



1 After eating, blood sugar rises

Pancreas  
β Cells

Raised blood  
glucose

5 Blood sugar levels  
drop more slowly so  
the stimulus to  
produce insulin  
endures longer

-ve feedback

slower  
reduction of  
blood glucose

2 Pancreas secretes insulin

Insulin

6 More insulin than normal is produced,  
having effects on other hormones

3 Insulin activates  
receptor

Diminished  
post-receptor  
activation

HEPTOCYTES & MYOCYTES

Lack of Ino-derived  
2nd messengers & co-factors

partial  
GLUT4  
activation

Raised  
LH:FSH

4 Lack of myo-inositol  
leads to reduced  
availability to make  
the 2nd messengers

Reduced  
Glucose  
entry

Glycogen

Elevated Free  
Testosterone

HEPATOCYTES  
Reduced synthesis of SHBG

causes typical  
PCOS symptoms

THECAL CELLS  
Raised Androgen production

MI depletion of  
follicular fluid

INOSITURIA

9 Too much testosterone and reduced  
little capacity to remove it, coupled  
with low levels of follicular MI leads  
to typical symptoms of PCOS and  
impaired fertility

7 Raised insulin blocks the production of sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG) –  
the body's mechanism for removing excess testosterone

8 Raised insulin also leads to the production of excess testosterone by the ovaries

Insolif can correct the causative deficiency at source, uncouple the insulin-androgen axis and improve signs and symptoms