

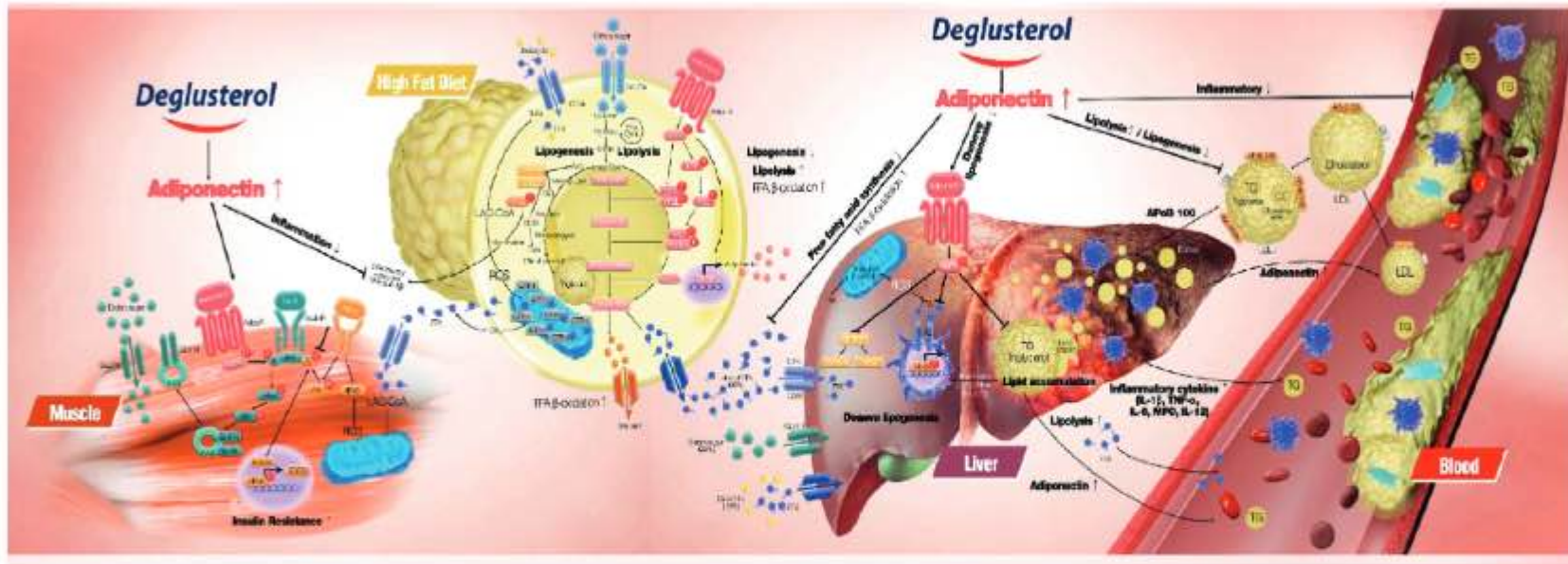


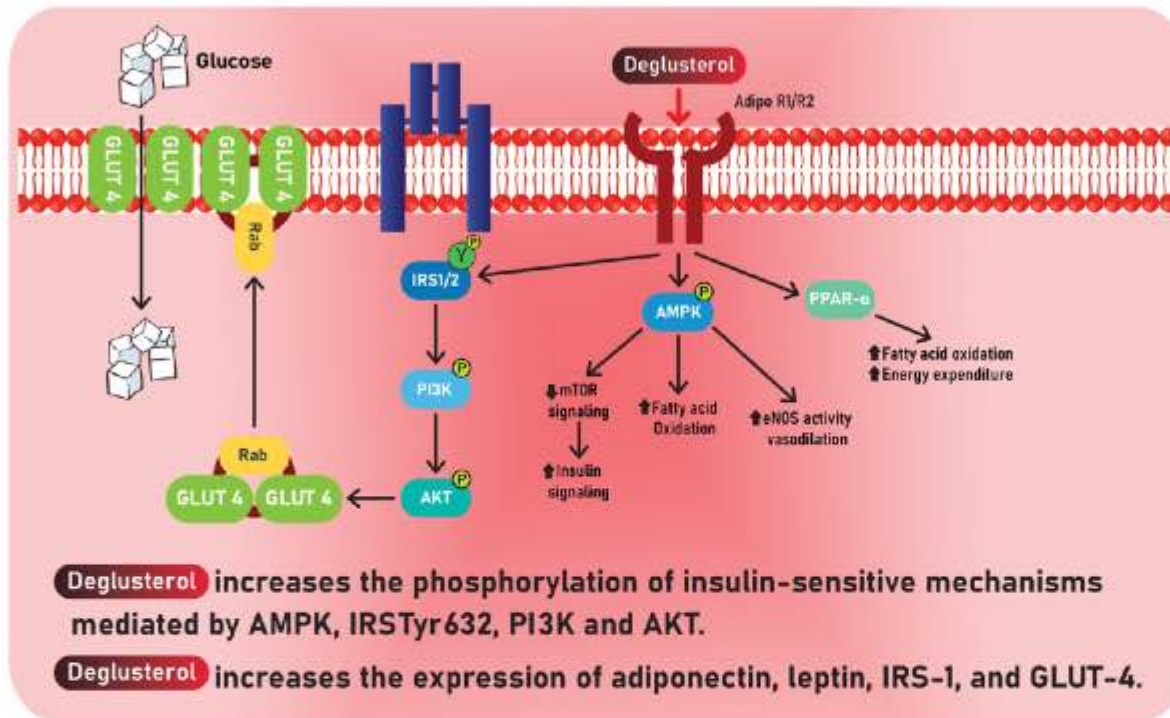
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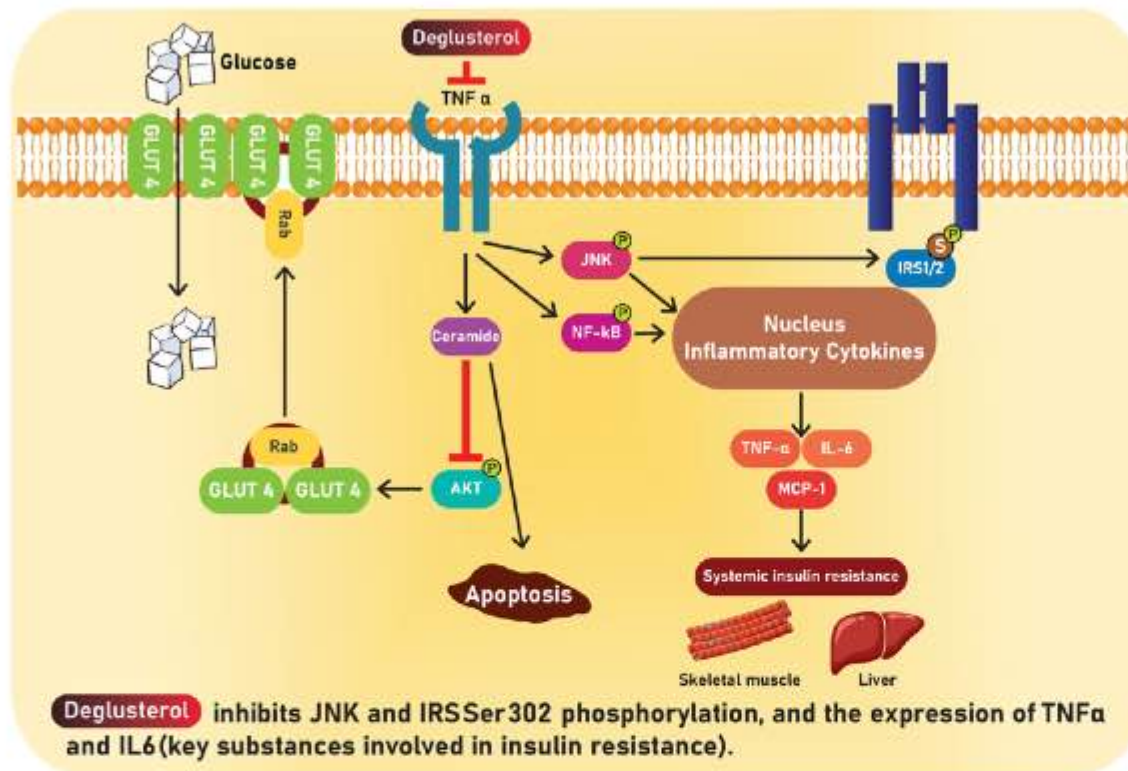
• **30 mg Deglusterol**, consisting of:

