

## HUMAN MULTIPOTENT STEM CELLS AVAILABLE TO TREAT YOUR PATIENTS NOW

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/>

STARTING AT \$5,000 USD

*Add this powerful therapy to your clinical inventory!*

A powerful healing technology is being distorted and dismissed in today's medico-legal system and media. You hear about stem cells every day in the news. However, what about in your clinical journals? If stem cells are so good, why are they not available **right now**, to those who need them?

Stem cells can be modern day medical miracles, treating or curing over 70 diseases. Acting as "seek and repair" nanorobots, stem cells are not only effective for systemic disease repair; they are the most effective Anti-aging therapy available to you. Many physicians and researchers who have treated themselves with stem cells appear 15 or more years younger than their chronological age. Currently, their use is expensive and almost non-existent in the USA.

An inexpensive, safe and effective source of Stem cells already exists in every country. These are "Umbilical Cord Stem Cells" discarded from newborn babies. Yet, these cells are ready now in a form that is safe, effective, and legal: Umbilical cord blood stem cells, derived from post partum placental blood are safe, effective, legal and affordable.

OUR WEBSITE WILL SHOW YOU <http://www.stem-cell-treatment-now.com/>

- What stem cells are, and why they are important
- Why Umbilical Cord Stem Cells are superior
- Basic stem cell technology
- Stem Cell Therapy--How previously untreatable conditions now can be cured
- Ethics, legalities, and politics of stem cells
- What conditions can be treated

### THE BIG QUESTIONS

The first questions that the cutting-edge clinician has about stem cells in clinical practice are:

- Are they safe?
- Are they effective?
- Are they legal where I live?
- Will they get me in trouble with the medical authorities?
- How can I use these tools to help my patients?
- How much do they cost to the patient?
- Is it worth my time and effort to add this therapy to my clinical armamentarium?

### ARE THEY SAFE ?

Human umbilical cord blood stem cells (USBCS) have been safely used for transplantation and bone marrow reconstitution since 1988. While these are usually HLA-matched transplants, some HLA-mismatched HUCBSC, especially in multiple cord-blood unit transfusions, have been reported.

In these severely immunocompromised recipients receiving mismatched stem cells, there is an incidence of graft vs. host disease (GVHD) of somewhere between 10% and 25%.

In non-immunosuppressed patients, the incidence of immune reactions is much, much less, and GVHD does not occur. Some have estimated mild immunological reactions in 1% or so of UCBSC recipients. These have not required hospitalization. Most clinicians who have experience-using UCBSC worldwide feel that the chances of significant immune reactions are trivial. We are aware of no reported deaths due to UCBSC transplantations. We supply ABO and Rh matched stem cells for your use, to reduce the chance of immune reactions.



### ARE THEY EFFECTIVE ?

In a group of more than 1700 recipients of fetal stem cells in Ukraine, 96% reported improvement of their condition.

<http://www.stem-cell-treatment-now.com/Stem-Cell-Treatment-Clinical-Experience.html>

"In 2004, the prestigious Institute for Cryobiology and Cryomedicine in the Ukraine gathered data on the use of fetal liver cells and fetal neuronal cells for hematologic support and treatment of more than 1700 patients suffering from a wide variety of diseases and conditions, including blood and immune disorders, diabetes, eye disorders (e.g., diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration), neurologic conditions (e.g., spinal cord injuries, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and others), hemosuppression due to chemotherapy or radiation therapy for various types of cancer, gynecologic problems, chronic fatigue syndrome, gastrointestinal disorders (e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, and abdominal adhesions), and others. Overall, the responses to treatment were "significant" in 68%, "partial" in 28% and none in 4%. The follow-up periods were up to eight years 18. As can be seen in the Table, the various diseases generally responded well. Other reviews of the Institute for Cryobiology and Cryomedicine's experience in treating a wide range of patients with various cell preparations note positive responses in about 70% to 80% of patients."

