulating when needed and downregulating when overactive[\[33\]](#)
- Demonstrates potent immunomodulatory effects that recover bone marrow system damaged by stress[\[34\]](#)
- Increases T-lymphocyte proliferation in response to mitogenic stimulation[\[34\]](#)
- Reduces excessive TNF- α secretion in dose-dependent manner, beneficial for autoimmune conditions[\[34\]](#)

Agaricus Mushroom Extract 4:1: Contains high beta-glucan content with immune-training capacity:[\[35\]](#)[\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#)

- Triggers trained immunity in macrophages, enhancing long-term immune responses[\[36\]](#)[\[37\]](#)
- Particularly sensitive to TLR-2 stimulation, activating innate immune pathways[\[36\]](#)
- Alters hematopoietic stem cell dynamics, shifting toward myeloid-committed progenitors[\[36\]](#)
- Enhances immune cell responses to restimulation, indicating immune memory formation[\[36\]](#)
- Activates both innate and adaptive immune components[\[36\]](#)

Amino Acids and Antioxidants

N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine (NAC): Precursor to glutathione with direct immune benefits:[\[38\]](#)[\[39\]](#)[\[40\]](#)

- Replenishes intracellular glutathione levels, the most abundant cellular antioxidant critical for immune function[\[38\]](#)
- Lymphocytes require glutathione to function properly; glutathione-enriched tissues provide comprehensive immune support[\[40\]](#)
- Enhances respiratory tract health by increasing antimicrobial peptide expression and supporting epithelial cell integrity[\[40\]](#)
- Functions as free radical scavenger, protecting immune cells from oxidative damage[\[40\]](#)
- Clinical studies show improved immune system and upper respiratory tract health with 6-month supplementation[\[40\]](#)
- Reduces oxidative stress that impairs immune cell function[\[41\]](#)[\[38\]](#)

L-Glutamine: Conditionally essential amino acid for immune cells:[\[42\]](#)[\[43\]](#)[\[44\]](#)

- Primary fuel source for immune cells, consumed at rates similar to or exceeding glucose[\[44\]](#)
- Essential for T-cell growth, reproduction, and metabolic reprogramming during immune activation[\[43\]](#)
- Supports gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT), where 70-80% of immune system resides[\[45\]](#)[\[42\]](#)
- Increases secretory IgA and IgA+ cells in intestinal lumen, strengthening mucosal immunity[\[43\]](#)
- Enhances gut barrier integrity, preventing pathogen translocation and reducing systemic immune activation[\[42\]](#)[\[45\]](#)
- Reduces inflammatory cytokine production while supporting balanced immune responses[\[43\]](#)

Glutathione Reduced: The master antioxidant with central immune regulatory roles:[\[46\]](#)[\[47\]](#)[\[48\]](#)

- Essential for T-cell growth, size increase, and proliferation—glutathione deficiency severely impairs T-cell expansion[\[47\]](#)
- Controls free radical levels during T-cell reproduction, preventing oxidative damage to immune cells[\[47\]](#)
- Fortifies immune system by enhancing T-cell function, the body's frontline defense[\[46\]](#)
- Modulates immune response in autoimmune conditions through anti-inflammatory properties[\[46\]](#)
- Reduces oxidative stress that triggers excessive inflammatory responses[\[48\]](#)
- Protects immune cells from oxidative damage, maintaining their functional capacity[\[49\]](#)[\[47\]](#)

Botanical Immune Modulators

Olive Leaf Extract: Provides oleuropein, a uniquely powerful polyphenol:[\[50\]](#)[\[51\]](#)[\[52\]](#)

- Demonstrates strong antioxidant activity, testing among the highest of 55 medicinal herbs[\[53\]](#)
- Exhibits antiviral, antimicrobial, and anti-inflammatory properties[\[51\]](#)
- Increases IFN- γ production, activating Th1 immune responses[\[52\]](#)
- Elevates absolute numbers of CD8+ and natural killer (NK) cells[\[52\]](#)
- Reduces inflammatory cytokines (IL-1 β , IL-6, TNF- α , IL-8) while maintaining immune balance[\[50\]](#)
- Enhances nitric oxide release, supporting vasodilation and immune cell trafficking[\[52\]](#)
- May inhibit viral replication and reduce infection duration[\[51\]](#)[\[53\]](#)

Ashwagandha Extract: Provides withanolides, the primary bioactive compounds:[\[54\]](#)[\[55\]](#)[\[56\]](#)

