THE STEMREGEN EFFECT

TAPPING INTO THE POWER OF YOUR

OWN STEM CELLS

The discovery of natural stem cell enhancers

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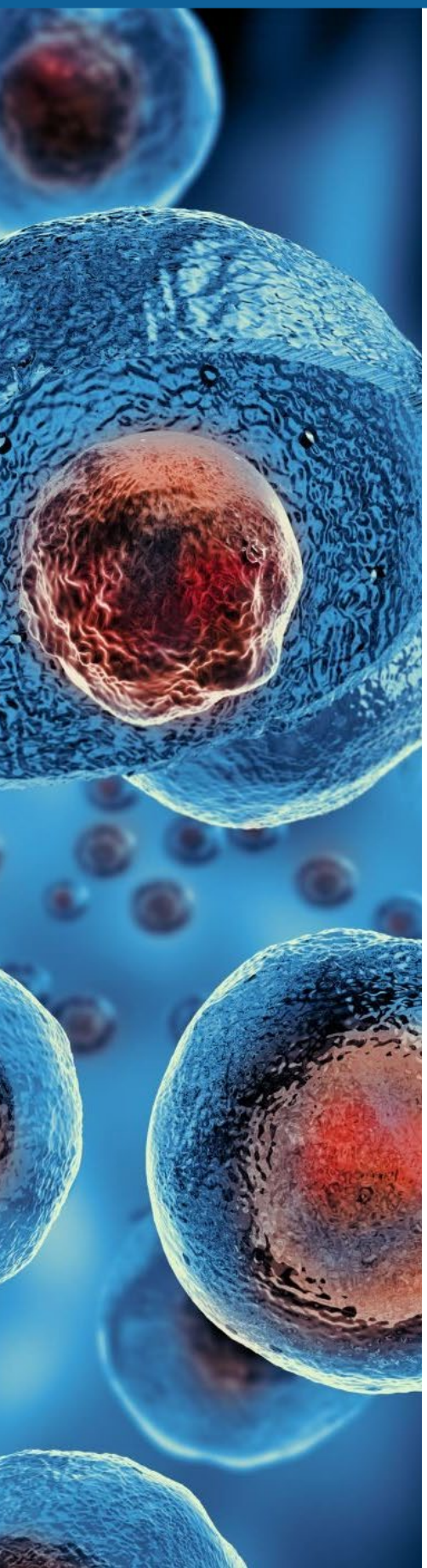


The regenerative potential of adult stem cells constitutes one of the greatest discoveries of our time. Since the initial documentation that adult stem cells have the ability to transform into cells of almost any tissue of the body -including heart and brain!- scientists began developing methods of harnessing the potential of stem cells for the treatment of a long list of human diseases.

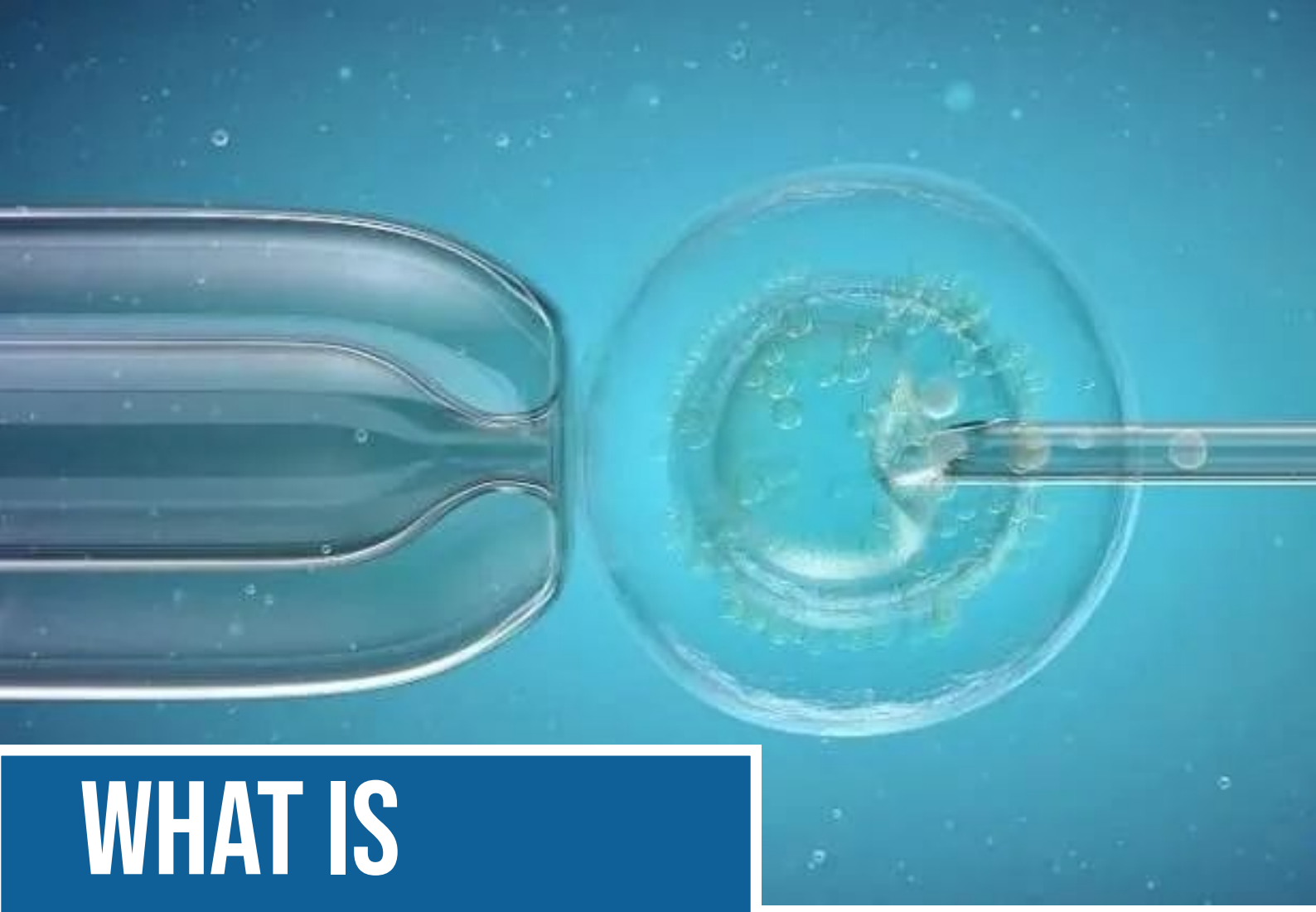
But from the onset, these discoveries raised one fundamental question: if stem cells have enormous regenerative potential and from birth stem cells are in the bone marrow, the bloodstream and eventually in all organs and tissues of the body, then what is the natural role of stem cells in the body? Instead of developing methods to harvest, manipulate and then inject stem cells, could we simply tap into the potential of the stem cells already present in the body?