Use of umbilical cord blood stem cells have been shown to be 81% effective in cerebral palsy, stroke and other conditions. (Ramirez, personal communication) More information about their use, and research into specific conditions, can be found here:

[www.stemcelltherapies.com](http://www.stemcelltherapies.com)

### ARE THEY LEGAL WHERE I LIVE ?

Under US law, Congress creates statutes regarding use of substances as drugs, and the FDA regulates their use. Regulation of the practice of medicine is reserved for the states, and they have all chosen to use medical licensing



boards for this purpose. Therefore, we need to be aware of both of these regulatory bodies when discussing legality.

The FDA has proposed very stringent regulations regarding stem cell use in this country. They wanted them all to be treated as drugs and subject to the usual \$7 million testing process before allowing them to be used in the US. Before their regulations were passed, at least one physician had his clinic raided when he used stem cells in therapy. The regulations passed by Congress, however, encoded as US Title 21, Chapter I, subchapter L, part 1271, are not as stringent as the FDA had hoped. Therefore, there is now room for use of processed and unprocessed stem cells by physicians in the US. More info here:

<http://www.stemtechlab.com/phpbb/viewtopic.php?f=8&t=7>

Stem cells are allowed to be registered with the FDA, and labeled for autologous use, for reproductive use, and for homologous use in closely related recipients. They cannot be labeled to be used for metabolic or systemic purposes in other than close relatives of the donor.

<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=1271>

#### WILL THEY GET ME IN TROUBLE WITH THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ?

Once a substance is approved by the FDA for use in medicine, or if it is deemed not subject to FDA oversight, it may be used by any physician as a part of his or her medical practice. The FDA does not regulate medical practice. It also cannot prevent a physician from using a drug or other substance for an off-label purpose. There are many possible off-label uses for which umbilical cord stem cells have been, and continue to be, used.

The regulation of medical practice by state medical boards is known to be archaic and ultraconservative. The standard of "within the usual scope of accepted medical practice" by definition excludes any new and unconventional therapies. Fortunately, there is also within the medico-legal system a means for introducing innovative therapies under the auspices of an Institutional Review Board (IRB).

Under the supervision of an IRB, a physician may enter into a research program using human subjects. He must receive informed consent from them, and operate within the

bounds set by the IRB, but their guidelines can be fairly liberal, allowing him to use the training, reason and intuition that he has developed in his training and practice. So, using your own IRB at a local hospital, foundation, medical group, or professional organization, or using one that we make available to you, you can engage in use of stem cells in your own practice.

#### HOW CAN I USE THESE TOOLS TO HELP MY PATIENTS ?

Stem cells have the ability to seek out lesions and repair them. Sometimes, the cells themselves multiply and then differentiate into the cell types needed to repair the lesion. At other times, the cells secrete cytokines that stimulate organ repair. At still other times, the cells fuse with pre-existing cells, producing a chimeric cell with improved function.

Chronic or acute inflammatory conditions may attract the stem cells away from the intended target lesions. We recommend that these inflammatory conditions be resolved as much as possible before stem cell transplantation.

We recommend ABO & Rh typing before infusion of these cells, to minimize the possibility of immune reactions, and optimize the chances of engraftment.

StemTech Labs currently provides two types of stem cells. First, umbilical cord blood stem cells. These cells contain pluripotent cells able to differentiate into most cell types, including cell lines from each of the three embryonic layers. They are especially indicated for immunological and hematological issues. We also produce multipotent Mesenchymal stem cells derived from Wharton's Jelly. These cells have also been found to differentiate into all cell layers. We recommend them for lesions in tissues of Mesenchymal or mesodermal origin. Our most popular product is a mixture of both of these cell types. We hope to be able to provide Glial Restricted Precursors for neurological lesions in the near future.

<http://jbiol.com/content/5/3/7>

Administration of StemTech Labs stem cells is usually a simple office IV infusion. We supply the cryopreserved cells and a vial of diluents. You provide a tepid water bath, IV set-up and, ideally, a centrifuge (a simple lab centrifuge is fine).

It has been shown that these stem cells are able to cross the blood brain barrier, though some prefer to administer them along with a manifold drip to increase BBB permeability. In children with cerebral palsy and other conditions, subcutaneous injection of the cells into the abdominal fat has shown to be effective, with migration of the cells into the CNS documented.