- 15 mg **Adiporin** (Adiponectin agonist)
- 15 mg **Deobetide** (anti-inflammatory)











FDA approval



March 21, 2022

(b) (4)

Dear (b) (4)

This letter is to inform you that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) filed your notification that you submitted to FDA, pursuant to 21 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 350b(a)(2) (section 413(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act)), on January 7, 2022. Additional information was received on March 9 and 11, 2022. Your notification concerns a new dietary ingredient you describe as a "mixture of (b) (4)

" that you intend to market as a bulk dietary ingredient called "Deglusterol powder."

According to your notification, the conditions of use are "30 mg serving size, 1 serving/day, consumed on a chronic daily basis." The target population is "Adults. Dietary supplement products containing Deglusterol powder are not intended for pregnant and lactating women or children."





FDA approval

SECTION B – CHEMISTRY AND IDENTITY

B.6 Intended Use Level of the New Dietary Ingredient

Caregen is the bulk ingredient manufacturer of Deglusterol powder. The ingredient is intended to be used in dietary supplement products intended for use by adults at levels of up to 30 mg/day to support a healthy blood sugar level.

SECTION C – SAFETY AND TOXICOLOGY

The scientific evidence provided in the Sections below, along with the history of use in dietary supplements, collectively support that the use of Deglusterol powder as an NDI at levels of up to 30 mg/day will reasonably be expected to be safe.

<https://www.fda.gov/media/160660/download>

<https://www.regulations.gov/document/FDA-2022-S-0023-0015>





In-vitro , In-vivo study

> J Med Food. 2022 Feb;25(2):166-176. doi: 10.1089/jmf.2021.K.0159.

Lowering of Blood Glucose Levels with the Peptide Mixture Deglusterol in *In Vitro* and *In Vivo* Models

Eun Mi Kim ¹, Seon Soo Kim ¹, Yong Ji Chung ¹

Affiliations [+ expand](#)

PMID: 35148196 DOI: [10.1089/jmf.2021.K.0159](https://doi.org/10.1089/jmf.2021.K.0159)

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the blood glucose-lowering effect of the peptide complex Deglusterol, which was isolated from corn extract, in insulin-resistance models. It was found to inhibit insulin receptor substrate (IRS) Ser302 phosphorylation, known as the insulin resistance mechanism, through the inhibition of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) signaling and the induction of AMP-activated protein kinase phosphorylation. Furthermore, the phosphorylation of IRS Tyr632, phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K), and AKT that is involved in the insulin action mechanism was decreased by TNF- α , whereas Deglusterol increased their phosphorylations, leading to an increase of glucose uptake rate by 190% through glucose transporter type 4 (GLUT4) compared with TNF- α -treated group in C2C12 cells. In addition to insulin signaling activation, Deglusterol treatment resulted in significantly greater mRNA expressions of IRS (190%) and GLUT4 (140%) as well as that of leptin (260%) and adiponectin (140%), which are indicators of insulin sensitivity. In animal models with type 2 diabetes, the blood glucose concentrations in the Deglusterol-administered group were significantly reduced by 50% compared with the control group. Deglusterol suppressed insulin resistance and restored insulin sensitivity, which contributed to lowering blood glucose concentrations in the insulin-resistant models, suggesting its potential as a blood glucose-lowering agent for people at high risk of type 2 diabetes or prediabetes.



