



2025

新帝王神耐力片

基于「药食同源」科学配方的多靶点膳食补充剂

特殊膳食

药食同源



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PART 01

产品基础信息

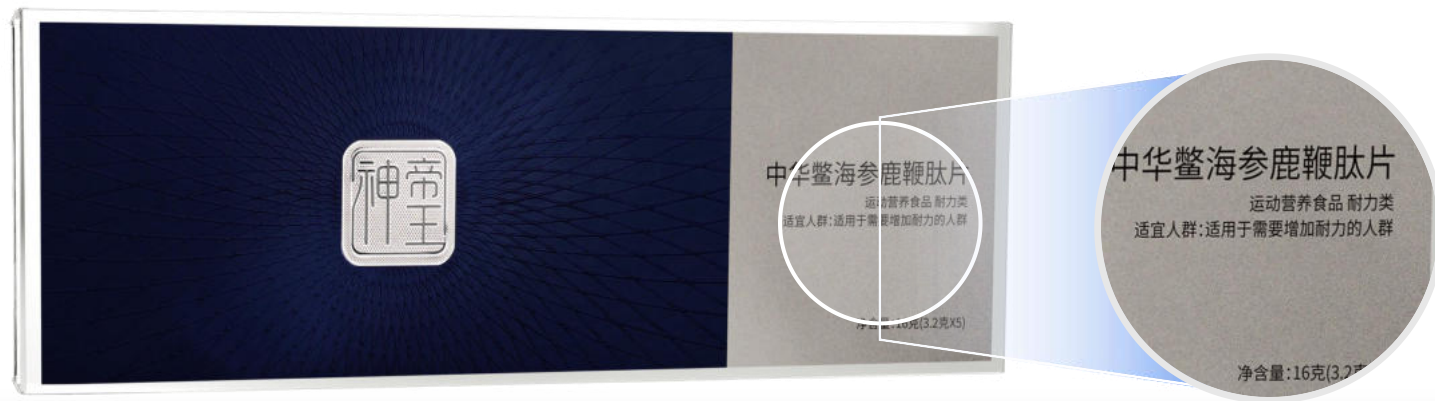


III 一、什么是特殊膳食？

特殊膳食食品是指为满足某些特殊人群的生理需求，或某些疾病患者的营养需求，食品生产企业按特殊配方而专门加工的食品。

简而言之：特膳食品具有丰富且有特殊的功能性、指向性的营养成分。这些成分在一些存在于普通食品中，但远远不如特膳食品富集度高。所以特膳更能满足特殊群体对特定的营养物质的需求。

一、什么是特殊膳食？



在发达国家，这种针对特殊人群的食品称为定向性食品。全球特膳食品的销售额已逾千亿美元。随着我国日益增加的健康需求，特殊膳食的前景非常广阔。

我国在2005年《预包装特殊膳食用食品标签通则》明确要求：特膳食品应在外包装上明确标示其有别于普通食品的特殊适用人群、针对性的特殊配方等标识。亦可合法宣传特殊人群的对特膳的需要。

二、产品概述



- 产品规格：5包/盒 4粒/包 20粒/盒
- 食用剂量：每日2粒 饭后一小时食用
- 产品类型：特殊膳食食品（耐力类片剂）
- 产品作用：运动营养补充品、提升耐力
- 零售价格：488元/盒
- 主要成分：黄精、蛹虫草、玛咖、鹿鞭肽（添加量5%）、海参（添加量5%）、人参、桑葚、龙眼肉、牡蛎、中华鳖（添加量5%）、杜仲雄花粉、养殖梅花鹿血冻干粉、养殖梅花鹿尾冻干粉、葛根、麦芽糊精、VB1、VB2（17种）
- 成分添加量：鹿鞭肽（添加量5%）、海参（添加量5%）、中华鳖（添加量5%）