The answer is that indeed stem cells constitute the natural repair and renewal system of the body and the vast and prolific scientific literature on stem cells leads to one key conclusion:

> There is a direct link between the number of circulating stem cells and health. More stem cells in circulation means that more stem cells are available to participate to the process of tissue repair and renewal.

This conclusion led to the development of a new approach referred to as “Endogenous Stem Cell Mobilization” (ESCM), the release of one’s own stem cells. In other words, instead of increasing the number of circulating stem cells through an injection, we can do so simply by supporting the natural release of stem cells from the bone marrow. Aside from being safe and effective, such an approach can be accessible to anyone, anywhere in the world. ESCM is a game changer in the world of health and wellness.

But to understand the potential of this approach we first need to understand what stem cells are and what they do in the body, and then what we can do to support our body’s own stem cells.



WHAT IS A STEM CELL?

Stem cells are defined as cells with the unique ability to self replicate throughout the entire life of an individual and to differentiate (transform) into cells of various tissues. Most cells of the body are specialized and play a well-defined role in the body. For example, brain cells respond to electro-chemical signals from other brain cells and release neurotransmitters, cells of the retina are activated by light, and pancreatic ß-cells produce insulin. These cells, called somatic cells, will never proliferate and differentiate into other types of cells. By contrast, stem cells are primitive cells that remain undifferentiated until they receive a signal prompting them to transform into specific types of specialized cells.

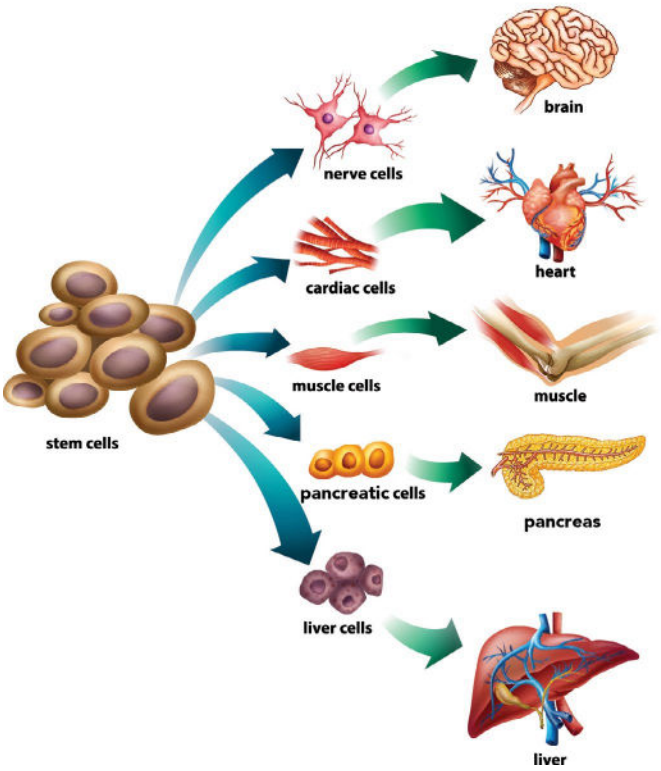
Generally speaking, there are two types of stem cells: embryonic stem cells and adult stem cells. Embryonic stem cells are cells extracted from the blastula, the very early embryo, while adult stem cells are stem cells found in the body after birth. The term “adult stem cells” does not refer to a characteristic associated with adulthood, it is simply a descriptor that contrasts with the developing embryo. Stem cells in the bone marrow of a newborn, for example, or even stem cells found in the umbilical cord are referred to as adult stem cells.

The approach of ESCM obviously pertains to stem cells found in the bone marrow after birth.

THE POTENTIAL OF ADULT STEM CELLS

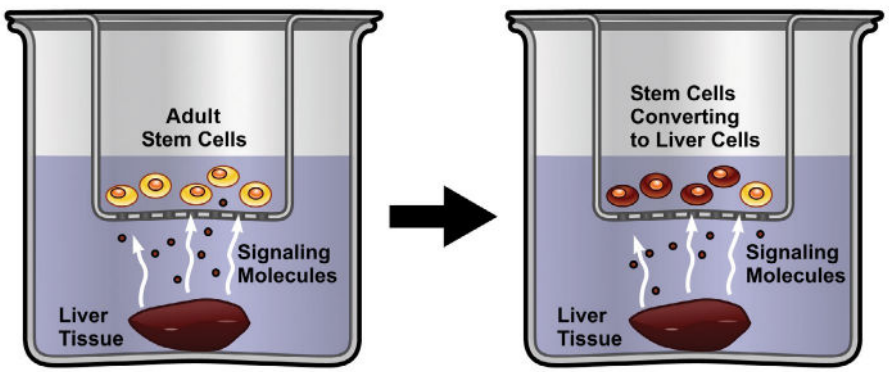
Though adult stem cells (ASC) are most predominantly found in the bone marrow, they can also be isolated from various tissues such as the liver,[1] the intestine,[2] muscles,[3] the brain,[4] the pancreas,[5] as well as blood and many other tissues.[6]

The role of ASC found in tissues is to maintain and repair the tissue in which they are found, though local stem cells appear to be involved only in relatively minor repair of the tissue in which they reside. In the case of major injuries or degeneration, the need for stem cells far exceeds the number of stem cells available in the tissue, and stem cells from the bone marrow are called to contribute to the repair process.



Bone marrow stem cells (BMSC) have traditionally been considered to have little potential for plasticity, being limited in their development to only red blood cells, lymphocytes, platelets, bone, and connective tissue. But this view was dramatically changed by a series of discoveries made at the turn of the century. Many studies published over the past two decades have demonstrated the exceptional plasticity of BMSC. After transplantation, BMSC were shown to have the ability of becoming muscle cells,[7] heart cells,[8] endothelium capillary cells,[9] liver cells,[10] lung,[11] gut[12] and skin cells,[13] as well as neural cells.[14]

For example, Jang et al[10] performed an elegant experiment in which stem cells were co-cultured with either normal or damaged liver tissue. The stem cells and liver tissue were separated by a semi-permeable membrane with pores large enough to let molecules pass through, but small enough to prevent the passage of cells from one compartment to the other. Using markers for both stem cells and livers cells, the scientists documented that when stem cells were placed in the presence of damaged liver tissue, they rapidly began to transform into liver cells.

