

# Oasis Midnight Dream: A Sleep Aid for the Soul

written by Mike Roberto | June 9, 2022

**Soul Performance Nutrition** is a young upstart brand run by Matthew Karich, who we introduced in *Episode #068* of the *PricePLOW Podcast*. As one of the most methodically-formulated and carefully-manufactured brands we've ever seen, Soul Performance has turned many heads very quickly. Today's formula is a great example why:

## Oasis Midnight Dream: Sleep Better, Dream Better, Awaken Better



Dreams for a Better Tomorrow: Soul Performance Nutrition's Oasis Midnight Dream is a sleep aid to improve sleep quality at night *and* day quality in the morning. With a hefty dose of Zylaria and more, this one is special.

**Soul Performance Nutrition *Oasis Midnight Dream*** is a uniquely crafted sleep aid that's built to help you unwind, recharge, and come back stronger the next day. It's effective in the evening but *also* in the morning, designed to help you awaken *refreshed*.

With *two* NuLiv Science ingredients – both at *double* the usual dose in Oasis Midnight Dream – you can tell that *Karich cares*. We dig deep in the Zylaria inside, which combines with other herbs, adaptogens, amino acids, and magnesium glycinate to induce relaxing sleep without nasty side effects.

Soul may be new, but a new brand doesn't mean an *untested* brand – quite the opposite, in fact. All of Soul Performance Nutrition's supplements are *BSCG Certified*, meaning that they're tested for banned substances and can be used by drug-tested athletes.

There's *no melatonin* in this one either, so you can use it for long periods of time without concerns of exogenous hormones.

## Soul Performance Nutrition Oasis Midnight Dream – Deals and Price Drop Alerts

### Get Price Alerts

Get Oasis Midnight Dream Price Alerts Get Soul Performance Nutrition alerts Get Sleep Aids price drops

Also get hot deal alerts

*No spam, no scams.*

**Disclosure:** PricePLOW relies on pricing from stores with which we have a business relationship. We work hard to keep pricing current, but you may find a better offer.

Posts are sponsored in part by the retailers and/or brands listed on this page.

## Midnight Oasis Dream Ingredients

- **Taurine (AjiPure) – 1,000 mg**

**Supplement Facts**  
Serving Size: 1 level scoop approximate (6g/0.22oz)  
Servings per Container: 25

	Amount Per Serving	% Daily Value
Calories	5	**
Vitamin B6 (as Pyridoxal 5-Phosphate)	10mg	588%
Magnesium (from Magnesium Bisglycinate Chelate) (TRACSS®)	200mg	48%
Chloride (from Sodium Chloride)	150mg	7%
Sodium (from Sodium Chloride)	99mg	4%
Choline (as Choline Bitartrate (VitaCholine™))	250mg	45%
Taurine (AjiPure®)	1,000mg	**
Zylaria™ NuLiv Proprietary (from Xylaria nigripes Mycelia, Cuscuta chinensis seed, and Panax notoginseng root) Extracts	1,000mg	**
Choline (as Choline Bitartrate (VitaCholine™))	625mg	**
Schisandra (Schisandra chinensis) Fruit & Seed Extract (Organic)	250mg	**
L-Theanine	200mg	**
Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera) Root and Leaf Extract (Sensor®)	125mg	**
AstraGin® NuLiv Proprietary (from Astragalus membranaceus and Panax notoginseng) Root Extracts	50mg	**

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.  
\*\* Daily Value not established.

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** Malic Acid, Citric Acid, Natural Flavor, Stevia RebaudiosideA Leaf Extract, Luo Han Guo Fruit Extract

A uniquely crafted sleep aid with big dreams – and no melatonin.

**Taurine** is a sulfurous amino acid that is regarded as “conditionally essential,” meaning our bodies produce it in limited amounts that are too small to cover the requirements for optimal health.

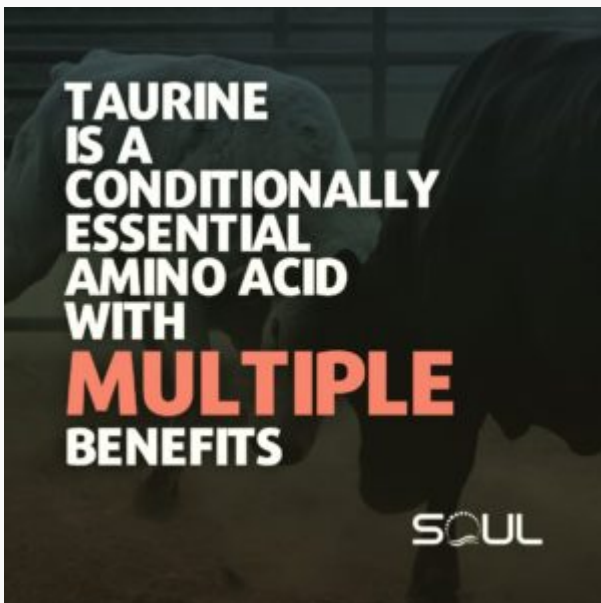
It is highly concentrated in muscle tissue, the heart, eyes, and brain,[1] and positively impacts a wide variety of seemingly unrelated metabolic processes

ranging from *muscular endurance* and *force production*[2,3] to *free radical scavenging* and *insulin utilization*.[4]

Because taurine is typically found in energy drinks and pre-workout formulas, it's commonly lumped-in with *stimulants*, but taurine really isn't a stimulant at all. Although it does have some ergogenic properties, its real power lies in its ability to help optimize *cognition* by reducing inflammation and oxidative stress in the brain.

This *calming* effect on the brain is why taurine has a place in Oasis Midnight Dream.

## Taurine and GABA



Taurine itself actually acts like a neurotransmitter, and has *inhibitory* (as opposed to *excitatory*) effects in the brain by mimicking *gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)*[5-9] and activating the brain's GABA receptors.

This is important because GABA is known as the "downer neurotransmitter," and acts to oppose the action of *excitatory* neurotransmitters like *glutamate*. In crude terms, you can think of glutamate as your brain's "gas" and GABA as its "brake."

GABAergic transmission induces *deep relaxation* by shifting our brainwaves from the *beta* spectrum (conscious reasoning waves) into the *alpha* spectrum.[10] It can also help decrease feelings of stress and pain, speed up learning, and improve memory and global cognition.[11,12]

In order to achieve optimal health, we have to cycle between the *excitatory* and *inhibitory* states – basically *performing* in the excitatory state, and *recovering* in the inhibitory state.

