Respiratory Health

CRL 1505®

The immunobiotic

CultureScience
Clinically Tested

Upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) are among the most common health challenges in children, often leading to discomfort, missed school days, and increased healthcare visits. From colds to seasonal flu, these infections can significantly impact family life and well-being.

Parents are increasingly looking for safe, science-backed solutions to help strengthen their children's natural defenses. This growing demand is driving innovation in functional foods and supplements designed to support immune health.

Probiotics have emerged as a promising approach. Specific strains can help boost immune readiness, reduce the incidence and duration of respiratory infections, and limit the need for antibiotics, all while supporting overall gut health.

CRL 1505® is a clinically studied probiotic that delivers these benefits. It helps reduce the occurrence of upper respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, supports immune function, and promotes resilience—making it an ideal ingredient for premium formulations targeting children's health.

Clinically Proven Immune Support

CRL 1505® is a scientifically validated probiotic with demonstrated efficacy in strengthening mucosal immunity. Backed by +40 scientific publications, it helps reduce respiratory and intestinal infections, making it a trusted choice for immune-focused formulations.

Unique Immunobiotic Action

Unlike standard probiotics, CRL 1505® acts as an "immunobiotic," modulating both innate and adaptive immunity. It enhances IgA secretion and balances inflammatory responses, offering targeted protection for respiratory and gut health.

Versatile Application for Seasonal Defense

Ideal for premium immune formulations, CRL 1505® supports resilience during seasonal challenges. Its proven benefits in reducing cold and flu symptoms position it as a differentiator in the growing immune health category.

Public Health Impact

Used in Argentina's national nutrition program for over 350,000 children, CRL 1505® stands out as the only probiotic with large-scale, real-world success in reducing infection rates and antibiotic use—an unparalleled proof of concept for preventive health.

VEGETARIAN | HYPOALLERGENIC | HALAL | GMO FREE | GLUTEN FREE | KOSHER

How CRL 1505® boosts immune system

CRL 1505® helps prepare the immune system to respond more effectively to respiratory infections. Studies show that this strain increases key immune signals such as **interferon gamma (IFN-γ)**, which activates both innate and adaptive defenses, and **interleukin 10 (IL-10)**, an anti-inflammatory cytokine that helps maintain balance. This dual action primes the body to react quickly and efficiently when exposed to pathogens.

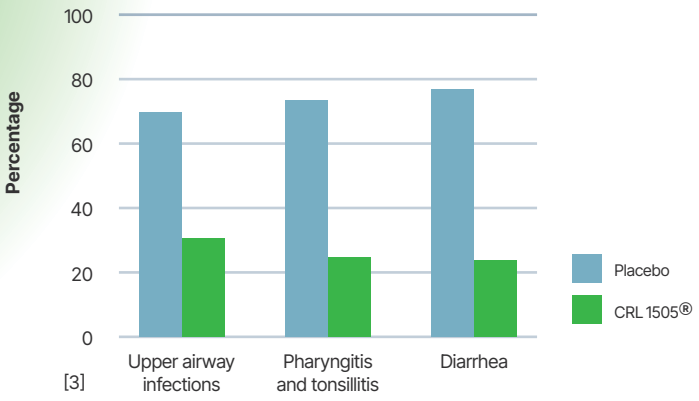
A unique feature of CRL 1505® is its **strain-specific peptidoglycan (PG05)**, which plays an important role in immune modulation. PG05 stimulates the production of specific antibodies and boosts the number of **alveolar macrophages** - immune cells in the lungs that produce **interferon beta (IFN-β)**. These cells are essential for strengthening the respiratory immune response against viral and bacterial infections.

Through these mechanisms, CRL 1505® supports a more resilient immune system, helping reduce the incidence and severity of upper respiratory tract infections in children.

CRL 1505® clinical evidence

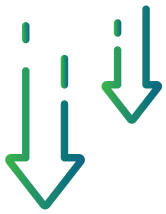
298 Children	0,1 Bn CFU/DAY	180 days Treatment time

Reduces upper respiratory tract infections



[3]

Improvements cases



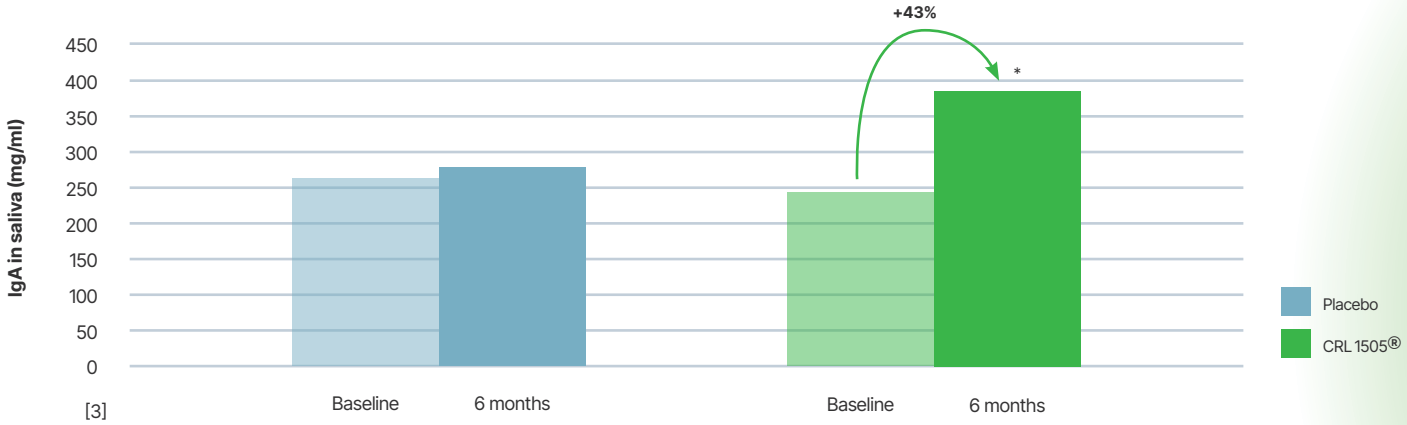
-55% cases of cold and flu

-46% cases of fever

-49% infections

-33% need for antibiotic use

Boosts the immune system



[3]

*statistically significant difference

[1] Wang Y et al., Medicine (Baltimore) 95(31), e4509 (2016) | [2] Salva S, et al., Int J Food Microbiol 141(1-2), 82-9 (2010) | [3] Villena J, et al., International Journal of Biotechnology for Wellness Industries 1, 189-198 (2012) | [4] Zelaya H, et al., International Immunopharmacology 19, 161-173 (2014) | [5] Salva S, et al., J Sci Food Agric 91, 2355–2362 (2011) | [6] Clua P, et al., Cells 9(7), 1653 (2020) | [7] Kolling Y, et al., PLoS One. 13(3), e0194034 (2018)

SACCO system microbiome