Turtle Healing Band Clinic

"*Personalized Care for Optimal Health*"

NAGALASE MODIFIER

Every normal cell in our body takes in oxygen from our blood to perform its function. This is called "respiration" or "aerobic process," which takes place in the mitochondria. Cells take in oxygen and perform their functions by producing a chemical called "Adenosine Tri-Phosphate (ATP)," which is the vital energy that runs our entire body.

Nobel Laureate Dr Otto Warburg published in 1926 that by placing normal cells in a vacuum chamber and lowering oxygen content by 35%, normal cells had the ability to continue living without respiration; it is a survival process that every single cell in our body has the ability to do. This is called an "anaerobic process," a process done without oxygen or respiration.

Every cell in our body has a completely different set of enzymes and a completely different way of living by respiration which is quiescent until needed. We experienced this every time we work or exercise too hard and our oxygen starved muscles become sore. The soreness is caused by the formation of Lactic Acid as some of our cells live anaerobically while returning to respiration.

Dr. Warburg realized that after a short time (e.g., hours) one could add oxygen back and those cells would return to anerobic activity. However, if held in a reduced oxygen state long enough they become committed to being anaerobic cells. If oxygen is depleted long enough, cells lose their RNA and DNA identity and are permanently obligated anaerobic cells reproducing only their anaerobic cells.

This new way of living for the formerly normal aerobic cell is called "anerobiasis" and is accomplished by a process of fermentation. These cells now produce only five percent as much ATP or energy when anaerobic versus aerobic activity. They now ferment simple sugars—any sugar as it makes no difference to a fermenting cell what type of sugar. It is believed they have the ability to develop 19 times the number of sugar receptors on their surface as normal cells.

If it weren't for this low-energy phenomenon cancer would grow at the same rate as our normal cells and we would die very quickly. All dedicated or obligated fermenting cells have a universal coenzyme called NAD+" and its function is very simple. Anaerobic or fermenting cells which include malignant cells all have a very acidic outside environment and an alkaline inside environment.

The NAD+ coenzyme travels the inside of the cell attaching itself to a hydrogen atom becoming NADH- and then transferring the hydrogen through the Tans Golgi Network to the outside by way of lactate and into the bloodstream. Taking the hydrogen from inside the cell to the outside, repeating this simple cycle of dismutation over and over again. A lack of hydrogen results in alkalinity and an abundance in acidity.

Medical science says there are 210 different types of cells. This means there are 210 different places—or different tissues—in the human body for anaerobic (malignant or cancerous) cells to grow. However, the function of the NAD+ coenzyme is universal to all of these 210 different fermenting cells.

The term, "Glycome," means sugar. Technically, Glycome is a complex molecule composed entirely of sugars or the entirety of carbohydrates within a cellular organism. When a sugar hungry malignant cell sees Glycome passing by in the blood it takes it in and very quickly another enzyme universal only to fermenting cells, beta-Glucosidase splits the sugar from the combined molecule. Upon being

released, the Non-Glycome material attaches to the NAD+ coenzyme and disrupts the fermentation process by stopping dismutation. This is now the crux or turning point in the life of a fermenting cell.

When a person first learns they have cancer, their first questions are usually, “How did I get it?” and “Where did it come from?” One forms cancer for the reason stated above and only this reason: a lack of oxygen to some certain set of the 210 different cells. This is called, “Hypoxia.” Once the malignant process of cells changing from aerobic to anaerobic function is established those cells can then travel to other parts of the body causing the subject to have two or more forms of malignant cells. This is called, “metastasis.”

Up to this point, we have discussed two types of universal enzymes specific to fermenting cells: Cancer specific NAD+ coenzyme and beta-Glucosidase. There is a third—Alpha-N-Acetylgalactosaminidase or “Nagalase.” As soon as a cell is forced into hypoxia and in order to survive by fermentation, the cell instantly begins to produce the Nagalase enzyme. Remember, this was a normal cell living by respiration and when it could no longer breathe properly it changed over to the fermentation of simple sugars in the liquid part of the cell of cytoplasm. This is much like keeping a night light on—There is enough light to see how to get around but not enough to live and work by until more light (e.g., oxygen) returns.

At exactly the same time as fermentation begins the now sickened, dysfunctional cell must also start protecting itself from the host immune system. It does so by producing Nagalase. The Nagalase enzyme travels through the Trans Golgi Network along with Lactate at approximately 7 pH.

Nagalase completely shuts down the localized immune macrophage whose job is to destroy any harmed or not “self” dysfunctional cells. This is an easily understood function as, after all, when oxygen is returned to the cell and respiration begins again—whether in a few hours or a few days—the cell would return to its normal function. However, if the cell fails to return to normal and becomes a fully functioning anaerobe, the enzyme Nagalase continues to be produced and the anaerobic cancer process begins to expand. Anaerobic cells can only reproduce anaerobic cells and thus, the spread of cancer.

A molecule from Glycome binds with the NAD+ coenzyme and causes the cell to modify Nagalase by inhibiting its production. With Nagalase missing the body’s innate immune macrophages return to their original function in the localized immune system. They recognize the sick, unprotected, and dysfunctional cells and dispose of them as any other cells at the end of its life cycle. Glycome has simply removed the protective barrier or “cloak” of the malignant cell thus modifying our own natural immune response enabling it to work as it should.

Glycome does not “kill” fermenting cells, the immune system does this because it now can. Thus, by stopping Nagalase production, Glycome returns the immune system to a functional state. Since it is a complex sugar and normal aerobic cells have no beta-Glucosidase enzyme to split sugar for assimilation, healthy cells cannot assimilate it and do not absorb Glycome. Consequently, Glycome is harmless to any normal cell in the human body.

Because the Glycome molecule is a very tiny molecule, it is able to go to any place in the body that blood or body fluids go, including through barriers placed by the body for protection. This nutritive molecule is so small that with each gram reaching the bloodstream there are 2,120 Quintilion individual opportunities for any fermenting cell to absorb it. The true number written out would be 2 sextillion (e.g., 120,000,000,000,000 quintillion per gram). Since the recommended daily dosage of Glycome is 3 grams, control can be gained in as little as three weeks of intravenous treatments.

Glycome is a prospective adjunct to orthodox chemotherapy as neither interferes with the function of the other. However, by using Glycome, chemotherapy may be reduced to a fractionated 10-15% of its recommended amount. Glycome is also a “targeted” molecule for use in any fermenting process which eventuates in Nagalase and lactic acid. It has a half-life of approximately 24 hours. No known side-effects are associated with Glycome other than those functions allowed or caused by the immune system.