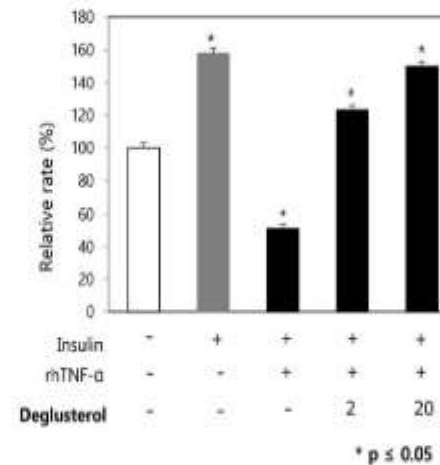
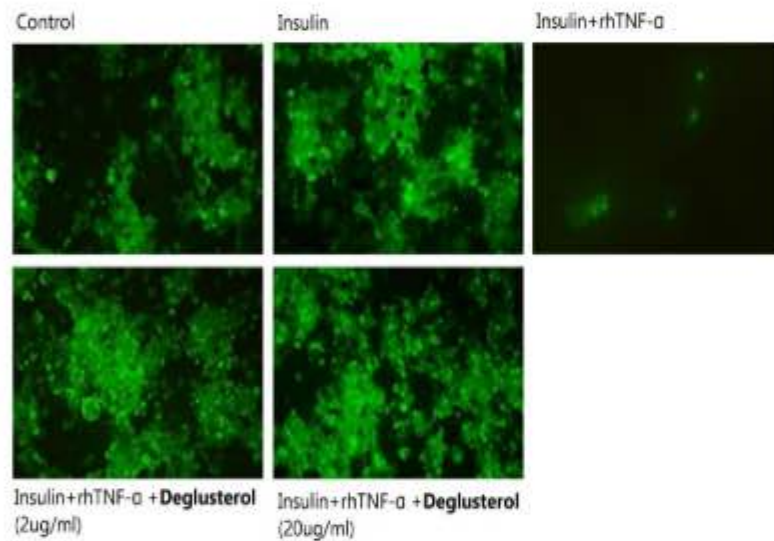


In-vitro , In-vivo study

1. Effect of Deglusterol on Glucose uptake

1) Glucose uptake in pre-adipocyte

Cell: 3T3-L1 (Preadipocyte)



2-NBDG uptake was increased in differentiated adipocytes by Deglusterol treatment



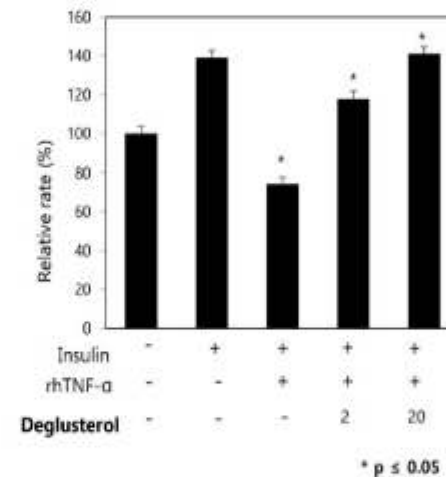
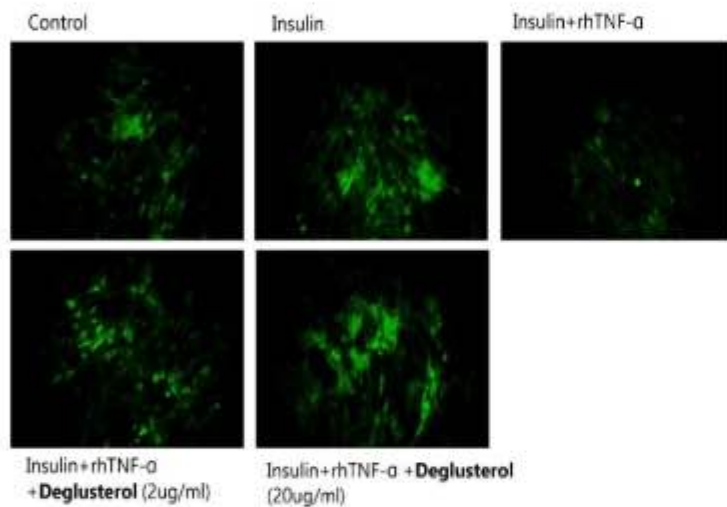


In-vitro , In-vivo study

1. Effect of Deglusterol on Glucose uptake

2) Glucose uptake in Myoblast

Cell: C2C12 (Myoblast)



2-NBDG uptake was increased in differentiated myoblast by Deglusterol treatment





In-vitro , In-vivo study

Deglusterol increased their phosphorylations, leading to an increase of glucose uptake rate by 190% through glucose transporter type 4 (GLUT4) compared with TNF- α -treated group in C2C12 cells. In addition to insulin signaling activation, Deglusterol treatment resulted in significantly greater mRNA expressions of IRS (190%) and GLUT4 (140%) as well as that of leptin (260%) and adiponectin (140%), which are indicators of insulin sensitivity





Clinical study in 2019, South Korea

Human Study Report

A 12 weeks, multi-center, randomized, double-blind, parallel, placebo-controlled human study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Deglusterol (CG-DL) on fasting glucose level

Health Functional Foods for Human Study:	Investigational food: Deglusterol Control food: Placebo
Subject for Human Study:	Adults with impaired glucose tolerance, fasting glucose, or belonging to a high-risk group for diabetes
Human Study Protocol Number:	CG-DL01
Human Study Start Date:	November 12, 2018
Human Study End Date:	June 7, 2019

Sponsor of Human Study:	Caregen Co., Ltd. Address: 46-38, LS-ro 91beon-gil, Dongan-gu, Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea 031-420-9200
Person in Charge of the Human Study:	Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital Family Medicine Professor Yu-Jin Paek
Results Report Version/Date	V 1.0 / 30-AUG-2019





HOMA-IR

There was statistically significant difference in the HOMA-IR (insulin resistance) changes between the two groups at visit in week 12 compared to baseline. it was confirmed that in week 12, those of the test group (Deglusterol) decreased to -0.44 ± 0.94 , while those of the control group increased to 0.44 ± 1.11 , thus showing statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P\text{-value} = 0.001$) In other words, it was confirmed that the intake of Deglusterol (CG-DL) reduced the HOMA-IR at 12 weeks compared to the baseline, and HOMA-IR also decreased with the same trend as insulin decreased.