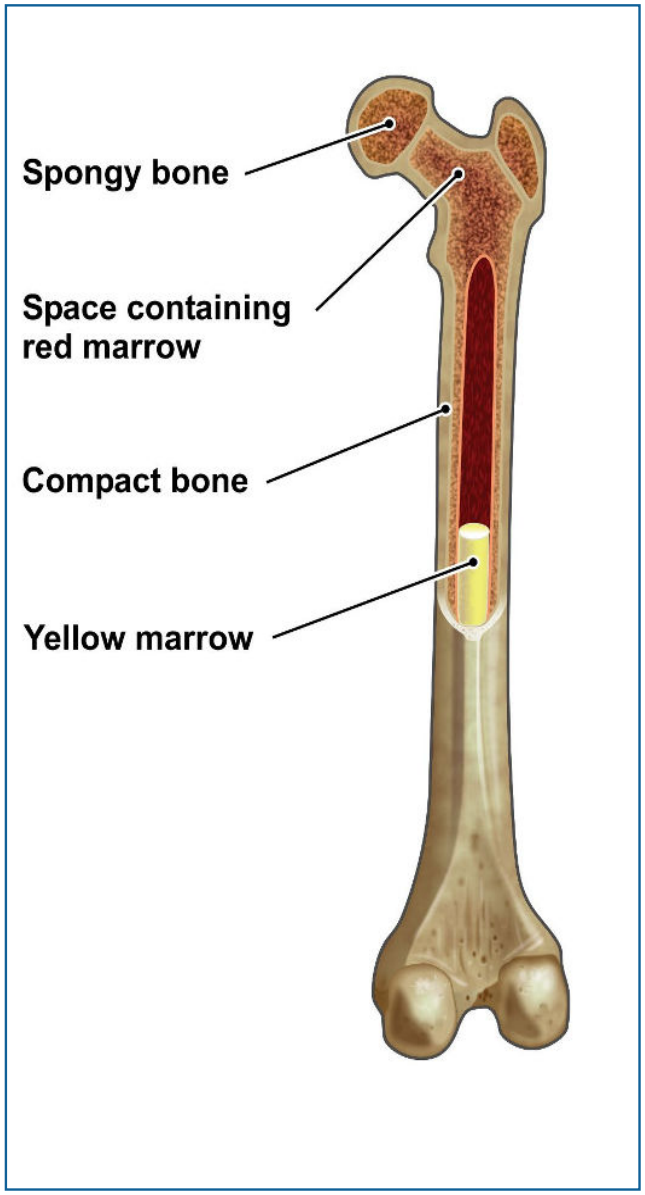


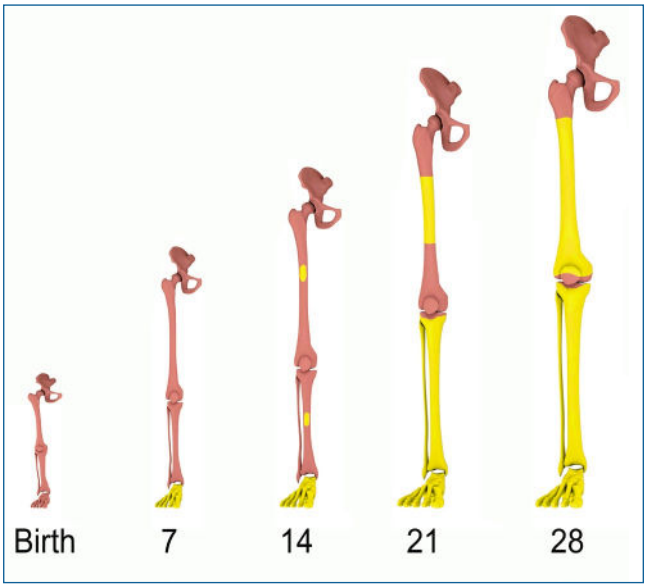
BONE MARROW AND STEM CELLS

Many people believe that the bone is a solid structure with very little blood circulation, that it's nothing more than a lifeless deposit of calcium. This is hardly the case. Bones are very much alive, with abundant blood circulation. Given the importance of the bone marrow as the source of stem cells, it is pertinent to briefly describe what the bone marrow is.

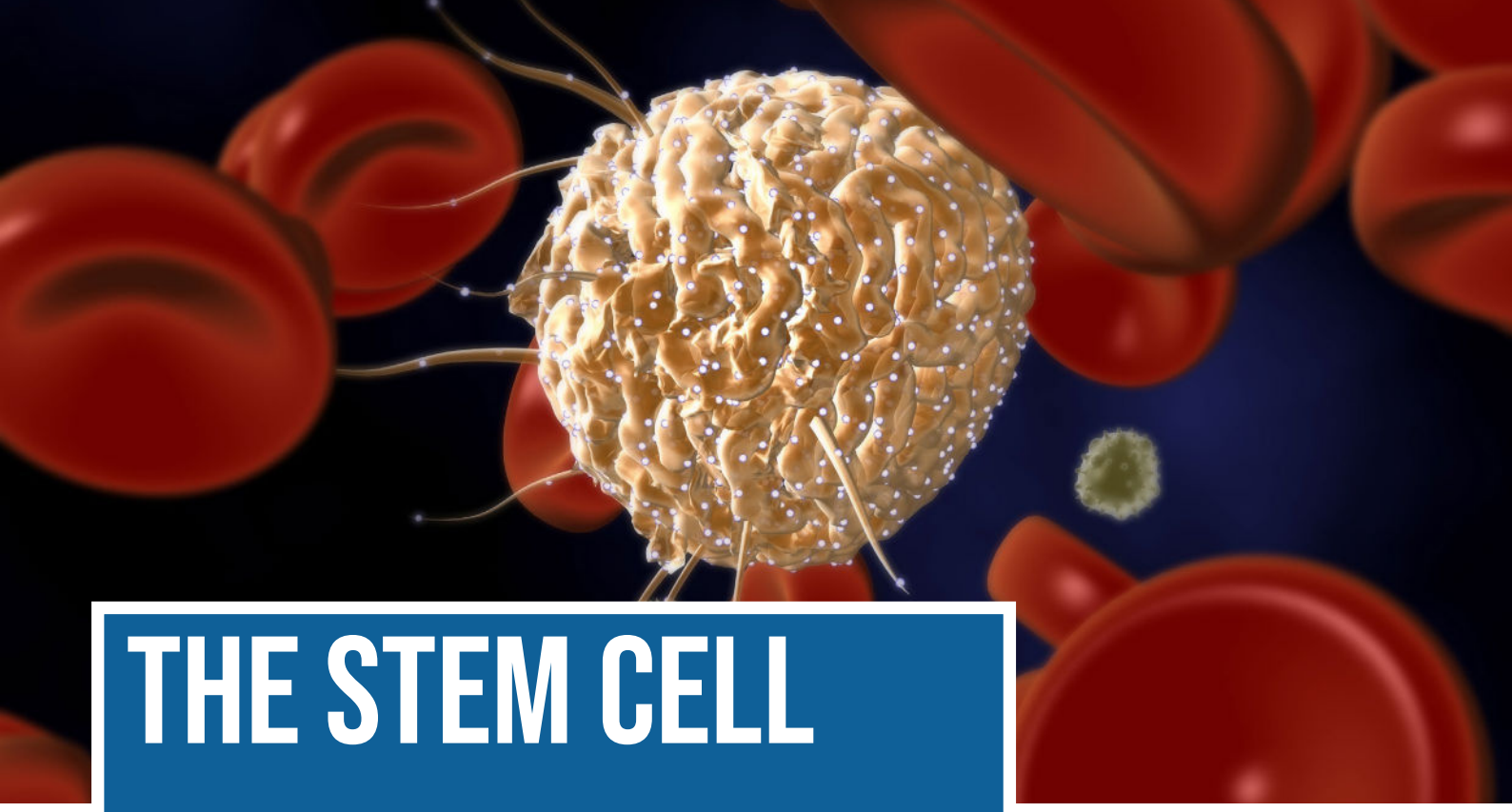
There are two types of bone structure: compact and spongy. These two bone structures differ in density and in how tightly the bone tissue is organized. The strength of a bone comes from the amount (thickness) and density of compact bone. The blood circulation and the "life" of a bone are found in the spongy bone. This is where the bone marrow is located in small cavities within the spongy bone.

