

Regarding Lipo-C:

Hello everyone, thank you for your continued patience, and we sincerely appreciate the time you've given us to enjoy a pleasant holiday.

We have some questions regarding the Lipo-C test report we received, and we'd like to understand certain aspects better. We are not trying to avoid addressing any issues, and we take full responsibility for our product.

Here are our concerns regarding Lipo-C:

1. Concerns About the Dye Solution

As we stated in our published formula, our Lipo-C contains vitamin B12.

Here's what we understand about vitamin B12:

The color of vitamin B12 (also known as cobalamin) depends on its specific form and concentration. The common color characteristics of vitamin B12 are as follows:

1. Pure Vitamin B12 Crystals:

- Dark red or maroon: Vitamin B12 crystals are typically dark red or maroon due to the cobalt ion (Co^{3+}) in its molecular structure, which forms specific coordination complexes with surrounding ligands, resulting in a red color.

2. Vitamin B12 Solution Color:

- Pink to red: When dissolved in water or other solvents, vitamin B12 solutions usually appear pink to red, with the exact shade depending on the concentration.
- Low concentration: Light pink.

- High concentration: Dark red.

3. Different Forms of Vitamin B12:

- Cyanocobalamin: The most common synthetic form, which is typically dark red crystals or a pink to red solution.
- Methylcobalamin: A bioactive form, similar in color to cyanocobalamin, typically red.
- Hydroxocobalamin: Another common form, usually deep red.

4. Vitamin B12 in Foods or Supplements:

- In food or supplements, vitamin B12's color may be diluted or masked by other ingredients, for example:
- Tablets or capsules: May appear with pink or red specks.
- Injections: Typically a red or pink solution.

5. Color Changes and Their Significance:

- If the color of vitamin B12 changes (e.g., fades or darkens), it may indicate instability, such as degradation due to exposure to light, oxidation, or high temperatures.

Summary: The typical color of vitamin B12 is deep red or pink, resulting from the cobalt ion in its structure. In solutions or products, the color intensity depends on the concentration and form. If the color is abnormal (e.g., colorless or darkened), it may indicate potential stability or purity issues.

To make Lipo-C closer to the deep red color, we've added plant extracts, which are harmless to the body. Does this result in the conclusion of a dye solution?

2. The Test Report Concludes "Lipo-C is Just Dye Solution"

After receiving the test report, we researched several Lipo-C Janoshik test reports and will attach our findings. We also referenced a website with data on the main ingredients of Lipo-C and its testing reports; if this causes any inconvenience, please contact us, and we will remove it.

<https://optimasupply.net/product/lipo-C/>

This website only tests for heavy metals, endotoxins, and sterility in Lipo-C. The product's ingredients overlap significantly with our formula, so we believe it may be of some reference value.

The product contains: 200 mg L-Carnitine, 20 mg Arginine, 25 mg Methionine, 50 mg Inositol, 50 mg Choline, 25 mg Vitamin B5 Pantothenate, 25 mg Vitamin B6, and 400 mcg Vitamin B12 Methylcobalamin.

Not a single report directly concluded that "Lipo-C is just dye solution."

Janoshik's test reports don't make a direct statement like "Lipo-C" or "dye solution." Instead, they provide quantitative and qualitative data based on scientific analysis. Whether it's "Lipo-C" or "dye solution" must be further evaluated based on test results.

Janoshik Test Report Includes:

1. **Ingredient Analysis:** The report lists the ingredients detected and their concentrations.

- Our published Lipo-C ingredients are:
- L-Carnitine 20mg, Arginine 20mg, Methionine 25mg, Inositol 50mg, Choline 50mg, B6 (Pyridoxine) 25mg, B5 (Dexpanthenol) 25mg, B12 (Methylcobalamin) 1mg, 2% Benzyl Alcohol, 2% Lidocaine.

Lipo-C formulas on the market are not identical, and we believe it's unscientific to directly conclude that "Lipo-C is just dye solution."

