Eco-Ultrafiltrates (Nano Cell Extracts):

clinical application of organ-specific peptides as effective individualised treatments for chronic aging diseases and aesthetic rejuvenation based on the advanced Swiss nano-ultrafiltration technology

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Learning Objectives:

1. Introduction to the science of organ-specific peptides as effective and individualised cell-based treatments for chronic aging diseases and aesthetic rejuvenation.

2. An insight into the practical application, case studies as well as the therapeutic and safety qualities of ultrafiltrated peptides.

Abstract:

Organ-specific Peptides (Eco-Ultrafiltrates)

Scientifically termed as Eco-Ultrafiltrates, these organ-specific peptides are ecologically procured as a non-pathogenic, non-allergenic and sterile compound for therapeutic use through (1) a proprietary parallel-extraction process during the production of fetal precursor stem cells in Europe and (2) the superior Swiss ultrafiltration technology, known as multiple specialised millipores.

The method of preparation for these highly refined peptides is a completely natural biological preparation that rules out any artificial additives. Only pure and
fresh cellular materials within the fetal cells are extracted, and eventually refined into molecular-level ultrafiltrates of an unprecedented size of 3 nanometres and molecular weight of less than 10 kilo-Daltons (approximately 1/9th the size of the world’s smallest virus known to date) which in essence are preconditions for safe and effective absorption via the mucous membranes, skin and systemic circulation.

Closely developed according to the scientific principle of ‘organospecificity’, these fresh and pure peptides are able to match and supplement various body systems such as the immune system and central nervous system.

The supply of different cellular components that deliver messages to the control mechanisms of individual cells and inter-cellular relationships of various tissues and organs is critical to the therapeutic efficacy of these peptides. They have the ability to engender potent restoration and regeneration effect on immature or deteriorating organic structure, body systems disorder and functional loss due to chronic, degenerative or aging diseases a specific molecular level.

Compared to the traditional parenteral-based ultrafiltrates, these organ-specific peptides are far more refined and superior in terms of their advanced ultrafiltration technologies, procurement and therapeutic effectiveness.

Modern ultrafiltrates are safe to be taken sublingually, applied topically or administered parenterally by certified physicians as an individualized organ-specific therapy or as an aesthetic cosmetic application. They can be prescribed as a general rejuvenation and revitalisation therapy, or as an effective complementary regimen to stem cell therapy.

In the field of aesthetic facial therapies (intradermal injection or mesotherapy), these peptides can potentially eliminate the risk of any side-effects such as muscle numbness, allergy, irritation and swelling observed in some conventional aesthetic treatments nowadays.

Three types of organ-specific peptides have been identified as effective therapeutic components in aesthetic rejuvenation:

1. Peptides of placental origin are effective for the regeneration of fresh scars, burns, wounds and devitalised skin. They have the regenerative capacity to replace lost or damaged tissue with an ‘exact copy’. The nano-sized ultrafiltrates of placenta can infuse into the deep layer of dermis and hypodermis to generate effective self-renewal of the cells, hence enhancing
the healing of wounds. With the bounty of growth factors, interleukins and other essential nutrients, these peptides can induce an anti-inflammatory effect on slow-healing wounds, while simultaneously stimulate accelerated local blood circulation for rapid healing.

2. Peptides of skin origin are effective for the revitalisation of dull-looking skin and dry skin, as well as to diminish pigmentation and age spots when applied meso-therapeutically or topically. They can actively enforce the renewal of collagen and elastin to engender greater suppleness, dermis density and transdermal moisture retention.

3. Peptides of mesenchymal origin has potent abilities to regenerate connective tissues by functioning as local dermal bio-activators, thereby inducing skin firming effects, correcting loose skin and reducing stretch marks. These highly refined peptides are potential natural alternatives to the conventional Botox or fillers. When administered directly into wrinkles or deep lines using fine needles, they can effectively reconstruct the hollow dermis layer, adding to it a renewed density for natural firming and lifting.

History of Ultrafiltrates

Ultrafiltrates of fetal organs were first inspired by German & Swiss researchers following their encounter with several therapeutic challenges some 40 years ago. For instance, a young 8 year-old girl had sustained deep burns at the right side of her body, with severe disfiguring hypertrophic scars and keloid on her neck and face. Through the parenteral administration of fetal ultrafiltrates of skin and placental origin, the ½ inch thick fresh hypertrophic scars were successfully eliminated and healed completely.

In addition, further clinical studies during the nascent state of ultrafiltrates development involving fresh third-degree burns of a three-month old baby have shown the outstanding epitheliasing effect of damaged skin upon the successful absorption of ultrafiltrates.

Indications:

Anti-aging; aging and degenerative diseases; low function of Thyroid; low function of adrenal cortex; Diabetes Mellitus Type 1 (including complications) and Type 2; chronic gastritis; chronic
enteritis; ageing gastrointestinal tract; collagen diseases; osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; bronchial asthma; lung emphysema; serious eye diseases; paradontosis; male pattern baldness; enlarged prostate; incontinence; anemia; blood coagulation disorders; deficient immune system; central nervous system diseases; peripheral muscle diseases; arteriosclerosis; heart diseases; kidney diseases; gynaecological diseases; impotence; revitalisation for men and women; genetic; gout; diseases of choroid and retina of eye.

References:

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