



RGCC

Onconomics Extracts RGCC™

Results



Analysis on a patient XXXXX suffering from YYYYYY stage 123.



The sample that was sent to us for analysis was a sample of 20ml Blood that contains anti-coagulant, and packed with an ice pack.

Laboratory process

Isolation of malignant cells using Oncoquick with a membrane that isolates malignant cells from normal cells.

Centrifugation at 350g for 10 min and we collected the supernatant with the malignant cells

Isolation of malignant cells from mononuclear cells by negative selection. Isolated 3.5 cells/ml, SD +/- 0.3cells .

Developed 46 cell cultures in a fetal calf serum media. In each culture of the well plate we added a biological modifier substance Class I - cytotoxic Agents, Class II - Immunostimulants / immunomodulators & Class III - PK inhibitors (details in the graphics below) that is used in clinical application

Then we developed those cultures and we harvested a sample every 24 hours and made the following assays

In the culture that contains all the substances we measure the apoptotic ability using the oncogen apoptosis kit

In the culture that contains the ukrain we measure the inhibition of tyrosine kinase catalytic ability from the growth factor receptors (EGF-r, IGF-r) and the production of cytokines PMBC

In the culture that contains quercetin we measure the inhibition of EGF and IGF

In the culture that contains indol-3-carbinol we measure the inhibition of VEGF and FGF and PDGF

In the culture that contains the mistletoe we measure the inhibition of tyrosine kinase catalytic ability from the growth factor receptors (EGF-r, IGF-r) and the production of cytokines and the increase of PMBC

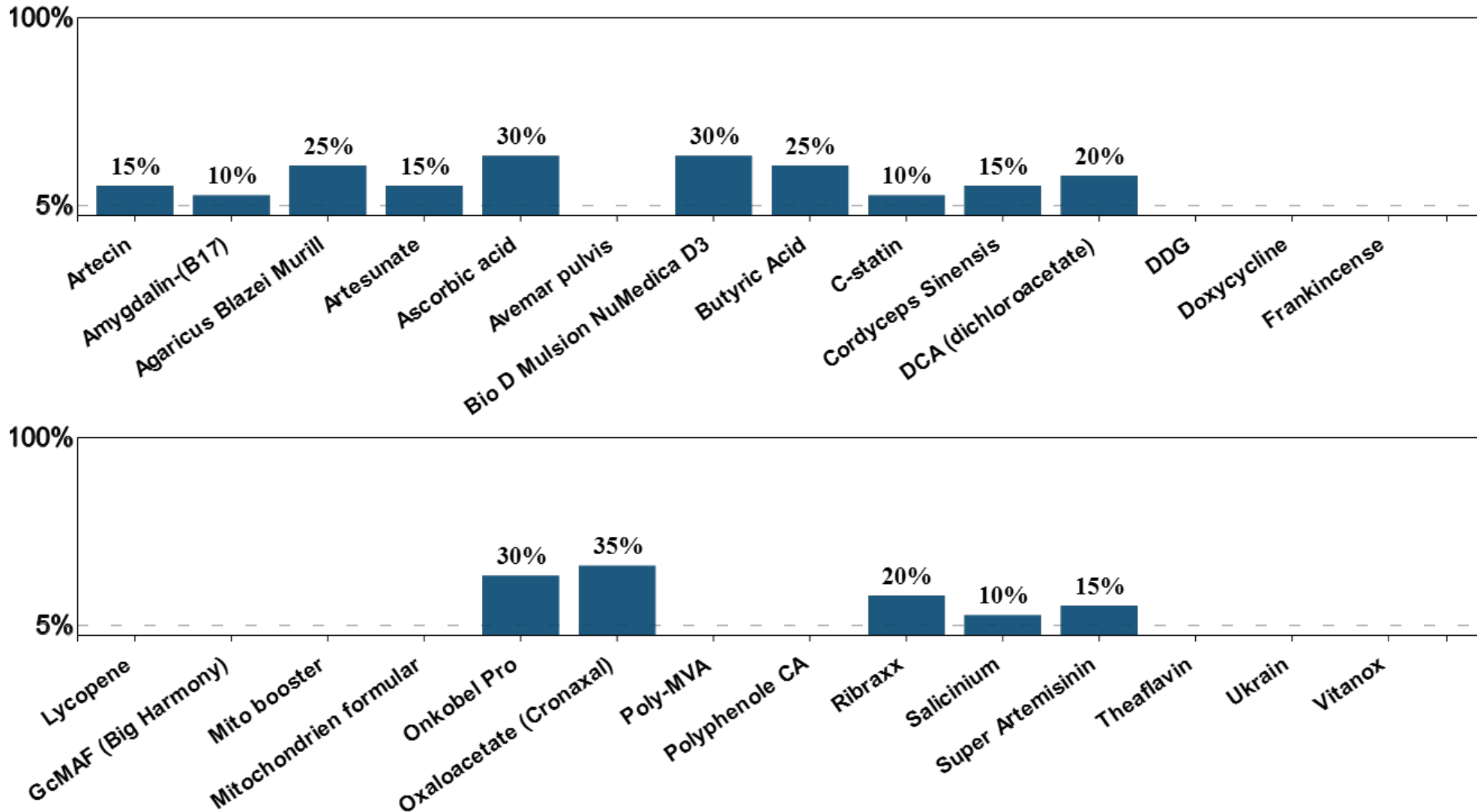
In the culture that contains the ascorbic acid we measure the catalytic activity of GSH and GSSG (redox reaction) and the induction of cytochrome C (apoptosis)