珍贵成分，真实标注——不虚标、不隐藏，品质经得起检验

PART 02

核心成分与科学配比



/// 一、黄金三角组合：科学配比激活男性原力



■ 鹿鞭肽:睾酮引擎，爆发力之源

自古为皇室壮阳圣品，《本草纲目》载其“补精髓，壮阳道”。耐力提升，动物实验证实鹿鞭肽多糖显著延长小鼠游泳时间，通过激活糖原储备系统，缓解运动性肌损伤。促进激素分泌，提升血清睾酮含量，改善勃起硬度及持久度。



■ 海参:细胞充电宝，代谢加速器

海参中的精氨酸含量为精子生成核心原料。



■ 中华鳖:血脉引擎，阴阳双补

帝王级滋补，《神农本草经》列其为上品，称“主伤中益气，补不足”。鳖甲多糖提升血红蛋白携氧量，显著降低血乳酸堆积，提高疲劳代谢物清除率。鳖肉胶原蛋白激活肾脏受体，调节肾素-血管紧张素系统，改善晨勃频率及性欲水平。

/// 二、耐力提升的核心功效成分



黄精

补气养阴、增强体力，通过提高糖代谢效率延长运动耐力



蛹虫草

改善肺功能，促进血氧交换，缓解运动缺氧。



人参

大补元气，快速提升ATP（是各种活细胞内普遍存在的一种高能磷酸化合物）合成效率，减少疲劳感。



葛根

扩张血管，加速乳酸代谢，延缓肌肉酸痛。



VB1/VB2

促进糖、脂肪转化为能量，减少运动后疲劳。

二、耐力提升的成分配伍方案

黄精+
人参
+VB族

黄精滋阴储能，人参快速供能；
VB₁ /VB₂ 加速代谢，形成“储能-爆发-持续”三重耐力链条。

维生素
B1/B
2

相当于身体里的“汽油添加剂”，
帮助把吃的饭快速变成能量，减少运动后肌肉酸痛。

蛹虫草
+葛根
+鹿血

蛹虫草增强肺活量，葛根扩张血管，
鹿血提升携氧能力，实现“吸氧-运氧-用氧”
高效循环。

葛根+
蛹虫草

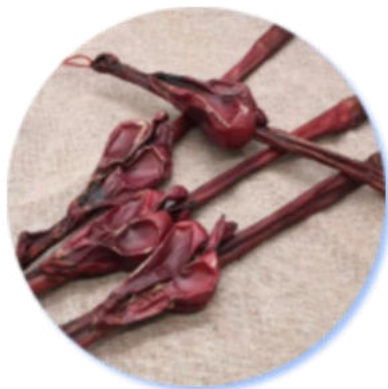
葛根像血管疏通剂，让血液流动更顺畅；
蛹虫草增强肺部吸氧能力，爬山、跑步时呼吸更轻松。

