

# Human Ultracell® Oral

## Problem

Over the years, the body's cell functionality is progressively reduced by the effects of free radicals, augmented by the poor quality of life and exposure to chemical and environmental pollution.

These destructive effects result in damage to the production capacity of energy, proteins and enzymes and lead to the accumulation of undesirable biological material into cells.

The damage could affect the cell DNA and lead to degenerative diseases and accelerated aging.

## Solution

Induce a cell renewal process, which allows:

- Recycling undesirable biological material accumulated in the cells (autophagy) .
- Mitochondria recovery to restore its energy production capability.
- Normalizing the control functions of DNA transcription process, preventing the possibility of mutations.
- Neutralize the effects of free radicals.

## Composition

Human Ultracell Oral has 6 formulas of the same 500-mg presentation as described below:

**Each White enteric coated tablet of 500 mg contains:** Vitamin B1 Complex, Vitamin A, Potassium Gluconate, Osteol, apotherapeutic Embryonic extracts, Superoxide dismutase, apotherapeutic Placental Tissue Extracts, organo-therapeutic extracts of liver, organo-therapeutic extracts of Umbilical cord, apotherapeutic Thymus gland extracts, c-amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Vinpocetine, Pregnenolone, excipients and maltodextrin.

**Each Red enteric coated tablet of 500 mg contains:** Vitamin B9, Vitamin H, Copper Gluconate, Lapacho, Exocyan, organo-therapeutic extracts of thymus gland, Lycopene, Hydroxytyrosol, apotherapeutic Embryonic Extracts, apotherapeutic Placental Tissue Extracts, organo-therapeutic extracts of liver, umbilical cord organo-therapeutic extracts, amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Vinpocetine, Pregnenolone, excipients and maltodextrin.

**Each Gray enteric coated tablet of 500 mg contains:** Vitamin B12, Dicalcium Phosphate, Manganese Gluconate, apotherapeutic Placental tissue extracts, apotherapeutic Liver extracts, apotherapeutic Spleen Extracts, Vinoserse, Zinc Gluconate, Yeast Glutathione, apotherapeutic Embryonic extracts, organo-therapeutic extracts of Thymus gland, apotherapeutic umbilical Cord umbilical extracts, amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Vinpocetine, Pregnenolone, excipients and maltodextrin.

**Each White 500 mg capsule contains:** Vitamin C, Vitamin E, Magnesium Gluconate, Potassium iodide, apotherapeutic Embryonic extracts, apotherapeutic Thymus gland extracts, apotherapeutic Placental tissue extracts, apotherapeutic Liver extracts, apotherapeutic umbilical cord extracts, amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Riboflavin, Thiamine, Isonicotinate, Hypericin, excipients and maltodextrin.

**Each Red / White 500 mg capsule contains:** Vitamin Pp, Vitamin B5, Ferric gluconate, Kola, Ginseng, Ginger, Vinitrox, Vinoseed, apotherapeutic Embryonic extracts, apotherapeutic Thymus gland extracts, apotherapeutic Placental tissue extracts, apotherapeutic Liver extracts, apotherapeutic umbilical cord extracts, amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Riboflavin, Thiamine, Isonicotinate, Hypericin, excipients and maltodextrin.

**Each Red 500 mg capsule contains:** Vitamin B6, Vitamin B2, Zinc Gluconate, apotherapeutic Embryonic extracts, apotherapeutic Thymus gland extracts, apotherapeutic Placental tissue extracts, apotherapeutic Liver extracts, apotherapeutic umbilical cord extracts, amino acid Complex, essential enzymes: Riboflavin, Thiamine, Isonicotinate, Hypericin, excipients and maltodextrin.

## Action Mechanisms

The coenzymes NAD high content, together with mitochondria proliferation inducers contribute almost immediately to increase cellular energy production, which allows cells to develop an autophagy process, a cell cleaning process to recycle the unusable biological material accumulated in their cytoplasm.

With the gradual recovery of the energy production capacity and the effects of growth factor stimulating cytokines, a cellular function normalization process begins, particularly its protein production machinery and its DNA transcription controls, to avoid mistakes leading to dangerous mutations.

Normalizing the protein production capacity, leads to increased muscle mass, increased collagen in the skin, joints, connective tissue, etc.

Furthermore it improves cognitive functions, memory, etc. and stimulates the immune system.

## Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics

Ingested formula components arrive intact to intestinal villi, thanks to the protection of the enteric layer and from there go into the bloodstream to be selectively incorporated by the cells via various means of cellular transport, depending on the size of molecules in such componenets. Large molecules are incorporated by endocytosis and the smaller molecules are incorporated by simple diffusion or diffusion provided by receptor proteins, as appropriate.

The useful parts of the cell extracts are recycled and used in cells. The parts that are not useful are eliminated and expelled outside the cell.

The incorporation of the various components to the corresponding cell tissues is facilitated by the empathy developed by Biocell Laboratories between these components and the receptor proteins on the cell membrane surface.

## Posology

### Preventive Cell Regeneration Therapy

For patients between the ages from 30 and up to age 45 it is recommended one (1) treatment and repeat application annually. The recommended (1) treatment dosage corresponds to 4 Oral packages.

For patients aged 46 years to 60 years it is recommended to apply two (2) treatments and repeat application annually. The recommended dose of two (2) treatments corresponds to 8 Oral packages.