In Asia, some clinics report success with intrathecal injections of stem cells for spinal cord injuries and MS. Concurrent use of Lithium seems to stimulate the secretions of neural cytokines. (Wise Young, MD, Rutgers University, presented at the 2008 World Stem Cell Summit)

### HOW MUCH DO THEY COST TO THE PATIENT?

This is really up to you. We make our cells available for \$5000 plus shipping. This is enough to treat an adult at least one time. How much you charge for administration and medical care is your call. In Ecuador, we charge \$600 for medical management and administration. In Puerto Rico, one physician enrolls patients into an IRB trial and treats them for \$1000.

### IS IT WORTH MY TIME AND EFFORT TO ADD THIS THERAPY TO MY CLINICAL INVENTORY ?

The answer to this question is likely to be, yes! This is a tool that can have many uses in your practice and it is unlikely that anyone in your area is providing this service. Imagine being the only stem cell provider in your region!

Your competition charges \$18 – \$25,000 for administration of fetal or umbilical cord stem cells overseas. You can get umbilical cord stem cells for only \$5,000

For little more time than a medium-level new patient intake exam, you can enter your patient into a stem cell research program and administer the cells. You charge your usual exam fee, an IV infusion fee, appropriate intake labs, including blood ABO and Rh typing, the cost of the cells, plus whatever overhead you feel is appropriate to charge.

Remember, this is cash pay, no insurance reimbursements to wait for, and you have very little competition at this time, so charge what you feel is appropriate. And when you follow up with your patient, who has been told by every other doctor that there is nothing that they can do, imagine how good you will feel when she reports improvement! Not to mention the referrals that she has already been making to friends, family and disease-related websites!

Moreover, since aging human subjects often appear and feel 15 or more years younger after stem cell transplants, adding stem cell therapy to an anti-aging practice just makes sense!

### STEM CELLS IN REVIEW

Stem cells are the primordial cells in the human body. They have the ability to convert into any other of the 200 odd cell types in the human body. Since their basic programming is to build an entire human body, they can then repair damage, or even replace missing organs (in animals and thus far with the help of researchers). Serving as a sort of repair system for the body, they can theoretically divide without limit to replenish other cells as long as the person or animal is still alive.

Beginning with the fertilized ovum, down through the 8-cell stage, the cells of the developing embryo are considered totipotent, or capable of converting into any cell of the body, including the beginning cells.

The first stem cells occur inside a developing embryo (blastocyst), a ball of cells that is constructed at about 12 days of age. These embryonic stem cells are understood to be multipotent (capable of differentiating in to *almost* every cell

type in a living body). They divide, differentiate and ultimately construct the entire human body.

When a stem cell divides, each new cell has the potential to either remain a stem cell or become another type of cell with a more specialized function, such as a muscle cell, a red blood cell, or a brain cell.

### WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT ?

Because stem cells can turn into any other cell, they serve as a major repair mechanism of the body. Research has shown that stem cells can recognize areas of need, and migrate into those areas, then multiply and differentiate into the exact cells needed to repair the tissues and organs that have been damaged. As the stem cells are used, they replace themselves, so continue to be available for repair of damage.

It appears that stem cells follow the electromagnetic field, which defines the shape and function of the body. This may soon allow them to recreate a lost limb or organ, as already is possible in lower animals such as newts and salamanders.

### THE ULTIMATE IN PREVENTATIVE THERAPIES

Research shows that new stem cells are more able to multiply, and to make repairs, than older stem cells, such as those existing in aging bodies. The availability of neonatal stem cells such as those we offer makes the body maintenance processes much more active. As damaged cells are identified by the immune system, and then replaced by circulating stem cells, dangerous conditions such as cancer are likely to be prevented. In fact, stem cells can be considered the ultimate Preventive Health measure!

Stem cell therapy involves the introduction of healthy new stem cells to, potentially, repair, and replace damaged or lost cells. The ability to repair damaged tissues and rejuvenate aging organs makes it very effective at reversing various disease processes, as well as the signs and symptoms of aging.

### EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS - MEDIA DARLINGS



Embryonic stem cells are derived from the blastocyst (12 days) stage of Human Embryos.