Clinical Study in 2025, Iran



A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial for evaluation of the efficacy and safety of ProGsterol (Deglusterol) versus placebo in patients with Metabolic syndrome and NAFLD (Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease)

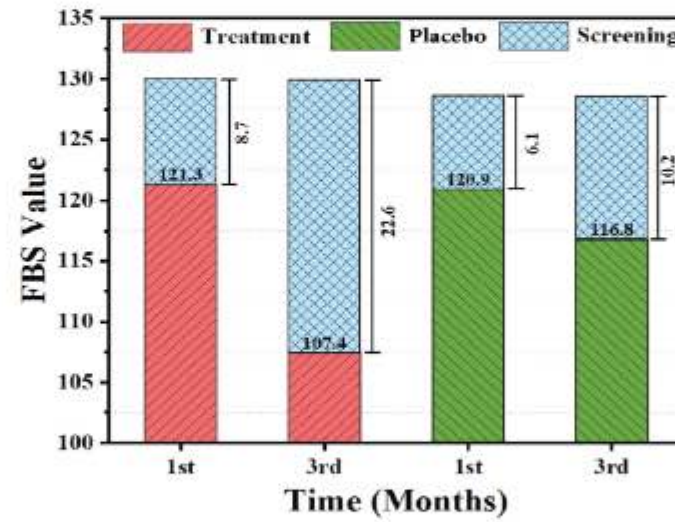
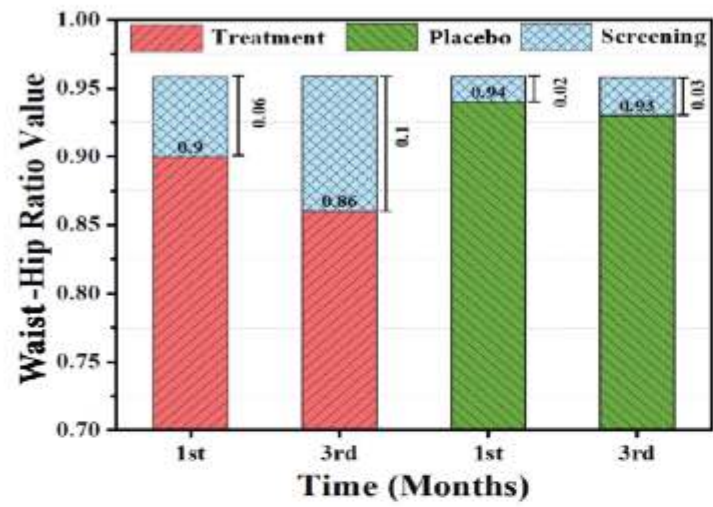
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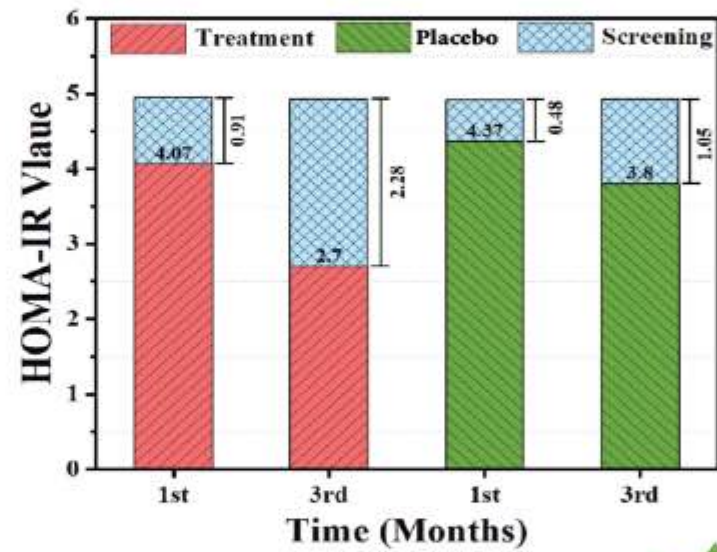
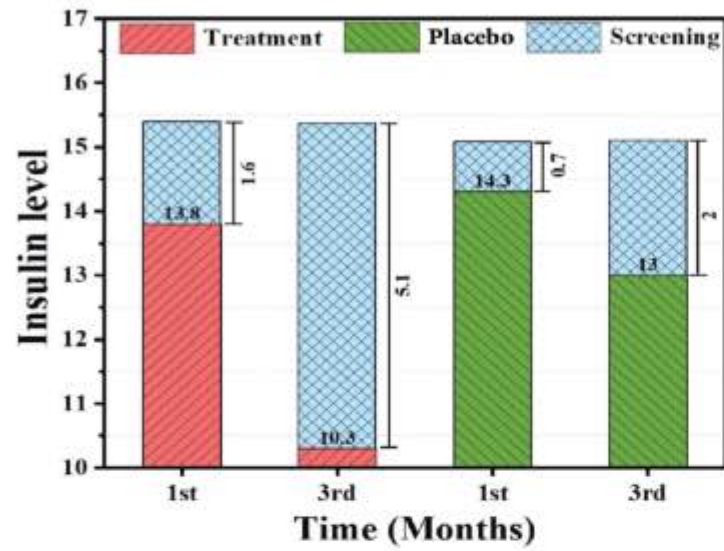
A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial for evaluation of the efficacy and safety of ProGsterol (Deglusterol) versus placebo in patients with Metabolic syndrome and NAFLD (Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease)