When the excitatory neurotransmitters are chronically stimulated without being checked by GABA, neurons begin firing uncontrollably,[13] leading to *excitotoxicity*, a condition where overloaded neurons and nerve cells die off. This essentially causes low-grade progressive brain damage, and can turn into a big problem if it goes on long enough. It's mainly for this reason that disrupted GABA receptor function is associated with neurological ailments like epilepsy, depression, and alcoholism.[5]

### Taurine's relationship to anxiety and stress



In a 2007 study from the journal *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*, researchers chemically induced anxiety in different groups of mice that had received taurine, prescription anti-anxiety drugs, or a saline placebo control. They found that the taurine group exhibited significantly reduced anxiety compared to the placebo group, and that the efficacy of taurine was actually on par with the prescription drug.[14]

In a 2017 study published in *Scientific Reports*, researchers randomized six groups of mice to treatment with a placebo, 200 mg/kg of taurine, or 500 mg/kg of taurine. In each of these three categories, one of the two groups was then randomly exposed to stress on a daily basis for 28 days. They found that the mice who received taurine had significantly reduced depressive and anxiety symptoms, and that the taurine mice who'd been stressed were able to maintain normal levels of key neurotransmitters and hormones that are typically affected by chronic stress.[15]

A 2009 study in *humans* used a questionnaire to assess college students' taurine intake and exposure to stress. It concluded that taurine consumption was *inversely* correlated with self-reported stressful events and overall stress levels.[16]

Because it's an established risk factor for insomnia,[17] any serious attempt

at optimizing your sleep should include some strategy to deal with anxiety.

## Taurine and melatonin



It's been known since 1979 that supplemental taurine can trigger melatonin production by stimulating the  $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors.[18] In *rats*, this increase is phenomenally large – about 25 times the baseline level of melatonin.[18]

This is important because, as most of us have heard by now, adequate melatonin production is required for optimal sleep.[19] Because of this, supplementing with melatonin itself has become a popular practice, but we would argue that taurine supplementation might be a more appropriate strategy. In general, taking the *precursors* for a desired compound and letting your body produce it *endogenously* means you are less likely to reach supra-physiological concentrations of it, which is good if you wish to minimize potential side effects.

The research literature shows that a 1,000 milligram dose of taurine is large enough to be effective,[20] although this is on the lower end of the doses that have been studied. However, taurine does occur naturally in animal-based foods,[21] so anyone eating a standard omnivorous diet will be getting a significant amount of taurine from food, making 1,000 milligrams a nice addition to the expected *overall taurine intake* for the typical consumer.

There's so much to this ingredient, and we like seeing it in something *other* than workout supplements. If you want to go deeper down the taurine rabbit hole, we suggest two articles: "*Effects and Mechanisms of Taurine as a Therapeutic Agent*"[22] and "*The Role of Taurine in Mitochondria Health: More Than Just an Antioxidant.*"[23]

- **Zylaria NuLiv Proprietary (from *Xylaria nigripes* Mycelia, *Cuscuta chinensis* seed, and *Panax notoginseng* root) Extracts – 1,000 mg**

The medicinal mushroom *Xylaria nigripes* (XN) has long been known to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) as *Wu Ling Shen*. Because of its antioxidant,[24] anti-inflammatory,[25] and nootropic[26,27] properties, XN has historically been used by TCM practitioners to treat a wide range of ailments.



**Zylaria** is a standardized XN extract developed by *NuLiv Science*. Manufactured using a proprietary process, Zylaria is standardized for the following bioactive constituents:

- **Sesquiterpenes**, terpenoids with *15 carbon atoms* that occur naturally across the plant kingdom.[28] Sesquiterpenes have been shown to benefit *cardiovascular health* by upregulating *nitric oxide* (NO) production. They also have *sedative* properties,[28] which is why they're often cited as the active ingredient in *calming* essential oils. XN contains *six* different sesquiterpenes (nigriterpenes A through F).[29]
- **Fommanoxin alcohol**, a compound that helps reduce inflammation and improve cognition.[29]
- **Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)**, which we discussed in the taurine section, and **glutamate decarboxylase**, an enzyme that converts glutamate into GABA.[30]

All of these – especially GABA – have the *anti-excitatory, inhibitory* effect that we discussed in the previous section of this article.

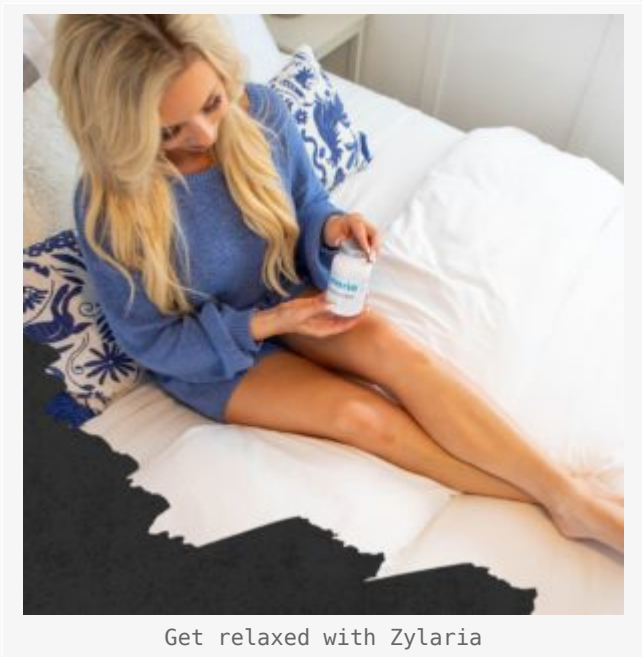
### ***Xylaria nigripes* and sleep**

In a 1999 study published by the *Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal*, researchers found that mice who received *Xylaria* had higher levels of GABA and GABA



precursors, as well as *more active* GABA receptors.[31]

A follow-up study was conducted in *humans* and published in 2010 by the *Chinese Archives of Traditional Chinese Medicine*. Researchers found that of 48 volunteers who supplemented with *Xylaria* for a month, 57.5% experienced an improvement in their insomnia as quantified by the *Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index* (PSQI).[32] Although the effect size observed in this study was not large enough to achieve statistical significance, the researchers noted that the efficacy of the supplement appeared to increase over the course of the study period, which raises the possibility that longer-term supplementation could yield better results.