There are two type of bone marrow: red and yellow or fatty marrow. Stem cells are produced only in the red marrow. In children, the bones contain only red marrow. However, as the skeleton matures, fat-storing yellow marrow displaces red marrow in the shaft of long bones. Already by age 28, most of the red marrow has been displaced by fatty marrow and red marrow remains mainly in the ribs, the vertebrae, the pelvic bones, and the skull.





Since stem cells are only produced in the red marrow, the transformation of red marrow into yellow marrow explains the decline in stem cell production with age. **And herein lies one of the most fundamental causes of aging: as we age the number of circulating stem cells decreases, reducing the body's ability to repair and renew.**



THE STEM CELL SYSTEM OF REPAIR

As mentioned previously, ASC are well known for their role in the constant renewal of blood cells (red blood cells, lymphocytes and platelets) and in the regeneration of bone, ligament, tendon and connective tissues. But until recently it was believed that this was the extent of their ability to become other types of cells.

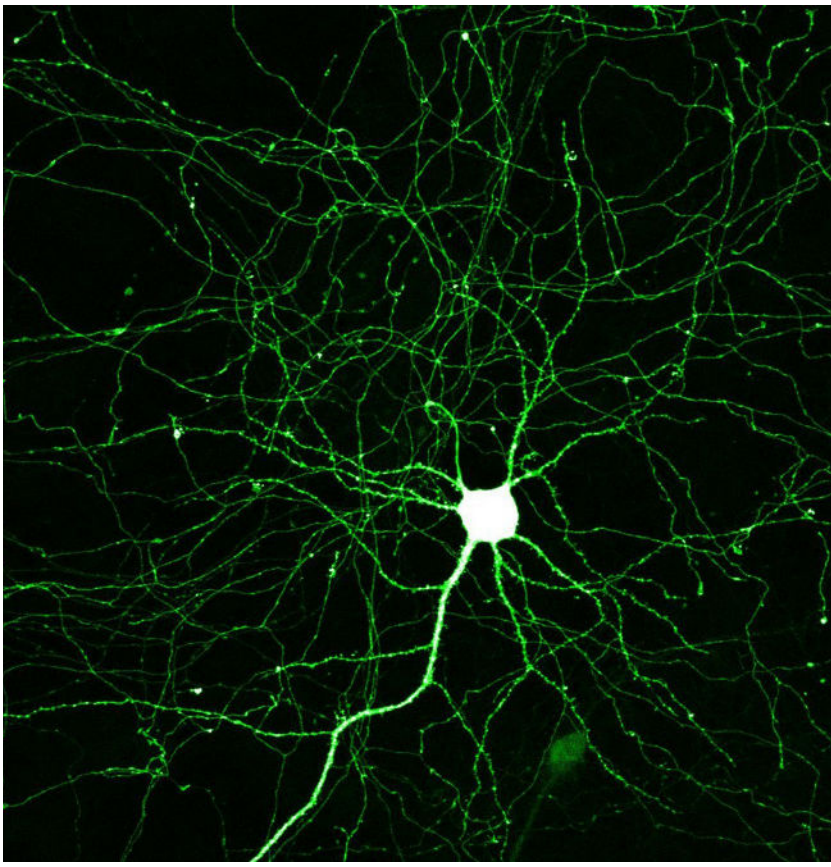
So how was the true role of stem cells in the body discovered? How is it that with today's level of scientific sophistication, we only recently discovered this phenomenon? If we think about it carefully, such a discovery amounts to nothing less than the discovery of a whole new system in the body!

A system is a tissue or organ or a set of tissues and organs that are comprised of specific cells designed to accomplish specific tasks affecting other organs and tissues, all for the purpose of supporting the health and survival of the whole organism. For example, the cardiovascular system is comprised of the heart and blood vessels, whose task is to pump and carry the blood in order to deliver nutrients and oxygen to every cell of the body. The digestive system is comprised of the stomach and intestines, whose task is to digest food into absorbable nutrients in order to feed every cell of the body. The endocrine system is comprised of several organs whose task is to secrete compounds called hormones that modulate the functioning of other organs and tissues. For example, the pancreas secretes insulin that allows the transport of glucose into cells, and the thyroid gland secretes thyroid hormones that stimulate body metabolism. In the case of an infection, immune cells will be released from lymphoid tissues (lymph nodes for example) and will travel to the site of the infection and kill bacteria. With stem cells, we have the bone marrow that releases specific cells that travel and migrate into damaged tissues, repairing tissues and restoring optimal functioning.

SCIENCE HAS DISCOVERED NOTHING LESS THAN THE REPAIR SYSTEM OF THE BODY!

How can such a discovery have taken so long? We can find the answer in the history of science itself, where oftentimes breakthrough discoveries cannot be made until the necessary tools are developed to make them. For example, how did we discover bacteria? After the development of the microscope! The microscope was originally developed to count thread density in fabrics. One day, pushed by curiosity, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his microscope to look at a drop of water and he described for the first time tiny microorganisms moving in the water. Not only were bacteria observed for the first time, but we soon realized that bacteria are found everywhere, and they are the causes of diseases like pneumonia, tuberculosis and cholera.

The discovery of the role of stem cells in the body follows the same storyline. A spontaneously fluorescent protein called green fluorescent protein (GFP) was isolated from the jellyfish ***Aequoria victoria.*** Since GFP is a protein, it is possible to derive the gene encoding for its production and to incorporate the GFP-gene in the nucleus of a stem cell. In such a case, all the cells derived from the original fluorescent stem cell will be fluorescent. Using this protocol, GFP suddenly made it possible to follow stem cells as they leave the bone marrow and migrate into tissues. The discovery of GFP is of such importance that its discoverers, a team led by Osamu Shimomura, were awarded the 2008 Nobel Prize in chemistry.



GFP-containing stem cell that has differentiated into a neuron in the brain.