In the culture that contains the PolyMVA we measure the catalytic activity of GSH and GSSG (redox reaction) and the induction of cytochrome C (apoptosis)

In the culture that contains the super artemisinin we measure the catalytic activity of GSH and GSSG (redox reaction for free radical since super artemisinin binds free radicals with the iron molecule), the inhibition of VEGF, FGF and PDGF (since it acts to the angiogenesis cascade reactions) and the induction of cytochrome C (apoptosis)

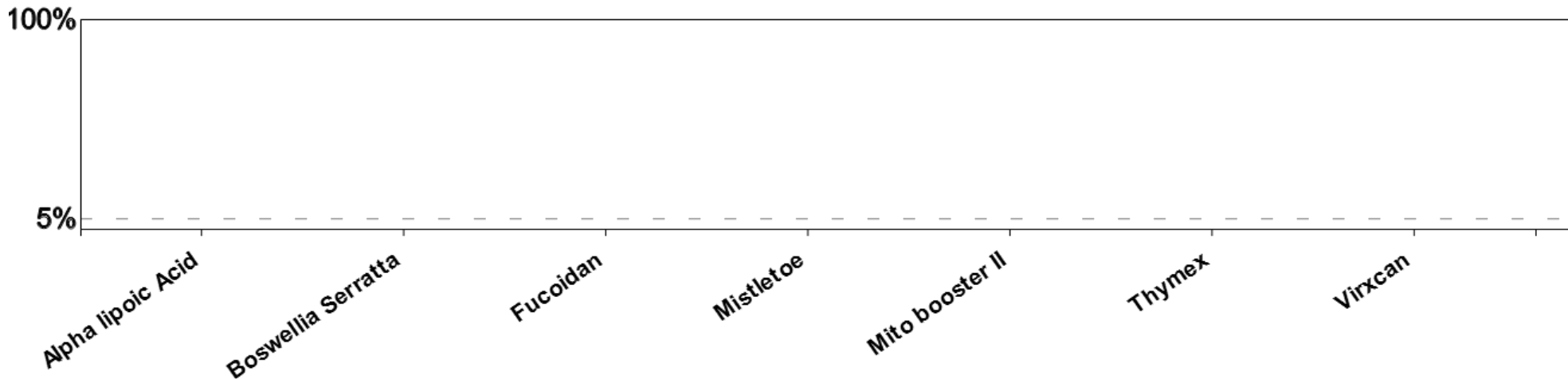
Class I (cytotoxic Agents)

Activation of Caspace (especially 3 and 9) and cytochrom C re



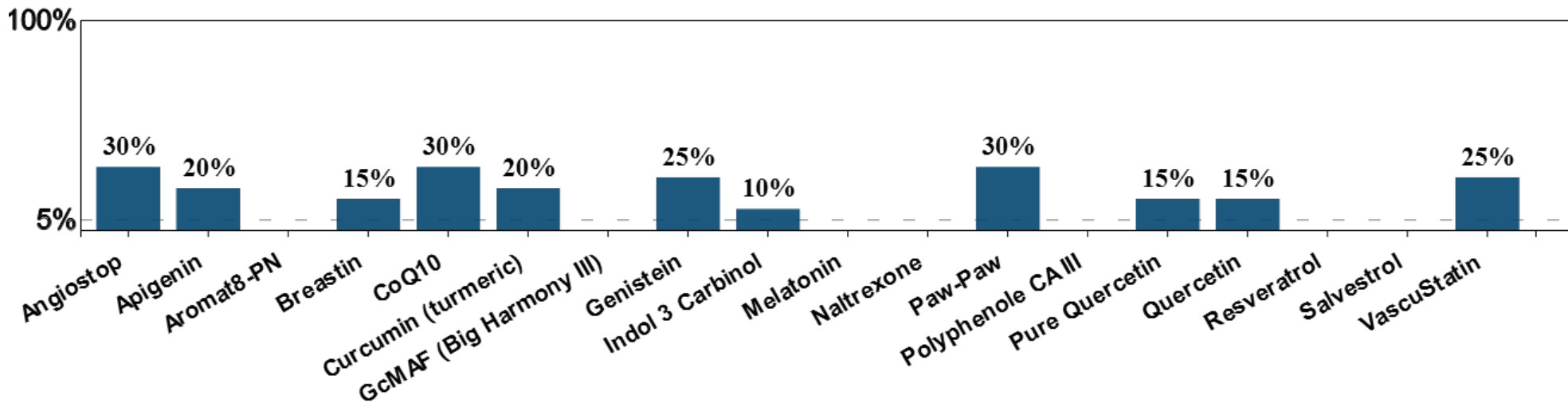
Class II (Immunostimulants/ immunomodulators)