人参+
玛咖

像充电宝一样快速补体力，人参增强心脏泵血能力，
玛咖调节内分泌，让你运动时更持久不累。



/// 三、男性机能增强的核心功效成分



鹿鞭肽

含天然雄激素前体，
直接刺激睾酮分泌，
提升勃起硬度。



海参

提供精氨酸（一氧化
氮前体）和锌，增强
精子活力及勃起功。



杜仲雄花粉

促进一氧化氮合成，
改善阴茎海绵体充血
效率。



玛咖

调节多巴胺分泌，
提升性欲，改善性
冷淡。



牡蛎

抑制PDE5酶活性，
促进阴茎血流，增
强勃起硬度，延长
勃起时间。

/// 三、男性机能增强的成分配伍方案



01.鹿鞭肽+海参+牡蛎

鹿鞭肽促睾酮分泌，海参提供精氨酸促勃起，牡蛎抑制PDE5延长勃起，形成“激素-血流-神经”三重调控。

02.玛咖+杜仲雄花+桑葚

玛咖调节性欲，杜仲改善充血，桑葚保护生殖细胞，实现“欲望-能力-质量”全面提升。

03.鹿鞭肽+鹿血/鹿尾

相当于天然“雄性激素”，促进睾丸分泌睾酮，提升性欲和勃起硬度，类似给生殖系统“加油”。

/// 三、男性机能增强的成分配伍方案

牡蛎+海参

含大量锌和精氨酸，锌是精子“质量检测员”，精氨酸帮助阴茎充血，像给男性性能“充电”。

04

杜仲雄花+桑葚

杜仲缓解腰酸背痛，桑葚抗氧化保护精子，相当于给下半身“防锈保养”。

05

玛咖+人参组合

玛咖调节激素，人参补充元气，适合压力大导致的“心有余力不足”。

06

葛根+VB族

运动前吃加速供能，性生活前吃促进血液循环，一物两用

07

/// 四、肾气平衡调节的核心功效成分



桑葚

含花青素抗氧化，修复
睾丸生精细胞，改善少
弱精。



龙眼肉

养血安神，中和鹿鞭、
人参的燥性，防止上火。



中华鳖血

铁卟啉结构补血养阴，
提升血氧饱和度，增强
性耐力。

四、肾气平衡调节的成分配伍方案



龙眼肉+黄精+中华鳖血

龙眼肉养血防燥，黄精滋阴，鳖血补血，抵消鹿制品、人参的温燥副作用。

黄精+龙眼肉

像空调的“制冷模式”，缓解熬夜、烟酒导致的燥热口干，专门对付腰膝酸软、失眠多梦。

中华鳖血+麦芽糊精

鳖血富含铁元素改善贫血，麦芽糊精缓慢释放能量，适合容易手脚冰凉的虚寒体质。

桑葚+蛹虫草

桑葚补肾阴，蛹虫草补肺气，中医讲究“肺肾同源”，双重调节防上火。

五、文献支持

黄精提取物不仅提高睾酮水平和体力，还能改善勃起功能，且对人体无害

人参中的主要活性成分人参皂苷被发现可增强性欲，改善勃起功能，减少氧化应激

蛹虫草中的虫草素和腺苷被发现可以改善能量代谢和睾酮水平

AUCTORES
Advances in Nutrition and Food Processing

Journal of Nutrition and Food Processing
Shih-Chiang *

Open Access

Research Article

Oral Supplementation of Dragon Power® Polygonatum had Beneficial Effects on Testosterone's Relationship with Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Erection: a Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study

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Abstract:
As age increases, the concentration of testosterone (total testosterone) in the body gradually decreases, causing various aging conditions, such as physical weakness. Among them, the Chinese medicine Polygonatum (PPG) can very well improve physical strength and resist fatigue. The purpose of this study is to explore whether PPG can increase testosterone's relationship with cardiorespiratory fitness and erection. Subjects were randomly assigned to either the placebo group (n=20) or PPG group (n=20). Cardiorespiratory endurance and blood biochemical values were analyzed at week 0, week 2, and week 4. After the subjects took 4 weeks of PPG, the PPG group showed a 3.3% and 6.2% increase in testosterone and estradiol levels, respectively, without any side effects on liver and kidney function. After taking PPG extract daily for 2 and 4 weeks, the cardiorespiratory endurance index was significantly improved by 3.3% and 6.2%, and the testosterone level (P<0.05) was significantly increased by 23.3% and 28.8% compared to placebo group. PPG extract did increase testosterone and testis function, and improved physical strength, estradiol function.

Key words: cardiorespiratory endurance; Chinese herbal medicine; erection; polygonatum kingian; testosterone

REVIEW

Spermatogenesis 3.3, 426391; July/August/September 2013; © 2013 Landes Bioscience

Ginseng and male reproductive function

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Keywords: ginseng, ginsenosides, sexual behavior, sperm, spermatogenesis, steroid receptor

Abbreviations: ACh, acetylcholine; AR, androgen receptor; cGMP, cyclic guanosine monophosphate; CREM, cAMP-responsive element modulator; CP, cyclophosphamide; DA, dopamine; ER, estrogen receptor; GABA, gamma-aminobutyric acid; GDNF, glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor; GR, glucocorticoid receptor; LH, luteinizing hormone; NO, nitric oxide; NOS, nitric oxide synthase; PR, progesterone receptor; ZEA, zearalenone