Get relaxed with Zylaria

The current state of research on *Xylaria* as a sleep-promoting agent was summed up in a 2022 meta-analysis of *19 different randomized controlled trials*, with a cumulative total of about 1,850 participants. The authors of the meta-analysis concluded that *Xylaria* consistently beat placebo, and on average lowered participants' PSQI scores by about two points.[33]

Since the PSQI is scored from 0 to 21, two points is a notable improvement. For context, consider the fact that some experts in the field of sleep medicine consider any score over *5 points* to indicate a significant sleep disturbance.[34]

It should be noted the authors of the meta-analysis caution that existing studies on *Xylaria* for the *treatment of insomnia* are not very good and typically exhibit a high risk of bias.[33] That isn't to say that *Xylaria* is ineffective, but more research is needed before firm conclusions can be drawn.

*However* – there is one excellent study from 2015 that strongly suggests

*Xylaria* may promote sleep in those who take it. This study, published in the *European Journal of Epilepsy*, was actually designed to assess whether *Xylaria* could improve *depression* symptoms in epileptic patients. As it turns out, *Xylaria* does in fact have a significant antidepressant effect in this population,[35] partly because, as the authors point out, *it improved sleep quality in those who took it.*[35]

### **Xylaria can help improve cognition during sleep deprivation**



There's also some solid evidence from *animal models* that *Xylaria* can help *improve some of the symptoms associated with chronic insomnia.*

For example, a 2014 study in *chronically sleep-deprived mice* found that those who got *Xylaria* had significantly increased expression of *cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP)-response element-binding protein (CREB)* compared to controls.[30] Probably because CREB is centrally implicated in neuroplasticity and memory consolidation, the mice who were sleep deprived and got *Xylaria* did significantly better on learning tests than mice who were sleep deprived and got no *Xylaria.*[30] The authors identify GABA as a likely driver of CREB expression.[30]

### **A double dose!**

Get ready for a big dose – twice what we normally see. Matt Karich discusses this in episode #068 of the PricePLOW Podcast, claiming that it really works well. So far in our anecdotal experience, we agree.

- **Choline (as Choline Bitartrate (VitaCholine)) – 625 mg**

Even though our livers can make a little bit of **choline** on their own, it's not nearly enough to cover our full choline requirement. That's why we still consider choline an essential nutrient that must be obtained through diet or supplements.





The primary role of choline in the body is to help maintain *cellular membranes*.<sup>[36]</sup> The importance of this cannot be overstated. Membranes are basically your cells' *borders* – they regulate the passage of materials into and out of cells, keeping everything they need *in*, while keeping potential toxins *out*.

Choline is also an important *acetylcholine precursor*, a neurotransmitter with a crucial role in *learning* and *memory consolidation*.<sup>[37]</sup> Higher levels of acetylcholine basically mean *better cognition*. The range of functions improved by acetylcholine is wide, and even includes *balance and coordination*.<sup>[38,39]</sup>

Besides increasing acetylcholine levels,<sup>[40-42]</sup> of the mechanisms by which *choline intake* can improve mood and sleep, is by *modulating GABA release and transmission*.<sup>[43]</sup> In animal models, choline has been shown to both increase the release of GABA in key brain regions,<sup>[44]</sup> and increase GABA receptor activity.

### **Improved REM sleep activity and transition?**



In our PricePlow Podcast episode with Matt Karich of Soul Performance Nutrition, he mentions that acetylcholine is released during REM sleep,[45] and this may help provide the brain more substrate to provide a stronger REM sleep and better transition.

We should also say a word about the general effects of choline *deficiency*, which can cause potentially ruinous problems like organ damage, muscle wasting, cognitive dysfunction, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).[46] Suffice it to say, choline intake is *not* something you want to skimp on and supplemental choline can definitely help avert these issues.

*VitaCholine* is a trademarked formulation of choline that consists entirely of *choline's L-isomer*, the nutrient's most efficacious form.

Anecdotally, some may find their dreams to be more lucid with choline before bed. In general, however, this is here to improve transition between REM sleep cycles, but we also believe it will make your *next* day better.

- **Schisandra (Schisandra chinensis) – 250 mg**



In *mice*, the adaptogenic herb *Schisandra* has been shown to have significant *sedative* and even *hypnotic* effects partly because of its action on the *GABAergic* system.[47] The authors of this study even found that *schisandra* was able to *reverse insomnia that had been chemically induced* by wakefulness-promoting drugs like *caffeine*. [47,48]

Another animal study from 2011 found that certain *lignans* contained by *schisandra* are capable of *significantly reducing anxiety levels* in mice that have been stressed.[49] The mice who got *schisandra* showed *significantly more exploratory behavior* following exposure to stress than those who didn't, an effect the researchers believe was caused by the lignans' ability to modulate the *hypothalamic-pituitary axis* (HPA).[49] Since HPA dysregulation is implicated in insomnia,[50] this sheds some light on how *schisandra* could potentially help treat chronic sleeplessness.

In a world where too many of us abuse caffeine and other stimulants to get through our busy days, *schisandra's* ability to reverse chemically-induced sleep disturbances is intriguing and promising. Additionally, this is simply something we haven't seen in a sleep aid, and Soul Performance makes a good case of doing things differently.

- **L-Theanine – 200 mg**

The amino acid, **L-theanine**, occurs naturally in tea leaves and is responsible for some of tea's *relaxing* effect because of its ability to act as a neurotransmitter in the brain.[51] Theanine's calming, anti-anxiety effects[52-54] come *without* sedation, which is one reason why theanine has become a popular *nootropic* supplement in recent years.



Another reason for theanine's popularity is its ability to *synergize with caffeine*. People who take *caffeine and theanine in combination*, compared to those who get caffeine alone, consistently do better[55] on cognitive tasks designed to measure reaction times, working memory, and alertness.

Although theanine is not technically a sedative, research has shown that it can *significantly* improve sleep in *both animals and humans*. [56] A dose of 200 milligrams, the same amount used in Oasis Midnight Dream, significantly reduced *resting heart rate*, [56] indicating a powerful effect on the human body's *physiological* response to stress.

Once again, the magic here seems to involve *GABA*, as theanine has been shown in both animal and human studies to increase GABA levels. [57]

Since we have a whole bunch of other GABA-increasing ingredients in this formula, we should note that the *combination* of theanine and GABA seems to help induce sleep *and* improve sleep quality. [58] In other words, theanine is going to have *synergistic effects* with a lot of other ingredients in Oasis Midnight Dream.

- **Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) Root and Leaf Extract (Sensoril) – 125 mg**

**Ashwagandha** is an *Ayurvedic* herb native to Asia and India that has been used for thousands of years to treat a huge variety of ailments.



