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LHX3 Super Gene Restorer II





Prof. Kathleen A. Mahon led the research team of Aeskulap Brunnen to discover the 2nd generation of LHX3 Super Gene Restorer II, which can rejuvenate all body functions.

Introduction

In 1928, US biologist Thoman Hunt Morgan discovered that chromosome is a carrier of genetic materials and was awarded Noble Prize in Physiology. There are altogether 23 pairs of chromosomes (46 chromosomes) in human body, and each chromosome contains thousands of genes. With genetic medicines, cures of diseases and rejuvenation of body functions become possible, by tapping on the genes in the human body. Aeskulap Brunnen Institute of Biomedical Research of Switzerland has been leading in this research with a lot of breakthrough in genetic medicines.

Following the discoveries of whitening and obesity genes, Aeskulap Brunnen has now discovered LHX3, which is known

as “firming gene” in the 9th chromosome of human body. In clinical applications, it has shown to firm up all organs in the body, by resetting the endocrine regulatory functions of pituitary gland, firming up the sagged human tissues and restore the tones of other vital organs.

Pituitary is known as the master gland of body’s endocrine system, which control almost all body functions by pituitary hormones which it secretes. In 1997, Professor of Cellular Biology, Dr. Kathleen A. Mahon of Houston Medical University, USA, discovered the importance of LHX3 to the development of pituitary glands during embryonic stage, where constant supply of LHX3 genetic protein shall ensure the normal development of pituitary gland of the embryo. She proven in animal study that inhibition of LHX3 genetic protein will lead to the cessation or disorders of pituitary development. Hence, it is confirmed that constant activity of LHX3 Super Gene Restorer II shall ensure the stable bio-communication between pituitary glands and other organs, hence maintain the balanced and stable endocrine activities in the body. The following is the schematic diagrams of pituitary functions in endocrine regulations:

Neurosecretory cells produce releasing and release inhibiting hormones.

These hormones are selected into a portal system

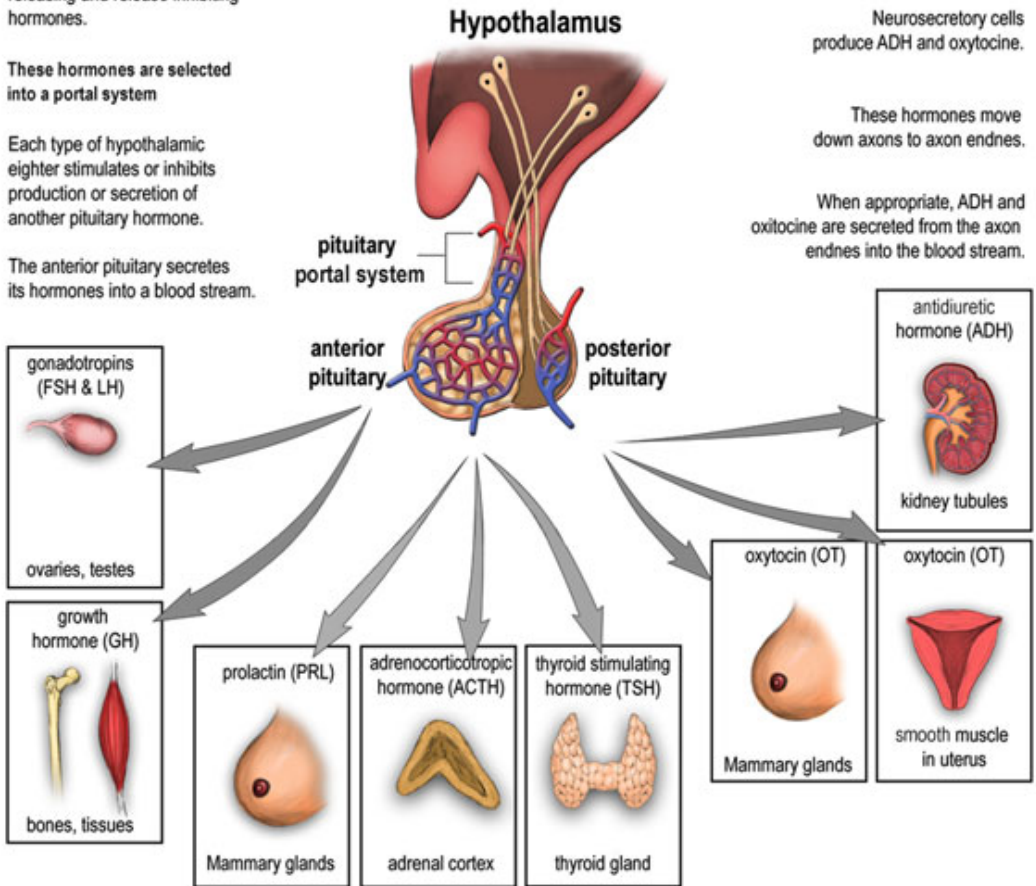
Each type of hypothalamic either stimulates or inhibits production or secretion of another pituitary hormone.