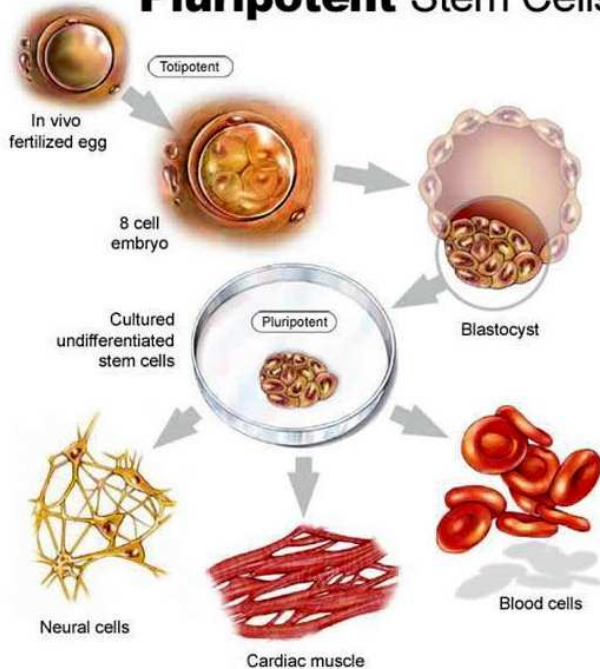
Because they can turn into most cell types, they are called pluripotent. They do not have the ability to grow by themselves, without being grown on mouse-cell-feeder-layers. Because

these cells are prone to form tumors (teratomas—10% incidence) when transplanted, their clinical (therapeutic) use is questionable.

Rather than just using them as they exist in nature, embryonic stem cells require technology for selection of pure populations of differentiated cells or somatic cells.

There are over 200 kinds available now, due to extensive research efforts using these cells.

## Pluripotent Stem Cells



Since these cells are derived from human embryos, there are definite ethical considerations affecting their use, though recent breakthroughs, which may allow skin cells to be used as embryonic stem cells, will likely change this. Currently, excess in vitro fertilization embryos are most commonly used to make these stem cells.

The new technology of converting adult cells to stem cell-like cells (Induced Embryonic Potential or IEP) cells requires modification of the genome with a virus, adding several genes to get the cell to act like a stem cell. The cells produced, then, are no longer normal human cells, and thus cannot be used without extensive research, including laboratory and clinical trials.

Since many of these cell lines have not been able to be grown without animal "feeder" cells, there is risk of contamination of these cells with animal viruses.

Older cell lines, which have originated with human embryos but been grown out as stem cells for years, are approved for federal government research. However, these lines are most likely to suffer from genetic abnormalities, due to the continued multiplication and division of these cells.

Embryonic stem cells are the type most commonly mentioned in the media. In fact, in the media, the words embryonic stem cells and stem cells are often treated as if they were the same thing.

The US government has restricted funding of research with embryonic cell lines to a few already existing lines, and denied the use of federal research funds for making new stem cells due to ethical reasons. While this may change under the new administration, opening up many cell lines for laboratory research, the tumorigenic nature of embry-

onic stem cells still makes them unsuitable for therapeutic use.

### BIG RESEARCH AND BIG PHARMA

The hype, money, and control needed to handle embryonic stem cells make these the darling of the Big Pharmaceutical Corporations.

Embryonic stem cells require extensive research and processing capabilities to make them, and to make them into useful cell types. It appears that the major corporations funding embryonic cell research desire to make these the only type of stem cell used. The reason for this is that only the big research corporations have the assets to do the research to bring these cells into medical use. Since it requires a lot of research and money to do so, it is likely that they will be able to come up with a number of patentable processes, which will allow them to control the use and sales of embryonic stem cells.

### FETAL STEM CELLS

Fetal Stem Cells are harvested from aborted human fetuses. This poses obvious ethical questions. Ideally, these cells are harvested from fetuses whose mothers have already decided to abort, and who do not benefit financially from donating the fetal tissue to a stem cell company. Typically, these are young women in Eastern Europe.