Ginseng is often referred to as the King of all herbs, and is found to be a promising agent to improve general well-being. Ginseng has also been reputed as an aphrodisiac, and is used to treat sexual dysfunction as well as to enhance sexual behavior in traditional Chinese medical practices. Data from animal studies have shown a positive correlation among ginseng, libido, and copulatory performances, and these effects have been confirmed in case-control studies in human. In addition, ginseng is found to improve the sperm quality and count of healthy individuals as well as patients with treatment-related infertility. These actions are mostly attributed to ginsenosides, the major pharmacological active components of ginseng. This review compiles the current knowledge about the multifaceted effects of ginseng on male reproductive function, and also focuses on its mechanisms of action that may represent novel therapeutic strategies for the treatment of male reproductive diseases or disorders.

Sex Performance

Erection
Ginseng is commonly taken by itself or with an herbal formula to enhance sexual performance in traditional Chinese medical practice. The beneficial effects have been scientifically

葛根含有异黄酮（如大豆苷元）能调节激素平衡

B族维生素参与能量代谢和神经传导，对维持整理健康和能量水平有重要作用，间接支持性功能

玛咖能够改善男性健康

► Mol Biol Rep. 2019 Apr;46(2):1855-1871. doi: 10.1007/s11033-019-04638-5. Epub 2019 Feb 1.

The effects of Pueraria mirifica extract, diadzein and genistein in testosterone-induced prostate hyperplasia in male Sprague Dawley rats

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Affiliations + expand
PMID: 30710233 DOI: 10.1007/s11033-019-04638-5

Abstract
Pueraria mirifica (PM) is a medicinal plant native to Thailand contained high amount of phytoestrogen and possesses anticancer activity. This study reports the effect of P. mirifica extract, phytoestrogen of diadzein and genistein for its benign prostate hyperplasia properties in testosterone-induced prostate hyperplasia in male Sprague Dawley rats. The P. mirifica extract was evaluated for its total phenols, flavonoid and antioxidant activity using DPPH, FRAP and metal chelating assay. The assessment of P. mirifica, diadzein and genistein against benign prostate hyperplasia was determined in testosterone-induced prostate hyperplasia in male Sprague Dawley rats. The total phenol was higher than flavonoid but showed low antioxidant activity of DPPH, FRAP and metal chelating. The aqueous PM extract at 1000 mg/kg significantly increased testosterone levels in testosterone-induced rats by 13% while diadzein and genistein increased it by 11% and 17% respectively. However, levels of FSH, LH, triglyceride and HDL are not affected by the oral administration of PM, diadzein and genistein to the rats. Similarly, total protein, albumin, globulin, total bilirubin, conjugated bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase, AST, and G-glutamyltransferase showed no significant difference as compared with negative control rats. The body weight of the rats, testis, kidney and liver showed no toxic effect. The zinc content increased significantly and the zinc transporter gen of ZnT4 and ZIP4 highly expressed suggesting that the PM, diadzein and genistein plays essential role in modulating prostate zinc homeostasis. Similarly, the expression of IL-6, AR and ER was significantly reduced indicating functioning in regulation of prostate growth and acts as anti-inflammatory role in preventing BPH. In conclusion, the results indicated that PM reduced BPH and contributed to the regulation in the zinc transport expression of the prostate cells in the benign prostate hyperplasia (BPH).

Keywords: Antioxidant; Phytoestrogen; Prostate hyperplasia; Pueraria mirifica; Testosterone; Zinc transport.