Meet Matt Karich, an engineer who's putting his talents to use in the dietary supplement industry, with refreshingly unique, third-party tested formulas. We discuss this and more in PriceFlow Podcast #068.

As an *adaptogen* that helps normalize important processes like the *stress response*, ashwagandha has documented anti-inflammatory, pro-immunity, neuroprotective, cardioprotective, and anti-diabetic properties.[59]

Clinical research has somewhat corroborated the idea of ashwagandha as a cure-all, with trials finding that it can increase libido, help us cope with anxiety and stress, improve cognition, and even increase athletic performance.[59]

The recent emphasis for ashwagandha has been on *anxiety and insomnia*. A *randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled* study from 2019 found that ashwagandha extract can improve sleep quality while decreasing the time it takes to fall asleep, leading to *reductions in anxiety* for subjects with insomnia.[59]

Another randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study from 2020 found that ashwagandha supplementation can improve *quality of life and mental alertness*, partly because of its positive effects on sleep.[60]

Karich added *Sensoril* to Oasis Midnight Dream simply because it worked best for the relaxation and sleep effects he wanted. After split testing three of the most popular forms, Sensoril is the one that yielded what he was looking for.

- **Panax notoginseng Extract (root), Astragalus membranaceus Extract**

(root) (AstraGin) – 50 mg



**AstraGin** is a patented extract of *Astragalus* and *ginseng* formulated by *NuLiv Science*. It works by increasing your intestinal cells' supply of *adenosine triphosphate* (ATP), the basic unit of cellular energy. With more ATP, intestines can do more work absorbing food and supplements into the bloodstream, which is what achieves the desired effect.[61,62]

This basically *increases the bioavailability* of whatever AstraGin is taken with. In the case of Oasis Midnight Dream, the inclusion of AstraGin means *all* the other ingredients in the formula will be significantly better absorbed and potentially more effective.

Over 20 research studies have shown AstraGin's ability to increase the absorption of many different compounds including amino acids, vitamins, and minerals.[63-68] You can read about the bioactives behind the scenes in our article titled *Astragalosides and Ginsenosides: Differentiating NuLiv Science's Ingredients*.

Leveraging *two* NuLiv Science ingredients in Oasis Midnight Dream – both at double the typical dose – you can tell that *Karich cares*.

- **Magnesium (from Magnesium Bisglycinate Chelate) (TRAACS) – 200mg (48% DV)**





The only thing we like seeing better than a solid dose of magnesium in a sleep aid is a solid dose of a *high-bioavailable* magnesium, and that's exactly what Karich added to Oasis Midnight Dream.

With TRAACS *magnesium bisglycinate chelate*, we get both **magnesium and glycine** all in one, both of which support stress reduction and improved sleep. On top of that, it's been shown to have significantly better absorption than other forms of magnesium like magnesium oxide.[69] Reason being, glycine is well-absorbed by the intestine, and that brings magnesium along for the ride. Thanks to this powerhouse duo, this is *the* form of magnesium to use for sleep purposes.

- **Magnesium's benefits**

**Magnesium** is a critical mineral with many metabolic benefits, especially in terms of blood sugar, insulin, and overall insulin sensitivity.[70-76]

Athletically, we've also seen better lactate clearance[77] and a study showing increased muscle mass and power[78] in those with greater magnesium intakes.



With respect to sleep, a major connection is that magnesium deficiency can lead to (or exacerbate) stress and anxiety,[79-81] which never bode well for sleep. Supplementation has been shown to improve sleep EEGs in seniors.[82]

Point is, don't be magnesium deficient, and Soul Performance Nutrition most certainly helps you with that.

This isn't any old magnesium though – its “carrier” *also* has benefits!

- **Glycine's benefits**

*Far* superior to magnesium oxide,[69] magnesium glycinate is instead bound to **glycine**, which brings its *own* set of benefits! Given that we have 200 milligrams of magnesium, and the magnesium glycinate molecule is ~20% magnesium,[83] we're treated to a pretty decent dose of 800 milligrams of glycine here!



This conditionally essential amino acid *can* be produced by the body, but we nearly universally operate more soundly when we eat or supplement more.

Glycine supports protein synthesis, but more for *connective tissue* components like *collagen* and *elastin*.<sup>[84]</sup>

With regards to sleep, glycine is often dosed at 3 grams per day, where it's been found to reduce stress and lower the time it takes to sleep.<sup>[85-95]</sup> We admittedly don't have that dose here, but we definitely have more than zero, and may experience some improvements. One of the most popular benefits repeatedly seen is that users wake up *more refreshed* with glycine. At 3 grams per day, there's also a study demonstrating cognitive gains.<sup>[87]</sup>

So depending on your diet, this could be enough glycine to support improved sleep, for others, you may want a dash more glycine, or use a glycine-rich supplement such as a collagen (Soul Performance Nutrition has *Bliss Revitalize Collagen*).

The long story short is that when it comes to *sleep*, magnesium glycinate is the choice in anxiety-reducing magnesium supplementation. You can read more in our article titled *Magnesium Glycinate: A Master Class in Magnesium & Glycine*.

## Flavors Available



Oasis Midnight Dream is BSCG Certified, so it's tested to be free of banned substances!

All Soul Performance Nutrition formulas are naturally flavored, naturally sweetened, and use no artificial colors:

## Conclusion: Oasis Midnight Dream goes big on Zylaria

It's hard not to pull for Matt Karich and his approach to supplement formulation and manufacturing. With BSCG certification, you can rest assured that he's using a great manufacturer and that this is tested to the max. Again, learn about it in *episode #068* of the *PriceFlow Podcast*.

The supplement industry's approach to insomnia supplements tends to be reductive, with everybody focusing on *sedatives* and a strategy of *inducing sleep*. The reality is that by the time someone is prepared to spend money solving their sleep problem, they're already dealing with a lot of pretty horrible symptoms, like chronic irritability and brain fog.



What we appreciate so much about **Oasis Midnight Dream** is that it includes several ingredients geared toward *helping manage those problems*. Although insomnia's a thorny problem and *inducing sleep* can be pretty hit-or-miss, Oasis Midnight Dream may provide you some rapid relief from the undesirable *effects* of your sleeplessness.

We love Karich's approach to this formula, and the way he doubled down on Zylaria. If you think you might enjoy the effects of this fascinating ingredient, go big with Oasis Midnight Dream.