For patients aged 61 and older it is recommended to apply three (3) treatments and repeat application annually. The recommended dose of three (3) treatments corresponds to 12 Oral packages.

Depending on the patient's condition (symptomatic or asymptomatic) the dosage orientation changes. (See DOSAGE AND DOSAGE instructive)

**NOTE:** The dose may be increased according to the clinical picture of the patient and the physician's discretion; the results depend on the completion of treatment.

## Contraindications

- Allergies to animal proteins
- Allergy to any of its components
- Pregnancy and lactation
- Do not take a month before to or a month after application of biological vaccines.



**Kurabiol  
Laboratories**

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## PREVENTIVE BIOLOGICAL THERAPY

### Adjuvant treatment with:

Category	Therapeutic Class
<b>Bronchodilators</b>	Aminophylline, Theophylline, Tiotropium, albuterol, levalbuterol
<b>Antihistamines</b>	Loratadine, Desloratadine, cetirizine, levocetirizine
<b>Antihypertensive and heart failure</b>	Calcium antagonists: Nifedipine
	ACE inhibitors: Enalapril, Captopril
	ARB-II: losartan, candesartan
	Beta-blockers: Atenolol, Metoprolol, Carvedilol, Bisoprolol
	Thiazide diuretics: Hydrochlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, indapamide, xipamide, Ameride (thiazide & K+ saver)
<b>Hypoglycemic</b>	Biguanides: Metformin
	Inhibitors of alpha-glucosidase: Acarbose
	Sulfonylureas: glibenclamide, glimepiride, glyburide and Tolazamide
	Injectable drugs (like GLP-1): Sitagliptin, Saxagliptin, and linagliptin
	Meglitinides: Repaglinide, nateglinide
	SGLT2 Inhibitors: Dapagliflozin
	Thiazolidinediones: Pioglitazone
	DPP IV inhibitors: Sitagliptin and vildagliptin
	Injectable insulin
<b>Diuretics</b>	Thiazide and analogues: IDEM (above)
	K + Savers: Spironolactone
	Osmotic: Mannitol
<b>Statins</b>	Selective, competitive inhibitors of HMG-CoA reductase: atorvastatin, simvastatin, pravastatin
<b>Coronary vasodilators</b>	Antianginal: Calcium antagonists - Nifedipine
	Competitive antagonist of beta 1 and beta 2 adrenergic receptors: Propranolol
<b>Heart failure</b>	Digitalis: Digoxin
<b>Venous insufficiency</b>	Venotonic and vasculoprotective drugs: Diosmin, Hidrosmin, Horse Chestnut Seed
	Reversible inhibitor of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase: Donepezil, Galantamine
<b>Alzheimer</b>	NMDA receptor antagonist: Memantine
	Neurometabolic stimulator: Piracetam
	Porcine-brain derived peptide preparation: Cerebrolysin
	Cholinesterase inhibitors: Rivastigmine
<b>Hormone Replacement Therapy</b>	Estrogen, Progesterone, Testosterone, Prasterone, Mesterolone, Fluoxymesterone
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	Methotrexate, actinomycin D, vincristine, ifosfamide, Raltitrexed, Bevacizumab, Irinotecan, oxaliplatin, cetuximab, capecitabine, carboplatin, tamoxifen, cisplatin, Megestrol, Gestonorone, Anastrozole, Paclitaxel, Vinorelbine, Trastuzumab, leuprorelin, Diethylstilbestrol, Nilutamide, epirubicin, among others
	Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI): paroxetine, sertraline, fluoxetine, citalopram, escitalopram
	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs): venlafaxine, duloxetine, Desvenlafaxine
<b>Antidepressants</b>	NaSSA: Mirtazapine
	Tricyclic: amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine
	MAOIs: Moclobemide
	Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI): Reboxetine
	Dopamine-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (DNRI): Bupropion
	Zoledronic acid, bisphosphonates: risedronate, alendronate
<b>Osteoporosis</b>	NSAIDs: ketorolac, paracetamol, diclofenac, indomethacin, Etoricoxib, diclofenac, misoprostol, etc. Opioids: Tramadol, morphine, buprenorphine, etc. Neuromodulators: Pregabalin, Gabapentin, Duloxetine. Corticosteroids: Dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, etc.
	Corticosteroids: Betamethasone, Prednisone
	Chondroitin, Glucosamine
<b>Anti-anemic</b>	Iron
<b>Renal impairment</b>	Recombinant erythropoietin, Furosemide, Amino Acids
<b>Erectile dysfunction (ED)</b>	Cyclic GMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 5 (PDE5): Sildenafil
<b>Immunomodulators</b>	Interferon alfa
<b>Antibiotics</b>	Beta-lactams, aminoglycosides, cephalosporins, macrolides
<b>Intestinal motility regulators</b>	Cisapride, metoclopramide, Trimebutine, Pinaverium
<b>Antacids</b>	Omeprazole, famotidine, pantoprazole, ranitidine
<b>Stool softeners</b>	Fiber, Sennosides, Docusate
<b>Digestive enzymes</b>	Bromelain, papain, pepsin, trypsin, lipase, Pancreatin
<b>Alpha-blockers</b>	Tamsulosin, terazosin, doxazosin, alfuzosin

