ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND - POWDER (AHCC-FD)

For products in granule form, refer to the “ACTIVE HEXOSE CORRELATED COMPOUND - GRANULE (AHCC-FG)” monograph.

This monograph is intended to serve as a guide to industry for the preparation of Product Licence Applications (PLAs) and labels for natural health product market authorization. It is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the medicinal ingredient.

Notes
- Text in parentheses is additional optional information which can be included on the PLA and product label at the applicant’s discretion.
- The solidus (/) indicates that the terms and/or the statements are synonymous. Either term or statement may be selected by the applicant.

Date
November 15, 2012

Proper name(s)
Active hexose correlated compound (Spierings et al. 2007; Matsui et al. 2002)

Common name(s)
- Active hexose correlated compound (Spierings et al. 2007; Matsui et al. 2002)
- AHCC (Spierings et al. 2007; Matsui et al. 2002)

Source material(s)
Freeze-dried mycelium extract of Shiitake (Lentinula edodes ((Berk.) Pegler (1976) (Marasmiaceae)) (Fujii et al. 2011; Sumiyoshi et al. 2010)

Route(s) of administration
oral

Dosage form(s)
- The acceptable pharmaceutical dosage form is limited to capsules.
This monograph is not intended to include foods or food-like dosage forms such as bars, chewing gums or beverages.

**Use(s) or Purpose(s)**

Statement(s) to the effect of:


**Dose(s)**

**Subpopulation(s)**

adults (≥ 19 years)

**Quantity(ies)**

Up to 3.6 g Active hexose correlated compound powder (AHCC-FD), per day (Fujii et al. 2011; Cowawintaweewat et al. 2006; Uno et al. 2000)

**Directions for use**

Take with at least 240 ml liquid (water, milk, fruit juice or similar aqueous beverage). Taking this product with insufficient liquid may result in choking and/or esophageal blockage/obstruction of the throat, esophagus or intestine (US FDA 2009; Matsui et al. 2002).

**Duration of use**

No statement required.

**Risk information**

Statement to the effect of:

**Caution(s) and warning(s):**

No statement required.

**Contraindication(s):**

No statement required.

**Known adverse reaction(s):**

Symptoms such as nausea and diarrhea have been known to occur; in which case, discontinue use (Sumiyoshi et al. 2010; Matsui et al. 2002).
Non-medicinal ingredients

Must be chosen from the current NHPD *Natural Health Products Ingredients Database* (NHPID) and must meet the limitations outlined in the database.

Storage conditions

No statement required.

Specifications

- The finished product must comply with the minimum specifications outlined in the current NHPD *Compendium of Monographs*.
- The medicinal ingredient must comply with the requirements outlined in the *Natural Health Products Ingredients Database* (NHPID).

References cited


References reviewed


Aviles H, O'Donnell PM, Orshal JM, Sonnenfeld G. Active Hexose Correlated Compound (AHCC) activates immune function to decrease bacteria load in a murine model of surgical wound infection. The Journal of Immunology 2007;178, S73.


Brinker 2010: Brinker F. Final updates and additions for Herb Contraindications and Drug Interactions, 3rd edition, including extensive Appendices addressing common problematic conditions, medications and nutritional supplements, and influences on Phase I, II & III metabolism with new appendix on botanicals as complementary adjuncts with drugs. [Internet]. Sandy (OR): Eclectic Medical Publications. [Last update July 13, 2010; Accessed 2012 May 29]. Available from: http://www.eclecticherb.com/


Iqbal M, Giri U, Athar M. Ferric nitrilotriacetate (Fe-NTA) is a potent hepatic tumor promoter and acts through the generation of oxidative stress. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 1995;212(2):557-563.


Nogusa S, Gerbino J, Ritz BW. Low-dose supplementation with active hexose correlated compound improves the immune response to acute influenza infection in C57BL/6 mice. Nutrition Research 2009;29(2):139-143.


