Explanation and How to use genes in a searching bar other methods

It was found that using genes in color therapy causes a greater effect than so far. I am now trying about what should to add a gene for surprising effect. Now I am trying to discover how genes react to a patient's body for the expected genes. Then, I choose colors for which the genes reacted and confirm that the genes react not to the different patients but to the different diseases. Accordingly, trying an applying doubly or triply, I will add to the conventional colors if it confirmed.

IgA

Immunoglobulin This is important as one of the local immune mechanisms. This plays an important role to prevent newborns from infectious disease and for kidney and nephrosis.

IL- 4

Interleukin This reacts to foreign bodies such as bacteria and improves transcription of anti-bacteria peptide. This plays an important role to produce and activate immune cells. The physiologic active substance or IL-4receptor released from lymphocyte deeply affects allergic diseases such as asthma and atopy. Interleukin is secreted cytokine when a patient has atopy or an allergic disease. Increased activation of this substance may cause production of IgE in a B cell. Interleukin produces endothelium that secretes viscous molecules After all, interleukin 4 send a T cell a signal to change to CD 4 + type 2 helper cell. However, regarding atopy or allergy, it is not complete if the linkage between independent genoms of 14 or 15 is not cleared. Making colors from the patients who has atopy or allergy and choose the related genes from the existing genes. I think that doing this can settle the problem.

SV 40T

simian virus capsid protein. This binds to tumor suppressor gene P53.

CCK8

Neurotransmitter. This affects schizophrenia.

IgF-1

Antiaging, Insulin increasing factor, Diabetes mellitus

H-IgG-1

Insulin generating material, Diabetes mellitus

NGF

Nerve growth factor

VEGF

Angiopiesis inductive factor

Ntr-3

Neurotrophic factor. This will be regenerated.

CNTF

Ciliary ganglion neurotrophic factor,Regeneration

Activin A

Cell division and reproduce secrete insulin.

IgE

Immunoglobulin allergy

Bcl-2

Apoptosis A gene that control cell death. This reacts to cancer, herpes secuela,Parkinsonian disease, cerebral apoplexy secuela, dementia of Alzheimer, AIDS. and many other disease.

Hrk

Protein which has PH3.This is a gene which is important in that it bonds with Bcl-2 or Bcl-xL which suppress he dead of a cell and extevminates via PH3. Bcl-xL prevents a cell from death by combining ed-4/Apaf-1 which adjust Caspase, a killer Bcl-xL inhibits the cell death inductive function. BH-3 protein inhibits the this inhibition. Accordingly, Hrk inhibits the factor which inhibits the works of factors that inhibit aptosis.That means that opposition against opposition against approval is opposition.

PMP22

Nervous excitement transmission factor.This reacts to myodynamic degradation and leukemia.

MHC

This informs T cell of appearance of a infected cell.

F ibronectin

This improves cell bonding. The loss of this protein causes peculiar configuration or ectopic of a cancer cell.

NSF

Sensitive gene,Neuro excitement transmission factor. This present at nerve fiber induced by nerve growth factor

IgE

Immunoglobulin allergy

Mastocyte

IgE binds with mastocytes present at vas or tissues adjacent to Various chemical

C-fos-4

Sensory nerve which contributes deep pain

Microglia

A Nerve growth factor,That phagocytizes the dead neurons or other brain cells to clean the inside of brain.On the other hand, if this is activated, it generates free radicals and is very harmful to nerve cells.

P53

Inhibition factor for cancer cell

Neuraminidase

Neccssary to give ivnmunity to the ivfluenza vivus from cell to cell.Neuraminidase is the active part which cuts sialic acid. gmportant for amino acids to maintain thein enzyme function.

Amyloid β protein

Amyloid β protein emitted from nerve, glial or other blood cells accumulated as numerous amyloid plaque and begenerate the nerve cells.This is an important factor in Alzheimer dsease.

TIL

Brain tumor extravasaiton lymphocyte,This recognizes cancer and attack it.

TIG

Human fibroblast,Antiaging,This relates to telomea.

Mitochondria

37 genes related to the generation of energy. They Especially, appear in the brain and the muscle and causes various degenerating diseases.Mitochondria generates energy by transmitting electrons from food to breath chain.