Liver (somatic) and brain (neuronal) cell types most common. They are currently available from Ukraine or Czech, and many are administered in the Dominican Republic, at a cost of \$25,000 USD per treatment.

Since these cells are the result of an abortion, there is a risk that the fetal materials have been contaminated with mothers' blood or other materials. Adult blood cells can react against the transplant recipient's tissue, or cause an immune reaction by the recipient against the contaminated fetal cells. Contaminated stem cells may be sensitized against adult blood, thus causing a "graft vs. host disease" problem after transplantation.

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/glossary.html>

Another concern with these fetal cells is the apparent lack of screening for infectious diseases in these tissues. Given the fact that these cells are the result of unprotected sexual activity, one might be concerned about sexually transmitted or blood borne diseases transmitted by the same activity, which diseases might be transmitted by the fetal stem cells. None of the companies providing these cells have given certified data about infectious disease screening of mother or fetus.

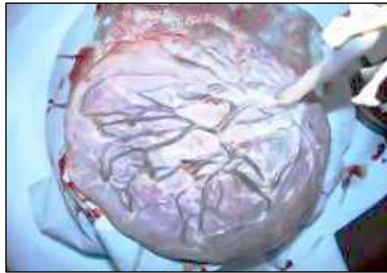
### ADULT STEM CELLS

Adult stem cells are adult in that they are harvested from mature tissues, though those tissues may be in a child. Sources include biopsies of adult fat, muscle, bone marrow, blood, or liposuction fluid. They are called multipotent, because they have the ability to turn into a few types of cells.

Unlike embryonic stem cells, adult stem cells do not require other cells to feed them when they are being grown. Unlike embryonic cells, they do not promote tumors. Nevertheless, because they are from tissues that fully express the tissue type; they *can* cause immune reactions when implanted into a person different from the donor. These cells can be grown and scaled up for use in multiple patients, without differentiation into a particular cell type.

#### NEONATAL UMBILICAL CORD STEM CELLS

Fetal blood contains large numbers of stem cells, which are actively assisting in the growth and development of the



baby's body. At birth, the cord and placenta are usually discarded as medical waste. The blood remaining in the placenta and cord still contain significant numbers of stem cells, as do the placenta and cord structures themselves.

To collect them, the blood is collected from the placenta and cord within minutes of birth, and placed in a special bag with a solution that prevents clotting. The blood is transported to the lab within 24 hours.

Stem cells are separated from the blood using a centrifuge or other methods.

Unlike embryonic stem cells, umbilical cord stem cells are usually ignored in the media. There seems to be an organized attempt to prevent people from knowing that a readily available source of stem cells exists worldwide. This is likely because the large pharmaceutical companies seek to control the production and use of stem cells.

- These cells are "Pluripotent," which means that they can turn into almost any cell type.
- Unlike embryonic stem cells, Umbilical Cord Stem Cells do not promote tumors.
- Unlike adult stem cells, Umbilical Cord Stem Cells do not cause immune reaction. Since these immature cells do not express adult tissue-type proteins (ABO, Rh, and HLA antigens) on their surfaces, these proteins do not seem to cause either an immune reaction in the recipient, or a graft vs. host reaction against the recipient.
- Unlike fetal stem cells, Umbilical Cord Stem Cells do not require the death of a human baby or fetus.

The only accepted use for umbilical cord stem cells in establishment medicine is as a substitute for bone marrow transplant in cancer patients. After the bone marrow is destroyed by chemotherapy and radiation, cord blood stem cells have the ability to reconstitute the bone marrow. Over 5,000 cord blood cell transplants have been done for this purpose, and few, if any, side effects have been reported. To ensure a supply of stem cells, Cord Blood Banks are being established nationwide. These \$14,000 stem cells are not available for other uses.

Although the cancer specialists are only interested in reestablishing the ability to form blood, these stem cells replace

much more than just bone marrow stem cells, and are likely to assist the body in recovery from cancer in other ways.