REVIEW ARTICLE

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B Vitamins in the nervous system: Current knowledge of the biochemical modes of action and synergies of thiamine, pyridoxine, and cobalamin

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Funding Information: Merck Self-medication Center, Darmstadt, Germany, a legal entity of Procter & Gamble, Health

Abstract
Background: Neurotropic B vitamins play crucial roles as coenzymes and beyond in the nervous system. Particularly vitamin B3 (thiamine), B6 (pyridoxine), and B12 (cobalamin) contribute essentially to the maintenance of a healthy nervous system. Their importance is highlighted by many neurological diseases related to deficiencies in one or more of these vitamins, but they can improve certain neurological conditions even without a proven deficiency.
Aim: This review focuses on the most important biochemical mechanisms, how they are linked with neurological functions and what deficits arise from malfunctioning of these pathways.
Discussion: We discussed the main role of B Vitamins on several functions in the peripheral and central nervous system (PNS and CNS) including cellular energetic metabolism, neurotransmitter and neuroprotective effects, and both myelin and neurotransmitter synthesis. We also provide an overview of possible biochemical synergies between thiamine, pyridoxine, and cobalamin and discuss by which major roles each of them may contribute to the synergy and how these functions are inter-related and complement each other.
Conclusion: Taking into account the current knowledge on the neurotropic vitamins B3, B6, and B12, we conclude that a biochemical synergy becomes apparent in many different pathways in the nervous system, particularly in the PNS as exemplified by their combined use in the treatment of peripheral neuropathy.

KEYWORDS
B vitamins, biochemical action mechanism, neuropathy, pyridoxine, thiamine, vitamin B12

Effect of Lepidium meyenii (MACA) on sexual desire and its absent relationship with serum testosterone levels in adult healthy men

G F Gonzales¹, A Córdova, K Vega, A Chung, A Villena, C Goñez, S Castillo

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 12472620 DOI: 10.1046/j.1439-0272.2002.00519.x

Abstract

This study was a 12-week double blind placebo-controlled, randomized, parallel trial in which active treatment with different doses of Maca Gelatinizada was compared with placebo. The study aimed to demonstrate if effect of Maca on subjective report of sexual desire was because of effect on mood or serum testosterone levels. Men aged 21-56 years received Maca in one of two doses: 1,500 mg or 3,000 mg or placebo. Self-perception on sexual desire, score for Hamilton test for depression, and Hamilton test for anxiety were measured at 4, 8 and 12 weeks of treatment. An improvement in sexual desire was observed with Maca since 8 weeks of treatment. Serum testosterone and oestradiol levels were not different in men treated with Maca and in those treated with placebo (PNS). Logistic regression analysis showed that Maca has an independent effect on sexual desire at 8 and 12 weeks of treatment, and this effect is not because of changes in either Hamilton scores for depression or anxiety or serum testosterone and oestradiol levels. In conclusion, treatment with Maca improved sexual desire.

五、文献支持

牡蛎主要成分通过刺激黄体生成素的合成来促进睾酮的合成，缓解勃起功能障碍

Effects of Enzymatic Hydrolysate of Oyster on Erectile Function in Male Hemicastrated Rats

Published: 23 December 2019
Volume 26, pages 2001–2007, (2020) [Cite this article](#)

448 Accesses

5 Citations

8 Altmetric

1 Mention

[Explore all metrics](#)

Hai-Yan Wang, Zheng Yan, Shuang Liu, Ai-Qing Liu & Jun-She Sun

448 Accesses 5 Citations 8 Altmetric 1 Mention [Explore all metrics](#)

Abstract

Oysters have been thought to significantly improve the male sexual function for thousands of years. To explore the effects of an enzymatic hydrolysate of oyster preparation on erectile dysfunction (ED), hemicastrated male rats were divided into control, positive control and oyster hydrolysate high dose group (0.617 g/kg body weight per day), medium dose group (0.308 g/kg) and low dose group (0.103 g/kg), respectively. After castration, the growth, development and the organ indexes of accessory sex glands and immune organs of the rats were significantly decreased than those of normal rats. Oyster hydrolysate significantly shortens the latency of penile erection induced by electrical stimulation in a dose-dependent manner, indicating that oyster hydrolysate also has significant effects on alleviating ED. Further analysis revealed that the serum levels of testosterone and luteinizing hormone and NO were significantly higher than those in the castrated model group, and were similar to those in the normal control group, indicating that oyster hydrolysate promotes the synthesis of testosterone by stimulating the synthesis of luteinizing hormone, which then increased the serum NO content through the NO-cGMP signaling pathway.