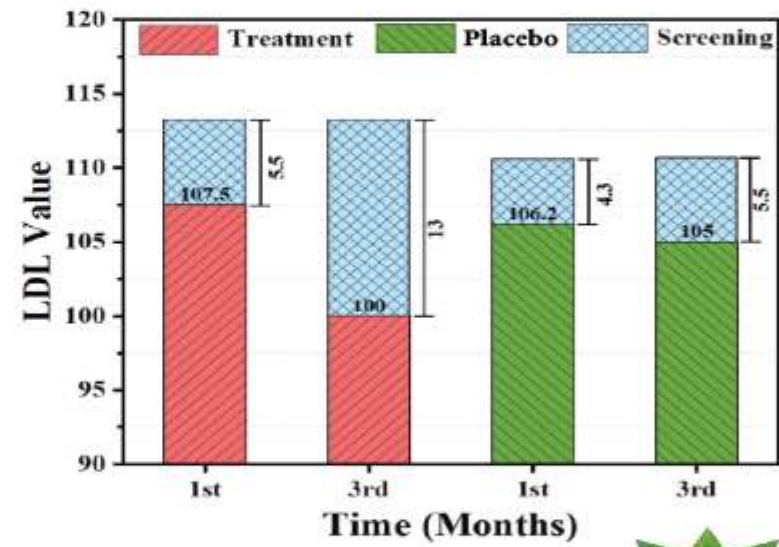
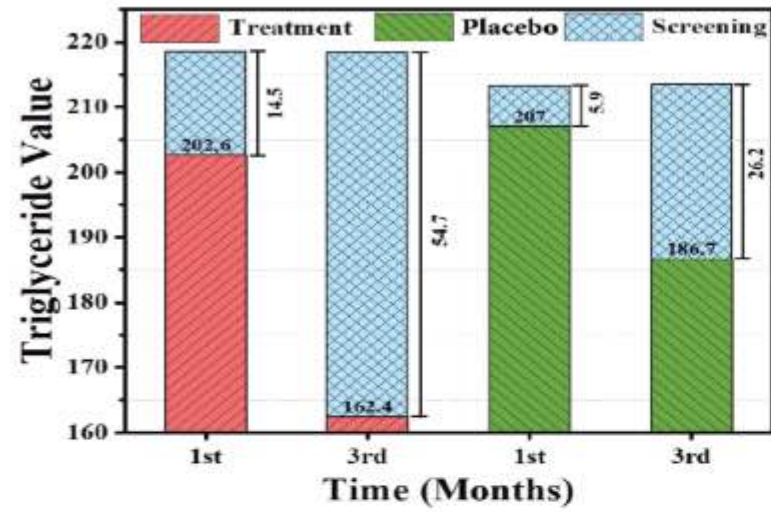
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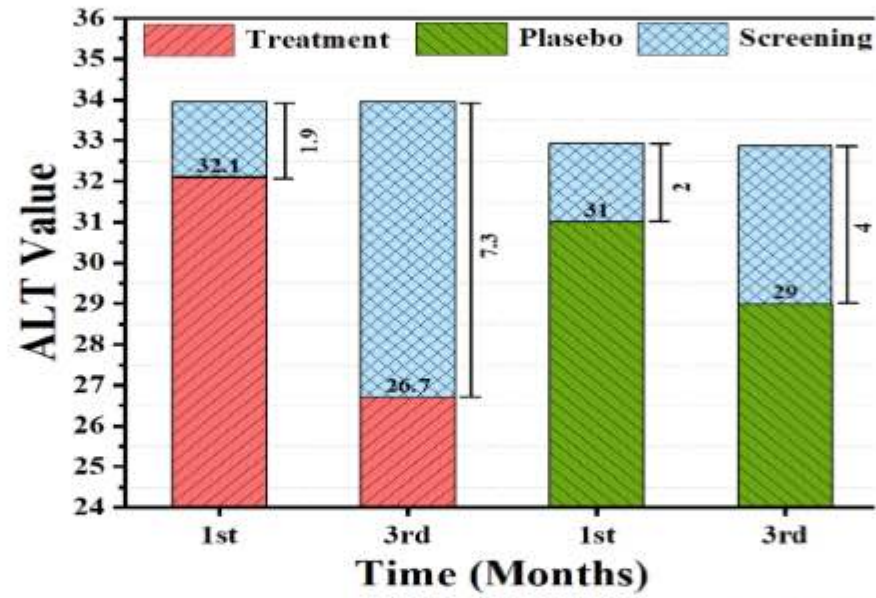
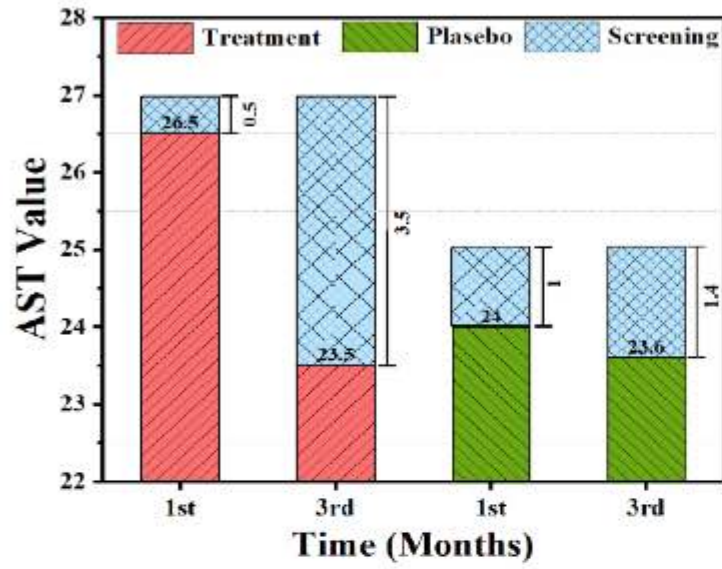
Date: March 2025













