



Biopeptides and Their Role

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Commentary

Many scientists have been arguing for many years that functional disorders of organs and organ systems are related to the permanently impaired protein synthesis. Life exists only thanks to two molecules: DNA-carrier of gene information; Peptides-activate the synthesis of certain proteins.

Body cells form/synthesize proteins. This is necessary for the cells to develop and perform their functions properly. Proteins control all processes in the body. During protein metabolism, the proteins break down into small fractions - peptides. These peptides (information molecules) have an important function, they activate and regulate protein synthesis in the cells.

In a young body, protein biosynthesis works very well. Thus, the organs and organ systems work well. With increasing age, but also under the influence of many different harmful stress factors such as environmental pollution, excessive physical and mental stress, poor diet, radiation, extreme sports and others, the intensity of protein biosynthesis is rapidly decreasing. The reproduction of peptides decreases. It develops a peptide deficiency in the cells, changes in gene structure, disorders of protein biosynthesis and cell dysfunction. If this condition is permanent, it may even lead to a complete loss of cell function.

In such situations, the body tries to adapt by exercising the functions of the most important body systems up to physiological limits. But this condition is usually not long lasting if the body does not receive adequate support. Under increased organ tissue wear, the systems collapse and the body begins to age extremely rapidly. One speaks of "premature or accelerated aging". In addition to the immune system and nervous system, the endocrine system is one of the most sensitive systems, the first to respond to increased stress.

According to the current state of science, the premature aging process and thus the consequences of extreme stress factors can be counteracted. This approach is based on the bio regulatory system of the organism, which is controlled by cellular mediators - the so-called peptides. Peptide functions include the exchange of information between the cells of the endocrine system, the nervous system and the immune system, the regeneration of organs and tissues, the restoration of weakened body functions and the regulation of gene activity. The use of peptides is therefore one of the most important innovations in medicine. It has been shown that by stimulating cell proliferation and regeneration of tissues by significantly increasing cell resources, this approach has been proven to significantly slow down the aging process of the body.

Studies on the study of short biopeptides have shown that short biopeptides are the same in humans and all mammals. They do not have a type specification. Thus, when short biopeptides, previously isolated from a cell of, for example, a bovine or swine, are introduced

into another animal or human, they are accepted by the organism as endogenous substances.

A particularly important event for the therapeutic use of biopeptides was the discovery of their tissue-specific function. Biopeptides only work in the cells from which they originally came. For example, liver peptides work only in the liver; thyroid peptides work only in the thyroid gland. For one thing, cell membrane receptors can only pass molecules through the membrane into the cell that fit that cell, just cell-specific biomolecules. A thyroid peptide has no mechanism to associate with, for example, receptors of a kidney cell or a thymus cell. A thyroid peptide can only bind to the receptors of the thyroid cells. In addition, due to its structure, a thyroid peptide can transmit information or the signal only to the DNA of a thyroid cell. It cannot interact with any other DNA.

Through the use of biopeptides, the accumulation of the pool of the corresponding regulatory biopeptides takes place in the body. The physiologically normal level of regulatory short peptides in the cells is a condition for normal protein biosynthesis and thus for the normal cell function of organs and tissues. By normalizing the level of the peptide, cells begin to work while working in a young and healthy body - physiologically normal.

In numerous studies on old animals (mice, rats, monkeys, etc.) it has been shown that the administration of biopeptides and thus normalization of the physiologically normal peptide level in the corresponding cells, the corresponding body functions can be normalized to normal levels. The body functions in old animals became identical after a time with body functions of young healthy animals. Scientists argue that regular use of biopeptides, at one-month courses and 2-4 times a year, can maintain the normal functions of organs and tissues.

These findings provide a good basis and perspectives for the integration of biopeptides into various therapeutic concepts. Biopeptides are components of all protein foods. They have no hormonal, anabolic or other pharmacological effects. For this they play an extremely important nutritional physiological role in which they serve as cell nutrients (Cell food). They complement the missing endogenous biopeptides, which the body lacks due to the sun protein biosynthesis. More, these peptides cannot do. And yet, this simple function is essential for normal cell function.

In endocrinology conventional medicine is taught that in the overactive thyroid hormone production must be suppressed and in the hypo function of the thyroid, the hormones must be added to the body.

The modern therapy concepts turn this theory on its head. Clinical studies have shown that the sole intake of thyroid biopeptides can improve thyroid function. It did not matter if the thyroid had a hypo function or hyper function.

It should be noted that natural biopeptides have a very gentle and slow effect. They work naturally, they have no pharmacological effect. First, the physiologically normal peptide level must be restored. A sufficient amount of new cells must be regenerated or formed. Only then is a normal function of organs or tissues to be expected. The first course should therefore usually take 3-4 months.

The scientific findings on the effect of biopeptides provide solid evidence that preparations based on these substances are absolutely harmless and safe. Biopeptides can only work in the cells from which they were originally isolated. You cannot interact with another cell. Due to the natural mode of action, the cell function through the biopeptides cannot become more natural than it can be physiological. There can be no overdose. A cell cannot take up more biopeptides than it is regulated by nature.

Long-term research and the use of biopeptides (peptide bio regulators) showed their high efficacy in patients of different age

groups. In people over 50 years, however, a special efficacy was observed. But even in healthy people, the functions of the vital body systems begin to give way slowly as they age. As support, it is recommended to obtain two or three courses per year (duration of one month) with biopeptides (peptide bio regulators) at the age of 35 years. During a long-term study over 20 years, such annual cycles (every 6 months) with a complex of peptides from the epiphysis, thymus, cerebral cortex, blood vessels, liver, cartilage, thyroid, adrenals, prostate, and pancreas resulted in a significant reduction in mortality by almost that 2-fold. Since aging of the body starts at a young age, it is possible to use biopeptides at the age of 25 to 30 years, and at the age of 40 this is a must. Stress, excessive body burden, all this leads to a decrease in the intensity of protein biosynthesis, organ dysfunction and early aging of the organism. The use of biopeptides is the modern way to counteract this condition.