The anterior pituitary secretes its hormones into a blood stream.

Neurosecretory cells produce ADH and oxytocine.

These hormones move down axons to axon endnes.

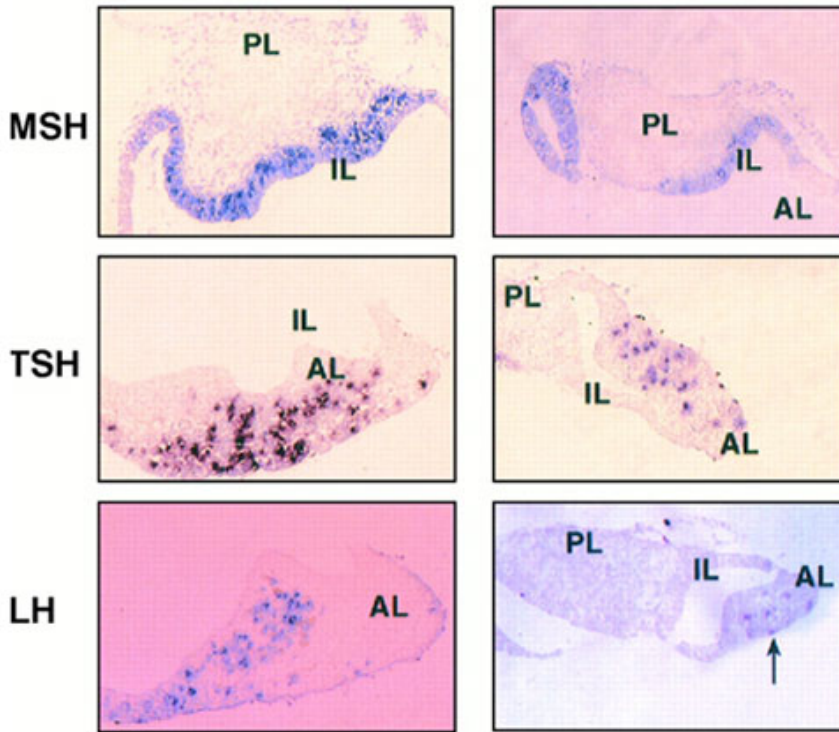
When appropriate, ADH and oxticine are secreted from the axon endnes into the blood stream.



In 1942, Prof. John H. Musser of Louisiana Medical University, USA, made an oral pituitary extracts from calf's pituitary glands for the treatment of chronic constipation of hypotension. Post-pituitary extract is used to treat atonal uterus, shock and urinary incontinence while anterior pituitary extracts is used to treat obesity due to hormonal imbalance, asthma and fatigue. Despite its great therapeutic potentials, the development of pituitary extracts is stifled by the technical and material constrains.

The discovery of LHX3 Super Gene Restorer II has enlightened Aeskulap Brunnen in further biomedical research, where in year 2005, they extracted this genetic protein from a 13 week sheep fetus, with the latest patented biomedical technology. It is proven in animal studies that LHX3 genetic protein is able to rejuvenate the pituitary glands in adult animals and get rid of almost all disorders by restoring the endocrine regulating functions of pituitary gland.

In year 2010, Prof. Kathleen A. Mahon, and Prof. Alexander Zhadanov, microbiologist of Jefferson Cancer Institute and Prof. Bedrich Mosinger, Director of Institution of Molecular genetics, Czech's Republic, had invented the 2nd generation of LHX3 genetic protein, which can be fully utilized by the human body and achieve rejuvenation, reset pituitary activities, restoring endocrine activity and firming up of human organs within 24 hours !



LHX3 genetic protein is important in the development of pituitary Gland in to anterior (AL) , intermediate (IL) and posterior (PL) Lobes. Deficiency in LHX3 will lead to abnormal pituitary development Characterized as lacking of one of these 3 lobes.

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