Metabolic Health

IMC 510®

Your body weight ally

CultureScience
Clinically Tested

Obesity has become one of the most pressing global health challenges. Since 1980, rates have more than doubled, and by 2035, nearly 39% of adults are projected to be obese. This condition is associated with serious health risks, including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, certain cancers, and infertility, impacting quality of life worldwide.[1]

The growing demand for effective solutions has fueled a rapidly expanding weight-management market. At the same time, scientific evidence increasingly highlights the critical role of the gut microbiota in regulating energy balance and nutrient absorption—key factors in weight control and metabolic health.

IMC 510® is a clinically validated probiotic specifically developed to support people's weight management. Studies show it can help reduce body weight, BMI, and waist circumference by positively modulating the gut microbiota. With its proven efficacy, IMC 510® offers an innovative approach to weight management—combining science, safety, and real results.

Patented, Clinically Proven Solution

IMC 510® is a patented probiotic backed by two human clinical trials demonstrating significant reductions in body weight, BMI, waist circumference, and blood glucose, without requiring additional diet or exercise. A natural, science-driven approach to metabolic health.

Holistic Well-Being

Beyond physical benefits, IMC 510® has demonstrated improvements in gut health and psychological well-being, supporting a balanced microbiota and contributing to overall quality of life.

Multi-Mechanism Metabolic Support

IMC 510® works through multiple pathways: modulating leptin signaling, improving gut barrier integrity, reducing the Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes ratio, and promoting short-chain fatty acid production, helping restore a healthier metabolic profile.

Broad Metabolic Support

IMC 510® complements weight management by contributing to healthy blood glucose regulation and overall metabolic balance, delivering added value for long-term wellness.

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

How IMC 510® works

IMC 510® works by supporting a healthier gut environment and helping regulate appetite. One of its key actions is linked to **leptin**, a hormone that signals satiety and helps control food intake. Studies have shown that IMC 510® can positively influence leptin levels, contributing to better appetite regulation.

This probiotic also enhances the intestinal ecosystem by increasing beneficial bacteria, such as *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium*, and promoting the **production of short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs)**. These compounds play an important role in **energy balance, satiety, and gut barrier protection**, while also influencing **bile acid metabolism**, which is connected to fat digestion.

Another important marker of gut health in weight management is the **Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes (F/B) ratio**. Higher ratios are often associated with obesity. Clinical studies show that while this ratio increased in overweight individuals taking a placebo, it **decreased in those consuming IMC 510®**, indicating a shift toward a healthier microbial balance and improved weight control.

These findings confirm IMC 510® as a scientifically proven probiotic that supports **weight management and reduces obesity-related markers**, helping adults with overweight or obesity improve their metabolic health.

IMC 510® clinical evidence

59 overweight/ obese individual | **15 Bn CFU/DAY** | **90d Treatment Time**

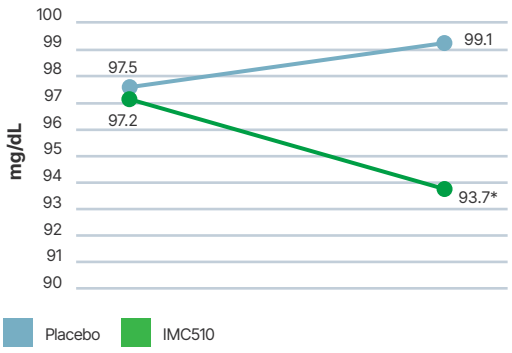
Support Weight Loss

BODY WEIGHT
-1.8 Kg*
(placebo 0.0kg)

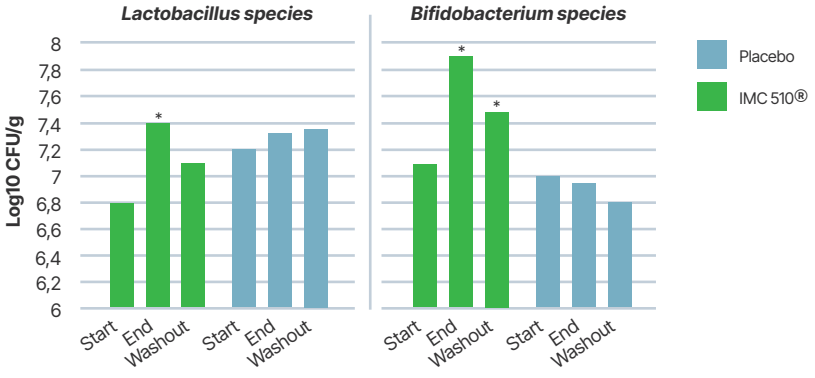
WAIST CIRCUMERENCE
-2.3 cm*
(placebo -0.7cm)

BMI
-0.6 Kg/m²*
(placebo 0.0kg/m²)

Blood glucose reduction



Intestinal microbiota modulation



*statistically significant difference

[1] Schütz, F. et al., Porto Biomedical J, 6(1), p. e111 (2021). | [2] Grand View Research; Weight Loss Supplements Market Report, 2021-2028) | [3] Micioni Di Bonaventura et al., Int J Molec Sc, 22(20), p.11171 (2021). | [4] Coman et al., J App Microbiol, submitted (2022). | [5] Pagliai et al., Front. Nutr. - Clinical Nutrition, (2023).