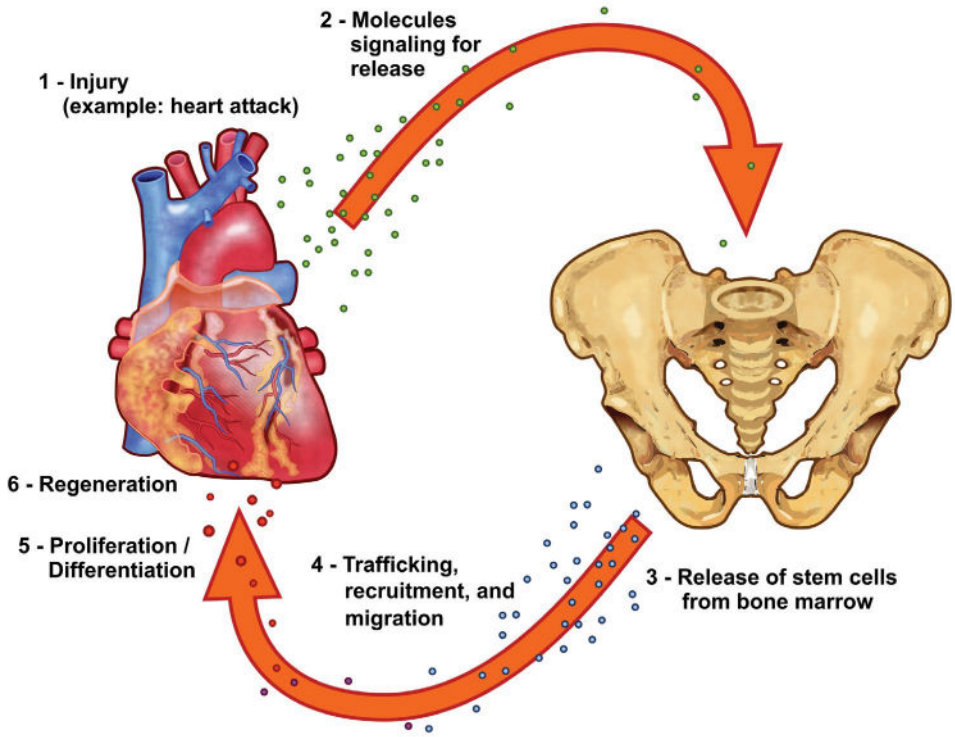
When scientist began injecting fluorescent stem cells in irradiated animals, a treatment that kills all stem cells in the body, soon thereafter fluorescent cells began to appear in various tissues. But more importantly, if an injury was inflicted to any specific tissue, the area of the injury would soon begin to display significant amounts of fluorescence. The injured area was being filled with new, functional, specialized cells of that tissue, but the cells were fluorescent, indicating that they came from the bone marrow. For the first time, the body's repair system was being observed. A process that previously had been virtually invisible suddenly became visible – a discovery that is changing the very way in which we view biological science!

Thanks to the discovery of GFP, adult stem cells from the bone marrow have been shown to have the ability to become cells of many tissues in the body, including cells of the liver, heart, muscle, retina, kidney, pancreas, lung, skin and even the brain... putting an end to the dogma that we are born with a set number of brain cells and that the brain cannot regenerate. But the most fascinating observation emerging from these studies is that this process is natural. After an injury or simple stress to an organ, bone marrow stem cells travel to that organ and play a crucial role in the process of tissue repair.

THE STEM CELL SYSTEM OF REPAIR

Have you ever wondered what happens when you cut or burn your skin, break a bone or have a heart attack? How does the body repair itself? When considering skin repair for example, the conventional view is that skin cells called fibroblasts create an extracellular matrix made of collagen on which epithelial cells proliferate and migrate to reconstitute the damaged tissue. Although this process appears to explain the phenomenon of repair in small superficial injuries, it cannot account for the repair of more significant tissue damage. First, epithelial cells do not have the ability to differentiate into all the various cell types involved in the full repair of the skin, like hair follicles, sebaceous glands and sweat glands. Furthermore, epithelial cells or other cell types generally do not proliferate at a rate that can account for the rapid and extensive process of skin repair.

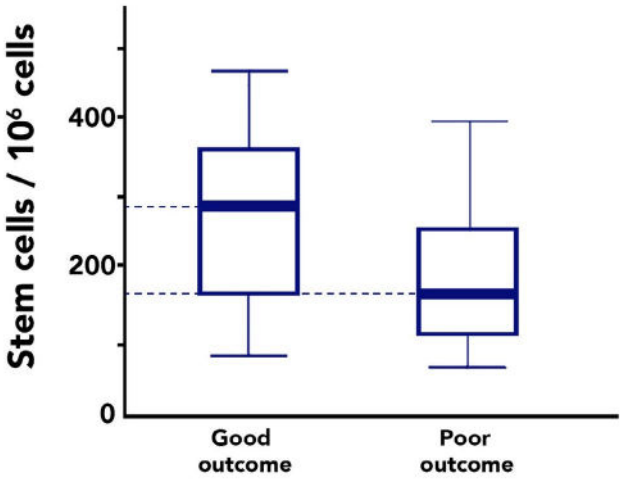
What has emerged over the past few decades, through a vast body of scientific literature, is that the process of repair taking place in the body involves bone marrow stem cells. In brief, when a tissue is subjected to an injury or a significant stress, stem cells originating from the bone marrow are called to migrate into the tissue where they proliferate and differentiate into cells of that tissue, thereby supporting the repair process.[15,16]



This diagram depicts the various steps of the process through which BMSC are released from the BM and migrate to tissues in need. First, the stressed tissue releases G-CSF that travels to the bone marrow and triggers the release of stem cells. Then the stressed tissue releases SDF-1 and, as they circulate through the stressed tissue stem cells are attracted by SDF-1. Following the SDF-1 gradient, stem cells migrate in the tissue, proliferate and differentiate to become cells of that tissue.

This natural process of repair has been described in many tissues and organs of the body including muscles, bone, pancreas, brain, skin, liver, intestine, lung ... virtually every organ and tissue of the body![17] It is the natural process of tissue repair taking place any time you have been exposed to an injury.

In this whole process, the number of stem cells circulating in the bloodstream appears to be the most important factor. For example, when the level of circulating stem cells was measured in the bloodstream of individuals who suffered an injury, the individuals who had the largest number of stem cells on the day of their injury showed the fastest and greatest recovery.[18]



Scientists counted the number of stem cells in the circulation of people who showed up at the emergency room following a stroke. People were separated into two groups: [Good Outcome] people who recovered and were discharged to home, and [Poor Outcome] people who were moved to a rehabilitation unit. People with a Poor Outcome had on average around 40% fewer stem cells than the group with Good Outcome. They also had lesser scores on various neurological tests.

Likewise, when the number of stem cells was quantified in the bloodstream of nearly 500 individuals at risk of cardiovascular disease and their cardiovascular health was monitored for one year, the individuals with a higher number of stem cells in their bloodstream showed a greater level of health.[19] In other words, more stem cells circulating in the bloodstream means more stem cells are available to migrate into tissues in need of assistance.

THE STEM CELL SYSTEM OF RENEWAL

While studying the process by which stem cells contribute to repairing the various organs and tissues of the body, stem cells were seen to play another fundamental role, arguably even more important than repair.