A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial for evaluation of the efficacy and safety of ProGsterol (Deglusterol) plus antidiabetic agents versus antidiabetic agents plus placebo in patients with type 1 or 2 diabetes mellitus





A

- T2DM
- HbA1c: 6.5 - 8%
- Metformin plus
PROGSTEROL,
Metformin plus
Placebo

B

- T2DM
- HbA1c: 6.5 - 8%
- Sitagliptin and
Metformin plus
PROGSTEROL,
Sitagliptin and
Metformin plus
Placebo

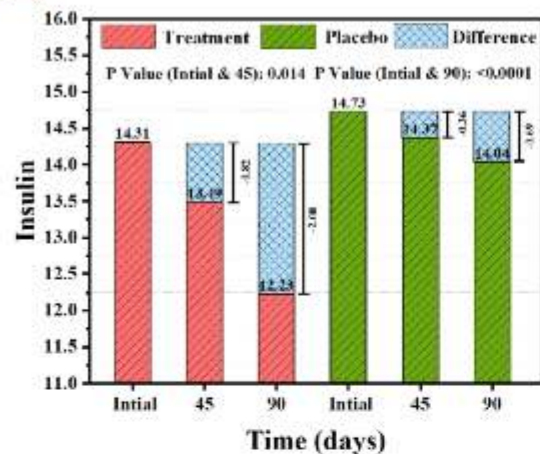
C

- T2DM
- HbA1c: 6.5 - 8%
- Empagliflozin and
Metformin plus
PROGSTEROL,
Empagliflozin and
Metformin plus
Placebo

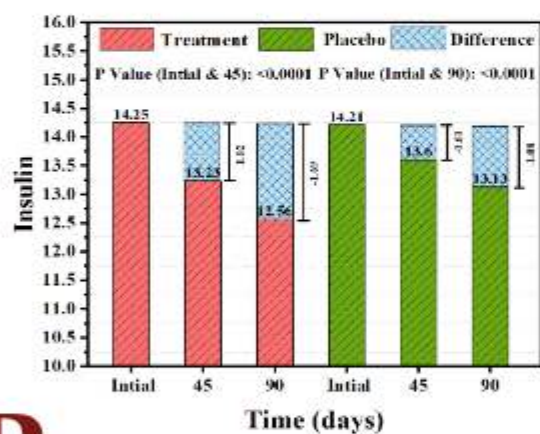
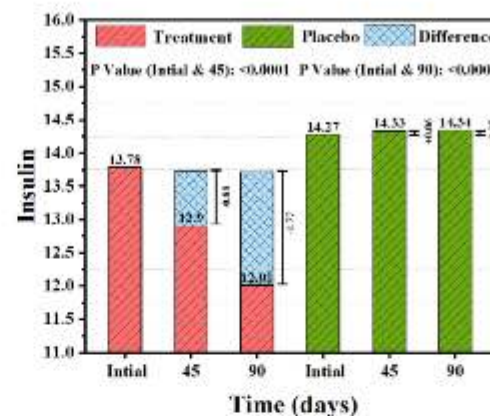
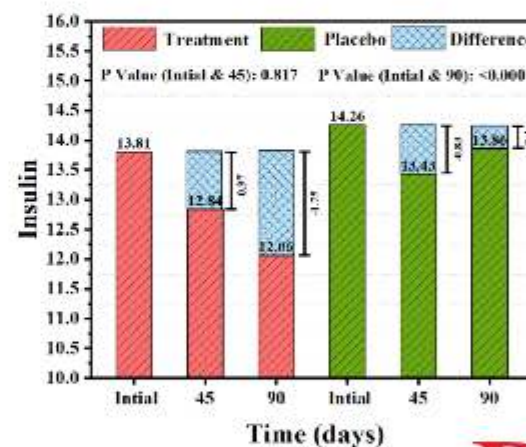
D