Immunostimulants / immunomodulators release of Cytokins and increase of PBMC & NK

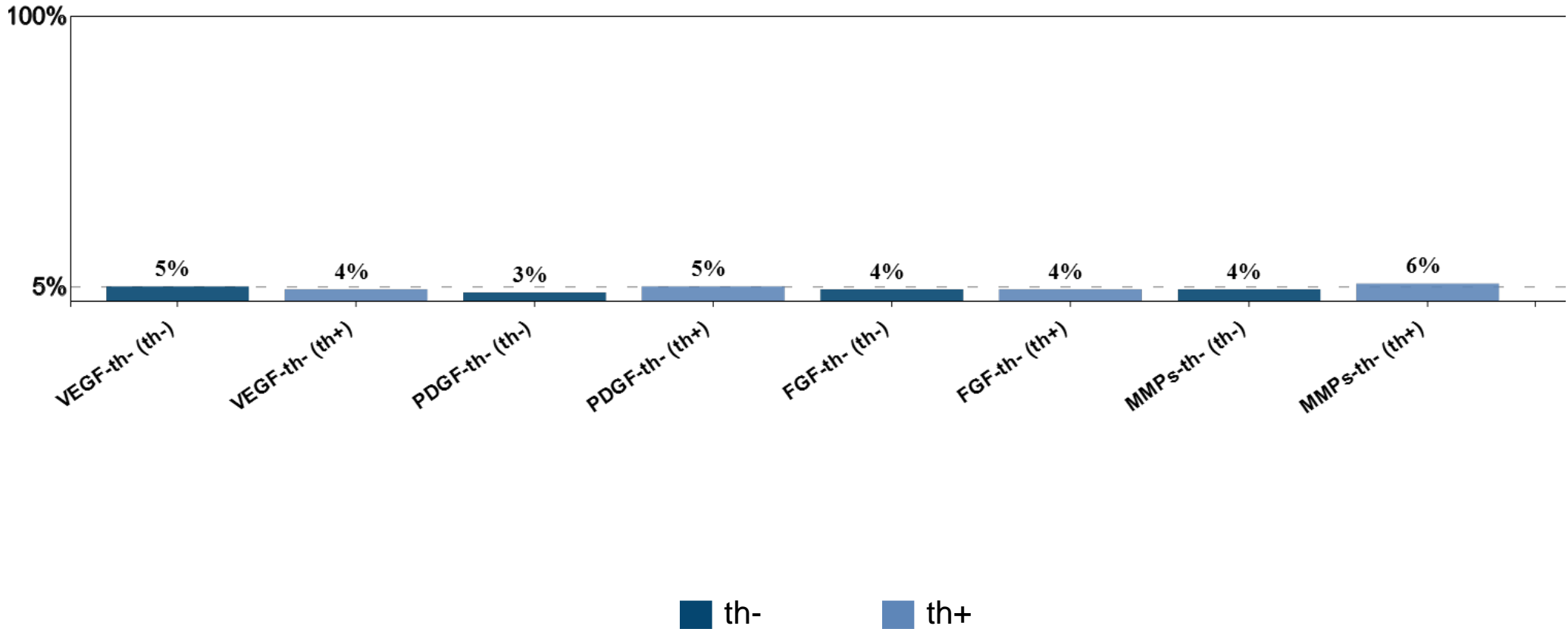


Class III (PK inhibitors)

Inhibitors of growth factors receptor inhibitors of EGFr, IGFr, VEGFr, PDGFr, FGFr signal transduction pathways



Malignant Cells - Thalidomide



NATURAL SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE	W/O SUBSTANCE	WITH SUBSTANCE	EFFICACY
Beta 1.3D Glucan Class 1	11	10	Not Effective
Carrots Class 1	14	15	Effective
Cinnamon Class 1	10	12	Effective
Green Tea extract Class 1	12	16	Effective
Milk Thistle Class 1	10	12	Effective

It seems that this specific population of malignant cells have greater sensitivity in

From Class I (cytotoxic Agents)

Agaricus Blazei Murill, Amygdalin-(B17), Artecina, Artesunate, Ascorbic acid, Bio D Mulsion NuMedica D3, Butyric Acid, C-statin, Cordyceps Sinensis, DCA (dichloroacetate), Onkobel Pro, Oxaloacetate (Cronaxal), Ribraxx, Salicinium, Super Artemisinin

From Class II (Immunostimulants/immunomodulators)

Nothing

From Class III (PK inhibitors)

Angiostop, Apigenin, Breastin, CoQ10, Curcumin (turmeric), Genistein, Indol 3 Carbinol, Paw-Paw, Pure Quercetin, Quercetin, VascuStatin

Sincerely,