- Functions as adaptogen, helping immune system respond appropriately to stress[\[57\]](#)
- Restores stress-induced immune dysfunction, including normalized T-cell function and cytokine patterns[\[54\]](#)
- Demonstrates immunomodulatory effects through withanolide A, upregulating Th1 responses[\[54\]](#)
- Reduces inflammatory markers including C-reactive protein (CRP)[\[56\]](#)
- Inhibits NF- κ B pathway, reducing chronic inflammation that suppresses immunity[\[56\]](#)
- Activates Nrf2 antioxidant pathway, protecting immune cells from oxidative stress[\[56\]](#)
- Supports immune function during physical and psychological stress by moderating cortisol levels[\[55\]](#)[\[57\]](#)

Synergistic Immune Benefits

The components in ImmunoCode 2.0 work together through multiple synergistic pathways:[\[58\]\[59\]\[60\]](#)

Vitamin D3 + Zinc Integration: Both nutrients modulate innate and adaptive immunity, with vitamin D enhancing antimicrobial peptide production while zinc ensures proper T-cell and phagocyte function[\[61\]\[1\]\[6\]](#)

Beta-Glucans + HMOs: Multiple sources of immune-active polysaccharides train different immune receptors (dectin-1, TLR-2, TLR-4), providing comprehensive innate immune education while HMOs refine adaptive responses[\[16\]\[17\]\[13\]](#)

NAC + Glutathione + Olive Leaf: This antioxidant triad protects immune cells from oxidative stress during activation while enhancing their antimicrobial capacity[\[41\]\[38\]\[50\]\[40\]](#)

Mushroom Polysaccharide Synergy: Seven different mushroom extracts provide complementary immune activation through varied polysaccharide structures, activating multiple immune cell types and pathways[\[26\]\[32\]\[21\]](#)

Gut-Immune Axis Support: GOS, HMOs, L-glutamine, and mushroom prebiotics collectively strengthen gut barrier function and beneficial microbiota, which directly modulates 70-80% of the immune system[\[42\]\[43\]\[11\]\[13\]](#)

Stress-Immunity Connection: Ashwagandha, glutathione, and B vitamins help maintain immune function during physical and psychological stress when immune suppression typically occurs[\[55\]\[57\]\[54\]\[56\]](#)

Comprehensive Immune System Support

ImmunoCode 2.0 provides multi-level immune enhancement:

Innate Immunity: Immediate pathogen response through enhanced macrophage, neutrophil, NK cell, and dendritic cell function[\[17\]\[52\]\[1\]\[13\]\[24\]\[6\]](#)

Adaptive Immunity: Optimized T-cell and B-cell responses, antibody production, and immune memory formation[\[27\]\[28\]\[23\]\[1\]\[13\]\[6\]](#)

Mucosal Immunity: Strengthened first-line defense through increased secretory IgA and enhanced gut barrier integrity[\[42\]\[43\]\[23\]\[11\]\[13\]](#)

Immune Regulation: Balanced responses preventing both immunodeficiency and autoimmune overactivation through regulatory T-cell support and cytokine modulation[\[14\]\[8\]\[9\]\[34\]\[46\]\[1\]](#)

Antioxidant Protection: Comprehensive defense of immune cells against oxidative damage during activation[\[39\]\[38\]\[41\]\[47\]\[3\]\[6\]](#)

Immune Resilience: Enhanced resistance to stress-induced immune suppression and accelerated recovery from immune challenges[\[57\]\[55\]\[27\]\[54\]\[56\]](#)

ImmunoCode 2.0's synergistic combination addresses immune function at multiple levels—from cellular energy and antioxidant protection to pathogen recognition, immune cell activation, and balanced inflammatory responses—providing comprehensive support for optimal immune system performance.