- T1DM
- HbA1c: 7 - 8%
- Insulin plus
PROGSTEROL
, Insulin plus
Placebo

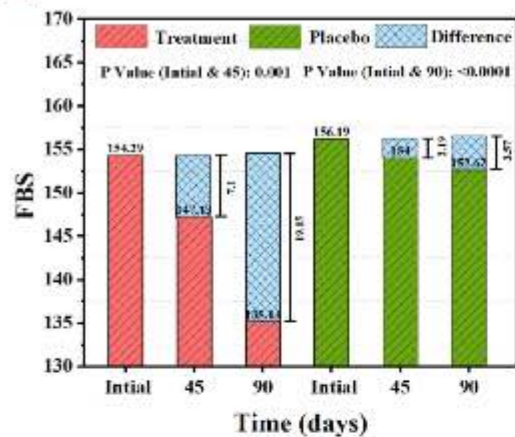


A

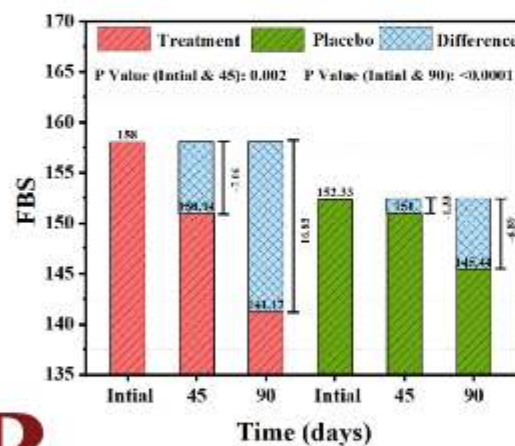
proGsterol
Insulin

C**B****D**

A

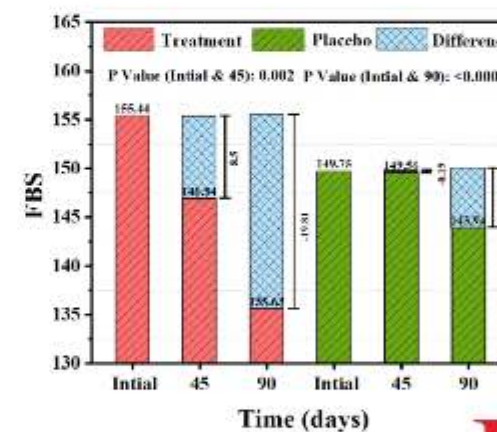
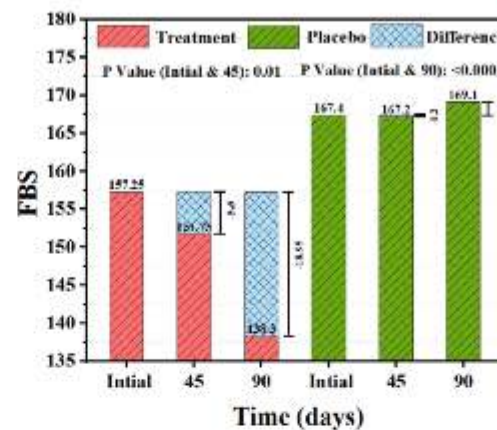


proGsterol
FBS



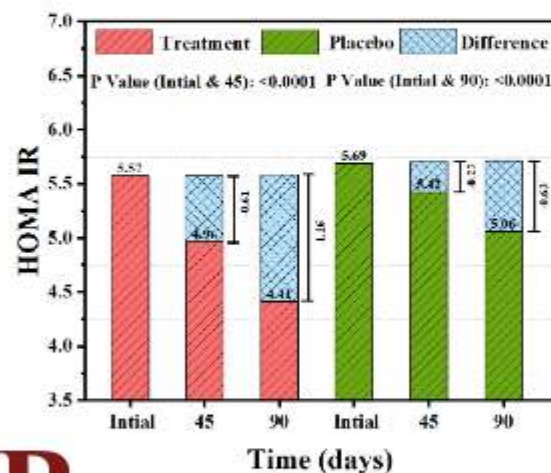
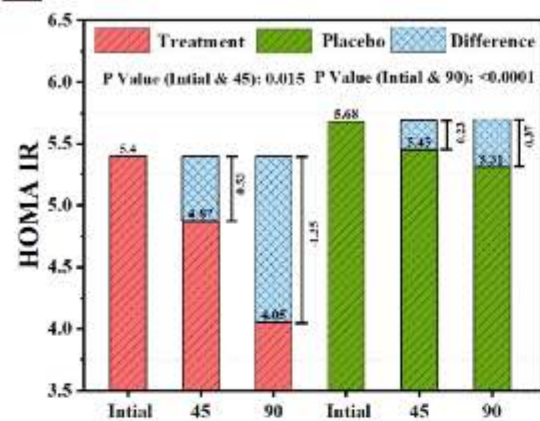
B

C



D

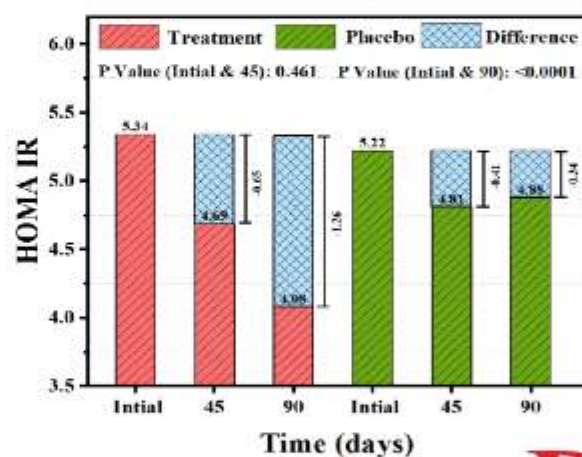
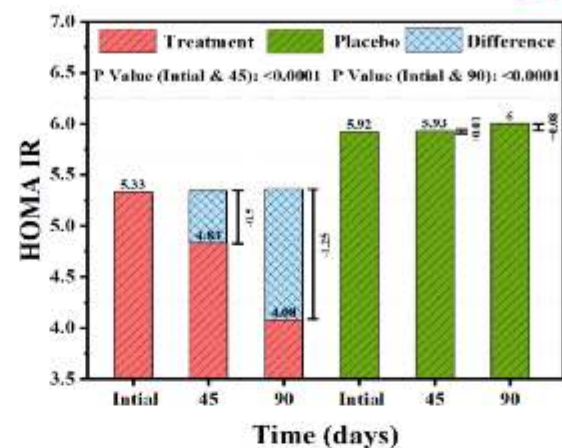
A



B

proGsterol
HOMA-IR

C



D



Outcome	Finding
HbA1c Reduction	Decrease of 0.3–0.4% across treatment groups
Fasting Blood Sugar (FBS)	Average reduction of 18-20 units
Weight Change	Weight loss of 3–4 kg across relevant groups
Insulin Resistance	
Fasting Insulin Levels	Reduction of 1.6–2 μ IU/mL, indicating improved insulin sensitivity
HOMA-IR Index	Decrease consistent with reduced fasting insulin, supporting ProGsterol's effect on metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance





**A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial for
evaluation of the efficacy and safety of ProGsterol (Deglusterol) versus
placebo in patients with Poly Cystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Candidate
for ART**





**A randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial for
evaluation of the efficacy and safety of ProGsterol (Deglusterol)
versus placebo in patients with Non Alcoholic Steatohepatitis
(NASH)**





Our Health Challenge :

Sara

ProGsterol 30 days every other day, Calories reduction

Aerobic exercise done 2 times a week,

Significant reduced appetite to snacks and sugary foods

5 kg visceral fat reduction, 1.5 kg muscle gaining

Zahra

ProGsterol 14 sachets ProGsterol, 7 sachet every other day

first 2 weeks, 7 sachets everyday last days before body analysis

Exercise 30 minutes each day

Calorie reduction due to lesser sugar craving

(I used to love Dates and chocolates during though hours).

