SYSTEMIC ENZYME SUPPORT

Natural Immunomodulation with Systemic Enzyme Support (SES)

Inflammation

Inflammation is a complex biological process in which the body’s white blood cells and chemicals provide protection against irritants such as bacteria, virus, and other chemicals. It is a protective attempt by the body to remove the injurious substance and to initiate the healing process of the tissue. As such, inflammation is part of the regenerative process. Without inflammation, wounds and infections would never heal and there would be progressive destruction of tissues. The goal is not to stop inflammation, but to restore normal inflammatory processes to the body.

In some conditions, however, the body’s immune system inappropriately triggers an inflammatory response when there are no foreign substances to fight off. In these autoimmune situations the body’s normally regenerative immune system causes damage to its own tissues. The ability of the normal immune system to cause tissue damage is a physiological necessity. Instead of helping IIF, it is why the inflammation process must be tightly regulated by the body.

Again, the goal is not to stop inflammation, but to restore normal inflammatory processes. The biological processes of the immune system which maintain the normal inflammatory processes are heavily regulated by cytokines—signaling proteins and glycoproteins involved in cell-cell communication.

The Effects of Abnormal Inflammation

The five clinical characteristic signs of inflammation are redness (Latin: rubor), heat (Calor), swelling (Tumor), pain (Dolor), and loss of function (Funcio). Excessive or chronic inflammation also results in increased biomarkers of inflammation, which are also associated with increased mortality and morbidity.

BIOMARKERS OF INFLAMMATION

Increased Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate

Increased C-Reactive Protein

Increased Circulating Immune Complexes

Increased Cytokine Production with an Imbalance of Th1 & Th2 Cytokines

Abnormal Levels of Immunoglobulins (IgG, IgE, IgA, IgM)

Increased Activation & Flap Honing - Increased Amylase Production & Deposition

Inflammation & Cytokines

Cytokines such as Interleukin-1 (IL-1), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), and interferons (IFN-α, IFN-γ) are produced by all types of cells. They are critical to the immune response and are involved in the regulation of inflammation.

Pro-inflammatory Cytokines: stimulate the immune system

- TNF-α
- IL-1
- IL-6
- IL-12

Anti-inflammatory Cytokines: suppress the immune system

- TGF-β
- IL-4
- IL-10

Complications of Inflammation

TNF-α/IL-1 cytokine imbalance with a relative excess of TNF-α. The body will react to an overabundance of cytokines by uncontrolled tissue damage and perpetuation of cytokine responses. A characteristic of this imbalance is that the inflammatory response becomes uncontrolled and can cause serious complications involving multiple organ systems, such as cardiovascular disease.

Anti-inflammatory cytokines such as TGF-β show a relative excess of IL-10. This type of imbalance is often seen in autoimmune-inflammatory conditions. In these conditions, the immune system is directed against body tissues. This can be a beneficial response to help a new generation of body tissues, but it can also lead to tissue damage.

An excess of TNF-α may overly suppress the production of cytokines in the Th2 axis. A lack of TNF-α may result from excessive Th2 activity, and can often result in atomic complications in susceptible individuals.

About Systemic Enzymes

A unique clinically researched combination of proteolytic enzymes (proteases) from both plant and animal sources is used. The combination is with proteolytic, contains endopeptidases (break down proteins), phospholipase (break down phospholipids), lipases (break down lipids), and transglutaminase (break down vitamin K). The combination of these enzymes is aimed to help patients fight off inflammation.

Pancreatic Transglutaminase: promotes the healing of broken tissues. It is also beneficial for the stimulation of bone growth.

Pancreatin: promotes the digestion of carbohydrates.

Lipase: promotes the digestion of fats.

Papain: promotes the digestion of proteins.

Trypsin: promotes the digestion of proteins.

Chymotrypsin: promotes the digestion of proteins.

Bromelain: promotes the digestion of proteins.

Systemic Enzyme Support

Systemic Enzyme Support (SES) uses clinically validated combinations of enzymes from both plants and animals to influence inflammation in such a manner that it is beneficial for the body. SES can be a beneficial treatment for the body’s inflammatory response.

Promotes endogenous degradation and clearance of the amyloid beta (A beta) peptide, and could support healthy neurons and neurons.

SES is effective for the management of traumatic, ischemic, rheumatic and inflammatory conditions.

The addition of Systemic Enzyme Support supports healthy cardiovascular health by providing optimal heart health by promoting healthy lipid metabolism and healthy immune function.

Adjuvant Systemic Enzyme Support improves urinary health by decreasing concentrations of urea, uric acid, and other kidney products. It is also beneficial for the treatment of diabetes.

Effective support for the management of degenerative inflammatory conditions.

Systemic Enzyme Support may diminish sports-related muscle discomfort and swelling.

Promotes endogenous degradation and clearance of the amyloid beta (A beta) peptide, and could support healthy neurons and neurons.

Systemic Enzyme Support supports healthy thyroid function by promoting healthy thyroid function.

Systemic Enzyme Support supports healthy liver function by promoting healthy liver function.

Systemic Enzyme Support promotes normal healthy immune function within the regulatory body.

Systemic Enzyme Support promotes normal healthy immune function within the regulatory body.

The Benefits of Systemic Enzyme Support

Systemic Enzyme Support attenuates the characteristics signs of inflammation (puffy, inflamed, tender, and swollen) in a broad range of tissue injuries, and is able to restore healthy levels of normal inflammation associated with inflammation. The progressive inflammation, autoimmune, or immuno-deficient component of many conditions has a systematic effect on the immunoprotective actions of Systemic Enzyme Support, resulting in decreased risk of disease and improved quality of life.

RESTORATION OF HEALTHY BIOMARKERS

Decreased C-Reactive Protein Level

Decreased Circulating Immunocomplex Level

Normalization of Cytokine Levels

Normalization of Immunoglobulins (IgG, IgE, IgM, IgA)

Promotes Antioxidant Catalase

Trypsin Hydrolysis Serine (TSH) is an exoenzyme, plant enzyme and proteinase combination for systemic enzyme support.

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