鹿鞭提取物可提高睾酮水平，改善精子质量

Effects of velvet antler polypeptide on sexual behavior and testosterone synthesis in aging male mice

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Author information Article notes Copyright and License information

PMCID: PMC4955189 PMID: 26609948

Abstract

Twenty-four-month-old male C57BL/6 mice with low serum testosterone levels were used as a late-onset hypogonadism (LOH) animal model for examining the effects of velvet antler polypeptide (VAP) on sexual function and testosterone synthesis. These mice received VAP for 5 consecutive weeks by daily gavage at doses of 100, 200, or 300 mg kg⁻¹ body weight per day (n = 10 mice per dose). Control animals (n = 10) received the same weight-based volume of vehicle. Sexual behavior and testosterone levels in serum and interstitial tissue of testis were measured after the last administration of VAP. Furthermore, to investigate the mechanisms of how VAP affects sexual behavior and testosterone synthesis *in vivo*, the expression of steroidogenic acute regulatory protein (STAR), cytochrome P450 cholesterol side-chain cleavage enzyme (P450scc), and 3β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (3β-HSD) in Leydig cells was also measured by immunofluorescence staining and quantitative real-time PCR. As a result, VAP produced a significant improvement in the sexual function of these aging male mice. Serum testosterone level and intratesticular testosterone (ITT) concentration also increased in the VAP-treated groups. The expression of STAR, P450scc, and 3β-HSD was also found to be enhanced in the VAP-treated groups compared with the control group. Our results suggested that VAP was effective in improving sexual function in aging male mice. The effect of velvet antler on sexual function was due to the increased expression of several rate-limiting enzymes of testosterone synthesis (STAR, P450scc, and 3β-HSD) and the following promotion of testosterone synthesis *in vivo*.

Keywords: aged, male hypogonadism, mouse, sexual behavior, testosterone synthesis, velvet antler polypeptide

桑葚提取物在保持生精小管完整性和维持血液睾丸屏障功能方面表现出特别的功效

Molecular Mechanisms and Therapeutic Potential of Mulberry Fruit Extract in High-Fat Diet-Induced Male Reproductive Dysfunction: A Comprehensive Review

Kannika Adthapanyawanich ^{1,2}, Kanyakorn Aitsarakun Na Ayutthaya ¹, Siriporn Kreungnium ³, Peter J. Mark ⁴, Hiroki Nakata ⁴, Wai Chen ⁵, Kroeckit Chinda ^{2,7}, Patcharada Amatayakul ⁶, Nutthapong Tongpob ^{1,2}

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PMID: 39861403 PMCID: PMC11767445 DOI: 10.3390/nu17020273

Abstract

High-fat diet (HFD)-induced obesity represents a significant challenge to male reproductive health, affecting approximately 13% of the global adult population. This comprehensive review synthesizes current evidence regarding mulberry (*Morus alba* L.) fruit extract's therapeutic potential for HFD-induced male reproductive dysfunction. Through comprehensive analysis of the peer-reviewed literature from multiple databases (PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar; 2005–2024), we evaluated mulberry extract's effects on testicular morphology, spermatogenesis, sperm parameters, and the underlying molecular mechanisms. Mechanistic studies reveal that standardized mulberry extract mediates protective effects through multiple pathways: enhanced antioxidant enzyme activities (SOD: +45%, Catalase: +38%, GPE: +35%), reduced inflammatory markers (TNF-α: -64%, IL-6: -58%), and modulated NF-κB signaling (-42.3%). These effects are facilitated by mulberry's rich phytochemical profile, particularly anthocyanins (2.92–5.35 mg/g dry weight) and polyphenols (4.23–6.38 mg/g). The extract demonstrates particular efficacy in preserving seminiferous tubule integrity and maintaining blood-testis barrier function, with treated groups maintaining up to 85% of normal tubular architecture compared to HFD controls. Key molecular mechanisms include AMPK/SIRT1 pathway activation (2.3-fold increase), enhanced mitochondrial function (67% increase in mtDNA copy number), and epigenetic regulation of metabolic pathways. Temporal analysis indicates optimal therapeutic effects after 28 days of treatment, with initial improvements observable within 14 days. While current evidence is promising, limitations include predominant reliance on rodent models and lack of standardized extraction protocols. Future research priorities include well-designed human clinical trials, standardization of preparation methods, and investigation of potential synergistic effects with other therapeutic agents. This comprehensive review indicates that mulberry extract is a promising therapeutic candidate for obesity-related male infertility, warranting further clinical investigation.