While stem cells were seen migrating in injured tissues, they were also observed migrating into noninjured normal tissue. The extent of the migration was much less than what was seen in cases of injury, but it touched all organs and tissues of the body, meaning that all tissues and organs of the body are in a constant process of tissue renewal. Every day we lose cells and in order to stay healthy, these cells must be replaced by new cells; it is the role of stem cells to ensure this constant process of tissue renewal.

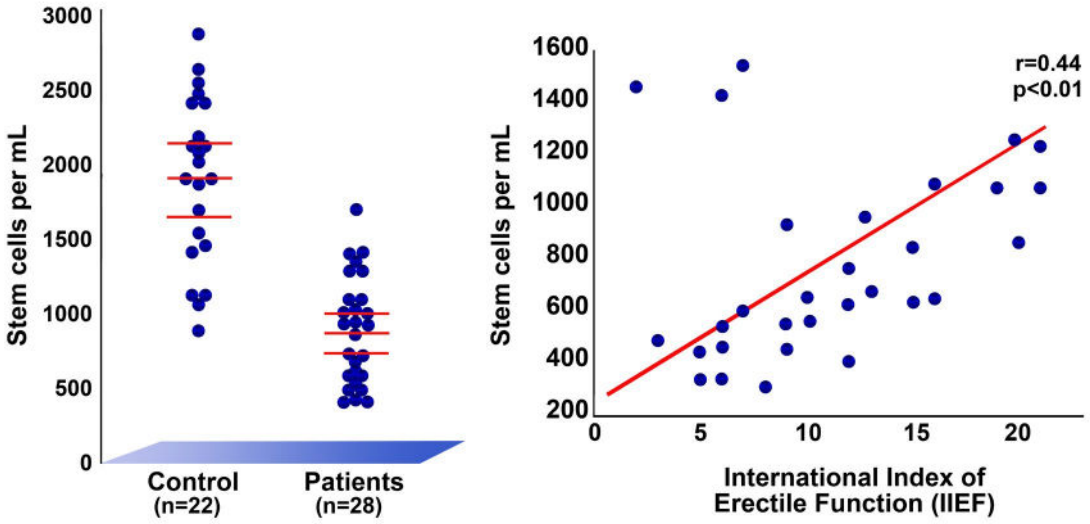
The magnitude of this daily renewal process is not equal all throughout the body, it varies from tissue to tissue. Extrapolating from data coming from a number of studies we can loosely say that we have a new liver roughly every 1-2 years,[20] a new pancreas every 4-6 years,[21] new lungs every 4-6 years,[22] half a new heart every 25 years[23] and significant renewal of the brain over one's lifetime.[24]

The actual rate of turnover in the various organs and tissues of the body is not by itself important, what matters is to understand that the body is in a constant process of tissue turnover and in order to stay healthy, a sufficient number of stem cells must be present in the blood circulation to fully compensate for the normal process of cellular loss. And as seen with repair, the ability of staying healthy as we age depends on the number of stem cells available to participate to this process of tissue renewal.

Unfortunately, as described before, the number of circulating stem cells declines as we age due to the conversion of red marrow into yellow marrow. This process begins fairly early in life and as we enter our third decade of life, we slowly pass the threshold where the number of circulating stem cells is no longer sufficient to fully compensate for the process of cellular loss.

This is when we slowly start to age and when age-related diseases slowly begin to develop. They will not fully be there or even start to affect your quality of life for another 5, 10, 20 or 30 years, but the process has started. From then on, the development of age-related health problems depends on how many stem cells are available daily to compensate for the cells that are being lost every day.

This whole process has been revealed in a number of studies linking the development of various age-related health problems with a lower number of circulating stem cells. For example, a linear relationship has been documented between the number of circulating stem cells and the various phases of diabetes development.[25] Similar observations have been made with cardiovascular diseases,[26,27] atherosclerosis,[28,29] Alzheimer's disease,[30,31] rheumatoid arthritis,[32,33] pulmonary diseases,[34,35] erectile dysfunction,[36,37] and muscular dystrophy.[38]



Individuals complaining of poor erectile function have on average about half the number of stem cells found in healthy comparable individuals. There is a direct relationship between erectile function and the number of stem cells in circulation.

The bottom line is that a decline in the natural ability of the body to repair itself and carry out the simple maintenance of organs and tissues is one of the main underlying causes for the development of age-related health problems.

SUPPORTING THE BODY'S NATURAL REPAIR AND RENEWAL SYSTEM BY ENHANCING STEM CELL MOBILIZATION AND INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CIRCULATING STEM CELLS CONSTITUTES A NOVEL APPROACH IN HEALTH AND WELLNESS.

This novel understanding of health and wellness is called to change the way we practice medicine.

SAFE DAILY STEM CELL SUPPORT

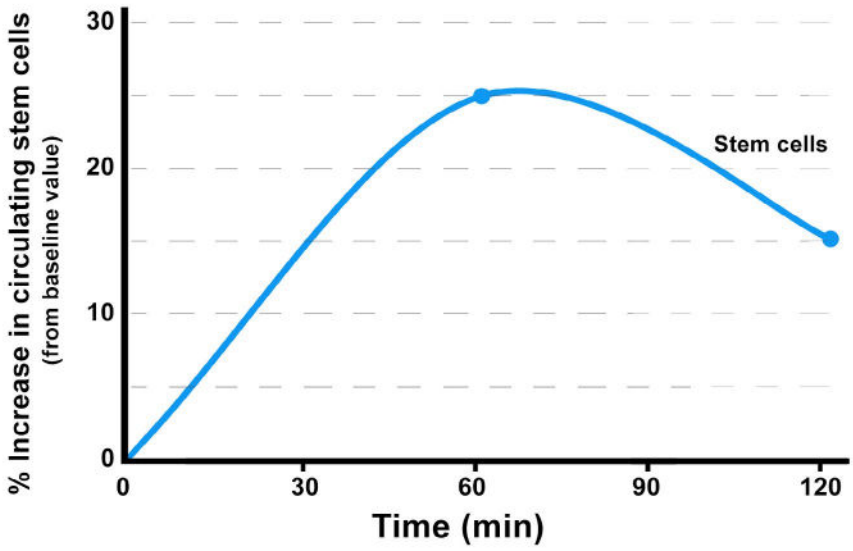
A NOVEL APPROACH TO WELLNESS

Along with the discovery of the body's natural repair and renewal system has come the discovery of unique plants that support the natural role of stem cells in the body. Just like many plants have been documented to support the immune system, there are a number of plants that have been documented to support the release of stem cells from the bone marrow, increasing the number of circulating stem cells.

APHANIZOMENON FLOS-AQUAE (AFA

One such plant is the cyanophyta *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* (AFA). People consuming AFA have been reporting a wide range of health benefits for decades. While benefits touching inflammation as well as the immune and nervous systems were easily explained by the presence of specific bioactives found in AFA, many other benefits could not be explained on the basis of such bioactives. These benefits were touching various aspects of human health; cardiovascular health, brain function, liver function, pancreatic function, and lung health to name a few.

How could one single botanical product lead to so many benefits touching various aspects of human health? This remained a mystery for many years... until the discovery that AFA contains a blocker of L-selectin.