Macula adherens kinase

Integrin receptors gathered locally on ese cell membranes to form clusters to form the bonding structure called “macula adherens kinase”.This transmit information for the adjusting of forms or ability of cells for production.Accordingly, a wide range of reaction for agains cancer can be formewd.

Cryptococcos aspergillus

Infection caused by the factor of a host side, important for the increase of frequent occurrence of deep mycosis and as an important opportunistic infection disease.

Nigra stratum compactum

Parkinsonism functionally and morphologically causes damage to neurocytes in nigra stratum compactum.Normally, neurocytes in nigra stratum secrete dopamine to a striate body as a signal concerning movement control.The decrease of dopamine concentration because of neurocyte death disorders the motor circuits resulting in dyskinesia.Only nigra dopamine-producing neurocytes are inflicted.

Sugar chain

Cancer is characterized by the W. Gregg phenomena, in which a big sugar chain emerges on ectal glycoprotein, and the chain doubles,then glycosyltransteraseV leads of be a triple-chain with side chains.Elongation enzyme accelerates to make bigger chains.The process to cancer depends on the activating degree of glycosyltransteraseV, and W. Gregg phenomena correlates with metastasis and tumor.Abnormal chain structure on the cell surface is peculiar to metastatic carcinoma. In other words, this chain disorder shows the specific invasion of cells affected with cancer.Especially, choriocarcinoma with a big chain and hcG are easy to find.

EIA Standard / GTP-Binding protein Fragment G. / Cyclic AMP EIA Standard

Theae are kinds of protein phosphokinase, cellular signal mediators, and the BDOT at pineal body shows +6 as standard, which means one molecule of active phosphoric acid. It is related to energy.(by Dr. Hakusei Matsuoka.)

Tyrosine Kinase sub

A growth factor receptor that exists in the oncogene product, influential in signal transmission among cells.

PI Specific Pho

Lipid specific phospholipase.

Cyclie GMP EIA

In rods, it senses light and promotes rhodopsin activation

Cyclie AMP EIA

Pyruvate kinase in the liver which .It causes phosphorylation of rate-limiting enzyme that plays an important part in saccharometabolism and lipid metabolism to control activation.

GTP-Binding pro

A kind of hormone neurotransmitters and also an elongation factor functioning biosynthesis of protein.It is secreted in organelle transport.

TRH (Thyrotropin releasing hormone)

TRH is one of the hypothalamus hormones. That it secrets prolactin (PRL), one of the hypothalamus hormones, which controls the synthesis and secretion of thyrotropin in adenohypophysis. A specific

receptor exists on the membrane of thyrotropin-producing cells, in which TRH activates protein kinase C.

MHC

Major histocompatibility complex.When a foreign body like virus or bacterium invades the body, MHC catches peptide generated after decomposition of the foreign body and informs T lymphocyte about it as an antigen.T lymphocyte attacks by proliferation and making antibodies.Thus, MHC contributes to alerting invasion of a foreign body, and most T cells can recognize antigens by the condition of MHC protein on cell surfaces.

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Chlamydia is a bacterium without cell walls,and whose size is less than 2 micrometers. It is one of the biggest risk factors, because more than 70% of patients suffering from acute coronary syndrome such as angina pectoris and acute myocardial infarction are pneumoniae carriers.

Human VEGF

Vascular endothelium growth factor.It controls hemal permeability and blood coagulation as an accelerator of vascularization in tumor tissues.

MAP kinase

It suppresses cellar proliferation and differentiation. characteristic of easy activation caused by insulin stimulation and productive stimulation such as phorbol ester called carcinogenetic promotor, epidermal growth factor (EGF), and platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF). It also activates in signal transmission of differentiating stimulation, immunocyte activation, oval maturation, and so on. In the signal transmission of growth factor receptor including tyrosine kinase, under both Ras and Raf-1 that are oncogene products, MAP kinases activate by chain reaction. And it plays an important part in proliferation.

L-Lecithin

It controls cellular functions

Masked virus 2

It exists in swelling and edema, which VEGF and Bc1-2 react.

ACL (Anterior cruciate ligament) blood tumor

It contributes to the diagnosis of hidden fracture if oil is found in blood tumor. If a searching bar shows us some disorders, ACL injuries, crush fracture in lateral melleolus of femur, tibia fractures, and ACL adhesive part avulsion fracture should be detected. (By Dr. Mori).