Keywords: high-fat diet; male reproduction system; mulberry fruit; obesity; sperm quality.

杜仲的主要活性成分对勃起功能改善，保肾和抗氧化具有重要作用

Chemical constituents, biological functions and pharmacological effects for comprehensive utilization of *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliver

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Abstract

Eucommia ulmoides Oliver is a native plant and valuable tonic Chinese medicine in China with a long history, great economic value and comprehensive development potential. Traditionally, the comprehensive utilization rate of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. is still very low, only bark has been used as medicine and other parts of *Eucommia ulmoides* Oliv. cannot be fully utilized, even the leaves have been well utilized in food products in Japan in the past decades. In order to improve the comprehensive utilization efficiency of *E. ulmoides* Oliv., in this review, we summarized the varieties and contents of main active compounds, biological functions and pharmacological effects in different parts of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. The findings suggest that other parts of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. could replace the bark of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. to some extent besides of their respective applications. The unique and extensive physiological functions between different parts of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. indicate that the comprehensive utilization of *E. ulmoides* Oliv. has a wide space to develop, which is also an effective way to protect *E. ulmoides* Oliv. resources and improve its the utilization rate.

海参提取物对男性生殖健康具有积极作用

Protective effects of sea cucumber (*Holothuria atra*) extract on testicular dysfunction induced by immune suppressant drugs in Wistar rats

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Affiliations + expand

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Abstract

The current study was aimed to evaluate the protective effect of *Holothuria atra* (HA) extract; naturally occurring marine resource, against methotrexate (MTX) induced testicular dysfunction. Mature rats received either MTX (20 mg/kg, intraperitoneally) or saline on the 7th day of experiment al design. Seven days prior and after MTX-injection, rats received HA at dose of 300 mg/kg intragastrically (HA + MTX group; HA group alone). Serum was extracted and testicular tissues were examined for the changes in serum biochemistry (liver & kidney biomarkers, testicular hormones and antioxidants), molecular and histopathological alterations using RT-PCR and immunohistochemistry. MTX-injected rats induced alteration in all testicular parameters. Prior administration of HA ameliorated the MTX-induced oxidative stress. HA administration normalised MTX-induced decrease in serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α), interferon-gamma (IFN-γ), reproductive hormones (FSH, LH and testosterone) and antioxidants GST, SOD and catalase. MTX-injected rats down-regulated mRNA expression of GST, SOD, steroidogenesis associated genes, IFN-γ, Bcl2 and NFκB. MTX up-regulated BAX expression and caspase 9 immunoreactivity that were ameliorated in HA + MTX group. Collectively, HA ameliorated and restored all altered genes. In conclusion, HA is a promising supplement that is helpful in protection against testicular cytotoxicity and dysfunction induced by methotrexate.

龙眼的多酚和多糖有助于抗氧化、免疫调节和抗癌活动，间接支持性功能

Phytochemical constituents and biological activities of longan (*Dimocarpus longan* Lour.) fruit: a review

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Phytochemical constituents and biological activities of longan (*Dimocarpus longan* Lour.) fruit: a review

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Abstract

Longan (*Dimocarpus longan* Lour.), as an edible fruit and traditional Chinese medicine, has been consumed for thousands of years. Longan pulp has abundant nutritional phytochemicals such as protein, carbohydrate, vitamin C, polysaccharides, polyphenols, which shows multiple biological activities including antioxidant, immunomodulatory and antitumor effects. Longan pericarp also demonstrates biological activities because of its rich content of polysaccharides and polyphenols. This review summarizes the bioactive compounds and bioactivities of longan pulp and aims to provide comprehensive information for future development of longan as a functional health food.