## Soul Performance Nutrition Oasis Midnight Dream – Deals and Price Drop Alerts

### Get Price Alerts

Get Oasis Midnight Dream Price Alerts Get Soul Performance Nutrition alerts Get Sleep Aids price drops

Also get hot deal alerts

*No spam, no scams.*

**Disclosure:** PricePlow relies on pricing from stores with which we have a business relationship. We work hard to keep pricing current, but you may find a better offer.

Posts are sponsored in part by the retailers and/or brands listed on this page.



## References

1. Schuller-Levis, Georgia B, and Eunkyue Park. "Taurine: New Implications for an Old Amino Acid." *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, vol. 226, no. 2, Sept. 2003, pp. 195–202, 10.1016/s0378-1097(03)00611-6. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14553911/>
2. De Carvalho, Flávia G., et al. "Taurine: A Potential Ergogenic Aid for Preventing Muscle Damage and Protein Catabolism and Decreasing Oxidative Stress Produced by Endurance Exercise." *Frontiers in Physiology*, vol. 8, 20 Sept. 2017, 10.3389/fphys.2017.00710. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5611412/>
3. Waldron, Mark, et al. "The Effects of an Oral Taurine Dose and Supplementation Period on Endurance Exercise Performance in Humans: A Meta-Analysis." *Sports Medicine*, vol. 48, no. 5, 15 Mar. 2018, pp. 1247–1253, 10.1007/s40279-018-0896-2. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29546641/>
4. Nandhini, A. T. Anitha, et al. "Taurine Modifies Insulin Signaling Enzymes in the Fructose-Fed Insulin Resistant Rats." *Diabetes & Metabolism*, vol. 31, no. 4 Pt 1, 1 Sept. 2005, pp. 337–344; 10.1016/s1262-3636(07)70202-1. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16369195/>
5. Ochoa-de la Paz, Lenin, et al. "Taurine and GABA Neurotransmitter Receptors, a Relationship with Therapeutic Potential?" *Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics*, vol. 19, no. 4, 20 Mar. 2019, pp. 289–291, 10.1080/14737175.2019.1593827. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14737175.2019.1593827>
6. Bureau, Michel H., and Richard W. Olsen. "Taurine Acts on a Subclass of GABA<sub>A</sub> Receptors in



- Mammalian Brain in Vitro." *European Journal of Pharmacology: Molecular Pharmacology*, vol. 207, no. 1, May 1991, pp. 9–16, 10.1016/s0922-4106(05)80031-8. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1655497/>
7. Kontro, P., and S. S. Oja. "Interactions of Taurine with GABAB Binding Sites in Mouse Brain." *Neuropharmacology*, vol. 29, no. 3, 1990, pp. 243–247, 10.1016/0028-3908(90)90008-f. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2158001/>
  8. L'Amoreaux, William J, et al. "Pharmacological Characterization of GABAA Receptors in Taurine-Fed Mice." *Journal of Biomedical Science*, vol. 17, no. Suppl 1, 24 Aug. 2010, p. S14, 10.1186/1423-0127-17-S1-S14. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2994404/>
  9. Molchanova, Svetlana M., et al. "Effect of Taurine on the Concentrations of Glutamate, GABA, Glutamine and Alanine in the Rat Striatum and Hippocampus." *Proceedings of the Western Pharmacology Society*, vol. 50, 2007, pp. 95–97. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18605241/>
  10. Shell, W. et al. Apr. 2010. "A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of An Amino Acid Preparation on Timing and Quality of Sleep." *American Journal of Therapeutics* vol. 17,2; 133-9. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19417589/>
  11. Yoto, A. et al. Sep. 2012. "Oral Intake of  $\gamma$ -Aminobutyric Acid Affects Mood and Activities of Central Nervous System During Stressed Condition Induced by Mental Tasks." *Amino Acids* vol. 43,3; 1331-7. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22203366/>
  12. Goldberg, JS. 2010. "Selected Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid (GABA) Esters may Provide Analgesia for Some Central Pain Conditions." *Perspectives in Medicinal Chemistry* vol. 4; 23-31. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2918363/>
  13. Madsen KK, Larsson OM, Schousboe A. Regulation of excitation by GABA neurotransmission: focus on metabolism and transport. *Results Probl Cell Differ*. 2008;44:201-21. doi: 10.1007/400\_2007\_036; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17579816/>
  14. Zhang, Cheng Gao, and Sung-Jin Kim. "Taurine Induces Anti-Anxiety by Activating Strychnine-Sensitive Glycine Receptor in Vivo." *Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism*, vol. 51, no. 4, 2007, pp. 379–386, 10.1159/000107687. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17728537/>
  15. Wu, Gao-Feng, et al. "Antidepressant Effect of Taurine in Chronic Unpredictable Mild Stress-Induced Depressive Rats." *Scientific Reports*, vol. 7, no. 1, 10 July 2017, p. 4989, 10.1038/s41598-017-05051-3. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5504064/>
  16. Sung, Min Jung, and Kyung Ja Chang. "Correlations between Dietary Taurine Intake and Life Stress in Korean College Students." *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, vol. 643, 2009, pp. 423–428, 10.1007/978-0-387-75681-3\_44. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19239174/>
  17. Johnson EO, Roth T, Breslau N. The association of insomnia with anxiety disorders and depression: exploration of the direction of risk. *J Psychiatr Res*. 2006 Dec;40(8):700-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jpsychires.2006.07.008; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16978649/>
  18. Wheler, G. H., et al. "Taurine: Stimulation of Pineal N-Acetyltransferase Activity and Melatonin Production via a Beta-Adrenergic Mechanism." *Brain Research*, vol. 166, no. 1, 20 Apr. 1979, pp. 65–74, 10.1016/0006-8993(79)90650-4. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/217502/>
  19. Kostoglou-Athanassiou, Ifigenia. "Therapeutic Applications of Melatonin." *Therapeutic Advances in Endocrinology and Metabolism*, vol. 4, no. 1, 1 Feb. 2013, pp. 13–24, 10.1177/2042018813476084. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3593297/>
  20. Shao, Andrew, and John N. Hathcock. "Risk Assessment for the Amino Acids Taurine, L-Glutamine and L-Arginine." *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology: RTP*, vol. 50, no. 3, 1 Apr. 2008, pp. 376–399, 10.1016/j.yrtph.2008.01.004. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18325648>
  21. Laidlaw, SA, et al. "The Taurine Content of Common Foodstuffs." *Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, vol. 14, no. 2, Mar. 1990, pp. 183–188, 10.1177/0148607190014002183. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2352336/>
  22. Schaffer, Stephen, and Ha Won Kim. "Effects and Mechanisms of Taurine as a Therapeutic Agent." *Biomolecules & Therapeutics*, vol. 26, no. 3, 1 May 2018, pp. 225–241, 10.4062/biomolther.2017.251. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5933890/>
  23. Jong, Chian Ju et al. "The Role of Taurine in Mitochondria Health: More Than Just an Antioxidant." *Molecules (Basel, Switzerland)* vol. 26,16 4913. 13 Aug. 2021, doi:10.3390/molecules26164913; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8400259/>
  24. Ko, Huey-Jiun, et al. "Antioxidant and Antiradical Activities of Wu Ling Shen in a Cell Free System." *The American Journal of Chinese Medicine*, vol. 37, no. 04, Jan. 2009, pp. 815–828, 10.1142/s0192415x09007260. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19655417/>
  25. Ko, Huey-Jiun, et al. "Immunomodulatory Properties of *Xylaria Nigripes* in Peritoneal Macrophage Cells of Balb/c Mice." *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, vol. 138, no. 3, 8 Dec. 2011, pp. 762–768, [pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22044578/](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22044578/), 10.1016/j.jep.2011.10.022.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22044578/>

