

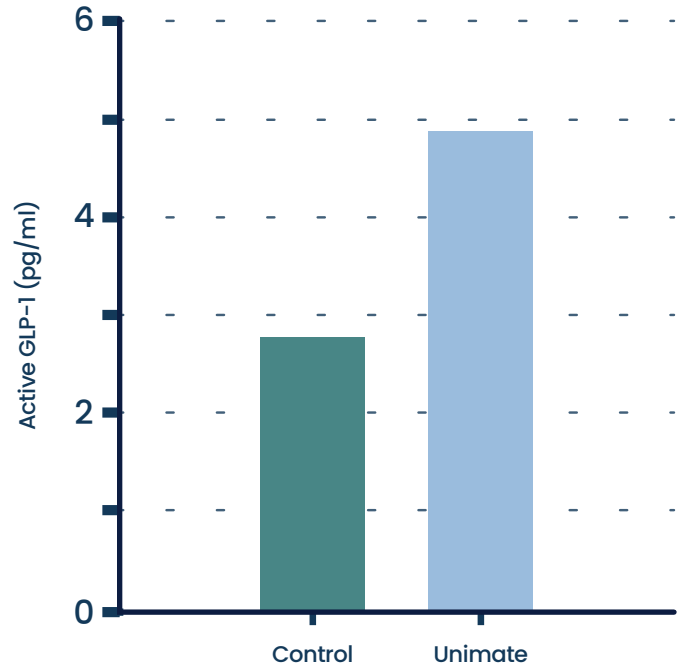


Unimate supports natural GLP-1 production

In a recently published study with Unimate, scientists discovered that Unimate exerts tissue-specific effects in the fat, muscle, and liver. Interestingly, drinking Unimate resulted in greater energy consumption in the fat cells, while the muscle cells became more efficient at generating energy. Moreover, body weight remained steady with Unimate. On the other hand, the control group gained a significant amount of weight and did not show any changes in fat or muscle cellular activity. Taken together, this demonstrates that Unimate has unique protective effects in relation to metabolic health.

Naturally, these exciting findings required further study. In order to probe the mechanism driving these anti-obesogenic effects, the research team conducted further analysis of the biospecimens collected from the study. This type of follow up or secondary analysis is commonly applied to uncover new insights, validate the robustness of primary findings, explore mechanistic pathways, and improve overall understanding of the study's outcomes. Remarkably, from this follow up analysis, the research team found that active GLP-1 was present at significantly higher levels in the Unimate group than in the control group, which could explain the underlying mechanism in the tissue-specific effects and difference in body weight observed in the primary study results.

These results also suggest that the natural stimulation of GLP-1 could be yet another factor driving the powerful metabolic health outcomes with Unimate.



In a recent four-week study comparing one group that drank Unimate and another that drank just water, Unicity scientists found that Unimate helps increase GLP-1 production.