REFERENCES

1. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7281985/>
2. <https://www.verywellhealth.com/vitamin-d3-5082500>
3. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11047333/>
4. <https://betteryou.com/blogs/everyday-health/vitamin-b12-immune-system-support>
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vitamin_B12
6. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2277319/>
7. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Zinc-HealthProfessional/>
8. https://info.vetriscience.com/white_papers/Transfer_Factor_White_Paper.pdf
9. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6227395/>
10. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20561650>
11. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11292246/>
12. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9485631/>
13. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/immunology/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2019.01773/full>
14. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/immunology/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2024.1359499/full>
15. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11772441/>
16. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19390211.2025.2539876>
17. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11991713/>
18. <https://www.abbiotekhealth.com/en/blogs/trained-immunity-how-yeast-beta-glucan-helps-build-long-term-resilience/>
19. <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/turkey-tail-mushroom>
20. <https://us.foursigmatic.com/blogs/mushrooms/turkey-tail-mushroom-benefits>
21. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4684115/>
22. <https://www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/integrative-medicine/herbs/shiitake-mushroom>
23. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25866155/>
24. <https://www.lifeextension.com/magazine/2014/8/fight-immune-decline-with-reishi>
25. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92757/>
26. <https://naturesfoodpatch.com/maitake-for-immunity/>
27. <https://ffhdj.com/index.php/ffhd/article/download/363/636/1857>
28. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15298759/>
29. <https://caringsunshine.com/relationships/relationship-immune-system-and-poria-mushrooms/>
30. <https://www.biowaynutrition.com/news/organic-poria-cocos-extract-benefits-and-uses/>
31. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6307810/>
32. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/chaga-mushroom>
33. <https://www.webmd.com/diet/health-benefits-chaga-tea>
34. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3774877/>
35. <https://sciencebiology.org/index.php/BIOMEDICH/article/download/488/279>
36. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10902450/>
37. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/nutrition/articles/10.3389/fnut.2024.1346706/full>
38. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4540061/>
39. <https://www.vinmec.com/eng/blog/top-9-benefits-of-nac-n-acetyl-cysteine-en>
40. <https://us.sfihealth.com/nac-n-acetyl-l-cysteine>
41. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2129149/>
42. <https://www.amymyersmd.com/blogs/articles/l-glutamine-benefits>
43. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6834172/>
44. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6266414/>
45. <https://celebratevitamins.com/a/blog/gut-health-superstars>
46. <https://www.advmedny.com/post/diseases-and-conditions-that-glutathione-infusions-can-improve>
47. <https://www.ejmoams.com/ejmoams-articles/relationship-between-glutathione-and-the-immune-system-95869.html>
48. <https://www.webmd.com/diet/health-benefits-glutathione>
49. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3048347/>
50. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10451521/>
51. <https://www.webmd.com/diet/health-benefits-olive-leaf-extract>
52. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29149822/>
53. <https://olivewellnessinstitute.org/article/can-olive-leaf-extract-help-support-your-immune-system/>

54. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1567576909001945>
55. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/Ashwagandha-HealthProfessional/>
56. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/nutrition/articles/10.3389/fnut.2024.1439294/full>
57. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10147008/>
58. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/premium/article/nutrients-vitamins-synergy-nutrition-diet>
59. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC8779769/>
60. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/nutrition/articles/10.3389/fnut.2022.1082500/full>
61. <https://deannaminich.com/top-vitamin-mineral-interactions-you-need-to-know-about/>
62. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-05250-7>
63. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405580822000565>
64. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/immunology/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2018.00452/full>
65. <https://ashpublications.org/blood/article/117/25/6825/24338/Differential-pathways-regulating-innate-and>
66. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-023-41557-9>
67. <https://www.walmart.com/ip/Natural-Factors-Vitamin-B12-Methylcobalamin-1-000-mcg-Offers-the-Most-Metabolically-Active-Form-of-B12-180-Chewable-Tablets/101565329>
68. <https://www.webmd.com/beauty/what-to-know-about-niacinamide-skin-care>
69. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements-vitamin-d/art-20363792>
70. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/niacinamide>
71. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminD-HealthProfessional/>
72. <https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-1534/niacinamide>
73. <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB12-Consumer/>
74. <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/15050-vitamin-d-vitamin-d-deficiency>
75. <https://www.health.com/niacinamide-benefits-8430985>
76. <http://www.webmd.com/diet/vitamin-b12-deficiency-symptoms-causes>
77. <https://www.healthline.com/health/food-nutrition/benefits-vitamin-d>
78. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements-niacin/art-20364984>
79. <https://www.healthline.com/nutrition/vitamin-b12-benefits>
80. <https://www.templehealth.org/about/blog/vitamin-d-and-your-health-6-things-every-woman-should-know>
81. <https://caringsunshine.com/relationships/relationship-immune-system-and-niacinamide-ascorbate/>
82. <https://store.mayoclinic.com/thorne-zinc-picolinate-15mg.html>
83. <https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-1462/galacto-oligosaccharides-gos>
84. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements-zinc/art-20366112>
85. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0188440919311920>
86. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-87865-w>
87. <https://www.carlsonlabs.com/products/zinc>
88. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0011393X23000292>
89. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022316622011324>
90. <https://www.livemomentous.com/products/zinc-picolinate>
91. <https://www.webmd.com/vitamins/ai/ingredientmono-1011/transfer-factor>
92. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022316622027511>
93. <https://www.thorne.com/products/dp/zinc-bisglycinate-15-mg>
94. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer_factor
95. <https://layerorigin.com/blogs/blog-layer-origin-nutrition/what-is-3-fucosyllactose-3-fl>
96. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666379125003295>
97. <https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2025/fo/d4fo04638b>
98. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC5082288/>
99. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/immunology/articles/10.3389/fimmu.2021.680911/full>
100. <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/nutrition/articles/10.3389/fnut.2023.1143682/full>
101. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0958694620301679>
102. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/3-Fucosyllactose-Mediated-Modulation-of-Immune-Moon-Lee/48294046ea0a04585db8d86fbde6e0540561efe>
103. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11749537/>
104. <https://www.abbott.com/corpnewsroom/products-and-innovation/HMO-fundamentals.html>