26. Zhao, Zhengqing, et al. "Xylaria Nigripes Mitigates Spatial Memory Impairment Induced by Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Deprivation." *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, vol. 7, no. 2, 15 Feb. 2014, pp. 356–362. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3931588/>
27. Li, DQ. "Wuling Capsule Promotes Hippocampal Neurogenesis by Improving Expression of Connexin 43 in Rats Exposed to Chronic Unpredictable Mild Stress." *Journal of Chinese Integrative Medicine*, vol. 8, no. 7, 15 July 2010, pp. 662–669, 10.3736/jcim20100710. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20619143/>
28. Chadwick, Martin, et al. "Sesquiterpenoids Lactones: Benefits to Plants and People." *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, vol. 14, no. 6, 19 June 2013, pp. 12780–12805, 10.3390/ijms140612780. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3709812/>
29. Chang, Jung-Chun, et al. "Bioactive Constituents from the Termite Nest-Derived Medicinal Fungus *Xylaria Nigripes*." *Journal of Natural Products*, vol. 80, no. 1, 27 Jan. 2017, pp. 38–44, 10.1021/acs.jnatprod.6b00249. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28055210/>
30. Zhao, Zhengqing, et al. "Xylaria Nigripes Mitigates Spatial Memory Impairment Induced by Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Deprivation." *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine*, vol. 7, no. 2, 15 Feb. 2014, pp. 356–362. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3931588/>
31. Ma, Zhizhang, et al. "Studies on the sedative and sleeping effects of Wuling mycelia and its pharmacological mechanism." *Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. 34, 1999, pp. 374–77. [https://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTotol-ZGYX906.006.htm](https://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTotol-ZGYX906.006.htm)
32. Song, Xiu-Hua, et al. "Research on treatment effects of Wuling capsule for sub-healthy state insomnia." *Chinese Archives of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, vol. 28, 2010, pp. 477–78. [https://en.cnki.com.cn/Article\\_en/CJFDTotol-ZYHS201003015.htm](https://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTotol-ZYHS201003015.htm)
33. Zhou H, Zhao Y, Peng W, Han W, Wang D, Wang Z, Ren X, Pan G, Lin Q, Wang X. Efficacy and safety of Wuling capsule for insomnia disorder: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Sleep Med*. 2022 May;93:1-14. doi: 10.1016/j.sleep.2022.03.014; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1389945722000909?via%3Dihub>
34. "Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index – an Overview | ScienceDirect Topics." *Science Direct*; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/pittsburgh-sleep-quality-index>
35. Peng, Wei-Feng, et al. "The Anti-Depression Effect of *Xylaria Nigripes* in Patients with Epilepsy: A Multicenter Randomized Double-Blind Study." *Seizure – European Journal of Epilepsy*, vol. 29, 1 July 2015, pp. 26–33, 10.1016/j.seizure.2015.03.014. [https://www.seizure-journal.com/article/S1059-1311\(15\)00084-9/fulltext](https://www.seizure-journal.com/article/S1059-1311(15)00084-9/fulltext)
36. Sanders LM, Zeisel SH; "Choline: Dietary Requirements and Role in Brain Development;" *Nutrition today*; 2007;42(4):181-186; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2518394/>
37. Purves D, Augustine GJ, Fitzpatrick D, et al.; "Neuroscience;" 2nd edition. Sunderland (MA): Sinauer Associates; 2001. Acetylcholine. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK11143/>
38. Hasselmo ME; "The role of acetylcholine in learning and memory;" *Curr Opin Neurobiol*. 2006;16(6):710–715; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2659740/>
39. Jones BE; "From waking to sleeping: neuronal and chemical substrates". *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.*; 2005; 26 (11): 578–86; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16183137>
40. Cohen EL, Wurtman RJ. Brain acetylcholine: control by dietary choline. *Science*. 1976 Feb 13;191(4227):561-2. doi: 10.1126/science.1251187; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/1251187/>
41. Wecker L. Neurochemical effects of choline supplementation. *Can J Physiol Pharmacol*. 1986 Mar;64(3):329-33. doi: 10.1139/y86-054; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3708441/>
42. Ulus IH, Wurtman RJ, Mauron C, Blusztajn JK. Choline increases acetylcholine release and protects against the stimulation-induced decrease in phosphatide levels within membranes of rat corpus striatum. *Brain Res*. 1989 Apr 10;484(1-2):217-27. doi: 10.1016/0006-8993(89)90364-8; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2713682/>
43. Miller LG, Greenblatt DJ, Roy RB, Lopez F, Wecker L. Dietary choline intake modulates benzodiazepine receptor binding and gamma-aminobutyric acidA receptor function in mouse brain. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*. 1989 Jan;248(1):1-6; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2536422/>
44. Pittaluga A, Raiteri M. Choline increases endogenous GABA release in rat hippocampus by a mechanism sensitive to hemicholinium-3. *Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol*. 1987 Sep;336(3):327-31. doi: 10.1007/BF00172686; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3683599/>
45. Kodama, Tohru, et al. "Enhancement of Acetylcholine Release during REM Sleep in the Caudomedial Medulla as Measured by in Vivo Microdialysis." *Brain Research*, vol. 580, no. 1-2, May 1992, pp. 348–350, 10.1016/0006-8993(92)90967-e; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9046437/>