PART 03

与传统补肾产品对比优势



针对不同人群

运动人群需要抗疲劳和耐力增强;
中年男性关注体能和性能;
特殊职业如体力劳动者需要抗疲劳等,
本产品定位优于、广于单纯壮阳产品。



效果周期

新帝王神：3-7天（肽类直接吸收）

传统补肾：2-4周（药材缓释）

作用机制

新帝王神：神经--内分泌--血管（三重调节）

传统补肾：单一补肾阳

安全性

新帝王神：特殊膳食认证

传统补肾：可能存在部分食动物激素风险

PART 04

成分配方的优势



“药食同源”科学配伍

融合12+种滋补食材（如中华鳖、鹿尾），传统验方结合现代酶解技术（肽类成分），生物利用率提升3倍以上。

中西融合增效

传统滋补（如黄精滋阴）+ 现代活性肽（如鹿鞭肽促睾酮），实现“标本兼有”。

多靶点覆盖

同时调节内分泌（睾酮）、血液循环（一氧化氮）、神经敏感度（多巴胺），解决复杂功能障碍问题。

安全平衡设计

温补成分（鹿制品）与滋阴成分（桑葚、龙眼）配伍，避免传统壮阳产品的上火问题。

君臣佐使架构

君药：鹿鞭肽+人参（大补元阳）
臣药：牡蛎+黄精（滋肾填精）
佐使：葛根+VB族（活血通络+能量代谢）
→ 符合《景岳全书》“阳中求阴”理论，避免壮阳伤阴。

双效快速+持久

VB族+人参较快起效（运动/性活动前），黄精+鹿血长期调理基础代谢

PART 05

原材料生产工艺



/// 原材料生产工艺

小分子活性肽

将牡蛎、鹿鞭中的营养提取物精研至2~15个氨基酸组成的小分子活性肽。此项工艺可以保持营养物质的高活性。不但无需再次消化，可快速透过小肠黏膜吸收，而且能直接进入人体细胞内，激活生物活性。可以快速、直接的调节和增强体内各个、细胞系统的生理功能！

专利超微片剂生产技术

所制的冻干粉和粉剂的精度，可达100-120mg。各种有效成分的配比，更加符合人体吸收的效率。



/// 原材料生产工艺

粉剂

将不适宜冷冻干燥的原材料，祛除杂志，提取精华，再干燥后精细研磨成粉剂。尽可能的在保留原材料中的营养成分的基础上，帮助人体吸收。

冻干粉

采用国际先进的<冷冻干燥机的真空冷冻干燥法>和<低温气流粉碎技术>预先将药液里面的水分冻结，然后在真空无菌的环境下将药液里面被冻结的水分升华，从而得到冷冻干燥而成的冻干粉。因为在低温环境下抽干药液里面的水份，可以保留其原有生物活性物质的作用。

PART 06

适用不同人群和效果总结



/// 一、适用不同人群

加班族/脑力劳动者

上午吃2片，下午不“钓鱼”，加班到10点还有精力陪老婆

健身党/运动爱好者

健身前吃2片，突破战绩不抽筋，爆发力和耐力更强

中年夫妻力不从心

睡前吃2片，老婆嘀咕“最近状态不一样了”



/// 二、效果总结

耐力提升 = 能量 + 氧气双管齐下

发电站（能量）：VB族把吃的饭变成电量，人参是“充电宝”延长续航

送氧队（抗疲劳）：鳖血携氧 + 葛根扩血管 = 全身细胞不“缺氧窒息”

男性功能 = 血流 + 激素 + 神经三重奏

油门（激素）：鹿鞭肽刺激睾酮分泌，欲望飙升（像年轻时的晨勃感）

输油管（血流）：牡蛎肽放松血管，丁丁充气变硬

刹车片（控敏感）：杜仲雄花延长战斗时间（告别3分钟）





2025

感谢观看

基于「药食同源」科学配方的多靶点膳食补充剂

特殊膳食

药食同源