#### UMBILICAL CORD MESENCHYMAL STEM CELLS

Wharton's Jelly, the mesenchymal-derived material which fills the structure of the umbilical cord itself, is rich mesenchymal stem cells. Mesenchymal stem cells are present in cord blood, but in very low concentrations. They are also present in bone marrow, and help form the structure of the marrow and support the blood-forming cells there. These cells are also multipotent, and able to differentiate into progenitor cells representing all three layers of the embryo. This means that an additional rich source of multipotent stem cells is now available.

Without further processing, Mesenchymal cells readily differentiate into cells, which repair bone, fat, joints, cartilage, tendons and connective tissues. With further processing, these cells have already been converted into brain type cells, liver and pancreas precursor cells. They have treated

Parkinson's disease in rats, and have rebuilt kidney-damaged tissue. Thus, it appears that these Mesenchymal stem cells are at least as exciting as the umbilical cord blood stem cells in rebuilding the many structures and organs of the body.



#### STEM CELL TYPES – BY CELL LINE

- Pluripotent stem cells differentiate into the precursor cells for many specialized cell types.
- This differentiation can be controlled by using cell growth factors, special cell messenger molecules.
- Much of the stem cell research involves this differentiation process
- Neuronal Stem cells, from brain, nose or skin, can be used to repair spinal injuries, brain injuries, and blindness, and treat degenerative nerve disorders like Multiple Sclerosis and ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease).
- Liver-pancreas precursor cells can heal a damaged liver or pancreas, and cure diabetes
- Hematopoietic, or blood forming stem cells, are most commonly used to replenish bone marrow in cancer patients whose marrow has been destroyed by chemotherapy and radiation.
- Umbilical cord blood banks and bone marrow banks store these cells for cancer patient transplantation
- Mesenchymal Stem Cells, from the umbilical cord, fat or other tissues, can be used to rebuild bone marrow, kidneys, pancreas, brain, nerves, bones, joints, tendons, or other organs.
- Muscle Stem Cells, from adult muscle biopsy, can be grown out and then injected into a damaged heart, causing the heart to repair itself.

This is being done in clinical trials now. See below:

- Self-donated cells now used to repair damaged heart muscle. Note: These are still OLD cells.

- Technology of Stem Cell Therapy
- A brief look at established Stem Cell Science
- Collecting the Cord Blood
- Potential donors are pre-screened for possible blood-borne infections or for risky behavior

Choosing a country like Ecuador or the Seychelles with low AIDS, Hepatitis and other blood-borne illnesses is vital.

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/glossary.html>

- Mother's blood is checked by an independent lab near the time of birth to verify non-infectious status.
- Newborn blood is much less likely to show markers of infectious illness, even if it showed up in maternal blood.
- Donated cells are never used until the labs clear.
- Collecting Umbilical Cord Mesenchymal Stem Cells
- After collection of blood, the umbilical cord is cut from the placenta, and kept cold until processed.
- The blood vessels are removed from the cord, and the cord is cut into 1 cm sections.
- The cord pieces are soaked in an enzyme cocktail for an hour or so.

The enzymes break down the matrix around the Mesenchymal stem cells, releasing them into the fluid, which is centrifuged to settle the cells, and washed. The cells may then be expanded, stored, or used.

#### DIFFERENTIATION – PHASE III THERAPIES

Administering the precursor to a specific cell type, instead of a generalized, pluripotent stem cell, allows concentration of healing power on a particular organ or system. This allows specific cell types to be used to treat specific diseases.

Stem cell therapies are being applied to treat a wide range of human conditions, including many types of cancer, infectious diseases like AIDS and Hepatitis, diabetes, heart, lung, kidney diseases, many diseases of the eyes like Macular Degeneration or Retinitis Pigmentosa, as well as neurological disorders such as Parkinson's, Lou Gehrig's disease (ALS), multiple sclerosis and spinal cord injuries.

#### OVER 70 DISEASES HAVE SO FAR BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH STEM CELL THERAPY

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/Umbilical-Cord-Stem-Cells-Therapies.html>

#### DISEASES AMENABLE TO STEM CELL THERAPY

<http://www.stem-cell-treatment-now.com/Conditions-Treatable-by-Stem-Cell-Transplantation.html>

Mainstream medicine uses cord blood stem cells as a primary treatment for replacing bone marrow destroyed by chemotherapy and radiation. Over 5000 of these stem cell transplantations have been given, without problems. Cord blood banks to store umbilical cord blood or stem cells for these purposes now exist in many cities.