46. Ueland, P. M.; "Choline and betaine in health and disease;" *Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease*; 2010; 34(1), 3–15; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1007/s10545-010-9088-4>
47. Zhu, Hongyan, et al. "Sedative and Hypnotic Effects of Supercritical Carbon Dioxide Fluid Extraction from *Schisandra Chinensis* in Mice." *Journal of Food and Drug Analysis*, vol. 24, no. 4, Oct. 2016, pp. 831–838, 10.1016/j.jfda.2016.05.005; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S102194981630076X>
48. Zhang, Chenning, et al. "Gomisin N Isolated from *Schisandra Chinensis* Augments Pentobarbital-Induced Sleep Behaviors through the Modification of the Serotonergic and GABAergic System." *Fitoterapia*, vol. 96, July 2014, pp. 123–130, 10.1016/j.fitote.2014.04.017; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0367326X14001191?via%3Dihub>
49. Chen, Wai-Wei, et al. "Pharmacological Studies on the Anxiolytic Effect of Standardized *Schisandra Lignans* Extract on Restraint-Stressed Mice." *Phytomedicine*, vol. 18, no. 13, Oct. 2011, pp. 1144–1147, 10.1016/j.phymed.2011.06.004; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0944711311001899>
50. Theresa M. Buckley, Alan F. Schatzberg, *On the Interactions of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal (HPA) Axis and Sleep: Normal HPA Axis Activity and Circadian Rhythm, Exemplary Sleep Disorders*, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, Volume 90, Issue 5, 1 May 2005; <https://academic.oup.com/jcem/article/90/5/3106/2837129>
51. Juneja, L. R., et al; "L-Theanine-a Unique Amino Acid of Green Tea and Its Relaxation Effect in Humans.;" *Trends in Food Science & Technology*; Elsevier; 17 Dec. 1999; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0924224499000448>
52. Lu, Kristy, et al; "The Acute Effects Of L-Theanine in Comparison with Alprazolam on Anticipatory Anxiety in Humans.;" *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental*; vol. 19; no. 7; 2004; pp. 457–465; <https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:284103>
53. Haskell, C F, et al; "The Effects of L-Theanine, Caffeine and Their Combination on Cognition and Mood.;" *Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports*; U.S. National Library of Medicine; Feb. 2008; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18006208>
54. Lu, K; The acute effects of L-theanine in comparison with alprazolam on anticipatory anxiety in humans; *Human Psychopharmacology*, 19 7: 457-465; 2004; <http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:284103>
55. Haskell, C F, et al; "The Effects of L-Theanine, Caffeine and Their Combination on Cognition and Mood.;" *Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports*; U.S. National Library of Medicine; Feb. 2008; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18006208>
56. Williams, Jackson, et al. "L-Theanine as a Functional Food Additive: Its Role in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion." *Beverages*, vol. 2, no. 2, 30 May 2016, p. 13; 10.3390/beverages2020013; <https://www.mdpi.com/2306-5710/2/2/13/htm>
57. Nathan PJ, Lu K, Gray M, Oliver C. The neuropharmacology of L-theanine(N-ethyl-L-glutamine): a possible neuroprotective and cognitive enhancing agent. *J Herb Pharmacother*. 2006;6(2):21-30; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17182482/>
58. Kim S, Jo K, Hong KB, Han SH, Suh HJ. GABA and l-theanine mixture decreases sleep latency and improves NREM sleep. *Pharm Biol*. 2019 Dec;57(1):65-73. doi: 10.1080/13880209.2018.1557698; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30707852/>
59. Langade, Deepak et al.; "Efficacy and Safety of Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) Root Extract in Insomnia and Anxiety: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled Study.;" *Cureus* vol. 11,9 e5797. 28 Sep. 2019; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6827862/>
60. Kelgane, Sunil B et al.; "Efficacy and Tolerability of Ashwagandha Root Extract in the Elderly for Improvement of General Well-being and Sleep: A Prospective, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study.;" *Cureus* vol. 12,2 e7083. 23 Feb. 2020; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7096075/>
61. Kiela, Pawel R., and Fayez K. Ghishan. "Physiology of Intestinal Absorption and Secretion." *Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology*, vol. 30, no. 2, Apr. 2016, pp. 145–159, 10.1016/j.bpg.2016.02.007; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4956471>
62. Cooper, Geoffrey M. "Endocytosis." *Nih.gov*, Sinauer Associates, 2014. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK9831/>
63. Lee, Shih-Yu, et al. "Astragaloside II Promotes Intestinal Epithelial Repair by Enhancing L-Arginine Uptake and Activating the MTOR Pathway." *Scientific Reports*, vol. 7, no. 1, 26 Sept. 2017, p. 12302, 10.1038/s41598-017-12435-y. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5614914/>
64. AstraGin product dossier, sections 6.4 – 6.17; <https://docdro.id/rA01t90>
65. AstraGin product dossier, section 6.9; <https://docdro.id/rA01t90>