Janoshik Can Test Most of the Ingredients in the Formula:

- L-Carnitine (20mg): Can be tested via HPLC or LCMS.
- Arginine (20mg): Can be tested via amino acid analysis or HPLC.
- Methionine (25mg): Can be tested via amino acid analysis or HPLC.
- Inositol (50mg): Can be tested via HPLC or GCMS.
- Choline (50mg): Can be tested via HPLC or LCMS.
- Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine, 25mg): Can be tested via HPLC.

- Vitamin B5 (Dexpanthenol, 25mg): Can be tested via HPLC.
- Vitamin B12 (Methylcobalamin, 1mg): Can be tested via HPLC or LCMS.
- Benzyl Alcohol (2%): Can be tested via HPLC or GCMS.
- Lidocaine (2%): Can be tested via HPLC or GCMS.

Summary: Janoshik's test reports provide quantitative and qualitative data on ingredients, and whether it is "Lipo-C" or "dye solution" should be further analyzed based on the test results. The report itself doesn't conclude, but the data can help assess the product's authenticity.

3. The Test Report Lacked Ingredient Testing and Directly Concluded the Solution Was "Just Dye"

We need to verify whether the report included testing methods, results, and other key information:

1. **Comprehensive Testing Items:** Did the report test the key ingredients of Lipo-C?

2. **Testing Methods:** Were the testing methods (like HPLC, GCMS) suitable for the ingredients in Lipo-C?

- The test report we received did not show any data, only the conclusion of "dye solution."

3. **Sample Source:**

- Was the sample tampered with or replaced? Could contamination have occurred?
- Was sample handling conducted properly to avoid bias in the test results?

4. **Scientific Validity of the Conclusion:**

- Was the conclusion data-driven? Janoshik reports typically provide testing data, not direct conclusions like "dye solution." The report we received didn't provide any ingredient conclusions, such as whether L-Carnitine, Arginine, Methionine, or B12 was detected.

4. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Non-AAS Samples

In Janoshik's reports, qualitative and quantitative analysis of non-AAS samples refers to

identifying and measuring the components of non-atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) samples. Here's a detailed explanation:

1. Qualitative Analysis: Identifying whether specific components (like Vitamin C, liposomes, etc.) are present in the sample and confirming their chemical structure.

- Methods: Chromatography (e.g., HPLC, GC), Mass Spectrometry (LCMS, GCMS), and Spectroscopy (IR, NMR).
- Applications: Confirming the presence of target components and detecting impurities or contaminants.

2. Quantitative Analysis: Measuring the specific concentration of components in the sample.

- Purpose: To determine the concentration or percentage of target components to ensure they match the label or standard.
- Methods: Chromatography (HPLC, GC), Titration, and Spectroscopy (UV-Vis).
- Applications: Verifying if the active ingredient concentrations meet the stated amounts and ensuring impurities are within safe limits.

3. Non-AAS Samples: AAS (Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy) is mainly used for detecting metal elements like calcium, magnesium, zinc, etc. Non-AAS samples are usually organic compounds (like vitamins, amino acids, liposomes).

- Analysis Methods: For non-AAS samples, Janoshik uses Chromatography, Mass Spectrometry, or Spectroscopy for qualitative and quantitative analysis.

4. In Janoshik's Reports:

- Qualitative Analysis Results: Lists the detected components and confirms their chemical structure.
- Quantitative Analysis Results: Provides the concentration of each ingredient (e.g., mg/g, %), and compares it to standard or label values.

Test Results: Results should clearly show the values for each test, especially for the purity and concentration of active ingredients. If it's a Lipo-C product, it should measure and provide specific data on its fat-dissolving effects. These data points were not reflected in the test report we received.

Purity and ingredient levels should be clearly listed, and not just vague results like "dye solution."

The concerns I've raised are not to evade responsibility, but rather because many people have recently been attacking suppliers. More and more people are starting to influence public opinion, and I believe this is not a healthy trend. I feel compelled to express my doubts.

During my work, I always provide the best service to each of my clients, and I am more than willing to resolve any issues they bring to me.

My original intention of providing high-quality products and services to clients will never change.

Thank you all for your continued understanding and support.