Pioneering doctors now have successfully treated more than 70 diseases with stem cells. Because of the money available for cancer research, and because blood illnesses and cancer are treated by the same doctors, most of the 70+ listed illnesses are types of cancer, or blood or immune system disorders.

Another significant category of diseases amenable to treatment with stem cells are genetic disorders, especially disorders of metabolism. Many of these genetic disorders cause the body to lack a certain enzyme or body chemical. If a few normal cells can be transplanted in these illnesses, these cells often can produce enough of the missing enzyme to cure the illness.

Stem cell treatment of more common illnesses are less studied by the medical establishment, but more often studied by researchers outside of the university and big corporation setting.

For clinical experience with over 1700 patients with *fetal stem cell therapy* in Ukraine, click here.

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/Stem-Cell-Treatment-Clinical-Experience.html>

For a list of over 70 conditions treatable with stem cells, click here.

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/Conditions-Treatable-by-Stem-Cell-Transplantation.html>

For a list of conditions treatable with umbilical cord stem cells, click here.

<http://www.stem-cell-therapy-now.com/Umbilical-Cord-Stem-Cells-Therapies.html>

We divide therapies into three phases:

- Phase I Therapy – Unprocessed stem cells
- Phase II Therapies – Expanded cell lines
- Phase III Therapies – Differentiated cell precursors

#### PHASE I THERAPY – UNPROCESSED STEM CELLS

Prescreened, disease-free placentas and umbilical cords are collected and the blood removed from them. Umbilical Cord Blood Stem Cells (UCB Stem Cells) are separated from Umbilical Cord Blood within 24 hours.

- Using Umbilical Cord Blood Stem Cells overcomes the potential downside of other types of stem cell therapy.
- Some cell types, especially embryonic stem cells, tend to degenerate and form tumors when transplanted. Adult and Umbilical cord cells do not have this tendency.
- Adult stem cells can cause immune reactions when transplanted into another person. Rejection of the transplant, or graft vs. host disease, can result. Umbilical cord stem cells seem to lack this response.
- Because they contain a mixture of stem cell types, including stem cells that can turn into any cell type, unprocessed Umbilical Cord Blood Stem Cells (UCB Stem Cells) are useful for many generalized disorders.
- These cells are excellent for use in Anti-Aging. Stem cells increase libido, energy and strength, thicken thinning skin, increase muscle and bone mass, improve heart and immune system function, increase eyesight in many cases, improve lung function in many cases.
- They are also good for Skin conditions, Arthritis and Joint problems, kidney, liver, heart, and many more.
- The following is a partial list of improvements reported by recipients:
  - Cardiac: Restore cardiac function and stop arrhythmias. Repair heart muscle and blood supply. Rebuild some valves.
  - Lungs: Improve function in some cases.
  - MS: Improve many cases.
  - Kidneys: Improve many cases.
  - Liver: Improve liver function. Re-grow damaged liver.

- Metabolic disease: Cure many cases of devastating metabolic disease
- Neurologic: Improves memory in many cases. Reverses MS and ALS. Very effective in stroke and cerebral palsy.
- Cancer: Improves immune system function. Repairs or replaces damaged immune system. Sometimes re-grows normal tissue to replace cancer.
- Blood disorders: Replaces damaged marrow, curing many cases.
- Diabetes: Cures some cases of Type I and II.
- Bones and joints: Increase bone mass. Repair many arthritic joints.
- Skin: Skin disorders.
- Surgery: Improved post-surgical healing.
- Endocrine Gland Disorders: Renew and regulate youthful hormone levels

PHASE II & III THERAPY – SEE OUR WEBSITE AT  
[www.stemtechlab.com](http://www.stemtechlab.com)

**WE ARE DEDICATED TO BRINGING STEM CELL HEALING  
THERAPIES TO THE WORLD NOW!**

Click here to join our FORUMS <http://www.stemtechlab.com/phpbb>

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