66. AstraGin product dossier, sections 6.10; <https://docdro.id/rA01t90>
67. AstraGin product dossier, section 6.11 – 6.12; <https://docdro.id/rA01t90>
68. AstraGin product dossier, sections 6.13; <https://docdro.id/rA01t90>
69. Schuette, S A, et al. "Bioavailability of Magnesium Diglycinate vs Magnesium Oxide in Patients with Ileal Resection." *JPEN. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition*, vol. 18, no. 5, 1994, pp. 430–5, 10.1177/0148607194018005430; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/7815675/>
70. Guerrero-Romero, Fernando, and Martha Rodríguez-Morán. "Magnesium Improves the Beta-Cell Function to Compensate Variation of Insulin Sensitivity: Double-Blind, Randomized Clinical Trial." *European Journal of Clinical Investigation*, vol. 41, no. 4, 17 Jan. 2011, pp. 405–410, 10.1111/j.1365-2362.2010.02422.x; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21241290/>
71. Hatzistavri, L. S., et al. "Oral Magnesium Supplementation Reduces Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Patients with Mild Hypertension." *American Journal of Hypertension*, vol. 22, no. 10, 1 Oct. 2009, pp. 1070–1075, 10.1038/ajh.2009.126; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19617879/>
72. Kawano, Yuhei, et al. "Effects of Magnesium Supplementation in Hypertensive Patients." *Hypertension*, vol. 32, no. 2, Aug. 1998, pp. 260–265, 10.1161/01.hyp.32.2.260; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9719052/>
73. Guerrero-Romero, F, and M Rodríguez-Morán. "The Effect of Lowering Blood Pressure by Magnesium Supplementation in Diabetic Hypertensive Adults with Low Serum Magnesium Levels: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial." *Journal of Human Hypertension*, vol. 23, no. 4, 20 Nov. 2008, pp. 245–251, 10.1038/jhh.2008.129; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19020533/>
74. Rodríguez-Morán, M., and F. Guerrero-Romero. "Oral Magnesium Supplementation Improves Insulin Sensitivity and Metabolic Control in Type 2 Diabetic Subjects: A Randomized Double-Blind Controlled Trial." *Diabetes Care*, vol. 26, no. 4, 1 Apr. 2003, pp. 1147–1152, 10.2337/diacare.26.4.1147; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12663588/>
75. Mooren, F. C., et al. "Oral Magnesium Supplementation Reduces Insulin Resistance in Non-Diabetic Subjects – a Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial." *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*, vol. 13, no. 3, 24 Jan. 2011, pp. 281–284, 10.1111/j.1463-1326.2010.01332.x; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21205110/>
76. Golf, S.W., et al. *Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy*, vol. 12, no. 2suppl, 1998, pp. 197–202, 10.1023/a:1007708918683; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9794094/>
77. Cinar, V., et al. "The Effect of Magnesium Supplementation on Lactate Levels of Sportsmen and Sedanter." *Acta Physiologica Hungarica*, vol. 93, no. 2-3, 1 June 2006, pp. 137–144, 10.1556/aphysiol.93.2006.2-3.4; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17063625/>
78. Welch AA, Kelaiditi E, Jennings A, Steves CJ, Spector TD, MacGregor A. Dietary Magnesium Is Positively Associated With Skeletal Muscle Power and Indices of Muscle Mass and May Attenuate the Association Between Circulating C-Reactive Protein and Muscle Mass in Women. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2016 Feb;31(2):317-25. doi: 10.1002/jbmr.2692; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26288012/>
79. Cuciureanu MD, Vink R; "Magnesium and stress"; *Magnesium in the Central Nervous System*; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK507250/>
80. Ebrahimi, Elham, et al. "Effects of Magnesium and Vitamin B6 on the Severity of Premenstrual Syndrome Symptoms." *Journal of Caring Sciences*, vol. 2012, no. 4, pp. 183–189, 10.5681/jcs.2012.026; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/labs/pmc/articles/PMC4161081/>
81. L, Barragán-Rodríguez, et al. "Efficacy and Safety of Oral Magnesium Supplementation in the Treatment of Depression in the Elderly with Type 2 Diabetes: A Randomized, Equivalent Trial." *Magnesium Research*, 1 Dec. 2008; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19271419/>
82. Held, Katja, et al. "Oral Mg(2+) Supplementation Reverses Age-Related Neuroendocrine and Sleep EEG Changes in Humans." *Pharmacopsychiatry*, vol. 35, no. 4, 1 July 2002, pp. 135–143, 10.1055/s-2002-33195; <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12163983/>
83. Pubchem; "Magnesium Glycinate"; <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/Magnesium-glycinate>
84. Razak, Meerza Abdul, et al. "Multifarious Beneficial Effect of Nonessential Amino Acid, Glycine: A Review." *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2017, 2017, pp. 1–8, 10.1155/2017/1716701. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5350494/>
85. Inagawa, K; Subjective effects of glycine ingestion before bedtime on sleep quality; *Sleep and Biological Rhythms*, 4: 75–77; 2006; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1479-8425.2006.00193.x/abstract>
86. Yamadera, Wataru, et al. "Glycine Ingestion Improves Subjective Sleep Quality in Human Volunteers, Correlating with Polysomnographic Changes." *Sleep and Biological Rhythms*, vol.

- 5, no. 2, 27 Mar. 2007, pp. 126–131, 10.1111/j.1479-8425.2007.00262.x  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1479-8425.2007.00262.x>
87. Bannai, Makoto, et al. "The Effects of Glycine on Subjective Daytime Performance in Partially Sleep-Restricted Healthy Volunteers." *Frontiers in Neurology*, vol. 3, 2012, 10.3389/fneur.2012.00061; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3328957/>
88. Berger, Albert J. "What Causes Muscle Atonia in REM?" *Sleep*, vol. 31, no. 11, 2008, pp. 1477–8; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2579974/>
89. Chase, MH, et al. "Evidence That Glycine Mediates the Postsynaptic Potentials That Inhibit Lumbar Motoneurons during the Atonia of Active Sleep." *The Journal of Neuroscience*, vol. 9, no. 3, 1 Mar. 1989, pp. 743–751, 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.09-03-00743.1989; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6569981/>
90. Brooks, Patricia L., and John H. Peever. "Unraveling the Mechanisms of REM Sleep Atonia." *Sleep*, vol. 31, no. 11, 1 Nov. 2008, pp. 1492–1497; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2579970/>
91. Brooks, P. L., and J. H. Peever. "Identification of the Transmitter and Receptor Mechanisms Responsible for REM Sleep Paralysis." *Journal of Neuroscience*, vol. 32, no. 29, 18 July 2012, pp. 9785–9795, 10.1523/jneurosci.0482-12.2012; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6621291/>
92. Cummings, Kirstie A., and Gabriela K. Popescu. "Glycine-Dependent Activation of NMDA Receptors." *The Journal of General Physiology*, vol. 145, no. 6, 11 May 2015, pp. 513–527, 10.1085/jgp.201411302. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4442789/>
93. Kawai, Nobuhiro, et al. "The Sleep-Promoting and Hypothermic Effects of Glycine Are Mediated by NMDA Receptors in the Suprachiasmatic Nucleus." *Neuropsychopharmacology*, vol. 40, no. 6, 1 May 2015, pp. 1405–1416, 10.1038/npp.2014.326; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4397399/>
94. Inagawa, K; Subjective effects of glycine ingestion before bedtime on sleep quality; *Sleep and Biological Rhythms*, 4: 75–77; 2006; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1479-8425.2006.00193.x/abstract>
95. Yamadera, Wataru, et al. "Glycine Ingestion Improves Subjective Sleep Quality in Human Volunteers, Correlating with Polysomnographic Changes." *Sleep and Biological Rhythms*, vol. 5, no. 2, 27 Mar. 2007, pp. 126–131, 10.1111/j.1479-8425.2007.00262.x  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1479-8425.2007.00262.x>