In a double-blind crossover placebo-controlled study, consumption of 1 gram of an AFA extract concentrating an L-selectin ligand led to an increase of an average of 25-30% in the number of circulating stem cells, providing for an increase of 2-4 million new stem cells in the blood-stream. This increase peaked around 60 minutes after consumption and lasted 3-4 hours.

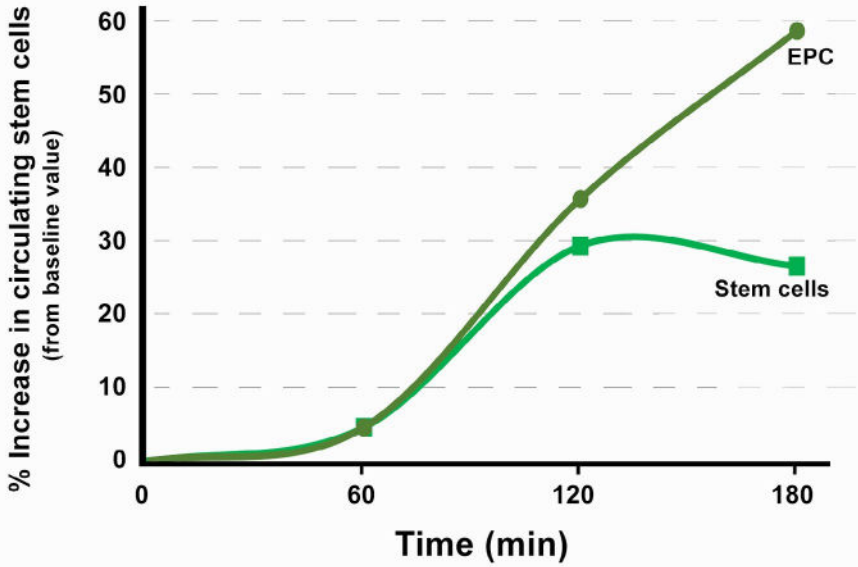
L-selectin is an adhesion molecule that plays a critical role in the maintenance of stem cells in the bone marrow. Blocking L-selectin supports the release of stem cell from the bone marrow. The consumption of an extract of AFA was shown to increase the number of circulating stem cells by 25%, adding approximately 2-4 million new stem cells to the bloodstream.[39] These stem cells then become available to contribute to the process of tissue repair and renewal, helping the body regain and maintain optimal health.

Aloe spp.

The science about ***Aloe spp.*** is just as remarkable.

Before the recent understanding regarding the natural role of stem cells in the body, already in the 1990's aloe had been reported to enhance hematopoiesis, the production of blood cells. Acemannan, the main polysaccharide found in aloe, was reported to enhance the proliferation of fibroblasts, as well as the expression of Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF-1) and Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF), two growth factors having a well-known stimulatory effect on stem cells. In one study, aloe gel was reported to stimulate the production of G-CSF and interleukins which are known to trigger the release of stem cells from the bone marrow,[40] and also to mimic the effect of G-CSF on various blood and bone marrow parameters.[41]

Recently a type of aloe called ***Aloe macroclada***, traditionally used in Madagascar for various type of health problems, was reported to increase the number of circulating stem cells.[42] More recently, a unique extract of aloe concentrating acemannans of specific molecular weights was documented to increase the number of circulating stem cells. A similar extract of aloe has been reported to improve the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.[43]



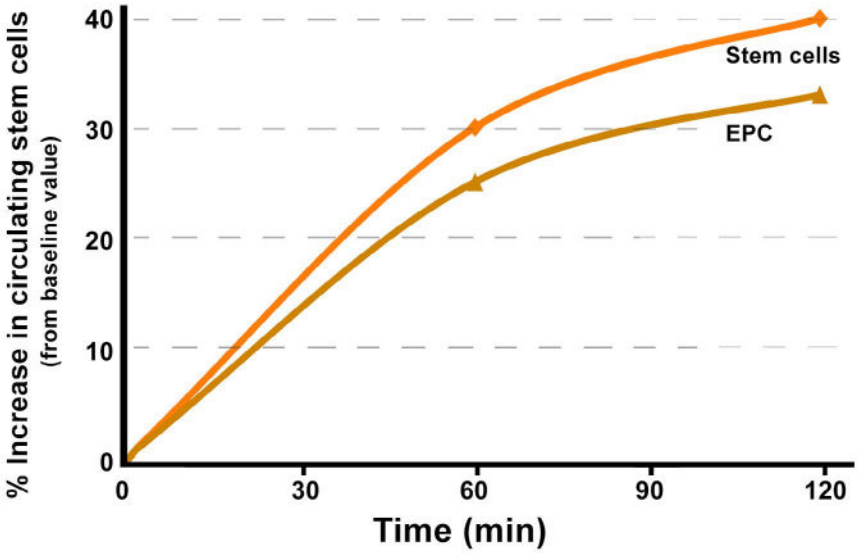
In a double-blind crossover placebo-controlled study, consumption of 250 milligrams of Aloe macroclada led to an increase of an average of 35% in the number of circulating CD34+ stem cells and 60% in the number of Endothelial Progenitor Cells (EPC), providing for an increase of more than 7-8 million new stem cells in the bloodstream. This increase was sustained and was still rising 3 hours after consumption.

Hippophae rhamnoides

The most recent plant to be documented to support the release of stem cells from the bone marrow is ***Hippophae rhamnoides,*** sea buckthorn.

Sea buckthorn (SB) is a thorny deciduous shrub that grows naturally at high altitudes (2500-4000m) at the base of the Himalayas in Northern India and on the Tibetan Plateau, as far north as Mongolia. Its remarkable healing properties were discovered by Alexander the Great during his conquest in Asia, who brought it back to Greece and from there it spread all across Europe.

The health benefits of SB berry (SBB) have been recognized for more than a thousand years in Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese Medicine where it has been used to improve blood circulation and to treat a long list of ailments including lung conditions such as asthma, diabetes, stomach ulcers, cancer, wounds, metabolic disorders and inflammation.[44,45,46] Some of the benefits of SBB on cardiovascular and pancreatic health have been corroborated by western science, yet few mechanisms of action aside from SBB's antioxidant properties have been proposed as explanations for its wide range of health benefits.[47,48,49,50]



In a double-blind crossover placebo-controlled study, consumption of 500 milligrams of sea buckthorn berry extract led to an increase of up to 40% in the number of circulating CD34+ stem cells, and 33% in the number of Endothelial Progenitor Cells (EPC), providing for an increase of 4-6 million new stem cells in the bloodstream. This increase was sustained and was still rising 2 hours after consumption.

