

# A Primer on Peptides

Many scientists have argued for many years that functional disorders of organs are related to the permanently impaired protein synthesis in their cells.

Body cells form / synthesize proteins. This is necessary for the cells to develop and function properly. During protein metabolism, the proteins break down into small fractions = peptides. These peptides (information molecules) have an important function. They activate the protein synthesis in the cells. Contact of the peptide with a specific DNA sequence starts the protein synthesis of a specific protein.

In a young body, protein synthesis works very well. Accordingly, the organs and organ systems also work well. With increasing age, but also due to many stress factors such as psychological stress, physical stress, pollution, diseases, etc., the intensity of protein synthesis decreases rapidly. This leads to a peptide deficiency in the cells, and consequently to disruption of protein synthesis and cell dysfunction. If this condition is permanent, it may even lead to a complete loss of cell function.

It is important to note that regulatory peptides (short peptides) are the same in all mammals and humans and have no type specification. Therefore, short peptides of animal origin (pig, calf) are accepted by the body as the body's own substances. In addition, the peptides function only in the cells from which they were originally isolated. Liver peptides act e.g. Only in the liver cells, kidney peptides only in the kidney and so on. Due to its structure, a liver peptide can only penetrate into the liver cell and adhere only to a liver cell DNA and thus transmit the signal. This peptide can not penetrate another cell and can not bind to another DNA. Therefore, it is possible to use different peptides at the same time because they do not interfere with each other. For better support of the body systems, it is even recommended to use corresponding peptides in a complex at the same time.

In numerous studies, scientists have shown that by using peptides isolated from cells of healthy young animals (pig, calf), the physiologically normal amount of peptides in the same human cells can be restored = normalized. This leads to a normalization of metabolism and protein biosynthesis in these cells down to physiological normal levels. In this way, the cell functions can be normalized and regulated. Peptides force the cells to work as in a young and healthy body = physiologically normal. Preparations (products) with active bio-peptides are often referred to as peptide bioregulators. Short regulatory biopeptides can activate the pluripotent stem cells. In the studies, scientists have shown that upon contact of the biopeptide with stem cells, a tissue is created that is specific for the peptide. The human body has a large reserve of stem cells. For every organ or tissue it is about 30%. By activating these stem cells, new healthy cells can be formed and organ functions restored. By using this reserve, life expectancy can also be increased by up to 30% - 40%.

Regulatory peptides have a good anti-aging effect. With regular use of peptides in the second half of life, life can be extended by 30% - 40%. In a more than 30-year long-term human study, mortality rates have been halved in patients given peptides. This effect is due to the normalization of the most important bodily functions.

The peptides are successfully integrated into various therapies by many therapists. It should be noted that natural peptides develop their effects very slowly and gently. First, the biologically normal peptide level in the cells must be restored and a required number of new healthy cells must be formed. For this reason, depending on the situation, the peptide therapy should be started for a longer period of 2-4 months.

Why are the breaks possible? It has been found that natural peptides have a so-called after-effect. This means that after the end of the intake of peptides, its effect in the body can still hold more time, up to 2 months. It has also been found that the older the humans, the more interactively they react to the peptides. In certain cases, patients should be introduced more slowly into the peptide therapy. An overdose with natural peptides is not possible because the cell can not consume more peptides than is given by nature.