

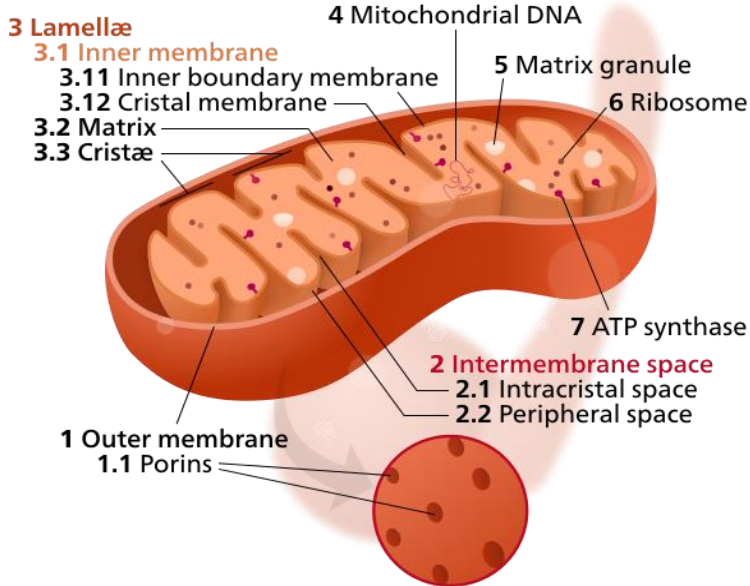


Mito-Cell Restoration

for healing the body naturally!



The Mito-Cell Restoration disk is a **NON-DRUG** product that was developed as a complementary therapy program that is accepted by Doctors and Practitioners as an aid to support and restore cellular wellbeing.



Components of a typical mitochondrion:

Mitochondrion ultrastructure (interactive diagram) A mitochondrion has a double membrane; the inner one contains its chemiosmotic apparatus and has deep grooves which increase its surface area.

While commonly depicted as an "orange sausage with a blob inside of it" (like it is here), mitochondria can take many shapes and their intermembrane space is quite thin. The number of mitochondria in a cell can vary widely by organism, tissue, and cell type.

For instance, red blood cells have no mitochondria, whereas liver cells can have more than 2000. The organelle is composed of compartments that carry out specialized functions.

What do mitochondria give off during cellular respiration?

There are two major steps to the creation of carbon dioxide, water and energy from glucose and oxygen. The first step is glycolysis, which does not take place in the mitochondria, but in the cytoplasm outside of them. The cell uses enzymes to break glucose, which has six carbon atoms, into two pyruvate molecules, which have three carbon atoms each.

This process releases a small amount of energy but does not require oxygen. In the absence of oxygen, certain cells, such as muscle cells, can use glycolysis by itself to produce energy, but it is very inefficient relative to full cellular respiration. This process usually produces lactic acid or ethanol rather than water and carbon dioxide. If oxygen is present, the pyruvate moves into the mitochondria to combine with oxygen in a process known as oxidative phosphorylation. This name refers to the fact that the mitochondria uses a reaction with oxygen to attach phosphorus ions to ADP, producing ATP.

Function of the mitochondria

Mitochondria perform diverse yet interconnected functions, producing ATP and many biosynthetic intermediates while also contributing to cellular stress responses such as autophagy and apoptosis.

Mitochondria form a dynamic, interconnected network that is intimately integrated with other cellular compartments. In addition, mitochondrial functions extend beyond the boundaries of the cell and influence an organism's physiology by regulating communication between cells and tissues.

It is therefore not surprising that mitochondrial dysfunction has emerged as a key factor in a myriad of diseases, including neurodegenerative and metabolic disorders. Mitochondrial functions interrupt on health and disease.

Mito-Cell Restoration

Instructions: The Mito-Cell Restoration disk is to be applied to your body, (left shoulder) to enhance your cellular communication. Made to last for 3 days, then discard. Apply another patch and wear it for additional 3 days to enhance cellular restoration.

Repeat this procedure for 30 days to improve cellular wellbeing.

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List of Frequencies/Ingredients:

Mito-Cell Restoration Disk

Mitochondria (organelle)
CoQ10 (ubiquinol-reduced form of CoQ10)
CoQ10 (ubiquinone)
R-Lipoic Acid
Acyl-L-Carnitine
L-Carnitine
Glutathione
NAC (n-acetyl cysteine)
Vitamin B12 (methyl cobalamin)
Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxal-5-phosphate)
Folate in 5-methyl-tetrahydrofolate form
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)
Vitamin B1 (benfotiamine-fat soluble form)
Vitamin B1 (thiamine HCl)
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)
L-methionine
L-Citrulline
L-ornithine
isoleucine
leucine
valine
Branched chain amino acids (BCAAs)
Magnesium forms
Magnesium citrate
Magnesium Malate
Magnesium glycinate
Magnesium Threonate
Green tea
Tart cherries
Pomegranate
Blueberry polyphenols
Resveratrol
Polyphenols:
Pycnogenol
Sulforaphane
Oxaloacetic acid
NAD+
PQQ (pyrroloquinoline quinone)
Rhodiola