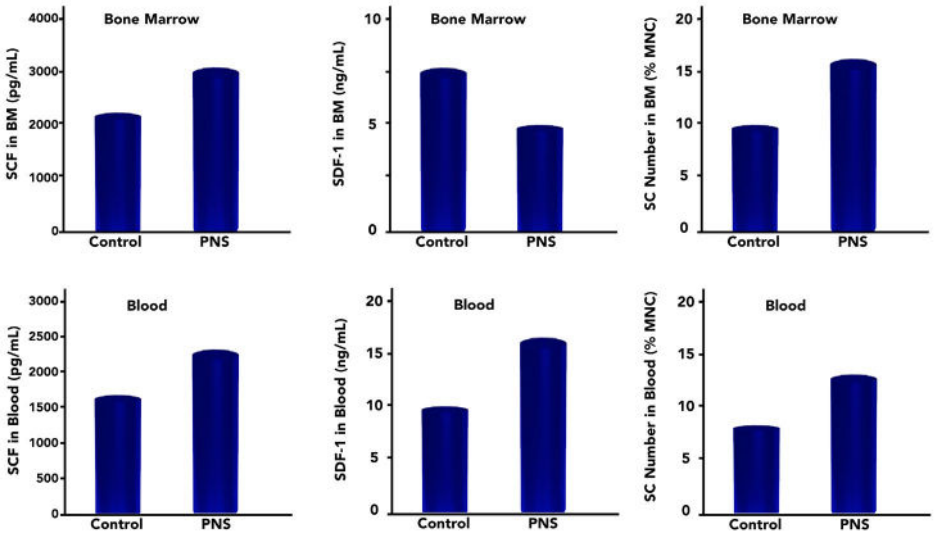
The actual chemical composition of the berries and leaves greatly depends upon climatic conditions, ripeness, as well as harvesting and methods used to process them into finished products. A proanthocyanidins (a class of polyphenols) concentrate of SBB harvested at high altitude on the Tibetan Plateau was tested and it was found that the consumption of 500mg triggered an increase of up to 40% in a wide range of stem cell types, 1 to 2 hours after consumption.

Panax notoginseng

In the search for products that have been historically associated with a broad variety of health benefits, one of the first product coming to mind is ginseng, more specifically notoginseng. Notoginseng is the "original" ginseng known as the "miracle root for the preservation of life".

Aside from its long history of use in China, Western science has documented the benefits of notoginseng, which includes antiaging, lipid-lowering, antioxidant, vascular remodeling, and a wide range of health-enhancing properties.[51,52]

Some of these benefits have been attributed to an effect on stem cell function. Notoginseng extract was documented to stimulate the proliferation and differentiation of stem cells into brain cells.[53,54,55] But more importantly, notoginseng extract was documented to stimulate stem cell mobilization through two different mechanisms of action: increasing the concentration of Stem Cell Factor (SCF), a known stem cell mobilizer, and shifting the concentration gradient for Stromal-Derived Factor 1 (SDF-1), which is known to attract stem cells.[56]



Panax notoginseng saponins extract (PNS) increased the concentration of SCF, a well known mobilizing agent, in both the bone marrow and the blood. This was accompanied by a decrease and an increase of SDF-1 in the bone marrow and blood, respectively, shifting the SDF-1 gradient toward the peripheral blood circulation. Both phenomenon led to proliferation and mobilization of bone marrow stem cells.

Other plants that have been tested include goji berry which is known to promote longevity, medicinal mushrooms such as reishi, lion's mane and cordyceps known to provide a wide range of health benefits, as well as colostrum, and they were all found to support the migration of stem cells out of the blood into tissues.

By supporting the release of stem cells from the bone marrow and their migration into tissues, these plants offer a safe daily support of the body's natural ability to repair and renew.

SUPPORTING STEM CELL PHYSIOLOGY IS A NEW PARADIGM IN HEALTH AND WELLNESS, AND MUCH SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THIS MAY VERY WELL BE THE BEST STRATEGY TO ASSIST THE BODY IN MAINTAINING OPTIMAL HEALTH.

STEM CELLS AND HEALTH

The discovery that increasing the number of circulating stem cells equates to greater health, coupled with the discovery of natural stem cell enhancers, offers a new strategy in the pursuit of health and wellness.

In theory, since bone marrow stem cells (BMSC) have the ability of becoming virtually any cell type of the body, supporting stem cell release from the bone marrow has the potential of supporting all aspects of human health. BMSC have been shown to support the health of the nervous system,[57,58] cardiac function,[59,60] liver function,[61] pancreatic function, [62] kidney function,[63] as well as the health of the lungs,[64] skin,[65] and bones.[66] In essence, the discovery of the role of stem cells in the body leads to a broader understanding of how the body takes care of itself, opening up a whole new paradigm in our quest for optimal health.

A NEW PARADIGM

The discovery that BMSC constitute the natural repair and renewal system of the body has paved the way to a new paradigm in health and wellness. Every day of our lives we lose cells, and we need to replace the cells that are lost if we want to stay healthy. Health problems do not begin the day we receive a diagnosis or the day we suddenly decide that "enough is enough" and finally schedule a trip to the doctor. Health problems begin to develop years, if not decades, before we experience the real problem.

The current disease model of health has trained us to pay attention to health only when we have lost it. Now we know that all age-related health problems develop slowly, through the cumulation of day-to-day decline that is not properly compensated for, because of the intrinsic age-related decline in the number of circulating stem cells. This understanding changes everything. Simply increasing the number of circulating stem cells every day can make a dramatic change in the body's ability to stay healthy and strong.

SUPPORTING THE RELEASE OF STEM CELLS FROM THE BONE MARROW AND INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CIRCULATING STEM CELLS IS THE BEST ANTIAGING STRATEGY TO REGAIN AND MAINTAIN OPTIMAL HEALTH.

And with this new understanding of health and wellness comes the discovery of plant-based extracts that can increase the number of circulating stem cells, offering a new path for the ultimate antiaging approach.

STEMREGEN®

STEMREGEN® is a blend of breakthrough proprietary extracts developed by Kalyagen and documented to support the release of stem cells from the bone marrow, adding up to 8 million new stem cells in circulation. When taken every day, these stem cells are available to participate in the daily process of tissue repair and renewal, helping the body regain and maintain optimal health.

And yet, beyond the notion of optimal health is the notion of performance or enjoying more from our bodies than simply meeting the demands of daily life. From hiking in the mountains on weekends and sporadic bike rides to competing in a triathlon, any physical activity beyond normal daily movements creates small injuries to muscles, tendons and ligaments. Increasing the number of circulating stem cells supports the natural repair of these tissues, allowing for a more enjoyable experience when biting into life.

As stem cells possess the ability to become virtually any kind of cell in the body, supporting the natural role of stem cells in the body can potentially enhance the health of every organ and tissue, offering a golden opportunity for lasting health and wellness for practically everyone.

1. Age with health and vitality
2. Optimize sports performance at any age
3. “Stem The Tide of Time” by supporting the body’s “Youthing System”
4. Help support the healthy functioning of every organ and tissue

Stem cell enhancers are at the forefront of a whole new category of nutritional supplements, as antioxidants were in the ‘90s. People searching for the latest breakthroughs in wellness will be well-served to learn more about the amazing potential of stem cell enhancers and to experience their benefits.

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