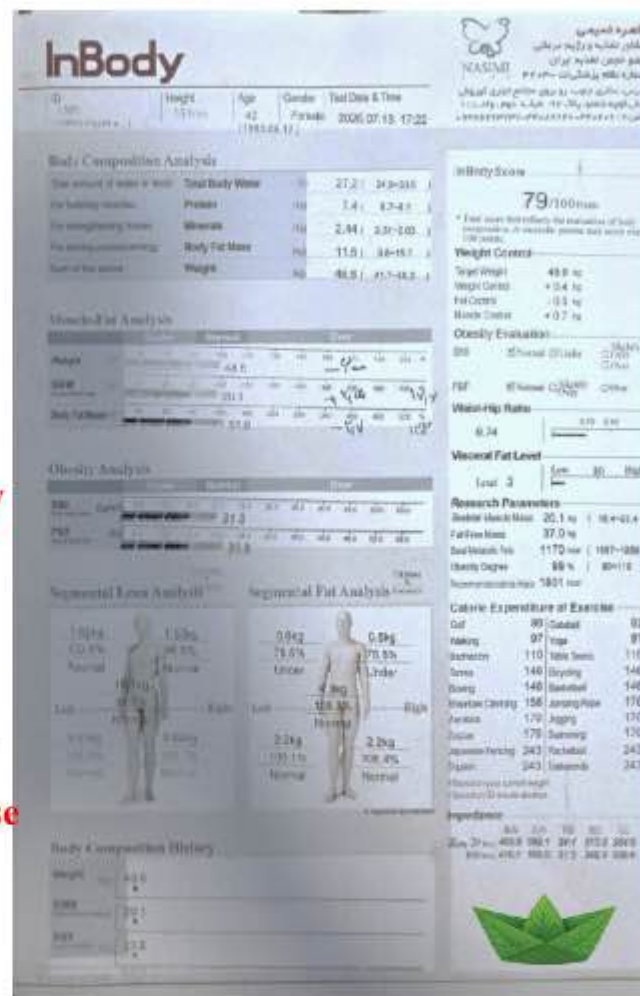
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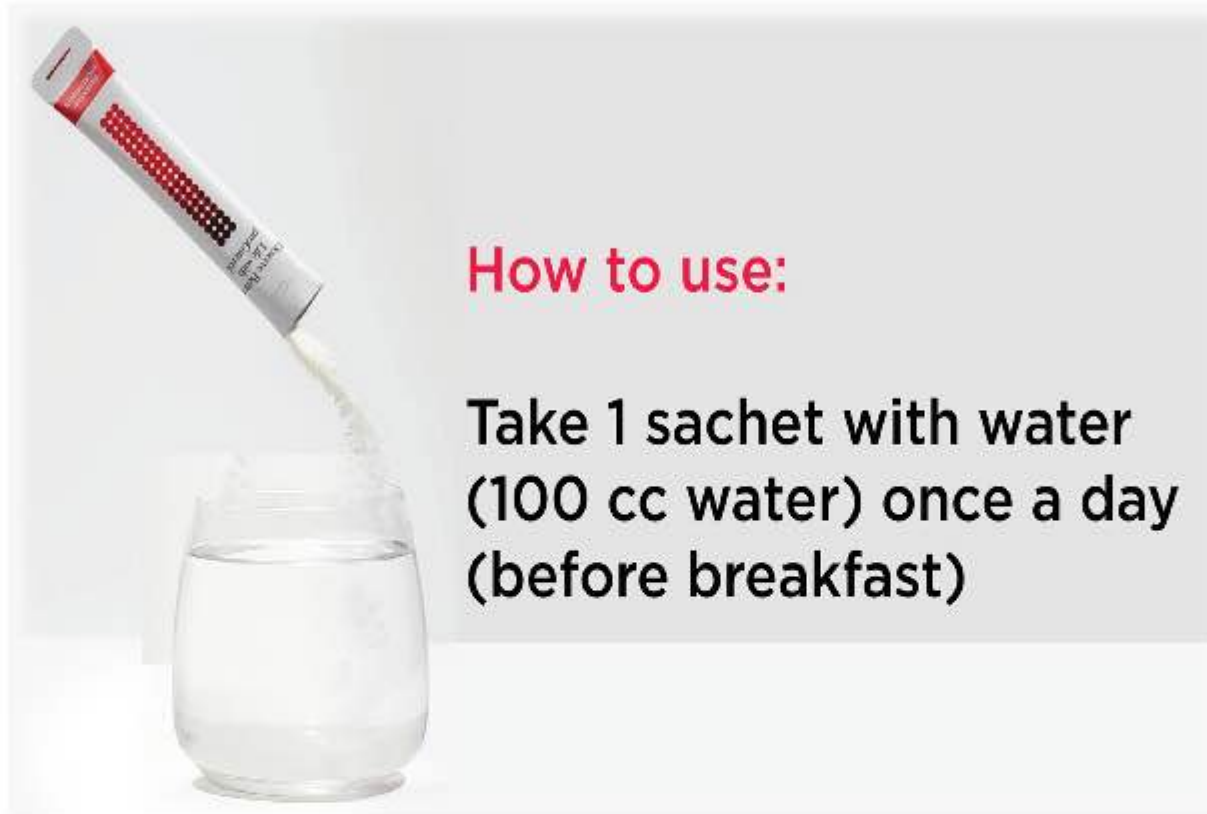
ProGsterol 2 months every day, No diet change, No exercise

Lowering junk food craving

1.7 kg visceral fat reduction

1 kg muscle gaining





How to use:

Take 1 sachet with water
(100 cc water) once a day
(before breakfast)



proGsterol

Next-generation therapy for
metabolic balance



کد نسخه الکترونیک:

۴۳۴۷۱

۴۰۹۶۰

proGsterol

پروجے اسرول

تحت پوشش بیمه های تکمیلی:

بیمه معلم	بیمه سامان
بیمه سپه	بیمه SOS
بیمه سینا	بیمه فولاد مبارکه
بیمه ملت	بیمه صادرات
	بیمه آسیا